

Molecular basis of iron homeostasis



and its translation to the clinic

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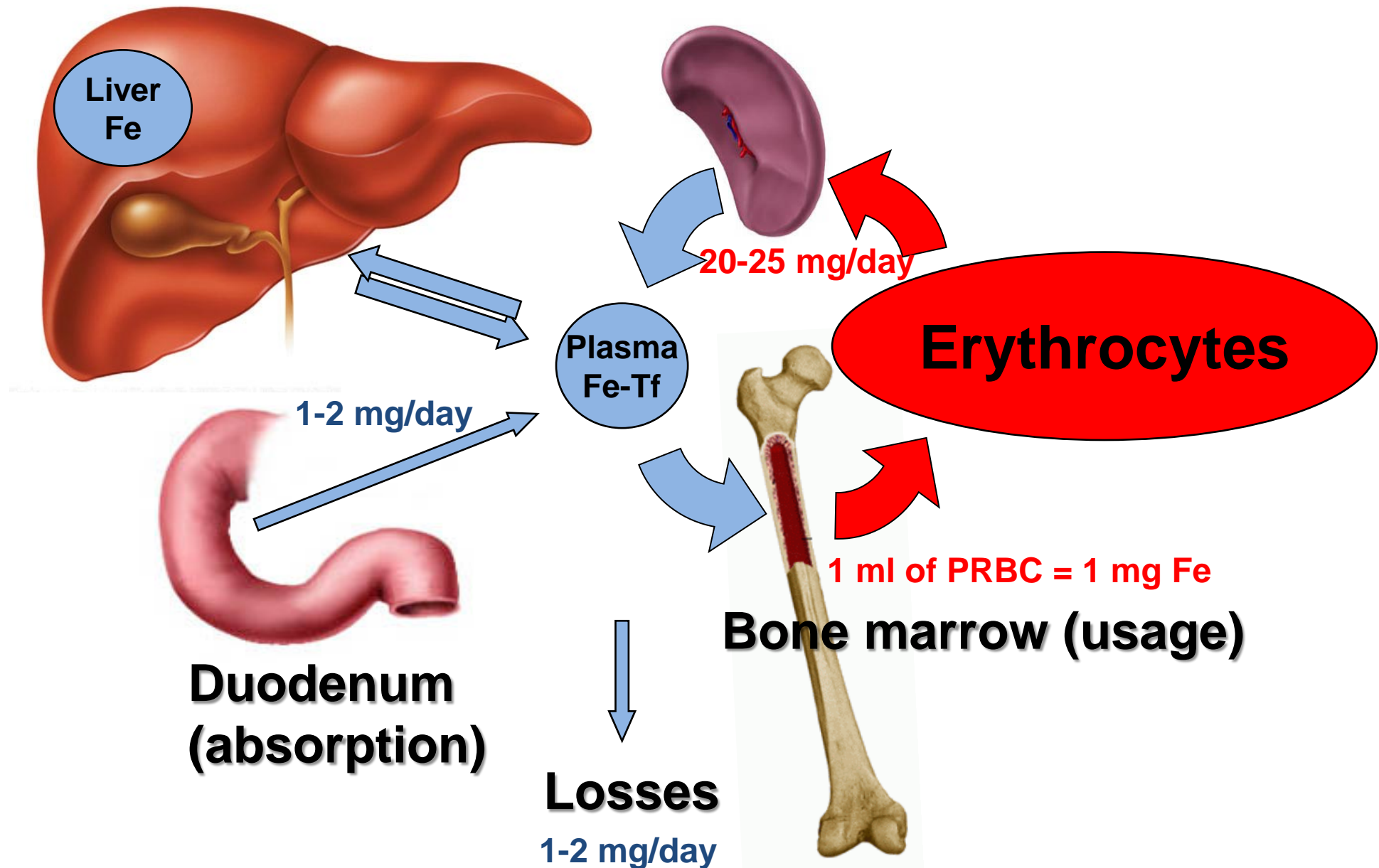
Mattel Children's Hospital **UCLA**

 UCLA Children's Discovery
and Innovation Institute

Systemic iron homeostasis

Liver (storage, recycling)

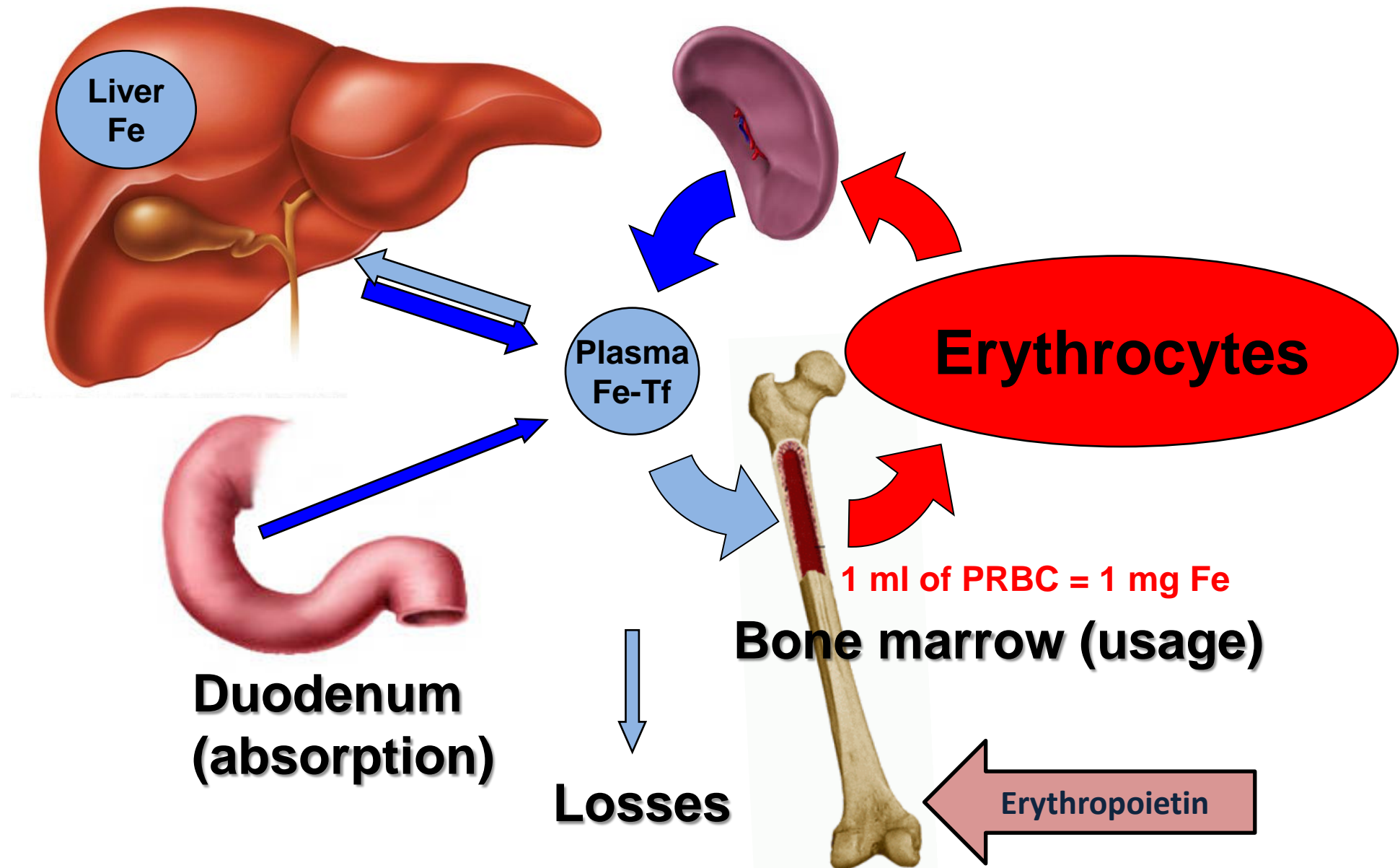
Spleen (recycling, storage)



During erythropoietic stimulation

Liver (storage, recycling)

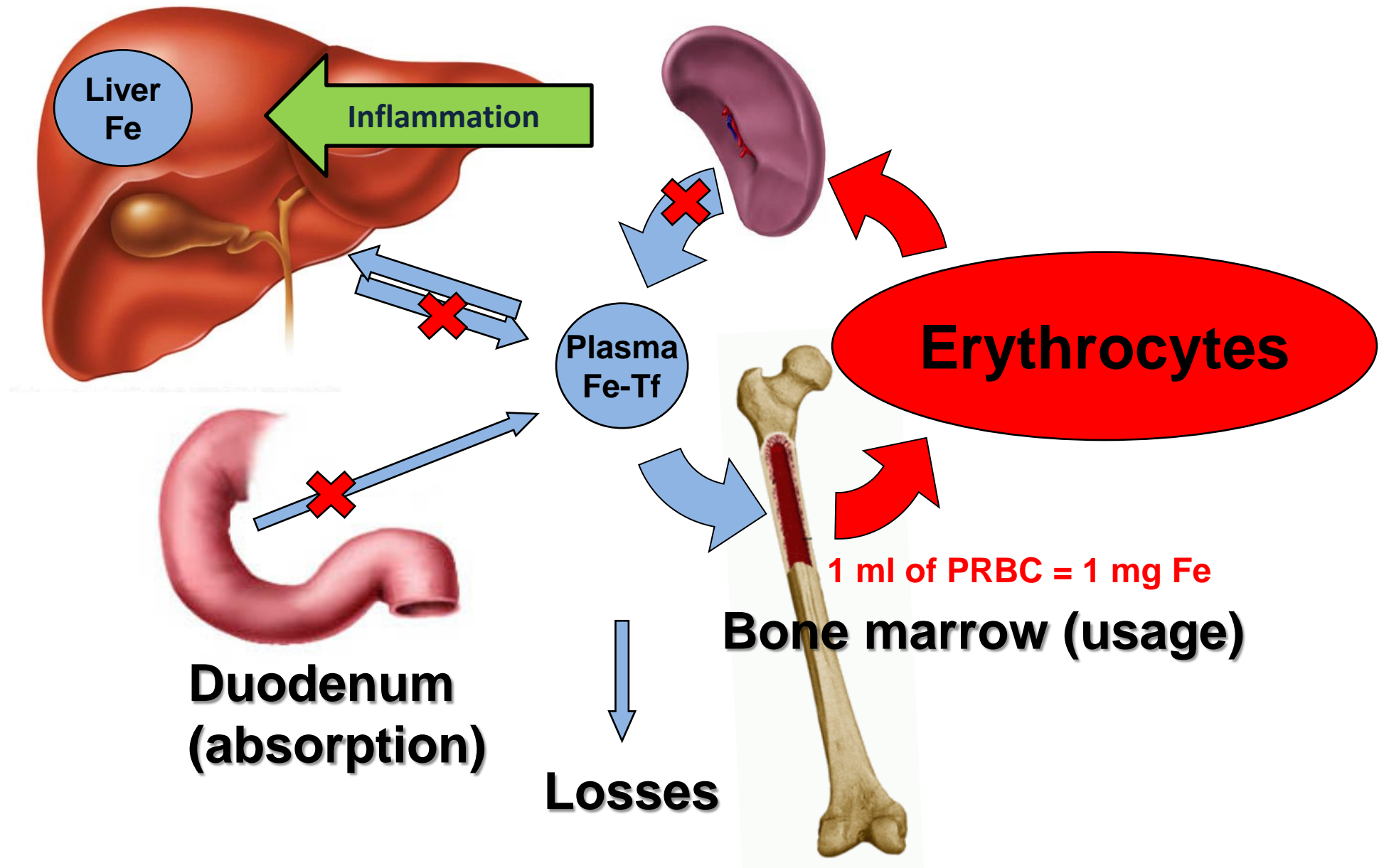
Spleen (recycling, storage)



