

Skin-specific mechanisms of body fluid regulation in hypertension

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Jun Yu Chen¹, Khai Syuen Chew¹, Sheon Mary¹, Philipp Boder¹, Domenico Bagordo², Gian Paolo Rossi², Rhian Margaret Touyz³, Christian Delles¹, Giacomo Rossitto^{1,2}

¹ School of Cardiovascular & Metabolic Health, University of Glasgow, UK

² Emergency Medicine and Hypertension, DIMED; Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy

³ Department of Family Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Corresponding author:

Dr Giacomo Rossitto,

Emergency Medicine and Hypertension, DIMED, Università degli Studi di Padova,

Via Giustiniani 2, 35128 Padova, Italy

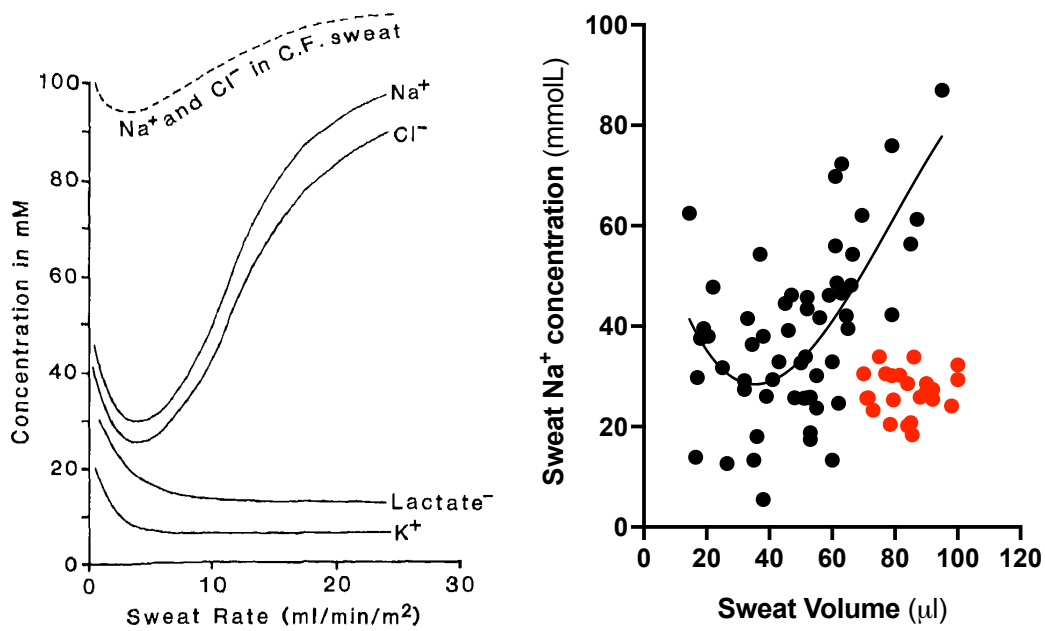
and

School of Cardiovascular & Metabolic Health, University of Glasgow

126 University Place, G12 8TA Glasgow, UK

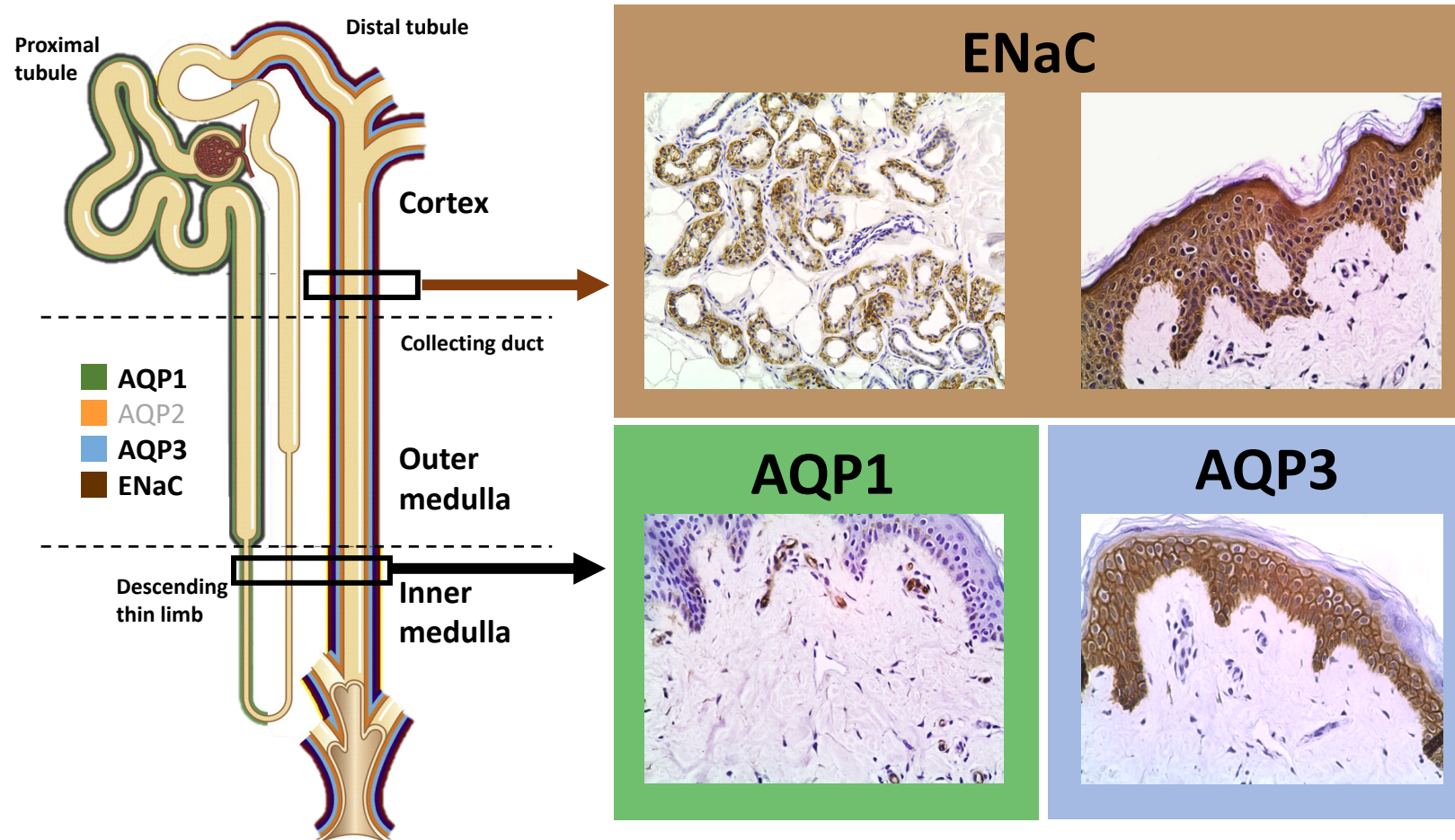
e-mail: giacomo.rossitto@unipd.it

Suppl. Figure 1



Relationship between sweat Na⁺ concentration and sweat volume in physiology (left; from *Sato K, J Am Academy Dermatology 1989, with permissions*) and in our hypertensive cohort (right). With the exception of a group showing high sweat volumes but low tonicity (red dots), a third order polynomial consistent with the physiological distribution also fit ($p < 0.0005$) our study participants.

Suppl. Figure 2



