

Ferroportin is a manganese-responsive protein that decreases manganese cytotoxicity and accumulation

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Abstract:

Although manganese (Mn) is an essential trace element for human development and growth, chronic exposure to excessive Mn levels can result in psychiatric and motor disturbances, referred to as manganism. However, there are no known mechanism(s) for efflux of excess Mn from mammalian cells. Here, we test the hypothesis that the cytoplasmic iron (Fe) exporter ferroportin (Fpn) may also function as a Mn exporter to attenuate Mn toxicity. Using an inducible human embryonic kidney (HEK293T) cell model, we examined the influence of Fpn expression on Mn-induced cytotoxicity and intracellular Mn concentrations. We found that induction of an Fpn-green fluorescent protein fusion protein in HEK293T cells was cytoprotective against several measures of Mn toxicity, including Mn-induced cell membrane leakage and Mn-induced reductions in glutamate uptake. Fpn-green fluorescent protein mediated cytoprotection correlated with decreased Mn accumulation following Mn exposure. Thus, Fpn expression reduces Mn toxicity concomitant with reduced Mn accumulation. To determine if mammalian cells may utilize Fpn in response to increased intracellular Mn concentrations and toxicity, we assessed endogenous Fpn levels in Mn-exposed HEK293T cells and in mouse brain *in vivo*. We find that 6 h of Mn exposure in HEK293T cells is associated with a significant increase in Fpn levels. Furthermore, mice exposed to Mn showed an increase in Fpn levels in both the cerebellum and cortex. Collectively, these results indicate that (i) Mn exposure promotes Fpn protein expression, (ii) Fpn expression reduces net Mn accumulation, and (iii) reduces cytotoxicity associated with exposure to this metal.

Keywords: cytotoxicity, divalent metal transporter, exporter, ferroportin, iron, manganese.

Article:

Although manganese (Mn) is an essential trace element for development and multiple physiological functions (Erikson and Aschner 2003; Aschner and Aschner 2005; Golub et al. 2005), chronic exposure to excessive Mn levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism (Cotzias et al. 1968; Olanow 2004; Aschner et al. 2007; Ellingsen et al. 2008). Generally, exposure to ambient Mn air concentrations in excess of 5 µg Mn/m³ can lead to Mn-induced symptoms. These exposure levels are encountered in occupational cohorts employed in welding (Bowler et al. 2006; Park et al. 2007), Fe and/or Mn smelting (Myers et al. 2003a), mining (Myers et al. 2003b) as well as the manufacturing of batteries (Bader et al. 1999).

Manganese accumulation is modulated by numerous factors, including the brain's Fe status (Erikson et al. 2002, 2004; Kim et al. 2005; Garcia et al. 2007). Given the essentiality of both Mn and Fe, their uptake and efflux are regulated at multiple levels by several shared transporters to assure optimal ion concentrations within the brain (Jensen et al. 2009; Lee and Beutler 2009). Experiments in animal models with inherent dysfunction in divalent metal transporter 1 (DMT1) have established the shared transporter characteristics of this transporter in regulating the levels of both Mn and Fe brain concentrations. For example, in both the Belgrade rat and in microcytic mice, both of which are characterized by loss-of-function of DMT1, levels of both Mn and Fe are concomitantly reduced (Chua and Morgan 1997; Fleming et al. 1999). In addition, iron deficiency (ID) alone (Erikson et al. 2002, 2004; Kim et al. 2005; Erikson and Aschner 2006) or ID coupled with high Mn levels (Garcia et al. 2007) results in enhanced Mn accumulation in brain, concomitant with increased expression of

both DMT1 and transferrin receptor (TfR); Burdo et al. 2003; Erikson and Aschner 2006; Mims and Prchal 2005).

Iron is an essential element for living organisms as it is required for activities of molecules responsible for a series of decisive physiological events, including oxygen transport, mitochondrial respiration, and DNA synthesis (Hentze et al. 2004). However, mammals do not have a dedicated Fe-secretory pathway and its metabolism and stores are largely regulated by intestinal Fe absorption, in part through hepcidin–ferroportin (Fpn) interaction (Nemeth and Ganz 2006; Darshan and Anderson 2007; Wright and Andrews 2008). Fpn is the receptor for hepcidin, a polypeptide hormone made by the liver in response to Fe stores and inflammation (Ganz and Nemeth 2006). Binding of hepcidin to Fpn leads to the internalization and degradation of Fpn (Nemeth et al. 2004).

