

Indices of iron homeostasis correlate with airway obstruction in an NHANES III cohort

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Abstract: Cigarette smoking results in the accumulation of iron both systemically and locally, in the lung thereby causing imbalance in iron homeostasis. This disruption in iron homeostasis can be associated with oxidative stress and consequent tissue injury. Therefore, in this study, we tested the association between iron homeostasis and airway obstruction by examining a large cohort of smokers and non-smokers for relationships between 1) serum ferritin and iron concentrations and transferrin saturation and 2) forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV_1), and their ratio (FEV_1/FVC). Data from the National Health and Examination Survey III were analyzed. The study population included persons aged 20 years and above with their following data recorded: race, gender, serum ferritin and iron concentrations, and transferrin saturation; the final sample number was 7,251. In the total population, Pearson correlation coefficients between 1) serum ferritin and iron concentrations and transferrin saturation and 2) FVC and FEV_1 were significantly positive; whereas those between 1) serum ferritin concentrations and transferrin saturation and 2) FEV_1/FVC were significantly negative. With separate analyses, serum ferritin concentrations demonstrated positive associations with FVC and FEV_1 but an inverse relationship with FEV_1/FVC in smokers and non-smokers. Serum ferritin levels increased with worsening airway obstruction among smokers, and its highest concentrations were found among those with the lowest values of FEV_1/FVC ratio (<60%). Comparable to cigarette smokers, serum ferritin concentrations among non-smokers were greatest in those with the lowest FEV_1/FVC ratio. Furthermore, elevated levels of serum iron and saturation of transferrin also corresponded with decreased FEV_1/FVC ratio among non-smokers. Thus, we conclude that indices of iron homeostasis are associated with airway obstruction in both smokers and non-smokers.

Keywords: iron, ferritins, respiratory function tests, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, spirometry, vital capacity, forced expiratory volume

Introduction

Smoking a single cigarette exposes the human respiratory tract to high levels of particulate matter (PM) (between 15,000 and 40,000 $\mu\text{g PM}$).¹ PM is deposited in the human lung at a high rate.² Furthermore, incomplete oxidation of tobacco leaves produces oxygen-containing functional groups (eg, carboxylates, esters, and phenolic hydroxides) at the surface of the retained cigarette smoke particles.² Following dissociation of proton at physiological pH level, the aforementioned functional groups introduce a negatively charged solid-liquid interface into the lung tissue. Furthermore, Fe^{3+} has a high affinity toward oxygen-donor ligands due to its electropositivity, and thus, it forms complexes with the PM deposited from cigarette smoke.³ Subsequently, these complexes accumulate on the surface of the lungs of smokers.⁴ However, elevated iron concentrations are observed not only in the lower respiratory tract but systemically as well.^{4,5} Reflecting this disruption in the homeostasis of iron and its accumulation, serum concentrations

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of ferritin, a metal storage protein, and iron concentrations increase in cigarette smokers.⁵ Similarly, saturation of transferrin, an iron transport protein, is elevated in the serum of smokers.⁵ The disruption in iron homeostasis in smokers can be associated with oxidative stress, which triggers a cascade of biochemical events culminating in inflammation, fibrosis, and cancer, both locally in the lungs and systemically.

COPD most frequently refers to the combination of chronic bronchitis and emphysema, a pair of commonly co-existing lung diseases in which the airways become functionally narrowed. The vast majority of COPD in the United States is the result of cigarette smoking. A fundamental characteristic of COPD is the physiological limitation of the expiratory flow of air from the lungs, which is irreversible. One of the best indicators of airflow obstruction is the ratio of forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV_1) to forced vital capacity (FVC).⁶ The natural course of COPD is characterized by a gradual worsening of obstruction (ie, FEV_1/FVC ratio decreases) over years with exacerbations of airflow obstruction caused by infections and air pollution.

Disruption in iron homeostasis with the subsequent accumulation of this metal has been proposed to contribute to COPD.^{7,8} If metal-associated biological effects (eg, oxidative stress) contribute to lung injury following smoking, an accumulation of iron following cigarette smoking should correlate with physiological indices of damage. Therefore, in this study, we evaluated the association between iron homeostasis and airway obstruction by examining a large cohort of both smokers and non-smokers for relationships between 1) serum concentrations of ferritin and iron and transferrin saturation and 2) FVC, FEV_1 , and their ratio (FEV_1/FVC).

