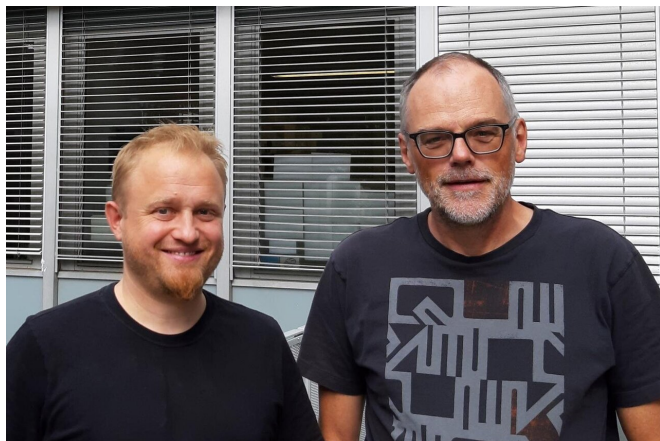


How to construct a protein factory

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Dr. Moritz Niemann and Prof. Dr. André Schneider, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry (DCB), University of Bern. Credit: NCCR RNA and Disease

Cells consist of a multitude of molecular structures, some of them exhibiting a staggering complexity. Ribosomes, the protein factories of the cell, belong to the biggest and most sophisticated complexes and are made up of RNA as well as a large number of proteins. They exist in every living being and are considered as one of the cellular machines that has changed the least through all stages of the evolution. But there are exceptions: In mitochondria, cellular organelles that serve as power plants, ribosomes look considerably different.

An extensive machinery

Scientists are not only interested in the structure and function of such ribosomes, but also in the 'construction process'—how do cells manage the assembly of these complex structures? And how do these construction methods differ, for different structures? It is clear that an extensive cellular machinery is needed to guarantee for a smooth assembly of all the building bricks. This cellular machinery responsible for [ribosome](#) assembly in mitochondria has not been described yet.

Now, researchers from the André Schneider group of the University of Bern and the Nenad Ban group of ETH Zurich, investigated the mitochondrial ribosome assembly process using the unicellular parasite *Trypanosoma brucei*. They were able to follow the construction process and to identify the associated cellular machinery dedicated to assemble these mitoribosomes. Since *T. brucei* causes hardly treatable diseases including sleeping sickness, the results could lead to new therapies. The project was made possible by the National Center of Competence in Research "RNA & Disease," which studies the role of RNA in [disease](#) mechanisms. The findings have now been published in *Science*.

Unknown elements in the "construction business"

The parasite *Trypanosoma brucei* was used as a model system since its mitoribosomes are particularly complex and, therefore, likely to require many assembly steps. The researchers could follow all these steps in detail. "We have found fascinating differences," says Moritz Niemann from the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry of the University of Bern, co-author. In mitochondrial ribosomes RNA can be considered as the steel in reinforced concrete, whereas in other ribosomes it can be considered to play key structural role as in iron-based structures such as the Eiffel Tower. Analysis showed that the assembly of mitoribosomes in *T. brucei* proceeds through the formation of several assembly intermediates. It also involves a large number of proteins that form a huge adaptive scaffolding around the emerging mitoribosome that is not present in the completed structure.

Martin Saurer from the Department of Biology of ETH Zurich and first author, says that many of these proteins were unknown in the 'construction business.' "Cryo-electron microscopy does not only allow us to visualize known complexes but also to discover and describe an entire cellular process: the construction site and the machinery involved in

assembling mitochondrial ribosomes," he adds. Moritz Niemann was especially baffled by the enormous effort the cell is putting into this: "Up to a quarter of all proteins in the [mitochondrion](#) are components of the mitoribosomes or are required to build them."

Better understanding leads to new therapies

Since several of the assembly proteins have look-alikes in other organisms, the researchers believe that the obtained insights provide general information for better understanding ribosomal maturation in all organisms. And because all these proteins are essential for the functioning of the cell, these findings could be useful for developing therapies against *T. brucei* and related parasites that cause many devastating diseases in humans and animals.

More information: Martin Saurer et al, Mitoribosomal small subunit biogenesis in trypanosomes involves an extensive assembly machinery, *Science* (2019). [DOI: 10.1126/science.aaw5570](#)

Provided by University of Bern

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