We are IntechOpen, the world's leading publisher of Open Access books Built by scientists, for scientists

6,300

Open access books available

172,000

International authors and editors

190M

Downloads

Our authors are among the

154

Countries delivered to

TOP 1%

most cited scientists

12.2%

Contributors from top 500 universities

WEB OF SCIENCE™

Selection of our books indexed in the Book Citation Index
in Web of Science™ Core Collection (BKCI)

Interested in publishing with us?
Contact book.department@intechopen.com

Numbers displayed above are based on latest data collected.
For more information visit www.intechopen.com

Dent's Disease

Elena Levtchenko¹, Arend Bökenkamp²,
Leo Monnens³ and Michael Ludwig⁴

¹University Hospitals Leuven

²VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam

³Radboud University Medical Centre Nijmegen

⁴University of Bonn

¹Belgium

^{2,3}The Netherlands

⁴Germany

1. Introduction

Dent's disease (MIM #300009) is a rare X-linked disorder characterized by various degrees of proximal tubular (PT) dysfunction, nephrocalcinosis and nephrolithiasis. The exact prevalence is unknown. The disease was first reported by Dent and Friedman, who described two males with vitamin D resistant rickets, hypercalciuria and low molecular weight proteinuria (LMWP) (Dent & Friedman, 1964). Based on these data and another 13 patients with a similar phenotype, Wrong et al. coined the term "Dent's disease" for the combination of X-linked low molecular weight proteinuria, hypercalciuria, nephrocalcinosis, metabolic bone disease and progressive renal failure (Wrong et al., 1994). With the advent of molecular genetics it has become clear that the phenotypically similar disorders *X-linked recessive nephrolithiasis with renal failure* (MIM #310468) and *X-linked recessive hypophosphatemic rickets* (MIM #300554) are also due to mutations in the *CLCN5* gene (Lloyd et al., 1996). Familial idiopathic LMW proteinuria with hypercalciuria in Japanese patients (MIM #308990) – also referred to as Dent's Japan disease (Igarashi et al., 1995) – is a fourth clinical entity resulting from *CLCN5* mutations (Nakazato et al., 1997). Therefore, Scheinman proposed to summarize *CLCN5*-associated renal disease under the term "X-linked hypercalciuric nephrolithiasis" (Scheinman, 1998). The same clinical phenotype has been observed with some mutations in the oculo-cerebrorenal syndrome of Lowe (*OCRL*) gene and is referred to as Dent-2 disease (MIM #300555) (Hoopes et al., 2005; Utsch et al., 2006).

2. Clinical manifestations

The clinical presentation of Dent's disease is frequently subtle with the majority of patients being asymptomatic during childhood. Therefore, many patients are identified through urine screening for hematuria and proteinuria as it is done systematically in Japanese school children (Lloyd et al., 1997).

A summary and the frequency of the major clinical and biochemical characteristics of Dent's disease are presented in table 1. Hereby it should be noted that the manifestations of Dent's

disease are highly variable even within the same family and there is no genotype-phenotype correlation (Ludwig et al., 2006).

	Dent 1 (CLCN5)	Dent 2 (OCRL)
LMWP	100% (212/212)	100% (28/28)
Hypercalciuria	90% (180/200)	86% (24/28)
Nephrocalcinosis	75% (137/182)	39% (11/28)
Aminoaciduria	41% (31/75)	52% (11/21)
Renal tubular acidosis	3% (2/68)	4% (1/27)
Phosphate wasting	22% (35/156)	24% (6/25)
Potassium wasting	15% (10/67)	6% (1/18)
Glycosuria	17% (18/108)	11% (3/28)
Renal failure	30% (60/203)	32% (8/25)

Table 1. Spectrum of renal dysfunction in Dent’s disease due to *CLCN5* (Dent 1) and *OCRL* (Dent 2) mutations (adapted from Bökenkamp et al., 2009).

Although nephrocalcinosis and hypercalciuria are characteristic findings in Dent’s disease, it is the presence of LMWP, which distinguishes patients with *CLCN5* mutations from other hypercalciuric stone-formers (Scheinman et al., 2000). Protein excretion in Dent’s disease is around 0.5 to 1 g per day, with LMWP accounting for 50 to 70% of the total protein (Scheinman et al., 1998). LMWP can be detected by means of SDS-PAGE urine electrophoresis, or by measurement of marker proteins such as alpha-1 microglobulin, beta-2-microglobulin, cystatin C, lysozyme or retinol-binding protein in the urine. As albumin absorption by endocytosis in the proximal tubule is also impaired, albuminuria is present as well and can be detected by urine dipstick analysis. Recently, two papers reported asymptomatic nephrotic-range proteinuria of up to 50 mg/m²/h in 6 patients with *CLCN5* mutations (Frishberg et al., 2009; Copelovitch et al., 2007). Of note, serum albumin was normal in all these patients and urine protein consisted largely of low molecular proteins, which underscores the need to measure low molecular proteins in patients with unexplained proteinuria.

The majority of patients have nephrocalcinosis, while nephrolithiasis is observed in some 40% of patients (Claverie-Martin et al., 2011). The kidney stones are composed of calcium phosphate, calcium oxalate or a combination of both (Wrong et al., 1994; Scheinman, 1998). Nephrolithiasis and nephrocalcinosis are also observed in the absence of hypercalciuria (Ludwig et al., 2006), which may be explained by a defect in the clearance of microcrystals in the collecting duct as demonstrated in *CLCN5*-disrupted collecting duct cells (Sayer et al.,

2003, 2004). Urinary excretion of citrate and oxalate is normal in the majority of cases (Wrong et al., 1994; Scheinman et al., 1998), while urinary acidification may become impaired with progressive nephrocalcinosis (Ludwig et al., 2006).

Mild to moderate hypercalciuria of 4 to 6 mg/kg per day is characteristic for Dent's disease, with higher calcium excretion being found in childhood (Scheinman, 1998). In about 10% of patients with *CLCN5* mutations, hypercalciuria is missing, in particular in patients with renal failure because calcium excretion diminishes with decreasing GFR (Ludwig et al., 2006). Half of the patients are reported to have fasting hypercalciuria and almost all have an exaggerated calciuric response after an oral calcium load (Reinhart et al., 1995). Serum parathyroid hormone levels are usually low, while levels of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D are frequently high (Scheinman, 1998). This reflects the complex balance between the loss of 25-hydroxyvitamin D along with vitamin D binding protein and the stimulation of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D synthesis by increased luminal parathyroid hormone delivery (Günther et al., 2003).

