

Enhanced labile plasma iron in hematopoietic stem cell transplanted patients promotes *Aspergillus* outgrowth

Verena Petzer,¹ Martin Wermke,² Piotr Tymoszuk,¹ Dominik Wolf,^{3,4} Markus Seifert,^{1,5} Ridvan Ovaçin,¹ Sylvia Berger,¹ Dorothea Orth-Höller,⁶ Lorin Loacker,⁷ Günter Weiss,^{1,5} Hubertus Haas,⁸ Uwe Platzbecker,^{2,9,*} and Igor Theurl^{1,*}

¹Department of Internal Medicine II, Medical University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria; ²Department of Internal Medicine I, University Hospital Carl Gustav Carus, Dresden, Germany; ³Department of Internal Medicine V, Hematology and Oncology, Medical University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria; ⁴Medical Clinic 3, University Hospital Bonn, Bonn, Germany; ⁵Christian Doppler Laboratory for Iron Metabolism and Anemia Research, ⁶Division of Hygiene and Medical Microbiology, ⁷Central Institute for Medical and Chemical Laboratory Diagnostics, and ⁸Division of Molecular Biology, Medical University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria; and ⁹Medizinische Klinik und Poliklinik I, Hämatologie und Zelltherapie, Universitätsklinikum Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

Key Points

- Serum-enhanced labile plasma iron in patients undergoing allogeneic HSCT is critical for *Aspergillus fumigatus* growth in vitro.
- Transferrin iron in serum is inaccessible for *A. fumigatus*, and uptake of iron in the form of eLPI involves fungal siderophores.

Introduction

Apart from relapse and graft-versus-host disease, prevention of life-threatening infections remains the most important challenge in clinical care of patients undergoing hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT). Despite improved antifungal prophylaxis regimens, invasive aspergillosis (IA) still poses a major threat, with mortality rates up to 80% among infected HSCT patients.¹ Thus, novel biomarkers to identify patients at risk and a better understanding of underlying pathomechanisms are needed.

In healthy individuals, plasma iron accessible for cells is bound to transferrin (Tf). However, under pathologic conditions, once Tf's binding capacity is exceeded, enhanced labile plasma iron (eLPI) develops.² Indeed, iron-overloaded patients with myelodysplastic syndrome or acute myeloid leukemia undergoing HSCT are at risk of developing eLPI as a result of chemotherapy-induced shut-down of erythropoiesis and tissue damage causing iron release from apoptotic cells, as well as frequent red blood cell transfusion therapy for anemia.³⁻⁶ Recently, the Allogeneic Iron Investigators (ALLIVE) trial demonstrated a causative link between the occurrence of eLPI and an increased incidence of infection-associated nonrelapse mortality in patients undergoing allogeneic HSCT.³ In particular, eLPI's promoting role for the dissemination of selected bacteria has been determined.^{7,8} Referring to IA, studies have proposed iron overload as a risk factor for the occurrence of IA after transplantation.^{9,10} Furthermore, iron is known to be essential for *Aspergillus fumigatus* (AFU) growth and virulence.¹¹ However, the relevance of eLPI for AFU as an iron source is unknown. Here we specifically investigated the role of eLPI for AFU outgrowth, using serum samples of patients with acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome who underwent HSCT within the ALLIVE trial.

Methods

Study design

Serum samples of a selected cohort of patients who participated in the ALLIVE trial have been analyzed. All patients gave written informed consent to participate in the trial, which was approved by the ethics committee of the Technical University Dresden (registration number EK338102012). This trial was registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov as #NCT01746147.

Fungal in vitro assay and procedures

The scheme of fungal growth assay is shown in supplemental Figure 1. All further details are given in the supplemental Data.

Statistics

Statistical analysis was performed using R. Data were analyzed using generalized linear models with a logit link function. $P < .05$ is considered significant. All further details are given in the supplemental Data.

Results and discussion

To study the relationship between *AFU* infection and iron parameters in HSCT patients, we developed an in vitro assay to investigate the development of fungal outgrowth in sera after inoculation with *AFU* (supplemental Figure 1A-B). Longitudinally collected serum samples during the consecutive phases of HSCT of 29 representative ALLIVE participants were screened (details given in supplemental Table 2).³ Of importance, eLPI development of our cohort resembled the one seen in the whole ALLIVE cohort: Mean eLPI concentration and percentage of patients showing measurable eLPI levels increased during conditioning, being highest on day 7 (C7; 1.1 ± 0.7 ; 100%), at transplantation (0; 0.9 ± 0.8 ; 75.9%), and 7 days after transplantation (7; 0.8 ± 0.6 ; 79.3%; supplemental Figure 2A-B).

