

Protein complexing in a methanogen suggests electron bifurcation and electron delivery from formate to heterodisulfide reductase

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In methanogenic Archaea, the final step of methanogenesis generates methane and a heterodisulfide of coenzyme M and coenzyme B (CoM-S-S-CoB). Reduction of this heterodisulfide by heterodisulfide reductase to regenerate HS-CoM and HS-CoB is an exergonic process. Thauer et al. [Thauer, et al. 2008 *Nat Rev Microbiol* 6:579–591] recently suggested that in hydrogenotrophic methanogens the energy of heterodisulfide reduction powers the most endergonic reaction in the pathway, catalyzed by the formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase, via flavin-based electron bifurcation. Here we present evidence that these two steps in methanogenesis are physically linked. We identify a protein complex from the hydrogenotrophic methanogen, *Methanococcus maripaludis*, that contains heterodisulfide reductase, formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase, F_{420} -nonreducing hydrogenase, and formate dehydrogenase. In addition to establishing a physical basis for the electron-bifurcation model of energy conservation, the composition of the complex also suggests that either H_2 or formate (two alternative electron donors for methanogenesis) can donate electrons to the heterodisulfide- H_2 via F_{420} -nonreducing hydrogenase or formate via formate dehydrogenase. Electron flow from formate to the heterodisulfide rather than the use of H_2 as an intermediate represents a previously unknown path of electron flow in methanogenesis. We further tested whether this path occurs by constructing a mutant lacking F_{420} -nonreducing hydrogenase. The mutant displayed growth equal to wild-type with formate but markedly slower growth with hydrogen. The results support the model of electron bifurcation and suggest that formate, like H_2 , is closely integrated into the methanogenic pathway.

energy conservation | Archaea | formate dehydrogenase | formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase | F_{420} -nonreducing hydrogenase

The biochemical steps in methanogenesis from CO_2 are well known, but the interactions that lead to net energy conservation are not well understood. The steps in the pathway are diagrammed in Fig. 1 (1). The first step involves the reduction of CO_2 and covalent attachment to a unique cofactor, methanofuran (MFR), via the action of formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase (Fwd) to generate formyl-MFR. This represents an energy-consuming step in the pathway and is dependent on reduced ferredoxin, thought to be produced at the expense of a chemiosmotic membrane potential via the energy-conserving hydrogenase, Eha. Next, the formyl group is transferred to another carrier, tetrahydromethanopterin (H_4 MPT), and is then reduced to generate methyl- H_4 MPT. The methyl group is then transferred to yet another carrier, coenzyme M (HS-CoM), by methyl- H_4 MPT-CoM methyltransferase (Mtr) to generate methyl-S-CoM. At this point, Na^+ ions are translocated across the cell membrane. The final step involves reduction of the methyl group to CH_4 and capture of HS-CoM by coenzyme B (HS-CoB) to form a CoM-S-S-CoB heterodisulfide. To regenerate HS-CoM and HS-CoB, another enzyme is used, heterodisulfide reductase (Hdr).

Most methanogens can use H_2 as the electron donor, and many can also use formate. Reduced coenzyme F_{420} ($F_{420}H_2$) is a required intermediate, and can be generated from H_2 by F_{420} -reducing hydrogenase (Fru) or by a cycle involving the enzymes H_2 -dependent methylene- H_4 MPT dehydrogenase and F_{420} -dependent methylene- H_4 MPT dehydrogenase (2). When formate is the electron donor, it is oxidized to CO_2 by a formate dehydrogenase (Fdh) that yields $F_{420}H_2$.

How net energy is conserved in most methanogens is not well understood, because the membrane potential generated during the methyl transfer from H_4 MPT to HS-CoM would appear to be depleted by Eha to fuel the reduction of CO_2 to formyl-MFR. The solution to this dilemma apparently resides in the exergonic heterodisulfide reduction step. Methanogens from the order *Methanosarcinales*, known as the methylotrophic methanogens, have a membrane-bound electron transport chain involving the quinone-like methanophenazine and a cytochrome-containing Hdr complex that translocates protons across the cell membrane concomitant with CoM-S-S-CoB reduction, resulting in net energy conservation (1). However, all other methanogens (the hydrogenotrophic methanogens) lack methanophenazine and cytochromes, have a cytoplasmic Hdr, and are not known to generate a membrane potential at this step (1). Nevertheless, these organisms grow rapidly and are found in numerous anaerobic environments. It was recently proposed that methanogens without cytochromes use flavin-based electron bifurcation from Hdr to simultaneously reduce CoM-S-S-CoB and reduce ferredoxin for Fwd to generate formyl-MFR (1). If this were to occur, then ferredoxin reduction by Eha would not be required and net energy conservation would result.

