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Accessibility
Abcb10 physically interacts with mitoferrin-1 (Slc25a37) to enhance its stability and function in the erythroid mitochondria

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Mitoferrin-1 (Mfrn1; Slc25a37), a member of the solute carrier family localized in the mitochondrial inner membrane, functions as an essential iron importer for the synthesis of mitochondrial heme and iron–sulfur clusters in erythroblasts. The biochemistry of Mfrn1-mediated iron transport into the mitochondria, however, is poorly understood. Here, we used the strategy of in vivo epitope-tagging affinity purification and mass spectrometry to investigate Mfrn1-mediated mitochondrial iron homeostasis. Abcb10, a mitochondrial inner membrane ATP-binding cassette transporter highly induced during erythroid maturation in hematopoietic tissues, was found as one key protein that physically interacts with Mfrn1 during mouse erythroblasts development. Mtfrn1 was shown previously to have a longer protein half-life in differentiated MEL cells compared with undifferentiated cells. In this study, Abcb10 was found to enhance the stabilization of Mfrn1 protein in MEL cells and transfected heterologous COS7 cells. In undifferentiated MEL cells, cotransfected Abcb10 specifically interacts with Mfrn1 to enhance its protein stability and promote Mfrn1-dependent mitochondrial iron importation. The structural stabilization of the Mfrn1–Abcb10 complex demonstrates a previously uncharacterized function for Abcb10 in mitochondria. Furthermore, the binding domain of Mfrn1–Abcb10 interaction maps to the N terminus of Mfrn1. These results suggest the tight regulation of mitochondrial iron acquisition and heme synthesis in erythroblasts is mediated by both transcriptional and posttranslational mechanisms, whereby the high level of Mfrn1 is stabilized by oligomeric protein complexes.

Abcb10 transporters | erythropoiesis | iron and heme metabolism | solute carriers | protein complexes

Iron is required for the function of many essential hemoproteins and iron–sulfur (Fe/S) proteins. Consequently, organisms ranging from prokaryotes to plants and mammals have developed elaborate, high-affinity uptake systems and corresponding cognate receptors to facilitate the acquisition of iron (1–6). In the circulating plasma of vertebrate organisms, Tf tightly binds iron until the Tf(Fe3⁺) complex binds its cognate receptor, transferrin receptor-1 (TfR1). The Tf–TfR1 complex internalizes into the cytoplasm through a receptor-mediated endocytosis in clathrin-coated pits, facilitated by the endosome by the divalent metal transporter-1 (10, 11) and then by unclear mechanisms is shuttled into mitochondria. Much less is known, however, about the iron trafficking required for mitochondrial biogenesis of heme and Fe/S clusters (12, 13).

In hemoglobin-synthesizing cells, the vast majority of the iron released from the endosome traverses both outer and inner mitochondrial membranes to reach ferrochelatase in the mitochondrial matrix (13). Pulse–chase experiments in mouse erythroblasts (MEL) cells and primary reticulocytes have shown extremely efficient kinetics for the delivery of Tf-bound iron for heme synthesis (14, 15). Videomicrographs of confocal microscopy have shown the transient contact between the endosome and mitochondria, suggesting an efficient and direct delivery of iron into the mitochondria (16).

In yeast, mitochondrial iron acquisition is mediated by two transporters: MRS3/MRS4 (17–21). We previously described a zebrafish mutant, frascati (frs), which exhibits hypochromic anemia with erythroid maturation arrest. By using positional cloning, we identified mitoferrin1 (mfrn1, slc25a37), a member of the mitochondrial solute carrier family, as the gene disrupted in frs mutants (22). Mfrn1 is a mitochondrial inner membrane protein and functions as the principal iron importer in the mitochondria (22), which is orthologous to the role of yeast MRS3/MRS4. Furthermore, Mfrn1 is highly expressed in both fetal and adult hematopoietic tissues of zebrafish and mouse. Mfrn1 is essential for heme and Fe/S cluster synthesis in erythroblasts and is required for primitive and definitive erythropoiesis (22, 23).

