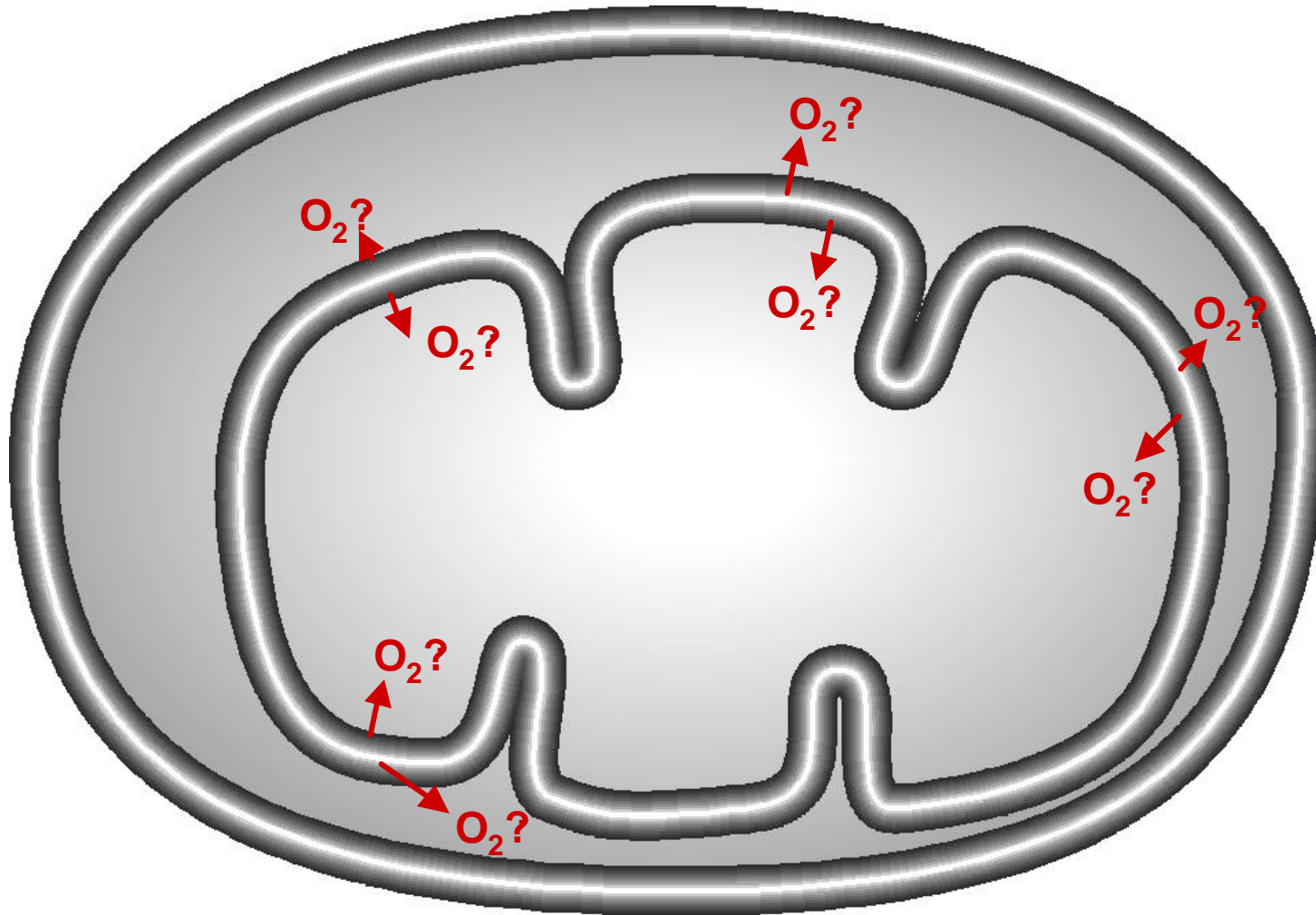
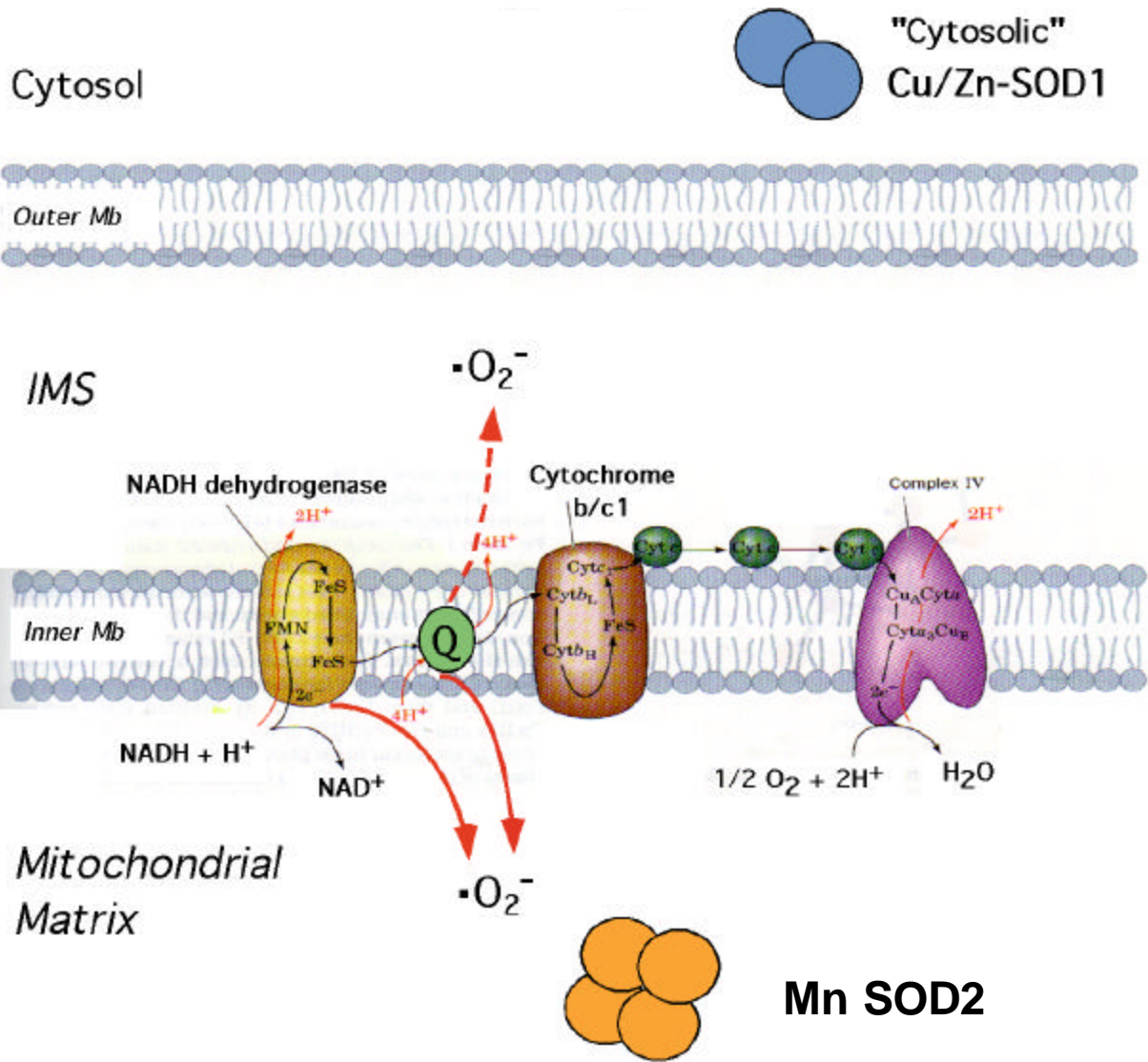


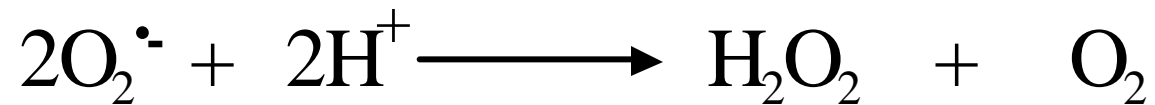
SODs and their metallochaperones in mitochondrial antioxidant defense

The mitochondria as a factory for ROS





The metal containing superoxide dismutases



SOD1 = “cytosolic”, copper-requiring

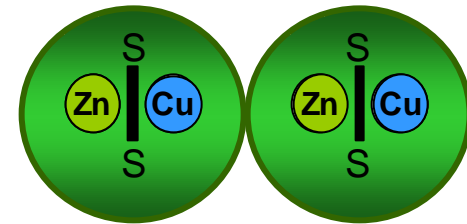
SOD2 = mitochondria, manganese-requiring

Cu/Zn SOD1

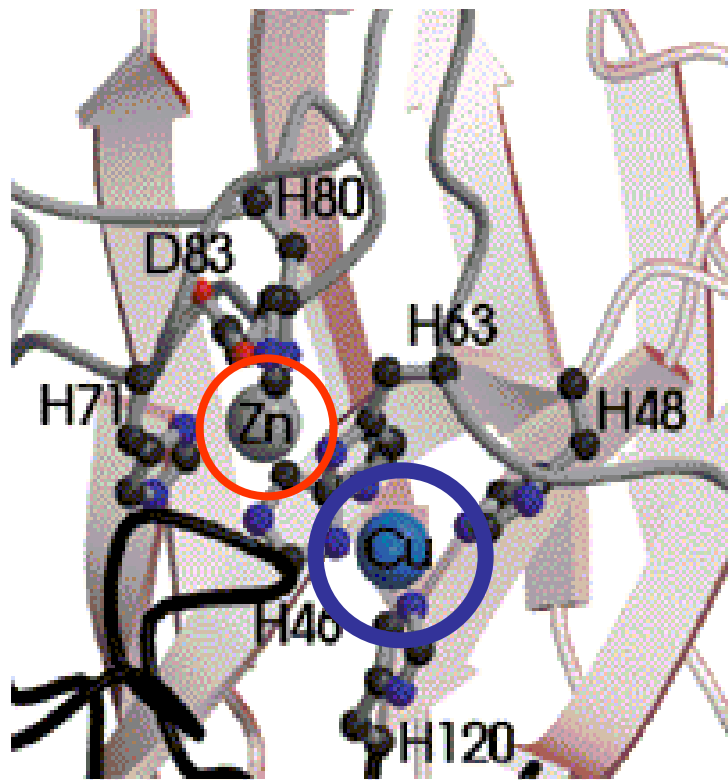
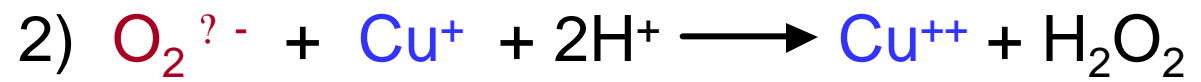
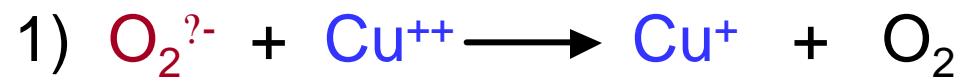
Highly conserved among eukaryotes

Maturation of SOD1:

