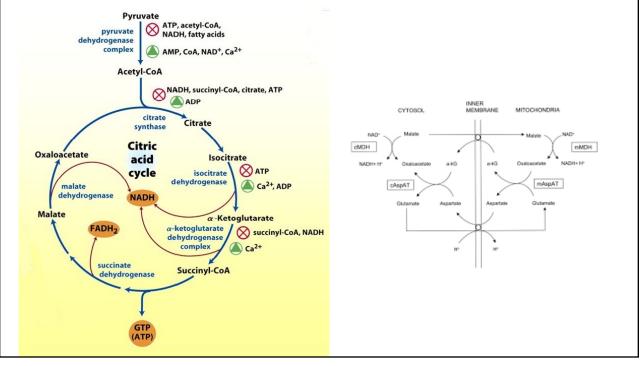
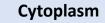
Phosphorylation of MDH CURE project

- Mass spectrometry has identified several experimentally determined phosphorylation sites for both MDH isoforms. Additionally, various online phosphoprediction tools have predicted several more potential phosphorylation sites.
- The dysregulation of protein kinases, which control many metabolic enzymes and regulators, is implicated in various disorders, including cancer and metabolic syndrome.
- Surprisingly, there is a scarcity of studies investigating the impact of MDH phosphorylation, making it an intriguing area for students to explore.
- Phosphorylation of serine, threonine, and tyrosine residues in proteins modifies their polarity, charge, hydrogen bonding, and other non-covalent interactions, making projects focused on this subject an exciting application of structure-function relationships in a CURE.







 $\frac{\text{Gluconeogenesis}}{\text{MDH1}}$ $\frac{\text{PEPCK}}{\text{PEPCK}}$ $\frac{\text{FEPCK}}{\text{PEPCK}}$

ASP – Malate Shuttle MDH1 GOT1

malate \rightarrow OAA \rightarrow ASP/ α KG

 $\begin{array}{c} \underline{\text{Amino acid metabolism/TCA}}\\ \text{GOT1} \quad \text{MDH1} \quad \text{ME1}\\ \text{ASP} \rightarrow \text{OAA} \rightarrow \text{malate} \rightarrow \text{pyruvate} \end{array}$

Adipogenesis

 $\begin{array}{ccc} ACL & MDH1 & ME1 \\ Citrate \rightarrow OAA \rightarrow malate \rightarrow pyruvate \end{array}$

Mitochondria

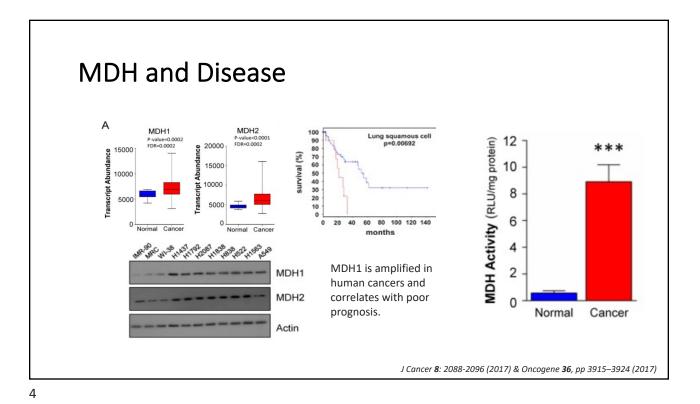
 $\frac{\text{Gluconeogenesis}}{\text{PC} \quad \text{MDH2}}$ pyruvate $\rightarrow \text{OAA} \rightarrow \text{malate}$

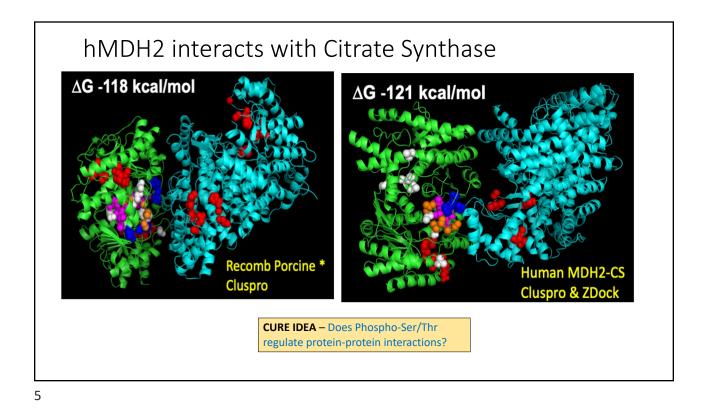
 $\frac{\text{ASP} - \text{Malate Shuttle}}{\text{GOT2} \quad \text{MDH2}}$ $\text{ASP} \rightarrow \text{OAA} \rightarrow \text{malate}$