Strikingly, we found that *AFU* outgrowth was almost exclusively observed when eLPI was present (Figures 1A-B). Therefore, the probability of fungal outgrowth was dependent on the presence of eLPI per se (defined as eLPI ≥ 0.2 arbitrary units; odds ratio [OR], 2235; 95% confidence interval [CI], [337-28 638; $P = 4 \times 10^{-12}$], rather than on the absolute eLPI amount (OR, 285; 95% CI, 66-1707; $P = 7 \times 10^{-12}$; Figure 1C). Importantly, when considering other clinical confounders including sex, disease type, liver iron content, and transfusion burden, eLPI positivity remained a highly significant predictor for fungal outgrowth (OR, 778; 95% CI, 197-4676; $P = 6.2 \times 10^{-17}$; supplemental Figure 2C).

As mentioned earlier, Tf-saturation (Tf-Sat) and eLPI are mutually interconnected parameters. In our cohort, eLPI and fungal outgrowth were clearly associated with Tf-Sat exceeding 75% (supplemental Figure 2D). Comparing receiver-operator curves, eLPI with an optimal threshold of 0.2 arbitrary units and Tf-Sat with an optimal cutoff of 75% revealed excellent sensitivity and specificity for prediction of in vitro fungal outgrowth (area under the curve [AUC]_{eLPI}, 0.94; AUC_{Tf-Sat}, 0.96; supplemental Figure 2E). Overall, Tf-Sat only marginally influenced outgrowth probability (OR, 1.2; 95% CI, 1.2-1.3; $P = 2 \times 10^{-10}$). However, Tf-Sat higher than 75% dramatically increased outgrowth risk (OR, 4021; 95% CI, 403-150 999, $P = 8 \times 10^{-9}$; Figure 1C).

To see whether *AFU* has evolved mechanisms to overcome the growth dependence related to eLPI, we analyzed 9 different *AFU* isolates in ferric iron-spiked human plasma samples (supplemental Figure 3A-C). Outgrowth again only occurred in the presence of eLPI, thus making it very likely that eLPI serves as the relevant iron source for *AFU* in general (supplemental Figure 3D).

Published evidence indicates that *AFU* can acquire iron from holo-Tf via its siderophore system, being the most important iron acquisition pathway for *AFU*.^{11,12} According to our results, only eLPI or highly saturated Tf are able to support outgrowth. To clarify, which is more critical, we scavenged labile iron in eLPI-positive samples on addition of apo-Tf, which abrogated fungal

outgrowth. Correspondingly, the addition of holo-Tf to eLPI-negative specimens could not promote *AFU* outgrowth (Figure 2A). In agreement, monitoring of apo- and holo-Tf in culture supernatants via absorbance measurements at 280 and 460 nm and urea-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis did not illustrate conversion of holo- to apo-Tf, suggesting that holo-Tf is not a natural iron source for *AFU* (Figure 2B-C).¹³ Interestingly, it has recently been published that serum levels of *N,N,N'*-triacetylfusarinine C, being *AFU*'s main extracellular siderophore, in patients suffering from IA are less than 10 ng/mL. Thus, it seems probable that *N,N,N'*-triacetylfusarinine C concentrations are too low to efficiently retrieve iron from Tf.^{12,14}

Next, we tried to elucidate the mechanism by which *AFU* accesses eLPI. Notably, deficiency in extracellular siderophores (Δ *sidF* mutant) led to an impaired outgrowth in the presence of eLPI, whereas lack of extra- and intracellular siderophores (Δ *sidA* mutant) blocked even spore germination, independent of the presence of eLPI (Figure 2D). Together, these results indicate that iron in the form of eLPI can promote *AFU* outgrowth without extracellular siderophores, albeit at a considerably slower rate, unless the intracellular iron stores (represented by intracellular siderophores) are depleted. These results are in accordance with Δ *sidF* displaying attenuated virulence and Δ *sidA* being avirulent in murine aspergillosis models.^{11,15}

