Heptahelical protein PQLC2 is a lysosomal cationic amino acid exporter underlying the action of cysteamine in cystinosis therapy

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Cystinosin, the lysosomal cystine exporter defective in cystinosis, is the founding member of a family of heptahelical membrane proteins related to bacteriorhodopsin and characterized by a duplicated motif termed the PQ loop. PQ-loop proteins are more frequent in eukaryotes than in prokaryotes; except for cystinosin, their molecular function remains elusive. In this study, we report that three yeast PQ-loop proteins of unknown function, Ypq1, Ypq2, and Ypq3, localize to the vacuolar membrane and are involved in homeostasis of cysteine amino acids (CAAs). We also show that PQLC2, a mammalian PQ-loop protein closely related to yeast Ypq proteins, localizes to lysosomes and catalyzes a robust, electrogenic transport that is selective for CAAs and strongly activated at low extracytoplasmic pH. Heterologous expression of PQLC2 at the yeast vacuole rescues the resistance phenotype of an yapq2 mutant to canavanine, a toxic analog of arginine efficiently transported by PQLC2. Finally, PQLC2 transports a lysine-like mixed disulfide that serves as a chemical intermediate in cysteine therapy of cystinosis, and PQLC2 gene silencing trapped the intermediate in cystinotic cells. We conclude that PQLC2 and Ypq1–3 proteins are lysosomal/vacuolar exporters of CAAs and suggest that small-molecule transport is a conserved feature of the PQ-loop protein family, in agreement with its distant similarity to SWEET sugar transporters and to the mitochondrial pyruvate carrier. The elucidation of PQLC2 function may help improve cysteamine therapy. It may also clarify the origin of CAA abnormalities in Batten disease.

lysosomal storage disease | secondary active transporter

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he transport of solute across membranes is crucial to eukaryotic cell physiology, as illustrated in the human species by the existence of diverse diseases associated with defective transport (1–3) and the presence of ~400 solute transporter genes grouped into 51 families in the human genome (www.bioparadigms.org/slc/menu.asp) (4, 5). However, this inventory is far from being complete, because the function of many putative transporters remains unknown and, for technical reasons, the repertoire of elucidated transporters is biased in favor of cellular export or intracellular solute compartmentalization. For instance, most of the proteins responsible for the export of lysosomal catabolites remain unknown (3), and the lysosomal chloride transporter, CIC-7, was functionally characterized (6, 7) long after its identification. Even a key protein, such as the pyruvate transporter that fuels mitochondria and links glycolysis to the citric acid cycle, has long remained elusive (8, 9). A novel family of transporters that export sugars from plant and animal cells has also been only recently unveiled (10, 11).

In this study, we focus on a poorly characterized, mostly eukaryotic protein family defined by cystinosin, the lysosomal cystine transporter defective in human cystinosis (12, 13). This family...
Results
Yeasts Ypq1–3 Proteins Are Vacuolar Membrane Proteins Associated with Homeostasis of Cationic Amino Acids. Six PO-loop proteins have been inventoried in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae (21). One of these proteins, Ers1, was reported to encode a functional homolog of human cystinosin (22), with which it shares 28.7% identity. The function of the five other PO-loop proteins is unknown. At least two of them, Yol092p and Ydr352p (hereafter called Ypq1 and Ypq2), were reported in proteomic and genome-scale protein localization studies to be located at the membrane of the vacuole, the lysosome of yeast (23, 24). By colabeling with fluorescent FM4-64 dye, we observed that Ypq1-GFP and Ypq2-GFP fusion proteins are indeed located at the vacuolar membrane and found that the same is true for another member of the family, Ybr147p, hereafter called Ypq3 (Fig. 1A). These three PO-loop proteins might thus transport compounds across the vacuolar membrane.

Interestingly, the YPQ3 gene has been predicted by a recent bioinformatic analysis of promoter signatures (25) to be under the control of the Lys14 transcription factor. Lys14 activates expression of the lysine-repressible LYS genes involved in lysine biogenesis (26), and its positive action is highly stimulated in cells lacking the Lys80/Mks1 regulatory protein (27) or when lysine biosynthetic enzymes encoded by the LYS20 and LYS21 genes are resistant to feedback inhibition (28). We monitored expression driven by the upstream control region of the YPQ3 gene and confirmed that it is under the positive control of Lys14, repressed by excess lysine, and derepressed in lys80Δ and LYS20Δ LYS21Δ mutant cells (Fig. 1B). This expression is similar to that of LYS9, a well-studied target gene

