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► **To cite this version:**

Federica Gibellini, William N Hunter, Terry K Smith. Biochemical characterisation of the initial steps of the kennedy pathway in Trypanosoma brucei - the ethanolamine and choline kinases. Biochemical Journal, 2008, 415 (1), pp.135-144. <10.1042/BJ20080435>. <hal-00478985>

HAL Id: hal-00478985

<https://hal.science/hal-00478985v1>

Submitted on 30 Apr 2010

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**BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISATION OF THE INITIAL STEPS OF THE
KENNEDY PATHWAY IN TRYPANOSOMA BRUCEI - THE
ETHANOLAMINE AND CHOLINE KINASES**

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Running title: Ethanolamine and choline kinases in *Trypanosoma brucei*

Key words: *Trypanosoma* / ethanolamine kinase / choline kinase / specificity / Kennedy pathway

ABSTRACT

Ethanolamine (EtN) and choline (Cho) are major components of the trypanosome membrane phospholipids, in the form of phosphatidylethanolamine (GPEtn) and phosphatidylcholine (GPCho). Ethanolamine is also found as an integral component of the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor that is required for membrane attachment of cell surface proteins, most notably the variant surface glycoproteins. The *de novo* synthesis of GPEtn and GPCho starts with the generation of phosphoethanolamine and phosphocholine by ethanolamine and choline kinases via the Kennedy pathway. Database mining revealed two putative choline/ethanolamine kinases (C/EKs) in the *T. brucei* genome, which were cloned, over-expressed, purified and characterised. *TbEK1* was shown to be catalytically active as an ethanolamine-specific kinase, i.e. no choline kinase activity. The K_m values for ethanolamine and ATP were found to be $18.4 \pm 0.9 \mu\text{M}$ and $219 \pm 29 \mu\text{M}$, respectively. *TbC/EK2*, on the other hand, was found to be able to phosphorylate both ethanolamine and choline, even though choline was the preferred substrate, with a K_m 80 times lower than that of ethanolamine. The K_m values for choline, ethanolamine and ATP were; $31.4 \pm 2.6 \mu\text{M}$, $2.56 \pm 0.31 \text{ mM}$ and $20.6 \pm 1.96 \mu\text{M}$ respectively. Further substrate specificity analysis revealed both *TbEK1* and *TbC/EK2* were able to tolerate various modifications at the amino group, with the exception of a quaternary amine for *TbEK1* (choline) and a primary amine for *TbC/EK2* (ethanolamine). Both enzymes recognized analogues with substituents on C2 but substitutions on C1 and elongations of the carbon chain were not well tolerated.

INTRODUCTION

The zwitterionic glycerophospholipids phosphatidylcholine (GPCCho) and phosphatidylethanolamine (GPEtn) are the two most abundant phospholipid species in eukaryotic cells and many bacteria [1]. In the parasitic protozoa *Trypanosoma brucei*, the aetiology of African sleeping sickness, GPCCho accounts for approximately half of all phospholipids in both life cycle stages, whereas GPEtn forms between sixteen and twenty-one percent [2]. These phospholipids contribute an important structural role to the membrane and in addition determine membrane fluidity and cell surface charge. Their biosynthesis and utilisation is, not surprisingly, implicated in a variety of cellular processes [1]. In mammals GPCCho is an important source of signalling molecules and the biosynthetic intermediate phosphocholine (PCho) has been reported to be a mitogen required for DNA synthesis induced by growth factors [3]. Due to its physical-chemical properties GPEtn has a tendency to form non-bilayer structures and its incorporation into membranes affects the processes of membrane trafficking and the folding, stabilization and incorporation of certain proteins into membranes [4]. Moreover, GPEtn is utilised in the biosynthesis of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI), a complex glycolipid that anchors proteins to the exterior leaflet of eukaryotic plasma membranes [5-7]. This is particularly important for the bloodstream form of *T. brucei*, which expresses a dense cell-surface coat (10^7 molecules per parasite) of a GPI-anchored Variant Surface Glycoprotein (VSG). This coat prevents attack by components of the innate immune system and by undergoing antigenic variation, allows the parasite to evade a specific immune response by the host.

The biosynthesis of the GPI-anchor has been genetically [8-10] and chemically validated [11] as a drug target in bloodstream form *T. brucei*. Thus disruption of the biosynthesis of GPEtn could prevent the formation of mature GPI anchored VSG and lead to clearance of the parasite by the host's immune system.

Due to the major structural and functional roles of GPCCho and GPEtn in *T. brucei*, disruption of their biosynthetic pathways is likely to interfere with the parasite biology in multiple ways and thus the enzymes involved become of interest as

possible novel targets for chemotherapy. Indeed it has been proposed that the mode of action of lysophospholipid analogues (miltefosine, edelfosine, ilmofosine) currently used against other trypanosomatid parasites, i.e. *Leishmania*, are involved in the inhibition of GPCho biosynthesis [12].

GPEtn and GPCho are *de novo* synthesised via two branches of the same metabolic pathway; the Kennedy pathway [13] (Fig. 1). Ethanolamine (EtN) and choline (Cho) are readily phosphorylated to generate phosphoethanolamine (P-EtN) and phosphocholine (P-Cho), which are subsequently activated to high-energy donors; CDP-EtN and CDP-Cho respectively, before they are coupled to diacylglyceride (DAG) to form GPEtn and GPCho. For this reason the two branches of the Kennedy pathway are often referred to as the CDP-Etn or CDP-Cho pathways. A second major pathway for the formation of GPEtn is via phosphatidylserine (GPSer) decarboxylation: GPSer, which is formed through the action of a GPSer synthase (PSS), is decarboxylated by a GPSer decarboxylase (PSD) to form GPEtn. In most eukaryotic cells GPCho can also be generated from GPEtn, by three methylation steps. However, according to the tri-Tryp genomes (<http://www.genedb.org>) these methyl-transferase genes are neither present in *T. brucei*, nor *T. cruzi*, but interestingly are present in *Leishmania*, this has been confirmed experimentally (Smith, unpublished data).

Although the presence of the Kennedy pathway was demonstrated in *T. brucei* [14] the constituent enzymes have never been characterized. Here, we report investigations into the first steps of both branches of the Kennedy pathway, involving molecular cloning, recombinant expression, purification and detailed kinetic characterisation of both ethanolamine and choline kinases (EK and CK) from *T. brucei*.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Organisms and reagents

Trypanosoma brucei strain 427 was used as a source of genomic DNA. *Escherichia coli* strains DH5 α , XL-1 blue and TOP10 (Invitrogen) competent cells were used for routine manipulation, and strain BL21(DE3)Gold (Novagen) for protein over-expression. All chemicals were purchased from either Sigma-Aldrich or Fluka. Restriction endonucleases and DNA modifying enzymes were from New England Biolabs or Promega. [2-³H] Ethanolamine (50.0 Ci/mmol) and [methyl-³H] Choline (82.0 Ci/mmol) were purchased from Amersham.

RNA isolation and cDNA synthesis

Total RNA was isolated from bloodstream form *T. brucei* using the RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen). A TbC/EK2 specific cDNA was generated and amplified using a mini-exon specific forward primer 5'-CGCGGATCCGAACGCTATTATTAGAACAGTTTCTGTAC-3' in combination with an open reading frame specific reverse primer 5'-GACTATACCCGTGGAACATCCG-3' specific for the sequence of TbC/EK2 using the SuperScript III One step RT-PCR kit with Platinum Taq (Invitrogen). The amplified cDNAs were purified (QIAquick PCR purification kit, Qiagen), ligated into pCR®-Blunt II TOPO® (Invitrogen) and sequenced.

