



Preventing Early Renal Loss in Diabetes (PERL) Study: A Randomized Double-Blinded Trial of Allopurinol—Rationale, Design, and Baseline Data

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Maryam Afkarian,¹ Sarit Polsky,²
Afshin Parsa,³ Ronnie Aronson,⁴
Maria Luiza Caramori,⁵ David Z. Cherney,⁶
Jill P. Crandall,⁷ Ian H. de Boer,⁸
Thomas G. Elliott,⁹ Andrzej T. Galecki,^{10,11}
Allison B. Goldfine,¹² J. Sonya Haw,¹³
Irl B. Hirsch,⁸ Amy B. Karger,¹⁴
Ildiko Lingvay,¹⁵ David M. Maahs,¹⁶
Janet B. McGill,¹⁷ Mark E. Molitch,¹⁸
Bruce A. Perkins,¹⁹ Rodica Pop-Busui,²⁰
Marlon Pragnell,²¹ Sylvia E. Rosas,¹²
Peter Rossing,^{22,23} Peter Senior,²⁴
Ronald J. Sigal,²⁵ Catherine Spino,²⁶
Katherine R. Tuttle,^{27,28}
Guillermo E. Umpierrez,¹³ Amisha Wallia,¹⁸
Ruth S. Weinstock,²⁹ Chunyi Wu,¹¹
Michael Mauer,⁵ and Alessandro Doria,¹²
on behalf of the PERL Study Group*

OBJECTIVE

Higher serum uric acid (SUA) is associated with diabetic kidney disease (DKD). Preventing Early Renal Loss in Diabetes (PERL) evaluates whether lowering SUA with allopurinol slows glomerular filtration rate (GFR) loss in people with type 1 diabetes (T1D) and mild to moderate DKD. We present the PERL rationale, design, and baseline characteristics.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

This double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial randomized 530 participants with T1D, estimated GFR (eGFR) of 40–99.9 mL/min/1.73 m², SUA ≥4.5 m/dL, and micro- to macroalbuminuric DKD or normoalbuminuria with declining kidney function (NDKF) (defined as historical eGFR decline ≥3 mL/min/1.73 m²/year) to allopurinol or placebo. The primary outcome is baseline-adjusted iohexol GFR (iGFR) after 3 years of treatment plus a 2-month washout period.

RESULTS

Participants are 66% male and 84% white. At baseline, median age was 52 years and diabetes duration was 35 years, 93% of participants had hypertension, and 90% were treated with renin-angiotensin system inhibitors (median blood pressure 127/71 mmHg). Median HbA_{1c} was 8%, SUA 5.9 mg/dL, iGFR 68 mL/min/1.73 m², and historical eGFR slope –3.5 mL/min/1.73 m²/year. Compared with participants with albuminuria (*n* = 419), those with NDKF (*n* = 94) were significantly older (56 vs. 52 years), had lower HbA_{1c} (7.7 vs. 8.1%) and SUA (5.4 vs. 6.0 mg/dL), and had higher eGFR (82 vs. 74 mL/min/1.73 m²) and historical eGFR loss (–4.7 vs. –2.5 mL/min/1.73 m²/year). These differences persisted when comparing groups with similar rates of historical eGFR loss.

CONCLUSIONS

PERL will determine the effect of allopurinol on mild to moderate DKD in T1D, with or without albuminuria. Participants with normoalbuminuria and rapid GFR loss manifested many DKD risk factors of those with albuminuria, but with less severity.

¹Division of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, University of California, Davis, Davis, CA

²Barbara Davis Center for Diabetes, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO

³Division of Kidney, Urologic, and Hematologic Diseases, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Bethesda, MD

⁴LMC Diabetes & Endocrinology, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

⁵Departments of Pediatrics and Medicine, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

⁶Departments of Medicine and Physiology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

⁷Department of Medicine, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, NY

⁸Department of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

⁹BCDiabetes, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

¹⁰Division of Geriatrics, Institute of Gerontology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

¹¹Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

¹²Research Division, Joslin Diabetes Center, and Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

¹³Department of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, GA

Current, widely accepted treatments to prevent or slow progression of diabetic kidney disease (DKD), including intensive glycemic control and renin-angiotensin system (RAS) inhibition, were added to the clinical repertoire more than two decades ago. Despite these advances, over the past several decades, the rising incidence and prevalence of diabetes has led to a growing number of people with DKD (1). The prevalence of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) related to DKD continues to increase (2,3), and DKD remains a strong risk factor for cardiovascular and all-cause mortality (4,5). Thus, new DKD treatments are urgently needed.

Efforts to develop novel DKD treatments must take into account the changing DKD phenotype. In addition to the classic clinical DKD phenotype of albuminuria followed by glomerular filtration rate (GFR) decline, DKD is now known to also include GFR decline with persistent normoalbuminuria (6). To prevent DKD progression, it is important to include both phenotypes in clinical trials, preferably at early stages of DKD, before significant GFR loss has occurred. This approach could enable an improved understanding of the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms and identify effective interventions for normoalbuminuric versus albuminuric DKD (6).

