



Transcript profiling reveals new insights into the acclimation of *Synechococcus elongatus* PCC 7942 to iron starvation



Klaus-Peter Michel

Molecular Cell Physiology
Department of Biology
Bielefeld University
D-33615 Bielefeld

Bielefeld University





Contents



1. Introduction

- Iron availability and its biological impact

2. Results

2.1 Modification of the electron transport chain by the proteins IdiA, IdiC, and IsiA

2.2 Comparative transcriptome analysis of *S. elongatus* PCC 7942 WT, an IdiB-free mutant, and the *idiC*-merodiploid mutant MuD

- Identification of transcriptionally-regulated genes in WT under iron starvation (LoFe)
- Identification of novel members of the IdiB regulon
- Consequences of a reduced IdiC content for the transcriptome of iron-starved mutant MuD

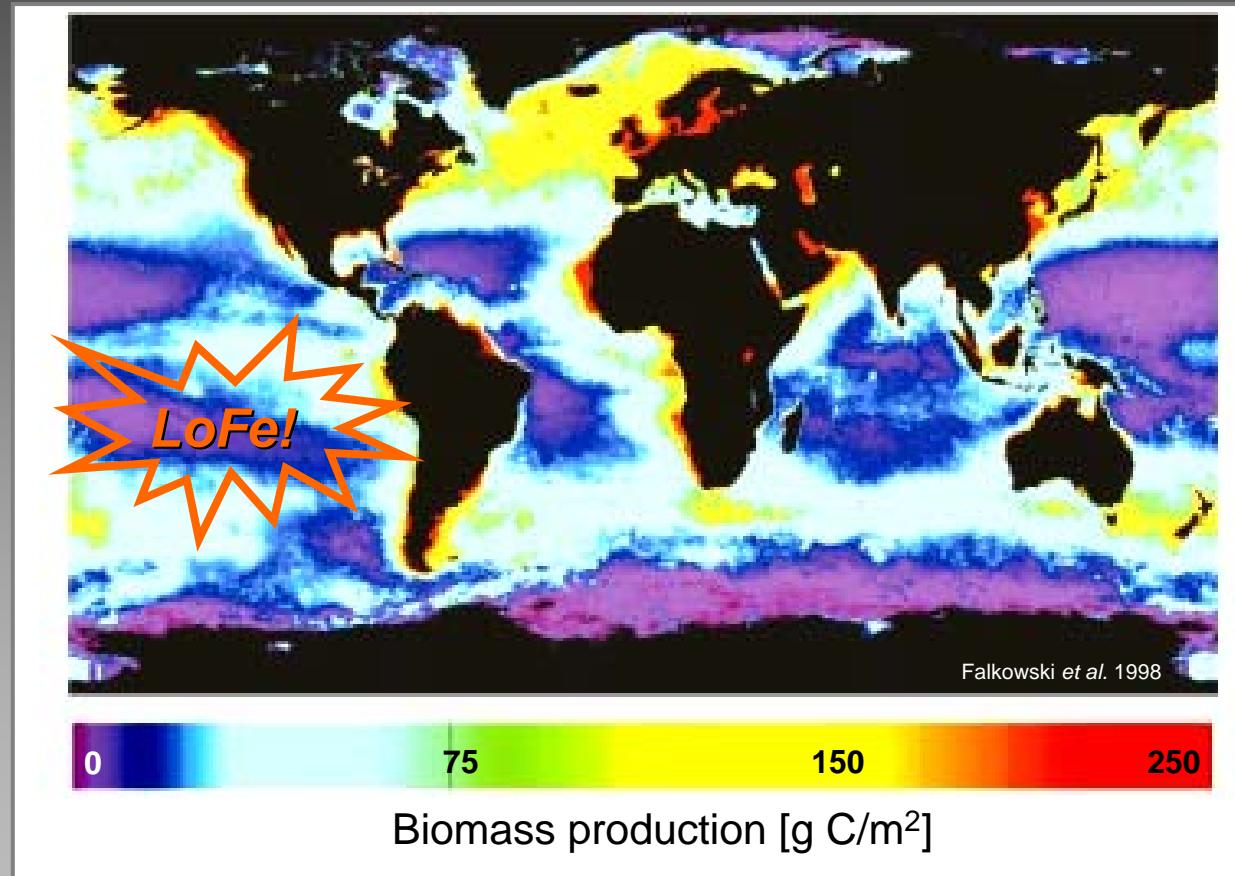
3. Summary



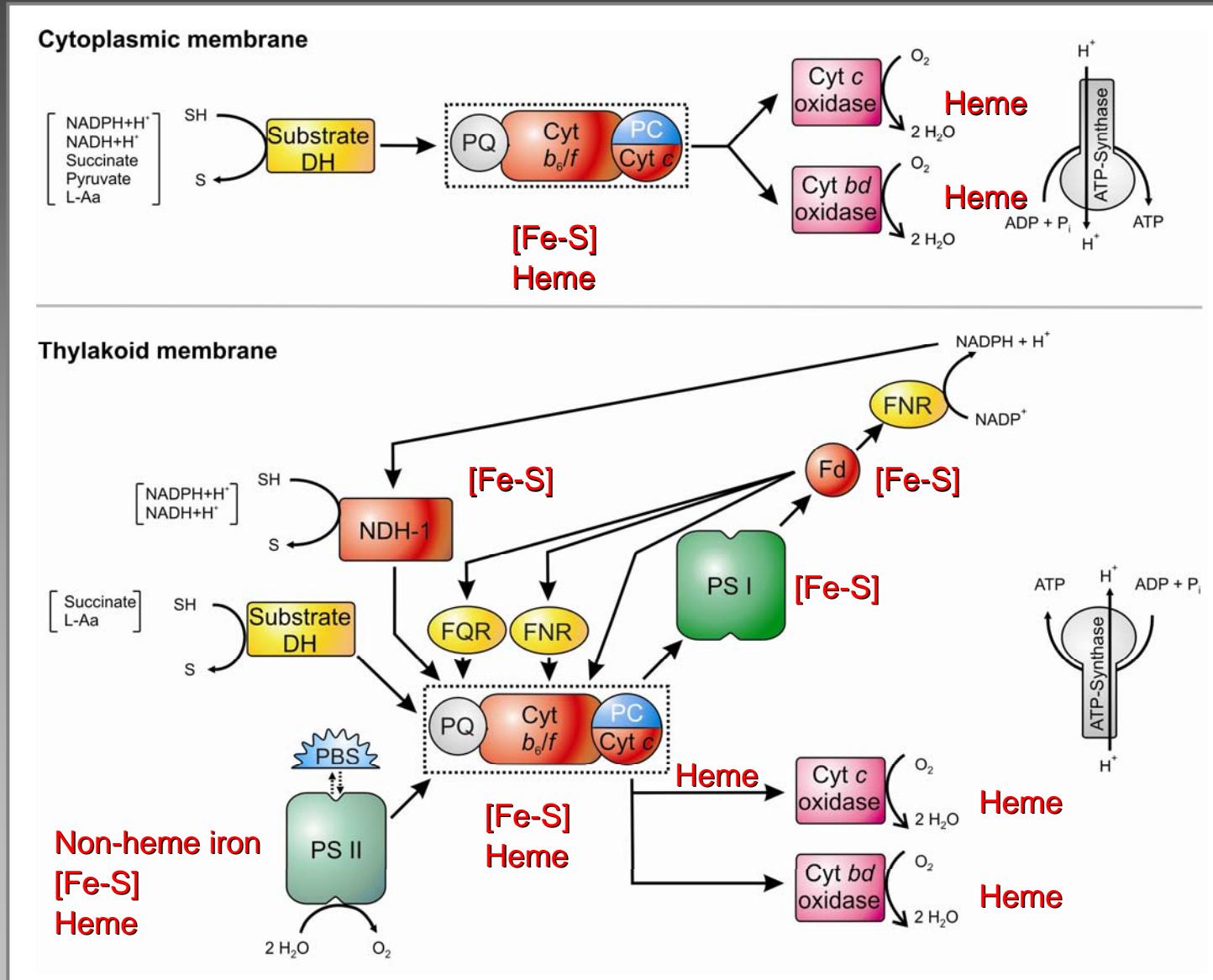
Iron deficiency severely limits biomass production in otherwise nutrient-rich habitats



Cyanobacteria still produce up to 40 % of the global biomass



Iron deficiency often severely limits biomass production in otherwise nutrient-rich habitats.

