

# Role of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 in the diagnosis and prognosis of patients with Parkinson's disease

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Received October 2, 2017; Accepted January 18, 2018

DOI: 10.3892/etm.2018.6076

**Abstract.** Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disease that frequently results in memory disorders, cognitive decline and dementia. Previous studies have reported that plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) serves an important role in cardiovascular disease risk, adiposity, insulin resistance and inflammation. However, the role of PAI-1 in diagnosis and prognosis of patients with Parkinson's disease following deep brain stimulation (DBS) has not reported, to the best of our knowledge. Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to investigate the clinical significance of PAI-1 in patients with Parkinson's disease. Plasma PAI-1 levels were measured in 102 patients with Parkinson's disease who underwent DBS. It was demonstrated that plasma PAI-1 levels were significantly increased in patients with Parkinson's disease compared with healthy individuals ( $P<0.01$ ). Patients with Parkinson's disease received DBS presented significantly improved cognitive competence compared with controls ( $P<0.01$ ). DBS significantly decreased plasma PAI-1 levels in patients with Parkinson's disease compared with controls ( $P<0.05$ ). It was also observed that plasma PAI-1 levels were significantly negatively associated with cognitive function for patients with Parkinson's disease ( $P<0.01$ ). In conclusion, these findings demonstrated that the degree of Parkinson's disease severity is positively associated with circulating levels of plasma PAI-1 levels, which suggests that PAI-1 may be a potential diagnostic and prognostic marker for patients with Parkinson's disease.

## Introduction

Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disease that can lead to senile dementia and leads to higher morbidity and mortality rates among elderly populations (1,2). A number of biomarkers, including dopamine transporter and aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase for prodromal Parkinson's disease have been promising but require further study, including their application to and validation in prodromal cohorts followed longitudinally, which suggests that accurate identification of prodromal Parkinson's disease will likely require a multi-modal approach (3). Pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease predominantly targets the hippocampal area, which may lead to cognitive dysfunction pertaining to memory, language or attention (4,5). Previous systematic reviews and meta-analyses have demonstrated the potential diagnostic or prognostic markers that are associated with the degree of cognitive function in patients with Parkinson's disease (6,7).

Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) serves an important role in the process of human cardiovascular diseases, which thereby leads to promotion of fibrinolysis (8,9). Xu *et al* (10) have recently demonstrated that PAI-1 gene polymorphism is associated with the development and progression of predominant proteinuria diabetes nephropathy. In addition, high plasma levels of thrombomodulin, PAI-1 and fibrinogen were detected in elderly, diabetic patients with depressive symptoms and further prospective larger studies are required to provide potential directions for future research, treatment and prevention of co-morbid depression and diabetes (8). Furthermore, Zhou *et al* (11) have recently demonstrated that inhibition of PAI-1 activity may prevent the formation of the initial PAI-1t-PA complex, which further blocks PAI to bind to the hinge region of the reactive center loop. However, the role of PAI-1 has not been elucidated in patients with Parkinson's disease.

At present, intraoperative measurement of subthalamic nucleus width via microelectrode recording is a common proxy for optimal electrode location during deep brain stimulation (DBS) surgery for patients with Parkinson's disease (12). However, to the best of our knowledge, the role of PAI-1 in evaluating the therapeutic effects of DBS has not been investigated

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**Key words:** Parkinson's disease, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, cognitive competence, deep brain stimulation

in patients with Parkinson's disease. In the present study, plasma PAI-1 levels in patients with Parkinson's disease was investigated prior to and following treatment with deep brain stimulation. The association between plasma PAI-1 levels and cognitive competence were analyzed as well as degree of Parkinson's disease. Patients with Parkinson's disease were reported to have higher plasma levels of PAI-1 and may contribute to the progression of Parkinson's disease.

## Materials and methods

**Study design, subjects and sampling.** A total of 102 patients with Parkinson's disease (male: n=50, female: n=52) and 85 healthy volunteers (male: n=42, female: n=43) were recruited in the present study from the Affiliated Huai'an Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University between June 2013 and May 2015. The treatment period was 8 weeks and the follow-up was 36 months. The age of patients was 64.6-83.4 years. Patients were included following diagnosis of Parkinson's disease using Canadian Primary Care Sentinel Surveillance Network data (13). Staging of Parkinson's disease was performed using Hoehn-Yahr criteria (14). Patients' Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) was analyzed according to a previous study (15). The methodology used in the present study was approved by the Central Ethics Committee of Huai'an Second People's Hospital (Huai'an, China). Patients with cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral infarction or epilepsy were excluded. All patients were required to provide written, informed consent prior to inclusion in the present study.