It was our intention to find protein–protein interactions involving Hdr that may indicate if there are potential pathways for energy conservation that have eluded prior characterization in methanogens without cytochromes. To this end, we performed experiments with the hydrogenotrophic methanogen, *Methanococcus maripaludis*. *M. maripaludis* is ideal for such an undertaking because of its rapid growth under laboratory conditions, a well-developed set of genetic tools (3, 4), the ability to grow in continuous culture under conditions of defined nutrient limitation (5), and the availability of an exhaustive dataset from quantitative measurements of the proteome (6, 7).

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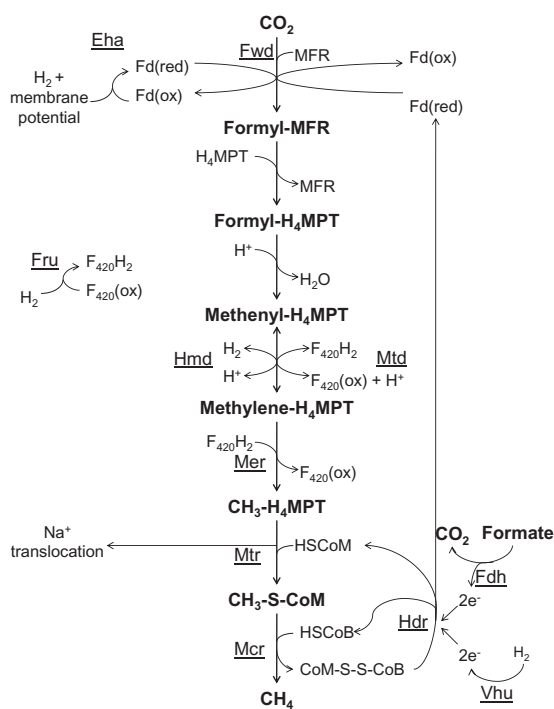


Fig. 1. The methanogenic pathway with hypothesized roles for the heterodisulfide reductase complex. Electron flow from formate or hydrogen to Hdr may drive the reduction of the CoM-S-S-CoB heterodisulfide, as well as the reduction of ferredoxin via flavin-mediated electron bifurcation as outlined by Thauer et al. (1). Eha, energy-conserving hydrogenase; Fdh, formate dehydrogenase; Fru, F₄₂₀-reducing hydrogenase; Fwd, formyl-MFR dehydrogenase; Hdr, heterodisulfide reductase; Hmd, H₂-dependent methylene-H₄MPT dehydrogenase; Mcr, methyl-CoM reductase; Mer, methylene-H₄MPT reductase; Mtd, F₄₂₀-dependent methylene-H₄MPT dehydrogenase; Mtr, methyl-H₄MPT-CoM methyltransferase; Vhu, F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase.

Results

Hdr Complexes with F₄₂₀-Nonreducing Hydrogenase, Fdh, and Fwd.

To characterize the protein interactions that take place between Hdr and associated proteins, the β subunits of Hdr were C-terminally tagged with a 10-amino acid extension containing a 6 \times -His tag. The β subunits were used for purification as this subunit has been demonstrated to contain the active site for heterodisulfide reduction (8). The *M. maripaludis* genome encodes two Hdrs (9), and either HdrB1 (strain MM1263) or HdrB2 (strain MM1264) was tagged to determine if there were differences between the protein interactions of each. In addition, we had preliminary evidence (based on early purification experiments) that one of two Fdhs encoded in the *M. maripaludis* genome might be included in protein complexes with Hdr. Therefore, we also constructed a strain (MM1265) in which FdhA1 was C-terminally tagged with a 13-amino acid extension containing a 6 \times -His tag. To avoid any confounding influence of the second Fdh, Fdh2, the FdhA1 His-tag was constructed in a background strain that contained an in-frame deletion of the *fdh2* gene cluster. In each case, the His-tagged version of the protein replaced the wild-type gene in the genome. Growth experiments showed that each His-tagged protein was functional (Fig. S1). Thus, a strain containing His-tagged HdrB1 and a null mutation in *hdrB2* grew normally, as did a strain containing His-tagged HdrB2 and a null mutation in *hdrB1*. Because Hdr is essential, each His-tagged protein must be functional. Similarly, MM1265 containing His-tagged FdhA1 and a deletion of *fdh2* grew normally on formate. Because Fdh is required for growth on formate, His-tagged FdhA1 must be functional.

For protein preparations, three experimental strains were grown: MM1263 containing His-tagged HdrB1, MM1264 containing His-tagged HdrB2, and MM1265 containing His-tagged FdhA1. Two control strains were also grown: the parental strain MM901 containing no His-tagged proteins, and strain MM1262 containing the deleted *fdh2* and no His-tagged proteins. All five strains were grown under three conditions: hydrogen excess or limitation in a chemostat and batch culture with formate as the sole electron donor. This process was followed because several genes are regulated in response to hydrogen availability in *M. maripaludis* (10), and there could be differences in the composition of the Hdr complex in response to different growth conditions. Cell extracts were made from all 15 cultures and protein purifications were done anaerobically using Ni-affinity columns. Purified samples were analyzed by mass spectrometry. Spectral counts (SC) were tabulated for any protein that returned ≥ 10 SC in any of the three growth conditions with the three experimental strains (Table S1).