Ferroportin (also known as iron-regulated protein 1 or metal tolerance protein 1) is the cytoplasmic Fe exporter responsible for the entry of Fe into plasma, regulating its absorption and recycling (Donovan et al. 2000; McKie et al. 2000; Montosi et al. 2001). Fpn is present on all physiologically relevant Fe-exporting tissues including placenta, macrophages, hepatocytes, and intestinal duodenum (Donovan et al. 2000, 2005; Yang et al. 2002; Knutson et al. 2005). Fpn is ubiquitously expressed in neurons (Moos and Rosengren Nielsen 2006; Moos et al. 2007) actively maintaining their Fe homeostasis. In addition, some Fe is also exported in high molecular weight forms, such as heme or ferritin. Feline leukemia virus, subgroup C, receptor has been shown to act as a heme exporter in mammals, and it is predicted to play a role in reducing excess heme levels in erythroid cell precursor and in heme release from macrophages (Keel et al. 2008). Breast cancer resistance protein/ Abcg2-ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member2 is another heme transport protein in the plasma membrane that facilitates heme efflux from immature erythroid cell (Krishnamurthy and Schuetz 2006). Mutations in Fpn cause type VI hemochromatosis, commonly known as Fpn disease (Pietrangelo 2004), which is predominantly characterized by Fe accumulation in reticuloendothelial macrophages. Fpn expression is responsive to Fe and inflammatory stimuli (Abboud and Haile 2000; Zoller et al. 2001; Yang et al. 2002). It is regulated at several levels, including presumed transcriptional regulation in the duodenal mucosa and macrophages (McKie et al. 2000; Knutson et al., 2003), translational regulation by the Fe-responsive element/protein regulatory system (Abboud and Haile 2000; Liu et al. 2002; Lymboussaki et al. 2003), and post-translational regulation by the action of hepcidin (Nemeth and Ganz 2006).

Surprisingly, no studies have addressed the efflux of Mn from mammalian cells. Given the shared characteristics of Mn and Fe, the present study examined the hypothesis that Fpn, in addition to extracellularly transporting Fe, also mediates Mn efflux. The objectives of the study were to determine whether (i) an inverse relationship exists between Fpn protein expression levels and Mn-induced cytotoxicity and intracellular Mn levels, and (ii) Mn treatment both in vivo and in vitro increases Fpn protein expression. Results from these studies demonstrate that increased Fpn protein expression in human embryonic kidney (HEK293) cells is associated with decreased intracellular Mn concentration and attenuated cytotoxicity, characterized by the reversal of Mn-reduced glutamate uptake and diminished lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) leakage. To our knowledge, this is the first study to establish a role for Fpn in Mn efflux from mammalian cells.

Materials and methods

Cells and treatments

Wild-type (WT) HEK293T cells (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA) were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium with 61.5 mg/L Penicillin, 100 mg/L Streptomycin, and 10% fetal bovine serum. Experiments were carried out in a stable cell line HEK293T-Fpn [HEK293T cells transfected Fpn-green fluorescent protein (GFP) plasmid], expressing mouse Fpn with a C-terminal GFP under the control of the ecdysone-inducible promoter in the presence of the inducer, ponasterone A. The cells were a generous gift from Dr Jerry Kaplan (University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA). The HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium with 1 g/L G418, 400 mg/L Zeocin, 1 mg/L Ciprofloxacin, 61.5 mg/L Penicillin, 100 mg/L Streptomycin, and 10% fetal bovine serum. Cells were seeded to confluence for 24 h before treatments. Cells were treated for 6 h with Mn at 100, 250, or 500 μ M in OPTI-MEM [containing Fe(NO₃)₃ 9H₂O 4 mg/L,

0.00248 mM; and no transferrin] based on our previous studies (Aschner and Aschner 2005; Milatovic et al. 2007; Stanwood et al. 2009).

Assessments of Mn-induced cytotoxicity

After 6-h Mn treatment, cytotoxicity was evaluated with the LDH assay. The LDH assay (Sigma Chemical Co., Saint Louis, MO, USA) were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. LDH release was normalized to controls (100%) adjusted to protein concentration.

SDS-PAGE and western blot analysis

Cells (HEK293T, HEK293T-Fpn-GFP with or without ponasterone A) were cultured for 16 h and harvested with ice-cold lysis buffer containing: NaCl 150 mM, EDTA 10 mM, Tris-HCl 10 mM, 1% Triton X-100 and protease inhibitor mixture (Roche Applied Science, Indianapolis, IN, USA). Thirty μ g protein were loaded and electrophoresed on 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS–PAGE). Western blot analysis was performed using either rabbit anti-GFP (1 : 1000; Abcam, Cambridge, MA, USA) or rabbit anti-Fpn (1 : 400; Lifespan Biosciences, Seattle, WA, USA) and detected by enhanced chemiluminescence technique (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA).

