Iron Overabsorption can cause blood related problems due to excessive iron absorption from the diet and blood transfusions. Our project aims to develop an iron sensor and inverter, which was previously used to treat iron overload in hemochromatosis. The iron sensor controls the delivery of iron to the GIT, preventing iron overload in the blood. The inverter will convert iron from serum to enterobactin (FUR), a chelating agent that can bind iron and deliver it to the body. The combination of iron sensor and inverter will provide a safe and effective way to manage iron overload.

The project was developed by a team consisting ofseminar members, with the goal of creating a Seminar to discuss the scientific and medical perspectives of hemochromatosis research. The Seminar brought together the team to discuss the results of the project and their implications for future research.