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Published in:
European Journal of Biochemistry

Citation for published version (APA):

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The role of subunit VIII in the structural stability of the \(bc_1\) complex from \textit{Saccharomyces cerevisiae} studied using hybrid complexes

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(Received 22 July/3 September 1997) – EJB 97 1046/6

The QCR8 genes encoding subunit VIII of the \(bc_1\) complex from \textit{Kluyveromyces lactis} and \textit{Schizosaccharomyces pombe} partially complement the respiratory-deficient phenotype of a \textit{S. cerevisiae} QCR8-null mutant. This implies that the heterologous Qcr8 subunits can be imported by \textit{S. cerevisiae} mitochondria and that they assemble to form a hybrid \(bc_1\) complex that is sufficiently active to support growth.

In contrast, the QCR8 gene from bovine heart, encoding the 9.5-kDa subunit, is not able to restore respiratory function to the \textit{S. cerevisiae} null mutant. This lack of functional complementation is directly attributable to the inability of \textit{S. cerevisiae} mitochondria to import this protein as shown by \textit{in vitro} assays. However, a hybrid gene encoding the N-terminal 26 residues of \textit{S. cerevisiae} subunit VIII and the rest of the 9.5-kDa bovine heart homologue, was able to functionally complement the QCR8-null mutant, albeit to a very low extent. Successful import into \textit{S. cerevisiae} mitochondria was confirmed by \textit{in vitro} import experiments. Surprisingly, although assembly of these hybrid complexes is reduced to an extent that is proportional to the evolutionary distance of the homologue to \textit{S. cerevisiae}, the specific activities of the assembled complexes are the same as for the wild-type \(bc_1\) complex. After solubilisation of the mitochondrial membranes with the mild detergent dodecyl maltoside, the wild-type enzyme can be inactivated by incubation at increased temperature, independent of protease activity. The rate of inactivation can be significantly increased by the addition of \(o\)-phenanthroline [Boumans, H., Grivell, L. A. & Berden, J. A. (1997) \textit{J. Biol. Chem.} 272, 16753–16760]. The hybrid complexes are much more sensitive to both types of treatment. We conclude that substitution of subunit VIII by a homologous counterpart results in a loosening of the structure of the \(bc_1\) complex on the intermembrane space side, resulting in a less stable insertion of the Rieske Fe-S protein \textit{in vivo} and therefore a lower stability of the assembled enzyme under certain \textit{in vitro} conditions, but without an effect on catalytic activity.

Keywords: \(bc_1\) complex; \textit{Saccharomyces cerevisiae}; structural stability; hybrid complex; protein import.

The respiratory chain enzyme ubiquinol-cytochrome-\(c\) oxidoreductase, or \(bc_1\) complex, transfers electrons from ubiquinol to cytochrome \(c\) [1]. Coupled to this reaction is the translocation of protons across the inner membrane of mitochondria and across the cytoplasmic membrane in many bacteria. This enzyme complex may consist of up to eleven subunits, as in the bovine heart complex [2], but only three subunits are common to all \(bc_1\) complexes described so far. These subunits are cytochrome \(b\), cytochrome \(c\), and the Rieske Fe-S protein and this most simple form of the \(bc_1\) complex can be found in prokaryotes such as \textit{Paracoccus denitrificans} [3] and \textit{Rhodospirillum rubrum} [4]. Another prokaryote, \textit{Rhodobacter sphaeroides} [5], has a \(bc_1\) complex containing a fourth subunit that may be involved in quinone binding in addition to its structural role [6]. The number of additional subunits is even larger in eukaryotic organisms. The \(bc_1\) complex from \textit{Saccharomyces cerevisiae} contains at least seven subunits lacking a prosthetic group, giving a total of ten subunits described to date [7, 8]. For the bovine heart complex, an eleventh subunit has been described which has been identified as the presequence of the Rieske Fe-S protein [9]. A similar subunit may be present in \textit{S. cerevisiae}, but since the presequence of the Fe-S protein here is much smaller, it has not been detected so far.

