

# Effect of the Inhibition of Mitochondrial Creatine Kinase Activity on the Clinical Diagnosis of Suspected Acute Myocardial Infarction

Masato Maekawa<sup>\*1</sup>, Aya Sugiura<sup>1</sup>, Kunihiro Iwahara<sup>1</sup>, Yasuhiro Sakai<sup>2</sup> and Kouji Kishi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Laboratory Medicine, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Hamamatsu 431-3192, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Elemental Technology Development Division, Sysmex Corporation, Kobe 651-2271, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Product Development Division 2, Sysmex Corporation, Kobe 651-2271, Japan

**Abstract:** *Background:* Creatine kinase isoenzyme MB (CK-MB) activity using the immunoinhibition method has been measured in clinical laboratories. However, the presence of mitochondrial CK (MtCK) abnormally increases CK-MB activity when measured using the conventional method, which can lead to misdiagnosis of acute myocardial infarction (AMI). A new CK-MB activity assay kit that can inhibit MtCK activity was recently developed; here, we describe the performance of this kit.

*Methods:* The analytical performance of this new kit was investigated using 338 samples, and the correlation between results obtained using the new and conventional kits were analyzed.

*Results:* A good correlation ( $r > 0.993$ ) was found between results obtained using the new and conventional kits in the sera from patients with obvious AMI ( $n = 91$ ). However, a poor correlation exists between results obtained using the new and conventional kits in samples from patients without AMI. Electrophoretic CK isoenzyme analysis confirmed that the appearance of MtCK in nearly all samples from patients with malignant tumors makes poor correlation.

*Conclusion:* Inhibiting MtCK activity is important for diagnosing AMI. The new method may provide a more accurate value of CK-MB activity for clinical use.

**Keywords:** Biological markers, diagnostic reagent kits, creatine kinase MB, mitochondrial creatine kinase, myocardial infarction.

## INTRODUCTION

Currently, the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is based on changes in electrocardiograms and elevated levels of biochemical markers, particularly creatine kinase isoenzyme MB (CK-MB) [1, 2]. CK-MB activity is an early marker of AMI, and damaged myocardium shows substantial elevations in the levels of this marker. Although cardiac troponin levels, which show greater sensitivity and selectivity than CK-MB activity levels in detecting minor myocardial damage [3], have been recommended to be the new laboratory standards for AMI diagnosis, CK-MB activity measurements are still considered useful in detecting myocardial infarction.

While CK-MB levels are considered as one of the early diagnostic markers of AMI, CK-MB activity assays performed using the immunoinhibition method remain useful in clinical laboratories. However, the presence of mitochondrial CK (MtCK), CK-BB, or CK-immunoglobulin complex (macro CK type 1) in patient serum can result in abnormally high CK-MB values in the immunoinhibition assay and lead to misdiagnosis of AMI [4-8]. This is because the anti-

CK-M antibody included in the CK-MB activity reagents can inhibit the CK-M subunit but not MtCK or macro CK type 1. Lee *et al* reported that the frequency of appearance of MtCK in serum was considerably higher than that of the macro CK type 1 [7]. Therefore, to ensure accurate determination of CK-MB activity, it is important to inhibit the activity of MtCK.

The L-System CK-MB MtO (Sysmex Corporation, Kobe, Japan), a new reagent kit that can be used to measure CK-MB activity and inhibit MtCK activity, was developed recently [9, 10]. Here, we evaluated the clinical usefulness of this new CK-MB reagent, which includes anti-MtCK antibodies and abrogates the effect of MtCK activity in the serum, and confirmed the clinical efficacy of inhibition of MtCK activity.

## MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

### Samples

A correlation study was conducted using 338 samples of residual sera from patients after completing the requested laboratory tests at the Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, University Hospital (Hamamatsu, Japan). Residual samples contained sera from patients with obvious AMI ( $n = 91$ ) and without AMI, including patients with cancer,

\*Address correspondence to this author at the 1-20-1 Handayama, Higashi-ku, Hamamatsu 431-3192, Japan; Tel: +81-53-435-2721; Fax: +81-53-435-2096; E-mail: mmaekawa@hama-med.ac.jp

hepatitis, and cardiac disease other than AMI ( $n = 247$ ). Samples were anonymized and stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  until the assay. Procedures used in this study were conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki of 1975 and the amendments of 1983.