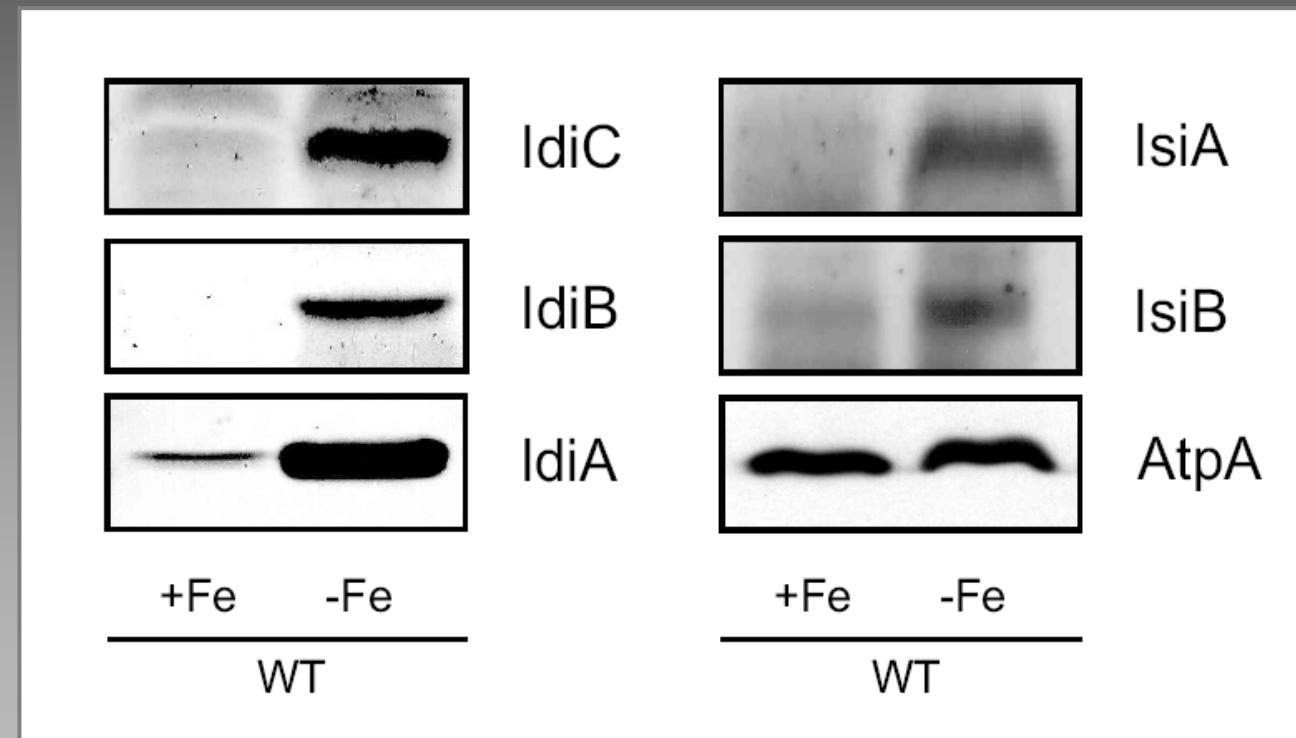


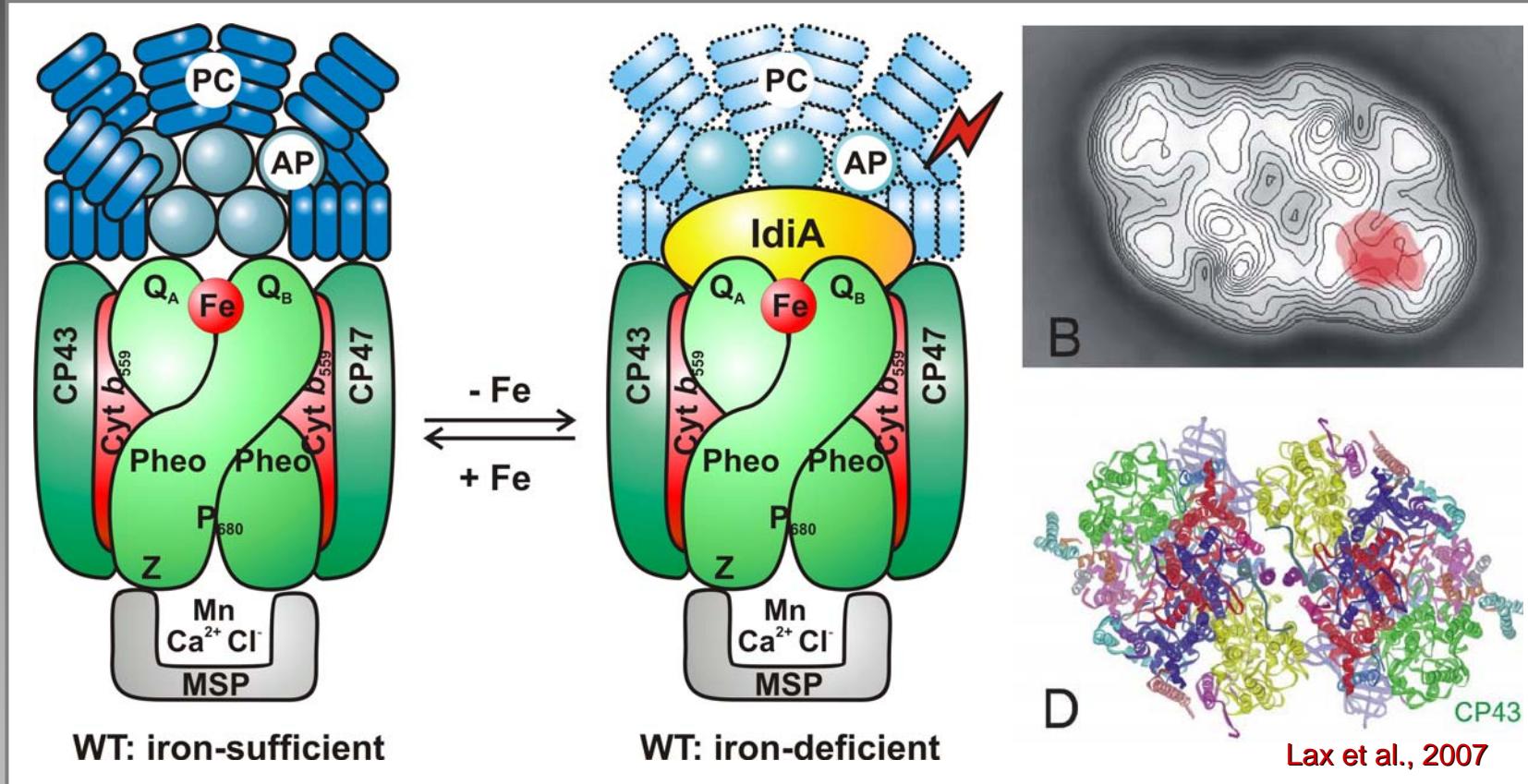


Idi and Isi proteins accumulate under LoFe growth conditions



Expression of Idi and Isi proteins in *S. elongatus* PCC 7942



Model of IdiA function in *S. elongatus* PCC 7942

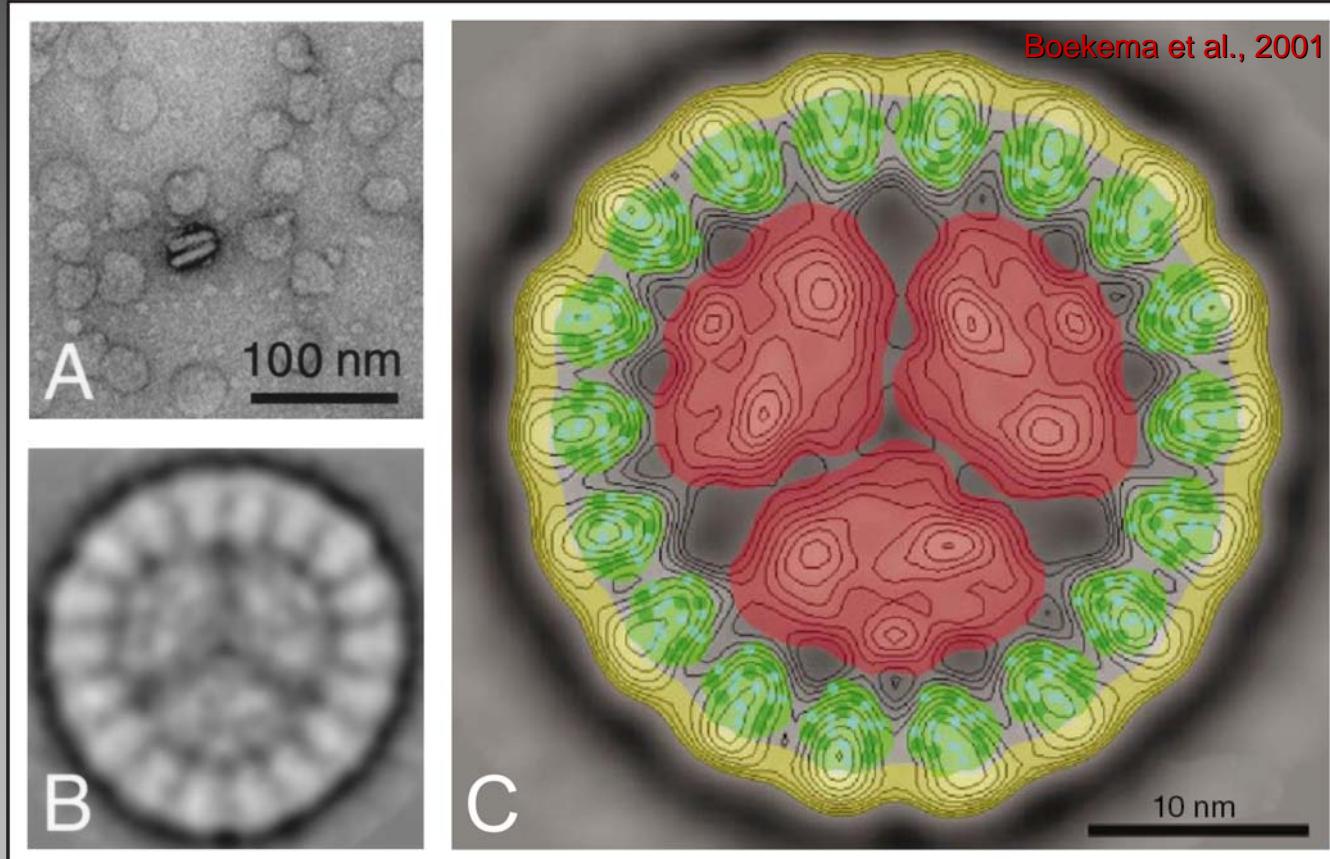
IdiA protects the acceptor side of PS II against oxidative stress, especially when this stress is caused by iron-deficient growth conditions.



Acclimation to iron starvation – Part II: IsiA

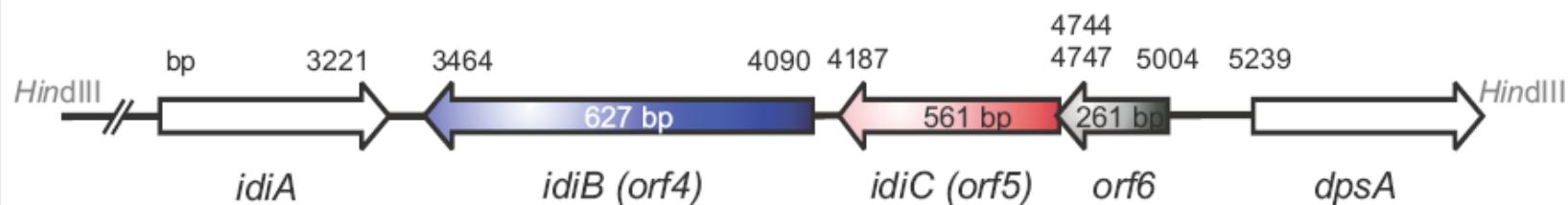


Contured version of a PS I-IsiA supercomplex from *S. elongatus* PCC 7942



IsiA has been assigned different functions besides the formation of an membrane-integral Chl a-containing light-harvesting antenna around trimeric PS I complexes of LoFe cells.

