

Research Article

Lipoprotein-Associated Phospholipase A₂ Mass Level Is Increased in Elderly Subjects with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

J. Fortunato,¹ V. Bláha,¹ J. Bis,² J. Št'ásek,² C. Andrýs,³ J. Vojáček,² B. Jurašková,¹
L. Sobotka,¹ P. Polanský,⁴ and M. Brtko⁴

¹3rd Department of Internal Medicine, Metabolism and Gerontology, University Hospital Hradec Králové, Medical Faculty, Charles University, 50005 Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

²1st Department of Internal Medicine, Cardioangiology, University Hospital Hradec Králové, Medical Faculty, Charles University, 50005 Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

³Department of Immunology and Alergology, University Hospital Hradec Králové, Medical Faculty, Charles University, 50005 Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

⁴Department of Cardiosurgery, University Hospital Hradec Králové, Medical Faculty, Charles University, 50005 Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

Correspondence should be addressed to J. Fortunato; joaofortunato@gmail.com

Received 23 December 2013; Revised 22 February 2014; Accepted 10 March 2014; Published 10 April 2014

Academic Editor: Belma Turan

Copyright © 2014 J. Fortunato et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Objective. Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ (Lp-PLA₂) is extensively expressed by advanced atherosclerotic lesions and may play a role in plaque instability. We selected a group of elderly subjects that underwent transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) or balloon angioplasty (BA) and separated them into two groups, diabetic and nondiabetic, to compare the level of Lp-PLA₂ mass between them. **Methods.** 44 patients aged 79.6 ± 5.6 years with symptomatic severe aortic valve stenosis underwent TAVI ($n = 35$) or BA ($n = 9$). 21 subjects had confirmed type 2 diabetes mellitus. Lp-PLA₂ mass was measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kit (USCN Life Science, China) before and 3 days after the procedure. **Results.** Lp-PLA₂ mass was significantly elevated in this population (1296 ± 358 ng/mL before TAVI; 1413 ± 268 ng/mL before BA) and further increased after TAVI (1604 ± 437 ng/mL, $P < 0.01$) or BA (1808 ± 303 ng/mL, $P < 0.01$). Lp-PLA₂ mass was significantly increased on the diabetic group before these interventions. **Conclusion.** Lp-PLA₂ may be a novel biomarker for the presence of rupture-prone atherosclerotic lesions in elderly patients. Levels of Lp-PLA₂ in diabetic patients may accompany the higher amount of small dense LDL particles seen in these subjects.

1. Introduction

Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ (Lp-PLA₂), also known as platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase, is a Ca²⁺-independent, 45 kDa protein encoded on chromosome 6p21.2-12 [1] lipolytic enzyme produced by the monocyte-macrophage line cells and to a lesser extent by lymphocytes and mast cells. It catalyzes the hydrolysis of the ester bond at the *sn*-2 position of phospholipids to yield lysophosphatidylcholine and oxidized nonesterified fatty acids [2]. These molecules have atherogenic properties including endothelial activation, suppression of nitric oxide generation, and inhibition of cell migration and proliferation. Lp-PLA₂ acts on

oxidized phospholipids [3] and 70–80% circulates by being bound to low dense lipoprotein (LDL) (although only 0.1% of LDL particles contain Lp-PLA₂) and 20–30% binds to high dense lipoprotein (HDL) [4]. Overexpression of the enzyme is seen at the necrotic core of atherosclerotic plaques prone to rupture, where there is induction of foam cell apoptosis by oxidized LDL [5].