Kidney function is normal during childhood in most patients with a slowly progressive decline during adulthood leading to end-stage renal failure in 30 to 80% of affected patients in the 3rd to 5th decade (Wrong et al., 1994; Bökenkamp et al., 2009). Histological studies may be normal or show tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis, foci of calcinosis and non-specific glomerular changes as hyalinosis, sclerosis and periglomerular fibrosis (Wrong et al., 1994). Recently, two papers reported focal segmental glomerulosclerosis with asymptomatic nephrotic range proteinuria associated with *CLCN5* mutations (Frishberg et al., 2009; Copelovitch et al., 2007). As pointed out by Wrong et al., the progressive decline in renal function is more severe than would be expected as a result of nephrocalcinosis alone (Wrong et al., 1994), but is characteristic for various forms of the renal Fanconi syndrome (Norden et al., 2001). Norden et al. demonstrated increased concentrations of potentially bioactive hormones and chemokines such as parathyroid hormone, insulin, insulin-like growth factor 3, growth hormone and monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 in the urine of patients with Dent's disease, autosomal dominant Fanconi syndrome and Lowe syndrome which may be involved in the pathogenesis of the progressive tubulointerstitial damage (Norden et al., 2001).

The proximal-tubular defect in Dent's disease may lead to hypophosphatemia. However, there is no clear correlation between the degree of hypophosphatemia and the presence of rickets, which can be observed in about 1/3 of Dent's patients (Scheinman, 1998). Renal potassium wasting – although relatively infrequent – may be exacerbated by the use of thiazide diuretics as reported by Blanchard et al. (Blanchard et al., 2008). Another finding in patients with Dent's disease as well as in other conditions with proximal tubular dysfunction is the decreased uptake of ^{99m}Tc-DMSA (dimercaptosuccinic acid) in renal parenchyma with rapid excretion of the tracer into the urine (Lee et al., 2009).

Depending on the degree of lyonization, female carriers display a milder phenotype. LMWP is seen in 60 to 90%, while hypercalciuria was observed in around 30% (Reinhart et al., 1995). Although abnormal, the amount of LMWP is 10 to 100 times lower than in males (Scheinman, 1998). Nephrolithiasis and nephrocalcinosis are infrequently seen, and there is only 1 case of end stage renal disease in a female carrier reported so far (Devuyst & Thakker, 2010).

The diagnosis of Dent's disease is based on the presence of low molecular weight proteinuria, hypercalciuria, nephrocalcinosis/nephrolithiasis and various degrees of generalized proximal dysfunction and decreased GFR in otherwise phenotypically healthy males.

Differential diagnosis should include other inherited and acquired causes of proximal tubular dysfunction such as cystinosis, Lowe syndrome, mitochondrial nephropathy or ifosfamide nephropathy.

3. Underlying genetic causes

3.1 CLCN5 gene (Dent 1, MIM #300008)

The *CLCN5* gene, affected in patients with Dent 1 disease, was initially identified in a family with a microdeletion on the X-chromosome (Fisher et al., 1995). The inheritance is X-linked with ~10% of the mutations being *de novo* (Devuyst & Thakker, 2010). *CLCN5* encodes an electrogenic Cl⁻/H⁺ antiporter (ClC-5) (Picollo & Pusch, 2005; Scheel et al., 2005) with a transport stoichiometry of 2 Cl⁻ / 1 H⁺ (Zifarelli & Pusch 2009). ClC-5 contains two phosphorylation and one N-glycosylation sites and comprises 18 helices (A - R), which show an internally repeated pattern (helices B - I and J - Q, respectively) forming two roughly repeated halves that span the membrane in opposite (antiparallel) orientations (Dutzler et al., 2002) (Fig.1). The selective flow of chloride ions across cell membranes is catalyzed by a ClC-5 homodimer, with each channel subunit forming its own chloride pore (Dutzler et al., 2002; Jentsch, 2002).

Fig. 1. Topology diagram of the ClC-5 protein adopted from Dutzler et al. (2002, 2003) and Wu et al. (2003). Boxed areas depict helices A-R with the extracellular region shown above, and the cytoplasmic region shown below. Amino acids (helices D, F, N, and R) involved in chloride selectivity filter formation are indicated by black triangles; helices H, I, P, and Q are involved in formation of the dimer interface. Further regions of functional significance are boxed in light gray: SSS, sorting signal sequence (Schwappach et al., 1998); CBS1 and CBS2, cystathionine-β-synthase sequences forming the so-called Bateman domain (Bateman, 1997) that binds ATP (Scott et al., 2004); PY, proline/tyrosine-like internalization signal motif (Schwake et al., 2001). The additional 70 aminoterminal residues in the enlarged ClC-5 isoform (Ludwig et al., 2003) are shown with overall numbering starting with the methionine of the short variant (from Ludwig et al., 2005 printed with kind permission of Springer Science and Business Media).

The *CLCN5* gene spans ~170 kb on chromosome Xp11.23/p11.22 and comprises 17 exons with transcription initiating from at least four different start sites. Transcripts including the untranslated exon 1a (Hayama et al., 2000) or 1b (Fisher et al., 1995) are spliced to exon 2 containing the start-ATG, whereas a third mRNA comprises a larger exon 1b and retains intron 1 (Forino et al., 2004). Two further transcripts (harbouring additional exons I-IV), arise due to alternative splicing of exon II, and are also spliced to exon 2 (Ludwig et al., 2003). Both transcripts carry the start-ATG in exon III, thereby coding for a longer isoform of the ClC-5 protein with additional 70 amino acids at the intracellular amino terminus. Since these two mRNAs maintain the reading frame, the start-codon of the shorter form (746 amino acids) here resides at position 71. So far, the longer variant has only been detected at mRNA but not at protein level (Ludwig et al., 2003).

More than 140 distinct *CLCN5* mutations, distributed along the entire gene, have been reported in patients with Dent 1 disease and no major mutational hot spots have been observed (Wu et al., 2009). There is also no evidence for a genotype-phenotype correlation. Various mutations were found to be associated with quite different clinical phenotypes ranging from 'classic' Dent 1 disease to very slight urinary abnormalities, not only in unrelated patients, but even within the same family (Ludwig et al., 2006).

Dysfunction of mutant ClC-5 channels may be caused by various mechanisms and a lot of the mutations observed are predicted to result in a truncated or absent protein. Complete loss of antiporter function might be caused by impaired homodimerization, altered current kinetics, altered ion selectivity, or defective intracellular trafficking. Heterologous expression of various *CLCN5* mutants, in either *Xenopus laevis* oocytes or HEK293 cells, determined a loss of Cl⁻ conductance in the majority of mutations tested (Lloyd et al., 1996; Ludwig et al., 2005). Further consequences of *CLCN5* mutations were (i) improper N-glycosylation with endoplasmic reticulum retention and degradation of ClC-5 (ii) defective endosomal acidification, (iii) altered endosomal distribution of ClC-5 but not defective endosomal acidification (IV) delayed processing with reduced stability and lower cell surface expression, or impaired internalization (Ludwig et al., 2005; Smith et al., 2009; Grand et al., 2011). The majority of missense mutations cluster at the dimer interface and have been shown to disrupt the assembly of the homodimers (Wu et al., 2003; Smith et al., 2009).

