

The roles of cytosolic and intramitochondrial Ca^{2+} and the mitochondrial Ca^{2+} -uniporter (MCU) in the stimulation of mammalian oxidative phosphorylation

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Szibor *et al.* (1) concluded that mitochondrial pyruvate oxidation is regulated primarily by cytosolic Ca^{2+} ($[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{cyt}}$) activation of the malate-aspartate shuttle, rather than by mitochondrial Ca^{2+} ($[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{mit}}$) activation of intramitochondrial dehydrogenases. Pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) activity largely reflects the ratio of active nonphosphorylated PDH to inactive phosphorylated PDH (PDHP) (2), but Szibor *et al.* (1) did not measure PDH/PDHP ratios. Moreover, their studies used unphysiological conditions with isolated mitochondria (saturating ADP); with synaptosomes, thymocytes, and fibroblasts (uncoupler and high pyruvate); and with perfused hearts (high pyruvate). These conditions likely suppress ATP-linked PDH kinase activity (inhibited by ADP and pyruvate), resulting in very high PDH/PDHP ratios. This severely limits any potential activation of PDH by the $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{mit}}$ -stimulated PDHP phosphatase, inevitably delivering the results obtained. Under more physiological conditions, where PDH/PDHP ratios are lower, many studies have shown that $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{mit}}$ is a key activator of pyruvate oxidation (3–5).

We suggest that stimulation of the malate-aspartate shuttle by $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{cyt}}$ (increasing mitochondrial oxidation of cytoplasmic NADH) complements regulation of intramitochondrial dehydrogenases by $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{mit}}$ (2). The latter may be regarded as an evolutionary refinement of “intrinsic” mechanisms (also present in lower organisms) increasing ATP production without lowering ATP/ADP ratios (2). Indeed, blockade of the mitochondrial Ca^{2+} uniporter (MCU) using ruthenium red decreases ATP/ADP ratios in stimulated hearts (6), consistent with reduced exercise tolerance in MCU-null mice (7), even though core intrinsic mechanisms are retained. Furthermore,

mitochondrial Ca^{2+} influx is not completely suppressed by MCU deletion (7).

Conflict of interest—The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest with the contents of this article.

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