

Iron homeostasis – a balancing act

Martina Muckenthaler

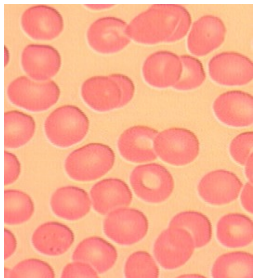
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Molecular Medicine Partnership Unit (EMBL)**



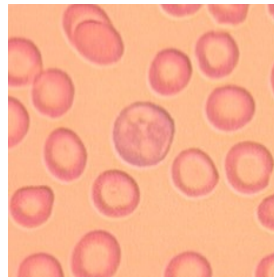
Disturbances in iron homeostasis are common causes of human disease

Iron deficiency

- **Iron deficiency anemia**
IRIDA (genetic), nutritional deficiency
- **Anemia of chronic disease**
(chronic infection, inflammation, cancer)



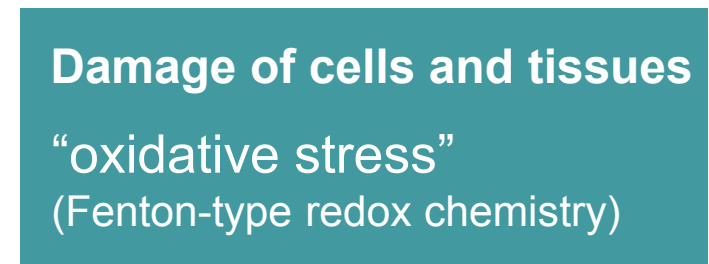
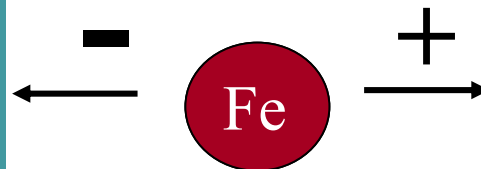
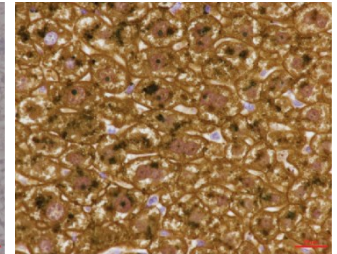
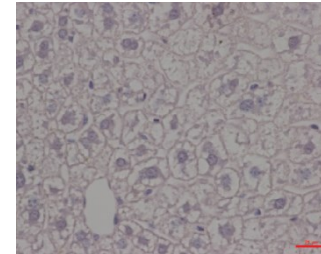
normal



iron-deficient

Iron overload

- **Hereditary Hemochromatosis**
- **ineffective erythropoiesis**
(e.g. Thalassemias, iron-loading anemia)
- **common acquired diseases**
(e.g. chronic liver disease, diabetes, Alzheimer, Parkinson)

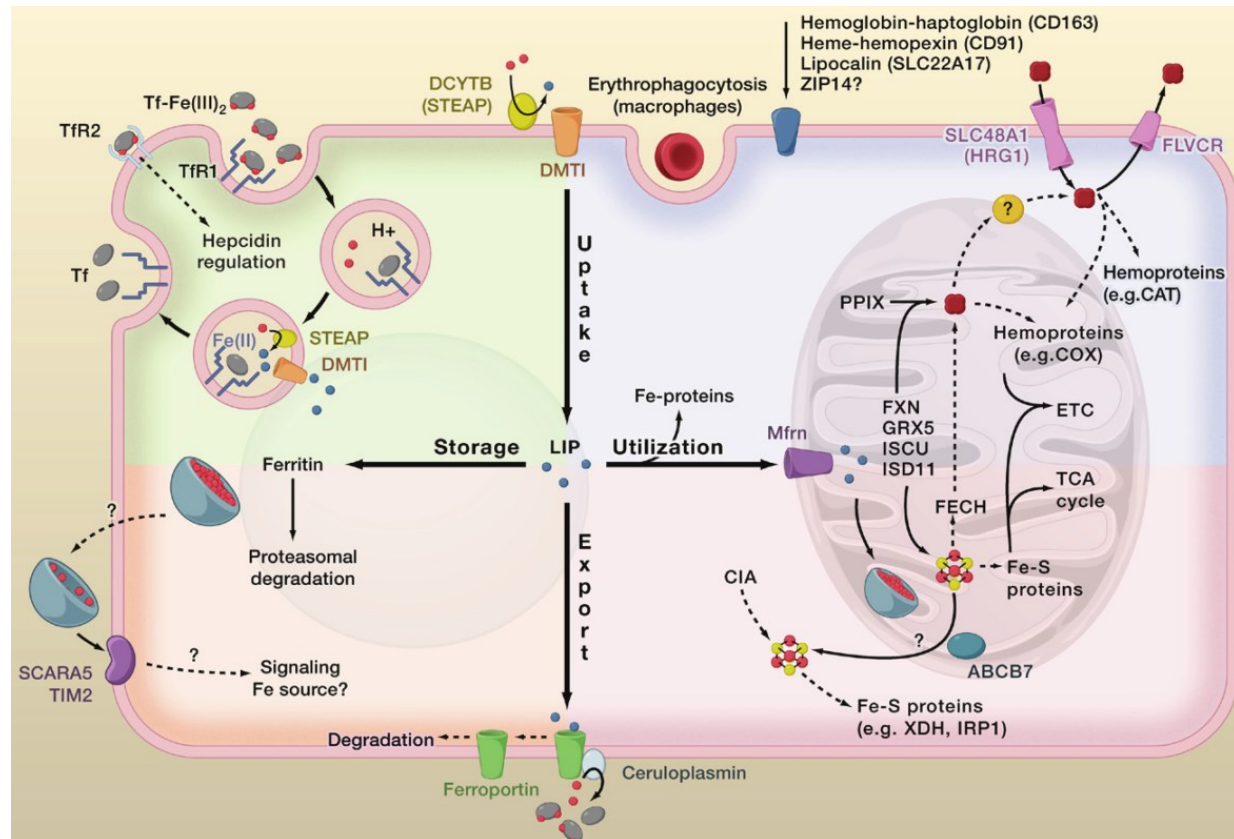


- **Oxygen transport**
- **DNA synthesis**
- **Respiration**

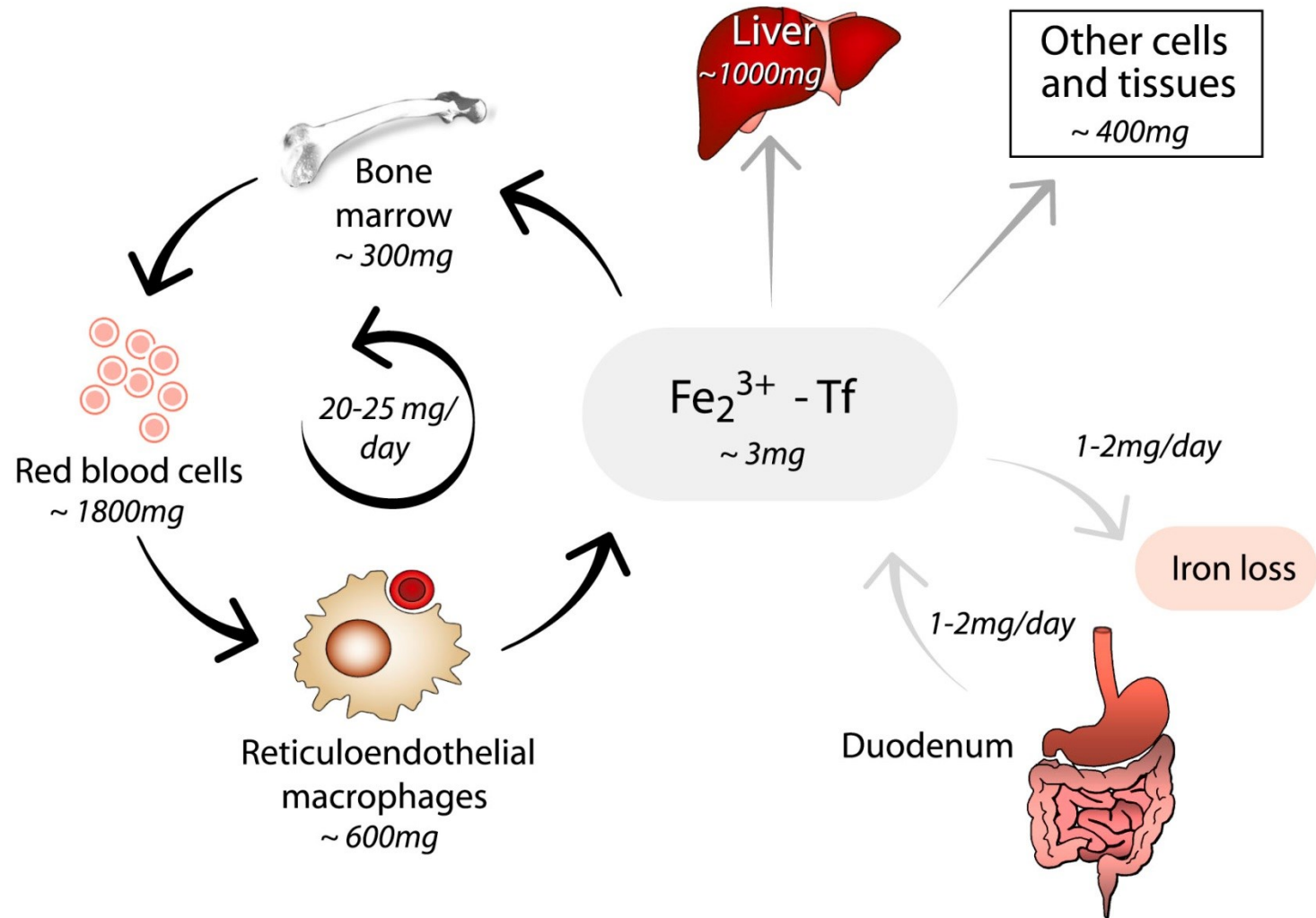
Regulation of iron homeostasis

Systemic: The organism maintains serum iron levels by regulating dietary iron absorption and iron release from storage tissues (e.g. macrophages)

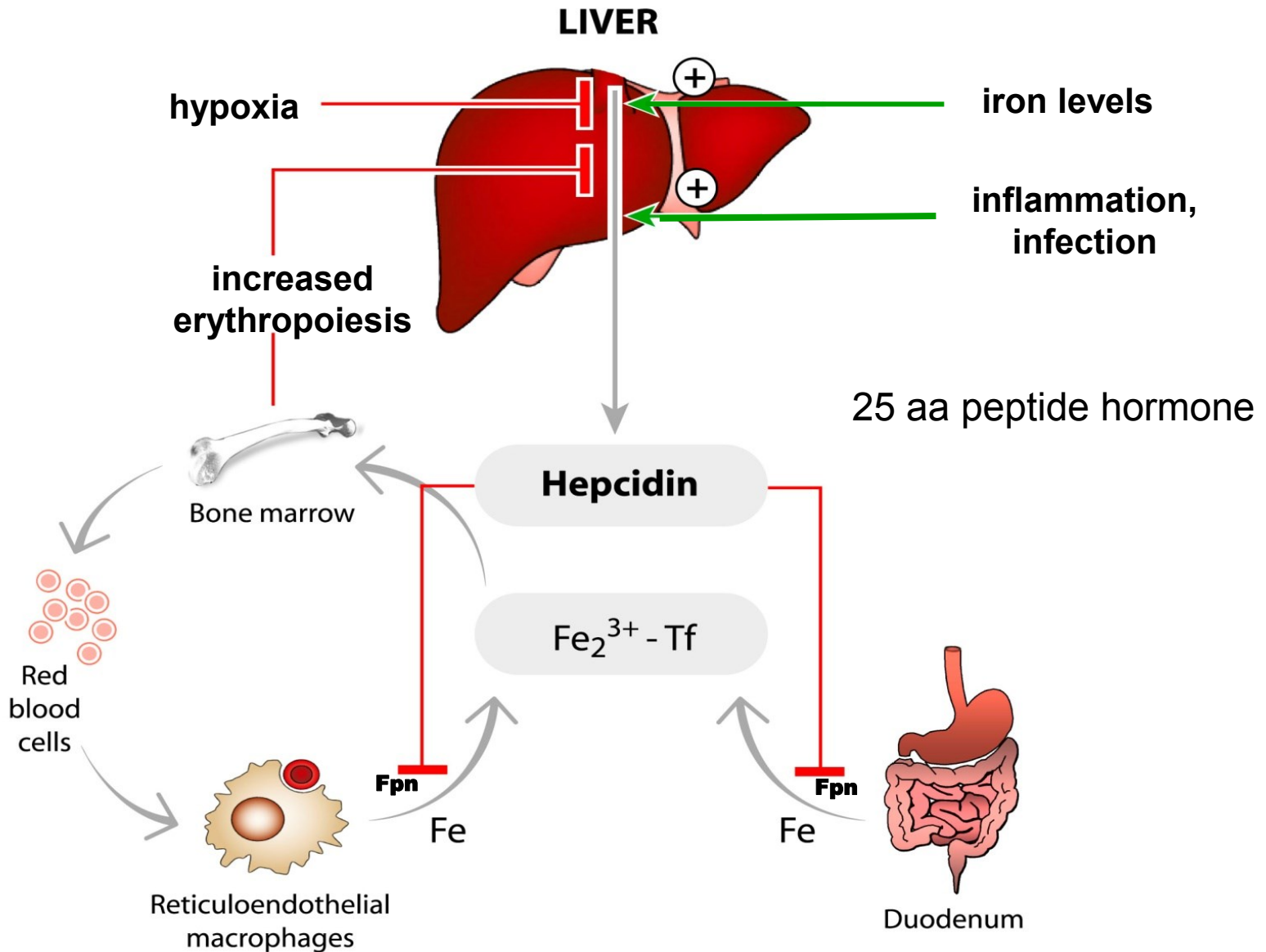
Cellular: Each cell regulates its iron uptake and subcellular distribution in autonomous manner



Body iron homeostasis a(n almost) perfect recycling system



The Hepcidin/Ferroportin regulatory system controls systemic iron homeostasis

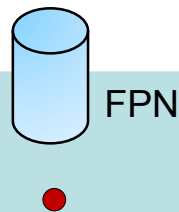


modified from Hentze et .al. Cell. 2004;117:285-97.