Serum uric acid (SUA) is a promising therapeutic target in DKD. Multiple lines of evidence from animal models, observational studies, and small clinical trials have implicated higher SUA levels as a pathophysiologically relevant and modifiable

risk factor for chronic kidney disease (CKD) in general and for DKD more specifically, as previously reviewed (7). Higher baseline SUA, even within the normal range, is a strong and independent predictor of albuminuria and early GFR loss in populations with type 1 diabetes (T1D). Moreover, SUA reduction slowed GFR decline in two small clinical trials in participants with moderate CKD (roughly one-third with diabetes) with or without hyperuricemia. High SUA is believed to promote kidney injury in animal models through dysregulation of the nitric oxide pathway, induction of inflammatory cytokines, and oxidative stress (reviewed in Maahs et al. [7]). In addition, as shown by studies with the SUA-lowering drug allopurinol, high SUA could induce an increase in RAS and transforming growth factor- β (8,9). Notably, association between SUA and CKD progression was observed in early, but not advanced, CKD (10), suggesting that the optimal timing for SUA lowering may be early DKD. Such early intervention would also maximize the delay of progression to ESRD that can be achieved by slowing GFR decline.

The Preventing Early Renal Loss in Diabetes (PERL) study (reg. no. NCT02017171, ClinicalTrials.gov) is an ongoing, 3-year, multisite, international, double-blind, randomized clinical trial supported by the National Institutes of Health and JDRF that examines the hypothesis that SUA reduction with allopurinol can prevent or slow DKD progression in individuals with T1D and mild to moderate DKD. Participants in PERL were selected to have an SUA \geq 4.5

mg/dL, a level associated with an \sim 2.4-fold increase in risk of early GFR loss compared with SUA $<$ 4.5 mg/dL (11), because such participants are most likely to benefit from SUA lowering.

Unique to PERL is the deliberate inclusion of participants with albuminuric DKD as well as those with normoalbuminuria and declining kidney function (NDKF) at early stages of DKD. Thus, this study will determine the effect of the xanthine oxidase inhibitor allopurinol, as well as the magnitude of SUA reduction caused by this drug, on DKD progression in the study overall and in both DKD phenotypes. The purpose of this report is to describe the study design and baseline characteristics of the PERL participants and to compare the features of albuminuric DKD with those of NDKF.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

This double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, randomized clinical trial includes 530 participants with T1D who are at high risk of GFR loss on the basis of albuminuria or rapidly declining GFR but who have only mildly to moderately reduced kidney function. After an up to 2-month run-in period during which blood pressure was normalized and treatment with RAS inhibitors (RASIs) standardized, PERL participants were randomized to 3 years of masked treatment with the xanthine oxidase inhibitor allopurinol (200–400 mg daily depending on GFR levels) or placebo followed by a 2-month drug washout period (end of trial) (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Table 1).

¹⁴Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

¹⁵Department of Internal Medicine and Department of Population and Data Sciences, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX

¹⁶Department of Pediatrics, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA

¹⁷Department of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO

¹⁸Division of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Molecular Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL

¹⁹Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute, Mount Sinai Hospital, and Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

²⁰Division of Metabolism, Endocrinology and Diabetes, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

²¹JDRF, New York, NY

²²Steno Diabetes Center Copenhagen, Gentofte, Denmark

²³Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

²⁴Department of Medicine, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

²⁵Departments of Medicine, Cardiac Sciences, and Community Health Sciences, Faculties of Medicine and Kinesiology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

²⁶Statistical Analysis of Biomedical and Educational Research, Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

²⁷Providence Health Care, Spokane, WA

²⁸Institute of Translational Health Sciences, Kidney Research Institute, and Division of Nephrology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

²⁹Department of Medicine, State University of New York Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY

Corresponding authors: Alessandro Doria, alessandro.doria@joslin.harvard.edu, and Michael Mauer, mauer002@umn.edu

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M.A. and S.P. are co-first authors and contributed equally to this article.

M.M. and A.D. are co-senior authors and contributed equally to this article.

*The full list of PERL study group members is available in the online Supplementary Data.

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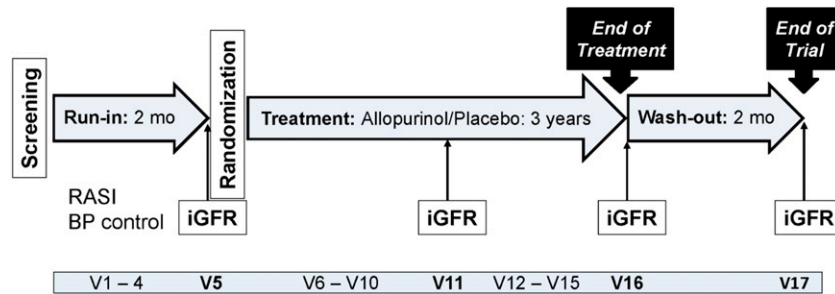


Figure 1—PERL study design. BP, blood pressure; mo, months; V, visit.

The primary outcome is GFR directly measured by iohexol plasma disappearance (iGFR) at the end of the trial (after the 2-month washout), adjusted for baseline iGFR. The study is powered to detect a 3 mL/min/1.73 m² difference between treatment groups in this outcome, equivalent to a 1 mL/min/1.73 m² difference in the yearly rate of GFR loss. Secondary outcomes include iGFR at the end of treatment (before the 2-month washout), adjusted for baseline iGFR; trajectories of iGFR and eGFR; and time to serum creatinine doubling or ESRD. The main study results are expected by the end of 2019.

