



Boletín Médico del Hospital Infantil de México

www.elsevier.es/bmhim



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Mitochondrial proteomic profile of complex IV deficiency fibroblasts: rearrangement of oxidative phosphorylation complex/supercomplex and other metabolic pathways

Karina Salvador-Severo^a, Leopoldo Gómez-Caudillo^a, Héctor Quezada^b,
José de Jesús García-Trejo^c, Alan Cárdenas-Conejo^d, Martha Elisa Vázquez-Memije^e,
Fernando Minauro-Sanmiguel^{a,*}

^a Unidad de Investigación Médica en Genética Humana, Hospital de Pediatría, Centro Médico Nacional Siglo XXI, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Mexico City, Mexico

^b Laboratorio de Investigación en Inmunología y Proteómica, Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez, Mexico City, Mexico

^c Laboratorio 206, Edificio F, Facultad de Química, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico

^d Departamento de Genética Clínica, Hospital de Pediatría Silvestre Frenk Freund, Centro Médico Nacional Siglo XXI, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Mexico City, Mexico

^e Laboratorio de Bioquímica, Cedimemm, S.C., Mexico City, Mexico

Received 15 February 2017; accepted 27 March 2017

Available online 26 May 2017

KEYWORDS

Mitochondriopathy;
Respiratory complex;
Oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS);
Proteome

Abstract

Background: Mitochondriopathies are multisystem diseases affecting the oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) system. Skin fibroblasts are a good model for the study of these diseases. Fibroblasts with a complex IV mitochondriopathy were used to determine the molecular mechanism and the main affected functions in this disease.

Methods: Skin fibroblast were grown to assure disease phenotype. Mitochondria were isolated from these cells and their proteome extracted for protein identification. Identified proteins were validated with the MitoMiner database.

Results: Disease phenotype was corroborated on skin fibroblasts, which presented a complex IV defect. The mitochondrial proteome of these cells showed that the most affected proteins belonged to the OXPHOS system, mainly to the complexes that form supercomplexes or respirosomes (I, III, IV, and V). Defects in complex IV seemed to be due to assembly issues, which might prevent supercomplexes formation and efficient substrate channeling. It was also found that this mitochondriopathy affects other processes that are related to DNA genetic information flow (replication, transcription, and translation) as well as beta oxidation and tricarboxylic acid cycle.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: misaf73@yahoo.com.mx (F. Minauro-Sanmiguel).

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bmhime.2017.11.025>

2444-3409/© 2017 Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez. Published by Masson Doyma México S.A. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

PALABRAS CLAVE

Mitocondriopatía;
Complejo
respiratorio;
Fosforilación
oxidativa (OXPHOS);
Proteoma

Conclusions: These data, as a whole, could be used for the better stratification of these diseases, as well as to optimize management and treatment options.

© 2017 Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez. Published by Masson Doyma México S.A. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Perfil proteómico mitocondrial de los fibroblastos con deficiencia del complejo IV: reordenamiento del complejo/supercomplejo de la fosforilación oxidativa y otras vías metabólicas

Resumen

Introducción: Las mitocondriopatías son enfermedades multisistémicas que afectan el funcionamiento de la fosforilación oxidativa (OXPHOS). Un buen modelo de estudio para estas enfermedades es el cultivo primario de fibroblastos. En este trabajo se utilizaron fibroblastos con mitocondriopatía del complejo IV para determinar cuáles son las principales funciones afectadas en esta enfermedad.

Métodos: Se realizaron cultivos primarios de fibroblastos para corroborar el fenotipo de la enfermedad. Las mitocondrias se aislaron de estas células y se extrajo su proteoma para su identificación. Las proteínas identificadas se validaron con la base de datos de MitoMiner.