1. Zinc insertion
2. Copper insertion
3. Disulfide bond formation

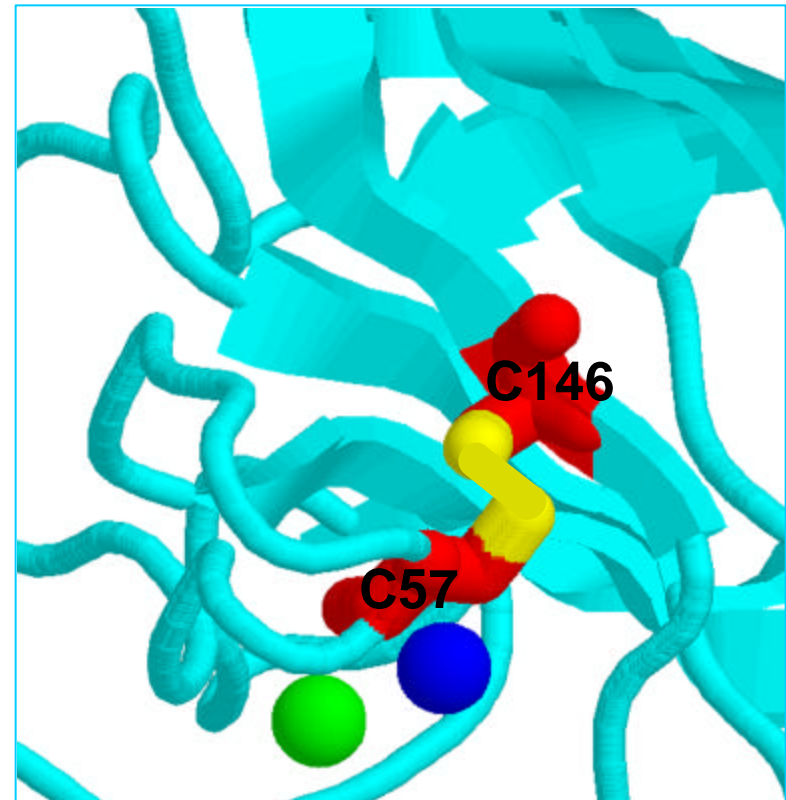


SOD1 Homodimer



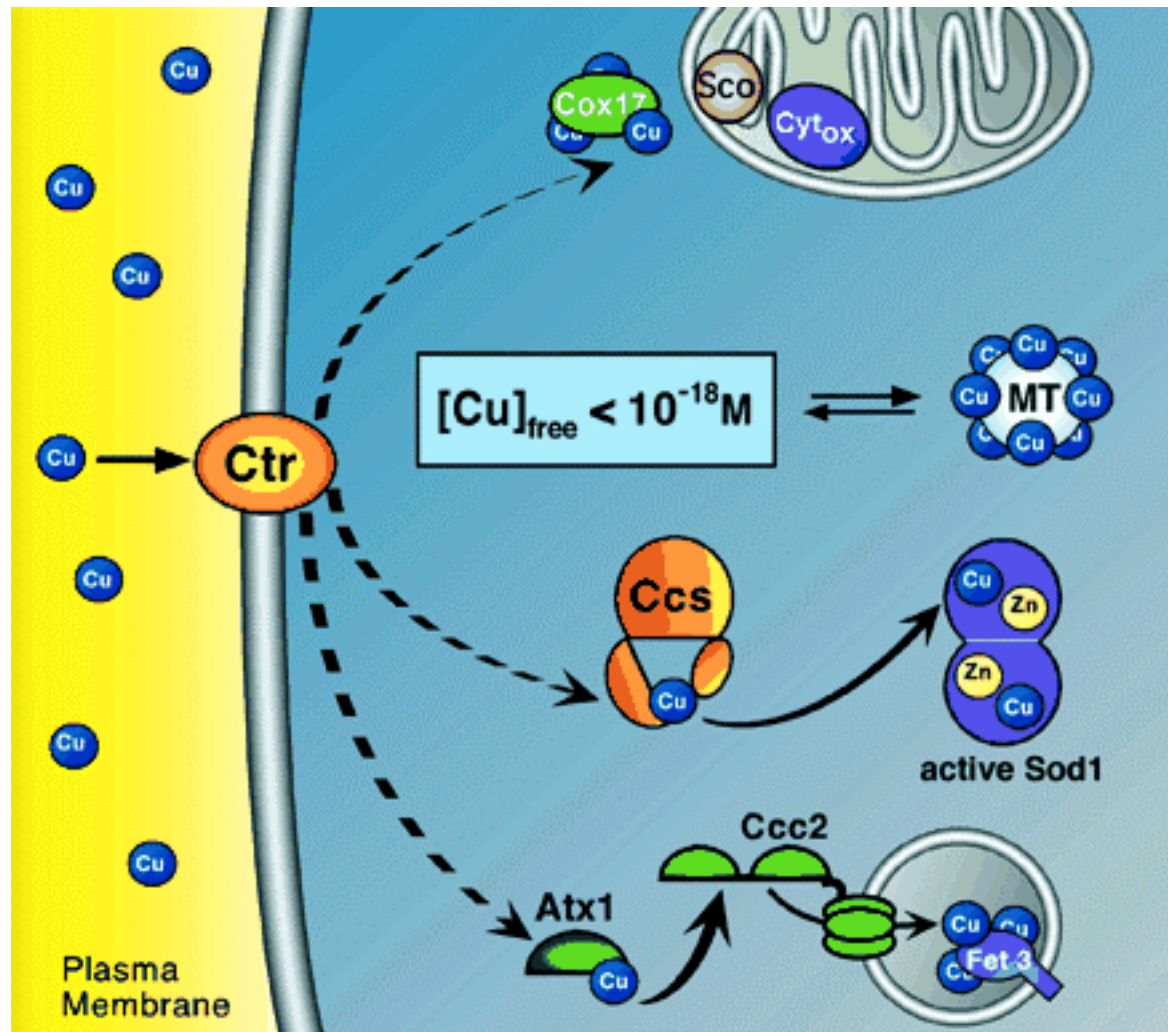
*From Tainer et al., JMB
1982*

SOD1:
Disulfide formation
between C57 and C146



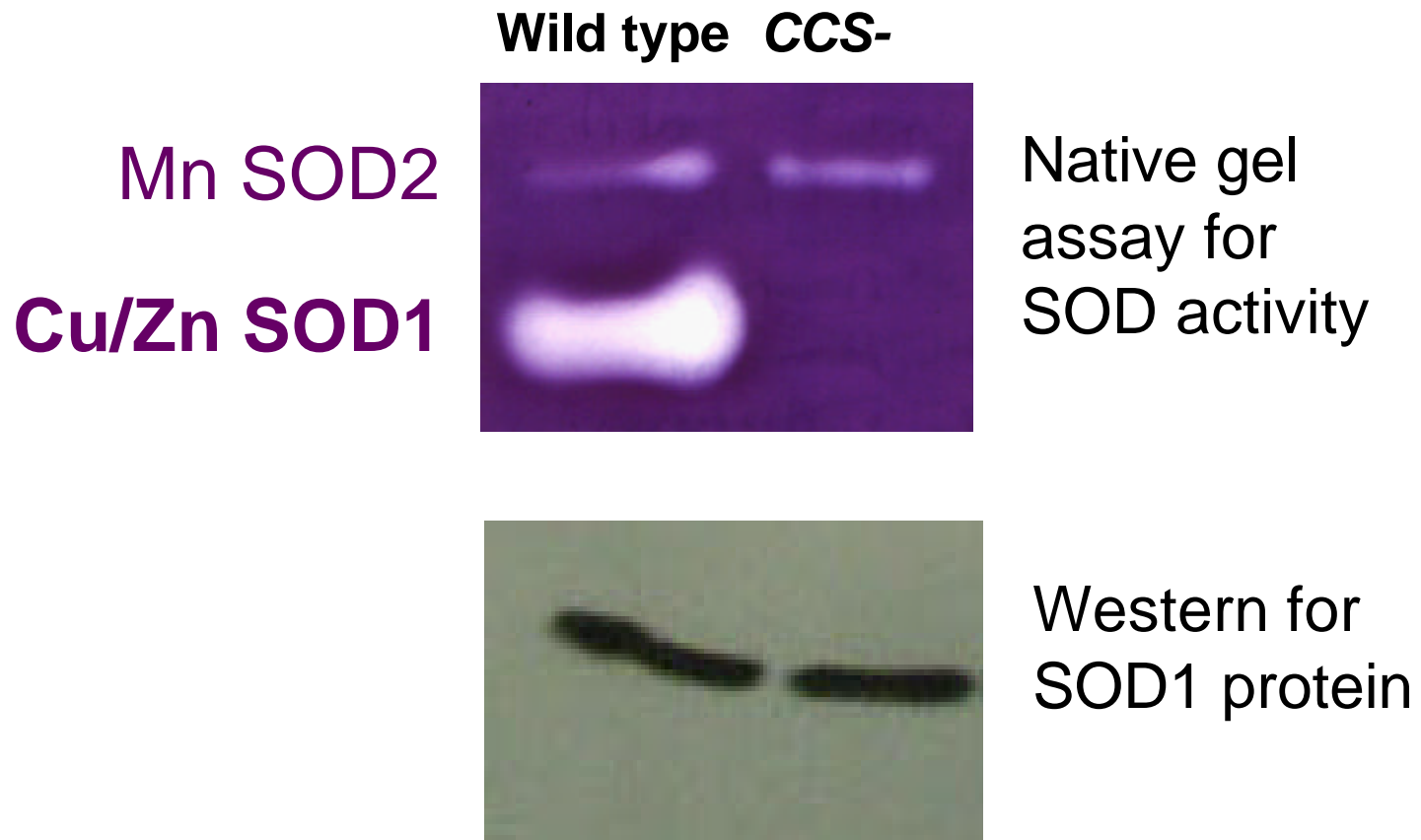
A rare cytosolic disulfide

Copper chaperones: escort proteins for metals

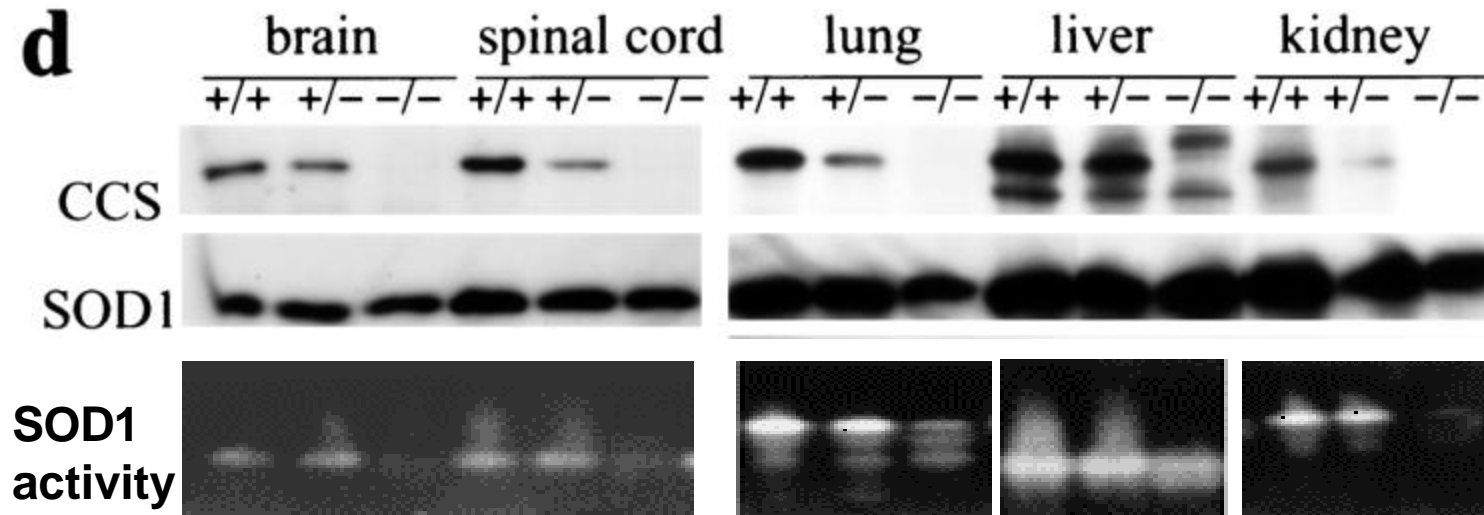


From O'Halloran and Culotta, *J. Biol. Chem.* 2000

**Yeast cells lacking
CCS have no SOD1 activity**

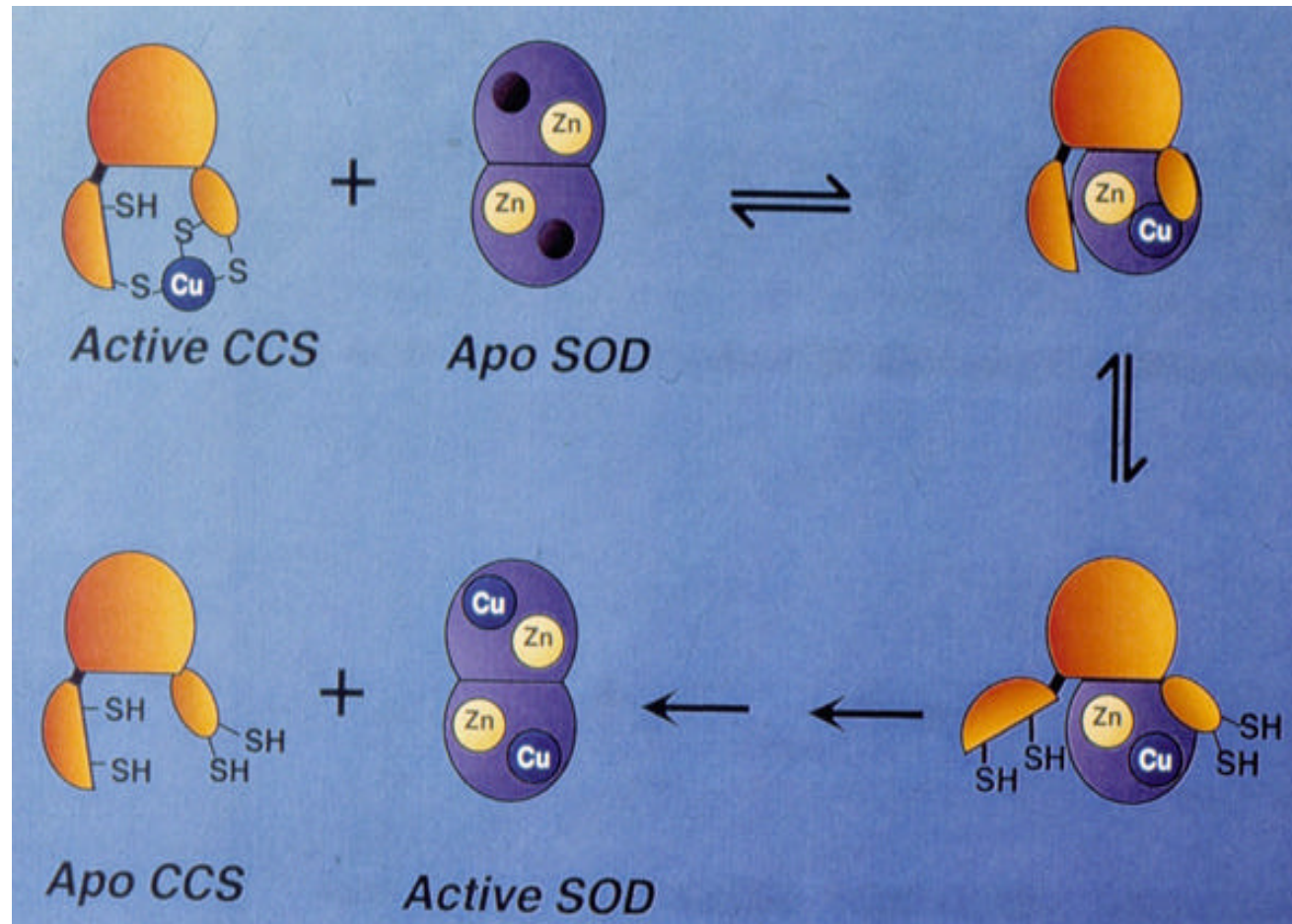


Mammalian SOD1 has low activity without CCS