Our current study focuses on how iron is transported into mitochondria through Mfrn1 from TfR1-containing endosomes for heme biosynthesis in erythroid cells. We showed previously that mouse Mfrn1, but not Mfrn2 (Slc25a28), complements the anemia of frs mutants, despite the 65% amino acid similarity between mouse Mfrn2 and Mfrn1 (22). Thus, Mfrn1 has a unique function in delivery of iron to rapidly dividing erythroid precursors. Recently, the prolongation of Mfrn1 protein half-life in differentiated MEL cells has been reported, which may explain its role in the efficient delivery of mitochondrial iron (24). To extend this observation, we postulated that specific Mfrn1-binding proteins contribute to these unique functions in the erythron. To test this, we used affinity purification and MS analysis to identify Mfrn1-binding proteins and thus further our understanding of Mfrn1-mediated mitochondrial iron metabolism. Here, we show that the mitochondrial inner membrane ATP-binding cassette transporter Abcb10, formerly known as ABC-me and whose functions is still unknown (25), physically interacts with Mfrn1 to enhance its protein stability and, as a consequence, increase iron import into the mitochondria.

**Results**

**Recombinant BT-Mfrn1 Properly Targets to the Mitochondria and Has Biological Function.** An in vivo epitope-tagging system was used for affinity purification of Mfrn1-associated protein complexes. The


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See Commentary on page 16012.

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Mfrn1 was expressed in COS7 cells by transient transfection, and the mitochondrial and cytosolic fractions were prepared for Western blot analysis. Proper targeting of the BT-Mfrn1 protein to the mitochondrial compartment was assessed by both Western blot analysis and confocal fluorescence immunohistochemistry, which demonstrated localization of the BT-Mfrn1 protein within the mitochondria (Fig. S1 B and C). Furthermore, the engineered BT-Mfrn1 cRNA restored hemoglobinized cells in fsr embryos with an efficiency similar to native mouse Mfrn1 cRNA (BT-Mfrn: 33% efficiency (three rescued/nine mutants); native Mfrn1: 58% efficiency (53 rescued/91 mutants); and uninjected control: 0% efficiency (0 rescued/47 mutants); Fig. S1D). These data show BT-Mfrn1 functionally complements the anemia of fsr embryos; therefore, the N-terminal epitope tag does not alter Mfrn1 protein localization and function. BT-Mfrn1 functions as well as native Mfrn1 to import mitochondrial iron; thus, we can safely assume it localizes and functions. BT-Mfrn1 functions as well as native Mfrn1 functionally complements the anemia of mouse Mfrn1 cDNA was cloned into the pEF1α-BT mammalian expression vector (26) to generate a FLAG-epitope fusion at the N terminus of Mfrn1. After generation of this Mfrn1-fusion construct (referred to as BT-Mfrn1; Fig. S1A), a series of control experiments were conducted to evaluate its mitochondrial targeting and functional activity.

Affinity Purification and MS Identification of Mfrn1-Interacting Complexes. By using an affinity purification scheme with anti-FLAG M2 monoclonal beads, we were able to efficiently bind BT-Mfrn1 proteins, which were eluted with a competing FLAG peptide. Eluted sample was submitted for MS analysis in triplicate runs and compared to control FLAG-eluted lysate from MEL cells expressing empty vector. Fragmentation peptides found to be unique in samples enriched by the BT-Mfrn1 bait protein were analyzed (Table S1). The prominent proteins in Table S1 specifically appear only in purified extracts from MEL cells that stably express the “bait protein” BT-Mfrn1. In addition to Mfrn1 itself, Abcb10 was consistently identified by MS analysis of triplicate, independent pull-downs (Table S1). Other members of the SLC25 carrier family, such as Slc25A12 (Aralar1) and Slc25A11 (OGCP), were also identified, but these may reflect the nonphysiological heterodimerization between these proteins and Mfrn1.