Resultados: Los fibroblastos conservaron el fenotipo de la enfermedad que incluye un defecto del complejo IV. El proteoma mitocondrial de estas células mostró que las proteínas más afectadas pertenecen al sistema de OXPHOS, principalmente los complejos que forman supercomplejos o respirosomas (I, III, IV y V). El defecto en el complejo IV al parecer se debió a problemas de ensamblaje que pueden evitar la formación de los supercomplejos y la eficiente canalización de sustratos. También se observó que esta mitocondriopatía afecta otros procesos relacionados con el flujo de información genética del DNA (replicación, transcripción y traducción), así como con la beta oxidación y el ciclo de los ácidos tricarbóxicos (TCA).

Conclusiones: En conjunto, estos datos podrían utilizarse para una mejor clasificación de estas enfermedades, así como para la optimización de las opciones de manejo y tratamiento.

© 2017 Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez. Publicado por Masson Doyma México S.A. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Mitochondria are cell organelles where different metabolic pathways take place. The best recognized is oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS), the process to produce ATP. Other pathways, such as beta-oxidation, tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA), some amino acid metabolism, and heme group synthesis are also carried out in the mitochondria. Therefore, mitochondria work as metabolic regulators.¹

The respiratory chain is a four-enzyme complex (I-IV) system that produces an electrochemical gradient used for ATP synthesis by ATP synthase (complex V). The whole process integrates OXPHOS and is located at mitochondrial cristae. Any OXPHOS failure promotes a minor ATP availability, energy unbalance and disease expression.

Mitochondriopathies are systemic diseases with many diagnostic issues.^{2,3} Mitochondria have their own DNA (mtDNA), which genes codify for proteins that are finally integrated into the OXPHOS system. The rest of mitochondrial proteins are imported from the nucleus. Almost all OXPHOS defects manifest as catalytic or assembly failures.

These complexes can also associate with themselves to build supercomplexes or respirosomes,⁴ which grant bioenergetics efficiency and may be associated with mitochondriopathies key features.⁵ Disease recognition or diagnosis is difficult because of these aspects. In addition, only OXPHOS issues are included in the search for these diseases, furthermore, mitochondriopathies are systemic diseases that affect different cellular processes. A good treatment scheme is difficult to follow,³ mainly because how these problems influence other pathways or systems is unknown. Therefore, it is important to define the landscape to better care and understanding of the disease.

Proteomics is a strategy to describe simultaneous process in the cell⁶ and find better therapy options. Considering that five enzymatic complexes, which can be associated to form supercomplexes, integrate the OXPHOS system, a better stratification of these diseases is also possible. This investigation focused on the search for molecular mechanisms underlying mitochondriopathies using skin fibroblasts with a complex IV mitochondriopathy. The results showed that the mitochondrial proteome suffered protein deregulation on OXPHOS system and other mitochondrial paths.

2. Methods

2.1. Cell growth

Primary skin fibroblasts cultures with and without complex IV disease were grown in DMEM/F12 (1:1), 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco, CA) and antibiotic/antimycotic (5% CO₂, 37°C). Mitochondria were isolated from fibroblasts (50×10^6) by differential centrifugation. Cells were disrupted in 250 mM sucrose, 1 mM EGTA, 10 mM Hepes, pH 7.4 at 4°C and centrifuged for 10 min at 1500g and 4°C to recover the supernatant. This step was repeated for three times. Subsequently, all supernatants were pooled and centrifuged for 10 min at 12 000g and 4°C to obtain a mitochondrial pellet.

2.2. ATP synthesis

ATP synthesis was determined by a coupled enzymatic assay. Briefly, mitochondria were resuspended in 250 mM sucrose, 10 mM glucose, 20 mM Pi, 0.5 mM NADP⁺, 200 mM ADP, 5 mM MgCl₂, 100 μM AP5A, and 20 mM Tris, pH 7.5, followed by the addition of 0.2 mg/ml hexokinase and glucose-6-phosphate-dehydrogenase (6 U/ml). Absorbance at 340 nm was measured using an Agilent 8453 spectrophotometer. Each determination was performed twice.

