The modifier subunit of drosophila glutamate-cysteine ligase regulates catalytic activity by covalent and noncovalent interactions and influences glutathione Homeostasis in vivo
The Modifier Subunit of Drosophila Glutamate-Cysteine Ligase Regulates Catalytic Activity by Covalent and Noncovalent Interactions and Influences Glutathione Homeostasis in Vivo*

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Glutamate-cysteine ligase (GCL) has a key influence on glutathione homeostasis. It has been proposed that mammalian GCL is regulated by the redox environment, and we show here that cysteine residues in the Drosophila melanogaster GCL modifier subunit (DmGCLM) can form covalent interactions with the catalytic subunit (DmGCLC) and modify its activity. Candidate components of intersubunit disulfides (Cys213, Cys214, and Cys267) were identified using matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight spectroscopy of iodoacetamide-modified DmGCLC as well as examination of the evolutionary conservation of cysteine. Mutation of the 3 cysteine residues allowed DmGCLC to associate with DmGCLC, but inhibited the formation of intersubunit disulfides. This caused a 2-fold reduction in the catalytic efficiency of DmGCLC, and modify its activity. 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More recently, the role of intermolecular disulfide linkages in modifying GCL activity was investigated by mutagenesis of cysteine residues in the catalytic subunit (11). 8 of the 14 cysteine residues in human GCLC were singly altered to glycine, and the effects on activity and ability to form disulfide linkages were examined. One of the 8 cysteines (Cys553) was shown to be involved in influencing the ability of GCLM to increase the activity of GCLC. The mutant holoenzyme was, however, still able to form a 114-kDa complex when analyzed by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing conditions. This suggests

* This work was supported by Grants 94/G15091 and 108/G15090 from the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council. The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked “advertisement” in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

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¶ The abbreviations used are: GCL, glutamate-cysteine ligase; GCLC, glutamate-cysteine ligase catalytic subunit; GCLM, glutamate-cysteine ligase modifier subunit; Dm, Drosophila melanogaster; Hs, Homo sapiens; DTT, dithiothreitol; MALDI-TOF, matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight.
that covalent interactions could still occur between the mutated catalytic subunit and GCLM, indicating that Cys\textsuperscript{553} may not be the only cysteine involved in GCLC association with GCLM. It is possible that more than one disulfide linkage may not be the only cysteine involved in GCLC association with DmGCLM open reading frame cloned into pBluescript SK\textsuperscript{+} were introduced via PCR-based site-directed mutagenesis using the QuikChange site-directed mutagenesis kit (Stratagene). Mutations SgrAI (underlined sequence) and XhoI and used to replace the corresponding fragments into the 3′-end of the fragment and to remove the terminal stop codon. The 254-bp cDNA fragment was subcloned into the EcoRI site of pETDmGCLC (13) as a template and pairs of complementary oligonucleotides (Table I). Oligonucleotides were designed to insert an EcoRI site into the 5′-end of the open reading frame was amplified from pDmGCS4.3.3 (14) by PCR using upstream (5′-GGGAAATTCCGCGGCCAGCCTCAAATACCCACG-3′) and downstream (5′-CCCGCTCGAGTTTCTCCTCGCAGCAGCC-3′) oligonucleotides designed to insert an EcoRI site into the 5′-end and an XhoI site into the 3′-end of the fragment and to remove the terminal stop codon. The 254-bp cDNA fragment was subcloned into the EcoRI and XhoI sites of pBluescript SK\textsuperscript{+} and sequenced before it was digested with SgrAI (underlined sequence) and XhoI and used to replace the corresponding SgrAI/XhoI fragment in pET20b/DmGCLC. Site-directed Mutagenesis—Site-directed mutagenesis was used to alter the cysteine residues within DmGCLM and was carried out using the QuikChange site-directed mutagenesis kit (Stratagene). Mutations were introduced via PCR-based site-directed mutagenesis using the DmGCLM open reading frame cloned into pBluescript SK\textsuperscript{+} (13) as a template and pairs of complementary oligonucleotides (Table I). Oligonucleotides were designed to insert a single nucleotide change resulting in an amino acid substitution from cysteine to serine. Mutations were introduced sequentially. Amplified plasmid DNA was isolated, and the presence of point mutation(s) was determined by sequencing before the mutated open reading frame was subcloned into the NdeI and XhoI sites of pET10b (Novagen) to generate pETDmGCLM plasmids, which were used to express mutant recombinant DmGCLM polypeptides.