Cloning of T. brucei EK1 gene and construction of the pET15b-TbEK1 expression vectors

Using the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* ethanolamine kinase gene sequence as a query, two putative C/EK genes were identified in the *T. brucei* genome database (Sanger Centre, <http://www.genedb.org>) using tBlastN. The two putative open reading frames (Tb11.18.0017 *TbC/EK1*, and Tb927.5.1140 *TbC/EK2*) together with ~ 350bp of their 5'- and 3'- untranslated regions, were amplified from *T. brucei* strain 427 genomic DNA using Pfu DNA polymerase and the forward and reverse primers 5'-ATAAGTAAGCGGCCCGCCCGCTAAGTTAGAAGTTGCGCT-3' and 5'-ATAAGTAAGCGGCCGCTCCAATAGCTCCAGGGAAGGAAAGGGACG-3' for C/EK1; 5'-ATAAGTAAGCGGCCGCAAGTGCGTTGTGCAGGTCGGCGACGGT-3' and 5'-ATAAGTAAGCGGCCCGCTTGGGAAGGAGGAAAACGGCCGAGG-

3' for C/EK2. The resulting 2.1 Kb (C/EK1 and UTRs) and 3.7 Kb (C/EK2 and UTRs) fragments were cloned into pCR®-Blunt-II TOPO® vector (Invitrogen). Clones were sequenced and compared with the annotated Gene Data Bank sequences. A BamHI restriction site, internal to the TbC/EK1 open reading frame was silenced by site directed mutagenesis using the forward primer 5'-GTGTTGAGGGGATAAGCGAATCCATCGCATGGTTCAGC-3', the reverse primer 5'-GCTGAACCATGCGATGGATTCGCTTATCCCCCTCAACAC-3' and the QuickChange Site Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Stratagene).

The TbC/EK1 open reading frame was PCR amplified from the TOPO® construct with *Pfu* polymerase using the forward and reverse primers 5'-GGAATTCATATGATGGAGGTGGCTGTGGGGCAC-3' and 5'-CGCGGATCCGCGTTATGAAGATGCACTAAACTC-3' respectively. The amplicon was purified (QIAquick PCR purification kit, Qiagen) and ligated into pCR®-Blunt II TOPO® (Invitrogen) and sequenced. Using the NdeI and BamHI restriction site (underlined in primer sequences) the putative TbC/EK1 was ligated into the expression vector pET-15b (Novagen) modified with a Tobacco Etch Virus (TEV) protease cleavage site (in place of a thrombin cleavage site) *via* the same restriction sites generating the pET15bTEV-TbC/EK1 construct. The same procedure was employed to ligate the putative TbC/EK2 into the same vector using the forward and reverse primers 5'-GGAATTCATATGATGGCATTACGACCGTTCCTCG-3' and 5'-CGCGGATCCGCGTCAGGAAAGAAGCCCCTTCTC-3'.

The mutants of TbEK1 D287A and D267A were generated by using the QuickChange Site Directed Mutagenesis Kit with the forward and reverse primers 5'-GGCGCACTGAAGATTATTGcCTTCGAGTATGCAAAACG-3' and 5'-CGTTTTGCATACTCGAAGgCAATAATCTTCAGTGCGCC-3' respectively for the D287A mutant and the forward and reverse primers 5'-GAGTACGTGCCACAATGcCCTGCTCAGCGGC-3' and 5'-GCCGCTGAGCAGGgCATTGTGGCACGTACTC-3' respectively for the D267A mutant (the lower case letters in the primers highlight the mutated bases). All DNA sequencing was performed by The Sequencing Service (College of Life Sciences, University of Dundee, Scotland, www.dnaseq.co.uk) using Applied Biosystems Big-

Dye Ver 3.1 chemistry on an Applied Biosystems model 3730 automated capillary DNA sequencer.

Expression and Purification of TbC/EK1 and TbC/EK1

Overproduction and sample preparation

The pET15bTEV-*TbC/EK1* and the pET15bTEV-*TbC/EK2* constructs were transformed in BL21(DE3)Gold cells and clones selected on LB-agar plates containing carbenicillin (100 µg/ml). Single colonies were grown at 37°C in LB medium containing carbenicillin (50 µg/ml) until OD_{600nm} was between 0.5 and 0.7, at which point recombinant protein expression was induced with 1mM isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside and grown for 16 hours at room temperature. Cells were harvested by centrifugation (3500 g, 20 min, 4°C) and suspended in buffer A (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl, 10 mM imidazole). Cells were lysed in the presence of Dnase I, either by sonication or using a French press and the lysate cleared by centrifugation (35,000 g, 30 min, 4°C).

Purification and gel filtration

The cleared lysate was applied to a 1 ml HisTrapTM FF crude column or a 5 ml HisTrapTM column (GE-Healthcare) preloaded with Ni²⁺. Unbound proteins were removed by washing the column with 15 column volumes of buffer A, while *TbC/EK1* and *TbC/EK2* were eluted with an imidazole gradient in the same buffer. Fractions containing *TbC/EK1* or *TbC/EK2* were pooled, dialysed against 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8, 300 mM NaCl and further purified through a Superdex200 16/60 gel filtration column (GE-Healthcare), run in the same buffer at a rate of 1 ml/min. Low and High Molecular Weight Calibration Kits (GE-Healthcare) were used to determine the molecular weight and the oligomeric state of the proteins. Purity of protein samples was assessed by SDS-PAGE and matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI) time-of-flight mass spectrometry (Proteomics Facility, College of Life Sciences, University of Dundee).

Assay of TbC/EK activity

Ethanolamine/choline kinase activity was measured by a spectrophotometric coupled assay as described previously [15]. The assay contained 50 mM MOPS pH 7.8, 150

mM KCl, 6 mM MgCl₂, 0.5 mg/ml BSA, 1 mM phosphoenolpyruvate, 0.5 mM NADH, 7 units/ml pyruvate kinase, 32 units/ml lactate dehydrogenase, 2 µg/ml *TbC/EK1* or 1 µg/ml *TbC/EK2*. Concentrations of ATP and ethanolamine (or choline) were varied and the rate of the reaction monitored by the decrease in absorbance at 340 nm (consequence of NADH oxidation) in a Shimadzu UV-1601 Spectrophotometer. Enzyme Kinetics, SigmaPlot (SPSS Inc.), was used to analyse and fit the kinetic data.

The pH optimum was assessed by measuring *TbC/EK1* and *TbC/EK2* activities at various pHs: sodium acetate (pH 5.0), Bis-Tris propane or MOPS (pH 6.5), Tris-HCl (pH 7.0, 8.0, 8.5), MOPS (pH 6.0, 7.0, 7.4, 7.8) and glycine (pH 9.0). Various ethanolamine and choline analogues were tested as substrates at least in triplicate on 96 wells plates using a SpectraMAX 340PC plate reader (Molecular Devices) and those deemed as non-substrates were tested as inhibitors by preincubation at 1mM for 5 min prior to the addition of ethanolamine or choline (0.1mM).

Direct ethanolamine and choline kinase activity assays were performed by assessing the production of phosphoethanolamine or phosphocholine, using a modified method of Kim *et. al.*, [16]. Briefly, 2 µg of purified protein is incubated with a reaction mixture (total volume 50 µl) of 100 mM MOPS pH 7.8, 6 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM ATP, with either 2 mM ethanolamine and 0.2 µCi [³H]ethanolamine or 2 mM choline and 0.2 µCi [³H]choline at 37°C for 20 minutes and quenched by boiling at 100°C for 5 min. Substrates and products were separated by HPTLC using silica 60 plates with methanol: 0.6% sodium chloride: ammonium hydroxide (10:10:1, v/v) as solvent. Radiolabelled species were detected by fluorography at -70°C after spraying with En³hance and using Kodak XAR-5 film with an intensifying screen. Unlabelled ethanolamine and phosphoethanolamine standards were run in parallel and visualized by spraying with ninhydrin (0.2% in water-saturated butan-1-ol). Unlabelled phosphocholine was run in parallel and visualised by iodine staining.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Genomic identification and cloning of *Tb* C/EK1 and 2

Two putative Cho/EtN kinases were identified in the *T. brucei* genome database (Sanger Centre); these putative ORFs were PCR-amplified from genomic DNA, cloned and sequenced. Two potential initiating methionines were detected in the *Tb*C/EK2 ORF, this ambiguity was resolved by amplification and sequencing of the first ~350 bp of the RT-PCR product using total RNA, a forward primer against the mini-exon and a reverse primer specific for the *Tb*C/EK2 ORF. From the cDNA sequence (supplementary Fig 1) the second methionine is identified as the initiating residue. Interestingly there seems to be extra 'stuffer' sequence (65 bp) between this and the mini-exon (supplementary Fig 1), this may represent some form of regulatory element, a concept we are currently investigating.