Mfrn1 Forms High-Order Protein Complexes. A Blue Native gel was used to analyze the pattern of BT-Mfrn1 protein complexes from mitochondrial membranes. Mitochondria were fractionated from the MEL cells stably expressing BT-Mfrn1 at day 3 of DMSO-treated differentiation by using a differential hypotonic lysis method. Protein complexes were extracted from mitochondrial membrane with 1% nonionic detergent Nonidet P-40. Various nonionic detergents (Triton X-100, Tween-20, digitonin, and deoxycholate) with different concentrations were empirically tested for their ability to maintain Mfrn1 protein complex integrity. Although other nonionic detergents can extract Mfrn1 higher-order protein complexes to some extent, Nonidet P-40 at 1% concentration was empirically determined to optimally solubilize mitochondrial proteins while maintaining their interaction by using a 2D gel system [first-dimension Blue Native gel (Fig. S2A), followed by a second-dimension Laemmli SDS/PAGE and Western blot analysis]. Although Western blot analysis after the first-dimension Blue Native gel showed four higher-order protein complexes containing BT-Mfrn1 protein, ranging in size from ∼250 to 800 kDa (Fig. S2B), additional protein complexes were more easily detected by adding a second-dimensional separation (Fig. S2C). The most abundant monomeric (∼37 kDa) and homodimeric (∼70 kDa) complexes of BT-Mfrn1 were detected as predicted for many SLC25 carrier proteins (27). The highly reproducible detection of higher-order Mfrn1 protein complexes (70 kDa; Fig. S2C) is an additional demonstration that the SLC25 carrier proteins can form higher-order protein complexes within the mitochondria (28).
cotransfected COS7 cells (Fig. 1). MEL clones either stably expressing BT-Mfrn1 or empty vector were induced to undergo erythroid differentiation by the addition of DMSO. Protein complexes interacting with Mfrn1 were affinity-purified with anti-FLAG beads and analyzed by Western blot analysis with anti-Abcb10 antisera. The presence of the input bait BT-Mfrn1 was detected by reprobing with anti-FLAG antisera. The endogenous Abcb10 was enriched as an oligomeric complex by BT-Mfrn1 in differentiated MEL cells (Fig. 1A). Interestingly, the proteolytically processed mature isoform of Abcb10 was also induced in MEL cells with erythroid differentiation, similar to Mfrn1 (Fig. 1Cii). Furthermore, the physical interaction between Mfrn1 and Abcb10 was validated in transiently cotransfected COS7 cells (Fig. 1B). Myc-tagged Abcb10 (Abcb10-Myc) and FLAG-tagged Mfrn1 (BT-Mfrn1) or control vector were transiently cotransfected into COS7 cells. The results in heterologous COS7 cells confirm the interaction of endogenous Abcb10 with Mfrn1 observed in MEL cells (Fig. 1).

**Pulse–Chase Assay Shows Abcb10 Stabilizes Mfrn1**. Mfrn1 was recently shown to have a longer protein half-life in differentiated MEL cells compared with undifferentiated cells (24). To test the hypothesis that the Mfrn1–Abcb10 interaction enhances Mfrn1 protein stability, a pulse–chase assay was performed to measure the half-life of expressed Mfrn1 alone or cotransfected with Abcb10 in COS7 cells.

COS7 cells transfected with FLAG-tagged Mfrn1 alone or cotransfected with an Myc-tagged Abcb10 were starved of amino acids for 1 h at 24 h after transfection. After metabolic labeling with [35S]methionine (pulse), cells were harvested at selected times from 0 to 24 h after labeling (chase), and the mitochondrial lysate was immunoprecipitated with anti-FLAG antisera. The pulse–chase results show that cotransfection with Abcb10 greatly enhanced the half-life of Mfrn1 (Fig. 2A and Fig. S3A). Similar results were obtained when steady-state Mfrn1 protein was evaluated by Western blot analysis to compare lysates from Mfrn1 and Abcb10 cotransfected cells and Mfrn1 alone transfected cells during the time course of the chase (Fig. 2B and Fig. S3B). Mitochondrial hsp60 was used as protein input control with anti-hsp60 by Western blot analysis (Fig. 2). These results demonstrate the specificity of the Abcb10–Mfrn1 interaction and protein stability.