## Materials

CK-MB and CK activities were measured using the L-System CK-MB MtO, conventional CK, and CK-MB activity assay kits. We measured CK-MB activity using CK-MB Liquid (Roche Diagnostics, Tokyo, Japan) and measured CK activity using a commercially available CK kit (CK-NAC Liquid; Roche Diagnostics).

L-System CK-MB MtO is a novel CK-MB assay kit; this kit includes an anti-CK-M polyclonal antibody (goat) and 2 types of anti-MtCK monoclonal antibody (mouse) against ubiquitous MtCK (uMtCK) and sarcomeric MtCK (sMtCK) in a reagent set for determining CK activity [10]. Anti-CK-M antibody and 2 types of anti-MtCK antibody can inhibit approximately 3000 U/L CK-MM and 500 U/L MtCK, respectively. The kit for determining CK-MB activity consists of 2 types of reagents.

## Principle of L-System CK-MB MtO

Sera samples were incubated with reagents containing antibodies against CK-M subunit and MtCKs. The CK-M subunit and MtCKs in samples were inhibited by Anti-CK-M antibody and anti-MtCK antibodies. Creatine phosphate was added to initiate the reaction, and residual CK-B subunit activity was measured.

## Instruments

CK-MB and CK activities were measured using a Hitachi 7700(P) automated biochemical analyzer (Hitachi High-Technologies, Tokyo, Japan). Assays for CK-MB activity and CK activity were performed in accordance with the manufacturer's protocols.

## CK-MB Assay

First, 12.9  $\mu\text{L}$  of sample was incubated with 180  $\mu\text{L}$  of reagent 1 for 2.5 min at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the absorbance change per minute of blank sample was measured at 340/700 nm ( $\Delta A_{\text{blank}}$ ) using an H-7700 automated biochemical analyzer. The reaction was initiated by addition of 45  $\mu\text{L}$  of reagent 2. After 2.5 min, the absorbance change per minute of sample at 340/700 nm ( $\Delta A_{\text{sample}}$ ) was measured. The absorbance change per minute was calculated by subtraction of  $\Delta A_{\text{blank}}$  from  $\Delta A_{\text{sample}}$ . CK-MB activity was determined using a calibration curve constructed using CK-MB calibrator, Calibrator CK (MB) (Sysmex Corporation), which contained a CK-MB curve derived from human cardiac muscle.

## Analysis of CK Isoenzyme Using Electrophoresis

Serum CK isoenzymes were separated electrophoretically using a cellulose acetate membrane (Titan III-Lipo; Helena, Saitama, Japan). HR Buffer (Helena) was used as the migration buffer. Electrophoresis was carried out at 190 V for 30 min under cold conditions. Next, the membrane was stained with a CK isoenzyme reagent (Titan CK-S; Helena). Staining procedures for CK isoenzymes were performed in accordance with the manufacturer's protocol. A control marker containing CK-MM, CK-MB, and CK-BB was used for each run.

## Statistical Analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using Microsoft Excel 2003 (Microsoft, Redmond, WA, USA).

## RESULTS

### Error Calculations

Within-run ( $n = 20$ ) and between-day errors (15 days,  $n = 1$ ) were estimated by performing measurements on 1 commercial control serum sample and 4 pooled serum samples (Table 1). Calibration was performed on each test day. The within-run errors (CV) determined using 1 commercial control serum sample and 2 pooled serum samples with different

**Table 1. Within-run ( $n = 20$ ) and between-day Errors (15 Days) of L-system CK-MB MtO**

**A) Within-run Imprecision ( $n = 20$ )**

	Control Serum	Pooled Serum 1	Pooled Serum 2
Mean (U/L)	56.6	31.9	132.0
SD (U/L)	0.71	1.12	1.66
CV (%)	1.26	3.50	1.26

**B) Between-day Imprecision (15 Days)**

	Control Serum	Pooled Serum 3	Pooled Serum 4
Mean (U/L)	58.0	30.7	126.4
SD (U/L)	1.21	1.42	1.99
CV (%)	2.09	4.64	1.57

Within-run ( $n = 20$ ) and between-day errors (15 days,  $n = 1$ ) were determined using 1 commercial control serum sample (CK isoenzyme control [Sysmex Corporation]) and 2 pooled serum samples. Calibration was performed on each test day.