Analysis of ^3H -glutamate uptake

^3H -glutamate uptake was examined as previously described (Allen et al. 2001). Briefly, cells in 12-well plates were washed with fresh sodium-HEPES buffer consisting of: 122 mM NaCl, 3.3 mM KCl, 0.4 mM MgSO_4 , 1.3 mM CaCl_2 , 1.2 mM KH_2PO_4 , 10 mM glucose, and 25 mM HEPES adjusted to pH 7.4. In pre-incubation experiments, cells were pre-treated in Na-HEPES buffer only, or with Na-HEPES buffer containing Mn (100, 250, or 500 μM) for 6 h in a 37°C, 95% air/5% CO_2 incubator. Next, the cells were washed with Na-HEPES buffer, followed by the addition to each well of 0.5 mL of pre-warmed buffer containing 1 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$ of $[\text{G-}^3\text{H}]$ -glutamate (American Radiolabeled Chemicals Inc., St. Louis, MO, USA) in the presence of unlabeled glutamate (at a final concentration of 50 μM). Glutamate uptake was measured at 1 min (a time period reflecting the ascending portion of cellular uptake) at 25°C. The reactions were terminated by aspirating the buffer, followed by washes with ice-cold mannitol buffer [290 mM of mannitol, 10 mM of Tris-nitrate, 0.5 mM of $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; pH adjusted to 7.4 with KOH]. At the end of the experiment, cells were lysed in 1 mL of 1 M NaOH. An aliquot of 25 μL was used for protein determination by the bicinchoninic acid protein assay (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA). Cell lysates (750 μL) were combined with 75 μL of 10 M HCl and radioactivity was measured in a liquid scintillation counter (Tri-Carb 2900TR; PerkinElmer Life Science, Waltham, MA, USA). Radioactivity was corrected for the cellular protein content and the results were normalized to controls (100%).

Measurement of intracellular Mn concentration

Cellular Mn concentrations were measured with atomic absorption spectroscopy (Varian AA240; Varian, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, USA). Cell lysates were digested in ultra-pure nitric acid (1 : 2 dilution) for 48 h in a sand bath (60°C). An aliquot of 100 μL of digested lysate was brought to 1 mL total volume with 2% nitric acid and analyzed for Mn content. Bovine liver (NBS Standard Reference Material, USDC, Washington, DC, USA) (10 μg Mn/g) was digested in ultra-pure nitric acid and used as an internal standard for analysis (final concentration 5 μg Mn/L).

In vivo animal studies

All experiments were approved by the Vanderbilt University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees. C57BL/6 female mice (Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME, USA) between 6 and 8 weeks of age were housed in a 12 h/12 h light/dark cycle at $21 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ /humidity $50 \pm 10\%$. Mice had free access to water and food pellets (Rodent Laboratory Chow, Purina Mills Inc., St Louis, MO, USA) containing 10 ppm Mn and 35 ppm Fe. One group of mice received a single subcutaneous (s.c.) injection at the scruff of the neck with 0 or 100 mg/kg Mn and a second group received three identical injections of 0 or 100 mg/kg on days 1, 4, and 7. Both groups (4–6 mice in each group) were killed 24 h after the last injection. Brains were removed and cortices and cerebella isolated on ice. Samples were homogenized and protein concentrations were assayed with the Bradford assay (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA). Fifty μg protein were loaded and applied to 10% SDS–PAGE following identical

procedures to those described for HEK293T cells. The dose and route of Mn administration were based on a report by Dodd et al. (2005).

Statistical analysis

Differences between various treatment groups both in the in vitro and in vivo studies were analyzed by ANOVA, followed by Bonferroni's multiple comparison test with statistical significance set at $p < 0.05$. In vitro results were performed in triplicates from at least three independent cultures. In vivo values were derived from four to six mice in each group. All analyses were carried out with GraphPad Prism 4.02 for Windows (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA).

Results

Fpn expression in HEK cells

As shown in Fig. 1, Fpn protein expression was absent in control WT HEK293T cells. In the absence of treatment with the inducer, ponasterone A, Fpn protein expression was undetected in Fpn-GFP transfected HEK cells. When ponasterone A was added to the media for 16 h, high level of Fpn protein expression was detected with both anti-Fpn antibody and anti-GFP antibody from HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cell lysates (Fig. 1 a and b). Fpn protein expression was also visible in HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells induced by ponasterone A under fluorescence microscope, but not in WT HEK293T cells or ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells (Fig. 1 c).

