Human diseases associated with defects in assembly of OXPHOS complexes

Daniele Ghezzi\textsuperscript{1,2} and Massimo Zeviani\textsuperscript{3}

\textsuperscript{1}Molecular Neurogenetics, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Besta, Milan, Italy; \textsuperscript{2}Department of Pathophysiology and Transplantation, University of Milan, Milan, Italy; \textsuperscript{3}Medical Research Council – Mitochondrial Biology Unit, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, U.K.

Correspondence: Massimo Zeviani (mdz21@mrc-mbu.cam.ac.uk)

The structural biogenesis and functional proficiency of the multiheteromeric complexes forming the mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation system (OXPHOS) require the concerted action of a number of chaperones and other assembly factors, most of which are specific for each complex. Mutations in a large number of these assembly factors are responsible for mitochondrial disorders, in most cases of infantile onset, typically characterized by biochemical defects of single specific complexes. In fact, pathogenic mutations in complex-specific assembly factors outnumber, in many cases, the repertoire of mutations found in structural subunits of specific complexes. The identification of patients with specific defects in assembly factors has provided an important contribution to the nosological characterization of mitochondrial disorders, and has also been a crucial means to identify a huge number of these proteins in humans, which play an essential role in mitochondrial bioenergetics. The wide use of next generation sequencing (NGS) has led to and will allow the identification of additional components of the assembly machinery of individual complexes, mutations of which are responsible for human disorders. The functional studies on patients’ specimens, together with the creation and characterization of \textit{in vivo} models, are fundamental to better understand the mechanisms of each of them. A new chapter in this field will be, in the near future, the discovery of mechanisms and actions underlying the formation of supercomplexes, molecular structures formed by the physical, and possibly functional, interaction of some of the individual respiratory complexes, particularly complex I (CI), III (CIII), and IV (CIV).

\textbf{Introduction}

The oxidative phosphorylation system (OXPHOS) consists of five multiheteromeric complexes embedded in the inner mitochondrial membrane. The first four complexes (complex I, CI; complex II, CII; complex III, CIII; complex IV, CIV or cytochrome c (cyt c) oxidase, COX), together with two mobile electron shuttles, ubiquinone (coenzyme Q, CoQ) and cyt c, form the respiratory chain (RC). Electron transport through RC generates energy, which is partly used by CI, CIII, and CIV to pump protons across the inner mitochondrial membrane thus creating an electrochemical potential (\(\Delta P\)). \(\Delta P\) constitutes the driving proton motive force for the production of ATP, operated by complex V (CV or ATP synthase), but also for heat production, Ca\textsuperscript{2+} import inside mitochondria and homeostasis, protein translocation across mitochondrial membranes etc.

The genetic basis of the OXPHOS is unique, with the involvement of both nuclear and mtDNA. With the exception of CII, all the OXPHOS complexes contain subunits encoded by mtDNA: seven (MTND1, 2, 3, 4, 4L, 5, 6) are components of CI, one (cytochrome \(b\)) of CIII, three (MTCO1, II, III) of CIV, two (ATPase 6 and 8) of CV.
As a consequence, the assembly of each OXPHOS complex requires the insertion of mtDNA-encoded subunits into the inner membrane of mitochondria, in concert with tens of subunits encoded by nuclear genes; the synthesis and incorporation of several prosthetic groups that form the catalytic cores for redox reactions and the final formation of functionally active holocomplexes. Individual holocomplexes can also interact with each other forming mammoth structures called respiratory supercomplexes. A more detailed description of the role of these genes and the basic mechanisms of CI–V assembly is reported in a dedicated paper by Signes and Fernandez-Vizarra [1] in this issue.

Mitochondrial disorders are genetic defects affecting OXPHOS either ‘directly’ (e.g. OXPHOS subunits or assembly factors) or by impairing processes related to the proper formation of OXPHOS (e.g. mtDNA replication, transcription and translation, biosynthesis of RC cofactors, mitochondrial biogenesis, . . . ). The former group is usually characterized by isolated biochemical defects, affecting a single complex, whereas the latter is typically associated with multiple OXPHOS deficiency. The structural and functional complexity of the biochemical pathways underpinning OXPHOS, explain the extreme heterogeneity of inherited mitochondrial disorders, which include a vast range of symptoms, severity, age of onset, progression, and outcome [2,3]. The prevalence of genetic OXPHOS defects is approximately 1:5000 live births, just considering mtDNA mutations [4], and even higher by including some frequent nuclear gene mutations [5,6]. Because OXPHOS is necessary for energy supply to virtually any cell, any organ can be affected by mitochondrial disease. However, the most common clinical presentations include the involvement of muscle, heart and brain, i.e. post-mitotic, specialized tissues, with high metabolic requests [7].

This review will be focussed on factors involved in assembly of human OXPHOS complexes, and associated with human diseases (Table 1). Any protein that plays a role in formation or stability of an OXPHOS complex, not being stable part of it, can be considered an ‘assembly factor’. However, in only a few cases the detailed mechanism of action of these factors has been elucidated, so that the definition of ‘assembly factor’ remains largely observational, based on the association between an assembly defect of a given complex with mutations in a particular gene product.

Several genes encoding enzymes or proteins with a role in synthesis of prosthetic groups and cofactors have been classified as ‘assembly factors’ in the past: e.g. COX10 and COX15, encoding enzymes involved in the terminal steps of the biosynthesis of hemes a and a3; synthesis of cytochrome oxidase 1 and 2 (SCO1 and SCO2), involved in cellular copper homeostasis. Clinical presentations associated with mutations in these genes are briefly described in this manuscript. Several enzymes, chaperones and transporters are necessary for the biosynthesis of the iron–sulphur (Fe–S) clusters and the corresponding genetic defects are usually associated with multiple biochemical defects involving RC complexes containing Fe–S centers, namely CI, CII and CIII. Recent reviews describe in detail this group of diseases [8,9]. Moreover, proteins/enzymes related to the synthesis of the RC electron shuttles, CoQ and cyt c, have been sometimes considered as ancillary factors for the OXPHOS system; the human diseases associated with CoQ deficiency have been reviewed elsewhere [10]. Examples of these genes are reported in Table 1 but will not be described in detail in this review.

**Human diseases associated with CI deficiency (MIM 252010)**

Approximately one-third of all cases with mitochondrial disorders are biochemically characterized by an isolated CI deficiency [11,12]. A large percentage still lacks a molecular diagnosis, because of the complexity of this huge enzyme, its dual genetic origin, and the incomplete information about its assembly, turnover, and regulation. The clinical presentations are highly heterogeneous, including, for children, Leigh syndrome (LS), neonatal cardiomyopathy with lactic acidosis, fatal infantile lactic acidosis (FILA), macrocystic leukoencephalopathy, or isolated myopathy [13,14]. Similar to other CI defective conditions, mutations in CI assembly factors cause a wide range of clinical disorders.

**NDUFAF1 (MIM 606934)**

NDUFAF1 (previously known as CIA30) has been shown to interact with mitochondrial and nuclear CI subunits [15] and is physically associated with two assembly intermediates [16]. Mutations in NDUFAF1 were reported in two unrelated patients with cardiomyoencephalopathy, lactic acidosis, and reduced levels of CI [15,17]. Both patients developed hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in infancy after a viral illness. More recently, NDUFA1 mutations were found in a child with leukodystrophy, peripheral neuropathy, and CI deficiency [18].

**NDUFAF2 (MIM 609653)**

A stop mutation of NDUFAF2 (B17.2L or NDUFA12L) was detected in a patient with progressive leukoencephalopathy with vanishing white matter, and impaired CI assembly [19]. A different mutation, which affects the first methionine, was found in two infants with hypotonia, nystagmus, and ataxia [20] associated with reduced CI activity in muscle. Additional homozygous NDUFAF2 mutations were identified in LS patients [21,22].
Table 1 Assembly factors of the OXPHOS with their (predicted) functions and related mitochondrial disease