Fig. 1. Yeast Ypq1–3 proteins are vacuolar membrane proteins associated with homeostasis of CAAs. (A) Ypq1–3 proteins localize to the vacuolar membrane. Yeast cells of strain 23344c (ura3) were transformed with URA3 plasmids expressing the YPQ1-GFP or YPQ3-GFP fusion gene under its natural promoter or the YPQ3-GFP gene under a galactose-inducible promoter. After growth on minimal medium with proline as a nitrogen source and glucose (YPq1, Ypq2) or galactose (YPq3) as a carbon source, cells were analyzed by fluorescence microscopy. The vacuolar membrane was labeled with the lipophilic dye FM4-64. (Scale bars: 5 μm.) (B) YPQ3 belongs to the lysine-repressible LYS regulon. Strains of the indicated genotypes were transformed with a centromere-based plasmid expressing the lacZ reporter gene under the control of the YPQ3 gene promoter. Cells were grown on a minimal glucose/ammonium medium with (+) or without (−) lysine (Lys; 1 mM). β-Galactosidase activities are means of at least two independent experiments. (C) Model of Ypq3 function. Ypq3 may export lysine stored in the vacuole via the Vba1–3 transporters. When present in excess in the cytosol, lysine represses transcription of the YPQ3 gene and the LYS genes involved in lysine biogenesis from α-ketoglutarate (xKG). This repression results from an allosteric inhibition of the Lys20 and Lys21 enzymes by lysine, leading to a decrease in α-aminoacidipate semialdehyde (xAS), a pathway intermediate acting as a coinducer of the transcriptional activator Lys14. (D) ypq1Δ and ypq2Δ mutants are resistant to canavanine (Can). Yeast strains of the indicated genotypes were spread on a solid minimal glucose medium with or without canavanine and grown for 3 d. (E) ypq2Δ mutation does not confer resistance to canavanine in a vba1Δ vba2Δ vba3Δ mutant. Conditions were as in D. (F) Model for the role of Ypq1–2 in sensitivity to canavanine, a toxic analog of arginine misincorporated into proteins. Ypq1 and Ypq2 may export canavanine stored in the vacuole via the Vba transporters. (G) Phylogenetic tree of yeast PO-loop proteins. Selected human PO-loop proteins are shown in blue for comparison. (Scale bar: 10% sequence divergence.)
of Lys14 (Fig. S1). The YPQ3 gene thus encodes a putative vacuolar membrane transporter repressed by excess lysine. Because lysine is stored at a high concentration in the yeast vacuole (29, 30), Ypq3 might export lysine to the cytosol, with its expression being induced when lysine is abundant in the cytosol (Fig. 1C).

Because Ypq1 and Ypq2 are closely similar in sequence to Ypq3 (21) (Fig. 1G), they might perform a similar transport function [i.e., catalyze export of other cationic amino acids (CAAs; arginine and/or histidine) that are also highly concentrated in the vacuole] (29, 30). We isolated ypq1Δ, ypq2Δ, and ypq3Δ mutant strains, as well as a triple ypq mutant, and tested their growth on various media containing toxic analogs of CAAs. These experiments revealed that the ypq2Δ mutant is resistant to canavanine (Fig. 1D), a natural analog of arginine that is misincorporated into proteins and is highly toxic to diverse species, including yeast (31, 32). The ypq1Δ mutant also displays resistance to canavanine, but to a lesser extent than the ypq2Δ strain (Fig. 1D). A previous study reported that uptake of the three proteinogenic CAAs into the yeast vacuole is mediated by the Vba1, Vba2, and Vba3 transporters from the major facilitator superfamily (33). In a triple vba mutant, the Ypq2-dependent canavanine resistance phenotype is abolished (Fig. 1E). A tentative interpretation of these observations is that Ypq2 and, to a lesser extent, Ypq1 export canavanine (and presumably other CAAs) from the vacuole. In the ypq2 mutant, canavanine would thus be sequestered in the vacuolar lumen, reducing its toxicity, provided that its accumulation in the vacuole via the Vba proteins is normal (Fig. 1F).

The canavanine resistance phenotypes of the ypq1 and ypq2 mutants, and the fact that the YPQ3 gene is repressed at the transcriptional level by excess lysine, thus demonstrated that Ypq1–3 proteins are involved in homeostasis of CAAs, present at high concentrations in the vacuole, presumably through a vacuolar export mechanism.

Mammalian Homolog PQLC2 Is a Resident Lysosomal Membrane Protein. Interestingly, mammalian genomes contain a gene, PQLC2, encoding a protein more closely related in sequence to yeast Ypq1–3 proteins than to cystinosin (Fig. 1G). Like cystinosin and Ypq1–3, PQLC2 is predicted to possess seven transmembrane motifs (22). The mammalian homolog of Ypq1, Ypq2, and Ypq3 is systematically named PQLC2 in this paper (see Table 1).

Fig. 2. PQLC2 is a ubiquitous lysosomal membrane protein. (A) After purification from rat liver by isopycnic centrifugation on Nycodenz gradients, lysosomes and lysosome-depleted fractions were subjected to hydrophobic protein extraction, SDS/PAGE, and comparative semiquantitative proteomic analysis. (B) Relative protein abundance in the two subcellular fractions was assessed by calculating a lysosome spectral index ranging from −1 (fully excluded) to +1 (fully included), based on normalized spectral counts and the number of positive replicates. The spectral index of PQLC2 is similar to those of lysosomal markers (LAMP1, LAMP2) and well above those of mitochondrial (SLC25A4), peroxisomal (PXMP2), cytoskeleton (tubulin α2), endoplasmic reticulum (SERCA), and plasma membrane (Na,K ATPase) markers. The dotted line represents the 5% significance threshold. (C) Putative membrane topology of PQLC2. PQ-loop motifs are highlighted in blue. The peptides identified by MS are shown in red, along with their spectral counts. (D) WT EGFP-tagged rat PQLC2 (green) was transiently expressed in HeLa cells and compared with LAMP1 immunostaining (red) by deconvolution fluorescence microscopy. EGFP-stained puncta overlap with LAMP1-positive lysosomes and late endosomes in the deconvoluted optical slice. (Lower) Enlarged views of the boxed areas are shown. Arrows indicate colocalization. (Scale bar: 10 μm.) (E) Mutation of a C-terminal dileucine-type sorting motif (underlined in C) prevents PQLC2 delivery to the lysosome. The epifluorescence images highlight the diffuse distribution of the LL290/291AA mutant on the plasma membrane, including microvilli. (Scale bar: 10 μm.) (F) PQLC2 mRNA was quantified in diverse mouse tissues by real-time RT-PCR. Expression levels are compared with the GAPDH transcript using the comparative Ct method. Means ± SEMs of six mice are shown. sm., small.
α-helices, with an ~40-residue, N-glycosylated N terminus in the lysosomal lumen and a shorter, cytosolic C terminus. The two PQ-loop motifs cover the second and fifth transmembrane helices and their connecting cytosolic loops (Fig. 2C).

