



Expressing *Dm*-dNK in a mouse model a strategy to reverse the depletion of mtDNA caused by nucleoside kinase deficiency.



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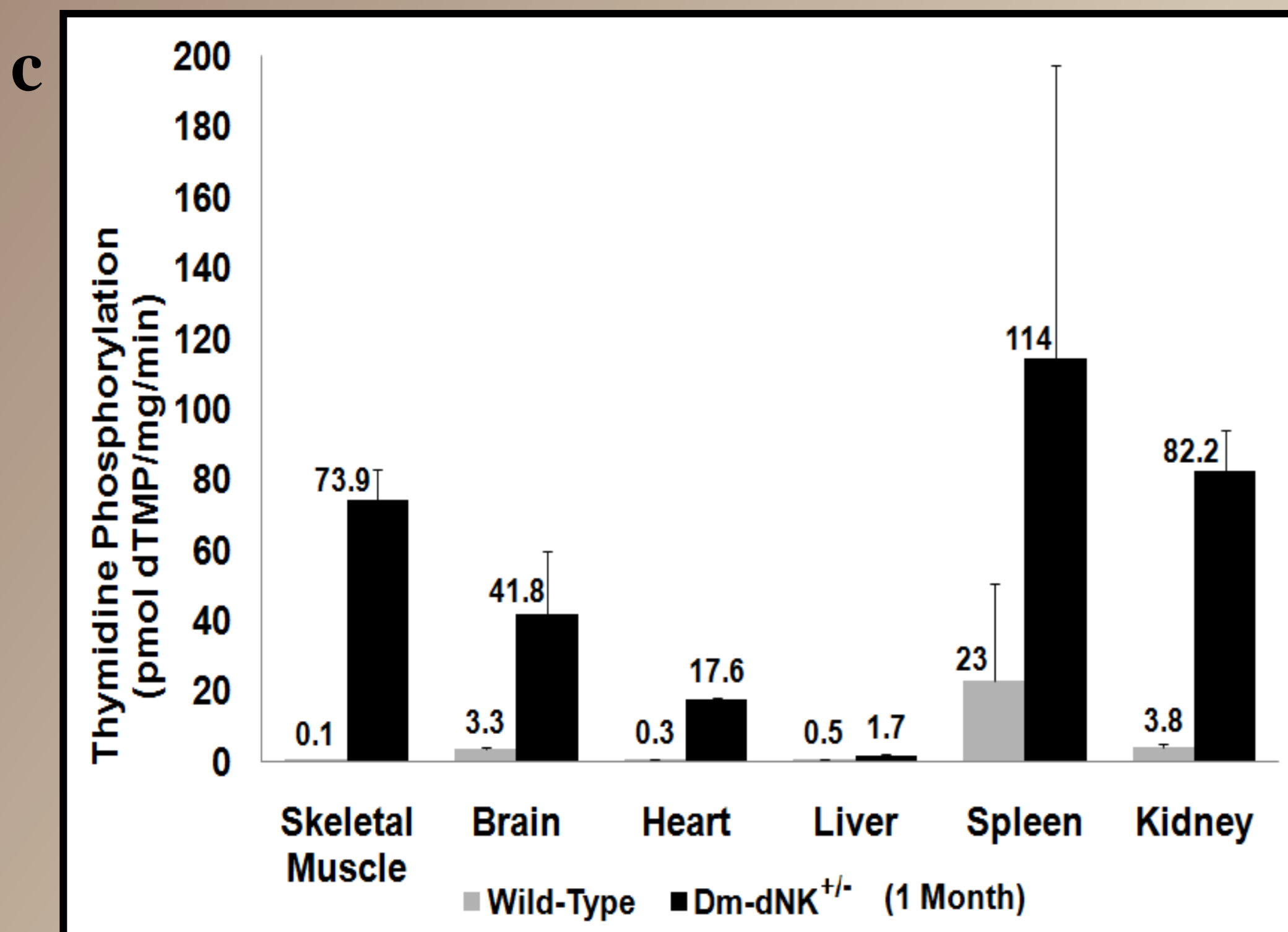
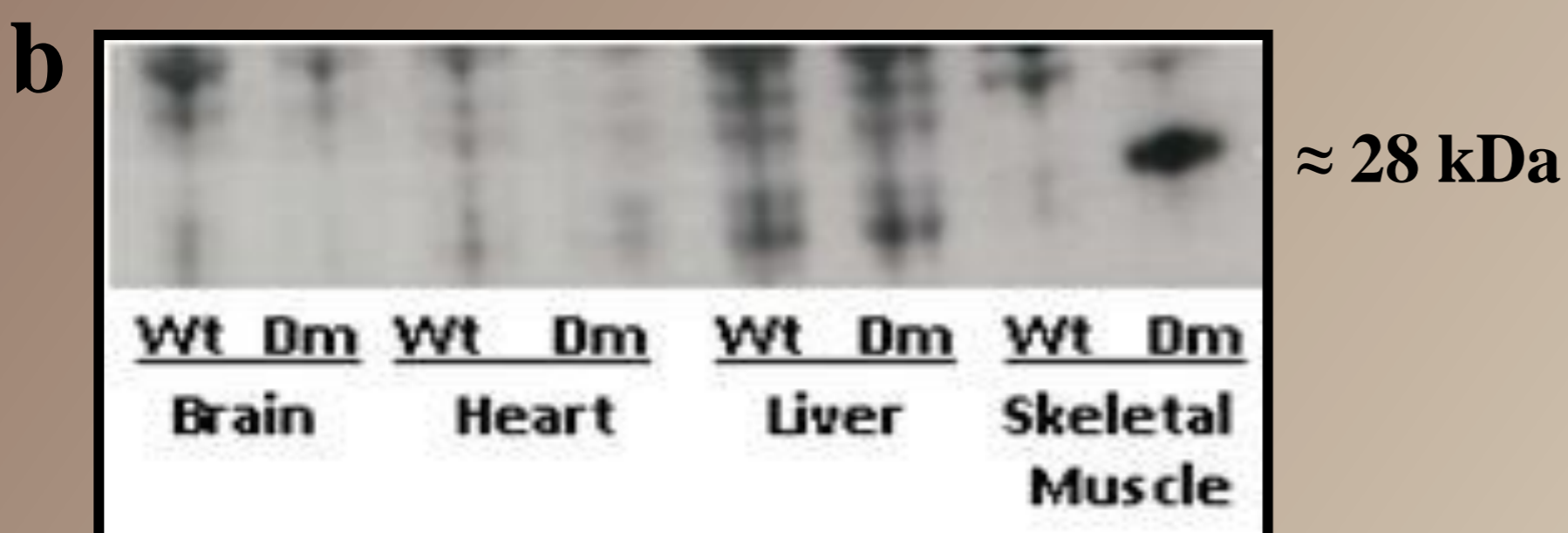
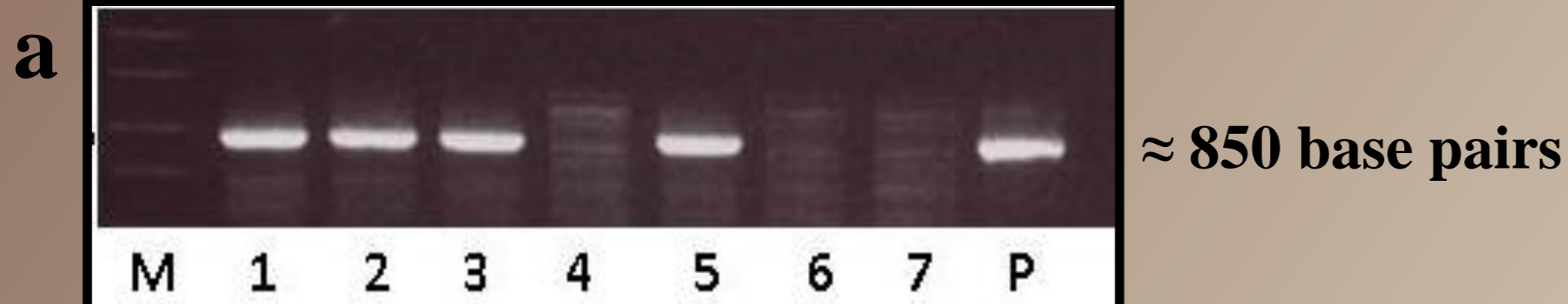