| Gene/protein | OMIM | (Predicted) function(s)* | Associated phenotypes |
|--------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| **CI assembly factors** | | | |
| NDUFA1 | 606934 | CI chaperone; transient interaction with early arm membrane intermediates (ND2 module) | Cardiomyoencephalopathy, lactic acidosis, leukodystrophy, neuropathy |
| NDUFA2 | 609653 | Stabilizer of late intermediate (N module) | Leukoencephalopathy with vanishing white matter, Leigh syndrome |
| NDUFA3 | 612911 | Interacts with some CI subunits and with NDUFA4 (Q module) | Variable phenotypes; macrocephaly, severe muscle weakness, myoclonic seizures, brain leukomalacia; Leigh syndrome |
| NDUFA4 | 611776 | Interacts with some CI subunits and with NDUFA3 (Q module) | Encephalopathy, antenatal cardiomyopathy, Leigh syndrome |
| NDUFA5 | 612360 | Probable methytransferase of NDUF5; early arm membrane assembly | Leigh syndrome, progressive spasticity |
| NDUFA6 | 612392 | Probable role in the assembly/stability of the Q module | Leigh syndrome; Acadian variant of Fanconi syndrome |
| NDUFA7 | 615898 | Methyltransferase of NDUFS2; stabilizer of early intermediate(s) | Pathologic myopia |
| ACAD9 | 611103 | CI N2 module assemby by the interaction with NDUFA1, ECST and TMEM126B (MCIA) | Cardiomyopathy, encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, exercise intolerance |
| FOXRED1 | 613622 | Mid-late stages of CI assembly (ND4 module) | Leigh syndrome; microcephaly and cardiomyopathy |
| TIMMDC1 | 615534 | Assembly of membrane-embedded (ND1 module) and soluble arms of CI | Variable neurological phenotypes; Leigh syndrome; seizures, hypotonia, deafness, peripheral neuropathy, nystagmus |
| TMEM126B | 615533 | Assembly of the mature CI from the ND2 module 315- and 370-kDa subcomplexes | Exercise intolerance; cardiomyopathy and renal tubular acidosis |
| **CII assembly factors** | | | |
| SDHAF1 | 612848 | Fe/S clusters insertion into SDHB | Leukoencephalopathy |
| SDHAF2 | 613019 | Flavination of SDHA | Hereditary paraganglioma |
| **CIII assembly factors** | | | |
| BCS1L | 603647 | Incorporation of UQCRFS1 | GRACILE syndrome, Bjornstad syndrome, encephalopathy, proximal tubulopathy and liver failure |
| TTC19 | 613814 | Binding to fully assembled CIII dimer, role on UQCRFS1 turnover | Progressive encephalopathy, ataxia, psychiatric symptoms |
| LYRM7 | 615831 | Binding and stabilization of UQCRFS1 and interaction with components of an Fe–S transfer complex for CIII | Leukoencephalopathy, liver failure |
| UQCC2 | 614461 | Interacts with UQCC1; synthesis of cyt b and the first steps of CIII assembly | Lactic acidosis, dysmorphic features; respiratory distress and seizures |
| UQCC3 | 616097 | Cardiolipin-binding protein; stabilizer of CIII and CIII supercomplexes | Lactic acidosis, hypoglycemia, hypotonia, and delayed development |
| **CIV assembly factors** | | | |
| SURF1 | 185620 | Formation of the early MTCO1 subcomplexes | Leigh syndrome |
| COA3/MITRAC12 | 614775 | Interaction with early COX intermediates and assembly factors | Exercise intolerance and neuropathy |
| COA5/C2ORF64 | 613920 | Involved in a very early step of the COX assembly | Fatal neonatal cardiomyopathy |
| COA7 | 615623 | Unknown | Ataxia and neuropathy |
| COX14/c12orf62 | 614478 | Coupling synthesis of MTCO1 with assembly into COX holoenzyme | Respiratory and neurologic distress, metabolic acidosis and neonatal death |
| COX20/FAM36A | 614698 | Involved in early steps of the COX assembly; interaction with MTCO2 | Ataxia and muscle hypotonia, dystonia-ataxia |
| PET100 | 614770 | Involved in intermediate stage of COX assembly | Psychomotor delay, seizures, hypotonia, and Leigh syndrome |
| PET117 | 614771 | Coupling Heme a synthase activity to COX assembly. Interaction with PET100 | Neurodevelopmental regression |
| APOPT1 | 616003 | Unknown | Leukoencephalopathy |
| **Copper incorporation** | | | |
| COA6 | 614772 | Copper homeostasis and transport to CIV | Fatal infantile cardioencephalopathy |
| SCO1 | 603644 | Incorporation of copper atoms in the catalytic sites of the nascent CIV | Infantile encephalopathy, neonatal hepatopathy, ketoacidotic comas |
| SCO2 | 604272 | Incorporation of copper atoms in the catalytic sites of the nascent CIV | Infantile cardioencephalopathy, myopia, CMT |
| **Heme biosynthesis** | | | |
| COX10 | 602125 | Heme A synthesis (conversion of heme b into heme o) | Leigh syndrome, proximal renal tubulopathy, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, sensorineural deafness, metabolic acidosis |
| COX15 | 603646 | Heme A synthesis (conversion of heme o into heme a) | Infantile cardiomyopathy, Leigh syndrome |
| **CV assembly factors** | | | |
| ATPAF2 | 608918 | F1 chaperone; essential for assembly of α + β heterooligomer | Degenerative encephalopathy, connatal lactic acidosis, methyl glutaconic aciduria |
| TMEM70 | 612418 | Assembly of F1; structure of cristae | Neonatal encephalocardiomyopathy |

Continued over 273
Table 1 Assembly factors of the OXPHOS with their (predicted) functions and related mitochondrial disease (Continued)

| Gene/protein   | OMIM     | (Predicted) function(s)* | Associated phenotypes                        |
|---------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| **Fe–S biosynthesis** |          |                          |                                              |
| BOLA3         | 613183   | Specific Fe–S cluster targetting factor | Epileptic encephalopathy, cardiomyopathy, spasticity (MMDS2) |
| FDXR          | 103270   | Ferredoxin reductase      | Auditory neuropathy, optic atrophy            |
| FXN           | 606829   | Iron chaperone            | Friedreich’s ataxia                          |
| GLRX5         | 609688   | Fe–S cluster transfer to apoproteins | Sideroblastic anemia, spasticity             |
| IBA57         | 615316   | Required for [4Fe–4S] cluster assembly | Leukodystrophy, hypotonia, dysmorphism, SPOAN (MMDS3) |
| ISCA1         | 611006   | Required for [4Fe–4S] cluster assembly | Leukodystrophy, epilepsy (MMDS5)             |
| ISCA2         | 615317   | Required for [4Fe–4S] cluster assembly | Leukodystrophy (MMDS4)                       |
| ISCU          | 611911   | Scaffold protein for Fe–S cluster synthesis | Myopathy, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy        |
| LYRM1/SD11    | 613311   | Fe–S protein biogenesis desulphurase interacting protein | Respiratory distress, hypotonia, hepatopathy |
| NDUFAF5/C20ORF7 (MIM 612911) Mutations in NDUFAF3/C3ORF60 were found in three families with CI deficiency associated with a spectrum of severe phenotypes: a fulminant syndrome dominated by muscle hypertonia in the first, macrocephaly and severe muscle weakness in the second, myoclonic epilepsy and leukomalacia in the third. All patients died before 6 months of age [23]. LS has been recently described as a clinical feature of NDUFAF3 deficiency [24].

**NDUFAF4 (MIM 611776)**
A homozygous mutation in NDUFAF4/C6ORF66 was associated with severe CI deficiency in five consanguineous patients presenting with infantile encephalopathy and in one unrelated case of antenatal cardiomyopathy. Reduction in fully assembled CI and accumulation of assembly intermediates was observed in patients’ mitochondria [25].

**NDUFAF5/C20ORF7 (MIM 612360)**
A homozygous mutation in an anonymous gene, C20ORF7 (now NDUFAF5), was identified in a lethal neonatal form of CI deficiency by homozygosity mapping followed by candidate gene analysis [26]. Additional NDUFAF5 mutations were later found in subjects with LS [27,28]. Interestingly, some patients show combined deficiency of CI and CIV, suggesting for NDUFAF5 an additional role in CIV assembly or in the formation of CI–CIV supercomplexes.
NDUFAF6 (MIM 612392)
A homozygous missense mutation in a conserved residue of NDUFAF6 was associated with LS with isolated CI deficiency [29]. Later, biallelic missense mutations in NDUFAF6 were identified in children with LS due to mitochondrial complex I deficiency [30–32]. Notably, a homozygous ultra-rare non-coding variant (rs575462405) located in intron 2 of NDUFAF6 was found in nine patients with the Acadian variant of Fanconi syndrome. This variant impairs NDUFAF6 splicing and affected kidney and lung showed specific loss of the mitochondria-located NDUFAF6 isoforms [33].

NDUFAF7 (MIM 615898)
A heterozygous mutation in NDUFAF7 was recently proposed as causative in a Chinese family with pathologic myopia. This variant segregated within the family; impaired complex I activity and decreased ATP levels were found in cultured patient’s cells [34].

ACAD9 (MIM 611103)
Mutations in ACAD9 are quite frequent and associated with infantile hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, encephalopathy, and lactic acidosis [35–37]. All patients had a reduction in CI enzymatic activity and assembly. Severe neonatal presentations [38] and multiorgan involvement, with liver and kidney damage [39], broaden the phenotypic spectrum of ACAD9 disease. Most of the ACAD9 mutant cells and patients respond to riboflavin treatment, with partial correction of CI deficiency and clinical improvement [35,40], possibly because ACAD9 is an FADH₂-dependent acyl-CoA dehydrogenase. Nevertheless, non-responsive patients have been reported [41]. The surviving patients often develop delayed-onset neurologic or muscular symptoms [37]. Patients with missense mutations are usually mildly affected, with childhood onset cardiomyopathy [42] or lifetime exercise intolerance and lactic acidosis [40,43].

ACAD9 displays a β-oxidative activity in vitro but fatty acid β-oxidation has been reported as normal in most patients with ACAD9 mutations. However, the enzymatic activity of ACAD9, required for full fatty acid oxidation capacity, was suggested to be important in cells expressing high levels of ACAD9 (neurones and liver), thus impairment of this function may contribute to the phenotype [44].

FOXRED1 (MIM 613622)
FAD-dependent oxidoreductase-containing domain 1 (FOXRED1) was identified by gene screening of CI-defective patients with LS [21] or encephalocardiomyopathy [45]. A homozygous missense mutation was identified in a subject with epilepsy and severe psychomotor retardation, associated with severe reduction in CI and a mild decrease in CII. The authors suggested that FOXRED1 may play a role in the assembly of two flavoprotein-containing OXPHOS complexes [46].

TIMMDC1 (MIM 615534)
A homozygous intrinsic TIMMDC1 mutation was identified in three unrelated patients with mitochondrial CI deficiency [47]; the nucleotide change results in aberrant splicing and premature termination. Both TIMMDC1 RNA and protein showed severely decreased expression. All patients had severe early-onset neurologic dysfunctions (e.g. hypotonia, failure to thrive, sensorineural deafness, peripheral neuropathy, nystagmus, seizures).