During infection/inflammation

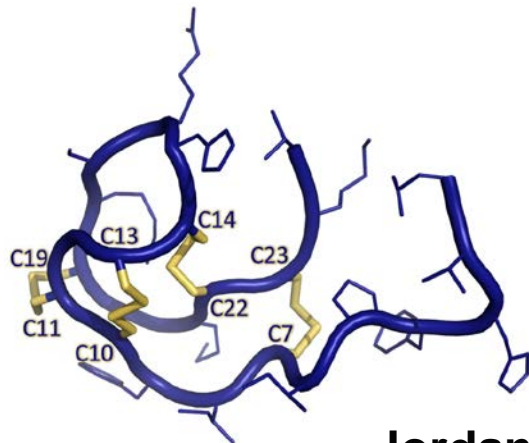
Liver (storage, recycling)

Spleen (recycling, storage)



Hepcidin—an iron-regulatory peptide hormone

- Made in the liver as 84 aa preprohepcidin
- Cleaved to 25 aa bioactive hepcidin by furin
- Secreted by hepatocytes
- Regulates intestinal iron absorption and the distribution of iron to tissues



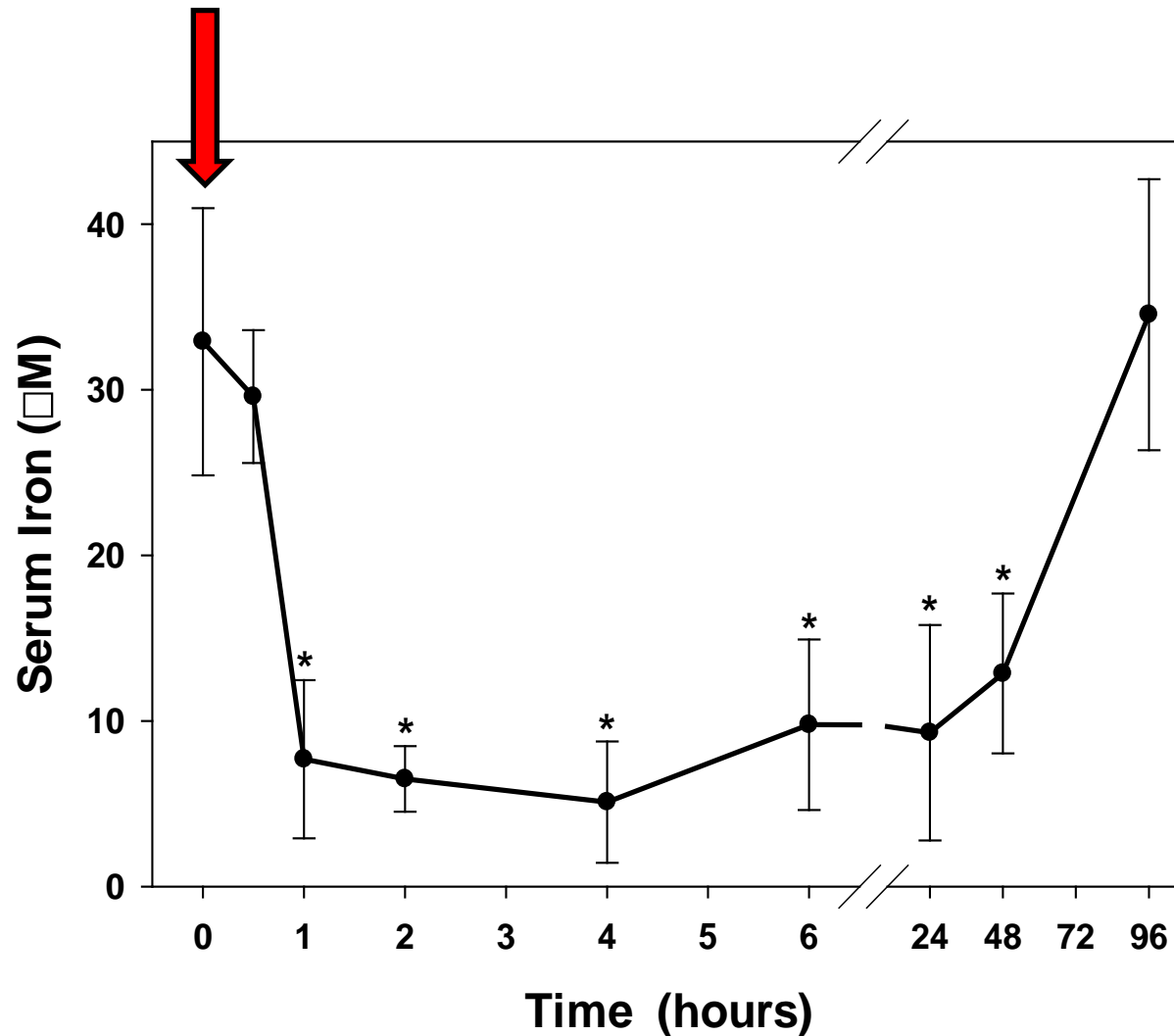
DTHFPICIFCCGCCCHRSKCGMCCCKT

Jordan et al. JBC 2009



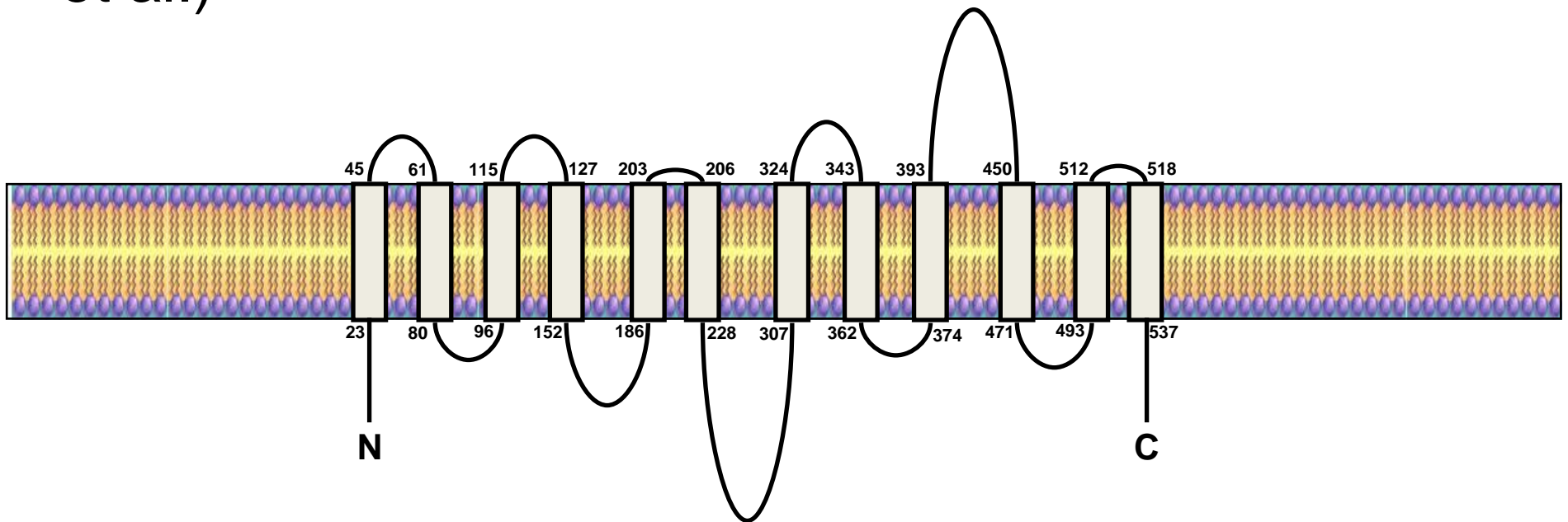
Hepcidin peptide lowers plasma iron

Synthetic hepcidin 50 μg IP/mouse



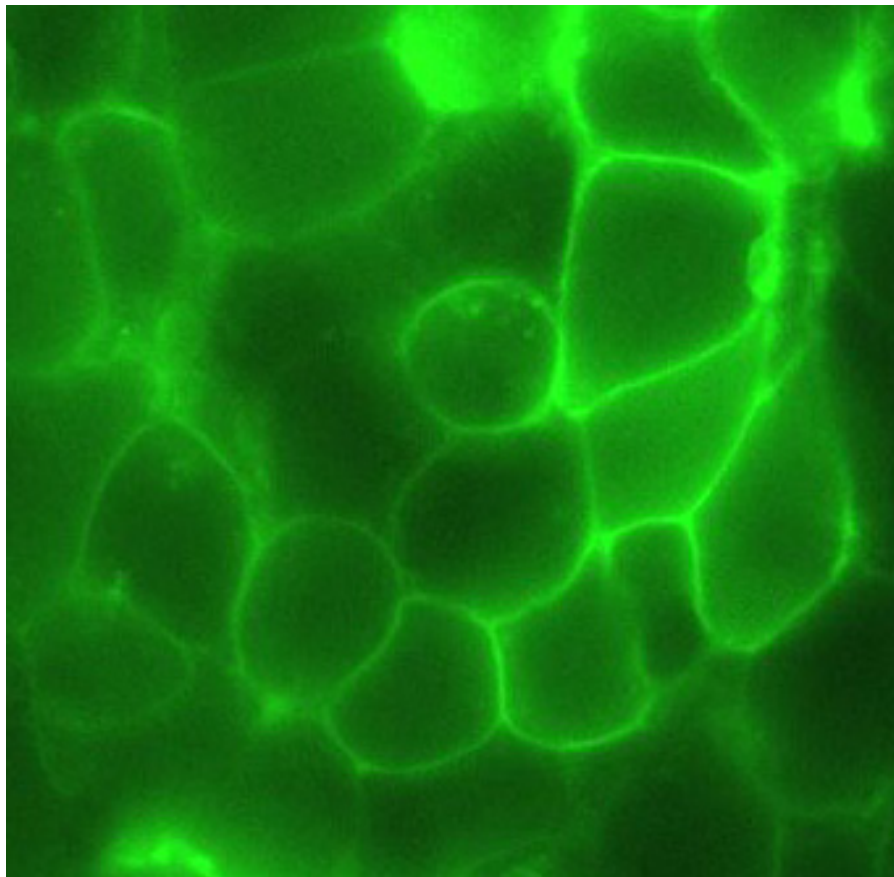
Ferroportin

- 12 transmembrane segment protein
- Found in plants, invertebrates, vertebrates
- In vertebrates, the receptor for hepcidin
- The only cellular iron exporter known (Donovan et al.)
- Present in the macrophages, duodenum, hepatocytes, and the placenta (Donovan et al., McKie et al., Abboud et al.)