CK-MB activities were 1.26% (CK-MB 57 U/L), 3.5% (CK-MB 32 U/L), and 1.26% (CK-MB 132 U/L), respectively. The between-day errors (CV) were 2.1% (CK-MB 58 U/L), 4.6% (CK-MB 31 U/L), and 1.57% (CK-MB 126 U/L), respectively.

### Linearity Studies

Linearity of the L-System CK-MB MtO was evaluated by preparing sequential dilutions of CK-MB high-activity samples (Scripps Laboratories, San Diego, USA) and a human serum pool. A good linear response up to 2000 U/L was obtained. This response was fitted to the following linear regression equations (95% confidence intervals in parentheses):  $y = [0.997 (0.99676 \text{ to } 0.99687) x + 4.8 (0.7 \text{ to } 9.0)]$  U/L,  $r = 1.000$ ,  $Sy|x = 3.26$  U/L for low CK-MB activity (maximum CK-MB activity, 345 U/L) and  $y = [1.023 (1.02346 \text{ to } 1.02348) x - 5.0 (-21.8 \text{ to } 11.9)]$  U/L,  $r = 0.999$ ,  $Sy|x = 9.64$  U/L for high CK-MB activity (approximately 2046 U/L).

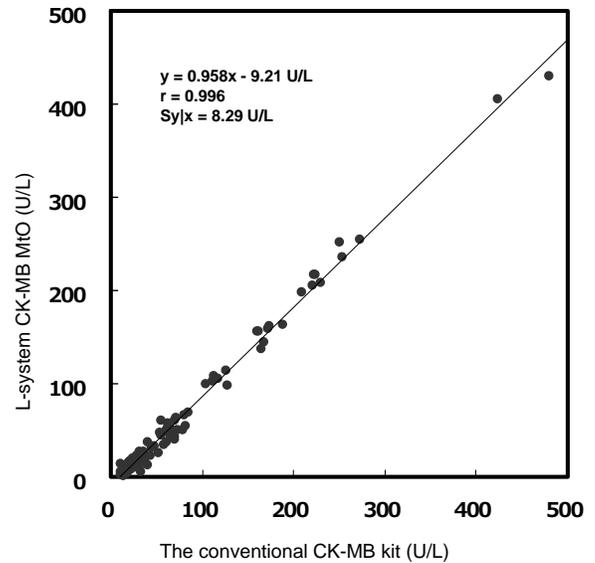
### Interfering Substances

We evaluated the interference of unconjugated bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, and hemolysis using this method. Bilirubin dissolved with 0.1 mol/L NaOH and hemolysis dissolved with deionized water were added to pooled serum (1:9, by volume). No interference of unconjugated bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, or hemolysis was observed up to 19 mg/dL, 21 mg/dL, and 484 mg/dL, respectively.

### Comparison between Conventional and L-system CK-MB MtO Kits in Sera from Patients with Obvious AMI and Without AMI

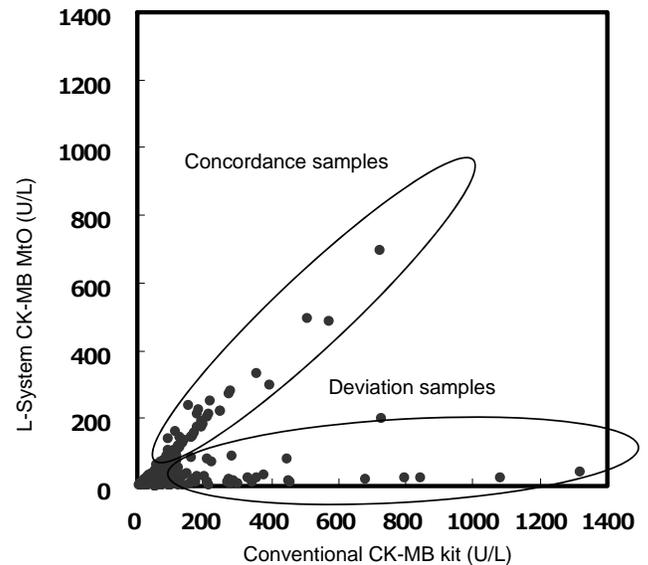
Fig. (1) shows the correlation between results obtained using the conventional assay reagent and new reagent by using 91 serum samples from patients with obvious AMI. Good agreement was observed between the new CK-MB activity assay kit and conventional assay kits ( $y = [0.958x - 9.2]$  U/L;  $r = 0.996$ ;  $Sy|x = 8.29$  U/L). However, we observed a poor correlation between the results obtained using new and conventional kits in samples containing sera from patients without AMI ( $n = 247$ ) (Fig. 2). Although values from some samples were concordant in CK-MB activity between the new and conventional kits, others were discordant. Some CK-MB values assayed by the conventional method were above 1000 U/L, whereas those determined using the new kit were less than 50 U/L. The new CK-MB kit can inhibit MtCK activity using an anti-MtCK antibody that is included in the kit, but the conventional kit cannot inhibit MtCK because it does not contain this antibody. Variation in CK-MB values was attributed to the presence of MtCK activity in sera from patients without AMI. These discordant samples included 16 samples from patients with malignancy, 2 from patients with hepatic damage, and 4 from patients with heart muscle damage (heart failure, cardiomyopathy, or congenital cardiac anomaly).