TMEM126B (MIM 615533)
Biallelic mutations in TMEM126B were reported in patients with CI deficiency and exercise intolerance affecting only skeletal muscle [48] and in one subject presenting a more severe phenotype with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and renal tubular acidosis [49].

NUBPL/Ind1 (MIM 613621)
Fe-S clusters are present in CI, CII and CIII, and several enzymes are required for their biosynthesis (Table 1). However NUBPL (nucleotide-binding protein like) has a specific role in the incorporation of Fe-S centers into CI [50]. Compound heterozygous NUBPL mutations were first identified in a single case, presenting with mitochondrial encephalopathy and CI deficiency [21] and then in six subjects with the same biochemical defect and a characteristic leukoencephalopathic pattern on brain MRI [51].
Human diseases associated with CII deficiency (MIM 252011)

Isolated defect of CII is a rare biochemical finding, observed in <10% of OXPHOS defective cases [52,53]. Two main clinical presentations have been reported: mitochondrial encephalomyopathy and familial paragangliomas.

In the first group, LS is the most common clinical and neuropathological presentation; additional phenotypes include myopathy, encephalopathy, leukodystrophy, and isolated cardiomyopathy. The pathogenesis of CII-associated paragangliomas/pheochromocytomas remains to be explained. The most widely accepted hypothesis is based on induction of the hypoxia program that switches energy metabolism from mitochondrial respiration to glycolysis [54].

Mutations in genes encoding for either structural subunits or assembly factors have been described (SDHA, SDHB, SDHD, and SDH assembly factor 1 (SDHAF1) for mitochondrial diseases; SDHD, SDHC, SDHB, SDHA, and SDHAF2 for hereditary paragangliomas). Defects in several factors involved in FAD (e.g. FLAD1) [55] or Fe–S cluster synthesis (e.g. IBA57, ISC)U [56,57] can impair assembly and activity of CII, as well as of other Fe–S or FAD-dependent enzymes; however, only four are presently known as specific CII assembly factors (SDHAF1–4). Mutations in two of them, namely SDHAF1 [53] and SDHAF2 [58], have been associated with human pathologies.

SDHAF1 (MIM612848)

SDHAF1, standing for SDH Assembly Factor 1, is a small protein containing an LYR motif characteristic of proteins involved in Fe–S metabolism [53]. SDHAF1 was shown to contribute to Fe–S cluster incorporation into the CII subunit SDHB [59]. Mutations in this protein are associated with drastic decrease in CII activity and content in both humans and yeast. Homozygous missense (and one nonsense) mutations in SDHAF1 have been identified in affected subjects from six families, presenting with leukoencephalopathy; a peculiar hallmark was accumulation of lactate and succinate in the white matter [53,59,60]. To date, no mutation in SDHAF1 has been reported in patients with paraganglioma [61].

SDHAF2 (MIM 613019)

The function of SDH2 is likely related to the flavination of the subunit SDHA [58]. The binding of FAD to SDHA is probably a self-catalytic process, but requires that the imported SDHA subunit is properly refolded, forming the FAD-binding pouch. Sdh2/SDHAF2 could be a chaperone responsible for this step [62].

A germline missense mutation in SDHAF2, G78R, has been reported in two large families with hereditary, multiple head and neck paragangliomas (PGL2). Haplotype analysis indicated that the G78R occurred independently in the two families [63]. The G78 residue is highly conserved and the mutant R78 was demonstrated to alter its interaction with the SDHA subunit [58]. Additional patients harboring nonsense or heterozygous SDHAF2 mutations, presented with benign head and neck PGLs [61,64]. A variant in 3'-UTR was reported in two unrelated subjects with adrenal pheochromocytoma [65].

Human diseases associated with CIII deficiency (MIM 124000)

CIII defects are rare, compared with those of CI or CIV. CIII deficiency is caused by recessively inherited mutations affecting nuclear encoded structural subunits or assembly factors, and is associated with a wide range of clinical presentations and reduced CIII activity/amount [66]. CIII deficiency may also, and relatively frequently, be due to mutations in the mtDNA gene MTCTYB, typically associated with myopathy and exercise intolerance.

In the recent years, the introduction of next generation sequencing (NGS) techniques, together with the discovery of additional assembly factors in yeast, has led to the identification of more disease genes encoding CIII-assembly factors, in addition to mutations of BCS1L, which were discovered in 2001 [67].

BCS1L (MIM 603647)

Several BCS1L gene mutations have been reported in CIII deficiency, associated with different clinical presentations ranging from multisystem involvement including neonatal proximal tubulopathy, hepatopathy, and encephalopathy, to isolated neurological syndrome with long-term survival [67-69]. Specific syndromes can be caused by BCS1L mutations. The acronym GRACILE stands for growth retardation, aminoaciduria, cholestasis, iron overload, lactic acidosis and early death, and designates an infantile condition caused by a specific BCS1L mutation, S78G, which is part of the Finnish disease heritage [70]. A less-severe phenotype associated with BCS1L missense mutations is Björnstad syndrome, characterized by neurosensory hearing loss and abnormally curly and brittle hair (pili torti). The clinical heterogeneity could be linked to the functional domain affected by the different missense mutations [71].
Few nonsense mutations as well as variants in splice sites and in the 5’-UTR of the BCS1L mRNA have also been found [72,73]. All BCS1L mutations are associated with isolated CIII deficiency (rarely in combination with reduced CIV and CI activities) and reduced amount of Rieske Fe–S protein (UQCRFS1) incorporated into CIII.

**TTC19 (MIM 613814)**

*TTC19* mutations have been reported in a few patients with heterogeneous phenotypes ranging from early onset neurodegenerative disorders [74,75] to adult forms with psychiatric manifestations and cerebellar ataxia [76,77]. In *TTC19*-mutant cases, ataxia and impairment of cortical functions leading to language or cognitive regression are the clinical hallmarks of infantile-onset forms, whereas psychiatric symptoms are typical of juvenile-adult forms. MRI patterns are consistent with Leigh or Leigh-like syndrome. Decreased CIII activity was present in almost all patients reported to date, while lactic acidosis seems not to be a reliable biomarker [78]. Notably, most of the *TTC19* mutations are nonsense or frameshift changes; a few missense mutations have been described, associated with the absence or strong reduction in the protein [79].

**LYRM7 (MIM 615831)**

As SDHAF1, LYRM7 contains an LR motif, the molecular signature of proteins involved in the delivery of Fe–S clusters [80]. A homozygous missense mutation was found in a CIII-deficient patient who showed severe, acute, and ultimately fatal neurologic decompensation and regression after having had 2-month long normal development [81]. Six different homozygous mutations were later reported in patients with defects of mitochondrial complex III and a similar and distinct pattern of leukoencephalopathy on brain imaging [82]. A homozygous, truncating, mutation in *LYRM7* was found in a child with complex III defect and acute liver dysfunction with lactic acidosis [83], a phenotype resembling BCS1L patients.

**QCC2 (MIM 614461)**

A homozygous splice site mutation in *UQCC2* was first described in a boy with lactic acidosis, mild dysmorphic features, delayed neurological development and sensorineural hearing impairment. This subject had CIII deficiency but also presented secondary reduction in CI and CIV activities [84]. Recently, a second case was published: a girl with respiratory distress and severe epileptic seizures, born after a pregnancy complicated by intrauterine growth retardation and oligohydramnios, who died at 1 month of age. Two homozygous missense variants in *UQCC2* were identified, and a severe reduction in UQCC2 protein was demonstrated [85].

**UQCC3 (MIM 616097)**

A homozygous missense mutation in *UQCC3* was identified in a patient diagnosed with isolated CIII deficiency, displaying lactic acidosis, hypoglycemia, hypotonia, and delayed development without dysmorphic features [86]. UQCC3 was shown to be a cardiolipin-binding protein involved in the stabilization of CIII-containing supercomplexes [87].

CIII defects with different genetic bases, with the exception of *TTC19* deficiency, often present a combined RC deficiency. Besides CIII, CI and, in some cases, CIV activities are decreased [84,88]. The presence of fully assembled CIII is probably necessary for the stability or assembly of CI and CIV, which might be related to respirasome/supercomplex formation.

**Human diseases associated with CIV deficiency (MIM 220110)**

Together with defects of CI, CIV (or COX) deficiencies are quite common biochemical hallmarks of mitochondrial disease. In infancy, the most frequent manifestation of isolated and severe COX deficiency is LS, but other encephalomyopathy phenotypes are known. Several mutations of mtDNA tRNA genes are associated with maternally inherited COX defects. Conversely, only a few mutations in the genes encoding structural COX subunits (either mtDNA- or nuclear-encoded, e.g. *MTCO1*, *MTCO2*, *MTCO3*, *COX6B*, *COX7B*, *COX8A*) have been reported to date, suggesting that most of the mutations in structural components of CIV are incompatible with extrauterine life. Accordingly, the most common defects of COX are due to mutations in nuclear DNA genes coding for assembly factors or for enzymes/proteins with a role in biosynthesis/incorporation of CIV prosthetic groups.
SURF1 (MIM 185620)
Mitochondrial protein SURF1 is a specific assembly factor of COX, but its function is poorly understood. Mutations in SURF1 are the most common cause of LS associated with COX deficiency [89]. This association is specific, and is partly explained by the observation that almost all the SURF1 mutations reported to date cause the complete absence of the protein. Very few missense mutations have been detected [90], sometimes in association with less severe phenotypes [91]. Nevertheless, no clear genotype–phenotype correlations are detectable amongst these patients [92]. Even amongst subjects who showed an unusual long survival, COX activity was not detectable or strongly reduced, including cases harboring a SURF1 variant that abolish the initiation codon [93]. In addition to LS, a peculiar phenotype that has been associated with SURF1 mutations is Charcot–Marie–Tooth disease type 4K, an autosomal recessive demyelinating peripheral neuropathy characterized by onset in the first decade of distal muscle weakness and atrophy, with muscle CIV deficiency [94].

