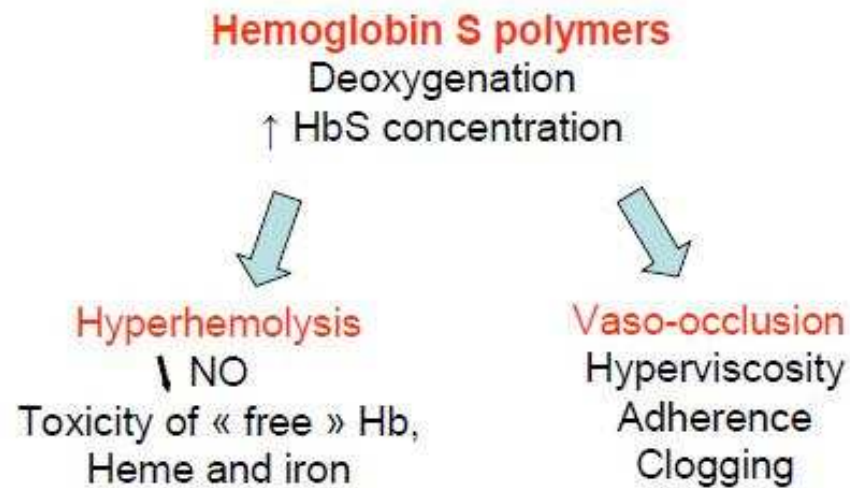


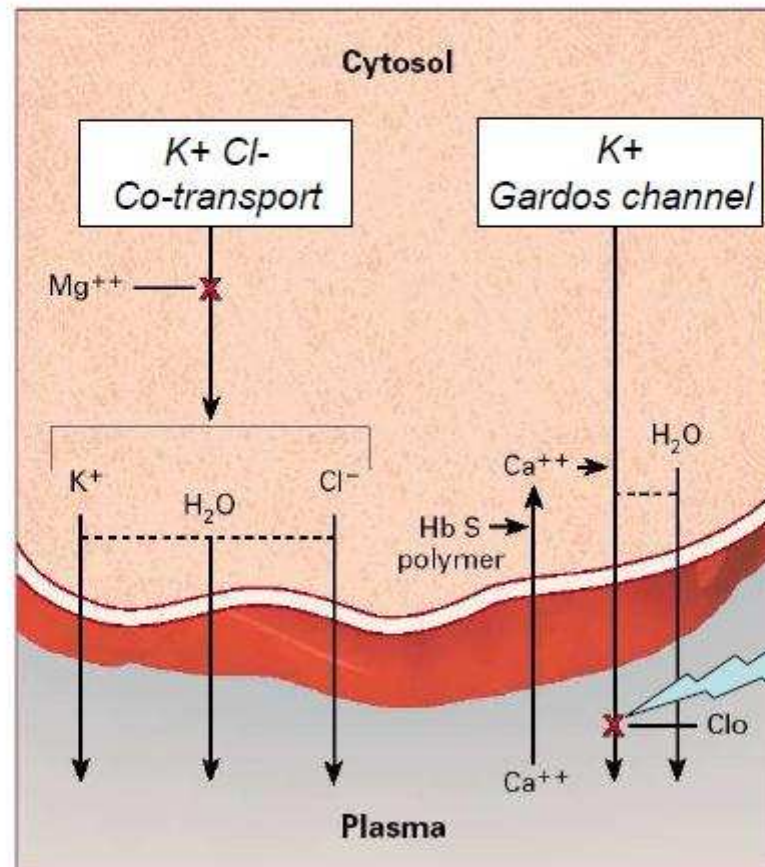
Towards Therapies
of Hemoglobin Disorders
Targeting
Erythroid cells