2.3. Western blot

Mitochondrial protein extraction was carried out using RIPA buffer (50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 1.0% Triton X-100, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, 5 mM EDTA pH 7.4) to analyze the respiratory complex content. After centrifugation at 10,000g, 20 μg of protein were loaded in a 12% SDS-PAGE. After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes (PVDF, 1 h, 100V, 4°C) with a Towbin buffer (10% Tris, 10% methanol, pH 7). Transferred membranes were incubated with antibodies against different subunits of each respiratory complex and ATP synthase (complex V) (Abcam-MitoSciences®). With the corresponding secondary antibodies (Thermo Scientific Pierce) and Immobilon Western Chemiluminescent kit (Merck Millipore) reaction bands were visualized; the image processing was done with a C-DiGit™ system (Li-COR).

2.4. Proteomics

Isolated mitochondria were resuspended into 100 μl of lysis medium (4% SDS, 100 mM DTT, 100 mM Tris, pH 8.6) supplemented with a protease/phosphatase inhibitor cocktail (Thermo Scientific) and sonicated ten times (2 s ON and 5 s OFF pulses). Sonicated samples were incubated 30 min at 40°C and alkylated (200 mM iodoacetamide) in the dark for 30 min at room temperature. Proteins were precipitated overnight with ethanol (10:1 V/V) at -20°C, pelleted (10 min, 10 000g), and dissolved into 50 mM guanidine-HCl, 20 mM Tris. Finally, proteins were digested with Mass Spectrometry Grade Trypsin (1:50, Promega) overnight at 37°C. The resulting peptides were desalted (Sep-Pak C18, Waters), dried and kept at -80°C until protein analysis.

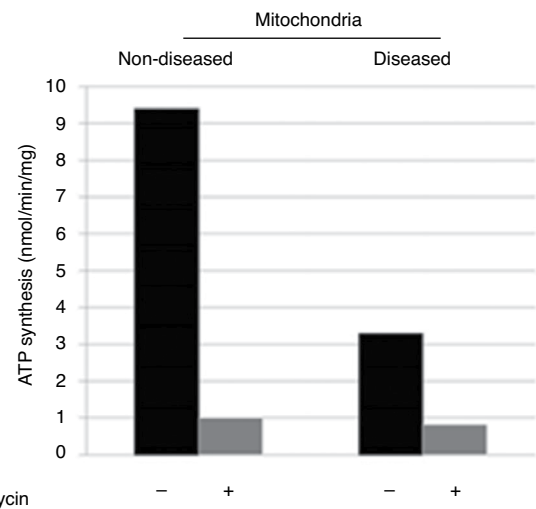


Figure 1 ATP-synthesis in skin fibroblasts isolated mitochondria showed a decrease of $\geq 60\%$, which corroborates the mitochondriopathy.

In order to analyze resultant peptides by mass spectrometry, digested proteins were dissolved in 0.1% formic acid (50 μl) and injected (5 μl) three times into a nano-HPLC Ultimate 3000 with an Acclaim PepMap100 C18 column (50 cm). An acetonitrile gradient (5-90%) was performed for peptide elution. HPLC system was coupled to the mass spectrometer ESI-Ion Trap, Amazon speed (Bruker Daltonics), operating in positive 400-1400 m/z. The 20 most abundant ions were fragmented every 50 ms; single charged ions were excluded. An ion database was constructed by the Data Analysis software (Bruker Daltonics) and used for subsequent protein identification with the Mascot search engine.

2.5. Bioinformatics

The South Mississippi University website tools (<http://genevnn.sourceforge.net/>) were used for protein identification and analysis. Mitochondrial proteins were curated with MitoMiner database (IMPI version Q2, 2016).^{7,8} Functional protein groups were proposed based on UniProt database (<http://www.uniprot.org/>) and PANTHER software (<http://pantherdb.org>).

3. Results

Disease phenotype might be different in cells or not detectable due to mtDNA or mitochondrial quantity in skin fibroblasts. Therefore, the molecular cause of the disease was determined by catalytic assays on muscle tissue.^{9,10} To determine the disease phenotype, skin fibroblasts were grown to confluence, as explained before, and ATP synthesis was measured through a coupled enzymatic assay.^{9,11} Diseased mitochondria presented a $\geq 60\%$ decrease in ATP synthesis as compared with non-diseased mitochondria (Figure 1). This result corroborates that skin fibroblasts kept the disease phenotype reported as affected in the muscular tissue, a complex IV mitochondriopathy.