**Measure of blood pressure, lipids and glucose parameters.** Blood pressure in patients with Parkinson's disease was measured using a non-invasive blood pressure gauge (Shanghai Yuyan Instruments Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China). The pressure value was recorded prior to and following treatment. Lipids and glucose parameters in the blood were recorded every 2 days for a total of 14 days using Amplex™ Red Glucose/Glucose Oxidase assay kit (cat. no. A22189; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) according to a methodology described in a previous study (16).

**Montreal cognitive assessment (MoCA) score.** The cognitive function of patients with Parkinson's disease was analyzed via MoCA scoring (17). Briefly, the maximal MoCA score that may be attained during analysis is 30 and a score <26 is considered to indicate Parkinson's disease. The maximal percent increase in each patient was calculated using the following formula: [(maximal MoCA score - MoCA score on admission)/MoCA score on admission] x100.

**ELISA.** Plasma levels of PAI-1 were detected prior to DBS treatment and on day 5 following DBS in patients with Parkinson's disease using an ELISA kit (cat. no. MAB32010; Bio-Techne, Minneapolis, MN, USA) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

**Anxiety analysis and discrimination index.** Anxiety of patients with Parkinson's disease was determined using the Quality of Recovery Score (QoR-40) as described previously (18). All patients with Parkinson's disease received DBS

Table I. Characteristics of patients with Parkinson's disease.

Characteristic	Patients	Healthy controls
Total, n	102	85
Male, n	50	42
Female, n	52	43
Anxiety, discrimination index (mean ± SD)	0.73±0.08	0.06±0.02
PANSS score (mean ± SD)	82.2±10.0	4.6±2.2
Glucose, mmol/l (range)	5.8-7.5	5.4-7.4
Blood pressure, mmHg (mean ± SD)	126±12	118±10
Therapy, n		
DBS	62	0
Placebo	40	0

SD, standard deviation; PANSS, positive and negative syndrome scale.

(3.5 V; 130 Hz; Pins Medical, Beijing, China) or placebo (control) at the subthalamic nucleus and anxiety was analyzed prior to or following this treatment according to a previously described method (19). Discrimination index was used to analyze the evidence from event-related brain potentials for patients with Parkinson's disease as described previously (20).

**Regression analysis.** The plasma levels of PAI-1 were subjected to regression analysis in Parkinson's disease patients at different clinical stages using least square convergence (21). The predicted curve that results in the lowest sum of squares is the best fit. If the fit is robust, the parameters of the observed curve can be inferred from those of the predicted data. All data were analyzed using SPSS software version 19.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).

**Statistical analysis.** Data are presented as the means + or ± the standard deviation of three repeated experiments. All data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism version 6.0 software (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA). Unpaired data were analyzed using Student's t-test whereas comparisons of data between multiple groups were analyzed via one-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's honest significant difference test. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to estimate the rate of relapse and re-treatment during the 368-day treatment period. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

## Results

**Characteristics of patients with Parkinson's disease and plasma levels of PAI-1.** A total of 102 patients with Parkinson's disease and 85 healthy volunteers were recruited for the present clinical analysis. All analyses were performed in an easy and comfortable environment for patients. The characteristics of patients with Parkinson's disease are summarized in Table I. It was demonstrated that the mean scores of PANSS were 82.2±10.0. Anxiety and slow locomotion were the main external

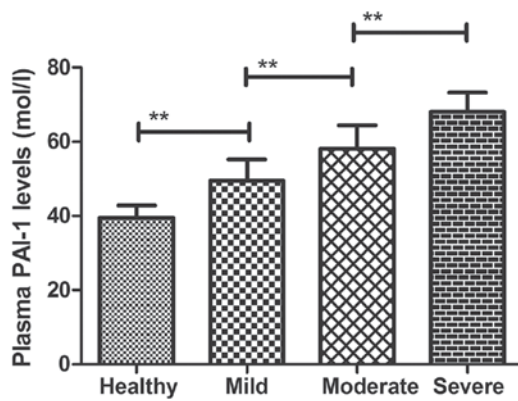


Figure 1. Plasma PAI-1 levels in patients with Parkinson's disease and healthy individuals. \*\*P<0.01. PAI-1, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1.

