

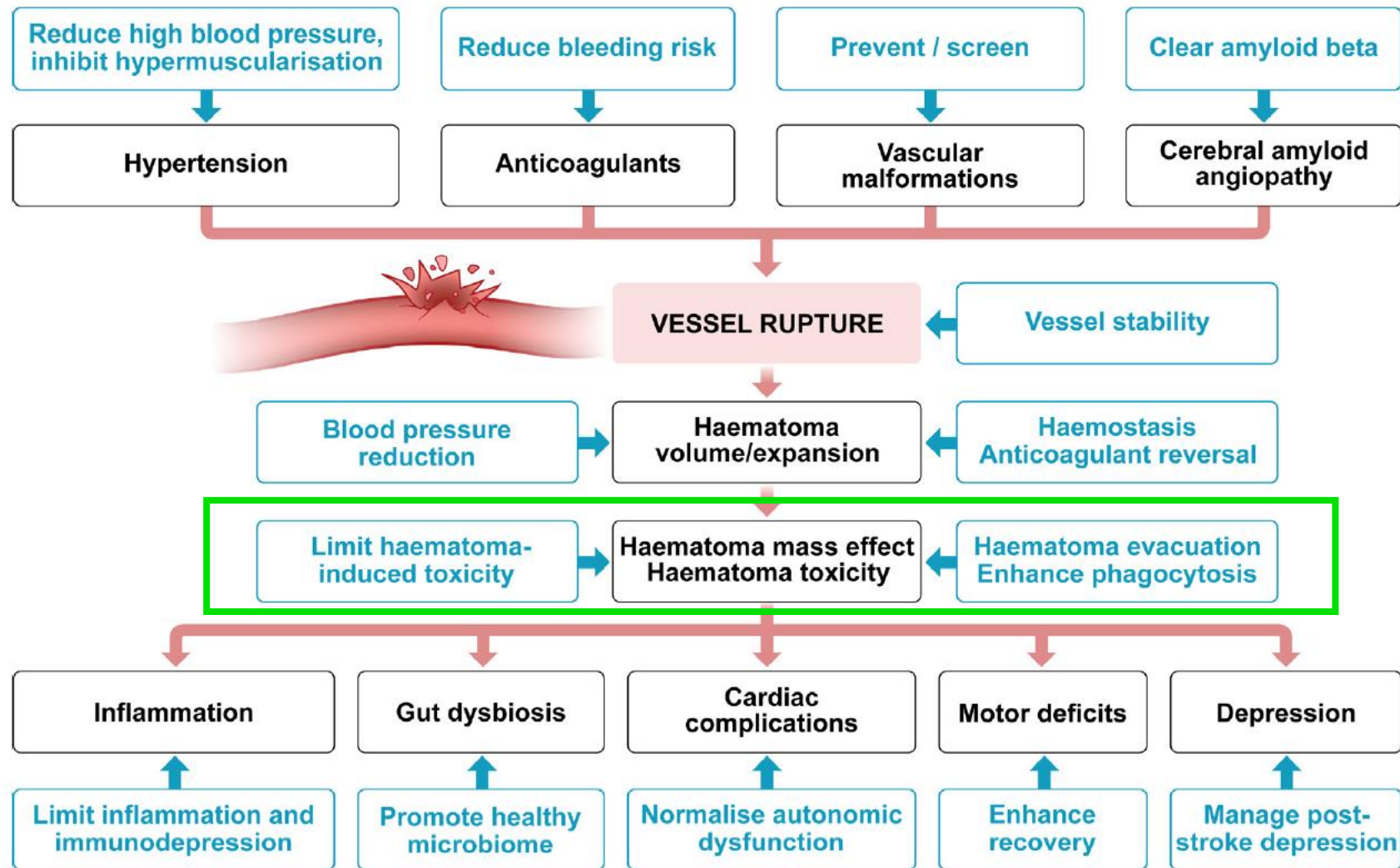
Novel targets and treatments for brain hemorrhage

Ass. Prof. Marietta Zille, PhD

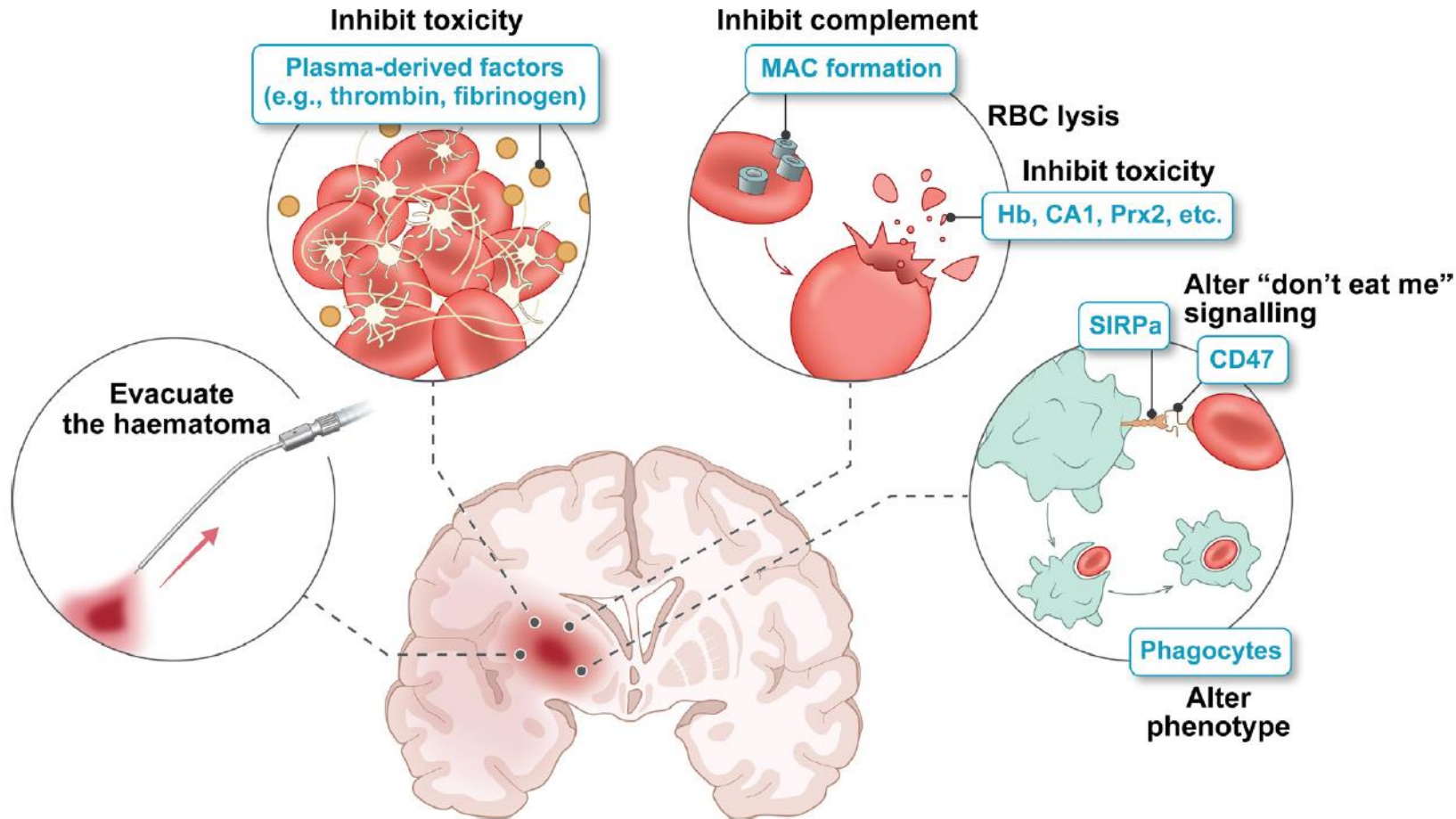
University of Vienna, Department of Pharmaceutical
Sciences, Division Pharmacology and Toxicology

Barcelona, October 8, 2024

Therapeutic targets and approaches in ICH

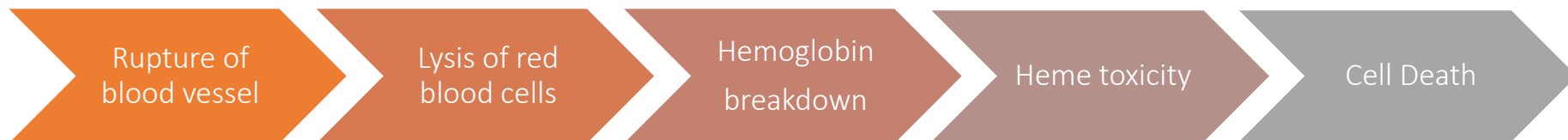
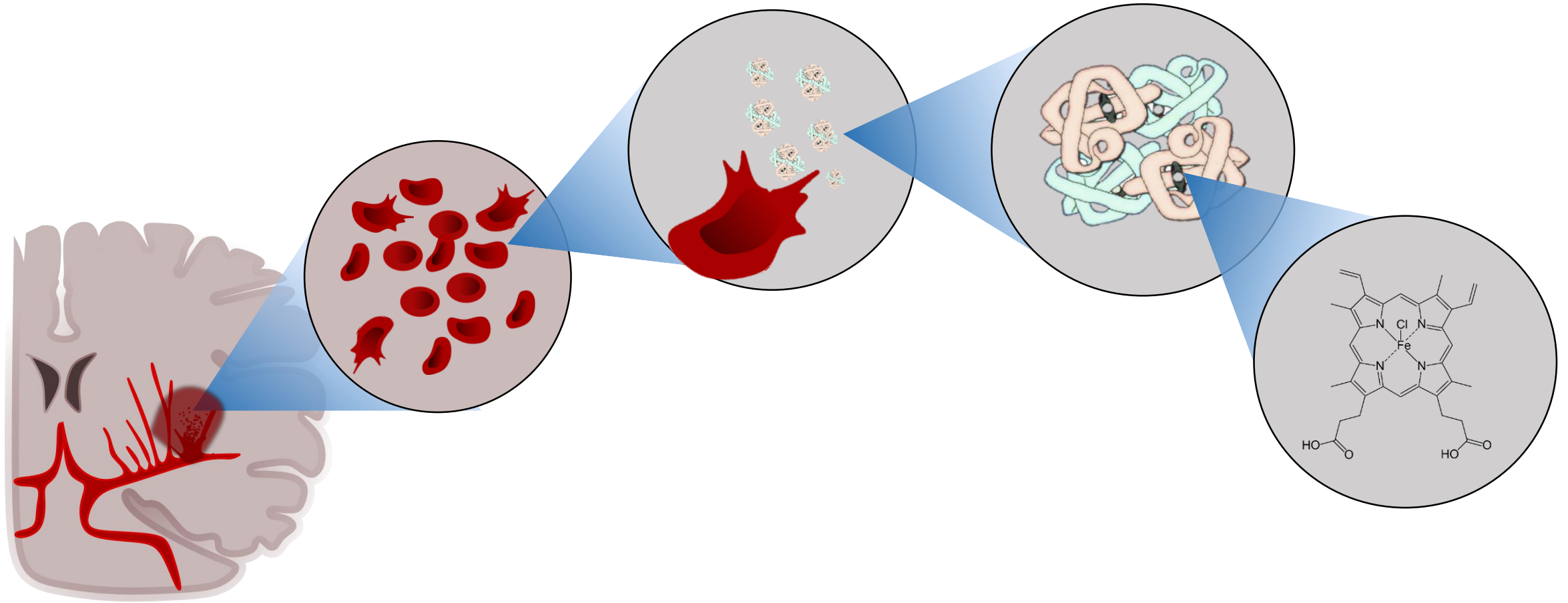


The hematoma as a therapeutic target in ICH



- Retinoid X receptor agonist Bexarotene alters microglia/macrophage phenotype, enhances phagocytosis, speeds hematoma clearance
- Intranasal delivery of IL-4 facilitates microglia- and macrophage-mediated hematoma resolution
- Block 'don't-eat-me' signals expressed on erythrocytes that normally suppress phagocytosis (e.g., using a CD47 antibody)