For each protein, SCs were compared. From an initial inspection of the data it appeared that there were two groups: those that consistently had similar SCs in all five strains (background proteins), and those that had markedly greater SCs in MM1263 and MM1264 (the experimental strains) compared with MM901 (the control strain) or in MM1265 (experimental) to MM1262 (control). To distinguish clearly between these groups, three proteins among the background proteins (reference proteins) were used as the basis for the calculation of normalized SC ratios (Methods). The results are presented in Table S2. A protein was considered enriched by copurification with the His-tagged protein if the normalized SC ratio was greater by at least three SDs than the average ratio for the 13 background proteins, or if more than five SCs were detected in the experimental sample and none was seen in the control. The results are summarized in Table 1. Subunits from five different proteins copurified with both of the His-tagged HdrBs and with His-tagged FdhA1; these were Hdr1, Hdr2, Fdh1, the selenocysteine-containing F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase (Vhu), and the tungsten-containing formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase (Fwd). The findings supported these conclusions regardless of which of the three reference proteins was used for the normalization calculation. None of these proteins was observed to bind nonspecifically to His-tagged constructs in *M. maripaludis* (11). In general, multiple subunits of a given protein were enriched in the experimental samples, although a few subunits were not detected. Generally, the relative abundances of subunits from each protein were in agreement with those found in proteomic studies of whole-cell extracts from *M. maripaludis* (6, 7), and those subunits that were not detected here were detected at low levels in the whole proteome. The five proteins were enriched in samples from all three growth conditions, except for Fdh1 under H₂ excess and all proteins under H₂ excess with His-tagged FdhA1. The absence of Fdh in these samples is not surprising because *fdh* expression is markedly down-regulated when cells are grown under H₂ excess (10).

Each of the four enzymes represented in the complex is encoded in the genome in two different forms, but only in the case of the HdrB and HdrC subunits were both purified in the complexes. Thus, both HdrB1 and HdrB2 and both HdrC1 and HdrC2 were generally present in the complex; however, both are not required to make a functional Hdr (Fig. S1). Hdr is a tetramer of trimers in the $\alpha_4\beta_4\gamma_4$ configuration in methanogens (12), and evidently the B1 and B2 subunits are interchangeable, as are the C1 and C2 subunits. In the case of the F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase and HdrA, the two forms of the enzyme contain selenocysteine (Vhu and HdrA_u) or cysteine (Vhc and HdrA_c). Only the selenocysteine forms were detected here, consistent with previous studies of regulation by selenium, predicting that only the former should be expressed in our selenium-containing medium (13). Indeed, in two studies of the whole proteome of

Table 1. Proteins enriched in purified complexes

	H ₂ -excess*			H ₂ -limited			Formate		
	MM1263 [†]	MM1264	MM1265	MM1263	MM1264	MM1265	MM1263	MM1264	MM1265
HdrA _u	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
HdrB1	+	+	ND	+	+	+	+	+	+
HdrB2	+	+	ND	+	+	+	+	+	+
HdrC1	+	+	ND	+	ND	ND	+	+	+
HdrC2	+	+	ND	+	+	+	+	+	+
FdhA1	–	–	ND	+	+	+	+	+	+
FdhB1	ND	ND	ND	+	+	+	+	+	+
FwdA	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
FwdB	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
FwdC	+	+	ND	+	+	+	+	+	+
FwdD	+	+	ND	+	+	+	ND	+	+
FwdF	+	+	ND	+	+	+	+	+	+
VhuA	+	+	ND	+	+	+	+	+	+
VhuD	+	+	ND	+	+	+	+	+	+
VhuG	+	+	ND	ND	ND	+	+	+	+
VhuU	+	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

+, SC values relative to control samples support enrichment in protein complex (unshaded squares in Table S2).

–, SC values relative to control samples do not support enrichment in protein complex (shaded squares in Table S2). ND, not detected (SC ≤ 5 in experimental sample).

*Growth condition.

[†]Experimental strain. MM1263, His-tagged HdrB1; MM1264, His-tagged HdrB2; MM1265, His-tagged FdhA1.

M. maripaludis, the selenocysteine proteins were detected at least 100-fold more frequently than the cysteine proteins (6, 7). Two formylmethanofuran dehydrogenases are represented in the genome, tungsten-containing (Fwd) and molybdenum-containing (Fmd). Only Fwd was detected here, and in the whole proteome the Fwd subunits were detected at least 10-fold more frequently. Of the two Fdhs, Fdh1 found in the complex with Hdr was also detected at least 10-fold more frequently in the proteome than Fdh2. In contrast, the HdrB and C subunits were detected in more similar amounts in the proteome, with HdrB2 and C2 detected only 2- to 4-fold more frequently than HdrB1 and C1. Hence, the enzyme forms detected in the complexes with Hdr and Fdh1 were consistently those that were more frequently detected in the proteome.