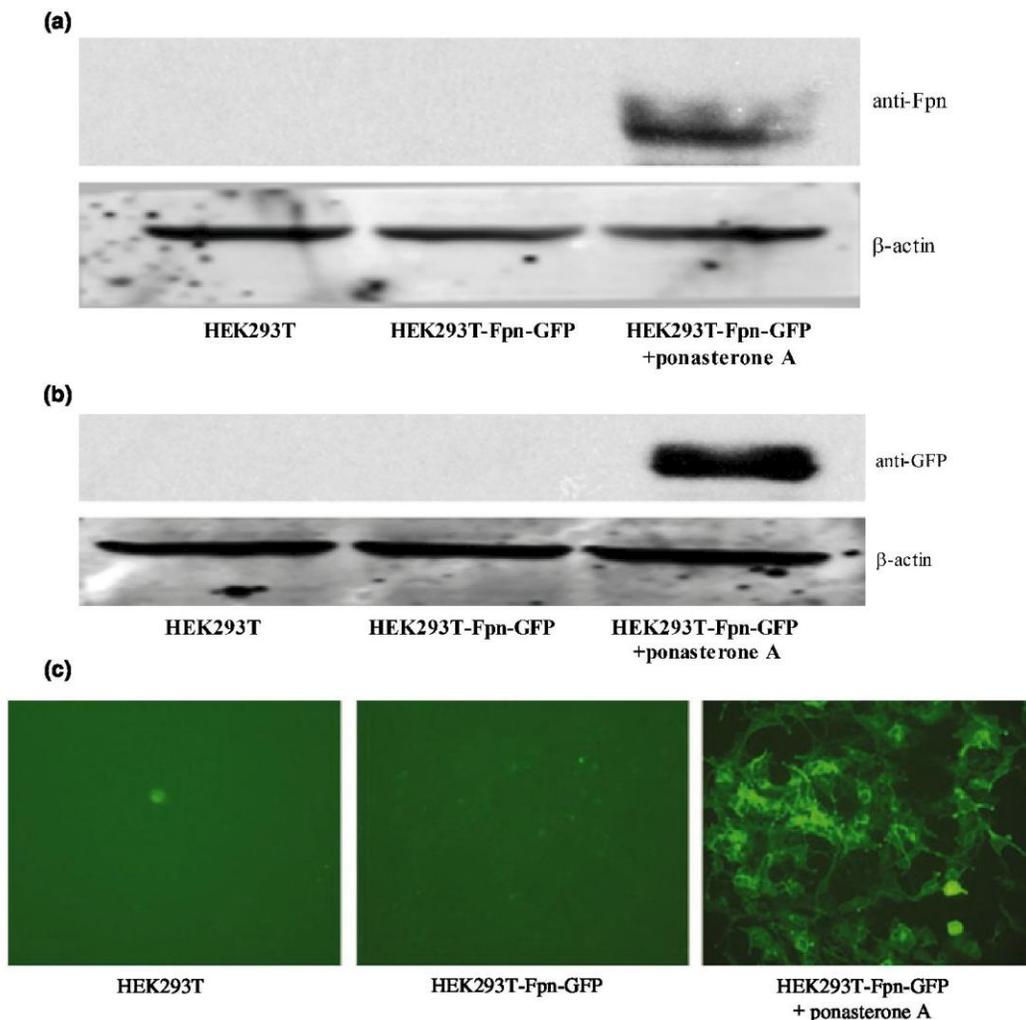


Fig. 1 Fpn protein over-expressed in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T cells. HEK293T cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium with the supplement of 10% fetal bovine serum. Fpn expression was undetectable in WT HEK293T cells and ponas-

terone A-uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells. With ponasterone A, HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells expressed high level of Fpn protein, detected by anti-FPN (a) and anti-GFP (b), as well as visible under fluorescent microscope (c).

Fpn levels are inversely related with Mn-induced toxicity in HEK cells

Mn-induced cytotoxicity was determined by the LDH release assay. Treatment (6 h) of WT HEK293T and ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells with Mn (100, 250, or 500 μM) led to a concentration-dependent increase ($p < 0.05$ to 0.001) in LDH release. In contrast, in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells a significant ($p < 0.01$) increase in LDH release occurred only at 500 μM Mn. Furthermore, the extent of LDH leakage was significantly lower in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells than in WT HEK293T ($p < 0.05$) and in ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells ($p < 0.05$ or 0.001) (Fig. 2).