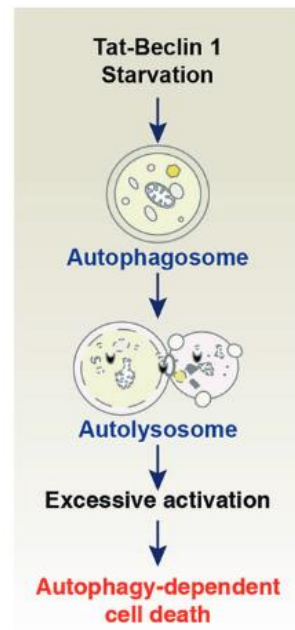
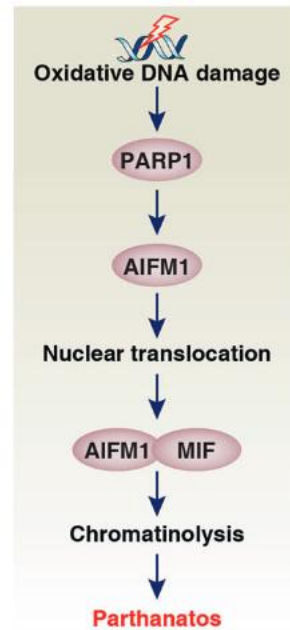
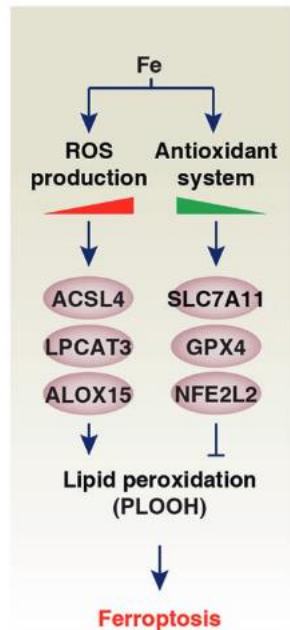
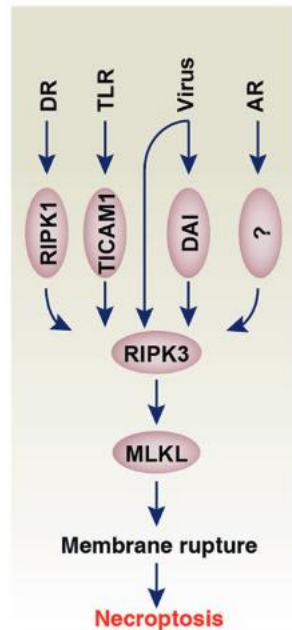
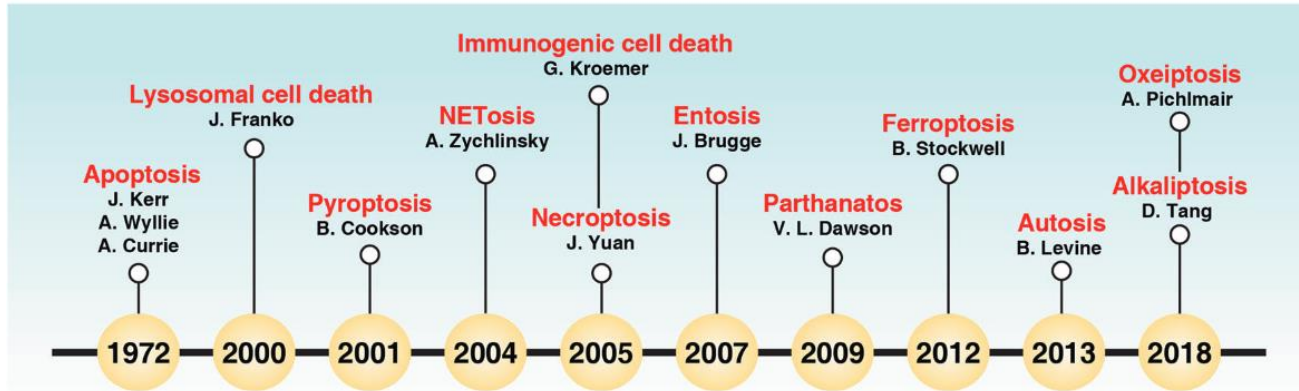
Hemolysis products mediate secondary injury in ICH



Chen-Roetling and Regan, 2006; Robinson et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2006, Zille et al., 2017

How does lysed blood induce cell death after ICH?

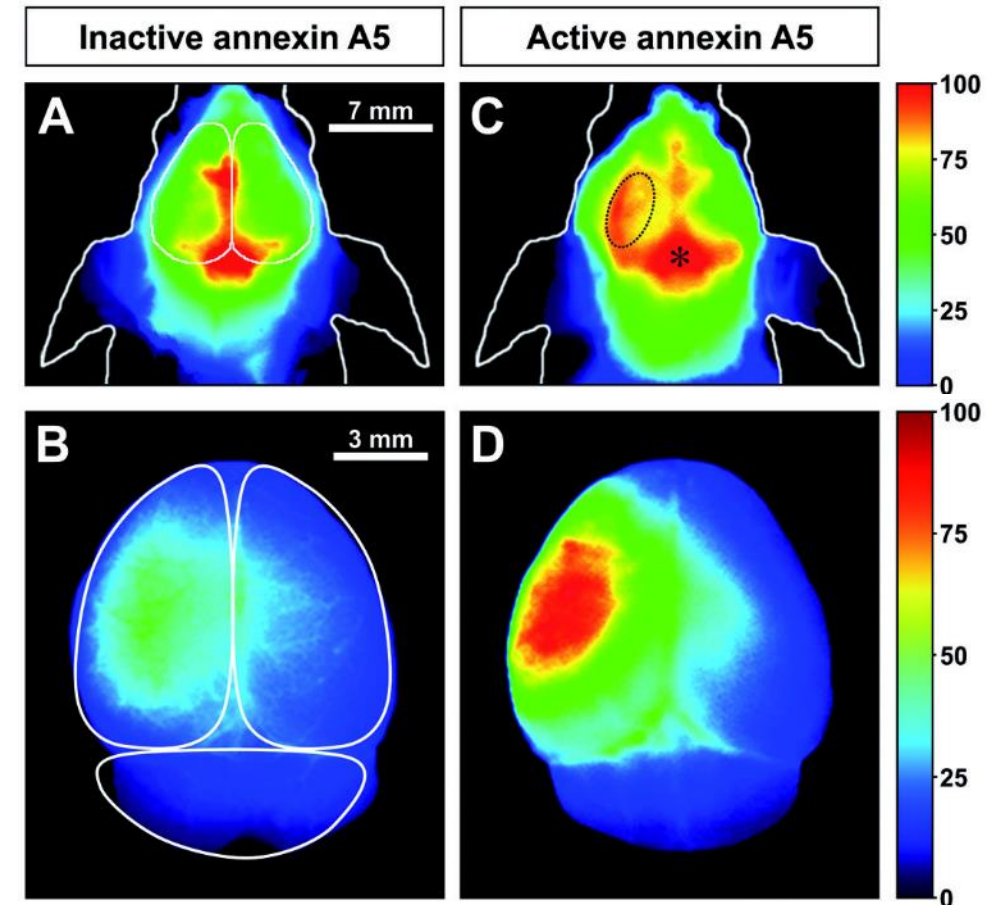
Regulated cell death mechanisms



Model of Hemorrhagic Stroke				
Hemin Toxicity		vehicle		
		100µM hemin		
Cell Death Mechanism	Subcategory	Cell Death Inhibitor	Target	Conc.
Autophagy	Macroautophagy	3-Methyladenine	Phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K), autophagosome formation	100-1500µM
		Bafilomycin A1	Endosomal acidification	0.0005-0.1µM
		Chloroquine diphosphate salt	Lysosomal function	0.1-50µM
		Rapamycin	Mechanistic target of rapamycin (mTOR), autophagy inducer	0.1-5µM
	Mitophagy	Mitochondrial division inhibitor 1	GTPase activity in dynamin-related protein Drp-1, abnormal mitophagy	0.1-100µM
Caspase-dependent apoptosis		z-VAD-fmk	Caspases	0.1-100µM
		Cycloheximide	Protein synthesis	0.1-100µM
		Cyclosporine A	Cyclophilin D (mitoch. permeability transition pore)	0.1-10µM
		SB203580	p38 mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase (p38)	1-30µM
		SP600125	c-JUN N-terminal kinase (JNK)	0.01-5µM
Regulated Necrosis	Ferroptosis	Cycloheximide	Protein synthesis	0.1-100µM
		Actinomycin D	mRNA synthesis	0.001-1µM
		Ferrostatin-1	Canonical ferroptosis inhibitor, reactive lipid species (RLS)	0.01-1µM
		Deferoxamine	Iron, hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) prolyl hydroxylase domain-containing (PHD) inhibition	0.1-100µM
		N-Acetylcysteine	Reactive oxygen species (ROS), RLS	100-2000µM
		Trolox, vitamin E analog	RLS	0.1-100µM
		U0126	Mitogen-activated protein kinase 1/2 (MEK 1/2)	1-20µM
	Parthanatos	PARP inhibitor III	Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase 1 and 2 (PARP1 and 2)	0.1-50µM
		Olaparib (AZD-2281, trade name Lynparza)	PARP1 and 2	1-20µM
	Necroptosis	Necrostatin-1	Receptor-interacting protein kinase 1 (RIP1)	10-250µM

The mechanisms underlying neuronal cell death in hemorrhagic and ischemic stroke are different

Model of Hemorrhagic Stroke					%Viability	100%	
Hemin Toxicity		vehicle			100.00		
		100µM hemin			50.14 ± 11.89		
Cell Death Mechanism	Subcategory	Cell Death Inhibitor	Target	Conc.	%Viability		
Autophagy	Macroautophagy	3-Methyladenine	Phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K), autophagosome formation	100-1500µM	46.62 ± 11.89 (500µM)		
		Bafilomycin A1	Endosomal acidification	0.0005-0.1µM	57.42 ± 16.15 (10nM)		
		Chloroquine diphosphate salt	Lysosomal function	0.1-50µM	62.87 ± 9.06 (5µM)		
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			Olaparib (AZD-2281, trade name Lynparza)	PARP1 and 2	1-20µM	44.64 ± 12.33 (20µM)	
		Necroptosis	Necrostatin-1	Receptor-interacting protein kinase 1 (RIP1)	10-250µM	77.4 ± 11.88 * (100µM)	50%



Bahmani, Zille et al., JCBFM, 2011
 Riegelsberger, Zille et al., Exp Neurology, 2011;
 Zille et al., JCBFM, 2012; Zille et al., Plos One, 2014

Systematic analysis identifies a mixture of cell death pathways in neurons: Necroptosis and ferroptosis

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Ultrastructural Characteristics of Neuronal Death and White Matter Injury in Mouse Brain Tissues After Intracerebral Hemorrhage: Coexistence of Ferroptosis, Autophagy, and Necrosis

Qian Li^{1,2,3*}, Abigail Weiland^{1*}, Xuemei Chen⁴, Xi Lan¹, Xiaoning Han¹, Frederick Durham¹, Xi Liu¹, Jieru Wan¹, Wendy C. Ziai^{1,5}, Daniel F. Hanley⁵ and Jian Wang^{1*}

Front Neurol, 2018

Stroke

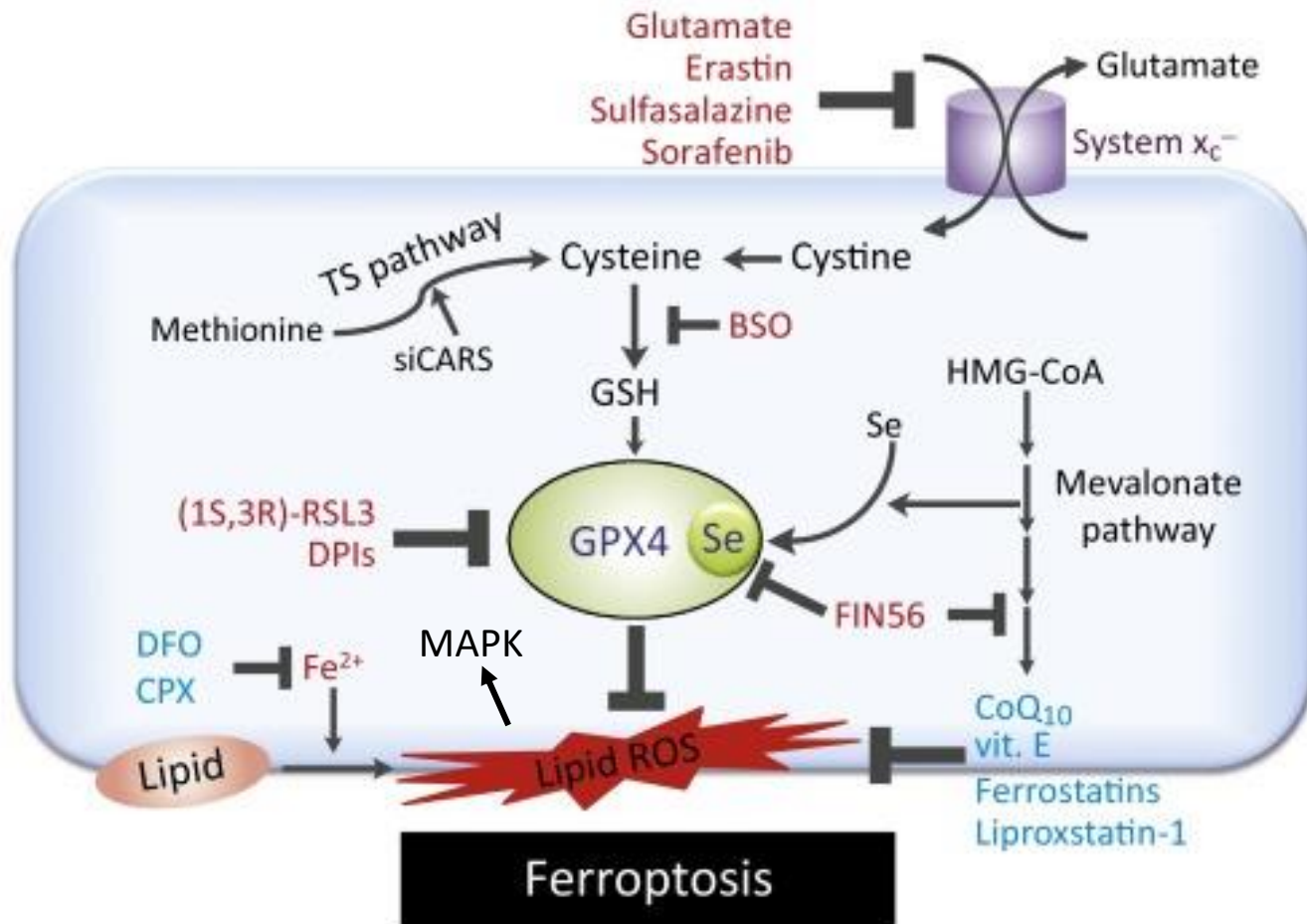
ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION

