Role of YidC in folding of polytopic membrane proteins

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YidC of *Echerichia coli*, a member of the conserved Alb3/Oxa1/YidC family, is postulated to be important for biogenesis of membrane proteins. Here, we use as a model the lactose permease (LacY), a membrane transport protein with a known three-dimensional structure, to determine whether YidC plays a role in polytopic membrane protein insertion and/or folding. Experiments in vivo and with an in vitro transcription/translation/insertion system demonstrate that YidC is not necessary for insertion per se, but plays an important role in folding of LacY. By using the in vitro system and two monoclonal antibodies directed against conformational epitopes, LacY is shown to bind the antibodies poorly in YidC-depleted membranes. Moreover, LacY also folds improperly in proteoliposomes prepared without YidC. However, when the proteoliposomes are supplemented with purified YidC, LacY folds correctly. The results indicate that YidC plays a primary role in folding of LacY into its final tertiary conformation via an interaction that likely occurs transiently during insertion into the lipid phase of the membrane.

Introduction

Insertion of polytopic membrane proteins into the membrane and folding into a final tertiary conformation is an important unsolved problem. Most inner membrane proteins of *Echerichia coli* are targeted and insert into the membrane co-translationally using the signal recognition particle and the Sec pathway (Bernstein, 2000; Herskovits et al., 2000; de Gier and Luijrink, 2001). The major components of Sec pathway are SecY, SecE, and SecG, which form a complex (SecYEG) homologous to the Sec61 complex in the ER, and both complexes are postulated to function as aqueous channels for protein translocation or insertion (the translocon; Mori and Ito, 2001; Müller et al., 2001; Van den Berg et al., 2004). SecY is the largest component of the Sec complex and essential for viability.

Recently, YidC, which is essential for viability, has been identified as another key component for biogenesis of membrane proteins (Samuelson et al., 2000). YidC is a 60-kD protein with six putative transmembrane helices (Saaf et al., 1998). YidC binds to SecD and SecF, which interact with the SecYEG complex (Nouwen and Driessen, 2002), and homologues are present in the inner membrane of mitochondria (Oxa1) and the thylakoid membrane of chloroplasts (Albino3; de Gier and Luijrink, 2003; Kuhn et al., 2003). Like the SecYEG complex, YidC and its homologues are also postulated to play an important role in the biogenesis of membrane proteins. It has been suggested that these proteins function in a similar fashion in each system. For example, Albino3 from the thylakoid membrane of chloroplasts compliments the YidC-depletion strain of *E. coli* (Jiang et al., 2002). Although it is clearly important to understand the function of YidC and its homologues in detail, delineating the precise mechanism of insertion and folding of membrane proteins, particularly polytopic membrane proteins, is an inherently difficult problem.

Lactose permease (LacY) of *E. coli* is a useful model to study insertion and folding of this class of proteins because an in vitro system for transcription, translation, membrane insertion and folding has been developed (Ahrem et al., 1989; Bogdanov and Dowhan, 1998; Nagamori et al., 2003). LacY is a symporter that catalyzes the coupled stoichiometric translocation of a galactoside and a H+ across the membrane and is one of the most well-studied membrane proteins available (Kaback et al., 2001). LacY belongs to the major facilitator superfamily of membrane transporter proteins (Saier, 2000) which contains >1,000 members many of which are of medical importance. Most importantly, a crystal structure of LacY was solved recently at 3.5 Å (Abramson et al., 2004). Structures of LacY have been solved in Liposomes, proteoliposomes, and detergent micelles. However, these structures are not representative of the native membrane conformation of LacY. The membrane phase of the membrane.

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Abbreviations used in this paper: DDM, dodecyl-β-D-maltopyranoside; DiBAC4(5), bis-(1,3-dibutylbarbituric acid)pentamethine oxonol; IPTG, i-propyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside; ISO, inside-out; KP+, potassium phosphate; LacY, lactose permease; PE, phosphatidylethanolamine.
The molecule is composed of NH₂- and COOH-terminal domains, each with six transmembrane helices, symmetrically positioned within LacY, and the sugar binding site is located at the approximate middle of the membrane in the interface between the two six-helix bundles at the apex of a large hydrophilic cavity facing the cytoplasm.