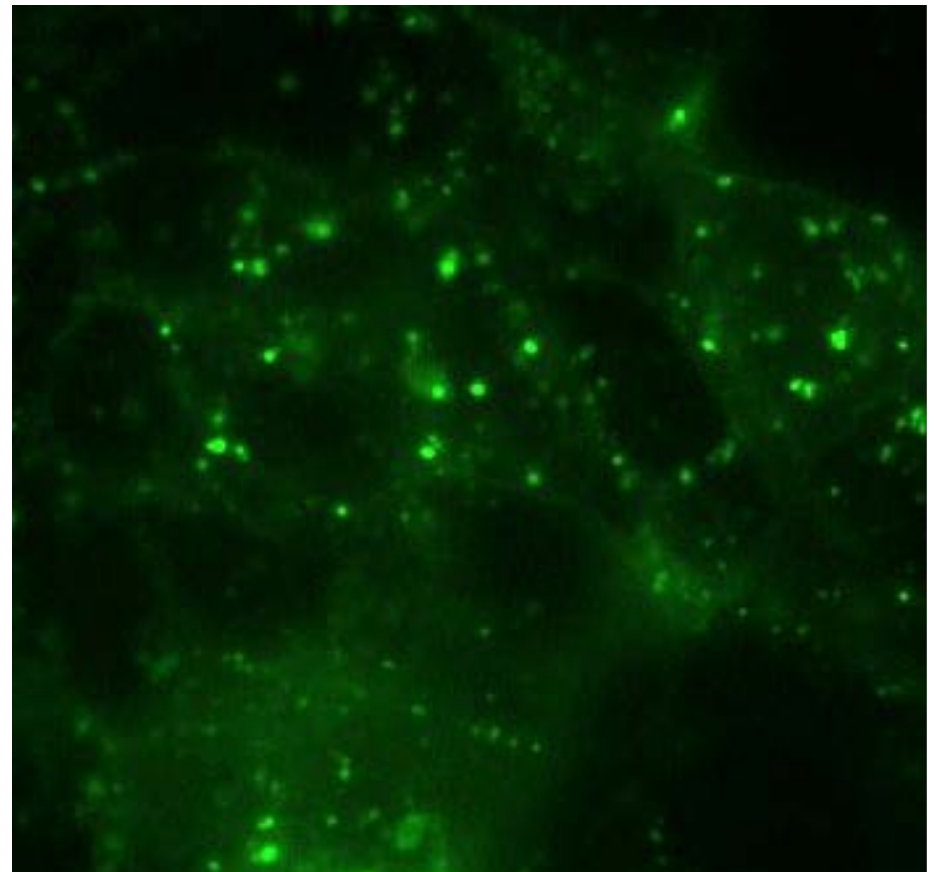


Ferroportin is internalized by hepcidin and degraded in lysosomes

control

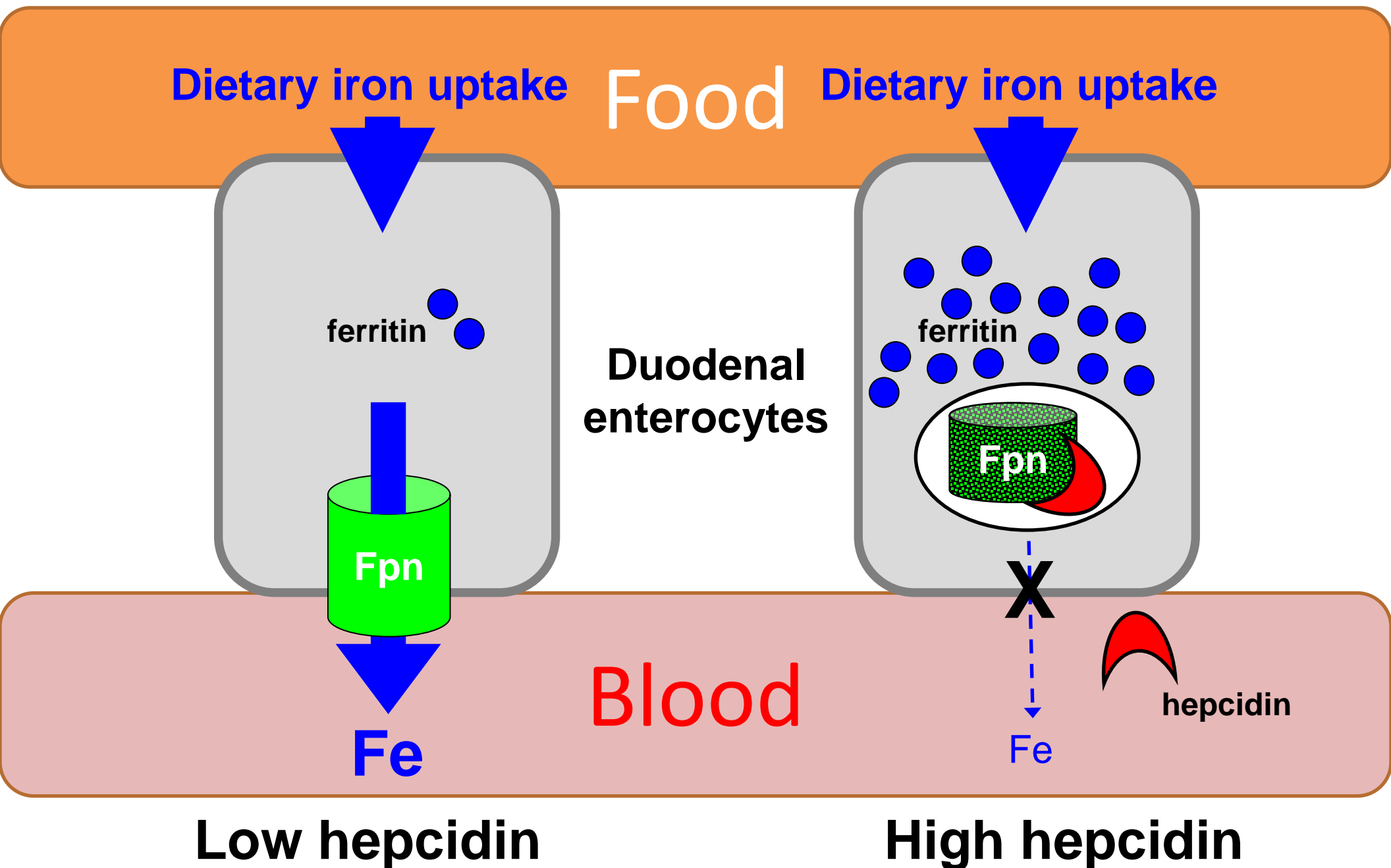


+ 1 μ g/ml hepcidin

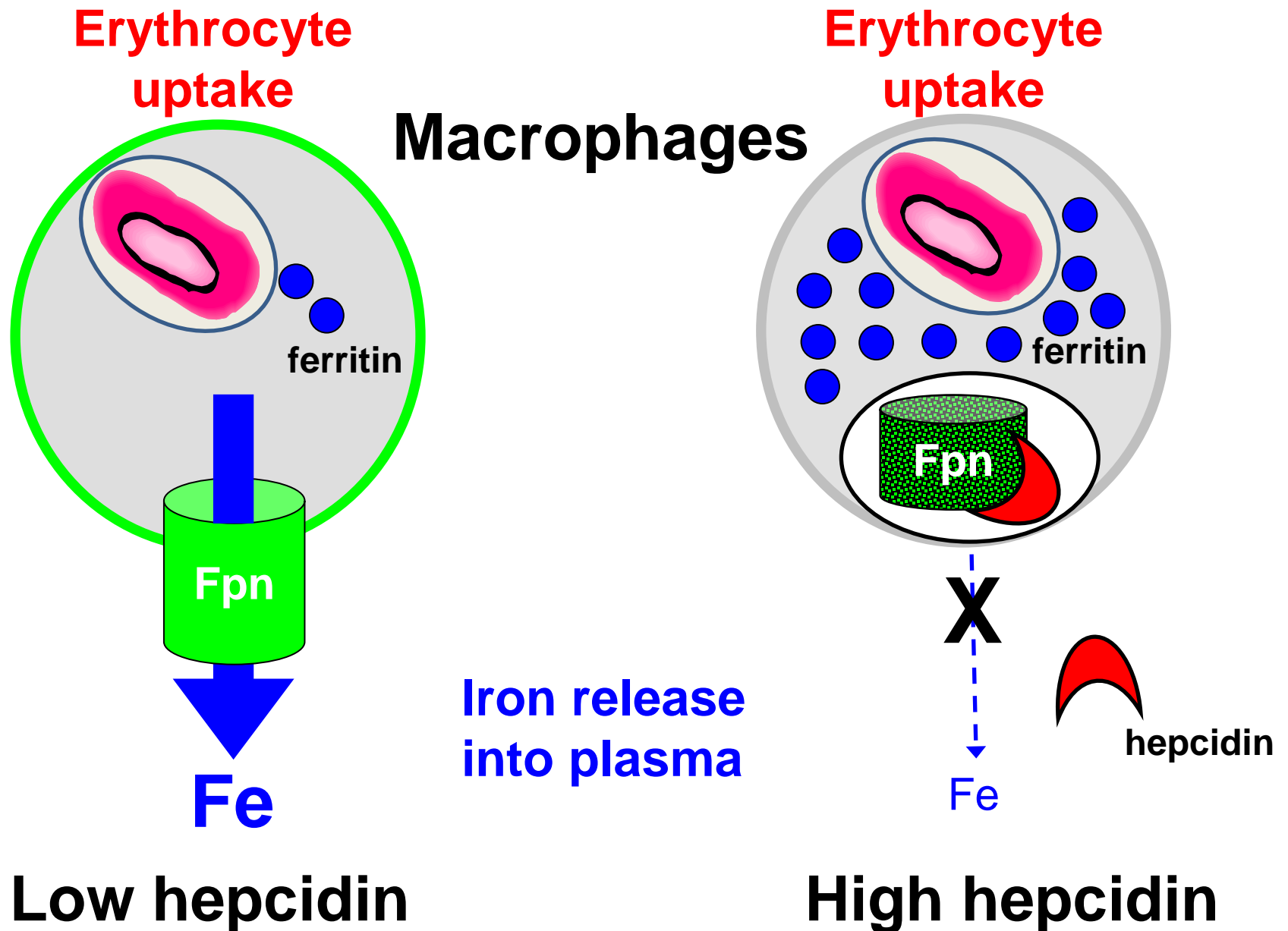


Nemeth et al. Science 2004

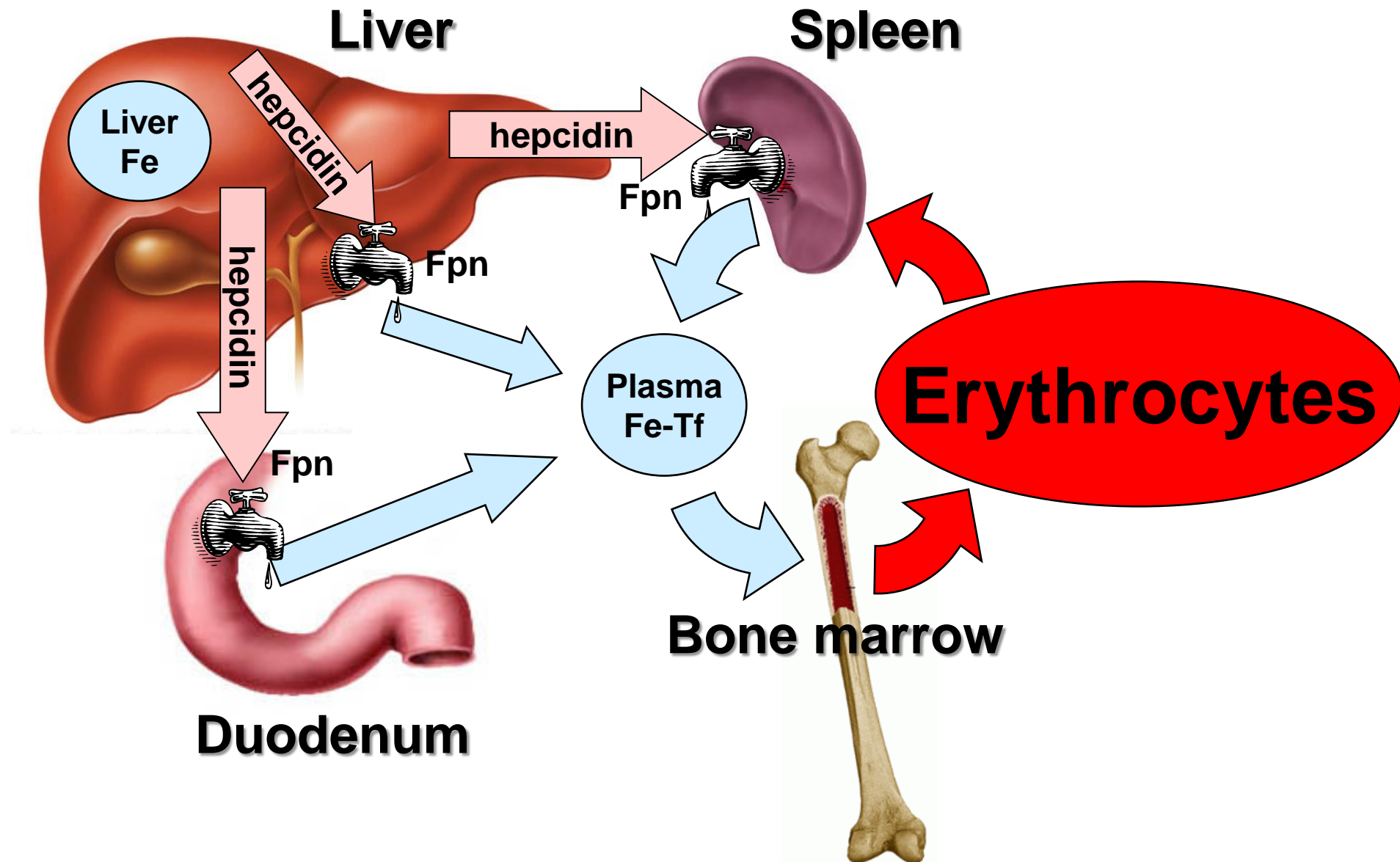