Expression and Purification of Recombinant Proteins—pET20b/DmGCLC and mutant forms of pETDmGCLM were expressed separately in E. coli strain BL21(DE3) and purified by nickel-agarose chromatography as described previously (15), except that LB broth was used in place of Terrific Broth for the culture medium. Recombinant human GCLM (HsGCLM) cloned into pET15b was expressed in BL21(DE3) cells and purified as described previously (15). Preparations of the GCL holoenzyme were generated by mixing purified recombinant DmGCLC (with a C-termina histidine tag) and GCLM polypeptides (each tagged with histidine at the N terminus) and purifying the protein complexes by gel filtration chromatography under the conditions described previously (13). Carboxymethylation of Cysteine Residues within DmGCLM—Samples of DmGCLM were diluted to a final concentration of 200 μg/ml with 100 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) and 1 mM EDTA, containing no additives, 5 mM DTT, or 5 mM DTT plus 6 μg guanidine HCl. Samples were incubated with 10 mM iodoacetamide for 5 h in the dark at room temperature and were subsequently dialyzed overnight in 100 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) and 1 mM EDTA in the dark (16). The dialyzed samples were digested with trypsin and analyzed by matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectroscopy as described (17) and performed by Douglas J. Lamont at the \textquotedblleft FingerPrints\textquotedblright Proteomics Facility, Post-Genomics and Molecular Interactions Centre, School of Life Sciences, University of Dundee. Circular Dichroism Spectroscopy—Samples of mutant and unmodified DmGCLM polypeptides (1 mg/ml) for CD analyses were dialyzed overnight in 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4) and degassed by bubbling N\textsubscript{2} through the samples. The CD analyses were carried out using the CONTIN procedure (18) by Dr. Sharon Kelly at the Circular Dichroism Facility of the University of Glasgow (Glasgow, United Kingdom). Analysis of GCL Activity—GCL activity was determined at 25 °C spectrophotometrically (13) using L-α-aminoacyl-L-α-amino acid as a substrate instead of L-cysteine and adapted for use on 96-well plates. Reaction mixtures (0.21 ml) contained 5 mM l-glutamate, 50 μM L-α-aminoacyl-L-α-amino acid, 2.4 mM phosphoenolpyruvate, 0.24 mM NADH, 1 unit of lactic dehydrogenase, and 1 unit of pyruvate kinase. The reaction was initiated by the addition of the ATP to a final concentration of 5 mM. l-Glutamate concentrations ranging from 0.25 to 16 mM were used to determine the KM and VMAX values from initial reaction rates. Michaelis-Menten parameters were fitted via a Hanes plot using hyperbolic regression analysis software (19). For inhibition studies with glutathione, reduced glutathione was included in the standard reaction mixture at concentrations between 0.25 and 16 mM.

Western Blot Analysis—Western blotting was performed using anti-serum raised against recombinant DmGCLM, DmGCLC, or HsGCLM as described previously (15, 17). For analysis of DmGCL content in flies, 10 male flies were homogenized in 150 μl of sample loading buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8), 4% (w/v) SDS, 20% (v/v) glycerol, 3.6 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, and 0.05% (w/v) bromphenol blue) and incubated at 100 °C for 5 min before being subjected to SDS-PAGE and Western blotting.

Glutathione Determination—The total glutathione content of whole flies was determined by a modification of the glutathione reductase/5,5′-dithiodi(2-nitrobenzoic acid) recycling assay described by Tietze (20) and adapted for use on a 96-well plate. Routinely, 10 male flies were manually homogenized in 100 μl of ice-cold 10% (w/v) sulfosalicylic acid. Reaction mixtures (0.15 ml) contained 1 mM 5,5′-dithiodi(2-nitrobenzoic acid) and 0.34 mM NADPH in 150 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) containing 7.5 mM EDTA. The reaction was initiated by the addition of 0.1 unit of glutathione reductase (Sigma). Glutathione concentrations were determined from a standard curve generated from known concentrations of glutathione prepared in 10% (w/v) sulfosalicylic acid and are expressed as picomoles of glutathione per 106 flies. Determination of whether glutathione levels differed significantly by genotype, we used a one-way analysis of variance with post hoc analysis carried out using Scheffe’s test and the SPSS statistical software package. Values were considered to be significantly different from each other when p < 0.05.

