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Journal Title: Circulation
Volume: Volume 133, Number 4
Publisher: American Heart Association | 2016-01-26, Pages 361-369
Type of Work: Article | Final Publisher PDF
Publisher DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.115.019790
Permanent URL: https://pid.emory.edu/ark:/25593/rhbgr

Final published version:
http://dx.doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.115.019790

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Accessed September 20, 2019 12:21 PM EDT
Novel Biomarker of Oxidative Stress Is Associated With Risk of Death in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease

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Background—Free radical scavengers have failed to improve patient outcomes, promoting the concept that clinically important oxidative stress may be mediated by alternative mechanisms. We sought to examine the association of emerging aminothiol markers of nonfree radical mediated oxidative stress with clinical outcomes.

Methods and Results—Plasma levels of reduced (cysteine and glutathione) and oxidized (cystine and glutathione disulfide) aminothiols were quantified by high performance liquid chromatography in 1411 patients undergoing coronary angiography (mean age 63 years, male 66%). All patients were followed for a mean of 4.7±2.1 years for the primary outcome of all-cause death (n=247). Levels of cystine (oxidized) and glutathione (reduced) were associated with risk of death (P<0.001 both) before and after adjustment for covariates. High cystine and low glutathione levels (≥1 SD and ≤−1 SD, respectively) were associated with higher mortality (adjusted hazard ratio [HR], 1.63; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.19–2.11; HR, 2.19; 95% CI, 1.50–3.19; respectively) compared with those outside these thresholds. Furthermore, the ratio of cystine/glutathione was also significantly associated with mortality (adjusted HR, 1.92; 95% CI, 1.39–2.64) and was independent of and additive to high-sensitivity C-reactive protein level. Similar associations were found for other outcomes of cardiovascular death and combined death and myocardial infarction.

Conclusions—A high burden of oxidative stress, quantified by the plasma aminothiols, cystine, glutathione, and their ratio, is associated with mortality in patients with coronary artery disease, a finding that is independent of and additive to the inflammatory burden. Importantly, these data support the emerging role of nonfree radical biology in driving clinically important oxidative stress. (Circulation. 2016;133:361-369. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.115.019790.)

Key Words: coronary artery disease • cystine • glutathione • inflammation • mortality • oxidative stress • prognosis • redox • risk

Oxidative stress (OS) is implicated in the pathophysiology of multiple conditions, including cardiovascular disease (CVD).1 Although the harmful cellular effects of free radical species in vitro remain undisputed, observational evidence along with clinical trials of free radical scavengers has been uniformly disappointing.2,3 This has promoted the concept that free radicals may not constitute clinically important sources of oxidants and that nonfree radical species may be of equal or greater importance.4

Clinical Perspective on p 369

Proteins are susceptible to oxidation through alterations of reactive aminothiol residues such as cysteine and glutathione. These covalent modifications serve to alter the cellular signaling activity of the proteins, thereby coupling redox modifications of aminothiols to functional activity.1 Importantly, these aminothiols can be quantified in plasma to assess the oxidant burden in vivo.6 Of these, cysteine constitutes the major aminothiol pool extracellularly that reacts readily with oxidants to form its oxidized disulfide cystine. Intracellularly, glutathione is a major antioxidant that helps eliminate peroxides and maintain cellular redox, and its oxidized form is glutathione disulfide.4 Increased OS, measured as higher levels of cystine, lower levels of glutathione, or altered ratios of oxidized to reduced aminothiols, is associated with cellular dysfunction, aging, risk factors for CVD, and subclinical vascular disease.

Received December 15, 2014; accepted December 11, 2015.
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The online-only Data Supplement is available with this article at http://circ.ahajournals.orglookup/suppldoi:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.115.019790/D1.

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Circulation is available at http://circ.ahajournals.org DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.115.019790
and are likely to be reliable markers of systemic OS and anti-
odioxidant defense.7–13

However, there remains a need to determine whether oxid-
dant burden as indicated by alterations in the levels or ratios of
these aminothiols is clinically relevant and determines adverse
outcomes. This would support the use of these aminothiols as
biomarkers of OS and potentially promote development of
novel antioxidant therapies. We thus sought to determine
whether the major aminothiols and their respective ratios
would be associated with increased mortality and cardiovas-
cular events in a prospectively followed high-risk population.