In SURF1 null human samples [89], fully assembled, functionally active CIV is found in residual amounts, suggesting partial functional redundancy. Studies based on mouse models revealed tissue-specific and species-specific differences in COX biogenesis and COX ability to incorporate into respiratory supercomplexes, supporting the view that COX assembly is much more dependent on SURF1 in humans than in mice [95].

COA3/MITRAC12 (MIM 614775)
COA3 was identified in immunoprecipitation studies as a protein interacting with central CIV subunits, e.g. MTCO1, and assembly factors, e.g. SURF1 and COX14 [96]. Compound heterozygous mutations in COA3 were identified in a woman with severe CIV deficiency in muscle but a relatively mild phenotype characterized by exercise intolerance, peripheral neuropathy, obesity, and short stature [97]. The authors suggested a tissue-specific defect mainly affecting muscle.

COA5/C2ORF64 (MIM 613920)
COA5 or C2ORF64, is the ortholog of PET191, a yeast COX assembly factor. A homozygous mutation in C2ORF64 was described in two siblings affected by fatal neonatal cardiomyopathy. The activity and amount of CIV was severely reduced in patient fibroblasts and heart muscle, with accumulation of a small assembly intermediate containing subunit MTCO1 but not MTCO2, COX4, or COX5a, indicating that C2ORF64 is involved in a very early step of COX assembly [98].

COA7 (MIM 615623)
COA7 is a mitochondrial protein, putative COX assembly factor, without a yeast ortholog.

Biallelic pathogenic COA7 mutations were identified in a young woman,affected by early onset, progressive severe ataxia and peripheral neuropathy, mild cognitive impairment and a cavitating leukodystrophy of the brain. biochemical analysis revealed the presence of isolated CIV deficiency in skin fibroblasts and skeletal muscle [99].

COX14/c12orf62 (MIM 614478)
By investigating three siblings with severe congenital lactic acidosis and dysmorphic features associated with a COX-assembly defect, a homozygous mutation in C12orf62 (now COX14) was found as the cause of the disease [100]. Further studies suggested that COX14 is required for co-ordination of the early steps of COX assembly with the synthesis of MTCO1 [100] and demonstrated an interaction between COX14 and MTCO1 [101].

COX20/FAM36A (MIM 614698)
COX20 associates with MTCO2 and is required for its stability; moreover, it appears to act in the early steps of CIV assembly. A homozygous mutation in COX20 was found by analyzing candidate genes in the mutational screening of a patient with growth retardation, hypotonia, and cerebellar ataxia [102]. The same mutation was identified in two siblings with dystonia-ataxia syndrome. They presented with a combination of childhood-onset cerebellar ataxia, dystonia, and sensory axonal neuropathy; biochemical analyses revealed CIV and CoQ10 deficiency in a muscle biopsy [103]. All these patients were of Turkish origin.

PET100 (MIM 614770)
PET100 is a mitochondrial inner protein, initially described in yeast as required for the assembly of CIV [104]. A homozygous mutation affecting the initiation codon was identified in ten affected subjects of Lebanese descent, due to a founder effect. The patients presented with profound psychomotor delay since early infancy, seizures, hypotonia,
and LS, associated with reduction in CIV activity and amount of the holoenzyme [105]. A nonsense PET100 mutation caused fatal infantile lactic acidosis, again associated with isolated CIV deficiency [106].

**PET117 (MIM 614771)**

PET117 is a small protein that has previously been predicted as a CIV assembly factor [101]. A homozygous nonsense mutation was detected in two sisters with a mitochondrial disease characterized by lesions in the medulla oblongata, and an isolated CIV deficiency with reduced levels of CIV subunits [107].

**APOPT1 (MIM 616003)**

APOPT1 is a mitochondrial protein deemed to initiate apoptosis by triggering release of cyt c [108]; since its levels increase after oxidative challenge, a role in detoxification of reactive oxygen species has been proposed [109]. APOPT1 mutations were identified in patients with brain MRI pattern characterized by cavitating leukodystrophy. The clinical features of the mutant subjects varied widely from acute neurometabolic decompensation to subtle neurological signs; all presented a chronic, long-surviving clinical course [109].

In addition to specific assembly factors, ancillary proteins are necessary for incorporation of hemes (a, a3) and copper atoms (CuA, CuB) into catalytic subunits of CIV. Mutations in the corresponding genes are associated with human diseases characterized by CIV deficiency.

**SCO1 (MIM603644) and SCO2 (MIM 604272)**

SCO1 and SCO2 promote the insertion of Cu\(^{+}\) atoms in the catalytic sites CuB and CuA of MTCO1 and MTCO2 subunits. Mutations in SCO2 were initially found in infants with fatal cardioencephalomyopathy and COX deficiency [110]. Heart hypertrophy in patients with SCO2 mutations is usually severe, whereas brain involvement may vary, from LS-like to spinal muscular atrophy-like presentations [111]. Very recently, recessive SCO2 mutations have been reported in subjects with axonal polynuropathy (Charcot–Marie–Tooth disease type 4) [112]. A peculiar dominant phenotype was associated with a heterozygous nonsense mutation segregating with disease in a large four-generation family with high-grade myopia [113].

Mutations in SCO1 are extremely rare and have been found in a single large family with multiple cases of neonatal hepatopathy, severe ketoacidosis, and COX deficiency [114]. Other SCO1 cases showed encephalopathy, with or without cardiomyopathy and hepatomegaly [115,116].

**COX10 (MIM 602125) and COX15 (MIM 603646)**

COX10 and COX15 are enzymes involved in the terminal steps of the biosynthesis of hemes a and a3. Mutations in COX10 are associated with a spectrum of conditions including LS, encephalopathy with proximal tubulopathy, cardiomyopathy, sensorineural deafness, and metabolic acidosis [117,118]. Mutations of COX15 can cause fatal infantile hypertrophic cardiomyopathy [119] and rapidly progressive or protracted LS [120].

**COA6/C1orf31 (MIM 614772)**

COA6 binds copper, interacts with SCO1 and can associate with MTCO2 [121]. Recessive mutations of COA6 have been associated with fatal infantile cardioencephalomyopathy [122,123].

**Human diseases associated with CV deficiency**

Mitochondrial CV or ATP synthase deficiency due to nuclear genes mutations is often characterized by neonatal-onset hypotonia and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; lactic acidosis and 3-methylglutaconic aciduria are typical biochemical hallmarks of these diseases. Few disease-causing nuclear genes have been identified so far, encoding assembly factors (ATPAF2, TMEM70) or structural subunits (ATP5E, ATP5A1) [124]. Furthermore, maternally transmitted CV deficiency can be caused by mutations in the two mtDNA genes MTATP6 or MTATP8. Heteroplasmic missense mutations in MTATP6 [125,126] are associated with adult-onset NARP (neuropathy, ataxia, and retinitis pigmentosa) or maternally inherited LS (MILS). Additional rare phenotypes associated with MTATP6 mutations have been reported, including mitochondrial myopathy, lactic acidosis, and sideroblastic anemia (MLASA) [127]; adult-onset spinocerebellar ataxia [128]; motor neurone syndrome [129]. A single patient with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy carried a nonsense mutation in MTATP8 [130], whereas few patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and heart failure [131] or ataxia and peripheral neuropathy [132] harbored a heteroplasmic mtDNA variant, resulting in concurrent substitutions in the overlapping MTATP6 and MTATP8 genes.
TMEM70 (MIM 612418)

Mutations in TMEM70 are the most frequent cause of CV deficiency [133,134]. Mutations in TMEM70 were originally found in patients, mostly of Roma origin, with neonatal encephalomyopathy and isolated CV deficiency [135]. The prevalent homozygous mutation, an A-to-G transition in intron 2 of TMEM70, results in aberrant splicing and loss of the mRNA transcript; this common variant is however associated with highly variable clinical severity, possibly due to individual variations in nonsense-mediated RNA decay systems. Several additional patients with various ethnic backgrounds and different mutations have been reported. The most frequent symptoms at onset are respiratory distress, hypotonia, cardiomyopathy, poor feeding, and psychomotor delay [136,137], often associated with short stature, microcephaly, and facial dysmorphism. Typical biochemical findings are lactic acidosis, 3-methylglutaconic aciduria, and hyperammonaemia. The outcome of this multisystem disease depends mainly on adequate management of neonatal hyperammonemic crises.

Samples from patients with mutations in TMEM70 showed small amounts of CV holocomplex and the presence of traces of free F1 catalytic particle of the complex [138]. Ultrastructural studies in TMEM70-mutant samples showed swollen degenerated mitochondria, cristae aggregation, and formation of concentric membrane rings [136,139]. Moreover, not only CV deficiencies but also impairment of other OXPHOS complexes have been described in TMEM70-mutant subjects. These findings indicated that CV impairment could indirectly alter other RC complex activities by disrupting the mitochondrial cristae structure, for instance affecting the integrity of mitochondrial nucleoids and hence mtDNA replication and expression.

ATPAF2 (MIM 608918)

ATPAF1 and ATPAF2 are chaperones interacting with subunits β and α of the peripheral F1 catalytic particle, essential for assembly of the α+β heterooligomer [140,141]. To date, only one case of CV deficiency has been referred to a homozygous missense ATPAF2 mutation associated with degenerative encephalopathy, connatal lactic acidosis, and methyl-glutaconic aciduria [142]. The amount of fully assembled CV was low, but no subassembly intermediates were detected, suggesting that ATPAF2 acts very early during CV assembly [138].