LacY is inserted into the membrane co-translationally, using signal recognition particle for targeting (Stochaj and Ehring, 1987; Ahrem et al., 1989; MacFarlane and Müller, 1995; Seluanov and Bibi, 1997) and the Sec machinery for insertion (Ito and Akiyama, 1991), but its insertion does not require the H⁺ electrochemical gradient (Ahrem et al., 1989). Evidence has also been presented that phosphatidylyethanolamine (PE) plays an important role in folding, acting as a molecular chaperon (Bogdanov and Dowhan, 1998, 1999; Bogdanov et al., 1996, 2002). However, in addition to more detail regarding the mechanism of co-translation insertion into the translocon, the mechanism by which LacY exits the SecYEG complex into the lipid bilayer and folds into a final tertiary conformation remains largely enigmatic. In this regard, it has been postulated that YidC assists in the insertion of proteins into the SecYEG complex and lateral transfer into the lipid bilayer (Beck et al., 2001; Urbanus et al., 2001; Houben et al., 2002). However, it has also been suggested (Kuhn et al., 2003) that YidC may be involved primarily in folding. Here, we show directly that YidC likely plays little or no role in membrane insertion per se, but is involved in folding of LacY into its final tertiary conformation in the membrane.

Results
LacY requires SecY for insertion
To study the effect of SecY or YidC on LacY insertion into the membrane in vivo, GFP was attached to the COOH terminus of LacY (LacY-GFP). LacY-GFP is expressed well in E. coli T184 (ΔlacZY) and catalyzes lactose transport in a manner comparable to wild-type LacY unpublished data). When wild-type E. coli expressing LacY-GFP are examined by fluorescence microscopy, intense fluorescence is observed at the cell surface, particularly at the poles (Fig. 1 A, top right). In contrast, with secY24/syd⁺ cells, which are severely defective in SecY function (Shimoike et al., 1995), fluorescence is markedly decreased and distributed more diffusely throughout the cell (Fig. 1 A, top left). When LacZ-GFP is overexpressed in either wild-type or secY24/syd⁺ cells, intense and diffuse cytoplasmic fluorescence is observed, as expected, because LacZ-GFP is a soluble, cytoplasmic protein (Fig. 1 A, bottom).

Furthermore, when LacY is synthesized in vitro in the presence of inside-out (ISO) membrane vesicles from secY24 cells, only a small amount of labeled protein is observed in membranes from the mutant (Fig. 1 B, lane 1). On the other hand, as demonstrated previously with ISO membrane vesicles from wild-type cells (Nagamori et al., 2003), LacY synthesized in vitro is inserted into the membrane to a much greater extent (Fig. 1 B, lane 2). In addition, whereas LacY synthesized and inserted in vitro remains associated with wild-type membranes after treatment with 5 M urea (Fig. 1 B, lane 4), the small amount of LacY inserted into secY24 membranes is decreased even further (Fig. 1 B, lane 3), indicating that in the absence of SecY function, LacY insertion into the lipid phase is almost completely defective. Thus, in confirmation of previous studies (Ito and Akiyama, 1991), SecY function is essential for insertion of LacY.

YidC and LacY insertion
When LacY-GFP is expressed in the conditional YidC-depletion strain, E. coli JS7131 (Samuelson et al., 2000), fluorescence is preferentially localized to the periphery of cells containing YidC (Fig. 2 A, top right), and little difference is observed in cells depleted of YidC (Fig. 2 A, top left). However, in both cell populations, expression of LacZ-GFP leads to strong, diffuse fluorescence, demonstrating that the YidC-depleted cells are capable of protein synthesis (Fig. 2 A, bottom). In addition, although data are not shown, similar results were obtained with MelY-GFP from Enterobacter cloacae.
To examine expression and stability of LacY in YidC-depleted cells, pulse-chase experiments were performed (Fig. 2, B and C). Interestingly, radioactive bands corresponding to LacY are observed in either YidC-depleted cells or YidC\(\textsuperscript{+}\)/H\(\textsubscript{11001}\) cells at similar intensities in the membrane after a 30-min incubation with \[^{35}\text{S}\]methionine (Fig. 2 B, lanes 1 and 5; Fig. 2 C). Addition of excess unlabeled methionine causes the intensity of the LacY band in YidC\(\textsuperscript{-}\) cells to decrease in a time-dependent fashion (Fig. 2 B, lanes 1–4; Fig. 2 C), whereas the intensity of the LacY band in YidC\(\textsuperscript{+}\) cells remains essentially constant (Fig. 2 B, lanes 5–8; Fig. 2 C). The data suggest strongly that LacY is inserted into the membrane normally without YidC, but is unstable and subjected to proteolysis.