Drosophila Procedures—Flies were maintained on a standard oatmeal medium. We obtained the P-element insertion stock i(l(3)Lo580) from the Bloomington Drosophila Stock Center. We confirmed the presence of a recessive lethal mutation insertion of a P-element (21) within the 5′-untranslated region of Gclm. The location of the P-element was confirmed by PCR and sequencing. The recessive lethal present on the i(l3)Lo580 chromosome was removed by recombination with an e\textsuperscript{+} w\textsuperscript{+} ro\textsuperscript{-} stock obtained from the Bloomington Drosophila

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutant</th>
<th>Oligonucleotide sequence</th>
<th>Cysteine location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DmGCLM-A</td>
<td>5′-CAACCTCTGATACGTCGCTGTTGTCGCCA-3′</td>
<td>Cys\textsuperscript{133}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DmGCLM-B</td>
<td>5′-CAACCTCTGATACGTCGCTGTTGTCGCCA-3′</td>
<td>Cys\textsuperscript{134}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DmGCLM-C</td>
<td>5′-CGGAGGATTCGCTGCTGTTGTCGCCA-3′</td>
<td>Cys\textsuperscript{135}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DmGCLM-D</td>
<td>5′-GCTGCTGCTCGCTGCTGTTGTCGCCA-3′</td>
<td>Cys\textsuperscript{136}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DmGCLM-E</td>
<td>5′-CCAAAGCCGGCTTTCGGAGGATCCC-3′</td>
<td>Cys\textsuperscript{139}</td>
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\(a\) The mutated nucleotides are in lowercase letters.
RESULTS

Mutation of All 5 Cysteines within DmGCLM Inhibits Interaction with DmGCLC—DmGCLM contains 5 cysteine residues at positions 139, 213, 214, 224, and 269, which were named E, A, B, C, and D, respectively (Table II). To investigate the role of intersubunit disulfide linkages in the regulation of DmGCL activity, we performed site-directed mutagenesis on the modifier subunit to generate a polypeptide that entirely lacks cysteine (DmGCLM-FM). Purified recombinant DmGCLM-FM appeared as a single polypeptide with an apparent molecular mass of ~35 kDa when analyzed by SDS-PAGE (Fig. 1). Its mobility is slower than that of wild-type DmGCLM (Fig. 1), which has an apparent molecular mass of 31 kDa (13). The reason for the difference in electrophoretic motility is unknown, but it suggests that DmGCLM-FM may have a less compact structure than the wild-type protein. The secondary structures of the polypeptides were examined by CD spectroscopy over the absorbance range 260 to 320 nm. The CD analyses did not, however, reveal any significant differences between DmGCLM-FM and the unmodified DmGCLM polypeptide (data not shown). The predicted composition of α-helices and β-sheets in DmGCLM is 6 ± 1.3 and 61 ± 1.45%, respectively, similar to that of DmGCLM-FM (7 ± 1.5 and 62 ± 1.6%, respectively).

Regulation of mammalian GCLC activity by GCLM is thought to involve, at least in part, the transient formation of reversible covalent interactions promoting conformational change(s) around the active site of GCLC (9). To investigate the role of these interactions in DmGCL regulation, we attempted to generate a DmGCL holoenzyme using DmGCLC and DmGCLM-FM.

DmGCLM-FM was mixed with DmGCLC, and the mixture was subjected to gel filtration chromatography. When the wild-type DmGCLC/DmGCLM mixture was resolved, two peaks were identified corresponding to the holoenzyme complex (~140 kDa) and uncomplexed DmGCLM (~30 kDa) (Fig. 1). However, when the DmGCLC/DmGCLM-FM mixture was resolved, a major peak corresponding to the ~140-kDa complex was not observed, and the profile obtained was more akin to that of uncomplexed DmGCLC (~80 kDa) and DmGCLM (~30 kDa) (Fig. 2). This was confirmed by SDS-PAGE analysis of the peak fractions obtained from the DmGCLC/DmGCLM-FM profile, which showed that DmGCLM did not co-elute with DmGCLC in the ~80-kDa peak (data not shown). A small shoulder on the leading edge of the 80-kDa peak was observed and found to contain a trace of DmGCLM. Analyses of these fractions for GCL activity did not demonstrate an enhancement of activity compared with the catalytic subunit alone (data not shown). These findings suggest that mutation of all of the cysteine residues in DmGCLM substantially impairs its ability to interact with DmGCLC.