The catalytic mechanism of all \(bc_1\) complexes appears to be largely the same, thus raising the question of the role of the additional subunits present in eukaryotes. One of these subunits in \textit{S. cerevisiae} is an 11-kDa protein, subunit VIII, encoded by the QCR8 gene [10]. Disruption of QCR8 results in complete loss of respiratory function, thus showing that subunit VIII is essential for correct assembly of a functional enzyme. Western blot analysis indicated that protein levels of cytochrome \(b\), the Rieske Fe-S protein and subunit VII were severely reduced. More detailed studies on subunit VIII, in which C-terminal deletions [11] or amino acid substitutions in a specific region [12, 13] were made, confirmed that this subunit is required for assembly.

The 9.5-kDa subunit in bovine heart, the homologue of subunit VIII, has been identified as a quinone-binding protein by photoaffinity labelling techniques using azido-Q derivatives [14, 15]. In agreement with this is the finding that subunit VIII in
the S. cerevisiae bc₁ complex contributes to the Qₚ binding site [16]. This became evident from the characterisation of a deletion mutant (residues 69–73 replaced by a cysteine) that showed a reduced electron transfer activity of the mutant enzyme, and from the effect of some mutations in the same region of the protein on both assembly and activity [13]. Amino acid substitutions outside the region 66–70 have as yet not resulted in a unit interactions involving subunit WIT.

The 9.5-kDa subunit from bovine heart [22] was a kind gift from Chang-An Yu, Oklahoma, USA.

Here we report on the characterisation of the hybrid bc₁ complexes and the consequences of the heterologous character for the stability of the enzyme, providing additional insight to subunit interactions involving subunit VIII.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Strains and media.** Escherichia coli strain JF 1754 (lac, gal, metB, leuB, hisB, hsdR) was used for DNA manipulations, strain BMH71-18 was used for plasmid transformation after site-directed mutagenesis and strain JM109 was used for the generation of single-stranded DNA. E. coli transformants were grown in YT medium [1% (mass/vol.) yeast extract, 1% (mass/vol.) bactopeptone and 0.5% (mass/vol.) NaCl] containing 100 μg/ml ampicillin.

The S. cerevisiae strain DAL273(167) (a, leu2, lys2) (gift from Herman Pel) was grown on minimal media [0.67% (mass/vol.) yeast nitrogen base (Difco), 2% (mass/vol.) glucose, 2% (mass/vol.) bactopeptone and 0.5% (mass/vol.) NaCl] containing 200 μg/ml ampicillin.

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**RESULTS**

**Construction of plasmids.** An 840-bp HindIII–SalI fragment carrying the QCR8 gene was cloned from plasmid pUC18-H115 [16] into the multiple cloning site of the centromeric E. coli S. cerevisiae shuttle vector pRS313 [25] to create pRS/Sc8. NcoI restriction sites were created at the respective ATG start codons and ClaI sites directly downstream of the S. cerevisiae QCR8 gene and its homologues from S. pombe and bovine heart (if not already present). By exchanging the NcoI–ClaI fragments, clones were made in which the S. pombe and bovine heart genes were flanked by S. cerevisiae sequences (named pRS/Sc8 and pRS/bh8, respectively). K. lactis QCR8 was cloned into the centromeric vector YCplac 33 [26] as described before (named YCP/K18). The S. cerevisiae–bovine heart hybrid gene is constructed using the Ndel site in S. cerevisiae QCR8 at nucleotide position 77 and by introducing an NdeI site in the bovine heart gene at position 47. The NdeI–ClaI fragment from pRS/Sc8 was subsequently replaced by the NdeI–ClaI fragment from the bovine heart gene giving pRS/Sc-bh8. The HindIII–SalI fragment from pRS/bh8 and pRS/Sc-bh8 were cloned into the multicopy vector YEpPlac195 and giving YEp/bh8 and YEp/Sc-bh8, respectively.

**Isolation of mitochondria and immunoblotting.** Mitochondria were isolated as described previously [27]. Protein concentrations were determined using the Lowry method [28]. Mitochondrial proteins were separated on SDS/polyacrylamide slab gels according to [29] and blotted according to [30]. After incubation of the blots with antibodies directed against the bc₁ complex of bovine heart, the antigen-antibody complexes were made visible with the horseradish peroxidase colour-development assay [31]. The antisera used were raised in rabbits.

