

# Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 (FGF23), Klotho and calcium/phosphate metabolism

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*Université de Picardie Jules Verne, Amiens*

# Control of renal phosphate excretion

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- Parathyroid hormone
- Other hormone(s) ?

# Control of renal phosphate excretion

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- Parathyroid hormone
- **Phosphatonins ?**

# Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 (FGF23)

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[ADHR Consortium.](#)

**Autosomal dominant hypophosphataemic rickets is associated with mutations in FGF23.**

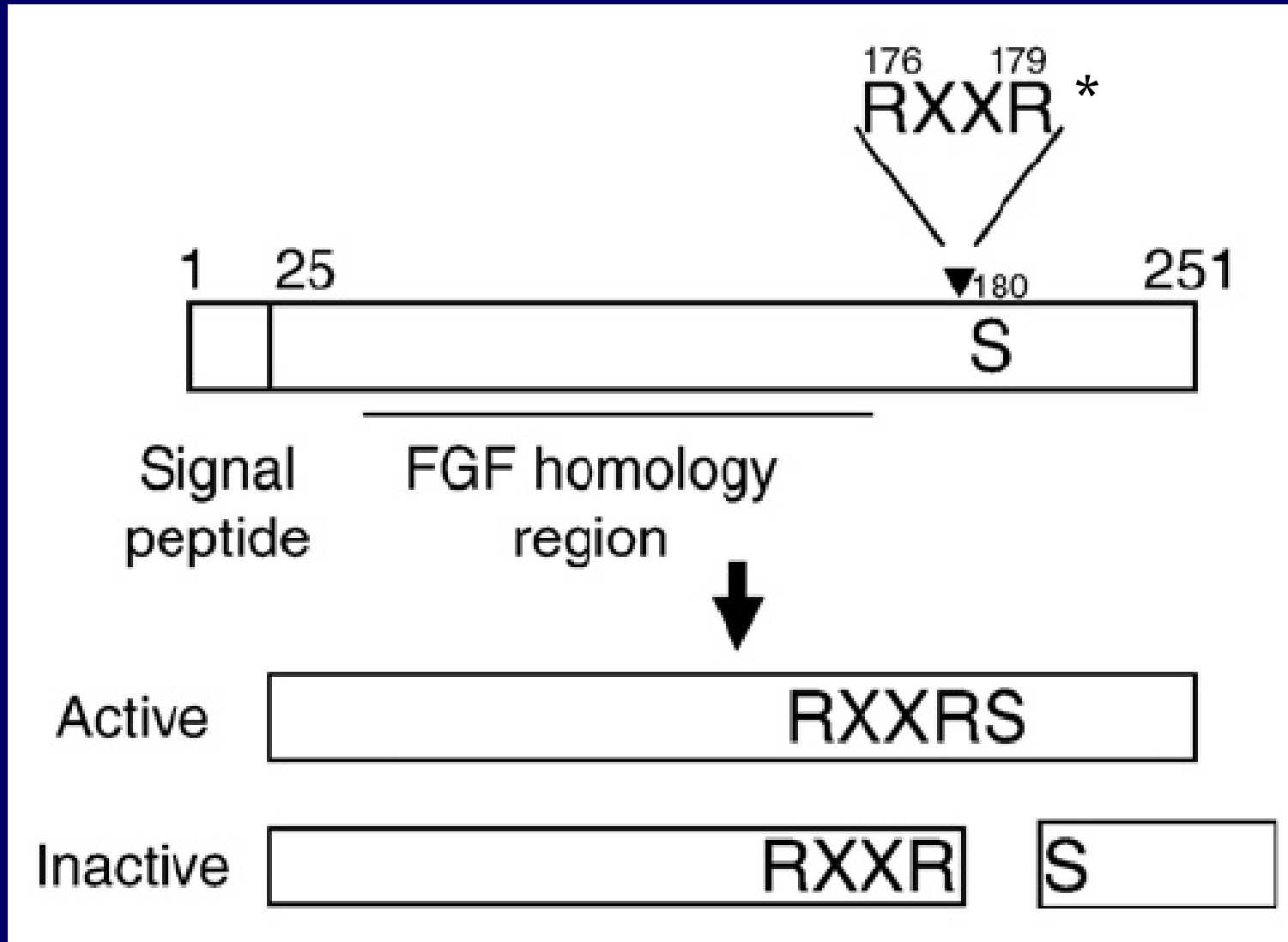
[Nat Genet.](#) 2000 Nov;26(3):345-8.

[Shimada T, Mizutani S, Muto T, Yoneya T, Hino R, Takeda S, Takeuchi Y, Fujita T, Fukumoto S, Yamashita T.](#)

**Cloning and characterization of FGF23 as a causative factor of tumor-induced osteomalacia.**

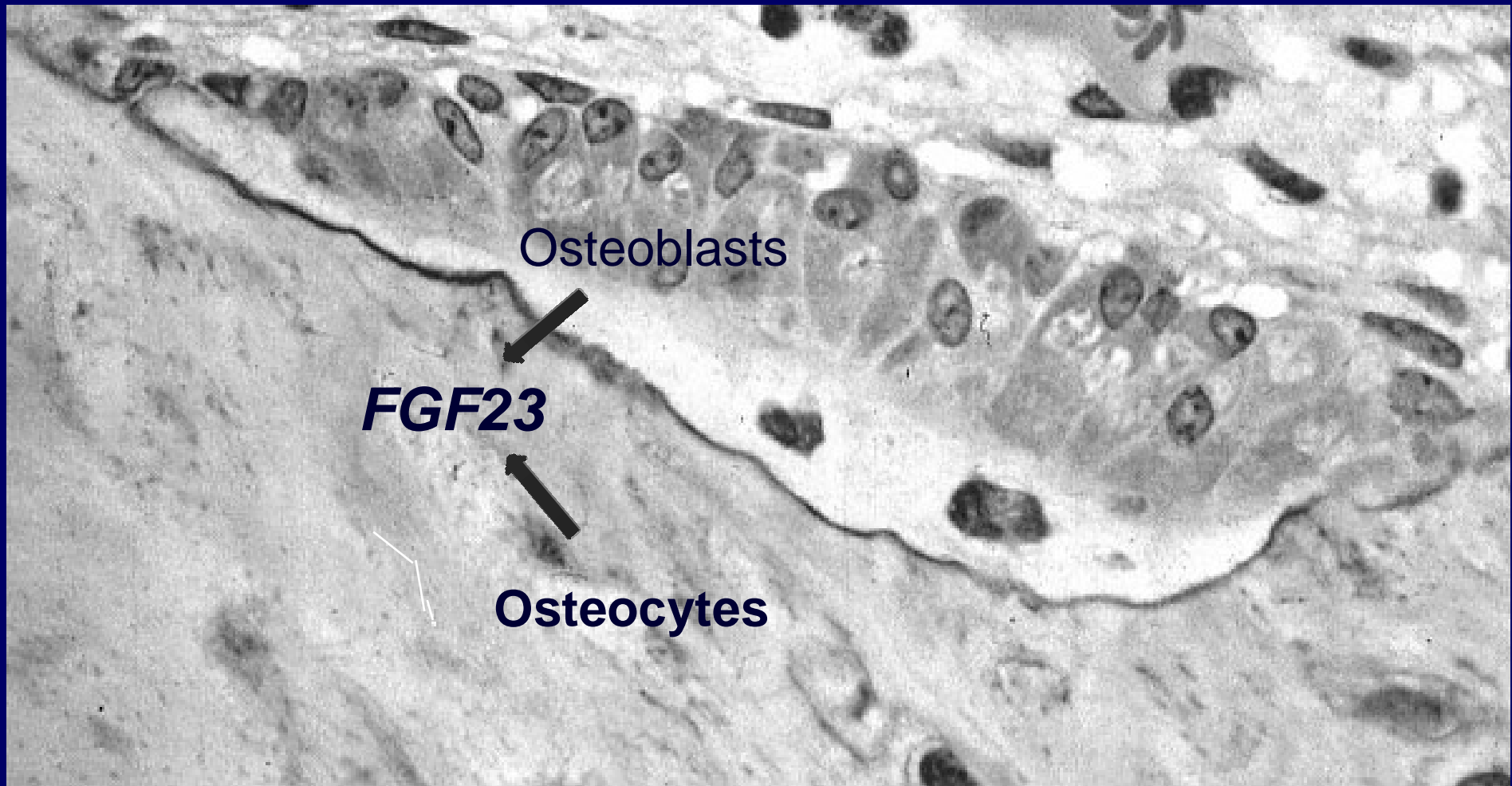
[Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.](#) 2001 May 22;98(11):6500-5.

# Structure of FGF23 protein (251 amino acids)



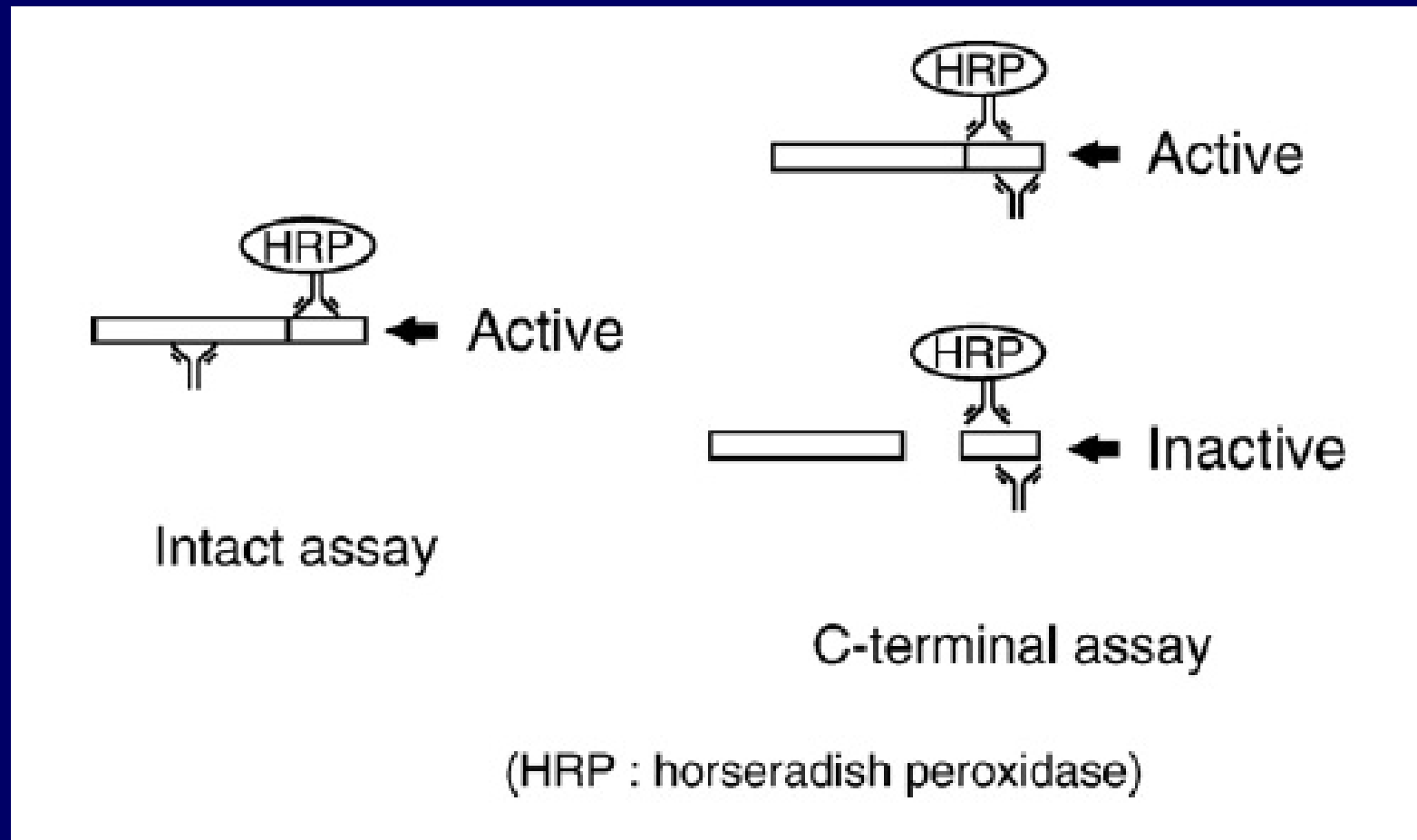
\* R-X-X-R cleavage motif, cleavage by a yet unknown enzyme

# FGF23 production sites in bone

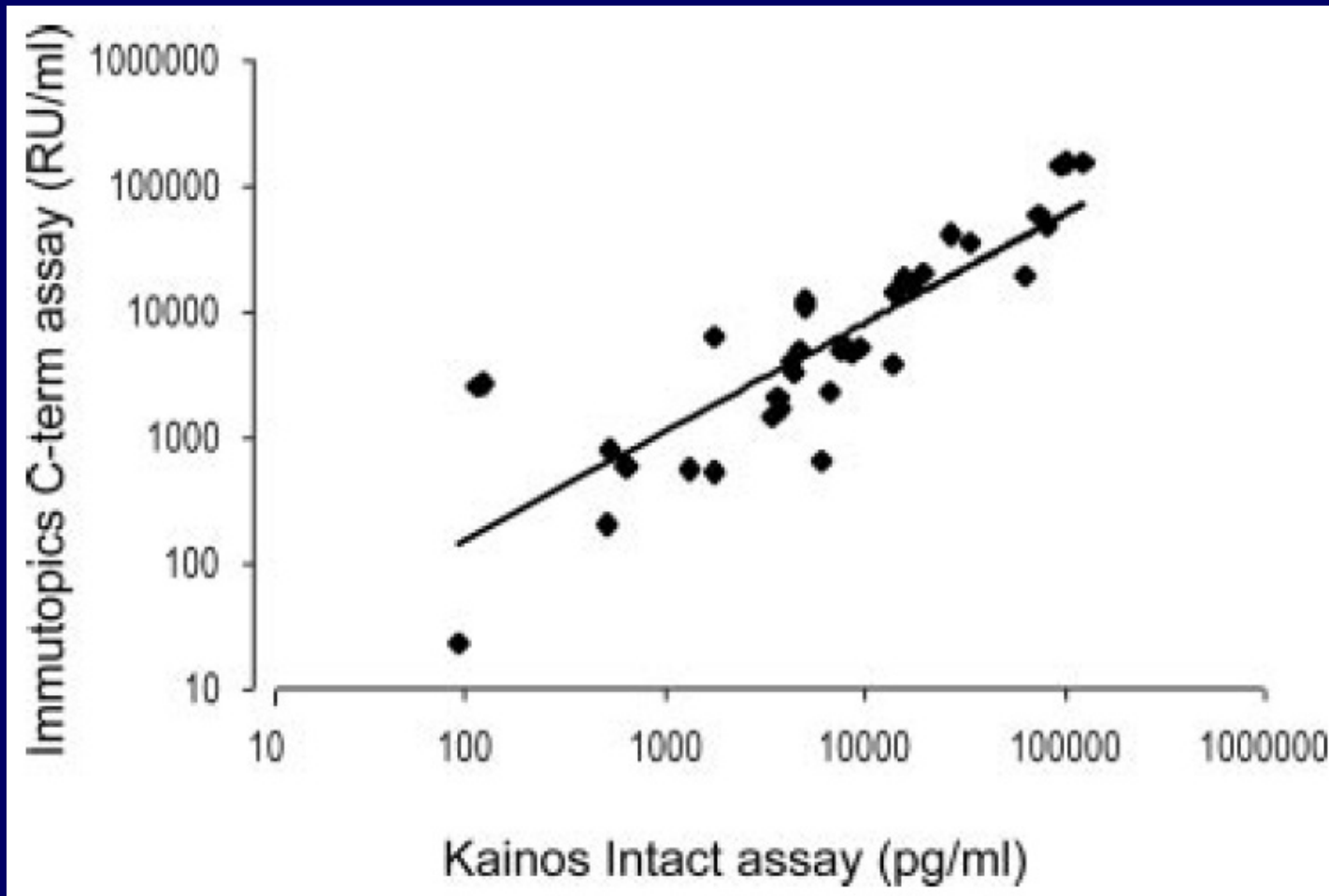


*Bone microscopy picture from Wikipedia*

# Circulating FGF23 and measurement assays

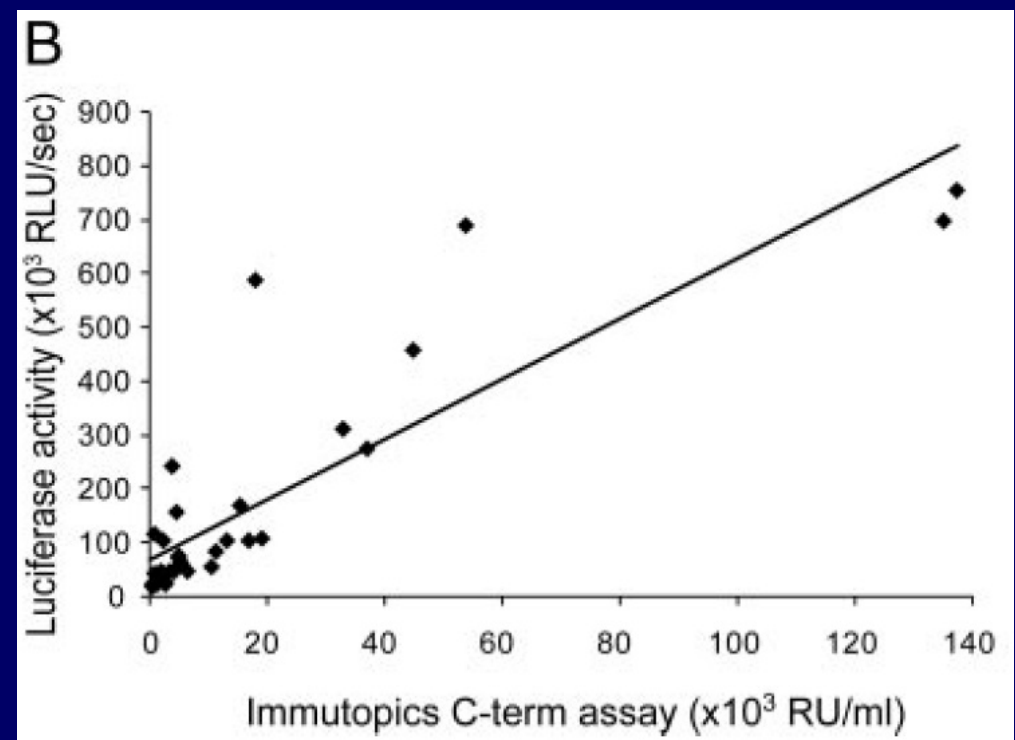
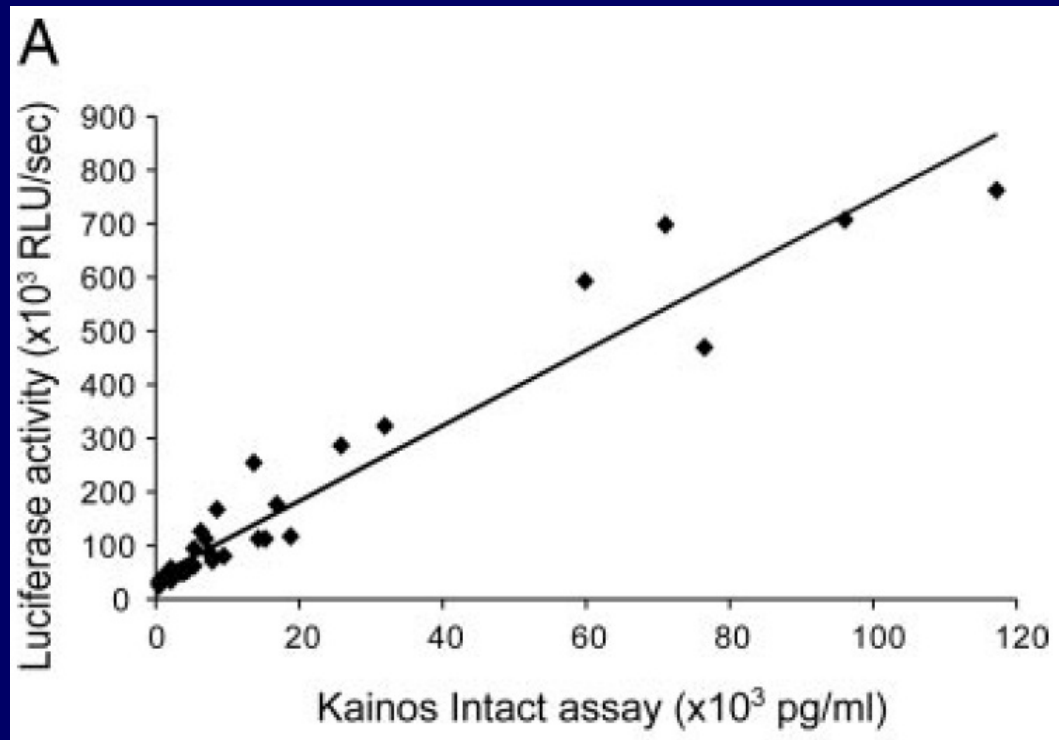