Regulation of intestinal iron absorption



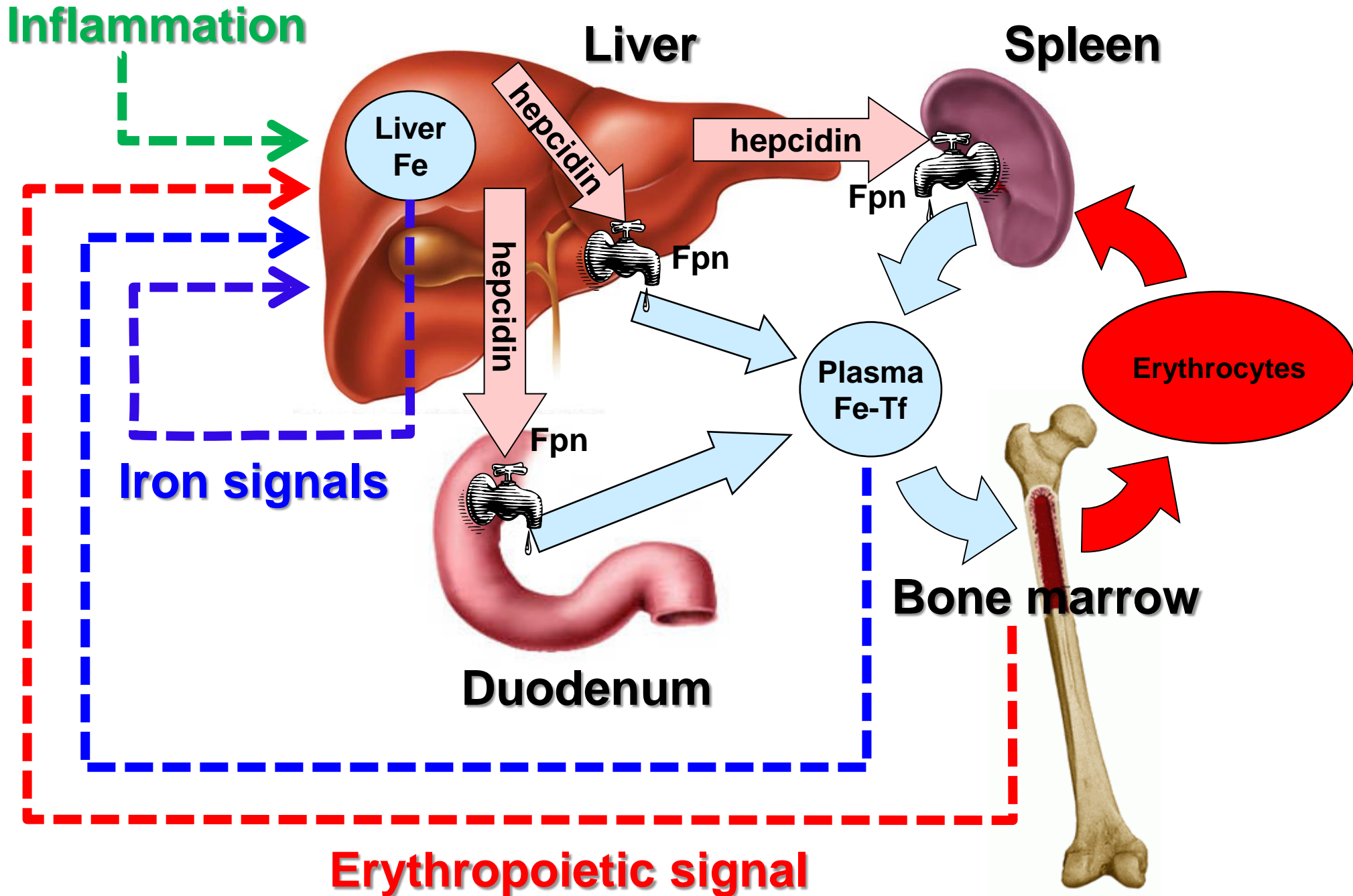
Regulation of erythrocyte iron recycling



Hepcidin regulates dietary iron absorption and influx to plasma



Signals regulating hepcidin



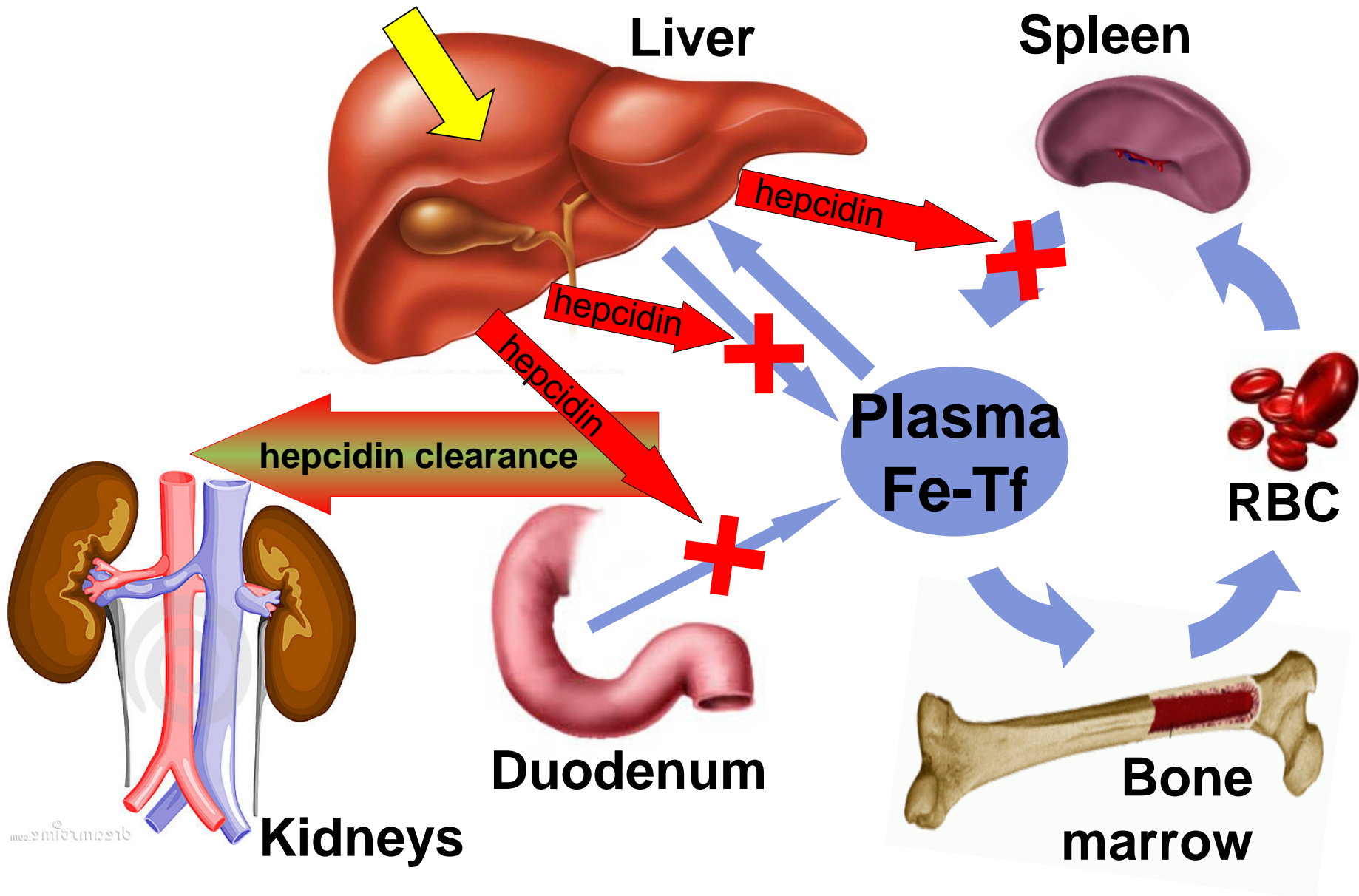
Hepcidin excess in anemia of inflammation



