

Table 1

Demographic data of PD-patients. Data are represented as counts or median and full range.

Parameter	Number
Patients	5
Diabetes mellitus	0
Previous NTX	0
Steroids	0
Patients with residual renal function (RRF)	5
Smokers	1

	Median (range)
Age (years)	56 (29 - 67)
Men/women	2/3
Weight (kg)	72 (53 - 84)
Month on dialysis	8 (4 - 18)
Albumin (g/L)	39 (36 - 43)
Hematocrit (%)	34.8 (34 - 40.8)
EPO (IU/week)	2000 (0 - 5000)
Kt/V (weekly)	2.5 (2.2 - 3.3)
RRF	1.2 (0.9 - 1.9)

Table 2

Biological processes separating IBF and GBF treated patient groups as derived on the level of PBMC differential gene expression. Categories are ranked by the p-value indicating the relevance of a particular process.

DEGs up-regulated by IBF treatment		
Biological process	Gene-Symbols	p-value
Immunity and defence	CIITA, UNQ3033, SCGB1C1, CLEC1B, CTSW, CLEC4E, TNFRSF7, CLEC10A	<0.001
Natural killer cell mediated immunity	UNQ3033, CLEC1B, CTSW	<0.001
T-cell mediated immunity	CIITA, CTSW, TNFRSF7	0.001
Cell communication	UNQ3033, SCGB1C1, CLEC1B, STAT4, CLEC10A	0.008
Other neuronal activity	SP110, RASGRP2	0.009
Macrophage-mediated immunity	CLEC4E, CLEC10A	0.010
Ligand-mediated signaling	STAT4, UNQ3033, SCGB1C1	0.010
Other immune and defense	SCGB1C1, CLEC4E	0.012
Glucose hemeostasis	STAT4	0.021
Signal transduction	LST1, STAT4, UNQ3033, SCGB1C1, RASGRP2, CLEC1B, TNFRSF7, CLEC10A	0.022
MHCI-mediated immunity	CTSW	0.023
Cytokine und chemokine mediated signaling pathways	STAT4, TNFRSF7	0.029
MHCII-mediated immunity	CIITA	0.036
Glycolysis	HK3	0.048
DEGs up-regulated by GBF treatment		
Biological process	Gene-Symbols	p-value
Ectoderm development	CELSR2, FOXA2, HLF, KRT80, TNFRSF21, COBLL1, NTN4, CRABP1, NLGN2, FGFR3, THSD3	<0.001
Signal transduction	FRAS1, DOC1, CELSR2, MGP, RND3,CGA, GNG4, RAB23, FOXA2, AXL, CAP2, CDH13, INPP5F, TACSTD2, TNFRST21, MFAP4, DIRAS1, CRABP1, NLGN2, SFRP2, THSD3, GPR161, FGFR3, NTN4	<0.001
Neurogenesis	CELSR2, FOXA2, HLF, TNFRSF21, COBLL1, NTN4, NLGN2, FGFR3, THSD3	<0.001
Cell communication	FRAS1, CELSR2, MGP, CGA, FOXA2, CAP2, CDH13, MFAP4, NTN4, CRABP1, NLGN2, SFRP2, THSD3	<0.001
Oncogenesis	DOC1, AXL, CDH13, MAGEA12, NTN4, MLF1, FGFR3, THSD3	<0.001
Developmental processes	DOC1, CELSR2, MGP, FOXA2, HLF, KRT80, TTK, MAGEA12, EFHD1, TNFRSF21, COBLL1, NTN4, CRABP1,	0.001