# Correlation between plasma cFGF-23 and intact FGF23 in ESRD patients (CAPD pts)





# Correlation of plasma iFGF23 (A) and cFGF23 (B) with bioactive FGF23 (CAPD pts)

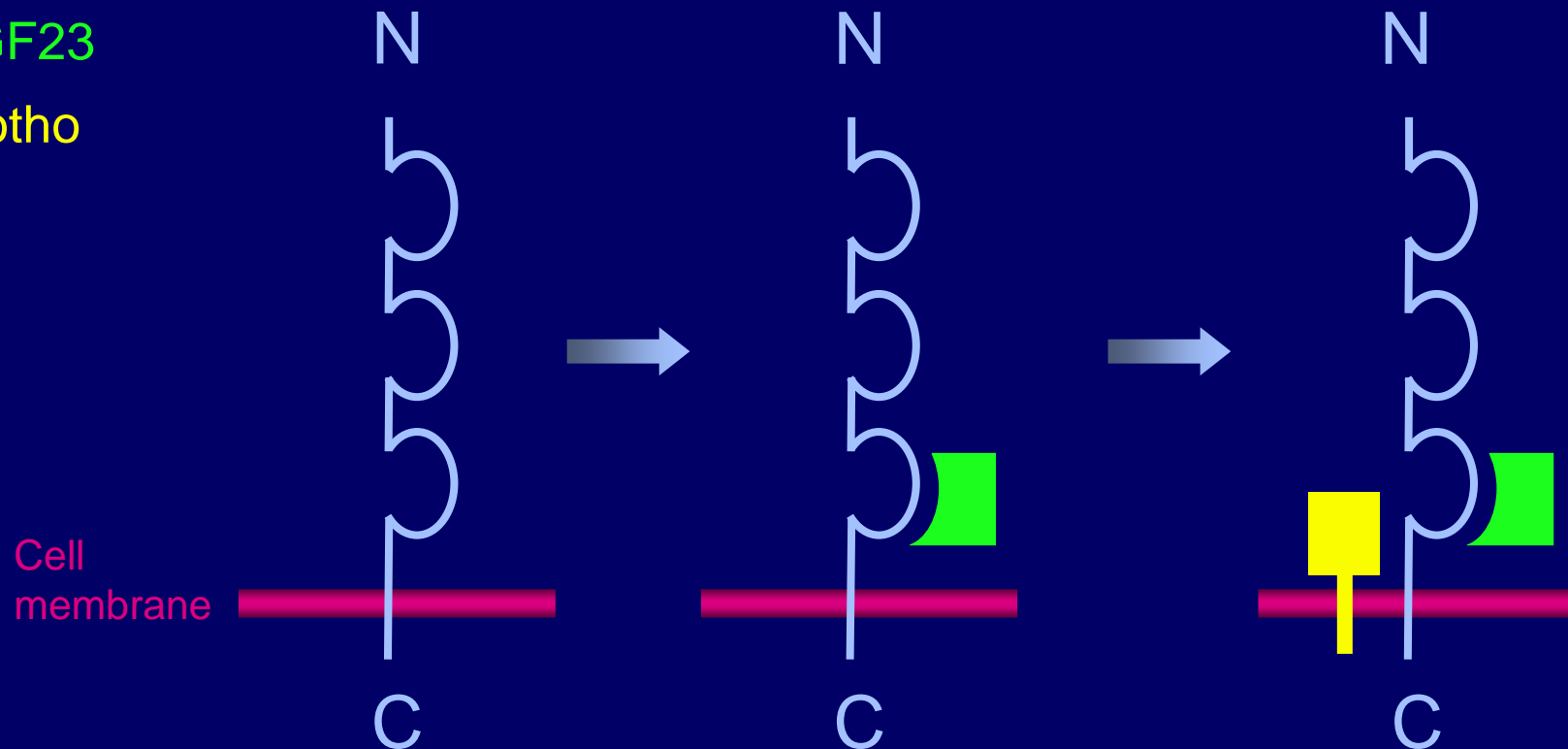


# FGF receptor 1 activation by FGF23 and Klotho

FGFR1(IIIc)

FGFR1(IIIc)  
+ FGF23

FGFR1(IIIc)  
+ FGF23 + Klotho



# Mutation of the mouse *klotho* gene leads to a syndrome resembling ageing

Makoto Kuro-o\*, Yutaka Matsumura\*†, Hiroki Aizawa\*†, Hiroshi Kawaguchi‡, Tatsuo Suga†, Toshihiro Utsugi†, Yoshio Ohyama†, Masahiko Kurabayashi†, Tadashi Kaname§, Eisuke Kumell||, Hitoshi Iwasaki||, Akihiro Iida¶, Takako Shiraki-Iida\*¶, Satoshi Nishikawa#, Ryozo Nagai†\* & Yo-ichi Nabeshima\*\*††

\* Division of Molecular Genetics, National Institute of Neuroscience, NCNP, 4-1-1 Ogawahigashi, Kodaira, Tokyo 187, Japan

† The 2nd Department of Internal Medicine, University of Gunma School of Medicine, 3-39-22, Showa, Maebashi, Gunma 371, Japan

‡ Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo, Tokyo 113, Japan

§ Institute of Molecular Embryology and Genetics, Kumamoto University School of Medicine, Kumakoto 862, Japan

|| Lead Optimization Research Laboratory, Tanabe Seiyaku Co. Ltd, 2-2-50 Kawagishi, Toda, Saitama 335, Japan

¶ Tokyo Research Laboratories, Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co. Ltd, 3-6-6 Asahimachi, Machidashi, Tokyo 194, Japan

# Pharmaceutical Research Laboratories, Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co. Ltd, 118 Shimotagari, Nagaizumi, Sunto, Shizuoka 411, Japan

\* Core Research for Evolutional Science & Technology (CREST), JRDC and †† Institute for Molecular and Cellular Biology, Osaka University, 1-3 Yamada-oka, Suita, Osaka 565, Japan

**A new gene, termed *klotho*, has been identified that is involved in the suppression of several ageing phenotypes. A defect in *klotho* gene expression in the mouse results in a syndrome that resembles human ageing, including a short lifespan, infertility, arteriosclerosis, skin atrophy, osteoporosis and emphysema. The gene encodes a membrane protein that shares sequence similarity with the  $\beta$ -glucosidase enzymes. The *klotho* gene product may function as part of a signalling pathway that regulates ageing *in vivo* and morbidity in age-related diseases.**





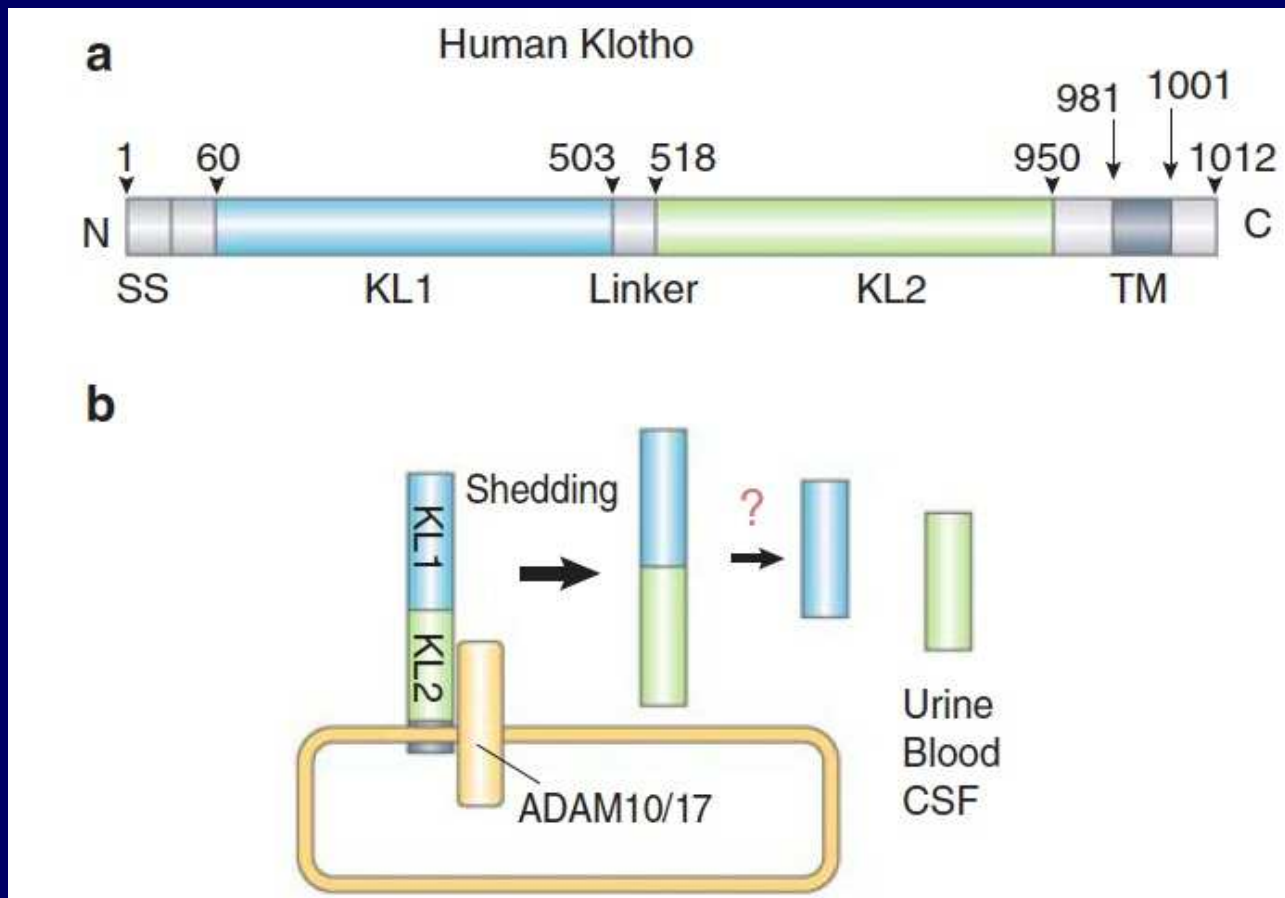
# The Moirae (weavers of fate):

Κλωθώ  
Λάχεσις  
Άτροπος

16th century tapestry

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:  
The\\_Triumph\\_of\\_Death,\\_or\\_The\\_Three\\_Fates.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:The_Triumph_of_Death,_or_The_Three_Fates.jpg)

# Domain structure and topology of Klotho ( $\alpha$ -Klotho)

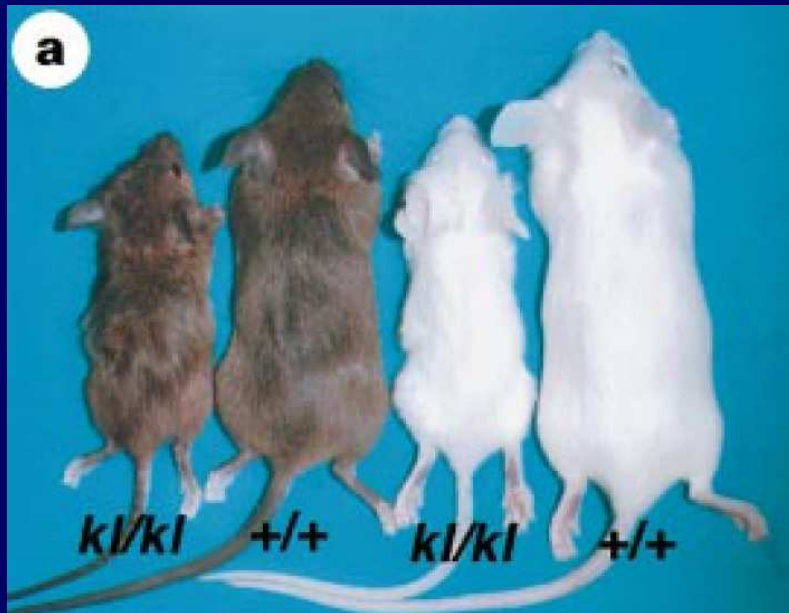


## Functions of secreted Klotho:

- Interaction with FGF23
- Regulation of ion channels
- Regulation of transporters
- Regulation of insulin & IGF1

SS, signal sequence  
KL1 & KL2, 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Klotho repeat  
TM, transmembrane domain  
Cleavage by ADAM10 or ADAM117

# Mutation of klotho gene in the mouse



- reduced life expectancy
- decrease of spontaneous activity
- infertility
- skin thinning and atrophy

## Mean survival

Control : 600 days

Klotho -/- : 380 days

- high serum phosphorus, calcitriol
- soft tissue calcifications
- osteopenia (low bone turnover)
- atherosclerosis/arteriosclerosis



# Skeletal phenotypes of klotho mutant mouse



## Two phenotypes

### Osteopetrosis

Elongation of bone trabeculae in epiphyses of long bones and vertebrae

### Osteoporosis

Cortical thinning of diaphyses of long bones

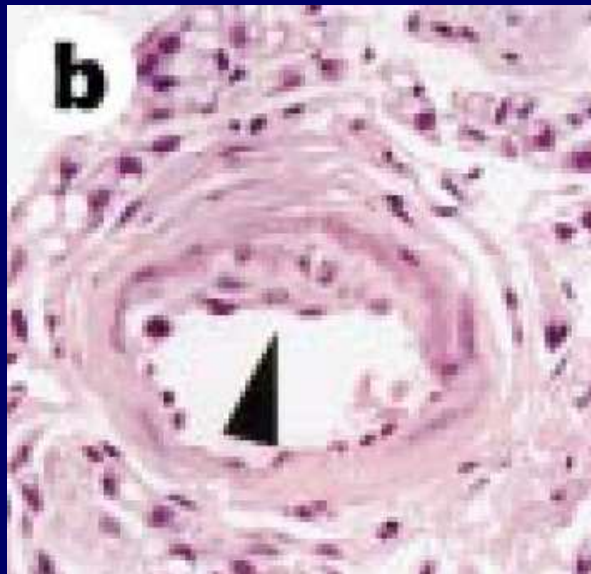
### Possible mechanism

Site-specific changes of osteoclast activity with increase in OPG expression

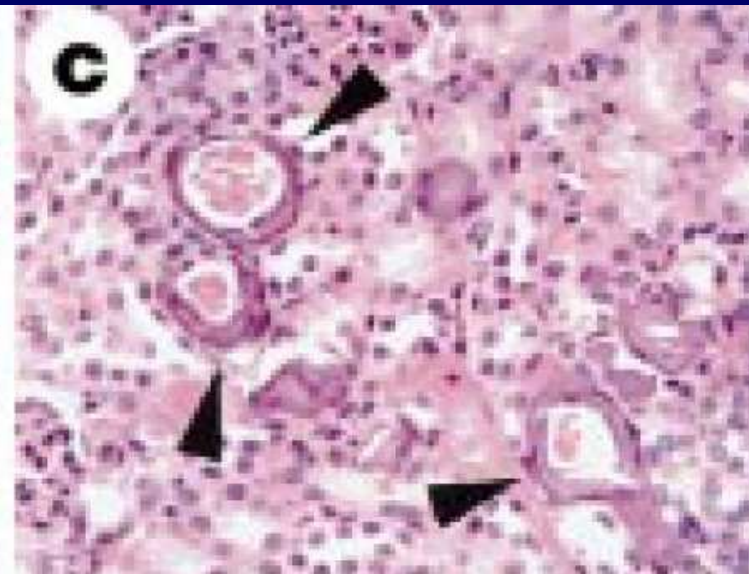
# Vascular phenotypes in klotho mutant mice



Aorta calcification



Atherosclerosis (muscle)



Arteriolosclerosis (kidney)



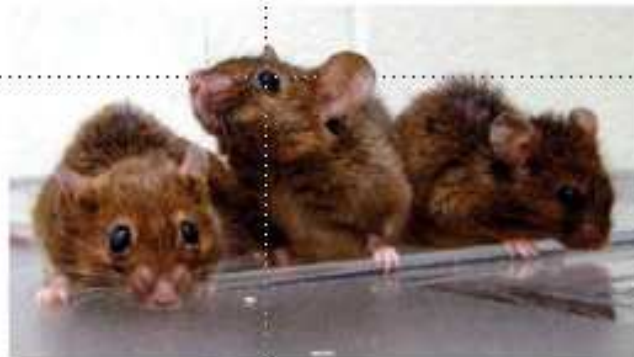
# Klotho gene overexpression

NEWS OF THE WEEK

PHYSIOLOGY

## Boosting Gene Extends Mouse Life Span

A protein named after the Greek goddess who spins life's thread has joined the short list of ways to extend a mouse's natural life span. Whereas lab mice can live about 2 years, mice engineered to overproduce this protein, called Klotho, have celebrated third birthdays, Makoto Kuro-o of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas and his colleagues report online in this week's *Science Express* ([www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/abstract/1112766](http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/abstract/1112766)). The mutant rodents represent a rare case of a single gene substantially influencing life span in mammals.



**Rare milestone.** These mice, which overexpress the gene for Klotho, have celebrated their third birthdays.

into the blood and may act like a hormone. Males making extra Klotho lived up to 30% longer than normal males, and the mutant females survived 20% longer than normal counterparts. As with lab animals coaxed to have lengthy life spans, the altered rodents had fertility problems. They produced about half the expected number of offspring.