Redox Status of Cysteine Residues in DmGCLM—The disulfide status of cysteine residues in DmGCLM was analyzed by peptide mass fingerprinting. Recombinant DmGCLM was treated with iodoacetamide under native, reducing, or reducing and denaturing conditions. Tryptic digests of iodoacetamide-treated DmGCLM were analyzed by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry. The iodoacetamide-modified cysteine-containing polypeptide fragments are shown in Table II. In native DmGCLM, the fragment containing Cys<sup>139</sup> (residues 137–147) and the fragment containing Cys<sup>147</sup>, Cys<sup>213</sup>, and Cys<sup>224</sup> (residues 177–260) were both singly modified by iodoacetamide (data not shown). In the reduced sample, a further iodoacetamide modification was identified in the fragment containing Cys<sup>213</sup>, Cys<sup>214</sup>, and Cys<sup>224</sup>, whereas under denaturing and reducing conditions, Cys<sup>139</sup>, Cys<sup>147</sup>, and Cys<sup>214</sup> were both modified by iodoacetamide.
conditions, all 3 cysteine residues within this fragment were modified. We were unable to identify the fragment containing Cys267 (residues 267–268) due to its being small and poorly retained on the high pressure liquid chromatography column. Nevertheless, MALDI-TOF analysis implicated Cys267 as being involved in disulfide formation, as peaks corresponding to mixed disulfides between Cys 267 and Cys 139 and between Cys267 and Cys213, Cys214, or Cys224 were identified when the non-reduced iodoacetamide-treated samples were analyzed. These peaks were absent in samples treated with DTT.

It is important to note that, in the absence of DmGCLC and glutathione or DTT, purified recombinant DmGCLM was predominantly multimeric (data not shown). This suggests that some of the disulfide bonds that become reduced upon DTT treatment and subsequently modified by iodoacetamide are likely to be intermolecular disulfides rather than intramolecular disulfides. It is unclear whether this has biological significance, but it is possible that multimerization may occur as a result of the artificial environment of the E. coli expression system, in which reactive cysteines could readily form intermolecular disulfide bonds giving rise to homodimers or trimers. We reasoned that cysteine residues involved in forming inter-
molecular disulfide bonds in the absence of DmGCLC are potential candidates for forming disulfide bridges with DmGCLC in the holoenzyme.

Our findings from the proteomic analyses indicate that two cysteines on the surface of DmGCLM are predominantly in a reduced state and can be modified by iodoacetamide, two surface cysteines are involved in formation of disulfide bonds, and one cysteine is inaccessible to iodoacetamide without denaturation of the protein. The MALDI-TOF analyses suggest that Cys139 is principally (but not entirely) present as a free thiol on the surface of DmGCLM and that Cys267 can participate in disulfide bridge formation with other cysteines. Tryptic fragment 177–260 appears to contain one free thiol, one cysteine as part of a disulfide, and one cysteine that is buried within the native protein. A caveat to our interpretation is that the vicinal cysteines may not be amenable to simultaneous modification by iodoacetamide in the non-denatured protein. Disulfide shuffling may also occur. Due to the positions of the tryptic cleavage sites, we were unable to dissect this further, and we used a bioinformatics approach to gain additional insight into which of the cysteine residues in tryptic fragment 177–260 could be involved in disulfide formation with DmGCLC.

Comparison of the amino acid sequences of DmGCLM, Hs-GCLM, and hypothetical GCLM polypeptides from Caenorhabditis elegans (GenBankTM/EBI accession number NP_491305), Xenopus laevis (accession number AAH44107), and Danio rerio (accession number AAH44532) showed that both Cys213 and Cys214 are conserved in representatives from mammals, amphibians, fish, arthropods, and nematodes (Fig. 3). A partial sequence of an expressed sequence tag encoding a hypothetical GCLM cDNA from Gallus gallus (GenBankTM/EBI accession number AB447023) also contained the conserved Cys213 and Cys214 residues (data not shown). The only putative GCLM sequence that we found not shown). The only putative GCLM sequence that we found that does not contain both of the conserved cysteines was from Schizosaccharomyces pombe (accession number NP_588368), in which only Cys214 is conserved (Fig. 3). Assuming that the sole function of GCLM is to regulate GCLC activity and that intermolecular disulfide bridges are involved in the regulation of activity in vivo, the evolutionary conservation of cysteine residues infers a possible role for Cys213 and/or Cys214 (rather than Cys224) in the regulation of DmGCLC activity.