Other oncogenesis	NLGN2, FGFR3, THSD3 MAGEA12, FGFR3, THSD3	0.002
Cell proliferation and differentiation	DOC1, FOXA2, AXL, TACSTD2, C9orf58, UHRF1, NTN4, MLF1, GINS2, FGFR3	0.002
Cell structure	DLG5, CELSR2, COL7A1, FOXA2, KRT80, PHLDB1, TJP1	0.006
Cell structure and motility	DLG5, CELSR2, COL7A1, FOXA2, KRT80, PHLDB1, TJP1, RND3, CAP2	0.011
DNA replication	DOC1, CDC2, GINS2	0.014
Homeostasis	CGA, HEPH, FSTL1	0.025
Stress response	MOCOS, C9orf58, GPX3	0.026
Other cell cycle process	UHRF1	0.028
DNA metabolism	DOC1, CDC2, DNNT, GINS2	0.028
Other receptor mediated signaling pathway	FOXA2, TACSTD2, TNFRSF21 DOC1, DGC, C1R, MMP15, CAP2, SERPINA5, TIMP3	0.030
Proteolysis	CELSR2, RND3, GNG4, FOXA2, AXL, TACSTD2, TNFRSF21, FGFR3, THSD3, GPR161	0.033
Cell surface receptor mediated signal transduction	THSD3, GPR161	0.035
Other steroid metabolism	SC5DL	0.041
Cell cycle	DOC1, CDC2, FOXA2, TTK, C9orf58, UHRF1, GINS2	0.042
Sex determination	TTK	0.044
Cell cycle control	DOC1, CDC2, FOXA2, C9orf58	0.045
Neurotransmitter release	STXBP1, EHD2	0.046
Cell adhesion	CELSR2, COL7A1, CDH13, MFAP4, NLGN2	0.049

Figure Legends

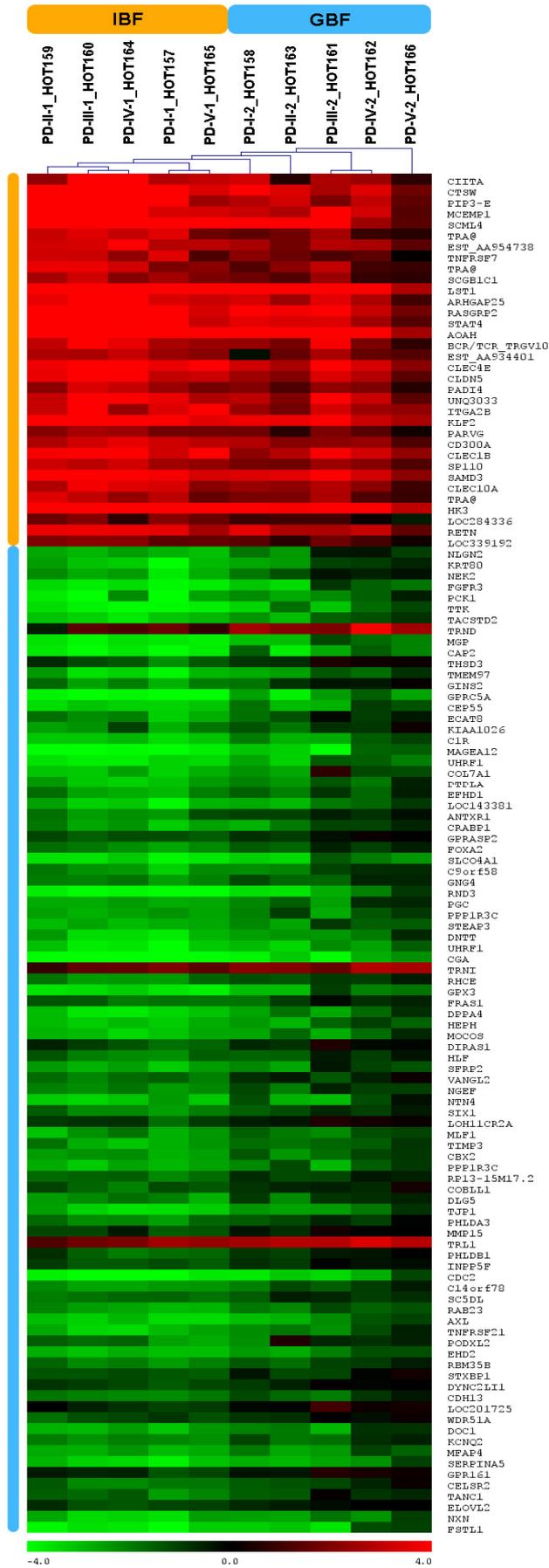
Figure 1

The dendrogram derived by unsupervised hierarchical clustering of differentially expressed genes comparing IBF and GBF treatment (PD: Peritoneal dialysis, I-V: patient ID, 1: IBF, 2: GBF, microarray label). The Pearson correlation and complete linkage were used as distance measure and linkage rule in the hierarchical cluster algorithm. Red spots indicate abundantly expressed transcripts, whereas green spots indicate transcripts expressed on low level when compared to the reference RNA.