F₄₂₀-Nonreducing Hydrogenase Is Not Essential for Growth on Formate.

The presence of Fdh in a complex with Hdr suggested the possibility of direct electron flow between these two enzymes. If this is the case, then F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase might not be needed for growth on formate because H₂ generated from formate (via

F₄₂₀H₂) (2) would not be necessary for heterodisulfide reduction. To test this hypothesis, we constructed in-frame deletions that eliminated the genes encoding the putative active subunits for hydrogen oxidation in both copies of the F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase, *vhuAU* and *vhcA*. *M. maripaludis* was transformed with these constructs and a $\Delta vhuAU \Delta vhcA$ mutant (MM1272) was successfully obtained after growth on formate. The mutant grew on formate similarly to the wild-type strain, but grew poorly on H₂ (Fig. 2). The slight growth on H₂ might be explained via a poorly understood F₄₂₀H₂:heterodisulfide oxidoreductase activity that has been demonstrated for the closely related *Methanococcus voltae* (14). In any case, F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase clearly plays the major role in heterodisulfide reduction with H₂ but is unnecessary for heterodisulfide reduction with formate.

Discussion

We have reported here evidence for a protein complex that comprises four separate enzymes: heterodisulfide reductase, F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase, formate dehydrogenase, and formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase. The coelution of these proteins with three separate protein subunits under three different growth conditions strongly suggests that the observed complex exists in vivo and may be involved in energy conservation. The interaction of Hdr with F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase was suggested previously in studies of these enzymes in *Methanothermobacter marburgensis* (15, 16). Indeed, in some methanogens the α subunit of Hdr is fused to the δ subunit of the F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase (16). However, the presence of Fdh and Fwd in the complex with Hdr is unique. The results provide insight into electron flow during methanogenesis with formate, and supports the electron bifurcation mechanism for energy conservation during methanogenesis. A model for the role of the protein complex is presented in Fig. 3.

Fdh-Hdr Interaction. Previously, only the F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase was thought to deliver electrons to Hdr. Hdr purified from *M. marburgensis* was observed to associate with an F₄₂₀-nonreducing hydrogenase, but not with Fdh (15, 16). However, this organism is not known to grow with formate as the sole electron donor (17). The association of Fdh with Hdr suggests

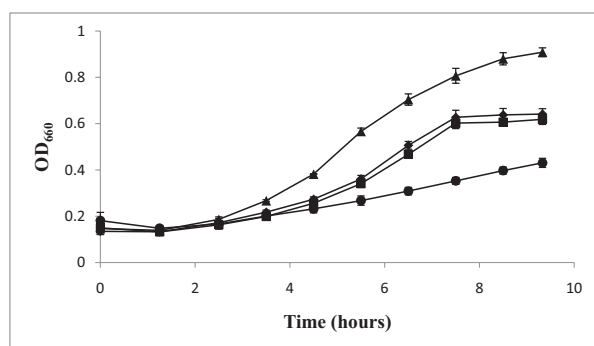


Fig. 2. Growth of $\Delta vhu \Delta vhc$ strain vs. wild-type strain on formate or H₂. OD₆₆₀, optical density at 660 nm. (■) MM1272 ($\Delta vhu \Delta vhc$) grown on formate; (◆) MM901 (wild type) grown on formate; (●) MM1272 grown on H₂; (▲) MM901 grown on H₂. Data are from three independent cultures and error bars represent one SD around the mean.

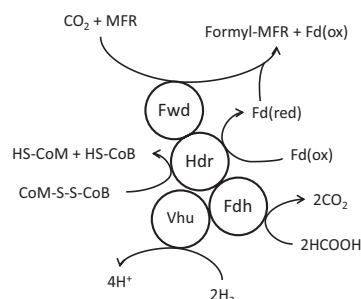


Fig. 3. Model of complex of proteins that interact with Hdr. When H_2 is used as the electron donor for methanogenesis, electrons are transferred to Hdr via Vhu. Flavin-mediated electron bifurcation at HdrA then results in reduction of the CoM-S-S-CoB heterodisulfide and a ferredoxin that is used by Fwd for the first step in methanogenesis. When hydrogen is limiting or is replaced by formate, Fdh is highly expressed (10) and incorporates into the complex. When formate is used as the electron donor for methanogenesis, electrons are transferred to Hdr from formate via Fdh. Fd(red), reduced ferredoxin; Fd(ox), oxidized ferredoxin.

