

## **Calcium Sensitivity and Subcellular Localization of *Trypanosoma cruzi* Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Phosphatase (TcPDP)**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Calcium ion ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) is an important second messenger in trypanosomatids, essential for survival through their complex life cycle. In vertebrate cells, mitochondrial  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  uptake is required to provide reducing equivalents to support oxidative phosphorylation through activation of dehydrogenases and the ATP synthase. Intramitochondrial  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  stimulates pyruvate dehydrogenase phosphatase (PDP) that activates the pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH), resulting in increased ATP production. This enzyme has not been studied in *Trypanosoma cruzi*, the causative agent of Chagas disease. However, TcPDH E1 $\alpha$  subunit exhibits putative phosphorylation sites similar to those of the mammalian PDH, suggesting that, as the mammalian enzyme, it could be activated by calcium-stimulated dephosphorylation by TcPDP. **OBJECTIVES:** Investigate  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sensitivity of recombinant TcPDP and determine the subcellular localization of the enzyme by CRISPR/Cas9-mediated endogenous C-terminal tagging in *T. cruzi*. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** TcPDP (gene ID: TcCLB.506315.100) was PCR-amplified and cloned into pET32 vector for heterologous expression in *E. coli*, which was further induced by IPTG addition to cells cultured on LB broth. Recombinant TcPDP was affinity purified under native conditions and enzymatic activity was assayed at different  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentrations by quantitating phosphate release from a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to a segment of the TcPDH E1 $\alpha$  subunit. For localization assays, we generated a *T. cruzi* cell line where endogenous TcPDP gene was modified by CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing, to encode the C-terminal tagged protein TcPDP-3xHA, to be used for immunofluorescence analysis using anti-HA antibodies and Mitotracker. **RESULTS:** Our results indicate that TcPDP is an intramitochondrial phosphatase that exhibits a peak of activity at 100 nM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ . **CONCLUSIONS:** TcPDP is sensitive to physiological  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentrations *in vitro*, and it could be also calcium-stimulated *in vivo* to specifically activate mitochondrial pyruvate dehydrogenase, involved in energy metabolism. Further generation of a TcPDP knockout cell line will be useful to elucidate its role *in vivo*.

**Keywords:** Pyruvate dehydrogenase phosphatase, *Trypanosoma cruzi*, calcium sensitivity, CRISPR/Cas9

**Funded by:** FAPESP N° 2013/50624-0, 2011/50400-0 and 2014/08995-4.