Hepcidin-mediated control of iron export

HEPCIDIN ↓

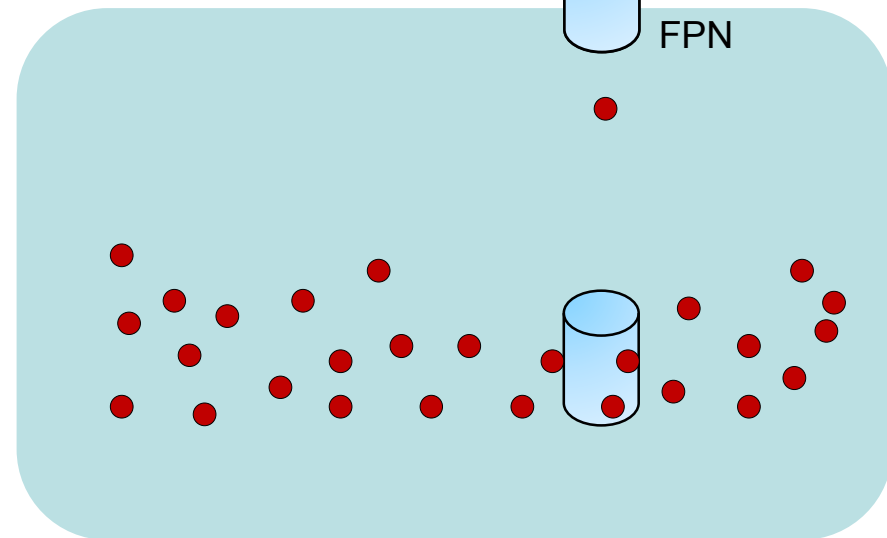
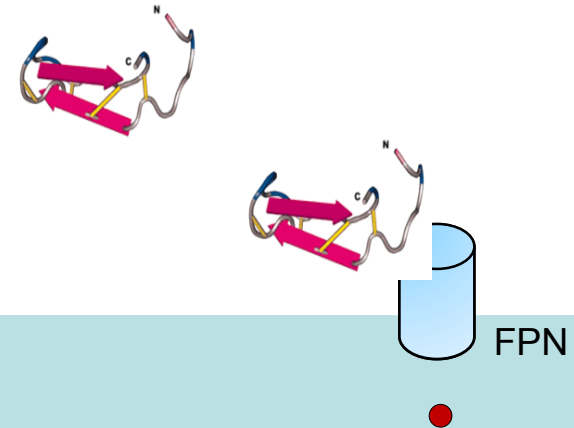
Iron export into
the plasma



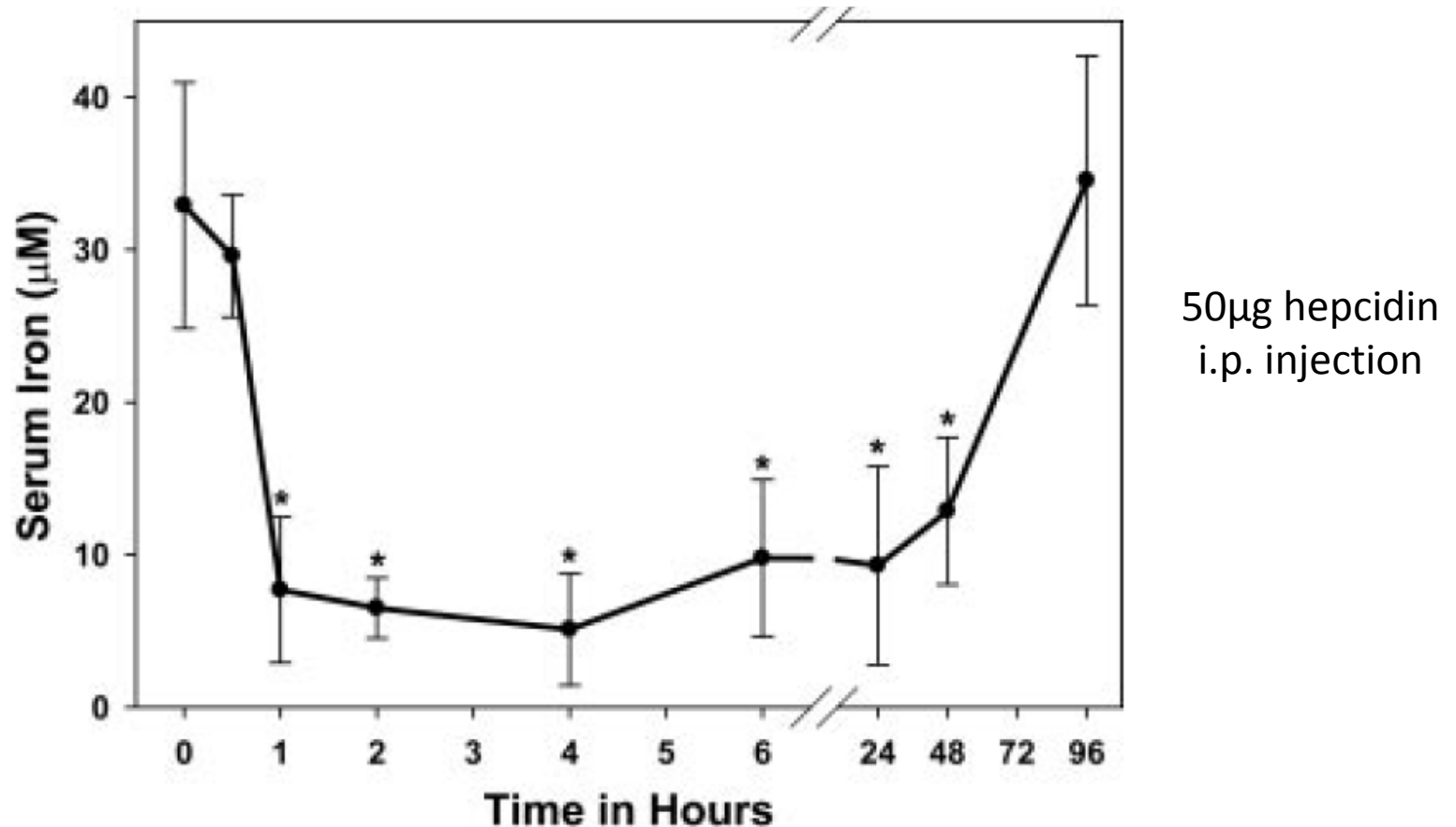
Iron-exporting cell
(e.g. duodenal enterocyte, macrophage)

HEPCIDIN ↑

Cellular iron retention due to FPN
internalization and degradation



Hepcidin injection rapidly reduces serum iron levels



Hepcidin reduces serum iron by 80% within 60 minutes

How is hepcidin synthesis regulated?

- **iron levels**
e.g. Hereditary Hemochromatosis
- **hypoxia and increased erythropoiesis**
e.g. secondary Hemochromatosis (iron-loading anemias)
- **inflammation and infection**
e.g. anemia of inflammation

How is hepcidin synthesis regulated?

- **iron levels**
e.g. Hereditary Hemochromatosis
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- inflammation and infection
e.g. anemia of inflammation

Hereditary Hemochromatosis



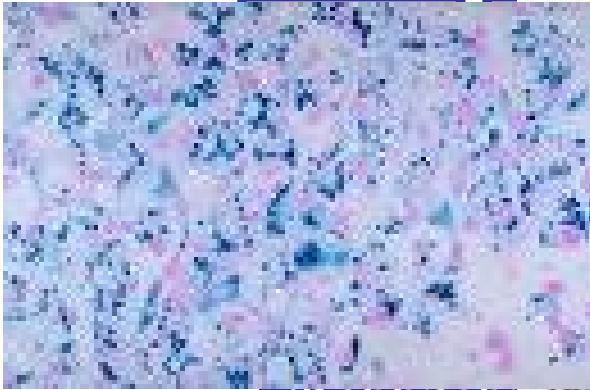
... he observed

- tiredness und petulance
- stomach pain
- pain in the joints
- susceptibility for infections
- impotence
- heart failure
- diabetes
- bronze colouring of the skin

„von Recklinghausen“
Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte (1889)

Hereditary Hemochromatosis

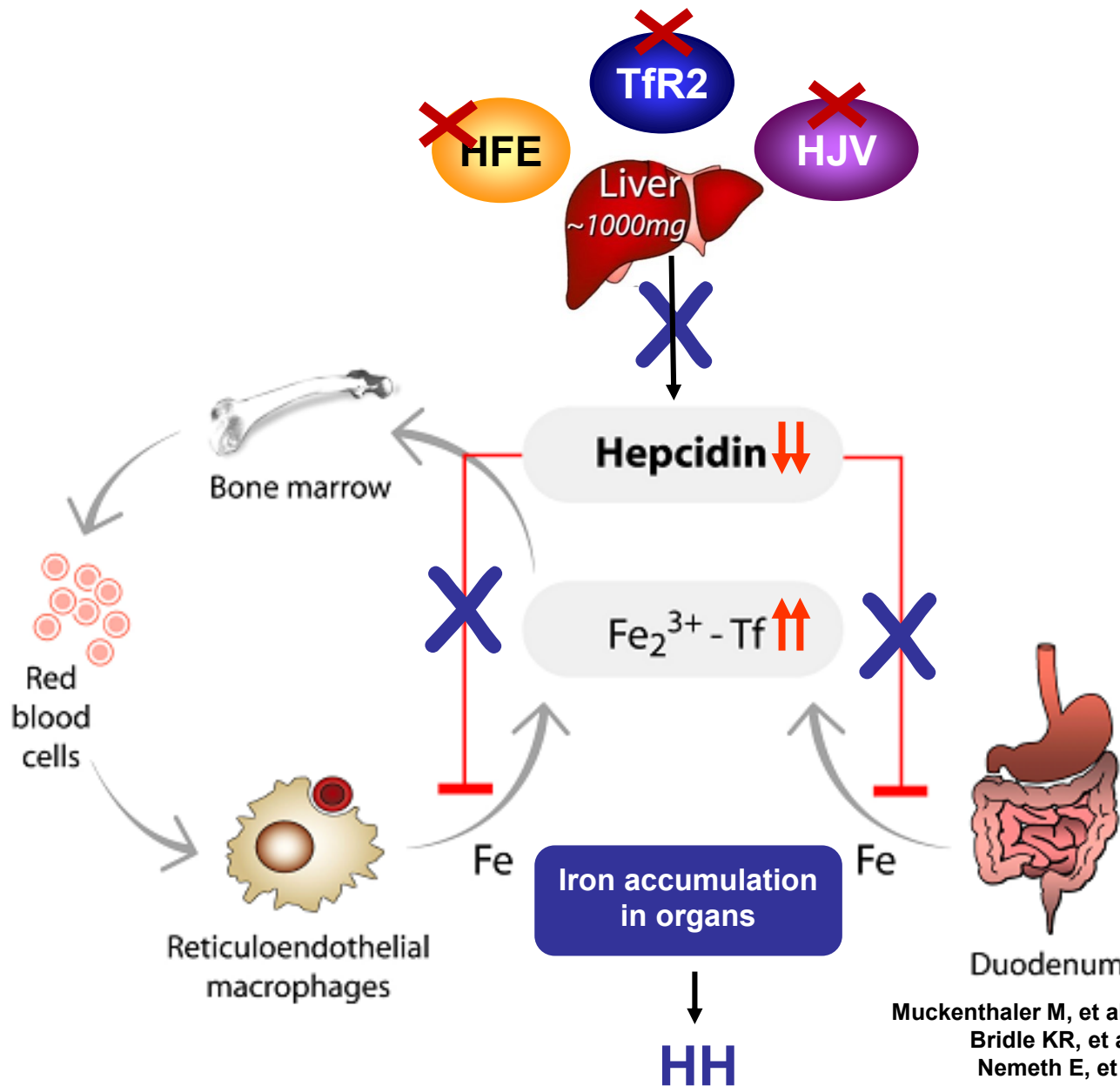
- frequent iron overload disorder (carrier frequency 1:8)
- increased iron absorption
- and iron deposition in the liver, heart and endocrine organs
- complications: liver cirrhosis and cancer, heart failure, endocrinopathy



