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1 Kinetic properties of the mitochondrial F_1F_0 -ATPase activity
2 elicited by Ca^{2+} in replacement of Mg^{2+}
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Abstract

The mitochondrial F-ATPase can be activated either by the classical cofactor Mg^{2+} or, with lower efficiency, by Ca^{2+} . The latter may play a role when calcium concentration rises in mitochondria, a condition associated with cascade events leading to cell death. Common and distinctive features of these differently activated mitochondrial ATPases were pointed out in swine heart mitochondria. When Ca^{2+} replaces the natural cofactor Mg^{2+} , the enzyme responsiveness to the transmembrane electrochemical gradient and to the classical F-ATPase inhibitors DCCD and oligomycin as well as the oligomycin sensitivity loss by thiol oxidation, are maintained. Consistently, the two mitochondrial ATPases apparently share the F_1F_O complex basic structure and mechanism. Peculiar cation-dependent properties, which may affect the F_1 catalytic mechanism and/or the F_O proton binding site features, may be linked to a different physiological role of the mitochondrial Ca-activated F-ATPase with respect to the Mg-activated F-ATPase

Keywords

Mitochondrial F_1F_O -ATPase; calcium cofactor; kinetic properties-

Abbreviations

IO-SMP, inside-out submitochondrial particles; PTP, permeability transition pore; DNP, α -Dinitrophenol; DTE, 1,4-Dithioerythritol; DCCD, *N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide; k_{DCCD} , rate constant of DCCD inhibition; TBT, tributyltin; Succ, succinate; ROT, rotenone.

1. Introduction

The ubiquitous F_1F_0 -ATPase has the main task of synthesizing ATP in the cell of all the living organisms [1] by coupling the two opposite functions of ATP synthesis and hydrolysis to the different electrochemical membrane proton gradient. This reversible and biologically unique energy-transducing mechanism made the enzyme complex fully deserve the definition of “a splendid molecular machine” [2]. Structurally, the F_1F_0 -ATPase is a multi-subunit complex which basically consists of a water-soluble F_1 catalytic domain and a membrane-inserted F_0 domain, mutually connected by a central and a peripheral stalk [3]. F_1 is a sort of globular hexamer in which three α -subunits with three non-catalytic sites alternate with three β -subunits bearing three catalytic sites [4]. In F_0 the c -ring constitutes the rotor. The central stalk links F_0 rotation to catalysis, while laterally the peripheral stalk stabilizes the torque generation of the rotor [5]. The rotation is driven by the proton flux through the c -ring and the a subunit interface. The latter is a quite mysterious entity [6] which not only determines the rotation direction of the rotor [7], but also drives H^+ binding to the c -ring proton-binding site an Glu carboxylate. The interplay between the protonated and de-protonated Glu form in turn allows the transmembrane proton translocation [8]. Any 360° rotation which produces 3 ATP molecules implies that the three catalytic sites of F_1 undergo three functional states with increasing affinity for ATP, named β_E , β_{DP} and β_{TP} , respectively [9]. It is long known that the nucleotide binding to the β -subunit requires the coordination of the essential cofactor Mg^{2+} , which contributes to the catalytic site asymmetry producing the different affinities for nucleotides [10]. Mitochondrial Mg^{2+} constitutes one of the major cellular pools of this divalent cation, and currently reported in the mM concentration range in the mitochondrial matrix [11], most of which in complexed form [12]. Among the divalent cations which can replace Mg^{2+} , such as Ca^{2+} , which supports ATP hydrolysis but not ATP synthesis, has been especially investigated. Accordingly, mitochondrial calcium and magnesium concentrations are interrelated [13], and both cations are involved in enzyme activation and signaling in mitochondria [13,14]. Free calcium remains quite stable in the mitochondrial matrix in the range 1-5 μM , even if the cellular concentration increases. However, under certain conditions and in some cellular types, Ca^{2+} concentration can exceed 100 μM in mitochondria [15]. The proton translocation capability of the Ca-driven F-ATPase activity is still controversial. In *Escherichia coli* CaATP was shown to drive the pH gradient formation with nearly the same effectiveness as MgATP [16]. However, in bacteria [17,18], chloroplasts [19] and beef heart submitochondrial particles [20], the Ca-dependent F-ATPase was reported as unable to translocate protons. Even if the Ca-dependent ATP hydrolysis is decoupled from proton pumping activity, the F_1F_0 -ATPase mechanism of rotational catalysis is maintained [21]. Nowadays, it is ascertained that Ca^{2+} binds to the catalytic site of the F_1F_0 -ATPase

1 dimeric form [22]. Such binding triggers still undefined conformational changes within the F_0
2 domain, which in turn promote the permeability transition pore (PTP) formation [22,23]. The PTP
3 formation is a deleterious event, which, other than causing an abrupt loss of osmotic homeostasis to
4 small solutes, triggers signaling pathways which lead to cell death through different mechanisms
5 [24]. Interestingly, increasing literature highlights the PTP involvement in a variety of human
6 diseases, spanning from cardiovascular diseases to neurological disorders [25–27]. The PTP
7 formation is hampered by F_1F_0 -ATPase modulators (ATP, ADP and Mg^{2+}), but it is refractory to
8 oligomycin [23], a specific F_1F_0 -ATPase inhibitor [28]. Furthermore, the PTP formation is known
9 to require neutral pH [29], while the pH dependence curve of the Mg-stimulated ATP hydrolysis
10 mainly lies in the alkaline field. To sum up, present knowledge supports the idea that, if the F_1F_0 -
11 ATPase could be related to the PTP or even be part of it, even if this point is still a matter of debate,
12 the Ca-dependent F-ATPase activity is unrelated to PTP opening [23]. The present study was
13 designed to deepen the knowledge on the distinct enzyme kinetic features when activated by the
14 natural cofactor Mg^{2+} or by Ca^{2+} [22] whose rise in concentration is usually linked to negative
15 events in mitochondria [30–32].
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31 2. Materials and Methods

32 2.1. Chemicals

33 Na_2ATP , $NaADP$, oligomycin mixture (A:B:C 64:15:17%), 1,4-Dithioerythritol (DTE), 2,5-Di-*tert*-
34 butylhydroquinone (BHQ), Tributyltin (TBT), *N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCCD), 2,4-
35 Dinitrophenol (DNP), sodium succinate (Succ), rotenone (ROT), atractyloside and sodium
36 orthovanadate were obtained from Sigma–Aldrich (Milan, Italy). Thapsigargin and sodium azide
37 (NaN_3) were purchased by Vinci-Biochem (Vinci, Italy). All other chemicals were reagent grade.
38 Quartz double distilled water was used for all reagent solutions except when differently stated.
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47 2.2. Preparation of the mitochondrial fractions