Lp-PLA₂ is hypothesized to contribute to the development of atherosclerosis through the propagation of inflammatory processes in the arterial intima [6]. Several characteristics of Lp-PLA₂ suggest that this enzyme could be specifically relevant in people with diabetes. First, diabetic subjects have increased circulating levels of small dense

LDL, potentially providing an efficient mode of transport of Lp-PLA₂ to the intima, since Lp-PLA₂ has apparent binding preference for small dense LDL [7]. Second, free radicals from oxidation of excess glucose may increase the oxidation of lipoproteins [8] and thereby increase levels of the substrate for Lp-PLA₂. Third, diabetes is characterized by increased macrophage infiltration of the arterial wall. Lp-PLA₂ is secreted by macrophages, although the actual level of Lp-PLA₂ production within the artery wall is unclear [6]. Finally, in addition to diabetic and insulin-resistant conditions providing a milieu that would foster increased Lp-PLA₂ concentration and activity, Lp-PLA₂ could potentially perpetuate insulin resistance through the generation of free fatty acids and increased chemotaxis, both of which could lead to persistent chronic inflammation [9].

Transcatheter aortic valve implantation is an alternative procedure for aortic valve surgery which involves substantial risks for elderly diabetic patients with symptomatic aortic valve stenosis combined with severe comorbidities. To predict the surgery risk, there are several system scores, one of the most commonly used being the EuroSCORE system (reviewed in 2011), designed to predict 30-day mortality rates. Concerning prognostic biomarkers predicting one-year outcomes after TAVI or surgical aortic valve implantation, a recent study proposed malondialdehyde, a marker of oxidative stress as a promising tool. Elevated pre-operative levels were associated with the severity of the disease and with worse prognosis [10]. Currently, no data on the Lp-PLA₂ involved in the management, prognosis, and risk assessment in this patient's group are available. This biomarker was not yet tested to our knowledge in other studies, taking into consideration aortic valve interventions in elderly diabetic patients.

Inhibition of Lp-PLA₂ by darapladib has proven to diminish the size and probability of rupture of the atherosclerotic plaque [11].

2. Patients and Methods

In this study, a cross-sectional analysis on 44 geriatric patients aged 79.6 ± 5.6 years that had undergone TAVI or BA for the treatment of severe aortic stenosis was performed. The patients were admitted to the Cardioangiologic Clinic of the University Hospital of Hradec Králové, Czech Republic, between January 2009 and January 2011. The subject characteristics are described on Table 1. Two of these patients had had a BA before TAVI (the first patient 8 months before and the second patient 1 month before); one of them needed BA 3 months after TAVI due to a perivalvular leak. The sample was then further divided into diabetic and nondiabetic patients. The study was approved by the local ethical committee and all patients gave a written consent.

The levels of plasma Lp-PLA₂ mass were obtained using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit (USCN Life Science, China) before and 3 days after the procedure. Intra-assay variations were <10%, and interassay variations were <12%. The detection range of the assay was 0.625–40 ng/mL. Fasting blood samples were obtained immediately

TABLE 1: Characteristics of subjects.

Total of subjects enrolled	44
Male	19 (43.2%)
Age (years)	79.6 ± 5.6
BMI (kg/m ²)	27.6 ± 4.7
Systolic BP (mmHg)	133 ± 18
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	75 ± 10
Total patients after TAVI	35
(a) apical route	8
(b) femoral route	27
Total patients after BA	9
Total patients with DM	21 (47.7%)
(a) on insulin therapy	9
(b) on peroral antidiabetics	3
(c) DM controlled by diet	9
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.16 ± 1.17
HDL-C (mmol/L)	1.25 ± 0.44
LDL-C (mmol/L)	2.48 ± 0.96
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	1.36 ± 0.66
CRP (mg/L)	20.8 [0.5–75.1]
Lp-PLA ₂ (ng/mL)	1320 ± 342
(a) Lp-PLA ₂ on TAVI group	1296 ± 358
(b) Lp-PLA ₂ on BA group	1413 ± 268

Measurements are expressed as mean \pm SD or as total number, with the exception of CRP (median [range]). BP: blood pressure, TAVI: transcatheter aortic valve implantation, DM: diabetes mellitus, HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein concentration, LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein concentration, CRP: C-reactive protein, Lp-PLA₂: lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂, and BA: balloon angioplasty.

before and then 3 days after the cardiac procedure from every patient. Blood was drawn and centrifuged immediately. The serum was then aliquoted and stored at -80°C . Total cholesterol, HDL, and triglycerides were measured by enzymatic methods; LDL was measured by routine methods. A *P* value less than 0.05 denoted the presence of a statistically significant difference. For statistical analysis the open source software PSPP (Free Software Foundation, Inc., USA) was used. For comparison of the Lp-PLA₂ mass before and after the cardiac intervention, the paired *t*-test was used. The correlations between the levels of Lp-PLA₂ mass and other variables were calculated using Pearson's correlation coefficient. To calculate the differences between 2 groups (diabetic and nondiabetic, TAVI and BA), independent (unpaired) *t*-tests were used.