inappropri

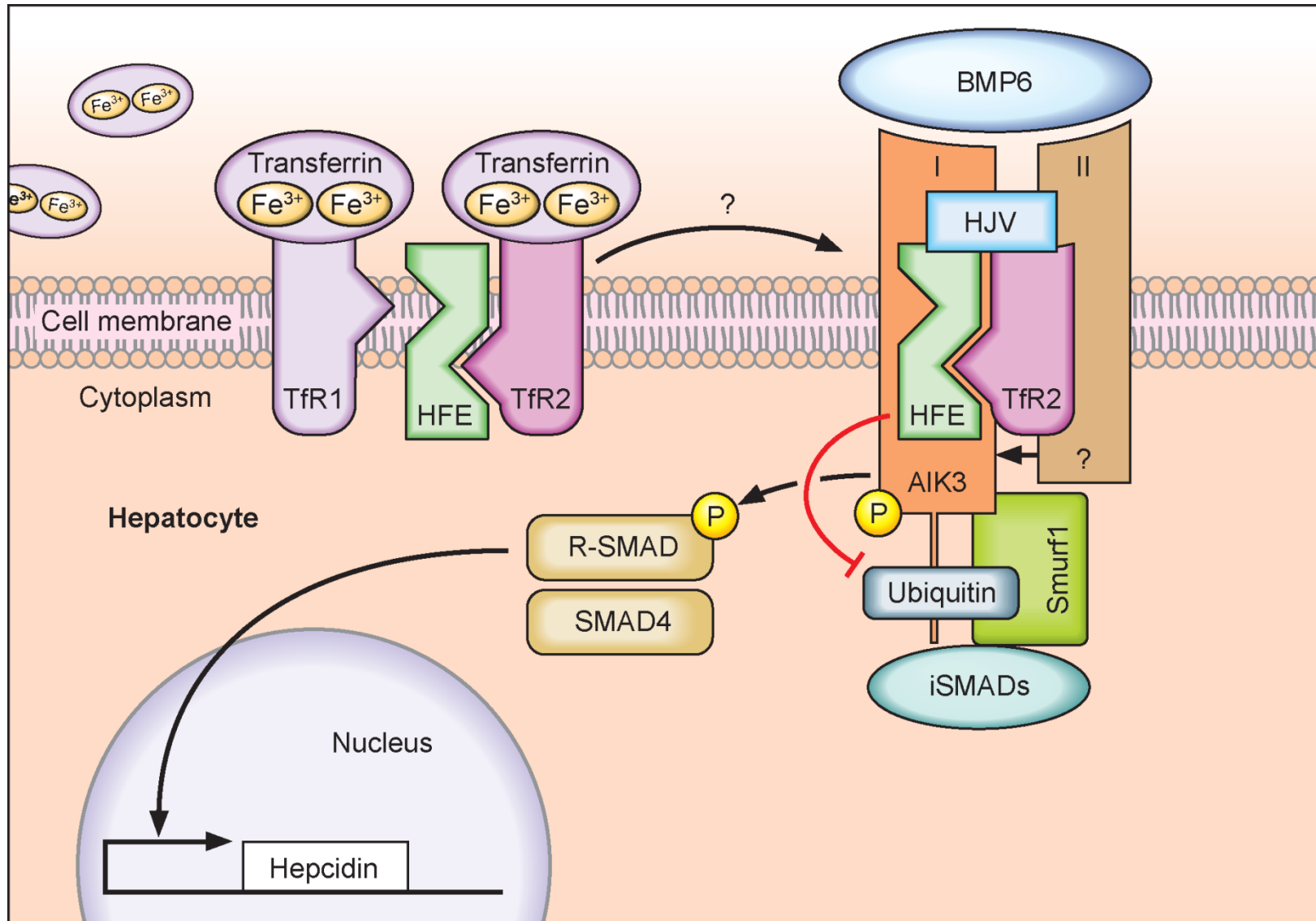


Hereditary Hemochromatosis



Muckenthaler M, et al. Nat Genet. 2003;34:102-7.
Bridle KR, et al. Lancet. 2003;361:669-73.
Nemeth E, et al. Blood. 2005;105:1803-6.
Papanikolaou G, et al., Nat Genet. 2004;36:77-82.

HFE, TfR2, HJV sense systemic iron levels and control Hepcidin expression via the BMP/SMAD signalling pathway



Mutations in HFE, HJV and TfR2 (proteins mutated in HH) disrupt the formation of a hepatic iron-sensing complex that regulates BMP/SMAD signalling and hepcidin levels to maintain iron homeostasis

Vujic-Spacic et al., Cell Metabolism 2008

Vujic-Spacic et al., BBA 2012

D'Allessio et al. J Hepatology 2012

Corradini et al. 2009

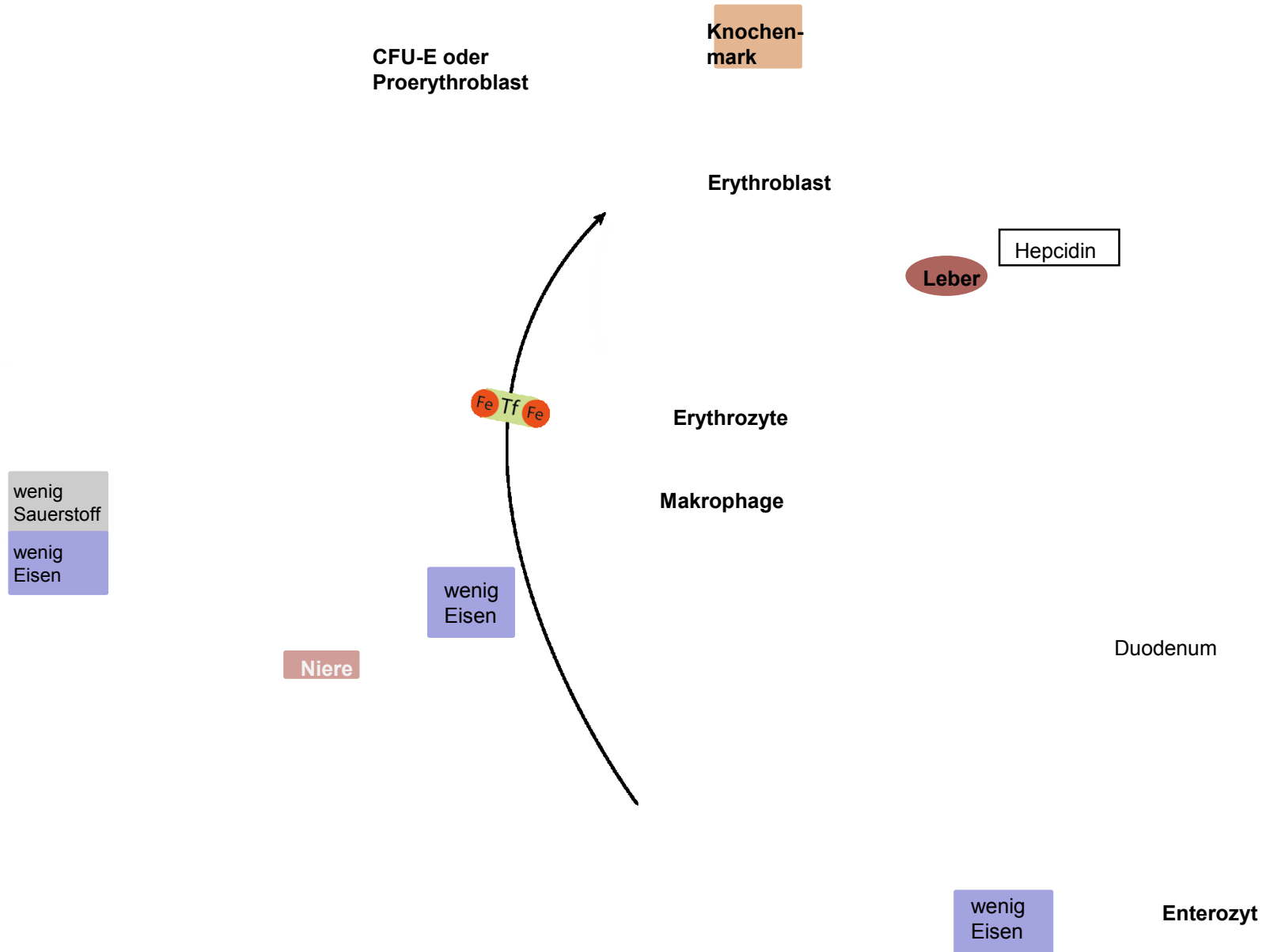
Kautz et al., Blood 2009

Hereditary Hemochromatosis is a wide-spread disorder
in the caucasian population...



How is hepcidin synthesis regulated?

- iron levels
e.g. Hereditary Hemochromatosis
- **hypoxia and increased erythropoiesis**
e.g. disorders with ineffective erythropoiesis (iron-loading anemias)
- inflammation and infection
e.g. anemia of inflammation



CFU-E = colony-forming unit erythroid (Erythrozyten-Vorläuferzellen der myeloischen Hämatopoese).

Disorders of ineffective or dysplastic erythropoiesis

Haemoglobinopathies (e.g. thalassaemic syndromes)

- Common causes of ineffective erythropoiesis → *thalassaemia major and intermedia*
- Imbalances of α , β -globin chains → *increased apoptosis during erythroblast maturation*
- iron overload is a well-recognized complication

Sideroblastic anaemias

- erythropoiesis characterized by mitochondrial iron accumulation in a ring around the nucleus
- caused by mutations in genes controlling mitochondrial iron metabolism

Dyserythropoietic anaemias (e.g. pyruvate kinase deficiency)

- defective glycolysis results in erythroblast apoptosis and peripheral blood haemolysis

Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)

- BM failure, peripheral blood cytopenias, iron overload, reduced survival
- Expansion or evolution of the abnormal clone to AML can occur

Ineffective erythropoiesis



The diagram consists of two purple chevron shapes pointing downwards, stacked vertically. The top chevron is labeled 'Mutations' and the bottom chevron is labeled 'Malfunction'. To the right of each chevron is a light blue rounded rectangular box containing a bulleted list of text.

