

7th October, 2025
Yerevan, Armenia



**Role of *ion gradients* and redox potential during
anaerobic and aerobic conditions
in *E. coli* and *S. cerevisiae***

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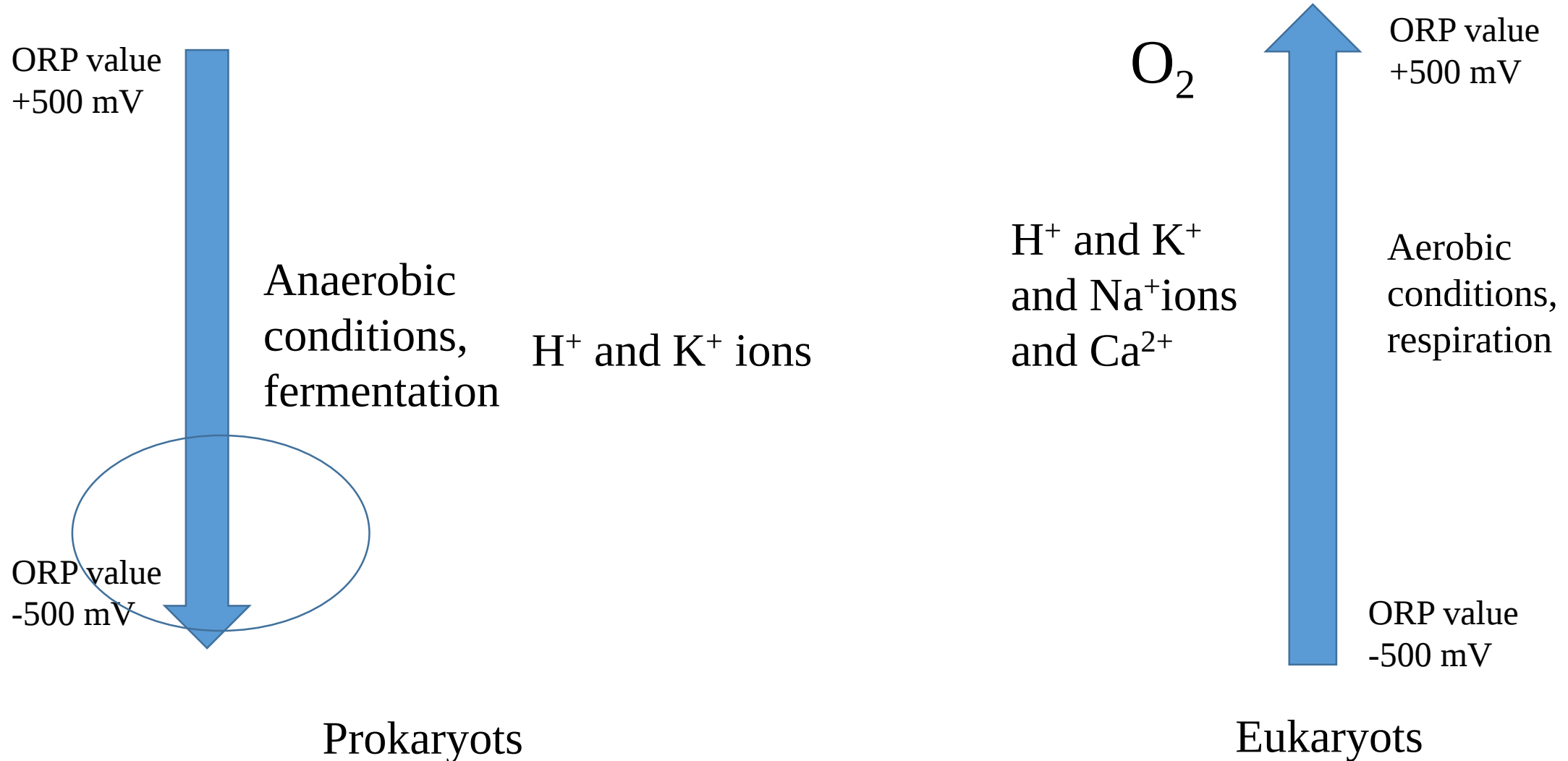
Movement or motion

Our nature consists in motion; complete rest is death.