48 Swine hearts (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) were collected at a local abattoir and transported to the lab
49 within 2 h in ice buckets at 0–4 °C. After removal of fat and blood clots as much as possible,
50 approximately 30–40 g of heart tissue were rinsed in ice-cold washing Tris-HCl buffer (medium A)
51 consisting of 0.25 M sucrose, 10 mM Tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane (Tris), pH 7.4 and finely
52 chopped into fine pieces with scissors. Each preparation was made from one heart. Once rinsed,
53 tissues were gently dried on blotting paper and weighted. Then tissues were homogenized in the
54 homogenizing buffer (medium B) consisting of 0.25 mM sucrose, 10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA (free
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1 acid), 0.5 mg/mL BSA, pH 7.4 with HCl. After a preliminary gentle break up by Ultraturrax T25,
2 the tissue was carefully homogenized by a motor-driven teflon pestle homogenizer (Braun
3 Melsungen Type 853202) at 650 rpm with 3 up-and-down strokes. The mitochondrial fraction was
4 then obtained by stepwise centrifugation (Sorvall RC2-B, rotor SS34). Briefly, the homogenate was
5 centrifuged at 1,000 g for 5 min, thus yielding a supernatant and a pellet. The pellet was re-
6 homogenized under the same conditions of the first homogenization and re-centrifuged at 1,000 g
7 for 5 min. The gathered supernatants from these two centrifugations, filtered through four cotton
8 gauze layers, were centrifuged at 10,500 g for 10 min to yield the raw mitochondrial pellet. The raw
9 pellet was resuspended in medium A and further centrifuged at 10,500 g for 10 min to obtain the
10 final mitochondrial pellet. The latter was resuspended by gentle stirring using a Teflon Potter
11 Elvejehm homogenizer in a small volume of medium A, thus obtaining a protein concentration of
12 30 mg/mL. All steps were carried out at 0-4 °C. The protein concentration was determined
13 according to the colorimetric method of Bradford [33] by Bio-Rad Protein Assay kit II with bovine
14 serum albumin (BSA) as standard. The mitochondrial preparations were then stored in liquid
15 nitrogen until the evaluation of ATPase activities.

26 2.3. Preparation of inside-out submitochondrial particles (IO-SMP)

27 Mitochondria were diluted with Tris–HCl buffer (medium C) containing 0.25 M sucrose, 2 mM
28 EDTA, 10 mM Tris (pH 7.4) up to obtain a concentration of 20 mg/mL protein. The mitochondrial
29 suspension in a vial was saturated with N₂ and subjected to sonic oscillation on ice with MSE
30 Sonicator Soniprep 150 at 210 μm of amplitude for 5 times for 2 seconds with 10 seconds of
31 intervals. The IO-SMP particles were isolated by stepwise centrifugation according to the method of
32 Møller [34] with some modifications as follows. The sonicated preparations were diluted 1:2 with
33 medium C and centrifuged at 16,000 g for 10 min at 4 °C. The supernatant obtained was further
34 centrifuged at 150,000 g for 45 min at 4 °C. The pellet containing submitochondrial particles was
35 carefully resuspended in the medium B and homogenized by gentle stirring using a Teflon Potter
36 Elvejehm homogenizer. The protein concentration was determined according to the method of
37 Bradford [33]. The IO-SMP were stored in liquid nitrogen. The presence of IO-SMP was
38 ascertained by the stimulation of the ATPase activity by 100 μM DNP and by the failed inhibition
39 (<5%) by 150 μM atractyloside [35].

40 2.4. Preincubation and treatment of mitochondria

41 In selected experiments, to favor incorporation of the compounds within the mitochondrial
42 membranes and avoid the direct interference between different reagents, enzymatic assays were
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1 carried out on mitochondria preincubated for 30 min on ice with the compounds to be tested.
2 Accordingly, the preincubation of mitochondria with selected TBT doses aimed at ensuring TBT
3 incorporation within the membranes and at evaluating the effect of the thiol reagent dithioerythritol
4 (DTE), ruling out a direct interaction between DTE and TBT. In detail, mitochondria were
5 preincubated with dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) (control) or appropriate TBT amounts in DMSO to
6 yield the final 30 μM TBT concentrations in the reaction system. To prevent possible chemical
7 interactions between TBT and DTE, 100 μM DTE were added in the TBT-preincubated
8 mitochondrial suspensions only when acclimated to 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. After this incubation time, the F-ATPase
9 reaction was carried out as described in the Section 2.5. The DTE concentrations employed were
10 the same as previously tested [36].
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20 2.5. Assay of the mitochondrial F-ATPase activity

21 Thawed mitochondrial fractions were immediately used for ATPase activity assays. Whenever a
22 preincubation procedure was applied, immediately after the preincubation time, appropriate aliquots
23 of the preincubated mitochondrial suspensions were sampled by a micropipette and directly added
24 to the ATPase reaction media to yield the final concentration of 0.15 mg protein/mL.
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27 The capability of ATP hydrolysis was assayed in a reaction medium (1 mL) containing 75 mM
28 ethanolamine-HCl buffer pH 9.3, 0.15 mg mitochondrial protein plus 6.0 mM Na_2ATP and 2.0
29 mM MgCl_2 for the Mg-dependent F_1F_0 -ATPase assay (hereafter defined as Mg-dependent F-
30 ATPase), and ethanolamine-HCl buffer pH 9.0, 0.15 mg mitochondrial protein plus 3.0 mM
31 Na_2ATP and 2.0 mM CaCl_2 for the Ca-dependent F_1F_0 -ATPase assay (defined as Ca-dependent F-
32 ATPase). After 5 min preincubation at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, the reaction, carried out at the same temperature, was
33 started by the addition of the substrate ATP and stopped after 5 min by the addition of 1 mL of ice-
34 cold 15% (w/w) aqueous solution trichloroacetic acid (TCA). Once the reaction was stopped, vials
35 were centrifuged for 15 min at 5000 rpm (ALC 4225 Centrifuge). In the supernatant, the
36 concentration of inorganic phosphate (P_i) hydrolyzed by known amounts of mitochondrial protein,
37 which is an indirect measure of ATPase activity, was spectrophotometrically evaluated.
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40 The ATPase activity was routinely measured by subtracting, from the P_i hydrolyzed by known
41 amounts of mitochondrial protein (which indirectly indicates the total ATPase activity), the P_i
42 hydrolyzed in the presence of 3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ oligomycin. To this aim, 1 μL from a mother solution of 3
43 mg/mL oligomycin in DMSO was directly added to the reaction mixture before starting the
44 reaction. The total ATPase activity was calculated by detecting the P_i in control tubes run in parallel
45 and containing 1 μL DMSO per mL reaction system. In each experimental set, control tubes were
46 alternated to the condition to be tested. The employed dose of oligomycin, a specific inhibitor of F-
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ATPases which selectively blocks the F_O subunit, ensured maximal enzyme activity inhibition and was currently used in ATPase assays [37]. In all the experiments the F-ATPase activity was calculated as $\mu\text{moles P}_i \cdot \text{mg protein}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$.

