Iron, porphyrin and hemoglobin metabolism, automated immuno assays

Tamás Kőszegi PTE Department of Laboratory Medicine

Iron metabolism of the body

- 4g total Fe, >99% intracellular
- Protein bound!
- 65% RBC hemoglobin
- 34% heme protein or iron binding protein (oxidative phosphorylation, stores, enzyme cofactor)
- Micro-organisms (normal flora)
- Daily intake 20mg, daily need 1-2mg
- Can not be excreted!



Iron absorption



Regulation of iron absorption

Iron Control of Translation and mRNA Stability



Iron transport



Iron uptake of Gram-negative bacteria



Hepcidin antimicrobial peptide



- 25 amino acids
- Produced by liver
- Inhibits Fe absorption by binding to gut enterocytes' ferroportin
- Increases in Fe overload and in inflammation

The hepcidin – ferroportin game





Hepcidin target cells

Ferritin ultrastructure

Chemistry-251

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Ferritin



- > Hollow-spheres
- > 24 Peptide subunits
- 3- and 4-fold channels
- Iron stored as
 [FeO(OH)]₈[FeO(H₂PO₄)]
 - ('a particle of rust')
- For the second secon
 - stored as insoluble Fe(III)

The dual nature of iron

Hemoglobin synthesis

Enzyme cofactor



Oxidative stress

The dual nature of iron Bound iron is not harmful The Haber-Weiss reaction



Iron as a pro-oxidant **The Haber-Weiss reaction** $O_2^{\bullet-} + Fe^{3+} \longrightarrow O_2 + Fe^{2+}$ $Fe^{2+} + H_2O_2 \qquad \qquad Fe^{3+} + OH^- + HO^ O_2^{\bullet-} + H_2O_2 \longrightarrow O_2 + OH^- + HO^{\bullet}$ **Reaction with lipids: hydroperoxides** $Fe^{2+} + ROOH - Fe^{3+} + OH^- + RO^-$

Iron metabolism Measured parameters

Serum iron:10-30umol/lTransferrin:2.0-4.0g/l(negative acute phase protein!)Transferrin saturation:15-30%Ferritin:17-300ug/lSoluble transferrin2-5mg/l

Hematological parameters

Iron deficiency

• Virtual: pregnancy, acute bacterial infection!

- Real: microcytosis, anemia
- Serum iron, transferrin saturation
- Ferritin normal: acute disease
- Ferritin : chronic disease
- Soluble transferrin receptor

Iron excess

 Inherited: hemochromatosis transferrin/hemosiderin
 Acquired: repeated transfusions

excess iron intake

- Serum iron, transferrin saturation
- Ferritin normal: acute disease
- Ferritin : chronic disease
- Soluble transferrin receptor

Treatment of iron excess – in the past and today



The fate of iron inside the cell



Hemoglobin disorders

- Mutations of globin protein: hemoglobin variants (e.g. sickle cell anemia)
- Inherited globin chain disorders: chain deficiencies (thalassemias)
- Change in ligands of heme group: CO-Hgb, Sulf-Hgb, Met-Hgb

Normal adult hemoglobins



 HbA
 HbF
 HbA₂

 98%
 ~1%
 <3.5%</td>

Sickle cell anemia



Beta thalassemia major





Heme synthesis

Water soluble molecules: urine



0

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Heme synthesis

Lipid soluble molecules: tissues (skin)



uroporphyrinogen III



Heme synthesis



Porphyrias

Congenital: enzyme block
 precursors - neuro-visceral symptoms
 hydrophobic precursors - light sensitivity

 A precipitating factor is always needed!

 Acquired: heavy metal poisoning (lead) enzyme block