Neuronal Death After Hemorrhagic Stroke In Vitro and In Vivo Shares Features of Ferroptosis and Necroptosis

Marietta Zille, Saravanan S. Karuppagounder, Yingxin Chen, Peter J. Gough, John Bertin, Joshua Finger, Teresa A. Milner, Elizabeth A. Jonas, Rajiv R. Ratan

2017 8

Ferroptosis

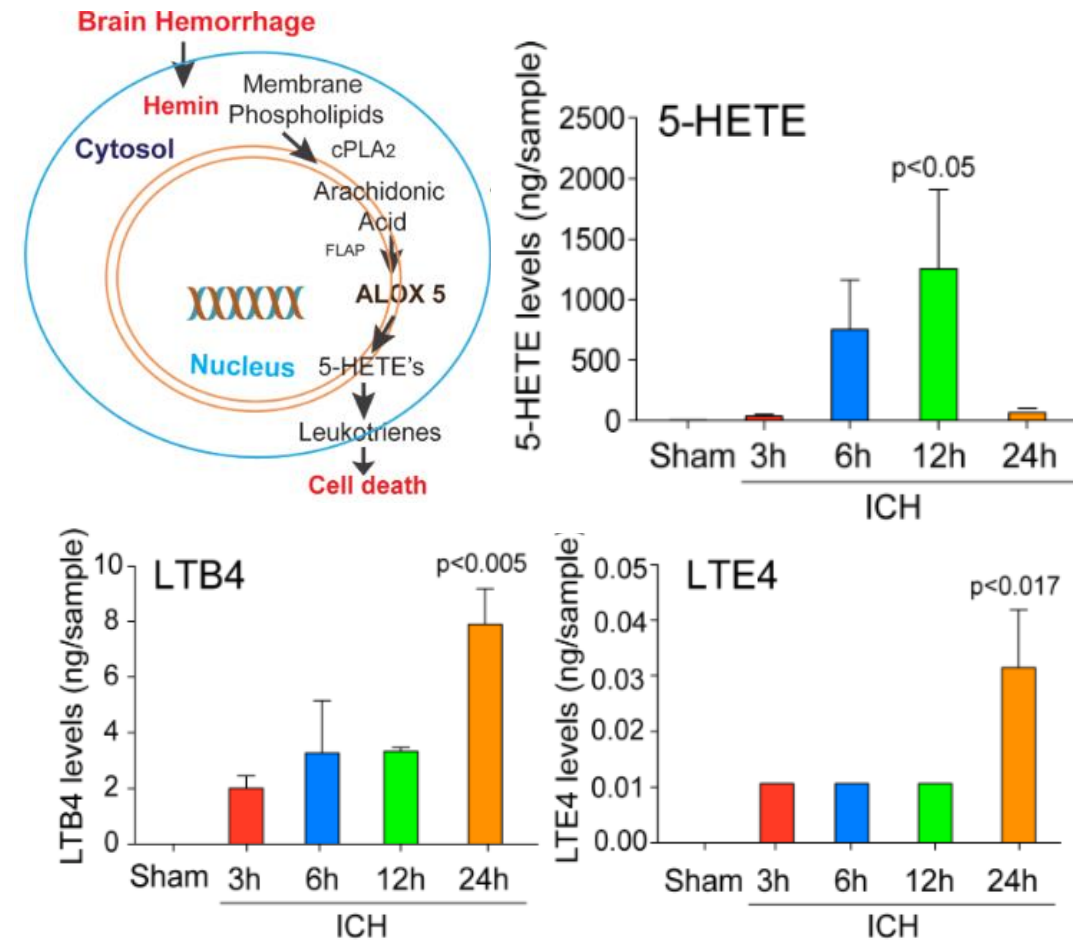


Trends in Cell Biology

- Iron-dependent form of non-apoptotic cell death
- Accumulation of lipid peroxidation products
- Involvement of glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4)
- Activation of Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK)
- Lack of blebbing of the plasma membrane

Evidence of ferroptosis in ICH: Induction of 5-lipoxygenase (ALOX5)-dependent oxidized lipids

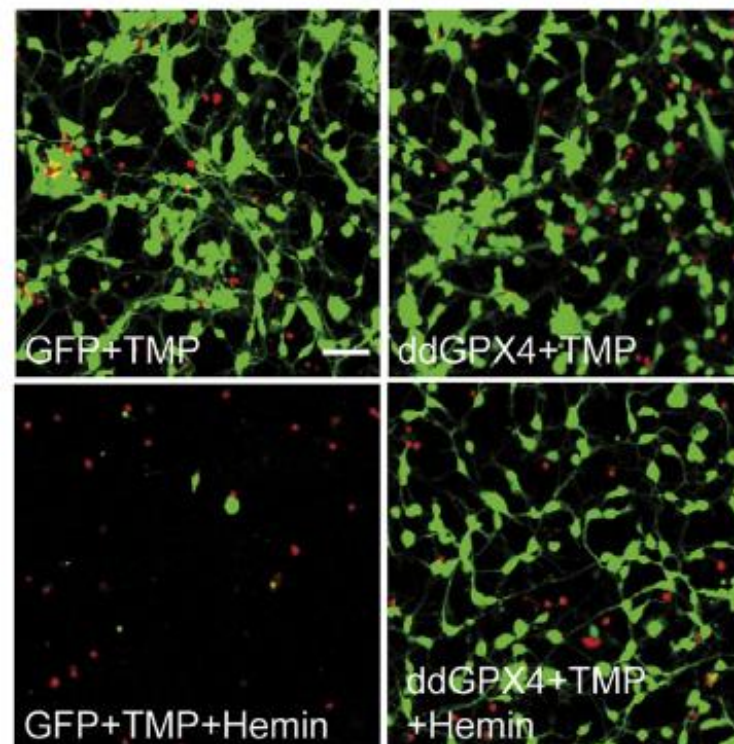
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Karuppagounder et al., Ann Neurol, 2018

Evidence of ferroptosis in ICH: Stabilizing GPX4 rescues neurons from hemin-induced toxicity

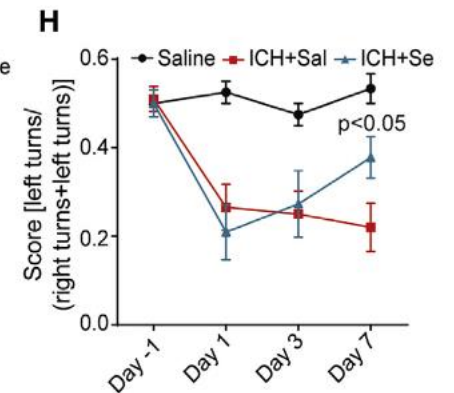
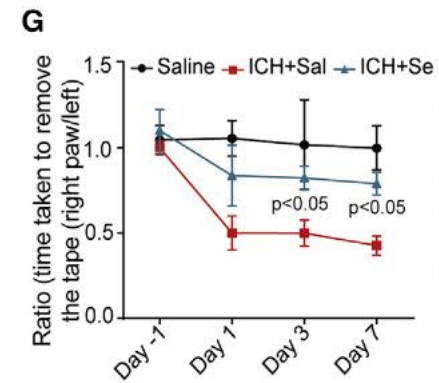
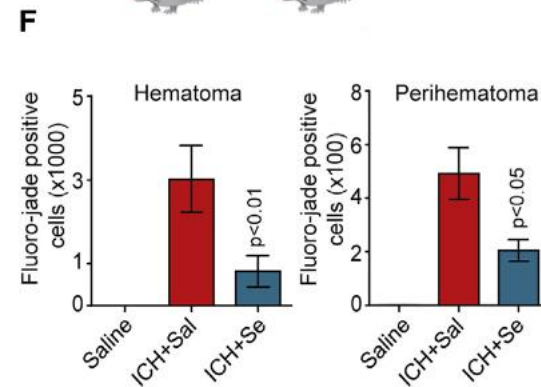
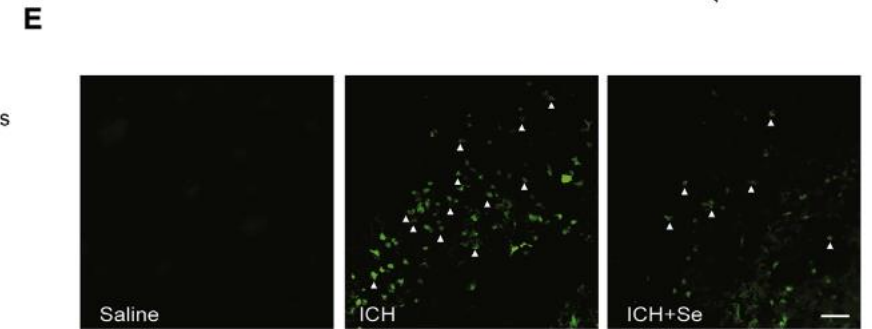
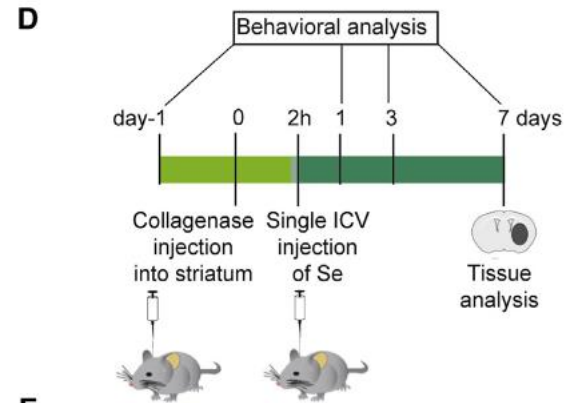
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Alim et al., Cell, 2019

Evidence of ferroptosis in ICH: Inducing GPX4 leads to improved outcome *in vivo*