We included a control group using 48 healthy subjects living at a nursing home, giving us a population with 82.9 ± 4.2 years of age, with a mean level of Lp-PLA₂ mass of 788.23 ± 210.95 ng/mL. The age of the subjects within study groups did not differ significantly; moreover, we provided control values for age-matched healthy individuals, and thus normalization according to the age of the subjects was not included into the results.

Measurements are expressed as mean \pm SD or as total number, with the exception of CRP (median [range]). BP is the blood pressure, TAVI is the transcatheter aortic valve

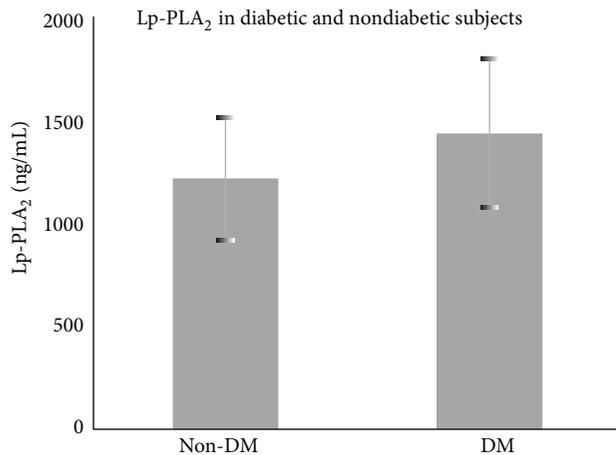


FIGURE 1: Lp-PLA₂ mass was significantly increased on diabetic subjects.

implantation, DM is the diabetes mellitus, HDL-C is the high-density lipoprotein concentration, LDL-C is the low-density lipoprotein concentration, CRP is the C-reactive protein, Lp-PLA₂ is the lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂, and BA is the balloon angioplasty.

3. Results

With respect to in-hospital combined safety endpoints (i.e., all-cause mortality, major stroke, periprocedural myocardial infarction, life-threatening bleeding, major vascular complication, and acute kidney injury), 1 patient (3%) died due to a cerebrovascular event after TAVI. During the two-year follow-up, 5 patients (11%) deaths were noted (2 from stroke, 2 from infectious complications, and 1 in a car accident).

The study population was then further divided into diabetic and nondiabetic patients to compare the levels of Lp-PLA₂ mass between them. In the diabetic group, all patients were included without differentiation, if they were on diet, peroral antidiabetics, or insulin. Using the independent samples *t*-test, we concluded that the levels of Lp-PLA₂ mass are statistically significantly increased ($P = 0.03$) in the diabetic group (1433.75 ± 353.58 ng/mL), when compared to the nondiabetic group (1215.7 ± 301.64 ng/mL) before any intervention was done (Figure 1). There were no statistical differences between the two groups concerning levels of total cholesterol, HDL, LDL, and triglycerides as well as BMI, and systolic and diastolic blood pressures. There were no statistical differences concerning the level of Lp-PLA₂ mass after the cardiac procedure between the diabetic and nondiabetic groups.