Properties of *idiC*/IdiC



- The gene *idiC* is part of the iron-regulated *idiB* operon together with *idiB* and *orf6*. *IdiB* encodes the transcription factor of *idiA* and *orf6* encodes a yet uncharacterized protein.
- The gene *idiC* consists of 561 bps and overlaps by 3 bps with the upstream *orf6*.
- The gene *idiC* contains no detectable transcriptional start or termination sites.
- All attempts to insertionally inactivate *idiC* by interposon mutagenesis created merodiploid mutants.
- The gene *idiC* encodes a soluble protein of 20.5 kDa, a pI of 9.17 (18 D/E and 24 R/K).



IdiC is a thioredoxin-like [2Fe-2S] ferredoxin

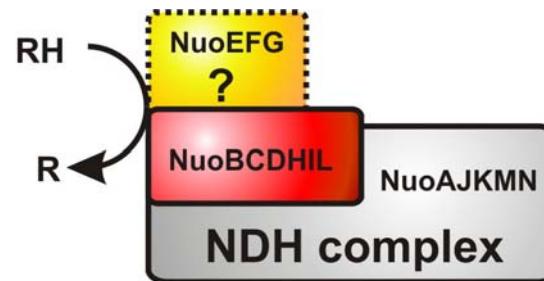


IdiC has similarity to NuoE of the *E. coli* NDH-1 complex

ORF5	<i>S. PCC 6301</i>	AVLEVCTRGTCCRRALELCDRLOA---EAKTC---AVEVRTRGCLGRCKQGINVRRS
NuoE	<i>E. coli</i>	HHIRVCTGTACHLKGSEALLKALEKKLGKPGETTADGKFTLEPVECLGACGQAPVVMIN
PetF2	<i>S. PCC 7942</i>	---ICCHHTCPKQGSTAILAAFOQA---QAPA---DVEVRQAGCFGECCNGPLVRL--
PetF	<i>H. NRC-1</i>	---VCTNQTCAAE GAPAVLERLRQ---EARDADE-DSL RVTRTSCLGQCGDGPNVAVY
HoxF	<i>S. PCC 6301</i>	IRLRCCTATGCCRANGAEAVFKAVQQ---TIADQNLGDRCEAVSVGCLGLCGAGPLVQCD
NuoF	<i>B. VPI-5482</i>	---I CGGTGCKASSSQGITENLOK---AIERNGITDKVDVITVGCGFGCEKGPIVKII
		* * . : : .. * : * * . *
IdiC		MKLPFYLEGYFLGLQDPDTPDNIRFIHVQSD-GGNRYTLKLAKPLRHL PWQQLTVGQPLR 59
NuoE		-----MHENQQPQTEAFELSAAREAIEHEMHHYEDPRAASIEALKIVQKQR 47
		: : *.. * : . . : : : * . : *.. * * *
IdiC		-IEGQQSFQGLDLPPKLKAERVLFDPAGLPAFIASEEPPKPQPAVLEVCTRGTCCRRA 118
NuoE		GWVPDGAIHAIADVLGIPAS---DVEGVATFYSQIFRQPVGRHVIRYCDSVVCHINGYQ 103
		: : : : : * . * * : ; * : * . * : . *
IdiC		ELCDRLQAEAKTCAVEVRTRG---CLGRCKQGINVRRSSDNQILSQLSPQAAAEL 170
NuoE		GIQAALEKKLNKPGQTTFDGRFTLLPTOCLGNCDKGPNMMIDEDT--HAHTPEAIPEL 161
		: * : : : . . * ***.*..;* : . *. : ;*: * : * . **
IdiC		LSPWRTPAVVSGTAGV 186
NuoE		LERYK----- 166
		* . : :

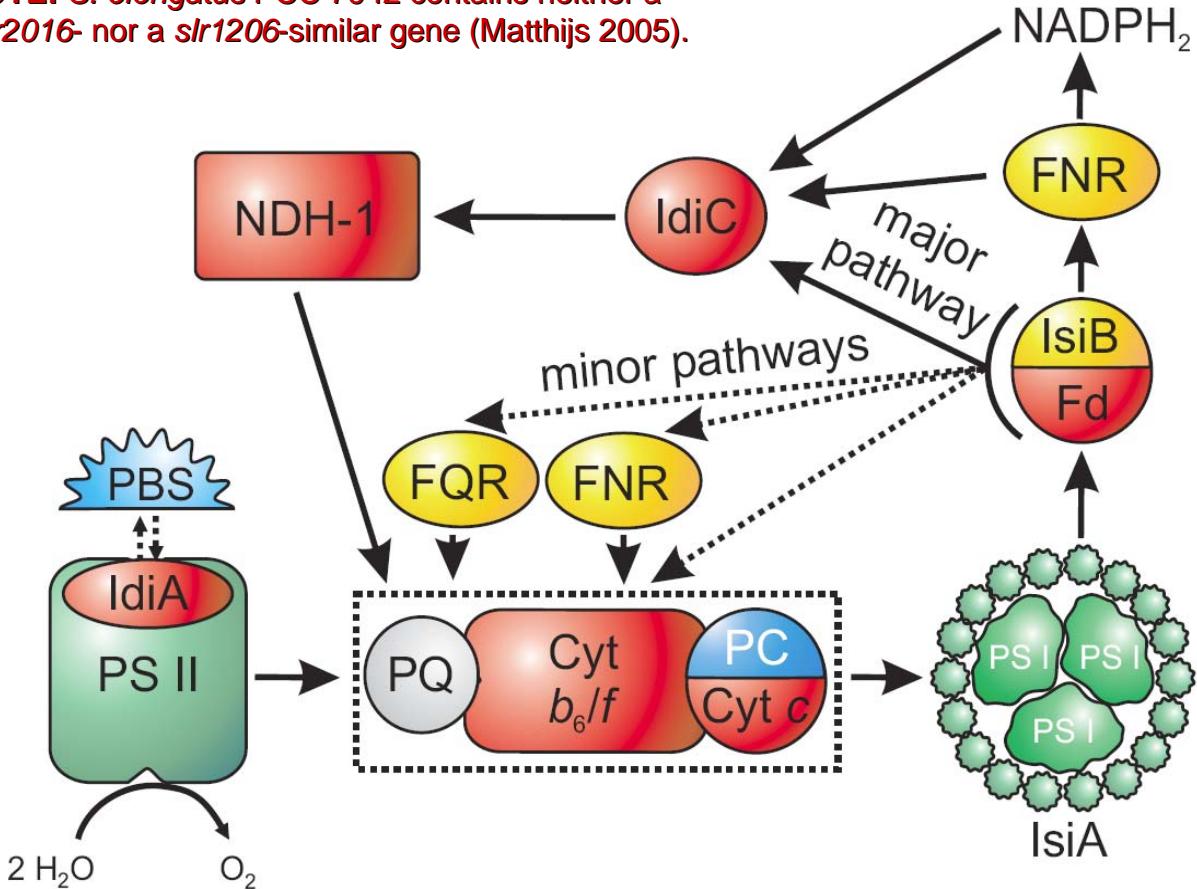
IdiC-similar proteins are present in:

- *S. elongatus* PCC 6301
- *S. elongatus* JA-3-3AB
- *S. elongatus* JA-2-3BA (2-13)
- *Anabaena variabilis*
- *Anabaena* PCC 7120
- *Trichodesmium erythraeum*
- *Nodularia spumigena*
- *Lyngbia* sp. PCC 8106
- *Nostoc punctiforme*
- *Crocospheera watsonii* WH 8501
- *Gloeobacter violaceus* PCC 7421
- *Thermosynechococcus elongatus* BP-1