To pursue the role of YidC, in vitro transcription, translation, and insertion was studied with ISO vesicles prepared from YidC\(\textsuperscript{+}\)/H\(\textsubscript{11001}\) or YidC-depleted E. coli JS7131. Quantities of YidC, as well as SecY and SecE, in the two membrane preparations were analyzed by immunoblotting with appropriate antibodies (Fig. 3 A). YidC is not detected in YidC-depleted membranes, whereas normal levels of both SecY and SecE are present in YidC\(\textsuperscript{+}\) membranes.
observed. Because PE, the major phospholipid in the E. coli membrane, is known to play a role in LacY folding (Bogdanov et al., 1996, 2002; Bogdanov and Dowhan, 1998, 1999), the PE content of ISO membrane vesicles from YidC+ or YidC-depleted cells was analyzed by thin layer chromatography (Fig. 3 B). Clearly, the PE content in both vesicles preparations is comparable. Furthermore, the effect of YidC-depletion on generation of the H+ electrochemical gradient was tested by using bis-(1,3-dibutylbarbituric acid)pentamethine oxanol (DiBAC$_4$(5)), an anionic fluorophore that exhibits quenching when accumulation occurs in response to a membrane potential (ΔΨ, interior positive; Matsushita et al., 1987). Generation of ΔΨ was monitored during oxidation of either D-lactate or succinate (Fig. 3 C). In conformation of the findings of van der Laan et al. (2003), YidC-depleted vesicles exhibit a relatively small decrease in ΔΨ relative to control vesicles (from 124 to 114 mV with D-lactate or from 106 to 89 mV with succinate), indicating that YidC plays a role in membrane biogenesis of other polytopic membrane proteins involved in generation of ΔΨ. Together, the findings demonstrate that with the exception of depletion of YidC and a small decrease in ΔΨ, YidC+, and YidC-depleted membranes appear to be quite similar.

In vitro transcription, translation, and insertion with ISO membrane vesicles from either YidC+ or YidC-depleted cells demonstrate that LacY is inserted into the membrane similarly in both preparations (Fig. 4 A). LacY insertion into YidC-depleted ISO membrane vesicles is comparable to that observed in YidC+ vesicles without urea extraction (Fig. 4 A, lanes 1 and 2), and the intensity of the band in YidC-depleted membranes is only mildly diminished by urea extraction relative to YidC+ membranes (Fig. 4 A, lanes 3 and 4). Although insertion of LacY into the control and YidC-depleted membranes is comparable qualitatively, when insertion is studied as a function of time, rates of insertion are similar over the initial 15 min, but by 30 min, the YidC-depleted vesicles exhibit about half the amount of LacY (Fig. 4 B). In all likelihood, the decrease observed at 30 min reflects a degree of instability of the LacY inserted into the YidC-depleted membranes and residual proteolytic activity remaining in the vesicles. In any case, the results indicate that insertion of LacY into the membrane per se is only mildly diminished, if at all, in YidC-depleted membranes.

When LacY is unable to insert into the bilayer, the protein can be extracted with urea (Roepe and Kaback, 1989; Nagamori et al., 2003). Moreover, LacY synthesized in vitro is not detected with SecY mutant membranes (Fig. 1 B). Therefore, according to this criterion, LacY synthesized and inserted into YidC-depleted membranes is largely inserted into the bilayer. To establish this point more definitively, LacY synthesized in vitro and inserted into the YidC-depleted membranes was digested first with proteinase K (Fig. 5 A). LacY translated in the absence of ISO membrane vesicles is resistant to degradation by proteinase K relative to LacY translated in the presence of vesicles (Ahrem et al., 1989). Proteinase K digestion of LacY in YidC-depleted membrane yields a pattern similar to that observed in membranes, and the results are essentially identical with YidC+ and YidC-depleted membranes. Thus, in neither membrane does LacY appear to be aggregated to a significant extent.