Lp-PLA₂ mass was significantly correlated with relevant cardiovascular risk factors (Table 2). As predicted, a strong correlation was found between Lp-PLA₂ mass and LDL concentration (coefficient of 0.40, $P = 0.01$) as LDL is the main carrier for Lp-PLA₂. The strongest obtained correlation was, however, found between Lp-PLA₂ mass and triglycerides (coefficient of 0.43, $P = 0.01$). The enzyme mass was

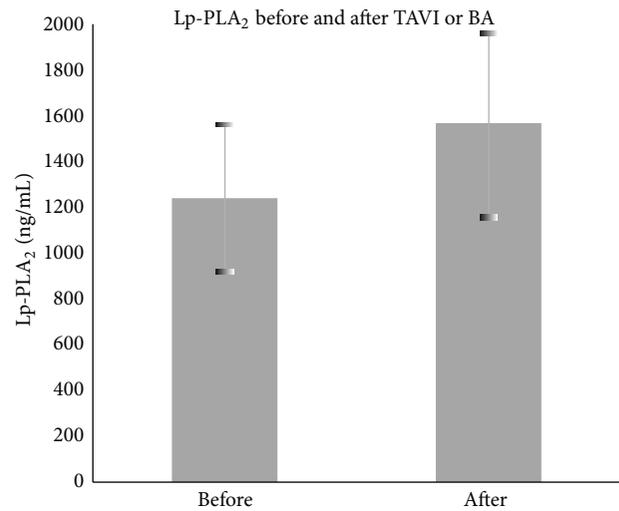


FIGURE 2: The levels of Lp-PLA₂ significantly increased after manipulation with the aortic valve (both diabetic and nondiabetic groups are included for calculations).

TABLE 2: Pearson correlation between Lp-PLA₂ and other parameters.

Parameters	Coefficient	<i>P</i>
Age	-0.14	NS
Total cholesterol	0.35	0.04
HDL-C	-0.14	0.41
LDL-C	0.40	0.01
Total cholesterol to HDL-C ratio	0.37	0.03
LDL-C to HDL-C ratio	0.36	0.03
Triglycerides	0.43	0.01
BMI	-0.30	0.87

not correlated with body mass index (BMI) nor negatively correlated with HDL concentration.

It was then hypothesized that the levels of Lp-PLA₂ mass rise after these cardiac procedures, TAVI (through either the apical or the transfemoral approach) and BA. Using paired *t*-tests we confirmed this increment, obtaining a $P < 0.01$ on both patient groups (1) for TAVI 1296 ± 358 ng/mL before the procedure and 1604 ± 437 ng/mL after it and (2) for BA 1413 ± 268 ng/mL before and 1808 ± 303 ng/mL after the procedure (Figure 2).

Furthermore, using the independent samples *t*-test we noticed that the levels of Lp-PLA₂ mass before and after the procedure are not statistically significant when comparing it between the TAVI and BA groups ($P = 0.36$ and $P = 0.15$, resp.). This observation concluded that the enzyme mass significantly increased in the same proportion after manipulation with the aortic valve, regardless of the interventional method.

Finally, a control group of 48 healthy subjects was included to compare with the Lp-PLA₂ mass before these cardiac interventions.

Using independent samples *t*-tests, we concluded that the mass of Lp-PLA₂ is significantly increased in the study population (1319.77 ± 341.82) when compared to the control group (788.23 ± 210.95), $P < 0.01$.

4. Discussion

In the present study, we have shown that the levels of Lp-PLA₂ mass, which are significantly increased in elderly patients when compared to normal population, further increase after TAVI or BA (treatment methods for severe aortic stenosis in high-risk patients). According to previous studies, the normal range for Lp-PLA₂ mass concentration for men is 120–342 ng/mL (90th percentile) [12]. To date, many studies have been performed evaluating the role of Lp-PLA₂ in atherosclerosis development. In fact, data from over than 50000 patients show an association between increased levels of activity, or mass of Lp-PLA₂, and an increased risk of cardiac death, myocardial infarction, acute coronary syndromes, and ischemic stroke [13]. The latter is of importance because LDL and other lipid factors have not been shown to be consistent predictors of stroke risk [14].

The levels of Lp-PLA₂ mass increased after direct manipulation of stenotic aortic valves in elderly patients either through their replacement by TAVI or after providing BA. The most common cause of aortic stenosis is the age-related progressive calcification of a normal valve due to generalized atherosclerosis, with a mean age at presentation around 65–70 years. This biomarker was not yet tested to our knowledge in other studies taking into consideration aortic valve interventions. The impact of these results on the progression of atherosclerotic plaques and on the follow-up of patients with their valves operated on is still a topic for more discussion.