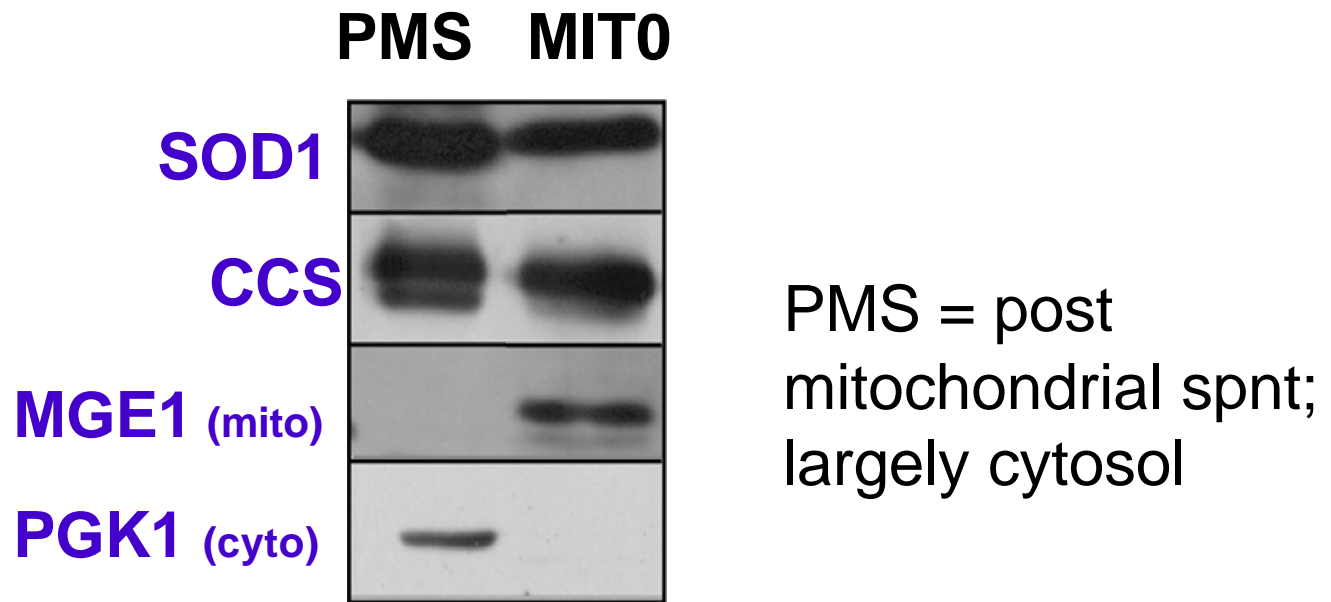
From Wong et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci 2000

Copper activation of SOD1 via CCS



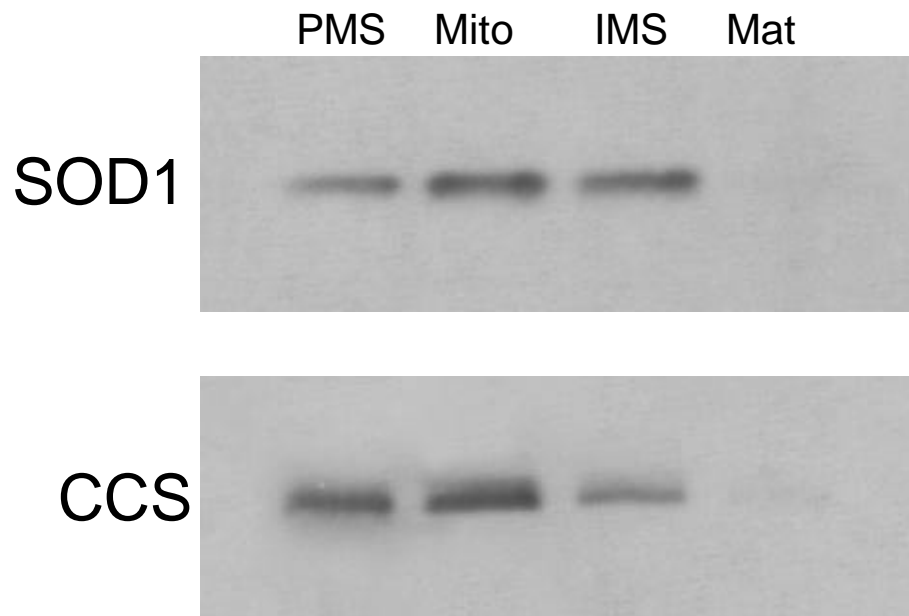
From O'Halloran and Culotta 2000

A fraction of SOD1 and its copper chaperone CCS localize to the mitochondria of yeast



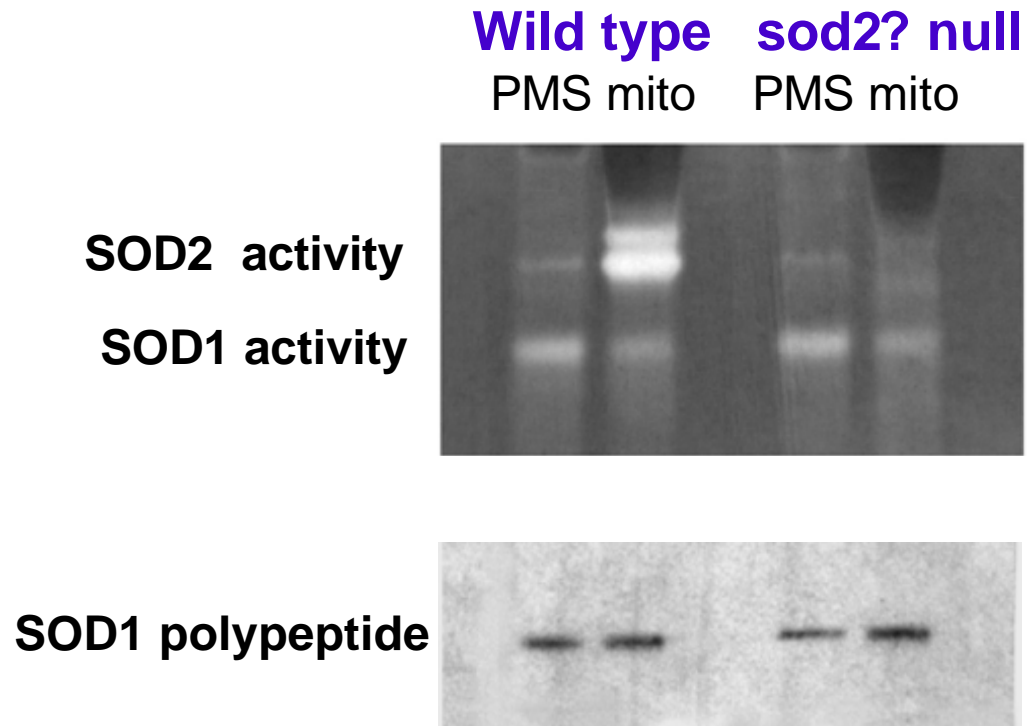
From Sturtz et al., JBC 2001

SOD1 and CCS localize to the intermembrane space of mitochondria

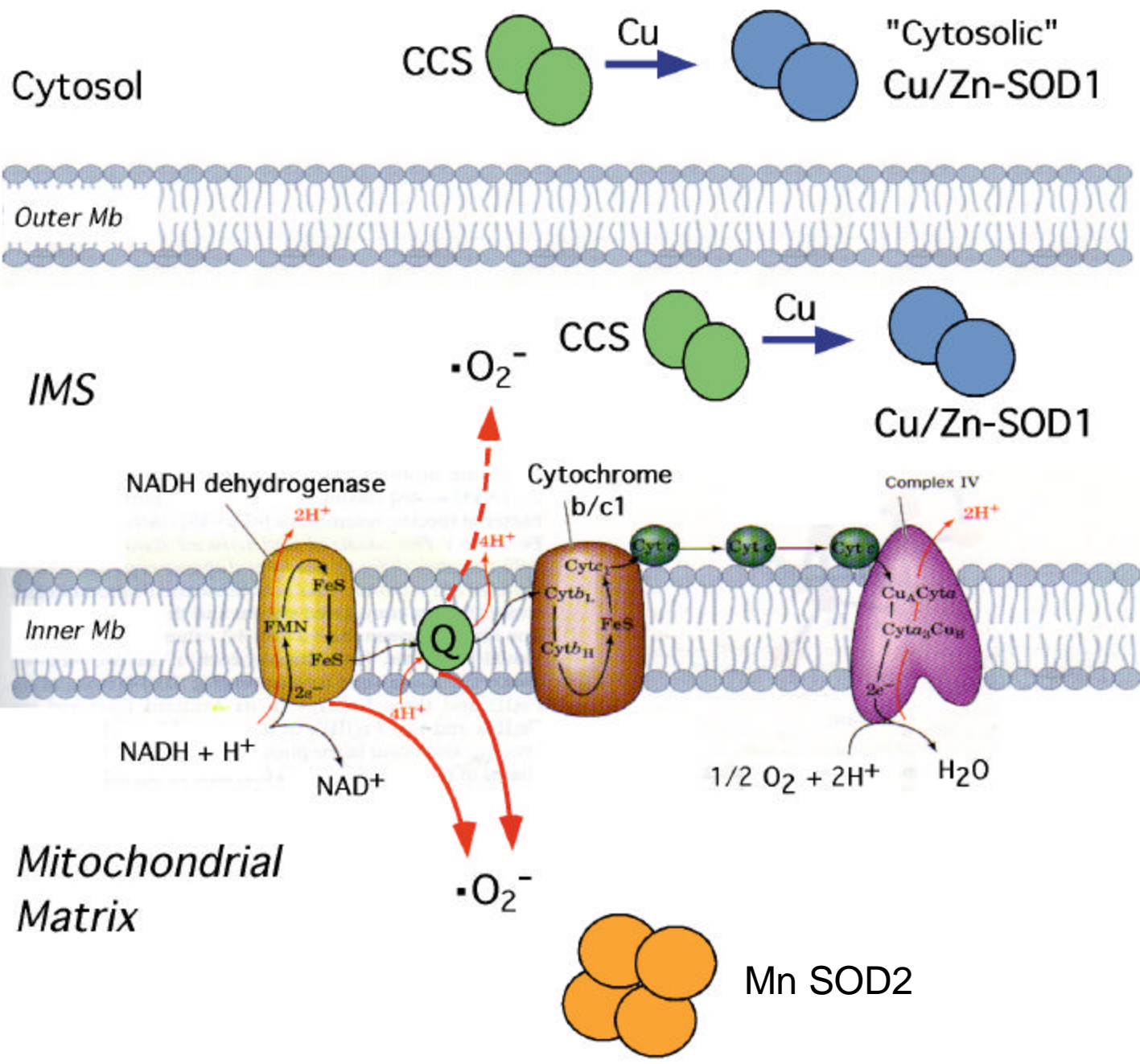


PMS = post-mitochondrial supernatant
Mito = mitochondria
IMS = intermembrane space
Mat = matrix