Methods

Study Population

Study participants aged 20 to 90 years were recruited as part of the
Emory Cardiovascular Biobank, an ongoing prospective cohort of
patients enrolled prior to undergoing coronary angiography for inves-
tigation or management of coronary artery disease (CAD) across
three Emory Healthcare sites with collection of extensive data on
demographic characteristics, medical history, medication use, behav-
ioral habits, and risk factor prevalence.14,15

Recruited patients were stable at the time of enrollment and
undergoing an elective procedure, although stable patients with
non–ST-segment–elevation myocardial infarction (MI), defined using
international criteria were also included and classified as acute MI.16
CAD burden was quantified using the semiquantitative Gensini score,
as previously described.16 Left ventricular function was expressed
using ejection fraction.17 Finally glomerular filtration rate (GFR)
was estimated using the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology
Collaboration (CKD-EPI) formula.18 Subjects were excluded if they
had a history of heart transplantation, recent transfusion, immuno-
suppressant use, malignancy, or significant infections or any vitamin
supplements in the previous 6 weeks. Specific dietary intake pat-
terns were not documented but blood samples and measurements
were taken after an overnight fast before planned coronary angiog-
raphy, except in <1% of patients who underwent angiography emer-
gently on the same day. The study was approved by the Institutional
Review Board at Emory University, and all subjects provided written
informed consent.

Follow-Up and Outcomes

The cohort was prospectively followed for determination of the pri-
mary outcome of all-cause death and the secondary outcomes of car-
diovascular death and the composite of death or nonfatal MI. This
was performed by personnel blinded to aminothiol data, through tele-
phone interview, chart review, and linkage with the Social Security
Death Index and state records. Cardiovascular death was defined as
death attributable to an ischemic cardiovascular cause (fatal MI, isch-
emic stroke, peripheral arterial disease) or sudden death attributable
to an unknown but presumed cardiovascular cause in high-risk CAD
patients. Medical records were accessed or requested to validate all
self-reported events including MI, which was defined using standard
criteria as above.19 Fifteen patients (1%) were lost to follow-up and
were excluded from analysis, leaving 1411 patients with complete
biomarker and follow-up data.

Measurement of Aminothiols and C-Reactive
Protein

We measured plasma cysteine (CyS), its oxidized form cystine
(CysS), glutathione (GSH), and its oxidized form glutathione disul-
phide (GSSG) in all subjects using high-performance liquid chroma-
tography mass spectrometry. A full methods and protocol article has
been published previously outlining sample collection, processing,
and analysis steps in detail.4 Summary details are also presented in
the online-only Data Supplement, but briefly, arterial blood samples
were drawn via syringe immediately after placement of a femoral arterial
sheath (prior to heparin or saline flush or any coronary intervention)
and transferred into prepared Eppendorf tubes containing preser-
vatives to retard auto-oxidation, centrifuged, and stored at ~80°C
for no more than 2 months before transfer to the laboratory. Sample
collection and storage conditions in this way have been previously
verified.8 Analyses by high-performance liquid chromatography were
performed after dansyl derivatization on a 3-aminopropyl column
with fluorescence detection. Metabolites were identified by coelution
with standards and quantified by integration relative to the internal
standard, with validation relative to external standards as previously
described.6 Ratios of oxidized to reduced aminothiols (cystine/cys-
teine and glutathione disulphide/glutathione) are expressed directly.

The coefficients of variation for each of the aminothiols were as fol-
lows: cysteine 3.8%, cystine 3.2%, glutathione 5%, and glutathione
disulphide 9.7%. High-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP) levels
were quantified using a sandwich immunoassay (R&D Systems,
Minneapolis, MN). Minimum detectable hsCRP concentrations were
0.1 mg/l.

Statistical Methods

Continuous variables are presented as means±SD or as median (inter-
quartile range) and categorical variables as proportions (%) with
one-way analysis of variance and chi-squared tests used to determine
differences between groups.