Representative immunohistochemical pictures from our lab from young healthy subjects, showing eccrine sweat gland and epidermal/microvascular staining for channels relevant to Na⁺ and water handling, traditionally investigated in the kidney (left panel adapted from Kortenoeven MLA and Fenton RA, *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 2014, with permissions)

Suppl. Table 1. Correlations between sweat volume and composition with relevant covariates

Variables	Sweat Na ⁺ (mmol/l)		Sweat K ⁺ (mmol/l)		Sweat volume (μ l)		TEWL	
	ρ	Sig	ρ	Sig	ρ	Sig	ρ	Sig
Sex (1M, 2F)	0.059	0.606	-0.016	0.888	-0.087	0.442	-0.163	0.132
Age (years)	0.341	0.002	-0.184	0.104	-0.167	0.139	-0.161	0.137
BMI (kg/m ²)	-0.086	0.456	-0.163	0.155	0.163	0.152	0.056	0.611
Office SBP (mmHg)	0.080	0.492	-0.167	0.146	-0.093	0.416	-0.156	0.154
Office DBP (mmHg)	-0.286	0.012	0.008	0.945	-0.028	0.809	-0.087	0.427
Pulse pressure (mmHg)	0.229	0.045	-0.254	0.026	-0.092	0.421	-0.153	0.163
Na⁺ intake (questionnaire)	-0.033	0.776	-0.192	0.099	0.021	0.860	-0.132	0.284
Epidermal Na⁺ (mmol/l)	0.302	0.019	-0.055	0.677	-0.158	0.225	-0.132	0.284
s-Na⁺ (mmol/l)	0.091	0.442	-0.139	0.237	-0.095	0.420	-0.014	0.897
s-K⁺ (mmol/l)	-0.028	0.812	-0.186	0.110	0.117	0.312	0.035	0.758
s-Urea (mmol/l)	0.085	0.470	-0.049	0.680	-0.018	0.876	-0.091	0.414
s-Creatinine (umol/l)	-0.091	0.438	0.014	0.907	-0.020	0.865	-0.002	0.982
NT-pro-BNP (pg/ml)	0.087	0.461	-0.072	0.541	-0.085	0.467	0.060	0.589
s-VEGFc (pg/ml)	-0.076	0.557	-0.086	0.508	0.292	0.020	0.261	0.029

