Hemochromatosis proteins are dispensable for the acute hepcidin response to BMP2

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Supplemental Materials

Supplemental Material and Methods

Mice treatment

Wild-type (WT), *Hjv*-KO and *Tfr2*-KO mice, on a sv129 background, were housed under standard 12-hours light/dark cycle with water and chow ad libitum in pathogen-free animal facility at San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy. The study was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. *Hfe*-KO mice and WT littermates, on C57BL/6 background, were housed in a pathogen-free animal facility at the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL), Heidelberg, Germany. Mice were kept under standard 12-hour light/dark cycle with water and chow ad libitum. Eight weeks old mice were fed the same iron balance diet (Teklad 2018S, containing 200 ppm iron) for 4 weeks. Mice were treated with 24 µg/mouse of BMP2 (Peprotech, Hamburg, Germany; #120-02C) or vehicle for 4 hours and then anesthetized and euthanized by cervical dislocation. Blood, liver and spleen were collected for serum, liver and spleen iron quantification. Liver was also processed for RNA and proteins analyses.

Quantification of Liver (LIC) and Spleen Iron Content (SIC)

Liver and spleen were dried at 65° C for 1 week. 18-22 mg of dried livers were digested in 1 mL of acid solution (3M HCl, 0.6 M trichloroacetic acid) for 20 hours at 65° C. Twenty µl of acid extract was added to 1ml of working chromogen reagent (1 volume of 0.1% bathophenanthroline sulfate and 1% thioglycolic acid solution, 5 volumes of water, and 5 volumes of saturated sodium acetate), incubated at room temperature and the absorbance measured at 535 nm. The standard curve was prepared by adding increasing amount of iron diluted from a stock solution of Titrisol iron standard (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) in the acid solution.

Quantification of Serum Iron Content

Blood was collected at sacrifice and processed for serum separation. Serum iron concentration was assessed by using the SFBC kit (Biolabo, Maizy, FRA), according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Quantification of serum hepcidin

Serum hepcidin was quantified in duplicate in 12 µl of sample using the "Hepcidin Murine-Compete ELISA Kit" (Intrinsic Lifescience, United States) according to manufacturer's instructions. Hepcidin concentration was extrapolated against a standard curve by using a 4-parameter logistic model using the Graphpad Prism V7.1 software.

Primary hepatocytes isolation and treatment

Primary murine hepatocytes from WT, Tfr2-KO, Hjv-KO (on sv129 background) and from WT and Hfe-KO (on C57BL/6J background) were isolated following the standard *in situ* two-step perfusion method as described in¹. Briefly mice were anesthetized and sacrificed. A U cut in the lower abdomen was performed to expose vena cava and vena porta. Vena cava inferior was cannulated and perfused (pump flux: 5 ml/min) with Liver Perfusion Medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and Liver Digest Medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific). After digestion, the liver capsule was mechanically disrupted to release cells. Debris and membranes were removed through a 100 µm cell strainer. Hepatocytes (HCs) were separated from nonparenchymal cells through low-speed centrifugation (50 g for 3 minutes), resuspended in Williams-E medium (4% FBS, 1% P/S, Glutamax) (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and plated into collagen-coated 12-well (2.5-3*10⁵) cells/well). Four hours after isolation, HCs were attached and cell culture medium was replaced with fresh Williams-E medium (4% FBS, 1% P/S, Glutamax). Eighteen hrs later HCs were serum starved for 3-4 hrs (Williams-E medium 0% FBS, 1% P/S, Glutamax) and then treated for 4 hrs with BMP2 (10 ng/mL or 100ng/mL; Peprotech) in serum-starved media. For p38 inhibition experiments, primary hepatocytes were treated with the p38 inhibitor SB203580 (10 µM; Invivogen) for 2 hrs in serum-starved media, and then incubated for 4 hrs with 10 ng/ml BMP2 (Peprotech) with or without SB203580. Cells were lyzed and RNA isolated for gene expression analysis.

qRT-PCR

Total RNA was extracted from hepatocytes and liver with the peqGOLD Total RNA Kit (vwr), TRIFAST (Euroclone) or RNEasy kit (Qiagen) according to manufacturer's instruction. cDNA was synthetized with the RevertAid H Minus Reverse Transcriptase kit (Thermo SCIENTIFIC) or with the High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems, Framingham, MA). Gene expression levels were measured by quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) using the SybrGreen or the TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix (Applied Biosystems). *Hprt1* or *Gapdh* were used as housekeeping genes. Primers for qRT-PCR are in Supplemental Table 1 and 2. Values shown are means of $2^{-\Delta Ct}$ (ie, Ct *Hprt1*- Ct target) or - Δ Ct. Results are expressed as mean ± standard error (SE).

