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Title: CgCYN1, a plasma membrane cystine-specific transporter of Candida glabrata with orthologues

prevalent among pathogenic yeast and fungi

Authors: Bachhawat, A.K. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Bachhawat%2C+A.K.)

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Candida glabrata

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Journal of Biological Chemistry, 286 (22), pp. 19714-19723

Abstract:

e describe a novel plasma membrane cystine transporter, CgCYN1, from Candida glabrata, the first such transporter to be described from yeast and fungi. C. glabrata met 15 $\Delta$  strains, organic sulfur auxotrophs, were observed to utilize cystine as a sulfur source, and this phenotype was exploited in the discovery of CgCYN1. Heterologous expression of CgCYN1 in Saccharomyces cerevisiae met15 \Delta strains conferred the ability of S. cerevisiae strains to grow on cystine. Deletion of the CgCYN1 ORF (CAGL0M00154g) in C. glabrata met15∆ strains caused abrogation of growth on cystine with growth being restored when CgCYN1 was reintroduced. The CgCYN1 protein belongs to the amino acid permease family of transporters, with no similarity to known plasma membrane cystine transporters of bacteria and humans, or lysosomal cystine transporters of humans/yeast. Kinetic studies revealed a K m of 18  $\pm$  5  $\mu$ M for cystine. Cystine uptake was inhibited by cystine, but not by other amino acids, including cysteine. The structurally similar cystathionine, lanthionine, and selenocystine alone inhibited transport, confirming that the transporter was specific for cystine. CgCYN1 localized to the plasma membrane and transport was energy-dependent. Functional orthologues could be demonstrated from other pathogenic yeast like Candida albicans and Histoplasma capsulatum, but were absent in Schizosaccharomyces pombe and S. cerevisiae

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