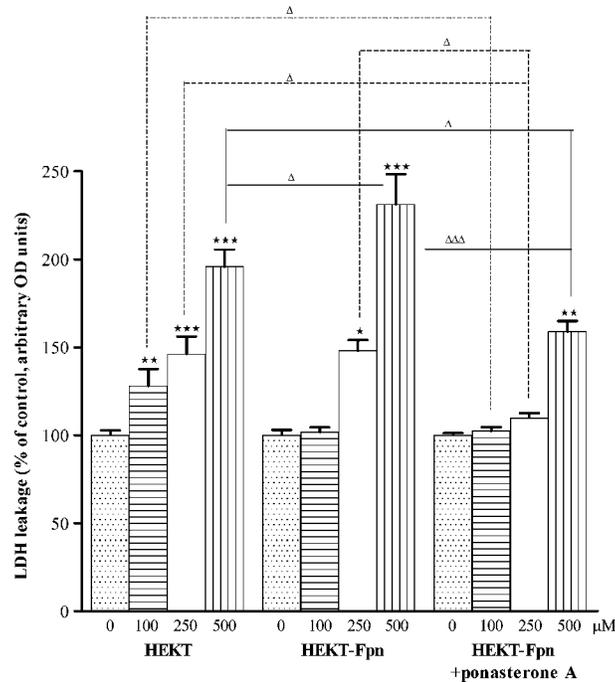


Fig. 2 Fpn protein expression inversely associated with Mn toxicity to HEK cells. Six hour exposure of Mn (100, 200, or 500 μM) induced LDH leaking from cell membrane to media in a concentration-dependent manner in WT HEK293T control cells and ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells; a significant increase in LDH release occurred only at 500 μM Mn treatment in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells. The extent of LDH leakage was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$ or 0.001) in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells than in WT HEK293T and in uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells. Data were analyzed by ANOVA, followed by Bonferroni's multiple comparison test with statistical significance set at $p < 0.05$. Values are mean \pm SEM derived from three independent experiments conducted in triplicates. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ compared with control; $\Delta p < 0.05$, $\Delta\Delta p < 0.001$ compared between treatments at the same concentration in the different groups.

Fpn suppresses the Mn-dependent decrease in HEK cell glutamate uptake

Mn neurotoxicity is, at least in part, caused by altered glutamate metabolism (Brouillet et al. 1993). Accordingly, studies were designed to test the effect of Mn on glutamate uptake in HEK293T cells and the relationship between increased Fpn protein expression and glutamate transport in these cells. As shown in Fig. 3, Mn (100, 250, or 500 μM) significantly ($p < 0.05$ or $p < 0.001$) decreased the 1-min glutamate uptake in a concentration-dependent manner in WT HEK293T and ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells. In contrast, increased Fpn protein expression in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells was associated with a reversal of the Mn-induced (100 and 250 μM) decrease in glutamate uptake. The effect of 500 μM Mn on glutamate uptake remained significantly decreased ($p < 0.001$) in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells compared with WT HEK293T cells. However, glutamate uptake in these cells (ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells) was significantly higher versus WT HEK293T ($p < 0.05$ or 0.001) and ponasterone

A-uninduced HEK293T-FpnGFP cells ($p < 0.05$ or 0.001) at the same Mn treatments (Fig. 3), corroborating a protective effect of increased Fpn expression on Mn-induced glutamate uptake inhibition.