Using a semiquantitative MS analysis of proteins in highly enriched lysosomal membranes from rat liver cells (34), we found that PQLC2 is present at the lysosomal membrane (Fig. 2A). A comprehensive description of the proteins identified in these lysosomal membranes will be provided elsewhere. The statistical significance of the association of PQLC2 with lysosomes was assessed by calculating for each identified protein a spectral index ranging from -1 to +1 for proteins exclusively detected in lysosome-depleted and lysosome-enriched fractions, respectively. This index combines the relative peptide abundance in tandem MS spectra (spectral counts) and the number of samples with detectable peptides to provide an estimate of protein abundance (35). Across three biological replicates, we detected three peptides matching the rat PQLC2 sequence. The spectral index value of PQLC2 (0.892) was high and similar to that of the late endosomal/lysosomal markers lysosome-associated membrane protein 1 (LAMP1; 0.755) and LAMP2 (0.748), but well above that of proteins from other organelles and the 5% confidence threshold (0.594) (Fig. 2B and C).

To confirm the subcellular localization, we tagged rat PQLC2 with EGFP at its C terminus and expressed the fusion protein in HeLa cells. Under fluorescence deconvolution microscopy, PQLC2-EGFP displayed a punctate distribution that extensively overlapped with LAMP1 (Fig. 2D), thus confirming the proteomic data. Resident membrane proteins are targeted to lysosomes by virtue of short cytosolic motifs that interact with adaptor protein complexes. These adaptors, in turn, interact with protein coats that ensure cargo uptake at pH 5.0. Means ± SEMs from representative pools of five oocytes are shown. (C) Time course of arginine (1 mM) uptake. (D) Arginine (0.1 mM) uptake was measured at distinct pH values. PQLC2-LL/AA is activated in extracellular acidic medium, a condition mimicking the natural environment in the lysosome. (E) Saturation kinetics of arginine uptake at pH 5.0. (Right) Graph (Eadie-Hofstee plot) shows that arginine uptake follows Michaelis-Menten kinetics. In this experiment, \( K_m = 3.8 \text{ mM} \) and \( V_{	ext{max}} = 152 \text{ pmol/min per oocyte} \) (\( R^2 = 0.901 \)). Means ± SEMs of five to seven oocytes are shown. (F) Substrate selectivity. Inhibitors (10 mM) were added simultaneously to [3H]-Arg (40 nM) at pH 5.0. Proteinogenic amino acids are indicated by their three-letter code. Cit, citrulline; Orn, L-ornithine. Means ± SEMs of the number of oocytes indicated in parentheses are shown.

PQLC2 Transports CAAs. The above yeast and mammalian data prompted us to examine whether PQLC2 is a CAA transporter. The LL/AA sorting mutant provided favorable conditions for testing this hypothesis because it allows replacing the poorly tractable lysosomal activity by a classic, whole-cell influx equivalent to lysosomal efflux. Several lysosomal transporters have been successfully characterized using this whole-cell approach (6, 12, 18, 37, 38). In preliminary experiments, we expressed PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP in HEK-293 cells and examined their ability to take up [3H]L-arginine ([3H]Arg) or [3H]L-lysine ([3H]Lys) from acidic extracellular medium (which is topologically equivalent to the lysosomal lumen in our assay). Interestingly, PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP moderately increased the uptake of CAA relative to WT PQLC2 and mock-transfected cells (Fig. S2). However, the PQLC2-dependent selection and vesicle formation in the endocytic pathway (36). We thus scrutinized the PQLC2 sequence for potential sorting motifs and identified an evolutionarily conserved, dileucine-type consensus sequence (285-EREPLL-291) in the C terminus (Fig. 2C). Mutation of the critical leucine pair of this motif (LL290/291AA mutation, hereafter referred to as LL/AA) dramatically redistributed PQLC2-EGFP in HeLa cells. In contrast to the WT protein, PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP displayed a diffuse distribution across the cell, including microvilli, thus suggesting that the mutant has been misrouted to the plasma membrane (Fig. 2E). Quantitative real-time RT-PCR assay showed that PQLC2 mRNA is expressed at roughly similar levels across mouse tissues (Fig. 2F), thus suggesting a housekeeping function. We concluded that PQLC2 is a ubiquitous, resident membrane protein of the lysosome and that its lysosomal localization is primarily determined by a C-terminal, dileucine-type sorting motif.