Yves Beuzard (ESH / EHA / ENERCA) 2010

I Sickle cell disease



Erythrocyte dehydration



Senicapoc
ICA-17043

Bunn NEJM 1997

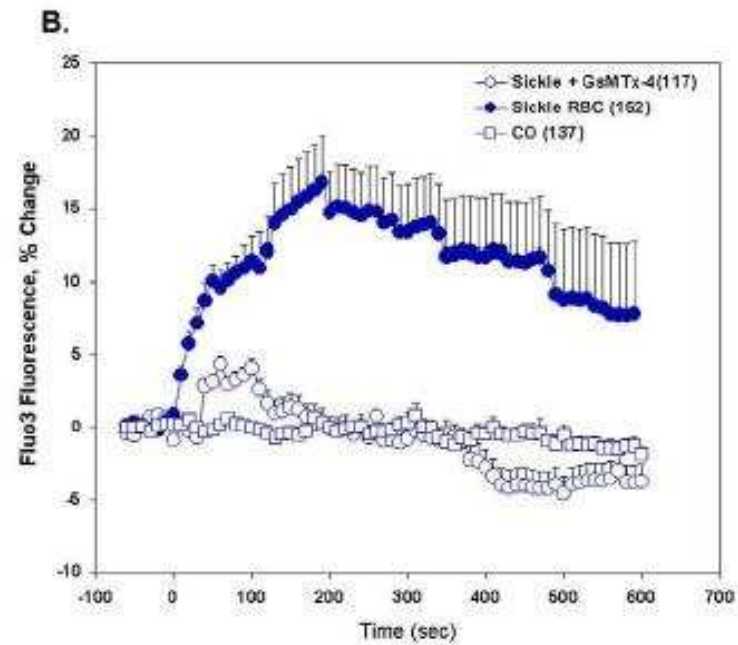
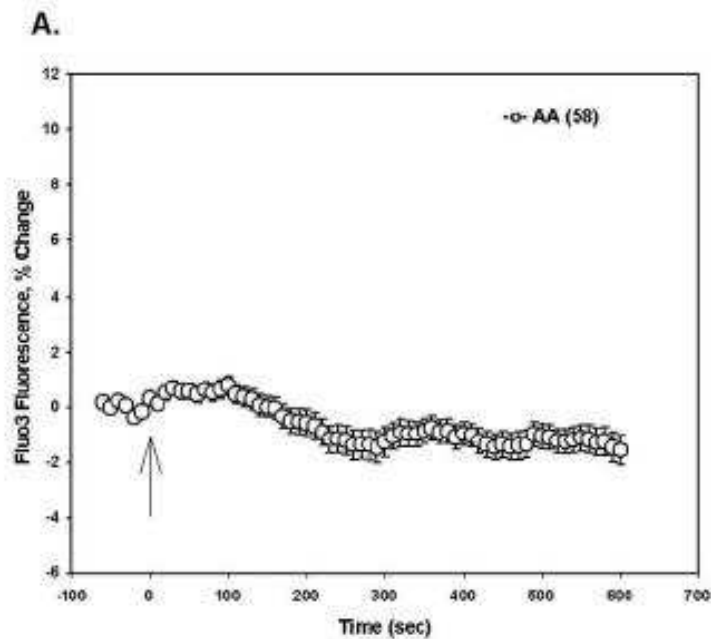
Senicapoc effects

Ataga et al. Blood 2008

- Phase II and phase III study
 - ↓ Hyperhemolysis
 - ↑ Hemoglobin
 - No reduction of sickle cell painful crisis
- New phase III study

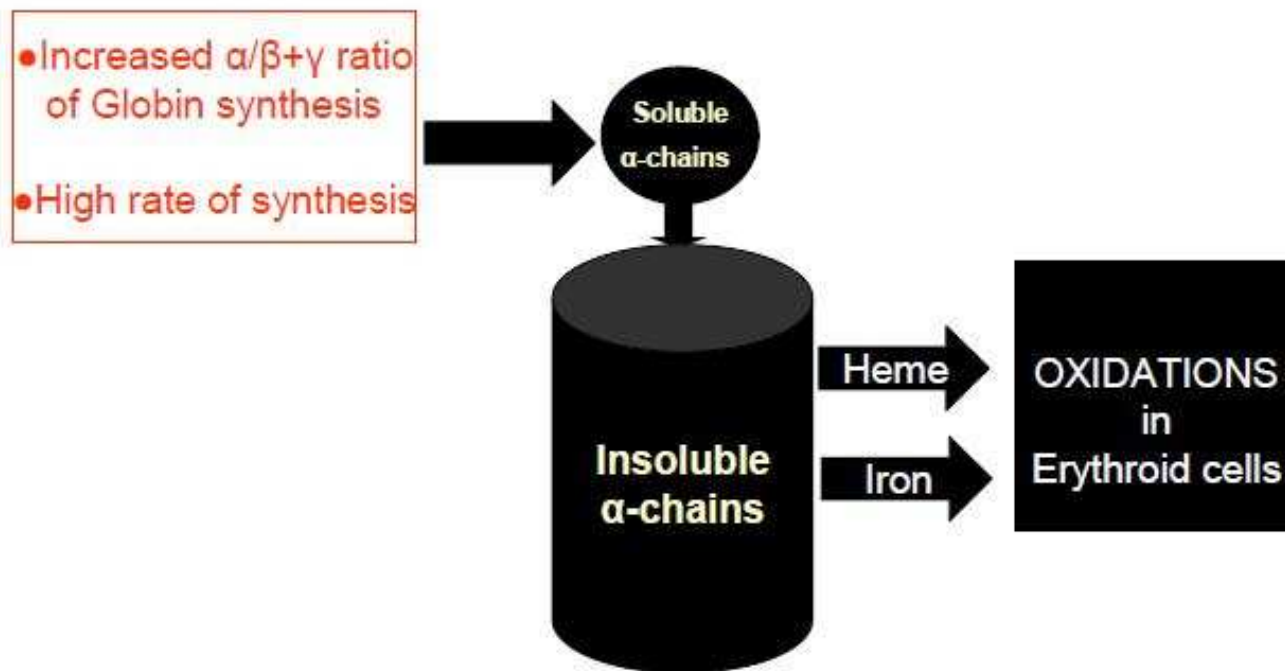
Increased $[Ca^{2+}]$ in Sickle Cells Upon Deoxygenation