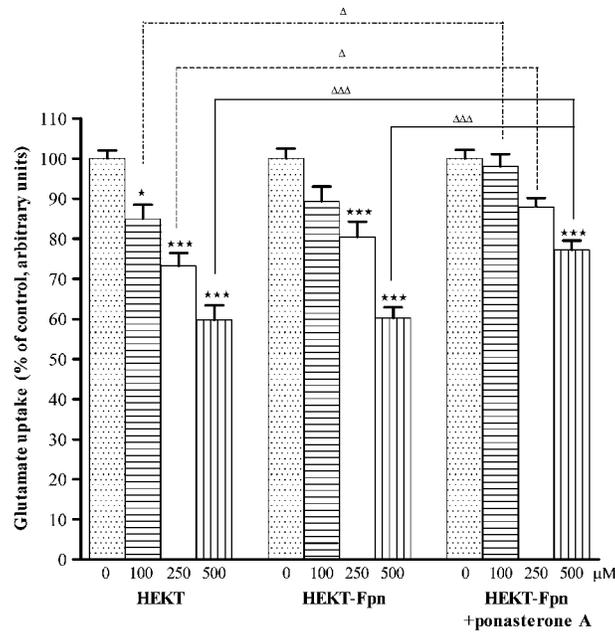


Fig. 3 Fpn protein expression enhanced glutamate uptake in Mn treated HEK cells. Six hour of Mn exposure (100, 200, or 500 μM) induced decrease of glutamate uptake in a concentration-dependent manner in WT HEK293T and ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T cells; increased Fpn protein expression in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells was associated with a reversal of the Mn-induced (100 and 250 μM) decrease in glutamate uptake. High level (500 μM) of Mn on glutamate uptake remained significantly decreased in induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells compared with WT cells. Glutamate uptake in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells was significantly higher versus WT HEK293T and ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells at the same Mn treatments. Values are mean \pm SEM derived from three independent experiments with three or more samples per experiment. * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$ compared with control; $\Delta p < 0.05$, $\Delta\Delta\Delta p < 0.001$ compared between treatments at the same concentration in the different groups.

Fpn reduces HEK cell intracellular Mn concentrations

Treatment (6 h) with Mn (100, 250, or 500 μM) resulted in significant ($p < 0.01$ or 0.001) concentration-dependent increase in intracellular Mn levels in all three cell types. However, intracellular Mn concentrations were significantly lower in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells versus ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP ($p < 0.05$ or 0.001) and WT HEK293T cells ($p < 0.05$ or 0.001) at the same Mn treatments (Fig. 4).

Mn increases Fpn protein expression in HEK293T cells

As shown in Fig. 5, treatment with 500 pM for 6 h significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) Fpn protein expression in WT HEK293T cells versus non-Mn exposed cells.

Mn increases Fpn protein expression in mice cerebella and cortices

To corroborate that Mn can increase Fpn protein expression in vivo mice were injected with Mn (s.c., 1–3 doses of Mn at 100 mg/kg body weight). As shown in Fig. 6, 24 h post-Mn injection, levels of Fpn protein expression significantly increased ($p < 0.01$) both in the cortices (Fig. 6a) and cerebella (Fig. 6b) of Mn-treated mice compared with untreated controls.

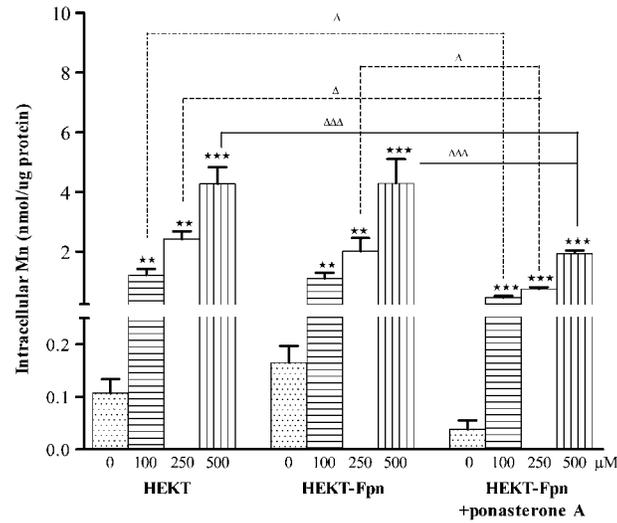


Fig. 4 Fpn protein expression reduced intracellular Mn concentration. Mn exposure resulted in increase of intracellular Mn level in a concentration-dependent manner in all three WT HEK293T, ponasterone A uninduced and induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells. However, intracellular Mn concentrations were significantly lower in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells versus ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP or WT HEK293T cells at the same concentration of Mn treatments. Values are mean \pm SEM derived from three independent experiments with three or more samples in each experiment. ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ compared with control; $\Delta p < 0.05$, $\Delta\Delta p < 0.001$ compared between the same concentration treatment in the different groups.

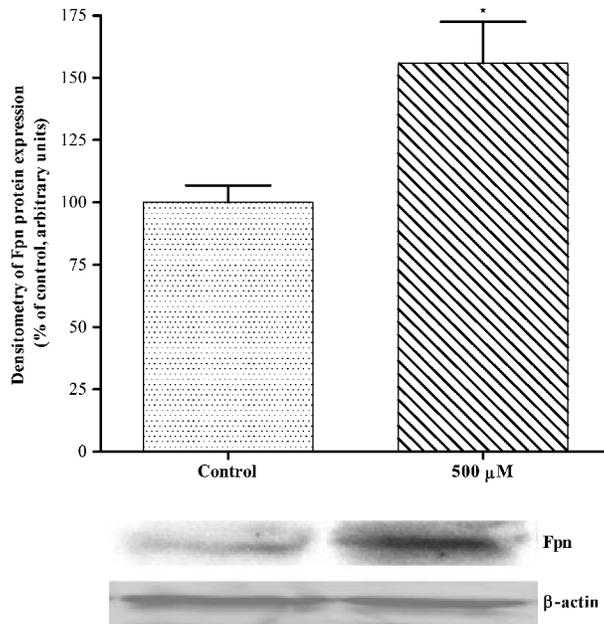


Fig. 5 Mn increased Fpn protein expression in HEK293T cells. Mn treatment (500 μ M) for 6 h resulted in significant increase of Fpn protein expression in WT HEK293T cells. Values are mean \pm SEM derived from three independent experiments each carried out in triplicates. * $p < 0.05$ compared with non-Mn treated WT HEK293T cells.