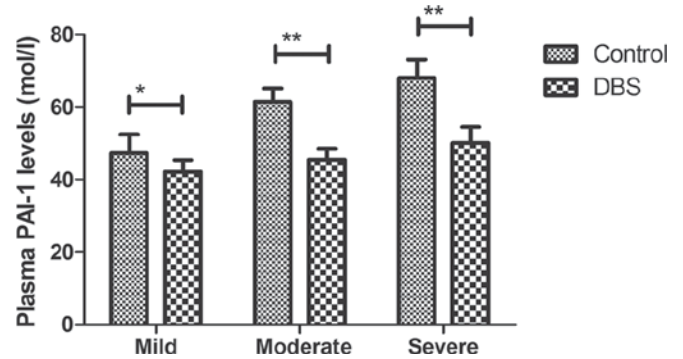


Figure 3. Deep brain stimulation treatment markedly decreases plasma PAI-1 levels in patients with Parkinson's disease. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01. PAI-1, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1; DBS, deep brain stimulation.

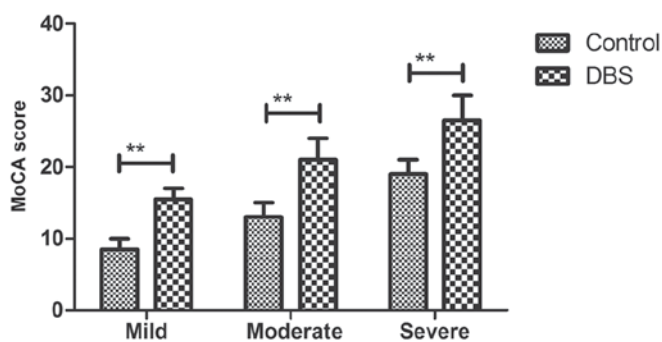


Figure 2. DBS significantly improves cognitive competence for patients with Parkinson's disease compared with control, as determined by MoCA. \*\*P<0.01. DBS, deep brain stimulation; MoCA, Montreal cognitive assessment.

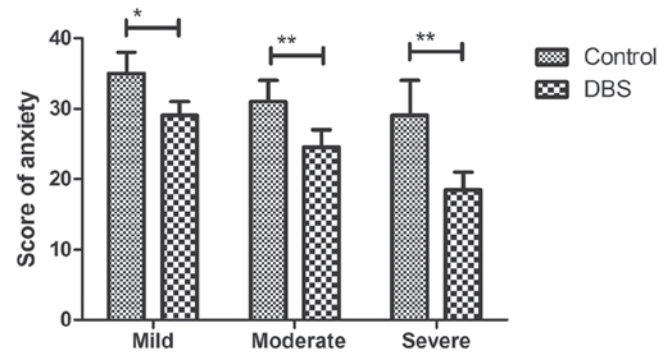


Figure 4. DBS treatment relieves the degree of anxiety for patients with Parkinson's disease compared with control group. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01. DBS, deep brain stimulation.

characteristics for patients with Parkinson's disease (22). Blood pressure and glucose parameters in patients were similar to healthy volunteers (data not shown). It was also demonstrated that plasma levels of PAI-1 were significantly higher in patients with Parkinson's disease compared with healthy controls (Fig. 1). Plasma levels of PAI-1 were upregulated according to severity of Parkinson's disease (Fig. 1). These results suggest that patients with Parkinson's disease present higher plasma PAI-1 levels than healthy individuals.

**Efficacy of DBS for patients with Parkinson's disease.** As presented in Fig. 2, patients with Parkinson's disease who received DBS presented significantly improved cognitive competence compared with controls, as determined by MoCA. It was observed that DBS treatment significantly decreased plasma PAI-1 levels in patients with Parkinson's disease (Fig. 3). It was also observed that DBS treatment significantly relieved the degree of anxiety for patients with Parkinson's disease compared with the placebo group (Fig. 4). As presented in Fig. 5, discrimination index was significantly improved by the treatment of DBS for patients with Parkinson's disease. These results suggest that DBS is beneficial for the treatment of patients with Parkinson's disease.