**Import of proteins into isolated yeast mitochondria.** After in vitro transcription with T7 RNA polymerase, proteins were synthesised in rabbit reticulocyte lysates in the presence of [³⁵S]methionine or [³⁵S]cysteine. Import into isolated yeast mitochondria was performed in the presence of 2 mM ATP, 2 mM NADH, and bovine-serum-albumin-containing buffer as described [32]. Where indicated, the mitochondria were incubated with 100 μM protease K for 30 min on ice. The mitochondria were resolated, washed, and the proteins were separated by SDS/PAGE. For dissipation of the membrane potential Δψ, 0.5 μM valinomycin, 8 μM antimycin A, and 20 μM oligomycin were included [33].

**Spectral analysis and bc₁ complex assay.** Spectral measurements were carried out at room temperature in an Aminco dual-wavelength spectrophotometer model DW2000. Concentrations of cytochromes were determined using the following absorption coefficients and wavelength pairs for the reduced minus oxidised preparations: cytochrome a: 24.0 M⁻¹·cm⁻¹ at 603–625 nm for cytochrome aa₃ [34], 20.1 M⁻¹·cm⁻¹ at 550–540 nm for cytochromes c₁–c₅, and 28.5 M⁻¹·cm⁻¹ at 562–575 nm for cytochrome b [35].

The ubiquinol–cytochrome-c oxidoreductase (or bc₁ complex) assay was performed spectrophotometrically at 30°C by measuring the reduction of 18 μM horse-heart ferricytochrome c at 550–540 nm by 25 μM 2,3-dimethoxy-5-methyl-6-geranyl-1,4-benzoquinol (reduced Q-2). The buffer used contained 2 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM potassium cyanide, and 20 mM potassium phosphate, pH 7.4, in order to obtain maximal activity with horse-heart cytochrome c as acceptor [36].

**Chemicals.** 1,10-Phenanthroline and 1,10-phenanthroline–ferrous sulphate complex (electron motive force +1.08 V; specific extinction E₅₅₀ = 180–200; pH 7; 510 nm) were from BDH Chemicals. The complete protease inhibitor cocktail was from Boehringer.

**RESULTS**

**Growth properties of the mutants.** The respiratory deficiency of the QCR8-disruption strain (DLL80) can be complemented by transforming these cells with a plasmid carrying the QCR8 gene [10]. This set-up was used to introduce the genes encoding...
the subunit VIII homologues of *K. lactis*, *S. pombe*, and bovine heart into *S. cerevisiae*, thereby allowing the construction of hybrid complex. To rule out different levels of protein synthesis due to the presence of the genes on a plasmid rather than on a chromosome, we considered the disruption strain complemented with the *S. cerevisiae* QCR8 gene as the wild type in all experiments.

The *S. pombe* and bovine heart genes were cloned under the control of the *S. cerevisiae* QCR8 promoter to provide levels of transcription comparable with that of the *S. cerevisiae* gene (see Materials and Methods section). The *K. lactis* QCR8 gene has been expressed in the *S. cerevisiae* strain DLL80 before and the properties of the hybrid enzyme were found to be comparable to the wild type [37]. Therefore, we decided not to perform any additional cloning steps with this gene.

First, the single-copy constructs carrying the genes from *S. cerevisiae*, *K. lactis*, *S. pombe*, and bovine heart were transformed into DLL80 and cells were screened for growth on EG medium. All but the pRS/bh8 transformant were able to at least partially complement respiratory deficiency. Subsequent transformation of the multicopy construct YEp/bh8 into DLL80 also failed to restore growth on non-fermentable carbon sources.

**The *S. cerevisiae*-bovine heart hybrid protein.** To examine which domain of subunit VIII is essential for a functional *bc1* complex, we constructed a hybrid gene encoding a protein consisting of the N-terminal part of *S. cerevisiae* subunit VIII (residues 1—26) fused to residues 16—81 of the bovine heart protein (see Materials and Methods section for details). It should be noted that the fusion results in substitution of Ser17 by glycine. Both the single-copy (pRS/Sc-bh8) and multi-copy constructs (YEp/Sc-bh8) were transformed into DLL80, but only the YEp/Sc-bh8 transformant showed measurable growth on EG medium. Western blot analysis of cytosolic and mitochondrial fractions of YEp/bh8 and YEp/Sc-bh8 transformants (Fig. 1) showed the presence of the Qcr8 protein only in the case of YEp/Sc-bh8 transformants.