Mitochondrial supercomplexes

The vision of the OXPHOS complexes as isolated enzymes in the IM has been replaced by a model in which they associate with each other to form supramolecular structures, called supercomplexes. Supercomplexes have been shown to be functionally active in vitro, and this has led to the hypothesis that they could facilitate substrate channeling and electron transfer, and required for forming stable OXPHOS complexes [143-145]. Proteins requested for supercomplex assembly may exclusively include assembly factors that help assemble supercomplexes after the assembly of individual complexes has taken place or assembly factors shared between different OXPHOS complexes. Indeed, multiple OXPHOS deficiency or impairment of supercomplexes have been already reported in some cases harboring mutations in genes encoding known assembly factors for ‘single’ complexes: e.g. NDUFAF2 [19], NDUFAF5 [28], UQCC2 [85], UQCC3 [87], COA7 [99].

In addition to their recognized biological role, it is expected that in the near future there will be increasing evidence about the significance of mitochondrial supercomplexes, and their as yet unknown assembly factors, also in medical contexts.

Final remarks

Multiheteromeric complexes like the OXPHOS complexes need to be assembled through a finely tuned process requiring many dedicated chaperones or assembly factors. The fact that four out of five OXPHOS complexes contain subunits encoded by two different genomes (the nuclear and mtDNA) further complicates the process. Thus, it is not surprising that impairment in OXPHOS complex assembly is linked to human diseases. Defects of genes encoding several assembly factors for all OXPHOS complexes are responsible for a wide variety of pathological conditions, mainly affecting tissues/organisms with high energetic demand as for other mitochondrial disorders. At biochemical analysis, these genetic diseases are typically associated with isolated deficiencies in single specific OXPHOS complexes.

Thanks to the wide use of NGS in the diagnostic workflow of patients with clinical and/or biochemical features suggestive for a mitochondrial disorder, the list of human diseases associated with defects in assembly of OXPHOS complexes will probably grow up with the identification of mutations in known assembly factors still without an associated pathological phenotype or in newly discovered assembly factors.
Summary

- Assembly factors of the mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) system that have been reported in the literature as responsible for many mitochondrial diseases in humans.
- Importantly, the investigation of patients with these genetic defects has allowed the identification of several new assembly factors and contributed quite substantially to the elucidation of the molecular mechanism in some of them.

Competing interests
The authors declare that there are no competing interests associated with the manuscript.

Author contribution
D.G. and M.Z. discussed the topic, organized the structure of the review, and wrote the manuscript.

Abbreviations
COX, cytochrome c oxidase; CoQ, coenzyme Q; cyt c, cytochrome c; CI, complex I; CII, complex II; CIII, complex III; CIV, complex IV; CV, complex V; Fe–S, iron–sulphur; FOXRED, FAD-dependent oxidoreductase-containing domain 1; LS, Leigh syndrome; NGS, next generation sequencing; NUBPL, nucleotide-binding protein like; OXPHOS, oxidative phosphorylation system; RC, respiratory chain; SCO1, synthesis of cytochrome oxidase; SDHAF1, SDH assembly factor 1; ΔP, electrochemical potential.

References
1. Fernandez-Vizarra, E. and Signes, A. (2018) Assembly of mammalian oxidative phosphorylation complexes I to V and supercomplexes. Essays Biochem. 62, 255–270, https://doi.org/10.1042/EBC20170098
2. DiMauro, S. and Davidson, G. (2005) Mitochondrial DNA and disease. Ann. Med. 37, 222–232, https://doi.org/10.1080/07853890510007368
3. Ghezzi, D. and Zeviani, M. (2011) Mitochondrial disorders: nuclear gene mutations. Encyclopedia of Life Sciences (ELS), John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Chichester
4. Thorburn, D.R., Sugiana, C. and Salemi, R. (2004) Biochemical and molecular diagnosis of mitochondrial respiratory chain disorders. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1659, 121–128, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbatabio.2004.08.006
5. Cree, L.M., Samuels, D.C. and Chinnery, P.F. (2006) The inheritance of pathogenic mitochondrial DNA mutations. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1792, 1097–1102, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabio.2009.03.002
6. Chinnery, P.F. (2014) Mitochondrial disorders overview. In GeneReviews® (Adam, M.P., Ardinger, H.H., Pagon, R.A., Wallace, S.E., Bean, L.J.H., Stephens, K. and Amemiya, A., eds), pp. 1993–2018, University of Washington, Seattle, Seattle (WA)
7. McFarland, R. and Turnbull, D.M. (2009) Batteries not included: diagnosis and management of mitochondrial disease. J. Intern. Med. 265, 210–228, https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2796.2008.02066.x
8. Stehling, O., Wilbrecht, C. and Lill, R. (2014) Mitochondrial iron-sulfur protein biogenesis and human disease. Biochimie 100, 61–77, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biochi.2014.01.010
9. Vanlander, A.V. and Van Coster, R. (2018) Clinical and genetic aspects of defects in the mitochondrial iron-sulfur cluster synthesis pathway. J. Biol. Inorg. Chem., https://doi.org/10.1007/s00775-018-1550-z
10. Salvati, L., Trevisson, E., Doimo, M. and Navas, P. (2017) Primary coenzyme Q10 deficiency. In GeneReviews® (Adam, M.P., Ardinger, H.H., Pagon, R.A., Wallace, S.E., Bean, L.J.H., Stephens, K. and Amemiya, A., eds), pp. 1993–2018, University of Washington, Seattle, Seattle (WA)
11. Janssen, R.J., Nijtmans, L., van den Heuvel, L.P. and Smeitink, J.A. (2006) Mitochondrial complex I: structure, function and pathology. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 29, 499–515, https://doi.org/10.1054/jimd.2005.0054
12. Distelmaier, F., Koopman, W.J. and van den Heuvel, L.P. (2009) Mitochondrial complex I deficiency: from organelle dysfunction to clinical disease. Brain 132, 833–842, https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awp058
13. Loeffen, J.L., Smeitink, J.A. and Tjibbes, J.M. (2000) Isolated complex I deficiency in children: clinical, biochemical and genetic aspects. Hum. Mutat. 15, 123–134, https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1098-1004(200002)15:2<123::AID-HUMU1>3.0.CO;2-P
14. Bugiani, M., Invernizzi, F. and Alberio, S. (2004) Clinical and molecular findings in children with complex I deficiency. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1659, 136–147, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbaba.2004.09.006
15. Dunning, C.J., McKenzie, M. and Sugiana, C. (2007) Human CIA30 is involved in the early assembly of mitochondrial complex I and mutations in its gene cause disease. EMBO J. 1126, 3227–3237, https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.emboj.7601748
16. Bych, K., Kerscher, S., Netz, D.J.A., Pierik, A.J., Zwicker, K., Huynen, M.A. et al. (2008) Ind1 is required for effective complex I assembly. EMBO J. 27, 1736–1746, https://doi.org/10.1038/ebioj.2008.98
© 2018 The Author(s). This is an open access article published by Portland Press Limited on behalf of the Biochemical Society and distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (CC BY).
17 Fassone, E., Taanman, J.W., Hargreaves, I.P., Sebire, N.J., Cleary, M.A., Burch, M. et al. (2011) Mutations in the mitochondrial complex I assembly factor NDUFAF1 cause fatal infantile hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. J. Med. Genet. 48, 691–697, https://doi.org/10.1136/jmedgenet-2011-100340
18 Wu, L., Peng, J., Ma, Y., He, F., Deng, X., Wang, G. et al. (2016) Leukodystrophy associated with mitochondrial complex I deficiency due to a novel mutation in the NDUFAF1 gene. Mitochondrial DNA A DNA Mapp. Seq. Anal. 27, 1034–1037, https://doi.org/10.3109/19401736.2014.926543
19 Ogilvie, I., Kennedy, P.G. and Shoubridge, E.A. (2005) A molecular chaperone for mitochondrial complex I assembly is mutated in a progressive encephalopathy. J. Clin. Invest. 115, 2784–2792, https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI26020
20 Barghuti, F., Elian, K., Gomori, J.M., Shaag, A., Edvardson, S., Saada, A. et al. (2008) The unique neuroradiology of complex I deficiency due to NDUFA12L defect. Mol. Genet. Metab. 94, 78–82, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymge.2007.11.013
21 Calvo, S.E., Tucker, E.J. and Compton, A.G. (2010) High-throughput, pooled sequencing identifies mutations in NUBPL and FOXRED1 in human complex I deficiency. Nat. Genet. 42, 851–858, https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.659
22 Herzer, M., Koch, J., Prokisch, H., Rodenburg, R., Rauscher, C., Radauer, W. et al. (2010) Leigh disease with brainstem involvement in complex I deficiency due to assembly factor NDUFAF2 defect. Neuroepidemiology 41, 30–34, https://doi.org/10.1159/00030-1255602
23 Saada, A., Vogel, R.O. and Hoefs, S.J. (2010) Mutations in NDUFAF3 (C3ORF60), encoding an NDUFAF4 (C6ORF66)-interacting complex I assembly protein, cause fatal neonatal mitochondrial disease. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 84, 718–727, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2009.04.020
24 Baertling, F., Sanchez-Caballero, L., Timal, S., van den Brand, M.A., Ngu, L.H., Distelmaier, F. et al. (2017) Mutations in mitochondrial complex I assembly factor NDUFAF3 cause Leigh syndrome. Mol. Genet. Metab. 120, 243–246, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymge.2016.12.005
25 Saada, A., Edvardson, S. and Rapoport, M. (2008) C6ORF66 is an assembly factor of mitochondrial complex I. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 82, 32–38, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2008.07.003
26 Sugiana, C., Pagliarini, D.J. and McKenzie, M. (2008) Mutation of C20orf17 disrupts complex I assembly and causes lethal neonatal mitochondrial disease. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 83, 468–478, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2008.09.009
27 Gerards, M., Sluiter, W. and van den Bosch, B.J. (2010) Defective complex I assembly due to C20orf7 mutations as a new cause of Leigh syndrome. J. Med. Genet. 47, 507–512, https://doi.org/10.1136/jmg.2009.07553
28 Saada, A., Edvardson, S. and Shaag, A. (2012) Combined OXPHOS complex I and IV defect, due to mutated complex I assembly factor C20orf7. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 35, 125–131
29 Pagliarini, D.J., Calvo, S.E. and Chang, B. (2008) A mitochondrial protein compendium elucidates complex I disease biology. Cell 134, 112–123, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2008.06.016
30 Kohda, M., Tokuzawa, Y., Kishita, Y., Nuyuzuki, H., Moriyama, Y., Mizuno, Y. et al. (2016) A comprehensive genomic analysis reveals the genetic landscape of mitochondrial respiratory chain complex deficiencies. PLoS Genet. 12, e1006579, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1006579
31 Bianciardi, L., Imperatore, V., Fernandez-Vizarra, E., Lopomo, A., Falabella, M., Furini, S. et al. (2016) Exome sequencing coupled with mRNA analysis identifies NDUFAF6 as a Leigh gene. Mol. Genet. Metab. 119, 214–222, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymge.2016.09.001
32 Catania, A., Ardissone, A., Verrigni, D., Legati, A., Reyes, A., Lamantea, E. et al. (2018) Compound heterozygous missense and deep intronic variants in NDUFAF6 unraveled by exome sequencing and mRNA analysis. J. Hum. Genet., https://doi.org/10.1038/s10038-018-0423-1
33 Hartmannová, H., Piherová, L., Tauchmannová, K., Kidd, K., Acott, P.D., Crocker, J.F. et al. (2016) Acadian variant of Fanconi syndrome is caused by mitochondrial respiratory chain complex I deficiency due to a non-coding mutation in complex I assembly factor NDUFAF6. Hum. Mol. Genet. 25, 4062–4079, https://doi.org/10.1093/hmg/ddw245
34 Wang, B., Liu, Y., Chen, S., Wu, Y., Lin, S., Duan, Y. et al. (2017) A novel potentially causative variant of NDUFAF7 revealed by mutation screening in a Chinese family with pathologic myopia. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sc. 58, 4182–4192, https://doi.org/10.1167/iovs.16-20941
35 Haack, T.B., Danhauser, K. and Haberberger, B. (2010) Exome sequencing identifies ACAD9 mutations as a cause of complex I deficiency. Nat. Genet. 42, 1131–1134, https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.706
36 Nouws, J., Nijtmans, L. and Houten, S.M. (2010) Aci-CoA dehydrogenase 9 is required for the biogenesis of oxidative phosphorylation complex I. Cell Metab. 12, 283–294, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmet.2010.08.002
37 Collet, M., Assouline, Z., Bonnet, D., Rio, M., Iserin, F., Sidi, D. et al. (2016) High incidence and variable clinical outcome of cardiac hypertrophy due to ACAD9 mutations in childhood. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 24, 1112–1116, https://doi.org/10.1038/ejhg.2015.264
38 Lagoute-Renosi, J., Ségas-Milazzo, I., Crahes, M., Renosi, F., Menu-Bouaouiche, L., Torre, S. et al. (2015) Lethal neonatal progression of fetal cardiomegaly associated to ACAD9 deficiency. JIMD Rep., https://doi.org/10.1007/8904.2015.499
39 Leslie, N., Wang, X., Peng, Y., Valencia, C.A., Khachua, Z., Hata, J. et al. (2016) Neonatal multiorgan failure due to ACAD9 mutation and complex I deficiency with mitochondrial hyperplasia in liver, cardiac myocytes, skeletal muscle, and renal tubules. Hum. Pathol. 49, 27–32, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.humpath.2015.09.039
40 Gerards, M., van den Bosch, B.J. and Danhauser, K. (2011) Riboflavin-responsive oxidative phosphorylation complex I deficiency caused by defective ACAD9: new function for an old gene. Brain 134, 210–219, https://doi.org/10.1038/brainawq273
41 Nouws, J., Wilbrand, F., van den Brand, M., Venselaar, H., Duno, M., Lund, A.M. et al. (2014) A patient with complex I deficiency caused by a novel ACAD9 mutation not responding to riboflavin treatment. JIMD Rep. 12, 37–45, https://doi.org/10.1007/8904.2013.242
42 Dewulf, J.P., Barrea, C., Vincent, M.F., De Laet, C., Van Coster, R., Seneca, S. et al. (2016) Evidence of a wide spectrum of cardiac involvement due to ACAD9 mutations: Report on nine patients. Mol. Genet. Metab. 118, 185–189, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymge.2016.05.005
43 Schrank, B., Schober, B., Klopstock, T., Schneiderat, P., Horvath, R., Abicht, A. et al. (2017) Lifetime exercise intolerance with lactic acidosis as key manifestation of novel compound heterozygous ACAD9 mutations causing complex I deficiency. Neuromuscular. Disord. 27, 473–476, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nmd.2017.02.005
44 Schiff, M., Haberberger, B., Xia, C., Mohsen, A.W., Goetzman, E.S., Wang, Y. et al. (2015) Complex I assembly function and fatty acid oxidation enzyme activity of ACAD9 both contribute to disease severity in ACAD9 deficiency. Hum. Mol. Genet. 24, 3238–3247, https://doi.org/10.1093/hmg/ddv074
Fassone, E., Duncan, A.J. and Taanman, J.W. (2010) FOXRED1, encoding an FAD-dependent oxidoreductase complex-I-specific molecular chaperone, is mutated in infantile onset mitochondrial encephalopath. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **19**, 4837–4847, https://doi.org/10.1093/hmg/ddq414

