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The role of TMPRSS6/matriptase-2 in iron regulation and anemia

Chia-Yu Wang¹, Delphine Meynard² and Herbert Y. Lin¹ *

¹ Program in Anemia Signaling Research, Division of Nephrology, Program in Membrane Biology, Center for Systems Biology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA
² INSERM, U1043, CNRS, U5282, Université Paul Sabatier, Centre de Physiopathologie de Toulouse Purpan, Toulouse, France

*Correspondence: Herbert Y. Lin, Program in Anemia Signaling Research, Division of Nephrology, Program in Membrane Biology, Center for Systems Biology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, 185 Cambridge Street, CPZN-8218, Boston, MA 02114, USA

e-mail: lin.herbert@mgh.harvard.edu

BIOCHEMISTRY OF MATERPTASE-2

Type II transmembrane serine protease matriptase-2, encoded by the TMPRSS6 gene, belongs to the family of type II transmembrane serine protease family. Matriptase-2 has structural and enzymatic similarities to matriptase-1, which has been implicated in cancer progression. Matriptase-2 was later established to be essential in iron homeostasis based on the phenotypes of iron-refractory iron deficiency anemia identified in mouse models as well as in human patients with TMPRSS6 mutations. TMPRSS6 is expressed mainly in the liver and negatively regulates the production of hepcidin, the systemic iron regulatory hormone. This review focuses on the current understanding of matriptase-2 biochemistry, and its role in iron metabolism and cancer progression. In light of recent investigations, the function of matriptase-2 in hepcidin regulation, how it is being regulated, as well as the therapeutic potential of matriptase-2 are also discussed.

Keywords: iron, TMPRSS6, matriptase-2, iron overload, IRIDA

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membrane bound hemojuvelin has also been identified as a substrate for matriptase-2 in vitro (Silvestri et al., 2008), providing a straightforward mechanism for the effects of TMPRSS6 mutations on hepcidin and iron regulations. However, as will be discussed below, evidence exists in vivo that is not consistent with this hypothesis.

**ROLE OF MATRIPTASE-2 IN IRON METABOLISM**

Matriptase-2 is produced mainly by the liver and negatively regulates the production of hepcidin, the systemic iron regulatory hormone encoded by the HAMP gene (Du et al., 2008; Finberg et al., 2008). Hepcidin is a peptide secreted by the liver that plays a central role in adjusting iron absorption to meet iron needs of the body (Nicolas et al., 2001). Hepcidin negatively regulates cellular iron export by promoting the degradation of ferroportin (Nemeth et al., 2004), the only known iron exporter present on the surface of duodenal enterocytes, macrophages, and hepatocytes and thus limits iron absorption and iron release. It is now well established that Hamp expression is regulated by the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP)/sons of mothers against decapentaplegic (SMAD) signaling pathway (Babitt et al., 2006, 2007).

At the molecular level, BMP6, the endogenous ligand of BMP/SMAD signaling, activates BMP-receptor complex by binding to type I and type II BMP receptors that induces phosphorylation (Andriopoulos et al., 2009; Meynard et al., 2009). The activated complex, in turn, phosphorylates Smad1,5,8/Smad4 complex, which then translocates to nucleus to modulate gene transcription (Wang et al., 2005; Babitt et al., 2006; Kautz et al., 2008). Hemojuvelin (HJV) acts as a coreceptor and is required to fully activate the BMP signaling ability (Babitt et al., 2006). The expression of BMP6 is proportional to hepatic iron concentrations and consistent with Hamp mRNA expression (Kautz et al., 2008).

**TMPRSS6 MUTATIONS IN MICE AND HUMAN**

Matriptase-2 regulates Hamp expression through the BMP/SMAD pathway (Finberg et al., 2010; Lenoir et al., 2011) in an as yet unfully characterized manner. Mice without functional matriptase-2 (both mask mice with truncated Tmprss6 lacking the protease domain and Tmprss6 knockout mice) showed a hypochromic microcytic anemia and an alopecia (Du et al., 2008; Folgueras et al., 2008). These phenotypes resulted from inappropriately high levels of Hamp mRNA expression (Du et al., 2008; Folgueras et al., 2008; Finberg et al., 2010).