Subsequently, *in vitro* protein import assays were performed to clarify the absence of the bovine heart 9.5-kDa protein in yeast mitochondria after expression in yeast. Fig. 2 shows that in contrast to the yeast protein, this protein is not imported into yeast mitochondria in the presence of a membrane potential. The hybrid protein is imported, as could be expected from its capacity to partly complement the respiratory-negative phenotype of the QCR8-disruption strain.

**Characterisation of hybrid complexes.** Mitochondria were isolated from the mutants with a hybrid *bc1* complex in which subunit VIII has been replaced by the homologue of *K. lactis* (named *bc1/K18*), *S. pombe* (*bc1/Sp8*) and an *S. cerevisiae*-bovine heart hybrid protein (*bc1/Sc-bh8*), respectively. Growth of cells containing the *S. cerevisiae*-bovine heart hybrid prior to the isolation of mitochondria gave rise to large colonies when grown for five days on plates containing non-fermentable media. These colonies were analysed (as described in [39]) and shown to contain secondary nuclear mutations. Cells containing only a secondary mutation displayed only minor differences in growth rate compared with the wild type on EG medium. We have not characterised these cells further.

Strain DALU80 was subsequently transformed with the YEp/Sc-bh8 construct and grown on galactose medium for isolation of mitochondria to avoid problems of slow growth rates and accumulation of suppressor mutations.

Table 1 presents results of measurements of electron transfer activity and cytochrome content. Surprisingly, the turnover number, calculated as electron transfer activity relative to cytochrome *b* content, was found to be the same for all the complexes when compared to the corresponding wild-type strain. It should be noted, however, that because of the very low value of cytochrome *b* content of the *bc1/Sc-bh8* complex, a large uncertainty is introduced in the calculated turnover number. The *K*<sub>m</sub> for reduced Q-2 was the same for the *bc1/Sp8* with respect to the wild-type complex (data not shown).

Thus, the steady-state level of *bc1* complex is reduced in the mutants and from the reduced level of cytochrome *b* one may speculate (see below for further discussion) that this is due to a reduced level of assembly of the enzyme. The enzymic proper-
ties of the mutants are not changed, although this cannot completely be excluded for the bc1/Sc-bh8 complex. However, since this mutant contains very small amounts of bc1 complex, this could not be studied further.

The hybrid complex bc1/Sc-bh8 is unstable after solubilisation. The mutant bc1 complexes we have constructed show a decreased level of assembly efficiency that parallels the evolutionary distance from S. cerevisiae of the organism supplying the heterologous subunit VIII. The evolutionary distance is reflected by the percentages of sequence identity shown in Table 1. However, once assembled all complexes show wild-type electron transfer activity. To examine whether subunit VIII, in addition to its function in the assembly of the complex, also has a role in the stability of the complex after complete assembly, we solubilized the mitochondrial membranes using dodecyl maltoside. After addition of detergent during incubation on ice, electron transfer activity was measured at various time intervals. bc1/Sc-bh8 appeared to be inactivated in a time-dependent manner, inactivation being complete within 15 min. All other complexes were found to be fully stable, even after prolonged incubation (data not shown).

Temperature-dependent inactivation of the hybrid bc1 complexes. Although the bc1/K18 and bc1/Sp8 complexes are fully stable on ice upon solubilisation using the detergent lauryl maltoside, we found that these hybrid complexes are less stable than the wild-type enzyme in response to increased temperature. The stability of the different complexes can be described in terms of the inactivation rate constant (Ksim), the temperature at which the activity is reduced to 50%.