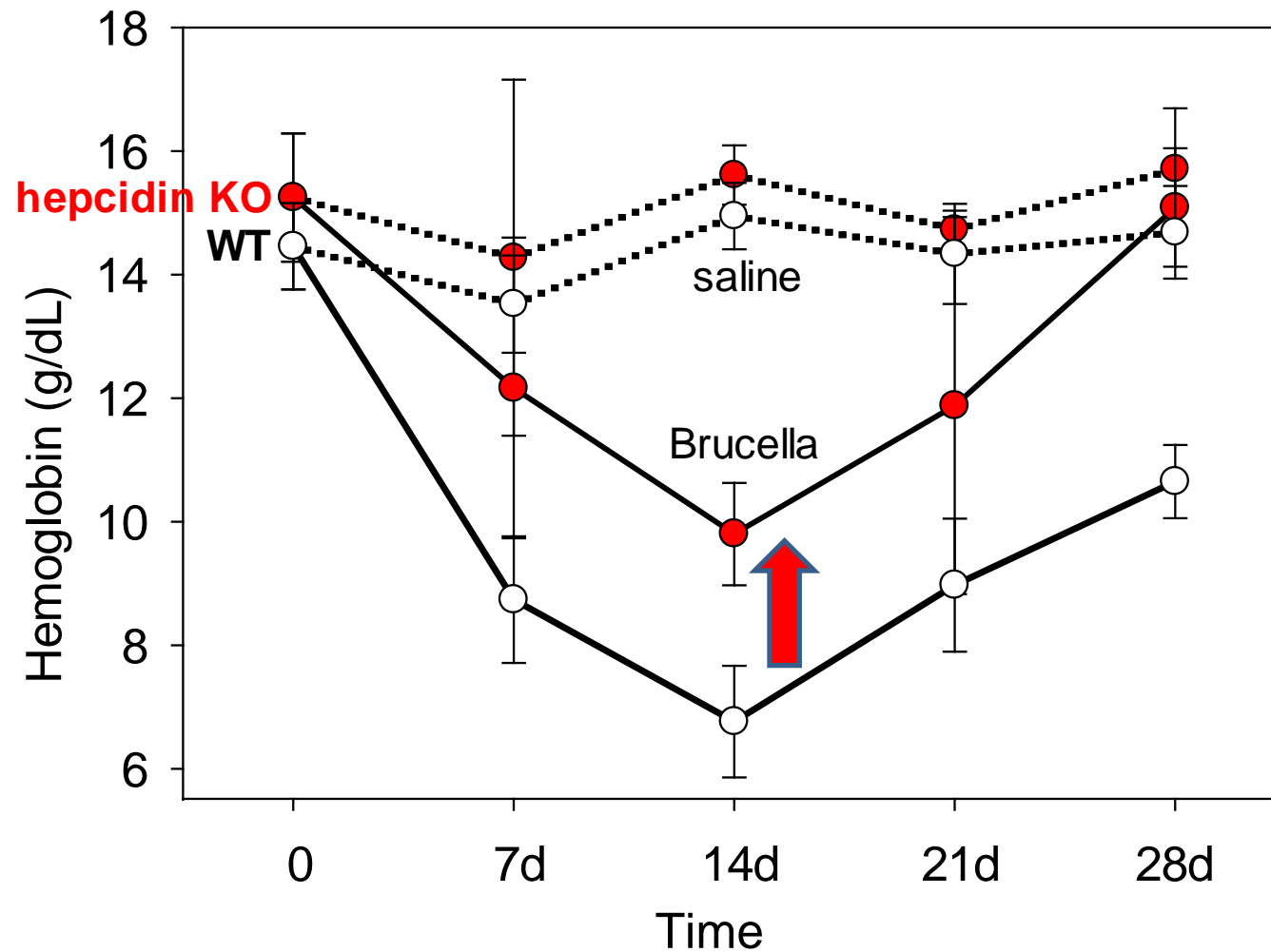
- **Hepcidin-dependent effects**
 - Inflammatory cytokines increase hepcidin and cause Fe trapping in macrophages
 - ↓Fe restricts hemoglobin synthesis and erythropoiesis is inhibited
- **Hepcidin-independent effects**
 - Shortened erythrocyte lifespan
 - Direct suppression of erythropoiesis by cytokines

Iron-restricted anemias

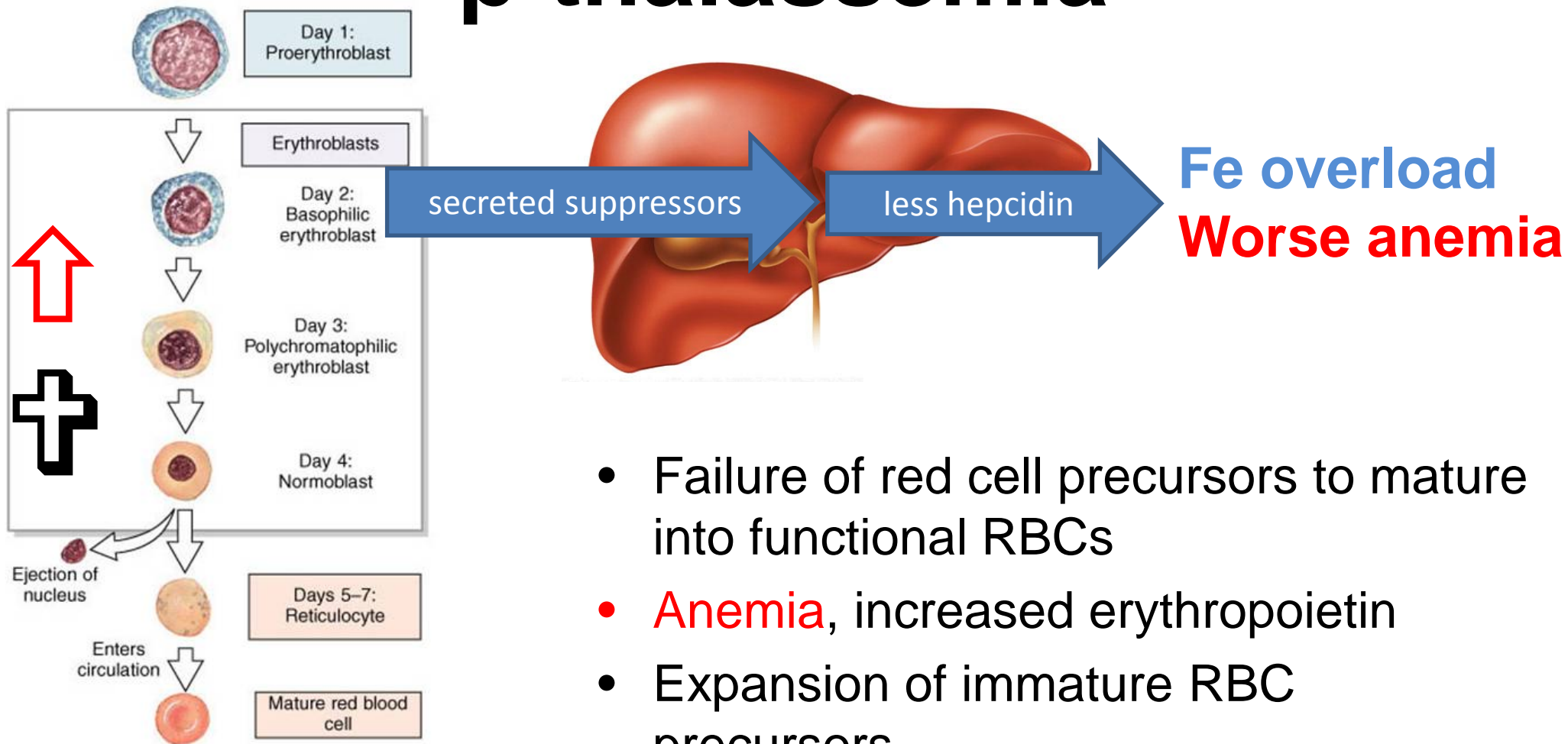
Inflammation



Ablation of hepcidin is beneficial in anemia of inflammation induced by heat-killed *Brucella abortus*



Hepcidin deficiency in β -thalassemia



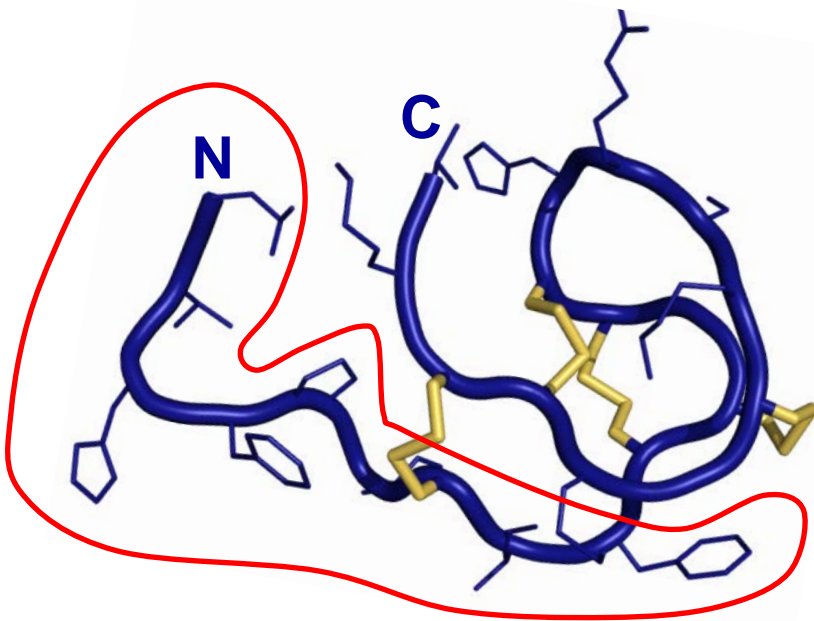
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Anemia

- Failure of red cell precursors to mature into functional RBCs
- **Anemia**, increased erythropoietin
- Expansion of immature RBC precursors
- Hepcidin-suppressive signal causes hepcidin deficiency
- Increased Fe absorption, **Fe overload**