Fig. 3. PQLC2 is a CAA transporter. cRNA-injected Xenopus oocytes were analyzed by epifluorescence microscopy (A) and radiotracer flux measurements (B–F). (A) Fluorescence is detected at the plasma membrane for the PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP construct (arrows), but not for WT PQLC2-EGFP (Upper Right) or free EGFP (Lower Left). The focus was adjusted in the equatorial plane, and images were acquired under identical conditions. (Scale bar: 0.2 mm.) (B and C) Oocytes expressing PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP, but not WT PQLC2-EGFP or free EGFP, accumulate L-arginine, L-lysine, and L-histidine (0.1 mM) at extracellular pH 5.0. Means ± SEMs from representative pools of five oocytes are shown. (C) Time course of arginine (1 mM) uptake. (D) Arginine (0.1 mM) uptake was measured at distinct pH values. PQLC2-LL/AA is activated in extracellular acidic medium, a condition mimicking the natural environment in the lysosome. (E) Saturation kinetics of L-arginine uptake at pH 5.0. (Right) Graph (Eadie-Hofstee plot) shows that arginine uptake follows Michaelis-Menten kinetics. In this experiment, \( K_m = 3.8 \text{ mM} \) and \( V_{	ext{max}} = 152 \text{ pmol/min per oocyte} \) (\( R^2 = 0.901 \)). Means ± SEMs of five to seven oocytes are shown. (F) Substrate selectivity. Inhibitors (10 mM) were added simultaneously to [3H]-Arg (40 nM) at pH 5.0. Proteinogenic amino acids are indicated by their three-letter code. Cit, citrulline; Orn, L-ornithine. Means ± SEMs of the number of oocytes indicated in parentheses are shown.
Among proteinogenic amino acids, only the cationic ones inhibited the transport activity of PQLC2, we applied CAAs (10 mM) and pH 5.0. Arginine, histidine, lysine, and ornithine, but not ± currents observed under epifluorescence microscopy, PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP displayed a robust fluorescence at the plasma membrane, whereas staining was intracellular with free EGFP or WT PQLC2-EGFP (Fig. 3A). On incubation in acidic medium (pH 5.0), PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP oocytes, but not PQLC2-EGFP oocytes, accumulated $[^3H]$Arg, $[^3H]$Lys, and $[^3H]$-histidine ($[^3H]$His) over the background levels (Fig. 3B). In agreement with our transporter hypothesis and the presence of PQLC2-LL/AA at the oocyte surface. Mean uptake values of 33.1 ± 3.4 (n = 12 oocyte batches), 19.9 ± 2.5 (n = 8 oocyte batches), and 10.1 ± 2.4 pmol per 20 min per oocyte (n = 6 oocyte batches), representing increases of 6.7 ± 1.8, 3.7 ± 0.6, and 1.8 ± 0.6-fold over background, were obtained for 100 μM $[^3H]$Arg, $[^3H]$Lys, and $[^3H]$His, respectively.

$[^3H]$Arg uptake was time-dependent and remained linear for ~10 min (Fig. 3C). It was also strongly pH-dependent, with no detectable activity at an extracellular pH ≥7.0 (Fig. 3D and Fig. S3), in agreement with the lysosomal/late endosomal localization of the native protein. PQLC2 should thus be exclusively active in the endocytic pathway. Saturation kinetics studies showed that $[^3H]$Arg transport by PQLC2 follows Michaelis–Menten kinetics (Fig. 3E), with mean $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ values of 3.36 ± 0.26 mM and 112 ± 28 pmol/min per oocyte (three independent experiments).

To characterize the substrate specificity of PQLC2, we applied unlabeled amino acids (10 mM) simultaneously with $[^3H]$Arg. Among proteinogenic amino acids, only the cationic ones inhibited $[^3H]$Arg transport, whereas other compounds had no effect (Fig. 3F). Ornithine inhibited PQLC2 as efficiently as arginine and histidine, whereas L-citrulline had no effect, thus confirming the requirement for a positively charged side chain. Lysine was slightly less efficient than arginine and histidine. We concluded that the functional properties of PQLC2 resemble those reported for the native lysosomal transporter and that the methylated analogs are substrates, rather than inhibitors, of PQLC2.

**Vacuolar Export of Canavanine Accounts for the Yeast Drug-Sensitization Phenotype.** Expression of Ypq4 proteins in oocytes yielded poor or undetectable levels, thus preventing their functional characterization. To assess whether the transport function of PQLC2 is conserved between yeast and mammals, we expressed the mammalian protein in yeast and examined whether it functionally complements the yapq2 mutant. Interestingly, rat PQLC2-EGFP

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**Fig. 4.** Electrophysiological characterization of PQLC2. PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP oocytes and water-injected oocytes were recorded under two-electrode voltage clamp at −40 mV and perfused with l-amino acids at pH 5.0, unless otherwise stated. (A) Raw traces from two representative oocytes. In the PQLC2-LL/AA oocyte, CAAs (10 mM), but not isoleucine, evoked an inward current that was absent from the noninjected oocyte. Orn, l-ornithine. (B) Mean steady-state currents ± SEM evoked by various amino acids (10 mM). The number of oocytes analyzed is shown above the bars. Values were normalized for each oocyte to the corresponding l-arginine signal. (C) Extracellular pH dependence of the arginine-evoked current. Means ± SEMs of 9–12 oocytes from three experiments are shown. Where not visible, error bars are smaller than symbols. (D) Saturation kinetics of the arginine response. The steady-state current mediated by PQLC2 follows Michaelis–Menten kinetics. In this experiment, $K_m = 2.49$ mM, $I_{max} = −110$ nA, and $R^2 = 0.994$. Means ± SEMs of 7 oocytes from the same batch are shown.
localized to the peripheral membrane of the vacuole (Fig. 5A) and restored canavanine sensitivity in ypq2 Δ cells (Fig. 5B). Ypq2 is thus a functional ortholog of PQLC2. According to our working hypothesis (Fig. 1F), vacuolar export of canavanine by PQLC2 may underpin its canavanine-sensitizing effect. To test this prediction, we applied canavanine to voltage-clamped PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP oocytes and found, indeed, that the toxin analog elicits a robust inward current (Fig. 5C). Paired experiments with increasing concentrations of arginine and canavanine revealed that the toxic analog is translocated by PQLC2 with a lesser affinity (Km = 5.6 ± 0.2 mM) but a higher capacity (I_{\text{max}} = -596 ± 64 nA, n = 8 oocytes) than arginine (Km = 2.5 ± 0.2 mM, I_{\text{max}} = -430 ± 46 nA) (Fig. 5D and E). This efficient transport of canavanine implies that overexpression of PQLC2 should increase the canavanine-to-arginine ratio in the cytosol, in agreement with the observed drug-sensitization phenotype.