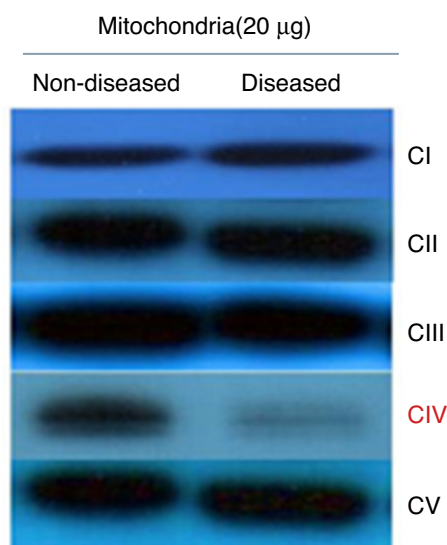


Figure 2 Representative Western blot of OXPHOS complexes (I-V). Proteins were isolated from mitochondria and separated by SDS-PAGE. The reaction bands showed a clear decrease in complex IV levels.

To determine if the diminished activity and ATP synthesis correlated with a complex IV decrease, a Western blot assay was performed testing antibodies against one subunit of each respiratory complex and ATP synthase. These data showed that all complexes were present at normal levels but for complex IV, which was clearly diminished (Figure 2). Thus, it was possible to consider that these fibroblasts presented a complex IV mitochondriopathy. One of the main problems of this disease is due to assembly issues, which affects OXPHOS supercomplex assembly, as in patients with a damaged complex IV where different subassemblies are formed.^{12,13}

Since OXPHOS is a central process in mitochondria,^{1,3,14} other metabolic pathways are expected to be affected as well. Diseased and non-diseased mitochondria were isolated to extract their proteome and analyze it by mass spectrometry (ESI-Ion Trap, Bruker Daltonics) to determine how these complex IV deficiencies are affecting these pathways. Proteins were identified for non-diseased (795) and diseased (483) mitochondria. Both extractions were conducted simultaneously under the same conditions then the difference between the identified proteins problems could reflect due to the disease.

Identified proteins were classified into three groups: proteins present in cells without mitochondriopathy, proteins identified in cells with mitochondriopathy and proteins present in both groups (Figure 3). The largest group of proteins was found in mitochondria without mitochondriopathy. Since those proteins are not present in the other groups, they might be considered as deregulated proteins in cells with mitochondriopathy.

Results were crossed with MitoMiner database (IMPI version Q2, 2016),^{7,8} where 1408 validated proteins are listed, to focus just on mitochondrial processes. Finally, 177 proteins from the group of mitochondria without disease, 34 from the group with diseased mitochondria, and 147 from the group which shared proteins were chosen. In all

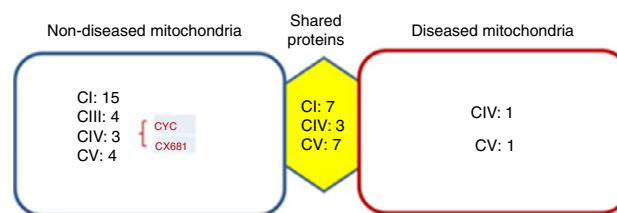


Figure 3 Identified proteins were distributed into three groups. Most proteins present were from OXPHOS. The most affected complexes were those that form supercomplexes (I-III-IV), from which the most affected was complex I. Proteins such as cytochrome c (CYC) might also be deregulated. Complex IV proteins that were identified in diseased mitochondria might be assembly assistants.

three groups, the most represented proteins were from the OXPHOS system (Figure 3). The largest number of proteins was found in mitochondria without disease (28), followed by shared proteins (18) and finally diseased mitochondria (4) groups. Among these proteins, some assembly proteins not present in the final complex structure (e.g. complex IV, COA3) were also considered.

