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G. J. Stine

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Abstract

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Stine, G. J. Effect of ultrasonication on selected enzymes from Neurospora crassa mycelia.

Abstract: Prolonged sonication of prepared Neurospora crassa mitochondrial fractions disrupts and fractures the mitochondria inactivating the enzymes aconitase, succinic dehydrogenase and a diphosphopyridine

nucleotide specific glutamic acid dehydrogenase (DPN-GAD). In contrast to this inactivation, a tri-phosphopyridine nucleotide specific glutamic acid dehydrogenase (TPN-GAD) is not affected.

Supporting Data: Mitochondrial fractions were obtained using a sand grinding technique (Stine, Master's thesis, Dartmouth College, 1963). Tubes containing the sand ground slurry were centrifuged at 500 g for 5 minutes and increased to 2000 g for 10 minutes. The supernatant (S-1) was carefully decanted and the precipitate of sand and cellular debris discarded. The major portion of the S-1 was recentrifuged at 8000 g for 30 minutes. The supernatants S-1, S-2 (8000 g) and the corresponding precipitate (PPT-2) were used in the sonication tests. These fractions were sonicated for a total of 8 minutes using an M. S. E. Mullard Ultrasonic Disintegrator equipped with an 0.9 cm diameter stainless steel probe and a temperature controlled sonicator cup (Hughes, J. Biochem. and Microbiol. Tech. and Eng. III, 405, 1961). Samples were withdrawn at 30 second intervals and aconitase, succinic dehydrogenase, TPN-GAD and DPN-GAD activity determined. Assays were run on a Cary model 14 recording spectrophotometer at the following wave lengths: TPN-GAD and DPN-GAD, 340 m μ ; aconitase, 240 m μ ; and succinic dehydrogenase, 429 m μ . A unit of enzyme activity is defined as a change in O. D. of 0.02 per minute (Barratt and Strickland, Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 102, 66, 1963). Activity is expressed as units per ml.

The results given in Table I are averages of triplicate tests on the S-1 and PPT-2, and a single test on the S-2 (each test was made on separately ground batches of freshly grown mycelia). In each case a sample was divided into 12 ml aliquots. The control was assayed at 0 and 8 minutes while the corresponding sonicated fractions were assayed at 30 second intervals through 8 minutes.

All 3 enzymes were found to be stable up to 8 minutes in the unsonicated controls. In sonicated material aconitase showed a decline in activity at 1 minute and a complete loss of activity in 4 to 6 minutes, and approximately a 50% loss of activity after 3 minutes. Succinic dehydrogenase appears to be more sensitive to sonication than aconitase. DPN-GAD is also sensitive to sonication with a complete loss of activity after 4 to 5 minutes of treatment. TPN-GAD is stable to sonication.

The low succinic dehydrogenase activity in the S-2 unsonicated material indicates the lack of mitochondria in the fraction. TPN-GAD shows equal activity in all fractions and therefore is probably not mitochondrial bound. Since DPN-GAD is very sensitive to sonication (inactivation compares favorably with the inactivation of aconitase and succinic dehydrogenase) these data indicate that the DPN-GAD is a mitochondrial bound component.-- Department of Biological Sciences, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