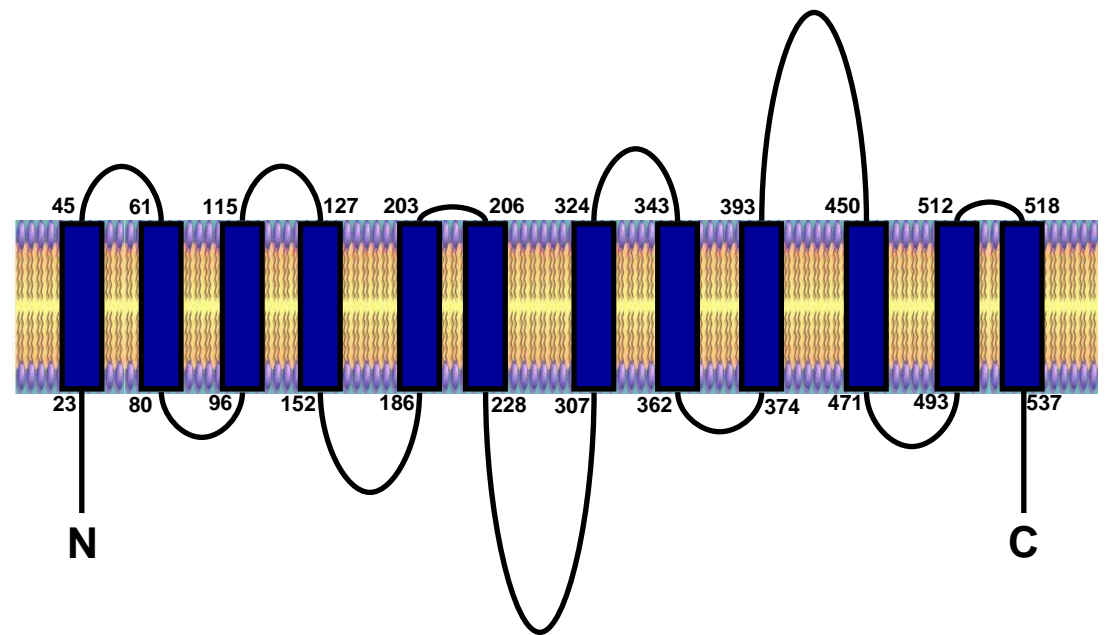
Rational design of peptide agonists

- Strategy for development: structure-function study of hepcidin and ferroportin



Hepcidin

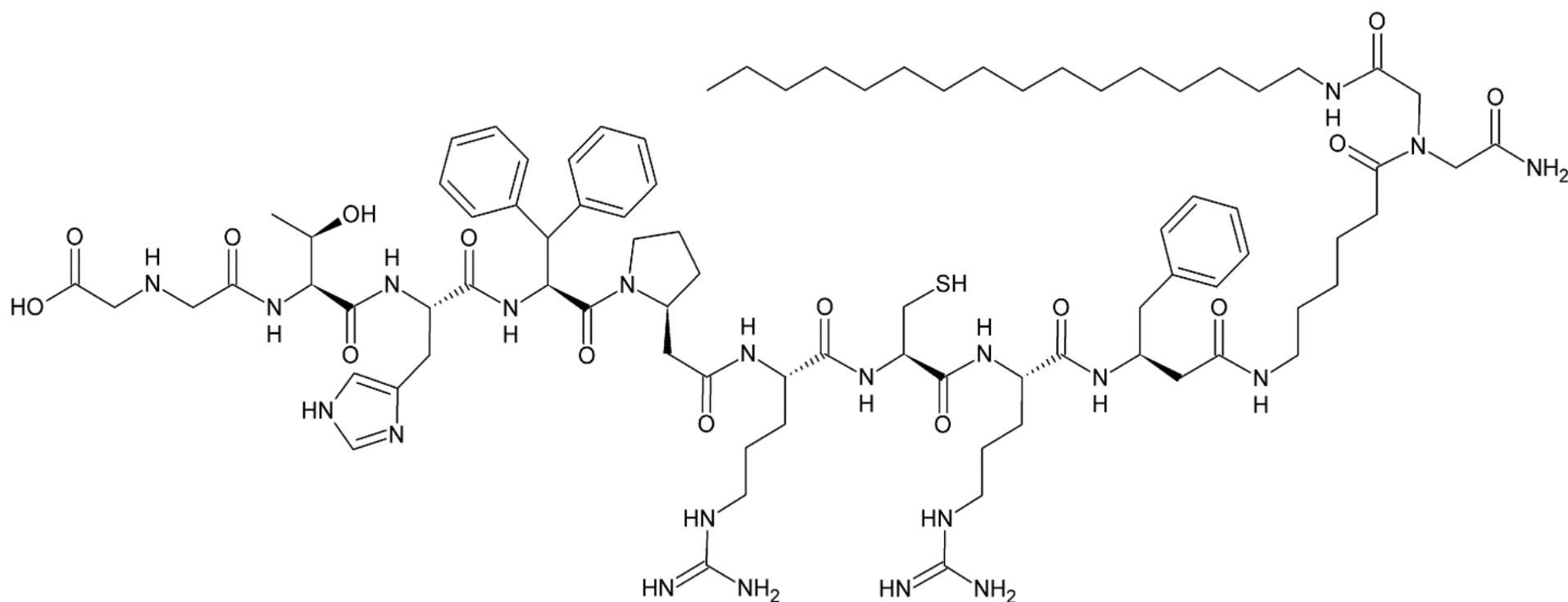
25 aa peptide hormone
4 disulfide bonds



Ferroportin

571 aa protein
12 transmembrane segments

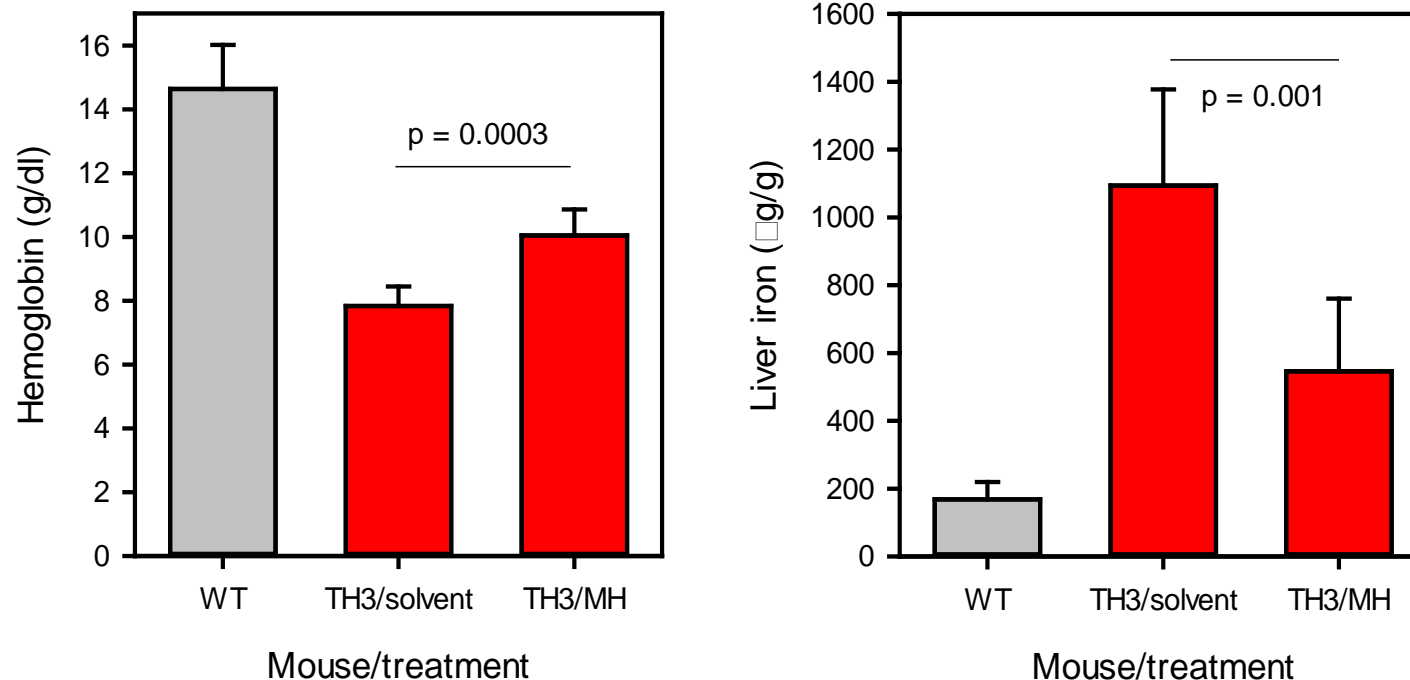
Minihepcidin PR73



Ida-Thr-His-Dpa-bhPro-Arg-Cys-Arg-bhPhe-Ahx-
Ida(NHPal)-CONH₂

iminodiacetic acid, L-threonine, L-histidine, L-3,3-diphenylalanine, L-β-homoproline, L-arginine, L-cysteine, L-arginine, L-β-homophenylalanine, 6-aminohexanoic acid, iminodiacetic acid palmitylamide (PEG-free)

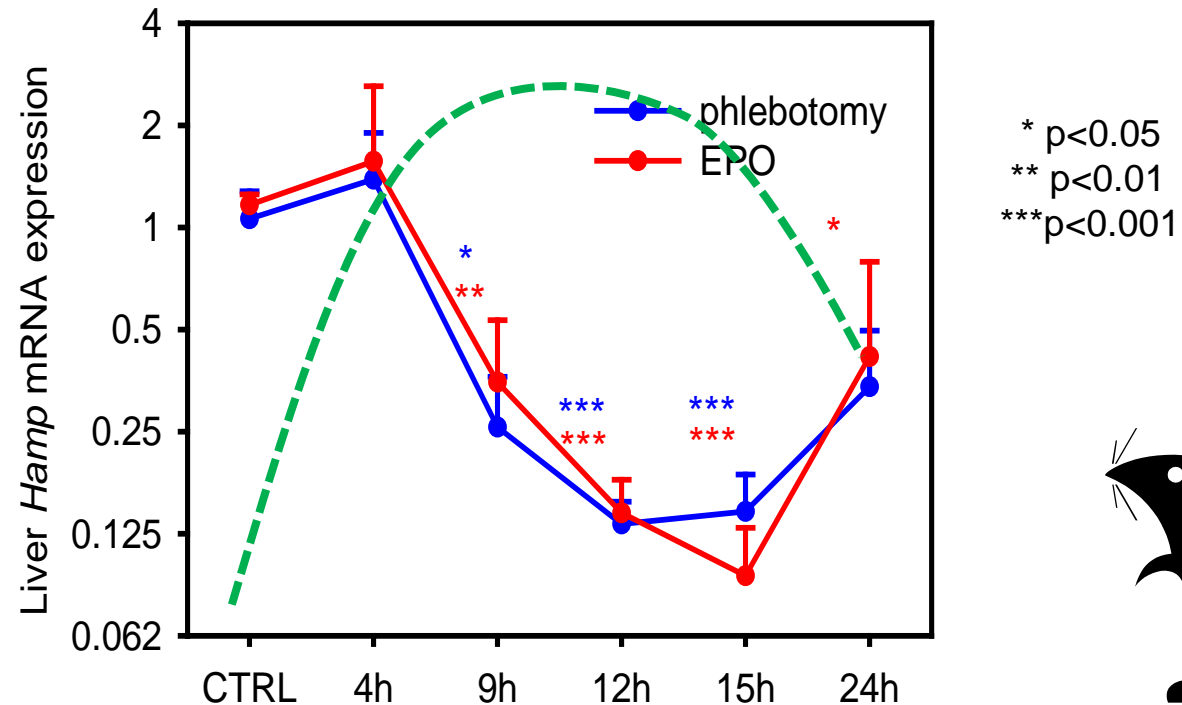
Mouse model of β -thalassemia: minihepcidin improves anemia and decreases iron overload