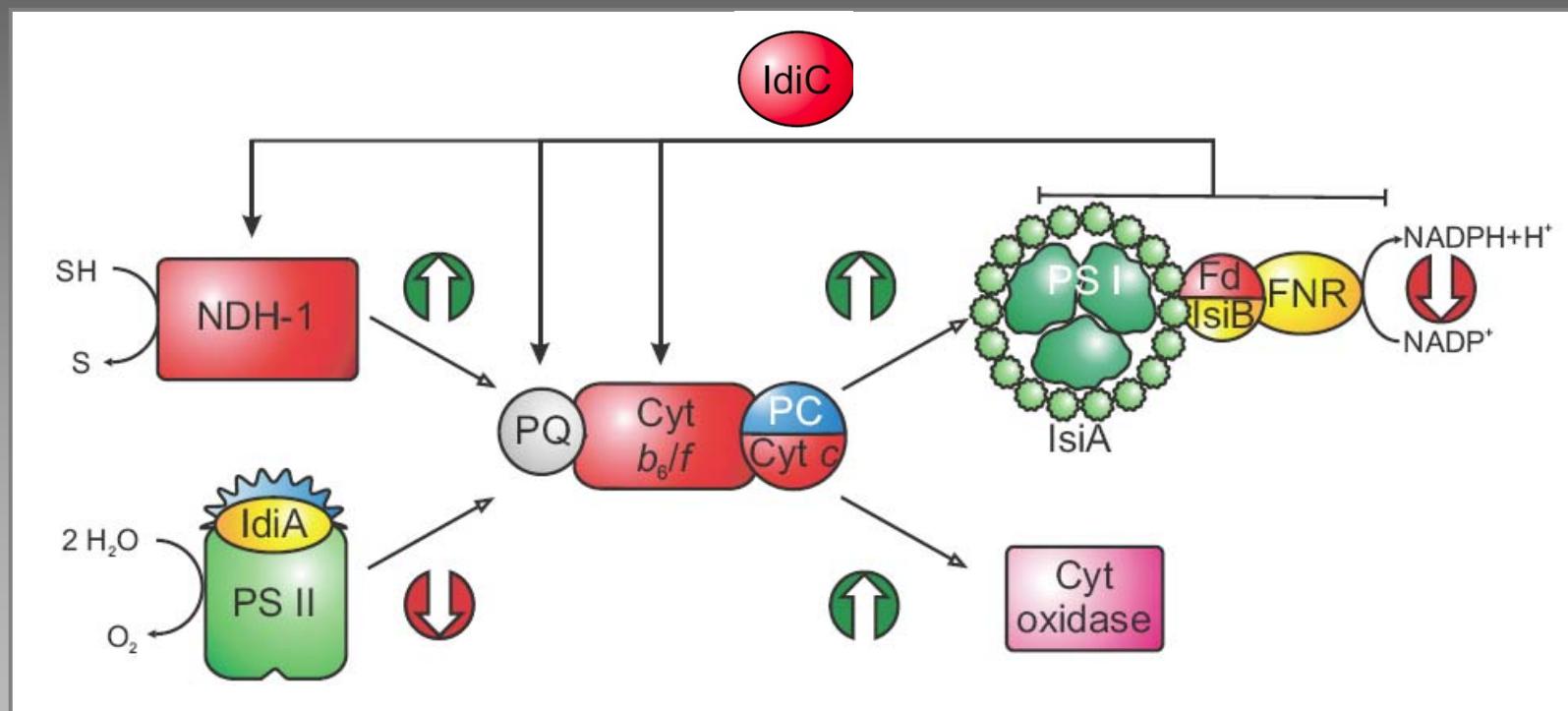


Model of IdiC-mediated photosynthetic cyclic electron transport around PS I in *S. elongatus* PCC 7942

NOTE: *S. elongatus* PCC 7942 contains neither a *ssr2016-* nor a *slr1206*-similar gene (Matthijs 2005).



Acclimation to iron starvation significantly alters cellular electron transport activities





Contents



1. Introduction

- Iron availability and its biological impact

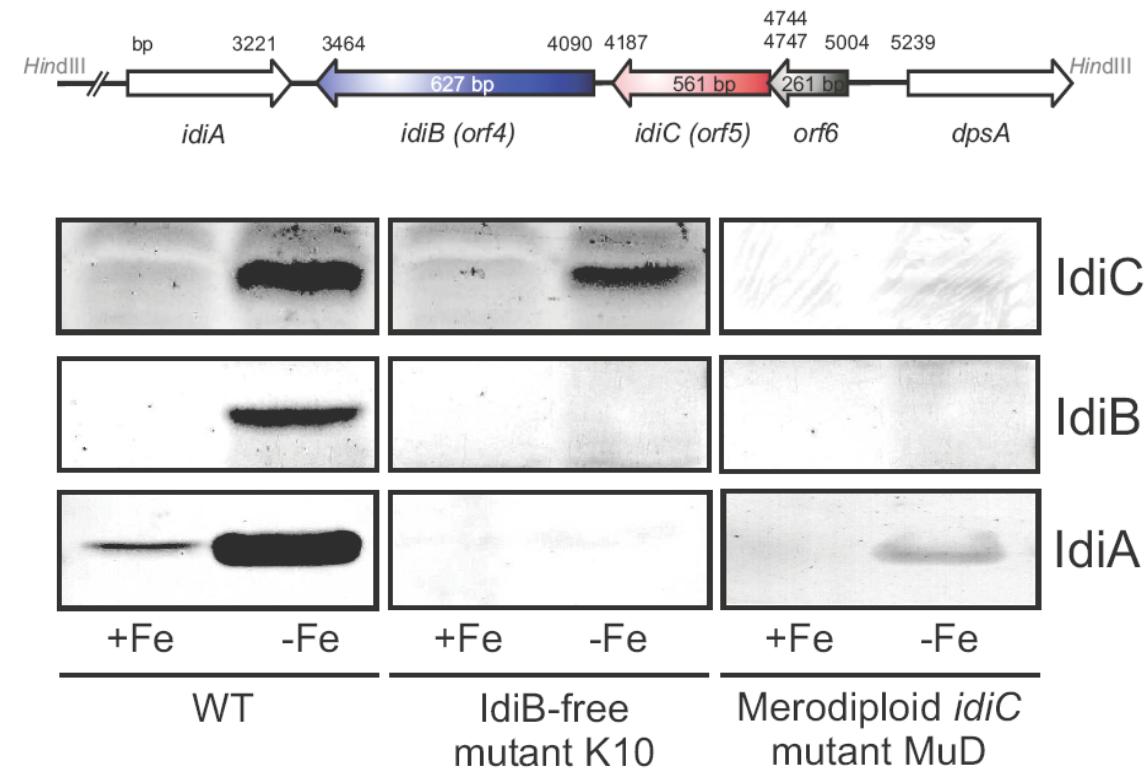
2. Results

- Comparative transcriptome analysis of *S. elongatus* PCC 7942 WT, an IdiB-free mutant, and the *idiC*-merodiploid mutant MuD
- Identification of transcriptionally-regulated genes in WT under iron starvation
- Identification of novel members of the IdiB regulon
- Consequences of a reduced IdiC content for the transcriptome of iron-starved mutant MuD

3. Summary



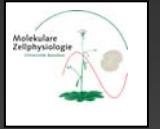
Transcript profiling with *S. elongatus* PCC 7942 WT, the IdiB-free mutant K10, and the *idiC*-merodiploid mutant MuD



- The IdiB-free mutant does not express IdiB but still contains high amounts of IdiC under iron-limiting growth conditions.
- The absence of IdiB prevents expression of IdiA.
- The *idiC*-merodiploid mutant MuD has severely reduced concentrations of IdiA, IdiB, and IdiC.



Transcript profiling of *S. elongatus* PCC 7942 with an oligonucleotide-based DNA microarray approach

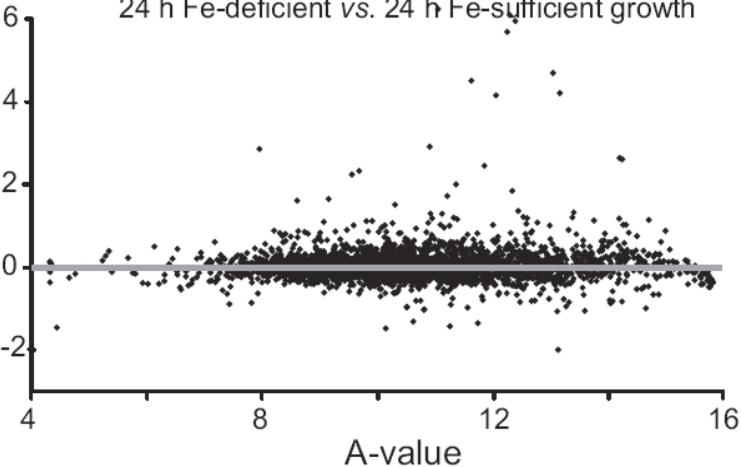


A)

WT

24 h Fe-deficient vs. 24 h Fe-sufficient growth

M-value

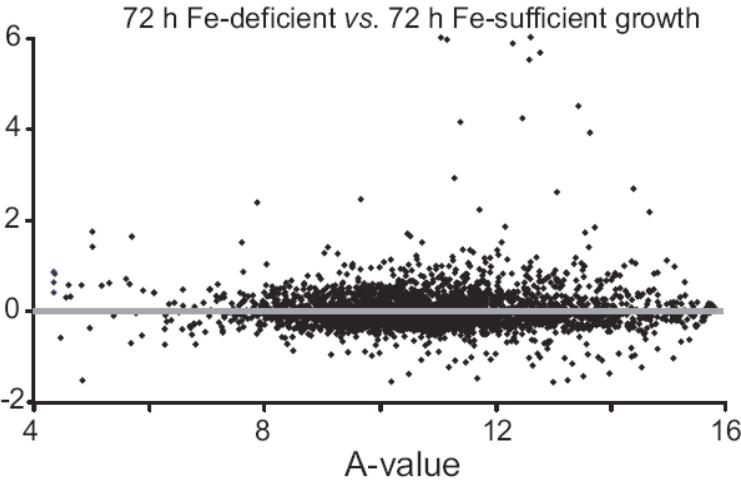


B)