ClC-5-deficient mice recapitulate the human phenotype of Dent's disease with LMWP, generalized aminoaciduria, glycosuria, hypercalciuria and renal calcium deposits. Proximal tubular endocytosis is severely impaired in ClC-5-deficient mice, proving a role for ClC-5 in endosomal uptake of low molecular weight proteins (Wang et al., 2000).

3.2 OCRL gene (Dent 2, MIM #300555)

Recent investigations have revealed defects in the *OCRL* gene in about 15% of patients with a Dent's phenotype (Hoopes et al., 2005; Böckenhauer et al., 2011). This gene, located at Xq26.1 comprises 24 exons occupying 52 kb, and alternative splicing of exon 18a enlarges the resultant 893 amino acids-long protein by eight (in frame) additional amino acids (Nussbaum et al., 1997). *OCRL* encodes a phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate 5-phosphatase and mutations herein were initially found to cause Lowe syndrome (MIM #309000), a pleiotropic disease, characterized by the triad of congenital cataracts, mental retardation and incomplete renal Fanconi syndrome (Böckenhauer et al., 2008). In the OMIM database, Dent's disease associated with *OCRL* mutations is now termed Dent 2 disease (MIM #300555) to distinguish these patients from the more severe Lowe phenotype. Except a lower prevalence of nephrocalcinosis, the renal phenotype is comparable to Dent 1 cases

harbouring a *CLCN5* mutation (Table 1). Dent 2 may present with (mild) extra-renal Lowe symptoms (peripheral cataracts, stunted growth, mild retardation, elevation of serum CK/LDH), implying that Dent 2 disease actually represents a mild form of Lowe syndrome (Böckenkamp et al., 2009; Böckenhauer et al., 2011).

By now, 44 Dent 2 patients having *OCRL* mutations have been reported (Böckenhauer et al., 2011; Hichri et al., 2011). Whereas frame shift mutations or splice defects leading to a premature stop codon in Dent 2 patients all cluster in exons 1-7, they exclusively affect exons 8-23 in Lowe syndrome. Dent 2 was also observed with several missense mutations in exons 9-19, exons typically implicated in Lowe syndrome. Initially, none of the mutations observed in Dent 2 cases had been found in association with classic Lowe syndrome and there was no explanation why the phenotypic consequences of premature termination mutations, expected to cause classic Lowe syndrome, led to the milder form of Dent 2. Most recently, however, Hichri et al. (2011) reported two different *OCRL* mutations (p.Ile274Thr, p.Arg318Cys) each causing both phenotypes even in the same family. Moreover, a patient showing the complete phenotypic Lowe spectrum but absence of any ocular involvement harboured an exon 8 termination mutation (p.Gln199X) (Ludwig et al., 2011), thereby presenting the most severe clinical intermediate between Dent disease and Lowe syndrome. Given these observations, there exists a phenotypic continuum between patients with Dent 2 disease and Lowe syndrome, not only between patients harbouring different *OCRL* mutations but also between family members affected by the same *OCRL* defect. Nonetheless, the reason(s) why different *OCRL* mutations manifest with the respective phenotype remain(s) to be elucidated. This may be related to the expression profile of inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase (*INPP5B*), which has been shown to compensate for *Ocrl* deficiency in a mouse model (Jänne et al., 1998). Mice deficient in *Ocrl* or *Inpp5b* show little or no phenotype, whereas deficiency of both genes leads to death before implantation. Interestingly, mouse *Inpp5b* and human *INPP5B* differ in expression and splice-site choice (Bothwell et al., 2010). Most recently a mouse model for Lowe syndrome and Dent 2 disease tubulopathy was established by expressing human *INPP5B* in the *Ocrl*^{-/-} mice (Bothwell et al., 2011). These mice showed reduced postnatal growth, LMWP, and aminoaciduria and suggest that human *INPP5B* genotype may influence the clinical manifestation of Dent 2/Lowe syndrome.

It has also been speculated that the use of alternative initiation codons (methionine at position 158, 187, and 206) in exons 7 and 8 will allow the synthesis of truncated *OCRL* proteins. Indeed, Hichri et al. (2011) have detected two smaller proteins (around 80 kDa) instead of the 104 kDa full-length protein in a Dent 2 case lacking the normal initiator ATG in exon 1. Hence, some residual activity of these smaller products might contribute to the phenotypic differences observed.

3.3 Dent's disease and other candidate genes

Molecular analyses provided evidence for genetic heterogeneity in Dent's disease as in around 25% of patients with typical features of Dent's disease no *CLCN5* or *OCRL* mutations could be detected (Böckenhauer et al., 2011). These patients may carry a *CLCN5/OCRL* mutation undetectable by the common PCR analysis (e.g. in the promoter or an intron, thereby leading to a decrease in expression or a cryptic splice product). On the other hand, a defect in another gene phenocopying Dent's disease might be responsible. Four candidate genes (*CLCN4*, *CFL1*, *SLC9A6*, *TMEM27*) have been investigated so far.

CLCN4, the gene encoding ClC-4 has been analyzed (Ludwig and Utsch, 2004; Hoopes et al. 2005; Wu et al., 2009), since it is located on Xp22.3 and mutations herein would consequently show an X-linked mode of inheritance. ClC-4 (i) is also a member of the ClC-family of chloride channels, giving rise to strongly outwardly rectifying anion currents closely resembling those of ClC-5 (Friedrich et al., 1999), (ii) like ClC-5, contributes to endosomal acidification and trafficking by epithelial cells of the renal proximal tubule (Mohammad-Panah et al., 2003), and (iii) could be co-immunoprecipitated with ClC-5, indicating that both channels may interact *in vivo* (Mohammad-Panah et al., 2003). In a total of 30 unrelated cases no defect was observed.

Hoopes et al. (2005) investigated the *SLC9A6* gene in a panel of 13 patients that met the strict criteria for Dent's disease. *SLC9A6*, located at Xq26.3, encodes the Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger 6 (NHE6; Numata et al., 1998). This sodium-proton exchanger localizes to early recycling endosomes and may contribute to the maintenance of the unique acidic pH values of Golgi and post-Golgi compartments (Nakamura et al., 2005). The X-linked *TMEM27* gene has also been suggested a good candidate since it codes for collectrin, a transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on the apical membrane of proximal tubuli that was shown to be essential for renal amino acid transport (Danilczyk et al., 2006). However, mutation analysis was negative in 26 Dent-like patients as well (Tosetto et al., 2009) as was the case in 10 patients analyzed for defects in *CFL1* (Wu et al., 2009). This autosomal gene locates on chromosome 11q13.1 and encodes cofilin, a protein shown to interact with ClC-5 in regulating albumin uptake in the proximal tubule (Hryciw et al., 2003).

Given these negative results, a further causative gene still awaits identification. Moreover, effects of (a) modifier locus(i) may influence the phenotype in Dent's patients. This would explain the heterogeneity in the clinical features observed among non-related patients sharing the same mutation or even between family members affected by the same defect (Ludwig et al., 2006).