Zurita Rondón, O., Antonicka, H., Horvath, R. and Shoubridge, E.A. (2016) A mutation in the flavin adenine dinucleotide-dependent oxidoreductase FOXRED1 results in cell-type-specific assembly defects in oxidative phosphorylation complexes I and II. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **36**, 2132–2140, https://doi.org/10.1128/MCB.00066-16

Kremer, L.S., Bader, D.M., Mertes, C., Kopajtich, R., Pichler, G., Iuso, A. et al. (2017) Genetic diagnosis of mendelian disorders via RNA sequencing. *Nat. Commun.* **8**, 15824, https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms15824

Sanchez-Caballero, L., Ruzzene, B., Bianchi, L., Assouline, Z., Garcia, B., Metodiev, M.D. et al. (2016) Mutations in complex I assembly factor TMEM126B result in muscle weakness and isolated complex I deficiency. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **99**, 208–216, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2016.05.022

Alston, C.L., Compton, A.G., Formosa, L.E., Strecker, V., Oláhová, M., Haack, T.B. et al. (2016) Biallelic mutations in TMEM126B cause severe complex I deficiency with a variable clinical phenotype. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* **99**, 217–227, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2016.05.021

Sheftel, A.D., Stehling, O., Pierik, A.J., Netz, D.J., Kerscher, S., Elsässer, H.P. et al. (2019) Human ind1, an iron-sulfur cluster assembly factor for respiratory complex I. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **29**, 6059–6073, https://doi.org/10.1128/MCB.00817-09

Kevelam, S.H., Rodenburg, R.J., Wolf, N.I., Lunsing, R.J., Nijtmans, L.G. et al. (2013) NUBPL mutations in patients with complex I deficiency and a distinct MRI pattern. *Neurology* **80**, 1577–1583, https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0b013e31828f1914

Munnich, A. and Rustin, P. (2001) Clinical spectrum and diagnosis of mitochondrial disorders. *Am. J. Med.* **106**, 4–17, https://doi.org/10.1002/amj.1391

Ghezzi, D., Goffrini, P. and Uziel, G. (2009) SDHAF1, encoding a LYR complex-II specific assembly factor, is mutated in SDH-defective infantile leukoencephalopathy. *Nat. Genet.* **41**, 654–656, https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.378

Bayley, J.P. and Devilee, P. (2010) Warburg tumours and the mechanisms of mitochondrial tumour suppressor genes. Barking up the right tree? *Am. J. Med. Genet.* **156B**, 102–111, https://doi.org/10.1002/ajmg.b.31832

Sheftel, A.D., Stehling, O., Pierik, A.J., Netz, D.J., Kerscher, S., Elsässer, H.P. et al. (2019) Human ind1, an iron-sulfur cluster assembly factor for respiratory complex I. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **29**, 6059–6073, https://doi.org/10.1128/MCB.00817-09

Torraso, A., Ardissono, A., Invernizzi, F., Rizza, T., Fierrmonte, G., Niceta, M. et al. (2017) Novel mutations in IBA57 are associated with leukodystrophy and variable clinical phenotypes. *J. Neurol.* **264**, 102–111, https://doi.org/10.1007/s00415-016-8312-z

Legati, A., Reyes, A., Ceccatelli Berti, C., Stehling, O., Marchet, S., Lamperti, C. et al. (2017) A novel de novo dominant mutation in ISCU associated with mitochondrial myopathy. *J. Med. Genet.* **54**, 815–824, https://doi.org/10.1136/jmg.2017-104822

Hao, H.X., Khalimonchuk, O. and Schrauer, M. (2009) SDH5, a gene required for flavination of succinate dehydrogenase, is mutated in paraganglioma. *Science* **328**, 1139–1142, https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1175689