On the other hand, the association of Lp-PLA₂ mass concentration with LDL, HDL, and total cholesterol has been established in several investigations [15–19]. Our results are in accordance with previous conclusions. As expected, Lp-PLA₂ is positively correlated with LDL. Furthermore, it is correlated with total cholesterol and not with HDL.

Some controversy still exists whether Lp-PLA₂ has pro- or antiatherogenic action. The later studies point towards a proatherogenic action in humans, once it is intrinsically related to LDL. However, in mice, it is mainly bound to HDL whereby it shows an antiatherogenic effect. For this reason, it can be assumed that the relative distribution of Lp-PLA₂ may have an impact on its action, in other words, that Lp-PLA₂ bound to LDL has a more proatherogenic action and Lp-PLA₂ bound to HDL has a more antiatherogenic action.

Furthermore, we divided patients into diabetic and nondiabetic regarding the type of their antidiabetic therapy. 42% of diabetic patients were on diet, 14% on peroral antidiabetics, and 42% on therapy with insulin. From the diabetic patients, at the time of admission for the procedure on their aortic valve, 62% were being treated with a statin. Our study shows statistically significant increased levels of Lp-PLA₂ mass in diabetic patients compared to nondiabetic (before any cardiac

intervention). These observations were also shown in other studies [20, 21]. It is probable that significantly higher levels of total cholesterol, LDL, HDL, and triglycerides on diabetic subjects when compared to nondiabetic subjects were not found because many of the subjects (in both groups) were on statin therapy.

It is known that lysophosphatidylcholine in circulating LDL is increased in diabetic patients when compared with nondiabetic controls [22]. In a recent study, one more step was made regarding the role of lysophosphatidylcholine as an atherogenic molecule, when Iwase et al. [23] measured two major molecular species of this molecule and concluded that 1-palmitoyl lysophosphatidylcholine content in LDL correlated significantly with serum Lp-PLA₂ levels in diabetic patients, but not 1-stearoyl lysophosphatidylcholine. In diabetic patients, there is a typical dyslipidemic triad of increased levels of LDL and triglycerides and decreased levels of HDL. LDL particles are smaller and denser, when compared to nondiabetics, and indexes of lipoperoxidation and negative electric charge of LDL are higher. Lp-PLA₂ binds preferentially to small, dense, and electronegative LDL particles. One study evaluated the relative distribution of Lp-PLA₂ in diabetic patients and concluded that, after improving LDL concentrations and glycemic control, the relative proportion of Lp-PLA₂ bound to HDL (which had been suggested to be atheroprotective) increased [24].

In this study, there was no statistical difference concerning the triglyceride concentration between diabetic and nondiabetic patients despite a higher mean concentration on the diabetic group. However, in accordance with Noto et al. [20], there was a strong statistical correlation between Lp-PLA₂ and triglycerides concentration. No other studies to our knowledge, apart from the referred above, have found this association. The occurrence of hypertriglyceridemia with low HDL cholesterol frequently seen in diabetic patients [25] promotes the formation of small dense LDL particles, prone to Lp-PLA₂ binding. The underlying insulin resistance may impair the activity of lipoprotein lipase leading to decreased catabolism of triglyceride-rich Apo B lipoproteins [26].

Several limitations of our study should be taken into account. The first and most important drawback is the small number of subjects included in these investigations. The mean age of these subjects implies the coexistence of multiple comorbidities, some of which may influence the lipid metabolism. Moreover, accepted reference ranges for normal population are based on tests in adults. It is not known whether Lp-PLA₂ mass increases with age independent of other factors. The current study suggests that the reference range for healthy elderly populations is much higher since the lowest mass level measured in the control group was 289.6 ng/mL. Despite the fact that all the laboratory analysis was performed under precise conditions, the Lp-PLA₂ mass was approximately 5 times higher than the accepted normal range. The higher values observed in the present study may (a) reflect the widespread atherosclerosis levels seen in the elderly (supported by the mass levels found in the control group), (b) be a preanalytical effect of the storage of samples (despite all cautions and high standards of our laboratory), or (c) result from other, as of yet, undetermined factors.