The predicted molecular masses of the deduced amino acid sequences are 49.1 kDa (431 amino acids) for *Tb*C/EK1 and 70.1 kDa (628 amino acids) for *Tb*C/EK2. An alignment of the translated sequences of *Tb*C/EK1 and 2, with previously characterised or putative C/EKs from other organisms (Figure 2) shows significant similarities. Even though the amino-terminal region is not generally well conserved amongst C/EKs, the carboxy-terminal portion contains two highly conserved regions. The Brenner's motif (Figure 2) has been identified in many enzymes catalysing phosphotransfer reactions, such as protein kinases and atypical kinases (the superfamily that includes the choline/ethanolamine kinase family) [17]. The second conserved cluster (Figure 2) is found specifically in members of the choline/ethanolamine kinase family and is referred to as the choline kinase motif. Previous site-directed mutagenesis studies and structural studies in *Caenorhabditis elegans* CK α 2 [18,19], and the analysis of the crystal structures of human CK α [20] highlighted the importance of several of the amino acids in substrate binding. Of particular importance are the two Asp residues marked by an asterisk in the alignment (Figure 2). These residues are involved in the binding of ATP and the stabilization of the transition state of the reaction and their mutation leads to complete enzyme inactivation [18,20].

Not surprisingly, *TbC/EK1* and 2 are most closely related to C/EKs from other kinetoplastids. In the region of the alignment shown in Figure 2 *TbC/EK1* is 63% identical to a putative C/EK from *T. cruzi* and *TbC/EK2* is 40% identical to a putative C/EK from *L. major*. The similarity towards previously characterised C/EKs from human, yeast, *C. elegans* and *Plasmodium falciparum* is much lower (data not shown), with the exception of the Brenner's and the choline kinase motives. The *TbC/EK1* and *TbC/EK2* sequences have been submitted to GenBank Nucleotide Sequence Database with Accession numbers AM939568 and AM939569 respectively.

Recombinant expression and purification of *TbC/EK1* and *TbC/EK2*

In order to confirm that the putative *TbE/CK1* and *TbE/CK2* are catalytically active, the two ORFs were cloned into the vector pET-15bTEV. This vector encodes an N-terminal hexa-histidine epitope-tag followed by a TEV protease site, which allowed purification of the recombinant proteins via nickel-ion affinity chromatography (Fig. 3A and B). MALDI mass spectrometry of the recombinant *TbC/EK1* and *TbC/EK2* were very close to their theoretical masses of 51655 and 72614 Da respectively. The proteins *TbC/EK1* and *TbC/EK2* were further purified by gel-filtration (Fig. 3C). Elution from the gel filtration column showed that both *TbC/EK1* (filled arrow) and *TbC/EK2* (empty arrow) exhibit a dimeric state in solution (Fig. 3D). This is similar to most of the choline/ethanolamine kinases from other sources [21-23] with the notable exception of the monomeric *P. falciparum* choline kinase [15]. Typical yields were 10 mg and 15 mg per litre of bacterial culture for *TbC/EK1* and *TbC/EK2*, respectively. *TbC/EK1* was found to lose activity over time, being completely lost after a couple of days. It is also prone to precipitation upon freeze thawing, and therefore assays were performed on freshly prepared batches. *TbC/EK2* on the other hand was stable and freeze thawing did not lead to loss of activity or precipitation.

Kinetic analysis of *TbC/EK1* and *TbC/EK2*

Previously characterised choline/ethanolamine kinases from various sources [15,21-25] have exhibited different specificity towards the two substrates; choline and ethanolamine. It was therefore necessary to test the activity of the purified proteins in order to understand if they were able to catalyse the phosphorylation of both choline and ethanolamine or if they showed selectivity to each branch of the Kennedy pathway.

TbC/EK1 was found to be able to catalyse the formation of phosphoethanolamine from ethanolamine, in an ATP and magnesium dependant manner (Fig. 4A and B). However the enzyme was unable to catalyse the formation of phosphocholine from choline, in the presence of ATP and magnesium (Tables 1 and 2). This restricts the specificity of this kinase to the CDP-ethanolamine branch of the Kennedy pathway and for this reason *TbC/EK1* was renamed *TbEK1*. To our knowledge this is the first ethanolamine-specific kinase to be recombinantly expressed, purified to homogeneity and extensively characterised.

Kinetic analysis showed that *TbEK1* displayed a pH optimum at pH 8.0 (Fig. 5A), with a K_m of $18.4 \pm 0.9 \mu\text{M}$ for ethanolamine (Fig. 5B) and a K_m of $219 \pm 29 \mu\text{M}$ for ATP (Fig. 5C), which is in reasonable agreement with a previously reported K_m value of $2.75 \mu\text{M}$ for ethanolamine kinase activity from crude trypanosome homogenates [14]. The V_{max} of *TbEK1* is $7.62 \pm 0.07 \mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$, corresponding to a k_{cat} of 6.56 s^{-1} (Table 1), this turnover rate / specific activity compares favourably with the previously reported activities of $346 \text{ nmol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$ for the yeast EK [16] and $10.73 \mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$ for a soybean EK [25]. Two catalytically inactive mutants of *TbEK1* were generated by substitution of Asp267 and Asp286 (Fig. 4B and C) with Ala, thus confirming the crucial importance of these two residues in the catalytic mechanism of this kinase.

TbC/EK2, on the other hand, was found to be able to phosphorylate both ethanolamine (Figure 6B) and choline (Figure 6A and 6C), even though choline was the preferred substrate (Table 1 and 2), with a K_m 80 times lower than that of ethanolamine. *TbC/EK2* was also dependent upon ATP and magnesium for activity (Figure 6B and 6C) with a pH optimum of 7.8 (Fig. 7A). Kinetic analysis showed that *TbC/EK2* displayed K_m values for choline, ethanolamine and ATP of $31.4 \pm 2.6 \mu\text{M}$, $2.56 \pm 0.31 \text{ mM}$ and $20.6 \pm 1.96 \mu\text{M}$ respectively with a V_{max} of $10.67 \pm 0.18 \mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg}$ and a k_{cat} of 12.91 s^{-1} (Figures 7B-D, Table1). This value is in the range of activities reported for other eukaryotic C/EKs; and more than ten times higher than the choline kinase from *P. falciparum* [15].

Since the *TbC/EK2* K_m value for ethanolamine is several orders of magnitude higher than *TbEK1* and the fact that levels of ethanolamine in human plasma are in the micromolar range [26], one can reasonably assume that *TbEK1* accounts for the vast majority of the ethanolamine-phosphate formation in the trypanosome. There were no differences in the kinetics between the His-tagged and untagged (TEV cleaved) versions of either *TbEK1* or *TbC/EK2*, thus the tagged versions were used as this decreases preparation time and increases stability, especially important for *TbEK1*.

Acceptor specificity of *TbEK1* and *TbC/EK2*

The ability of the two enzymes to utilise chemically modified substrates for the phosphotransfer reaction was investigated using a variety of ethanolamine and choline analogues, with modifications either at the amino- or the hydroxyl- moieties, or with additional substituents on the two-carbon backbone. Each analogue was compared with ethanolamine (for *TbEK1*) or choline (for *TbC/EK2*) at a constant substrate concentration (1 mM) and a fixed, saturating concentration of ATP to give a relative rate (ethanolamine, choline = 100) (Tables 2-4).