**Association between plasma levels of PAI-1 and degree of Parkinson's disease.** The association between plasma levels of PAI-1 and degree of Parkinson's disease was investigated

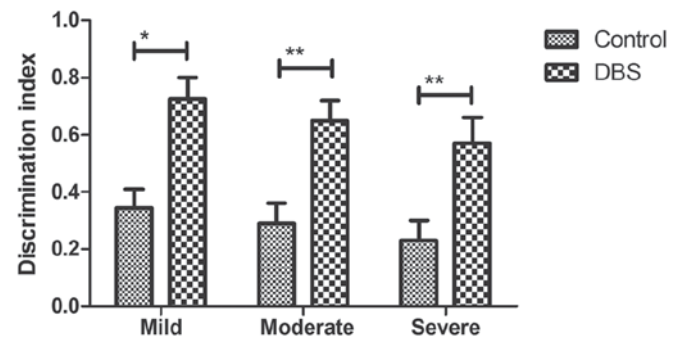


Figure 5. Discrimination index is significantly improved by the treatment of deep brain stimulation for patients with Parkinson's disease. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01. DBS, deep brain stimulation.

in patients with Parkinson's disease. It was demonstrated that plasma levels of PAI-1 were a significant predictor of the degree of clinical stage of Parkinson's disease (Fig. 6). These results suggest that plasma levels of PAI-1 may be a potential biomarker for accessing the clinical stage of Parkinson's disease.

**Association between plasma PAI-1 levels and cognitive function in patients with Parkinson's disease.** Changes in plasma PAI-1 levels were investigated in patients with Parkinson's disease. The present results revealed that plasma

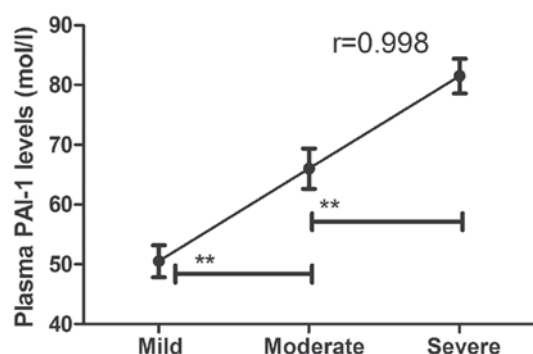


Figure 6. Plasma levels of PAI-1 are positively associated with the degree of clinical stage of Parkinson's disease. \*\* $P<0.01$ . PAI-1, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1.

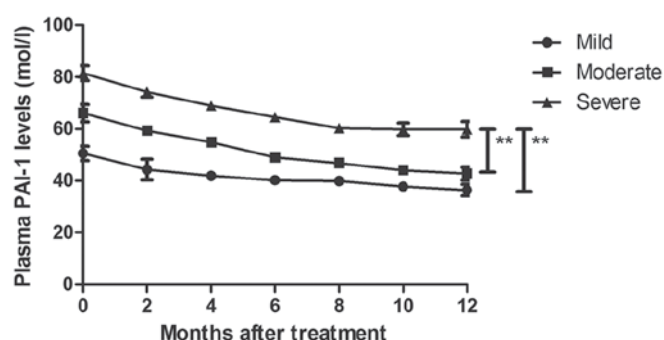


Figure 7. Plasma PAI-1 levels are decreased during the treatment of Parkinson's disease. \*\* $P<0.01$ . PAI-1, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1.

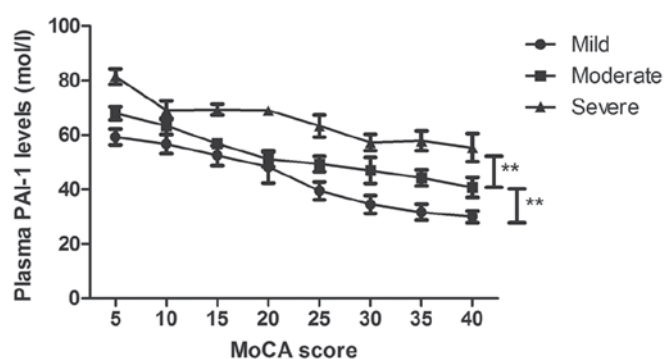


Figure 8. Plasma PAI-1 levels are negatively associated with cognitive function for patients with Parkinson's disease. \*\* $P<0.01$ . PAI-1, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1; MoCA, Montreal cognitive assessment.