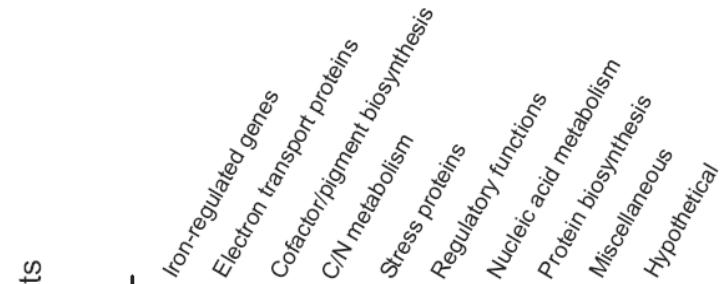
WT

72 h Fe-deficient vs. 72 h Fe-sufficient growth

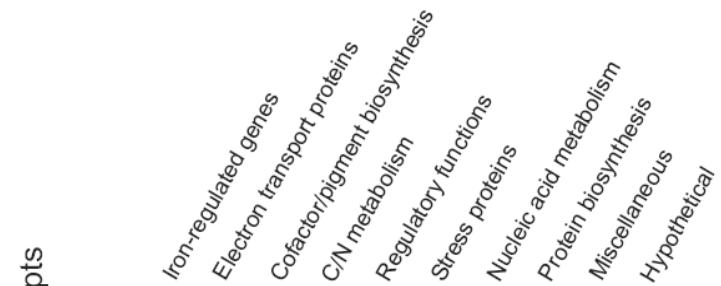
M-value



Regulated transcripts

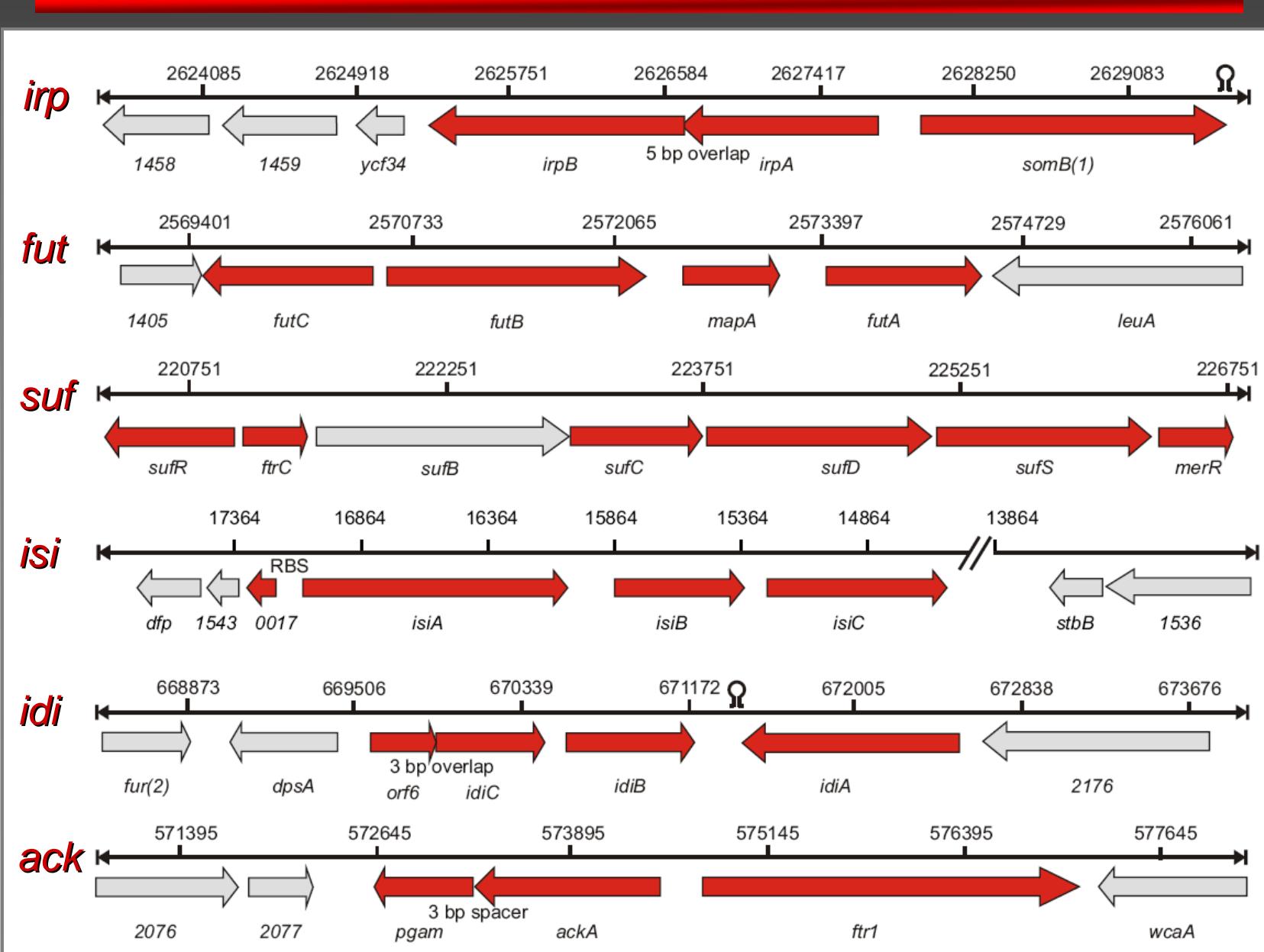


Regulated transcripts



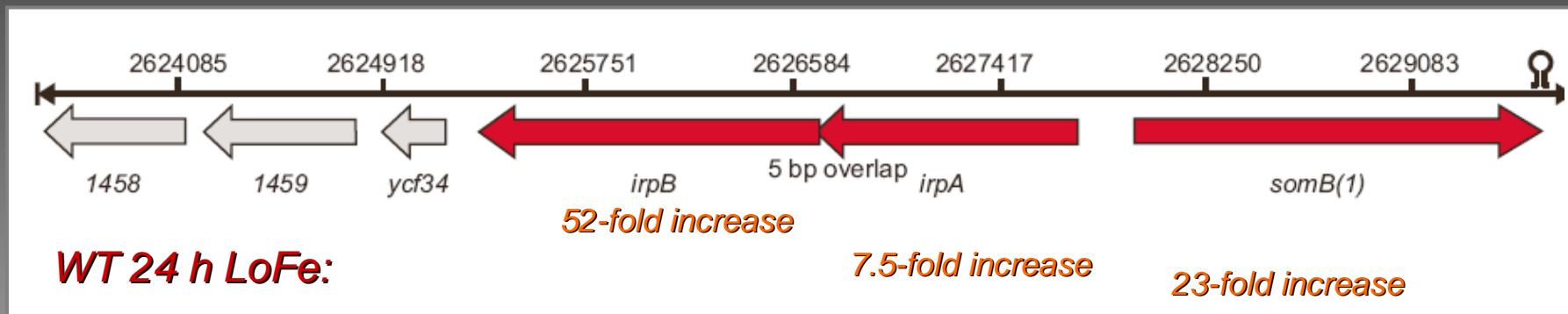


Transcript profiling of *S. elongatus* PCC 7942 vs. LoFe cells identified six iron-reponsive genome regions

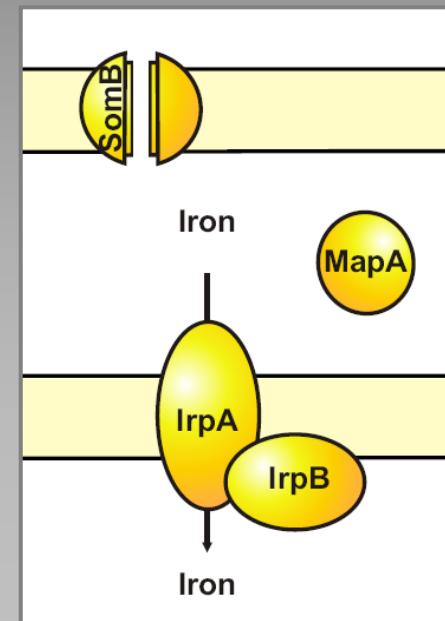




The *irpAB* operon and *somB(1)* are transcribed in elevated amounts under LoFe

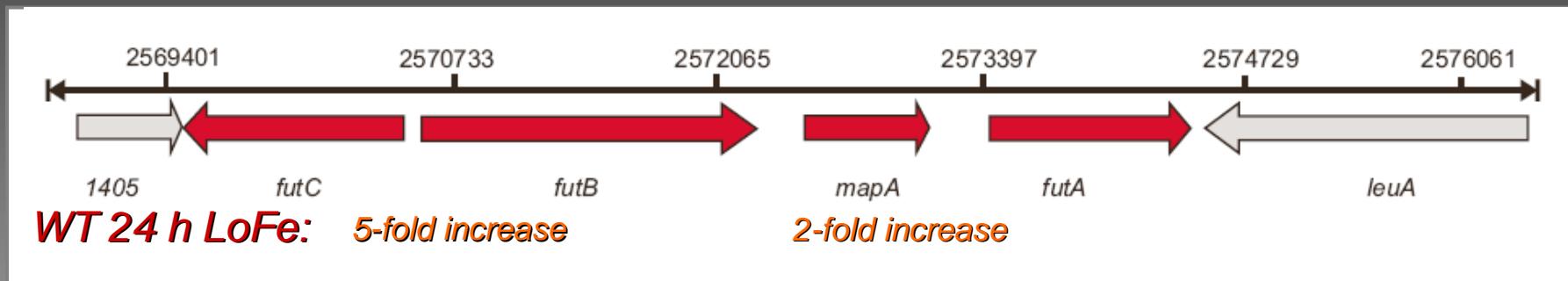


- ***irpA*:** Membrane-associated iron-regulated protein A with miscellaneous function.
- ***irpB*:** Multiheme c-type cytochrome with two heme-binding sites. Heterologous expression causes immediate growth arrest!
- ***somB*:** Outer membrane protein, which probably forms porin-like β -barrel structures and which might also connect to the S-layer.

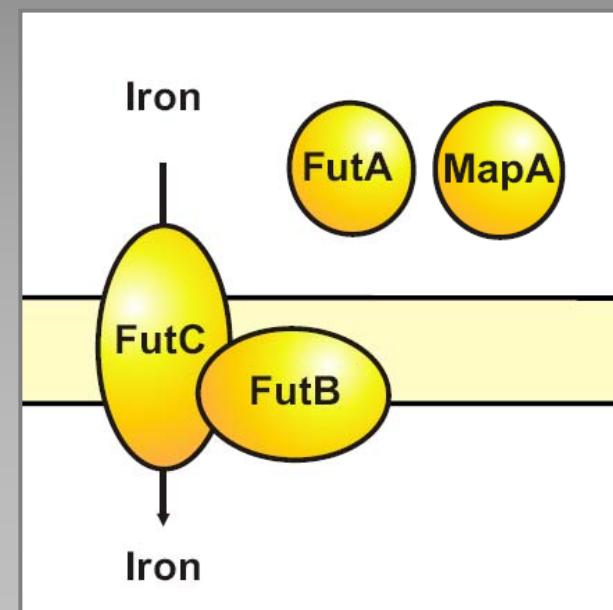




The *fut* operon is expressed in elevated amounts under LoFe

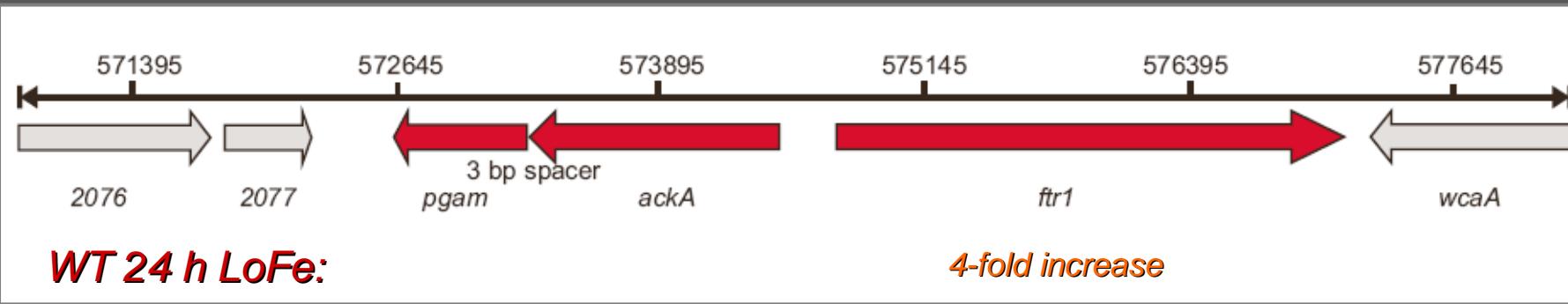


- ***fut* operon:** Ferric iron uptake transport system and is widely distributed in different genera of cyanobacteria.
- ***mapA*:** MapA partly resembles periplasmic solute-binding proteins and thus, is likely to belong to the Fut system or another iron uptake system.