Figure 2

Largest protein-protein interaction subgraph derived on the basis of differentially regulated genes with a fold change over 1.5, respectively. Blue nodes (98 DEGs) indicate up-regulated genes by GBF treatment and orange nodes (34 DEGs) up-regulated genes by IBF treatment. Gray nodes represent proteins identified by the nearest neighbour expansion method.

Figure 1



qRT-PCR Validation

Method

Expression profiles of four selected genes (CIITA, TNFRSF7, CTSW, CLEC1B) were analyzed by real time PCR. Total RNA isolated from the same samples like in the microarray experiments was used for cDNA synthesis with the High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit. Real time PCR was performed using TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix and TaqMan Gene expression assays (Hs00172106_m1, Hs00386811_m1, Hs00175160_m1, Hs00212925_m1) on an ABI 7300 Sequence Detection System. Relative gene expression values were evaluated with the $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ method using PPIA (Hs99999904_m1, cyclophilin A) as housekeeping gene and Stratagene Universal human reference RNA (Stratagene, La Jolla, California) as reference. All instruments and real time PCR reagents were purchased by Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA, USA).

Results

The relative expression levels of the four selected genes after the peritoneal dialysis treatment with glucose (GBF) or icodextrin (IBF) in the oligo microarray and qRT-PCR experiment are shown in table S1. For the visualization in figure S1 the median relative expression of the five PD-patients after GBF treatment in both experiments was set to zero allowing to compare the differences to the IBF treatment directly in one figure. All four genes show an up-regulation after the IBF treatment. Almost all of the patients show the same trend in the qRT-PCR and microarray experiment, although the up-regulation is less in the validation experiment