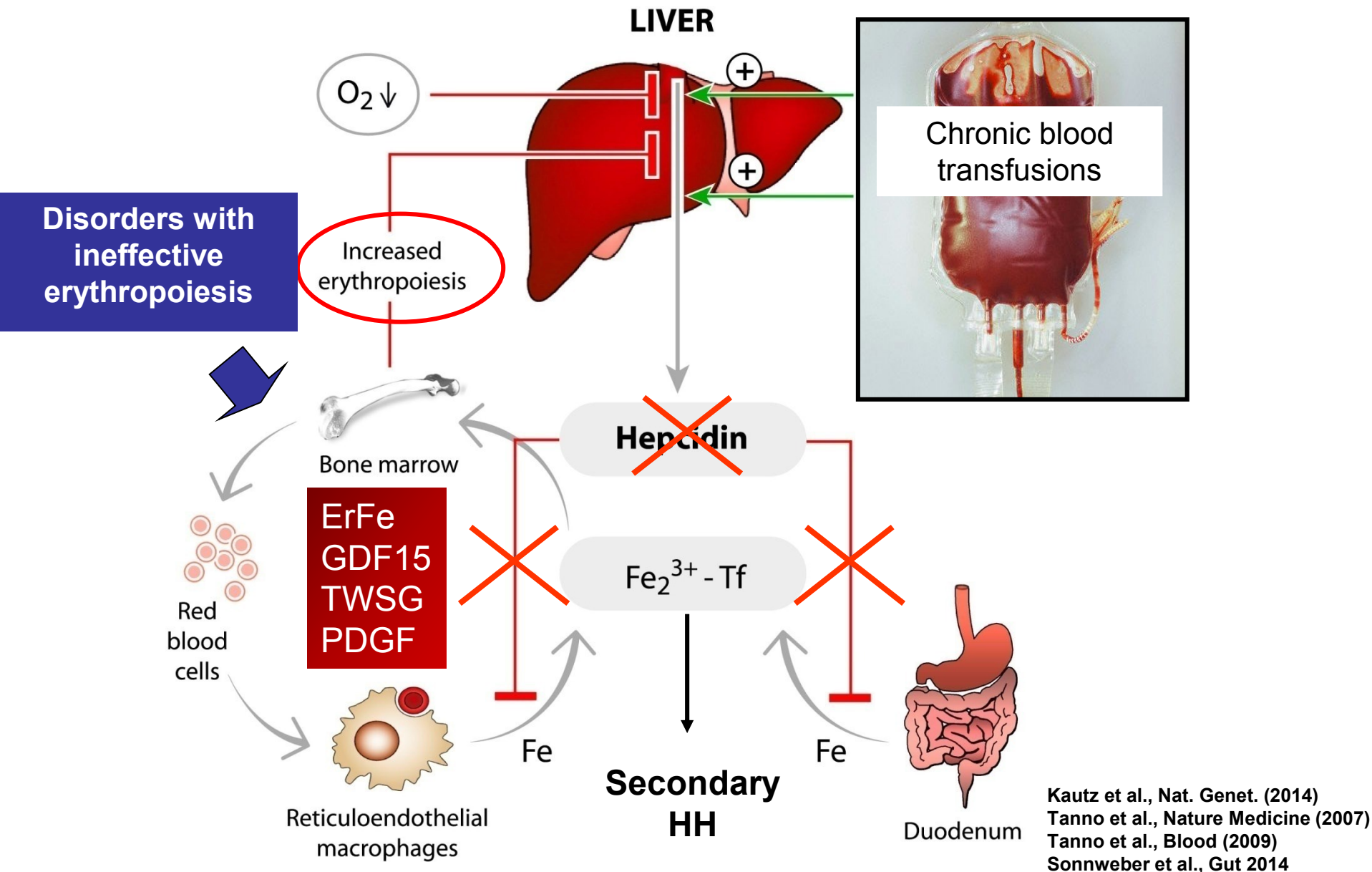
Mutations

- **Ineffective erythropoiesis frequently results from mutations in genes that control erythropoiesis**

Malfunction

- **Insufficient or malfunctioning erythrocytes are produced that have an impaired capacity to transport oxygen**

Disorders with ineffective erythropoiesis are hallmarked by iron overload

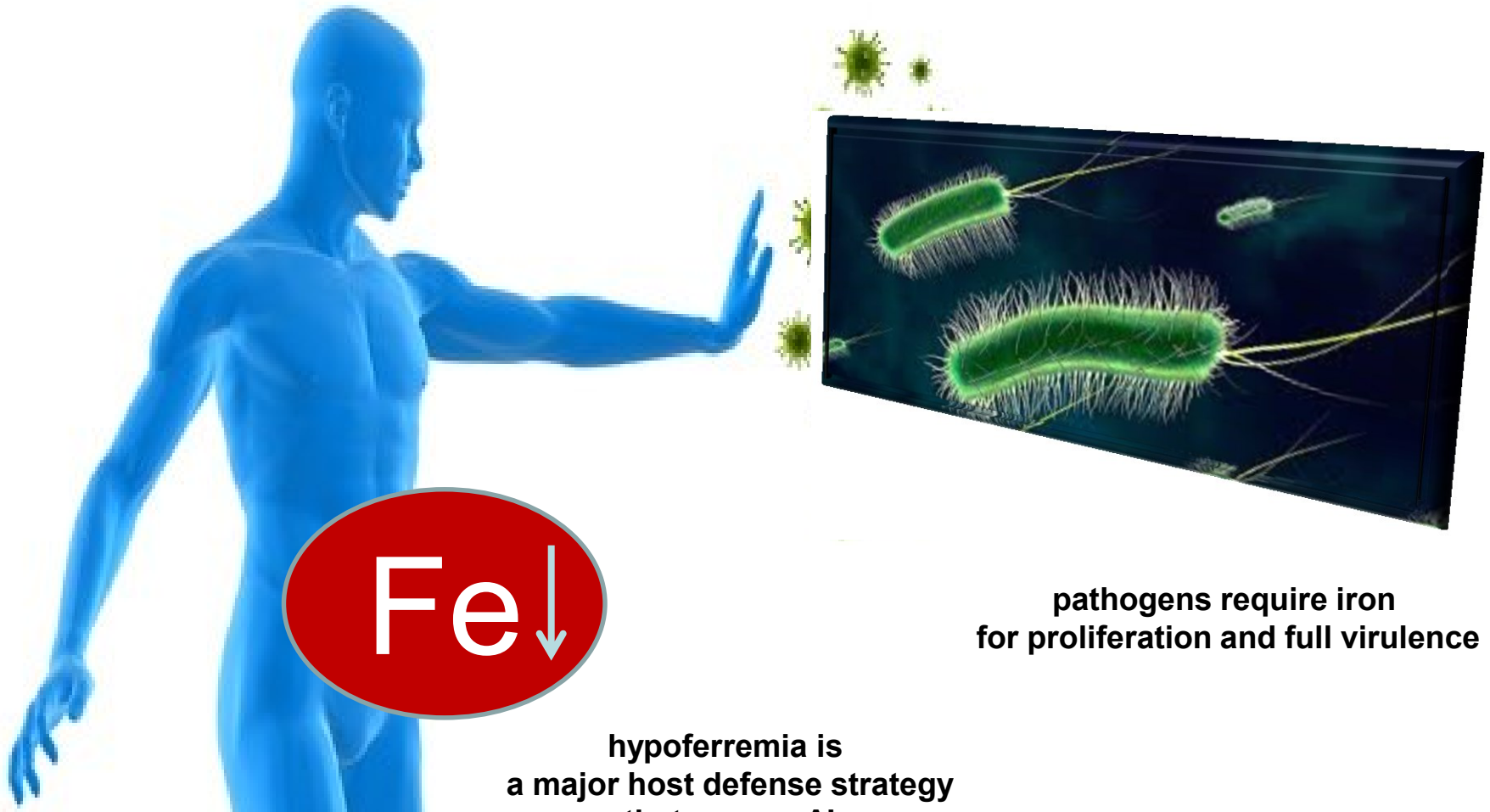


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- **iron levels**
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- **inflammation and infection**
e.g. anemia of inflammation

Iron plays a central role in host-pathogen interactions

innate immune system
fights infection
by iron sequestration



pathogens require iron
for proliferation and full virulence

hypoferremia is
a major host defense strategy
that causes AI

Accidental reactivation of Tb by iron

True and False Chlorosis, Lectures in Clinical Medicine
Armand Trousseau, Paris 1872

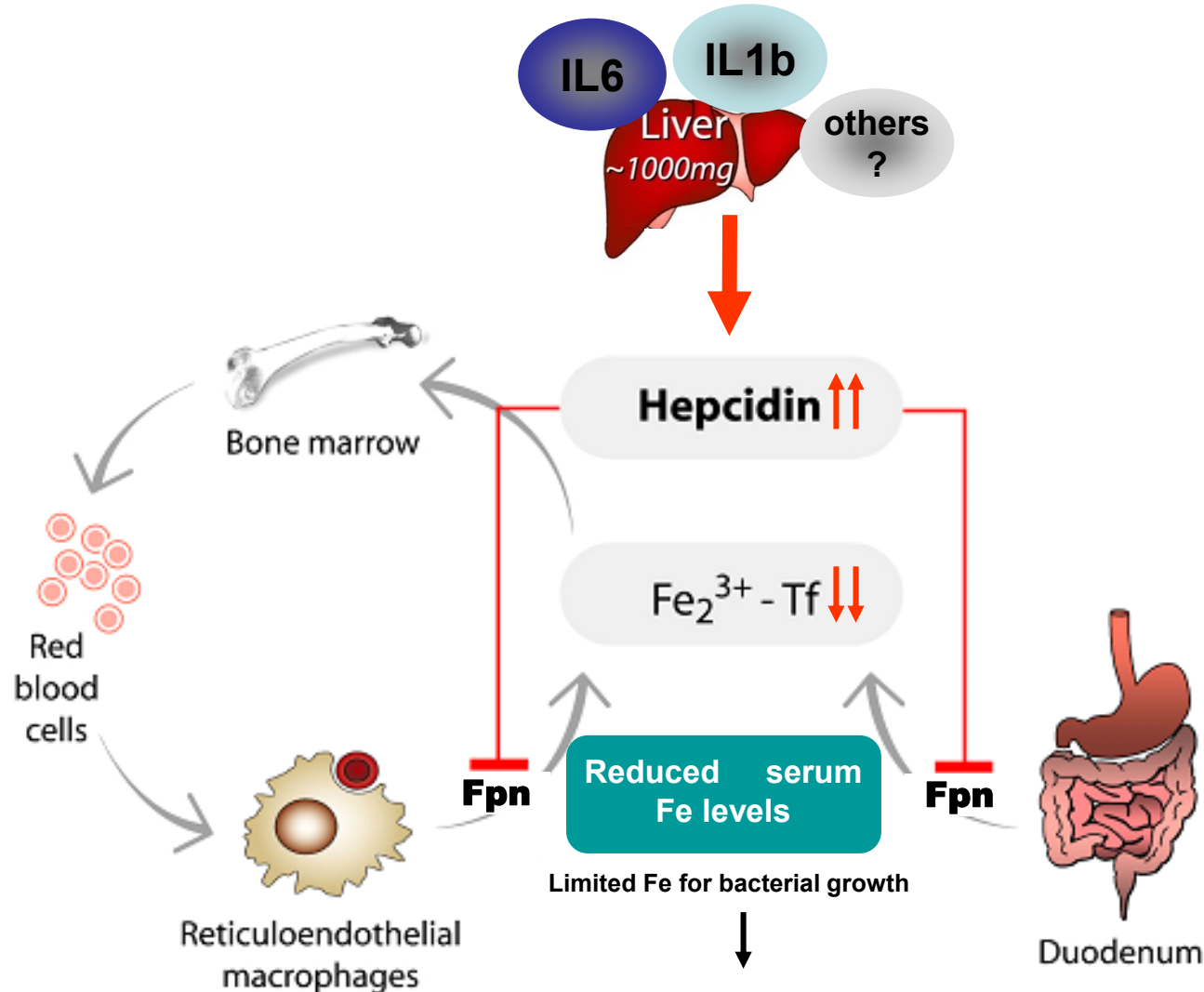
“When a very young physician, I was called to see the wife of an architect, a pale woman, presenting every appearance of chlorosis: I prescribed large doses of iron. There was a complete change: the young woman acquired a ravenous appetite, and an unwonted vivacity: but her gratitude and my delight did not last long. The restored colour of the cheek became every evening after dinner more ardent than it had been when she was in good health. A short cough supervened; and in less than a month there appeared signs of phthisis which nothing could impede.”