Western Blot Analyses of liver tissues

Snap-frozen liver samples were lysed in RIPA buffer (10mM Tris-HCI pH=8.0, 150mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 1% NP40, SDS) plus protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics) and phosphoSTOP (Roche Diagnostics). Protein concentration was determined by Pierce BCA protein assay (Life Technology). Fifty µg of protein samples were diluted in Laemmli sample buffer and incubated 5 minutes at 95°C. Samples were then loaded onto 12% SDS-PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose blotting membrane (neoLab, Germany) by standard techniques. Blots were incubated with the antibodies listed below and then with HRP-conjugated antisera, and developed using a chemiluminescence detection kit. Western blot images were acquired in a quantitative way with the Vilber-Lourmat-Fusion-FX-Chemiluminescence-system. Densitometric analysis was performed by using ImageJ.

Statistical analyses

Unpaired 2-tailed Student's t-test (for normal distributions) or Mann-Whitney test (for non Gaussian distributions) were performed using GraphPad Prism 5.0 or 7.0. Two-way ANOVA was used to calculate significance in the dose-response experiments. Data were presented as mean ± Standard Error (SE). P<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Gene	Forward Primer	Reverse Primer	
Gapdh	TCCACTCACGGCAAATTCAA	TTTGATGTTAGTGGGGTCTCG	
Hamp	ATACCAATGCAGAAGAGAAGG	AACAGATACCACACTGGGAA	
ld1	ACCCTGAACGGCGAGATCA	TCGTCGGCTGGAACACATG	
Smad7	GCAGGCTGTCCAGATGCTGT	GATCCCCAGGCTCCAGAAGA	
Bmp6	AGCACAGAGACTCTGACCTATTTTTG	CCACAGATTGCTAGTTGCTGTGA	
Bmp2	CGGACTGCGGTCTCCTAA	GGGGAAGCAGCAACACTAGA	

Supplemental Table 1. Oligos for qRT-PCR (SybrGreen)

Supplemental Table 2. Oligos for qRT-PCR (TaqMan)

Gene	Transcription assay ID
Hprt1	Mm01318743_m1
Hamp	Mm00519025_m1
ld1	Mm00775963_m1
Egr1	Mm00656724_m1

Supplemental Table 3. Antibodies for Western Blot

Antigen	Host	Diluition	Reference/supplier
SMAD5 (phospho S463 + S465)	Rabbit	1:1000	ab92698/abcam
SMAD5	Rabbit	1:1000	ab40771/abcam
Phospho-p38 MAPK (Thr180/Tyr182)	Rabbit	1:1000	4511S/Cell signaling
p38 MAPK	Rabbit	1:1000	8690S/Cell Signaling
Phospho-p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2)	Rabbit	1:1000	1370/Cell Signaling
(Thr202/Tyr204)			4370/Cell Signaling
p44/42 MAPK (Erk1/2)	Rabbit	1:1000	4695/Cell Signaling
Phospho-Akt (Ser473)	Rabbit	1:1000	4060S/Cell Signaling
Akt	Rabbit	1:1000	9272S/Cell signaling
Vinculin	Mouse	1:1000	V4505/Sigma Aldrich

Supplemental References

1. Colucci S, Pagani A, Pettinato M, et al. The immunophilin FKBP12 inhibits hepcidin expression by binding the BMP type I receptor ALK2 in hepatocytes. Blood. 2017;130(19):2111-2120.

2. Wang CY, Core AB, Canali S, et al. Smad1/5 is required for erythropoietin-mediated suppression of hepcidin in mice. Blood. 2017;130(1):73-83.

Legend to Supplemental Figures

Figure S1. BMP2 increases *hepcidin* and *Id1* mRNA expression in primary hepatocytes from HH mice.

A-B) Primary murine hepatocytes isolated from 3 *Hjv*-KO, 3 *Tfr2*-KO (on a sv129 background) and 4 Hfe KO (on a C57BL/6J background) male mice, and the corresponding WT controls, were treated with 10 ng/ml (sv129) or 100 ng/ml (C57BL/6J) BMP2 for 4 hrs. *Hepcidin* (*Hamp*, **A**) and *Id1* (**B**) mRNA expression was analyzed as described in **Figure 1**. mRNA levels were expressed as $-\Delta$ Ct values. * refers to untreated vs BMP2-treated; § refers to untreated WT vs untreated HH. **: P<.01; ***: P<.001; ****: P<.0001. §: P<.05; §§: P<.01; §§§: P<.001; ns: non significant. Error bar indicates Standard Error (SE).

Figure S2. BMP2 dose response in sv129 wild-type mice.

Sv129 WT mice (n=3 for each group) were treated with 6-12-24 μ g/mouse of BMP2 or saline and sacrificed 4 hours later. Total RNA was isolated from the liver and qRT-PCR was performed to measure *hepcidin* (*Hamp*) and *Id1 mRNA* expression. *Hprt1* was used as housekeeping gene. mRNA expression ratio was normalized to an untreated mean value of 1. *: P<.05; **: P<.01; ***: P<.001; ns: non significant. Error bar indicates Standard Error (SE).