Study Population

Patients were eligible for the study if they had T1D for ≥ 8 years, eGFR between 40 and 99.9 mL/min/1.73 m² by Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) creatinine equation (12), SUA ≥ 4.5 mg/dL, and evidence of either 1) a history of micro- or moderate macroalbuminuria during the prior 2 years or, in the absence of a history of albuminuria, 2) a rapid eGFR decline (≥ 3 mL/min/1.73 m²/year) before study enrollment (11) (Table 1). In the absence of treatment with RASIs, history of albuminuria was defined as at least two out of three consecutive urine albumin excretion rate (UAER) or urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio (UACR) measurements during the prior 2 years of 20–3,333 μ g/min or 30–5,000 mg/g, respectively. For participants on RASIs, the lower threshold was reduced to 12 μ g/min for UAER and 18 mg/g for UACR. Rapid eGFR decline was defined as an eGFR decline ≥ 3 mL/min/1.73 m²/year, estimated from the slope derived from all available serum creatinine measurements (minimum of three) over the preceding 3–5 years. Exclusion criteria were screening systolic blood pressure

>160 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure >100 mmHg, clinical indication for SUA lowering, known allergy to xanthine oxidase inhibitors or iodine-containing substances, serious comorbidities, ongoing pregnancy or breastfeeding, or the finding of HLA B*58:01 positivity, a risk factor for allopurinol-associated Stevens-Johnson syndrome (13) (Table 1).

Thirty-one participants were randomized for a 24-month pilot study at two study sites (Joslin Diabetes Center, Boston, MA, and Steno Diabetes Center, Copenhagen, Denmark), with procedures comparable to the main PERL study. Pilot participants who consented were transitioned to the pivotal PERL study before the end of the pilot study ($n = 26$). In the PERL study, 28 patients with minor deviations from eligibility criteria (e.g., hemoglobin or platelet count slightly below study limits but deemed clinically safe) (see Supplementary Table 2) were granted waivers to enroll at the request of the local site directors by the PERL exemption committee (comprising the two PERL co-principal investigators, the two data coordinating center co-directors, and 4 of the 16 main site directors) if failure to meet the safety criterion posed no substantial risk or a single laboratory eligibility criterion was borderline. In a retrospective review, 17 of the randomized patients (all to be included in the intention-to-treat analysis) were found to be ineligible as a result of site errors: 1 because of the use of UAER values outside the allowed time window; 5 because of the use of a serum creatinine value from the local rather than the central laboratory to estimate baseline eGFR, resulting in baseline eGFR values slightly exceeding the upper limit of 99.9 mL/min/1.73 m²; 2 because of site oversights concerning blood pressure values at the end of follow-up, which were over the protocol limit of 150/95 mmHg;

and 9 because of site errors in the calculation of eGFR slopes.

Assessment of Covariates and Outcome Variables

Demographic data (age, sex, race, ethnicity), age at diabetes onset, diabetes duration, smoking status, medication use, and other components of the medical history were obtained from the participants during the study visits. Height and weight were obtained at each visit. Hypertension was defined as one or more of the following: a diagnosis of hypertension from electronic health records, blood pressure $>140/90$ mmHg, and/or use of antihypertensive medications. Participant-reported cardiovascular disease was defined as a history of myocardial infarction, coronary revascularization, stroke, or amputation. Participant-reported diabetic retinopathy was defined as any diabetic retinopathy requiring laser treatment, intraocular injection, vitrectomy, or causing blindness. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were measured at each visit after 5 min of rest in the right arm at seated position. Central laboratory measurements were performed at the University of Minnesota Advanced Research and Diagnostic Laboratory. HbA_{1c} was assayed with the Tosoh G8 analyzer (Tosoh Bioscience, San Francisco, CA). SUA and serum creatinine were measured by enzymatic methods on the Roche Cobas 6000 analyzer (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN) and urine albumin by an immunoturbidimetric method on the same instrument. Plasma iohexol was measured using high-performance liquid chromatography. eGFR was calculated from serum creatinine using the CKD-EPI equation (12). iGFR was calculated from the plasma disappearance of iohexol (14).

Analysis of Baseline Data

PERL participants were classified as having albuminuric DKD or NDKF according to the following algorithm. Participants recruited according to the albuminuria criterion (see STUDY POPULATION) were classified as having albuminuric DKD regardless of whether they had evidence of albuminuria during the run-in period. Those enrolled by the eGFR decline criterion were classified as having albuminuric DKD or NDKF on the basis of the UAER measurements during the run-in period.