“The first case of galloping consumption which I had to deplore occurred under nearly similar circumstances. A girl of fifteen fell into a state of anaemia which I considered chlorosis. I administered ferruginous remedies, which rapidly restored her to florid health: and although there was nothing in the family history to lead me to fear the coming calamity, she was simultaneously seized with hemoptysis and menorrhagia, and died two months afterwards”

“Gentlemen, I am constrained to impute to iron some of the evil consequences which I had to deplore”



Chronic infections and inflammation cause hypoferremia



ANAEMIA

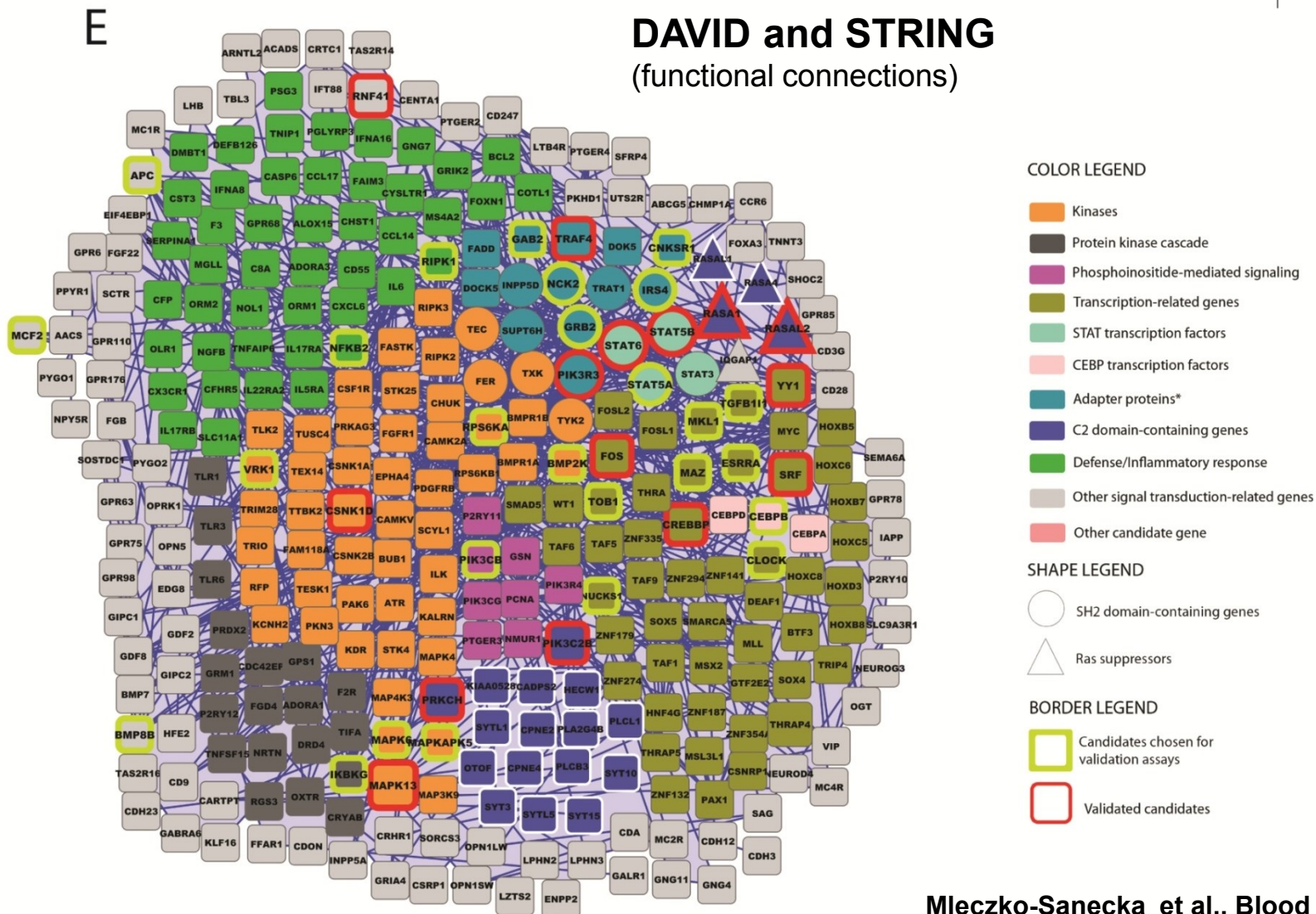
associated with chronic infections, autoimmune disorders and malignancies

Interaction network of putative hepcidin regulators

DAVID analysis

(90 enriched, nonredundant functional terms)

-> screen coherence and high quality



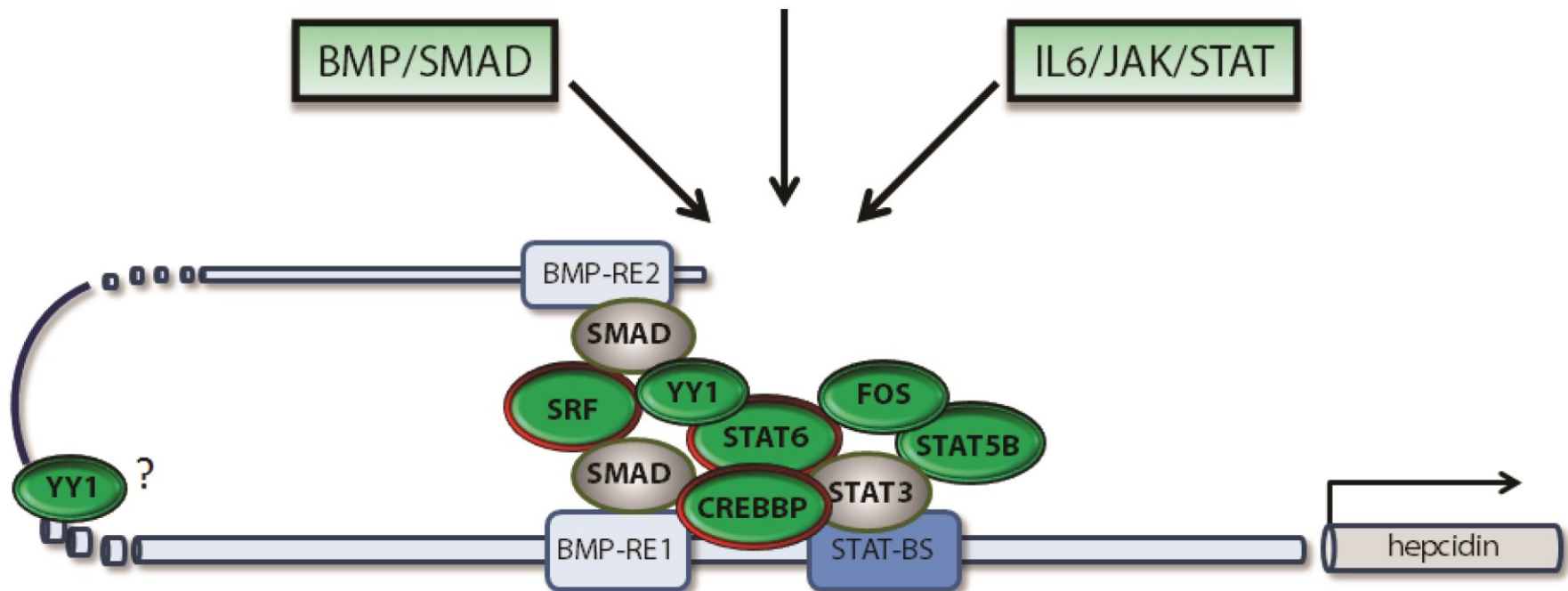
Proliferation in
response to growth
signals Anabolic cell growth
and proliferation in
response to nutrients

Ras-RAF

mTOR

BMP/SMAD

IL6/JAK/STAT



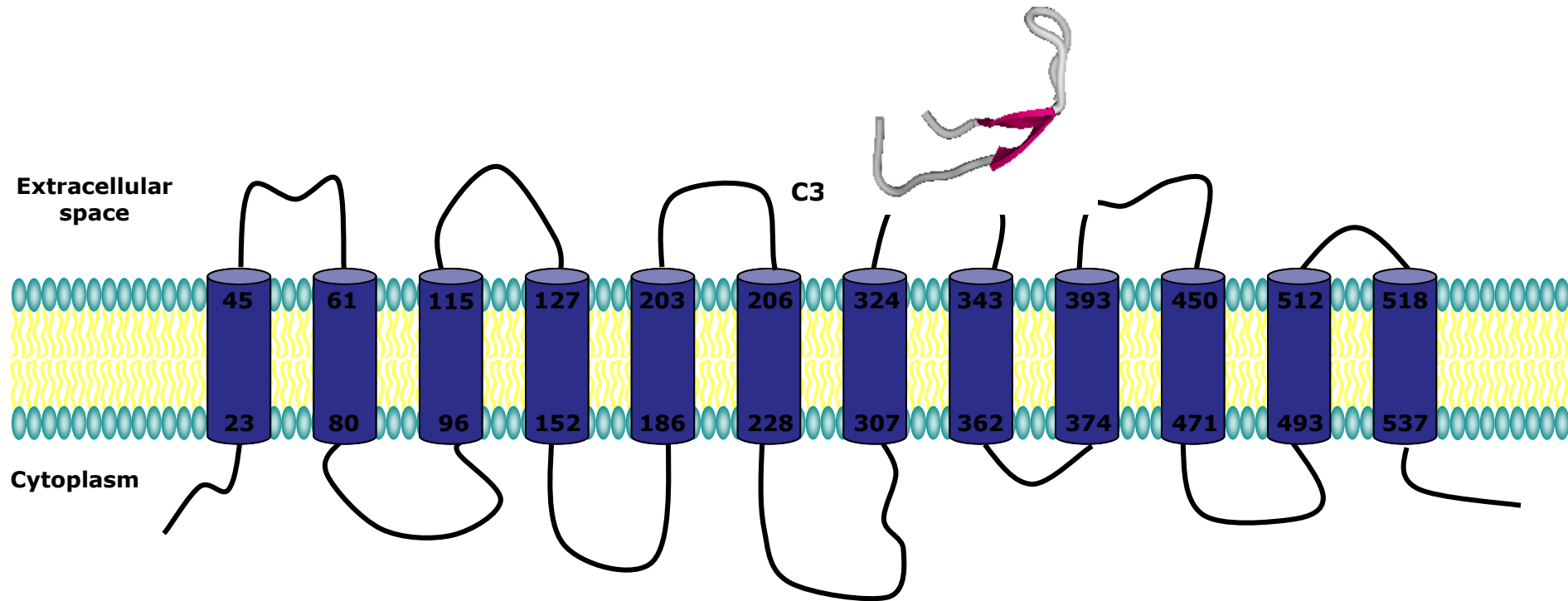
- Regulation of hepcidin expression is integrated into signaling pathways that respond to growth-stimulating and nutrient-rich conditions
- Important clinical implications for liver stress conditions, including liver regeneration, viral and alcohol hepatitis, HCC and diabetes that involve the activation of the Ras/MAPK and mTOR pathways

