



Who does APOL1 Kidney Disease affect?

Mutations in the APOL1 gene have evolved over the past 3,000-10,000 years in Western and Central Africa and are associated with protection against a parasite that causes African sleeping sickness.

As a result, you are more likely to have APOL1 gene mutations if you are from Western or Central Africa or have an ancestor who came from these regions. This includes people who identify as:

- Black
- African American
- Afro-Caribbean
- Latina/Latino

13% of Black Americans have two APOL1 genetic mutations. Not everyone with the gene mutations will develop kidney disease. It's estimated that 1 in 5 people with two copies of the mutation will develop CKD.

Clinical studies for APOL1 Kidney Disease

APOL1 Kidney Disease currently has no approved treatments.

To address this unmet need, Maze Therapeutics, is developing a new oral medication called MZE829 as a potential therapy for APOL1 kidney disease, and is looking for individuals to join a clinical study.

For more information, please speak with your doctor and visit APOL1KDcare.com.



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Learn more about APOL1 Kidney Disease and Maze Clinical Trials:



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APOL1 Kidney Disease

It can impact you, your kidneys, and your family.



What is APOL1 Kidney Disease?

APOL1 Kidney Disease also known as APOL1-mediated kidney disease is a kidney disease associated with mutations in the APOL1 gene. APOL1 Kidney Disease is progressive, which means it gets worse over time.

The APOL1 (apolipoprotein L1) gene is a piece of your DNA that makes a protein in your immune system, which is your body's cells and tissues that fight infection. Changes in the APOL1 gene called mutations or variants have been linked to an increased risk for developing chronic kidney disease (CKD) in people of African descent.

Everyone has two copies of the APOL1 gene. If both copies are mutated, this can cause:

- **Damage to parts of the kidney that filter blood**
- **Death of the cells inside your kidneys, which causes damage and scarring in your kidneys**

Both can lead to kidney failure, which requires dialysis or a kidney transplant to live.



How do I know if I have APOL1 mutations?

The only way to know if you have any APOL1 gene mutations is by genetic testing. Genetic testing looks for mutations (changes or variants) in your DNA to help you better identify the cause of your kidney disease or any associated family history.

It's important to know that if you have two APOL1 gene mutations, you are not guaranteed to develop CKD. CKD from APOL1 mutations typically develops after an environmental trigger (inflammation or infection). You may not know what this trigger was so being aware of your gene mutations can help you understand these potential triggers and further monitor your kidney health.

If you do have CKD and APOL1 mutations, it is important to know developing kidney disease is not your fault and that genetic changes made it more likely that you would develop CKD.



What can I do if I have APOL1 mutations or APOL1 Kidney Disease?

There are currently no specific treatments for kidney disease caused by APOL1 mutations and no treatment to prevent CKD if you have two mutations. However, there are general steps you can take to protect your kidneys and overall health.

Be your own biggest advocate for your health:



Follow a healthy eating plan: Limit sodium and added sugar



Be active at least 30 minutes a day



Quit smoking or using tobacco



Attend all doctors appointments and have your kidney function checked annually by your doctor with blood and urine tests



Measure and keep track of your blood pressure each month

You should also talk to your family members, as APOL1 mutations can be passed down from parents to children.

If you have APOL1 Kidney Disease, you may be able to take part in clinical trials that help researchers develop and test treatments. Talk to your doctor to see if you are eligible to join.