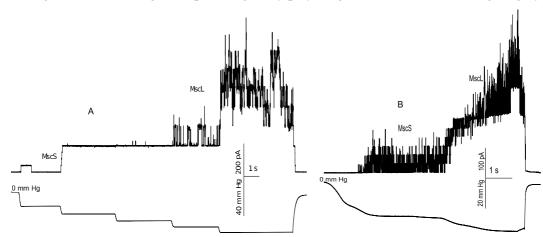
Lipid effects on the gating behaviour and reconstitution of MscL and MscS

A.R. Battle, ^{1,2} T. Nomura² and B. Martinac, ^{2,3} ¹School of Biomedical Sciences, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD 4072, Australia, ²The Victor Chang Cardiac Research Institute, Darlinghurst, NSW 2010, Australia and ³St Vincent's Clinical School, The University of New South Wales, NSW 2052, Australia.

The mechanosensitive channels of large (MscL) and small (MscS) conductance act as osmosensors in bacterial cells against hypo-osmotic shock (Martinac, 2007). MscL has been extensively studied by reconstitution into liposomes (Häse et al., 1995; Moe & Blount, 2005), however MscS has proved more difficult to reconstitute, requiring high protein-lipid ratios (Sukharev, 2002; Vásquez et al., 2007). We recently published an improved reconstitution method for both MscL and MscS in soy azolectin (Battle et al., 2009), a mixture that contains lipids, sugars and sterols. We have expanded these results and show here the effect of both individual and mixtures of lipids on the reconstitution and channel gating behaviour of co-reconstituted MscL and MscS. Introduction of the highly charged lipid cardiolipin causes rapid gating of MscS (Figure, A) in comparison to soy azolectin (Figure, B), indicating that lipid charge may play a significant role on channel gating dynamics.



MscS/MscL co-reconstitution. A: in soy azolectin. B: in mixture of phosphatidyl ethanolamine/ phosphatidyl choline/cardiolipin at a wt/wt ratio of 7:2:1, both recordings at a pipette voltage of +30 mV.

Battle AR, Petrov E, Pal P, Martinac B. (2009) FEBS Letters 583: 407-12.

Häse CC, Le Dain AC, Martinac B. (1995) Journal of Biological Chemistry 270: 18329-34.

Martinac, B. (2007) Current Topics in Membranes 58: 25-57.

Moe P & Blount P. (2005) Biochemistry 44: 12239-44.

Sukharev S. (2002) Biophysical Journal 83: 290-8.

Vásquez V, Cortes DM, Furukawa H, Perozo E. (2007) Biochemistry 46: 6766-73.