Before analysis, aminothiol measures were non-normally distrib-
uted and were natural log +1 transformed. Furthermore, to make the
effects comparable between markers, the log-transformed variables
were standardized to have mean 0 and SD 1. They were assessed as
continuous and categorical traits, initially by per unit log increase and
per SD increment and then by a 1×SD cut-off to classify high and low
values. Survival analysis was performed using Kaplan–Meier curves
as well as Cox proportional-hazards regression in models adjusted
first for age, gender, and then additionally for body mass index (kg/
²), GFR (l/min), presence of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, total
cholesterol (mg/dl), high-density lipoprotein (mg/dl), current
smoking, statin use, acute MI at enrollment, left ventricular function
(ejection fraction; %), Gensini score, and plasma hsCRP at baseline.

Given that inflammation and oxidative stress are biologically inter-
related, an interaction term between hsCRP and each of the markers
(including their ratios) was initially included in the model. Interaction
between age and each marker was also considered to examine any
potential age-modifying effects. Missing covariate data (range, 0% to
3%) were imputed and sensitivity analysis with unimputed data found
results to be similar. The proportional hazards assumption for Cox
models was evaluated by plots of Schoenfeld residuals and formal
testing (a χ² test calculated as the sum of Schoenfeld residuals), with
no significant violations of the assumption found. The incremental value of the aminothiol markers for risk predic-
tion was tested before and after their addition to a clinical model with
traditional risk predictors (age, gender, body mass index, GFR, dia-
abetes mellitus, hypertension, total cholesterol, high-density lipopro-
tein, current smoking, statin use, acute MI, left ventricular function,
Gensini score). The C-statistic and category-free net reclassification
improvement as well as integrated discrimination improvement that
can account for censored data were calculated as a measure of risk
discrimination.10-22 We set the truncation time at 5 years. The result-
ing risk discrimination metrics indicate the performance of the given
model in predicting events that occurred in the time range from base-
line to 5 years. P values <0.05 from 2-sided tests were considered to
indicate statistical significance. Statistical analyses were performed
using SPSS 20.0 (Chicago, IL), SAS (Cary, NC), and R (3.1.0).

Results

Baseline characteristics of the 1411 patients are presented in
Table 1 and were reflective of a typical population recruited at
coronary angiography. The mean age of the cohort was 63.2
(±11.3) years, 66% male, 32% with diabetes mellitus, 69%
with hypertension or hyperlipidemia, and 16% were current
smokers. Approximately 72% had significant CAD (>50% luminal stenosis) on angiography, 14% had presented with evidence of acute MI (all stable non–ST-segment–elevation MI), and 46% were treated with revascularization during the admission at which they were enrolled (Table 1).

**Relationship Between Aminothiols**
The oxidized aminothiol, cystine was almost 8-fold more abundant than its reduced form cysteine, whereas the reduced aminothiol glutathione was 40 times more abundant than its oxidized form glutathione disulphide (Table 1). There were modest correlations between the various aminothiols, whereas hsCRP was only marginally associated with the aminothiol markers (Table I in the online-only Data Supplement).