Materials and methods

Study population

Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III (NHANES III, conducted 1988 to 1994) were analyzed. The study population included persons aged 20 years and above with their following data recorded: race, gender, serum ferritin and iron concentrations, serum transferrin saturation, and serum C-reactive protein. Of the 13,941 persons initially selected, 2,944 were excluded as they reported a respiratory infection at either the time of or within 3 weeks prior to the interview. Individuals were categorized as either “smoker” or “non-smoker”. A smoker was defined as a person who reported smoking cigarettes for at least 1 year duration at the time of interview. A non-smoker was defined as a person who reported smoking less

than 100 cigarettes during their lifetime, and whose serum cotinine concentration was less than 1.0 ng/mL. Records of 3,746 persons who did not fit the definitions of “smoker” and “non-smoker” were eliminated from the database for a final sample size of 7,251 individuals.

Blood indices and pulmonary function tests

Measurements of blood endpoints and pulmonary function indices are provided in detail.⁹

Data analysis

Analyses were performed using SAS and WesVar statistical software (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA and Westat, Rockville, MD, USA, respectively) enabling weighting and adjustment for the survey sampling methodology in estimating variances during the final analysis. Data analysis was performed to explore variable distributions and correlations. Geometric means and standard errors (SE) of FVC, FEV_1 , FEV_1/FVC ratio, serum concentrations of ferritin and iron, transferrin saturation, and serum levels of C-reactive protein are reported. Age categories of 10 year increments were created; results are described by the first year of age in each category. Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients were calculated. Tests were two-sided. Significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Demographic characteristics of the study population, smoking status, and FEV_1/FVC values are provided in Table 1. There were 2,549 (35%) smokers and 4,702 (65%) non-smokers. Forty-nine percent of the cohort was between 20 and 39 years of age and only 13% was above the age 70 years.

In the study population, serum ferritin and iron concentrations, transferrin saturation, and C-reactive protein levels had means (\pm SE) of 73.8 ± 1.7 ng/mL (166 ± 4 pmol/L), 80.4 ± 0.6 μ g/dL (14.4 ± 0.1 μ mol/L), $22.9\% \pm 0.2\%$, and 0.31 ± 0.01 mg/dL (30 ± 1 nmol/L), respectively. The log-transformed values of serum ferritin and iron concentrations and transferrin saturation more closely approximated a normal distribution than the original values. The distribution of serum C-reactive protein levels was highly skewed with greater than 50% of the subjects having values below the limit of detection. For correlation analysis, both absolute and log-transformed values of serum ferritin, iron, transferrin saturation, and C-reactive protein were used. The mean (\pm SE) for the FVC, FEV_1 , and FEV_1/FVC ratio were 3.582 ± 0.029 L, 2.834 ± 0.025 L, and $0.790\% \pm 0.002\%$, respectively. FEV_1 , FVC, and FEV_1/FVC ratio were normally distributed.

Table 1 Characterization of the study population

Group	N	Percentage
Total	7,251	100
Smoking status		
Non-smoker	4,702	64.9
Smoker	2,549	35.2
Race		
White	4,972	68.5
Black	1,999	27.6
Other	280	3.9
Gender		
Male	3,016	41.6
Female	4,235	58.4
Age		
20–29 years	1,855	25.6
30–39 years	1,696	23.4
40–49 years	1,166	16.1
50–59 years	732	10.1
60–69 years	829	11.4
70–79 years	553	7.6
80–89 years	380	5.2
90 years and older	40	0.6
FEV ₁ /FVC		
>75%	5,519	76.1
60%–<75%	1,505	20.8
<60%	227	3.1

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced volume capacity.

Absolute values of serum ferritin and iron concentrations and transferrin saturation for smokers and non-smokers were plotted against age (Figure 1). The concentration of serum ferritin increased with age, whereas the concentration of serum iron generally decreased. Relative to non-smokers, serum ferritin concentration was found to be increased among smokers in the age group of 70 years, after which it

declined; serum concentrations among non-smokers were significantly higher than that of smokers in the age group of 80 years. Similarly, serum iron concentrations and serum transferrin were elevated among smokers until the age of 50 and 60 years, respectively, at which times, serum concentrations in non-smokers were comparable, although all serum concentrations of iron were higher among non-smokers after the age of 70 years.