2.6. Inhibition kinetics by DCCD

To obtain time-course plots the F-ATPase reaction was carried out in the presence of 5 μM DCCD, previously solubilized in DMSO (directly added with the ATP substrate) in the reaction system and stopped after different time intervals by TCA, namely from 1 to 20 min. Data were then plotted as percentages of the residual F-ATPase activity in the presence of 5 μM DCCD (θ) versus the DCCD incubation time. In this plot 100% F-ATPase activity corresponded to the initial enzyme activity (θ_i), assumed that DCCD is not bound to the enzyme [38]. By fitting the data in a semilogarithmic plot, straight lines were obtained according to the equation:

$$\log \theta = -\frac{k_{DCCD}}{2.3} t + \log \theta_i$$

The slope of each straight line corresponds to $-k_{DCCD}/2.3$ and the y -axis intercept to $\log \theta_i$. Thus, for the two divalent cations tested, the rate constant for DCCD inhibition (k_{DCCD}) was calculated from the slope ($k_{DCCD} = \text{slope} \cdot 2.3 \cdot 60^{-1}$) and expressed as ms^{-1} . When θ is $\frac{1}{2}\theta_i$, t represents the “half-life” ($t_{1/2}$) of the inhibitor, namely it corresponds to a condition in which half of the number of inhibitor molecules originally present in the reaction system are bound to the enzyme [38,39].

2.7. Kinetic analyses

To calculate the kinetic parameters (V_{max} and K_m) in the presence and in the absence of inhibitors, enzyme activity data were fitted to the Lineweaver-Burk equation.

To detect the inhibition type and obtain the values of K_i and K'_i respectively, the mechanism of the enzyme inhibition by ADP and azide were explored by the aid of the graphical methods of Dixon and Cornish-Bowden, which complement one another [40]. In all kinetic analyses, the enzyme specific activity was taken as the expression of the reaction rate (v). The correlation coefficients of all the straight lines obtained in Lineweaver-Burk, Dixon and Cornish Bowden plots were never lower than 0.95, thus confirming the linearity of these plots [41]. At least three independent experiments were carried out to build each plot.

2.8. Statistical analyses

All differences between control and treated values were evaluated by one way ANOVA followed by Students-Newman-Keuls' test or Bonferroni's test when F values indicated significance ($P \leq 0.05$). Percentage data were arcsin transformed prior to statistical analysis to ensure normality.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Properties of F_0 domain of the Ca-dependent F-ATPase activity

A crucial point of this work was to verify if the Ca-dependent F-ATPase activity maintains the F_1F_0 -ATPase properties shown when activated by Mg^{2+} or not. Different divalent cations can sustain ATP hydrolysis by the enzyme [20,42] even if not all cations maintain the coupled H^+ pumping activity. On the other hand, the coupling efficiency of V-pump in the presence of Ca^{2+} driving the proton pump was shown to be modulated by membrane potential [43]. On these bases, our experiments using IO-SMP aimed at evaluating the Ca- and Mg-dependent F-ATPase activity dependence on Δp . In detail, the F_1F_0 -ATPase translocates H^+ in the lumen of IO-SMP to build Δp and any increase in Δp indirectly contrasts and lessens the F-ATPase activity. In this scenario, the protonophore DNP dissipates Δp and increases the F_1F_0 -ATPase activity. In contrast, if succinate plus rotenone (Succ+ROT) is added to stimulate the H^+ pumping activity of respiratory complexes, the Δp building counteracts the F_1F_0 -ATPase activity. As shown in Figure 1, both the Ca- and Mg-dependent F-ATPase are increased by DNP and inhibited by Succ+ROT, thus they are similarly modulated by Δp . The maintenance in IO-SMP of the F_1F_0 -ATPase capability of translocating protons irrespective of the cofactor divalent cation, contrasts with previous reports that the rotation driven by ATP hydrolysis stimulated by Ca^{2+} [21] is not coupled to H^+ translocation [17–20].

Interestingly, under non-physiological conditions, the F_1F_0 -ATPase can show an uncoupled proton leakage known as “proton slip” [44]. In this case, protons (H^+) flow across F_0 in the absence of nucleotides bound to F_1 . On the basis of the results, we can hypothesize that the Ca-dependent F-ATPase would perform an “uncoupled ATP hydrolysis”, namely a sort of “inverse-slip”. When F_1 is linked to F_0 , the inhibition of H^+ pumping by oligomycin is directly accompanied by the suppression of catalysis by F_1 [28,45]. As known, the so-called “proton slip” is abolished by F_0 inhibitors, but it is insensitive to F_1 inhibitors [44]. Therefore, we can reasonably assume that the Ca-dependent F-ATPase can be insensitive to inhibitors that specifically block H^+ translocation such as DCCD and oligomycin. In hydrophobic environment DCCD irreversibly establishes a covalent bound with the *c* subunit carboxylic groups of H^+ binding site and prevents H^+ translocation [46]. To explore this point, the effect of oligomycin and DCCD was evaluated in parallel on both the Ca- and Mg-dependent F-ATPases. When tested in the 7.0 – 10.5 pH range,