Moreover, LacY with tandem engineered factor Xa sites in periplasmic loop VII/VIII was translated in vitro with YidC+ or YidC-depleted ISO membrane vesicles (Fig. 5 B). Bands corresponding to full-length LacY are observed in absence of detergent and only faint digestion products are observed in YidC+ or YidC-depleted membranes (Fig. 5 B, lanes 3 and 7). However, when digestion is performed in the presence of dodecyl-β-D-maltopyranoside (DDM), loop VII/VIII clearly becomes accessible to factor Xa protease (Fig. 5 B, lanes 4 and 8). The data are clearly consistent with the interpretation that loop VII/VIII is inserted into the ISO...
vesicles with the proper topology (i.e., a periplasmic loop should be exposed on the inner surface of ISO vesicles and therefore inaccessible to protease).

**YidC is important for LacY folding**

mAb 4B1 binds specifically to periplasmic loop VII/VIII (Sun et al., 1996), whereas mAb 4B11 recognizes a discontinuous epitope that contains determinants from cytoplasmic loops VIII/IX and X/XI (Sun et al., 1997; Fig. 6 A). Binding of these mAbs to LacY synthesized and inserted in vitro in YidC+ or YidC-depleted ISO vesicles. The experiment was performed as described previously (Nagamori et al., 2003).

Figure 5. **Protease digestions of LacY translated and inserted in vitro with YidC+ and YidC-depleted ISO vesicles.** (A) Proteinase K digestion of YidC+ and YidC-depleted ISO vesicles. In vitro reactions was performed as described in Materials and methods. Urea-washed ISO membrane vesicles with LacY synthesized in vitro were resuspended in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, and incubated with proteinase K at a specified concentration on ice for 30 min. Digestion was terminated by addition of 2 mg/ml of Pefabloc SC (Pentapharm). (B) Factor Xa protease cleavage of LacY with three tandem Xa sites in periplasmic loop VII/VIII synthesized and inserted in vitro in YidC+ or YidC-depleted ISO vesicles. The experiment was performed as described previously (Nagamori et al., 2003).

Figure 6. **YidC is important for LacY folding.** (A) mAbs 4B1 and 4B11 epitopes. The ribbon diagram shown is based on the structure of C154G LacY with bound β,β-galactopyranosyl-1-thio-β,β-galactopyranoside (TDG; Abramson et al., 2003). Red spheres indicate side chains that are the primary determinants and the dark blue spheres indicate the side chain that is a secondary determinant in the 4B1 epitope (Sun et al., 1996). Magenta and light blue spheres indicate side chains that are the primary and secondary determinants in the 4B11 epitope, respectively (Sun et al., 1997). TDG is represented by multi color spheres (yellow, orange, and red) in the middle of the twofold plane of pseudo-symmetry in LacY. (B) mAbs that recognize conformational epitopes in the LacY, bind to LacY translated and inserted in vitro with YidC+. ISO vesicles, but not with YidC-depleted ISO vesicles. YidC+ ISO vesicles were used in even-numbered lanes; YidC-depleted ISO vesicles were used in odd-numbered lanes. mAb 4B1 or 4B11 were used as indicated (lanes 7–10, respectively). Anti–penta-His antibody (QIAGEN) was used as positive control (lanes 3 and 4). For negative control indicated as “no Ab,” experiments were done without any antibody (lanes 5 and 6). “Total input” indicates the total amount of products from in vitro synthesis before immunoprecipitation (lanes 1 and 2). Histogram presentation of average data from at least three independent immunoprecipitation experiments performed as shown in the top panels. Gray bars indicate amounts of LacY from YidC-depleted ISO vesicles. Black bars indicate amounts of LacY from YidC+ ISO vesicles. Error bars represent the SD. respectively). Thus, it is clear that LacY synthesized in vitro and inserted into YidC-depleted ISO vesicles does not fold into a normal tertiary conformation. The immunoprecipitation results with 4B11 shown in Fig. 6 were performed in detergent; however the same results were also obtained when the mAb was incubated with the ISO vesicles before detergent solubilization (not depicted).

To examine the requirement of YidC for LacY folding more directly, His-tagged YidC (YidC-His) was constructed and purified (Fig. 7 A). Expression of YidC-His comple-
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Materials and methods. Solubilized and immunoprecipitated mAb 4B1 as described in Materials and methods were performed after the vesicles were fused. Each sample was then subjected to SDS-PAGE and Coomassie brilliant blue staining. Arrow indicates YidC-His. (B) Effect of YidC on immunoprecipitation by mAb 4B1 is increased when the epitopes. LacY was immunoprecipitated by mAb 4B1 (unpublished data). Thus, YidC is clearly required for proper folding of these epitopes.