The effect of Abcb10 on Mfrn1 stability was also evaluated in MEL cells. Abcb10 was coexpressed in undifferentiated MEL cells along with either Mfrn1-GFP or Mfrn2-GFP, and the cell lysates were probed with anti-GFP. The results showed that coexpression of Abcb10 stabilized Mfrn1-GFP, but not Mfrn2-GFP, in undifferentiated MEL cells (Fig. 3A). In differentiated MEL cells, the normal induction of endogenously expressed Abcb10 contributed to the stability of Mfrn1-GFP. These results in MEL cells are similar to those obtained in COS7 (Fig. 2). As further confirmation, the stability of Mfrn1-GFP was evaluated in MEL cells with Abcb10 expression reduced by siRNA knockdown. When Abcb10 was silenced by using siRNA in differentiated MEL cells coexpressing Mfrn1-GFP, the Mfrn1-GFP protein was not stabilized compared with cells coexpressing Abcb10 but transfected with nonspecific siRNA control (Fig. 3B). This series of experiments conclusively demonstrates that Abcb10 protein is required for Mfrn1 protein stability.

**Mfrn1, Not Mfrn2, Selectively Interacts with Abcb10 in Differentiated MEL Cells**. Mouse Mfrn1 mRNA is highly expressed in hematopoietic organs, fetal liver, adult bone marrow, and spleen, whereas Mfrn2 mRNA is ubiquitously expressed at low levels (22). To test the specificity and selectivity of the Mfrn1–Abcb10 interaction in MEL cells, stable MEL clones expressing either Mfrn1-FLAG or Mfrn2-FLAG were cultured and harvested under undifferentiated and differentiated conditions for anti-FLAG IP/Western blot analysis. Anti-Abcb10 antibody was used to detect the endogenous Abcb10 protein in the immunoprecipitated samples. Western blotting re-
Abcb10 and Mfrn1 were coexpressed in MEL cells to show that no measurable differences were observed in comparison with vector control cells. Western blot analyses of the corresponding lysates confirmed the efficiency of transfection and again showed that Abcb10 greatly stabilized Mfrn1 protein (Fig. 4B). Therefore, Abcb10 enhances the function of Mfrn1 to import more 59Fe into the mitochondria as a functional consequence of Mfrn1 stabilization.

**Amino Acid Residues 26–50 at the N Terminus of Mfrn1 Bind to Abcb10.** To map the domain required for Mfrn1–Abcb10 interaction, Mfrn1–Mfrn2 chimeric constructs (chimeras 1–2) were fused in frame with the FLAG epitope at the C terminus. MEL stable cell lines expressing these proteins were induced to differentiate with DMSO. The binding of these Mfrn chimeras, Mfrn1, and Mfrn2, to Abcb10 was directly tested by IP/Western blot analysis. Mfrn1 and chimera1 bound to Abcb10, but Mfrn2 and chimera2 proteins were not able to interact with Abcb10 (Fig. 5B). These studies conclusively show that the Mfrn1–Abcb10 interaction domain in Mfrn1 is localized to the N terminus between the first 26 to 50 amino acids, as indicated by the yellow bar in Fig. 5. Mfrn1 and chimera1 proteins were stabilized, whereas Mfrn2 and chimera2 showed low steady-state stable protein expression as a consequence of their instability in differentiated MEL cells (Fig. 5B).

We functionally tested the ability of chimeras 1 and 2 to complement the anemia in fsr embryos by cRNA injection. Previously, only Mfrn1, not Mfrn2, was functionally able to complement the anemia (22). Consistent with our biochemical data, only chimera1, containing the Abcb10-interacting domain, complemented the anemia of fsr embryos (Fig. 5C). A significant measurable difference was noted in the number of anemic fsr embryos with restored hemoglobinized cells when injected with chimera1 cRNA. Genotyping with allele-specific probes rigorously verified that fsr/222 mutant embryos were robustly complemented by chimera1 cRNA microinjection (81% efficiency in 52 mutant embryos). Therefore, there is full concordance among chimeric protein stability, protein interaction with Abcb10, and functional in vivo complementation of anemia.

**Discussion**

Iron is a required element but can be toxic in high concentrations. The level of iron within cells is tightly regulated by either iron transport or storage. The regulation of iron transport to organelles might also be expected to be subject to regulation. In the mitochondria, iron is required for the synthesis of heme and Fe/S clusters. Mfrn1 mRNAs are induced highly in erythroid tissue (22, 30). Developing erythrocytes show an enhanced need for iron that is met by Mfrn1. The levels of Mfrn1 mRNA are transiently increased during erythroid differentiation, which constitutes one level of regulation of iron transport (22). As shown here, once synthesized, Mfrn1 levels are regulated at the level of protein stability by the expression of Abcb10, which by binding to Mfrn1 increases its half-life, and thus its concentration.