1 DCCD maximally inhibited (92%) the Ca-dependent F-ATPase approximately at pH 9.0, while it
2 almost completely inhibited (100%) the Mg-dependent F-ATPase at any pH tested (Fig. 2A). In
3 addition, the residual F-ATPase activity (*offset*) detected after 20 min of DCCD incubation (Fig.
4 2B), was the same in the presence of Ca^{2+} or Mg^{2+} (Table 1). Furthermore, since the Ca-dependent
5 F-ATPase showed greater K_{DCCD} and lower $t_{1/2}$ than the Mg-dependent F-ATPase (Table 1), it seems
6 clear that the former more promptly reacts and binds DCCD than the latter. Probably, the conserved
7 Ca^{2+} binding site formed by Asp residues in the N-terminal region of *c* subunits [47] could favor
8 DCCD binding, according to a well established model [46] and/or Ca^{2+} insertion may increase the
9 hydrophobicity of the H^+ binding site of *c*-ring [48]. Moreover, both the Ca- and Mg-dependent F-
10 ATPases showed a similar bell-shaped pH profile (Fig. 2D), which is typical of F_1F_0 -ATPases
11 which translocate H^+ by coordinating the hydronium ion (H_3O^+) in the proton binding site of F_0
12 [38,49]. Consequently, these findings suggest that, when activated by Ca^{2+} , the F_1F_0 -ATPase
13 maintains the proton binding capability within F_0 by the same mechanism as the Mg-dependent F-
14 ATPase.
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16 The structural identity of the Ca-dependent F-ATPase was also checked by testing the
17 responsiveness to a variety of selective inhibitors: vanadate (inhibitor P type ATPases) [50];
18 thapsigargin (inhibitor sarco-endoplasmic reticulum Ca-ATPase) [51]; butylhydroquinone (inhibitor
19 of sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca-ATPase) [52]; oligomycin (inhibitor of F_0 sector F-ATPase) [45].
20 The results show that both the Ca- and Mg-dependent F-ATPases were only inhibited by
21 oligomycin (Table 2), thus ruling out the possibility that the detected ATPase activities mirror other
22 ATP consuming reactions in the mitochondrial preparations. Moreover, the oligomycin sensitivity
23 indicates that with both Ca^{2+} or Mg^{2+} as cofactor the coupling between the proton-driven motor F_0
24 and the ATP-driven motor F_1 is maintained [45]. Other experiments (Figure 3) pointed out that, the
25 reversible loss of sensitivity to oligomycin produced by thiol oxidation, which is a peculiar property
26 of the mitochondrial Mg-dependent F-ATPase [36,37], is shared by the Ca-dependent F-ATPase.
27 Accordingly, in both cases, the enzyme activity was nearly suppressed by 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ oligomycin, but
28 the inhibition was removed by TBT. Interestingly, the combination of TBT, oligomycin and the
29 thiol reagent DTE, in which DTE strongly limits the free thiol availability, made TBT ineffective in
30 this respect, resulting into a nearly complete enzyme inhibition both of the Ca-dependent and the
31 Mg-dependent F-ATPases (Fig. 3). These findings can be interpreted on the basis of previous data.
32 It is well known that oligomycin covers the *c*-ring binding sites of by interacting with two adjacent
33 *c* subunits [53], thus blocking H^+ translocation. Since such inhibition is removed when conserved
34 Cys in the C-terminal α -helix of *c* subunit [54] are oxidized by reversible TBT binding [36], we can
35 infer that the two F-ATPase activities share the same structural properties of F_0 domain.
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1 Taken together, all these experiments did not elicit any significant difference between the Ca- and
 2 Mg-dependent F-ATPase features. Therefore, the commonalities pointed out indicate that, most
 3 likely, the torque generation driven by ATPase activity in presence of Ca^{2+} cofactor ensures H^+
 4 translocation as in the case of the classical Mg-dependent F-ATPase.
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3.2. Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} efficiency in the enzyme catalysis

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 9 Kinetic analyses can help to understand the ATP hydrolysis mechanism in the presence of different
 10 cations, which act as cofactors. Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} play a complex interplay in mitochondria [13] and
 11 their concentrations in the mitochondrial matrix are not only interconnected but also tightly related
 12 to the transmembrane potential [13,15]. Previous studies in our lab pointed out that the Mg-
 13 dependent F-ATPase activity is apparently more efficient than the Ca-dependent F-ATPase ~~latter~~. In
 14 detail, the V_{\max} attains threefold higher values in the case of the Mg-dependent F-ATPase (2.87 vs
 15 0.85 $\mu\text{mol P}_i \text{ mg protein}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$), while the K_m value of the Mg-dependent F-ATPase is about one
 16 fifth of that of the Ca-dependent F-ATPase (0.12 vs 0.62 mM) [55]. In the present study we tried to
 17 obtain further information on the kinetic mechanisms involved by evaluating the inhibition
 18 mechanism of ADP. It is known that when ADP remains bound to the β subunit catalytic sites, ATP
 19 cannot be hydrolyzed and the MgADP-inhibited F_1 structure represents a “transition state”
 20 intermediate in ATP hydrolysis [56]. ADP acts as competitive inhibitor of the Mg-dependent F-
 21 ATPase [57] and competitive inhibition implies a different mechanism from the mixed type
 22 inhibition pointed out for the Ca-dependent F-ATPase (Fig. 4 A,B). As defined by the term
 23 “competitive”, in the case of the Mg-dependent F-ATPase, the inhibitor ADP competes with the
 24 ATP substrate for the free enzyme. On the other hand, the mixed-type inhibition mechanism implies
 25 that the inhibitor can also bind to the enzyme-substrate complex. To cast light on which is the
 26 preferred complex, the dissociation constants of these two complexes were calculated. In kinetic
 27 terms, K_i refers to the dissociation constant of the enzyme-inhibitor complex, namely the enzyme-
 28 ADP complex, while K'_i is the dissociation constant of the tertiary complex enzyme-ATP-ADP. In
 29 the presence of Ca^{2+} the resulting $K_i < K'_i$, clearly indicates that the formation of the binary complex
 30 (enzyme-ADP) is favored with respect to the tertiary complex (enzyme-ATP-ADP). As a rule, the
 31 Mg-dependent F-ATPase activity involves the MgADP trapping in the catalytic sites β_{TP} , β_{DP} , and
 32 β_{E} . The β_{E} conformation adopts a “half-closed” conformation with bound MgADP [56]. The
 33 inhibition by ADP is removed when ATP binds to the non-catalytic sites (α subunits). It should be
 34 stressed that ATP binding, which only occurs in the closed conformation, is not required to
 35 synthesize ATP [58], but only to detach ADP from the β sites. Consequently, the F_1F_0 -ATPase only
 36 hydrolyzes ATP when ADP is not bound.
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To explore what happens in the presence of Ca^{2+} , the inhibitor azide, known to act as non-competitive inhibitor on the F-ATPase activity with respect to MgATP [59], was tested. From these experiments, the plots drawn in Figure 4 C,D were obtained, which clearly indicate a mixed-type inhibition mechanism on the Ca-dependent F-ATPase, namely the inhibitor azide can bind either to the free enzyme or to the enzyme-ATP complex. Interestingly, azide binds to the Ca-dependent F-ATPase with nearly doubled affinity (halved K_i) in the presence of ATP (enzyme-ATP complex) than in its absence ($K_i = 71.0 \mu\text{M}$ versus $K'_i = 140.0 \mu\text{M}$). Previous studies on the azide inhibition mechanism [60] indicate that the $\alpha_3\beta_3$ -ADP complex can bind azide to yield the $\alpha_3\beta_3$ -(ADP-azide) complex, in which both ADP and azide are bound to the β subunit. Moreover ADP binding increases the enzyme sensitivity to azide [59]. Consistently, also in the case of the Ca-dependent F-ATPase, ADP enhanced the enzyme inhibition by azide and in parallel increased the K_m value, namely ADP decreased the enzyme affinity for the substrate ATP (Figure 4E). These data confirm that the inhibitor azide tightly binds to the enzyme complex only if ADP and Mg^{2+} are already bound [61] and in the same way, when Ca^{2+} replaces Mg^{2+} , only if ADP and Ca^{2+} are already bound. To sum up, it seems that the enzyme catalytic properties are independent of the cofactor cation. However, some clues combined with literature reports suggest that the catalytic mechanism within F_1 may be cation-dependent. In detail, during ATP hydrolysis the F_1F_0 -ATPase catalytic sites may adopt different conformations if Ca^{2+} or Mg^{2+} are bound. Figure 5 illustrates the β_{DP} sites occupied by MgATP (A,B) and CaATP (C,D), according to our hypothesis. The adenosine moiety is sandwiched between βTyr^{345} and βPhe^{424} . The Walker motif or P-loop establishes an electrostatic interaction with the phosphate groups of ATP. Only the βThr^{163} of P-loop is directly linked to Mg^{2+} . To complete the coordination bonds with Mg^{2+} three water molecules build a bridge interaction between the cation and the βArg^{189} , βGlu^{192} , βAsp^{256} residues. The remaining two bonds with Mg^{2+} , as well as with all divalent cations, would involve the phosphate oxygens of ATP or ADP. The binding pocket is formed by the P-loop and αArg^{373} , which allows the allocation of the γ -phosphate in the β_{TP} conformation [4]. Previous studies on mutants in which βThr^{163} was substituted by other aminoacids [18] suggest that the β subunit adopts different conformational states when Ca^{2+} , which implies a higher steric hindrance, replaces Mg^{2+} in the catalytic site [18]. The ion coordination geometry within the F_1 sector would change since Mg^{2+} always onsets hexacoordinated octahedral complexes, while Ca^{2+} coordinates up to eight bonds. Therefore, the rigid octahedral complex would change into a less rigid geometry resulting into irregular bond distances, variable coordination number and bond angles [62]. Moreover, the α -subunit can only bind MgATP, while the β -subunit can bind both Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+} , in turn electrostatically bound to adenine nucleotides [63]. On the other hand, if the F_1F_0 complex cannot synthesize ATP in presence of Ca^{2+} as cofactor,