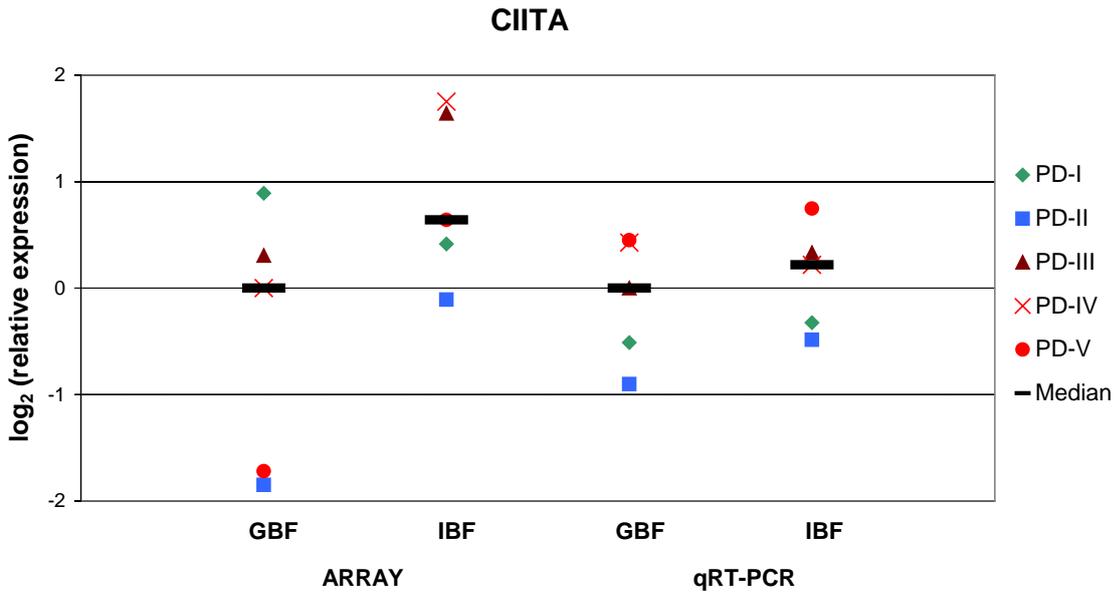
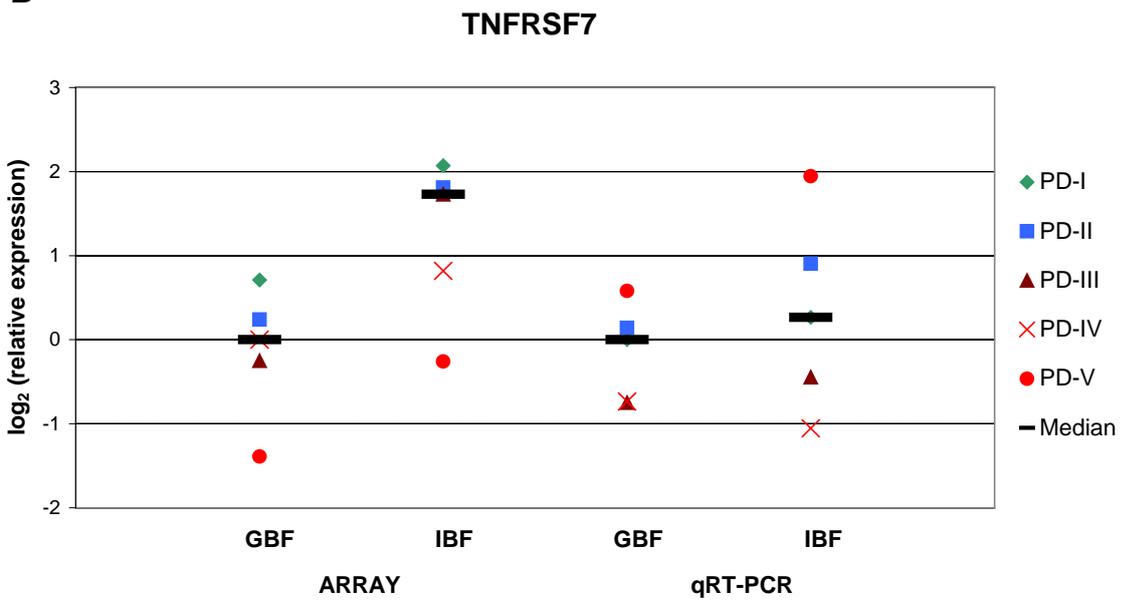
Table S1. Log₂ (relative expression) in the microarray and qRT-PCR experiment of five patients (PD-I – PD-V) after glucose based fluid (GBF) or icodextrin based fluid (IBF) peritoneal dialysis treatment.

	CIITA			
	Array		qRT-PCR	
	GBF	IBF	GBF	IBF
PD-I	3.31	2.83	7.76	7.95
PD-II	0.57	2.31	7.37	7.79
PD-III	2.73	4.06	8.27	8.61
PD-IV	2.42	4.17	8.70	8.49
PD-V	0.70	3.06	8.72	9.02

	TNFRSF7			
	Array		qRT-PCR	
	GBF	IBF	GBF	IBF
PD-I	2.18	3.54	10.35	10.62
PD-II	1.71	3.28	10.50	11.26
PD-III	1.22	3.20	9.61	9.91
PD-IV	1.47	2.29	9.62	9.30
PD-V	0.08	1.21	10.93	12.30

	CTSW			
	Array		qRT-PCR	
	GBF	IBF	GBF	IBF
PD-I	4.23	4.28	11.70	11.65
PD-II	3.47	4.98	11.88	11.81
PD-III	2.67	4.45	11.78	11.86
PD-IV	3.54	4.47	12.33	12.83
PD-V	1.75	3.46	11.69	12.12

	CLEC1B			
	Array		PCR	
	GBF	IBF	GBF	IBF
PD-I	2.25	3.27	13.00	13.83
PD-II	2.87	3.92	13.92	14.09
PD-III	3.91	4.67	14.76	15.15
PD-IV	3.32	4.52	15.47	15.55
PD-V	2.31	4.07	16.85	16.98