Males appeared more affected by Klotho than females did. Their blood, unlike that of females, contained more insulin than normal mice. This suggested that the male mutants were somewhat resistant to insulin—a symptom, in extreme

Science 26 August 2005, Vol 309

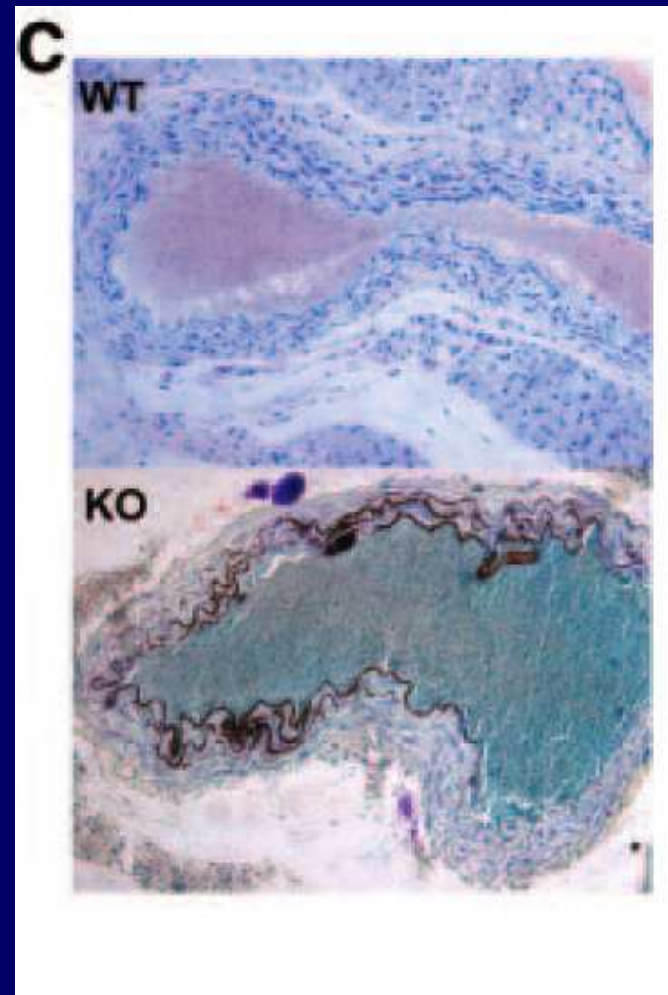
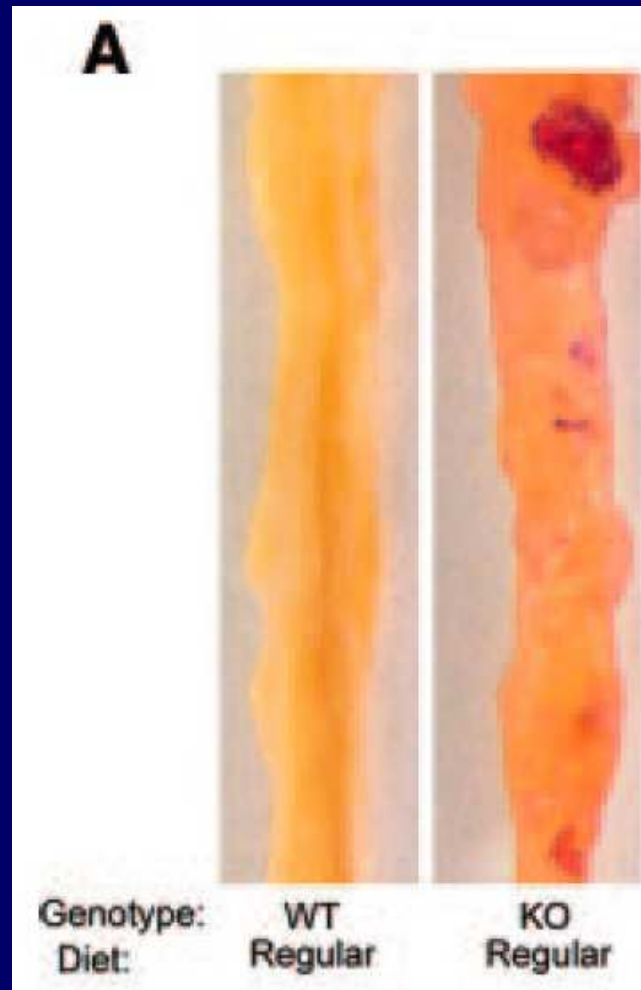
# Klotho & fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF23)

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FGF-23 gene deletion : klotho-like phenotype

# FGF23<sup>-/-</sup> mice : similar phenotype as *kl*<sup>-/-</sup> mice

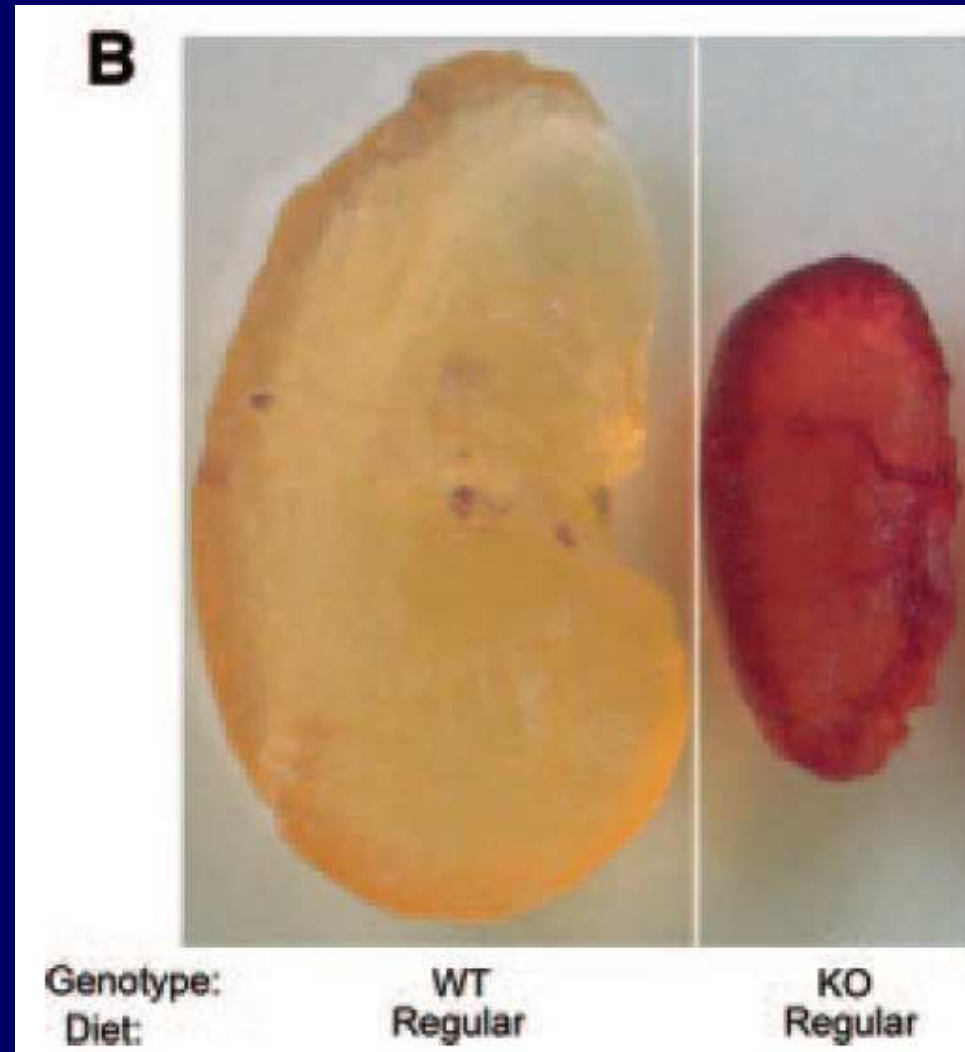
Aorta calcification in FGF23<sup>-/-</sup> vs wild-type mice on regular diet



A, Alizarin Red-S stain  
C, von Kossa stain

# FGF23<sup>-/-</sup> mice : similar phenotype as *kl*<sup>-/-</sup> mice

Nephrocalcinosis in FGF23<sup>-/-</sup> vs wild-type mice on regular diet



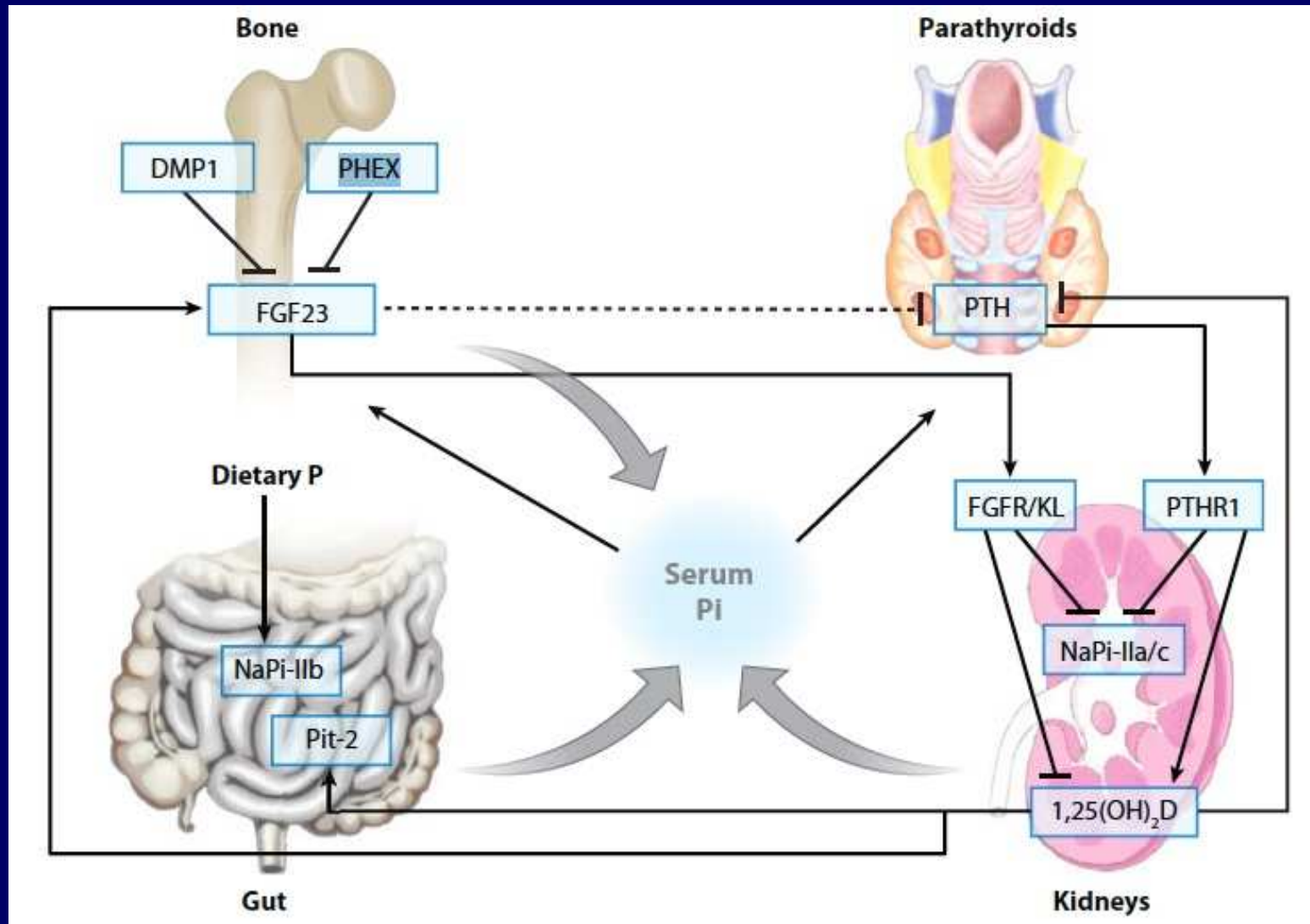
B, Alizarin Red-S stain

# Physiological roles of FGF23 and Klotho

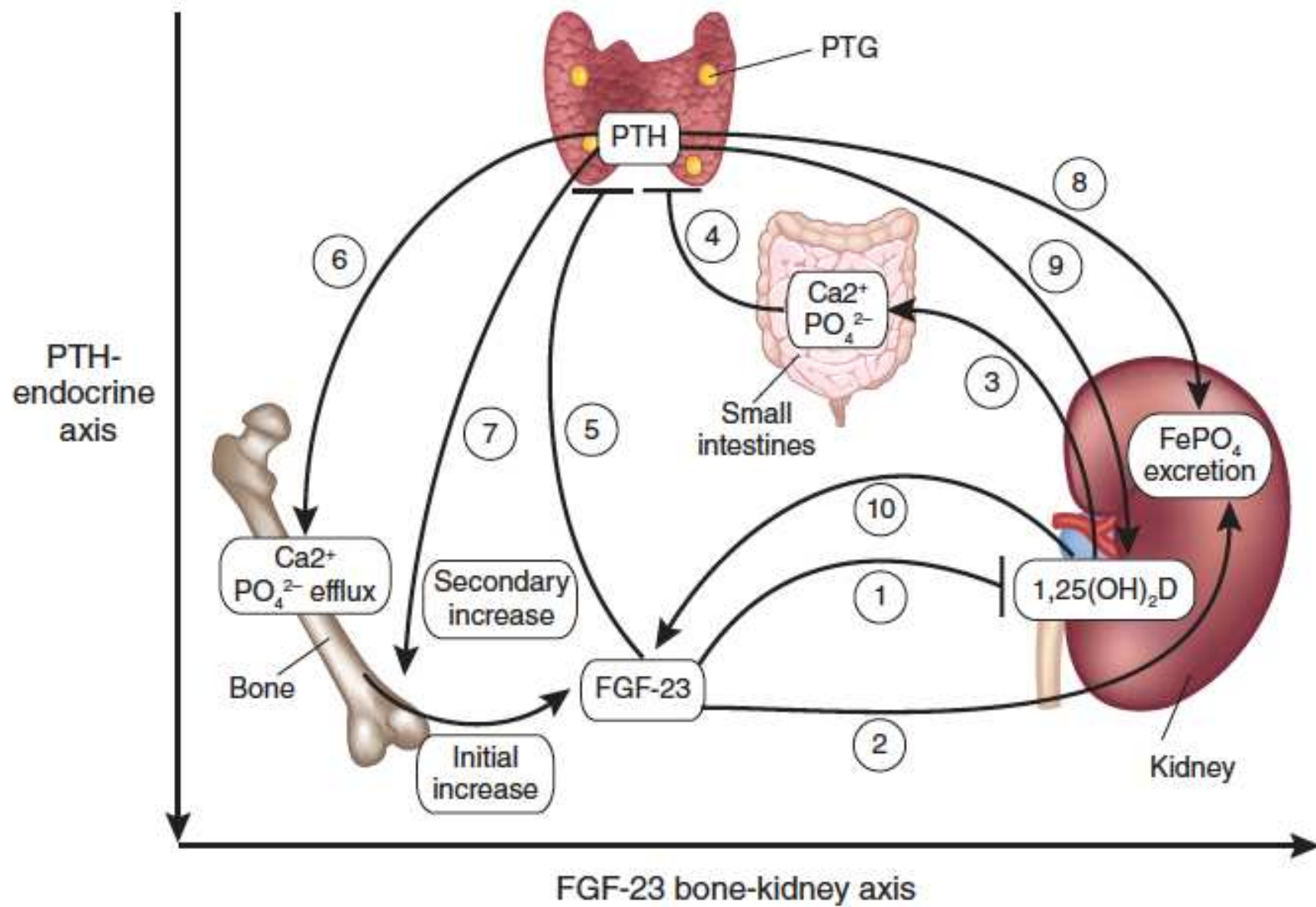
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- FGF23 + Klotho : obligatory partners
- Main target organs, actions and interactions

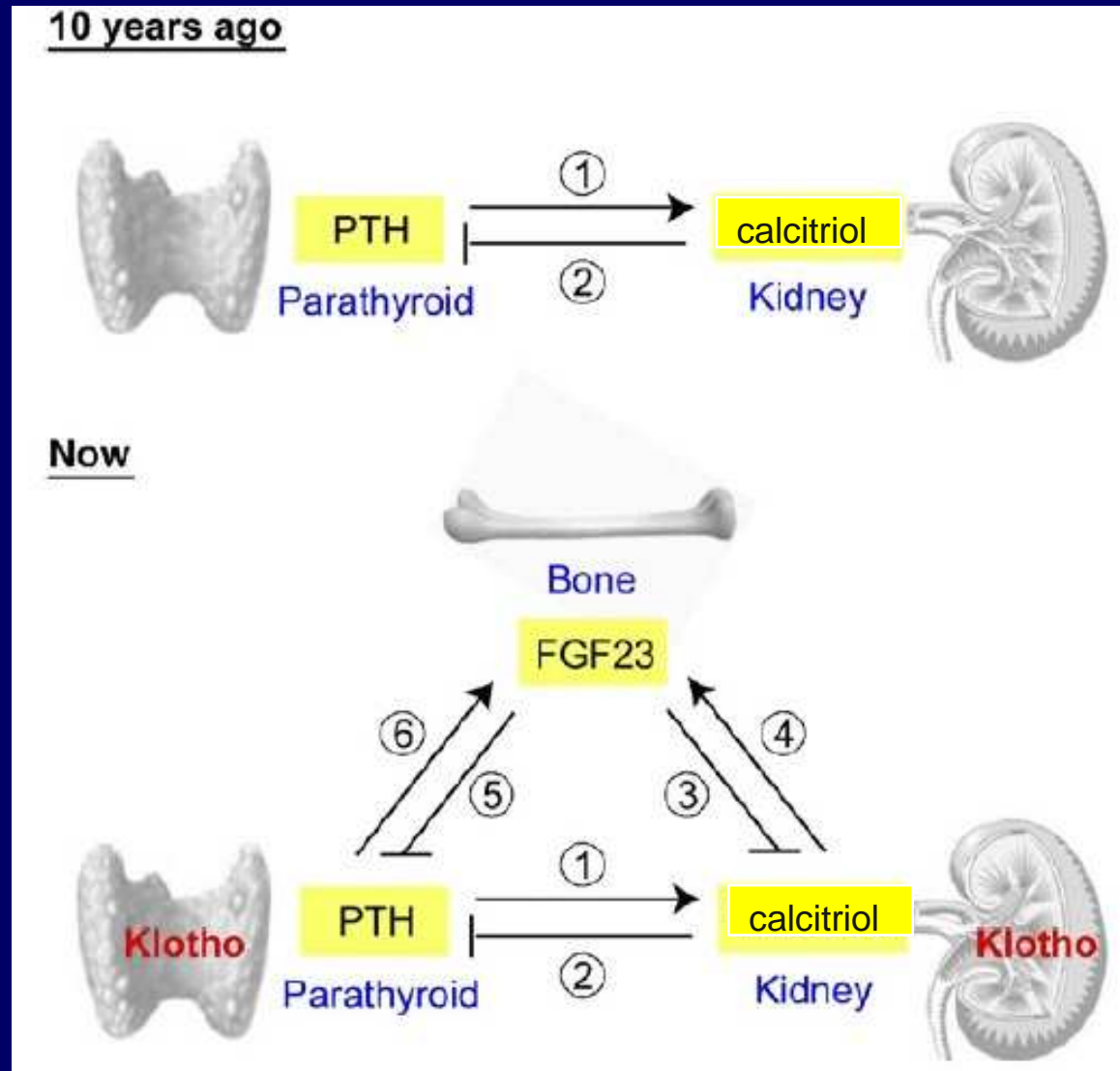
# Endocrine regulation of Pi homeostasis







# Endocrine regulation of Pi homeostasis





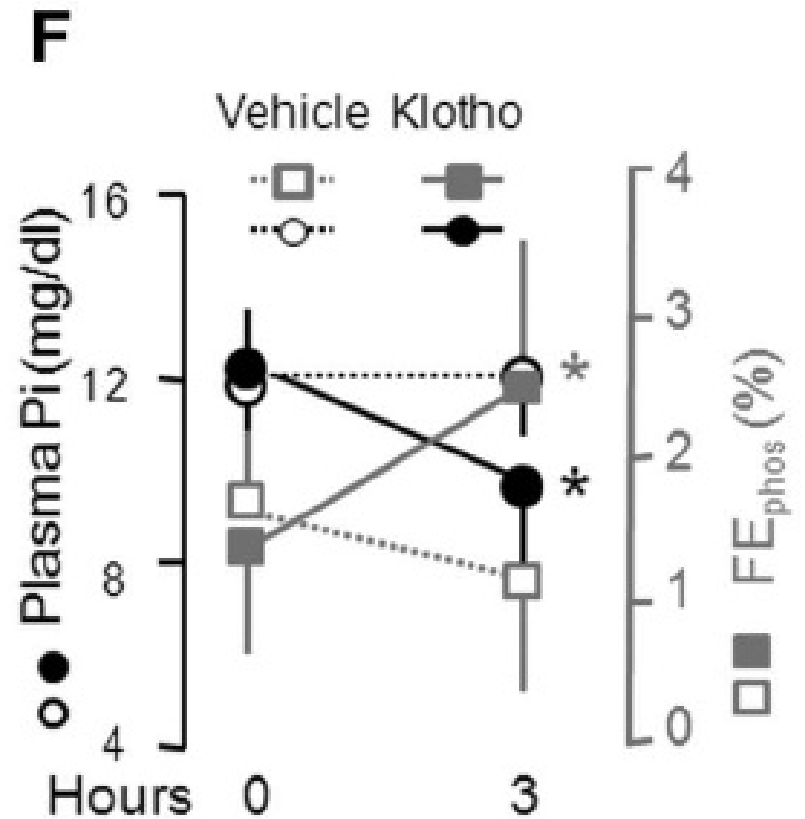
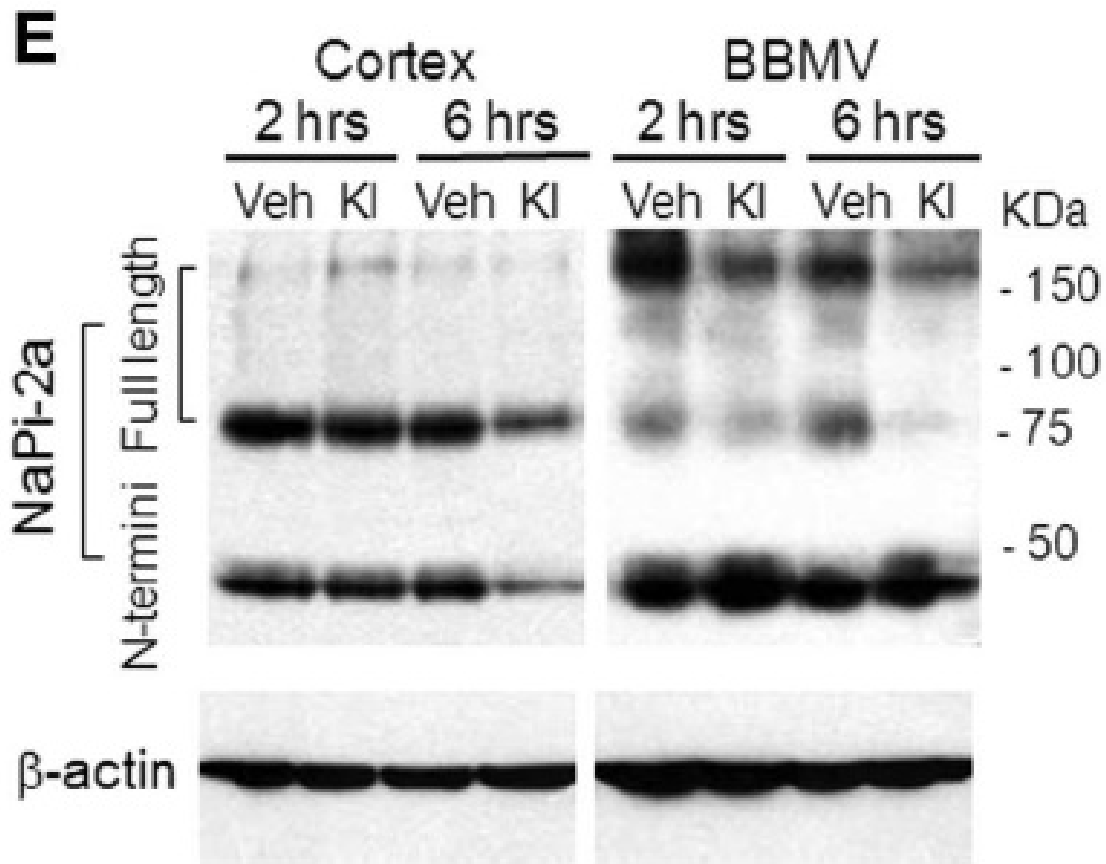
# Klotho & fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23)

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- Klotho, an obligatory partner of FGF23 ?
- Does Klotho exert FGF23 independent actions ?