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2 it may regulate its ATPase activity through the *e* subunit, which, consistently, contains an
3 aminoacid sequence similar to the Ca²⁺-dependent tropomyosin binding region of troponin T [64].
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7 4. Conclusion

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9 Many hints emerge from these findings. To sum up, even if the Ca-dependent F-ATPase has up to
10 now been not considered an H⁺-translocating enzyme, the evidence here collected suggests that it
11 can translocate protons. Further studies on the F₁F₀-ATPase driven by Ca²⁺ are required to shed
12 light on its putative involvement in the complex event of PTP opening.
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16 The whole of data sustain the idea that the Ca-dependent and Mg-dependent F-ATPase activities are
17 two distinct functioning modes of the same F₁F₀ mitochondrial complex. As a matter of fact, most
18 properties are shared by the Ca-dependent and Mg-dependent F-ATPase activities, while others,
19 which strictly refer to the intimate mechanism of F₁ catalysis or to the features of the proton binding
20 site of F₀, appear to be cation-sensitive. These differences and others, which hopefully can be
21 unraveled in the next future, are probably the key of the *in vivo* role of the Ca-dependent F-ATPase.
22 The role of calcium in mitochondria is increasingly coming out. In cardiomyocytes, matrix calcium
23 increases under conditions of increased work with the putative task to modulate the activity of
24 mitochondrial enzymes [15]. It is intriguing to speculate that the enlightenment of the features of
25 the Ca-activated mitochondrial enzyme and of its responsiveness to chemical modulators may be
26 exploited to address the cell fate.
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38 5. Conflict of interest

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40 None
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57 7. References

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Captions to Figures

Figure 1. Effect of Δp on the Ca- and Mg-dependent F-ATPase activities in IO-SMP. The Ca- (*A*) and Mg-dependent (*B*) F-ATPase activities were assayed in the presence of 100 μ M dinitrophenol (DNP) or 5 mM succinate plus 1 μ g/ml rotenone (Succ+ROT) and expressed as % of the enzyme activity detected in the absence of DNP, Succ and ROT. The control activity is 0.52 ± 0.03 and 2.39 ± 0.07 μ moles \cdot P_i \cdot mg protein⁻¹ \cdot min⁻¹ for Ca and Mg-dependent F-ATPase respectively. The histograms represent the mean \pm SD (vertical bars) of three distinct experiments. * indicate significantly different values ($P \leq 0.05$).

Figure 2. DCCD inhibition mechanism of the Ca- (\circ) and Mg-dependent (\bullet) F-ATPase activities. pH dependence of the enzyme inhibition by 5 μ M DCCD (*A*). The enzyme activities are expressed as percentage of the F-ATPase activity in the absence of DCCD; Time-course plots (*B*). The enzyme activities are expressed as percentage of the enzyme activity in the absence of DCCD (θ); Semilogarithmic plot of the DCCD inhibition kinetics (*C*), from which the parameters reported in Table 1 were obtained; pH dependence of the ATPase activities in the absence of DCCD (*D*). In (*A*, *B*, *C*) 5 μ M DCCD was tested. In all graphs each point represents the mean value \pm SD (vertical bars) of three experiments carried out on distinct pools.

Figure 3. Oligomycin sensitivity of the Ca- and Mg-dependent F-ATPase under different experimental conditions. The F-ATPase activity was evaluated in mitochondria as described in Section 2.4. In detail, 3 μ g/ml oligomycin (olig), 100 μ M DTE, 30 μ M TBT were tested. Data are the mean \pm SD (vertical bars) of three experiments carried out on different mitochondrial preparations. Different letters indicate significantly different values ($P \leq 0.05$).

Figure 4. Inhibition mechanisms of the Ca-dependent F-ATPase by ADP (*A*, *B*), azide (*C*, *D*) and by a binary mixture of both effectors (*E*). Dixon (*A*, *C*), Cornish-Bowden (*B*, *D*) and Lineweaver-Burk (*E*) plots were built as reported in Section 2.7. All points represent the mean \pm SD (vertical bars) of three distinct experiments carried out on distinct pools.