Table 1—Eligibility criteria**Inclusion criteria**

1. Male or female participant with T1D
2. Diabetes continuously treated with insulin within 1 year of diagnosis. (If onset before age 35 years, must have documentation of circulating T1D-associated autoantibodies, plasma C-peptide below limit of detection with concurrent blood glucose >100 mg/dL, or history of hospitalization for DKA.)
3. Diabetes duration ≥ 8 years
4. Age 18–70 years
5. Evidence of kidney disease by at least one of the following criteria:
 - a. Micro- or macroalbuminuria: at least two out of three consecutive UACR >30–5,000 mg/g or UAER 20–3,333 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ if not on RAS blockade or 18–5,000 mg/g or 12–3,333 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$, respectively, if on RAS blockade at any time over 2 years before screening or at screening.
 - b. GFR (CKD-EPI) decline ≥ 3.0 mL/min/1.73 m²/year, estimated from the slope derived from all the available serum creatinine measurements (including the one at screening assessment) from the previous 3 years. If at least three serum creatinine measures are not available in the previous 3 years, then the slope can be derived from creatinine values from the previous 5 years.
6. eGFR (CKD-EPI) of 40–99.9 mL/min/1.73 m² at screening. The upper and the lower limits should be decreased by 1 mL/min/1.73 m² for each year over age 60 years (with a lower limit of 35 mL/min/1.73 m²) and by 10 mL/min/1.73 m² for strict vegans.
7. SUA ≥ 4.5 mg/dL at screening
8. Valid baseline (visit 4) iGFR measurements (R^2 for the slope of plasma iothexol levels ≥ 0.9), or
9. Participant in the PERL pilot study

Exclusion criteria

1. History of gout or xanthinuria or other indications for uric acid-lowering therapy
2. Recurrent renal calculi
3. Use of urate-lowering agents within 2 months before screening
4. Current use of azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine, didanosine, warfarin, tamoxifen, amoxicillin/ampicillin, or other drugs interacting with allopurinol
5. Known allergy to xanthine oxidase inhibitors or iodine-containing substances
6. HLA B*58:01 positivity
7. Renal transplant
8. Non-DKD
9. SBP >160 mmHg or DBP >100 mmHg at screening or SBP >150 mmHg or DBP >95 mmHg at the end of the run-in period
10. Cancer treatment (excluding nonmelanoma skin cancer treated by excision) within 2 years before screening
11. History of clinically significant hepatic disease, including hepatitis B or C and/or persistently elevated serum liver enzymes at screening and/or history of hepatitis B virus/hepatitis C virus positivity
12. History of AIDS or HIV infection
13. Hemoglobin concentration <11 g/dL (males) or <10 g/dL (females) at screening
14. Platelet count <100,000/mm³ at screening
15. History of alcohol or drug abuse in the past 6 months
16. Blood donation in the 3 months before screening
17. Breastfeeding or pregnancy or unwillingness to be on contraception throughout the trial
18. Poor mental function or any other reason to expect patient difficulty in complying with the requirements of the study
19. Serious preexisting medical problems other than diabetes (e.g., congestive heart failure, pulmonary insufficiency)

DBP, diastolic blood pressure; DKA, diabetic ketoacidosis; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

Albuminuria was defined as at least two UAER values ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ for those with three UAER measurements, a UAER geometric mean ≥ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ in those with two measurements, and a UAER >40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ in those with only one measurement. Normoalbuminuria was defined as a UAER geometric mean <20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ in participants with two consecutive measurements and UAER <10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ in those with only one measurement. Participants with a single UAER value between 10 and 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ were categorized as indeterminate albuminuria status. Continuous variables were summarized by means and SDs if normally distributed or by median and interquartile range if not. Categorical variables were summarized by numbers and proportions. Comparisons between albuminuric and

normoalbuminuric groups were conducted using Fisher exact tests for categorical variables and Student *t* tests or Wilcoxon rank sum tests for normally distributed and nonnormally distributed continuous variables, respectively. Relationships between baseline characteristics were assessed by means of multivariate linear regression analysis. A two-sided $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. All analyses were conducted using SAS 9.4 software (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

RESULTS

Baseline Characteristics of the Overall Study Population

Of the 1,625 candidates screened, 1,015 were excluded before entering the run-in

period, mostly because of screen failure; 80 discontinued during run-in; and 530 were randomized (Fig. 2). The median age of the randomized participants was 52 years; 66% were male, 84% were white, and 95% were non-Hispanic (Table 2). Median diabetes duration was 35 years and mean age at diabetes onset 14 years. A majority (79%) were overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²). Most had hypertension (93%) and a self-reported history of diabetic retinopathy (68%), 21% self-reported prior cardiovascular disease, 39% were current or past smokers, 90% were treated with RASIs at a full or reduced dose (RASIs were contraindicated or not clinically indicated in the remaining participants), and 46% were treated with statins (Supplementary Table 3). Median systolic and diastolic