4. Pathophysiology of Dent's disease

4.1 Localisation of ClC-5 in the kidney

In the kidney ClC-5 is found predominantly expressed in the proximal tubule and in α -intercalated cells of the distal nephron. A small fraction may be present at the cell surface of the medullary thick ascending limb of Henle's loop. In the proximal tubule ClC-5 is mainly located in the intracellular subapical endosomes, where it is co-expressed with the proton pump (V-type H⁺ ATPase).

4.2 Role of ClC-5 in endosomal acidification

Along the endocytic pathway a successively decreasing pH from 6.3 to 4.7 is detected in early endosomes, late endosomes and lysosomes with a change in the ionic composition along the endocytic pathway (Casey et al., 2010; Scott et al., 2010). The acidification is mainly due to vacuolar H⁺ ATPase, mediating ATP-dependent transport of protons. The movement of H⁺ across the endosomal membrane results in a net charge translocation, which has to be neutralized by a passive influx of counter ions such as chloride or by efflux of another cation. Na⁺ entry increases the membrane potential and limits acidification.

TRPML3 belongs to the mucolipin family of the TRP ion channels and is present in the early endosomes (Puertollano et al., 2009). Shortly after internalisation of the endosomes there is rapid release of Ca²⁺ from early endosomes through TRPML3 that is necessary for allowing

acidification of this compartment. Once late endosomes or lysosomes become highly acidic, the low pH inhibits TRPML3 channel activity, stopping Ca^{2+} exit and preventing further acidification (Martina et al., 2009; Lelouvier et al., 2010) (Fig.2).

In a study in isolated endosomes performed by Saito et al. (2007) the presence of two poor channels (TPC), releasing Ca^{2+} from the endosome, was demonstrated. Ca^{2+} release was inhibited by the endosome luminal Cl^- with a K_{50} of 82 mM. Reduction of Cl^- activated Ca^{2+} release, which in turn stimulates H^+ transport to the lumen (Fig.2).

There is ample evidence that ClC-5 has an essential role in the acidification of the endosomes (Plans et al., 2009; Wellhouser et al., 2010; Smith & Lippiat, 2010). Two research groups demonstrated that ClC-5 functions as a voltage-dependent electrogenic chloride/proton exchanger (Picollo et al., 2005; Scheel et al., 2005). In their studies the currents required 20-40 mV voltages, which are not observed *in vivo*. When transposed to endosomal membranes, it means a movement of a positive charge (H^+) into and of negative charge (Cl^-) out of the endosome. Sonawane et al. (2009) showed that within 60 s Cl^- concentration in the lumen is decreased from 120 to 20-30 mmol. Zifarelli and Pusch (2009) determined the absolute proton fluxes using *Xenopus* oocytes from the extracellular proton gradient using a pH sensitive dye. A transport stoichiometry of $2\text{Cl}^-/1\text{H}^+$ was demonstrated. Smith and Lippiat (2010) demonstrated using a targeted pH sensitive fluorescent protein in opossum proximal tubular cells that endosomal acidification was only partially sensitive to the inhibitor of V-ATPase bafilomycin-A1. In the presence of bafilomycin-A1, the acidification was almost fully ablated by the knockdown of endogenous ClC-5 by siRNA. Contrasting previous assumption, these authors suggested that ClC-5 exchanges two Cl^- ions from the endosomal lumen for a proton from the cytoplasm. This leads to endosomal acidification directly by ClC-5 in parallel with V-ATPase (Fig.2).

V-ATPase; vacuolar ATPase. ClC-5 ; chloride channel 5 mutated in Dent 1 disease. NHE6; Na^+/H^+ exchanger 6. TRPML3; mucolipin 3. TPC; two poor channel.

Fig. 2. Major classes of transporters in the early endosome; protons can enter endosome via V-ATPase, ClC-5 and NHE6. Ca^{2+} exit via TRPML3 and via TPC counteracting net charge translocation facilitating endosomal acidification. Na^+ entry increases endosomal membrane potential and limits acidification.

4.3 Role of decreased endosomal acidification in the disturbed proximal tubule transport

A remarkable study was performed by Novarino et al. (2010). They generated mice with a mutation that converted CIC-5 exchanger into a pure Cl⁻ conductor. In these conditions ATP-dependent acidification of renal endosomes was normal however, proximal tubular endocytosis was impaired. Because the mutation was introduced into the intramembraneous part of the protein, this study made it unlikely that a disturbed interaction between CIC-5 and other partners is involved in the pathogenesis of Dent's disease (Reed et al., 2010). The impaired reabsorption in the proximal tubule is still presumably due to the failure to recycle specific transporters, released by the low endosomal pH, to the apical membrane. A definite pathogenetic concept, however, is still lacking.

4.4 Consequences of CIC-5 dysfunction for the α -intercalated cells

As the acidifying capacity after ammonium chloride loading is normal in the initial phase of Dent's disease, normal H⁺ ATPase has to be present at the apical surface of the α -intercalated cells. Carr et al. (2006) demonstrated in a collecting duct cell line, in which CIC-5 was disrupted, a marked increase in annexin A2, a crystal-binding molecule at the plasma membrane. This leads to an accumulation of crystal binding molecules at this site and might underlie nephrocalcinosis in patients with Dent's disease. Interestingly, aquaporin 6 co-localizes with H⁺ ATPase in α -intercalated cells and functions as an anion channel, facilitating Cl⁻ transport (Yasui et al., 1999). The physiological role of aquaporin 6 and its relation to CIC-5 in α -intercalated cells remains to be established.

4.5 Role of OCRL in endosomal trafficking

Detailed description of the cellular phenotype caused by OCRL mutations is beyond the scope of this chapter. OCRL protein belongs to a type II polyphosphate 5-phosphatases and is ubiquitously expressed in the Trans-Golgi Network (TGN), endosomes and plasma membrane. OCRL interacts with a broad range of small Rab GTPases, a family of proteins, which together with phosphatidylinositols regulate cellular vesicle trafficking (Vicinanza et al., 2008). Other OCRL interactors include clathrin and adaptor proteins AP1 and AP2. Some mutations detected in patients with Lowe syndrome disturb interaction between OCRL-protein and several Rab GTPases (Hou et al., 2011), however, functional consequences of the other mutations found in Lowe syndrome or in Dent 2 disease are unknown and a mechanistic explanation of differences between the two phenotypes remains to be clarified.

5. Treatment of Dent's disease

At this moment there is no curative treatment of Dent's disease. Supportive therapy is focused on preventing renal stone formation and slowing down the deterioration of renal function. Increased fluid intake and administration of hydrochlorothiazide (HCT) decrease urinary calcium concentrations (Raja et al., 2002), however, hypovolemia and hypokalemia can complicate thiazide treatment (Blanchard et al., 2008). High citrate diet has a positive effect on renal stone formation in the CIC-5 knockout mice (Chebotaru et al., 2005), but its efficiency has not been proven in humans. Inhibition of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) might be of potential benefit by reducing proteinuria, but its effect in Dent's disease patients has not been studied. Treatment of rickets with vitamin D and phosphate

supplementation should be performed with caution as it can enhance hypercalciuria and nephrocalcinosis.