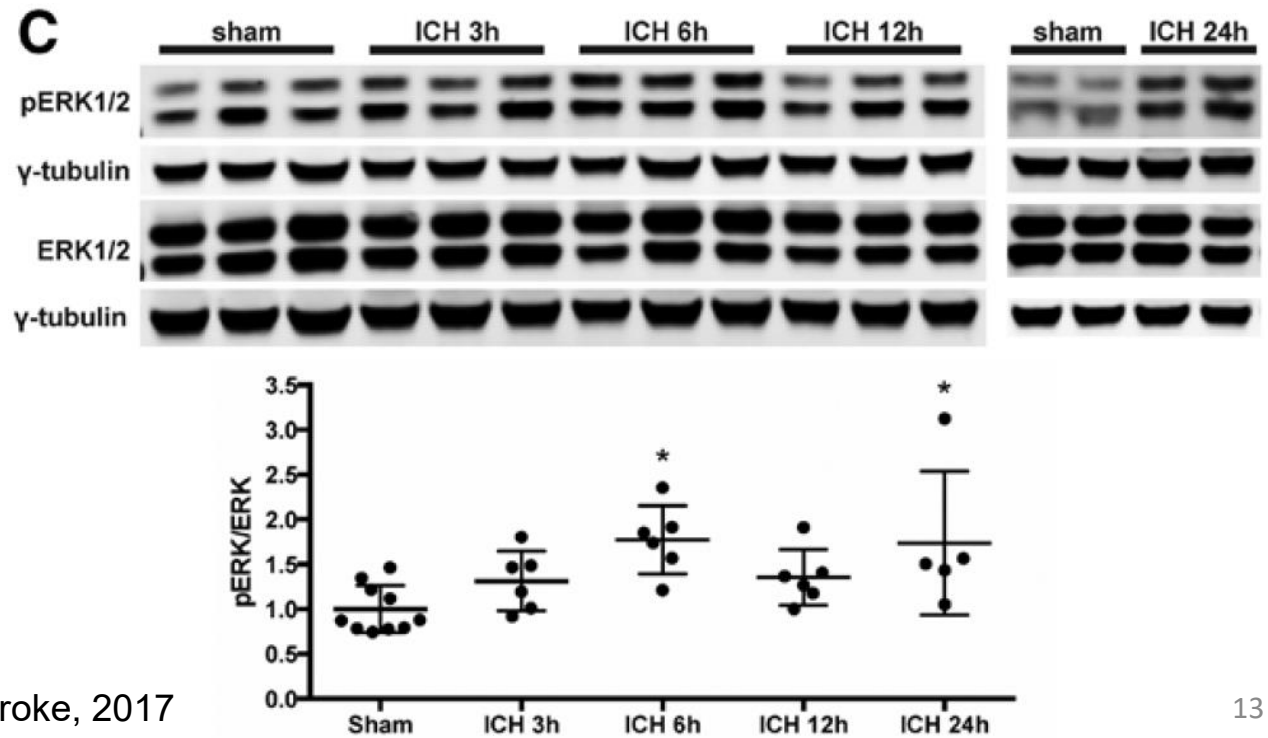
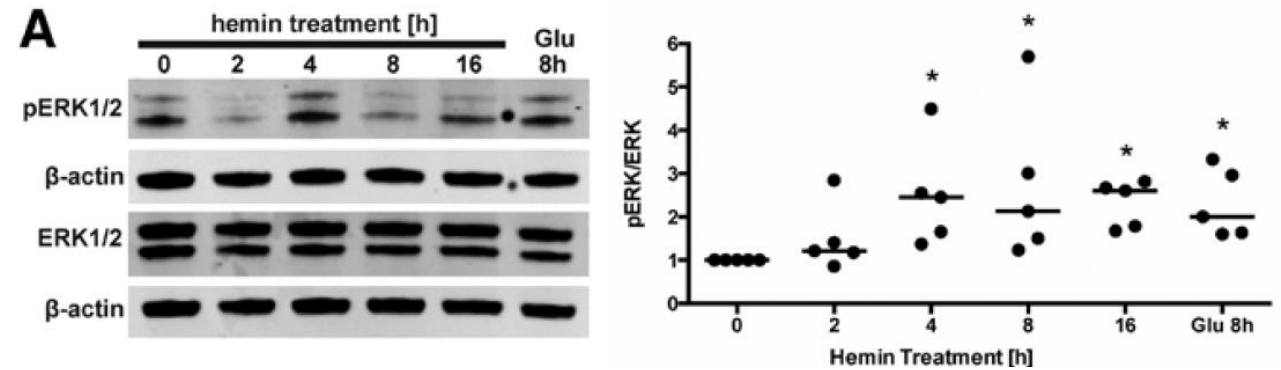
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Alim et al., Cell, 2019

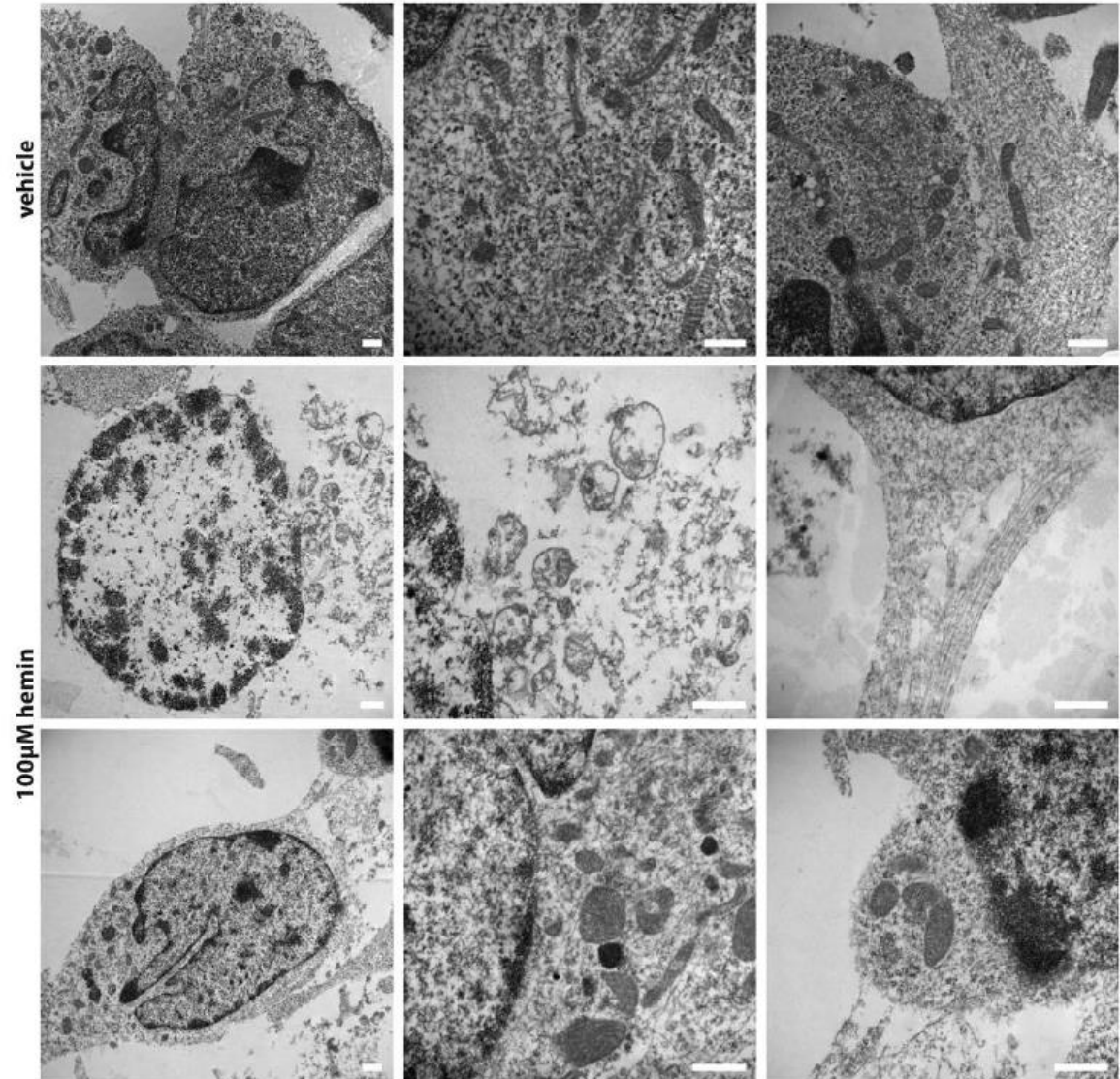
Evidence of ferroptosis in ICH: Induction of ERK1/2 phosphorylation

- Iron-dependent form of non-apoptotic cell death
- Accumulation of lipid peroxidation products
- Involvement of glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4)
- **Activation of Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK)**
- Lack of blebbing of the plasma membrane



Evidence of ferroptosis in ICH: Necrotic phenotype

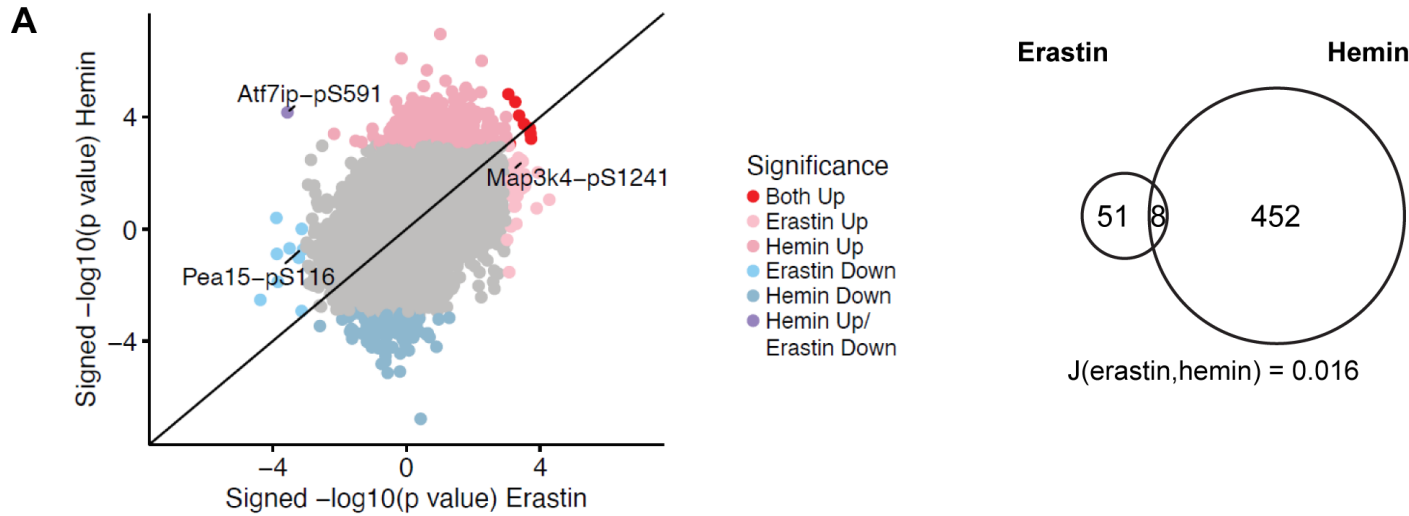
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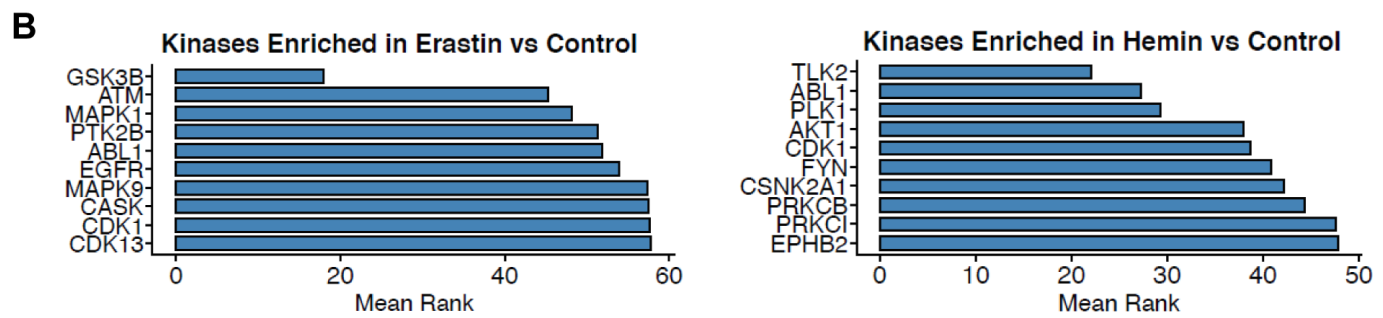
Classical, glutathione depletion-induced ferroptosis vs. hemin-induced ferroptosis

Criterion	Classical, glutathione depletion-induced ferroptosis	Hemin-induced ferroptosis
Reactive lipid species-dependent	+	+
Glutathione enhancing agents are protective	+	+
GPX4 forced expression is protective	+	+
Iron chelators are protective	+	+
ERK1/2 hyperactivation	+	+
12/15-lipoxygenase-dependent	+	-
Transcription-dependent	+	-
Nuclear translocation of phospho-ERK1/2	+	-
<i>Mkp3</i> forced expression is protective	+	-

Unbiased phosphoproteomics identifies different signatures in hemin- vs. erastin-induced ferroptosis