a pathway of electron flow to Hdr that does not involve H_2 . Electrons may flow from formate to Hdr via Fdh. In support of this hypothesis, we were able to eliminate Vhu and Vhc and retain rapid growth on formate, although growth was markedly decreased on H_2 (Fig. 2). This finding contrasts with an unsuccessful attempt to delete *vhuU* in *M. voltae* (18), even under conditions of selenium starvation where this organism would theoretically generate a truncated VhuU peptide. However, in that study only H_2 , not formate, was used as the electron donor. To our knowledge, thus far our $\Delta vhuAU \Delta vhcA$ mutant is unique among hydrogenotrophic methanogens in having a growth defect specifically on H_2 . Its phenotype supports a recent suggestion that H_2 may not be a required intermediate for methanogenesis from formate in *M. maripaludis* (19), although it may still be needed for biosynthesis. Interestingly, most members of the *Methanomicrobiales* lack genes encoding the F_{420} -nonreducing hydrogenases yet still grow well on H_2 ; this suggests that there may still be other proteins that interact with Hdr and mediate electron transfer from H_2 to Hdr for reduction of CoM-S-S-CoB in these organisms (perhaps the F_{420} -reducing hydrogenase) (20).

It should be noted that in addition to providing electrons for Hdr during growth on formate, Fdh must also provide $F_{420}H_2$, which is required for at least one step in methanogenesis (methylene- H_4 MPT reductase), and which is also used by F_{420} -dependent methylene- H_4 MPT dehydrogenase. It has been suggested that $F_{420}H_2$ could also donate electrons to Hdr, based on work in *M. voltae* that observed an interaction between Hdr and Fru in purified membrane fractions (14). However, deletion of Fru in *M. maripaludis* had no effect when cells were grown on formate, suggesting that $F_{420}H_2$:heterodisulfide oxidoreductase activity is not important under these conditions (2).

Hdr–Fwd Interaction. Observations made over 30 years ago demonstrated that CH_3 -S-CoM addition to cell extracts stimulated CO_2 reduction to methane (21). This phenomenon, termed the “RPG effect,” is only observed in methanogens that lack cytochromes. The Hdr–Fwd interaction found here can explain the RPG effect by invoking electron transfer to Fwd through the action of Hdr. In fact, an interaction between Hdr and Fwd was first proposed in 1988 (22) and was later implicated in potential flavin-based electron bifurcation by Hdr to drive the first step in methanogenesis (1). Because previous Hdr purifications did not show any interaction between Hdr and Fwd (15, 16), it is likely that the physical interaction between these two proteins is weak, and our method of purification, which involved minimal manipulation, was able to retain Fwd bound to Hdr. HdrA is known to contain one mole of FAD per mole of HdrA (15), and it is likely that, through flavin-based electron bifurcation, HdrA can reduce ferredoxin that is then used by Fwd. The FwdF subunit of Fwd is purified as part of the complex and is a predicted polyferredoxin (23); this may be the ferredoxin that mediates electron transfer to Fwd after bifurcation.

Conventional models of methanogenesis hold that reduced ferredoxin used to power the endergonic reduction of CO_2 to formyl-MFR is generated via the action of Eha. Studies of formylmethanofuran dehydrogenase activity in *M. marburgensis* demonstrated that it copurified with a hydrogenase activity, but the identity of the hydrogenase, and any other interacting peptides, was not determined (24). However, Eha consumes membrane potential to generate reduced ferredoxin, leaving little or no net energy for ATP synthesis. CO_2 reduction to formyl-MFR using electrons bifurcated by Hdr would retain membrane potential for ATP synthesis (1). The *in vivo* action of Eha may, therefore, be to generate reduced ferredoxin for anabolism, as is the case for the paralogous Ehb (25). However, it is tempting to speculate that under certain conditions Eha can still play a role in CO_2 reduction to formyl-MFR. There is a well-characterized phenomenon in methanogens without cytochromes where growth is decoupled from methanogenesis under certain conditions (26). This may be ecologically beneficial in that rapid utilization of nutrients such as H_2 can result in methanogens without cytochromes outcompeting other organisms in the environment. Electron flow from the Eha hydrogenase would result in a futile cycle where methane production and hydrogen consumption rates would increase. Reduction of ferredoxin by Eha may dominate at high partial pressures of H_2 while reduction of ferredoxin by Hdr may dominate at low partial pressures.