Abcb10 was identified as an interacting protein of Mfrn1 during MEL differentiation. Induced by the transcription factor GATA-1, Abcb10 protein is a mitochondrial, inner membrane, ATP-binding cassette transporter that is highly expressed in hematopoietic tissues (25). The expression pattern of Mfrn1 is similar to Abcb10 in terms of cell types. Besides Abcb10, Mfrn1 is also a mitochondrial inner membrane protein and is highly expressed in fetal and adult hematopoietic tissues. Forced expression of Abcb10 in differentiating MEL cells enhanced hemoglobinization, suggesting its participation in heme synthesis, although its precise biochemical role is not known (25). The predicted yeast ortholog for vertebrate Abcb10 is MDL1, which is involved in the export of peptides derived from the mitochondria (31); however, the physiological substrate for the vertebrate Abcb10 still remains unclear (25).

Abcb10 possesses an unusually long 105-amino acid, mitochondrial-targeting presequence. Like other ABC transporters, Abcb10 is extensively processed by posttranslational proteolysis during its maturation and targeting to the inner mitochondrial membrane (32). Our data show that during erythroid differentiation of MEL cells, Abcb10 is proteolytically processed to a mature isoform (Fig. 1Cf) in parallel with the induction of Mfrn1 protein. The coinduction of Mfrn1 with erythroid maturation to permit more mitochondrial iron assimilation explains why forced expression of Abcb10 in differentiated MEL cells, but not undifferentiated MEL cells, induced more hemoglobinization (25).

Induction kinetics of mature Abcb10 is similar to Mfrn1 at the protein level during DMSO-treated MEL cell differentiation. Fur-
thermore, Abcb10 mRNA was induced within 12 h after DMSO treatment to induce MEL cell maturation (25). Mfrn1 mRNA showed similar induction kinetics in MEL cells induced with DMSO (22). Consistent with their parallel expression pattern during erythroid maturation at the RNA and protein levels, the physical interaction between Mfrn1 and Abcb10 occurs only in differentiated MEL cells. Another mitochondrial ABC transporter family member, Abcb6, does not interact with Mfrn1. Furthermore, Abcb10 does not interact with the paralog Mfrn2 in MEL cells, regardless of erythroid maturation stage. All of these data demonstrate the specificity of Mfrn1–Abcb10 interaction during erythroid cell differentiation.

The physiological consequence of the Mfrn1–Abcb10 protein complex during differentiation is the stabilization of Mfrn1 protein and, as a result, increased mitochondrial iron importation, as summarized in our proposed model (Fig. 5D). The half-transporter Abcb10 functioning as a homodimer (32) is required for Mfrn1 protein stability and mitochondrial iron import in erythrocytes. In differentiated erythrocytes, heme synthesis depends on the availability of protoporphyrin IX (PPIX) besides imported iron, which is catalytically incorporated into PPIX by ferrochelatase to produce heme. In our undifferentiated MEL cell system, components of the PPIX synthesis pathway are poorly induced. Thus, coexpression of Abcb10 with Mfrn1 in undifferentiated MEL cells greatly increased the accumulation of mitochondrial iron, but not the amount of heme, because of the rate-limiting synthesis of protoporphyrins.

The biochemical and in vivo functional binding domain of Mfrn1–Abcb10 was mapped to between amino acids 26 and 50 at the N terminus of Mfrn1, which is N terminal to the first predicted transmembrane-spanning segment. Amino acid analysis comparing Mfrn1 and Mfrn2 with SIM Alignment Tool (http://us.expasy.org/tools/sim-prot.html) revealed no similarity within this 25-aa stretch, in contrast to the overall ≈65% similarity in general between these two transporters, lending additional support to the unique interaction between Mfrn1 and Abcb10. Further refinements in defining the critical amino acids within this 25-aa stretch by site-directed mutagenesis would shed light on the biochemical of the Mfrn1–Abcb10 interaction.