Vandorpe Plos one 2010



GsMTx-4: *Grammastola spatulata* mechanotoxin-4

II β -Thalassemia



Molecular Factors Modulating β -Thalassemia

- 1) $\alpha/\beta + \gamma$ ratio in reticulocytes
 - Human heterozygous β -thal. = 2 (normal = 1)
 - : asymptomatic state
 - Human homozygous β -thal. > 2
 - : thalassemia major (transfusion dependent)
 - : thalassemia intermedia
 - Human dominant mutant = 2
 - Mouse homozygous β -thal ≈ 1.25
 - » Compensation with minor β globin
 - » More severe disease

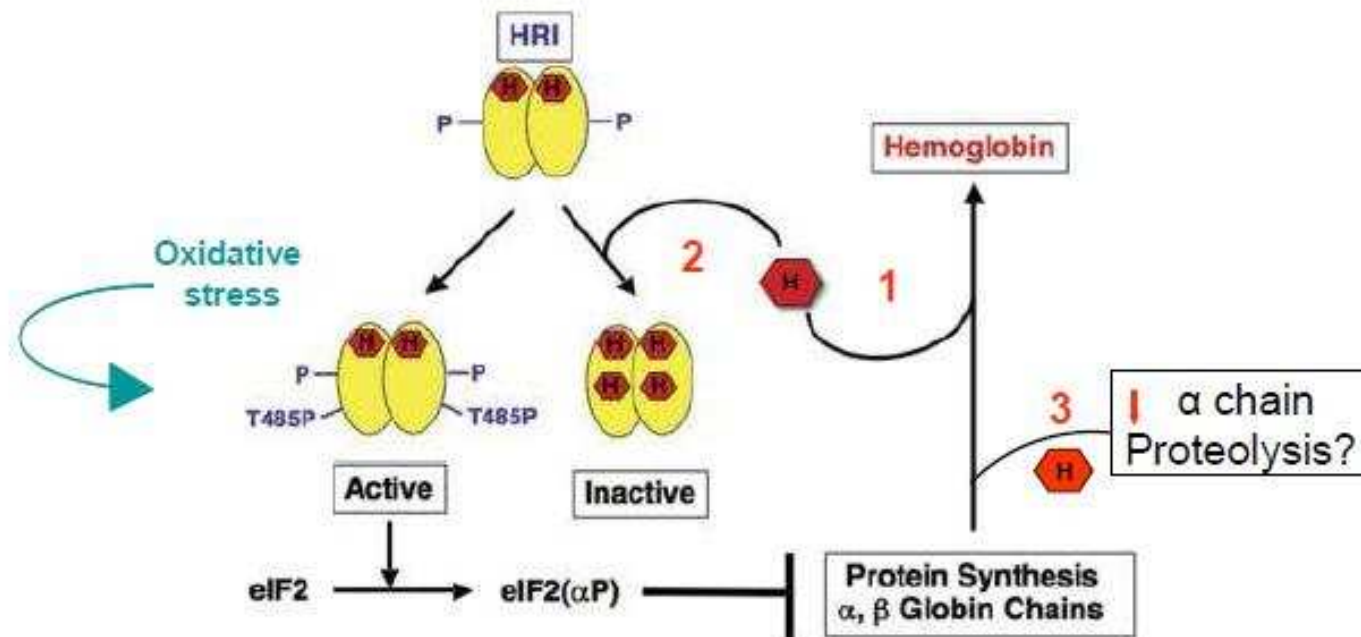
Efficiency of protein synthesis

– Heme regulation of hemoglobin synthesis

Protein synthesis {
↓ Iron or heme deficiency
↓ Oxidative stress
↑ Inhibition of heme Regulated Inhibitor (HRI)