Methods

Strain Construction. Strains used in this study are described in Table 2. PCR primers and plasmids can be found in Table S3. MM901 was used as the background strain for all genetic manipulations. To construct MM901, which contains a deletion of the uracil phosphoribosyltransferase gene (Δupt), pBLPrT (4) was digested with MluI-XhoI followed by extension with Klenow (New England Biolabs) and blunt-end ligation to generate pBLPrTsmhpt. This vector was transformed into *M. maripaludis* S2 as described in ref. 4 and selected in McCas medium (4) containing 1 mg/mL neomycin followed by selection for a mutant containing the in-frame deletion of *upt* on medium

Table 2. Strains

Strain	Notes
S2	Wild type <i>M. maripaludis</i> (34)
MM901	S2 with an in frame deletion of the uracil phosphoribosyltransferase gene (Mmp0680)
MM1262	MM901 with an in frame deletion of <i>fdhA2B2</i> (Mmp0138 and Mmp0139)
MM1263	MM901 with a 6x C-terminal Histidine tag on HdrB1 (Mmp1155)
MM1264	MM901 with a 6x C-terminal Histidine tag on HdrB2 (Mmp1053)
MM1265	MM1262 with a 6x C-terminal Histidine tag on FdhA1 (Mmp1298)
MM1272	MM901 with an in frame deletion of the <i>vhuAU</i> and <i>vhcA</i> regions (Mmp1694, Mmp1693, and Mmp0823)

containing 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 6-azauracil to resolve the merodiploid. MM901 was transformed with constructs derived from the suicide vector pCRUptNeo to make other markerless gene replacements. pCRUptNeo was constructed exactly as described for the suicide vector pCRPrNeo (4), except the *upt* gene was amplified with Easy-A polymerase (Stratagene) and ligated into the appropriate vectors. To create genomic copies of HdrB1 or HdrB2 with a C-terminal 6x-His tag, the 3' region of the gene for HdrB1 or HdrB2 was PCR amplified using Phusion DNA polymerase (Finnzymes) with primers encoding a 10-amino acid extension and blunt-end ligated to a PCR fragment derived from the downstream genomic region of the gene to place the primer-encoded His-tag at the 3' end of the ORF. The fragment was ligated to XbaI-NotI digested pCRUptNeo. The resulting vector was transformed into strain MM901 as described (4), with selection of the mutant on McCas plates containing the 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 6-azauracil in place of 8-azahypoxanthine, to make strains MM1263 and MM1264. A genomic copy of FdhA1 was created with a 13-amino acid extension containing a 6x-His-tag in a deletion strain of the *fdh2* locus. First, *fdhA2B2* was deleted to generate MM1262 by PCR amplifying genomic regions flanking the genes with Herculase DNA polymerase (Stratagene), digesting the products with AclI and ligating them together. This construct was transferred to XbaI-NotI-digested pCRUptNeo and transformed into MM901, as described above. The FdhA1 gene was PCR-amplified and ligated into SpeI-AclI-digested pLW40neo (11) upstream of a 6x-His tag to make pLW40fdhA1. The region downstream of *fdhA1* in S2 genomic DNA was PCR-amplified and blunt-end ligated to the 3' end of the gene encoding the His-tag (PCR amplified from pLW40fdhA1) and the construct was transferred into XbaI-NotI-digested pCRUptNeo. The resulting plasmid construct was then transformed as above into strain MM1262 to generate MM1265. The region encoding the *vhuA* and *vhuU* genes was deleted following the same procedure as the deletion of *fdh2*, except mutants with reduced growth on H_2 were enriched once as described (27) in McCas medium (4), with 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ puromycin and a headspace of H_2/CO_2 , and colonies screened for the mutation were grown under a N_2/CO_2 atmosphere on formate medium (see below) containing 7.5 g/L noble agar and 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 6-azauracil. Deletion of *vhcA* in this background was done as described for deletion of *fdh2*, except cells were transformed on formate medium and merodiploids were selected with 5 mg/mL neomycin. The *vhu vhc* double mutant was designated MM1272. Deletion and His-tag constructs were verified by DNA sequencing and mutations were verified by PCR screens and Southern blot.

Growth of Strains with Hydrogen Excess, Hydrogen Limitation, or Formate. Cultures for each strain were grown in a chemostat under conditions of H_2 limitation/phosphate excess or H_2 excess/phosphate limitation as described in refs. 5 and 10 and modified in ref. 7. Cultures were grown until steady state was reached and OD_{660} remained stable at ~ 0.6 for >48 h. Cultures were then collected as described below. For growth with formate as the sole electron donor, cultures were grown in 400-mL batch culture at 37°C with agitation at 100 rpm (Jeio Tech SK-600 shaker) with described medium (2) with 20 mM NH_4Cl in place of casamino acids (formate medium). Cultures were grown for ~ 24 h to a final OD_{660} of ~ 0.4 to 0.5 and collected as described below.