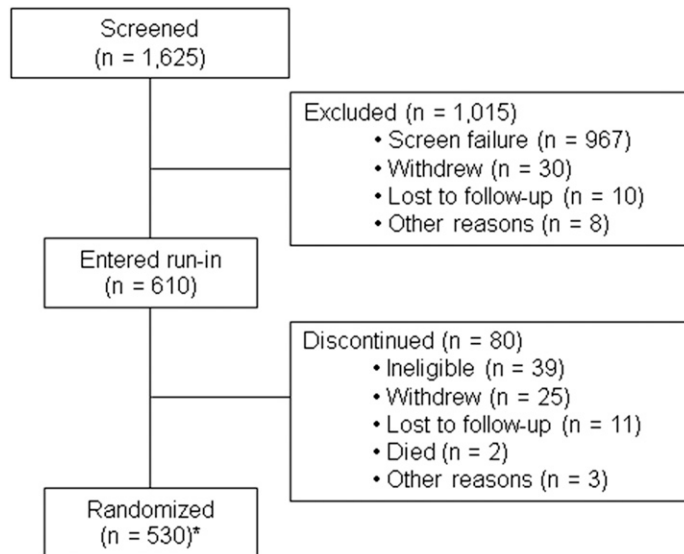


Figure 2—Diagram describing the enrollment for the PERL trial. *Of the 530 randomized participants, 17 were found to be ineligible for randomization in retrospective analyses.

blood pressures were 127 and 71 mmHg, respectively, and median HbA_{1c} and SUA were 8.0% (64 mmol/mol) and 5.9 mg/dL, respectively. Median UAER was 42 μ g/min, and the median slope of eGFR loss in the 3–5 years before enrollment was -3.5 mL/min/1.73 m²/year. Median eGFR and iGFR at baseline were 76 and 68 mL/min/1.73 m², respectively.

Baseline Characteristics of Participants According to Albuminuria Status

Of the 530 randomized participants, 520 met the eGFR slope and/or albuminuria eligibility criteria. Of these, 419 (81%) had albuminuric DKD, 94 (18%) had NDKF, and 7 (1%) had indeterminate albuminuria status (Table 2). Compared with participants with albuminuric DKD, those with NDKF included more women and fewer within racial/ethnic minority groups (Table 2). Participants with NDKF had comparable diabetes duration to those with albuminuric DKD but were older at the time of diabetes onset and at enrollment. They had a lower prevalence of hypertension, lower systolic and diastolic blood pressures, lower HbA_{1c}, and lower SUA. Fewer had self-reported diabetic retinopathy. Participants with NDKF were less often treated with RASIs (full or reduced dose) than those with albuminuric DKD. They also had higher baseline eGFR and iGFR and a greater historical rate of eGFR decline than those with albuminuria,

which derived at least in part from the selection criteria.

Baseline Characteristics of Participants According to Albuminuria and Slope of eGFR Decline

Information on eGFR slope before enrollment in the study was available for 379 of the 419 (90%) participants with albuminuric DKD. Of these, 174 (46%) also had eGFR decline ≥ 3 mL/min/1.73 m²/year (Supplementary Table 4). These 174 participants were younger and had shorter diabetes duration and higher HbA_{1c} and UAER than those with albuminuria alone. Compared with participants with albuminuria with rapid eGFR decline (i.e., ≥ 3 mL/min/1.73 m²/year), participants with NDKF were older at the time of diabetes onset and at enrollment and included fewer racial/ethnic minorities. They had a lower prevalence of hypertension and lower systolic and diastolic blood pressure, HbA_{1c}, and SUA (Supplementary Table 4). They had less self-reported diabetic retinopathy and were less often treated with RASIs. They also had higher baseline iGFR and lower rates of historical eGFR loss than those with albuminuria and rapid eGFR decline.

Associations Between Baseline Characteristics According to Albuminuria Status

In multivariate analyses in both the albuminuric DKD and the NDKF groups, baseline iGFR was inversely associated

with age ($\beta = -0.2$ and -0.4 ; $P = 0.02$ and 0.01 , respectively), female sex ($\beta = -8.8$ and -12.0 ; $P < 0.0001$ and $P = 0.0002$, respectively), HbA_{1c} ($\beta = -1.9$ and -2.9 ; $P = 0.003$ and 0.02 , respectively), and SUA ($\beta = -4.6$; $P < 0.0001$ for both groups) (Supplementary Table 5). Also in both groups, baseline SUA was lower in women and in participants with lower BMI. Among participants with albuminuria, baseline UAER was positively associated with male sex ($\beta = 0.4$; $P < 0.0001$), HbA_{1c} ($\beta = 0.2$; $P < 0.0001$), and systolic blood pressure ($\beta = 0.01$; $P = 0.0002$) and inversely associated with iGFR ($\beta = -0.006$; $P = 0.02$) and age ($\beta = -0.02$; $P = 0.0001$).

Baseline Characteristics of Participants According to Sex

Comparisons of the baseline characteristics of the women versus men within each DKD category are shown in Supplementary Table 6. In both the albuminuric DKD and the NDKF groups, men had higher baseline eGFR and measured GFR. Among participants with albuminuric DKD, men were older at diabetes onset and had shorter diabetes duration and higher diastolic blood pressure, albuminuria, and SUA. Some of the differences between men and women were also present among participants with NDKF, but these did not reach statistical significance likely in part because of the smaller sample size.

CONCLUSIONS

PERL is a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized multicenter international clinical trial examining the effect of SUA reduction with allopurinol on DKD progression in T1D. PERL enrolled 530 participants between the years 2013 and 2016. Follow-up will be completed in 2019. The trial is specifically targeted to a stage of DKD that is early enough to greatly increase the potential benefits of an intervention in terms of delay to ESRD but is sufficiently advanced to enrich the study population for GFR decliners who have already started to lose renal function and on whom the efficacy of the intervention can be tested in a clinical trial of practical size and length.