Smith et al. (2009) reported that some CLC-5 missense mutants are retained in the endoplasmatic reticulum. The authors suggested that the export of mutant channels might be improved by exposure to chaperones improving forward trafficking by allosteric means. Therefore, the identification of allosteric modulators, specific for CLC-5, may provide a therapy for Dent 1 disease at least caused by this type of mutation.

6. Conclusions

Dent's disease is a rare X-linked disorder characterized by various degrees of proximal tubular dysfunction, nephrocalcinosis and nephrolithiasis. The disease leads to progressive loss of kidney function and causes end stage renal failure (ESRD) mostly in the 3rd to 4th decades of life. Dent's disease mostly affects males, however, female carriers can develop mild proximal tubular dysfunction and more rarely nephrolithiasis. Approximately 60% of all Dent's patients (i.e. Dent 1 patients) have inactivating mutations in the *CLCN5* gene encoding the electrogenic Cl⁻/H⁺ exchanger CLC-5, which is extensively expressed on the early endosomes in renal PT and is involved in the receptor-mediated endocytosis.

About 15% of Dent's patients have mutations in the *OCRL* gene and are classified as having Dent 2 disease. *OCRL* gene, encoding phosphatidyl-inositol phosphate 5-phosphatase, is known to cause Lowe syndrome, a severe form of X-linked mental retardation associated with proximal tubular dysfunction and congenital cataract.

Studying the pathogenesis of Dent's has elucidated the crucial role of the CLC-5 protein in endosomal acidification required for the progression along the endocytotic machinery. Recent studies demonstrated that CLC-5 functions as a 2Cl⁻/H⁺ exchanger, which is directly involved in the acidification of early endosomes.

Treatment of patients with Dent's disease is supportive and focused on preventing renal stone formation and slowing down the deterioration of their renal function. Increased fluid intake and cautious administration of HCT can decrease urinary calcium concentrations. Inhibition of RAAS might be of potential benefit by reducing proteinuria.

7. References

- Bateman, A. (1997). The structure of a domain common to archaeobacteria and the homocystinuria disease protein. *Trends Biochem Sci* 22, pp. 12-13, ISSN 0968-0004
- Blanchard A, Vargas-Poussou R, Peyrard S, Mogenet A, Baudouin V, Boudailliez B, Charbit M, Deschesnes G, Ezzhair N, Loirat C, Macher MA, Niaudet P, Azizi M. (2008). Effect of hydrochlorothiazide on urinary calcium excretion in Dent disease: An uncontrolled trial. *Am J Kidney Dis*, 52, pp. 1084-1095, ISSN 0272-6386
- Böckenhauer D, Bökenkamp A, van't Hoff W, Levchenko E, Kist-van Holthe JE, Tasic V, Ludwig M. (2008). Renal phenotype in Lowe syndrome: A selective proximal tubular dysfunction. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*, 3, pp. 1430-1436, ISSN 1046-6673
- Böckenhauer D, Bökenkamp A, Nuutinen M, Unwin R, van't Hoff W, Sirimanna T, Vrljicak K, Ludwig M. (2011). Novel *OCRL* mutations in patients with Dent-2 disease. *J Pediatr Genet*, in press

- Bökenkamp A, Böckenhauer D, Cheong HI, Hoppe B, Tasic V, Unwin R, Ludwig M. (2009). Dent-2 disease: A mild variant of Lowe Syndrome. *J. Pediatr*, 155, pp. 94-99, ISSN 0022-3476
- Bothwell SP, Farber LW, Hoagland A, Nussbaum RL. (2010). Species-specific difference in expression and splice-site choice in *Inpp5b*, an inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase paralogous to the enzyme deficient in Lowe syndrome. *Mammal Genome*, 21, pp. 458-66, ISSN 1432-1777
- Bothwell SP, Chan E, Bernardini IM, Kuo YM, Gahl WA, Nussbaum RL. (2011). Mouse model for Lowe syndrome/Dent disease 2 renal tubulopathy. *J Am Soc Nephrol*, 3, pp. 443-8, ISSN 1046-6673
- Carr G, Simmons NL, Sayer JA. (2006). Disruption of *clc-5* leads to a redistribution of annexin A2 and promotes calcium crystal agglomeration in collecting duct epithelial cells. *Cell Mol Life Sci*, 63, pp. 367-377, ISSN 1420-682X
- Casey JR, Grinstein S, Orlowski J. (2010) Sensor and regulators of intracellular pH. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 11, pp. 50-61, ISSN 1471-0072
- Cebotaru V, Kaul S, Devuyt O, Cai H, Racusen L, Guggino WB, Guggino SE. (2005). High citrate diet delays progression of renal insufficiency in the CLC-5 knockout mouse model of Dent's disease. *Kidney Int*, 68, pp. 642-652, ISSN 0085-2538
- Claverie-Martin F, Ramos-Trujillo E, Garica-Nieto V. (2011). Dent's disease: clinical features and molecular basis. *Pediatr Nephrol*, 26, pp. 693-704, ISSN 0391-6510
- Copelovitch L, Nash MA, Kaplan BS. (2007). Hypothesis: Dent disease is an underrecognized cause of focal glomerulosclerosis. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*, 2, pp. 914-918, ISSN 1046-6673
- Danilczyk U, Sarao R, Remy C, Benabbas C, Stange G, Richter A, Arya S, Pospisilik JA, Singer D, Camargo SM, Makrides V, Ramadan T, Verrey F, Wagner CA, Penninger JM. (2006). Essential role for collectrin in renal amino acid transport. *Nature*, 444, pp. 1088-1091, ISSN 0028-0836
- Dent CE, Friedman M. (1964). Hypercalciuric rickets associated with renal tubular damage. *Arch Dis Child*, 39, pp. 240-249, ISSN 0003-9888
- Devuyt O, Thakker RV. (2010). Dent's disease. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*, 5, pp. 28, ISSN 1359-2998
- Dutzler R, Campbell EB, Cadene M, Chait BT, MacKinnon R. (2002). X-ray structure of a CLC chloride channel at 3.0 Å reveals the molecular basis of anion selectivity. *Nature*, 415, pp. 287-294, ISSN 0028-0836
- Dutzler R, Campbell EB, MacKinnon R. (2003). Gating the selectivity filter in CLC chloride channels. *Science*, 300, pp. 108-112, ISSN 0036-8075
- Fisher SE, van Bakel I, Lloyd SE, Pearce SH, Thakker RV, Craig IW. (1995). Cloning and characterization of CLCN5, the human kidney chloride channel gene implicated in Dent disease (an X-linked hereditary nephrolithiasis). *Genomics*, 29, pp. 598-606, ISSN 0888-7543
- Forino M, Graziotto R, Tosetto E, Gambaro G, D'Angelo A, Anglani F. (2004). Identification of a novel splice site mutation of CLCN5 gene and characterization of a new alternative 5' UTR end of CLC-5 mRNA in human renal tissue and leukocytes. *J Hum Genet*, 49, pp. 53-60, ISSN 1018-4813