Affinity Purification of Tagged Proteins. Four-hundred milliliters from each chemostat culture was collected anaerobically as described (11), brought into an anaerobic chamber (Coy Laboratory Products), and transferred into a 0.5-L centrifuge bottle. Formate-grown cultures were brought directly into an anaerobic chamber and transferred to a 0.5-L centrifuge bottle. Samples were then centrifuged anaerobically at 4°C at $12,800 \times g$ for 25 min. The resulting cell pellet was suspended in 1 to 2 mL residual growth medium and placed in 5 mL glass tubes with an atmosphere of N_2/H_2 (95:5) and stored at -80°C for up to 2 months. All purifications were done under anaerobic conditions in an atmosphere of N_2/H_2 (95:5) in an anaerobic chamber. Cells were thawed and sonicated on ice using a Microson ultrasonic cell disrupter

at setting 8. Cell lysate was centrifuged at $16,000 \times g$ for 10 min. The crude protein extract was collected and combined with 25 mM Hepes pH 7.5, 10 mM sodium dithionite, 100 mM NaCl, and 10 mM imidazole as binding buffer. Finally, 0.5 mL of Ni^{2+} resin (Novagen Inc.) was added and the mixture was incubated anaerobically at 37°C while shaking for 1 h. After incubation, sample was placed in a Poly-Prep chromatography column (Bio-Rad) under the same atmosphere and the supernatant was allowed to run through the column. The resin was washed three times with 5 mL binding buffer, then eluted with the same buffer containing 100 mM (for HdrB1 and HdrB2) or 200 mM (for FdhA1) imidazole. After elution, samples were stored in elution buffer at -80°C until ready for mass spectrometric analysis. SDS/PAGE of the purified proteins was done with 4 to 20% gradient gels (Pierce) and is shown in Fig. S2.

Mass Spectrometry of Purified Protein Samples. After thawing, 100 μL of the sample was diluted with 100 μL of 10% acetonitrile in Millipore water containing sufficient trypsin (Promega sequencing grade) to make the final trypsin-protein ratio $\approx 1:3$ – $1:10$. A larger-than-normal quantity of trypsin was used because of the presence of dithionite in the elution buffer. After digestion at 37°C for 12 h, samples were placed in a Speed-Vac (Jouan RTC60) to bring final volumes to 50 μL . Capillary HPLC/tandem mass spectrometry was performed in a data-dependent manner using a single dimension separation with a Michrom Magic 2002 HPLC modified in-house (6) for capillary operation and interfaced to a Thermo LTQ linear ion-trap mass spectrometer. The samples were loaded on a 10 cm \times 75 μm intradermal Aqua C18 reversed-phase capillary column fabricated in-house, flushed 15 min with Millipore water for desalting, then eluted with a binary gradient as reported previously for the reversed phase portion of a 2D separation (6, 7). The raw data files were searched against the *M. maripaludis* inferred protein database (6, 7, 9) using Sequest (28) and peptide level results were organized at the protein level using DTASelect (29), such that all redundant identifications were saved, thus allowing a summation of the spectral counts associated with each protein-encoding ORF in the database. All Sequest and DTASelect adjustable parameters were set as described (6, 7).

Analysis of Mass Spectral Data. SCs [numbers of peptide detections for a given protein, i.e., spectral counts (30–32)] have been established as an accurate method for measuring relative protein abundance in *M. maripaludis* (7). For each protein sample analyzed, SCs were tabulated for all proteins that had a SC of at least 10 in at least one sample. Three proteins that were detected in all samples and that did not appear enriched in the experimental strains relative to the control strains were chosen as a basis for normalization (reference proteins). For each protein detected, ratios of SCs in each experimental sample (MM1263, MM1264, or MM1265) to SCs in the control sample (MM901 or MM1262) grown under the same condition were then calculated using each reference protein as follows: normalized ratio = $(\text{SC}_{\text{protein}_{\text{exp}}} / \text{SC}_{\text{protein}_{\text{cont}}}) / (\text{SC}_{\text{ref}_{\text{exp}}} / \text{SC}_{\text{ref}_{\text{cont}}})$.

Analysis of the *vhuAU vhcA* Mutant During Growth on H_2/CO_2 or Formate. MM901 or MM1272 was grown to $\text{OD}_{660} \sim 0.6$ in formate medium. Cultures were washed once with 5 mL N-free medium (33) and ~ 0.5 mL was transferred to tubes containing 5 mL either McCas with a headspace of H_2/CO_2 (80:20) at 40 psi or formate medium with 0.2% casamino acids and a headspace of N_2/CO_2 (80:20) at 30 psi and grown at 37°C at 100 rpm agitation (Jeio Tech SK-600 shaker). Cell density (OD_{660}) was monitored.

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Supporting Information

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SI Methods

Disruption of *hdrB1* or *hdrB2* in MM901, MM1263, or MM1264. Puromycin N-acetyl-transferase (*pac*) was inserted into the middle of *hdrB1* or *hdrB2* in MM1264 and MM1263 respectively. Regions for bases 100 to 400 and 400 to 700 in the ORF were PCR-amplified and ligated into pJK3 (1) into restriction sites ~400 bp upstream (ClaI-XhoI) and downstream (NotI-BamHI) of the plasmid encoded *pac* gene. The construct was linearized with SapI, transformed into MM901, MM1263, or MM1264 as appropriate, and disruptions were selected with medium containing puromycin. MM901 with *hdrB1* and *hdrB2* disruptions were designated MM1268 and MM1270, respectively. MM1263 and MM1264 with

hdrB2 or *hdrB1* disrupted were designated MM1271 and MM1269, respectively. Constructs were verified using Southern blots.