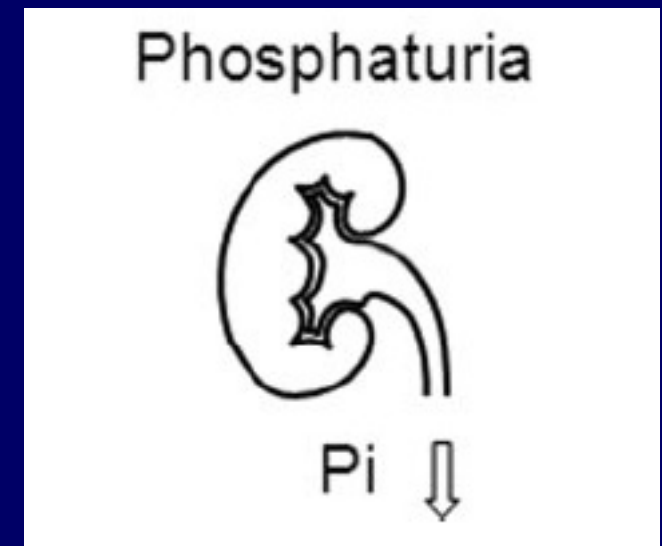
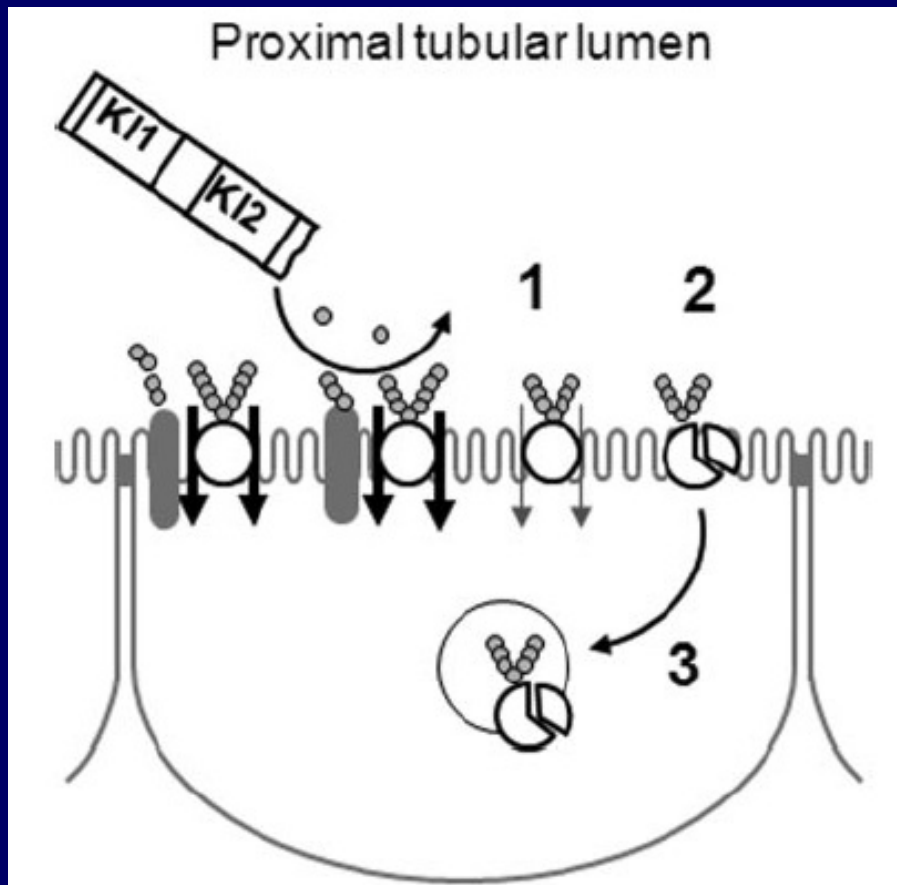
# Direct regulation of Pi homeostasis by Klotho independent of FGF23

E, effect of recombinant mouse klotho vs vehicle on renal NaPi-2a *in vitro*  
 F, effect of klotho vs vehicle on plasma and urinary Pi *in FGF23<sup>-/-</sup> mice*



# Direct Klotho effect on proximal tubule NaPi-2a

- 1) Klotho enzyme deglycosylates NaPi-2a protein in BBM
- 2) NaPi-2a protein is degraded by resident proteases in BBM
- 3) NaPi-2a protein is internalized from BBM to intracellular pool



# FGF23 and Klotho : roles in disease states

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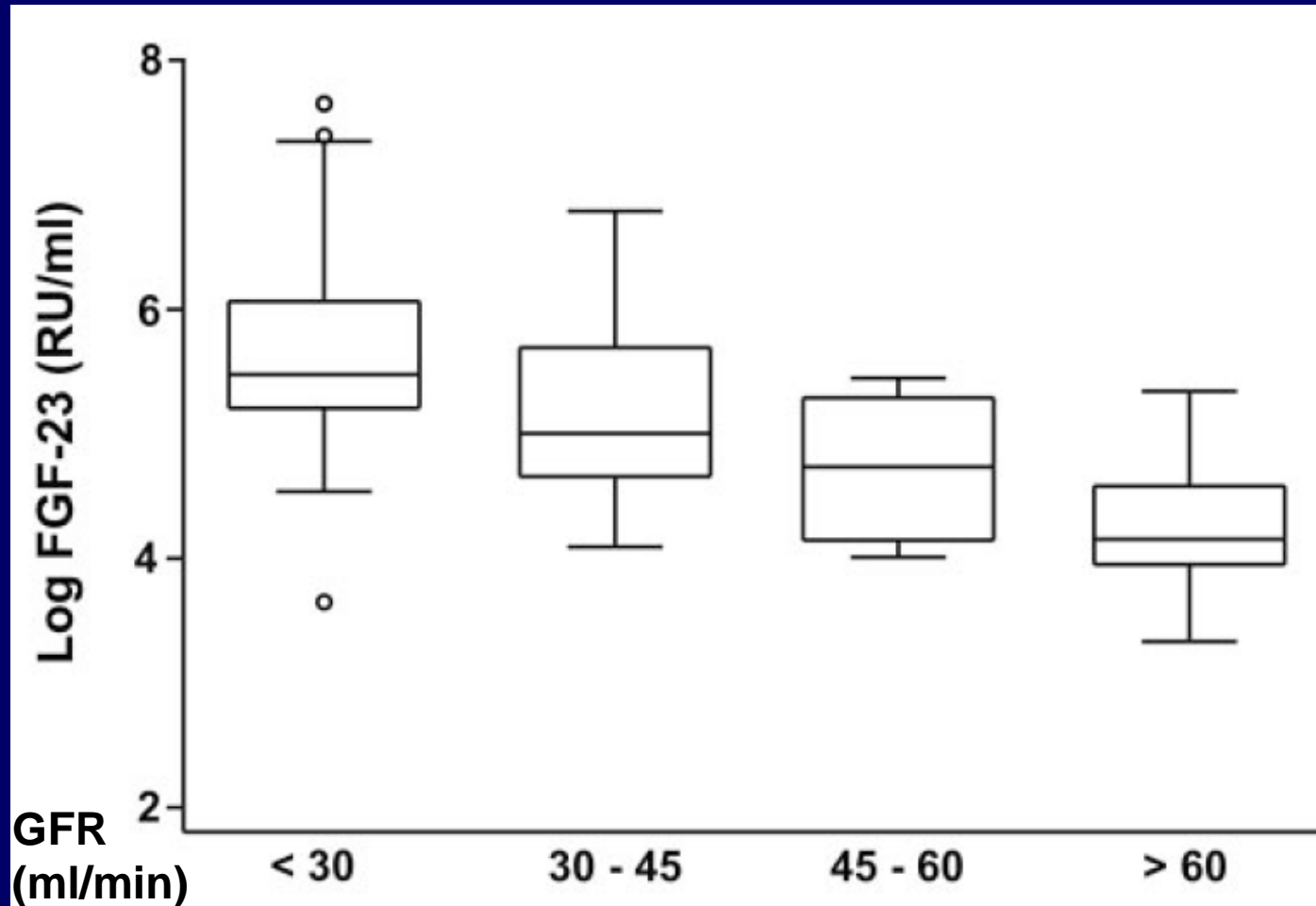
- States of FGF23 dysregulation
- Increase in FGF23 and decrease in Klotho in CKD

# FGF23 dysregulation and disease states

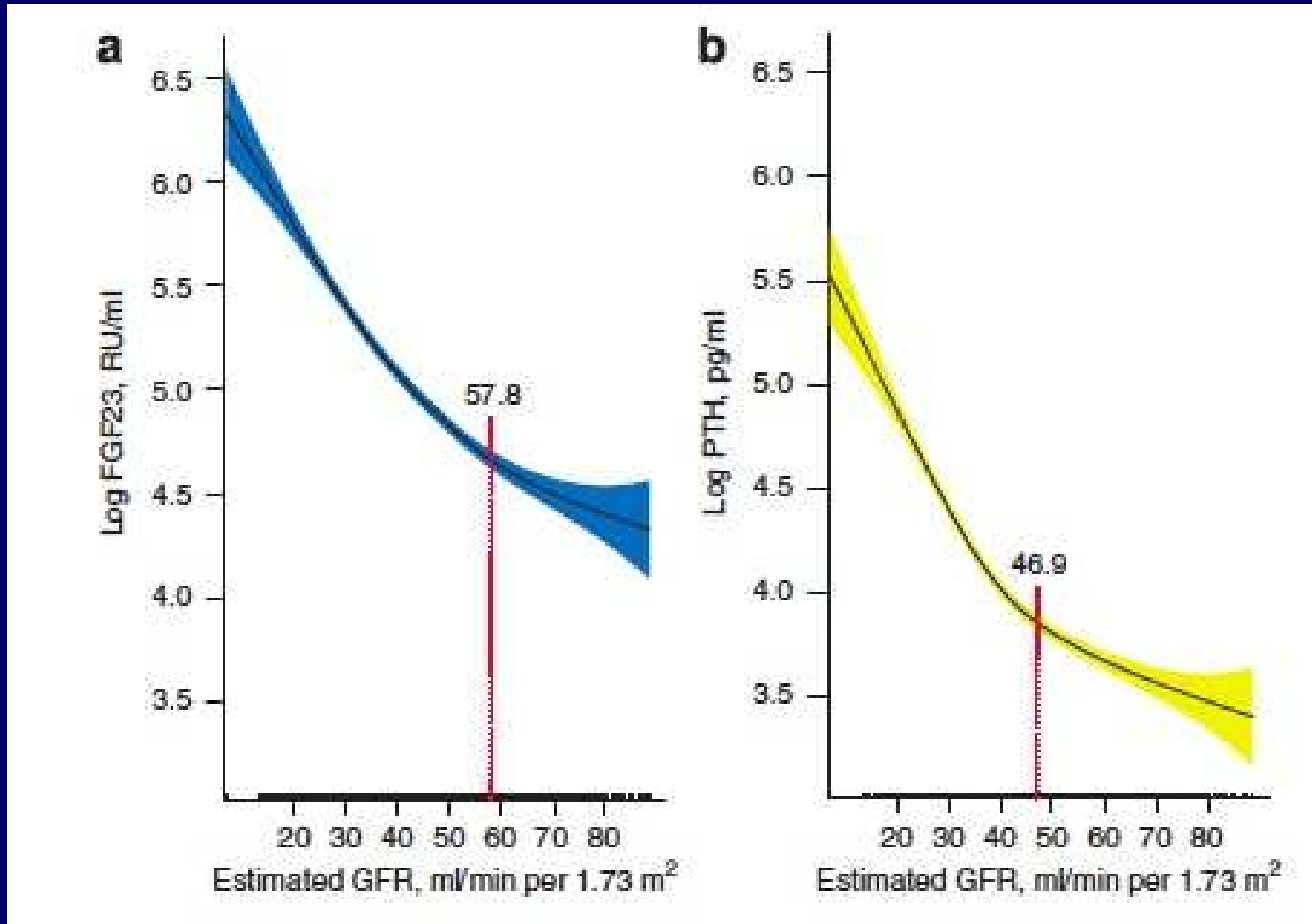
Diseases owing to dysregulation of FGF23

Human diseases	Cause
<b>Increased FGF23 activity</b>	
X-linked hypophosphatemia	<i>PHEX</i> mutation
Autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets	<i>FGF23</i> mutation
Autosomal recessive hypophosphatemic rickets/osteomalacia	<i>DMP1</i> mutation
McCune-Albright syndrome	<i>GNAS1</i> mutation
Osteoglophonic dysplasia	<i>FGFR1</i> mutation
Epidermal nevus syndrome	<i>FGFR3</i> mutation
Tumor-induced osteomalacia	FGF23-producing tumor
<b>Decreased FGF23 activity</b>	
Familial tumoral calcinosis	<i>GALNT3</i> or <i>FGF23</i> or <i>KL</i> mutation

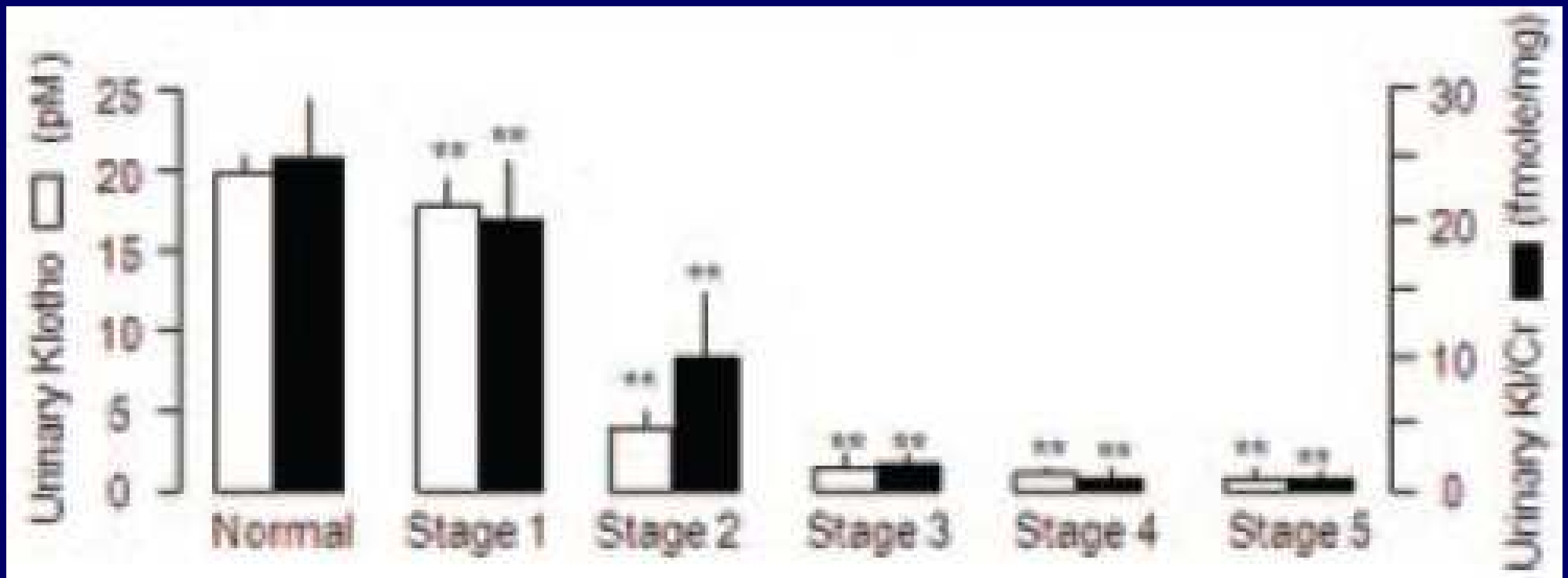
# Increase in serum FGF-23 with reduction of kidney function



# Cubic spline functions of the associations of eGFR with log FGF23 and log PTH



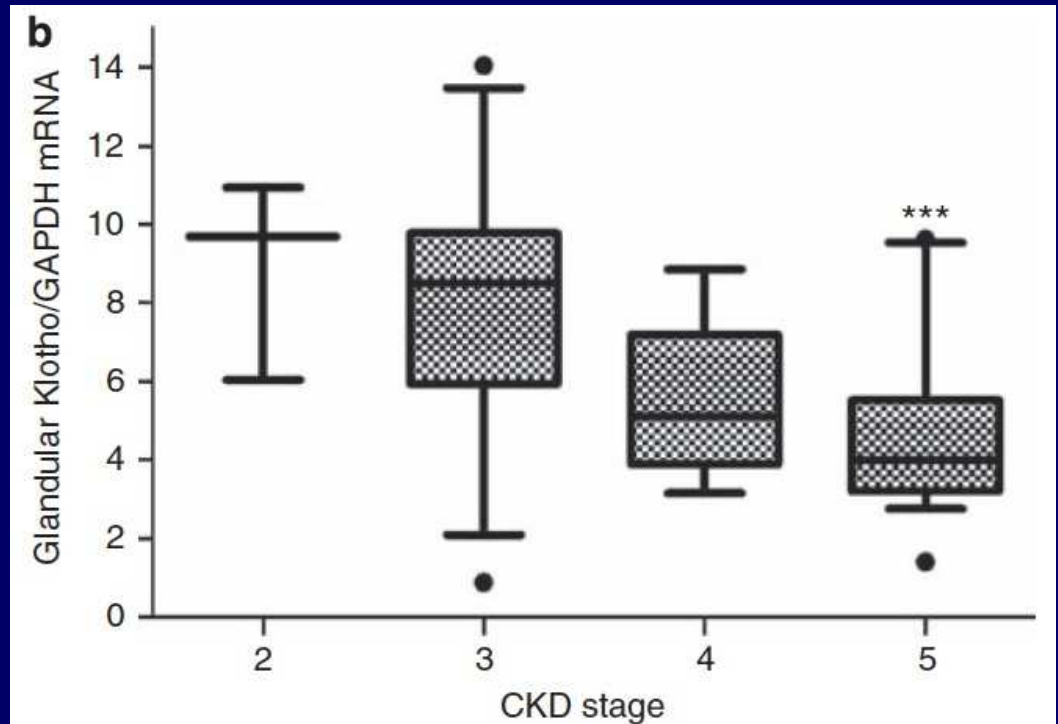
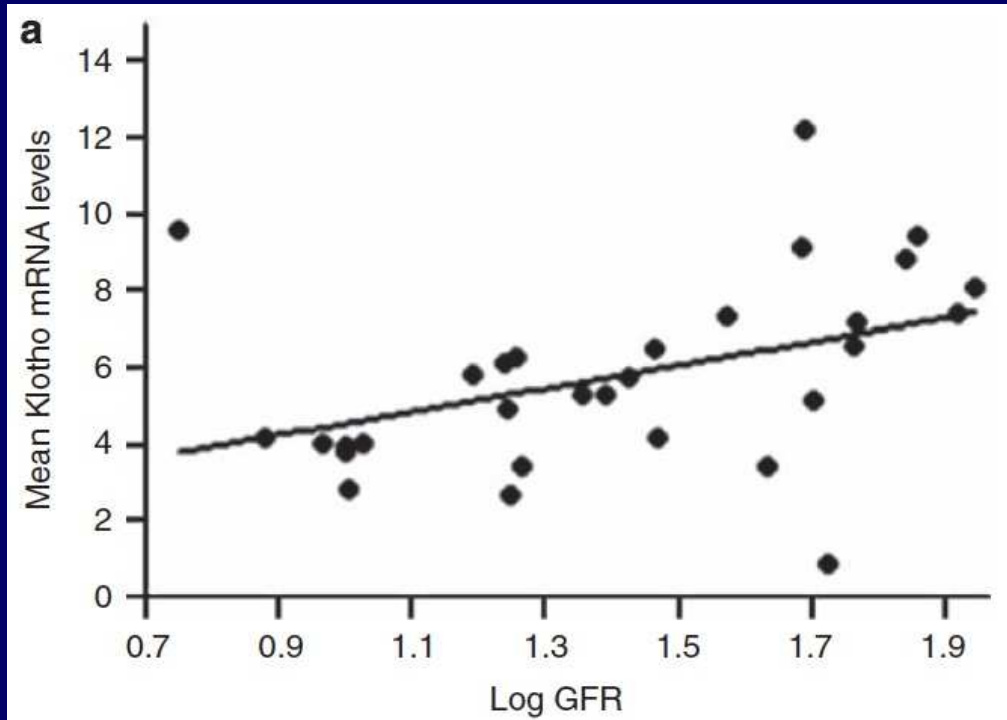
## Decrease in urinary Klotho excretion with reduction of kidney function