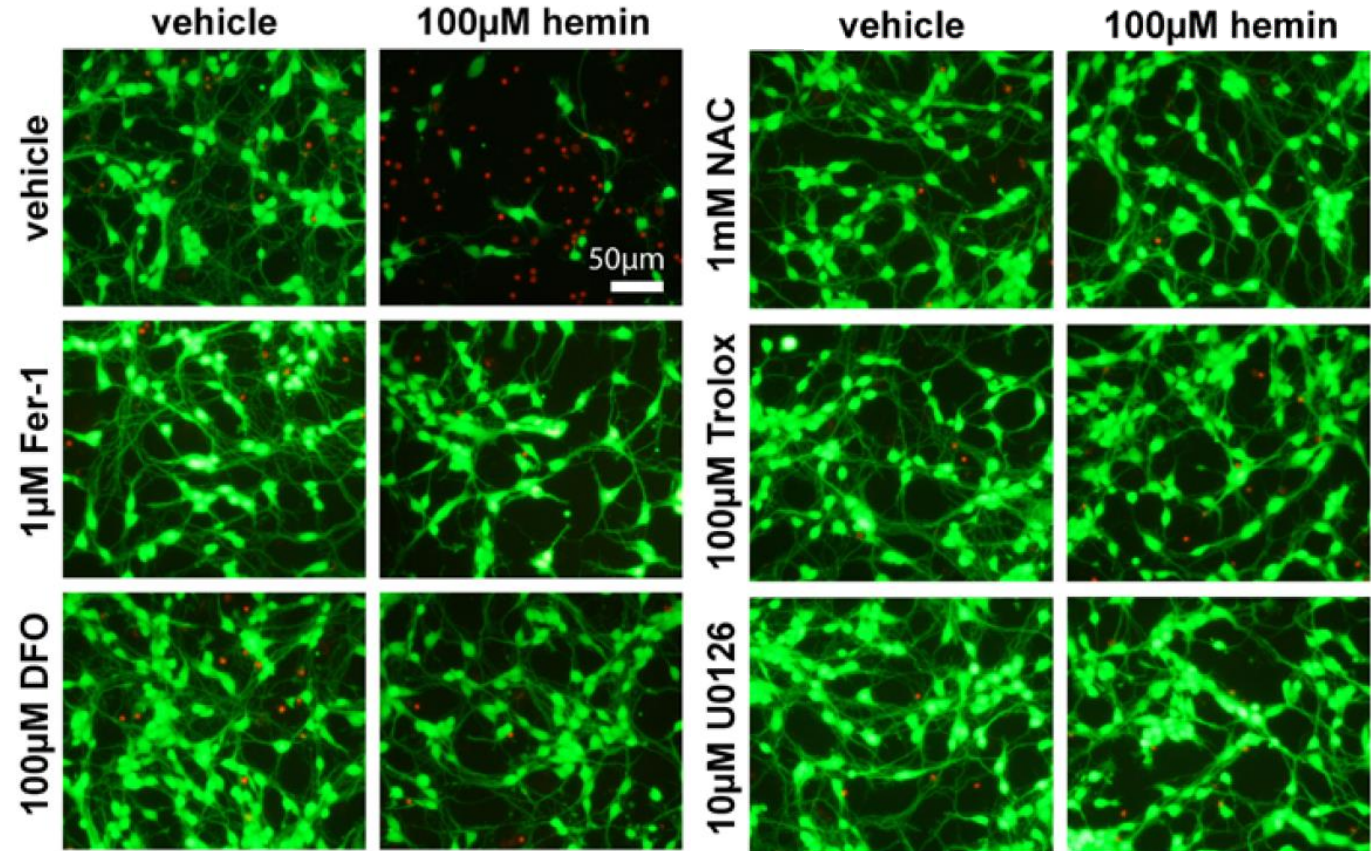
- 28022 phosphopeptides from 4871 proteins
- 452 peptides from 369 proteins altered after 5h hemin treatment
- 51 peptides from 49 proteins altered after 7h erastin treatment
- Only 9 peptides changed in both sets, of which 8 in the same direction



- KEA3 analysis
- Low ranks suggest greater enrichment
- MAPK1 enriched in erastin but not hemin treatment
- TLK2 and AKT1 among top 10 in hemin but not erastin treatment

Ferroptosis inhibitors block hemin-induced neuronal death

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Hemin Toxicity		100μM hemin			50.14 ± 11.89	
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Studying the rich biology of these pathways gives rise to therapeutics

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Inhibition of neuronal ferroptosis protects hemorrhagic brain

Qian Li, ... , Brent R. Stockwell, Jian Wang

JCI Insight. 2017;2(7):e90777. <https://doi.org/10.1172/jci.insight.90777>.

Deferoxamine mesylate in patients with intracerebral haemorrhage (i-DEF): a multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind phase 2 trial

Magdy Selim, Lydia D Foster, Claudia S Moy, Guohua Xi, Michael D Hill, Lewis B Morgenstern, Steven M Greenberg, Michael L James, Vineeta Singh, Wayne M Clark, Casey Norton, Yuko Y Palesch, Sharon D Yeatts, on behalf of the i-DEF Investigators*



Lancet Neurology, 2019

N-Acetylcysteine Targets 5 Lipoxygenase-Derived, Toxic Lipids and Can Synergize With Prostaglandin E₂ to Inhibit Ferroptosis and Improve Outcomes Following Hemorrhagic Stroke in Mice

Saravanan S. Karuppagounder, PhD,^{1,2} Lauren Alin, BS,^{1,2} Yingxin Chen, MD,^{1,2} David Brand, BS,^{1,2} Megan W. Bourassa, PhD,^{1,2} Kristin Dietrich, BS³

Annals of Neurology, 2018

Hemin-Induced Death Models Hemorrhagic Stroke and Is a Variant of Classical Neuronal Ferroptosis

<https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0923-20.2021>

Cite as: J. Neurosci 2022; 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0923-20.2021

What about other cell types in the brain?

Systematic literature review on brain endothelial cell death in stroke



www.cell-stress.com

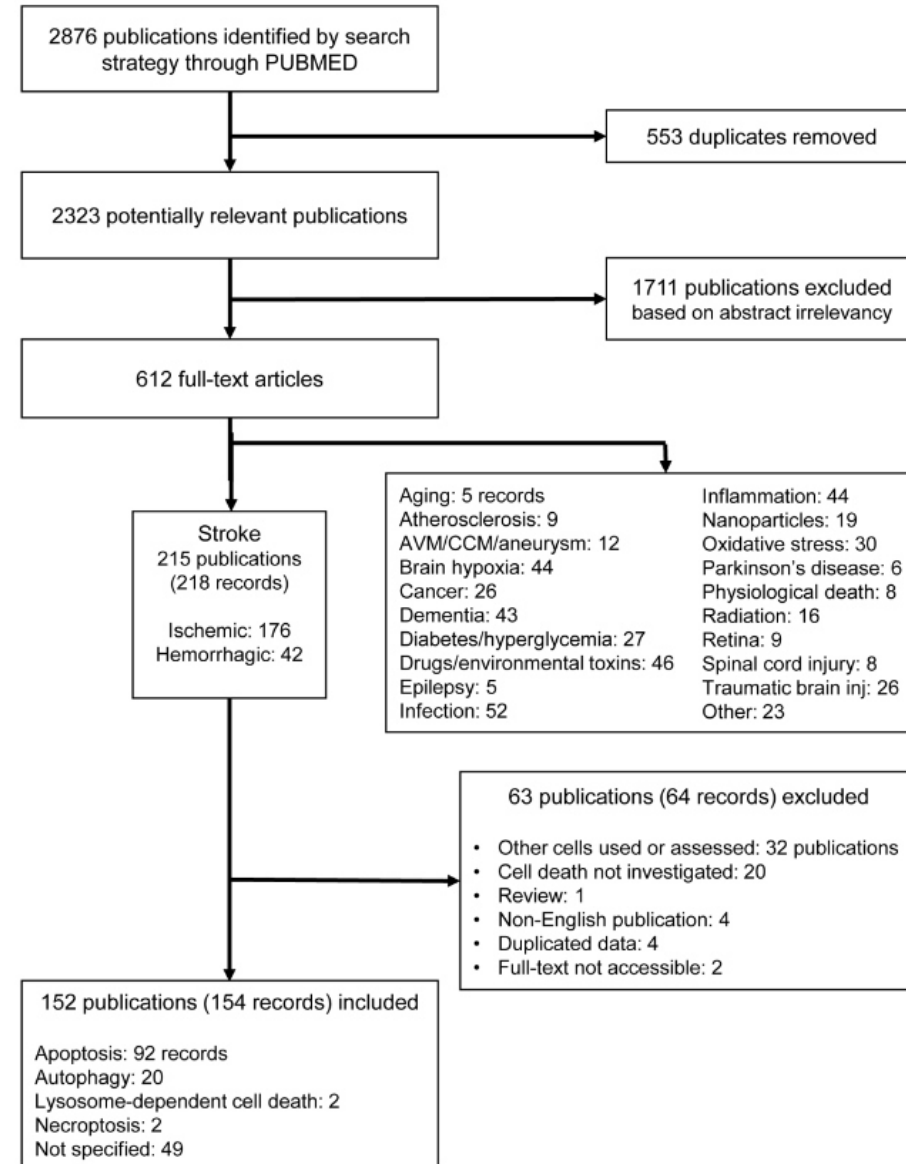
Review

2019

The impact of endothelial cell death in the brain and its role after stroke: A systematic review

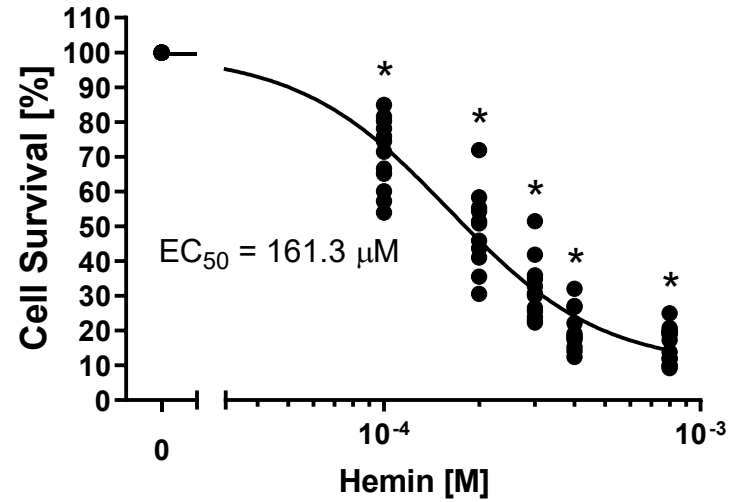
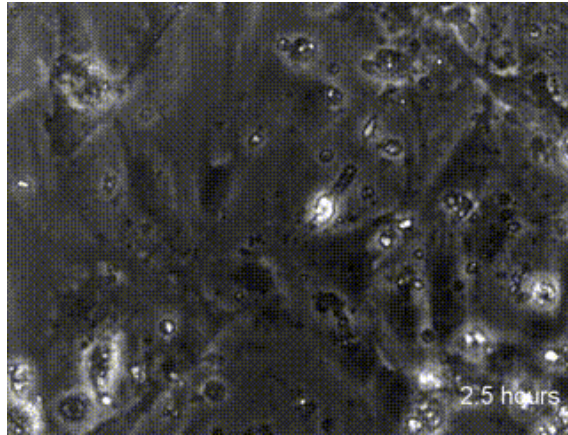
Marietta Zille^{1,*}, Maulana Ikhsan¹, Yun Jiang^{1,2}, Josephine Lampe^{1,2}, Jan Wenzel^{1,2} and Markus Schwaninger^{1,2,*}

- Brain endothelial cell death occurs both rapidly and at later time points
- Cell death signaling is complex and includes multiple cell death subroutines (apoptosis, autophagy, necroptosis, and maybe ferroptosis)
- Data on brain endothelial cell death after brain hemorrhage is limited



Hemin induces brain endothelial cell death

350 μ M hemin

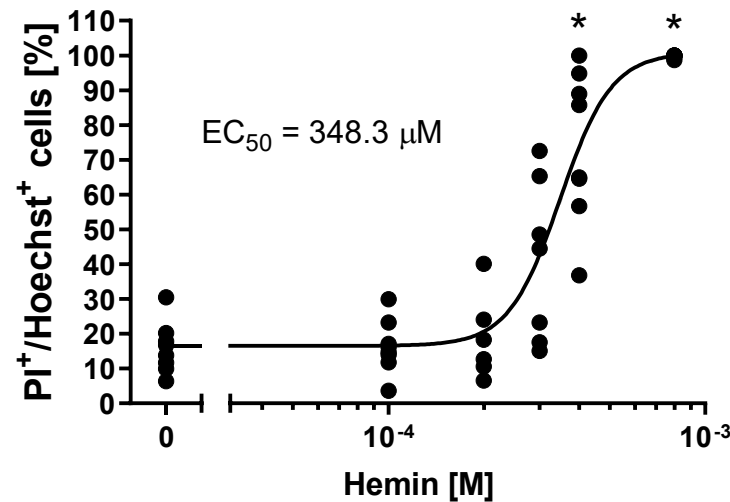


Svenja Landt

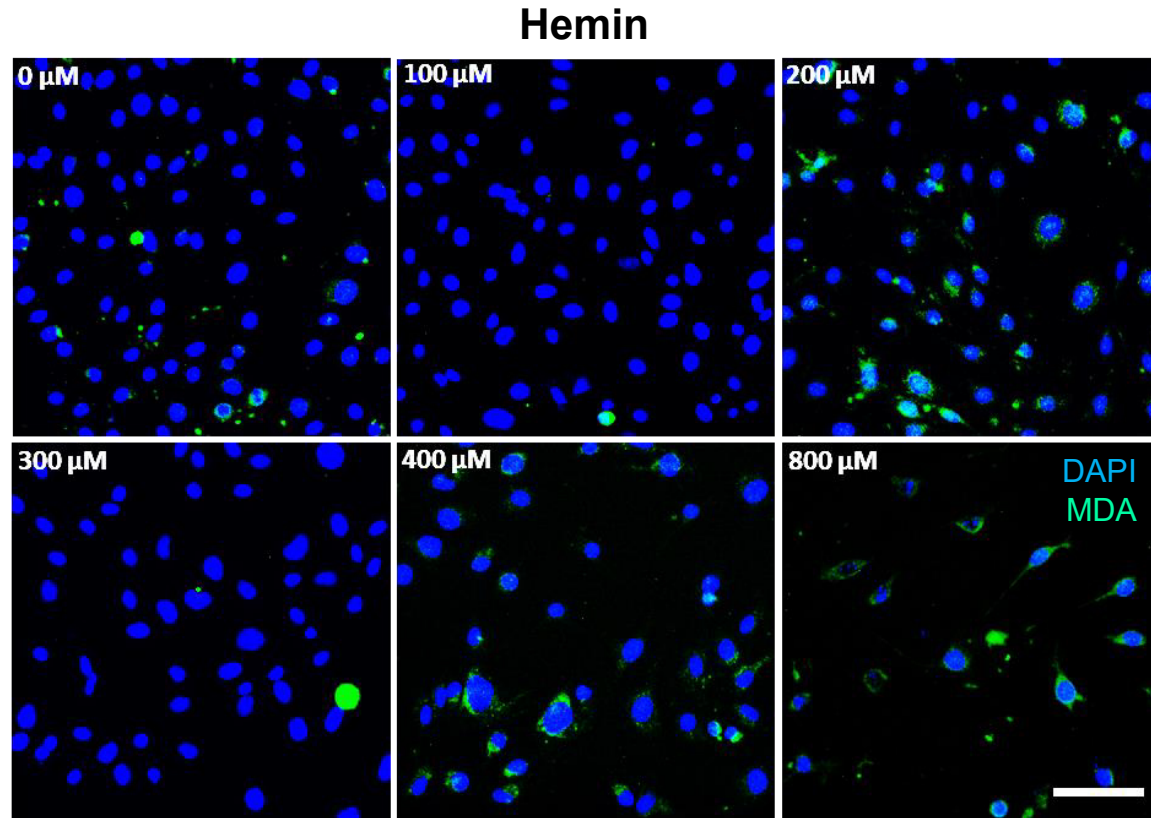


Maulana Ikhsan

unpublished data



Hemin-induced brain EC death is partially rescued by ferroptosis inhibitors and MDA expression is increased