Pearson correlations between age, indices of iron homeostasis, serum C-reactive protein levels, and pulmonary function parameters reveal significant correlations among all in the study population, among smokers and among non-smokers (Tables 2–4). Age was correlated with all endpoints of iron homeostasis and pulmonary function except ln serum transferrin saturation among non-smokers. Serum ferritin concentrations were positively associated with age, whereas serum iron concentrations and serum transferrin saturation were negatively associated with age. All pulmonary function parameters decreased with age. Serum iron concentrations and transferrin saturation showed stronger positive correlations with both FVC and FEV₁ than that of serum ferritin concentrations; the same pattern was evident with FEV₁, but the relationship with serum ferritin did not reach significance in non-smokers. In contrast, serum ferritin had the greatest correlation with FEV₁/FVC but was negative. Ln serum C reactive protein levels correlated negatively with FVC, FEV₁, and FEV₁/FVC ratio among smokers and negatively with FVC and FEV₁ among non-smokers.

Higher serum ferritin concentrations were observed among smokers with airway obstruction. There were significant differences in serum ferritin concentrations between smokers

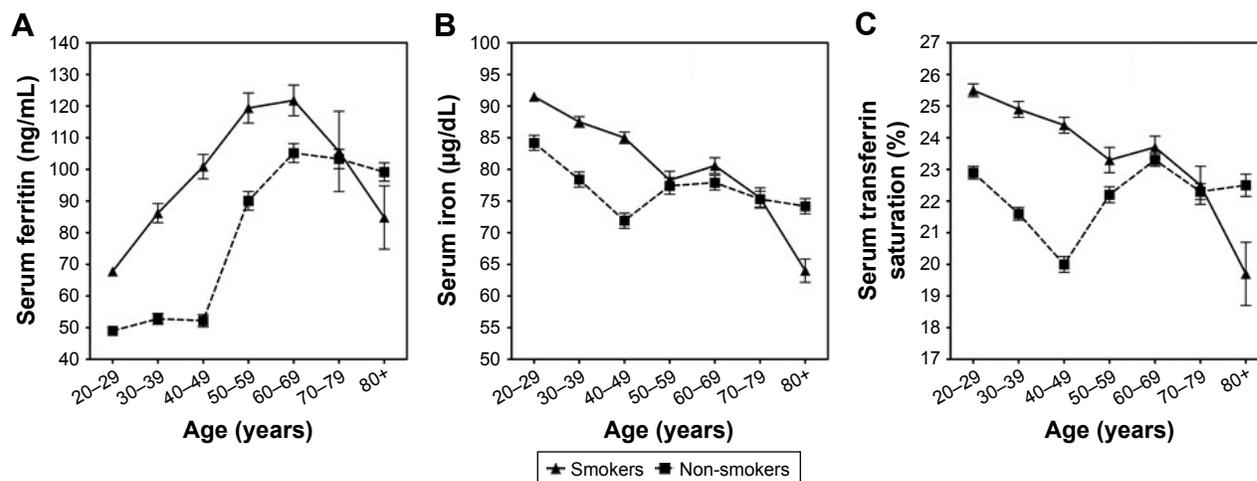


Figure 1 Changes in serum ferritin, iron, and transferrin saturation for smokers and non-smokers with age. Serum ferritin increased with age (A), whereas both serum iron (B) and transferrin saturation (C) decreased with age. Serum ferritin was elevated in smokers until 70 years of age, whereas serum iron and serum transferrin were elevated in smokers until 50 and 60 years of age, respectively.

Table 2 Correlations between age, indices of iron homeostasis, and pulmonary function endpoints (n=7,251). Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients and P-values are provided

	Age (years)	Serum ferritin (ng/mL)	In (serum ferritin) (ng/mL)	Serum iron (µg/dL)	In (serum iron) (µg/dL)	Serum transferrin saturation (%)	In (serum transferrin saturation) (%)	Serum C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	In (C-reactive protein)	FVC, largest value (mL)	FEV ₁ at 1 s, largest value (mL)
Age (years)	1	0.182	0.224	-0.132	-0.102	-0.059	-0.030	0.100	0.128	-0.502	-0.621
Serum ferritin (ng/mL)	0.182	1	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.01	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
In (serum ferritin)	0.224	0.768	1	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.248	0.064	0.060	0.094	0.048
Serum iron (µg/dL)	-0.132	0.161	0.768	1	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
In (serum iron)	-0.102	0.242	0.242	0.308	1	0.429	0.429	0.057	0.045	0.162	0.101
Serum transferrin saturation (%)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	1	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
In (C-reactive protein)	-0.132	0.161	0.242	0.308	0.939	0.926	0.872	-0.207	-0.241	0.245	0.233
FVC, largest value (mL)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
FEV ₁ at 1 s, largest value (mL)	-0.102	0.308	0.308	0.939	0.939	0.878	0.945	-0.267	-0.272	0.245	0.228
FEV ₁ /FVC	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced volume capacity.