Regulation of protein synthesis by Heme

JJ Chen Blood 2007

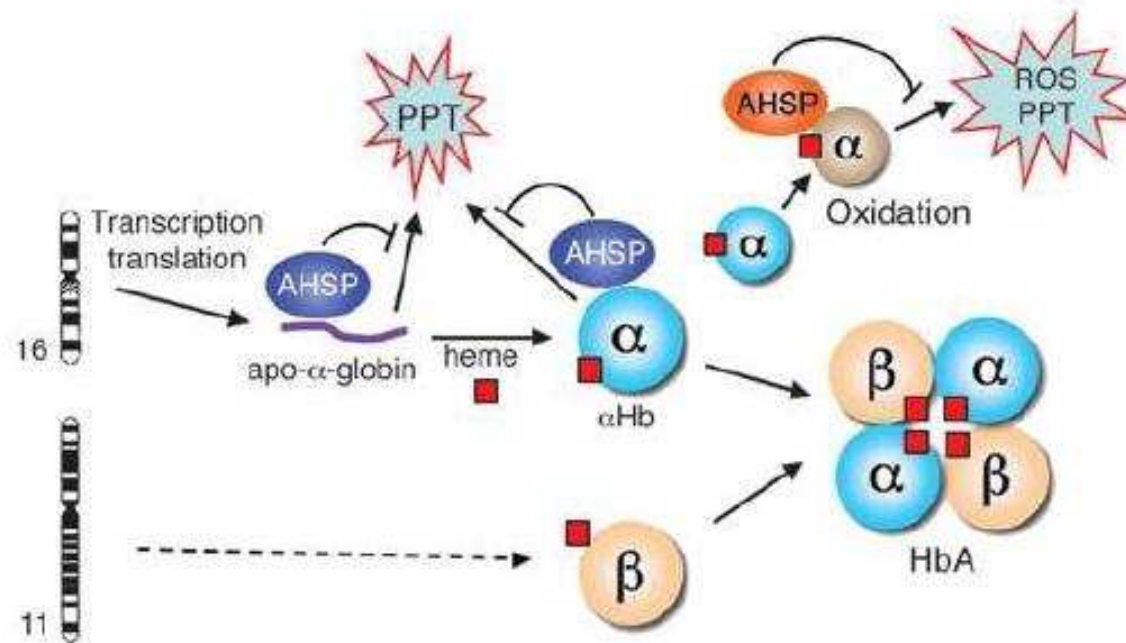


Molecular Factors Modulating β -Thalassemia

- 3) Stability of unpaired globin chains
 - AHSP (α Hemoglobin Stabilizing Protein)
- 4) Stability of unpaired α hemoglobin chains
 - AHSP
- 5) Stability of hemoglobins
 - Oxidative damage

Roles of AHSP α -Hemoglobin Stabilizing Protein

Mollan and Weiss 2009



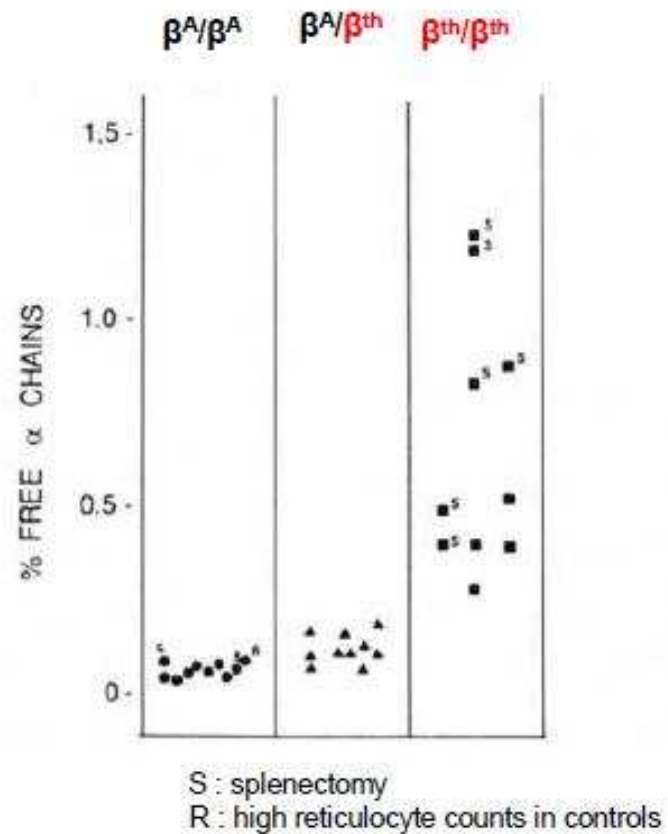
Molecular Factors Modulating β -Thalassemia

- Proteolysis of unpaired α globin and hemoglobin chains
 - ATP dependant
 - ATP independant
- Proteolysis of oxidized (instable) hemoglobin