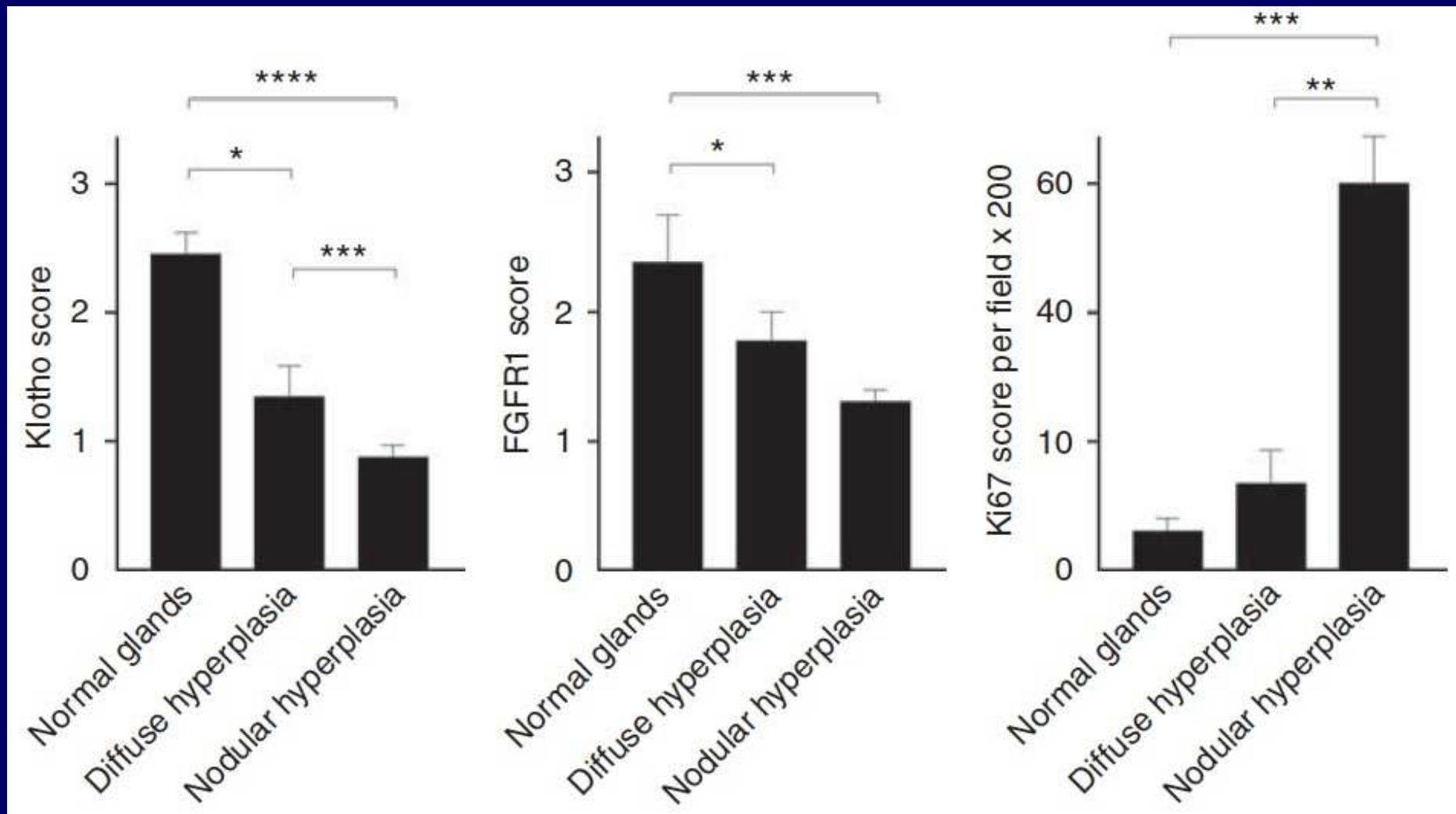


# Downregulation of Klotho mRNA expression in parathyroid tissue of patients with CKD

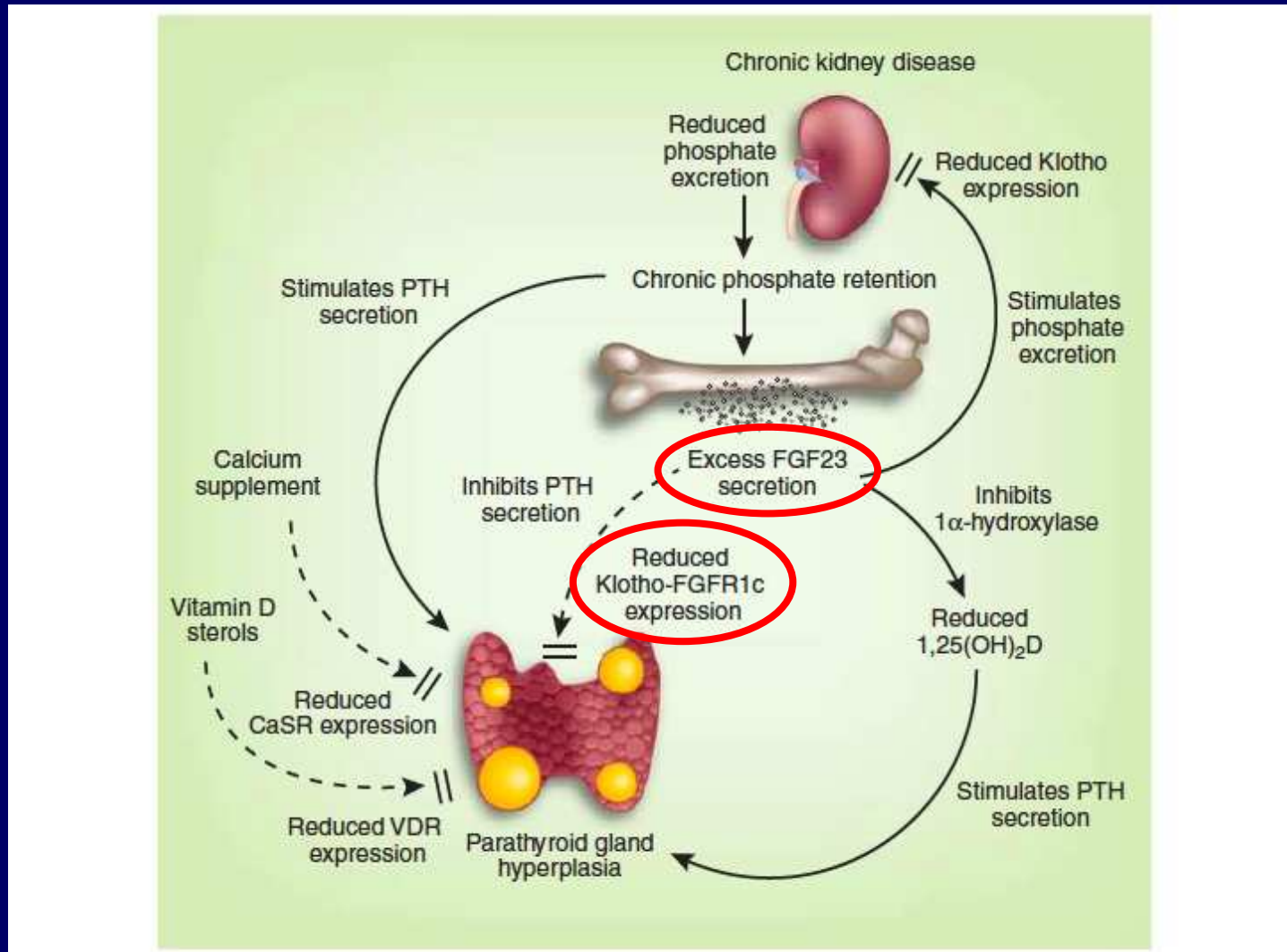
*(hyperplastic parathyroid glands ; CKD stages 2-5)*

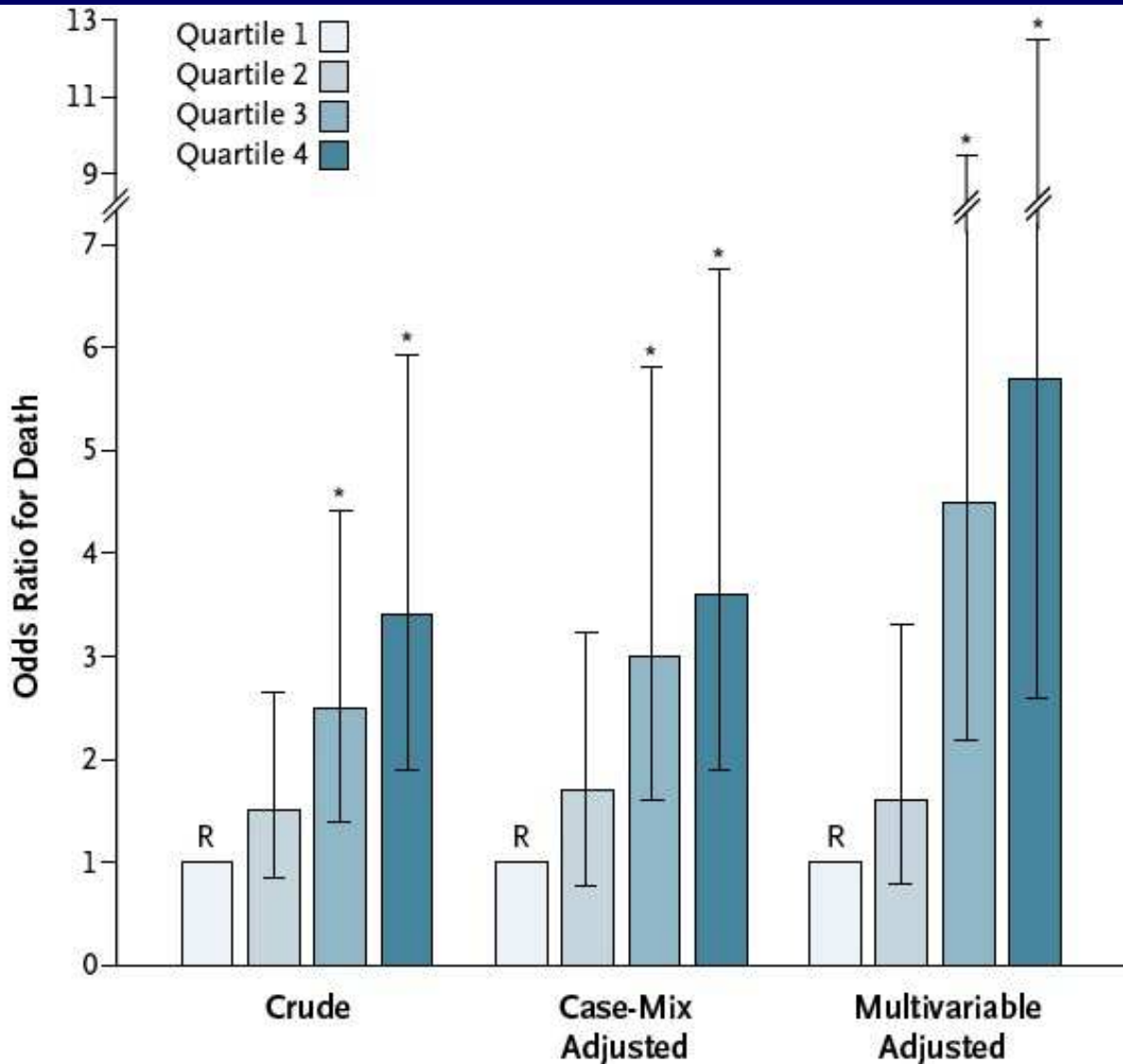


# Depressed expression of klotho and FGFR1 in parathyroid tissue of hemodialysis patients



# FGF23 and Klotho interaction with Ca, Pi, calcitriol and PTH in CKD-MBD



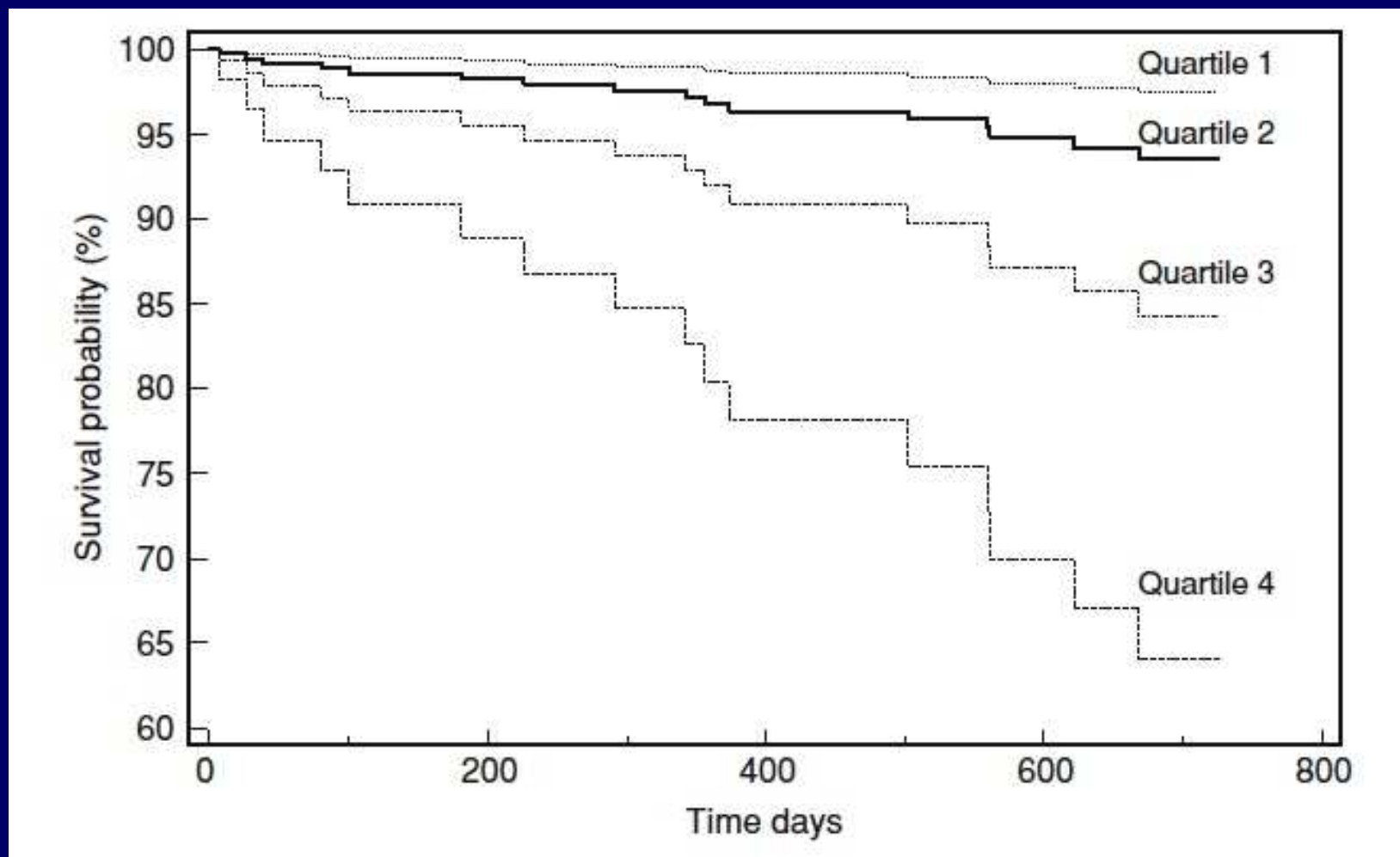


Quartile	Crude	Case-Mix Adjusted	Multivariable Adjusted
Quartile 1	Reference	Reference	Reference
Quartile 2	1.5 (0.9–2.7)	1.7 (0.8–3.2)	1.6 (0.8–3.3)
Quartile 3	2.5 (1.4–4.4)	3.0 (1.6–5.8)	4.5 (2.2–9.4)
Quartile 4	3.4 (1.9–5.9)	3.6 (1.9–6.9)	5.7 (2.6–12.6)

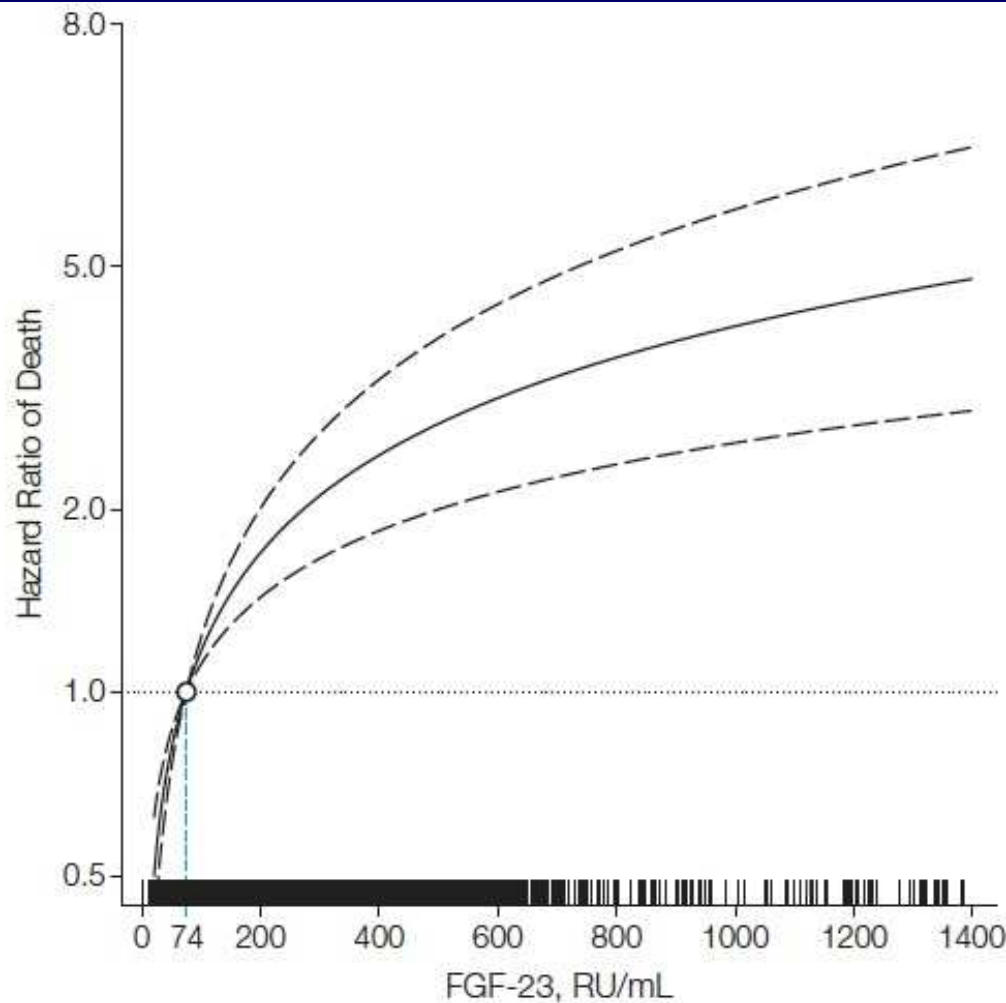
**Independent association of high FGF-23 with mortality in HD patients (FGF-23 level quartiles)**