- Friedrich T, Breiderhoff T, Jentsch TJ. (1999). Mutational analysis demonstrates that ClC-4 and ClC-5 directly mediate plasma membrane currents. *J Biol Chem*, 274, pp. 896-902, ISSN 0021-9258
- Frishberg Y, Dinour D, Belostotsky R, Becker-Cohen R, Rinat C, Feinstein S, Navon-Elkan P, Ben-Shalom E. (2009). Dent's disease manifesting as focal glomerulosclerosis: Is it the tip of the iceberg? *Pediatr Nephrol*, 24, pp. 2369-2373, ISSN 0391-6510
- Grand T, L'Hoste S, Mordasini D, Defontaine N, Keck M, Pennaforte T, Genete M, Laghmani K, Teulon J, Lourdel S. (2011). Heterogeneity in the processing of *CLCN5* mutants related to Dent disease. *Hum Mutat*, 32, pp. 476-483, ISSN 1059-7794
- Günther W, Piwon N, Jentsch TJ. (2003). The ClC-5 chloride channel knock-out mouse – an animal model for Dent's disease. *Pflügers Arch*, 445, pp. 456-462, ISSN 1432-2013
- Hayama A, Uchida S, Sasaki S, Marumo F. (2000). Isolation and characterization of the human ClC-5 chloride channel gene promoter. *Gene*, 261, pp. 355-364, ISSN 0378-1119
- Hichri H, Rendu J, Monnier N, Coutton C, Dorseuil O, Poussou RV, Baujat G, Blanchard A, Nobili F, Ranchin B, Remesy M, Salomon R, Satre V, Lunardi J. (2011). From Lowe syndrome to Dent disease: Correlations between mutations of the *OCRL1* gene and clinical and biochemical phenotypes. *Hum Mutat*, 32, pp. 379-388, ISSN 1059-7794
- Hoopes RR Jr, Shrimpton AE, Knohl SJ, Hueber P, Hoppe B, Matyus J, Simckes A, Tasic V, Toenshoff B, Suchy SF, Nussbaum RL, Scheinman SJ. (2005). Dent disease with mutation in *OCRL1*. *Am J Hum Genet*, 76, pp. 260-267, ISSN 0002-9297
- Hou X, Hagemann N, Schoebel S, Blankenfeldt W, Goody RS, Erdmann KS, Itzen A. (2011). A structural basis for Lowe syndrome caused by mutations in the Rab-binding domain of *OCRL1*. *EMBO J*, 30, pp. 1659-1670, ISSN 0261-4189
- Hryciw DH, Wang Y, Devuyt O, Pollock CA, Poronnik P, Guggino WB. (2003). Cofilin interacts with ClC-5 and regulates albumin uptake in proximal tubule cell lines. *J Biol Chem*, 278, pp. 40169-40176, ISSN 0021-9258
- Igarashi T, Hayakawa H, Shiraga H, Kawato H, Yan K, Kawaguchi H, Yamanaka T, Tsuchida S, Akagi K. (1995). Hypercalciuria and nephrocalcinosis in patients with idiopathic low-molecular-weight proteinuria in Japan: Is the disease identical to Dent's disease in the United Kingdom? *Nephron*, 69, pp. 242-247, ISSN 0028-2766
- Jänne PA, Suchy SF, Bernard D, MacDonald M, Crawley J, Grinberg A, Wynshaw-Boris A, Westphal H, Nussbaum RL. (1998). Functional overlap between murine *Inpp5b* and *Ocrl1* may explain why deficiency of the murine ortholog for *OCRL1* does not cause Lowe syndrome in mice. *J Clin Invest*, 101, pp. 2042-2053, ISSN 0021-9738
- Jentsch TJ. (2002). Chloride channels are different. *Nature*, 415, pp. 276-277, ISSN 0028-0836
- Lee BH, Lee SH, Choi HJ, Kang HG, Oh SW, Lee DS, Ha IS, Choi Y, Cheong HI. (2009). Decreased renal uptake of (99m)Tc-DMSA in patients with tubular proteinuria. *Pediatr Nephrol*, 24, pp. 2211-2216, ISSN 0391-6510
- Lelouvier B, Puertollano R. Mucolipin-3 regulates luminal calcium, acidification, and membrane fusion in the endosomal pathway. (2011). *J Biol Chem*, 286, 11, pp. 9826-32, ISSN 40169-40176
- Lloyd SE, Pearce SH, Fisher SE, Steinmeyer K, Schwappach B, Scheinman SJ, Harding B, Bolino A, Devoto M, Goodyer P, Rigden SP, Wrong O, Jentsch TJ, Craig IW, Thakker RV. (1996). A common molecular basis for three inherited kidney stone diseases. *Nature*, 379, pp. 445-449, ISSN 0028-0836