Table 3 Correlations between age, indices of iron homeostasis, and pulmonary function endpoints for smokers (n=2,549). Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients and P-values are provided

	Age (years)	Serum ferritin (ng/mL)	In (serum ferritin)	Serum iron (µg/dL)	In (serum iron)	Serum transferrin saturation (%)	In (serum transferrin saturation)	Serum C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	In (C-reactive protein)	FVC, largest value (mL)	FEV ₁ at 1 s, largest value (mL)	FEV ₁ /FVC
Age (years)	1	0.152	0.172	-0.138	-0.138	-0.078	-0.084	0.160	0.224	-0.441	-0.605	-0.557
Serum ferritin (ng/mL)	0.152	1	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
In (serum ferritin)	<0.0001	0.786	1	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.064	0.076	0.117	0.071	-0.085
Serum iron (µg/dL)	0.172	0.786	0.240	0.297	0.297	0.317	0.388	0.066	0.068	0.209	0.145	-0.114
In (serum iron)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0009	0.0006	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Serum transferrin saturation (%)	-0.138	0.200	0.240	0.944	0.944	0.933	0.884	-0.213	-0.249	0.214	0.211	0.045
In (serum transferrin saturation)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.02
Serum C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	-0.138	0.196	0.297	0.944	0.944	0.886	0.951	-0.267	-0.284	0.232	0.228	0.046
In (serum C-reactive protein)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.02
FVC, largest value (mL)	-0.078	0.254	0.317	0.933	0.886	1	0.930	-0.191	-0.224	0.210	0.193	0.007
FEV ₁ at 1 s, largest value (mL)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.73
FEV ₁ /FVC	-0.084	0.250	0.388	0.884	0.951	0.930	1	-0.240	-0.258	0.230	0.213	0.012
In (serum FEV ₁ /FVC)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.53
Serum C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	0.160	0.064	0.066	-0.213	-0.267	-0.191	-0.240	1	0.825	-0.174	-0.175	-0.053
In (serum C-reactive protein)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.01
FVC, largest value (mL)	-0.441	0.117	0.209	0.214	0.232	0.210	-0.258	0.825	1	-0.256	-0.262	-0.087
FEV ₁ at 1 s, largest value (mL)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	-0.256	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
FEV ₁ /FVC	-0.605	0.071	0.145	0.211	0.228	0.193	0.213	-0.175	<0.0001	0.920	0.920	0.101
In (serum FEV ₁ /FVC)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
FEV ₁ at 1 s, largest value (mL)	-0.557	-0.085	-0.114	0.045	0.046	0.007	0.012	-0.053	-0.087	0.101	0.466	0.466
In (serum FEV ₁ at 1 s, largest value (mL))	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced volume capacity.

Table 4 Correlations between age, indices of iron homeostasis, and pulmonary function endpoints for non-smokers (n=4,702). Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients and P-values are provided