Table 1. Enzyme activity and spectral analysis of wild-type and heterologous bc1 complexes determined with isolated mitochondria. Note that the complex containing the Sc-bh hybrid subunit VIII (hyb) can only be compared with the corresponding wild-type DAL273. n.a., not applicable; n.d., not determined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutant</th>
<th>Sequence identity</th>
<th>Specific activity</th>
<th>Specific activity relative to wild-type</th>
<th>Cytochrome h content</th>
<th>Turnover number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>nmol · mg⁻¹ · s⁻¹</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>nmol · mg⁻¹ · s⁻¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild type (DL1)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K18</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp8</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bh8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild type (DAL273)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyb</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inactivation using α-phenanthroline. Recently, we have shown that 1,10-phenanthroline slowly inhibits the electron transfer activity of the bc1 complex in solubilised wild-type yeast mitochondria, by binding at the IMS side of the complex, presumably by hydrogen bonding with one of the histidine residue ligands of the Rieske Fe-S cluster [40]. Shortly after inactivation, 1,10-phenanthroline chelates an iron atom derived from the Rieske Fe-S cluster, thereby distorting the structure of the Rieske protein, while leaving the iron atoms of the cytochromes of the complex unaffected [40]. The rate of inactivation by 1,10-phenanthroline may be used as a measure of the structural stability of the enzyme complex in the region of the Qo site.
Fig. 4. Inactivation of electron transfer activity of wild-type bc₁ and the hybrid bc₁/Sp₈ complex using 1,10-phenanthroline. Intact (●, △) and solubilised (○, △) mitochondria were incubated with 1,10-phenanthroline (1 µg/mg protein) at 25°C and electron transfer activity was monitored versus time. Electron transfer activities of both complexes were first normalised to 100%. (●) Intact mitochondria from wild type, (△) intact mitochondria from bc₁/Sp₁, (○) wild type solubilised, (△) bc₁/Sp₈ solubilised.

Fig. 5. Effect of inactivation by 1,10-phenanthroline on the visible spectra of mitochondria from bc₁/Sp₈ cells. Solubilised bc₁/Sp₈ mitochondria were inactivated using 1,10-phenanthroline (1 µg/mg protein) at 25°C for 10 min. (A) Succinate-reduced minus ferricyanide-oxidised spectrum directly after inactivation was achieved; (B) same conditions as in A, after an additional 15 min of incubation in the presence of 1,10-phenanthroline; (C) incubation conditions as in B, dithionite-reduced minus ferricyanide-oxidised. Additional iron present in the sample not related to the bc₁ complex is reduced by dithionite and subsequently bound by 1,10-phenanthroline to form the 1,10-phenanthroline–ferrous sulphate complex (called ferroin).

 wild-type enzyme with respect to stability. For the wild-type enzyme, 50% inactivation is achieved after 35 min and for bc₁/Sp₈ already after 4 min. As a control, both enzyme complexes were also incubated at 25°C without 1,10-phenanthroline. As shown in Fig. 4, no inactivation within 60 min could be observed for both enzymes. Solubilisation of the mitochondria did not itself result in a measurable inactivation after 10 min at 25°C. Either for the wild type, or for the bc₁/Sp₈ mitochondria, as can be deduced from Fig. 5. The nearly complete inactivation of the solubilised bc₁/Sp₈ complex after 10 min, as shown in Fig. 4, is therefore completely due to the presence of 1,10-phenanthroline. Spectral analysis of the bc₁/Sp₈ complex (Fig. 5C) shows that the cytochromes of this complex keep their iron after treatment with 1,10-phenanthroline, in agreement with our previous conclusion that the inactivator binds to the Qₒᵤᵦ site and the Rieske Fe-S cluster. After heat treatment, the cytochromes remain intact (data not shown).

In solubilized wild-type mitochondria the two stages of the effect of 1,10-phenanthroline, i.e. first binding, which results in inactivation, followed by chelation of an iron from the Rieske Fe-S cluster, could only be separated by using pre-steady-state kinetics of the cytochromes and showing that the inhibition of cytochrome b reduction lags behind the inactivation of the enzyme. With the bc₁/Sp₈ hybrid complex, however, the two processes can be visualised separately using spectral analysis, due to the rapid inactivation of the enzyme by 1,10-phenanthroline. Fig. 5A shows a spectrum of the hybrid complex reduced using succinate after complete inactivation using 1,10-phenanthroline. Cytochrome b is still enzymically reducible, which, according to our earlier findings [40], occurs via the Qₒᵤᵦ site. After an additional 15 min of incubation with 1,10-phenanthroline, this pathway is also affected and cytochrome b cannot be further reduced enzymically (Fig. 5B).

We may conclude, therefore, that the introduction of a homologous subunit VIII results in loosening of the structure of the bc₁ complex at the Qₒᵤᵦ binding region, thereby facilitating binding of 1,10-phenanthroline to the complex.