Table 2 shows CK and CK-MB activities in the 22 discordant samples described above, determined using the new and conventional kits. Calculated MtCK activities are also shown. In most samples from patients with malignancy as-



**Fig. (1).** Correlation studies in 91 serum samples from patients with obvious AMI.

In correlation studies, we used 91 samples of residual sera from patients with obvious AMI after completing the requested laboratory test. A good correlation was observed between the new and conventional kits.



**Fig. (2).** Correlation studies in samples from patients without AMI. In correlation studies, 247 samples of residual sera from patients without AMI after they completed the requested laboratory test were used. Although some samples were concordant between the new and conventional kits, others were discordant. This discordance was attributed to MtCK activity in the sera of patients without AMI.

sayed using the conventional kit, the CK-MB/CK ratio was greater than 100%. However, there were no samples in

**Table 2. Clinical Disease Associated with CK and CK-MB Activities in Discordant Samples**

No	Category	CK Activity (U/L)	The Conventional Method		L-System CK-MB MtO		MtCK Activity (U/L)	Clinical Disease
			CK-MB activity (U/L)	CK-MB/CK (%)	CK-MB activity (U/L)	CK-MB/CK (%)		
1	Cancer	226	49.2	21.8	11.0	4.9	15.3	Colorectal cancer
2		55	121.5	220.9	18.1	32.9	46.9	Colorectal cancer
3		76	170.7	224.6	23.1	30.4	65.3	Colorectal cancer
4		198	285.9	144.4	18.8	9.5	117.0	Colon cancer
5		151	119.4	79.1	55.0	36.4	25.6	Endometrial cancer, Ovarian cancer
6		109	59.5	54.6	2.3	2.1	25.6	Pancreatic cancer
7		61	121.3	198.9	4.5	7.4	50.6	Pancreatic cancer
8		167	208.1	124.6	13.7	8.2	83.5	Esophageal cancer
9		167	297.1	177.9	9.9	5.9	122.0	Esophageal cancer
10		542	1318.6	243.3	44.3	8.2	560.3	Gastric cancer
11		144	207.4	144.0	14.8	10.3	85.0	Gastric cancer
12		340	794.3	233.6	27.6	8.1	346.5	Gastric cancer
13		64	122.7	191.7	14.7	23.0	43.5	Rectal cancer
14		136	328.1	241.3	27.5	20.2	133.6	Rectal cancer
15		73	156.8	214.8	10.7	14.7	64.3	Breast cancer
16		791	83.9	10.6	12.7	1.6	31.5	Hepatoma
17	Hepatitis	237	163.2	68.9	22.1	9.3	54.5	Hepatitis
18		235	119.1	50.7	11.2	4.8	46.9	Hepatitis
19	Cardiac disease	62	31.1	50.2	5.5	8.9	10.5	Cardiac failure
20		231	60.8	26.3	11.0	4.8	22.0	Cardiac failure, Dilated cardiomyopathy
21		146	271.9	186.2	23.4	16.0	111.3	Cardiac failure, Dilated cardiomyopathy
22		207	61.8	29.9	6.7	3.2	24.4	Congenital cardiac anomaly

which CK-MB activity was greater than total CK activity, as determined using the new kit.

