

## BIOMARKER STUDIES FOR EARLY DETECTION OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD)

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) represents a major challenge to public healthcare. Traditional clinical biomarkers of renal function (blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine) are not sensitive or specific enough and only increase significantly after the presence of substantial CKD. Therefore, more sensitive biomarkers of CKD are needed. CKD-specific biomarkers at an early disease stage and early diagnosis of specific renal diseases would enable improved therapeutic treatment and reduce the personal and financial burdens.*

*The present study prompted to evaluate the presence and quantitation of the novel biomarker KIM-1 for early detection of chronic kidney disease. KIM-1 was detected in all the cohorts with chronic kidney disease. .*

**KEYWORDS:** *Chronic Kidney Disease, Serum Creatinine, Kidney Injury Molecule, SDS-PAGE, Quantitative Real Time PCR*