DISCUSSION

Deletion of the QCR8 gene encoding subunit VIII of the bc₁ complex results in loss of respiratory function due to incomplete assembly of the complex [10]. More detailed studies on subunit VIII have confirmed a role in assembly of a functional complex [11, 12] and have revealed an involvement in the catalytic activity of the enzyme, as part of the Qₒᵤᵦ binding pocket [13, 16]. Single mutations outside the 66–70 region of the polypeptide, however, did not result in defects in assembly or activity ([17] and Hemrika, W., Lobo-Hajdu, G. and Berden, J. A., unpublished results), but caused a deficiency in the succinate:cytochrome c oxidoreductase activity, indicative of a distortion of the interaction between the bc₁ complex and succinate:Q oxidoreductase [17]. These data suggest that a large part of subunit VIII is not involved in intersubunit interactions, but in intercomplex interactions, in agreement with both our localisation experiments (no transmembrane helix [18]) and our conclusions about the organisation of the respiratory chain of S. cerevisiae in respiratory units, containing interacting respiratory complexes (unpublished results). Only the region that was detected as being involved in the formation of the Qₒᵤᵦ reaction centre (around amino acids 66–70) seems to be relevant for assembly and activity of the bc₁ complex.

To resolve further the role of subunit VIII in these two distinct processes, the homologous genes from two other yeast species and a higher eukaryote were introduced into S. cerevisiae. The corresponding proteins can be considered as natural mutants for S. cerevisiae in which a large number of amino acids (up to 80% for the bovine heart homologue) have been substituted simultaneously. Introduction of these genes results in in vivo assembly of hybrid bc complexes in which subunit VIII is replaced by the corresponding protein. Despite the relatively large number of changes in primary structure, the introduction of a heterologous subunit VIII did not result in a change in specific activity of the complex; the electron transfer reactions are not
affected in the mutant complexes and only a diminished assembly is observed. This may seem to conflict with the findings that subunit VIII plays a role in electron transfer, as indicated by a decrease in affinity for myxothiazol and an impaired reduction of cytochrome b via the Q<sub>out</sub> site in certain mutants [13, 16]. Comparison of the subunit VIII homologues has shown that, despite only small overall sequence conservation, their predicted secondary structures are largely the same and the proteins contain similar structural elements, including a central hydrophobic segment [21]. In other words, the amino acid changes that have occurred in the course of evolution have not affected the overall structure of the protein. Combining this with the data presented here, i.e. no change in electron transfer activity and affinity for ubiquinol, it may be speculated that subunit VIII is not involved in binding of quinone, quinol, or semiquinone itself, but is located in close vicinity of the binding region (which is in cytochrome b). The conformation of this protein would then indirectly influence the binding pocket. Replacing subunit VIII by a heterologous protein would not change this conformation, while the deletion mutants and mutants in the aromatic region 66–70, which showed the altered characteristics for the Q<sub>out</sub> site, would.

Studies on the bovine heart homologue complicate this matter by showing that this protein can be labelled with azido-Q [14, 15]. Furthermore, recent experiments showed that this protein itself is able to bind quinone [41]. For the yeast homologue such a Q binding has not been shown. Questions that remain on this matter can only be answered by further analysing the region of the protein that binds azido-Q using site-directed mutagenesis.

The stability of the hybrid bc<sub>1</sub> complexes was examined by solubilising the mitochondrial membranes using dodecyl maltoside. The same treatment is also used as the first step in the isolation of this enzyme complex [42]. Being a mild, neutral detergent, dodecyl maltoside does not negatively affect the catalytic activity of the (wild type) enzyme. However, the hybrid complex in which subunit VIII has been replaced by the S. cerevisiae-bovine heart hybrid protein is unstable and electron transfer activity is completely lost after incubation in dodecyl maltoside for 15 min at 0°C. When increasing temperatures are used, the other hybrid complexes also show a reduced stability compared to the wild-type enzyme. The relative instability of the complexes is inversely proportional to the extent of sequence identity between the heterologous subunit and subunit VIII of S. cerevisiae. Furthermore, the relative stability of the complexes correlates with the steady-state levels found in vivo. It thus seems that the extent of instability found in the in vitro experiments mimics the role of subunit VIII in the stability of the enzyme in vivo. Since no effect on the stability of the hybrid complexes could be detected when present in intact mitochondria, it has to be concluded that subunit VIII has no or little role in the stability of the complex once it is completely assembled. Solubilisation of the mitochondrial membranes, however, decreases the structural stability of the bc<sub>1</sub> complex, thereby making the relative contribution of subunit VIII to complex stability more important.