Figure 5. Illustration of a possible arrangement of the ground-state structure of F₁-ATPase [65] accommodating Mg²⁺ or Ca²⁺ in the β_{DP} -subunit. PDB ID code: 2JDI. The interactions of MgATP (Mg²⁺ as turquoise sphere) (*A* and *B*) or CaATP (Ca²⁺ as purple sphere) (*C* and *D*) in the β_{DP} -subunits are shown. MgATP or CaATP are bound to the catalytic site, the β subunit is represented as ribbon within F₁ (*A* and *C*). The position of key aminoacid residues in the β_{DP} -subunit that bind

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ATP in presence of Mg^{2+} (*B*) or Ca^{2+} (*D*) is shown. The electron-density map of Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+} is drawn as a sphere. The adenine ring of ATP, represented as ball and stick model, is inserted in the hydrophobic sandwich formed by β Phe⁴²⁴ and β Tyr³⁴⁵ (both in yellow wire frame). The Walker motif is highlighted in green and the aminoacid side chains are represented as wire frame. The β Thr¹⁶³ side chain (pink) directly interacts by electrostatic bonds with the divalent cation, while the β Arg¹⁸⁹, β Glu¹⁹² and β Asp²⁵⁶ residues complete the ion coordination through three ordered water molecules (not shown). The arginine-finger (α Arg³⁷³) (orange) allows the γ -phosphate of ATP to correctly accommodate in the binding site. In *B* and *D* the aminoacid acronyms and the position of the residues interacting with ATP and the cation cofactor, are in green.

Table 1. Kinetic parameters of the F₁F₀-ATPase activity inhibition by DCCD.

	Ca-dependent	Mg-dependent
K_{DCCD} (ms ⁻¹)	3.8±0.4a	2.4±0.2b
$t_{1/2}$ (min)	10.1±0.9a	15.5±1.7b
<i>Offset</i>	20.5±0.9a	22.1±4.2a

The K_{DCCD} values (inhibition rate constant of DCCD) and $t_{1/2}$ = half-life times of DCCD were calculated as detailed in Section 2.6. *Offset* is the residual F-ATPase activity in mitochondria incubated with 5 μM DCCD. Data are the mean ± SD of the values obtained from four sets of experiments carried out on distinct pools. Different letters indicate significantly different values ($P \leq 0.05$).

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Table 2. F₁F₀-ATPase activities in the presence of specific inhibitors.

	Ca-dependent	Mg-dependent
Control	0.65±0.04	2.27±0.08
Vanadate	0.65±0.02	2.24±0.08
Thapsigargin	0.67±0.08	2.40±0.10
Butylhydroquinone	0.68±0.04	2.11±0.11
Oligomycin	0.04±0.01	0.06±0.01

100 μM vanadate; 1 μM thapsigargin; 10 μM butylhydroquinone; 3 μg/ml oligomycin. ATPase activities (μmoles P_i·mg protein⁻¹·min⁻¹) are the mean ± SD of three determinations on distinct mitochondrial preparations.

Figure 1

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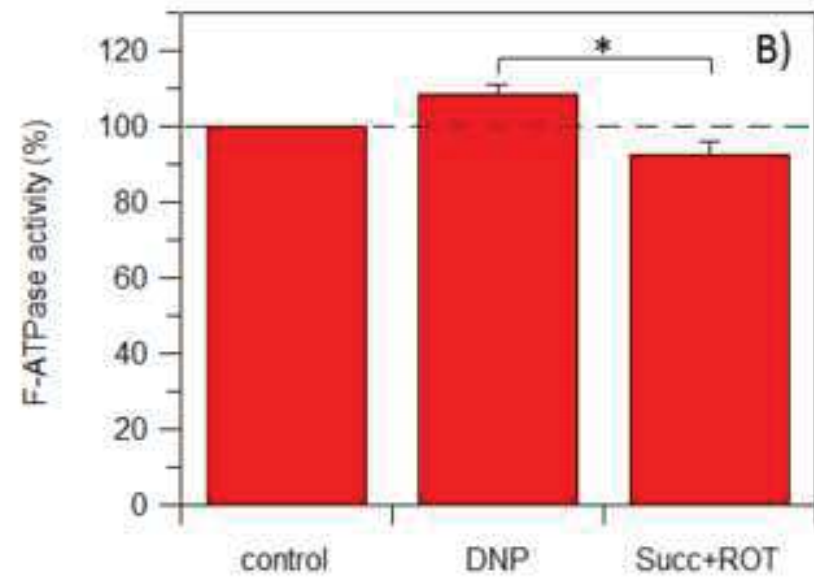
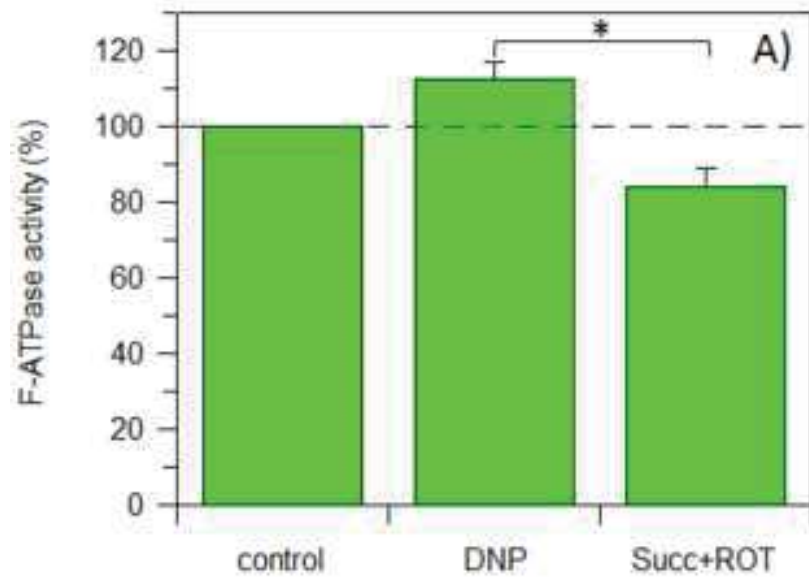