TbEK1 was able to tolerate various modifications at the amino group, including secondary and tertiary amino modifications despite having been shown earlier not to process choline, (Table 2). As shown in Table 3 single methyl and ethyl substituents on the carbon backbone at C2 (*R*(-)-2-amino-1-butanol, *S*(+)-2-amino-1-butanol, *R*(-)-2-amino-1-propanol, *S*(+)-2-amino-1-propanol) are well tolerated, but the introduction of a second methyl group at C2 (2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol) or a negatively charged carboxyl group (L-serine) resulted in greatly reduced or non detectable activity, respectively. Methyl substitutions on C1 (*R*(-)-1-amino-2-propanol, *S*(+)-1-amino-2-propanol) diminished the ability of the compound to act as a substrate, but to varying degrees in a stereospecific fashion. The increase of the carbon backbone length by one methylene unit (3-amino-1-propanol) led to a pronounced decrease in activity, whereas the increase by an ethylene unit (4-amino-1-butanol), completely eliminated substrate activity.

TbC/EK2 was able to accept analogues modified at the amino group as substrates of the reaction, in fact secondary and tertiary amino modifications were better than choline. Notably, of the compounds tested, ethanolamine was the poorest acceptor substrate (Table 2), these findings are in contrast to those with CK from brewer's yeast [24], where N-methylethanolamine and N,N-dimethylethanolamine

were as poor substrates as ethanolamine. Compounds with methyl and ethyl alterations on C2 are good substrates only in the (*S*) configuration; *R*(-)-2-amino-1-butanol and *R*(-)-2-amino-1-propanol are much poorer substrates, as well as 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, which bears two methyl groups at C2 (Table 3). A reduction of activity is seen with the elongation of the carbon chain, but it is not abolished even when increased by an ethylene unit (4-amino-1-butanol). The introduction of a negative charge (L-serine) as well as the introduction of substituents at C1 (*R*(-)-1-amino-2-propanol, *S*(+)-1-amino-2-propanol) are not tolerated (Table 3). That the enzyme is relatively more tolerant of substituents on C2 is in agreement with the previous studies on the yeast orthologue [24]. As expected, modifications at the hydroxyl group (Table 4) resulted in no detectable reactivity for both *TbEK1* and *TbC/EK2*.

Analogues deemed as non-substrates were tested as potential inhibitors by pre-incubation at 1 mM for 5 min prior to the addition of ethanolamine or choline (0.1 mM) to *TbEK1* and *TbC/EK2* respectively. However, none of the potential inhibitory analogues showed any inhibitory effect (<5 %) on either *TbEK1* or *TbC/EK2* activity.

Previous studies in *T. brucei* [14] demonstrated that ethanolamine analogues, such as N-methylethanolamine, N-ethylethanolamine, N,N-dimethylethanolamine, *S*(+)-2-amino-1-butanol, *R*(-)-2-amino-1-butanol, can be recognized by the ethanolamine transport system, whereas choline is not. There was ambiguity as to whether these compounds were acting as inhibitors of the transporter or merely competing with ethanolamine to be transported into the cell. If the latter case were true, our results suggest these analogues could be phosphorylated by either *TbEK1* and/or *TbC/EK2*, and possibly proceed further in the Kennedy pathway leading to the formation of unusual phosphatidylethanolamine analogues, a concept we are currently pursuing.

CONCLUSIONS

African sleeping sickness is a neglected disease, which urgently requires new drug therapies. Characterising fundamental differences in the biochemical pathways and enzymes therein, of the parasite and its mammalian host is an important first step towards this goal. Thus, we present here for the first time, the identification and detailed molecular characterization of the two putative choline/ethanolamine kinases in *T. brucei*. *TbEK1*, is committed to only the CDP-ethanolamine branch of the Kennedy pathway since it is unable to phosphorylate choline; *TbC/EK2* on the other hand, was able to phosphorylate choline much more efficiently than ethanolamine. The substrate specificities for each kinase were determined, providing crucial information on the structural requirements for ligand recognition.

Analysis of the roles of *TbEK1* and *TbC/EK2* in parasite survival will be crucial to investigate their potential as drug targets for the development of new chemotherapeutic agents against African sleeping sickness and perhaps other protozoan parasites. The similarities in ligand recognition displayed by *TbEK1* and *TbC/EK2* may guide the design of inhibitors able to target both enzymes at once. Further work will characterise and assess the importance of all steps of the two branches of the Kennedy pathway, as well as their functional role in the biology of the trypanosome.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by a Wellcome Trust Senior Research Fellowship 067441(TKS), Wellcome Trust grants 082596 and 083481 (WNH) and a Wellcome Trust PhD studentship (FG).

FOOTNOTES

The nucleotide sequence(s) reported in this paper has been submitted to the GenBank™/EBI Data Bank with accession numbers AM939568 and AM939569.

ABBREVIATIONS

The abbreviations used are: GPEtn, phosphatidylethanolamine; GPCho, Phosphatidylcholine; GPSer, Phosphatidylserine; VSG, variant-surface glycoprotein; ORF, open reading frame; UTR, untranslated region; HPTLC, high performance thin layer chromatography; C/EK, Choline/Ethanolamine Kinase; ECT, Ethanolamine-phosphate Cytidyltransferase; EPT, Ethanolamine Phosphotransferase; EtN, Ethanolamine; GPI, Glycosylphosphatidylinositol; MADLI, matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization; PSD, Phosphatidylserine Decarboxylase; PSS, Phosphatidylserine Synthase; TEV, Tobacco Etch Virus.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Pathways for the biosynthesis of the aminoglycerophospholipids phosphatidylcholine (GP-Choline) and phosphatidylethanolamine (GP-Ethanolamine). The Kennedy pathways shown include the relevant steps discussed in the text along with their genedb numbers (www.genedb.org); CK, choline kinase (Tb 11.18.0017 / Tb 927.5.1140); CCT, CTP: phosphocholine cytidyltransferase (Tb 10.389.0739); CPT, diacylglycerol: CDP-choline choline-phosphotransferase (Tb 10.6k15.1570); EK, ethanolamine kinase (Tb 11.18.0017 / Tb 927.5.1140); ECT, CTP: phosphoethanolamine cytidyltransferase (Tb 11.01.5730); EPT, diacylglycerol: CDP-ethanolamine ethanolamine-phosphotransferase (Tb 10.615.1570); GPSer, phosphatidylserine; GPEtn, phosphatidylethanolamine; GPCho, phosphatidylcholine; PSD, phosphatidylserine decarboxylase (Tb 09.211.1610); PEMT, phosphatidylethanolamine methyltransferases. The dashed box indicates methyltransferase enzymes which are neither present in *T. brucei* nor *T. cruzi*, but are present in *Leishmania*.

Figure 2. A Tcoffee alignment of the predicted amino acid sequences of *Trypanosoma brucei* C/EK 1 and 2 with choline and ethanolamine kinases of other eukariotic organisms: *Trypanosoma cruzi* (Q4E3A9), *Leishmania major* (Q4FYH6, Q4FWX2) and *Homo sapiens* (Q9HBU6). Residues are shaded according to percentage similarity using the software Jalview 2.08.1. The boxes highlight the choline kinase motif and the Brenner's phosphotransferase motif. The two Asp residues marked by an asterisk were mutated in *TbEK1* to generate the catalytically inactive mutants D267A and D286A.

Figure 3. Expression and purification of recombinant *TbC/EK1* and *TbC/EK2* in *E. coli*.

(A) *TbC/EK1* protein samples from each purification step were separated on a 4-12 % SDS-PAGE gel and stained with Coomassie brilliant blue. Lane 1, Total *E. coli* cellular protein after induction; Lane 2, Cleared cell lysate; Lane 3, nickel column wash at 20 mM imidazole; Lane 4, nickel column wash at 50 mM imidazole; Lanes 5-8 subsequent elutions from the nickel column at 250 mM imidazole.