Testing the Viability of the His-Tagged Constructs. Strains with *pac* disruptions of *hdrB1* or *hdrB2* were grown to OD₆₆₀ ~1.0 in McCas medium with 2.5 µg/mL puromycin and ~0.5 mL was transferred to 5 mL fresh McCas medium with a headspace of H₂/CO₂ (80:20) at 40 psi. MM1262 and MM1265 were grown to OD₆₆₀ ~0.6 in formate medium and ~0.5 mL was transferred to 5 mL fresh formate medium with 0.2% casamino acids and a headspace of N₂/CO₂ (80:20) at 30 psi. Cultures were grown at 37 °C at 100 rpm agitation (Jeio Tech SK-600 shaker). Cell density (OD₆₆₀) was monitored.

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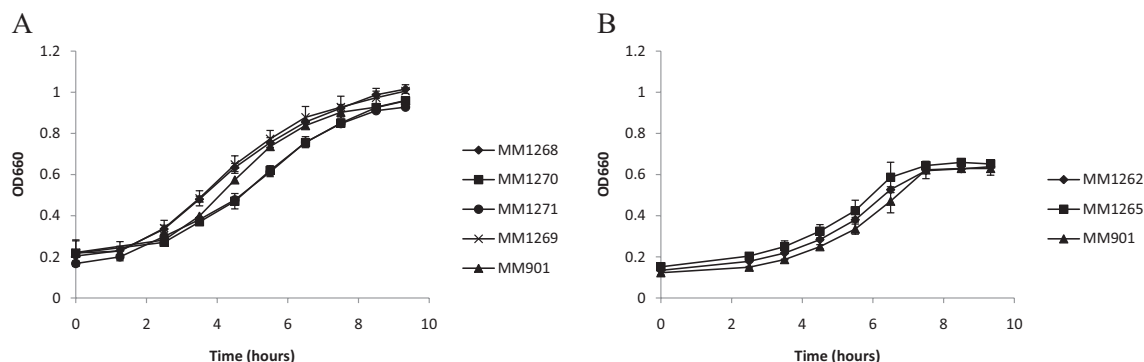


Fig. S1. Growth curves of strains with a His-tagged protein and the redundant copy inactivated compared with wild-type. Strains were constructed and growth curves were conducted as described in [SI Methods](#). OD₆₆₀, optical density at 660 nm. Data are from duplicate cultures with error bars representing one SD. (A) Growth on H₂: MM901, wild type; MM1268, wild-type *hdrB2* with *hdrB1::pac*; MM1269, His-tagged HdrB2 with *hdrB1::pac*; MM1270, wild-type *hdrB1* with *hdrB2::pac*; MM1271, His-tagged HdrB1 with *hdrB2::pac*. (B) Growth on formate: MM901, wild-type; MM1262, $\Delta fdh2$; MM1265, His-tagged FdhA1 with $\Delta fdh2$.

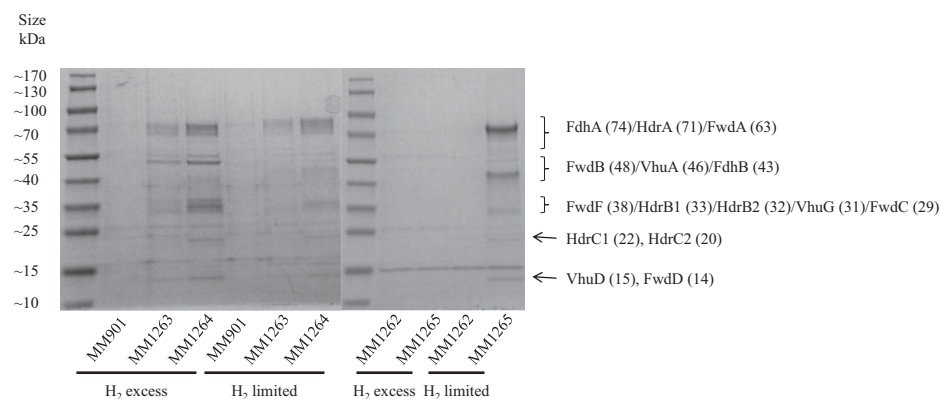


Fig. S2. SDS/PAGE for purifications of the complex from cultures grown with either excess or limiting H₂. Proteins in the size ranges of the purified bands are indicated with their predicted molecular weights in kDa in parentheses. MM901 and MM1262, controls; MM1265, FdhA1-6xHis; MM1263, HdrB1-6xHis; MM1264, HdrB2-6xHis.

Other Supporting Information Files

[Table S1 \(DOCX\)](#)

[Table S2 \(DOC\)](#)

[Table S3 \(DOC\)](#)