Considering that IA still represents a major hindrance to a favorable outcome in patients undergoing HSCT, and wide use of antifungal regimes elicit resistant strains, new therapeutic targets are warranted. Although apo-Tf has already been effectively tested in conditions with eLPI presence, its medical use is limited.¹⁶ Moreover, eLPI can be targeted by iron chelators. Yet, application of these drugs in the setting of HSCT is still controversial.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ In agreement with previous reports, deferoxamine served as xenosiderophore for *AFU*, thus promoting fungal outgrowth even in samples, which were negative for eLPI.²⁰ In contrast, outgrowth was absent in cultures containing deferasirox, proposing that iron chelated by deferasirox does not serve as a xenosiderophore, at least for *AFU* (Figure 2E). Deferasirox application has previously been shown to have an activity against *AFU* in vitro and in vivo models.^{18,21} Notably, application of deferasirox for mucormycosis in mice and humans yielded inconsistent outcomes, so that further work up is warranted and data must be interpreted with caution.²² Moreover, pharmacologic increase of hepcidin levels, being the master regulator of systemic iron homeostasis, may also turn out to be a possible treatment option for the prevention of eLPI.²³ Preclinical studies have shown the potential of minihepcidin therapy in reversing bacterial infections.⁷

In summary, our study provides evidence on the putative role of eLPI for promoting IA, being the most common invasive fungal infection in patients undergoing allogeneic HSCT. To further validate the value of eLPI as a biomarker for IA, eLPI measurements in patients undergoing HSCT suffering from IA vs noninfected patients are warranted, maybe including quantitative measurements instead of semiquantitative, as used in this study and in the ALLIVE trial. Our studies recommend eLPI measurement as a predictor for the risk for IA and will potentially pave the way for therapeutic interventional trials aiming at scavenging eLPI, and thereby improving the outcome of HSCT patients at risk.