PAI-1 levels were significantly decreased after treatment with DBS for patients with Parkinson's disease (Fig. 7). Notably, it was revealed that plasma PAI-1 levels were negatively associated with cognitive function for patients with Parkinson's disease (Fig. 8). These results indicated that plasma levels of PAI-1 are negatively associated with cognitive function in patients with Parkinson's disease.

## Discussion

Parkinson's disease is characterized by cognitive impairment and neurodegeneration (23,24). Previous evidence has

demonstrated that alternative treatment procedures combining drainage and intraventricular fibrinolysis with recombinant tissue plasminogen activator may prevent haemorrhagic complications (25). Notably, a previous study has reported the changes of focal and brainstem neurological signs in patients with traumatic brain injury and their dependence on the -675 4/5 G polymorphism in the PAI-1 gene (26). Therefore, in the present study it was assumed that plasma PAI-1 level may be associated with the degree of Parkinson's disease. The aim of the present study was to analyze the association between plasma PAI-1 level and cognitive function in patients with Parkinson's disease, and it was observed that plasma PAI-1 was upregulated in patients with Parkinson's disease and was positively associated with the degree of Parkinson's disease severity.

In the present study, patients with Parkinson's disease exhibited higher plasma PAI-1 levels than healthy volunteers. Although DBS of the subthalamic nucleus therapy is an effective treatment for motor impairments in Parkinson's disease (27-29), the association between PAI-1 and the efficacy of DBS have not been investigated in patients with Parkinson's disease, to the best of our knowledge. The present results support that DBS is beneficial for the treatment of patients with Parkinson's disease and revealed that plasma levels of PAI-1 are positively associated with degree of Parkinson's disease severity and negatively associated with cognitive function in patients with Parkinson's disease.

PAI-1 is abundantly expressed in infarcted myocardium, but the pathogenic role of plasma PAI-1 plasma remains unknown in patients with Parkinson's disease (30). Cho *et al* (31) have previously demonstrated that valproic acid may induce astrocyte-dependent neurite outgrowth from cultured rat primary cortical neuron via modulation of tissue plasminogen activator PAI-1 activity. Previous studies have reported changes in the plasminogen activator system and the inhibitors PAI-1 and PAI-2 in posttraumatic lesions in the central nervous system and brain injuries (32,33). In the present study, it was observed that plasma PAI-1 levels are upregulated in patients with Parkinson's disease and DBS therapy decreased plasma PAI-1 levels, which is associated with cognitive function in patients with Parkinson's disease.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that plasma PAI-1 level serves an important role in the progression of Parkinson's disease. The results indicate that DBS therapy was associated with a decrease in plasma PAI-1 levels and relieved anxiety and discrimination index in patients with Parkinson's disease. Additionally, it was observed that plasma PAI-1 levels may be a potential biomarker for assessing the clinical stage of Parkinson's disease, which is negatively associated with cognitive function in patients with Parkinson's disease. Taken together, these findings suggest that PAI-1 is a potential diagnostic or prognostic marker for patients with Parkinson's disease. However, further study is required to identify the role of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 in the diagnosis and prognosis of patients with Parkinson's disease in a large population size.

## Acknowledgements

Not applicable.



## Funding

No funding was received.

## Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

## Authors' contributions

HP, YZ, ZZ, JZ and YZ analyzed and interpreted the patient data regarding the hematological disease and the transplant. HP, QZ, XC, JT and LZ performed the histological examination of the kidney, and HP was a major contributor in writing the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Ethics approval and consent to participate

The methodology used in the present study was approved by the Central Ethics Committee of Huai'an Second People's Hospital (Huai'an, China). All patients were required to provide written, informed consent prior to inclusion in the present study.

## Consent for publication

Not applicable.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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