- Lloyd SE, Pearce SH, Günther W, Kawaguchi H, Igarashi T, Jentsch TJ, Thakker RV. (1997). Idiopathic low molecular weight proteinuria associated with hypercalciuric nephrocalcinosis is due to mutations of the renal chloride channel (CLCN5). *J Clin Invest*, 99, pp. 967-974, ISSN 0021-9738
- Lloyd-Evans E, Waller-Evans H, Peterneva K, Platt FM. (2010). Endolysosomal calcium regulation. *Biochem Soc Trans*, 38, pp. 1458-1464, ISSN 0300-5127
- Ludwig M, Waldegger S, Nuutinen M, Bökenkamp A, Reissinger A, Steckelbroeck S, Utsch B. (2003). Four additional *CLCN5* exons encode a widely expressed novel long CLC-5 isoform but fail to explain Dent's phenotype in patients without mutations in the short variant. *Kidney Blood Press Res*, 26, pp. 176-184, ISSN 1420-4096
- Ludwig M, Utsch B. (2004). Dent disease-like phenotype and the chloride channel CLC-4 (*CLCN4*) gene. *Am J Med Genet A*, 128A, pp. 434-435, ISSN 0148-7299
- Ludwig M, Doroszewicz J, Seyberth HW, Bökenkamp A, Balluch B, Nuutinen M, Utsch B, Waldegger S. (2005). Functional evaluation of Dent's disease-causing mutations: implications for CLC-5 channel trafficking and internalization. *Hum Genet*, 117, pp. 228-237, ISSN 1018-4813
- Ludwig M, Utsch B, Balluch B, Fründ S, Kuwertz-Bröking E, Bökenkamp A. (2006). Hypercalciuria in patients with *CLCN5* mutation. *Pediatr Nephrol*, 21, pp. 1241-1250, ISSN 0391-6510
- Ludwig M, Utsch B, Monnens LAH. (2006) Recent advances in understanding the clinical and genetic heterogeneity of Dent's disease. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*, 21, pp. 2708-2717, ISSN 0931-0509
- Ludwig M, Refke M, Draaken M, Pasternack S, Betz RC, Reutter H (2011). 'Full-blown' Lowe syndrome without congenital cataracts in a patient with an OCRL p.Gln199X mutation and a silent variant, p.Arg35Arg. *Poster presented at the European Human Genetics Conference (ESHG)*, Amsterdam, (2011)
- Martina JA, Lelouvier B, Puertollano R. (2009). The calcium channel mucolipin-3 is a novel regulator of trafficking along the endosomal pathway. *Traffic*, 10, pp. 1143-1156, ISSN 1600-0854
- Mohammad-Panah R, Harrison R, Dhani S, Ackerley C, Huan LJ, Wang Y, Bear CE. (2003). The chloride channel CLC-4 contributes to endosomal acidification and trafficking. *J Biol Chem*, 278, pp. 29267-29277, ISSN 40169-40176
- Nakamura N, Tanaka S, Teko Y, Mitsui K, Kanazawa H. (2005). Four Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger isoforms are distributed to Golgi and post-Golgi compartments and are involved in organelle pH regulation. *J Biol Chem*, 280, pp. 1561-1572, ISSN 40169-40176
- Nakazato H, Hattori S, Furuse A, Kawano T, Karashima S, Tsuruta M, Yoshimuta J, Endo F, Matsuda I. (1997). Mutation in the *CLCN5* gene in Japanese patients with familial idiopathic low molecular weight proteinuria. *Kidney Int*, 52, pp. 895-900, ISSN 0085-2538
- Norden AG, Lapsley M, Lee PJ, Pusey CD, Scheinman SJ, Tam FW, Thakker RV, Unwin RJ, Wrong O. (2001). Glomerular protein sieving and implication for renal failure in Fanconi syndrome. *Kidney Int*, 60, 5, pp. 1885-92, ISSN 0085-2538
- Novarino G, Weinert S, Rickheit G, Jentsch TJ. (2010). Endosomal chloride-proton exchange rather than chloride conductance is crucial for renal endocytosis. *Science*, 328, pp. 1398-1401, ISSN 0036-8075

- Numata M, Petrecca K, Lake N, Orlowski J. (1998). Identification of a mitochondrial Na^+/H^+ exchanger. *J Biol Chem*, 273, pp. 6951-6959, ISSN 40169-40176
- Nussbaum RL, Orrison BM, Jänne PA, Charnas L, Chinault AC. (1997). Physical mapping and genomic structure of the Lowe syndrome gene OCRL1. *Hum Genet*, 99, pp. 145-150, ISSN 1018-4813
- Picollo A, Pusch M. (2005). Chloride/proton antiporter activity of mammalian ClC proteins ClC-4 and ClC-5. *Nature*, 436, pp. 420-423, ISSN 0028-0836
- Plans V, Rickheit G, Jentsch TJ. (2009). Physiological roles of ClC Cl^-/H^+ exchangers in renal proximal tubules. *Eur J Physiol*, 458, pp. 23-37, ISSN 0301-5548
- Puertollano R, Kiselyov K. (2009). TRPMLs: in sickness and in health. *Am J Physiol Renal Physiol*, 296, pp. 1245-1254, ISSN 0363-6127
- Raja KA, Schurman S, D'mello RG, Blowey D, Goodyer P, Van Why S, Ploutz-Snyder RJ, Asplin J, Scheinman SJ. (2002). Responsiveness of hypercalciuria to thiazide in Dent's disease. *J Am Soc Nephrol*, 13, pp. 2938-2944, ISSN 1046-6673
- Reed AA, Loh NY, Terryn S, Lippiat JD, Partridge C, Galvanovskis J, Williams SE, Jouret F, Wu FT, Courtoy PJ, Nesbit MA, Rorsman P, Devuyst O, Ashcroft FM, Thakker RV. (2010). ClC-5 and KIF3B interact to facilitate ClC-5 plasma membrane expression, endocytosis, and microtubular transport: relevance to pathophysiology of Dent's disease. *Am J Physiol Renal Physiol*, 298, p. F365-F380, ISSN 0363-6127
- Reinhart SC, Norden AG, Lapsley M, Thakker RV, Pang J, Moses AM, Frymoyer PA, Favus MJ, Hoepner JA, Scheinman SJ. (1995). Characterization of carrier females and affected males with X-linked recessive nephrolithiasis. *J Am Soc Nephrol*, 5, pp. 1451-1461, ISSN 1046-6673
- Saito M, Hanson PI, Schlesinger P. (2007). Luminal chloride-dependent activation of endosome calcium channels. Patch clamp study of enlarged endosomes. *J Biol Chem*, 282, pp. 27327-27333, ISSN 0021-9258
- Sayer JA, Carr G, Pearce SH, Goodship TH, Simmons NL. (2003). Disordered calcium crystal handling in antisense ClC-5-treated collecting duct cells. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 300, pp. 305-310, ISSN 0006-291X
- Sayer JA, Carr G, Simmons NL. (2004). Calcium phosphate and calcium oxalate crystal handling is dependent upon ClC-5 expression in mouse collecting duct cells. *Biochem Biophys Acta*, 1689, pp. 83-90, ISSN 0006-3002
- Scheel O, Zdebik AA, Lourdel S, Jentsch TJ. (2005). Voltage-dependent electrogenic chloride/proton exchange by endosomal ClC proteins. *Nature*, 436, pp. 424-427, ISSN 1471-0072
- Scheinman SJ. (1998) X-linked hypercalciuric nephrolithiasis: clinical syndromes and chloride channel mutations. *Kidney Int*, 53, pp. 3-17, ISSN 0085-2538
- Scheinman SJ, Cox JP, Lloyd SE, Pearce SH, Salenger PV, Hoopes RR, Bushinsky DA, Wrong O, Asplin JR, Langman CB, Norden AG, Thakker RV. (2000). Isolated hypercalciuria with mutation in CLCN5: Relevance to idiopathic hypercalciuria. *Kidney Int*, 57, pp. 232-239, ISSN 0085-2538.
- Schwake M, Friedrich T, Jentsch TJ. (2001). An internalization signal in ClC-5, an endosomal Cl^- channel mutated in Dent's disease. *J Biol Chem*, 276, pp. 12049-12054, ISSN 0021-9258
- Schwappach B, Stobrawa S, Hechenberger M, Steinmeyer K, Jentsch TJ. (1998). Golgi localization and functionally important domains in the NH_2 and COOH terminus