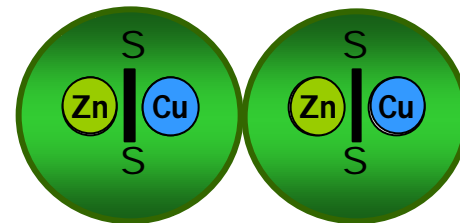
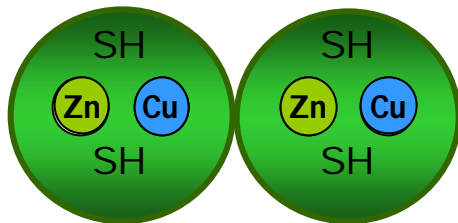
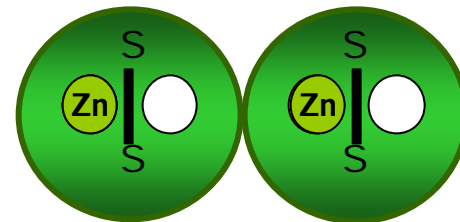
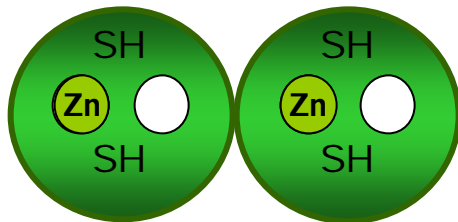
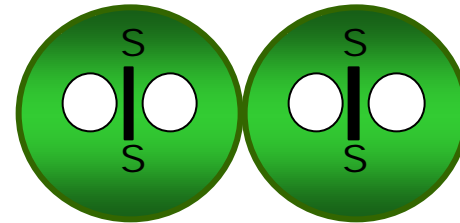
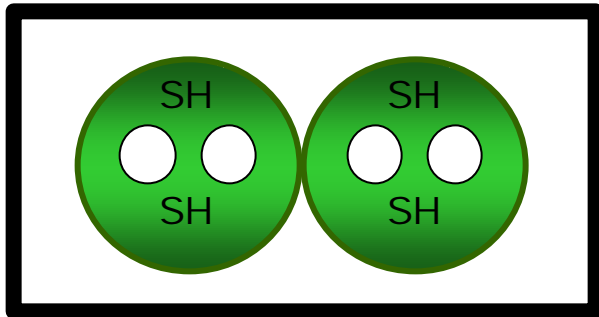
SOD1 in the mitochondria shows activity



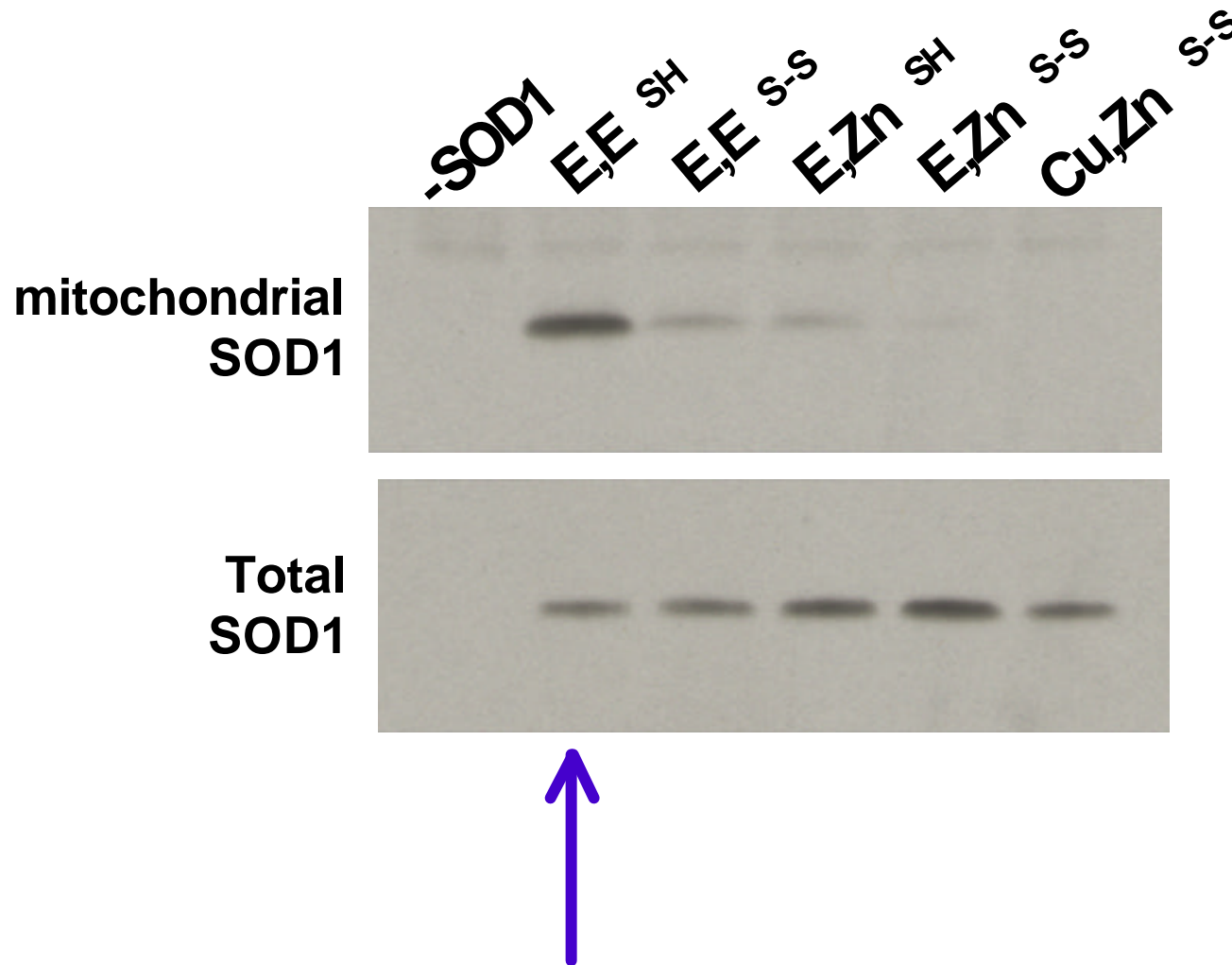
From Sturtz et al., JBC 2001



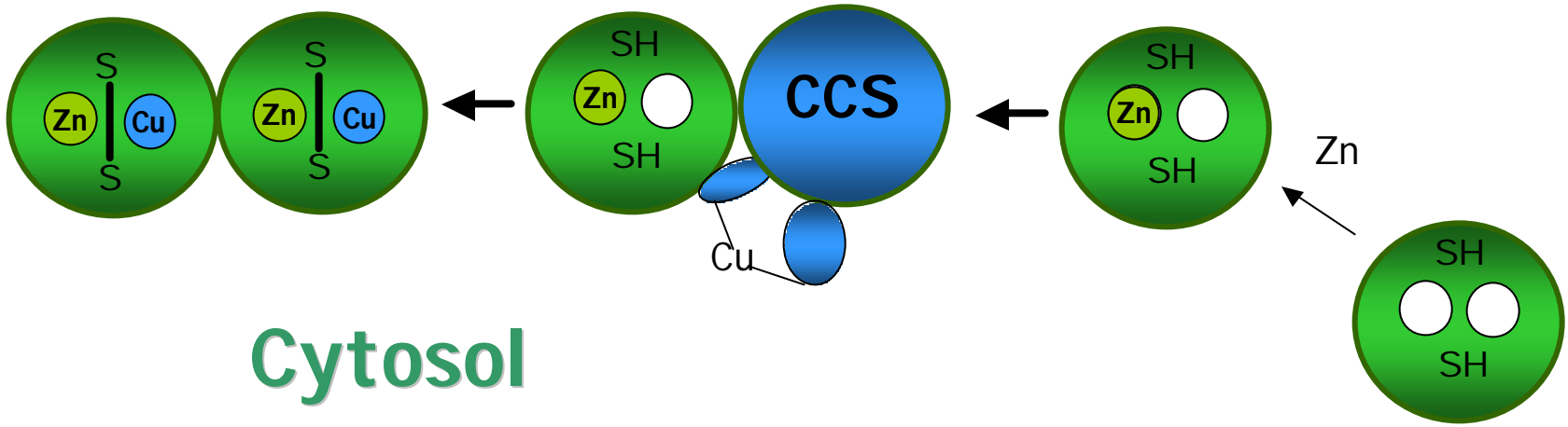
What is the form of SOD1 that enters mitochondria?



Apo, reduced SOD1 is taken up most efficiently by mitochondria during *in vitro* import

