Dysproteinemia is a clinical state characterized by abnormal, often excessive, synthesis of immunoglobulin or its subunits which are usually the result of clonal expansion of plasma cells. These monoclonal proteins are increasingly recognized as a contributor to kidney disease and can cause injury in every parts of the kidney, including the glomerulus, tubulointerstitium and blood vessels. Kidney diseases related to dysproteinemia includes various diseases such as amyloidosis, light chain deposition disease, heavy chain deposition disease, cryoglobulinemic glomerulonephritis, light chain "myeloma") cast nephropathy, light chain proximal tubulopathy, immunotactoid glomerulopathy, fibrillary glomerulopathy and so on.

In this lecture, we will look at an overview of dysproteinemia and related kidney diseases, and introduce clinical aspects of some of the typical diseases, pathogenesis, and pathological findings.