### CK Isoenzyme Electrophoresis of the Discordant Samples in the Correlation Study

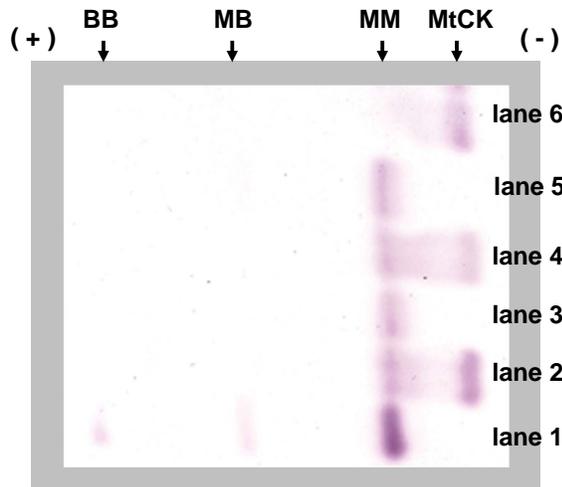
CK isoenzyme electrophoresis using a discordant sample was performed to identify the presence of MtCK (Fig. 3). CK-MB activity of the sample in this figure was nearly undetectable by electrophoresis (lane 2). CK-MM and MtCK activities were detected by electrophoresis (lane 2). The MtCK band disappeared after treatment with anti-uMtCK antibody (lane 3) but not after treatment with anti-sMtCK antibody (lane 4). However, the CK-MM band could not be detected after treatment with anti CK-M antibody (lane 6). Disappearance of the electrophoretic band indicated that the CK isoenzyme was inhibited by the antibody. Therefore, the

electropherogram in Fig. 3 shows that CK-MB was not present, but both uMtCK and CK-MM were present in this sample.

Fig. (4) shows the CK isoenzyme electrophoresis pattern of samples that were concordant between the new kit and conventional kits. These samples contained macro CK type 1 and CK-BB. Good correlation was observed between the results obtained using new and conventional kits, even if macro CK type 1 or CK-BB was present in the serum.

### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

MtCK was first discovered by Jacobus and Lehninger [11]; it is localized in the outer mitochondrial membrane, effectively facilitating the conversion of mitochondrial ATP to cytosolic phosphocreatine [12,13]. There are 2 MtCK



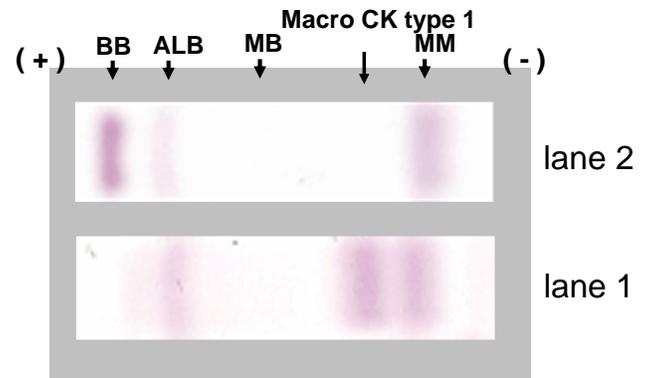
**Fig. (3).** CK isoenzyme electrophoresis of the discordant sample in the correlation study.

Lane 1, CK isoenzyme controls (CK-MM, CK-MB, and CK-BB); lane 2, non-treated sample; lane 3, sample treated with anti-uMtCK antibody; lane 4, sample treated with anti-sMtCK antibody; lane 5, sample treated with anti-uMtCK antibody and anti-sMtCK antibody; lane 6, sample treated with anti-CK-M antibody.

Activity staining for CK was performed after electrophoresis on cellulose acetate membrane using a sample that was discordant between the new and conventional kits. CK and CK-MB activities assayed using the new kit and conventional kits in this sample were 450 U/L, 27.5 U/L, and 1082.1 U/L, respectively. Disappearance of the MtCK band indicates that uMtCK was inhibited by anti-uMtCK antibody and that uMtCK was present in this sample (lane 3). sMtCK was not present in this sample because the MtCK band was detected after treatment with anti-sMtCK antibody (lane 4). The band in lane 2 indicates that CK-MB was not present in this sample, but CK-MM was present in this sample (lane 6). Therefore, CK-MM and uMtCK were present in this sample, and CK-MB and sMtCK was not present.

isoenzymes: (1) sMtCK, which exists in the striated muscle and (2) uMtCK, which is present in most tissues or cells such as the kidney, brain, and spermatozoa [14]. Lee *et al.* reported that the frequency of MtCK appearance in the serum was considerably higher than that of the macro CK type 1 [7]. Therefore, it is important to remove MtCK activity causing false positive findings if CK-MB is to be performed more specifically.