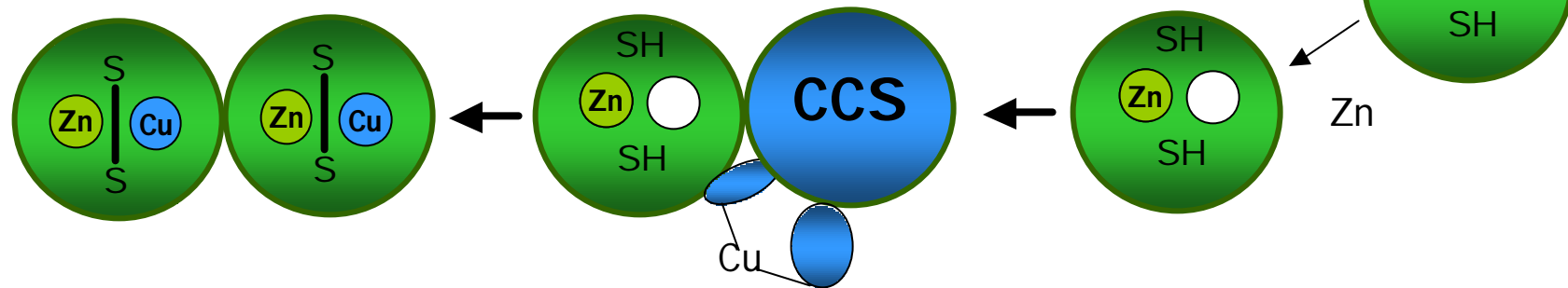


Mature SOD1



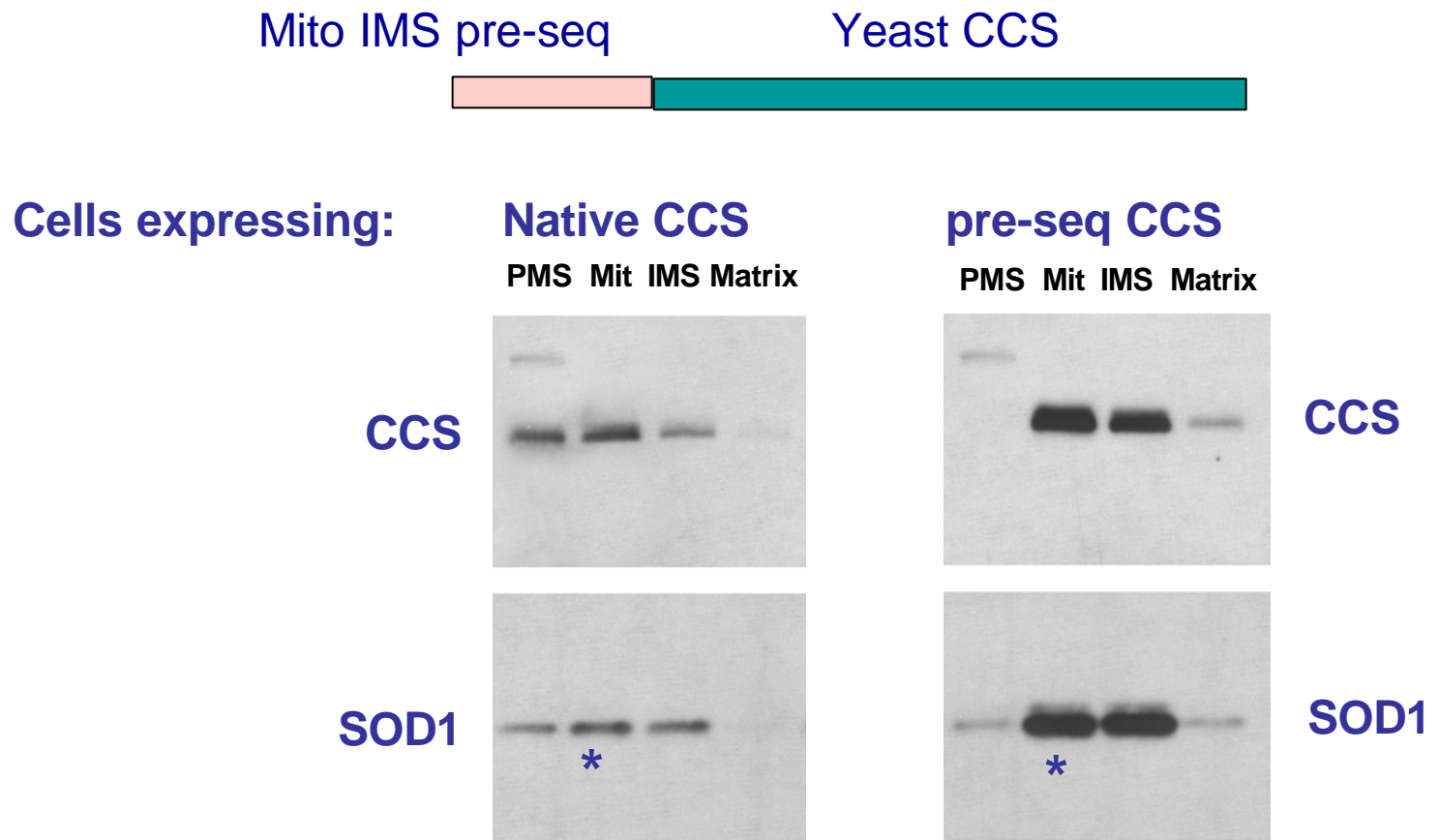
Cytosol

Mitochondrial IMS



Mature SOD1

SOD1 appears to “follow” CCS into mitochondria

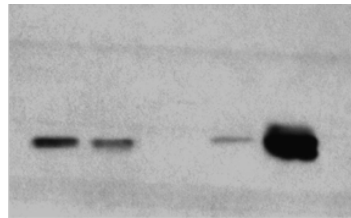


From Sturtz et al., JBC 2001

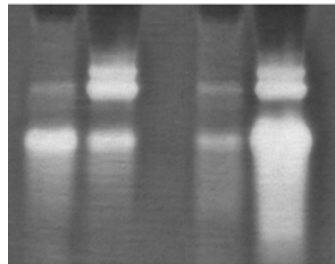
High levels of SOD1 activity in cells with high mitochondrial CCS

Cells expressing: Native CCS preseq-CCS

P M P M

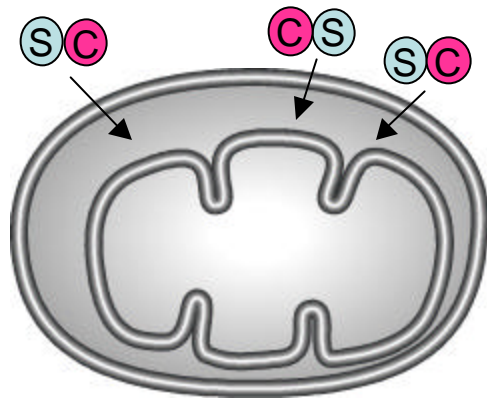


SOD1 protein

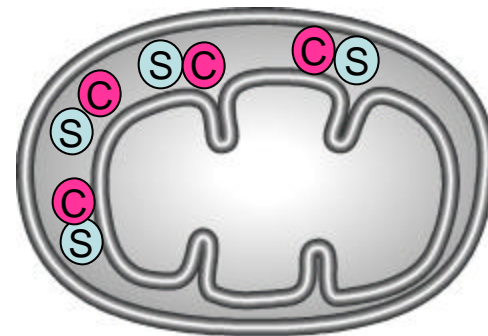


SOD1 activity

How does CCS affect mitochondrial accumulation of SOD1?



Co-import?



Mitochondrial retention?

CCS helps to retain SOD1 in the mitochondria

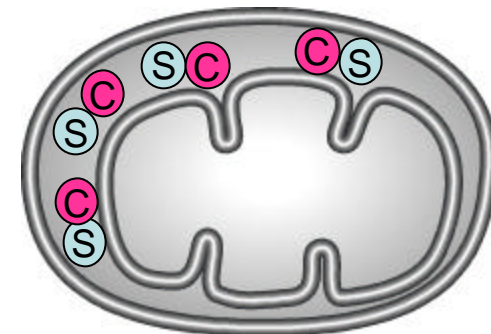
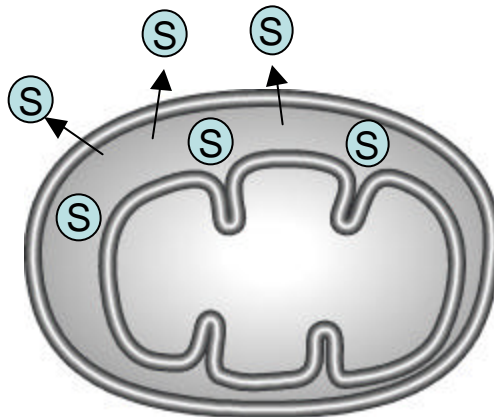
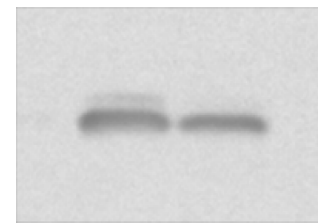
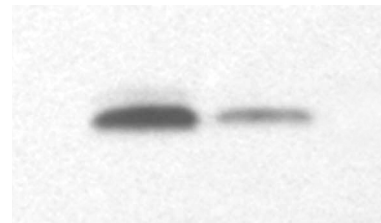
No mitochondrial CCS

Abundant mitochondrial CCS

Total Retained

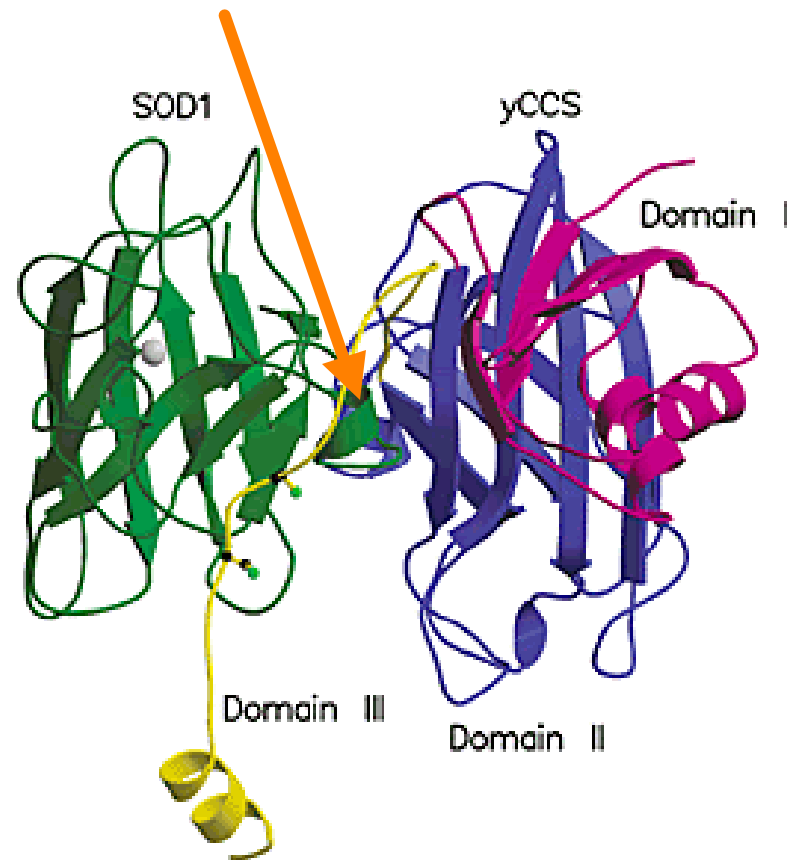
Total Retained

Mitochondrial SOD1

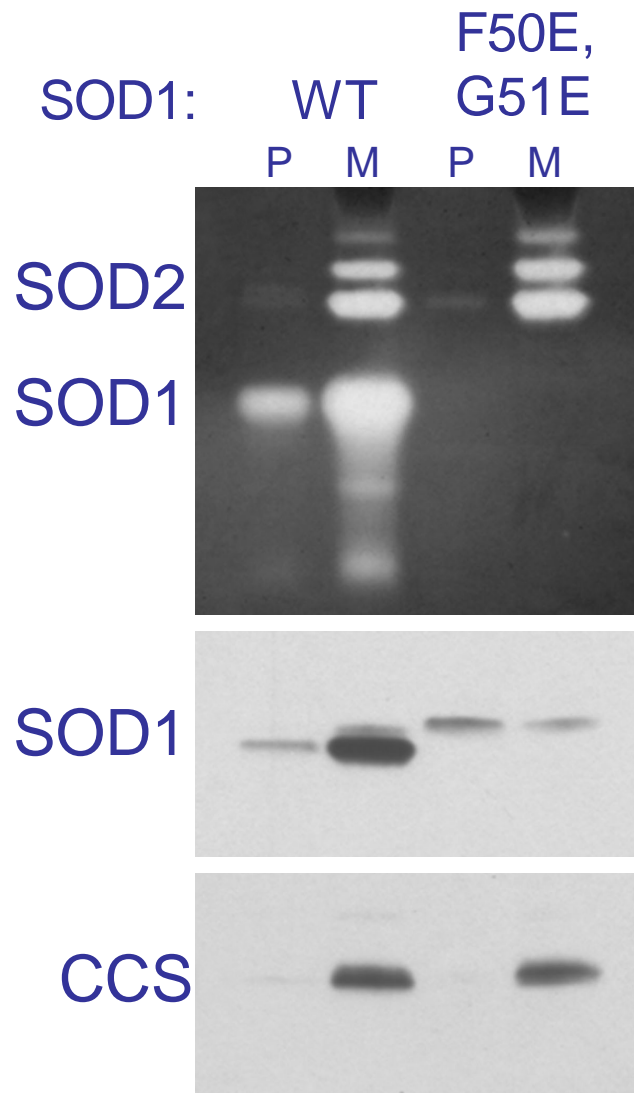


Disrupting SOD1-CCS interactions

SOD1 FG50,51EE (disrupts dimer interface)



From Lamb et al., Nat. Struct. Biol. 2001



Disrupting the dimerization interface between SOD1 and CCS prevents mitochondrial accumulation of SOD1