We went on to generate a mutant form of DmGCLM lacking Cys213, Cys214, and Cys224 (named DmGCLM-ABD). We also generated the converse mutant lacking Cys139 and Cys224 (named DmGCLM-CE) and investigated the ability of both mutants to form the 140-kDa holoenzyme complex.

**Mutation of Cys213, Cys214, and Cys224 Impairs Intermolecular Disulfide Bridge Formation within DmGCLM**—Purified recombinant DmGCLM-ABD appeared as single polypeptide with an approximate molecular mass of 31 kDa when analyzed by SDS-PAGE (Fig. 4). This is in agreement with the molecular mass obtained for wild-type DmGCLM. Purified recombinant DmGCLM-CE also appeared as a single polypeptide, although the estimated molecular mass of ~34 kDa (Fig. 4, lane 3) is similar to that found for DmGCLM-ABD. Interestingly, DmGCLM containing a single mutation at Cys224 also exhibited retarded motility (data not shown). This was not observed in DmGCLM with a single mutation at Cys139, implicating Cys224 in this effect.

DmGCLM-ABD and DmGCLM-CE were each mixed separately with DmGCLC, and the mixtures were resolved by gel filtration chromatography. The profiles obtained following separation of DmGCLC/DmGCLM-ABD and DmGCLC/DmGCLM-CE were identical to that of the wild-type DmGCLM/DmGCLM mixture (data not shown), suggesting that mutation of Cys139 and Cys224 together or Cys267, Cys213, and Cys214 together has little or no impact on the ability of DmGCLM to associate with DmGCLC to form an ~140-kDa complex. This was confirmed by SDS-PAGE analysis, which showed that the ~140-kDa complexes obtained following gel filtration contained both DmGCLC and the mutant forms of DmGCLM (data not shown).

To explore the role of cysteine residues within DmGCLM in disulfide interactions, we investigated the ability of mutant DmGCLM to form the 140-kDa complex with DmGCLC under non-reducing conditions. The peak fractions obtained from gel filtration were subjected to SDS-PAGE and Western blotting under non-reducing conditions (Fig. 5). In the control DmGCLC/DmGCLM sample, a complex with an approximate molecular mass of 140 kDa was apparent when the sample was probed with antiserum raised against recombinant DmGCLC.
formation within DmGCL. Conversely, the 140-kDa band was not detectable in the lane containing DmGCL/DmGCLM-ABD, suggesting that mutation of these residues inhibits disulfide bond formation between the DmGCL subunits under non-reducing conditions. Taken together with the results from the peptide fingerprinting experiments, these findings implicate Cys267 and either Cys213 or Cys214 (or both) as the cysteine residues within DmGCLM responsible for intermolecular disulfide linkages.

Cysteine Residues in DmGCLM Impact on GCL Activity—To determine whether inhibition of intermolecular disulfide bond formation affects the catalytic characteristics of DmGCL, we compared the catalytic activities of the dialyzed DmGCL and DmGCLC/DmGCLM-ABD samples. Kinetic analyses of DmGCL activity were carried out on at least four separate occasions on different preparations of DmGCL. We found that, unlike the $K_m$ values, which were fairly consistent between experiments, the specific activity and maximal velocity of DmGCLC varied between preparations by as much as 2-fold. Despite this interbatch variation, the magnitude of changes in $V_{\text{max}}$ and $K_m/K_{\text{cat}}$ between the unmodified and mutant DmGCL polypeptides and the catalytic subunit alone was consistent between preparations.

