

shukr000@student.liu.se

BACKGROUND

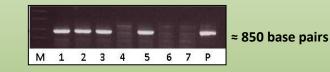
Mammals contain 4 deoxynucleoside kinase (dNKs) for the phosphorylation of different deoxyribonucleosides into deoxyribonucleoside monophosphates (dNMPs), which are precursors of the deoxyribonecleoside triphosphates (dNTPs).

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.

RESULTS

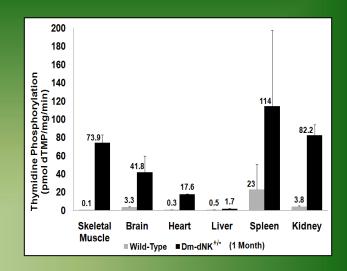
✓ The Dm-dNK gene is expressed in gene level (60% positives).



 ✓ Dm-dNK protein (≈ 28 kDa) expression could be detected only in the skeletal muscle.



- ✓ Dm-dNK enzyme activity higher than wild-type enzyme activity (TK1, TK2).
- ✓ Dm-dNK is highly expressed in kidney, skeletal muscle and brain of mice.
- ✓ 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 transgenic mice.



METHODS

- 1. PCR genotyping of Dm-dNK transgenic mice using specific primers.
- Western Blotting anti-histidine
 1° Ab targeted against His-tag of the protein.
- 3. Dm-dNK enzyme 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.