Stationary Phase Survival:

A marker of chronological lifespan
and oxidative damage

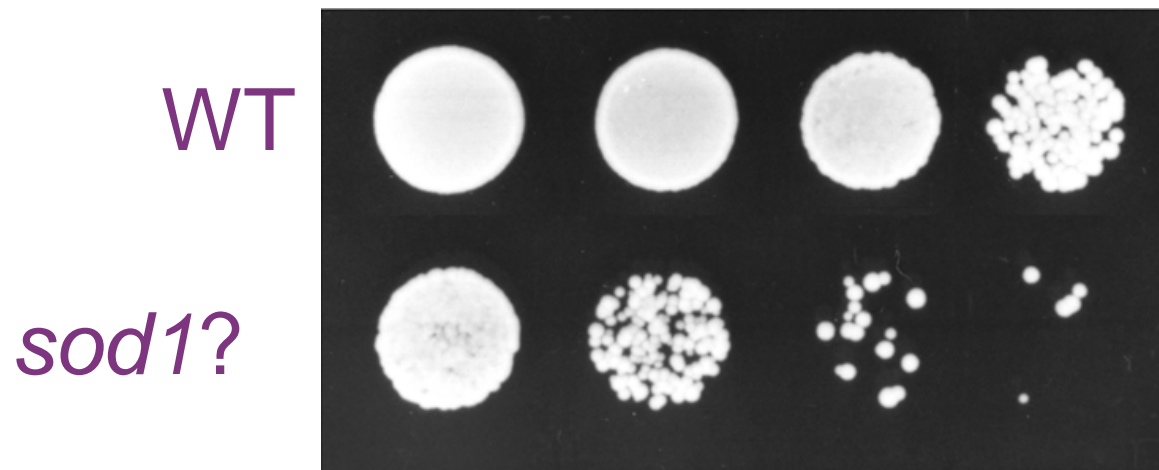
Chronological life span in yeast: time a non-dividing cell will survive in stationary phase

Markers of oxidative damage and mitochondrial ROS increase with time in stationary phase

Stationary phase survival is strongly influenced by anti-oxidant enzyme activity

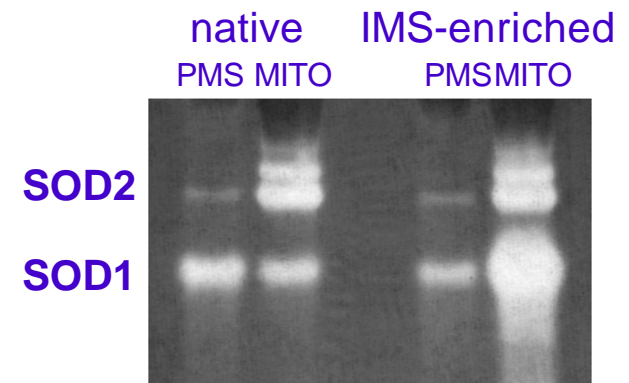
sod1? yeast exhibit a shortened lifespan during stationary phase

Day 2

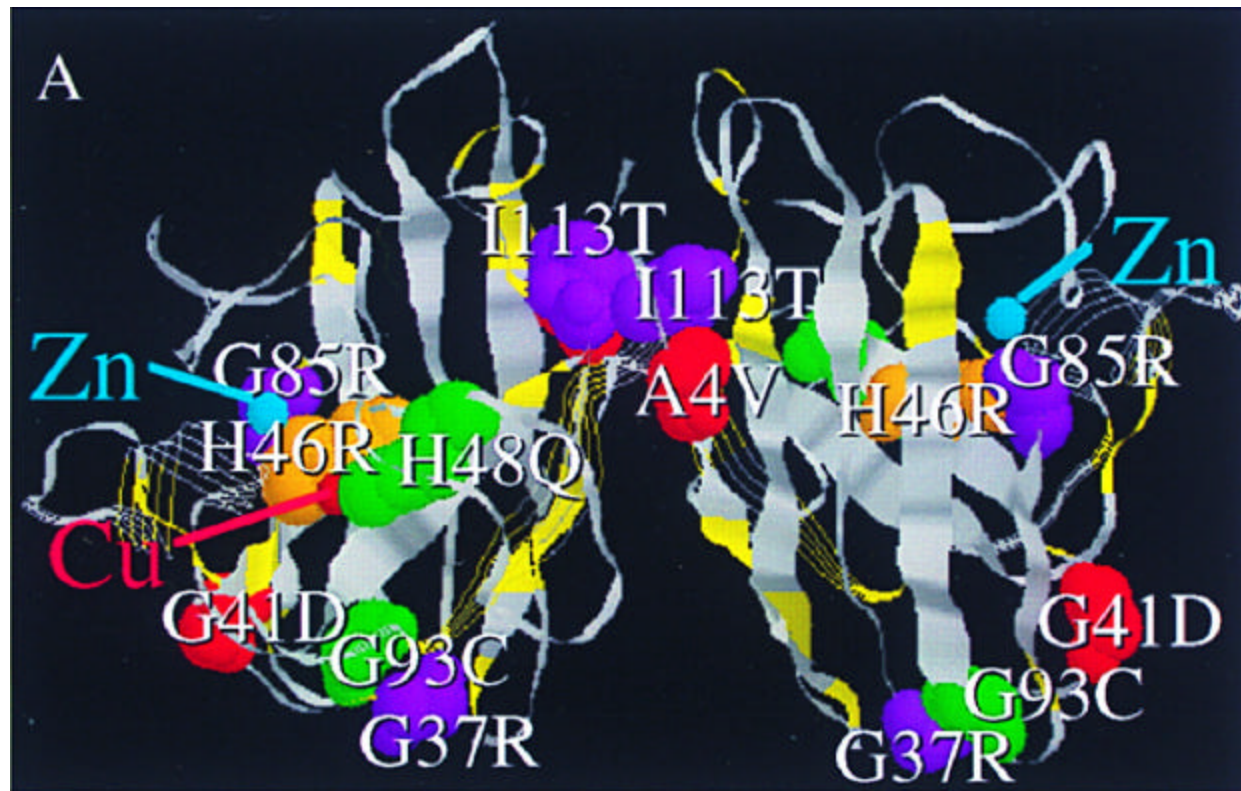


Sturtz, et al. *JBC* 2001

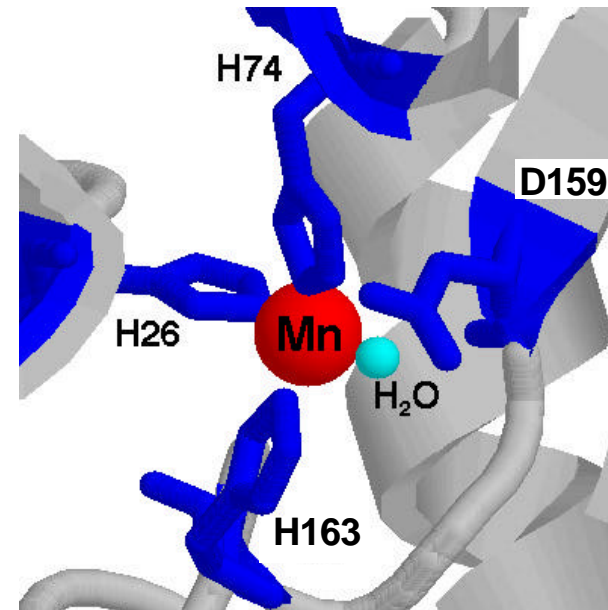
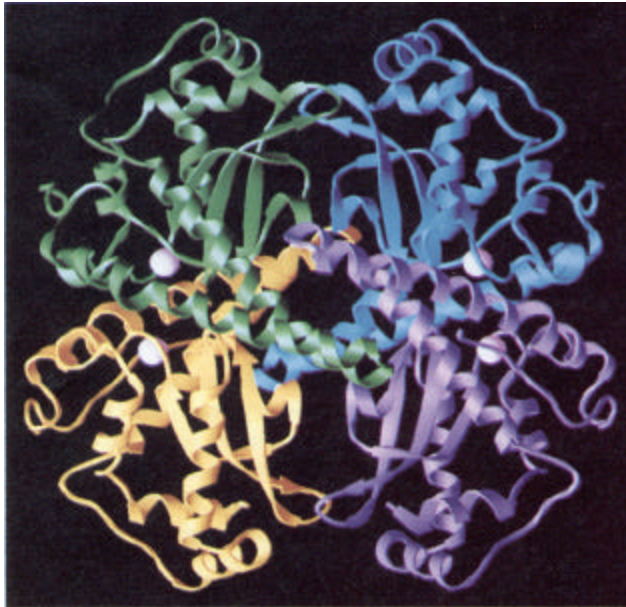
IMS SOD1 prolongs
lifespan during
stationary phase



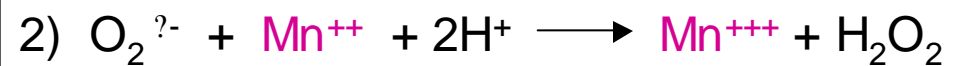
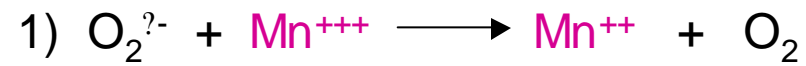
Human SOD1 mutations and familial ALS (Lou Gehrigs disease)



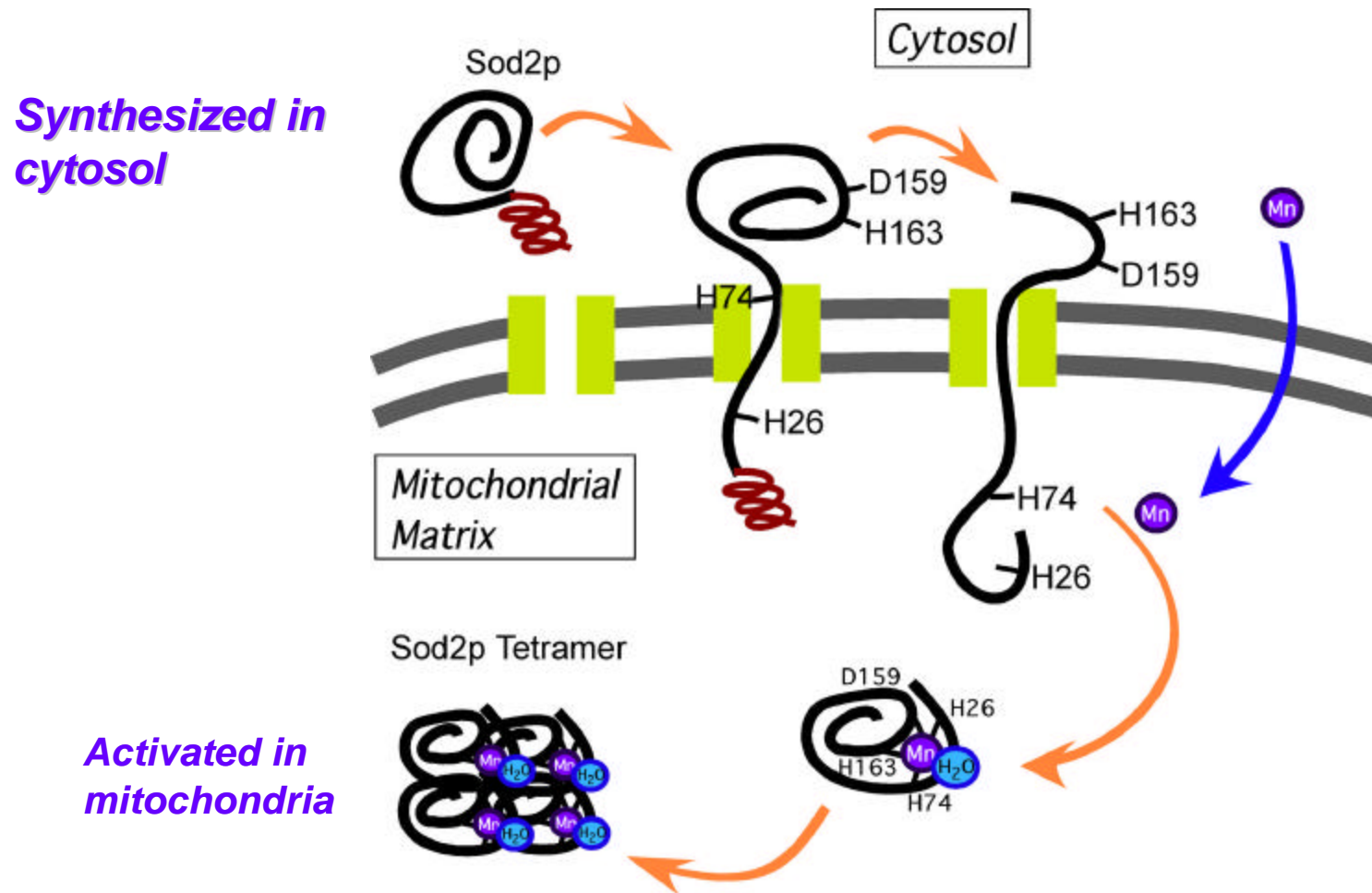
Eukaryotic mitochondrial SOD2 - a homotetramer