	Age (years)	Serum ferritin (ng/mL)	In (serum ferritin) (µg/dL)	In (serum iron) (µg/dL)	Serum transferrin saturation (%)	In (serum transferrin saturation) (%)	Serum C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	In (C-reactive protein)	FVC, largest value (mL)	FEV ₁ at 1 s, largest value (mL)	FEV ₁ /FVC
Age (years)	1	0.223	0.274	-0.115	-0.075	0.009	0.078	0.091	-0.517	-0.626	-0.463
Serum ferritin (ng/mL)	0.223	1	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.53	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
In (serum ferritin)	<0.0001	0.759	1	0.136	0.228	0.234	0.065	0.048	0.054	0.016	-0.110
Serum iron (µg/dL)	0.274	0.759	1	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.439	<0.0001	0.0009	0.0002	0.2825	<0.0001
In (serum iron)	<0.0001	0.228	<0.0001	0.302	0.354	<0.0001	0.0003	0.0348	0.109	0.058	-0.155
Serum transferrin saturation (%)	-0.115	0.228	0.228	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.866	-0.209	-0.242	0.243	0.232	<0.0001
In (serum transferrin saturation)	<0.0001	0.302	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.942	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.94
Serum C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	-0.075	0.302	0.302	0.874	0.874	<0.0001	-0.269	-0.269	0.234	0.217	-0.026
In (C-reactive protein)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.07
FVC, largest value (mL)	-0.032	0.354	0.354	0.874	1	0.926	-0.200	-0.244	0.225	0.205	-0.034
FEV ₁ at 1 s, largest value (mL)	0.0303	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.019
FEV ₁ /FVC	0.009	0.234	0.234	0.942	0.926	1	-0.238	-0.259	0.210	0.185	-0.059
	0.53	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	0.078	0.065	0.065	-0.269	-0.200	-0.238	1	0.791	-0.165	-0.158	0.005
	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.74
	0.091	0.048	0.048	-0.269	-0.244	-0.259	1	1	-0.241	-0.231	0.002
	<0.0001	0.031	0.031	0.234	0.225	0.259	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.865
	<0.0001	0.0348	0.0348	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.865
	-0.517	0.109	0.109	0.234	0.225	0.259	<0.0001	<0.0001	1	0.956	0.039
	<0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.008
	-0.626	0.016	0.016	0.217	0.205	0.185	<0.0001	-0.231	0.956	1	0.310
	<0.0001	0.2825	0.2825	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
	-0.463	-0.110	-0.110	-0.026	-0.034	-0.059	0.005	0.002	0.039	0.310	1
	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.07	0.019	0.074	0.74	0.865	0.008	<0.0001	<0.0001

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced volume capacity.

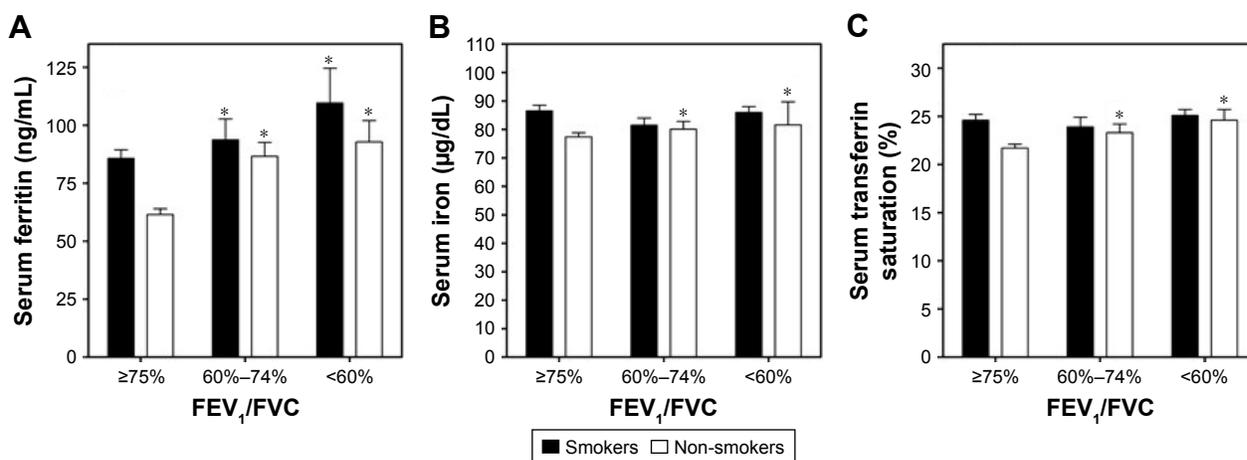


Figure 2 Indices of iron homeostasis change with FEV₁/FVC. Serum ferritin (A) significantly increased in both smokers and non-smokers with FEV₁/FVC values ranging from 60% to 74% and less than 60%, respectively. However, comparable elevation in serum iron (B) and transferrin saturation (C) among those with FEV₁/FVC values from 60% to 74% and less than 60%, respectively, were observed to be significant only in non-smokers. *Significant difference relative to that group (smokers and non-smokers) with FEV₁/FVC ≥75%.