Failure of the Hepcidin-Ferroportin axis causes fatal iron overload in mice



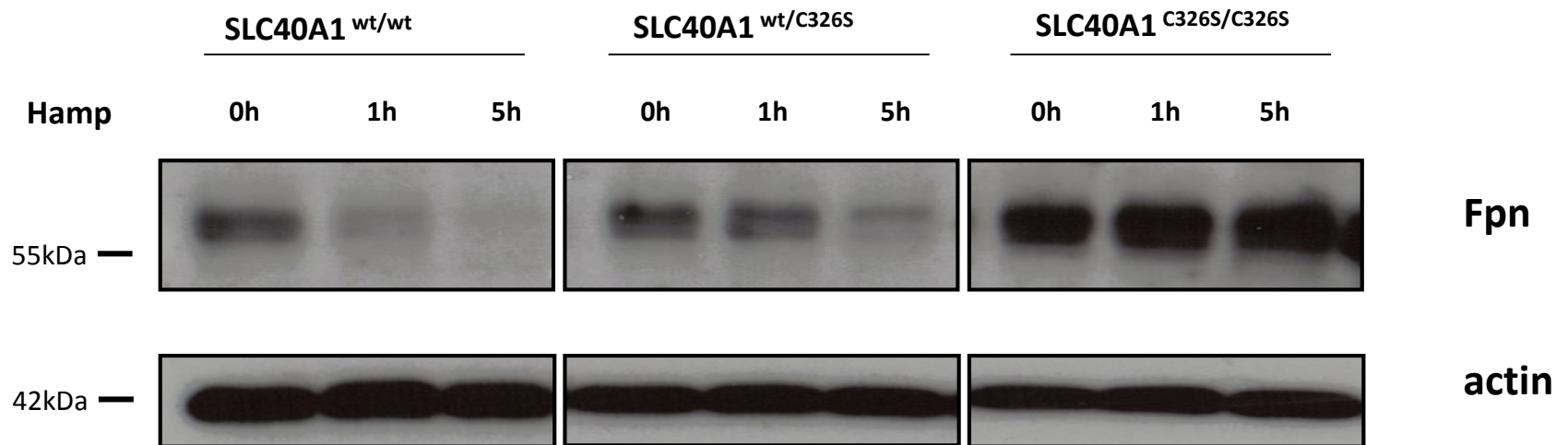
Sandro Altamura

Mutations in ferroportin cause disease



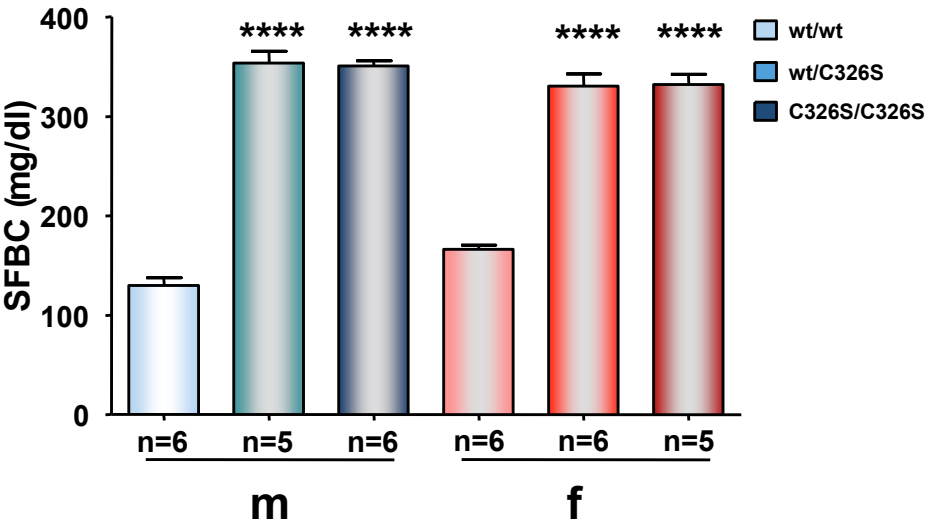
Internalization and degradation

BMDM from the FPNC326S mice are hepcidin resistant

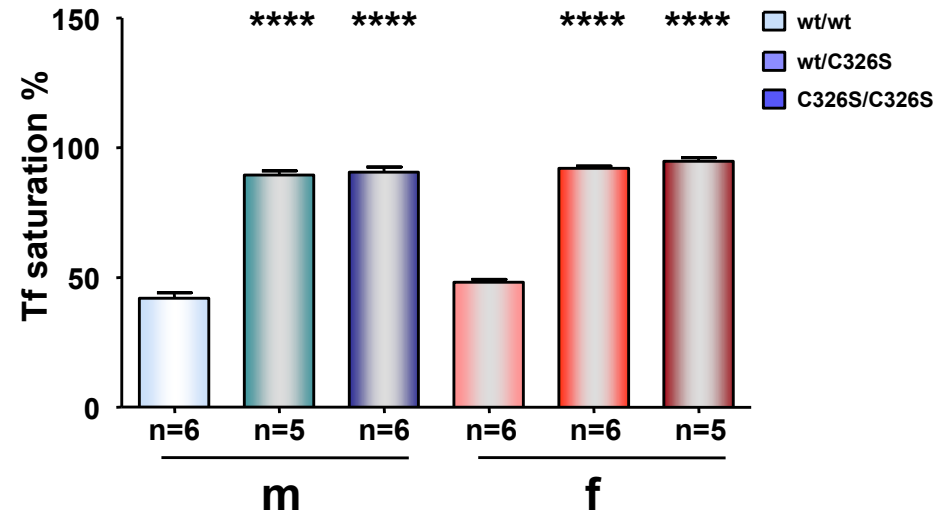


Increased serum iron levels hallmark FPN(C326S) mice

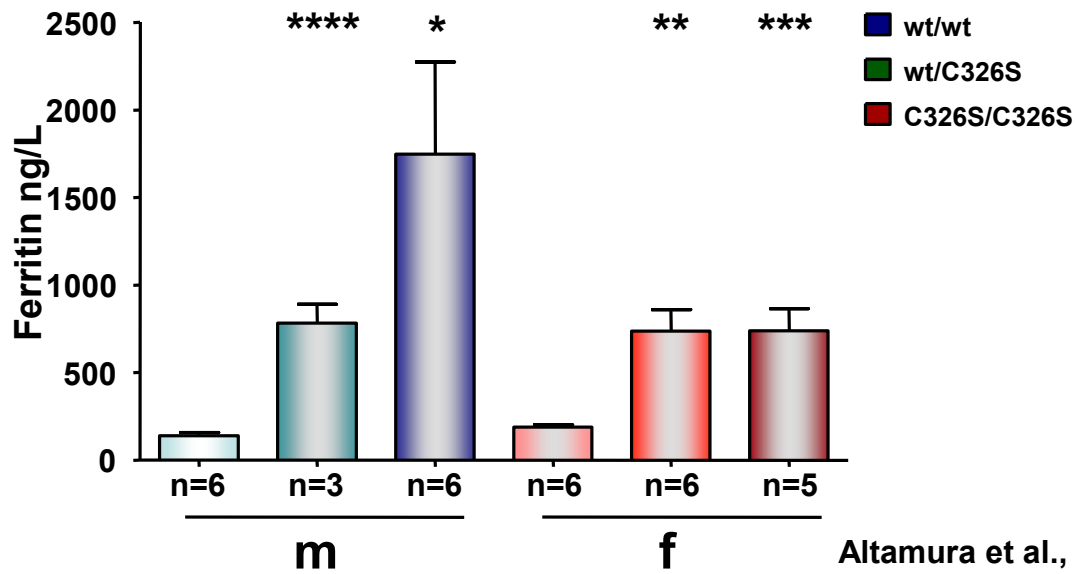
Plasma iron (8-weeks old)



Transferrin saturation (8-weeks old)

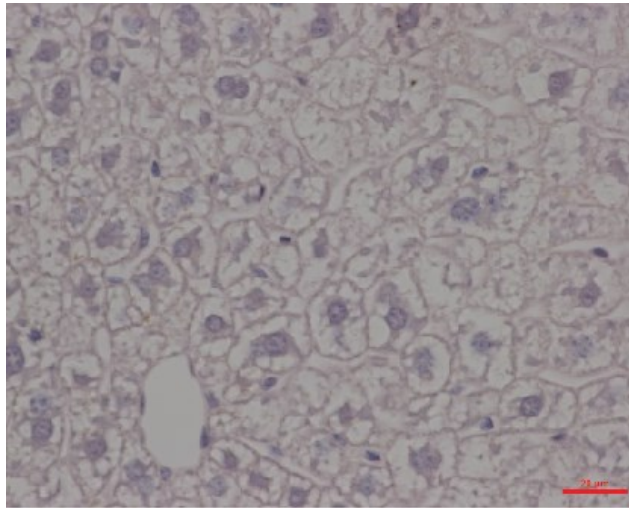


Plasma ferritin (8 weeks old)

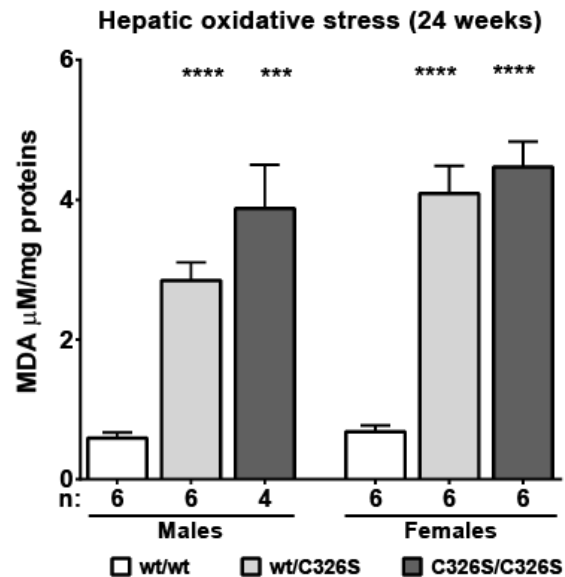
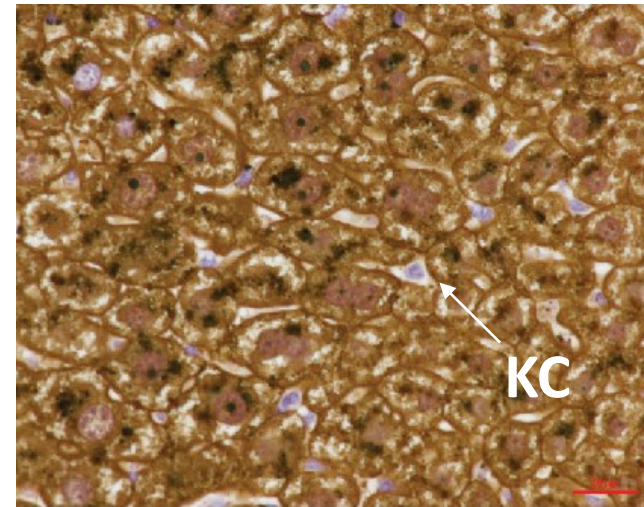


Hepatic iron overload in FPNC326S mice

SLC40A1(wt/wt)

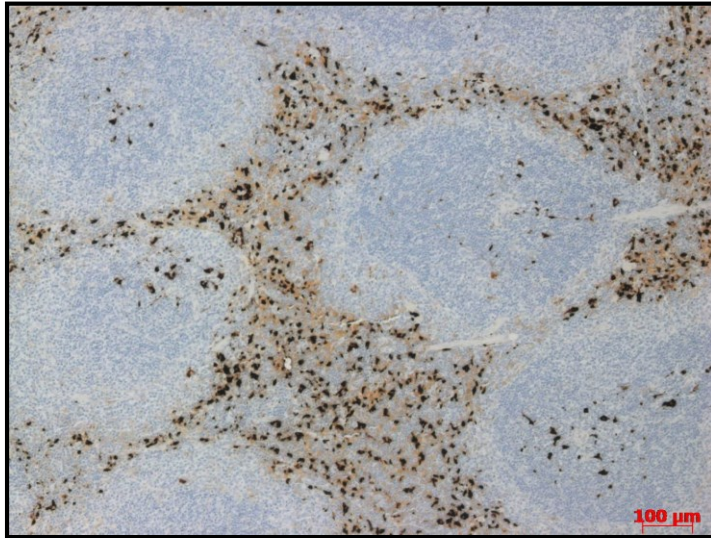


SLC40A1(C326S/C326S)

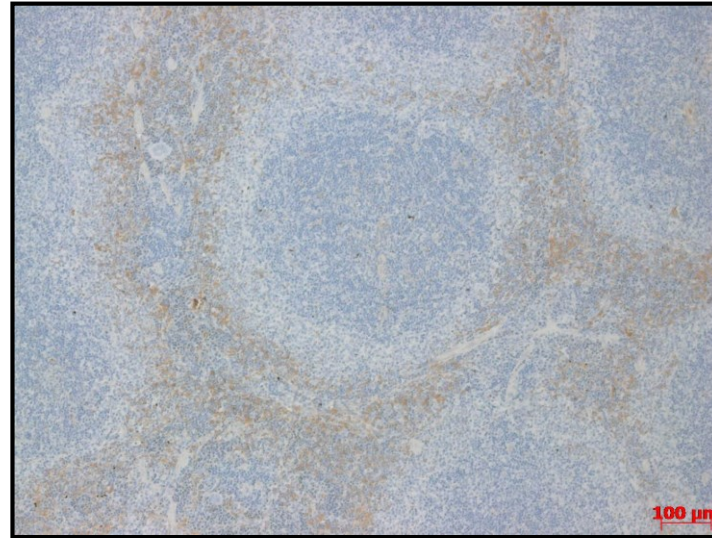


Splenic macrophages are iron-deficient in FPNC326S mice

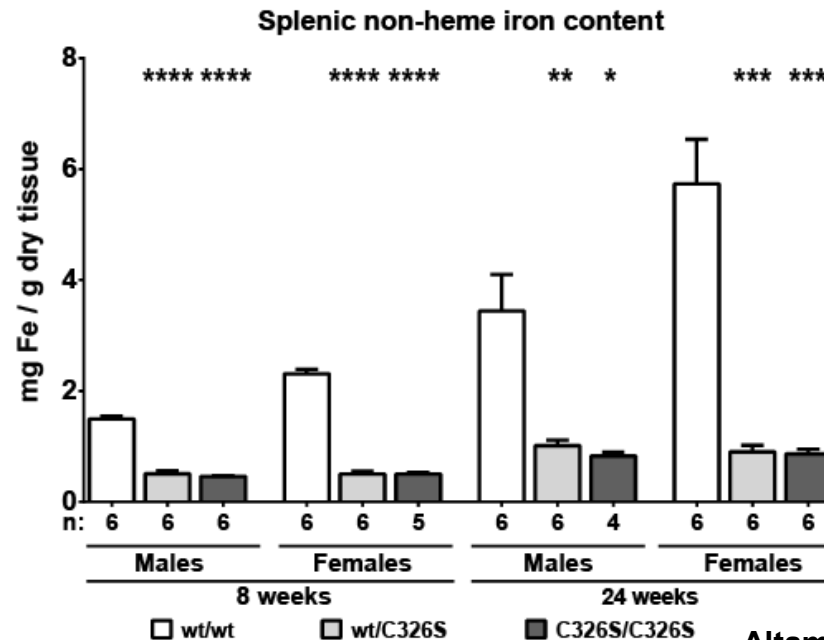
SLC40A1(wt/wt)



SLC40A1(C326S/C326S)