To examine when YidC is required for folding (i.e., co-translationally or posttranslationally), YidC+ ISO membrane vesicles were fused with YidC-depleted ISO vesicles after or before in vitro translation and insertion of LacY by using PEG3350-induced fusion (Akiyama and Ito, 2003). The fused vesicles were then solubilized and immunoprecipitated with mAb 4B1 (Fig. 7 C). Immunoprecipitation of LacY synthesized in vitro and inserted into YidC-depleted or YidC+ membrane vesicles does not increase when YidC is presented by fusion after translation and insertion (Fig. 7 C, lanes 1–4, respectively). In contrast, when YidC is presented by fusion before in vitro translation and insertion, a highly significant increase in 4B1 immunoprecipitation is observed (Fig. 7 C, lanes 5 and 6). The results indicate that YidC must be present during translation and insertion in order for LacY to fold into a final tertiary conformation.

Discussion

This paper focuses on LacY, a polytopic membrane transport protein with a known structure (Abramson et al., 2003), in order to examine the role of YidC in membrane insertion and/or folding of polytopic membrane proteins in E. coli. First, by using both in vivo and in vitro approaches, it is demonstrated that SecY, a well-known component of the translocon in E. coli, is required for LacY insertion into the membrane, thereby confirming previous findings of Ito and Akiyama (1991). Having verified that expression and membrane localization of LacY-GFP is dependent on SecY function, the same approach was used to study the role of YidC in vivo. Unlike the findings with the SecY mutant, there is little difference in the fluorescence intensity of LacY-GFP in the membrane of YidC+ or YidC-depleted cells. Moreover, pulse-chase experiments indicate that although LacY synthesized in vivo is localized at membrane essentially normally in YidC-depleted cells, the protein is unstable and proteolyzed rapidly. As suggested by cross-linking experiments (Houben et al., 2000; Beck et al., 2001; Urbanus et al., 2001), YidC functions downstream of SecY during translation and insertion, which is consistent with the results of the pulse-chase experiments presented here. This functional sequence is also supported by in vitro experiments with YidC-depleted membrane vesicles. Thus, although the rate of insertion of LacY in vitro in YidC+ and YidC-depleted ISO vesicles is similar, there is a significant difference in levels at 30 min (Fig. 4 B), which may also be due to incomplete folding and proteolysis by residual proteases in the vesicle preparations.

It is difficult to distinguish clearly between insertion and folding of membrane proteins, because folding appears to start during insertion (Nagamori et al., 2003). However, LacY synthesized in vitro with either YidC+ or YidC-depleted ISO vesicles resistant to urea extraction. In addition, periplasmic loop VII/VIII, which should be inaccessible, is protected from external Xa protease (Fig. 5). Thus, YidC does not appear to be required for targeting of LacY to the

Figure 7.

The effect of YidC is co-translational. (A) Molecular weight marker (lane 1) and 10 µg of YidC purified as described in Materials and methods were subjected to SDS-PAGE and Coomassie brilliant blue staining. Arrow indicates YidC-His. (B) Effect of YidC on immunoprecipitation by mAb 4B1 is increased when the

ments the conditional YidC depletion strain JS7131 when YidC is depleted, demonstrating that YidC-His is functional in vivo (unpublished data). YidC is estimated to constitute ~2% of the total membrane protein (Urbanus et al., 2002). Therefore, purified YidC was added to solubilized YidC-depleted membrane vesicles at a ratio of YidC/total proteins of 1:100 (1%) or 1:50 (2%), and the mixtures were reconstituted into proteoliposomes (Fig. 7 B, lanes 3 and 4, respectively). The reconstituted proteoliposomes were then used for in vitro translation and insertion, followed by immunoprecipitation with mAb 4B1 (Fig. 7 B). LacY synthesis in vitro and insertion into the proteoliposomes is almost the same whether purified YidC is added to the reconstitution mixture or not (Fig. 7 B, top, lanes 1–4). However, LacY immunoprecipitation by mAb 4B1 is increased when the reconstituted proteoliposomes contain YidC (Fig. 7 B, bot-
membrane or for insertion. Moreover, immunoprecipitation experiments with two mAbs, which recognize structural epitopes on either the outer or inner surface of LacY (Fig. 6 A), reveal that LacY synthesized in vitro and inserted into YidC− membranes binds both mAbs well, whereas the same experiment performed with YidC-depleted membranes yields much less immunoprecipitated LacY (Fig. 6 B). Together, the results indicate that LacY can insert normally into membranes depleted of YidC; however, YidC is required for LacY to fold correctly, at least with respect to the 4B1 and 4B11 epitopes. This conclusion may explain most of the results reported thus far for YidC depletion in vivo. Unfolded proteins such as the NH2- or COOH-terminal fragments of LacY synthesized and inserted independently (Bibi and Kaback, 1990; Wrubel et al., 1990; Zen et al., 1994; Nagamori et al., 2003) or certain LacY mutants (Roepe et al., 1989; Jung et al., 1995; Weinglass and Kaback, 2000) are inserted normally in vivo, but rapidly proteolyzed. It has also been reported that Oxa1 is specifically required for the stability of the membrane subunits of cytochrome c oxidase and the a and c subunits of the F0 portion of F1/F0 ATPase complex (Lemaire et al., 2000). Thus, YidC and its homologues likely play a general role in folding and perhaps assembly of polytopic membrane proteins.