Figure 2

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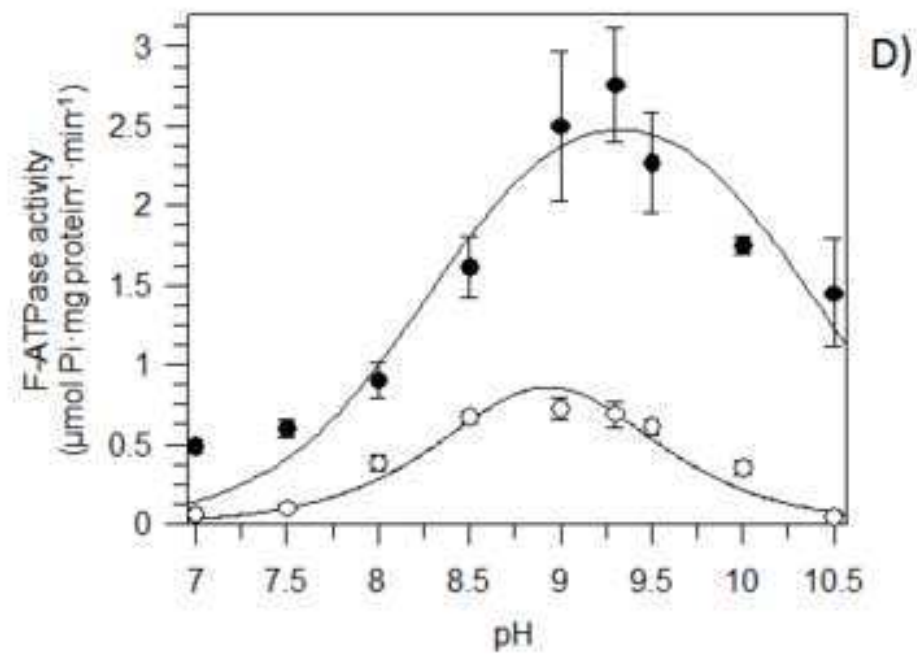
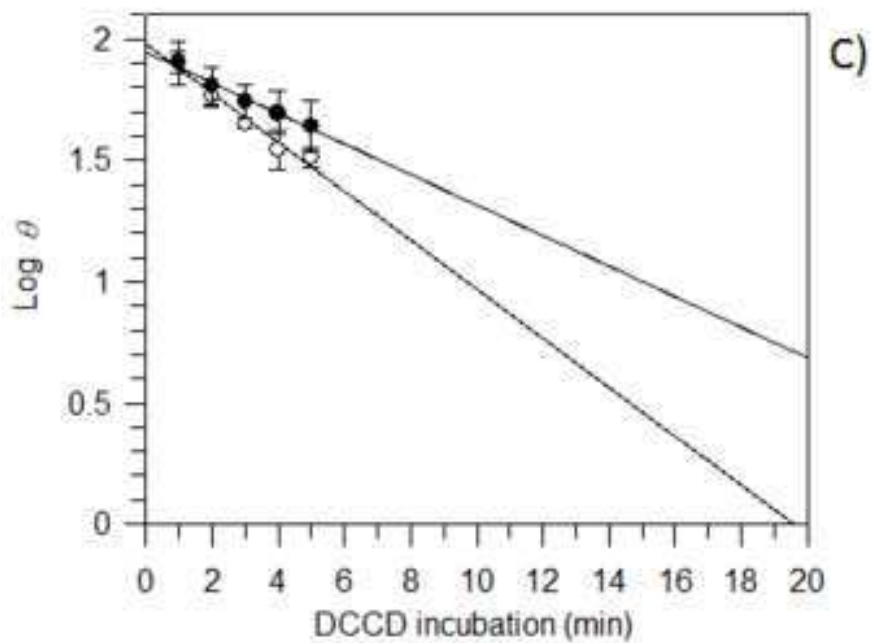
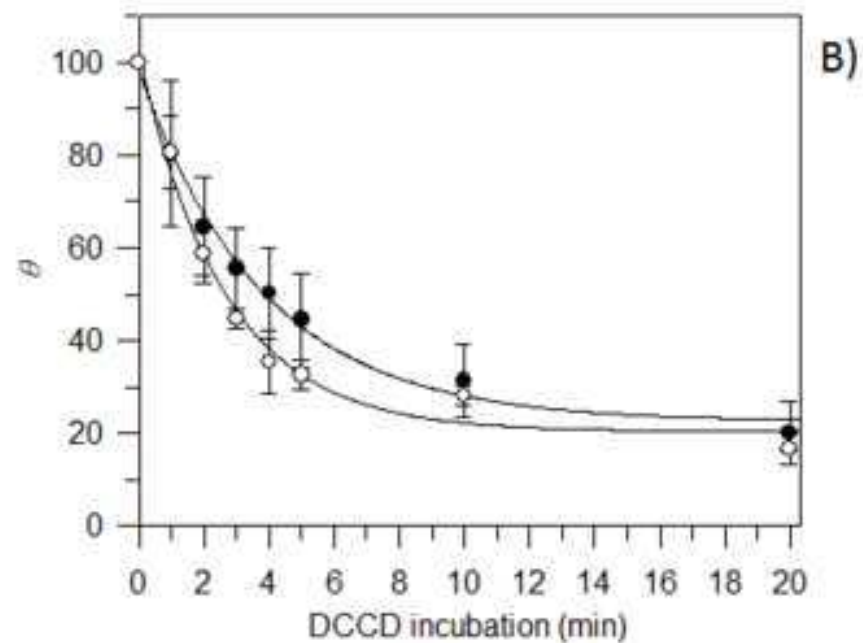
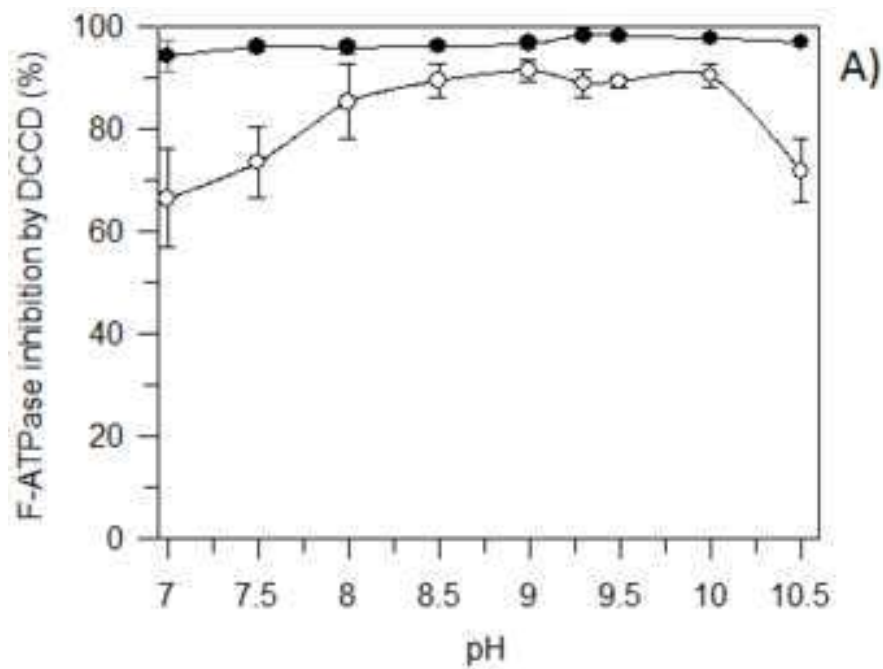