Interestingly, the main affected OXPHOS complexes were complex I and III. Skin fibroblasts presented a complex IV problem, which was present in a few proteins maybe because of its membrane character. However, seven subunits were identified: three for the shared proteins group, three for the non-diseased mitochondria group and one for the diseased mitochondria group, including the complex IV assembly factor COA3.

Another deregulated protein was cytochrome c (CYC). CYC is an electron carrier between III and IV complexes. It was present only in the mitochondria without disease group, signaling a probable deregulation.

The rest of the proteins that were identified are involved in other mitochondrial pathways or metabolic process. They were divided into eight different classes (Figure 4). These are probably the most affected process during this mitochondriopathy.

4. Discussion

In this work, skin fibroblast cells diseased with a complex IV mitochondriopathy were studied. Human complex IV is built from 13 different subunits, any of which could carry mutations and rise a mitochondriopathy.^{15,16} There are auxiliary proteins that work through assembly processes that can also undergo mutations and may be the origin of the disease.¹⁷ The search for mutations in every subunit of this complex is uncertain because many silent mutations without any relationship with the disease may be present. Also, mitochondria are more susceptible to mutations.

Mitochondrial proteome analysis is another approach for this kind of diseases.⁶ As mentioned before, mitochondriopathies are OXPHOS defects that impact on ATP production. Thus, differences among proteins of these systems are expected. OXPHOS system is formed by membrane proteins and is very dynamic in producing supercomplexes that grant bioenergetic integrity. Although their role is not completely understood, it is known that they are involved

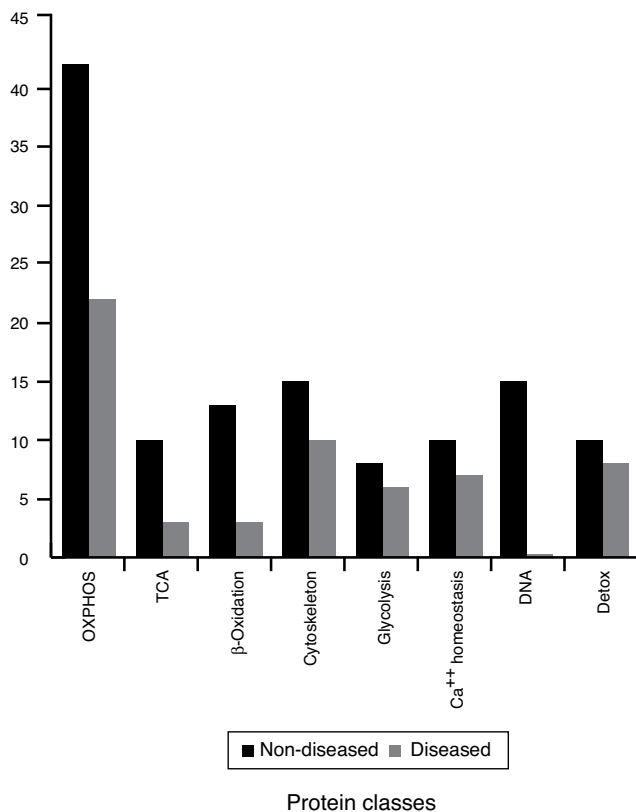


Figure 4 The mitochondrial proteins identified were grouped into eight functional categories, according to the UniProt database: OXPHOS, tricarboxylic acid cycle, β -oxidation, cytoskeleton-related, glycolysis, Ca homeostasis, transporter and detoxification proteins.

in different aspects of mitochondriopathies and cardiac diseases.^{18–20} From these results, it is proposed that the proteins in the mitochondria without disease group could be deregulated proteins since, under similar conditions, they are not present in the other groups. The shared proteins could indicate less dramatic changes because they are present in both groups. Finally, it is possible to think that there are compensatory or accumulated proteins in the diseased mitochondria group because of the pathological molecular changes. In all cases, the vast majority were OXPHOS proteins. Main changes were observed in mitochondria without the disease. Accordingly, the most affected proteins were from complex I, followed by complex III and IV, and finally complex V (Figure 3). These complexes are those with more interactions in supercomplexes and include protein subunits codified by mtDNA. It is highly probable that a mitochondrial defect as the one reviewed in this paper can change the supercomplex dynamics and function.^{21,22}