Possibly, YidC interacts with another protein(s) that is (are) involved in membrane insertion and/or folding. The reconstitution experiments presented here with purified YidC and YidC-depleted membranes (Fig. 7 B) do not resolve the question, although coreconstitution of purified YidC and solubilized YidC-depleted membranes markedly increases immunoprecipitation of LacY by mAb 4B1 and 4B11. In any case, it is noteworthy that YidC function increases, as judged by binding of 4B1, only when present during translation and insertion of LacY (Fig. 7 C). It is known that a portion of YidC forms a complex with the Sec machinery (Scotti et al., 2000; Nouwen and Driessen, 2002), and it has been suggested that YidC forms a homodimer (van der Laan et al., 2001). Therefore, it is interesting to speculate that YidC may assist movement of LacY from a hydrophilic environment in the translocon complex to the hydrophobic environment of the bilayer and provide a local environment for folding before these proteins enter the hydrophobic environment of the bilayer. Indeed, it has been suggested that YidC may function as an assembly site for polytopic membrane proteins mediating the formation of helix bundles before their release into the lipid bilayer (Beck et al., 2001). It appears that LacY cannot achieve its final tertiary structure without YidC because the newly synthesized protein cannot transfer into the bilayer sufficiently well to fold properly in the absence of YidC. Recently, it is reported that large amounts of YidC inhibit insertion of a membrane protein with single transmembrane domain via Sec machinery (van der Laan et al., 2004). This result is also consistent with the notion that YidC may arrest insertion of transmembrane domains of polytopic membrane proteins.

Absence of PE in membranes also causes incorrect folding in manner similar to that observed with YidC-depleted membranes. Thus, as observed with YidC-depleted membranes, LacY inserted into PE-deficient membranes does not bind mAb 4B1 (Bogdanov and Dowhan, 1998). As shown in Fig. 3 B, YidC-depleted membranes contain the same large amount of PE as YidC+ membranes. Therefore, it is unlikely that deficiency of PE in YidC-depleted membranes causes improper folding of LacY. However, it is possible that newly synthesized LacY in YidC-depleted membranes cannot interact with PE and that it is the latter interaction which is directly involved in the formation of the 4B1 mAb epitope. On the other hand, LacY in PE-deficient membranes binds mAb 4B11 (Bogdanov and Dowhan, 1998) unlike as LacY in YidC-depleted membranes (Fig. 6 B). Thus, it seems more likely that the role of YidC is independent of PE.

In addition to LacY, subunit II of cytochrome c oxidase and the a and c subunits of the F0 portion of F1/F0 ATPase (van der Laan et al., 2003), as well as SecE (Yi et al., 2003), also require YidC, and it is likely that many more polytopic membrane will be found to require YidC for folding into a final tertiary conformation.

### Materials and methods

#### Materials

[15S]Methionine was obtained from Amersham Biosciences. mAbs 4B1 and 4B11 were prepared as described previously (Carrasco et al., 1982). ImmunoPure immobilized protein A was purchased from Pierce Chemical Co., and DiBAC4(5) was obtained from Molecular Probes. Anti-YidC antibody (Samuelson et al., 2000) was the gift of R. Dalbey (Ohio State University, Columbus, OH), whereas anti-SecY antibody (Nishiyama et al., 1991) and anti-SecE antibody (Matsuyama et al., 1993) were provided by H. Tokuda (The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan). All other materials were obtained from commercial sources.