5. Conclusion

Atherosclerosis is a complex chronic inflammatory condition. In the past years, a big effort has been made to prevent the associated cardiovascular events. Even with the use of statins, the levels of non-HDL cholesterol are not as desired. Lp-PLA₂ is a promising marker to be included in the risk assessment for cardiovascular disease in the future. It can be considered a vascular-specific inflammatory marker, once its mass concentration or activity in the circulation only significantly increases after the enzyme is released from rupture-prone plaques. Other biomarkers such as high sensitivity CRP indicate a more nonspecific or generalized inflammation. Because diabetic patients are *per se* at increased risk to develop cardiovascular events, it would be also interesting to include Lp-PLA₂ in the management, prognosis, and risk assessment in such patient's group. Direct inhibitors of Lp-PLA₂ are currently undergoing clinical trials, and if they prove to reduce the necrotic core area of a rupture-prone plaque, they will solidify the importance of Lp-PLA₂ as a therapeutic target for the management of atherosclerosis and prevention of myocardial infarction, stroke, and cardiovascular death.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgment

The study was supported by the projects IGA MH CR no. NT/12287-5, and PRVOUK P37/12.

References

- [1] Z. Mallat, G. Lambeau, and A. Tedgui, "Lipoprotein-associated and secreted phospholipases A₂ in cardiovascular disease: roles as biological effectors and biomarkers," *Circulation*, vol. 122, no. 21, pp. 2183–2200, 2010.
- [2] D. Y. Hui, "Phospholipase A₂ enzymes in metabolic and cardiovascular diseases," *Current Opinion in Lipidology*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 235–240, 2012.
- [3] M. J. Caslake and C. J. Packard, "Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ (platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase) and cardiovascular disease," *Current Opinion in Lipidology*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 347–352, 2003.
- [4] D. M. Stafforini, "Biology of platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase (PAF-AH, lipoprotein associated phospholipase A₂)," *Cardiovascular Drugs and Therapy*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 73–83, 2009.
- [5] C. H. Macphee, J. J. Nelson, and A. Zalewski, "Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ as a target of therapy," *Current Opinion in Lipidology*, vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 442–446, 2005.
- [6] A. Zalewski and C. Macphee, "Role of lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ in atherosclerosis: biology, epidemiology, and possible therapeutic target," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology*, vol. 25, no. 5, pp. 923–931, 2005.
- [7] I. Gazi, E. S. Lourida, T. Filippatos, V. Tsimihodimos, M. Elisaf, and A. D. Tselepis, "Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ activity is a marker of small, dense LDL particles in human plasma," *Clinical Chemistry*, vol. 51, no. 12, pp. 2264–2273, 2005.
- [8] T. Nishikawa, D. Edelstein, X. L. Du et al., "Normalizing mitochondrial superoxide production blocks three pathways of hyperglycaemic damage," *Nature*, vol. 404, no. 6779, pp. 787–790, 2000.
- [9] M. Kohno, K. Yokokawa, K. Yasunari et al., "Induction by lysophosphatidylcholine, a major phospholipid component of atherogenic lipoproteins, of human coronary artery smooth muscle cell migration," *Circulation*, vol. 98, no. 4, pp. 353–359, 1998.
- [10] J. Parenica, P. Nemeč, J. Tomandl et al., "Prognostic utility of biomarkers in predicting of one-year outcomes in patients with aortic stenosis treated with transcatheter or surgical aortic valve implantation," *PLoS ONE*, vol. 7, no. 12, Article ID e48851, 2012.
- [11] R. S. Rosenson, "Phospholipase A₂ inhibition and atherosclerotic vascular disease: prospects for targeting secretory and lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ enzymes," *Current Opinion in Lipidology*, vol. 21, no. 6, pp. 473–480, 2010.
- [12] K. J. Colley, R. L. Wolfert, and M. E. Cobble, "Lipoprotein associated phospholipase A₂: role in atherosclerosis and utility as a biomarker for cardiovascular risk," *The EPMA Journal*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 27–38, 2011.
