

## Cell-Physiological and Systems-Biological Study on Mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup> Dynamics

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### Summary

To clarify the coupling between mitochondrial and cytoplasmic Na<sup>+</sup> dynamics, we performed time-lapse imaging of cytoplasmic and mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup> using SBFI and CoroNaRed, respectively, in A20 B lymphocytes, and created a mathematical model of mitochondrial ion dynamics and energy metabolisms using object-oriented programming method. We first confirmed the mRNA expressions of mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup>-HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> cotransporter (SLC4A7) and mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup>-Ca<sup>2+</sup> exchanger (NCLX) in A20 B lymphocytes and HL-1 cardiomyocytes. In A20 B lymphocytes, an NCLX inhibitor CGP-37157 did not significantly affect cytoplasmic Na<sup>+</sup> (SBFI fluorescence), while a Na<sup>+</sup>-HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> cotransporter inhibitor S0859 slightly increased cytoplasmic Na<sup>+</sup>. It was speculated that mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup> transporters make little impact on cytoplasmic Na<sup>+</sup>. The inhibition of plasma membrane Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase by ouabain induced increases of both cytoplasmic and mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup> (CoroNaRed fluorescence). CGP-37157 suppressed the ouabain-induced increase of mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup>, suggesting a contribution of NCLX to Na<sup>+</sup> influx into mitochondria. S0859 markedly increased mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup>, suggesting that mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup>-HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> cotransporter functions as a Na<sup>+</sup> extruder. We successfully created a mathematical model of mitochondrial ion (H<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>) dynamics and energy metabolism under the conditions that mitochondrial CO<sub>2</sub> production and processing are not considered. This model reproduced well experimental data. The above findings suggested that cytoplasmic Na<sup>+</sup> influences mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup> while mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup> little affects cytoplasmic Na<sup>+</sup>. This is probably due to a small volume ratio of mitochondria to cytoplasm, approximately 8%. Mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup>-HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> cotransporter was suggested to function as a Na<sup>+</sup> extruder, indicating HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> extrusion out of mitochondria. The Na<sup>+</sup>-HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> cotransporter may be involved in processing vast amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> produced by mitochondrial metabolism. Mitochondrial Na<sup>+</sup> dynamics should be reexamined in terms of mitochondrial metabolism.