#### Strains and plasmids

E. coli K1279 (MC1400, secY24 zhd-33::Tn10 F lac+ lacY+ pST30 (Shimoike et al., 1995)) and E. coli K1298 (MC1400, zhd-33::Tn10 F lac+ lacY+ pST29) (Shimoike et al., 1995) were used for experiments involving fluorescence microscopy. Plasmid pST29 is the parent of pST30, which carries the syl gene under the lac promoter. ISO membrane vesicles for SecY experiments were prepared from E. coli AD202 (MC4100, ΔompT::kan or E. coli AD206 (AD202, secY24; Homma et al., 1997). All of the strains and plasmids described above were the gift of K. Ito (Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan). E. coli JS7131 was used for YidC-depletion experiments. The chromosomal yidC gene of this strain is disrupted and an intact yidC gene under control of the araBAD promoter/operon is present (Samuelson et al., 2000). An expression plasmid for LacY-GFP was constructed from plasmids pT7-5 LacY/CXB (Consler et al., 1993) and pEGFP (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.). A new XbaI site was introduced at position 1,830 bps in pT7-5 LacY/CXB. The XbaI fragment of pEGFP was inserted into the new XbaI site of pT7-5 lacY/CXB. pT7 lacY/CXB. The XbaI fragment of pEGFP was inserted into the new XbaI site of pT7-5 lacY/CXB. pT7 lacY/CXB. The XbaI fragment of pEGFP was inserted into the new XbaI site of pT7-5 lacY/CXB. pT7 lacY/CXB.

#### Pulse-chase assays

Plasmid pT7-5 LacY/6-His (Weinglass and Kaback, 2000) encoding wild-type LacY with six histidine residues at the COOH terminus was trans-
formed into *E. coli* JS7131, and the cells were grown in LB medium with 0.2% arabinose and 50 μg/ml ampicillin at 37°C overnight. Cells from overnight cultures were tested for viability on LB plate with or without arabinose. The cells were harvested by centrifugation and washed twice with LB medium. After resuspension in same volume of LB medium, the samples were diluted 50-fold in LB medium with 0.2% arabinose and 0.2% glycerol, and grown for 2.5 h at 37°C. Cells were then harvested by centrifugation, washed twice with M9 minimal media (with glycerol in place of glucose), and resuspended M9 minimal media containing 20 μg/ml of each amino acid except methionine in presence or absence of 0.2% arabinose. After 30 min at 37°C, 1.0 mM N-4-pyrophyl-1-thio-B-D-galactopyranoside (IPTG) was added to induce expression of LacY/6-His and the cells were grown for an additional 5 min. Labeling was initiated by addition of [35S]methionine to final concentration of 150 μCi/ml. After a 30-min incubation, cold methionine was added at 0.4 mg/ml. 1.0-ml aliquots were removed at 30-min intervals and placed on ice, followed by addition of 34 μg/ml chloramphenicol. The cells were harvested by centrifugation and flash frozen in liquid N2. Membranes were prepared by sonication as described previously (Weinglass and Kaback, 2000) and resuspended in 100 μl of 50 mM potassium phosphate (KP), pH 7.5/10% (vol/vol) glycerol/10 mM imidazole/2% DDM. Supernatants were obtained by centrifugation and mixed with same volume of Talon cobalt affinity resin (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.), which had been equilibrated with same buffer, for 2 h at 4°C. Resins were collected by a brief centrifugation (1 min, 5,000 g) and washed with 3.5 ml of 50 mM KP, pH 7.5/10% glycerol/10 mM imidazole/2% DDM. Purified proteins were eluted with 50 μl of 50 mM KP, pH 7.5/500 mM imidazole/0.2% DDM, and treated as described previously (Weinglass and Kaback, 2000).

**Preparation of ISO membrane vesicles and in vitro transcription/translation/insertion**

ISO membrane vesicles were prepared as described previously (Yamada et al., 1990) with minor modifications (Nagamori et al., 2000). YidC-depleted ISO vesicles were isolated from YidC-depleted cells. The YidC conditional deletion strain E. coli JS7131 was grown at 37°C in LB medium with 0.2% arabinose from a single isolated colony. At OD600 of 0.9–1.0, cells were harvested by centrifugation, washed with LB medium and diluted 50-fold in LB with 0.2% glucose. The cells were also tested for arabinose dependence on LB plates. 0.2% arabinose was used for YidC+ cells in place of glucose. After a 3-h incubation at 37°C, cells were collected and ISO vesicles were prepared. In vitro transcription/translation/insertion was performed as described previously (Nagamori et al., 2003). Reaction mixtures were included on a 50% sucrose cushion and centrifuged. The inner membrane fraction was collected carefully, diluted and centrifuged, and subjected to 4.0 M urea wash, as specified. ISO vesicles were pelleted by ultracentrifugation and analyzed by SDS/PAGE. To stop the in vitro reaction at the times indicated, 0.2 mg/ml of chloramphenicol was added.