There were differences in CK-MB values in some samples assayed by the new and conventional kits, although other values from samples assayed using the new kit were concordant with those determined using the conventional kits. CK-MB activity in the discordant samples was no more than 50 U/L using the new assay kit, which can inhibit MtCK, but this value was higher than 100 U/L using the conventional assay kit, which cannot inhibit MtCK. The MtCK band in the CK isoenzyme electrophoretic analysis disappeared after treatment with anti-MtCK antibody. Thus, MtCK appeared to be present in these samples. A good correlation between the results obtained using the new kit and the conventional kit was observed using sera from patients



**Fig. (4).** CK isoenzyme electrophoresis of concordant samples in the correlation study.

CK isoenzyme electrophoresis of the concordant samples in the correlation study was performed. Activity staining of CK was performed after electrophoresis on a cellulose acetate membrane. Macro CK type 1 was present in the sample shown in lane 1 and CK-BB was present in the sample shown in lane 2. CK-MB was not present in these samples. Albumin bands (ALB) were observed by the staining because much more amounts of the sample than those in Fig. 3 were applied on the membrane.

with obvious AMI. The intercept of the linear regression equation was approximately 9 U/L and appeared to correspond to MtCK activity in patient sera. MtCK activity is present in the serum of healthy individuals, and it was 3.8 U/L in an immunoinhibition assay [10]. MtCK activity in serum was calculated by subtracting CK-B activity determined using the new method from that determined using the conventional kit. This difference was divided by 2 because CK-MB activity was measured by doubling residual CK-B activity. Therefore, the value of 3.8 U/L for MtCK activity derived from an immunoinhibition assay corresponded to a CK-MB activity of 7.6 U/L and was nearly the same as the intercept of the linear regression equation. Inhibiting MtCK activity improved the selectivity of the CK-MB activity assay.

In contrast, CK-MB activity in some samples that were concordant between the new and conventional kits was higher than 50 U/L, but undetectable by electrophoresis (0 U/L). These samples contained macro CK type 1 or CK-BB. CK-MB activity assayed using the new kit corresponded to the sum of CK-MB, macro CK type 1, and CK-BB. The new kit incorrectly measured CK-MB activity in samples in which CK-BB or macro CK type 1 was present.

Of all human tissues examined, the cardiac muscle contained the highest CK-MB activity, and approximately 22% of total CK activity was accounted for by CK-MB activity [15]. Therefore, CK-MB activity in the serum appears to be less than 22% of the total CK activity, even if CK-MB activity in the serum increased owing to the presence of AMI. Thus, samples for which the CK-MB/CK ratio was more than 22% may have contained other CK isoenzymes (MtCK, macro CK type 1, or CK-BB). The CK-MB/CK ratio in sera from most patients with malignancy, hepatic damage, or heart muscle damage was more than 22%, as determined using the conventional method. The CK-MB/CK ratio of

samples (No. 2, 3, 5; Table 2) was more than 22% using the new kit. However, some samples for which the CK-MB/CK ratio was below 22% contained macro CK type 1 or CK-BB, as determined using the new CK-MB reagent. Therefore, it may be necessary to determine a correct cutoff for the CK-MB/CK ratio to determine whether macro CK type 1 or CK-BB is present in some samples and gives the potential of a false-positive diagnosis using the new CK-MB reagent.

In conclusion, inhibiting MtCK activity occurring in specimen material is important in the clinical diagnosis of AMI. A new CK-MB kit, which can inhibit MtCK, can be used to estimate CK-MB activity more accurately than conventional kits because conventional kits do not inhibit MtCK and exhibit a high rate of false positivity for CK-MB activity. A diagnostic reagent that includes anti-MtCK antibody can provide clinicians with a more accurate value of CK-MB activity. Thus, the new kit described here will improve the clinical diagnosis of AMI compared with the conventional method.

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None Declared.

#### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None Declared.

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