(B) *TbC/EK2* protein samples from each purification step were separated on a 10 % SDS-PAGE gel and stained with Coomassie brilliant blue. Lane1, Cleared *E. coli* cell lysate; Lanes 2-4 washes; Lanes 5-8 peak of *TbC/EK2* elution at 220 mM imidazole.

(C) Protein samples after gel filtration separated on a 4-12% (*TbC/EK1*, Lane 1) and a 10% (*TbC/EK2*, Lane 2) SDS-PAGE gel.

(D) Determination of native molecular masses of *TbC/EK1* and *TbC/EK2*. The elution from the gel filtration column indicates both *TbE1* (black arrow) and *TbC/EK2* (white arrow) are present as dimers. The following proteins were used as standards: (a) Ferritin (440 KDa), (b) Conalbumin (75 KDa), (c) Carbonic anhydrase (29 KDa), (d) Ribonuclease A (13.7 KDa)

Fig. 4. Analysis of phosphoethanolamine formation by *TbC/EK1*

(A) Reaction catalysed by *TbE1*. EtN, ethanolamine; EtN-P, phosphoethanolamine.

(B) The substrate ethanolamine and the product phosphoethanolamine of the reaction were separated by HPTLC as described in *Experimental*. Lanes 1-6, autoradiography detection. Lane 1, [³H]ethanolamine standard; Lane 3, standard reaction with *TbC/EK1*; Lanes 2 and 4, no enzyme or no Mg²⁺ added to the reaction mixture respectively (negative controls); standard reaction with *TbE1* mutants D267A and D286A (lanes 5 and 6 respectively); Lane 7, ethanolamine (EtN) standard; Lane 8, phosphoethanolamine (EtN-P) standard detected by ninhydrin. (C) Enzymatic activities of wild-type *TbE1* and mutants D267A and D286A assessed by spectrophotometric coupled assay as described in *Experimental*. The insert shows an SDS-PAGE of the purified proteins (wild-type and mutants).

Fig. 5 Kinetic analysis of *TbC/EK1*

(A) Ethanolamine kinase activity was measured spectrophotometrically as a function of pH as described in *Experimental*. Data are presented as mean \pm SD from three measurements. (B,C) Determination of *TbE1* Michaelis-Menten constants for ethanolamine and ATP (inserts Lineweaver-Burk plots). (B) ATP concentration was held constant (5 mM) while ethanolamine concentration was varied. (C) Ethanolamine concentration was held constant (2 mM) while ATP concentration was varied.

Fig. 6. Analysis of phosphocholine formation by *TbC/EK2*

(A) Reaction catalysed by *TbC/EK2*. Cho, choline; Cho-P, phosphocholine. (B) The substrate ethanolamine (EtN) and the product phosphoethanolamine (EtN-P) of the reaction were separated by HPTLC as described in *Experimental*. Lanes 1-7, ninhydrin detection. Lane 1, ethanolamine standard; Lane 2, phosphoethanolamine standard; Lane 3, standard reaction with *TbC/EK2*; Lanes 4-6 no Mg^{2+} , no ethanolamine or no ATP added to the reaction mixture, respectively (negative controls). (C) The substrate choline and the product phosphocholine of the reaction were separated by HPTLC as described in *Experimental*. Lanes 1-6, autoradiography detection. Lane 7, detection by iodine staining. Lane 1, [3H]-choline standard; Lane 2, standard reaction with *TbE2*; Lanes 3-6 no enzyme, no Mg^{2+} , no [3H]-choline or no ATP added to the reaction mixture, respectively (negative controls); Lane 7, phosphocholine standard visualised by iodine staining.

Fig. 7 Kinetic analysis of *TbC/EK2*

(A) Choline kinase activity was measured spectrophotometrically as a function of pH as described in *Experimental*. Data are presented as mean \pm SD from three measurements. (B,C,D) Determination of *TbC/EK2* Michaelis-Menten constants for choline, ethanolamine and ATP (inserts Lineweaver-Burk plots). ATP concentration was held constant (5 mM) while choline (B) or ethanolamine (C) concentrations were varied. (D) Choline concentration was held constant (2 mM) while ATP concentration was varied.

Table 1: Kinetic values for recombinantly expressed and purified TbEK1 and TbC/EK2

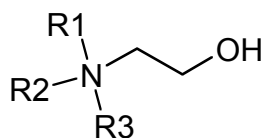
Enzyme	Vmax ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}/\text{mg protein}$)	Km Cho (μM)	Km Etn (μM)	Km ATP (μM)	kcat (s^{-1})	kcat/Km Cho ($\text{s}^{-1} \text{mM}^{-1}$)	kcat/Km Etn ($\text{s}^{-1} \text{mM}^{-1}$)	kcat/Km ATP ($\text{s}^{-1} \text{mM}^{-1}$)
<i>Tb</i> EK1	7.62 \pm 0.07	0.0 \pm 0.0	18.4 \pm 0.9	219.2 \pm 29	6.56	-	356.53	29.93
<i>Tb</i> CK2	10.67 \pm 0.18	31.4 \pm 2.6	2600 \pm 310	20.6 \pm 1.96	12.91	411.2	5.04	626.86

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Stage 2(a) POST-PRINT

Table 2: Substrate specificity of *TbEK1* and *TbC/EK2* to utilise analogues modified at the amino group of the acceptor substrate.

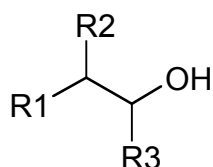
<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>Compound</i>	<i>TbEK1</i>		<i>TbC/EK2</i>	
				<i>Relative rate (a)</i>	<i>S.D.</i>	<i>Relative rate (b)</i>	<i>S.D.</i>
-CH ₃	-CH ₃	-CH ₃	Choline	0.03	1.59	100.00	7.97
-H	-H	-H	Ethanolamine	100.0	1.65	33.34	3.34
-H	-H	-CH ₃	N-Methylethanolamine	106.58	9.18	135.90	3.64
-H	-CH ₃	-CH ₃	N,N-Dimethylethanolamine	76.54	4.86	153.33	2.77
-H	-H	-CH ₂ CH ₃	N-Ethylethanolamine	97.38	1.59	150.57	8.40
-H	-CH ₂ CH ₃	-CH ₂ CH ₃	N,N-Diethylethanolamine	47.75	3.98	155.92	4.32
-H	-H	-CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	Diethanolamine	88.26	0.78	138.86	6.30



- (a) Analogues are compared with ethanolamine at the constant concentration of 1 mM and a saturating concentration of ATP to give a relative rate (ethanolamine = 100)
- (b) Analogues are compared with choline at the constant concentration of 1 mM and a saturating concentration of ATP to give a relative rate (choline = 100)

Table 3: Substrate specificity of *TbEK1* and *TbC/EK2* to utilise analogues modified by extra substituents on the carbon backbone of the acceptor substrate.