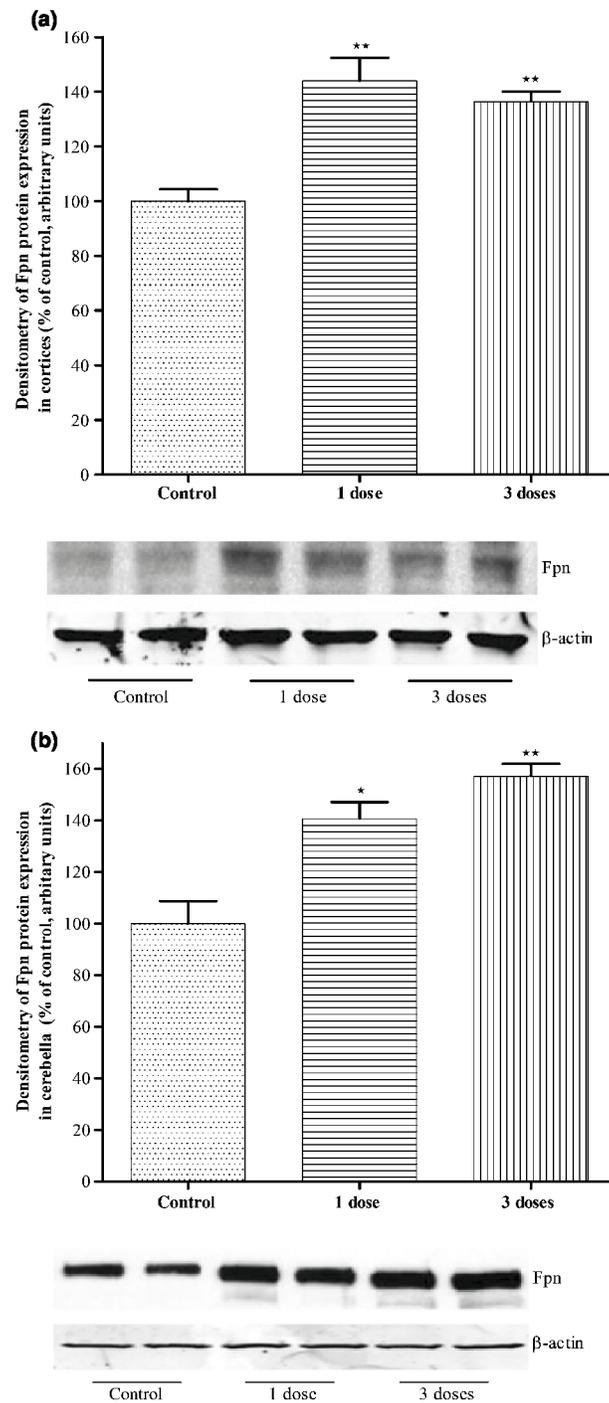


Fig. 6 Mn injection increased Fpn expression in mice brains. One or three doses of Mn injection (100 mg/kg body weight) increased Fpn expression significantly in mice brain cortices (a) or cerebella (b). Values are mean \pm SEM of four to six animals in each group. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ compared with control.

Discussion

In the present study, we used WT HEK293T, ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP, and ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells to investigate the role of Fpn in Mn efflux, and to ascertain whether increased Fpn protein expression attenuates the net intracellular Mn concentrations, and its effects on glutamate uptake and LDH release. Results presented in this study demonstrate, for the first time, that Mn exposure enhances Fpn protein expression in vitro in WT HEK293T cells and that in vivo s.c. Mn injections promote Fpn protein expression in mice cortices and cerebella. In addition, increased Fpn protein expression in HEK293T

cells is associated with decreased net intracellular Mn accumulation and attenuated Mn toxicity, exemplified by reversal of Mn-induced glutamate uptake and diminished cellular LDH release.