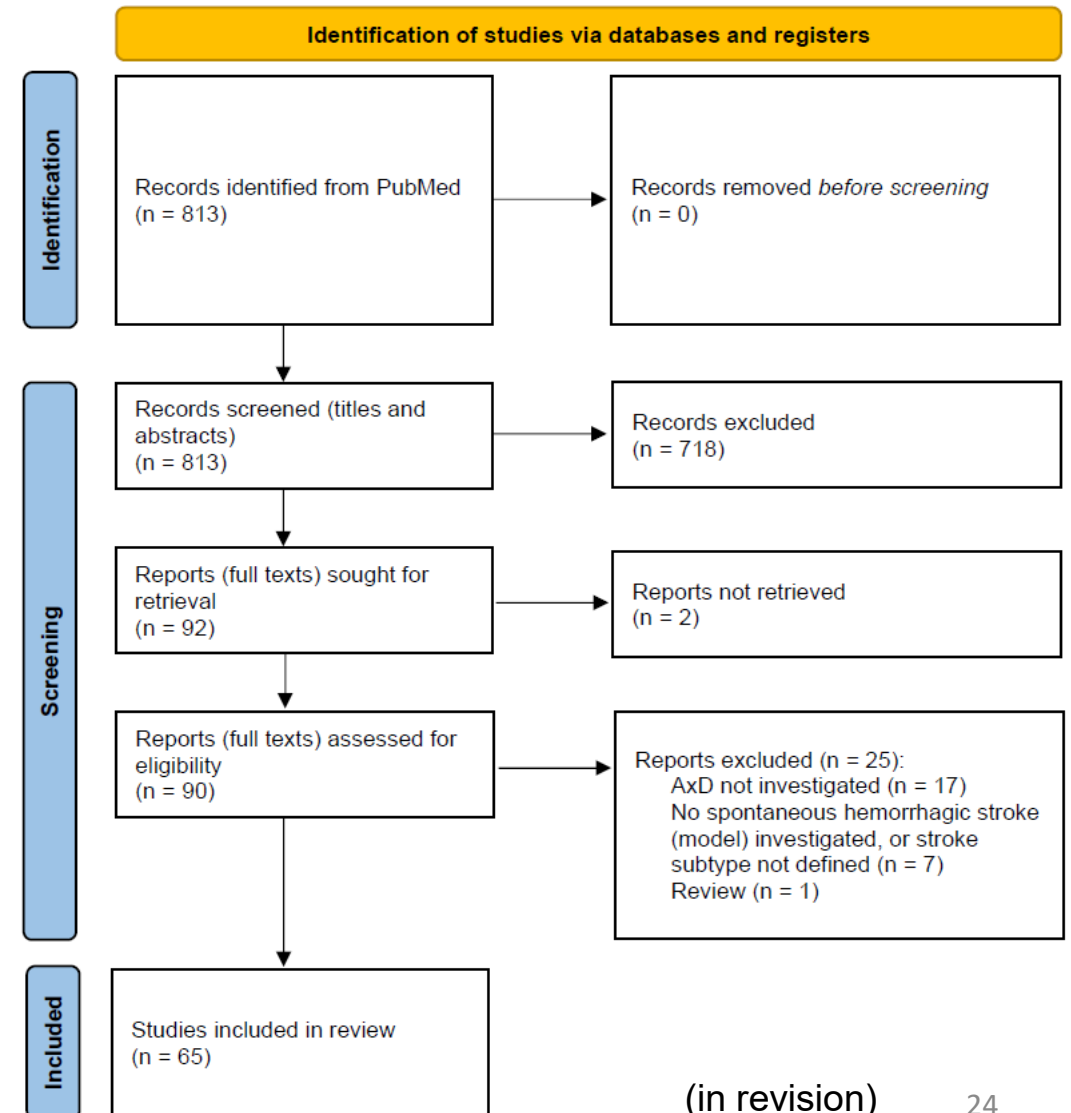
Model of hemorrhagic stroke				Viability [%]	100%
Hemin toxicity	Vehicle			100	
	350 μM hemin			18.85 (17.84)	
Cell death mechanism	Cell death inhibitor	Target	Conc.	Viability [%]	20%
Ferroptosis	Actinomycin D	mRNA synthesis	1 μM	20.50 (20.38)	
	Cycloheximide	Protein Synthesis	100 μM	16.36 (7.53)*	
	Ferrostatin-1	Canonical ferroptosis inhibitor, reactive lipid species (RLS)	1 μM	20.17 (14.81)	
	Deferoxamine	Iron, hypoxia induced factor (HIF) prolyl hydroxylase domain-containing inhibition	100 μM	42.60 (25.08)*	
	N-Acetylcysteine	Reactive oxygen species (ROS), RLS	2000 μM	43.83 (17.14)*	
	Trolox, vitamin E analog	RLS	100 μM	42.00 (31.09)*	
	U0126	Mitogen activated protein kinase kinase 1/2 (MEK 1/2)	20 μM	23.83 (23.03)	
U0124	U0126 inactive control	20 μM	37.734 (13.924)		

What is the contribution of axonal degeneration in ICH?



Systematic literature review on axonal degeneration in brain hemorrhage

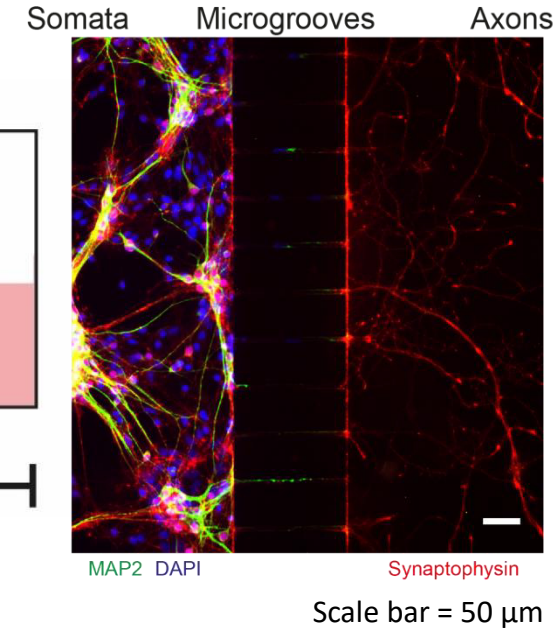
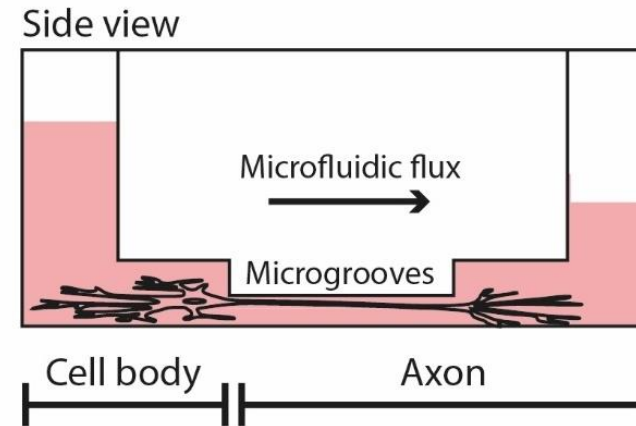
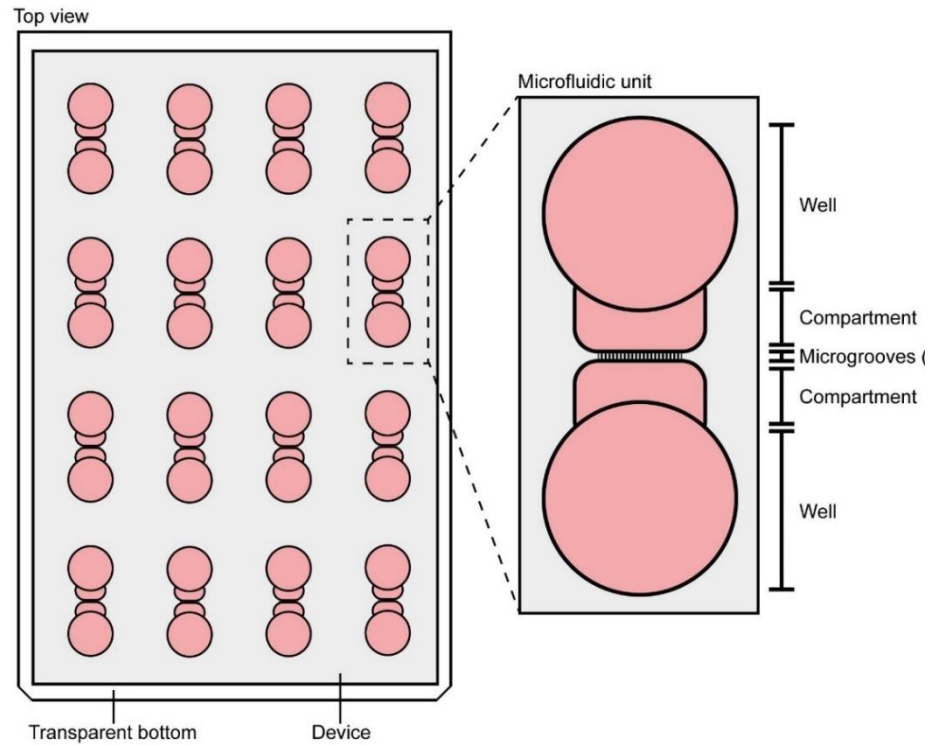
- Occurs in patients as early as 24 h and in animal models as early as 6 h
- Correlates with hematoma volume and worsening of clinical outcomes
- Occurs in various locations, especially in the hemorrhagic center and perihemorrhagic zone
- Extent increases over time
- Beneficial therapeutic interventions:
 - Target neuroinflammation
 - Improve energy metabolism
 - Inhibit microtubule breakdown
 - Stimulate axonal growth and regeneration