The loss-of-function phenotype for Mfrn1 in zebrafish (22) and mouse (23) is early embryonic lethality due to profound anemia. Given the role of Abcb10 in stabilizing Mfrn1 and enhancing its ability to import mitochondrial iron, we predict that the deficiency of Abcb10 in mouse would result in a similar hypochromic anemia phenotype. Targeted disruption of murine Abcb10 has recently been reported showing anemia from a failure of embryonic erythropoiesis (33). This posttranslational regulation of Mfrn1 function through interaction with Abcb10 provides a previously undescribed mechanism for regulating mitochondrial iron homeostasis and heme biosynthesis in erythroid development.

By using a 2D gel system, we detected not only monomeric (~37 kDa) and dimeric (~70 kDa) complexes of Mfrn1, but also higher-order protein complexes that include other mitochondrial proteins. Mfrn1–Abcb10 interaction is the previously uncharacterized demonstration of functional complex involving proteins of the SLC25 mitochondrial solute carrier family. Because higher-order multimeric protein complexes were identified from our 2D gel system, we predict additional interacting proteins besides Abcb10 might be identified by using milder nonionic detergents or solubilization conditions able to better preserve the integrity of oligomeric protein complexes. The identification of additional proteins residing in the outer mitochondrial membrane or late endosome that physically interact with Mfrn1, which is located in the inner mitochondrial
membrane, would give us further insight into the mechanism of iron delivery to the mitochondria. Likewise, the identification of other inner membrane and mitochondrial matrix proteins would provide significant information on the trafficking of imported iron throughout the mitochondria for Fe/S and heme biogenesis and mitochondrial storage in the form of mitochondrial ferritin (34).

Materials and Methods

Tissue Culture. COS7 cells were maintained in DMEM (Invitrogen) containing heat-inactivated 10% FBS, 100 units/mL penicillin, and 100 μg/mL streptomycin. Stable MEL cells expressing BT-Mfrn1 were maintained in DMEM with 10% FBS, 100 units/mL penicillin, 100 μg/mL streptomycin, and selection pyruromycin (5 μg/mL). For erythroid differentiation, MEL cells were induced through incubation in culture medium with 1.5% DMSO for 3 days.

Transfection. COS7 cells were transfected with peFL1-BT-Mfrn1 constructs by using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) or FuGENE6 Transfection Reagent (Roche) as recommended by the manufacturer. GenBank accession numbers for clones used in this paper are NM_026331.3 for Mfrn1, NM_145156.1 for Mfrn2, and NM_019552.2 for Abbc1b.

Confocal Microscopy. Construction of Mfrn Chimeras, CRNA Microinjections, and Genotyping. These assays were performed as described in SI Materials and Methods.

Western Blot Analysis. Cellular proteins were extracted with 1% Nonidet P-40 lysis buffer and denatured with 1 volume of 2x Laemmli SDS sample buffer (Bio-Rad) at 95 °C for 5 min. Protein samples were separated on 10% acrylamide SDS/PAGE gel and transferred on Immun-Blot PVDF membrane (Bio-Rad). The proteins were reprobed with mAbs and antihuman Abcb10 antibodies with peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG or goat anti-Abcb6 antibodies with peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-goat IgG as the secondary antibody. Chemiluminescent method was used for detection (SuperSignal West Femto Maximum Sensitivity Chemiluminesced Substrate; Pierce). Mfrn1 protein complexes were affinity-purified with Mfrn1 antibody from Santa Cruz Biotechnology. Affinity-purified protein samples were reduced with DTT and cysteine-alkylated with iodoacetamide before running on SDS/PAGE gel. Proteins on gel were stained with Colloidal Coomassie G250 dye (Invitrogen), and the whole gel lane was submitted for MS analysis to Taplin Biological Mass Spectrometry Facility at Harvard Medical School (Boston) for MS analysis.

Metabolic 55Labeling and Pulse–Chase Assay. COS7 cells were transfected with pCMV-Tag5-Abcb10 and peFL1-BT-Mfrn1-FLAG or peFL1-BT-Mfrn1-FLAG alone. Metabolic[55]S-methionine labeling and pulse–chase assay were performed as described previously (24). L-[55]S-methionine (>1,000 Ci/mmol specific activity) was from Perkin–Elmer.