These data show that the molecular function of PQLC2 is conserved among eukaryotes, and suggest that Ypq2 and Ypq1 are similarly able to export canavanine (and presumably other CAAs) from the yeast vacuole. Conversely, the lack of the canavanine-sensitivity phenotype in ypq3 Δ yeast strains suggests that Ypq3 does not transport this analog, possibly because evolutionary pressures have narrowed its substrate selectivity toward lysine.

Role of PQLC2 in Cysteine Transport in Yeast Cells. Cysteamine therapy remains the most effective treatment for cystinosis (40–42). The current model, based on early biochemical data (20, 43), posits that the compound enters the lysosome and condenses with lysosomal cystine, thus generating a cysteine-cysteine mixed disulfide (MxD) that resembles lysine (Fig. 6A). MxD is then exported from the lysosome through the system C C AAA pathway (20). The identification of PQLC2 as a lysosomal CAA transporter thus prompted us to examine its potential role in this cystine-depleting mechanism.

MxΔ (10 mM) efficiently inhibited [3H]Arg transport by PQLC2 (Fig. 3F). It also evoked a robust inward current in voltage-clamped PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP oocytes (Fig. 6B), showing that it is translocated by the lysosomal transporter. Paired application of increasing MxD and arginine concentrations at 40 mM and pH 5.0 showed that MxD is transported as rapidly as arginine with an affinity only twofold lower (Fig. 6C). Mean I_{\text{max}} values of ∼246 ± 24 nA and mean K_{m} values of 0.7 ± 0.7 mM and 3.4 ± 0.3 mM were obtained for MxD and arginine, respectively (five oocytes from two batches). We concluded that MxD is an efficient substrate of PQLC2.

We thus performed gene silencing on human cystinotic fibroblasts to test the role of PQLC2 in cysteine transport. Application of two different PQLC2 siRNAs (ON-TARGETplus (Dharmacon) reagent nos. J-020760-18 or J-020760-19 [hereafter named no. 18 and no. 19]) efficiently and durably reduced the PQLC2 mRNA level in human cystinotic fibroblasts (Fig. 6D). After two rounds of transfection, siRNAs nos. 18 and 19 decreased the PQLC2 mRNA level, on average, to 39 ± 8% and 18 ± 3% of the untreated cell level, respectively, whereas a control (luciferase-targeted) siRNA had no effect (112 ± 8%, eight independent transfections). Due to the lack of good antibodies, we used an in situ functional assay based on lysine methyl ester to assess the impact of gene silencing at the protein level. When amino acid methyl esters are applied to intact cells, a significant proportion is converted to amino acid within the lysosome due to the high esterase activity of this organelle relative to other cell compartments (44) (Fig. 6E). [3H]Lys pool increased with siRNA no. 18 or no. 19, but not with the control siRNA (Fig. 6F). We concluded that gene silencing significantly decreases endogenous PQLC2 activity and, consequently, increases retention of [3H]Lys in the protected lysosomal environment.

Finally, we transfected normal and cystinotic human fibroblasts with the siRNAs and tested their response to cysteamine. After gene silencing, cells were treated or not treated with cysteamine and cellular levels of cystine and MxD were measured by liquid chromatography (LC)-MS/MS. PQLC2 gene silencing specifically and dramatically increased the level of MxD in cystinoma-treated cystinotic cells (Fig. 6G), with mean ratios of 15 ± 6-fold and 7.6 ± 2.1-fold relative to untreated cells for siRNA no. 18 and no. 19, respectively (three independent experiments). Only part (∼10%) of the initial cystine was “trapped” as MxD by the combined siRNA and cysteine treatments (compare plots in Fig. 6G), in agreement with the presence of residual PQLC2 activity after gene silencing (Fig. 6F, Right). PQLC2-targeted siRNAs, but not a control siRNA, also exacerbated cystine storage in patient cells (Fig. 6G) for an unknown reason. However, this increase in cystine was limited (2.06 ± 0.16-fold and 2.12 ± 0.11-fold relative to untreated cells for siRNA no. 18 and no. 19, respectively; n = 3), and thus could not account for the increase in MxD after the cysteine

Jézégou et al.
treatment. We concluded that PQLC2 exports MxD from cystinotic lysosomes and, consequently, plays a key role in the cystine-depleting effect of cysteamine.

Discussion

In this study, we characterized a set of heptahelical PO-loop proteins and elucidated their molecular function using a combination of yeast genetics and flux measurement studies. In addition, we show that PQLC2 plays a key role in the cystine-depleting mechanism underlying cysteamine therapy of cystinosis. Mammalian PQLC2 and its yeast homologs Ypq1 and PQLC2 localize to animal lysosomes and fungal vacuoles, respectively. Using a mutant construct misrouted to the plasma membrane, we clearly established that PQLC2 is able to export CAAs from acidic compartments. PQLC2 transport activity is strongly activated at low extracytosolic pH values, and it shows narrow selectivity for cationic side chains because it recognizes arginine, but not its neutral analog citrulline, as well as lysine and histidine among proteinogenic amino acids. It may be noted that the guanidinooxy group of l-canavanine, which is also efficiently translocated, has a pK_a of 7.0 (45) in contrast to the side chain pK_a of 12.5 for arginine. Canavanine is thus partially discriminating in neutral compartments. However, it is fully protonated in the lysosomal/vacuolar lumen and under the conditions of our transport assay (pH 5.0).