Studying axonal degeneration after brain hemorrhage



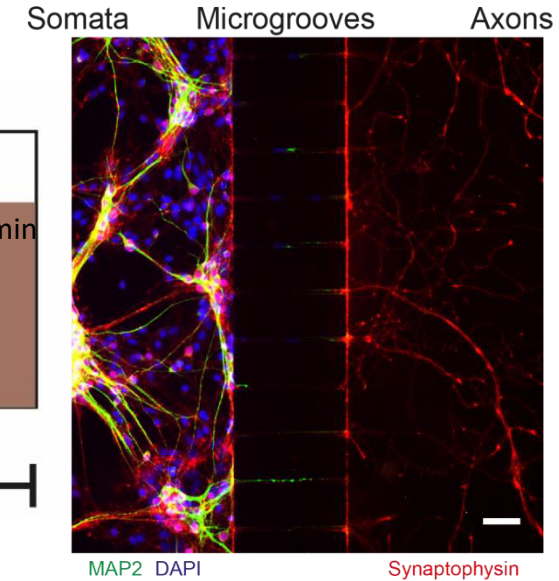
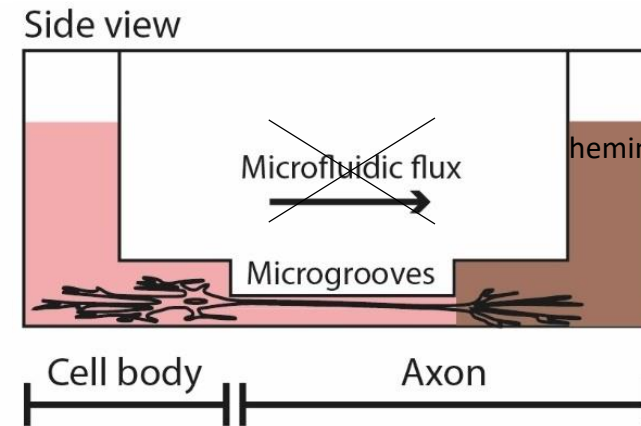
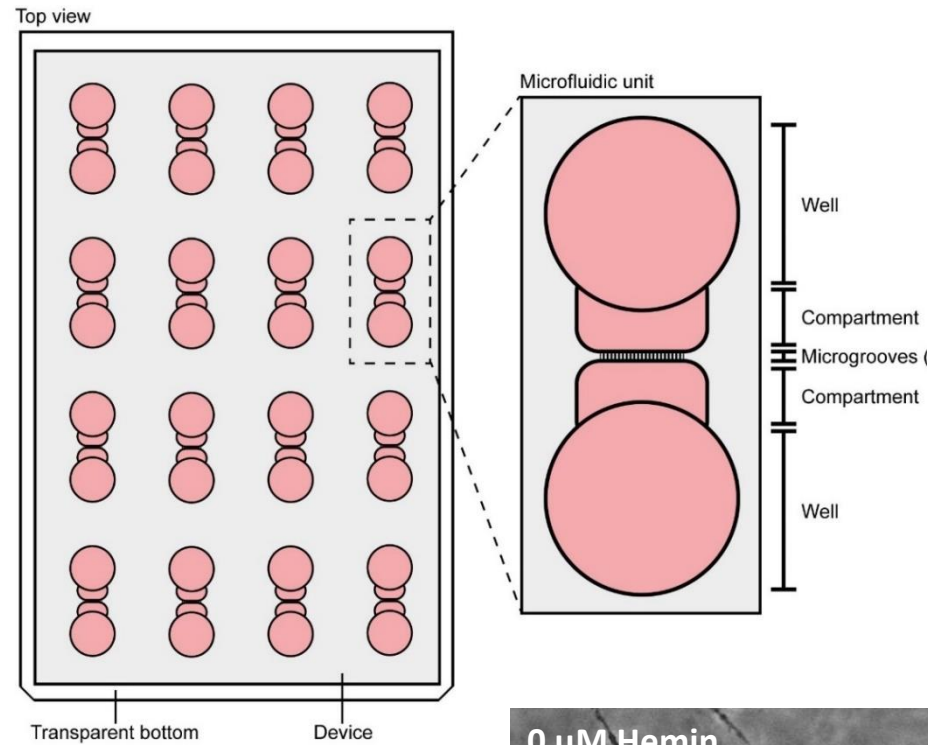
Alex Palumbo



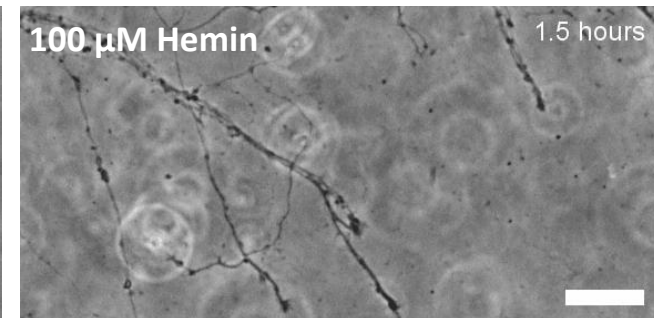
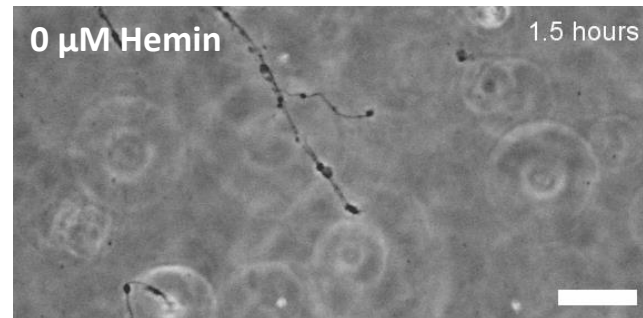
Studying axonal degeneration after brain hemorrhage



Alex Palumbo



Scale bar = 50 μm

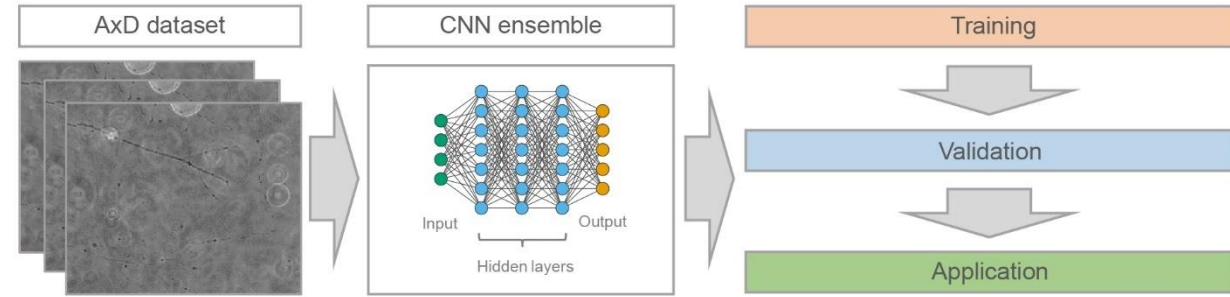


Quantitative analysis of axonal degeneration using deep learning: EntireAxon CNN

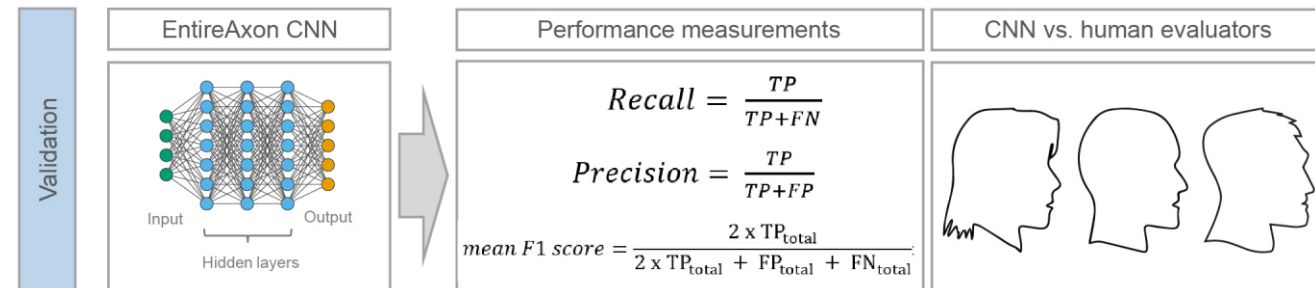
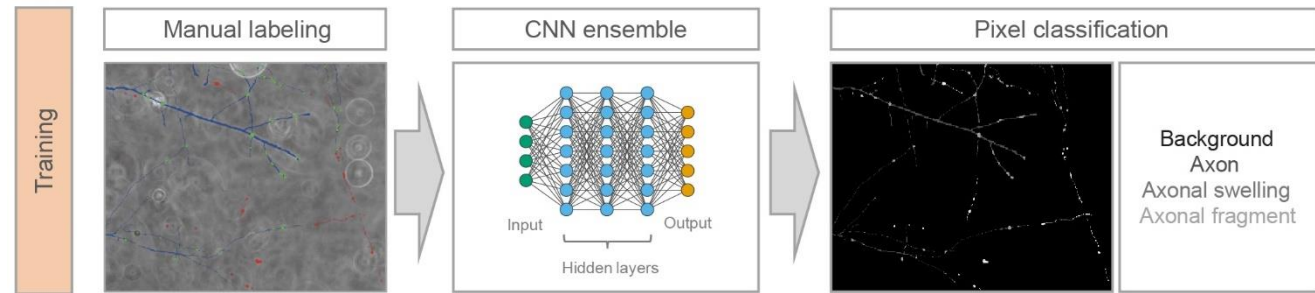


Philipp Gruening

EntireAxon CNN flowchart



Amir Madany Mamlouk



Patent (European Patent Office, file number: 20152016.0)

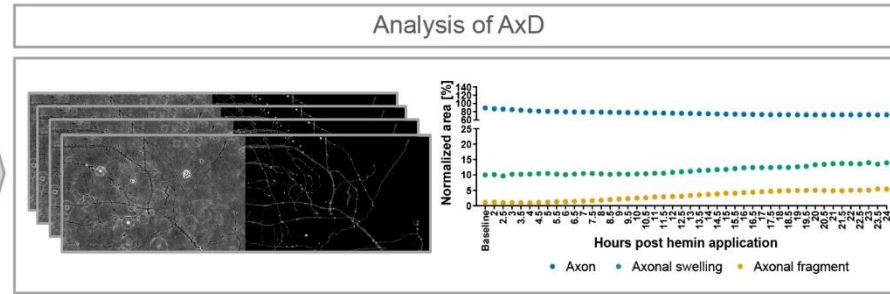
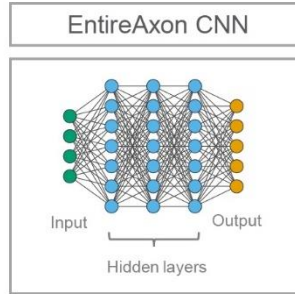
Grüning et al., 2020a; Menon et al., 2020; Grüning et al., 2020b; Palumbo et al., Cells, 2021

Hemin induces axonal degeneration in a time- and concentration-dependent manner

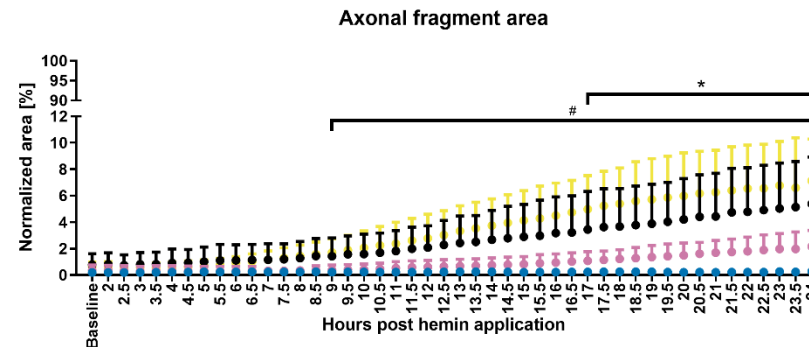
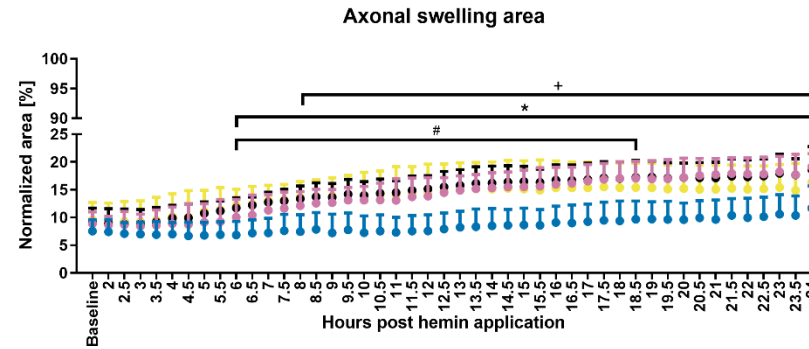
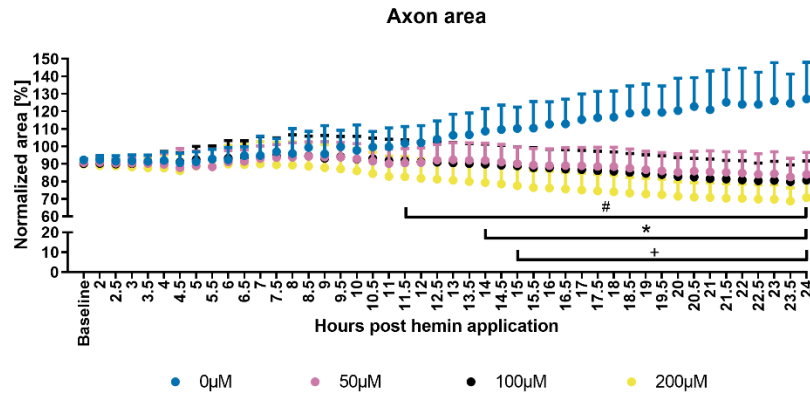