Ferroportin is the only known cytoplasmic exporter of Fe in mammalian cells, regulating Fe absorption and recycling (Abboud and Haile 2000; Knutson and Wessling-Resnick 2003; Donovan et al. 2005). Fpn is densely expressed on the surface of cells with high capacity for Fe export, such as macrophages and enterocytes (Abboud and Haile 2000; Delaby et al. 2005), but it is present in almost all cells, including neurons and oligodendrocytes (Wu et al. 2004; Moos and Rosengren Nielsen 2006; Rouault and Cooperman 2006). Mutations in the Fpn gene in humans (Pietrangelo 2004) or deletion of the gene in animal models have established the importance of Fpn protein in Fe homeostasis (Donovan et al. 2005). Patients with Fpn mutation exhibit early Fe overload in the reticuloendothelial macrophages (Montosi et al. 2001) and deletion of the Fpn gene in the intestinal epithelium of post-natal (a period in which the intestine is the only route for Fe entry) mice is incompatible with development (Donovan et al. 2005).

Consistent with the shared chemical and physical characteristics of Mn and Fe, animal studies demonstrated that ID enhances Mn absorption independent of body Mn stores (Chandra and Shukla 1976; Shukla et al. 1976) and leads to a significant increase in Mn concentrations throughout the rat brain (Erikson et al. 2002, 2004). The inverse association between body Fe stores and Mn absorption has also been demonstrated in humans (Finley 1999). A G185R mutation in the Belgrade (b/b) rat is associated with complete disruption of DMT1 transport of Mn across the small-intestine, which is absent in heterozygous +/b rats or +/+ Wistar rats (Knopfel et al. 2005). Consistent with shared transporters for Fe and Mn, nasal absorption of Mn was significantly attenuated in b/b rats and the protein level of olfactory DMT1 was significantly elevated in ID b/b rats (Thompson et al. 2007).

The present study demonstrates that net intracellular Mn concentration increased in a concentration-dependent manner in all three HEK293T cells (Fig. 4). However, in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells, intracellular Mn levels were significantly lower compared with WT HEK293T cells and ponasterone A-uninduced HEK293T cells treated with the same Mn concentrations (Fig. 4). Although it is possible that Fpn over-expression caused down-regulation of a Mn importer, such as TfR and DMT1, the most likely explanation for these observations is that Mn increased Fpn expression (Figs 5 and 6), promoting the efflux of Mn. Notably, our results also establish that in vivo basal levels of Fpn expression significantly differ among various mouse brain regions (e.g., cerebella vs. cortices; Fig. 6a and b). Whether such differences, and by inference, relatively low Fpn expression levels account for the propensity of striatal tissue to accumulate large amounts of Mn (e.g., 6.5-fold increase in striatal Mn levels relative to vehicle mice per method by Dodd et al. 2005) has yet to be established. Further studies could be profitably directed at establishing the distribution of Fpn expression in various brain regions to determine whether Fpn expression levels correlate with Mn accumulation.

Consistent with the reduced net Mn concentrations in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells, Fpn expression also decreased LDH leakage (Fig. 2) and restored glutamate uptake (Fig. 3) in these cells. Notably, an established mechanism of Mn-induced neurotoxicity is associated with attenuated glutamate uptake (Choi 1988; Brouillet et al. 1993; Westergaard et al. 1995; Aschner et al. 2007), resulting in increased extracellular glutamate concentration and activation of neuronal NMDA receptors (Rosenberg et al. 1992). Notably, increased Fpn protein expression reversed the Mn-induced inhibition of glutamate uptake (Fig. 3), inherent to the lower Mn treatments (100 and 250 μ M) in ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells to levels that were indistinguishable from controls. This, as well as the Fpn associated reversal of the Mn-induced effects on LDH leakage (Fig. 2) was consistent with the data corroborating indistinguishable intracellular Mn concentrations in WT HEK293T and ponasterone A-induced HEK293T-Fpn-GFP cells. These results indicate that increased Fpn protein expression reduces Mn toxicity via stimulation of Mn efflux and concomitant decrease in net intracellular concentrations of this metal.

In summary, we report the discovery that Mn exposure increases Fpn protein expression in HEK293T cells and mouse brain. Increased Fpn protein expression in HEK293T cells reduces cellular membrane leakage. Increased Fpn protein expression also reverses the inhibitory effect of Mn on glutamate uptake. Furthermore, increased

Fpn protein levels reduce intracellular Mn concentrations following exposure, strongly suggesting that Fpn can actively transport Mn from these cells to decrease Mn cytotoxicity. These results suggest a shared mechanism for Fe and Mn efflux, paving the way for novel interventions to modulate intracellular levels of these metals.

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