To compare the properties of PQLC2 with those of the native transporter from lysosomes (system c), we took advantage of the discriminating effect of natural (3Me-Lys) and synthetic (NMe-Arg) methylated analogs relative to CAA transport at the plasma membrane (39). In agreement with the earlier study, these compounds strongly interacted with PQLC2, but not, or more...
weakly, with the plasma membrane transporter CAT-1. Therefore, PQLC2 should play a major role in recycling CAAs generated in lysosomes and autolysosomes into the metabolic network. Because PQLC2 is also able to transport ornithine and 3Me-Lys, this cellular role probably extends to the modified amino acids issued from the degradation of methylated and ornithylated proteins.

The precise transport mechanism of PQLC2 remains unclear because attempts to measure the charge/substrate coupling ratio by applying [H+]Arg to voltage-clamped oocytes yielded variable results across oocyte batches. It is thus unknown whether the transport current recorded in PQLC2 oocytes is exclusively carried by CAAs (uniprot mechanism) or shared by the CAA substrate with an inorganic ion (for instance, H+/CAA symport). This issue thus deserves further investigation. It is, however, noteworthy that the two PQ loops of PQLC2 harbor neutral side chains (W and M, respectively, in mammals) at the position equivalent to the substrate-bound, proton-binding site of cystinosin (18), but this does not exclude the existence of a proton-binding site elsewhere in PQLC2.

Our study also provides indirect evidence that yeast Ypq1 and Ypq2 proteins similarly act as vacuolar CAA exporters because (i) their genetic inactivation induces a canavanine-resistance phenotype that requires the vacuolar CAA importer Vba1–3 and (ii) heterologous expression of PQLC2 at the vacuolar membrane functionally complements the ypq2 mutation. The simplest explanation for these data is that the broadly specific Vba transporters (33) accumulate canavanine into the vacuole, thus reducing its cytosolic availability, whereas, in contrast, Ypq1 and Ypq2 export this toxic CAA from the vacuole (Fig. 1F), as does PQLC2 (Fig. 5C–E). Because canavanine naturally occurs solely in leguminous plants and their predators, a reasonable interpretation is that Ypq1 and Ypq2 also export proteinogenic CAAs from the vacuole under physiological conditions. The evidence supporting a similar role (presumably restricted to lysine) for Ypq3 is more indirect and based on the coordinated transcriptional regulation of the Ypq3 gene and those encoding lysine biosynthesis enzymes, thus suggesting a common role in the cytosolic availability of lysine.

In contrast to these conclusions, a previous study had suggested that the Schizosaccharomyces pombe homolog Stml, which shares 36% and 28% sequence identity with S. cerevisiae Ypq1 and mammalian PQLC2, respectively, acts as a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) that inhibits vegetative cell growth and induces sporulation (44). However, mechanistic evidence that a GPCR function of Stml is weak. The conclusion that it physically interacts with the GTPase Gpa2 was based on the use of protein fragments in two-hybrid and pull-down assays suitable for soluble proteins, but not membrane proteins, and the argument that a reversed stretch of the Stml sequence is homologous to a motif found in known yeast GPCRs is evidently untenable. Therefore, fission yeast Stml may act as a vacuolar CAA exporter similar to its budding yeast homologs, a role consistent with the fact that STML transcription is induced under nitrogen, but not glucose starvation (46).

The existence of another small-molecule transporter in the cystinosin protein family strongly suggests that membrane transport is a conserved functional feature of PO-loop proteins, in agreement with our previous demonstration that PO loops have a functional significance in the case of cystinosin (18). For another heptahelical PO-loop protein, termed MPU1, associated with a congenital disorder of glycosylation (47, 48), a transport function would account for the fact that membrane disruption reduces the monosaccharide-P-dolichol utilization defect observed in intact MPU1-defective cells (49, 50).

Interestingly, the MnN3/saliva family (Pfam no. PF03083) to which SWEET transporters belong (11) harbors an internal duplication similar to that of cystinosin (3 + 1 + 3 membrane topology), and its characteristic duplicated motif, MnN3-sl, displays some homology to the PQ loop (http://pfam.janelia.org/ clan/MnN3-like) (51). Moreover, the mitochondrial pyruvate carrier (MPC) has recently been discovered in a related family (Pfam no. PF03630) characterized by a three-helix topology and a single MnN3-like motif. This transporter is a heterooligomer formed by two members from this family, suggesting that they represent half-sized transporters. The identification of another transporter, PQLC2, in the PQ-loop protein family strengthens further this emerging view of a novel PQ-loop/MnN3/MPC superfamily of small-molecule transporters.

Finally, our study has potential implications for the study and treatment of two lysosomal storage diseases. We showed that PQLC2 transports a key chemical intermediate in cysteamine therapy of cystinosis. Moreover, PQLC2 gene silencing trapped this intermediate in patient cells, presumably in their lysosomes, when they were exposed to the drug. These data provide molecular evidence for the biochemical model of this treatment (19, 20), and they open rationales to improve the cysteamine treatment and alleviate its constraints and side effects. For instance, allosteric or transcriptional activators of PQLC2 might potentiate cysteamine and help reduce the doses. The reason why PQLC2 knockdown exacerbates cystine storage requires further investigation. An attractive possibility is that reduction in lysosomal CAA export upregulates autophagy and, consequently, increases lysosomal proteolysis, a major source of lysosomal cystine (52).