PERL is the first randomized clinical trial with adequate statistical power to test whether SUA reduction with allopurinol can slow progressive GFR loss in people with T1D, increased risk of

Table 2—Baseline characteristics of 530 randomized participants

Variable	Total cohort (N = 530)	Albuminuria status			P value#
		Indeterminate (n = 17)	Albuminuric DKD (n = 419)	NDKF (n = 94)	
Age (years)	52 (44, 59)	54 (42, 60)	52 (43, 59)	56 (49, 62)	0.002
Male sex	351 (66.2)	7 (41.2)	287 (68.5)	54 (57.4)	0.004
Race					0.1
White	446 (84.2)	14 (82.4)	349 (83.3)	83 (88.3)	
Black	58 (10.9)	2 (11.8)	50 (11.9)	6 (6.4)	
Asian	6 (1.1)	0	5 (1.2)	1 (1.1)	
Other*	20 (3.8)	1 (5.9)	15 (3.6)	4 (4.3)	
Ethnicity					0.1
Non-Hispanic	504 (95.1)	17 (100)	395 (94.3)	92 (97.9)	
Hispanic	23 (4.3)	0	22 (5.3)	1 (1.1)	
Unknown	3 (0.6)	0	2 (0.5)	1 (1.1)	
Diabetes duration (years)	35 (25, 44)	37 (30, 43)	35 (25, 44)	33 (25, 42)	0.2
Age at diabetes diagnosis (years)	14 (9, 24)	14 (10, 23)	13 (8, 22)	20 (11, 32)	0.00002
Hypertension	491 (92.6)	10 (58.8)	409 (97.6)	72 (76.6)	2.6×10^{-14}
Prior self-reported CVD†	103 (20.6)	5 (33.3)	85 (21.4)	13 (14.9)	0.2
Self-reported diabetic retinopathy†	337 (67.5)	8 (50.0)	294 (74.2)	35 (43.8)	2.2×10^{-10}
Smoking status					0.05
Never	322 (60.8)	9 (52.9)	246 (58.7)	67 (71.3)	
Current	58 (10.9)	2 (11.8)	51 (12.2)	5 (5.3)	
Past	150 (28.3)	6 (35.3)	122 (29.1)	22 (23.4)	
RASI use‡					3.4×10^{-16}
Full dose	375 (70.8)	6 (35.3)	320 (76.4)	49 (52.1)	
Reduced dose	102 (19.3)	3 (17.7)	78 (18.6)	21 (22.3)	
Contraindicated/not indicated	48 (9.1)	8 (47.1)	17 (4.1)	23 (24.5)	
No RASI	5 (0.9)	0	4 (1.0)	1 (1.1)	
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors†	216 (46.2)	6 (28.6)	185 (49.5)	25 (31.6)	0.004
BMI†	29 (25, 33)	27 (22, 31)	29 (25, 33)	30 (25, 34)	0.4
25–29.9 kg/m ² (overweight)	181 (34)	5 (28)	148 (35)	28 (30)	0.6
≥30 kg/m ² (obese)	218 (41)	6 (33)	170 (41)	42 (45)	
Blood pressure (mmHg)‡					
Systolic	127 (116, 137)	123 (118, 131)	128 (117, 138)	121 (113, 131)	0.003
Diastolic	71 (65, 79)	73 (66, 76)	71 (65, 80)	69 (63, 76)	0.003
HbA _{1c} (%)†	8.0 (7.3, 8.8)	7.2 (6.9, 8.0)	8.1 (7.4, 9.0)	7.7 (7.0, 8.5)	0.0005
SUA (mg/dL)‡	5.9 (5.1, 6.9)	5.3 (4.9, 6.1)	6.0 (5.2, 7.0)	5.4 (4.7, 6.2)	0.00003
UAER (μg/min)†§					By design
Median	42 (9, 207)	3 (2, 15)	84 (26, 310)	3 (2, 5)	
<20	189 (36)	14 (82)	81 (19)	94 (100)	
20–199	203 (38)	3 (18)	200 (48)	0	
≥200	136 (26)	0	136 (33)	0	
Historical eGFR slope (mL/min/1.73 m ² /year)†	−3.5 (−5.8, 0)	−2.7 (−4.9, 0.8)	−2.4 (−5.6, 0.4)	−4.7 (−6.5, −3.6)	By design
Baseline eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)‡	76 (59, 90)	87 (83, 96)	74 (58, 88)	82 (67, 90)	0.02
iGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)†‡	68 (55, 80)	82 (66, 87)	67 (53, 78)	76 (59, 87)	0.002
Recruitment modality¶					
GFR slope ≥3 mL/min/1.73 m ² /year	126 (23.8)	7 (41.2)	25 (6.0)	94 (100)	
Albuminuria	394 (74.3)	0	394 (94.0)	0	