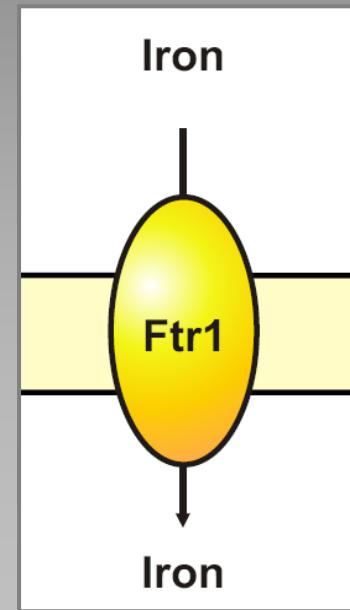




LoFe induces expression of a novel iron transporter

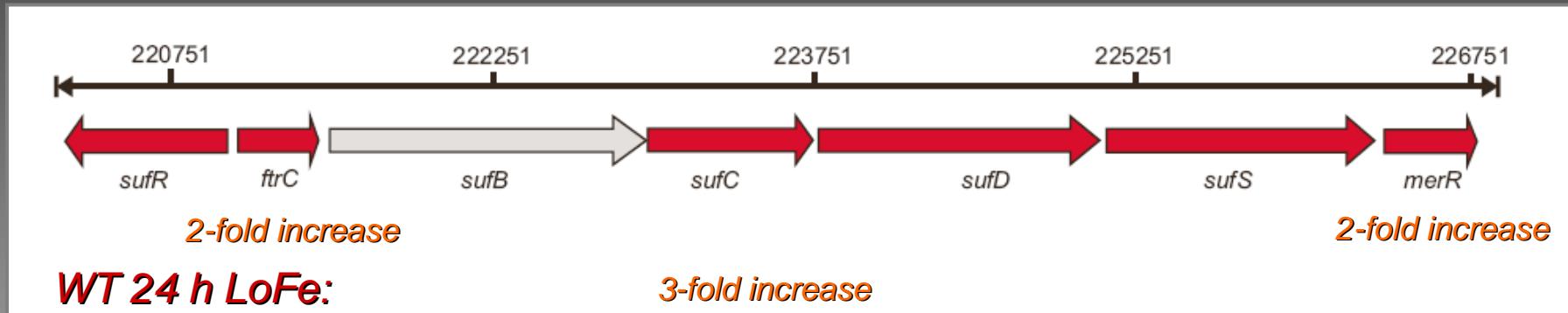


- **ftr1:** Ftr1 is part of a high-affinity ferrous iron transporter first identified in yeast.





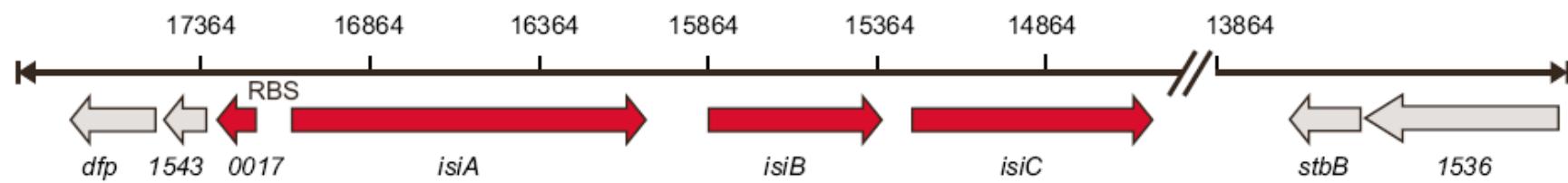
The *suf* operon is transcribed in elevated amounts under LoFe



- ***suf* operon:** The *suf* operon encodes an [Fe-S] assembly system. SufR is the transcriptional repressor of the *suf* operon.
- ***ftrC*:** FtrC corresponds to the catalytic β-SU of the Fdx:Trx reductase.
- ***merR*:** MerR is the transcriptional regulator of the mercury resistance operon.

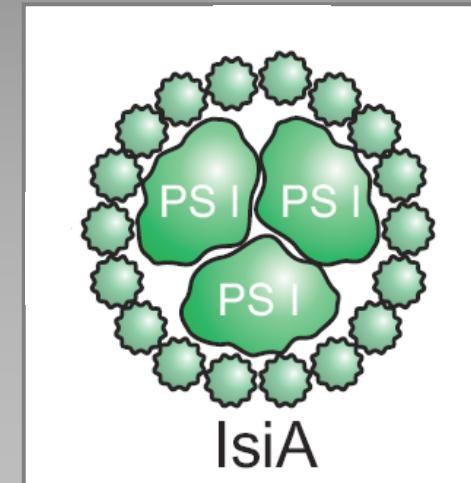


isiABC are transcribed in elevated amounts under LoFe



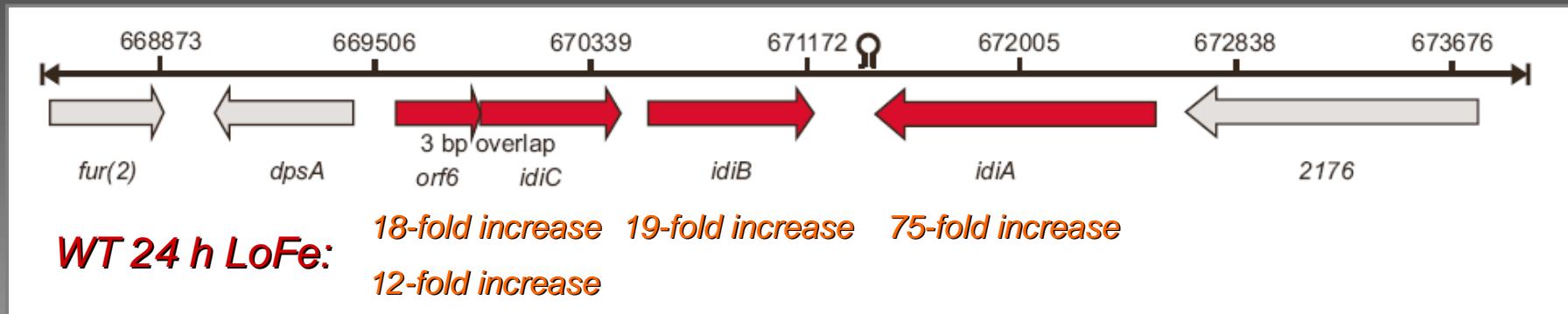
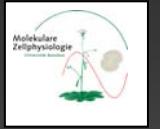
WT 24 h LoFe: 26-fold increase 62-fold increase 68-fold increase

- ***isiA*:** IsiA, the iron starvation-inducible CP43' analog protein modifying PS I complexes during selected stress conditions.
- ***isiB*:** Flavodoxin, which substitutes for the loss of ferredoxin in the course of iron starvation.
- ***isiC*:** IsiC, a putative hydrolase with a typical β-fold. Its function remains enigmatic.

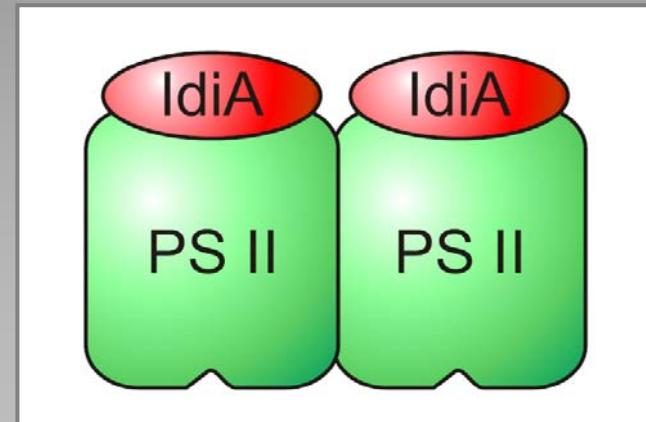




The *idi* genes are transcribed in elevated amounts under LoFe



- ***idiA***: Iron deficiency-induced protein A, which protects the acceptor side of PS II against ROS.
- ***idiB***: HTH transcriptional activator of *idiA* and the IdiB regulon.
- ***idiC***: (Fe-S) thioredoxin-like ferredoxin with similarity to NuoE.
- ***orf6***: 10 kDa hypothetical protein with miscellaneous function.