- of the yeast CLC putative chloride channel Gef1p. *J Biol Chem*, 273, pp. 15110-15118, ISSN 0021-9258
- Scott CC, Gruenberg J. (2010). Ion flux and the function of endosomes and lysosomes: pH is just the start. *Bioessays*, 33, pp. 103-110, ISSN 0265-9247
- Scott JW, Hawley SA, Green KA, Anis M, Stewart G, Scullion GA, Norman DG, Hardie DG. (2004). CBS domains form energy-sensing modules whose binding of adenosine ligands is disrupted by disease mutations. *J Clin Invest*, 113, pp. 274-284, ISSN 0021-9738
- Smith AJ, Reed AA, Loh NY, Thakker RV, Lippiat JD. (2009). Characterization of Dent's disease mutations of CLC-5 reveals a correlation between functional and cell biological consequences and protein structure. *Am J Physiol Renal Physiol*, 296, pp. 390-397, ISSN 0363-6127
- Smith AJ, Lippiat JD. (2010). Direct endosomal acidification by the outwardly rectifying CLC-5 Cl⁻/H⁺ exchanger. *J Physiol*, 588, pp. 2033-2045, ISSN 0022-3751
- Sonawane ND, Thiagarajah JR, Verkman AS. (2002). Chloride concentration in endosomes measured using a rationally fluorescent Cl⁻ indicator. *J Biol Chem*, 277, pp. 5506-5513, ISSN 0021-9258
- Tosetto E, Addis M, Caridi G, Meloni C, Emma F, Vergine G, Stringini G, Papalia T, Barbano G, Ghiggeri GM, Ruggeri L, Miglietti N, D Angelo A, Melis MA, Anglani F. (2009). Locus heterogeneity of Dent's disease: *OCRL1* and *TMEM27* genes in patients with no *CLCN5* mutations. *Pediatr Nephrol*, 24, pp. 1967-1973, ISSN 0391-6510
- Utsch B, Bökenkamp A, Benz MR, Besbas N, Dötsch J, Franke I, Fründ S, Gok F, Hoppe B, Karle S, Kuwertz-Bröking E, Laube G, Neb M, Nuutinen M, Ozaltin F, Rascher W, Ring T, Tasic V, van Wijk JA, Ludwig M. (2006). Novel *OCRL1* mutations in patients with the phenotype of Dent disease. *Am J Kidney Dis*, 48, 942, pp. 1-14, ISSN 0272-6386
- Vicinanza M, Angelo G D, Di Campli A, De Matteis MA (2008). Phosphoinositides as regulators of membrane trafficking in health and disease. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 65, pp. 2833 – 2841, ISSN 1420-682X
- Wang SS, Devuyst O, Courtoy PJ, Wang XT, Wang H, Wang Y, Thakker RV, Guggino S, Guggino WB. (2000). Mice lacking renal chloride channel, CLC-5, are a model for Dent's disease, a nephrolithiasis disorder associated with defective receptor-mediated endocytosis. *Hum Mol Genet*, 9, pp. 2937-45, ISSN 0964-6906
- Wang Y, Bartlett MC, Loo TW, Clarke DM. (2006). Specific rescue of cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator processing mutants using pharmacological chaperones. *Mol Pharmacol*, 70, pp. 297-302, ISSN 0026-895X
- Wellhauser LD, Antonio C, Bear CE. (2010) CLC transporters: discoveries and challenges in defining the mechanisms underlying function and regulation of CLC-5. *Pflugers Arch.*, 460, pp. 543-557, ISSN 0301-5548
- Wrong OM, Norden AG, Feest TG. (1994). Dent's disease; a familial proximal renal tubular syndrome with low-molecular-weight proteinuria, hypercalciuria, nephrocalcinosis, metabolic bone disease, progressive renal failure and a marked male predominance. *Q J Med*, 87, pp. 473-493, ISSN 1460-2725
- Wu F, Reed AA, Williams SE, Loh NY, Lippiat JD, Christie PT, Large O, Bettinelli A, Dillon MJ, Goldraich NP, Hoppe B, Lhotta K, Loirat C, Malik R, Morel D, Kotanko P, Roussel B, Rubinger D, Schrandt-Stumpel C, Serdaroglu E, Nesbit MA, Ashcroft F,

- Thakker RV. (2009). Mutational analysis of CLC-5, cofilin and CLC-4 in patients with Dent's disease. *Nephron Physiol*, 112, pp. 53-62, ISSN 1660-8151
- Wu F, Roche P, Christie PT, Loh NY, Reed AA, Esnouf RM, Thakker RV. (2003). Modeling study of human renal chloride channel (hCLC-5) mutations suggests a structural-functional relationship. *Kidney Int*, 63, pp. 1426-1432, ISSN 0085-2538
- Yasui M, Hazama A, Kwon TH, Nielsen S, Guggino WB, Agre P. (1999). Rapid gating and anion permeability of an intracellular aquaporin. *Nature*, 402, pp. 184-187, ISSN 0028-0836
- Zifarelli G, Pusch M. (2009). Conversion of the 2 Cl⁻/1 H⁺ antiporter CLC5 in a NO₃⁻/H⁺ antiporter by a single point mutation. *EMBO J*, 28, pp. 175-182, ISSN 0261-4189

Diseases of Renal Parenchyma

Edited by Prof. Manisha Sahay

ISBN 978-953-51-0245-8

Hard cover, 304 pages

Publisher InTech

Published online 16, March, 2012

Published in print edition March, 2012

Clinical nephrology is an evolving speciality in which the amount of information is growing daily. This book gives quick access to some important clinical conditions encountered in nephrology including the diseases of glomeruli, tubules and interstitium. It presents the latest information on pathophysiology, diagnosis and management of important diseases of renal parenchyma. The information is presented in a very user friendly and accessible manner while the treatment algorithms enable the reader to quickly access expert advice on arriving at the most appropriate treatment regimen. The book discusses the renal involvement in various systemic diseases including diabetes and autoimmune diseases. Diabetic nephropathy is fast becoming the commonest cause of end stage renal disease all over the globe and is discussed in this book. The editors believe that this book will be a valuable addition to the reader's library.

How to reference

In order to correctly reference this scholarly work, feel free to copy and paste the following:

Elena Levtchenko, Arend Bökenkamp, Leo Monnens and Michael Ludwig (2012). Dent's Disease, Diseases of Renal Parenchyma, Prof. Manisha Sahay (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-51-0245-8, InTech, Available from: <http://www.intechopen.com/books/diseases-of-renal-parenchyma/dent-s-disease>

INTech
open science | open minds

InTech Europe

University Campus STeP Ri
Slavka Krautzeka 83/A
51000 Rijeka, Croatia
Phone: +385 (51) 770 447
Fax: +385 (51) 686 166
www.intechopen.com

InTech China

Unit 405, Office Block, Hotel Equatorial Shanghai
No.65, Yan An Road (West), Shanghai, 200040, China
中国上海市延安西路65号上海国际贵都大饭店办公楼405单元
Phone: +86-21-62489820
Fax: +86-21-62489821

© 2012 The Author(s). Licensee IntechOpen. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

IntechOpen

IntechOpen