Data are median (interquartile range) or *n* (%). Hypertension is defined as one or more of the following: a diagnosis of hypertension from electronic medical records, blood pressure >140/90 mmHg, and/or use of antihypertensive medications. Self-reported cardiovascular disease (CVD) was defined as participant-reported previous myocardial infarction, coronary revascularization, stroke, or amputations. Self-reported diabetic retinopathy was defined as a self-reported diagnosis of any diabetic retinopathy or diabetic retinopathy requiring laser treatment, eye injection, or vitrectomy or causing blindness. *In race, other is a combination of American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, multirace, unknown, or unreported. †Data missing for 30 participants for prior self-reported CVD, 31 for self-reported diabetic retinopathy, 62 for HMC-CoA reductase inhibitor use, 5 for BMI, 2 for HbA_{1c} and UAER, 41 for historical eGFR slope, and 1 for iGFR. ‡Obtained during visit 4. §Geometric mean of UAERs for visits 3 and 4. ||Obtained during visit 1. ¶Ten participants did not qualify by albuminuria or eGFR criteria. #P values refer to the comparison between albuminuric DKD and NDKF.

progressive GFR decline, and higher SUA levels. For the purpose of power calculations and on the basis of the results in two small previous studies (11,15), treatment with allopurinol was postulated to reduce the rate of GFR decline from 3 to 2 mL/min/1.73 m²/year. If this effect is sustained over time, the PERL study population, with its baseline median iGFR of 68 mL/min/1.73 m², would have a potential delay in progression to ESRD (defined as an iGFR <15 mL/min/1.73 m²) of nearly 9 years. This potential delay is substantially longer than what has been demonstrated for RASIs in T1D (16) or type 2 diabetes (T2D) (17).

While the majority of PERL participants have albuminuric DKD, almost one-fifth were enrolled in PERL because they had NDKF. Historically, DKD has been clinically characterized as the initial appearance and progressive worsening of albuminuria, followed by declining GFR. More recently, some people with T1D or T2D have been observed to develop GFR decline without albuminuria (i.e., to experience NDKF) (18,19). This observation may be partly due to better glycemic and blood pressure control, increased use of RASIs, or a treatment-independent change in the natural history secondary to changing demographics or longer survival with diabetes. However, the research kidney biopsies of participants with normoalbuminuria, T1D, and reduced GFR, who were not on RASIs and generally did not have good glycemic control, showed classical diabetic glomerulopathy lesions indistinguishable from those seen in individuals with T1D and classic albuminuric DKD (20,21).

The growing recognition of the NDKF phenotype raises the question of how best to clinically manage this group of patients. Because albuminuria has been deemed a predictor of GFR loss, DKD clinical trials have historically used albuminuria to identify participants at high risk of progression, and those without albuminuria have typically been excluded (22). Consequently, it is unclear whether current standards of care alter the disease course in patients with NDKF (23,24). PERL aims to address this limitation by including participants with both DKD phenotypes. In the absence of laboratory evidence for albuminuria, an eGFR loss ≥ 3 mL/min/1.73 m²/year was used to identify people with rapidly declining kidney function who are at

higher risk of progressive kidney function loss (25,26). This criterion was based on studies indicating that in patients with T1D and normoalbuminuria, higher SUA is a strong and independent predictor of rapid GFR loss of this magnitude (11). Thus, it was logical to include people with NDKF who experienced GFR loss, despite the absence of albuminuria (27).

The baseline characteristics of the PERL study cohort largely reflect those of the general T1D population with declining kidney function (28). PERL participants are mostly white, reflecting the typical racial distribution of T1D. The majority are male, likely because of normally higher SUA levels in males (29) and due to the greater prevalence of DKD in men (30,31). In addition, the majority were overweight or obese, probably reflecting the high prevalence of these conditions in the general population and the positive association between higher body weight and higher SUA (an eligibility criterion for PERL) (32). The older median age and longer diabetes duration, compared with earlier DKD studies, is consistent with the delay of ESRD outcomes in T1D, which has been observed in the past two decades and attributed to improved control of risk factors such as hyperglycemia and hypertension and more widespread RASI use in later DKD stages (2,33). The high prevalence of hypertension and diabetic retinopathy is also consistent with the natural history of DKD in people with T1D. The prevalence of diabetic retinopathy in PERL may be underestimated because of reliance on self-report and lower prevalence of diabetic retinopathy in normoalbuminuric versus albuminuric DKD (34,35). The PERL population showed comparable or better control of risk factors (i.e., blood pressure, HbA_{1c}, and RASI use) than has been reported for the general population with diabetes and DKD (36,37), likely because of the substantial recruitment from specialist diabetes centers and the requirement for optimization of medical therapy during the run-in period. While this might have generated differences between the PERL trial population and the larger population of people with T1D and DKD, it is important for trials evaluating the incremental effect of new interventions on complication outcomes to demonstrate efficacy in patients receiving the accepted standards of care.