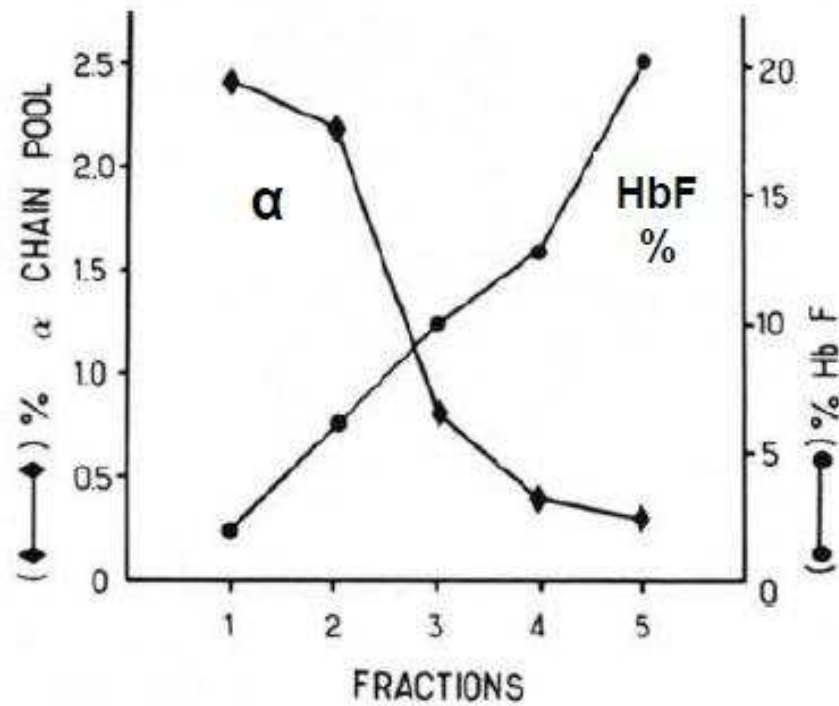
Pools of α chains

- Soluble pools
 - α -globin
 - α -hemoglobin
- Insoluble pools
 - α -globin
 - α -hemoglobin

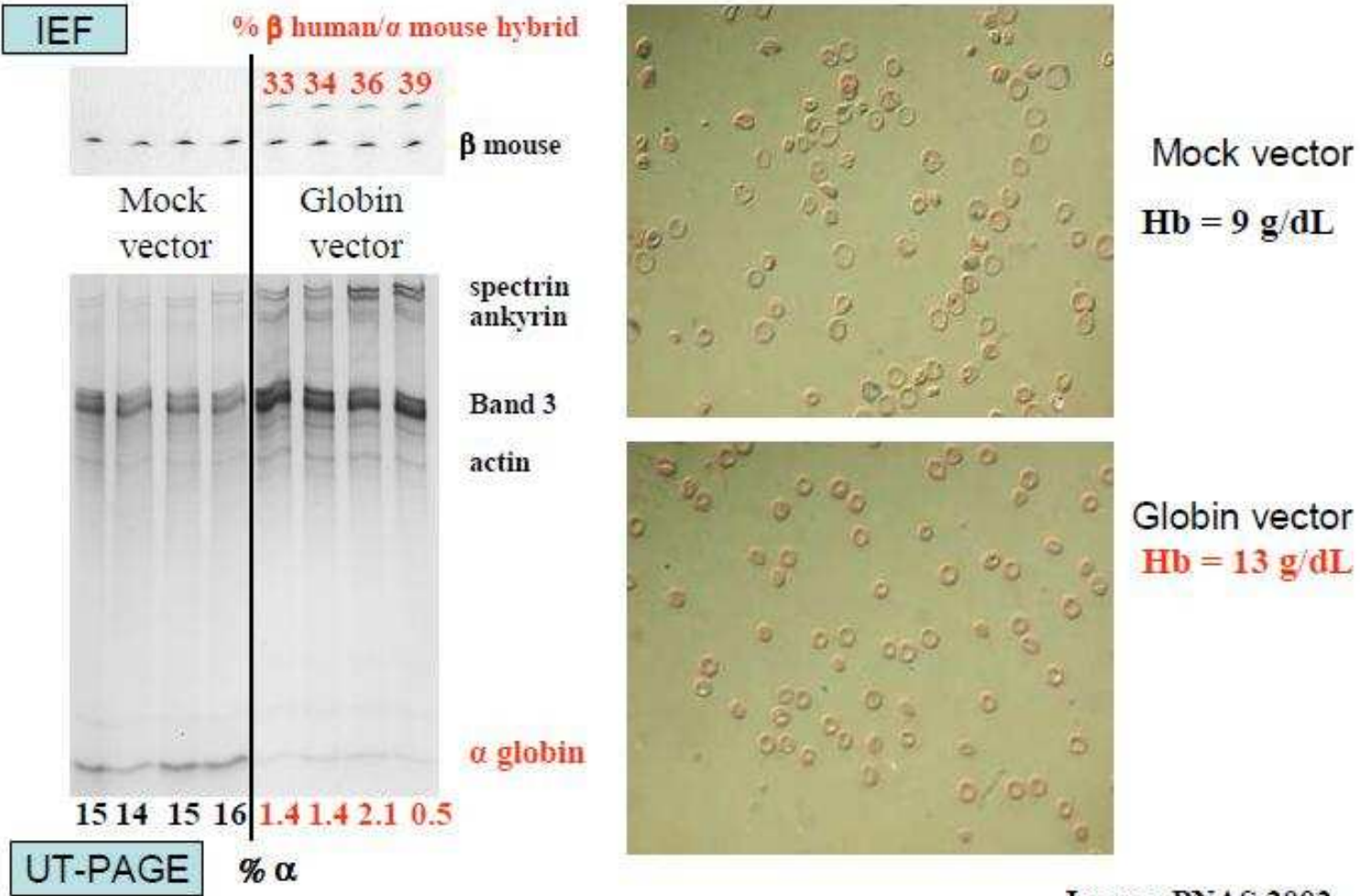
Soluble α Chain Pool in β -thalassemia intermedia