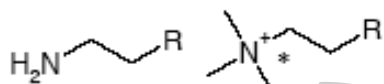
<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	Compound	<i>TbEK1</i>		<i>TbC/EK2</i>	
				Relative rate (a)	S.D.	Relative rate (b)	S.D.
-N ⁺ (CH ₃) ₃	-H	-H	Choline	0.03	1.59	100.00	7.97
-NH ₂	-H	-H	Ethanolamine	100.00	1.65	33.34	3.34
-NH ₂	-CH ₃	-H	<i>R</i> -(-)-2-Amino-1-Propanol	107.91	2.77	109.94	15.42
-NH ₂	-CH ₃	-H	<i>S</i> -(+)-2-Amino-1-Propanol	93.75	4.02	22.38	1.87
-NH ₂	-(CH ₃) ₂	-H	2-Amino-2-Methyl-1-Propanol	25.58	3.98	46.41	6.57
-NH ₂	-CH ₂ CH ₃	-H	<i>S</i> -(+)-2-Amino-1-Butanol	114.07	5.84	40.72	4.93
-NH ₂	-CH ₂ CH ₃	-H	<i>R</i> -(-)-2-Amino-1-Butanol	101.74	5.76	130.40	9.10
-NH ₂	-COOH	-H	L-Serine	0.94	2.25	0.00	0.00
-NH ₂	-H	-CH ₃	<i>R</i> (-) 1-Amino-2-Propanol	52.41	4.50	7.16	0.60
-NH ₂	-H	-CH ₃	<i>S</i> (+) 1-Amino-2-Propanol	6.07	2.13	1.37	0.15
-CH ₂ NH ₂	-H	-H	3-Amino-1-Propanol	37.52	2.96	44.52	4.33
(CH ₂) ₂ NH ₂	-H	-H	4-Amino-1-Butanol	0.05	1.93	59.95	6.00



(a) (b) See Table 2

Table 4: Substrate specificity of *TbEK1* and *TbC/EK2* to utilise analogues modified at the hydroxyl group of the acceptor substrate.

<i>R</i>	<i>Compound</i>	<i>TbEK1</i>		<i>TbC/EK2</i>	
		<i>Relative rate</i>	<i>S.D.</i>	<i>Relative rate</i>	<i>S.D.</i>
-OH	*Choline	0.03	1.59	100.00	7.97
-OH	Ethanolamine	100.00	4.84	33.34	3.34
-SH	2-Amino ethanethiol	0.01	0.51	0.96	0.30
-(OCH ₃) ₂	Amino acetaldehyde dimethyl acetale	0.73	0.63	0.57	0.12
-SO ₃ H	Taurine	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.00
-H	Ethylamine	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00
-OSO ₃ H	2-Aminoethyl hydrogen sulphate	0.54	2.31	0.00	0.00
-OOH	Glycine	0.35	0.72	0.85	0.11
-OPO ₃ H ₂	Phosphoethanolamine	0.25	3.32	1.35	0.29
-OCH ₃	2-Methoxy ethylamine	0.00	0.02	1.49	0.28
-PO ₃ H ₂	2-Aminoethyl phosphonic acid	0.08	0.66	0.80	0.18