- [13] R. L. Wilensky and C. H. Macphee, "Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ and atherosclerosis," *Current Opinion in Lipidology*, vol. 20, no. 5, pp. 415–420, 2009.
- [14] P. B. Gorelick, "Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ and risk of stroke," *The American Journal of Cardiology*, vol. 101, no. 12A, pp. 34F–40F, 2008.
- [15] C. Iribarren, M. D. Gross, J. A. Darbinian, D. R. Jacobs Jr., S. Sidney, and C. M. Loria, "Association of lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ mass and activity with calcified coronary plaque in young adults: the CARDIA study," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 216–221, 2005.
- [16] T. Dohi, K. Miyauchi, S. Okazaki et al., "Decreased circulating lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ levels are associated with coronary plaque regression in patients with acute coronary syndrome," *Atherosclerosis*, vol. 219, no. 2, pp. 907–912, 2011.
- [17] K. C. Epps and R. L. Wilensky, "Lp-PLA₂ a novel risk factor for high-risk coronary and carotid artery disease," *Journal of Internal Medicine*, vol. 269, no. 1, pp. 94–106, 2011.
- [18] A. D. Tselepis and M. J. Chapman, "Inflammation, bioactive lipids and atherosclerosis: potential roles of a lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂, platelet activating factor-acetylhydrolase," *Atherosclerosis Supplements*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 57–68, 2002.
- [19] C. M. Ballantyne, R. C. Hoogeveen, H. Bang et al., "Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, and risk for incident coronary heart disease in middle-aged men and women in the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) study," *Circulation*, vol. 109, no. 7, pp. 837–842, 2004.
- [20] H. Noto, P. Chitkara, and P. Raskin, "The role of lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ in the metabolic syndrome and diabetes," *Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications*, vol. 20, no. 6, pp. 343–348, 2006.
- [21] J. P. Corsetti, D. Ryan, A. J. Moss, D. L. Rainwater, W. Zareba, and C. E. Sparks, "Glycoprotein Iba α polymorphism T145M, elevated lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂, and hypertriglyceridemia predict risk for recurrent coronary events in diabetic postinfarction patients," *Diabetes*, vol. 56, no. 5, pp. 1429–1435, 2007.

- [22] K. Sonoki, M. Iwase, N. Sasaki et al., "Relations of lysophosphatidylcholine in low-density lipoprotein with serum lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂, paraoxonase and homocysteine thiolactonase activities in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus," *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, vol. 86, no. 2, pp. 117–123, 2009.
- [23] M. Iwase, K. Sonoki, N. Sasaki et al., "Lysophosphatidylcholine contents in plasma LDL in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: relation with lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ and effects of simvastatin treatment," *Atherosclerosis*, vol. 196, no. 2, pp. 931–936, 2008.
- [24] J. L. Sánchez-Quesada, I. Vinagre, E. D. Juan-Franco et al., "Effect of improving glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus on low-density lipoprotein size, electronegative low-density lipoprotein and lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂ distribution," *The American Journal of Cardiology*, vol. 110, no. 1, pp. 67–71, 2012.
- [25] P. P. Toth, R. J. Simko, S. R. Palli, D. Koselleck, R. A. Quimbo, and M. J. Cziraky, "The impact of serum lipids on risk for microangiopathy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus," *Cardiovascular Diabetology*, vol. 11, article 109, 2012.
- [26] S. M. Grundy, H. B. Brewer Jr., J. I. Cleeman, S. C. Smith Jr., and C. Lenfant, "Definition of metabolic syndrome: report of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute/American Heart Association conference on scientific issues related to definition," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. e13–e18, 2004.



Hindawi
Submit your manuscripts at
<http://www.hindawi.com>