M004 (2.65 mg/kg) or solvent was administered 2x weekly SQ x 6 wks

A search for erythroid factor suppressing hepcidin

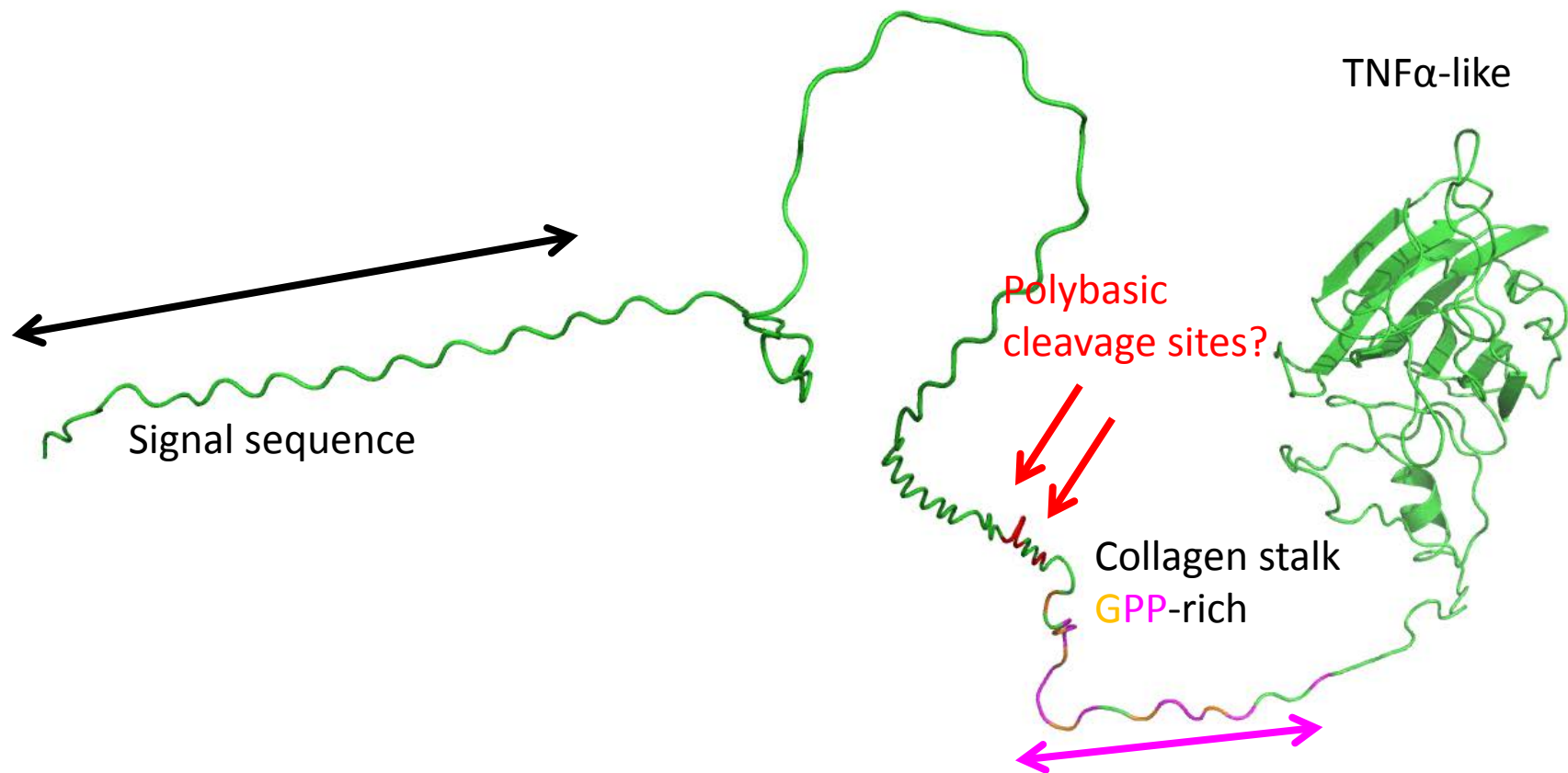
- Stimulated erythropoiesis in mice by phlebotomy (0.5 ml) or EPO injection (200 U)



- Gene chip expression profiling of the bone marrow to identify erythroid transcripts that 1) change before the hepcidin suppression and 2) encode secreted proteins

Erythroferrone (Erfe)

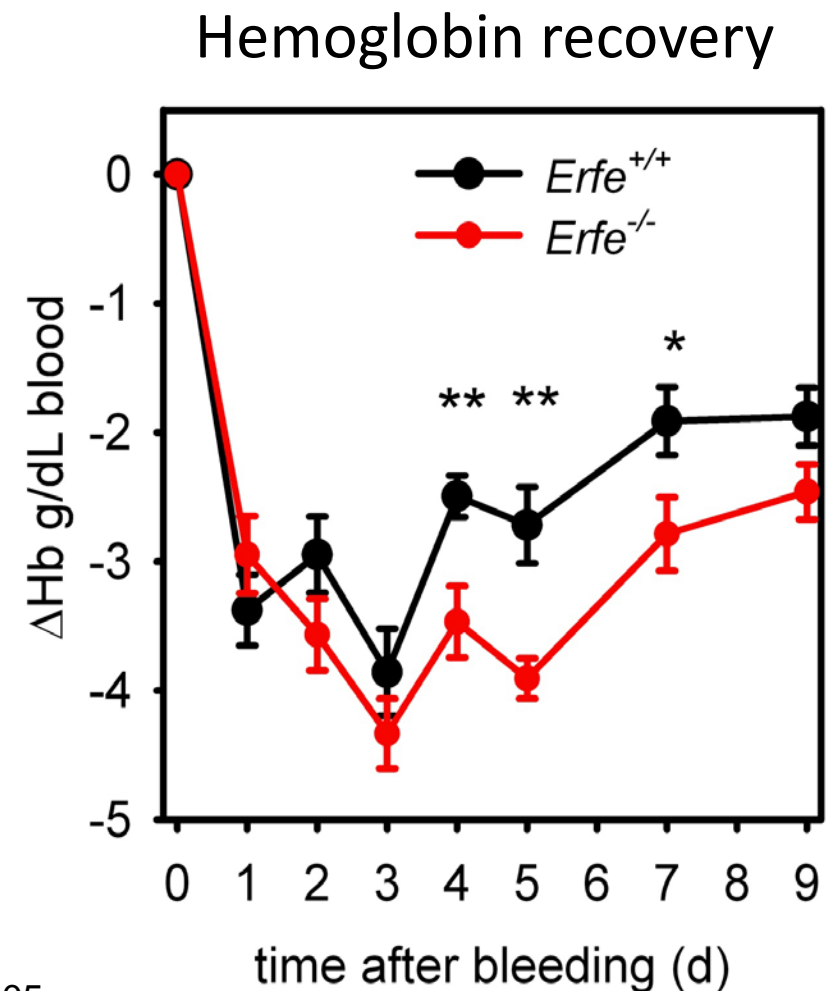
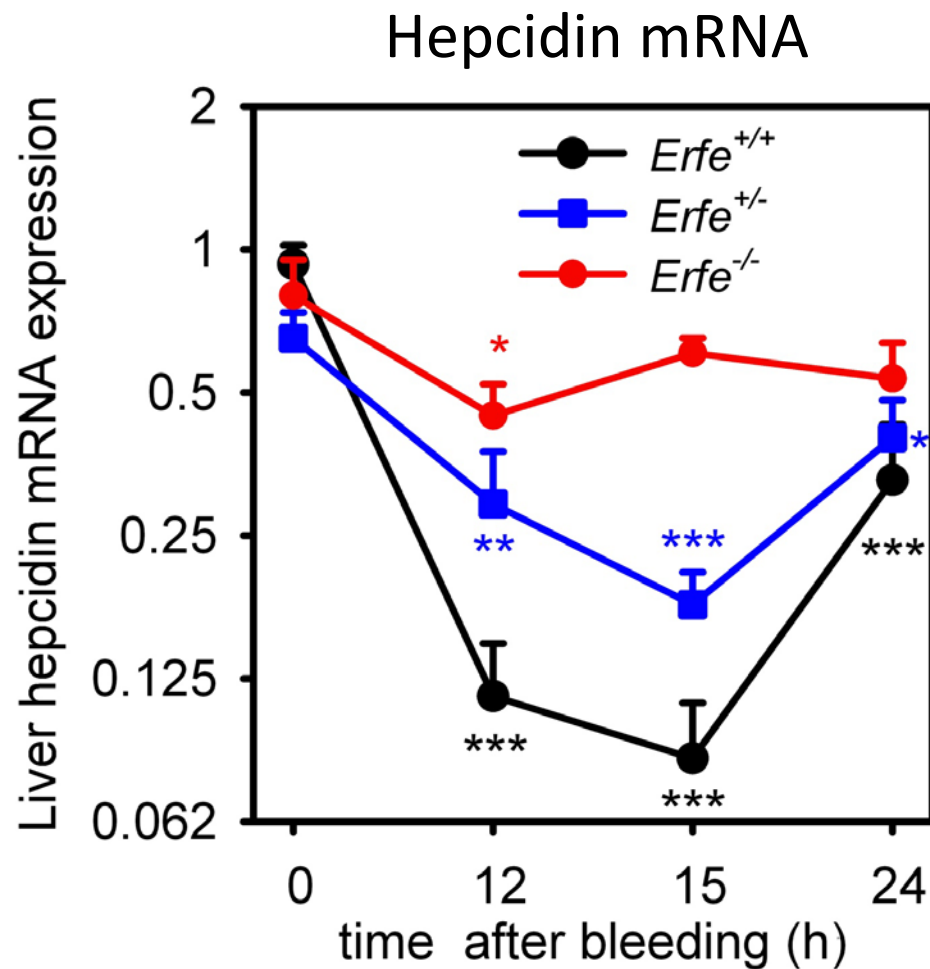
Erythroferrone (Fam132b, CTRP15)