The $K_m$ of DmGCL for L-glutamate is 0.91 mM, whereas the $K_m$ of DmGCLC/DmGCLM-ABD is 0.97 mM (Table III). This observation implies that loss of disulfide bond formation has little impact on the affinity of DmGCL for L-glutamate. In contrast, the $V_{\text{max}}$ of DmGCL was found to be 12.1 μmol/min/mg, approximately twice that of DmGCLC/DmGCLM-ABD. This suggests that intermolecular disulfide bridge formation has a significant impact on the catalytic efficiency of the DmGCL holoenzyme. The $V_{\text{max}}$ of DmGCLC is substantially lower than that of either DmGCLC/DmGCLM-ABD (−4-fold) or unmodified DmGCL (−8-fold) (Table III), emphasizing the importance of non-covalent subunit interactions in regulating DmGCL activity. In contrast, the $K_m$ obtained for DmGCLC is not significantly different from that of DmGCL or DmGCLC/DmGCLM-ABD.

Absence of Intermolecular Disulfide Linkages between DmGCLC and DmGCLC Enhances Sensitivity to Feedback Inhibition by Glutathione—The DmGCL holoenzyme is subject to feedback inhibition by glutathione (13). Inhibition is mixed, and reduction of intermolecular disulfide linkages by glutathione may facilitate its access to the active site to inhibit activity.

We hypothesized that a DmGCL mutant unable to form disulfide linkages would be more susceptible to inhibition by glutathione.

Wild-type DmGCL activity was lowered in the presence of glutathione by a maximum of ~40% (Fig. 6). By contrast, DmGCLC/DmGCLM-ABD activity was more susceptible to inhibition by glutathione; activity was decreased by ~60% at the highest concentration of GSH (16 mM). The difference in the extent of inhibition between DmGCL and DmGCLC/DmGCLM-ABD was particularly evident at lower concentrations of glutathione. These findings highlight the potential importance of intermolecular disulfide bridges within DmGCL in regulating the mechanism of feedback inhibition by glutathione in the holoenzyme. The susceptibility of DmGCLC/DmGCLM-ABD to inhibition by glutathione was not, however, as marked as that of DmGCLC; where activity was almost completely abolished at higher concentrations of GSH (Fig. 6). Inhibition of the catalytic subunit by glutathione is competitive (13), and the difference in the extent of inhibition between DmGCLC and DmGCLC/DmGCLM-ABD underscores the impact that non-covalent intersubunit interactions have upon the susceptibility of DmGCLC to glutathione inhibition.

*HsGCLM Is Able to Interact with DmGCLC in Vitro via Covalent Interactions*—To gain a better understanding about some of the regions on GCLM that may be involved in subunit interactions, we investigated whether we could create a hybrid GCL holoenzyme using HsGCLM and DmGCLC. Purified re-
combinant HsGCLM was mixed with purified DmGCLC and resolved by gel filtration chromatography. A major peak with an estimated molecular mass of ~140 kDa and a minor peak with an estimated molecular mass of ~28 kDa, corresponding to uncomplexed HsGCLM, were identified when the DmGCLC/HsGCLM hybrid mixture was separated by gel filtration (data not shown). This was identical to the profile obtained following resolution of the DmGCLC/DmGCLM mixture. Fig. 7 shows that polypeptides corresponding to DmGCLC (lane 1) and by deficiency mapping (data not shown). Accordingly, we separated the recessive lethal mutation in this stock from the P-element by recombination with an e^{4} w^{1} ro^{1} chromosome. This yielded two fully viable recombinants bearing the P-element insertion, e^{4} Gclm^{L0580} and Gclm^{L0580} ro^{1}. We have named this P-element allele Gclm^{L0580} and refer here to the two marked recombinant derivatives as e Gclm^{L0580} and Gclm^{L0580} ro. Levels of DmGCLM in homozygous e Gclm^{L0580} and Gclm^{L0580} ro flies were examined by Western blotting. Fig. 9A shows that DmGCLM was substantially diminished in e Gclm^{L0580} or Gclm^{L0580} ro fly lysates. Fig. 9B shows that the reduction in DmGCLM was not accompanied by any change in DmGCLC protein levels. Northern blotting showed a dramatic reduction in Gclm transcription in adult Gclm^{L0580} homozygous flies (data not shown). Collectively, these data indicate that Gclm^{L0580} is a severely hypomorphic allele. Gclm^{L0580} homozygous flies are viable and fertile under normal laboratory conditions and have no obvious phenotype. We obtained a revertant (e Gclm^{rev1}) by mobilizing the L0580 element from the e Gclm^{L0580} chromosome. The e Gclm^{rev1} homozygotes have wild-type levels of DmGCLM, as judged by Western blotting (Fig. 9).