Mutations in TMPRSS6 in humans led to iron-refractory iron deficiency anemia (IRIDA) that is unresponsive to oral iron treatment and only partially responsive to parenteral iron therapy (Finberg et al., 2008). IRIDA is also characterized by congenital hypochromic, microcytic anemia, low mean corpuscular erythrocyte volume, low transferrin saturation, and defects in iron absorption and utilization (Finberg et al., 2008; Guillem et al., 2008; Melis et al., 2008). Currently, there are 42 different TMPRSS6 mutations reported in humans, scattered throughout all the different extracellular domains (Figure 1).

Interestingly, in contrast to current understanding of autosomal recessive disorder, haploinsufficiency is observed in some TMPRSS6 mutations (Figure 1; Finberg et al., 2008; Pellegrino et al., 2012; Jaspers et al., 2013). Haploinsufficiency is also observed in animal models. Nai et al. (2010) reported that Tmprss6 heterozygous knockout mice are more susceptible to iron deficiency compared to their wild-type littermates. Finberg et al. (2011) also demonstrated that, compared to mice deficient for Hfe alone, heterozygous loss of Tmprss6 in Hfe knockout mice had higher hepcidin levels at 4 weeks of age, which presumably resulted in decreased hepatic iron concentrations at 8 weeks of age.

Human genome wide association studies (GWAS) highlighted the significance of matriptase-2 in control of iron homeostasis by identifying common TMPRSS6 variants associated with abnormal hematological parameters, including hemoglobin, transferrin saturation, erythrocyte mean cell volume (MCV) and serum iron concentrations (Benyamin et al., 2009; Chambers et al., 2009; Tanaka et al., 2010). Following GWAS, population-based cohort studies were investigated in China and Italy to study the association between serum iron parameters, iron-related diseases and specific TMPRSS6 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs): rs855791 (V736A) and rs4820268 (D521D). It was found that TMPRSS6 SNPs was associated with lowered serum iron, hemoglobin, and plasma ferritin levels, consistent with lowered risk of iron overload and increased risk of iron deficiency anemia in Chinese population (An et al., 2012; Gan et al., 2012). A retrospective cohort study in northern Italy also suggested that TMPRSS6 V736A polymorphism is likely to be a gene modifier in hemochromatosis patients, influencing the susceptibility of cirrhosis (Valenti et al., 2012). Nai et al. (2011) demonstrated that TMPRSS6 V736A directly modulates HAMP expression in vitro and that healthy individuals with the homozygous substitution had lower levels of serum hepcidin, higher serum iron and higher transferrin saturation. Taken together, these studies clearly establish TMPRSS6/matriptase-2 as an important regulator of iron homeostasis in humans. A recent review focused more on the anemia induced by matriptase-2 mutations is complementary to the current review (De Falco et al., 2013).

**FUNCTION OF MATRIPTASE-2 IN HEPcidIN REGULATION**

Matriptase-2 inhibition of hepcidin activation by cleaving membrane hemojuvelin has been established in vitro (Silvestri et al., 2008). When overexpressed in HeLa cells, matriptase-2 interacts and induces the cleavage of membrane hemojuvelin at the cell surface, resulting in the generation of soluble hemojuvelin that is released into the cell medium (Silvestri et al., 2008). However, in both mask and Tmprss6 knockout mice, hepatic hemojuvelin levels at the membrane were found unexpectedly to be decreased, compared to wild-type animals (Krijt et al., 2011; Frydlova et al., 2013). In addition, the levels of serum soluble hemojuvelin, which one would expect to be decreased in Tmprss6 knockout, did not differ from wild-type mice (Chen et al., 2013). Although the possibility that soluble hemojuvelin and fragments are rapidly degraded in vivo cannot be excluded, these data suggested that hemojuvelin may not be the endogenous substrate of matriptase-2 and that matriptase-2 functions in a more complicated way in vivo than by merely cleaving hemojuvelin to regulate hepcidin and iron.
Several studies have been conducted to study the role of matriptase-2, by crossing Tmprss6 knockout mice with several iron overload mouse models, including the generations of Hjv/Tmprss6, Bmp6/Tmprss6, Hfe/Tmprss6, and Tfr2/Tmprss6 double mutant mice (Truksa et al., 2009; Finberg et al., 2011; Lenoir et al., 2011; Lee et al., 2012). In mice lacking both Hjv and Tmprss6, Id1, a target gene of BMP6 signaling, and Hamp mRNA levels were low, whereas serum iron, transferrin saturation, and liver iron concentration were high, similar to phenotypes of mice deficient for Hjv alone (Truksa et al., 2009; Finberg et al., 2010). These results indicate that if the substrate of matriptase-2 is downstream of Hjv, it is likely to be along the SMAD signaling pathway. It is known that inflammatory cytokines, such as LPS and IL6, can induce Hamp expression in the absence of Hjv (Niederkofler et al., 2005), presumably via the Stat3 and Stat5 pathways (Verga Falzacappa et al., 2007; Meynard et al., 2013). However, it was surprising to find that the lack of both Hjv and Tmprss6 in mice did not impair the responsiveness of hepcidin to BMP2 and IL6, but did fail to respond to iron challenge (Truksa et al., 2009). In mice deficient for both Bmp6 and Id1 mRNAs did not differ from mice deficient for Bmp6 alone; however, their plasma iron levels and hepatic iron stores were significantly lower, suggesting the loss of matriptase-2 ameliorates iron overload conditions in Bmp6 knockout mice (Lenoir et al., 2011). It is unclear why Bmp6/Tmprss6 mice had less iron loading compared to mice deficient for Bmp6 alone, but Hamp mRNA levels did not differ between Bmp6/Tmprss6 and Bmp6 knockout mice. Whether matriptase-2 has a significant role besides effects on BMP/SMAD signaling in iron metabolism, remain to be investigated.