**Table 1. Patient Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical characteristics</th>
<th>All (N=1411)</th>
<th>No Event (n=1164)</th>
<th>Event (n=247)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>63.2 (11.3)</td>
<td>62.0 (11.1)</td>
<td>69.0 (11.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male, %</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>66.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian, %</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>88.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, kg/m²</td>
<td>29.9 (6.41)</td>
<td>30.2 (6.4)</td>
<td>28.5 (6.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFR, ml/min</td>
<td>73.1 (21.6)</td>
<td>75.3 (20.2)</td>
<td>62.5 (24.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension, %</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>78.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperlipidemia, %</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cholesterol, mg/dL</td>
<td>172.2 (45.7)</td>
<td>174.4 (45.7)</td>
<td>161.4 (44.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDL, mg/dL</td>
<td>99.6 (38.5)</td>
<td>101.4 (39.2)</td>
<td>91.2 (34.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL, mg/dL</td>
<td>41.2 (12.3)</td>
<td>41.4 (12.1)</td>
<td>40.3 (13.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus, %</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoking, %</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute MI, %</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVEF, %</td>
<td>53.7 (11.9)</td>
<td>54.9 (10.8)</td>
<td>48.0 (15.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angiographic CAD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant &gt;50%, %</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>81.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal &lt;10%, %</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Gensini Score (IQR)</td>
<td>14.5 (1–51)</td>
<td>13.0 (0–44)</td>
<td>28 (5–121)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revascularization at Enrollment, %</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statin use, %</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>73.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin use, %</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACE or ARB use, %</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta blocker use, %</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflammation (median, IQR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-reactive protein, mg/L</td>
<td>2.9 (1.2–7.1)</td>
<td>2.6 (1.2–6.4)</td>
<td>4.7 (1.75–14.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidative stress (median, IQR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystine, μmol/L</td>
<td>97.6 (83.3–115.0)</td>
<td>96.1 (82.3–112.3)</td>
<td>106.9 (90.4–130.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cysteine, μmol/L</td>
<td>12.2 (10.1–14.7)</td>
<td>12.2 (10.1–14.4)</td>
<td>12.3 (9.6–16.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glutathione, μmol/L</td>
<td>1.17 (0.92–1.47)</td>
<td>1.19 (0.94–1.48)</td>
<td>1.07 (0.82–1.43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glutathione disulphide, μmol/L</td>
<td>0.02 (0.01–0.03)</td>
<td>0.02 (0.01–0.03)</td>
<td>0.02 (0.02–0.04)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean (SD) values, median (IQR) values and % shown unless stated. ACE indicates angiotensin converting enzyme; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; BMI, body mass index; CAD, coronary artery disease; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; IQR, interquartile range; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; and MI, myocardial infarction.*

**Relationship Between Aminothiols and Demographic and Clinical Features**
In univariate analyses, higher plasma cystine levels (high OS) were associated with older age, female gender, higher body mass index, impaired renal function (lower GFR), presence of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, lower total cholesterol levels, statin use, impaired left ventricular function (lower ejection fraction), greater CAD burden (Gensini), and greater inflammation (hsCRP). Of these, only age, sex, body mass index, GFR, diabetes mellitus, and hypertension were independently associated with plasma cystine in a multivariate model. Higher glutathione levels (less OS) were associated with younger age, lower GFR, absence of diabetes mellitus and hypertension, lower CAD burden, and higher total cholesterol. Of these only age, GFR, CAD burden, and total cholesterol remained associated with plasma cysteine.
independently associated with plasma glutathione. Higher cysteine levels also correlated independently with GFR, diabetes mellitus, CAD burden, and total cholesterol whereas glutathione disulfide did not show any associations aside from an inverse association with GFR (Table IIA and IIB in the online-only Data Supplement).

Relationships Between Individual Aminothiols and Outcomes

During a mean follow-up of 4.7 (±2.1) years (median, 5.3; interquartile range, 3.1–6.2), representing 6570 person-years of follow-up, 247 patients experienced the primary outcome of death, of which there were 169 cardiovascular deaths and 314 composite outcomes of death/MI. Patients who experienced the primary outcome were generally older and had more risk factors and disease burden as shown in Table I. Independent clinical predictors of outcomes are presented in Table III in the online-only Data Supplement.

The baseline cystine (P<0.001) and glutathione (P=0.002) levels were both associated with risk of future death after adjustment for age and sex (log values, Table 2). These associations persisted after further adjustment for important covariates (see methods) including hsCRP (P=0.001 and P=0.006, respectively). After standardization, to permit marker comparisons, a 1-SD increment in cystine and a 1-SD decrease in glutathione was associated with a 26% and 20% increase in risk of death after adjustment for all risk factors, respectively (Table 2).

This association was also evident when cystine and glutathione levels were categorized into quartiles (Kaplan–Meier log rank P<0.001 and P=0.002, respectively; Figure I and Table IV in the online-only Data Supplement). Examination of the Kaplan–Meier plots revealed a possible threshold effect, especially for glutathione.