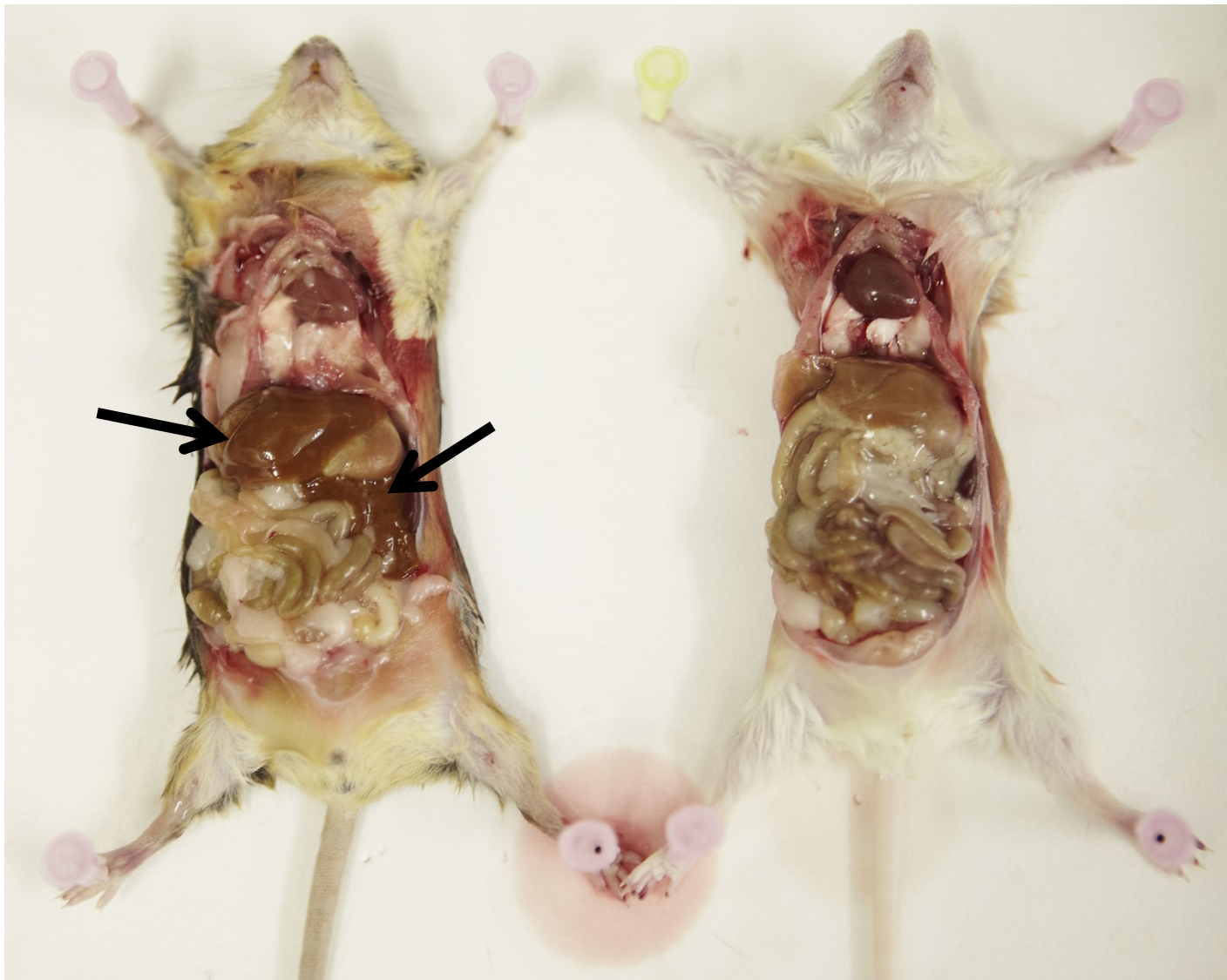


Perls
stain



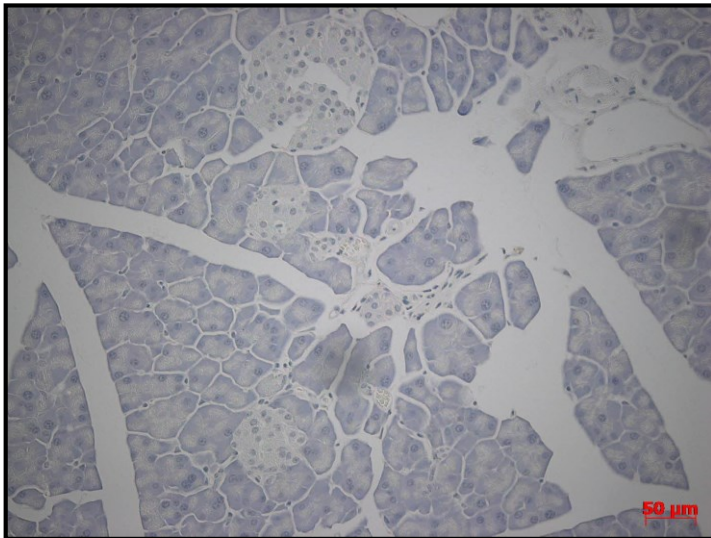
SLC40A1(C326S/C326S)

SLC40A1(wt/wt)

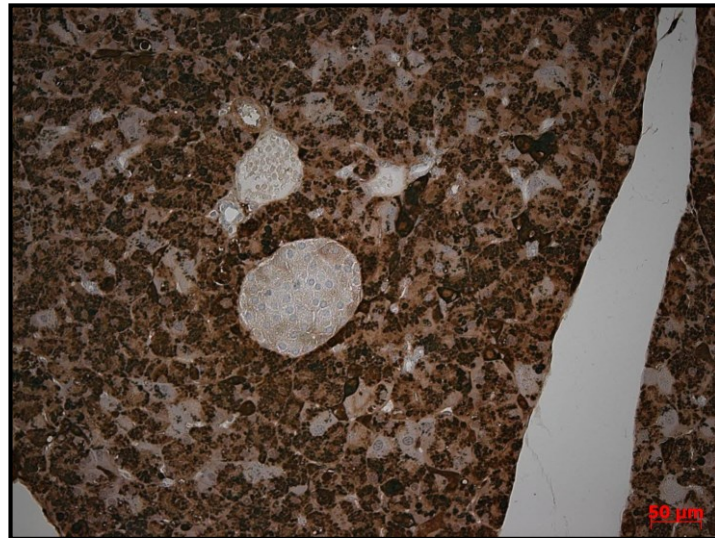


FPNC326S mice show pancreatic iron overload

SLC40A1(wt/wt)

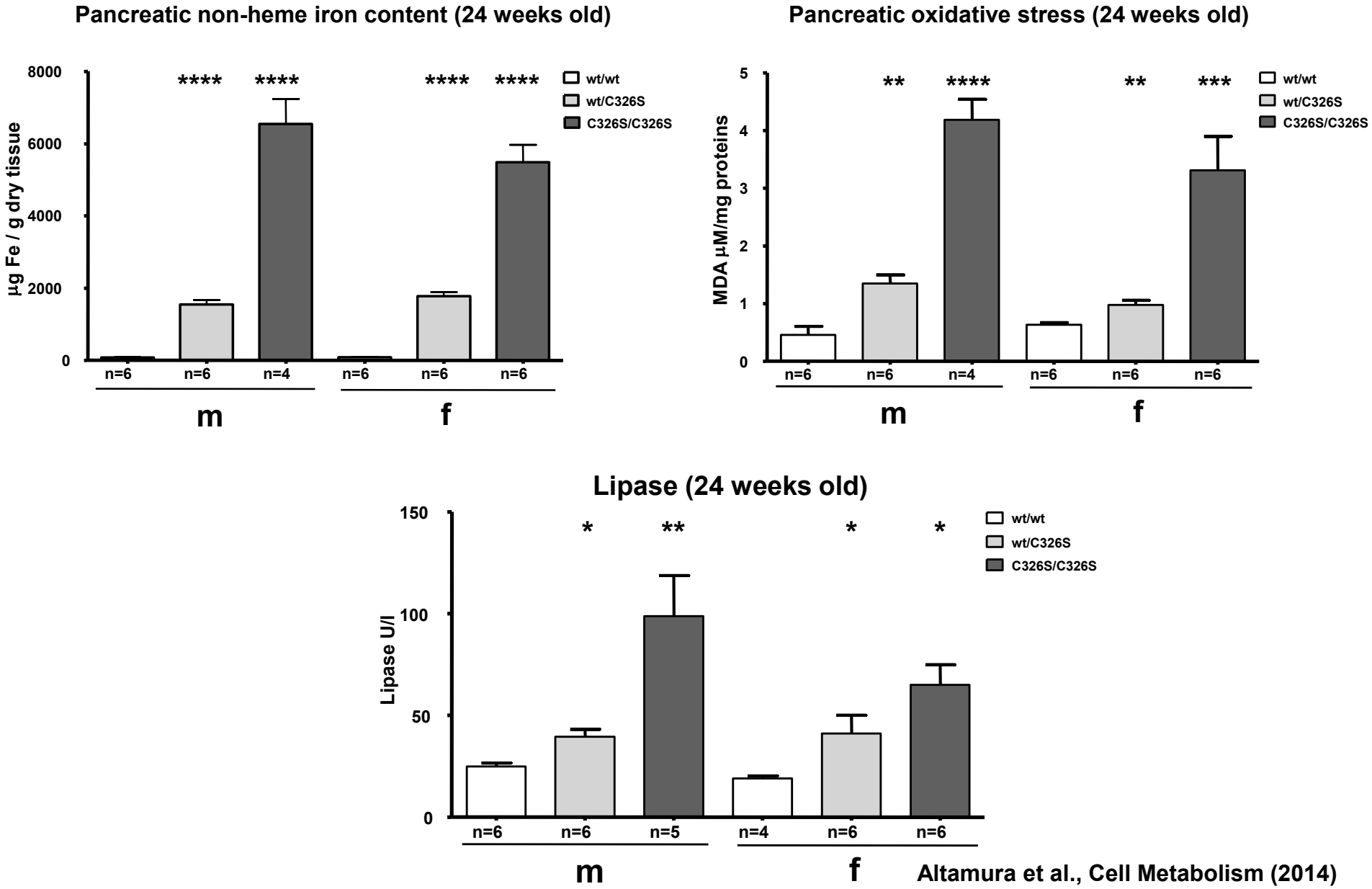


SLC40A1(C326S/C326S)



**Perls
staining**

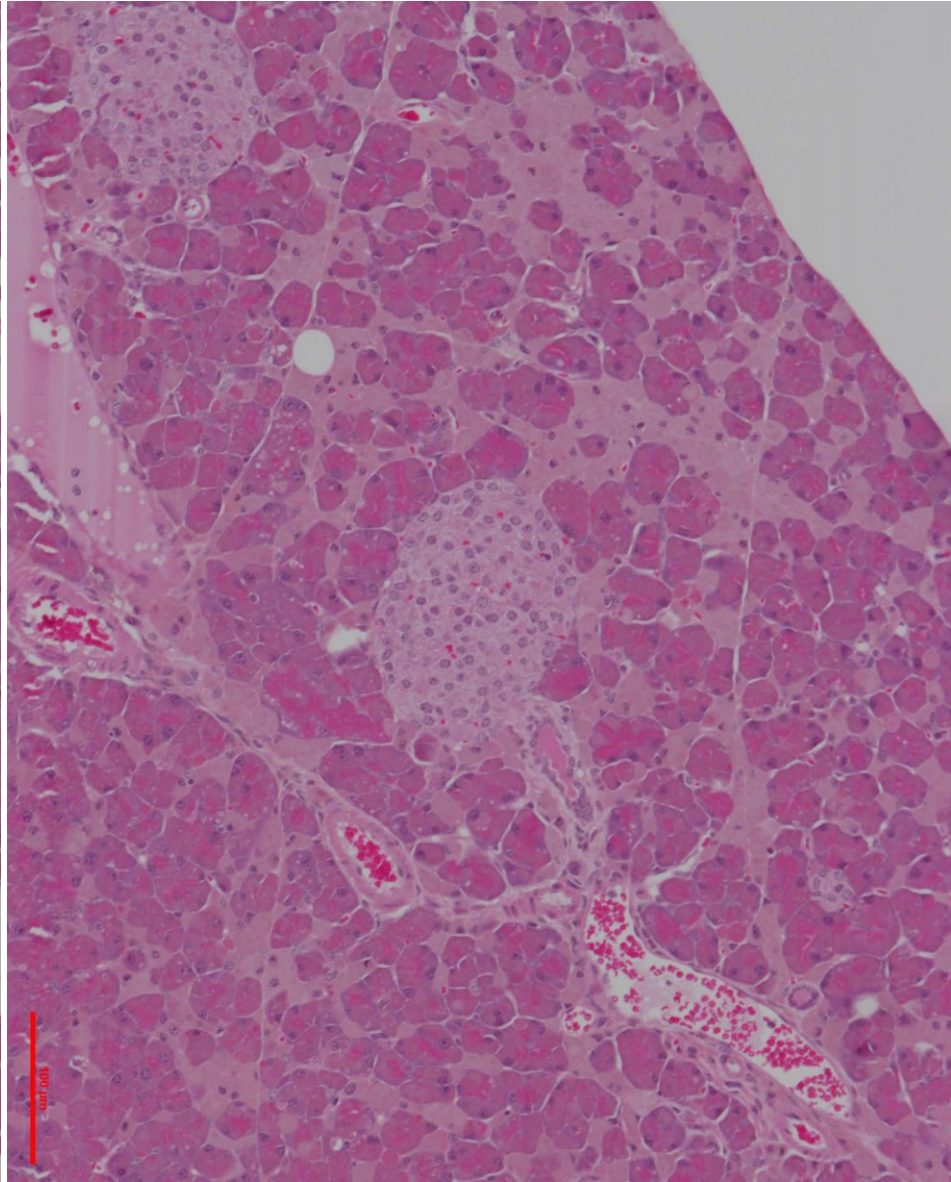
Pancreatic iron overload is associated with oxidative stress and elevated plasma lipase levels