- 50 kD glycoprotein highly expressed in erythropoietin-stimulated erythroblasts

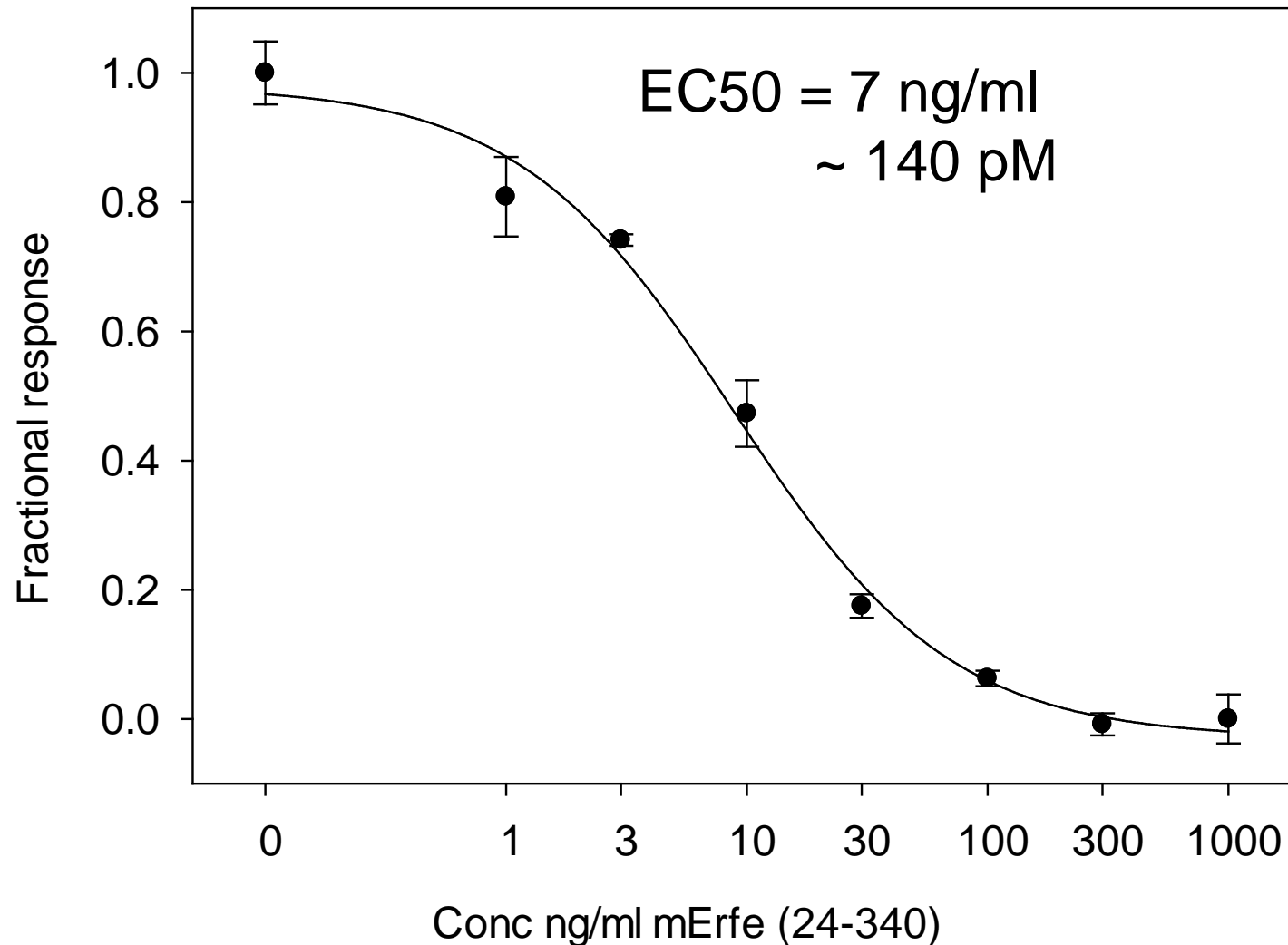
Erfe knockout mice do not suppress hepcidin in response to bleeding

- Erfe^{+/+}, ^{+/-} and ^{-/-} mice were phlebotomized (0.5 ml)

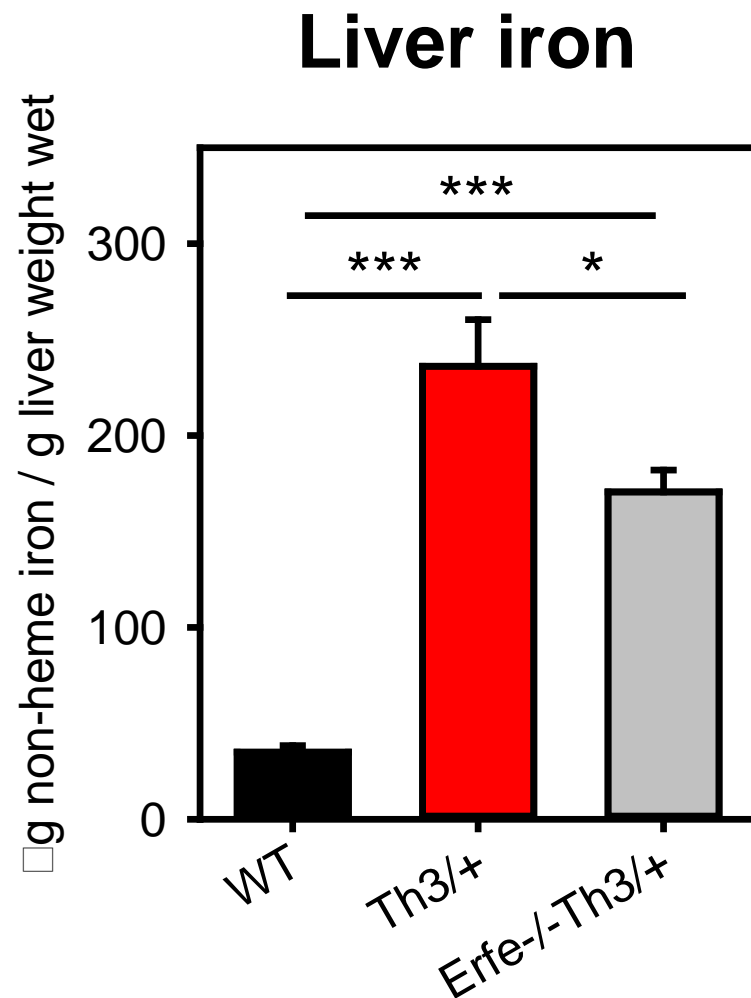
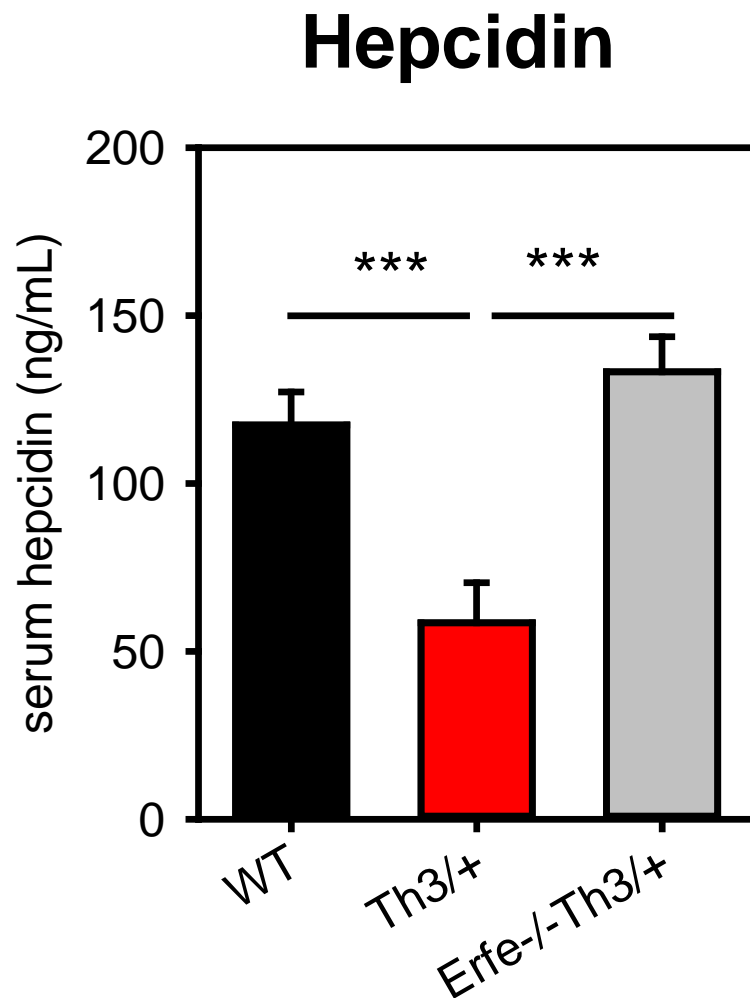


* p<0.05
** p<0.01
*** p<0.001

Dose-response for mouse erythroferrone on hepatocytes



Mouse model of β -thalassemia: Ablation of Erfe reverses hepcidin suppression and improves iron overload



Development of new treatments

- Prevent iron overload and improve erythropoiesis in β -thalassemia
 - minihepcidins (hepcidin agonists)
 - erythroferrone antagonists
- Release sequestered iron in anemia of inflammation and anemia of chronic kidney disease
 - hepcidin antagonists
 - erythroferrone agonists
- UCLA licensed the intellectual property related to minihepcidin and erythroferrone to two startup companies for drug development

Key contributors

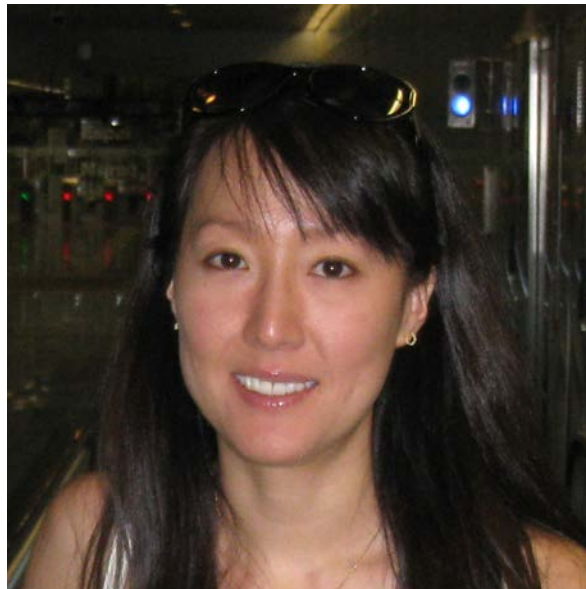
Ella Nemeth:
Everything



Piotr Ruchala:
Minihepcidin
design



Airie Kim:
Mouse models
of anemia of
inflammation



León Kautz:
Erythroferrone