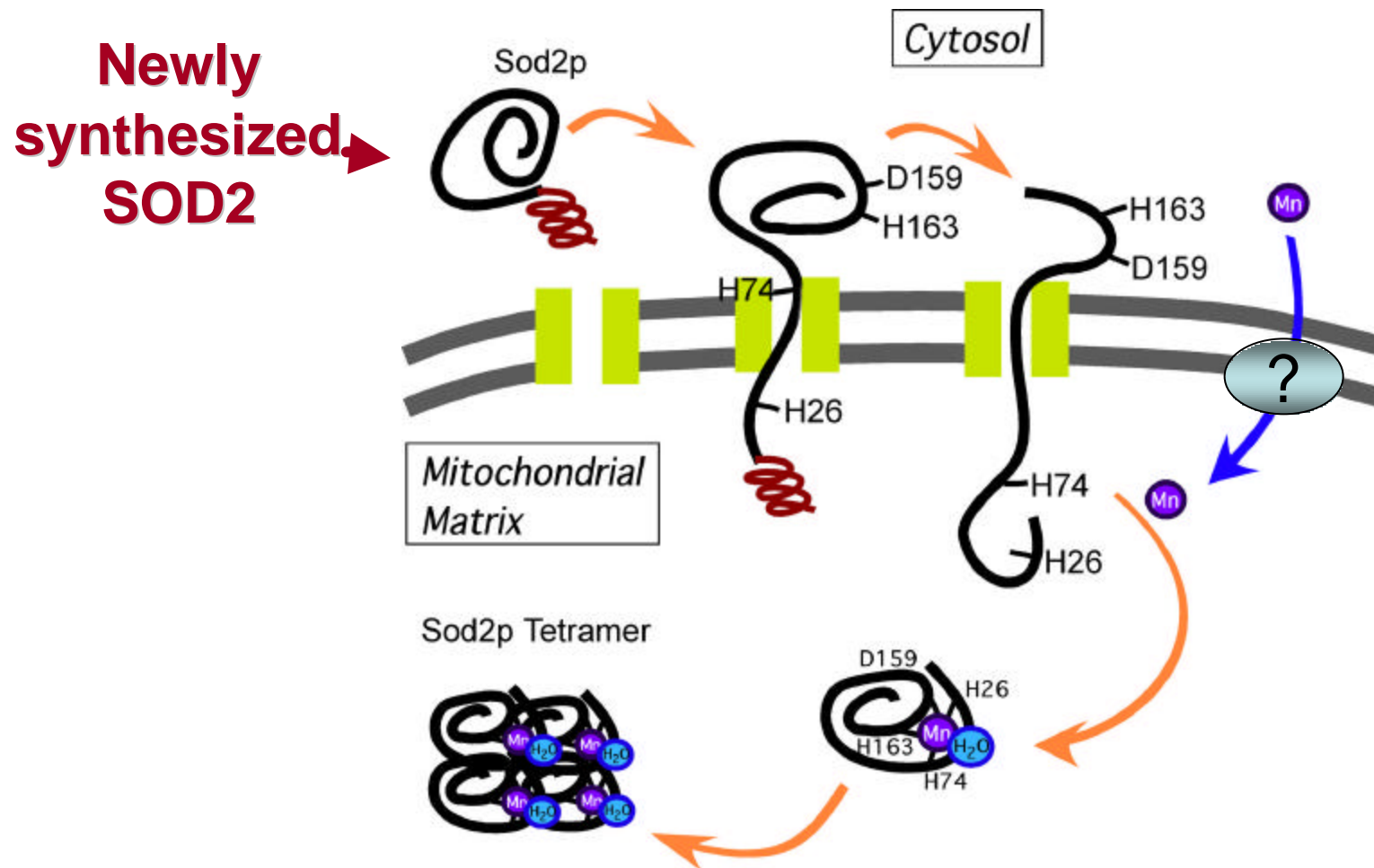
From Borgstahl et al.,
Cell 1992



SOD2 must acquire its Mn in the mitochondria

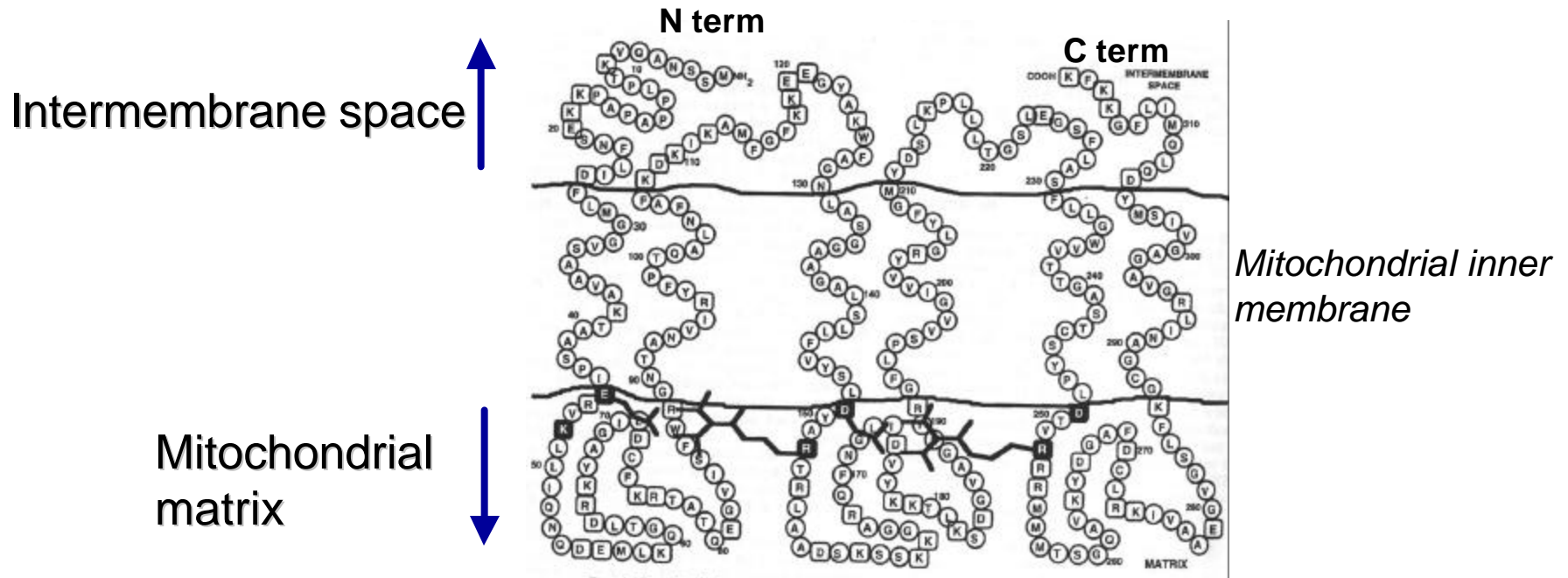


Mn insertion and mitochondrial import of SOD1 appear coupled



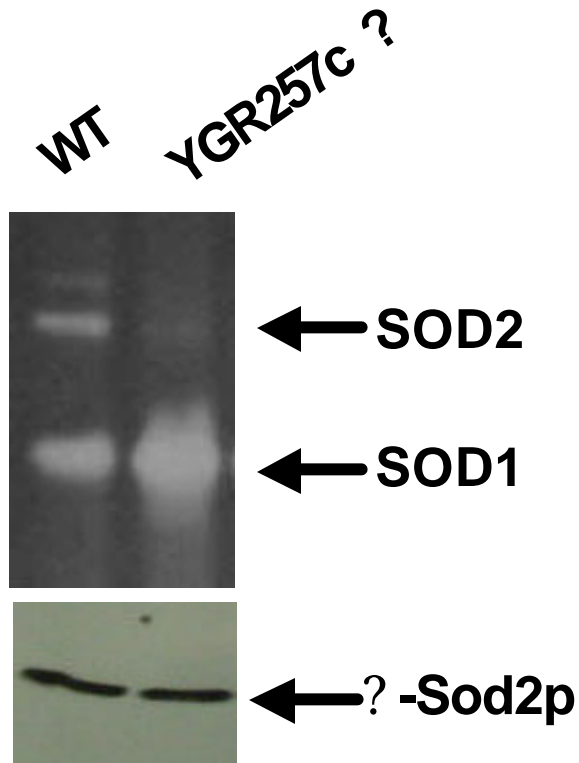
Possible mitochondrial transporters for manganese:

The MCF (mito carrier family) transporters



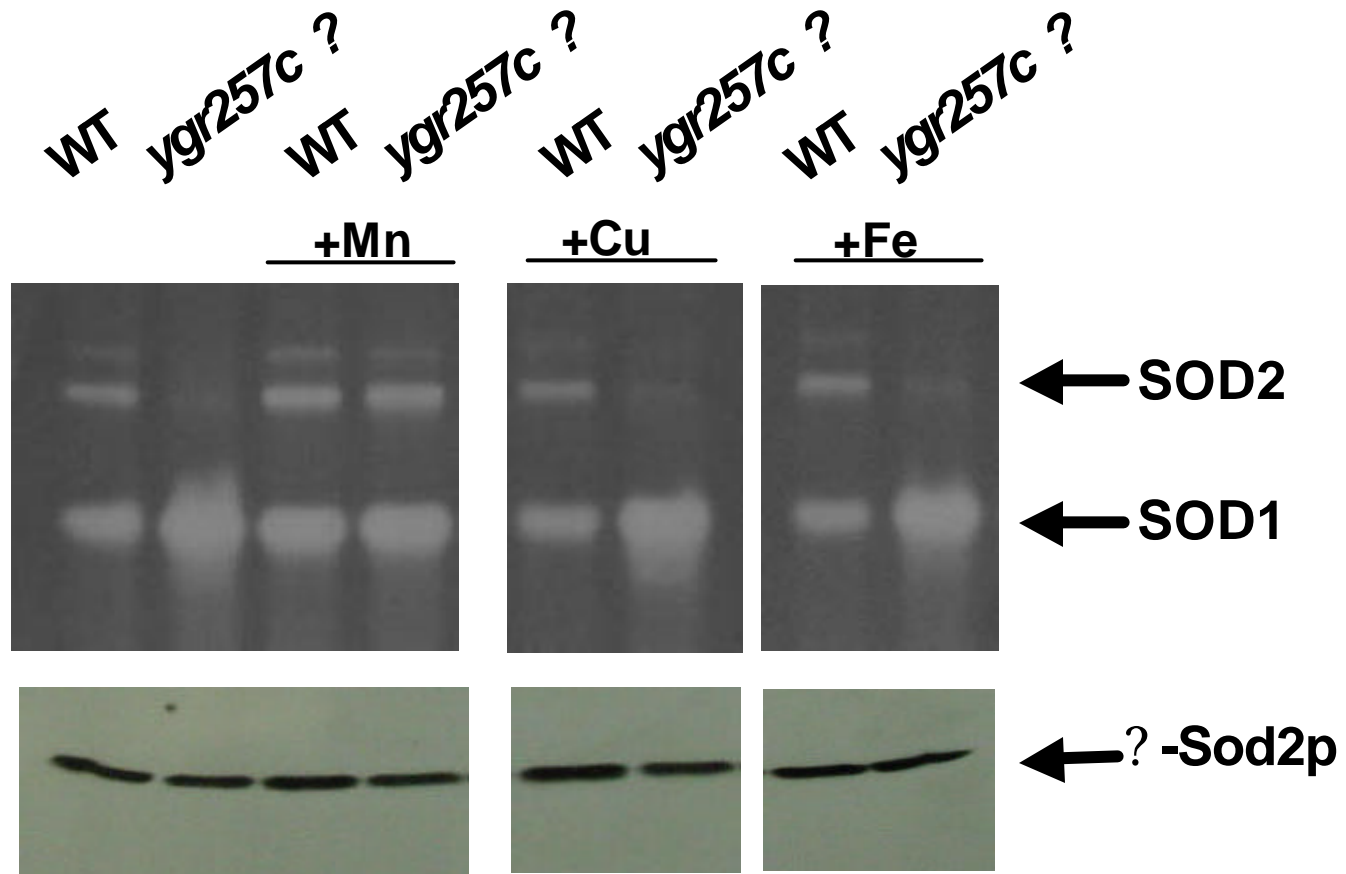
YGR257c

= an unknown member of MCF family of mito transporters



- YGR257c deletion leads to virtual inactivation of SOD2.
- SOD1 activity increases probably due to compensatory mechanism.