Mice deficient for Hfe or Tfr2 alone also develop iron overload phenotypes with inappropriately low Hamp mRNA expression and high serum iron parameters, compared to wild-type animals (Ahmad et al., 2002; Wallace et al., 2005). It is suggested that Hfe competes with transferrin for binding to transferrin receptor-1 and thus inhibits Hamp expression (Giannetti and Bjorkman, 2004; Schmidt et al., 2008). Others also showed that Hfe knockout mice had high Bmp6 mRNA expression but inappropriately low Smad1/5/8 phosphorylation, suggesting Hfe facilitates signal transduction initiated by BMP6 (Corradini et al., 2009; Kautz et al., 2009). However, the underlying mechanisms of how Hfe and Tfr2 contribute in BMP/SMAD signaling pathway is unclear. Mice deficient for both Hfe or Tfr2 and Tmprss6, had high Hamp mRNA expression and exhibited iron deficiency microcytic anemia mimicking the phenotypes of mice lacking functional matriptase-2 alone (Finberg et al., 2011; Lee et al., 2012). This suggests that Hfe and Tfr2, if involved in BMP/SMAD pathway, are likely to be upstream of matriptase-2 signaling.

**REGULATION OF MATRIPPTASE-2**

Studies have shown that matriptase-2 expression can be modulated by iron status (Meynard et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2011). In rats under acute iron deprivation, hepatic matriptase-2 protein levels are upregulated to repress hepcidin production (Zhang et al., 2011). Interestingly, matriptase-2 levels are also increased in response to chronic iron treatment and BMP6 administration in mice, possibly to prevent excessive hepcidin production, suggesting a dual role of matriptase-2 in the maintenance of tight systemic iron balance in response to iron (Meynard et al., 2011). In addition, studies also suggest that Tmprss6 mRNA expression is suppressed by conditions of inflammation (Meynard et al., 2013) and is upregulated in hypoxia (Lakhal et al., 2011; Maurer et al., 2012) and by erythropoietin (Peng et al., 2010). Human hepatoma Hep3B cells treated with interleukin-6 and mice injected with lipopolysaccharide demonstrated a downregulation of Tmprss6 via a decrease in Stat5 phosphorylation, independent of BMP/SMAD pathway (Meynard et al., 2013). Studies using Hep3B cells revealed that Tmprss6 is upregulated by HIF-1α and HIF-2α. This upregulation resulted in a decrease in membrane hemojuvelin and thus reducing hepcidin production (Lakhal et al., 2011). In mice, Tmprss6 mRNA expression is induced by erythropoietin (Peng et al., 2010), which is also shown to be a negative regulator of hepcidin expression (Sasaki et al., 2012). Whether the
downregulation of hepcidin by erythropoietin is dependent on Tmpress6 or through other unidentified mechanisms remains to be investigated.