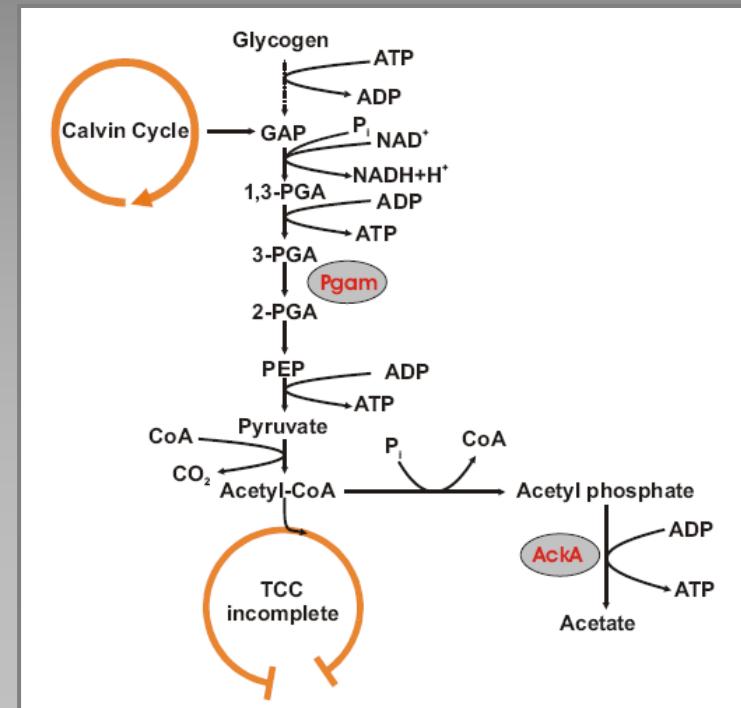




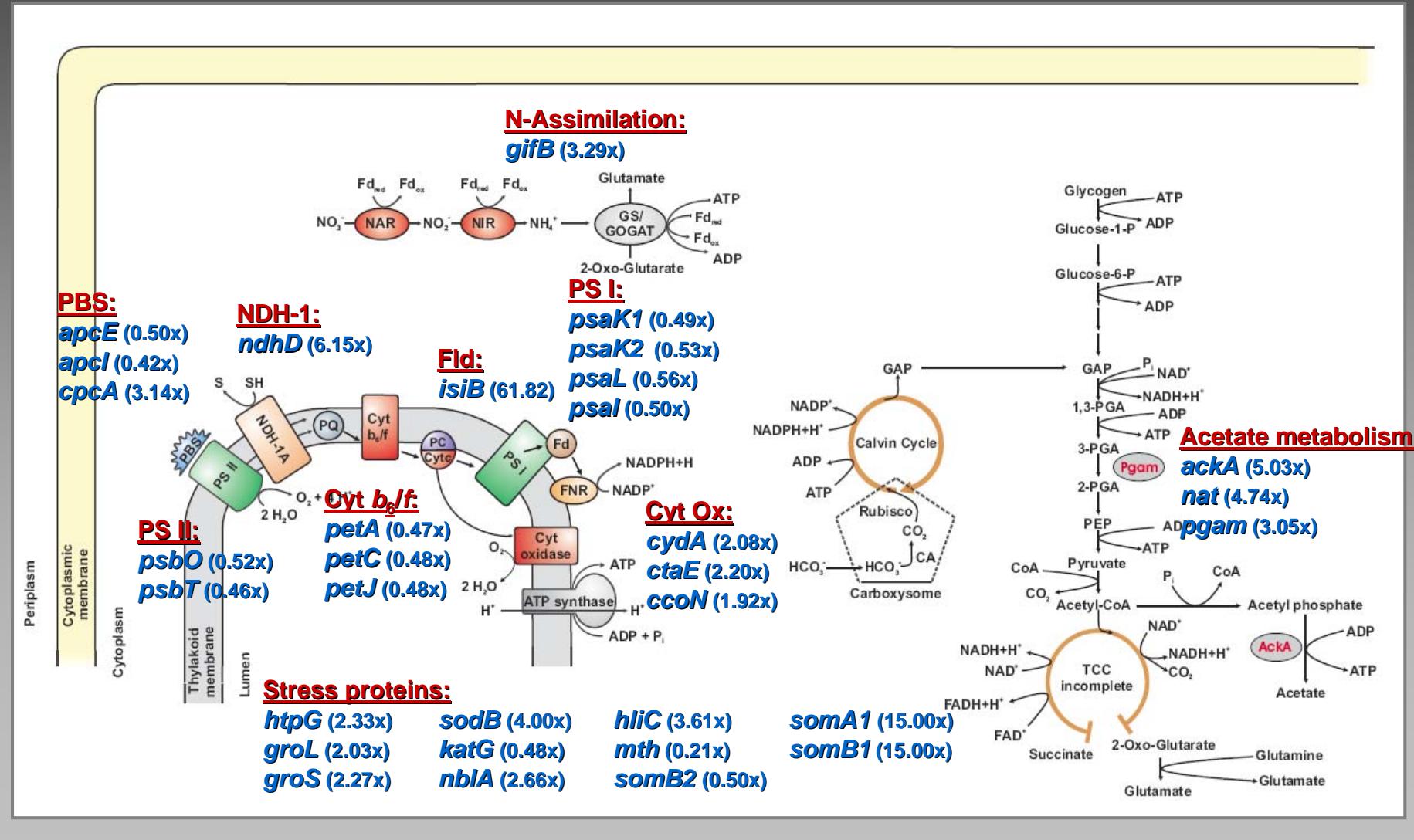
Acclimation to LoFe changes acetate metabolism



- **pgam:** Phosphoglycerate kinase catalyzes the conversion of 3-phosphoglycerate (3-PGA) to 2-phosphoglycerate (2-PGA).
- **ackA:** Acetate kinase A catalyzes the formation acetate and ATP from acetyl phosphate and ADP.



Selected differentially-regulated transcripts in WT grown under LoFe



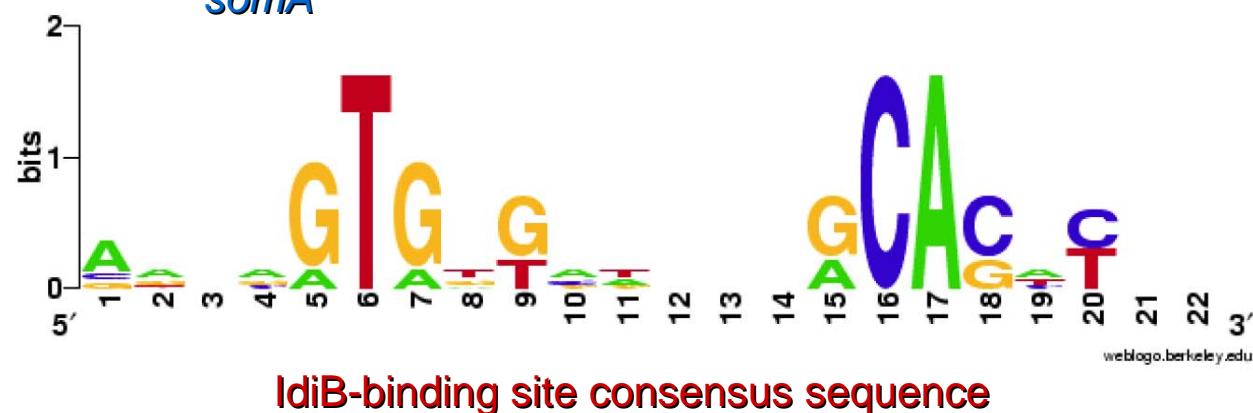


Comparative transcript profiling of the IdiB-free mutant vs. WT identified novel members of an IdiB regulon



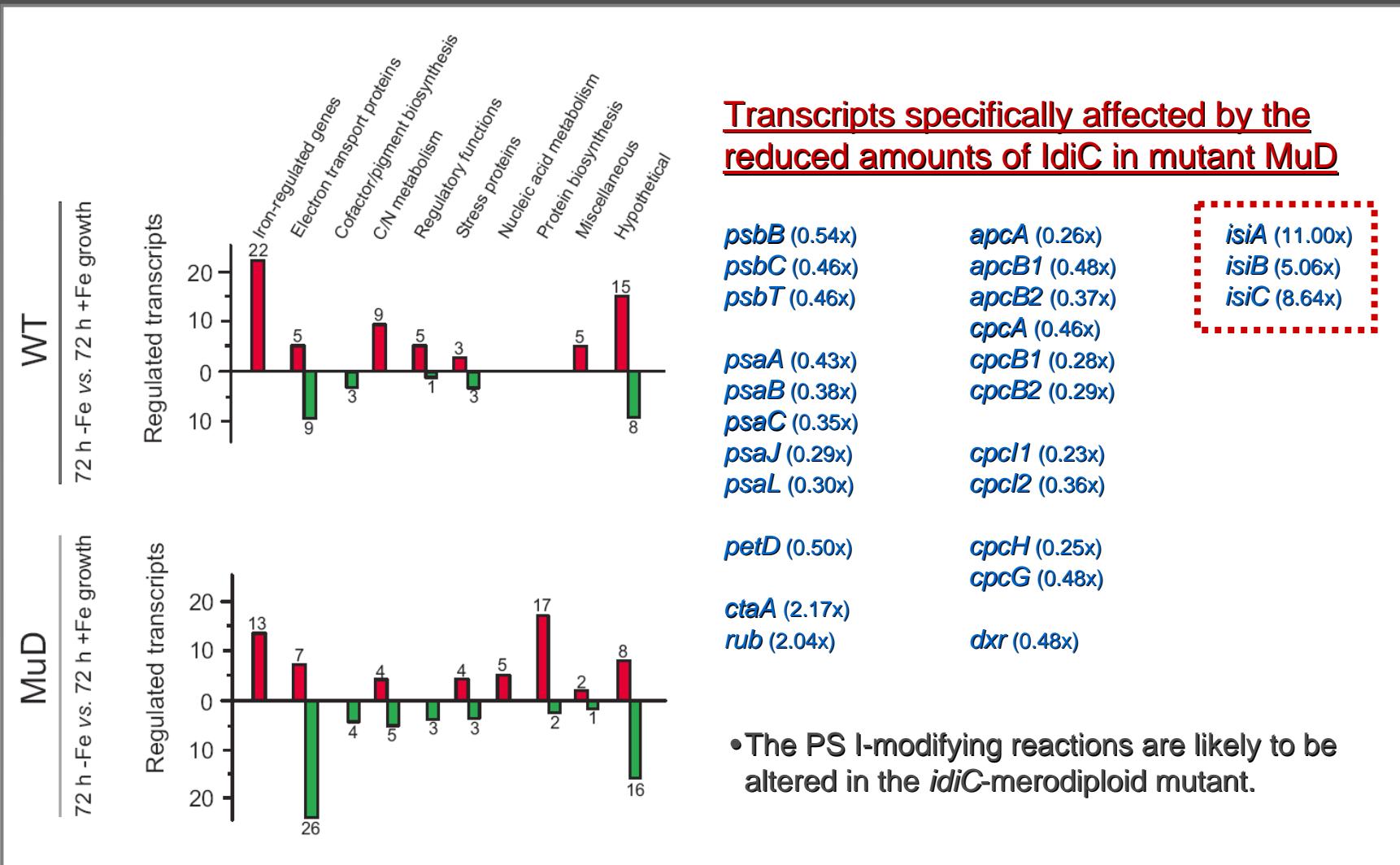
Members of the IdiB regulon:

irpA *ftr1* *idiA* *pgam*
irpB *ackA*
somB
somA

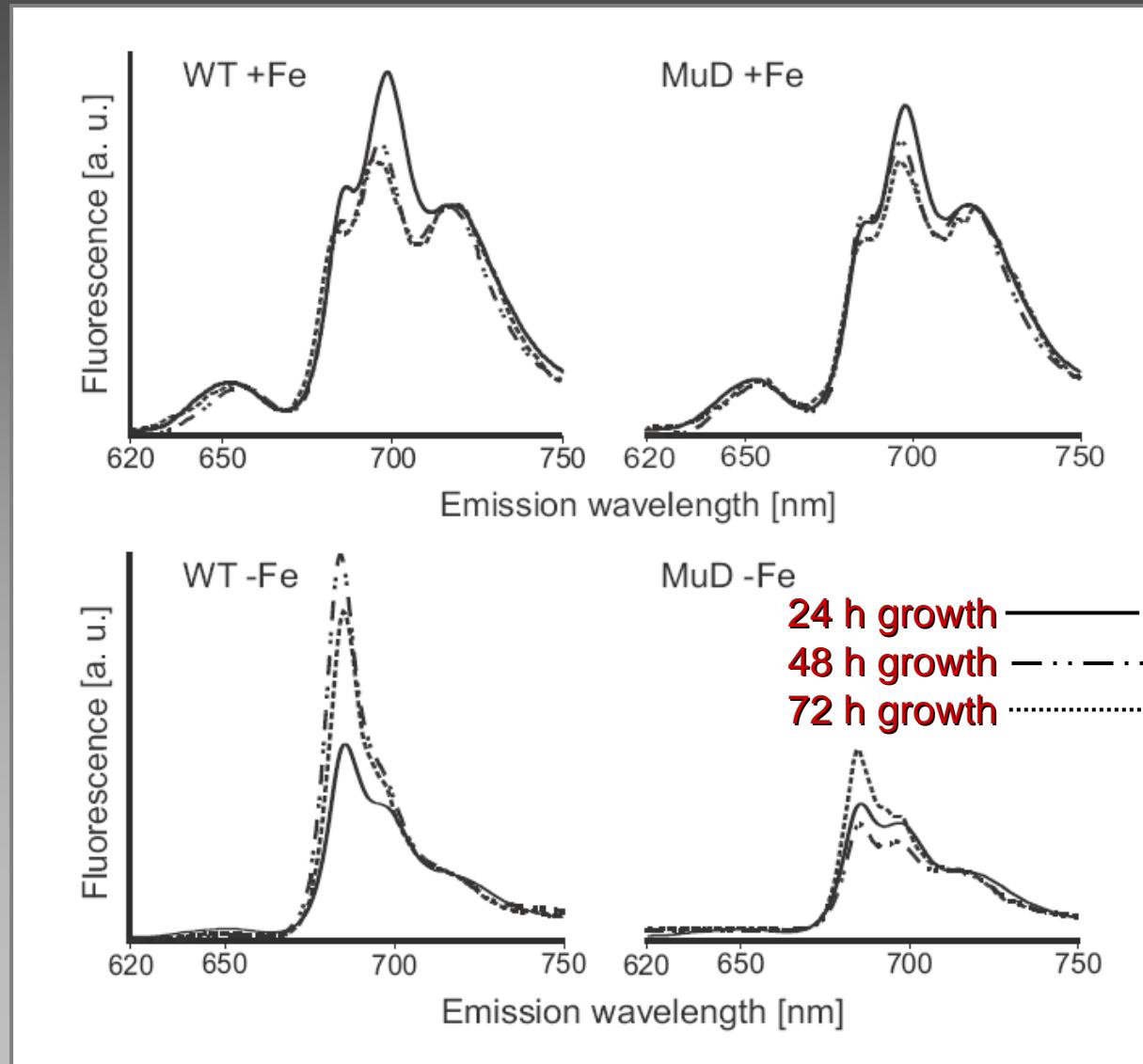


weblogo.berkeley.edu

Transcript profiling of MuD vs. WT grown for 72 h under LoFe



77 K pigment fluorescence of WT and the *idiC*-merodiploid mutant MuD





Contents



1. Introduction

- Iron availability and its biological impact

2. Results

- Comparative transcriptome analysis of *S. elongatus* PCC 7942 WT, an IdiB-free mutant, and the *idiC*-merodiploid mutant MuD
- Identification of transcriptionally-regulated genes in WT under iron starvation
- Identification of novel members of the IdiB regulon
- Consequences of a reduced IdiC content for the transcriptome of iron-starved mutant MuD

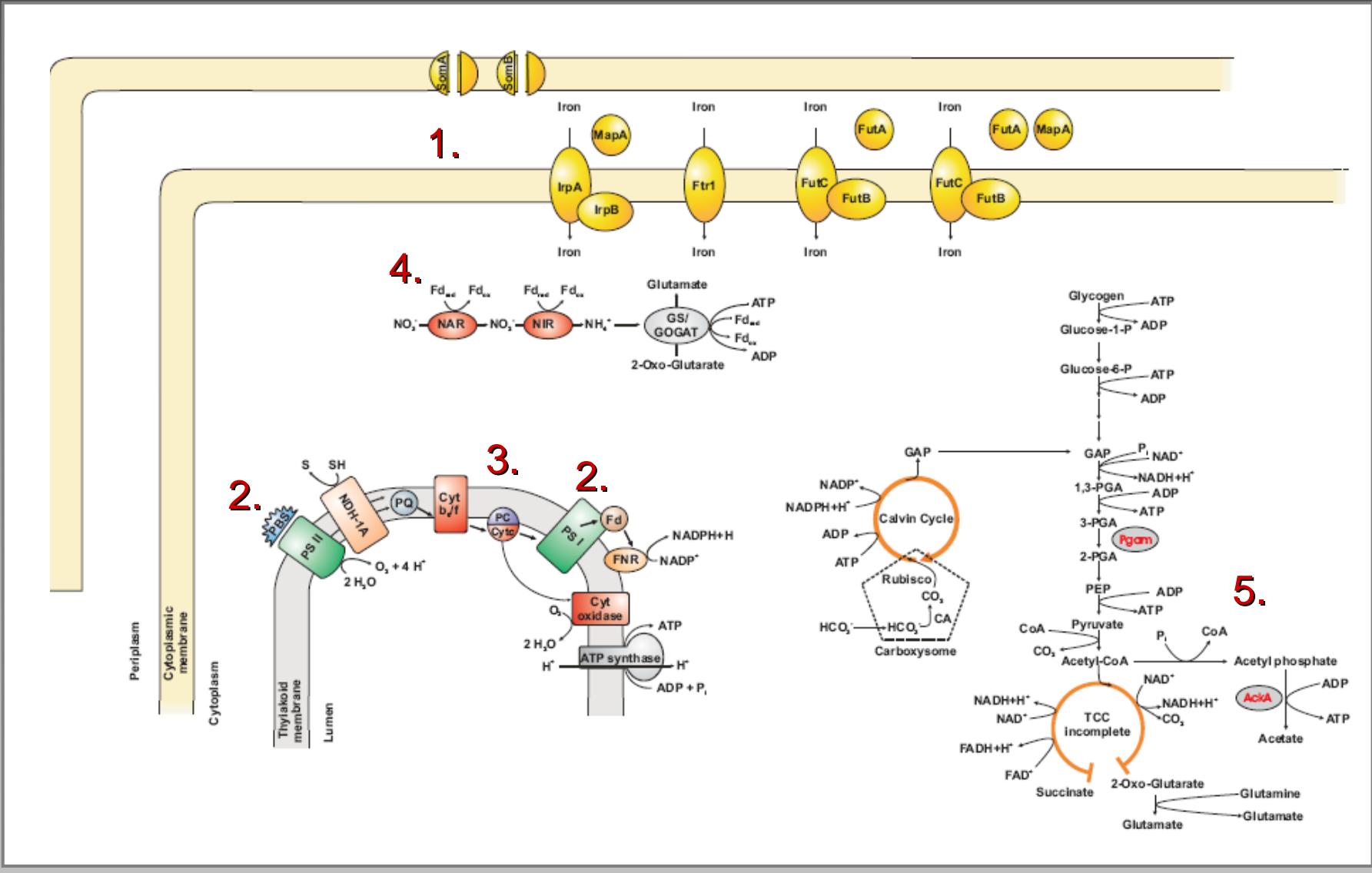
3. Summary



Summary – Part I



The adaptational response to iron starvation





Summary – Part II



- Transcript profiling of WT identified six chromosomal regions with genes arranged in sequence that are up-regulated under LoFe:
 - irpA/B* region: encoding an iron uptake system
 - fut* region: encoding an iron uptake system
 - suf* region: encoding an [Fe-S] assembly system
 - isiA/B/C* region: encoding electron transport modifying proteins
 - idiA/B/C* region: encoding electron transport modifying proteins and a transcription factor
 - ackA/pgam* region: encoding enzymes of acetate synthesis (ATP synthesis site)
- Transcript profiling of the IdiB-free mutant identified of novel members of an IdiB regulon:
idiA, irpA, irpB, somB(1), somA, ftr1, ftrC, ackA, and pgam.
- Transcript profiling of the *idiC*-merodiploid mutant MuD showed that LoFe combined w/ low IdiC concentrations predominantly resulted in a higher decrease of the steady-state level of transcripts encoding proteins of the photosynthetic apparatus – especially of PS I.

Anke Nodop

Daniel Pietsch

Elfriede K. Pistorius



Anke Becker

(University of Freiburg)

Karl Forchhammer

(University of Tübingen)