In this type of mitochondriopathies, *in vitro* evidence has shown that complex IV defects rise partial supercomplexes with deficient or unstable complex I assembly.⁵ On the other hand, patients who carry complex IV defects could present different subassemblies¹⁷ that limit or diminish the supercomplex formation. One of the best-understood supercomplex function is substrate channeling. Our data showed that CYC is deregulated. This protein works as an electron

carrier between complex III and IV, so its presence in the mitochondrial proteins without disease could indicate channeling problems because of the supercomplex absence. This last fact is strengthened if it is considered that the complex IV subunit COX6B1 is also deregulated. Complex IV works as a dimer and COX6B1 is a linking subunit at the dimeric interface; also, mutations in this subunit are present in mitochondriopathies.^{23,24} Due to COX6B profile, it is easy to suppose that defects present on this mitochondriopathy are regarding assembly issues, which is supported by a diminished catalytic activity (Figure 1) and decreased levels (Figure 2) of complex IV. In this sense, it is interesting to notice that complex IV proteins identified in the diseased mitochondrial group participate in assembly assisting or are added at the end of complex IV assembly process.

Moreover, complex V proteins are also affected. This complex performs ATP synthesis and can form supercomplexes with itself to initiate mitochondrial cristae biogenesis. Therefore, this cell model might have mitochondria with an altered ultrastructure. Finally, it is interesting that complex II subunits are present only in the groups of shared proteins and in diseased mitochondria, probably as a compensation effect due to complex I deregulation. Complex II is an additional gate to respiratory chain and OXPHOS; hence, its accumulation or supposed increase may reflect an overexpression as an attempt to supply bioenergetic cell demands.

Considering that ATP production is one of the principal processes in the cell, and represents the main energy source, mitochondria can be treated as a metabolic regulator. Therefore, complex IV defect described can also reach other mitochondrial routes. To further investigate on this, identified proteins were regrouped into eight functional classes (Figure 4). These classes showed differences in comparison to the previous groups (mitochondria without disease, shared proteins and diseased mitochondria). Although all presented mainly OXPHOS changes, probably because of complex size and subunit number, it was possible to have a glimpse of some other processes. In the group of shared proteins, “minor” changes were found in proteins associated with the cytoskeleton, calcium homeostasis, and detoxification. In the group of non-diseased mitochondria, besides OXPHOS, proteins related to genetic information processes (DNA replication, transcription, and translation), β oxidation and TCA cycle were found affected. Finally, in the group of diseased mitochondria, OXPHOS, some RAS-related and some carrier proteins were observed.

As it has been shown, this kind of proteomic characterization could be useful for mitochondrial disease classification. Experimental corroboration of these results could orient to better care for these patients or therapy design.

In this cell model, CYC is proposed as a good target to compensate substrate channeling or focus on other affected pathways to reduce problems related to complex IV.

Ethical responsibilities

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this study.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest of any nature.