**MATRIPTASE-2 AS A THERAPEUTIC TARGET**

Genetic studies of mice deficient for both Tmpress6 and Hfe or Tf2 or Hbbh3/+ , the mouse model of β-thalassemia intermedia, have shown that iron overload can be prevented by targeting Tmpress6 (Finberg et al., 2011; Lee et al., 2012; Nai et al., 2012). It is believed that the therapeutic effect did not come from silencing Tmpress6 directly but from increased hepcidin production, resulting in lowered circulating iron burden (Camashella, 2013). Studies targeting Tmpress6 in Hbbh3/+ and Hfe knockout mice by injecting silencing RNA (Schmidt et al., 2013) and anti-sense oligonucleotides (Guo et al., 2013) have successfully suppressed Tmpress6 mRNA expression, leading to elevated hepcidin levels, improved iron overload in Hfe knockout and anaemia and β-thalasemic mice. It is unclear how the ineffective erythropoiesis is improved by dampering Tmpress6 expression in Hbbh3/+ mice. However, higher hepcidin level inhibiting iron delivery to the erythroid precursors seems to play a role as evident by the similar effects achieved by overexpression of Hamp, iron restriction, and the injection of transferrin to Hbbh3/+ mice (Gardenghi et al., 2010; Li et al., 2010; Finberg, 2013).

One limitation of using this method is that, unlike traditional phlebotomy and chelation therapies, iron is not removed or excreted from the body, and therefore, may not be an ideal treatment for patients with severe iron overload and transfusion-dependent thalassemia (Camashella, 2013). It could, however, improve therapeutic efficacy when used in combination with other traditional therapies by preventing intestinal iron absorption. A key issue for the use of RNA interference for clinical applications is the delivery method. There are safety concerns with viral vectors and non-viral delivery methods, which are still in their early development stage. Concerns have also been raised regarding the potential for off-target effects of siRNAs and their possible induction of interferon-stimulated genes. Other novel inhibitors of TMPRSS6, such as small molecule inhibitors, once identified, may eventually become useful therapeutic agents as well.

**ROLE OF MATRIPTASE-2 IN CANCER**

Numerous members of the type II transmembrane serine protease family have been associated with a variety of different human cancers due to the differential expression patterns observed in these proteases between normal and cancerous tissues and cells (Webb et al., 2011). However, there are only a limited number of studies examining the involvement of matriptase-2 in human cancer, including breast cancer (Hartikainen et al., 2006; Parr et al., 2007; Tuhkanen et al., 2013) and prostate cancer (Sanders et al., 2008; Webb et al., 2012).

The association between matriptase-2 and breast cancer was established by a case control study in eastern Finnish population where they found a SNP (rs733665) in TMPRSS6 gene associated with increased breast cancer risk (Hartikainen et al., 2006). It was later shown that TMPRSS6 mRNA expression inhibits breast tumor development and thus correlates with favorable prognostic outcome in patients (Parr et al., 2007). Recently, Tuhkanen et al. (2013) also demonstrated the association of several TMPRSS6 variants with breast cancer risk and survival. It was highlighted that matriptase-2 protein levels decrease with tumor progression, and lower gene expression is seen in poor-prognosis-related triple-negative breast cancers (Tuhkanen et al., 2013). Matriptase-2 is also implicated in tumor invasion and metastasis in prostate cancer in vitro (Sanders et al., 2008; Webb et al., 2012). These results indicate the involvement of matriptase-2 in tumor development. However, it is not clear whether the role of TMPRSS6 in cancer progression is due to its ability to cleave extracellular matrix component such as fibronectin or due to a modification of iron parameters in cancer cells.

TMPRSS6 expression is predominantly found in low invasive breast cancer cell lines such as MCF-7 and is absent in more invasive breast cancer cell lines such as MDA-MB-231 (Parr et al., 2007). Overexpression of matriptase-2 in MDA-MB-231 leads to a reduction of invasiveness and motility of the transfected cells and suppresses their tumorigenesis when xenografted in athymic nude mice suggesting that matriptase-2 could be involved in cancer progression through its capacity to cleave extracellular matrix components (Parr et al., 2007). However, variations of the iron status and iron regulatory genes expression were not addressed in the transfected cells in this study.

Many cancers exhibit an increased requirement for iron, presumably because of the need for iron as a cofactor in proteins essential to sustain growth and proliferation. The iron exporter ferroportin is expressed in breast cancer cells. Pinnix et al. (2010) showed that cells with high hepcidin and low ferroportin levels tended to be more aggressive. They concluded that having a breast cancer with low hepcidin and high ferroportin levels is an independent predictor of prognosis for a >90% 10-year survival rate (Pinnix et al., 2010), however, the mechanism is still to be investigated. Further studies are required to clarify the role of matriptase-2 in cancer progression.

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