AIM

To investigate the expression of *Dm*-dNK in mice.

BACKGROUND

- Mammals contain four deoxynucleoside kinase (dNKs) for the phosphorylation of different deoxyribonucleosides into deoxyribonucleoside monophosphates (dNMPs), which are precursors of the deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates (dNTPs).
- Mutations in the nuclear encoded dNKs; mitochondrial deoxyguanosine kinase (DGUOK) and thymidine kinase 2 (TK2), have been associated with heterogenous group of mitochondrial disorders called Mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome (MDS).
- *Drosophila melanogaster* has a single multisubstrate nucleoside kinase (*Dm*-dNK), that can phosphorylate all the natural nucleosides. This enzyme has broad substrate specificities and high catalytic rates.



CONCLUSION

Dm-dNK can be expressed in brain, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney, liver and spleen.

RESULTS

- The *Dm*-dNK gene is expressed in gene level (60% positives).
- Dm*-dNK protein (≈ 28 kDa) expression could be detected only in the skeletal muscle.
- Thymidine phosphorylation higher in *Dm*-dNK^{+/+} mice than in wild-type mice.
 - ✓ *Dm*-dNK is highly expressed in kidney, skeletal muscle and brain of *Dm*-dNK^{+/+} mice.
 - ✓ *Dm*-dNK enzyme loses activity after 3 months in brain, and after 5 months in other tissues.
 - ✓ There was no change in the mitochondrial DNA levels, mortality, growth rate and organ weights of the *Dm*-dNK transgenic mice.

METHODS

- PCR – genotyping of *Dm*-dNK transgenic mice using specific primers.
- Western Blotting - anti-histidine 1° Ab targeted against His-tag of the protein.
- Thymidine phosphorylating activity
 - Tissues : brain, heart, liver, skeletal muscle, spleen and kidney
 - Time points : 1 month, 3.5 months and 5 months old mice.
 - Substrate : [methyl-³H]thymidine.

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