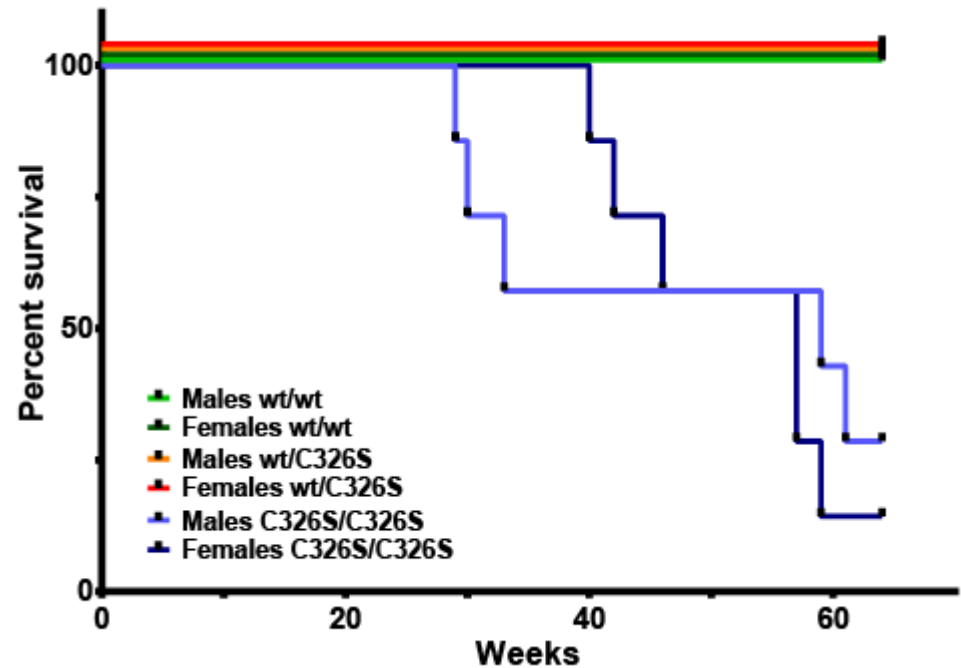
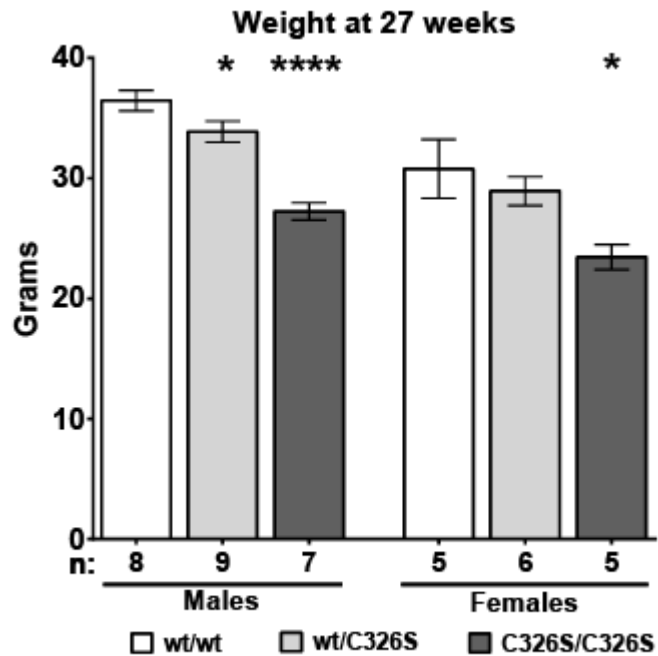
Degenerated pancreatic tissue in FPNC326S mice

SLC40A1(wt/wt)

SLC40A1(C326S/C326S)



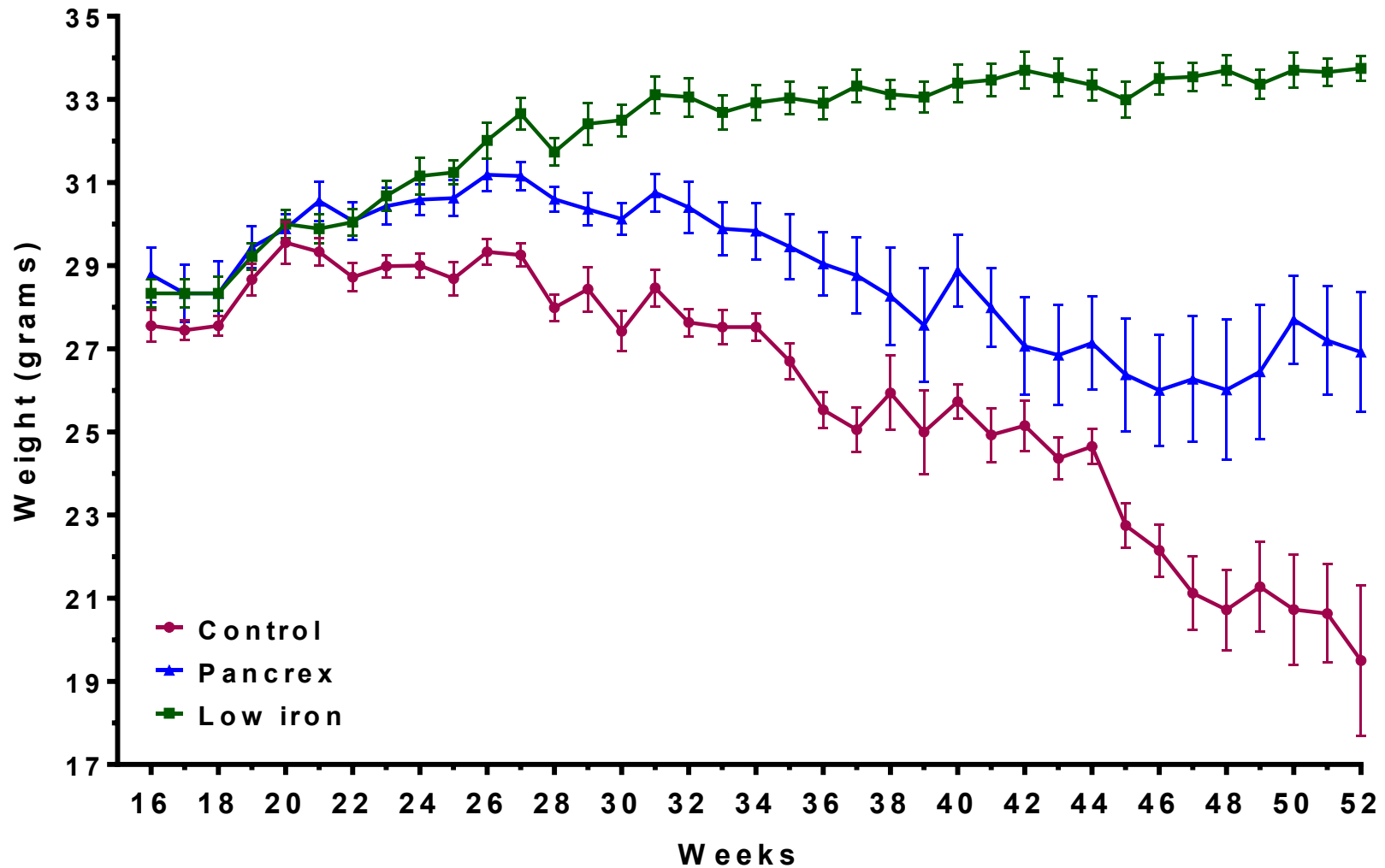
FPNC326S mice die around 35 weeks of age



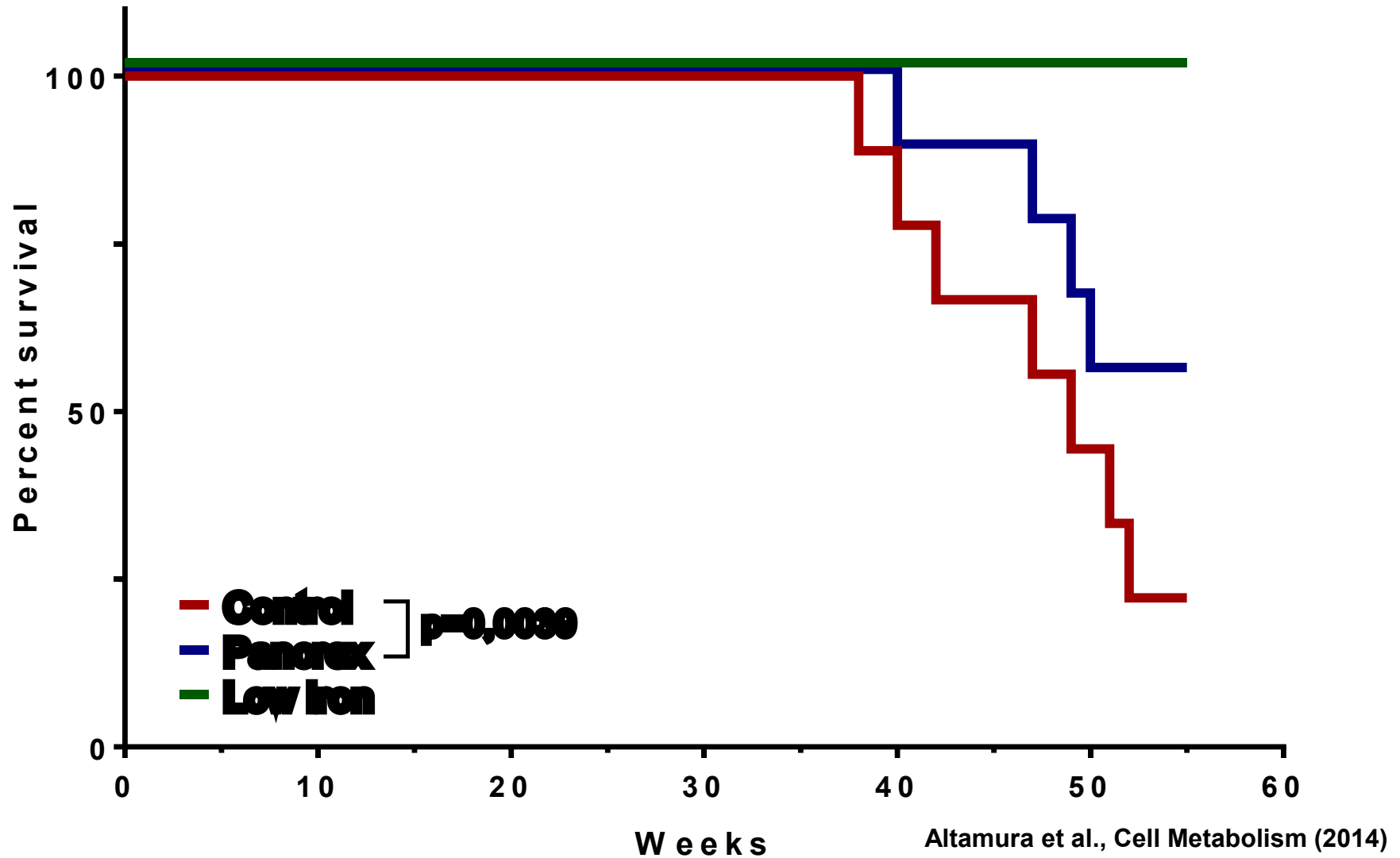
**Is death of the SLC40A1(C326S/C326S) mice
related to the iron overload?**

Is pancreatic failure the cause of death?

Weight loss can be rescued by a low iron diet and pancreatic enzyme replacement



Death of the FPNC326S mice is prevented by a low iron diet



Disruption of the hepcidin/ferroportin axis causes ...

- **Severe iron overload in vital organs**
- **Failure of the exocrine pancreas, wasting and eventual death**
- **This represents the first mouse model of fatal dietary iron overload.**

Outlook:

Work is in progress to investigate pathologies related to iron overload and/or iron deficiency in various tissues e.g. lung, vasculature and kidney



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**EMBL GeneCore
EMBL Animal house**