5Fe-Flux Assay. Transfected MEL cells were labeled with[5Fe]-saturated transferrin and assayed for total mitochondrial[55]Fe and[57]Fe-incorporated heme as described previously (24). [5Fe]transferrin (54.56 μCi/mg specific activity) was purchased from Perkin–Elmer.

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Supporting Information

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SI Materials and Methods

Confocal Microscopy. Anti-FLAG (Sigma) and anti-Mito (ImmunoVision) antibodies were used for immunofluorescence assay. Cells were visualized by using Nikon confocal instruments.

Construction of Mfrn Chimeras. Mfrn chimeras Ch1 and Ch2 were constructed by using overlapping PCR. Chimera 1 consists of the first 50 amino acid residues of Mfrn1 and amino acid residues 51–364 of Mfrn2. Chimera 2 consists of the first 25 amino acid residues of Mfrn1 and amino acid residues 26–364 of Mfrn2.

cRNA Microinjections and Genotyping. We subcloned BT-Mfrn1 and Mfrn chimera cDNA clones into the pCS2+ vector and prepared 5’-capped cRNA by using the SP6 mMessage mMachine kit (Ambion) for expression in zebrafish. Fertilized eggs from frascati (frs122) heterozygous pairs were injected at the one- to two-cell stage with roughly 100 pg of cRNA and phenol red dye as a tracer. Genotyping of all zebrafish embryos participating in the microinjection studies was performed with allele-specific oligonucleotides (1) as described previously (2).


Fig. S1. BT-Mfrn1 properly targets to the mitochondrial compartment and complements anemia of frs mutants, and so it is validated as a functional bait for affinity purification. (A) Mouse Mfrn1 was FLAG-tagged at its N terminus as bait for affinity purification. The FLAG-tagged construct was referred as BT-Mfrn1. (B) Immunolocalization of BT-Mfrn1 protein to mitochondria of transfected COS7 cells. Fluorescence confocal images were obtained from immunostained resident mitochondrial proteins (red) and BT-Mfrn1 (green). Colocalized expression of BT-Mfrn1 in the mitochondria is indicated by the yellow signal. (C) BT-Mfrn1 proteins properly targeted to the mitochondrial fraction. Mitochondrial and cytosolic fractions were isolated from BT-Mfrn1-transfected COS7 cells and immunoblotted by anti-Mfrn1 and anti-FLAG antibodies, respectively. (D) Expression of BT-Mfrn1 cRNA rescued the anemia of frascati (frs(223)) embryos. Control wild-type (wt), frs mutant (mt), and rescued frs embryos (r1–3) were stained with o-dianisidine to detect hemoglobinized cells. Control wild-type, mutant, heterozygote, and rescued frs (r1–3) embryos were genotyped. Genotyping results in the Right Lower confirmed that these three putative rescued embryos (r1–3) are mutants.
Fig. S2. BT-Mfrn1 forms higher-order oligomeric complexes with other mitochondrial proteins. (A) Mitochondria were solubilized with 1% Nonidet P-40 and subjected to separation on a neutral-pH, nondenaturing Blue Native gel with Coomassie G250 dye. (B) Western blot analysis with anti-FLAG antisera shows at least four higher-order complexes. (C) When the entire lane from Blue Native gel (lane A) was subjected to a second-dimensional separation in an SDS/PAGE, followed by Western blot analysis, additional protein complexes containing BT-Mfrn1 were uncovered (arrows). Monomeric and homodimeric BT-Mfrn1 are the most abundant (lowest 2 arrows).
Fig. S3. Quantitation of pulse–chase assay and steady-state Western blot analysis of Mfrn1 stability. (A) Quantitation figure for Fig. 2A pulse–chase assay of Mfrn1. (B) Quantitation figure for Fig. 2B Western blot analysis of steady-state Mfrn1 proteins after normalization to the signal of the control protein Hsp60. The quantifications of the autoradiographic bands using Quantity One software (Bio-Rad) are plotted as the relative density compared with that at time 0 h. Both figures show Abcb10 stabilizes Mfrn1 protein half-life.
Mfrn1 affinity-purified samples were analyzed by MS in triplicate analyses. Abcb10 protein was consistently identified as a Mfrn1-interacting protein with the coverage of 24 total peptides. No peptide of Abcb10 protein was recovered in three control samples.