*Gutierrez OM et al, NEJM 2008; 359: 584-92*

# Survival of chronic hemodialysis patients according to serum FGF-23 quartiles

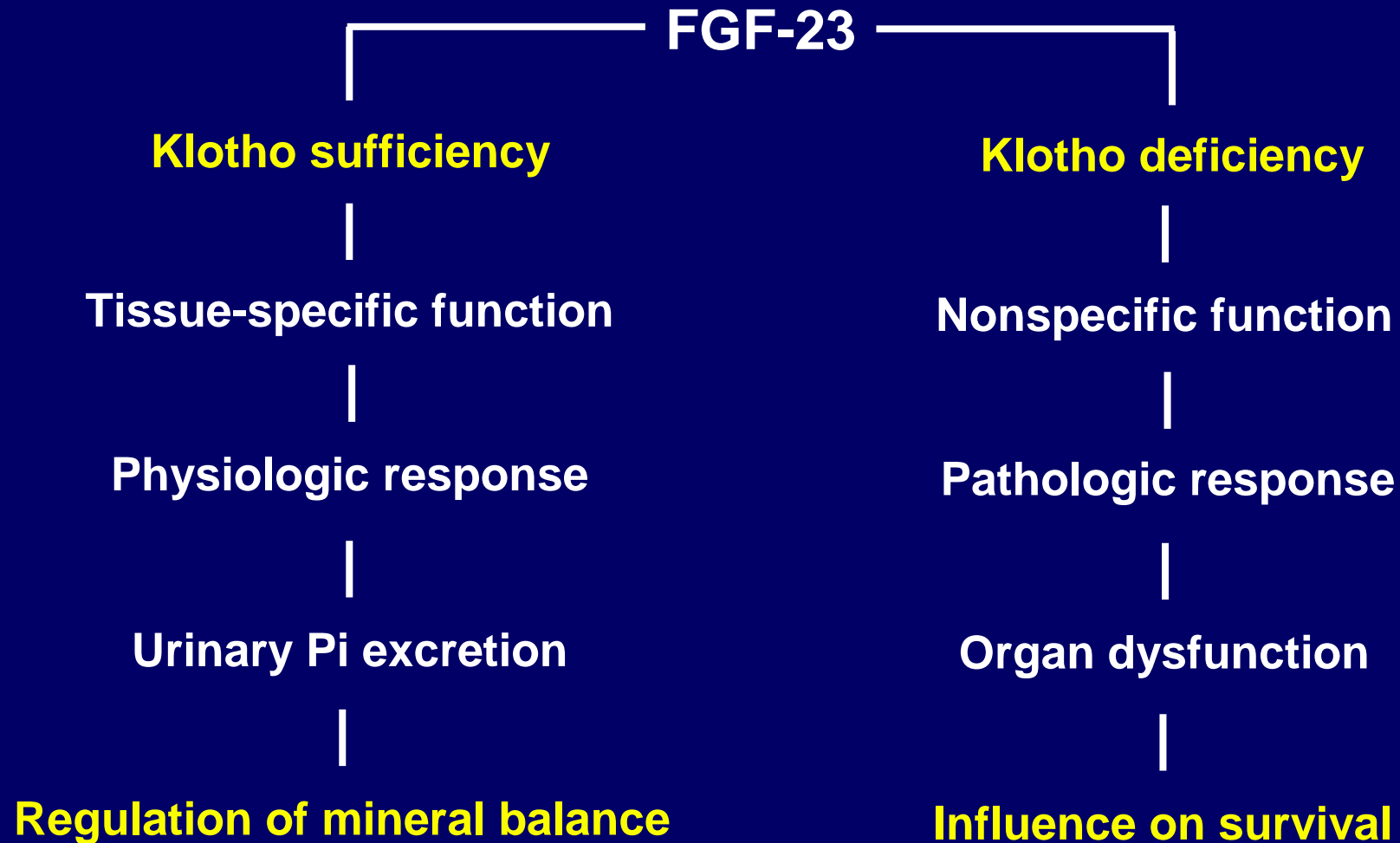


# Plasma FGF23 is an independent factor of relative mortality risk (CRIC study; 3879 CKD patients)



Subgroup	Deaths, No.	Sample Size, No.	Hazard Ratio per SD Natural Log-Transformed FGF-23
Entire cohort	240	3514	~1.4
Age, y			
<60	82	1658	~1.4
≥60	158	1856	~1.4
Sex			
Women	90	1583	~1.4
Men	150	1931	~1.4
Race			
Black	118	1454	~1.4
Nonblack	122	2060	~1.4
Diabetes			
Yes	149	1690	~1.4
No	91	1824	~1.4
Smoking status			
Yes	51	442	~1.4
No	189	3072	~1.4
Cardiovascular disease			
Yes	152	1175	~1.4
No	88	2339	~1.4
Cystatin C, mg/L			
<1.5	64	1721	~1.4
≥1.5	176	1793	~1.4
Albumin-to-creatinine ratio, mg/g			
<52	87	1762	~1.4
≥52	153	1752	~1.4
Albumin, g/dL			
<4.0	138	1685	~1.4
≥4.0	103	1843	~1.4
Calcium, mg/dL			
<9.2	130	1650	~1.4
≥9.2	110	1866	~1.4
Phosphate, mg/dL			
<3.7	87	1693	~1.4
≥3.7	155	1839	~1.4
Parathyroid hormone, pg/mL			
<54	95	1823	~1.4
≥54	151	1789	~1.4
Hemoglobin, g/dL			
<12.5	135	1691	~1.4
≥12.5	105	1835	~1.4
Low-density lipoprotein, mg/dL			
<98	133	1737	~1.4
≥98	107	1782	~1.4

# Normal and pathologic responses to FGF-23 as a function of klotho – a simplified scheme



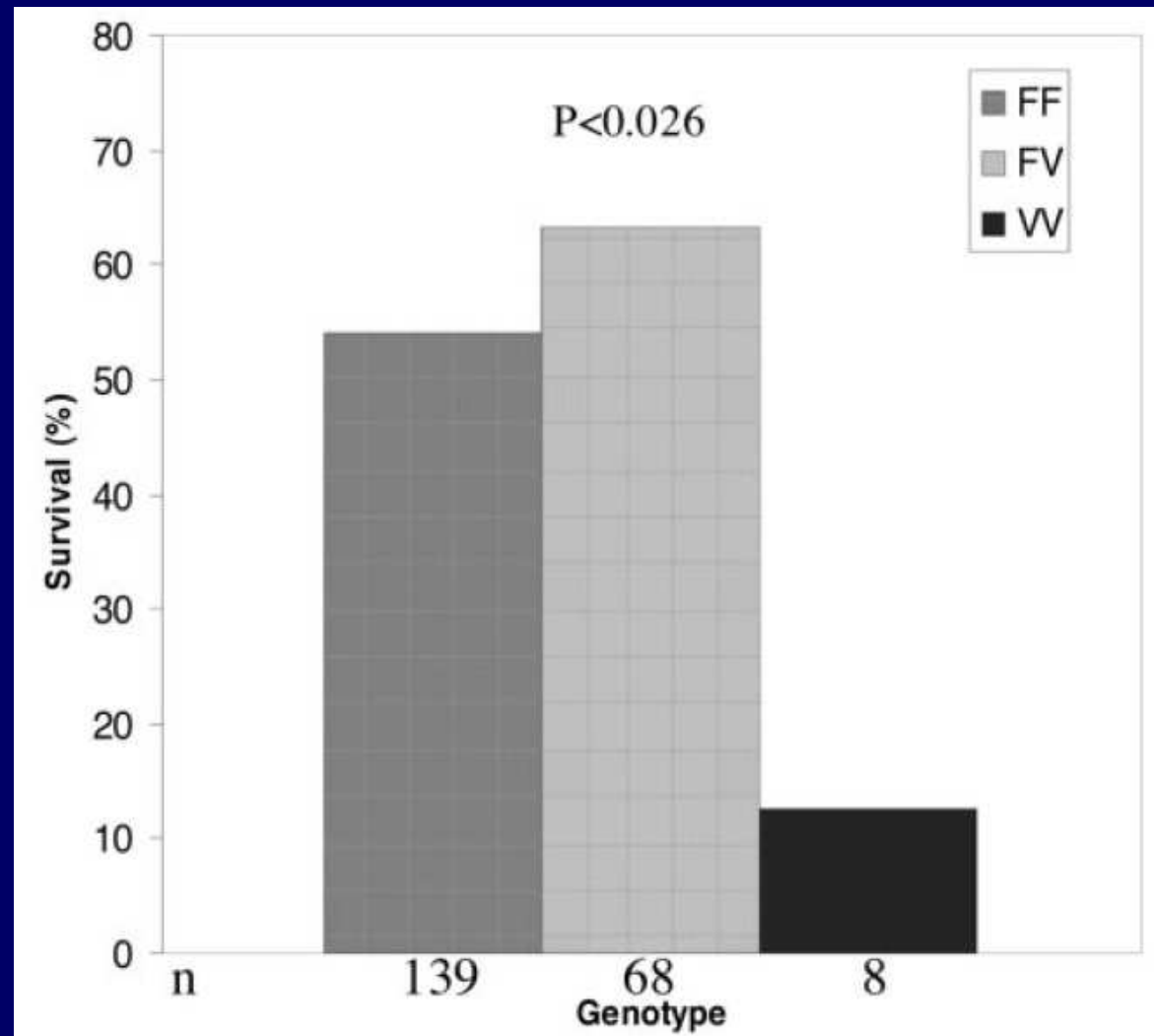
# Klotho, FGF23 and life span

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- Role on longevity in humans ?



# Association of functional variant KL-VS of Klotho gene with longevity in general population



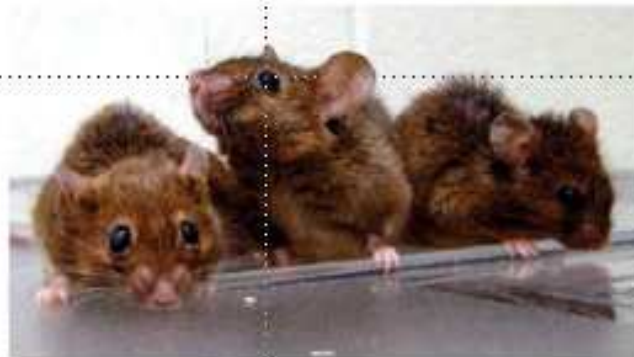
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Science 26 August 2005, Vol 309



**Eternal life**

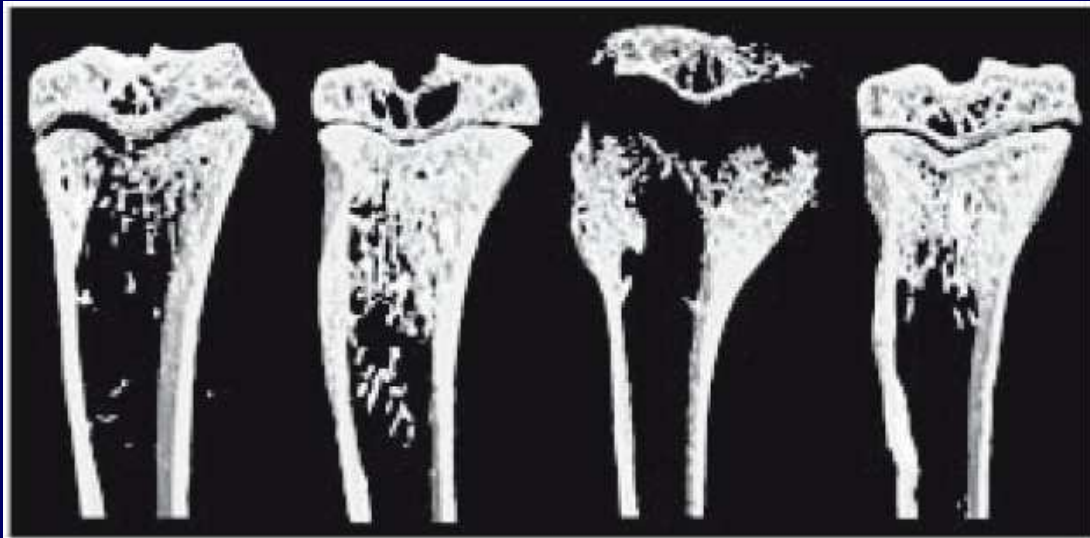
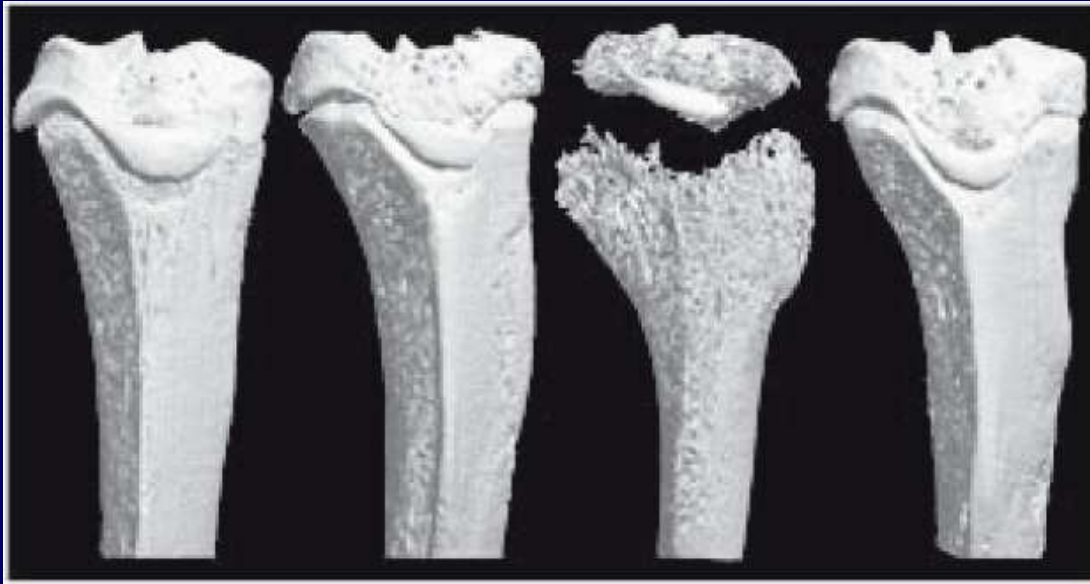
## ***Adam and Eve***