References

- Picard M, Wallace DC, Buelle Y. The rise of mitochondrial medicine. *Mitochondrion*. 2016;30:105–16.
- Parikh S, Goldstein A, Koenig MK, Scaglia F, Enns GM, Saneto R, et al. Diagnosis and management of mitochondrial disease: a consensus statement from the Mitochondrial Medicine Society. *Genet Med*. 2015;17:689–701.
- Smeitink JA, Zeviani M, Turnbull DM, Jacobs HT. Mitochondrial medicine: a metabolic perspective on the pathology of oxidative phosphorylation disorders. *Cell Metabol*. 2006;3:9–13.
- Schägger H. Respiratory chain supercomplexes of mitochondria and bacteria. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 2002;1555:154–9.
- D'Aurelio M, Gajewski CD, Lenaz G, Manfredi G. Respiratory chain supercomplexes set the threshold for respiration defects in human mtDNA mutant cybrids. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2006;15:2157–69.
- Marín-Buera L, García-Bartolomé A, Morán M, López-Bernardo E, Cadenas S, Hidalgo B, et al. Differential proteomic profiling unveils new molecular mechanisms associated with mitochondrial complex III deficiency. *J Proteomics*. 2015;113:38–56.
- Smith AC, Blackshaw JA, Robinson AJ. MitoMiner: a data warehouse for mitochondrial proteomics data. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2012;40:D1160–7.
- Smith AC, Robinson AJ. MitoMiner v3.1, an update on mitochondrial proteomics database. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2016;44:D1258–61.
- Rizza T, Vázquez-Memije ME, Chiara Meschini M, Bianchi M, Tozzi G, Nesti C, et al. Assaying ATP synthesis in cultured cells: a valuable tool for the diagnosis of patient with mitochondrial disorders. *Biochem Biophys Res Comm*. 2009;383:58–62.
- Saad A. The use of individual patient's fibroblast in the search for personalized treatment of nuclear encoded OXPHOS diseases. *Mol Genet Metabol*. 2011;104:39–47.
- García JJ, Ogilvie I, Robinson BH, Capaldi RA. Structure, functioning, and assembly of the ATP synthase in cells from patients with the T8993G mitochondrial DNA mutation Comparison with the enzyme in Rho(0) cells completely lacking mtDNA. *J Biol Chem*. 2000;275:11076–81.
- Hanson BJ, Carrozzo R, Piemonte F, Tessa A, Robinson BH, Capaldi RA. Cytochrome c oxidase-deficient patients have distinct subunit assembly profiles. *J Biol Chem*. 2001;276:16296–301.
- Stiburek L, Vesela K, Hansikova H, Pecina P, Tesarova M, Cerna L, et al. Tissue-specific cytochrome c oxidase assembly in defects due to mutations in SCO2 and SURF1. *Biochem J*. 2005;392:625–32.
- Arnold S. The power of life—cytochrome c oxidase takes center stage in metabolic control, cell signalling and survival. *Mitochondrion*. 2012;12:46–56.
- Kadenbach B, Hüttemann M. The subunit composition and function of mammalian cytochrome c oxidase. *Mitochondrion*. 2015;24:64–76.
- Rak M, Bénit P, Chrétien D, Bouchereau J, Schiff M, El-Khoury R, et al. Mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase deficiency. *Clin Sci (Lond)*. 2016;130:393–407.
- Williams SL, Valnot I, Rustin P, Taanman JW. Cytochrome c oxidase subassemblies in fibroblast cultures from patients carrying mutations in COX10 SCO1, or SURF1. *J Biol Chem*. 2004;279:7462–9.
- Rosca MG, Hoppel CL. Mitochondria in heart failure. *Cardiovasc Res*. 2010;88:40–50.
- Acin-Perez R, Enriquez JA. The function of the respiratory supercomplexes: the plasticity model. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 2014;1837:444–50.
- Genova ML, Lenaz G. Functional role of mitochondrial respiratory supercomplexes. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 2014;1837:427–43.
- Schägger H, de Coo R, Bauer MF, Hoffman S, Godinot C, Brandt U. Significance of respirasomes for assembly/stability of human respiratory chain complex I. *J Biol Chem*. 2004;279:36349–53.
- Lenaz G, Baracca A, Barbero G, Bergamini C, Dalmonte ME, Del Sole M, et al. Mitochondrial respiratory super-complex I-III in physiology and pathology. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 2010;1797:633–40.
- Massa V, Fernandez-Vizarra E, Alshahwan S, Bakhsh E, Goffrini P, Ferrero I, et al. Severe infantile encephalomyopathy caused by a mutation in COX6B1, a nucleus-encoded subunit of cytochrome c oxidase. *Am J Hum Genet*. 2008;82:1281–9.
- Abdulahag UN, Soiferman D, Schuler-Furman O, Miller C, Shaag A, Elpeleg O, et al. Mitochondrial complex IV deficiency, caused by mutated COX6B1, is associated with encephalomyopathy, hydrocephalus and cardiomyopathy. *Eur J Hum Gen*. 2015;23:159–64.