We further explored this by using a 1-SD cut point to define high and low levels of aminothiol markers (see Methods). Survival analysis confirmed a worse prognosis for patients with high cystine (>+1SD; >129.8 μmol/L) and for those with low glutathione (<−1SD, <0.68 μmol/L) levels (log rank P<0.001 for both; Figure 1). Both a high cystine level and low glutathione level were each associated with a 2- to 3-fold increase in age and sex adjusted risk of death (hazard ratio [HR], 2.05; 95% confidence interval [CI], 3.16; 95% CI, 2.20–4.54; respectively). After adjustment for all covariates, a high cystine level was associated with a HR of 1.63 (95% CI, 1.19–2.21) and a low glutathione level of 2.19 (95% CI, 1.50–3.19).

Importantly, both cystine and glutathione were independently associated with the primary outcome of death, when entered into the same multivariate model. Furthermore, both of these aminothiols were also associated with the secondary outcomes of cardiovascular death and the composite of death and MI (Table 2). Glutathione in particular showed a greater effect size for cardiovascular death compared to all-cause death. However, their respective couples, cysteine (reduced) and glutathione disulphide (oxidized) were not associated with the outcomes examined (data not shown).

Relationship Between Aminothiol Ratios and Outcomes

We also examined the ratio of cystine to glutathione, as a novel measure of extracellular oxidation to intracellular reducing capacity and demonstrated a highly significant association with the primary outcome (P<0.001; Table 3, Figure 1). Patients with a >+1SD level of cystine/glutathione ratio, reflecting a high extracellular oxidant burden and low intracellular reducing capacity, demonstrated a HR of 1.92 (95% CI, 2.05–2.75) compared to those with a <−1SD level of cystine/glutathione ratio, reflecting a low extracellular oxidant burden and high intracellular reducing capacity, with a HR of 1.35 (95% CI, 1.20–1.52).

Table 2. Cox Regression Survival Analysis for the Individual Aminothiol Markers Showing Significant Association With Adverse Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aminothiol</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Continuous (log)</th>
<th>Standardized (per SD)</th>
<th>Categorized (High Versus Low)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HR (95% CI)</td>
<td>Age- and Sex-Adjusted</td>
<td>Fully Adjusted Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystine (oxidized)</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>4.02 (2.38–6.78)</td>
<td>2.42 (1.40–4.17)</td>
<td>1.44 (1.25–1.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death/MI</td>
<td>3.15 (1.99–4.99)</td>
<td>2.06 (1.28–3.32)</td>
<td>1.35 (1.20–1.52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CV Death</td>
<td>3.90 (2.07–7.33)</td>
<td>2.06 (1.07–3.96)</td>
<td>1.42 (1.21–1.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glutathione (reduced)</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>1.82 (1.42–2.33)</td>
<td>1.57 (1.22–2.02)</td>
<td>1.24 (1.08–1.43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death/MI</td>
<td>1.73 (1.38–2.17)</td>
<td>1.51 (1.20–1.90)</td>
<td>1.23 (1.08–1.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CV Death</td>
<td>1.88 (1.40–2.53)</td>
<td>1.63 (1.20–2.20)</td>
<td>1.21 (1.03–1.43)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cox regression analysis of aminothiol markers as continuous and categorized measures, with risk of adverse outcomes. Cystine categorized as high if >+1 SD and low if ≤−1 SD; Glutathione categorized as low if ≤−1SD and high if ≥+1 SD; Cysteine (reduced) and Glutathione disulfide (oxidized) did not show any significant associations (data not shown). Full model includes adjustment for age, sex, body mass index, glomerular filtration rate, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein, current smoking, statin use, acute myocardial infarction, left ventricular ejection fraction, Gensini score, and Ln C-reactive protein. CI indicates confidence interval; CV, cardiovascular; HR, hazard ratio; and MI, myocardial infarction.
CI, 1.39–2.64) for death after full adjustment for all covariates (Table 3). Similar significant associations were noted for the secondary outcomes of cardiovascular death (HR, 1.91; 95% CI, 1.34–2.72) and the composite of death/MI (HR, 1.88; 95% CI, 1.40–2.52).