In another neurodegenerative lysosomal disorder, Batten disease, studies of patients’ fibroblasts (53) and of a yeast model (54, 55) have reported decreased vacuolar/lysosomal CAA levels relative to WT cells. It has even been suggested that the defective protein, CLN3, or its yeast ortholog Btn1p, might transport CAAs across the lysosomal/vacuolar membrane (53, 54; cf. ref. 56). The assignment of this molecular function to PQLC2 in mammals, and to Ypq1–3 (CAA export; this study) and Vba1–3 proteins (CAA import (33)) in yeast, weakens this hypothesis and might help clarify the origin of these CAA abnormalities.

Materials and Methods

Reagents. l-[2,3,4-3H]arginine (58 Ci/mmol), L-[4,5-3H(N)]lysine (105.4 Ci/mmol), or l-[2,5-3H]histidine (50.4 Ci/mmol) was from Perkin-Elmer. The [1H]Lys OMe dihydrochloride (0.7 Ci/mol; 98.2% radiochemical purity) was obtained by custom synthesis from Moravek Biochemicals. The (2R)-2-amino-3-[2-aminoethoxy]disulfanylpropanoic acid (i.e., cysteamine-cysteine MsD; 99% purity) and α-N-methyl-arginine (96.7% purity) were obtained by custom synthesis from IdealPharma and Tocris Bioscience, respectively. All other chemicals were high-purity commercial materials.

cDNA Constructs. Rat PQLC2 cDNA was amplified by PCR from a commercial clone (IRAK2q61M1023360; Imagenes). The forward primer (5′-ATGAGTCTGGAGGACACTG-3′) and reverse primers (5′-CATGGTCTGGAGGACACTG-3′) were designed to introduce an optimized Kozak sequence. The reverse primers were 5′-ATTCCCGGGGGTGGAGGAGGCTC-3′ and 5′-GGCGGGGGGCTGGGGGGGGGCTGGGCTGGC-3′ for the WT and LL/AA constructs, respectively. PCR products were restricted with HindIII and SacII, and they were subcloned into a modified pEGFP-N1 vector (Clontech) with a valine replacing the EGFP initiation methionine (pEGFP-N1mod). cDNA were subcloned at theSac and Nott sites of pGEX(+) vector for oocyte expression. The human CAT-1 oocyte expression plasmid (57) was a kind gift from Ellen Closs (Mainz, Germany). Capped cDNAs were synthesized from linearized plasmids using theMessage-Machine SP6 kit (Ambion). Yeast expression plasmids are listed in Table S1.

Yeast Genetics. The S. cerevisiae strains used (Table S2) are derived from the Σ1278b WT (58). Cells were grown at 29°C in minimal medium buffered at pH 6.1 (59) containing glucose or galactose as a carbon source (3%) and ammonium (10 mM) as a nitrogen source. Subcellular localization of Ypq-GFP proteins was performed in cells growing exponentially in liquid glucose or galactose medium. When galactose was used as a carbon source, glucose was added (3% final concentration) for 2 h before visualizing cells so as to arrest Ypq-GFP or PQLC2-GFP neosynthesis. Labeling of the vacuolar membrane with FM4-64 was performed as described previously (60). Cells were laid down on a thin layer of 1% agarose and viewed at room temperature with a fluorescence microscope (Eclipse E600; Nikon) equipped with a 100× differential interference contrast N.A. 1.40 Plan-Apochromat objective lens.
Proteomic Analysis of Lysosomal Membranes. Subcellular fractions from rat liver were prepared by differential centrifugation, followed by isopycnic centrifugation of the resulting fraction on a Nycodenz gradient (34). The lysosome-enriched (fraction 2) and lysosome-depleted (rest of the gradient) fractions were subjected to hypoosmotic shock in 10 mM Hepes, pH 7.8, supplemented with protease inhibitors. Organelle membranes were recovered by ultracentrifugation (100,000 g x 9 at 4 °C for 1 h) and treated by chloroform/methanol extraction (62) or Triton X-114 phase separation (63). All resulting samples were separated by SDS/PAGE and subjected to LC-MS/MS analysis as described (64). Database searching was carried out on the PI_R rat decay database (PI_Rat v3.48). Spectral count data from lysosome-enriched or lysosome-depleted samples were merged for semiquantitative analysis of the fractions (65), and statistical analysis was carried out according to the method of Fu et al. (35) for enrichment evaluation.

Expression and Analysis in Xenopus Oocytes. Care and use of animals were performed in accordance with local and national guidelines in compliance with the European Union’s Directive 2010/63/EU on the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes. Oocytes were prepared and injected with 50 ng of PQLC2-EGFP, PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP, or EGFP cRNA as described (18). After 1 or 2 d, oocytes with high expression were selected under the epifluorescence microscope and analyzed for transport.

Radiotracer flux analysis was performed in 100 mM NaCl, 2 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, and 1.8 mM CaCl₂, with 5 mM Hepes, MES, or Bis-Tris propanoate adjusted to the required pH with NaOH or C5OH (ND100 solution). Groups of five oocytes per condition were incubated in ND100 with 0.5 μCi of [3H]Arg, [3H]Lys, or [3H]His and, unless stated otherwise, 100 μM of the same nonradio labeled compound. Incubation time was fixed to 20 min, except for saturation kinetics, where it was reduced to 10 min to preserve linearity at high substrate concentrations. Uptake was stopped by two ice-cold ND100 washes at pH 7.0. Intracellular radioactivity was counted individually for each oocyte, after lysis in 0.1 N of NaOH, using a Tri-Carb 2100 TR liquid scintillation analyzer (Packard).