Figure 3

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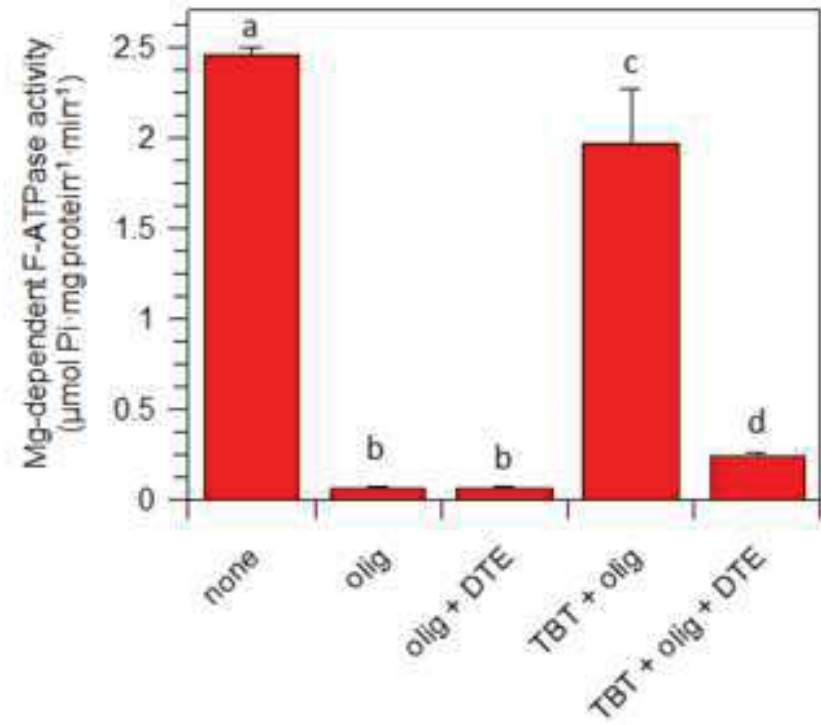
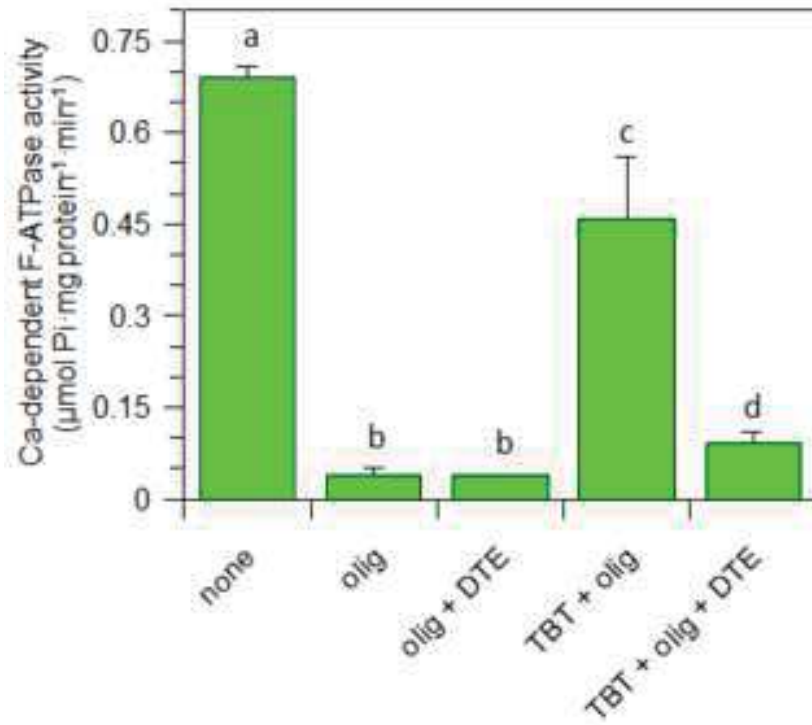


Figure 4

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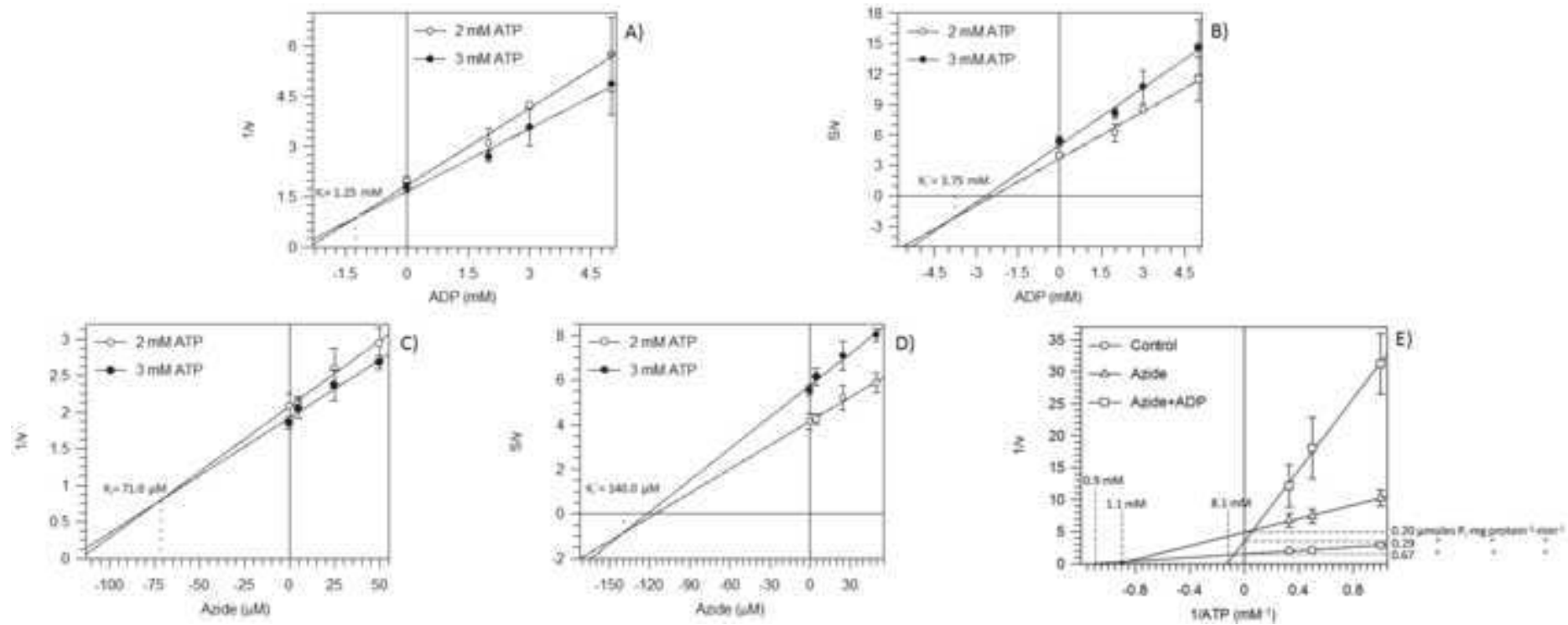


Figure 5
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