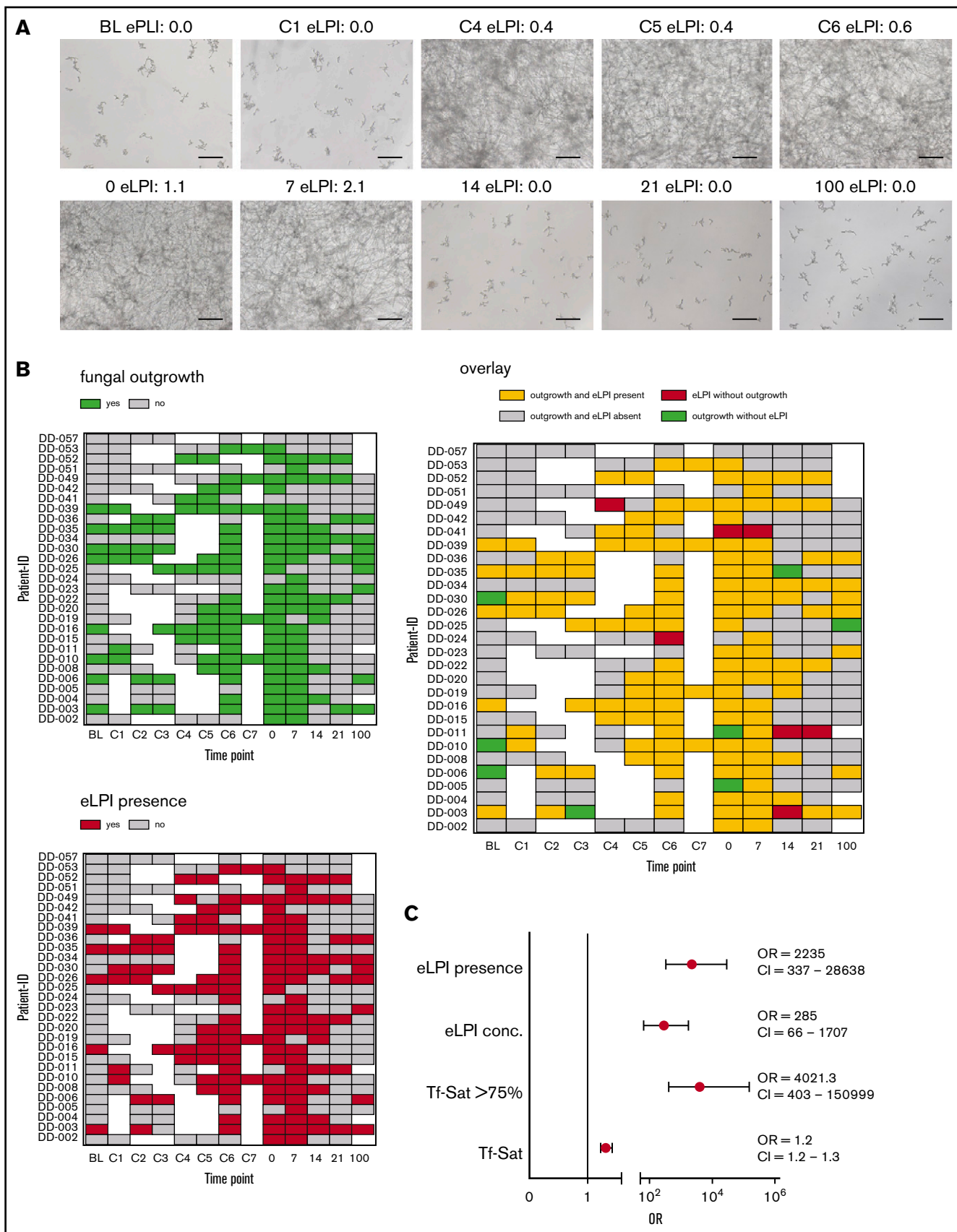


Figure 1.