As DmGCLM enhances the catalytic efficiency of DmGCLC and reduces its sensitivity to feedback inhibition by glutathione, we hypothesized that e Gclm^{L0580} and Gclm^{L0580} ro flies may have an impaired capacity to synthesis glutathione. We analyzed the whole body glutathione contents of e Gclm^{L0580} and Gclm^{L0580} ro flies and compared them with those of Canton S and w^{118} flies, both of which are wild-type for Gclm, and with the revertant, e Gclm^{rev1} (Fig. 10). Canton S and w^{118} flies contained 348.15 ± 20.9 and 305.5 ± 27.3 pmol of glutathione/fly, respectively. The revertant strain (e Gclm^{rev1}) contained slightly less glutathione than the wild-type strains.
the regulatory pathway for glutathione synthesis in the control strains, implicating DmGCLM as an important component of glutathione homeostasis in vivo, respectively) than those in all of the control strains, implicating DmGCLM as an important component of the regulatory pathway for glutathione synthesis in vivo.

**DISCUSSION**

Glutamate-cysteine ligase has a profound influence on intracellular redox status. Despite this, the complex regulatory mechanisms that modify GCL activity to control glutathione homeostasis remain poorly understood. In this study, we have examined the role of intermolecular disulfide linkages in regulating Drosophila GCL activity and showed that abrogation of the ability to form disulfide bridges between the catalytic and modifier subunits has a significant impact on the catalytic efficiency of the holoenzyme as well as sensitivity to feedback inhibition by glutathione. The proposed importance of DmGCLM in regulating glutathione homeostasis in vivo was substantiated by the observation that Drosophila strains with a mutation in Gclm have approximately half as much glutathione as wild-type strains.

Using a combination of MALDI-TOF mass spectroscopy and examination of evolutionary conservation of cysteines, we identified Cys213, Cys214, and Cys267 in DmGCLM as candidate disulfide-forming cysteines important for the interactions with DmGCLC. A mutant form of DmGCLM that lacks these 3 cysteine residues (DmGCLM-ABD) could form a stable holoenzyme complex with DmGCLC, but was unable to form intermolecular disulfide bridges under non-reducing conditions. Our kinetic analyses showed that the mutant DmGCLM/DmGCLM-ABD holoenzyme was less active than the unmodified holoenzyme when subjected to SDS-PAGE after incubation of the recombinant holoenzyme contains glutathione. It is possible, however, that a proportion of native rat kidney GCL remained as undissociated disulfides. Pertinently, it was shown previously that a proportion of native rat kidney GCL remained as undissociated holoenzyme when subjected to SDS-PAGE after incubation with the physiologically attainable concentration of 10 mM glutathione.

At the outset of this study, we noticed that replacing the N-terminal histidine tag with one at the C terminus caused GCL activity to increase by >10-fold. This implies that the N-terminal tag may interfere with the conformation of the protein. Although we have not analyzed DmGCLC activity without a histidine tag, previous studies have shown that an N-terminal histidine tag has a modest inhibitory effect on HsGCLC activity (11). The low activity of N-terminally tagged DmGCLC made it less amenable to study than the more active C-terminally tagged protein, and therefore, we carried out all of our subunit interaction studies using the latter DmGCLC form. Furthermore, to circumvent potential problems due to the rapid oxidation of the cysteine substrate in vitro, we performed our enzyme assays with α-aminobutyrate rather than cysteine, which we had used previously (13). We were surprised, however, to find that there was no significant difference in the $K_m$ values for glutamate between DmGCLC and either the mutant or wild-type DmGCLC holoenzyme. In our earlier study (using cysteine as substrate and DmGCLC with an N-terminal tag), we found that the $K_m$ value for glutamate was nearly six times higher when the modifier subunit was absent. This difference in $K_m$ values is highly reproducible. We are uncertain why the more active C-terminally tagged DmGCLC does not exhibit this DmGCLM-dependent difference in $K_m$ for glutamate. It is possible that the cysteine residue that has been proposed to be at or near the active site (12, 22) is more susceptible to oxidation by the cysteine substrate in uncomplexed DmGCLC due to...
DmGCLM-induced conformational alterations. Indeed, we have shown previously that DmGCLC is more susceptible to inactivation by cystamine than the DmGCL holoenzyme (13). Alternatively, it is possible that oxidation of cysteine to cystine in the assay mixture could cause differential inhibition, which might be reflected in apparent differences in $K_m$ values. One other possibility is that the C-terminal histidine tag on DmGCLC actually generates a conformational change in the catalytic subunit to increase activity and to decrease the $K_m$ for glutamate. Despite this caveat, we have demonstrated convincingly that interaction with DmGCLM increases the catalytic efficiency of DmGCLC and that the potential to form intersubunit disulfide linkages can further modulate activity and susceptibility to inhibition by glutathione.