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced volume capacity.

with airway obstruction with FEV₁/FVC ≥75%, FEV₁/FVC between 60% and 74%, and those with FEV₁/FVC <60% (Figure 2A). The greatest concentrations of this iron-storage protein were among those with the lowest values of FEV₁/FVC (<60%). In contrast, there were no significant differences in either serum iron concentration or transferrin saturation among smokers with FEV₁/FVC >75%, between 60 and 74%, and <60% (Figure 2B and C, respectively). However, all three indices of systemic iron homeostasis (ie, serum ferritin, serum iron, and transferrin saturation) showed significant differences among non-smokers with FEV₁/FVC ≥75%, between 60 and 74%, and <60% (Figure 2A–C). Similar to the cigarette smokers, serum ferritin concentrations were greatest among non-smokers with the lowest values of FEV₁/FVC (ie, the worst airway obstruction). Elevated concentrations of serum iron in non-smokers were found with decreasing FEV₁/FVC. Finally, serum transferrin saturation among non-smokers increased with worsening airway obstruction.

The effect of inflammation on airway obstruction was gauged using serum concentrations of C-reactive protein. Among smokers, those individuals with the greatest airway obstruction (FEV₁/FVC <60%) demonstrated a higher level of C-reactive protein than those with FEV₁/FVC between 60 and 74% or >75% (Figure 3). There was no significantly different relationship between C-reactive protein and FEV₁/FVC among non-smokers (Figure 3).

Discussion

In an NHANES III cohort, serum indices of iron homeostasis differed by age and were dissimilar between smokers

and non-smokers. Serum ferritin concentrations have been repeatedly demonstrated to increase with age comparable to other measures of total body stores of iron;^{10,11} the exception to this is the first six months of life when iron stores are utilized and depleted by the newborn child.¹² Similar to age, race can impact serum ferritin concentrations with individuals of black race consistently have elevated values relative to Caucasians.¹³ However, the factor which has the greatest impact on serum ferritin concentrations and stores of iron is gender, with males having significantly greater values than

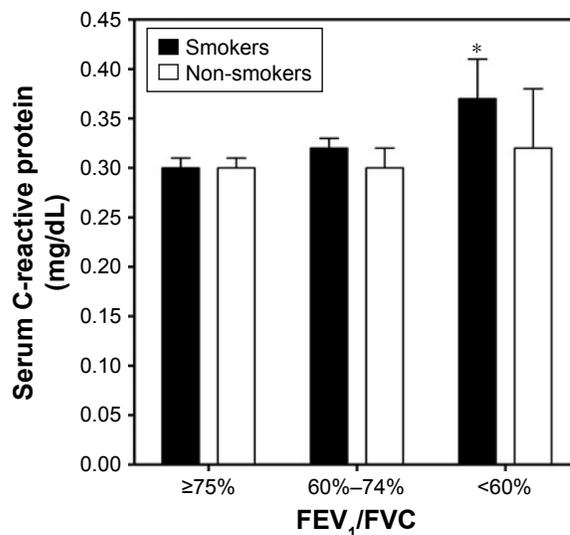


Figure 3 C-reactive protein among smokers and non-smokers with varying FEV₁/FVC. C-reactive protein was increased in smokers with the lowest values of FEV₁/FVC, but there were no differences among non-smokers with and without obstruction. *Significant difference relative to smokers with FEV₁/FVC ≥75%.

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced volume capacity.

females throughout their adult lives.¹⁴ This investigation again demonstrated an association between cigarette smoking and serum ferritin with elevated concentrations among current smokers.⁵ The relationship between serum ferritin and smoking supports the concept that cigarette smoking disrupts iron homeostasis and is associated with metal accumulation. Among smokers, levels of iron increase both systemically and locally in the lung (eg, concentrations in both alveolar macrophages and lavage fluid).¹⁵⁻¹⁸ The elevated levels of serum ferritin in smokers reflect increased concentrations of total body iron. In this investigation, serum iron concentrations and transferrin saturation decreased with age but were elevated among smokers until 50 and 60 years of age, respectively.

Results support a negative relationship between FEV_1/FVC ratio and serum ferritin among the entire study population, smokers, and non-smokers and between FEV_1/FVC and transferrin saturation among the entire population and non-smokers. This is comparable to prior investigation which demonstrated that serum ferritin concentration negatively correlated with the FEV_1/FVC ratio reflecting a positive association of the metal storage protein with airway obstruction.¹⁹ Studies have also demonstrated that FVC and FEV_1 can correlate positively with serum ferritin and iron concentrations and transferrin saturation.²⁰⁻²² The disruption in iron homeostasis with cigarette smoking can be associated with oxidative stress, and this can initiate pathways resulting in COPD. However, indices of iron homeostasis were also associated with COPD in non-smokers. Etiologies of irreversible airway obstruction in non-smokers can include occupational exposures to particles (eg, miners, tunnel workers, and concrete workers and air pollution).^{23,24} The basic mechanism of the biological effect of such particles is the same as that of cigarette smoke particles, that is, they also disrupt iron homeostasis resulting in an accumulation of iron with an oxidative stress and injury ensuing.²⁵ Accordingly, it is anticipated that FEV_1/FVC ratio will also decrease with particle exposures other than those associated with cigarette smoke and contribute to airway obstruction in non-smokers. FEV_1/FVC in non-smokers decreased not only with elevations in serum ferritin but also with increased levels of serum iron and transferrin saturation. This further supports a role of disruption in iron homeostasis among those with obstruction.