A**B**

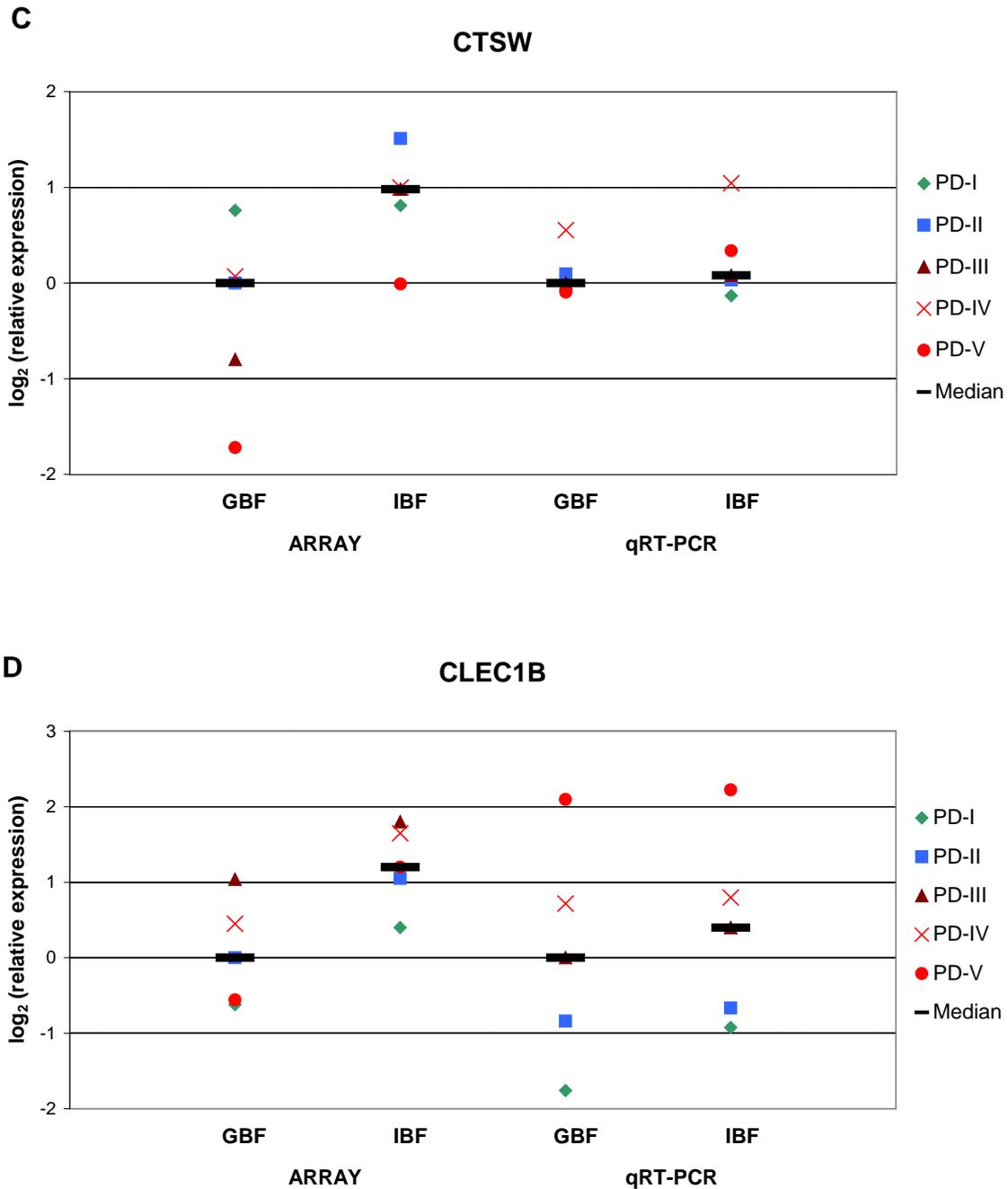


Figure S1. qRT-PCR validation of four selected genes (CIITA, TNFRSF7, CTSW, CLEC1B): The \log_2 (relative expression) measured in the microarray and in the realtime RT-PCR (TaqMan assays) experiment of five PD patient (PD-I – PD-V) and their median is shown. Median \log_2 (relative expression) after the glucose based fluid (GBF) peritoneal dialysis treatment in the microarray and qRT-PCR experiment was set to zero allowing to compare the relative differences to the icodextrin based fluid

(IBF) treatment in both experiments in one figure. All genes (A-D) are up-regulated by IBF in both methods although the up-regulation is less in the validation experiment.