The associations among baseline variables in the overall PERL population generally reflected the current understanding of DKD risk factors. The association of albuminuria with GFR in the participants with albuminuria is consistent with the well-documented inverse correlation between GFR and urine albumin excretion (38). The association of higher HbA_{1c} and blood pressure with urine albumin excretion in people with T1D and albuminuria is also well described (39,40). Likewise, in most diabetes studies, female sex is associated with a lower likelihood of micro- and macroalbuminuria (41,42). Among PERL participants, female sex was associated both with lower SUA and lower iGFR at baseline. Women are known to have lower SUA than men (29), but the finding of lower iGFR in the women in both the DKD and NDKF groups was surprising given that the inverse correlation between SUA and iGFR might have predicted that female PERL participants would have higher iGFR. Although NDKF with low GFR may be more common in women than in men with T1D (21), in PERL, the iGFR differences by sex were present in both albuminuric DKD and NDKF groups. The reason for the lower iGFR in PERL female participants remains to be determined.

As in previous reports (21,43), PERL participants with NDKF were older and more often female and white. To be eligible for PERL, participants with normoalbuminuria were required to have a rate of GFR loss ≥ 3 mL/min/1.73 m²/year, and their actual rate of GFR loss over the 3–5 years before enrollment was nearly double that of the albuminuric group. This observation may be related, at least in part, to a selection bias because the rate of GFR decline was not an inclusion criterion for participants with albuminuric DKD. Interestingly, this rapid GFR loss was less strongly associated with established DKD risk factors. Specifically, compared with PERL participants with albuminuria, those with normoalbuminuria had substantially higher baseline iGFR; lower blood pressure, HbA_{1c}, and SUA; and lower prevalence of self-reported diabetic retinopathy and hypertension. Of note, when PERL participants with NDKF were compared with those with albuminuria and similar rates of GFR decline, many of these differences were still present, suggesting that the

observed differences were not entirely explained by the study selection criteria. It will be of great interest to see whether the higher rate of GFR decline among the participants with NDKF persists during the trial. Such an observation would suggest that people with T1D who experience rapid GFR loss despite normoalbuminuria and fewer established DKD risk factors may have an as-yet undescribed rapidly progressive DKD phenotype of which pathogenesis and natural history have different determinants than albuminuric DKD and therefore require intensive study.

The primary outcome of the PERL study is the final iGFR, measured after the 2-month washout period, adjusted for the baseline iGFR value. The rationale for selection of this primary outcome is threefold. First, measuring iGFR at the end of the washout period enables the study to differentiate the durable effects of allopurinol on DKD natural history independent from any transient effects it may have on GFR. One caveat is that allopurinol withdrawal has been reported to be associated with rebound hyperuricemia, hypertension, and accelerated GFR loss (8). Thus, a worsening GFR loss during the washout period may reflect either the transient nature of the allopurinol effect or rebound processes after allopurinol withdrawal. Second, examining the change in GFR (final GFR adjusted for baseline GFR) as the primary outcome enables assessment of the intervention effect in early DKD, whereas the customary focus on the late outcomes of serum creatinine doubling or ESRD would require a prohibitively long follow-up. Finally, measured GFR is more sensitive for the detection of GFR change than GFR estimated from serum creatinine, cystatin C, or both (44). PERL is one of the few clinical trials that both differentiates the permanent versus transient effects of the intervention on GFR and uses measured GFR rather than eGFR to improve precision in detecting group differences in change in kidney function as a primary outcome in a clinical trial. PERL will ultimately test whether the earlier studies (44) supporting the use of measured GFR can be confirmed and what the implications might be for the design of future clinical trials targeting reduction in early GFR loss.

In addition to lowering SUA and reducing uricosuria, allopurinol has been

suggested to suppress RAS activity (45) and reduce urinary transforming growth factor- β (8). If PERL demonstrates a benefit of allopurinol on GFR loss, it will not be possible to definitively establish whether the benefit is due to the reduction in SUA per se and/or to other consequences of xanthine oxidase inhibition by allopurinol or other effects of the drug. However, the stored PERL biosamples, combined with the meticulously collected phenotype data, will enable further exploration of various potential underlying mechanisms of this treatment benefit. Furthermore, the planned secondary analyses evaluating the association between changes in SUA, or achieved SUA levels, during the trial and iGFR benefit could favor the treatment value of SUA reduction per se versus other possible allopurinol effects. Nonetheless, other trial designs may be needed to better answer this question. On the other hand, the establishment of allopurinol as a novel treatment to prevent or slow GFR loss in T1D would be a transformative finding regardless of the mechanisms through which this drug exerts its beneficial effect. Notably, people with T1D may have lower SUA levels than those with T2D (46), and this could possibly attenuate the effect of allopurinol on DKD progression in the overall T1D population. However, PERL participants were selected for having SUA levels above the median value for people with T1D. The reason for this decision was that patients with higher SUA had a greater likelihood of rapid GFR loss (7,10) and would thus benefit the most from SUA reduction. An additional effect of this selection criterion may be to increase the probability that the results from PERL will be relevant to other populations with similar SUA levels, such as people with T2D and early to moderate CKD. The fact that a majority of PERL participants were obese may make the findings in this study population additionally relevant to people with T2D.

In conclusion, the PERL study tests the hypothesis that treatment with allopurinol to lower SUA will reduce DKD progression in people with T1D, moderately elevated SUA, and mild to moderate DKD. The study is unique in its inclusion of participants with both albuminuric and normoalbuminuric reduction in kidney function, thus offering an opportunity to gain insight into the clinical features, natural history, and

response to allopurinol in these distinct DKD phenotypes.

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