Maio, N., Ghezzi, D., Verrigni, D., Rizza, T., Bertini, E., Martinelli, D. et al. (2016) Disease-causing SDHAF1 mutations impair transfer of Fe-S clusters to SDHB. *Cell Metab.* **23**, 292–302, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmet.2015.12.005

Ohlenbusch, A., Edvardsson, S., Skören, P., Bjornstad, A., Saada, A., Eipeleg, O. et al. (2012) Leukoencephalopathy with accumulated succinate is indicative of SDH-related complex II deficiency. *Orphanet J. Rare Dis.* **7**, 69, https://doi.org/10.1186/1750-1172-7-69

Zhu, W.D., Wang, Z.Y., Chai, Y.C., Wang, X.W., Chen, D.Y. and Wu, H. (2015) Germline mutations and genotype-phenotype associations in head and neck paraganglioma patients with negative family history in China. *Eur. J. Med. Genet.* **58**, 433–438, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmg.2015.05.008

Robinson, K.M. and Lemire, B.D. (1996) Covalent attachment of FAD to the yeast succinate dehydrogenase flavoprotein requires import into mitochondria, presequence removal, and folding. *J. Biol. Chem.* **271**, 4055–4060, https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.271.8.4055

Bayley, J.P., Kunst, H.P. and Cascon, A. (2010) SDHAF2 mutations in familial and sporadic paraganglioma and phaeochromocytoma. *Lancet Oncol.* **11**, 366–372, https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(10)70007-3

Rattenberry, E., Vialard, L., Yeung, A., Bair, H., McKay, K., Jahri, M. et al. (2013) A comprehensive next generation sequencing-based genetic testing strategy to improve diagnosis of inherited phaeochromocytoma and paraganglioma. *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* **98**, E1248–E1256, https://doi.org/10.1210/jc.2013-1319

Casey, R., Garrahy, A., Tuthill, A., O’Halloran, D., Joyce, C., Casey, M.B. et al. (2014) Universal genetic screening uncovers a novel presentation of an SDHAF2 mutation. *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* **99**, E1392–E1396, https://doi.org/10.1210/jc.2013-4536

Fernández-Vizarra, E. and Zeviani, M. (2015) Nuclear gene mutations as the cause of mitochondrial complex III deficiency. *Front. Genet.* **6**, 134, https://doi.org/10.3389/fgene.2015.00134

De Lonlay, P., Valnot, I. and Barrientos, A. (2001) A mutant mitochondrial respiratory chain assembly protein causes complex III deficiency in patients with tubulopathy, encephalopathy and liver failure. *Nat. Genet.* **29**, 57–60, https://doi.org/10.1038/ng706

Fernandez-Vizarra, E., Bugiani, M., Goffrini, P., Carrara, F., Farina, L., Procopio, E. et al. (2007) Impaired complex III assembly associated with BCS1L gene mutations in isolated mitochondrial encephalopathy. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* **16**, 1241–1252, https://doi.org/10.1093/hmg/ddm072

Tuppen, H.A., Fehmi, J., Czermink, B., Goffrini, P., Meloni, F., Ferrero, I. et al. (2010) Long-term survival of neonatal mitochondrial complex III deficiency associated with a novel BCS1L gene mutation. *Mol. Genet. Metab.* **100**, 345–348, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymgme.2010.04.010

Fellman, V. (2002) The GRACILE syndrome, a neonatal lethal metabolic disorder with iron overload. *Blood Cells Mol. Dis.* **29**, 444–450, https://doi.org/10.1006/bcmd.2002.0582

Hinson, J.T., Fantin, V.R. and Schonberger, J. (2007) Missense mutations in the BCS1L gene as a cause of the Bjornstad syndrome. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **356**, 809–819, https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa05526

Ramos-Arroyo, M.A., Hudele, J., Ayechu, A., De Meulieir, L., Seneca, S., Nadal, N. et al. (2009) Clinical and biochemical spectrum of mitochondrial complex III deficiency caused by mutations in the BCS1L gene. *Clin. Genet.* **75**, 585–587, https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1399-0004.2009.01160.x
Mick, D.U., Dennerlein, S., Wiese, H., Reinhold, R., Pacheu-Desmurs, M., Foti, M., Raemy, E., Vaz, F.M., Martinou, J.C., Bairoch, A. et al. (2015) C11orf83, a mitochondrial cardiolipin-binding protein involved in mitochondrial leukoencephalopathy and cytochrome c oxidase deficiency. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 97, 313–323, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2015.04.028

Atwal, P.S. (2014) Mutations in the complex III assembly factor tetratricopeptide 19 gene TTC19 are a rare cause of Leigh syndrome. *JIMD Rep.* 14, 43–45, https://doi.org/10.1002/humu.22441

Nogueira, C., Barros, J., Sá, M.J., Azevedo, L., Taipa, R., Torraco, A. et al. (2013) Novel TTC19 mutation in a family with severe psychiatric manifestations and complex III deficiency. *Neurogenetics* 14, 153–160, https://doi.org/10.1007/s10043-013-0361-1

Morino, H., Miyamoto, R., Ohnishi, S., Maruyama, H. and Kawakami, H. (2014) Exome sequencing reveals a novel TTC19 mutation in an autosomal recessive spinocerebellar ataxia patient. *BMJ. Nutr.* 15, 5, https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.761

Ardisone, A., Granata, T., Legati, A., Diodato, D., Melchionda, L., Lamantia, E. et al. (2015) Mitochondrial complex III deficiency caused by TTC19 defects: report of a novel mutation and review of literature. *JIMD Rep.* 22, 115–120, https://doi.org/10.1002/humu.22441

Koch, J., Freisinger, P., Feichtinger, R.G., Zimmermann, F.A., Rauscher, C., Wagentristl, H.P. et al. (2015) Mutations in TTC19: expanding the molecular, clinical and biochemical phenotype. *Orphanet J. Rare Dis.* 10, 40, https://doi.org/10.1186/s13023-015-0254-5

Maio, N., Singh, A., Uhrigshardt, H., Saxena, N., Tong, W.H. and Rouault, T.A. (2014) Cochaperone binding to LYR motifs confers specificity of iron sulfur cluster delivery. *Cell Metab.* 19, 445–457, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmet.2014.01.015

Invernizzi, F., Tiganco, M., Dallabona, C., Donini, C., Ferrero, I., Cremonetti, M. et al. (2013) A homozygous mutation in LYRM7/M2M1L associated with early onset encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, and severe reduction of mitochondrial complex III activity. *Hum. Mutat.* 34, 1619–1622, https://doi.org/10.1002/humu.22441

Dallabona, C., Abbink, T.E., Carrozzo, R., Torraco, A., Legati, A., van Berkel, C.G. et al. (2016) LYRM7 mutations cause a multifocal cavitating leukencephalopathy with distinct MRI appearance. *Brain* 139, 782–794, https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awv392

Kremer, L.S., L’hermitte-Stead, C., Lesimple, P., Gilleron, F., Filaut, S., Jardel, C. et al. (2016) Severe respiratory complex III defect prevents liver adaptation to prolonged fasting. *J. Hepatol.* 65, 737–745, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhep.2016.04.017

Tucker, E.J., Wanschers, B.F., Szklarczyk, R., Mountford, H.S., Szklarczyk, R., van den Brand, M.A. et al. (2014) Mutations in the UQCC1-interacting protein, UQCC2, cause human mitochondrial complex III deficiency associated with perturbed cytochrome b protein expression. *PloS Genet.* 9, e1004034, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1004034

Feichtinger, R.G., Brunner-Krainz, M., Alhaddad, B., Wortmann, S.B., Kovacs-Nagy, R., Stojakovic, T. et al. (2017) Combined respiratory chain deficiency and UQCC2 mutations in neonatal encephalomyopathy: defective supercomplex assembly in complex III deficiencies. *Oxid. Med. Cell Longev.* 2017, 7202589, https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/7202589

Wanschers, B.F., Szklarczyk, R., van den Brand, M.A., Jonckheere, A., Suijskens, J., Jonckheere, A. et al. (2014) A mutation in the human CBP4 ortholog UQCC3 impairs complex III assembly and activity cytochrome b stability. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 23, 6356–6365, https://doi.org/10.1093/hmg/ddu357

Desmurs, M., Foli, M., Raemy, E., Vaz, F.M., Martinou, J.C., Bairoch, A. et al. (2015) C11orf83, a mitochondrial cardiolipin-binding protein involved in bc1 complex assembly and supercomplex stabilization. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 35, 1139–1156, https://doi.org/10.1128/MCB.01047-14

Morán, M., Marín-Suera, L., Gil-Borrido, M.C., Rivera, H., Blázquez, A., Seneca, S. et al. (2016) Cellular pathophysiological consequences of BCS1L mutations in mitochondrial complex III enzyme deficiency. *Hum. Mutat.* 31, 930–941, https://doi.org/10.1002/humu.21294

Tiranti, V., Hoehnagel, K. and Carrozzo, R. (1998) Mutations of SURF-1 in Leigh disease associated with cytochrome c oxidase deficiency. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 63, 1609–1621, https://doi.org/10.1086/3032150

Pecina, P., Houstkova, H., Hanskova, H., Zeman, J. and Houstek, J. (2004) Genetic defects of cytochrome c oxidase assembly. *Physiol. Res.* 53, S213–S223

Piekutowska-Abramczuk, D., Magnner, M. and Popowska, E. (2009) SURF1 missense mutations promote a mild Leigh phenotype. *Clin. Genet.* 76, 195–204, https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1399-0004.2009.01195.x