If indeed the relative instability correlates with the steady-state level of the complex found in vivo, the heterologous nature of subunit VIII should affect stability at a stage before complex assembly is completed. Models have been proposed for the assembly of the bc<sub>1</sub> complex in which subunit VIII is involved in assembly of cytochrome b into the complex by forming a protease-sensitive subcomplex together with cytochrome b and subunit VII [43, 44]. It is known from many studies that subunits of mitochondrial inner membrane complexes in yeast are rapidly degraded when not assembled. (For a recent review on the role of protein degradation in mitochondrial function and biogenesis see [45].) The same occurs with some of the subcomplexes formed in the early stages of assembly of the bc<sub>1</sub> complex, including the cytochrome b subcomplex. The balance between assembly and degradation can be described in terms of quality control: proteins that fail to assemble quickly and stably are presumably more likely to be recognised by and acted on by the degradative machinery. The introduction of a heterologous subunit VIII may reduce stability of the cytochrome b subcomplex by shifting activity of the quality control machinery more towards degradation. Our finding that in the heterologous complexes the region around the Rieske Fe-S cluster is destabilised, which is only detectable after solubilisation, may be interpreted as indicating relevant intersubunit interactions only in this region of the enzyme, thereby supporting our model for the localisation of subunit VIII [18]. The homologous bovine heart subunit VII was found to be transmembranous in crystals of the bovine heart enzyme [46], in agreement with the higher hydrophobicity of the hydrophobic domain of the protein. A different localisation of the N-terminal and middle part of the protein in yeast and mammals may explain why the yeast/bovine heart hybrid polypeptide does not show an appreciable level of assembly.

The final step in the assembly of the bc<sub>1</sub> complex is the incorporation of the Rieske Fe-S protein, after the remainder of the complex is assembled. Disruption of the gene encoding the Rieske Fe-S protein results in reduced levels of cytochrome b, presumably because partially assembled bc<sub>1</sub> complex lacking the Fe-S protein is subject to increased rates of degradation [47]. We show here that introduction of a heterologous subunit VIII weakens interaction of the bc<sub>1</sub> complex with the Rieske Fe-S protein, thus reducing its stabilising effect. The results obtained by use of heterologous subunits therefore further support the suggestions from mutational studies that subunit VIII is only indirectly involved in electron transfer activity by its interactions with other subunits, especially the Rieske Fe-S protein, in the region of the Q<sub>out</sub> reaction centre. The main role of this subunit in yeast may be the interaction on the IMS side of the membrane with other complexes in a respiratory unit, while the analogous bovine subunit is transmembrane and possibly more directly involved in both intersubunit interactions and Q-binding.

In conclusion, the reduced steady-state level of bc<sub>1</sub> complex found in the mutants described here is the result of a summation of processes effected by the expression of a subunit VIII homologue in S. cerevisiae. First, reduced stability of both the heterologous OCR8 transcript and protein in the cytosol may result in less protein to be targeted to the mitochondria. Secondly, the import apparatus of S. cerevisiae may not import the heterologous protein as efficiently as the yeast counterpart. Third, the stability of the cytochrome b subcomplex may be affected due to the heterologous nature of subunit VIII thereby reducing the assembly efficiency. Furthermore, the stabilising effect of the Rieske Fe-S protein is reduced due to a loosening of the complex on the IMS side. Finally, the reduced steady-state level of the enzyme may be influenced by a decreased interaction of the bc<sub>1</sub> complex with other respiratory complexes, resulting in increased breakdown in vivo. These five processes thus all affect the biogenesis of the mutant bc<sub>1</sub> complexes.

We thank Aloysius F. Hartog for the synthesis of ubiquinone-2, Sandra van Wilpe for performing in vivo mitochondrial import assays and Prof. Chang-An Yu for the gift of the gene encoding the bovine heart 9.5 KDa subunit. This work was supported in part by grants from the Netherlands Organisation for the Advancement of Pure Research (N. W. O.) under the auspices of the Netherlands Foundation for Chemical Research (SON).

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