We found that HsGCLM was able to functionally substitute for DmGCLM in the regulation of DmGCLC activity. The modifying effect of HsGCLM was very similar to that of unmodified DmGCLM, suggesting that intersubunit disulfide bridges may form between HsGCLM and DmGCLC to enhance activity. Supporting this notion, HsGCLM was able to form disulfide bonds with DmGCLC. These data strongly implicate Cys213 and/or Cys214 as the principal modulator of GCLC activity, as Cys213 and Cys214 are the only cysteines that are conserved between HsGCLM and DmGCLM. We should note, however, that mutant DmGCLM polypeptides in which only Cys213 and Cys214 were changed to serine could still form covalent linkages with DmGCLC when analyzed by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing conditions (data not shown). In this study, it was therefore important to perform the biochemical analyses on GCL protein complexes in which the formation of disulfide linkages in vitro was not apparent.

In view of the number of hypothetical GCLM proteins identified from representatives of a variety of eukaryotic classes, it seems likely that many eukaryotes utilize a modifier subunit to regulate glutathione synthesis. Nevertheless, it is probable that this mechanism is not common to all eukaryotes. Previous work has shown that GCL from Trypanosoma brucei lacks the conserved cysteine residue (Cys453 in HsGCLC) that has been proposed to be involved in disulfide interactions between HsGCLC and HsGCLM (11). When we examined GCLC sequences from organisms in which we found a hypothetical GCLM subunit (D. rerio, X. laevis, G. gallus, C. elegans, Anopheles gambiae, S. pombe, and Neurospora crassa), as well as the characterized mammalian forms, all were found to contain the conserved Cys53; supporting the hypothesis that this cysteine residue plays an important role in regulating GCL activity by participating in intermolecular disulfide bridge formation. It is of interest to note that, unlike S. pombe GCLC, Saccharomyces cerevisiae GCLC does not contain the conserved Cys53; and we were unable to find a GCLM ortholog in the genome sequence.

Despite the wide distribution of GCLM, Gclm<sup>L0580</sup> flies are fully viable and fertile. The P-element insertion in the 5′-untranslated region of Gclm almost entirely ablates expression, and the mutants have 50% less glutathione than control strains. However, the lack of phenotype under standard laboratory conditions is perhaps not surprising in light of a recent study in which targeted disruption of mouse Gclm caused no overt phenotype, despite causing significant decreases in glutathione levels in all tissues examined (24). Gclm<sup>L0580</sup> mouse fetal fibroblasts were, however, substantially more susceptible to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> toxicity than those with the Gclm<sup>L0580</sup> or Gclm<sup+/+</sup> genotype.

The genetic experiments with fruit flies and mice have highlighted the importance of GCLM in glutathione homeostasis in vivo. It is likely that an impaired capacity to synthesize glutathione would sensitize mutant Gclm animals to cellular oxidative damage. As oxidative stress has been proposed to play a prominent role in aging (25), it will be interesting to study the relationship between glutathione homeostasis, resistance to various stresses, and aging in mutant Gclm flies. The use of Drosophila as a model system will allow us to address the importance of reversible disulfide bridges as a mechanism for regulating glutathione synthesis in vivo. We should be able to use gene replacement strategies to generate flies that express the DmGCLM-ABD mutant instead of the wild-type protein, furthering our understanding of the fundamental mechanisms of regulation and the biological relevance of this essential thiol antioxidant.

Acknowledgment—We thank Douglas J. Lamont for advice and helpful discussion on the MALDI-TOF analyses.

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