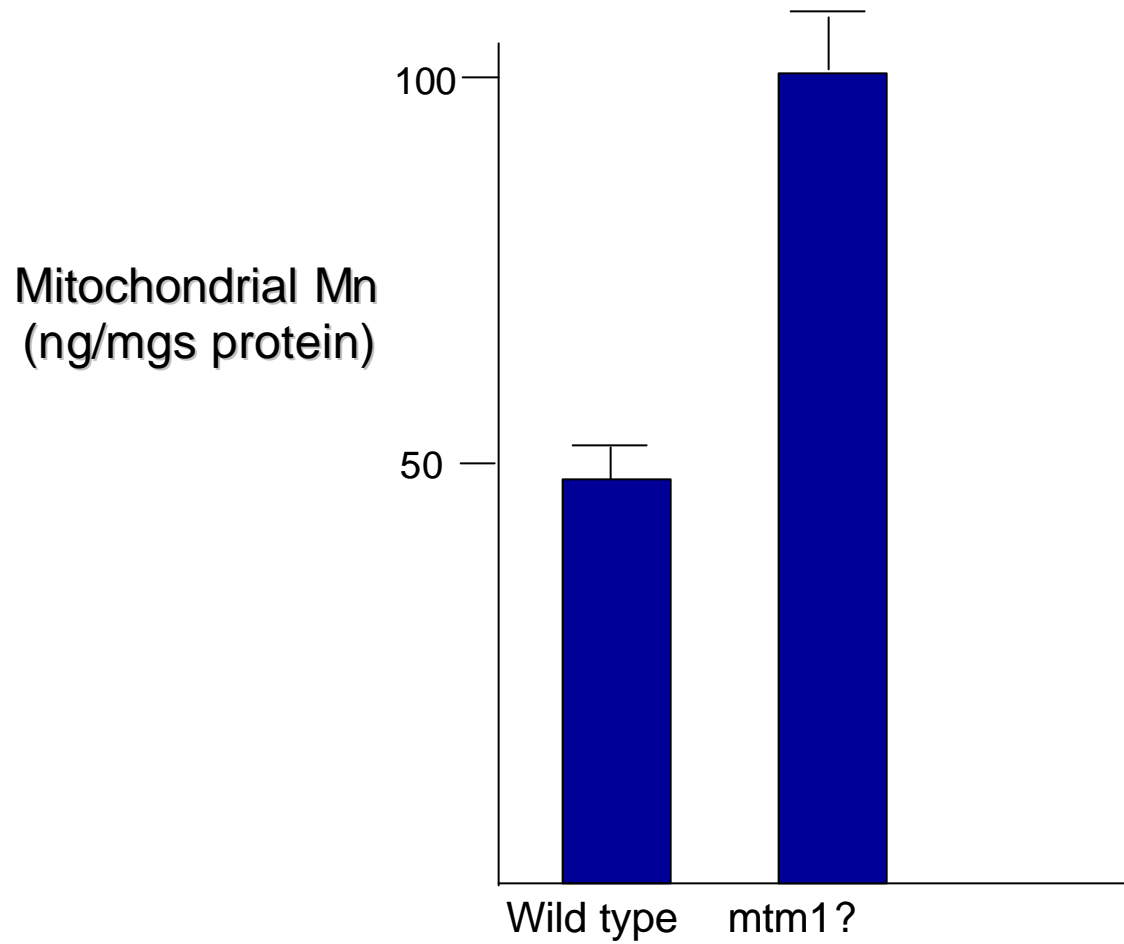
Supplementation of Mn (but not other metals) fully restores SOD2 activity

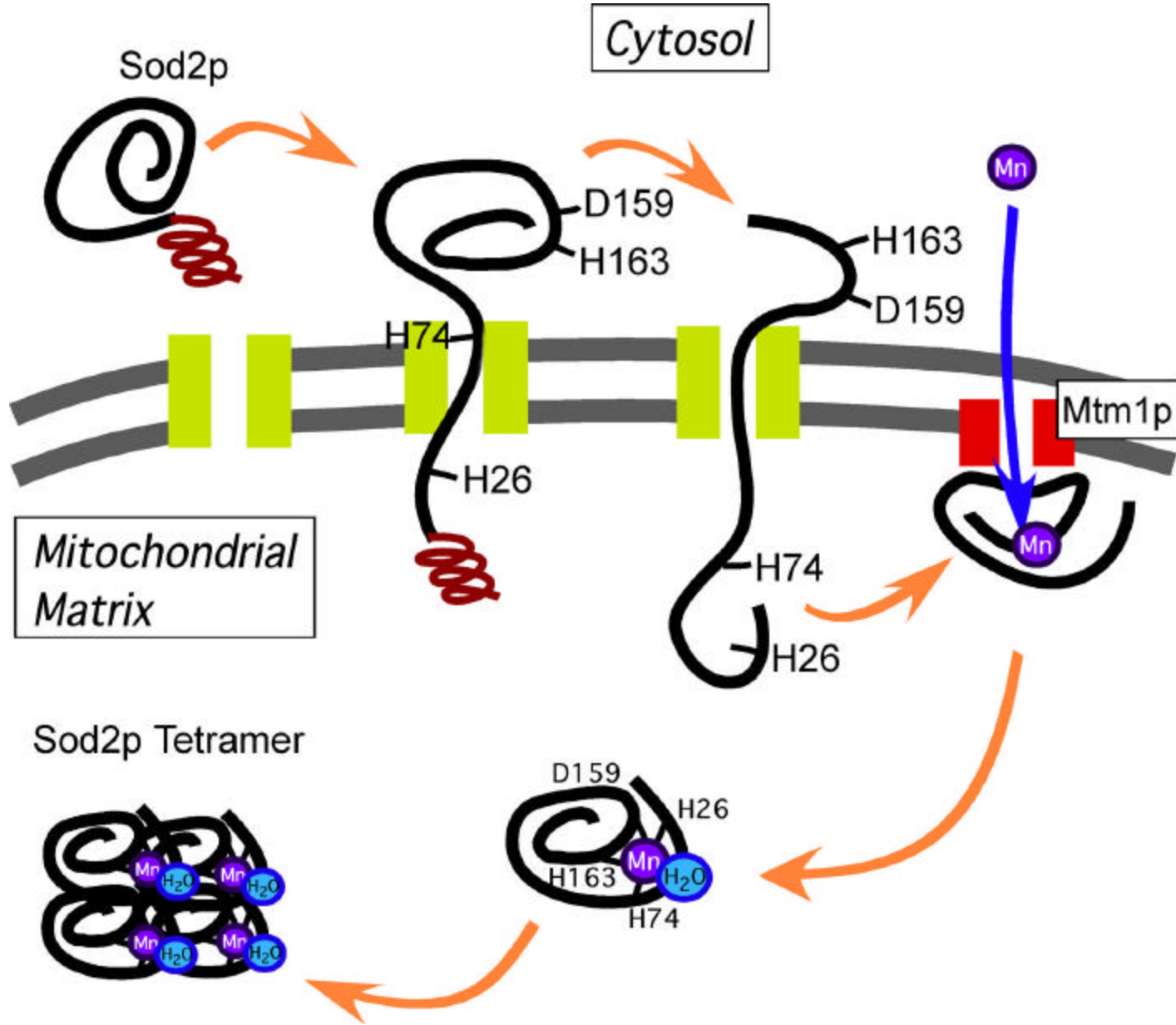


The MCF family of *S. cerevisiae*

Gene	Loci	Function	Gene	Loci	Function
MIR1	YJR077C	phosphate	-	YMR241W	??
AAC1	YMR056C	ADP/ATP	-	YPR011C	??
AAC2	YBL030C	ADP/ATP	-	YHR002W	??
AAC3	YBR085W	ADP/ATP	-	YNL083W	??
ARG11	YOR130C	ornithine	-	YGR096W	??
CAC1	YOR100C	carnitine	-	YOR222W	??
CTP1	YBR291C	citrate	-	YPL134C	??
ACR1	YJR095W	dicarboxylate	-	YEL006W	??
OAC1	YKL120W	oxaloacetate	-	YIL006W	??
DIC1	YLR348C	dicarboxylate	-	YPR128C	??
FLX1	YIL134W	flavin	-	YER053C	??
LEU5	YHR002W	acetylCoA	-	YER053C	??
MRS3	YJL133W	Mg ⁺⁺ , Fe ⁺⁺ ?	-	YFR045W	??
MRS4	YKR052C	Mg ⁺⁺ , Fe ⁺⁺ ?	-	YPR021C	??
RIM2	YBR192W	Fe ⁺⁺ , cysteine?	-	YMR166C	??
YMC1	YPR058W	?	MTM1	YGR257C	Mito transporter for Mn
YMC2	YBR104W	?	-	YDL119C	??
PET8	YNL003C	?	-	YDR470C	??
YHM1	YDL198C	?			

Mitochondrial manganese





Human homologue to MTM1

Yeast ERMLSAGAGSVLTS LI LTPMDVVRIR LQQQQMP DCSCDGA AEVPNAVSSGSKMKTFTNV 7 3
++M+++GAG+V+TSL +TP+DVV++RLQ Q+ S P + S S K + + +

Human QQMVASGAGAVVTS LFMPLDVKVRLQSQRP-- -- SATSELTPSRFWSLSYTKSSAL 6 8

Yeast GGQNLNNAKIF WESACFQELHCKNSS - - - - - LKFNGTLEAFTKIA SVEGI TSLWRG 1 24
Q+ ++ C N + +F GTL+AF K I E G +LW G

Human - - QSPGKCLLYCNGVLEPLYLCPNGTRCATWFQDPTRFTGTLDAFVKIV RHEGTRTLWSG 1 26

Yeast I SLTLLMAI PANMVFYFSGYEYI RD-V SPI ASTYPTLNPLFCGAI ARVFAATSIA PLELVK 1 83
+ T L+M+PA + YF+Y + ++ + +T P+ GA+AR+ T++ PLELV+

Human LPATLVMFVPATAI YFTAYDQLKAFLCGQSLTSDLYAPMVAGALARMGTVTVVS PLELV 1 86

Yeast TKLQSI PRSSKSTKTWMMKILLNETRQEMKMGPSRALFKGLEI TLWRDVPFS AI YWSS 2 43
TKLQ+ S + L + Q G R+L+G T RDVPFS A+YW +

Human TKLQAQHVS YRE- - - - - LASSVQA AVTQGGWRS LWGWPTALRDVPFS ALYWEN 2 36

Yeast YELCKERLWLDSTRFASKDANWHFI NSFASGCI SGMA AI CTHPFDVVGKTRWQ SMMN 3 03
YEL K W L R KD V SF +G I SGM+AA T PFDV KT+ Q+S+

Human YELVKS- - WLSGLR-- PKDQTSVGI- - SFVAGGI SGMVAATLTL PFDVVKTRQMSLGAV 2 90

Yeast SDPK-GGNRSRNMFKFLETIWRTGLAALYTGLAARVIK I RPSCAI MS SYEIS KKVF 360
+ R++L I G L+G R+IK P SCAI MS +YE K F

Human EAVRVKPPRVDSTWLLRRIR AESGTRGLFAGFLPRI IKAAPSCAI MS TYEFGKSFF 348