(a) (b) See Table 2

Figure 1

a) CDP-Choline pathway

b) CDP-Ethanolamine pathway

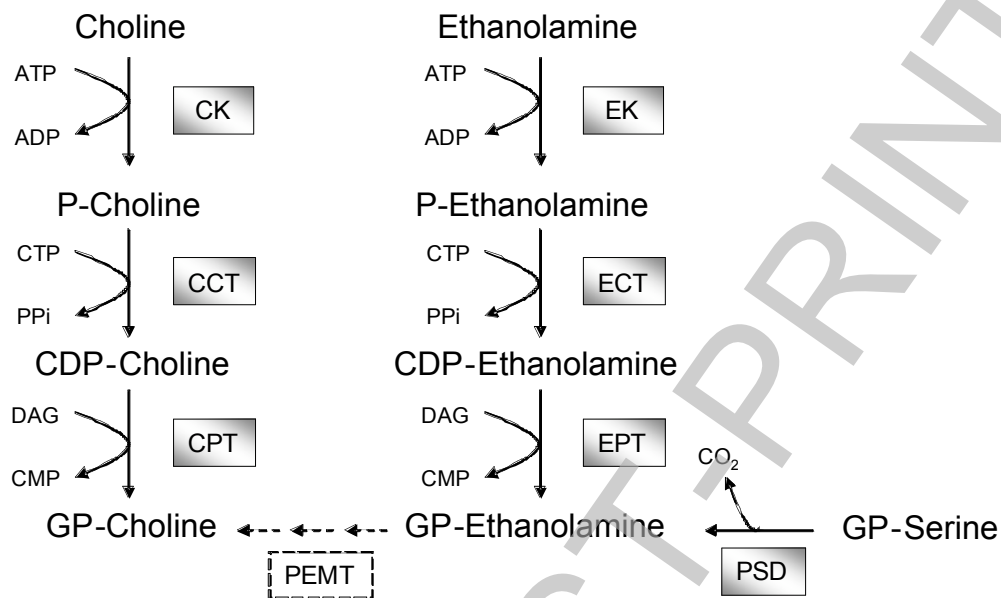


Figure 2

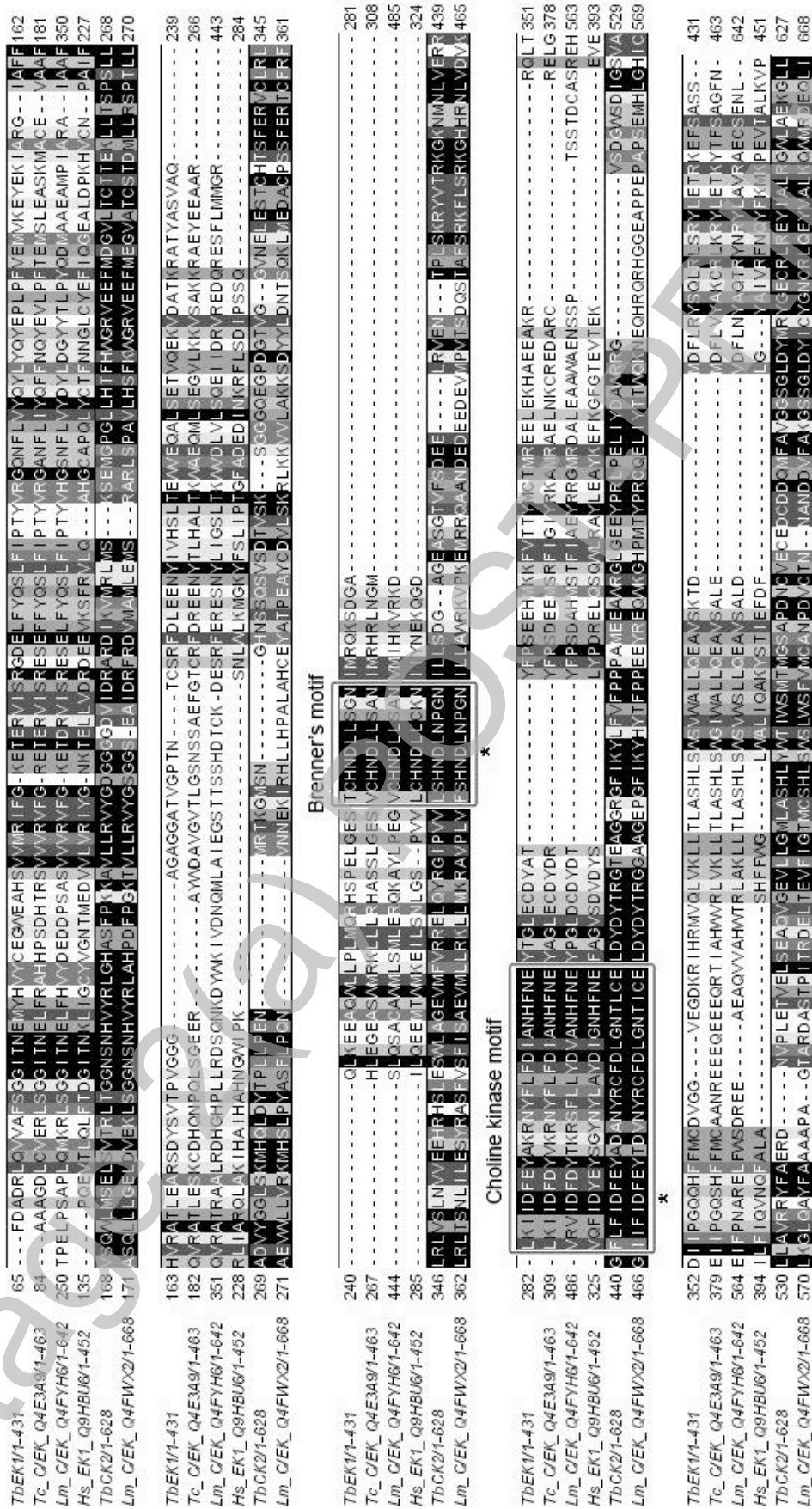
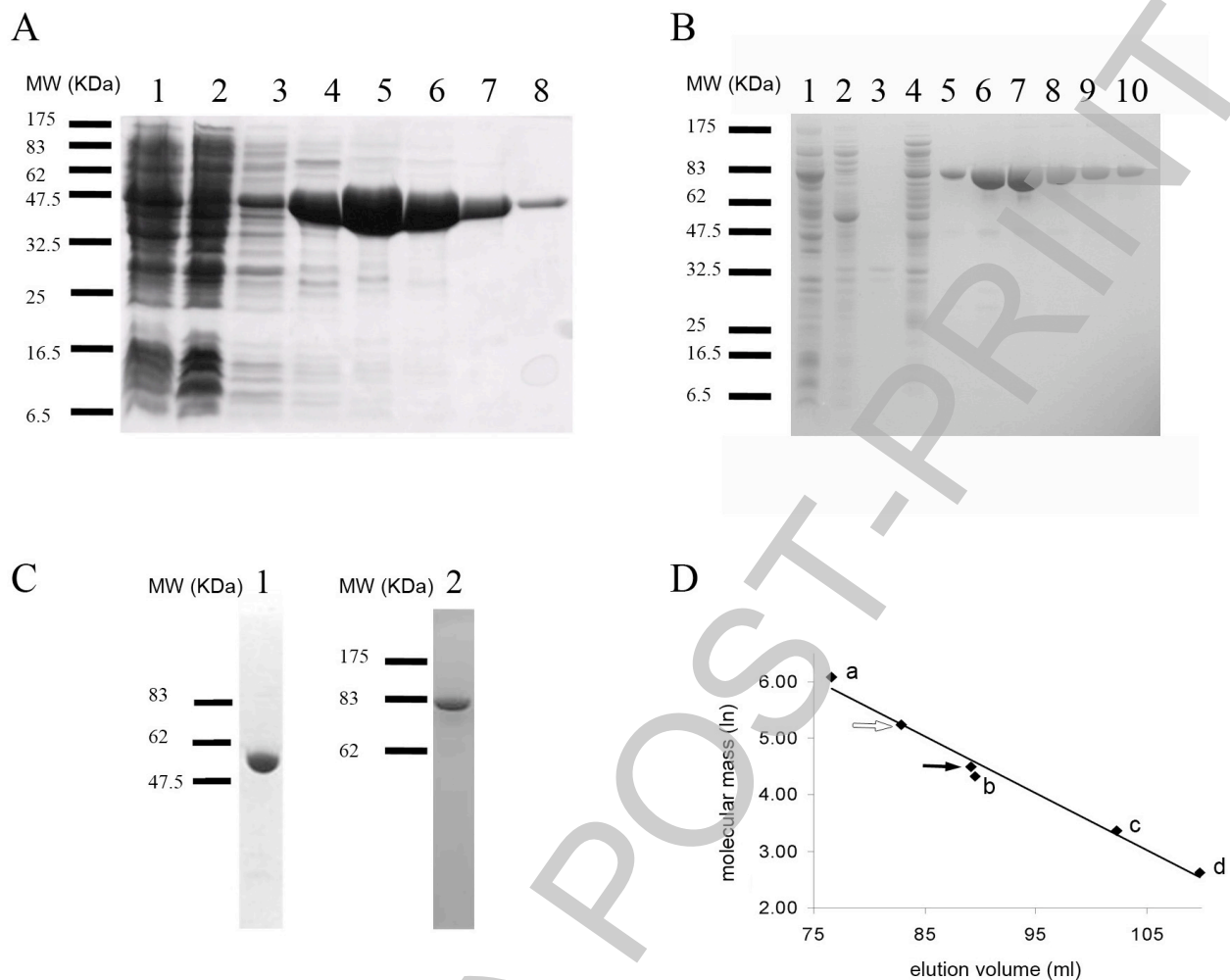