Soluble α Chain Pool in Blood Cells in β thalassemia intermedia (Cells separated by density gradient)



Correction of mouse β -thalassemia (Hbbthal-1/Hbbthal-1) upon upon Lenti-Globin gene transfer



Imren, PNAS 2002

Molecular Factors Modulating β -Thalassemia

Oxidative stress of erythroid cells

- α -Hemoglobin chains
- Free heme
- Free iron



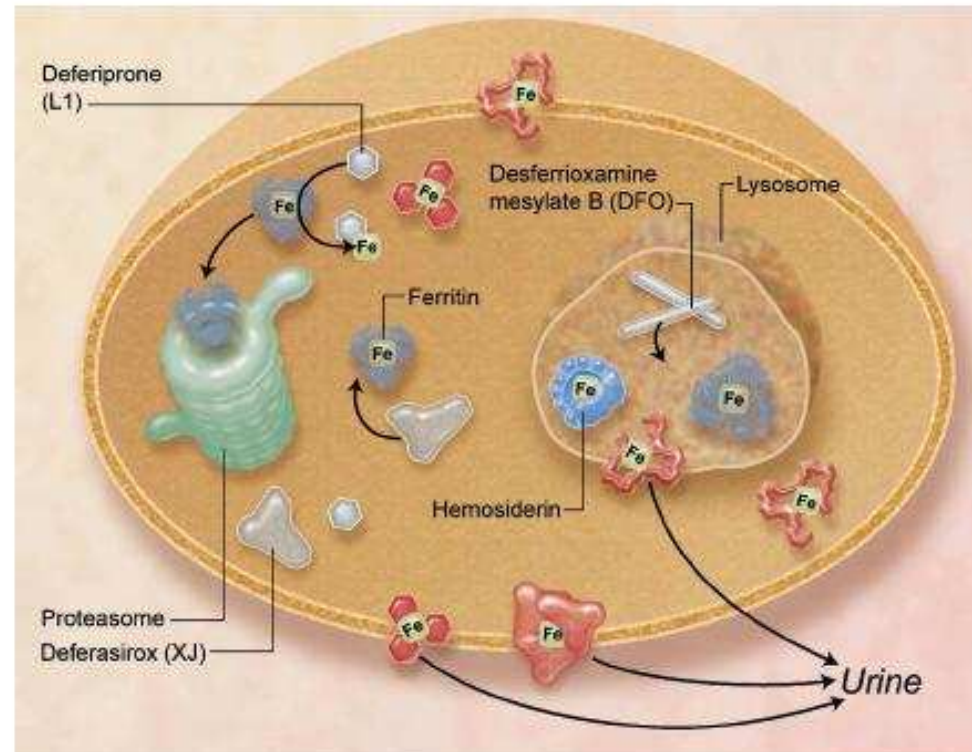
Oxidative damages of erythroid cells

- Proteins (membrane, enzymes, Hb.....)
- Lipids
- Transports (KCl cotransport, P-serine....)
- Reducing agents (GSH, Vit. E.....)

Cellular Factors Modulating β -Thalassemia

- **Ineffective erythropoiesis**
 - Proliferation/maturation imbalance
 - Apoptosis of late erythroblasts
 - Inflammation
 - « suboptimal» level of Epo
- **Increased cell heterogeneity**
 - Erythropoietic stress
- **Hemolysis**
 - Extravascular
 - Intravascular