In contrast, although the direct ratios within the extracellular and intracellular compartments of cystine (oxidized) to cysteine (reduced) and glutathione disulphide (oxidized) to glutathione (reduced) were associated with the studied outcomes in adjusted models, the associations were attenuated in comparison with those for cystine, glutathione, or the cysteine/glutathione ratio (Table 3).

CAD and MI Subgroup Analyses
There was no significant heterogeneity in the association between the cystine/glutathione ratio and adverse events based on baseline characteristics. Thus, among patients with obstructive CAD, those with high cystine/glutathione ratio had a HR of 1.80 (95% CI, 1.27–2.54) in comparison with 3.11 (95% CI, 1.19–8.15) for those with nonobstructive CAD. Although there was no significant interaction, the risk of a high cystine/glutathione ratio was higher in those with acute MI in comparison with those without, HR 3.87 (95% CI, 1.74–8.63) and HR 1.82 (95% CI, 1.26–2.62), respectively.

Inflammation and Oxidant Stress
Given that no significant interaction between hsCRP and each of the markers (including their ratios) was found (results not shown) and both hsCRP and the cystine/glutathione ratio were independently associated with risk of death, we devised a simple multi-marker score, using high/low categories to identify the potential value of combining inflammation and OS measures for predicting future events. A score of 0 (n=647) represented both low inflammation (low hsCRP, defined as <3 mg/L [median]) and low OS (low cystine/glutathione ratio [by SD as above]), whereas a score of 2 reflected both high hsCRP and high cystine/glutathione (n=84). A score of 1 was given to the remaining 661 subjects (Figure 2). In comparison with those with a score of 0, those with a score of 1 had a covariate adjusted HR of 1.46 (95% CI, 1.08–1.97) for risk of death, whereas those with a score of 2 had a HR of 3.26 (95% CI, 2.17–4.90). Thus, patients with a score of 0, 1, or 2 experienced a 1-year death rate of 1.1%, 4.9%, or 14.5% or a 5-year event rate of 9.7%, 17.3%, and 41.5%, respectively.

Discrimination Testing
When compared with a standard model for risk of death, consisting of traditional risk factors (see Methods), the addition of hsCRP, hsCRP + the ratio of cystine/glutathione, and the combination of these 2 biomarkers as a multi-marker score improved the risk discrimination significantly, including C-statistic, net reclassification improvement, and integrated discrimination improvement (Table 4). Specifically, whereas addition of the individual aminothiols cystine or glutathione did not improve risk discrimination, the ratio of cystine/glutathione improved both the net reclassification improvement (HR, 0.109; 95% CI, 0.011–0.176) and integrated discrimination improvement (HR, 0.012; 95% CI, 0.001–0.029; Table 4).

Discussion
Herein we demonstrate that the plasma aminothiols cystine and glutathione associate with risk of future death in a high-risk population with CAD. This effect is independent of, and additive to, that of inflammation as assessed by hsCRP. Quantification of plasma aminothiol markers may thus represent an important advance for in vivo assessment of clinically important OS.

Specifically, we show that patients with high OS captured as (1) a high level of oxidized cystine, representing greater extracellular oxidant burden, (2) a low level of reduced glutathione, representing low intracellular reducing capacity, or (3) a high ratio of the 2, have a 2-fold increase in risk of mortality over a mean of 5 years independent of age and other risk factors including inflammation. Whereas previous attempts at quantifying aminothiol mediated OS have used the redox potential of cystine or glutathione disulphide using the Nernst equation, we found that the directly combined, cross compartment ratio of cystine to glutathione is simple and practical to calculate and able to discriminate risk, thus representing an improved approach to capturing the overall burden of OS in vivo.

Control of protein redox state via thiol-disulfide switching is critical for normal cellular activities and for maintaining physiological and pathophysiological functions including
Mechanistically, these findings may have implications for understanding other observations. Homocysteine, an important aminothiol, is biosynthesized from dietary methionine, and in the presence of folate and B vitamins converts to cysteine by cystathione synthase (Figure II in the online-only Data Supplement). This interplay between inflammation and OS at a molecular level, as presented here, in totality, these findings support the use of plasma levels of oxidized and reduced aminothiols as key biomarkers of OS and cellular health and potentially as new therapeutic targets.