Figure 3



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Figure 4

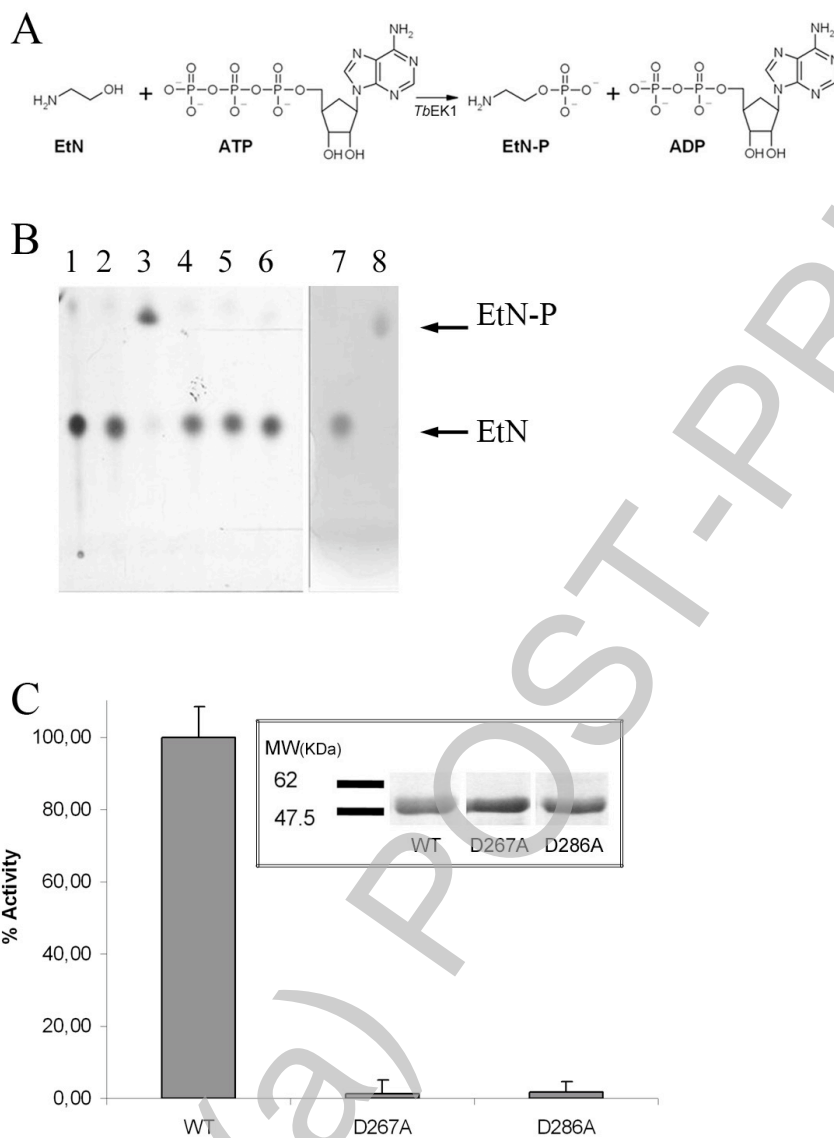


Figure 5

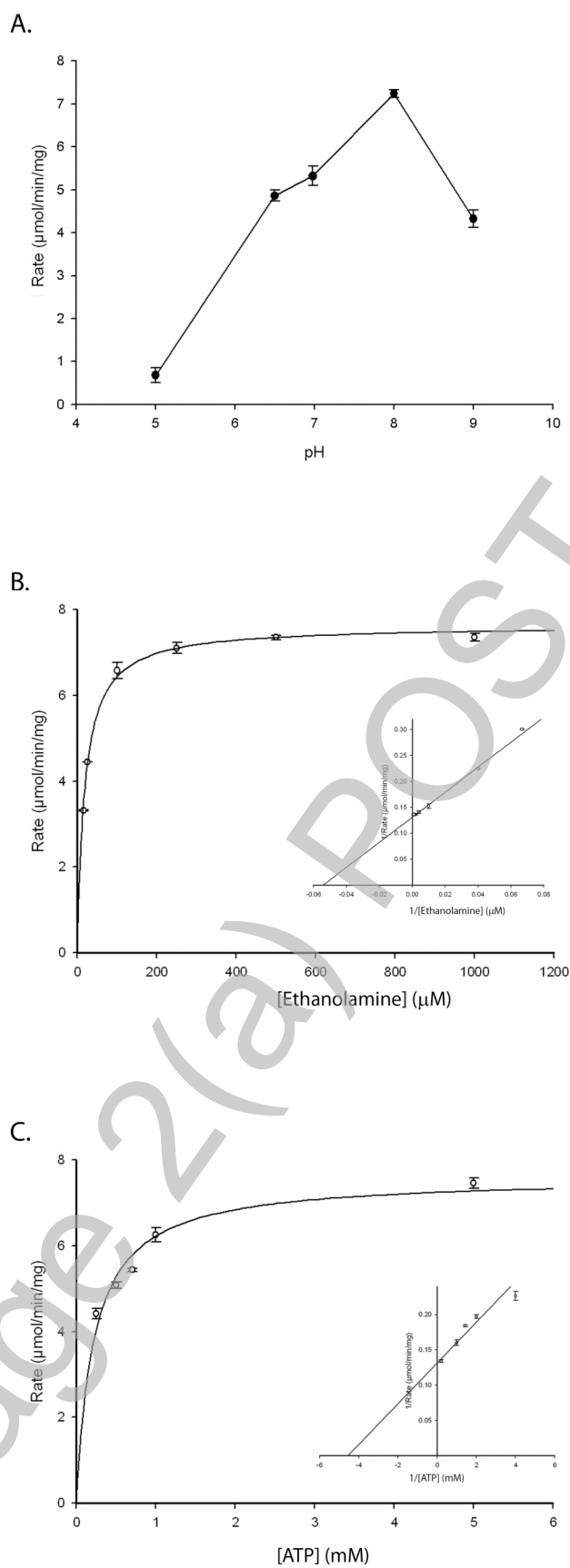


Figure 6

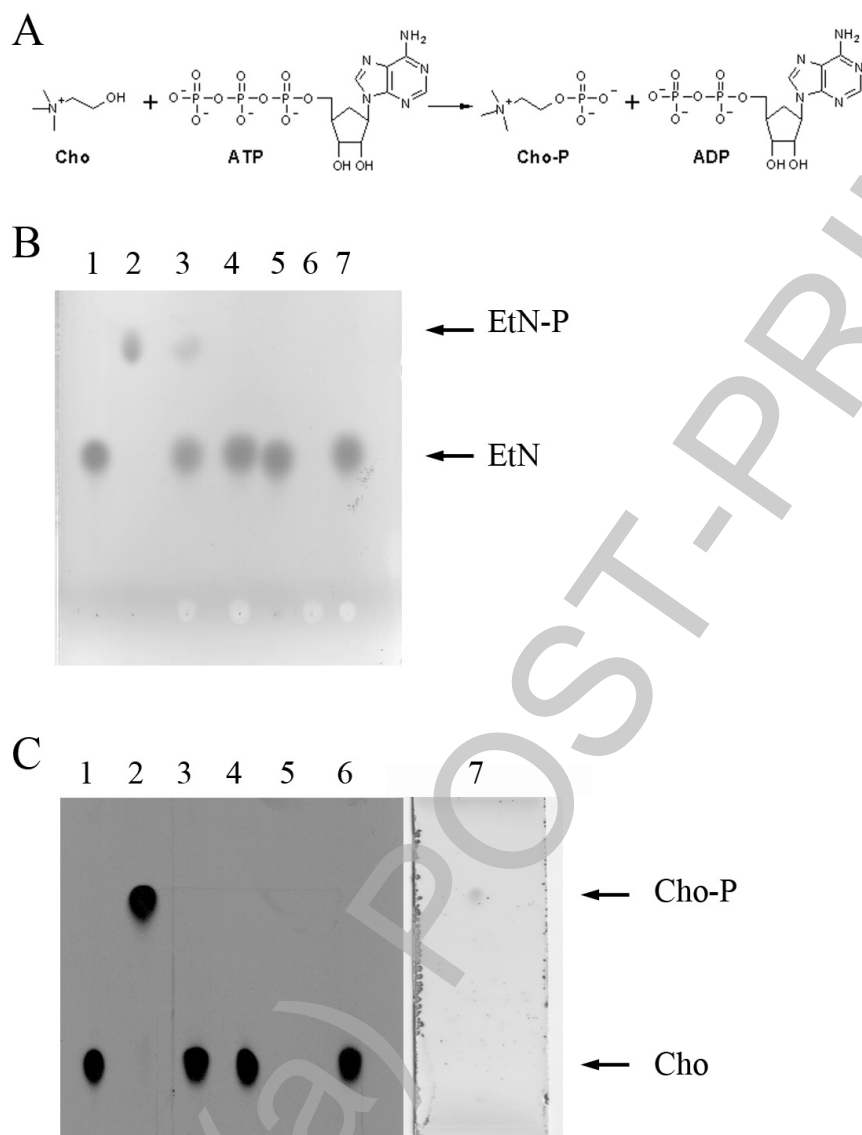
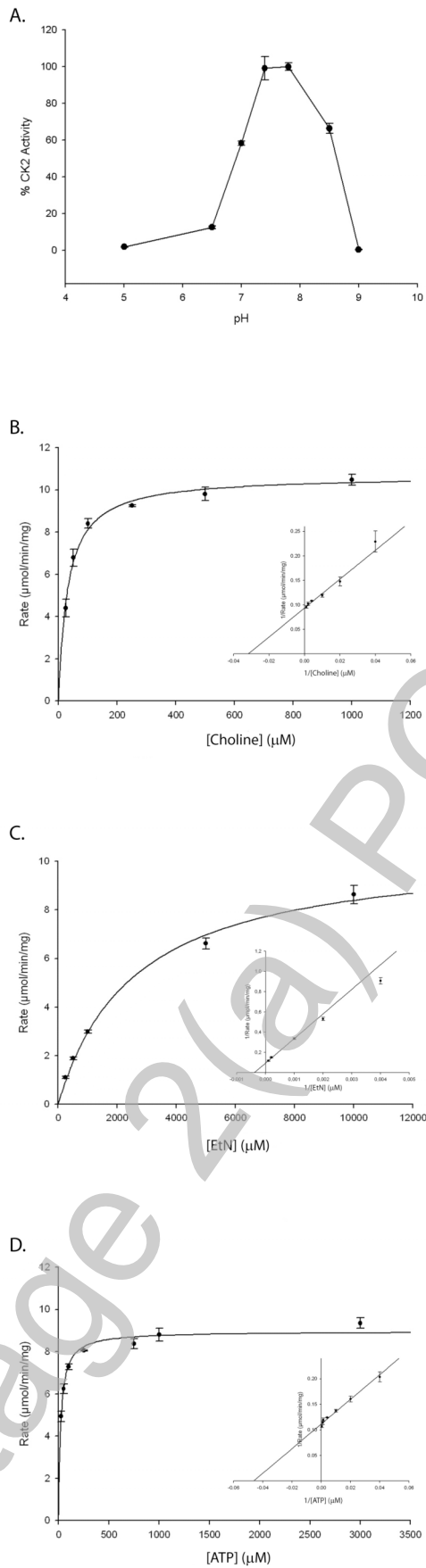


Figure 7



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