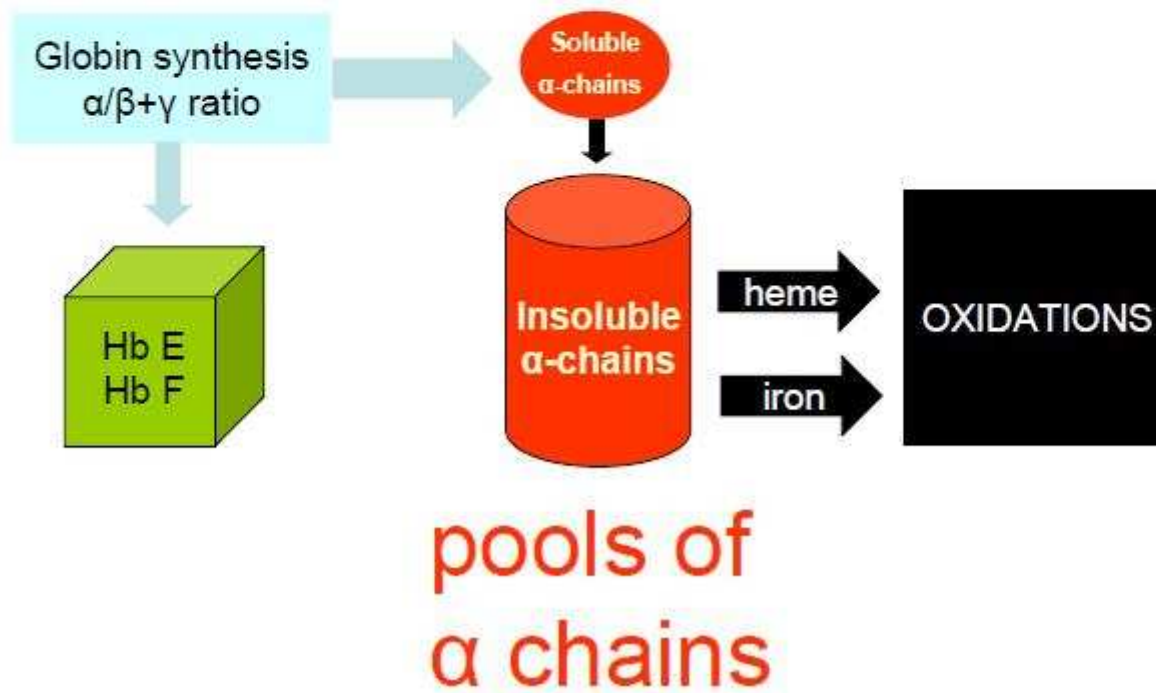
Chelation of intracellular iron



(De Domenico et al. Blood 2009) (Theil Blood 2009)