Indices of iron homeostasis are thought to be associated with airway obstruction as they reflect total body iron, especially serum ferritin concentrations.²⁶⁻²⁹ Molecular evolution selected iron to perform a wide range of biological functions, and it is an essential nutrient utilized in almost every aspect of normal

cell function. Those same chemical properties which allow iron to serve as a catalyst in reactions of molecular oxygen make it potentially injurious to cells through the generation of oxidative stress. A delicate balance of iron results in every living system with available concentrations being only great enough to meet homeostatic requirements. With elevations in concentrations of available iron following exposures to cigarette smoke and other particles, oxidative stress and injury are possible. The injury can include inflammation. Obstruction is included among the inflammatory responses of the airways to cigarette smoke and other particles.³⁰ Free radical generation catalyzed by increased concentrations of available iron is proposed to be ultimately responsible for tissue injuries such as COPD after exposure to particles.

There are alternative explanations for the relationship between indices of iron homeostasis and FEV_1/FVC ratio. Obstructive lung disease can be associated with an acute inflammation and changes in the levels of acute phase reactants, which include serum ferritin and iron concentrations.³¹⁻³⁵ Elevation in serum C-reactive protein concentration, reflecting inflammation, is associated with the exacerbation and mortality due to obstructive lung disease.³⁵⁻³⁷ It can be proposed that the association between serum ferritin concentrations and FEV_1/FVC ratio simply reflects the inflammatory response in obstructive lung disease. However, non-smokers with decreased FEV_1/FVC ratio demonstrated elevated serum iron concentrations and transferrin saturation which are not consistent with inflammation but can rather reflect increased metal availability.³⁸ This is comparable to previous findings in which there was no relationship between serum C-reactive protein levels and decline in lung function (in a population of individuals 9 years of age and older).³⁹ A second alternative explanation of these results is that both smoking and non-smoking individuals with pre-existing alterations in iron homeostasis may be at increased risk for airway obstruction (ie, the accumulation of metal precedes the obstruction and is independent of it). However, there is no evidence suggesting that such genetic factors could affect obstructive pulmonary disease (eg, airway obstruction is not a prominent feature of hemochromatosis).

The major limitation of this study is the inability to conduct a multivariate regression to determine contributions to FEV_1/FVC ratio (including serum iron and ferritin, transferrin saturation, C reactive protein, smoking, race, gender, and age as independent variables). Such a regression is precluded as the variables are not truly independent (eg, serum ferritin increases with smoking, race, gender, and age). In addition, the primacy of the variables and the relationships between

the variables determining the order of addition into such a multivariate regression are uncertain (eg, aging is of great significance in determining FEV₁/FVC ratio but can possibly reflect the integrated effects of iron accumulation).

Conclusion

We conclude that iron homeostasis is associated with airway obstruction in both smokers and non-smokers with elevation in serum ferritin concentration correlating with lower FEV₁/FVC. It is proposed that metal accumulation in cigarette smokers triggers a cascade of biochemical events culminating in inflammatory injury including airway obstruction.^{40,41} Retention of these particles in lung tissue, with continued iron accumulation, is likely to account for progression of injury and declines in FEV₁/FVC despite smoking cessation.⁴² This same accumulated metal associated with cigarette smoking will increase the risk of other diseases recognized as comorbidities of obstructive airway disease (eg, coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, peripheral vascular disease, diabetes, neoplasms, and infections).⁴³ Our results are consistent with a documented impact of iron homeostasis on respiratory disease and human mortality.^{22,44,45} Exposure to particles in non-smokers likely impacts an equivalent metal accumulation to initiate the same pathways of injury. Further investigation into therapies addressing depletion of iron stores may be warranted in the treatment of patients with obstructive lung disease.^{8,46}

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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