***Lucas Cranach the Elder***

***Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence  
1528***

***(<http://www.abcgallery.com/C/cranach/cranach66.html>)***

# Klotho ablation converts FGF-23 transgenic phenotype to Klotho-deficient phenotype in mice

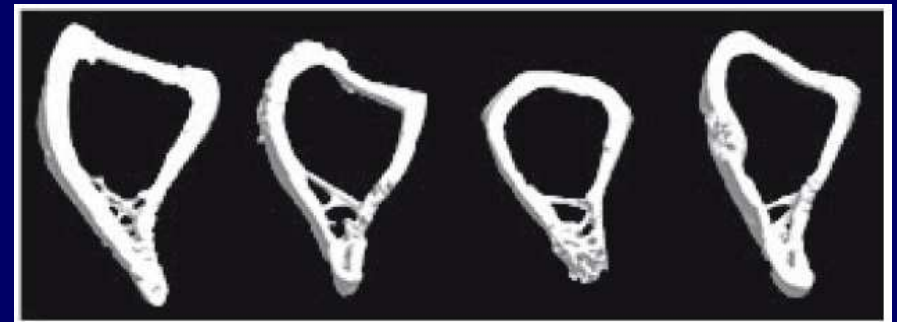


WT

KI<sup>-/-</sup>

FTr

FTr/KI<sup>-/-</sup>



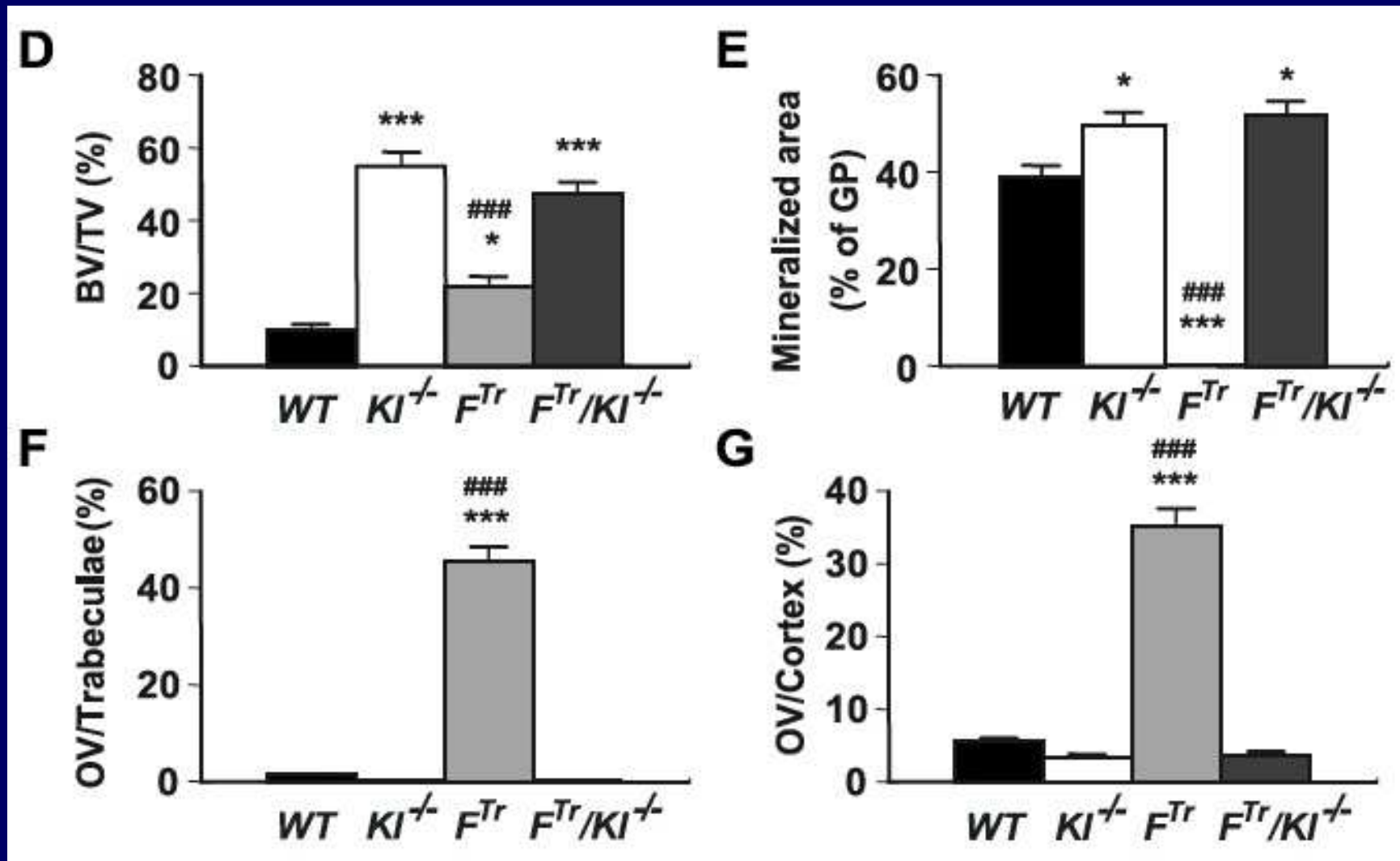
WT

KI<sup>-/-</sup>

FTr

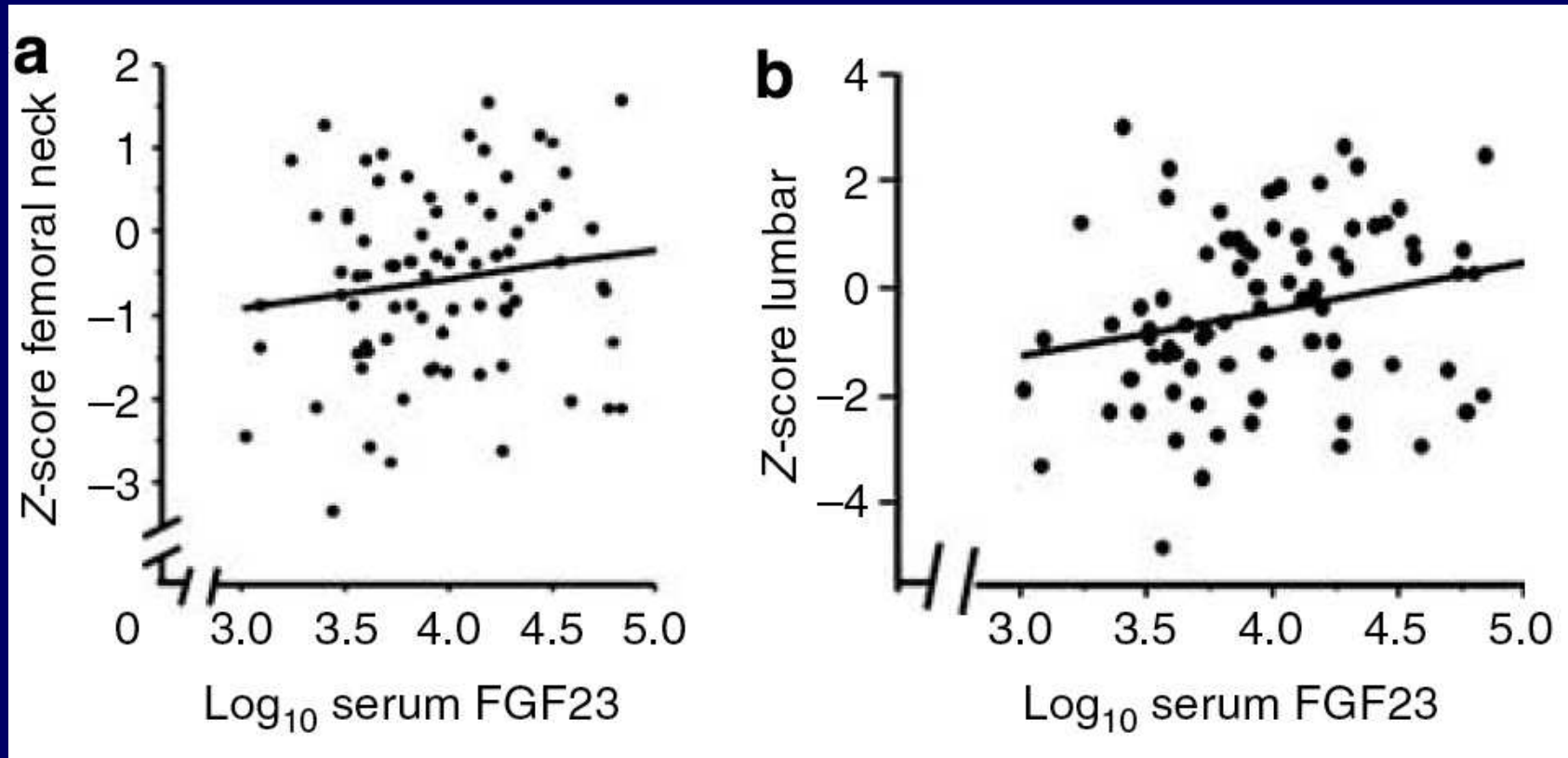
FTr/KI<sup>-/-</sup>

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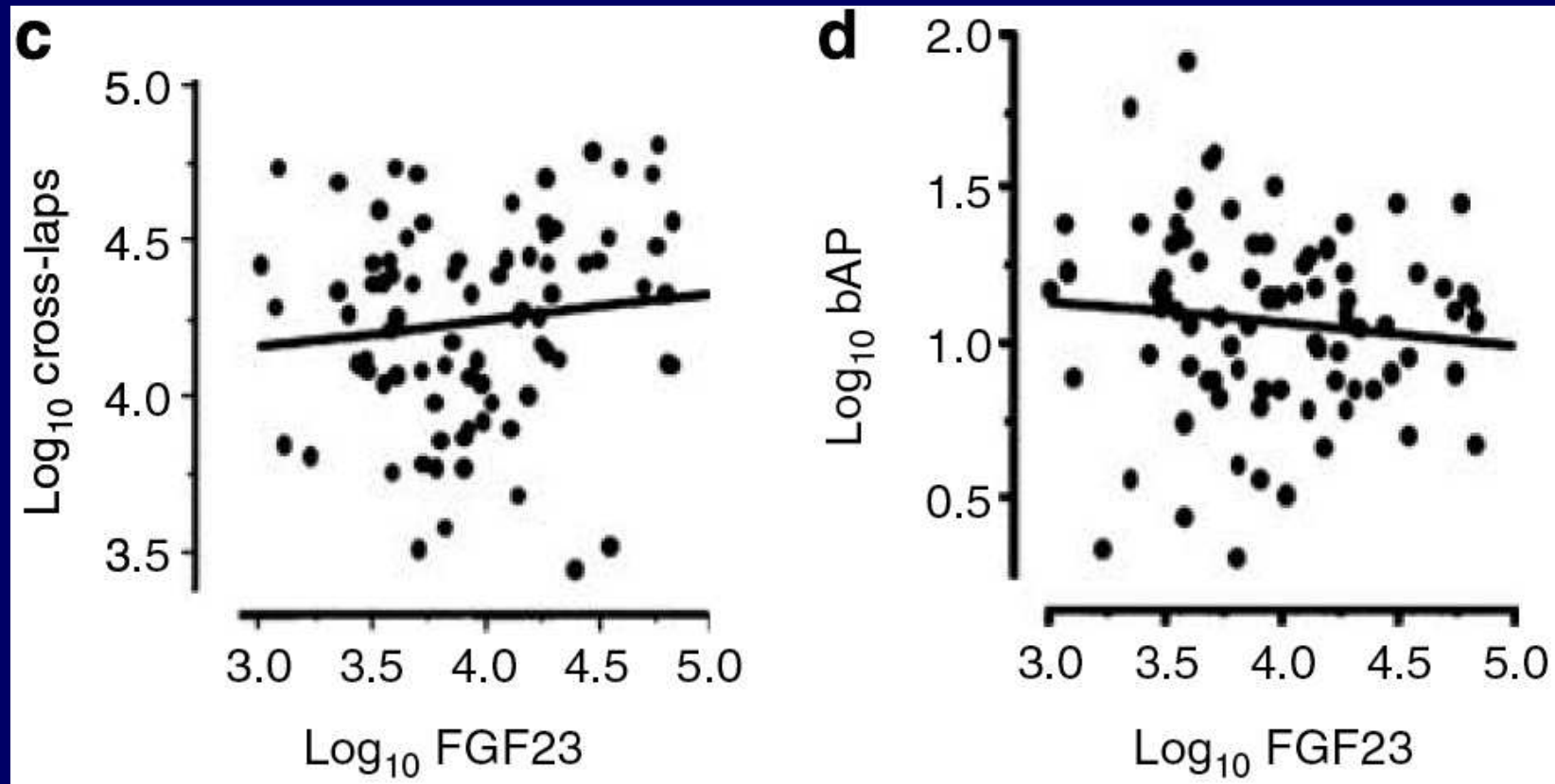




# Absence of association between serum FGF23 and bone mineral density in chronic HD patients



# Absence of association between serum FGF23 and cross-laps or bone alk. P'tase in chronic HD patients





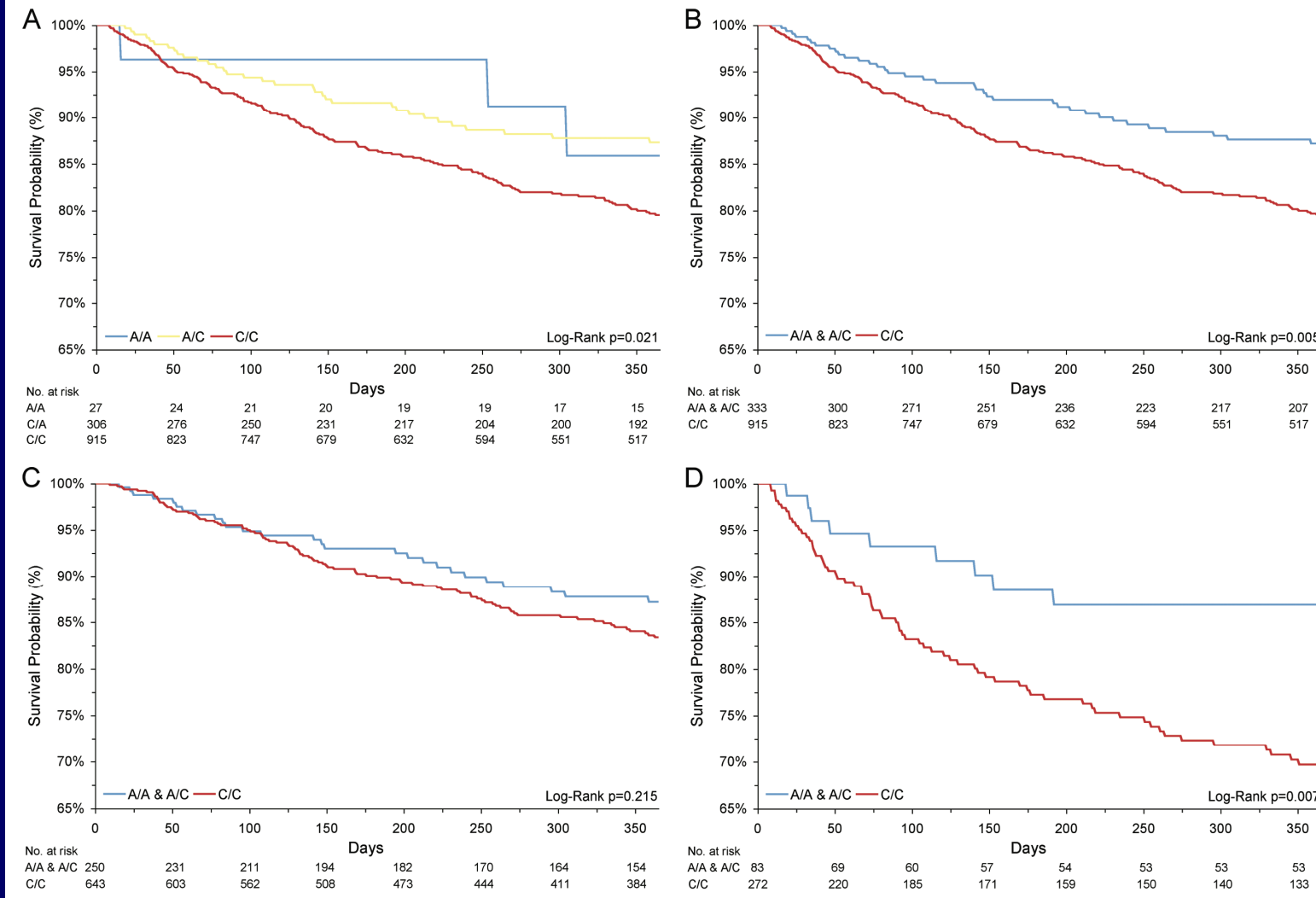
# The future ?

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- **Prolonged survival**
- **Long survival with high quality of life**