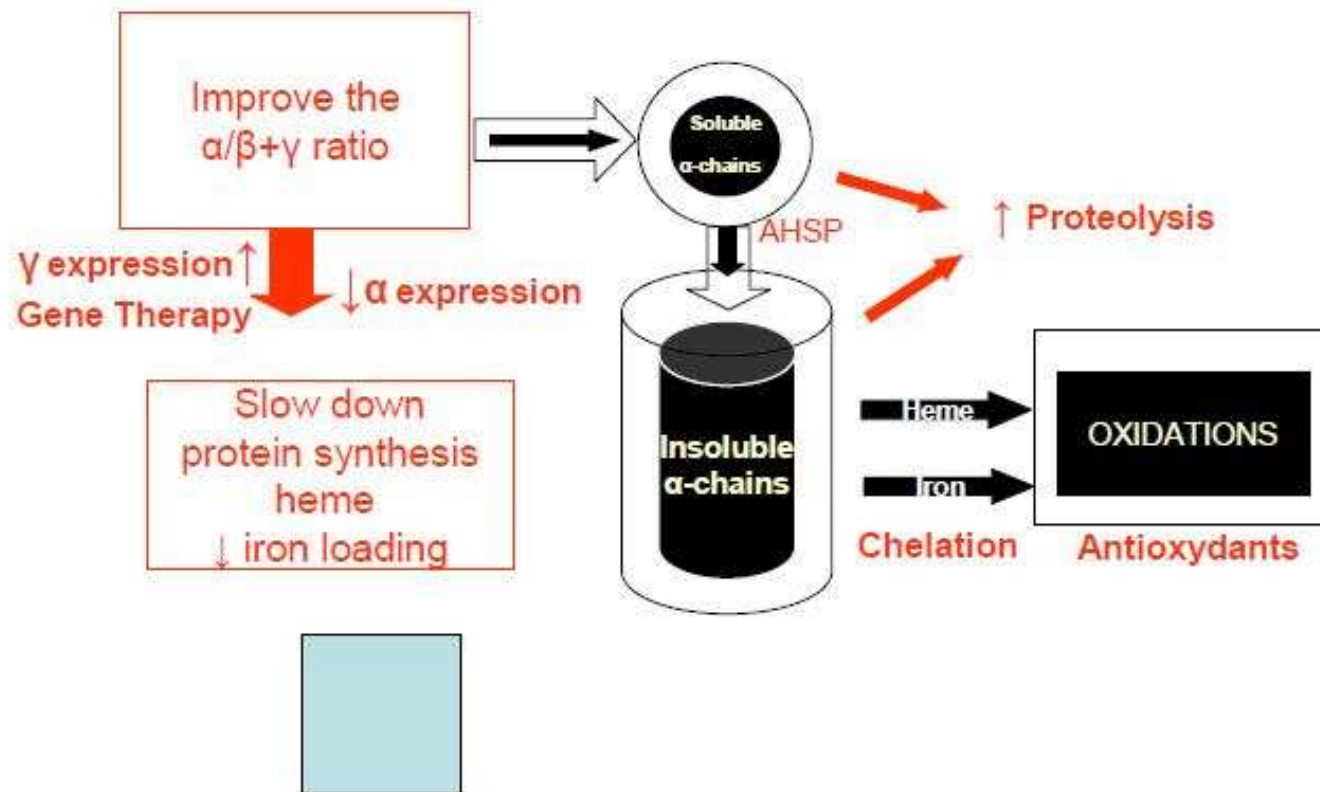
Conclusion I

Biological assessment of severity



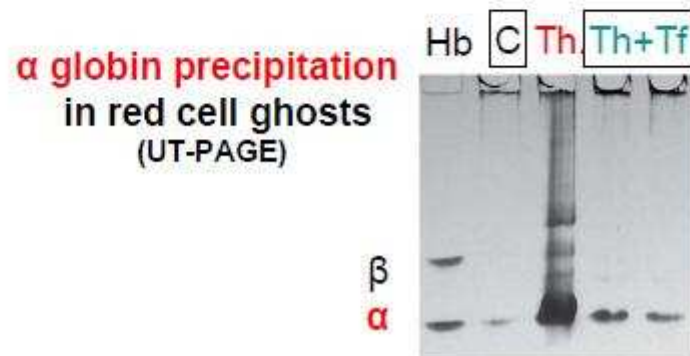
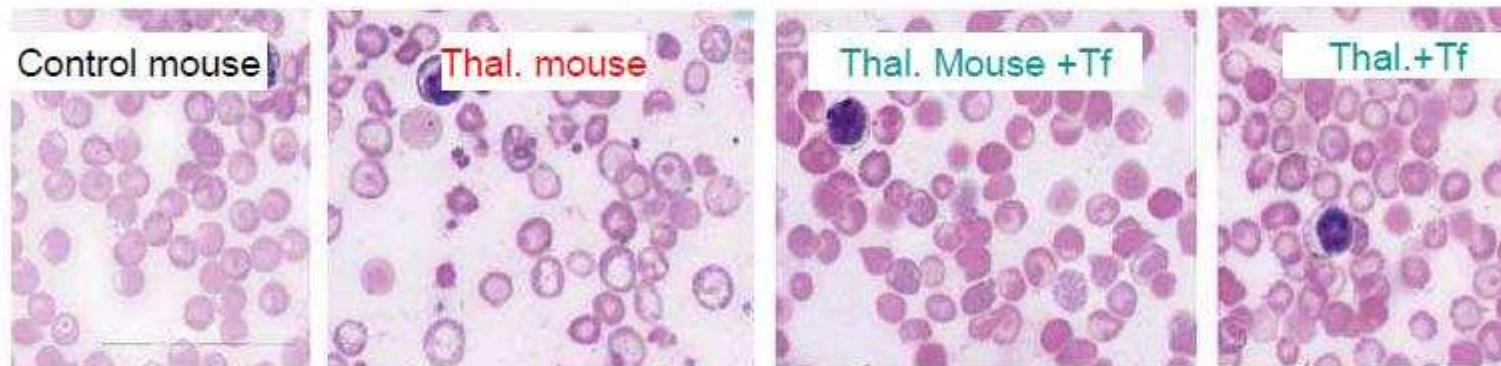
Conclusion

Therapeutic targets



Transferrin (Tf) Therapy in β -thalassemic mice

Huihui Li et al *Nature Med* 2010



Conclusion II

Therapeutic targets

- **Suppression of dyserythropoiesis**
 - Jak 2 inhibitor + transfusion
 - HU (HydroxyCarbamide)
 - HU + Epo
- **Cell therapy**
- **Gene therapy**

II β -Thalassemia

- I Excess of α chains in erythroid cells
 - 1) Imbalance of globin chains synthesis
 - $\alpha/\beta+\gamma$ ratio of synthesis
 - β thalassemic mutation
 - Type : $\beta^0, \beta^+, \beta^E, \dots$
 - Location (β^{dominant})
 - α gene dosage
 - <4 : improvement
 - >4 : increased severity
 - Variability of the γ chain expression(HbF):
 - β globin gene cluster haplotypes
 - SNP polymorphisms : BCL11A, HBS1L-MYB,

Number of ameliorating alleles
(α thal., BCL11A, HBS1L-MYB)
in thalassemia major or intermedia, in Sardinia