The utility of these aminothiols in clinical practice requires further testing. Whereas addition of cystine and glutathione individually did not improve risk discrimination beyond a standard clinical model, addition of the cystine/glutathione ratio did improve both risk reclassification metrics. Given the interplay between inflammation and OS at a molecular level, and with additive effect on risk, we devised and tested a simple multi-marker score combining the biomarkers of each, for ease of clinical use. This simple 3-point score clearly stratifies risk and when added to a clinical model also improved the C-statistic and metrics of risk reclassification. Thus, a combination of biomarkers, in this case reflecting aminothiol-mediated OS and inflammation-quantified by CRP, may offer a valuable approach for clinical risk stratification as has been recently described.14

### Table 3. Cox Regression Survival Analysis for Oxidized to Reduced Ratios of Aminothiol Markers With the Primary Outcome of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aminothiol Ratio</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Continuous (log)</th>
<th>Standardized (per SD)</th>
<th>Categorized (High v Low)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Age- and Sex-Adjusted</td>
<td>Fully Adjusted Model</td>
<td>Age- and Sex-Adjusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystine/Glutathione ratio</td>
<td>Death (n=247)</td>
<td>2.16 (1.65–2.82)</td>
<td>1.74 (1.34–2.27)</td>
<td>1.47 (1.29–1.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death/MI (n=314)</td>
<td>1.97 (1.56–2.49)</td>
<td>1.65 (1.31–2.08)</td>
<td>1.40 (1.25–1.58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CV Death (n=169)</td>
<td>2.13 (1.59–2.86)</td>
<td>1.66 (1.21–2.28)</td>
<td>1.45 (1.24–1.71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystine/Cysteine ratio</td>
<td>Death (n=247)</td>
<td>1.87 (1.28–2.73)</td>
<td>1.50 (1.05–2.15)</td>
<td>1.23 (1.09–1.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death/MI (n=314)</td>
<td>1.78 (1.27–2.51)</td>
<td>1.50 (1.08–2.08)</td>
<td>1.21 (1.08–1.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CV Death (n=169)</td>
<td>1.72 (1.09–2.71)</td>
<td>1.32 (0.86–2.04)</td>
<td>1.20 (1.03–1.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glutathione disulphide/ Glutathione ratio</td>
<td>Death (n=247)</td>
<td>1.34 (1.12–1.60)</td>
<td>1.21 (1.01–1.46)</td>
<td>1.22 (1.10–1.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death/MI (n=314)</td>
<td>1.41 (1.20–1.65)</td>
<td>1.31 (1.12–1.53)</td>
<td>1.25 (1.13–1.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CV Death (n=169)</td>
<td>1.37 (1.07–1.699)</td>
<td>1.22 (0.98–1.53)</td>
<td>1.23 (1.07–1.42)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cox regression analysis of aminothiol marker ratios as continuous and categorized measures, with risk of adverse outcomes. All ratios categorized as high if >+1 SD and low if ≤-1 SD. Full model includes adjustment for age, sex, body mass index, glomerular filtration rate, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein, current smoking, statin use, acute myocardial infarction, left ventricular ejection fraction, Gensini score, and Ln C-reactive protein. CI indicates confidence interval; CV, cardiovascular; HR, hazard ratio; and MI, myocardial infarction.
Supplement). While patients with genetic hyperhomocysteinemia are prone to severe atherosclerosis, folate supplementation and homocysteine reduction does not appear to reduce CVD risk. This may be because cysteine is independently maintained from homocysteine and represents a more abundant and reactive aminothiol that on oxidation forms cystine, which is 30 times more abundant than homocysteine and perhaps is a more pathological component. Although some studies have shown association between total cysteine and CVD, none until now has examined the individual oxidized and reduced components or their respective contribution to the oxidant burden. These data may thus offer a partial explanation for the failure of homocysteine targeted therapy and possible new treatment opportunities.