Alex Palumbo

Application



Narayan Kumar Menon



$p < 0.05$, * = 0µM vs 200µM, # = 0µM vs 100µM, + = 0µM vs 50µM, n = 6

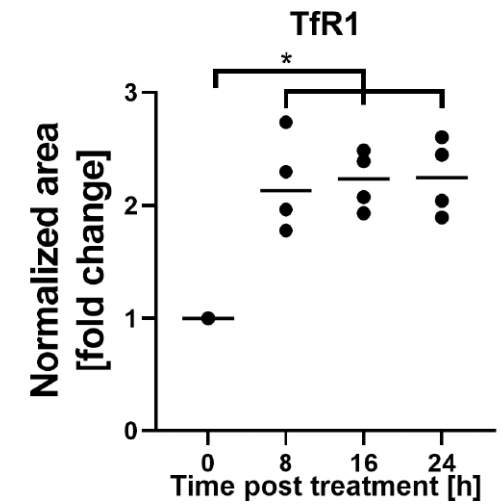
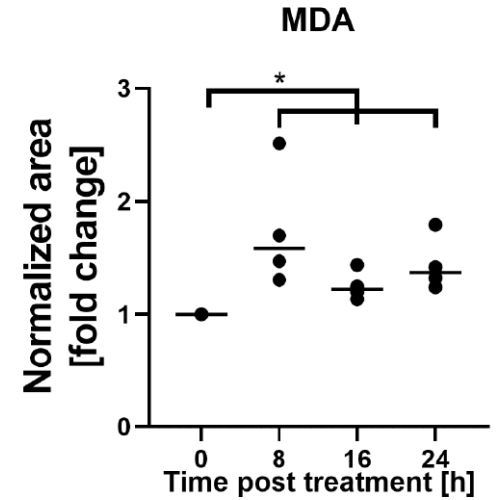
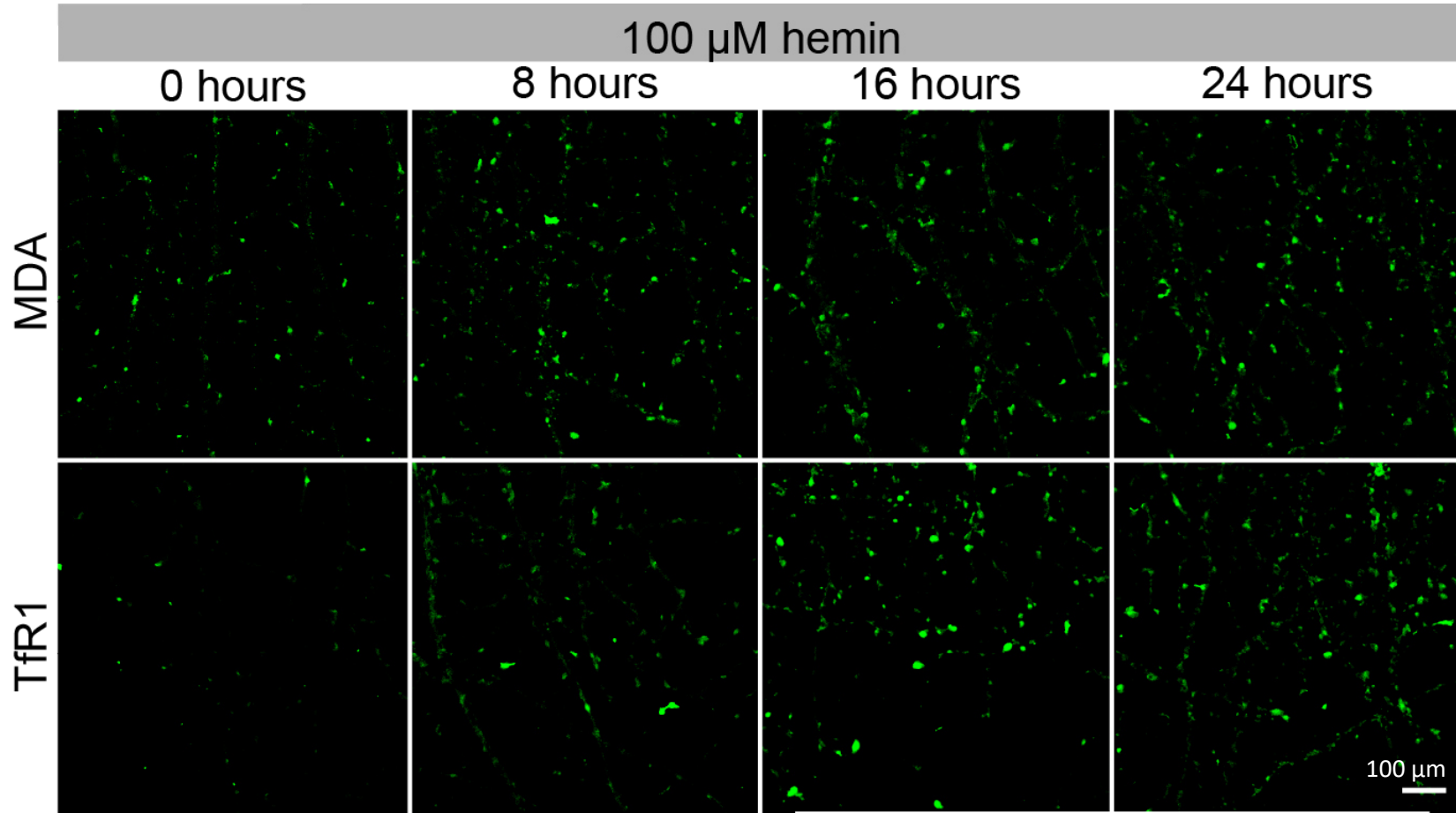
Menon et al., 2020; Palumbo et al., Cells, 2021

**Do degenerating axons show
features of ferroptosis?**

Expression of ferroptotic markers in hemin-induced AxD



Alex Palumbo

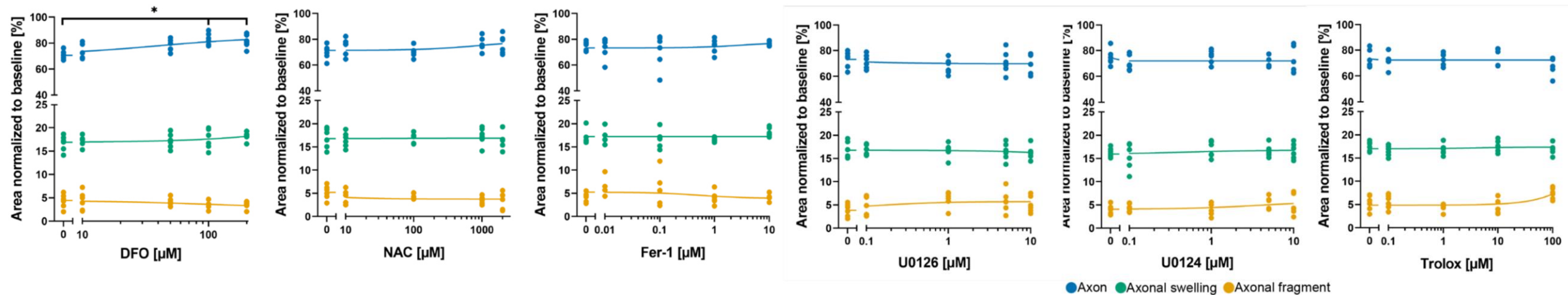
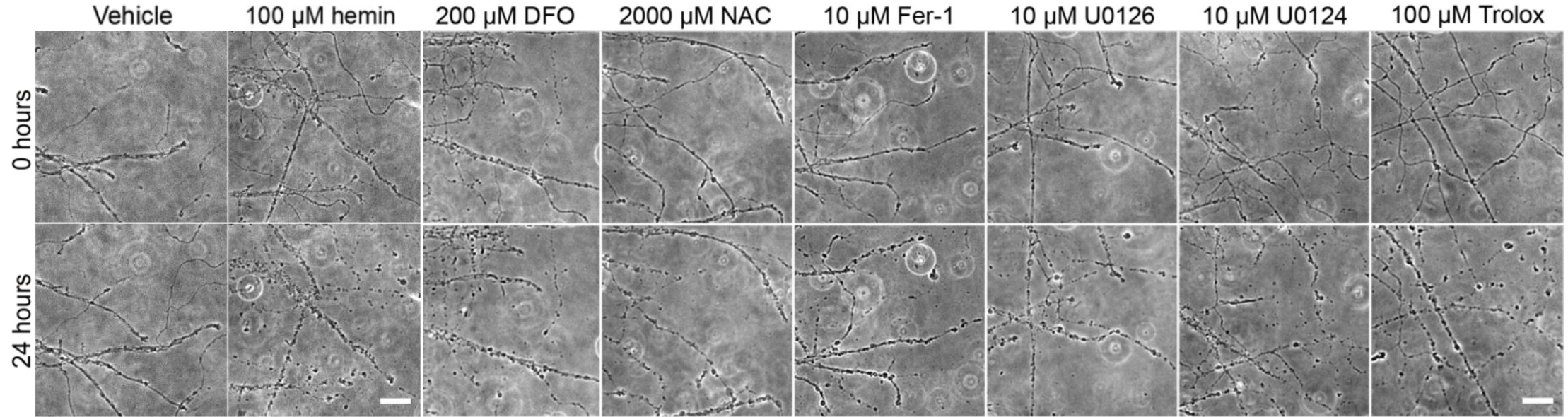


**Do inhibitors of ferroptosis
abrogate hemin toxicity to axons?**

Ferroptosis inhibitors do not protect against hemin-induced axonal degeneration



Alex Palumbo

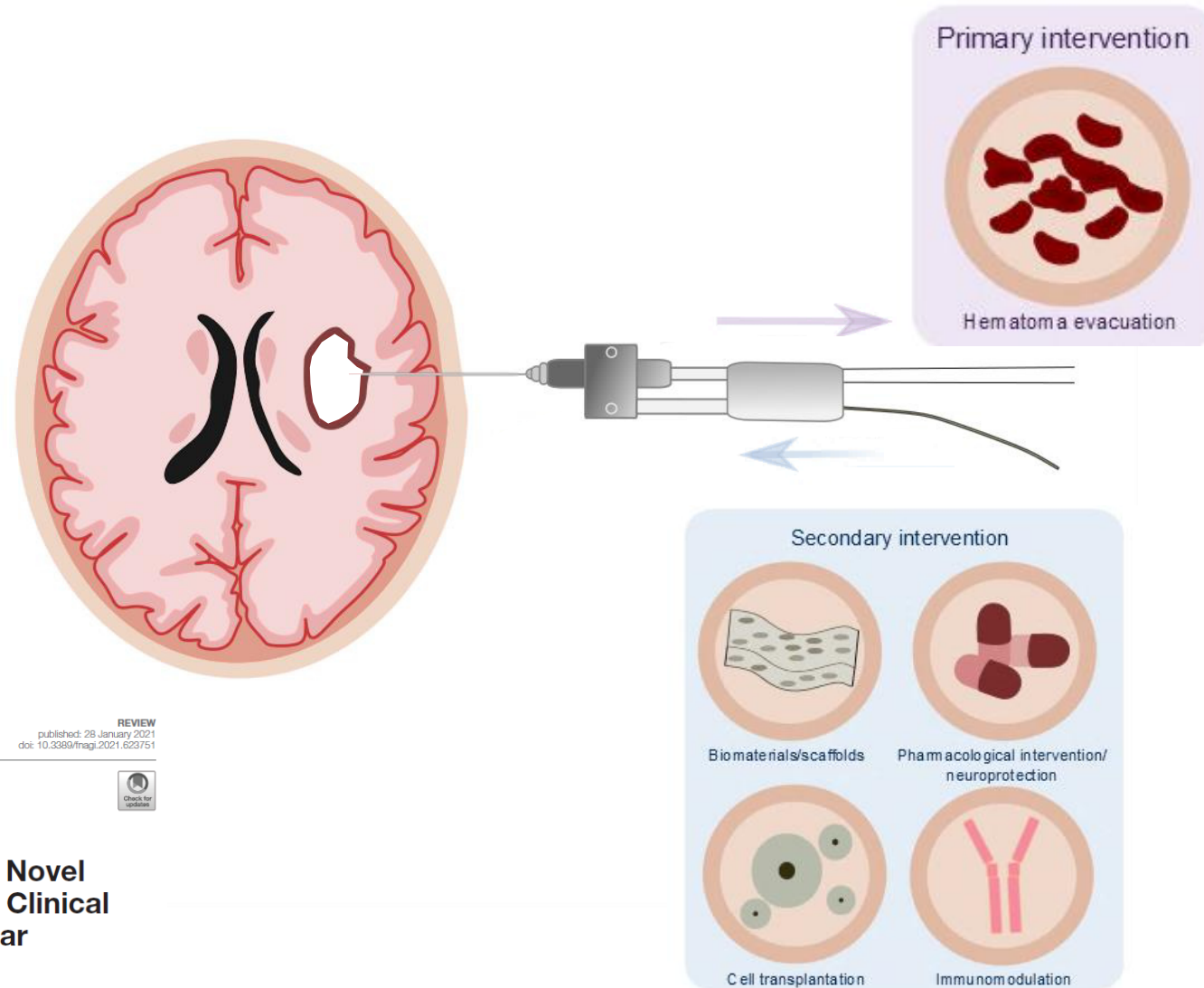


unpublished data

Conclusions

- Clot-derived neuronal toxicity after ICH shares features of ferroptosis and necroptosis
 - Studying the rich biology of cell death mechanisms gives rise to novel therapeutic approaches, including combinatorial strategies
 - The mechanisms of death of the neuronal cell body may be different from axonal degeneration that may be different from brain endothelial cell death
- We need to target multiple cell types and compartments for therapeutic approaches to be successful in hemorrhagic stroke

Proposed model for a combinatorial therapy in ICH



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