# Klotho gene variant rs577912 is associated with increased RR of mortality in chronic hemodialysis patients

FIGURE 1A-1D



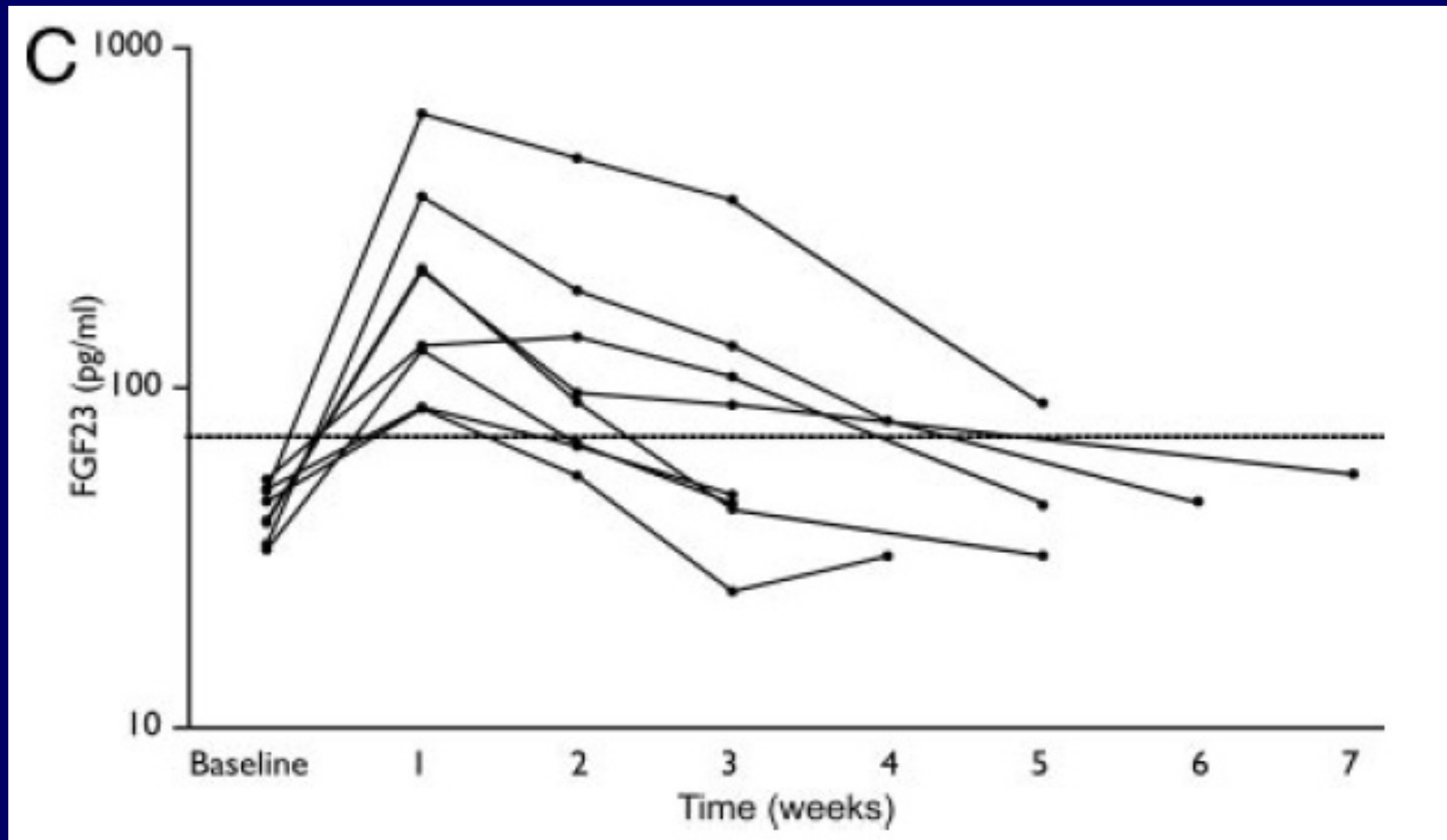
A) All subjects, additive model

B) All subjects, dominant model

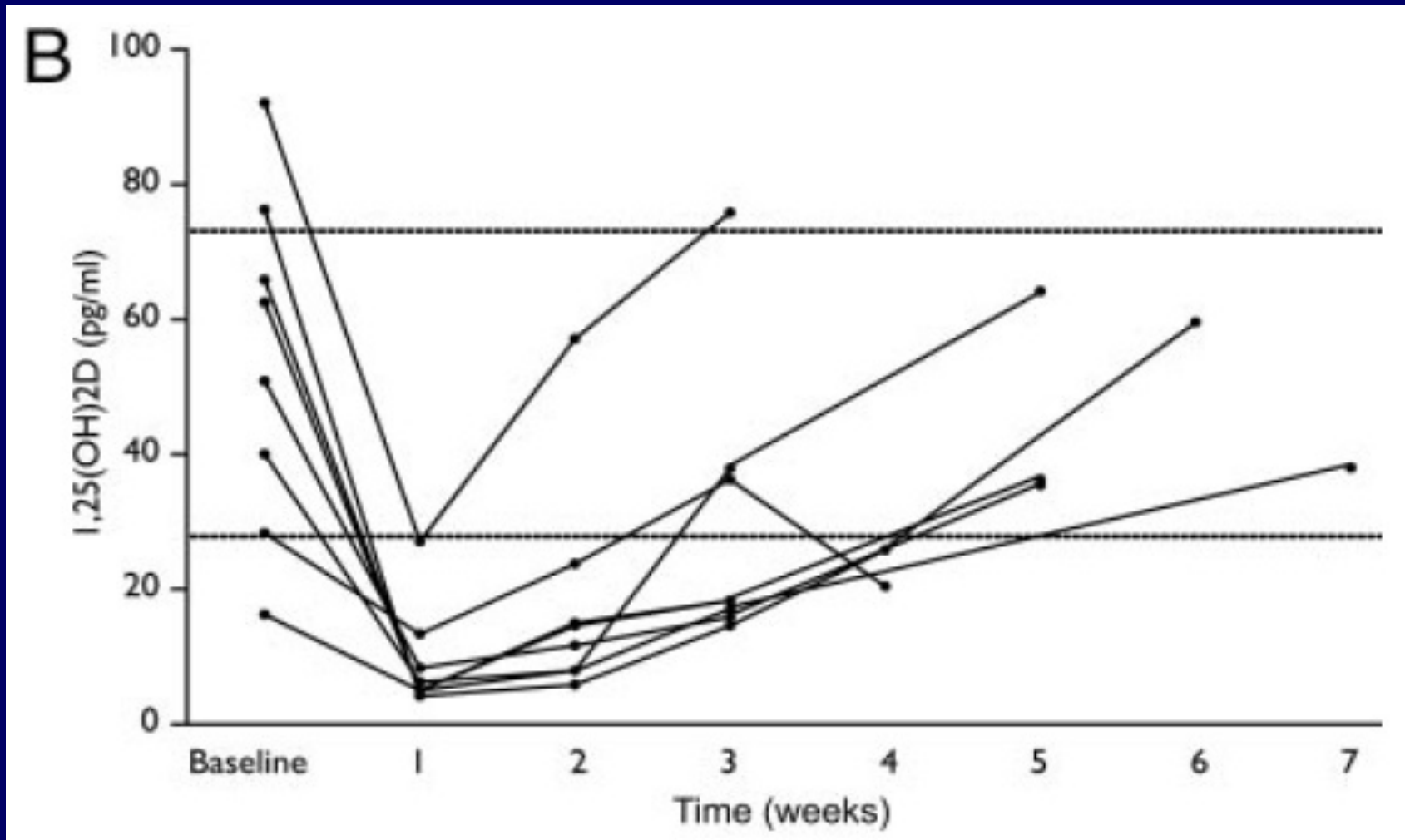
C) Patients on calcitriol therapy

D) Patients not on calcitriol therapy

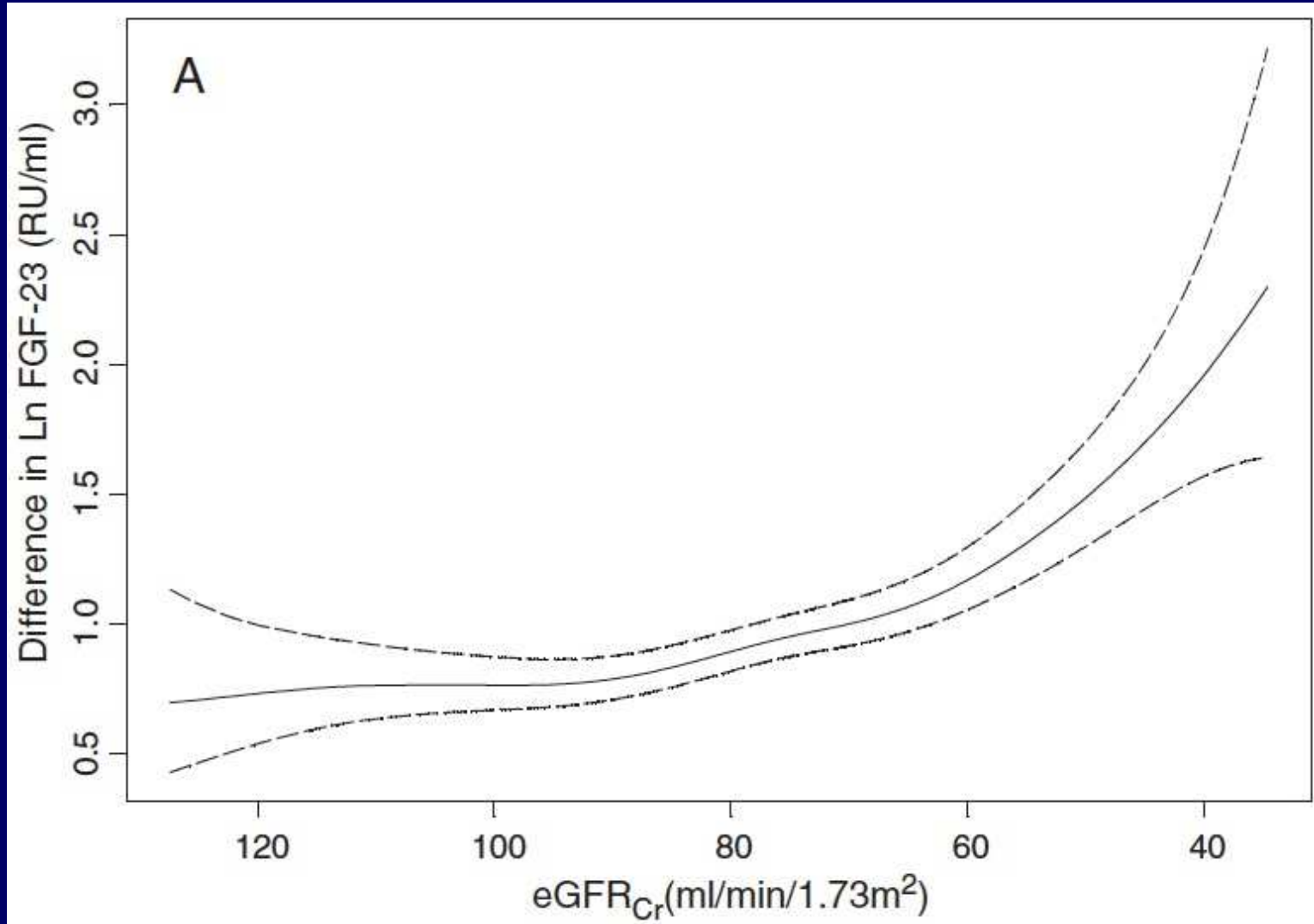
# Increase in serum FGF23 after a single IV iron dose (918 mg) in medical outpatients (GFR > 60 ml/min)



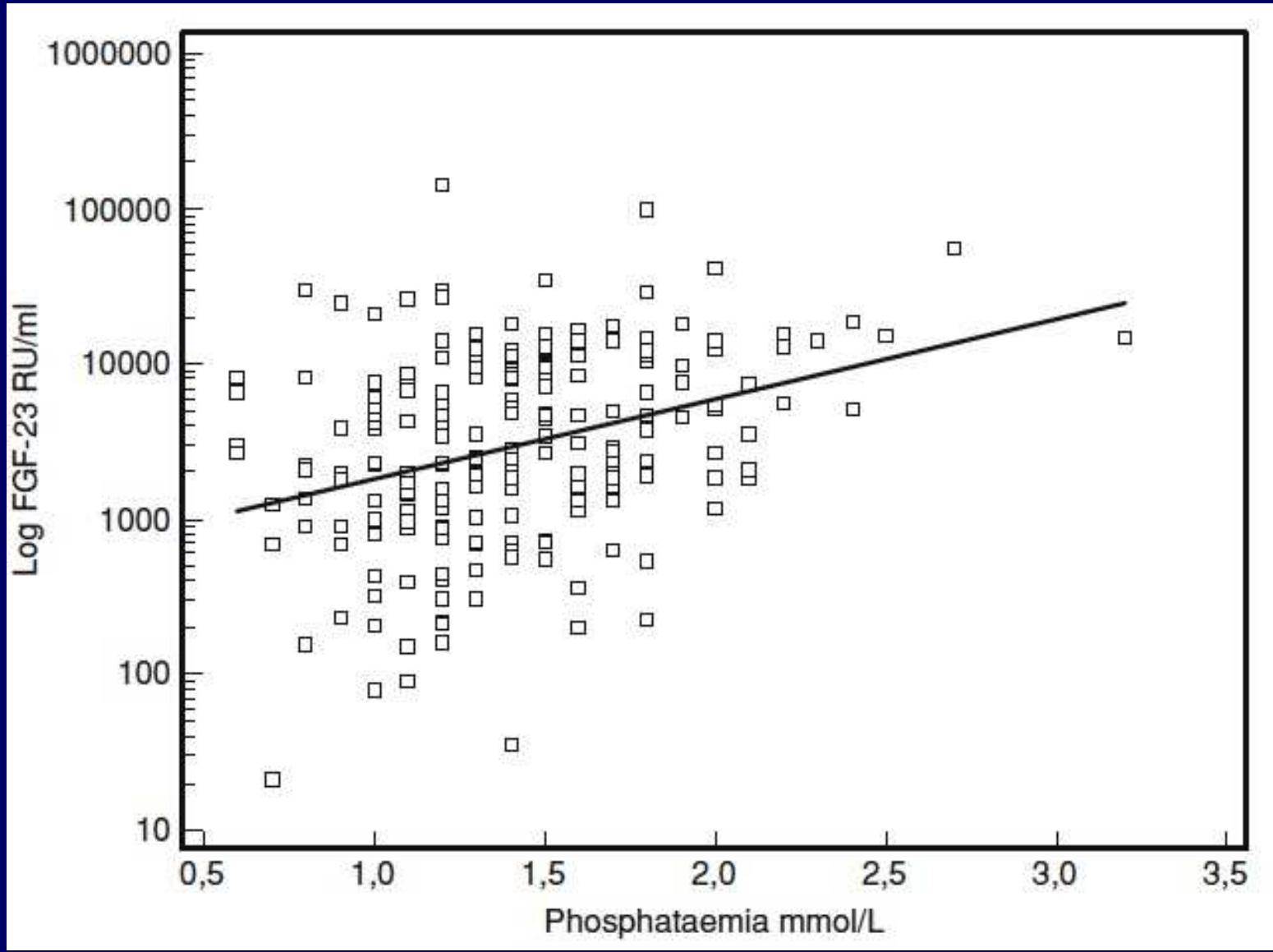
# Decrease in serum calcitriol after a single IV iron dose (918 mg) in medical outpatients (GFR > 60 ml/min)



# Serum cFGF-23 as a function of eGFR in patients with early CKD (MDRD 4-variable formula)

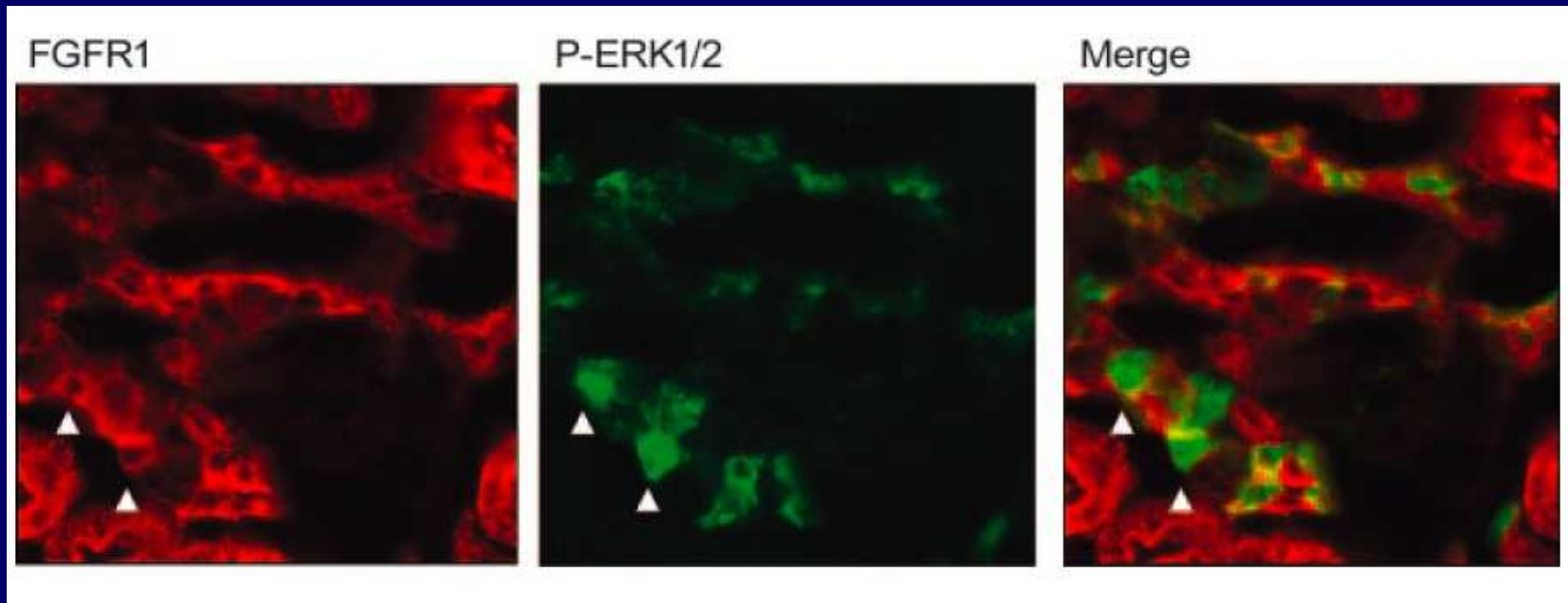


# Correlation between serum phosphorus and FGF-23 in chronic hemodialysis patients



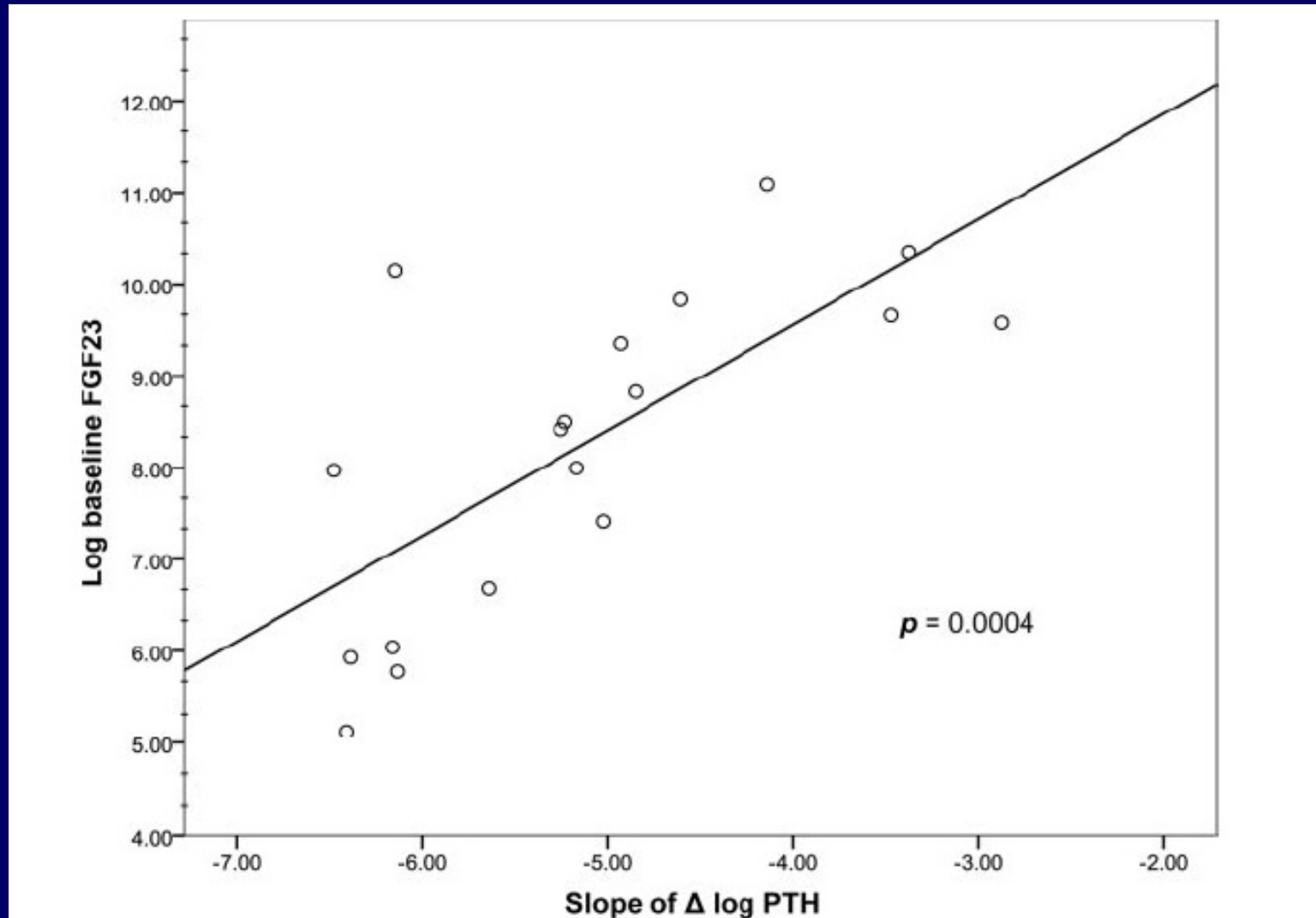
*Jean G et al,  
NDT 2009;24:2792-6*

# FGF-23 induces p-ERK1/2 signalling in distal tubular cells at sites of positive Klotho staining

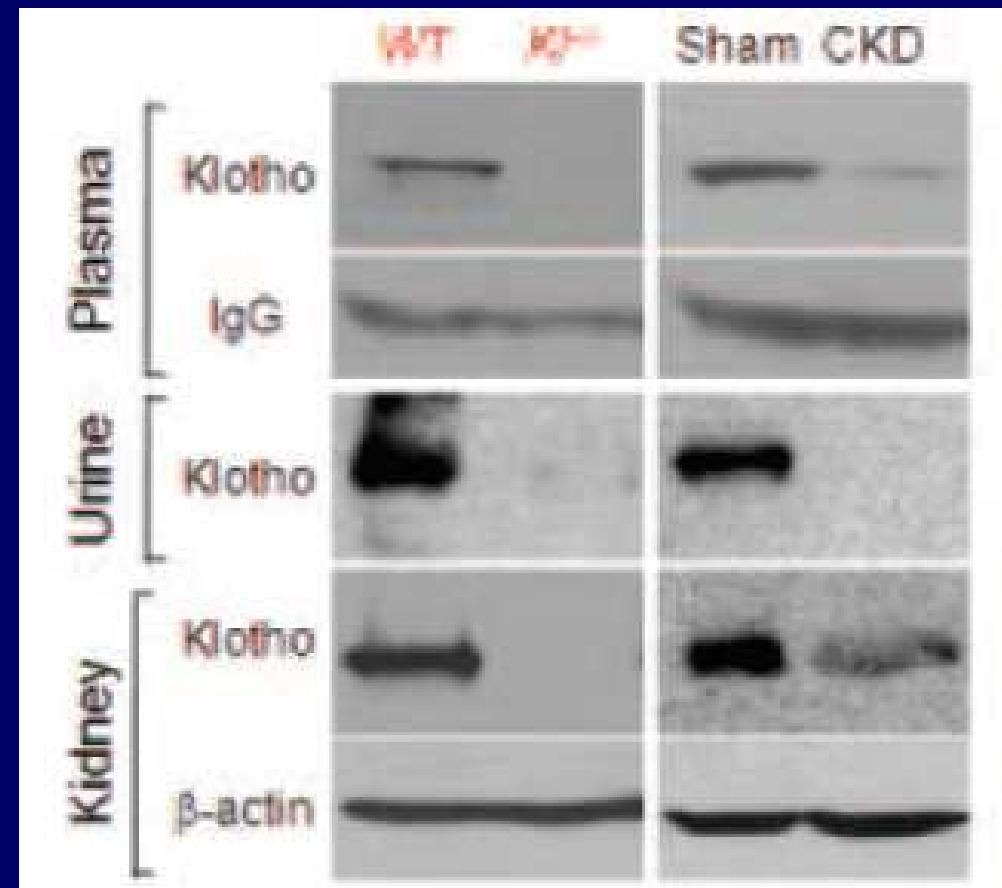
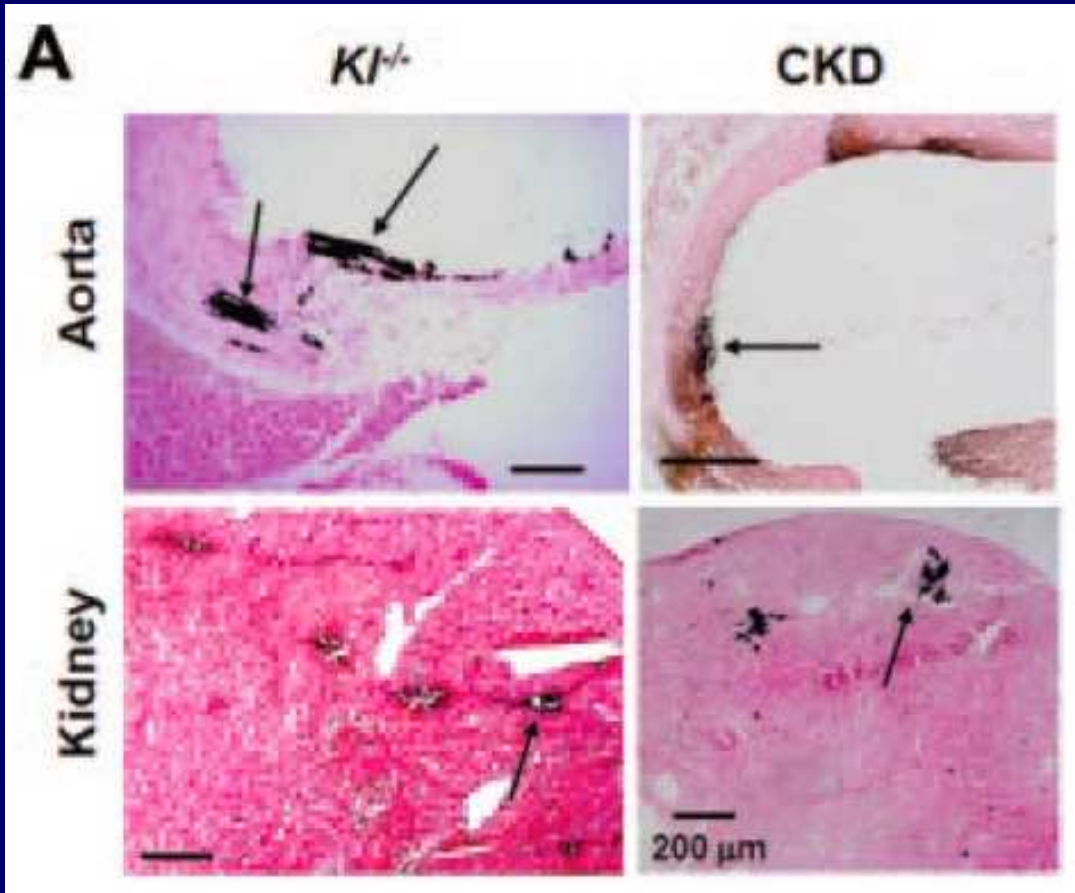




# Association between elevated serum FGF23 and calcium-mediated PTH suppression in HD patients



# Tissue calcification in *Klotho*<sup>-/-</sup> mice and in CKD mice in association with reduced humoral and tissue klotho



# Rat VSMC calcification depending on phosphate and klotho concentration in vitro