Although experimental data support the role of free radical biology in OS, clinical attempts at improving outcomes with free radical scavengers (vitamins C, E, etc) have been uniformly disappointing. Our findings support the hypothesis that in vivo, OS may also be driven by nonfree radical processes, raising the possibility that alternative antioxidative therapies may be more effective. In humans there is no currently known pathway to reduce cysteine to cystine, although cystine levels are in part controlled by the Xc system acting as a highly efficient glutamate-cystine transporter. Cellular expression of this transporter declines with age, potentially explaining the association with cysteine and age that we and others have observed. In contrast zinc enhances expression of this system and could represent a therapeutic option to reduce plasma cystine and OS. Indeed a recent pilot study in patients with macular degeneration has revealed reductions in plasma levels of oxidized cystine with zinc supplementation, suggesting that levels can be manipulated with therapeutic interventions.

**Strengths and Limitations**

Strengths of our study include its prospective design, large sample size, exploration of both reduced and oxidized aminothiols, long follow-up, use of robust clinical outcomes, and exploration of the interaction with inflammation assessed by hsCRP. We did not have dietary information on our subjects, and ingestion of sulfur-rich amino acids may influence plasma aminothiol levels. However, after a meal, cysteine shows rapid distribution and cystine levels increase for 2 to 3 hours and almost all of our patients were fasting for >8 hours, which minimized the likely dietary changes on aminothiol levels. We did not have detailed drug information to explore whether thiol containing medications impacted on measured levels, and it is possible that some patients taking these drugs may have non-representative levels. Our population is also not representative of all populations, and thus our findings may not be generalizable, and require further validation in different groups.

Conclusions and Implications

A high extracellular oxidant burden or reduced intracellular antioxidant capacity quantified through assessment of plasma aminothiols is associated with higher mortality in patients with CAD. As well as representing potentially novel therapeutic targets, OS measured in this way could complement risk stratification in conjunction with assessment of inflammation assessed by hsCRP. Further studies will evaluate non–high-performance liquid chromatography methods of aminothiol assessments to facilitate their wider use as biomarkers and to investigate whether therapies such as zinc supplementation, seeking to reduce plasma cystine can alter OS and improve outcomes.

**Acknowledgments**

We thank the many study coordinators and volunteers along with the cath laboratory nurses and physicians who helped facilitate patient enrolment and sample collections. R.S.P. and A.Q. had full access to all of the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.
Sources of Funding
R.S.P. was supported by an American Heart Association postdoctoral fellowship while data were collected and currently by a British Heart Foundation intermediate clinical fellowship (UK); A.A.Q. has been supported by National Institutes of Health (NIH) grants 2P20HL113451-01, 5P01HL101398-02, IR56HL126558-01, 1U10HL110302-01, and U01 HL-079156; D.P.J. was supported by HL113451, ES 009047, AG038746, ES19776, and HHSN272201200031C. Funding for collection and management of samples was received from the Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center Fund (Atlanta, GA), Emory Heart and Vascular Center (Atlanta, GA), Katz Family Foundation Preventive Cardiology Grant (Atlanta, GA), and in part by NIH grants U1L RR025008 and R01HL089650-02 from the Clinical and Translational Science Award program.

Disclosures
None.

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**CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Although oxidative stress is a critically important process in atherosclerosis, observational evidence and clinical trials of free radical scavengers have proven uniformly disappointing. This has promoted the concept that clinically important oxidative stress may be mediated by nonfree radical species. Proteins with reactive aminothiols are susceptible to oxidation, and quantification of these reduced and oxidized (redox) residues offers an alternative means of quantifying in vivo oxidative stress and oxidant burden. Having developed means to reliably collect and quantify these markers in plasma, we have previously shown associations with multiple risk factors for cardiovascular disease as well as with subclinical markers such as arterial stiffness and intima media thickness. However, whether these markers are clinically relevant has remained unknown.

In this study, we now present long-term outcome data demonstrating association between these redox markers and adverse cardiovascular outcomes and mortality. These findings are important as they support the use of these aminothiols as novel and reliable biomarkers of oxidative stress. Importantly, given that oxidation of these aminothiols leads to altered cellular signaling, these findings may offer new opportunities for therapeutic interventions for reducing the adverse clinical impact of oxidative stress in vivo.