Steady-state transport currents were recorded under a two-electrode voltageclamp using an OpoSpxres 6000A workstation (Molecular Devices) and analyzed offline with Clampfit 10 software (Molecular Devices) as described (18).

Expression and Analysis in Mammalian Cells. HEK cells were electroporated with the PQLC2 plasmids and analyzed after 48 h by immunofluorescence as described (66). LAMP1 was detected using the H4A3 monoclonal antibody (Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank, University of Iowa, Ames, IA) at 1:2000 dilution. LAMP1 immunofluorescence was analyzed of Ypq1 and Ypq2 proteins; E. Dubois for yeast strains; O. Gribouval and E. Cambier for yeast lysine-repressible genes in yeast; E. Lauwers for the initial characterization of Ypq1 and Ypq2 proteins; E. Dubois for yeast strains; O. Gribouval and E. Cambier for yeast lysine-repressible genes in yeast.

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Note Added in Proof During the review of our paper, a study by Liu et al. (68) reaching similar conclusions in Caenorhabditis elegans was published.

Supporting Information

Jézégou et al. 10.1073/pnas.1211198109

Fig. S1. Transcriptional regulation of the *LYS9* gene, a known member of the lysine-repressible *LYS* regulon. Strains of the indicated genotypes were transformed with a centromere-based plasmid expressing the lacZ reporter gene under the control of the *LYS9* gene promoter. Cells were grown on a minimal glucose/ammonium medium with (+) or without (−) lysine (1 mM). β-Galactosidase activities are the means of at least two independent experiments.

Fig. S2. Expression of PQLC2 in mammalian cells induces lysine uptake. HEK-293 cells (300,000 cells per well) were transfected with an empty pEGFP-N1 vector or with plasmids encoding WT PQLC2-EGFP or PQLC2-LL290/291AA mutation (LL/AA)-EGFP. Two days later, cells were washed and pretreated for 30 min at room temperature with 1 mM N-ethylmaleimide (NEM) to decrease the endogenous transport of cationic amino acid. Untreated and NEM-treated cells were then washed, incubated for 30 min with [3H]lysine (0.1 mM) at pH 5.0, washed twice in ice-cold buffer, and subjected to scintillation counting. *P < 0.02; **P < 0.01; NS, not significant by the Student t test (n = 3).
Fig. S3. Extracellular pH dependence of PQLC2-mediated lysine uptake. [3H]Lysine (0.1 mM) uptake into oocytes expressing WT PQLC2 or the LL290/291AA (LL/AA) mutant was measured at distinct pH values. Uptake is activated in conditions mimicking the lysosomal environment of PQLC2. Means ± SEMs of four to five oocytes are shown.

Fig. S4. Selectivity of PQLC2 toward methylated cationic amino acids resembles that of lysosomal system c. (A) Arginine uptake into paired sets of oocytes expressing either PQLC2-LL290/291AA mutation (LL/AA)-EGFP or the plasma membrane transporter CAT-1 was analyzed at pH 5.0, in the absence or presence of 10 mM unlabeled l-arginine, N-α-methyl-l-arginine (NαMe-Arg), or ε-N-trimethyl-l-lysine (3Me-Lys) added simultaneously to [3H]l-arginine (40 nM). NαMe-Arg and 3Me-Lys preferentially inhibit PQLC2 rather than CAT-1, in agreement with earlier biochemical studies on lysosome fractions. Means ± SEMs of 8–14 oocytes from two batches are shown. ***P < 10^{-9}; **P < 0.01; *P < 0.02 by the Student t test. (B and C) Two-electrode voltage clamp recording of PQLC2-LL/AA oocytes at −40 mV and pH 5.0 shows that the two methylated compounds (10 mM) are translocated by PQLC2. Raw traces from a PQLC2-LL/AA-EGFP oocyte and mean current responses normalized to the l-arginine current from two oocytes are shown in B and C, respectively.
Fig. S5. L-[^3]H]lysine methyl ester ([^3]H]LysOMe) applied to human fibroblasts is predominantly converted to lysine. Fibroblasts were incubated for 2 h at 37 °C in 5% CO₂ with 0.2 mM [^3]H]LysOMe, washed, and further incubated at 37 °C (chase period). Water-soluble cell extracts (triangles) were then analyzed by TLC and compared with an equivalent amount of [^3]H]LysOMe solution (red circles). Most of the water-soluble radioactivity was recovered as lysine. This intracellular [^3]H]lysine pool decays with a time scale of minutes.

Fig. S6. Calibration curve of the mixed disulfide (MxD) liquid chromatography tandem MS assay. Increasing dilutions from a known MxD solution were tested. The assay is linear up to 5 μM (R² = 0.9992).
Table S1. Yeast plasmids used in this study

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Plasmid</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<td>CEN-ARS (URA3)</td>
<td>Bonneaud et al. (1)</td>
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<td>pLL063</td>
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<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pLL161</td>
<td>CEN-ARS (URA3) YPQ2-GFP</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>pLL106</td>
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<tr>
<td>pCJ502</td>
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Table S2. Yeast strains used in this study

<table>
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</table>

All strains derive from the Sigma1278b WT strain. Mutant strains were isolated by insertion of a kanMX2 geneticin resistance gene that was amplified by PCR assay using pUG06 plasmid as a template.