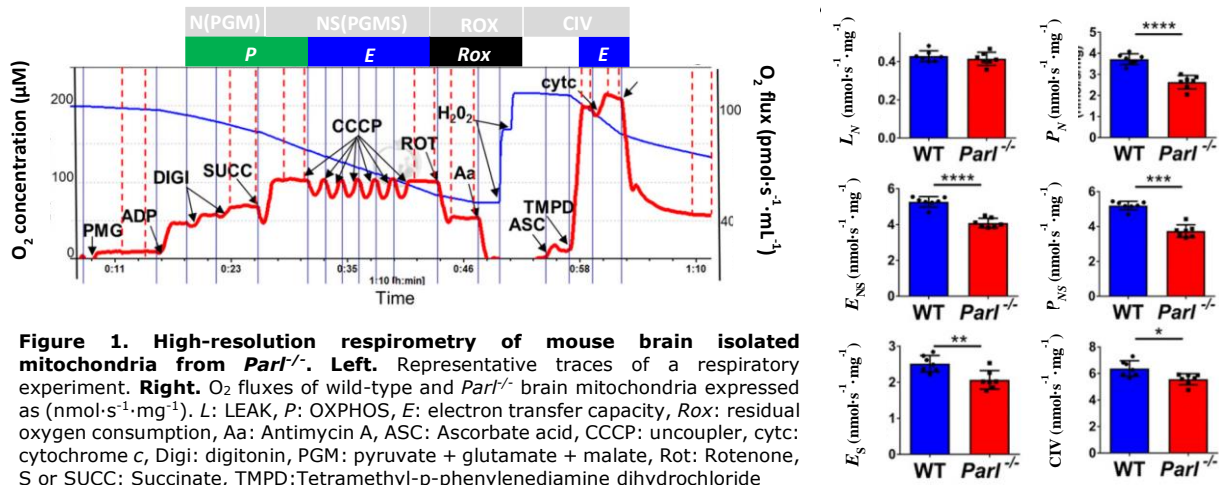


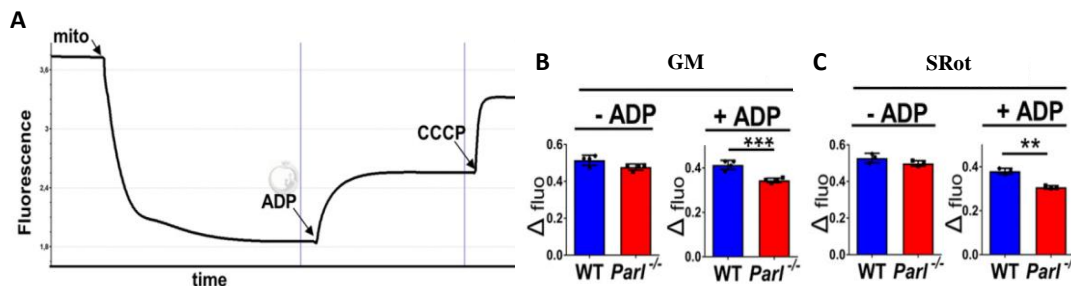
## PARL deficiency in mouse causes Complex III defects, coenzyme Q depletion, and Leigh-like syndrome.

Spinazzi M<sup>1,2</sup>, Radaelli E<sup>3</sup>, Horr  K<sup>4,2</sup>, Arranz AM<sup>4,2</sup>, Gounko NV<sup>4,2,5</sup>, Agostinis P<sup>6</sup>, Maia TM<sup>7,8,9</sup>, Impens F<sup>7,8,9</sup>, Morais VA<sup>10</sup>, Lopez-Lluch G<sup>11,12</sup>, Serneels L<sup>4,2</sup>, Navas P<sup>11,12</sup>, De Strooper B<sup>1,2,13</sup>.

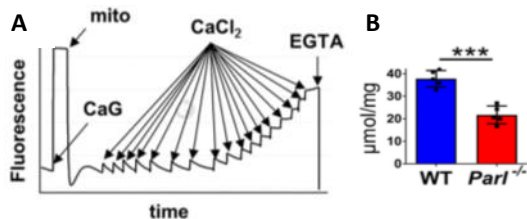
### PARL, a protease of the mitochondrial inner membrane, is key for Parkinson's disease and diabetes but plays an unclear physiological role



**Figure 1. High-resolution respirometry of mouse brain isolated mitochondria from *Parl*<sup>-/-</sup>.** Left: Representative traces of a respiratory experiment. Right: O<sub>2</sub> fluxes of wild-type and *Parl*<sup>-/-</sup> brain mitochondria expressed as (nmol·s<sup>-1</sup>·mg<sup>-1</sup>). L: LEAK, P: OXPHOS, E: electron transfer capacity, Rox: residual oxygen consumption, Aa: Antimycin A, ASC: Ascorbate acid, CCCP: uncoupler, cytc: cytochrome c, Digi: digitonin, PGM: pyruvate + glutamate + malate, Rot: Rotenone, S or SUCC: Succinate, TMPD: Tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine dihydrochloride



**Figure 2. Mitochondrial membrane potential in *Parl*<sup>-/-</sup> mouse brain isolated.** A. Representative trace of a typical evaluation of membrane potential by Safranin O using High-Resolution Fluorescence Respirometry. B. and C. Bars represent Δψ<sub>m</sub> of wild-type and *Parl*<sup>-/-</sup> isolated brain mitochondria with NADH- or S-linked substrates. GM: glutamate + malate, SRot: succinate + rotenone.



**Figure 3. Ca<sup>2+</sup>-retaining capacity of *Parl*<sup>-/-</sup> isolated mouse brain mitochondria respiring on NADH-linked pathway.** A. Representative trace of High-Resolution Fluorescence Respirometry experiment using Calcium Green. B. Assessment of the maximal amount of exogenous Ca<sup>2+</sup> retained by wild-type and *Parl*<sup>-/-</sup> brain mitochondria before observing Ca<sup>2+</sup> efflux. CaG: calcium Green, CaCl<sub>2</sub>: calcium chloride.

### Isolated brain mitochondria from *Parl*<sup>-/-</sup> mice showed a decreased Ca<sup>2+</sup> retention capacity and an impairment in ET and OXPHOS states linked to N- and NS-pathways

### PARL plays an essential role in the nervous system being required for the maintenance of mitochondrial structure and function at level of complex III, coenzyme Q and Ca<sup>2+</sup> metabolism

Reference: Spinazzi M, Radaelli E, Horr  K, Arranz AM, Gounko NV, Agostinis P, Maia TM, Impens F, Morais VA, Lopez Lluch G, Serneels L, Navas P, De Strooper B (2019) PARL deficiency in mouse causes Complex III defects, coenzyme Q depletion, and Leigh-like syndrome. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 116:277-86.

Figures and texts slightly modified based on the recommendations of the COST Action MitoEAGLE CA15203. [Doi:10.26124/mitofit:190001.v4](https://doi.org/10.26124/mitofit:190001.v4)