Aulbert, W., Weigt-Usinger, K., Thiels, C., Köhler, C., Vorgerd, M., Schreiner, A. et al. (2014) Long survival in Leigh syndrome: new cases and review of literature. *Neuropediatrics* 45, 346–353, https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-138328

Ribeiro, C., de Carmo Macário, M., Viegas, A.T., Pratas, J., Santos, M.J., Simões, M. et al. (2016) Identification of a novel deletion in SURF1 gene: heterogeneity in Leigh syndrome with COX deficiency. *Mitochondrion* 31, 84–88, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mito.2016.10.004

Echaniz-Laguna, A., Ghazzi, D., Chassagnon, M., Mayenco, M., Patel, S., Melchionda, L. et al. (2013) SURF1 deficiency causes demyelinating Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease. *Neurology* 81, 1523–1530, https://doi.org/10.1212/2012/NL81013-3182a4a518

Kovářová, N., Pecina, P., Nůsková, H., Vrbáčky, M., Zeviani, M., Mráček, T. et al. (2016) Tissue- and species-specific differences in cytochrome c oxidase assembly induced by SURF1 defects. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1862, 705–715, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbидеa.2016.01.007

Mick, D.U., Dennerlein, S., Wiese, H., Reinhold, R., Pacheu-Grau, D., Lorenzi, I. et al. (2012) MITRAC links mitochondrial protein translocation to respiratory-chain assembly and translational regulation. *Cell* 151, 1528–1541, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2012.11.053

Ostergaard, E., Weraarpachai, W., Ravn, K., Born, A.P., Janson, L., Duno, M. et al. (2015) Mutations in COA3 cause isolated complex IV deficiency associated with neuropathy, exercise intolerance, obesity, and short stature. *J. Med. Genet.* 52, 203–207, https://doi.org/10.1136/jmedgenet-2014-102914

Huigsloot, M., Nijtmans, L.G. and Szklarczyk, R. (2011) A mutation in C2orf64 causes impaired cytochrome c oxidase assembly and mitochondrial cardiomyopathy. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 88, 488–493, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2011.03.002

Martinoza Lyons, A., Ardissone, A., Reyes, A., Robinson, A.J., Moroni, I., Ghazzi, D. et al. (2016) COA7 (C1orf163/RESA1) mutations associated with mitochondrial leukencephalopathy and cytochrome c oxidase deficiency. *Hum. Mutat.* 35, 846–849, https://doi.org/10.1002/humu.22441
100 Weraarpachai, W., Sasaran, F., Nishimura, T., Antonicka, H., Auré, K., Rötig, A. et al. (2012) Mutations in C12orf62, a factor that couples COX I synthesis with cytochrome c oxidase assembly, cause fatal neonatal lactic acidosis. *Am. J. Med. Genet. A* 90, 142–151, https://doi.org/10.1002/ajmg.a.32314

101 Szklarczyk, D., Han, S., Hargreaves, D., Seal, B., Nierro, J., Copley, R. et al. (2012) Iterative orthology prediction uncovers new mitochondrial proteins and identifies C12orf62 as the human ortholog of COX14, a protein involved in the assembly of cytochrome c oxidase. *Genome Biol.* 13, R12, https://doi.org/10.1186/gb-2012-13-2-r12

102 Stroud, D.A., Maher, M.J., Lindau, C., Vögtle, F.N., Frazier, A.E., Surgenor, E. et al. (2015) A founder mutation in the SCO2 gene causes a spinal muscular atrophy like presentation with stridor and respiratory insufficiency. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 24, 344–348, https://doi.org/10.1093/hmg/ddv473

103 Doss, S., Lohmann, K., Seibler, P., Arns, B., Klopstock, T., Zühike, C. et al. (2014) Recessive dystonia-ataxia syndrome in a Turkish family caused by a COX20 (FAM36A) mutation. *J. Neurol.* 261, 207–212, https://doi.org/10.1007/s00415-013-7177-7

104 Church, C., Chapon, C. and Peyton, R.O. (1996) Cloning and characterization of PET100, a gene required for the assembly of yeast cytochrome c oxidase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 18499–18507, https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.271.31.18499

105 Lim, S.C., Smith, K.R., Stroud, D.A., Compton, A.G., Tucker, E.J., Dasmarr, A. et al. (2014) A founder mutation in PET100 causes isolated complex IV deficiency in Lebanese individuals with Leigh syndrome. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 94, 209–222, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2013.12.015

106 Olahová, M., Haack, T.B., Alston, C.L., Houghton, J.A., He, L., Morris, A.A. et al. (2015) A truncating PET100 variant causing fatal infantile lactic acidosis and isolated cytochrome c oxidase deficiency. *Eur. J. Hum. Genet.* 23, 935–939, https://doi.org/10.1038/ejhg.2014.214

107 Renkema, G.H., Visser, G., Gaertig, F., Winters, L.T., Wolters, V.M., van Montfrans, J. et al. (2012) Mutations in PET117 cause complex IV deficiency and are associated with neurodevelopmental regression and medulla oblongata lesions. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 136, 759–769, https://doi.org/10.1093/hmg/ddq673
Schon, E.A., Santra, S., Palletti, F. and Girvin, M.E. (2001) Pathogenesis of primary defects in mitochondrial ATP synthesis. Semin. Cell Dev. Biol. 12, 441–448, https://doi.org/10.1006/scdb.2001.0281

Burrage, L.C., Tang, S., Wang, J., Douti, T.R., Walkiewicz, M., Luchak, J.M. et al. (2014) Mitochondrial myopathy, lactic acidosis, and sideroblastic anemia (MLASA) plus associated with a novel de novo mutation (m.896G>A) in the mitochondrial encoded ATP6 gene. Mol. Genet. Metab. 113, 207–212, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymgme.2014.06.004

Pfeffer, G., Blakely, E.L., Alston, C.L., Hassani, A., Boggild, R. et al. (2012) Adult-onset spinocerebellar ataxia syndromes due to MTATP6 mutations. J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatry 83, 883–886, https://doi.org/10.1136/jnnp-2012-302568

Brum, M., Semedo, C., Guerrero, R. and Pinto Marques, J. (2014) Motor neuron syndrome as a new phenotypic manifestation of mutation 9185T>C in gene MTATP6. Case Rep. Neurol. Med. 2014, 701761

Honzík, T., Tesarová, M. and Mayr, J.A. (2010) Mitochondrial encephalocolicardiomyopathy with early neonatal onset due to TMEM70 mutation. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 33, 1–13

Honzík, T., Tesarová, M. and Mayr, J.A. (2010) Mitochondrial encephalocardiomyopathy and neuropathy caused by a novel mutation in the overlapping region of mitochondrial ATPase 6 and 8 genes. J. Med. Genet. 47, 308–314, https://doi.org/10.1136/jmg.2008.063149

Diodato, D., Invernizzi, F., Lamantea, E., Fagiolari, G., Faggioni, G., Atti, D.L. and Ackerman, S.H. (2000) The alpha-subunit of the mitochondrial F(1) ATPase interacts directly with the assembly factor Atp12p. Mol. Biol. Cell 11, 53–62

Kytovuo, L., Lipponen, J., Komulainen, T., Martikainen, M.H. and Majamaa, K. (2013) A novel mutation m.8561C>G in MT-ATP6/8 causing a mitochondrial syndrome with ataxia, peripheral neuropathy, diabetes mellitus, and hypergonadotropic hypogonadism. J. Neurol. 263, 2188–2195, https://doi.org/10.1007/s00415-016-8249-2

Mager, M., Dvorakova, V., Tesarova, M., Mazurova, S., Hansikova, H., Zahorec, R. et al. (2015) TMEM70 deficiency: long-term outcome of 48 patients. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 38, 417–426, https://doi.org/10.1007/s10545-014-9774-8

Houstek, J., Klement, P. and Floryk, D. (1999) A novel deficiency of mitochondrial ATPase of nuclear origin. Hum. Mol. Genet. 8, 1967–1974, https://doi.org/10.1093/hmg/8.11.1967

Cameron, J.M., Levandovsky, V. and Mackay, N. (2011a) Complex V TMEM70 deficiency results in mitochondrial nucleoid disorganization. Mitochondrion 11, 191–199, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mito.2010.09.008

Ackerman, S.H. and Tzagoloff, A. (1990) Identification of two nuclear genes (ATP11, ATP12) required for assembly of the yeast F1-ATPase. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87, 4986–4990, https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.87.13.4986

Wang, Z.G., Sheluho, D., Gatti, D.L. and Ackerman, S.H. (2000) The alpha-subunit of the mitochondrial F(1) ATPase interacts directly with the assembly factor Atp12p. EMBO J. 19, 1486–1493, https://doi.org/10.1093/emboj/19.7.1486

De Meirelis, L., Seneca, S. and Lissens, W. (2004) Respiratory chain complex V deficiency due to a mutation in the assembly gene ATP12. J. Med. Genet. 41, 120–124, https://doi.org/10.1136/jmg.2003.012047

Acin-Perez, R., Fernandez-Silva, P., Peleato, M.L., Perez-Martos, A. and Enriquez, J.A. (2008) Respiratory active mitochondrial supercomplexes. Mol. Cell 32, 529–539, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molcel.2008.02.01

Lapuente-Brun, E., Moreno-Loshuertos, R., Acin-Perez, R., Latorre-Pellicer, A., Colas, C. and Balsa, E. (2013) Supercomplex assembly determines electron flux in the mitochondrial electron transport chain. Science 340, 1567–1570, https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1230381

Vartak, R., Porras, C.A. and Bai, Y. (2013) Respiratory supercomplexes: structure, function and assembly. Protein Cell 4, 582–590, https://doi.org/10.1007/s13238-013-3032-y