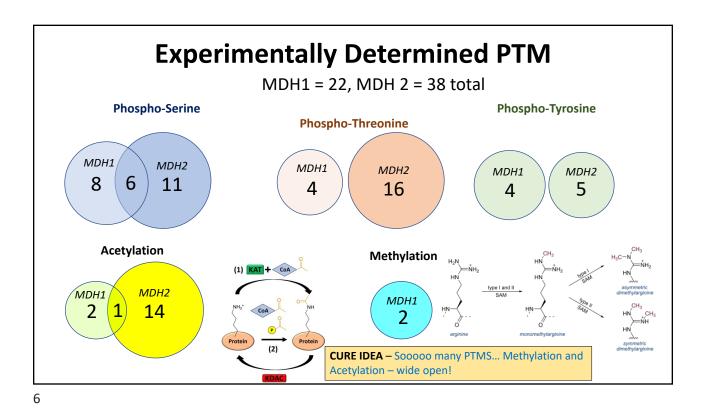
Amino acid metabolism/TCA FUM MDH2 fumarate → malate

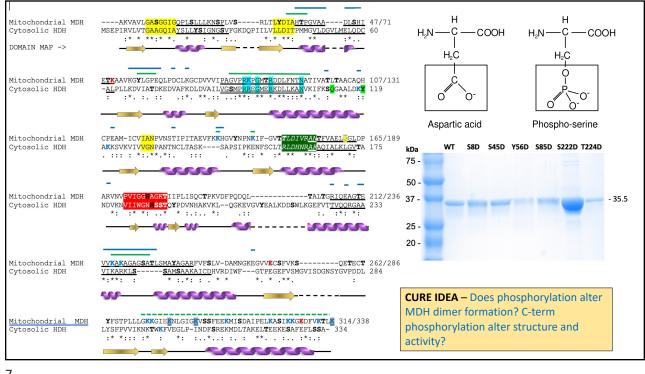
NADH – NADPH Hydride Transfer

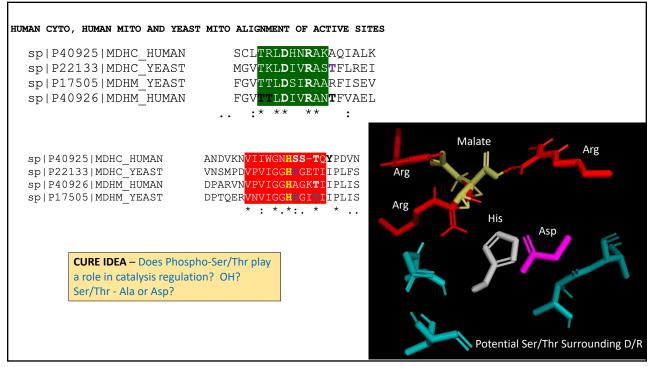


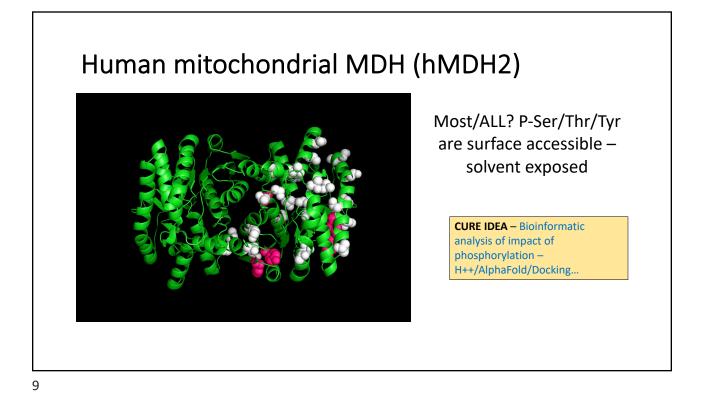


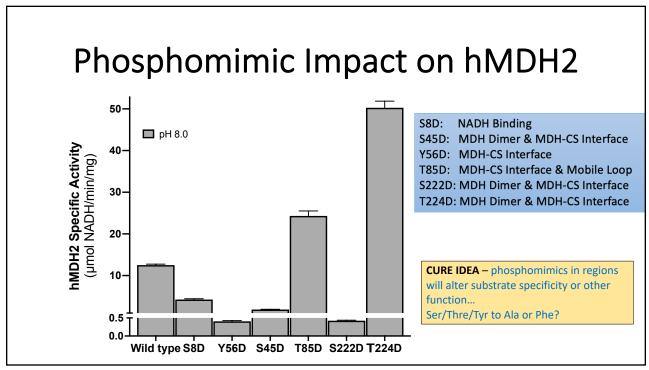


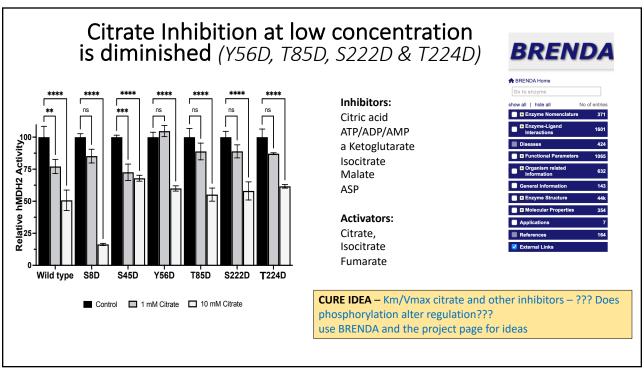


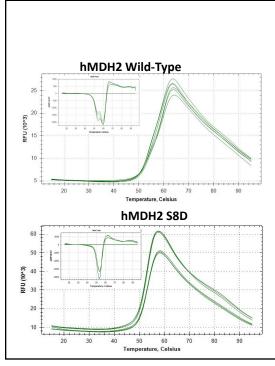






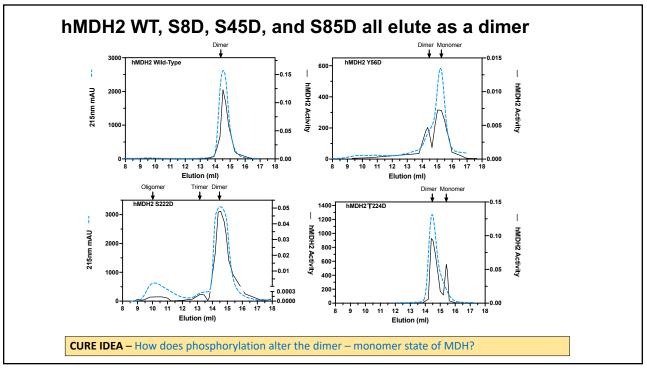


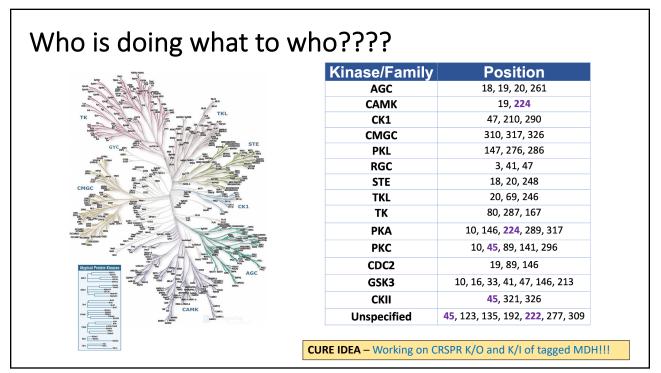




Phosphomimic S8D, S45D & Y56D Destabilize hMDH2

| | Avg Tm (°C) Major | Avg Tm (°C) Minor |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Wild-Type | 59.35 | 54.20 |
| S8D | 53.30 | ND |
| S45D | 47.50 | ND |
| Y56D | 40.08 54.13 | ND |
| T85D | 60.00 | ND |
| S222D | 63.50 | 54.00 |
| T224D | 61.00 | 53.00 |
| | | |
| CURE IDEA – heat proprotein and activity. | oteins at diff temp | o, centrifuge, meas |







MDH CURE Start Up Project

Human mitochondrial and cytosolic phosphorylation

Week by week lab activities for a modular and/or semester long version of this CURE
3-4 weeks on reading, visualization (PyMOL...) computational design and hypothesis development

- 3 weeks for SDM in parallel with...
- 3 weeks for expression, purification and protein assay/westernblot
- 4 weeks for testing hypothesis enzyme assay, protein stability, SEC, detailed kinetic analysis

Instrumentation/equipment/key reagents needed for this CURE: Thermocycler (if doing SDM), incubator for expression (room temp or 37°C), centrifuge (min 10K x g; optimal speed 30Kxg), 2 ml IMAC beads and column/batch chromatography– 500 ml culture will produce >2-5 mg of purified protein, spectrophotometer capable of 340 nm UV measurements. One per group for real time assays or stop time assay using plate reader.

Protein (WT and/or specific mutant), organism: Details on these and other clones can be found in the MDH Members page

Cytosolic (hMDH1) is expressed as several N-terminal splice variant forms.

- hMDH1V3 (human cytosolic MDH splice variant 3) and mutants S108D, S42D, S236D, S264D, S328D
- hMDH2 (human mitochondrial MDH) and mutants S8D, S46D, Y56D, S85D, S222D, S224D
 - o mito MDH numbering does NOT include the mitochondrial targeting peptide.