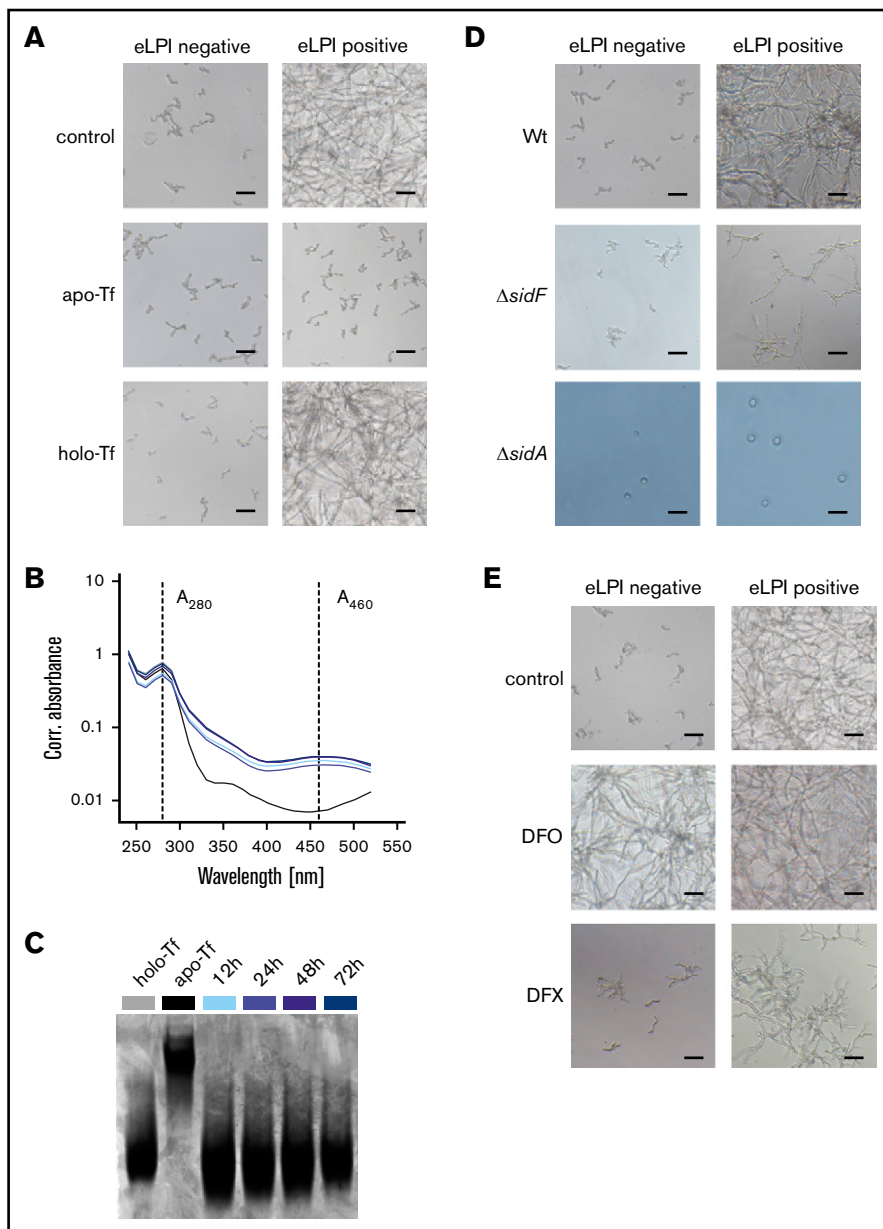


Figure 2. *AFU* cannot retrieve iron from holo-transferrin, and enhanced labile plasma iron uptake depends on fungal siderophores. (A) Role of holo-Tf as an iron source for *AFU* growth. Representative microscopy images of *AFU* cultures taken 48 hours after inoculation (5×10^4 spores/mL) of RPMI containing 10% ferric iron-spiked human plasma (0–50 $\mu\text{M Fe}^{3+}$) supplemented with 2.5 mg/mL apo-Tf or holo-Tf, respectively (original magnification $\times 20$; bars represent 30 μm). (B–C) Removal of iron from holo-Tf by *AFU* was studied. *AFU* spores (5×10^4 /mL) were inoculated into RPMI containing 5 $\mu\text{M Fe}^{3+}$ and 2 mg/mL apo- or holo-Tf in 6-well plates. Holo-Tf:apo-Tf conversion in culture supernatant was monitored by absorbance measurements at 280 nm ($A_{280\text{corr}}$) and 460 nm ($A_{460\text{corr}}$) (B) and urea–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (C) at indicated times. Uninoculated RPMI media with apo- and holo-Tf were used as controls in both assays. (D) eLPI use by *AFU* mutant strains with defects in iron acquisition systems. Representative microscopy images showing the growth pattern of wild-type (Wt), ΔsidF , and ΔsidA conidia in RPMI containing 10% ferric iron-spiked human plasma after 48-hour culture (original magnification $\times 20$; bars represent 30 μm). (E) Influence of clinically applicable iron chelators on *AFU* outgrowth in eLPI-deficient and eLPI-positive serum cultures. *AFU* spores (5×10^4 /mL) were cultured in RPMI containing 10% ferric iron-spiked human plasma supplemented with 100 μM deferoxamine (DFO) or 200 μM deferasirox (DFX). Control cultures were DMSO treated. Photographs were taken 48 hours after inoculation. Representative images of fungal cultures are shown (original magnification $\times 20$; bars represent 30 μm). Experiments shown in panels A, D, and E were performed at least in 6 replicates, all showing consistent results.

Figure 1. Presence of enhanced labile plasma iron in sera of patients undergoing allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation determines *AFU* outgrowth. Human serum samples of 29 representative ALLIVE participants, which were collected during the consecutive phases of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) were screened for *AFU* outgrowth. *AFU* spores (5×10^4 /mL) were seeded in RPMI containing 10% complement-depleted patient serum. Outgrowth was determined after 48 hours by microscopic examination. (A) Microscopy images showing fungal cultures of a representative patient (DD-15) with eLPI serum concentrations as indicated (original magnification $\times 20$; bars represent 30 μm). (B) Heat map representation of fungal outgrowth (upper left), eLPI presence (lower), and their overlay (right) of patients analyzed here at all times (green, fungal outgrowth; red, eLPI present; yellow, both fungal outgrowth and eLPI present; gray, fungal growth and eLPI absent; white, sample not available). (C) Relative probability of *AFU* outgrowth in sera of patients depending on iron-related parameters (eLPI concentration, eLPI presence, Tf-Sat, and Tf-Sat $> 75\%$). The graph depicts ORs $\pm 95\%$ CIs for probability of fungal outgrowth. Statistical significance was assessed using a multiparameter logistic regression model for the outgrowth response variable (no fungal growth vs fungal outgrowth). 0, day of transplantation; 7–100, days 7–100 after transplantation; BL, baseline; C1–7, conditioning days 1–7.

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Authorship

Contribution: V.P., M.W., P.T., H.H., U.P., and I.T. conceived the project, designed experiments, and analyzed and interpreted data; V.P., P.T., H.H., and I.T. wrote the manuscript; V.P., P.T., M.S., R.O., S.B., and L.L. performed experiments; G.W. provided intellectual input and edited the manuscript; D.O.-H. provided *A fumigatus* wild-type isolates and intellectual input; M.W., D.W., and U.P., designed and supervised the ALLIVE trial, provided patients'

material and details, and provided intellectual input; and all authors read and corrected the manuscript.

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ORCID profiles: V.P., 0000-0002-9205-1440; P.T., 0000-0002-0398-6034; G.W., 0000-0003-0709-2158; H.H., 0000-0003-2472-9878.

Correspondence: Igor Theurl, Department of Internal Medicine II, Medical University of Innsbruck, Anichstr 35, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria; e-mail: igor.theurl@i-med.ac.at; and Hubertus Haas, Division of Molecular Biology-Biocenter, Medical University of Innsbruck, Innrain 80, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria; e-mail: hubertus.haas@i-med.ac.at.

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