In vivo mitochondrial matrix proteome profiling reveals RTN4IP1/OPA10 as an antioxidant NADPH oxidoreductase

Isaac Park<sup>a,9</sup>, Kwang-eun Kim<sup>b,9</sup>, Jeesoo Kim<sup>c,9</sup>, Subin Bae<sup>e</sup>, Minkyu Choi<sup>b</sup>, Chulhwan Kwak<sup>a</sup>, Myeong-Gyun Kang<sup>a</sup>, Chang-Mo Yoo<sup>a</sup>, Ji Young Mun<sup>f</sup>, Jong-Seo Kim<sup>c,d</sup>, Jae Myoung Suh<sup>e</sup>,* and Hyun-Woo Rhee<sup>a,c</sup>*

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, Seoul National University, Seoul 08826, Republic of Korea  
<sup>b</sup>Graduate School of Medical Science and Engineering, KAIST, Daejeon 34141, Republic of Korea  
<sup>c</sup>School of Biological Sciences, Seoul National University, Seoul 08826, Republic of Korea  
<sup>d</sup>Center for RNA Research, Institute for Basic Science, Seoul 08826, Republic of Korea  
<sup>e</sup>BK21 FOUR Community-Based Intelligent Novel Drug Discovery Education Unit, College of Pharmacy and Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 41566, Korea  
<sup>f</sup>Neural Circuit Research Group, Korea Brain Research Institute, Daegu 41062, Republic of Korea  
<sup>g</sup>These authors equally contributed to this work.

Targeting proximity labeling enzymes to specific cellular locations is a viable strategy for profiling subcellular proteomes. Here, we generated transgenic mice (MAX-Tg) expressing a mitochondrial matrix-targeted ascorbate peroxidase (MTS-APEX2) to analyze tissue-specific matrix proteomes. Desthiobiotin-phenol labeling of muscle tissues from MAX-Tg mice allowed for the efficient profiling of tissue-specific matrix proteome. Comparative analysis of matrix proteomes from MAX-Tg muscle tissues revealed differential enrichment of mitochondrial proteins related to energy production. We identified that Reticulon 4 interacting protein 1 (RTN4IP1), also known as Optic Atrophy-10 (OPA10), is highly enriched in the mitochondrial matrix of muscle tissues and is an NADPH oxidoreductase. Interactome analysis and in vitro enzymatic assays revealed an essential role for RTN4IP1 in coenzyme Q (CoQ) biosynthesis by regulating the O-methylation activity of COQ3. Rtn4ip1 knockout C2C12 myoblasts had markedly decreased CoQ9 levels and impaired cellular respiration, which was rescued by exogenous CoQ treatment. Muscle-specific knockdown of the drosophila Rnt4ip1 ortholog resulted in impaired muscle function which was reversed by dietary supplementation with soluble CoQ. Collectively, RTN4IP1 is a mitochondrial antioxidant NAD(P)H oxidoreductase supporting mitochondrial respiration activity in muscle tissue.

[Figure 1. Scheme for tissue-specific mitochondrial matrix proteome mapping using MAX-Tg mice]