Sweat Na⁺ = sweat sodium. Sweat K⁺ = sweat potassium. TEWL = transepidermal water loss. BMI = Body Mass Index. SBP = systolic blood pressure. DBP = diastolic blood pressure. Pulse pressure = systolic blood pressure – diastolic blood pressure. Na⁺ intake sodium intake score from food questionnaire. Sweat Na⁺ = sweat sodium. Sweat K⁺ = sweat potassium. Epidermal Na⁺ = epidermal sodium. s- = serum. u-ACR = urinary albumin to creatinine ratio (random urine sample). NT-pro-BNP = N-terminal-pro B-type natriuretic peptide. s-VEGFc = serum vascular endothelial growth factor.

Suppl. Table 2. Characteristics of patients with controlled and uncontrolled blood pressure.

Variables	CONTROLLED (26.1%)	p	UNCONTROLLED (73.9%)
Females	16		26
Age (years)	49 ± 16	0.392	59 ± 15
BMI (kg/m²)	29.8 (25.8-35.1)	0.580	29.7 (27.4-35.2)
BMI class			
Normal weight	3 (13%)		7 (10.8%)
Overweight	9 (39.1%)	0.951	27 (41.5%)
Obese	11 (47.8%)		31 (47.7%)
Office SBP (mmHg)	128 ± 10	0.060	155 ± 18
Office DBP (mmHg)	82 ± 6	0.053	91 ± 12
Office HR (beats per minute)	71 (65-87)	0.816	77 (65-87)
Number of anti-HTN medications	1 (0-2)	0.125	2 (1-2)
0	8 (34.8%)		14 (21.5%)
1	6 (26.1%)		16 (24.6%)
2	8 (34.8%)	0.276	19 (29.2%)
3	1 (4.3%)		11 (16.9%)
≥ 4	0 (0%)		5 (7.7%)
ACEi/ARB	15 (65.2%)	0.207	51 (78.5%)
CCB	10 (43.5%)	0.170	39 (60%)
Diuretic	8 (34.8%)	0.412	29 (44.6%)
BB	4 (17.4%)	0.397	17 (26.2%)
MRA	1 (4.3%)	0.169	10 (15.4%)
AB	2 (8.7%)	0.271	12 (18.5%)
Obesity	12 (52.2%)	0.908	33 (50.8%)
Diabetes mellitus	2 (9.1%)	0.562	9 (13.8%)
Dyslipidaemia	7 (31.8%)	0.015	39 (61.9%)
eGFR<60 (mL/min/1.73 m²)	1 (4.3%)	0.217	9 (13.8%)
Na⁺ intake (g/d; questionnaire)	2.62 (1.99-3.28)	0.588	2.87 (2.08-3.73)
s-Na⁺ (mmol/l)	140 (139-141)	0.469	140 (139-142)
s-Urea (mmol/l)	5.0 (4.0-5.9)	0.297	5.2 (4.6-6.7)
s-Creatinine (umol/l)	69 (60-76)	0.098	76 (66-87)
NT-pro-BNP (pg/ml)	52.3 (29.7-118.7)	0.071	80.2 (44.7-224.7)
s-VEGFc (ng/ml)	14.6 ± 2.5	0.019	12.7 ± 3.4

Qualitative data presented as n (%). Quantitative data presented as mean ± SD or median (interquartile range), as appropriate. BMI = Body Mass Index. BMI class: 1 = underweight (<18.5), normal weight (18.5 - 24.9), 2 = overweight (25.0–29.9), 3 = obesity (>= 30). SBP = systolic blood pressure. DBP = diastolic blood pressure. HR = heart rate. HTN = hypertension. Uncontrolled HTN = SBP ≥ 140 and/or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg. ACEi/ARB = ACE inhibitors or Angiotensin receptor blockers. CCB = calcium channel blockers. BB = beta blockers. MRA = mineralocorticoid antagonists. AB = alpha blockers.