Figure S3. Iron-related parameters in BMP2-treated mice.

Liver (**A**), spleen (**B**), serum iron (**C**) and serum hepcidin levels (**D**) were analyzed in WT, *Hjv*- and *Tfr2*-KO mice treated for 4 hrs with vehicle or BMP2 (24 µg/mouse). *Hepcidin* (*Hamp*, **E**), *Id1* (**F**) and *Smad7* (**G**) mRNA expression was analyzed in the liver of BMP2-treated mice as describe in **Figure 2**. mRNA levels were expressed as – Δ Ct values. * refers to untreated vs BMP2-treated; § refers to untreated WT vs untreated HH. *: P<.05; **: P<.01; ***: P<.001; ****: P<.0001 §: P<.05; §§§ **: P<.01; §§§§: P<.0001; ns: non significant. Error bar indicates Standard Error (SE). Figure S4. Expression of hepcidin regulatory genes in BMP2-treated mice. Liver hepcidin (Hamp, A) and Smad7 (B) were analyzed by qRT-PCR in vehicle and BMP2-treated WT and HH male mice. Bmp6 (C) and Bmp2 (D) mRNA expression was measured in BMP2-treated mice. Gapdh was used as housekeeping gene. mRNA expression ratio was normalized to an untreated mean value of 1. * refers to untreated vs BMP2-treated; § refers to untreated WT vs untreated HH. Ns: non significant. *: P<.05; **: P<.01; ***: P<.001. §§: P<.01; §§§: P<.001. Error bar indicates Standard Error (SE).

Figure S5. Dose-response curves of BMP2-treated primary hepatocytes from Hereditary Hemochromatosis mice.

Primary hepatocytes were isolated from WT-sv129 (n=3), *Hjv*-KO (n=2) and *Tfr2*-KO (n=2) mice (8-10 wks, female) and treated with increasing concentrations of BMP2 (1-10-100 ng/ml) for 4 hrs. mRNA expression of *hepcidin* (*Hamp*, **A**) and *Id1* (**B**) was assessed by qRT-PCR, using *Gapdh* as housekeeping gene. A 2-way ANOVA analysis was performed comparing the BMP2 response of HH-derived cells vs WT HCs. ***: P<.001; ****: P<.0001. Error bar indicates Standard Error (SE).

Figure S6. The absence of HJV or TFR2 in mice impairs the canonical but not non-canonical pathway under basal conditions.

WT, *Hjv*- and *Tfr2*-KO mice, injected with vehicle, were sacrificed 4 hrs later. Liver extracts were separated on a 12% SDS-PAGE and analyzed by Western Blot (**A**). Phospho and unmodified proteins were detected using specific antibodies. The anti-SMAD5 antibody recognizes two bands: according to², SMAD5 corresponds to the lower band. Vinculin was used to normalize gel loading. Molecular weight markers are indicated on the left. Densitometric analyses of SMAD5 (**B**), AKT (**C**), ERK-p42 (**D**), ERK-p44 (**E**) and p38 (**F**) are shown. *: P<.05 (vs WT mice); ns: non significant. Pink symbol indicates female mice. Black symbol indicates male mice. Error bar indicates Standard Error (SE).

Figure S7. BMP2 treatment activates the canonical but leaves unchanged the non-canonical BMP-SMAD pathway both in WT and in Hereditary Hemochromatosis mouse models.

A) WT, *Hjv-* and *Tfr2-*KO mice were ip injected with vehicle or BMP2 (24 μ g/mouse) and sacrificed 4 hrs later. Liver extracts were loaded onto a 12% SDS-PAGE and analyzed by WB using specific antibodies recognizing phospho- and unmodified AKT, p42 and p44 (ERK pathway) proteins. Vinculin was used to normalize gel loading (see also Figure 2C). Molecular weight markers are indicated on the left. Signaling pathways activation was quantified by densitometric analyses: AKT (**B**), ERK-p42 (**C**), ERK-p44 (**D**).

Figure S8. p38 inhibition by SB203580 upregulates *Egr1* expression similarly in WT, *Hjv* KO and *Tfr2* KO primary hepatocytes.

Primary hepatocytes were isolated from 3 WT, 2 *Hjv*-KO and 2 *Tfr2*-KO (8-10 wks old, females) and treated with the p38 inhibitor SB203580 (10 μ M) in the presence (right panel) or absence (left panel) of BMP2 (10 ng/ml). Expression of *Egr1* was assessed by qRT-PCR. *Hprt1* was used as housekeeping gene. mRNA expression ratio was normalized to an untreated mean value of 1. *: P<.05; ***: P<.001; ns: non significant. Error bar indicates Standard Error (SE).



