**Measurement of ΔΨ**

Generation of ΔΨ (inner positive) in ISO membrane vesicles was monitored by measuring fluorescence quenching of DiBAC4(5) (Kusumoto et al., 1987). The reaction mixtures contained 1 μM DiBAC4(5) and ISO membrane vesicles (0.3 mg of protein) in 1 ml of 50 mM KP, pH 7.5/55 mM MgSO4. Fluorescence at 613 nm was recorded in a spectrofluorometer (excitation at 607 nm; model 8100; SLM-Aminco).

**Immunoprecipitation of in vitro synthesized LacY**

mAbs were purified with ImmunoPure immobilized protein A AffinityPak columns (Pierce Chemical Co.) and concentrated by using a Microcon concentrator (Millipore). In vitro transcription, translation, and insertion reactions were performed at 30°C for 15 min and washed with urea as described above. ISO membrane vesicles were washed with 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, and incubated with 10–50 μg/ml of purified mAb as specified. 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5/50 mM NaCl/10 mM EDTA/2% DDM overnight at 4°C. Supernatants obtained by ultracentrifugation were treated with protein A-Sepharose beads (20% of the volume of the supernatants) for 90 min at 4°C. The beads were collected by a brief centrifugation (30 s, 10,000 g), washed twice with 100-fold protein A volumes of wash buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5/150 mM NaCl/10 mM EDTA/0.2% DDM), and resuspended in 1% DDM and 1.0 mM DTT. After the addition of sample buffer, the supernatant obtained from a brief centrifugation was analyzed by SDS/PAGE.

**Purification of YidC**

Plasmid pHydiCh was transformed into *E. coli* BL21 DE3 plysS cells (Novagen) and cultured Overnight in LB medium at 37°C with 50 μg/ml ampicillin and 34 μg/ml chloramphenicol. The overnight culture was diluted 50-fold into fresh LB medium. YidC-His was expressed by the adding 0.5 mM IPTG at OD600 = 0.6 and incubated for another 2 h. Purification was performed as described previously (van der Laan et al., 2001) with modification. Cytoplasmic membranes were isolated and solubilized at 5 mg/ml in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0/20% (vol/vol) glycerol/5.0 mM imidazole/2% DDM. Supernatants containing 0.5 mg/ml of each protein were incubated with 30 μl of Talon cobalt affinity resin (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.) that had been equilibrated with 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0/20% glycerol/5.0 mM imidazole/0.1% DDM (buffer A). The column was washed with five column volumes of buffer A plus 45 mM imidazole (50 mM imidazole, final concentration). Bound protein was eluted with buffer A containing 300 mM imidazole. YidC eluted from the Talon column was further fractionated on a Mono-S column (Amersham Biosciences) using a 0–1.0 M NaCl gradient. YidC-enriched fractions were combined, dialyzed against 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0/20% glycerol/0.1% DDM, and concentrated.

**Reconstitution**

Proteoliposomes were reconstituted as described previously (Akiyama and Ita, 2003) with minor modification. After in vitro synthesis and insertion, ISO membrane vesicles were isolated as described above. The vesicles were resuspended in 50 mM MOPS, pH 7.0/0.5 M KCl. An equivalent amount (0.2 mg/ml) of vesicles in the in vitro synthesis and insertion reaction was added to the suspension, followed by an equal volume of 50 mM MOPS, pH 7.0/0.5 M KCl. After incubation at 37°C for 5 min, the reaction mixture was diluted in four volumes of 50 mM KP, pH 7.5/150 mM NaCl and the membranes were harvested by ultracentrifugation (15 min, 350,000 g). The pellet was resuspended in buffer containing 50 mM KP, pH 7.5/150 mM NaCl/2.0 mM MgSO4/1.0 mM DTT with briefly sonication and incubated at RT for 30 min. Membranes were collected by centrifugation and subjected to immunoprecipitation with a given antibody as described above.

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**References**


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