Blaise Pascal

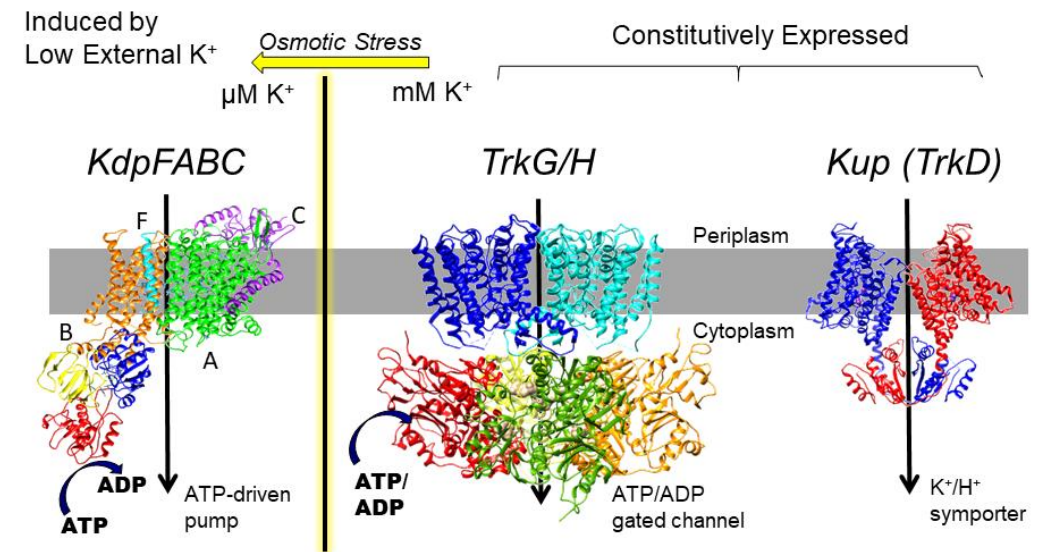


Ion fluxes, redox potential, oxygen

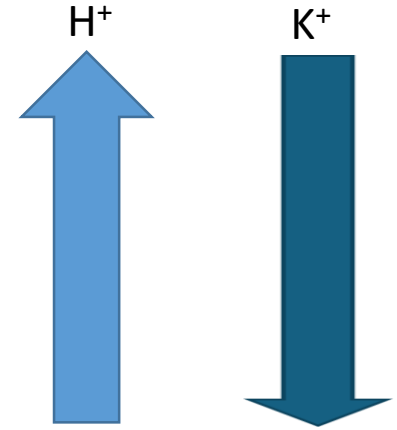
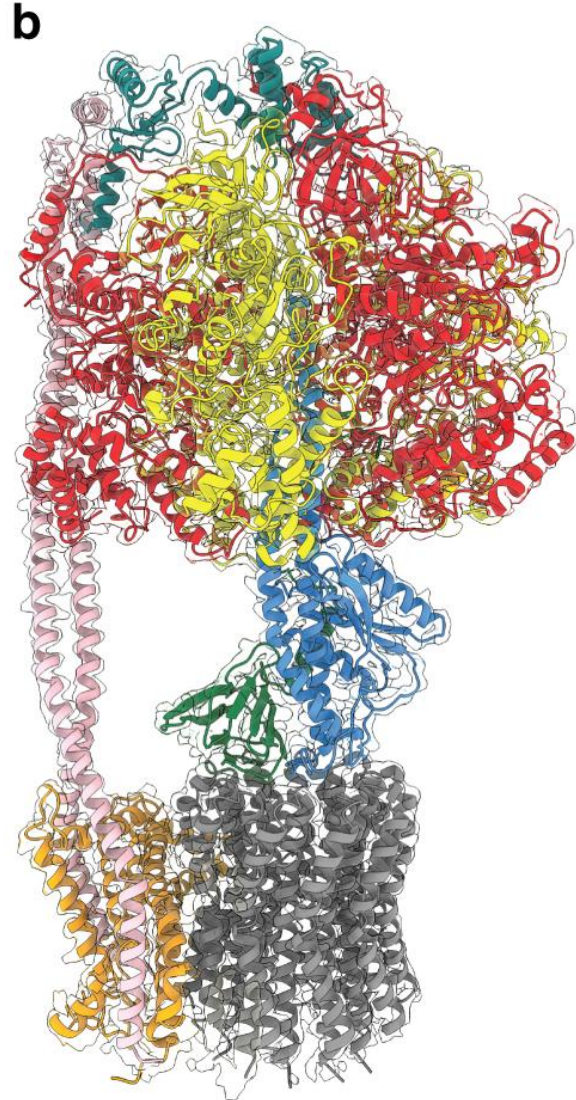


Potassium ions concentration in the cells

- In sea water (ocean) – 10 mM
- In bacteria/yeasts – 100 – 600 mM
- In mammalian cells – 100-150 mM
- In blood plasma - ~5 mM

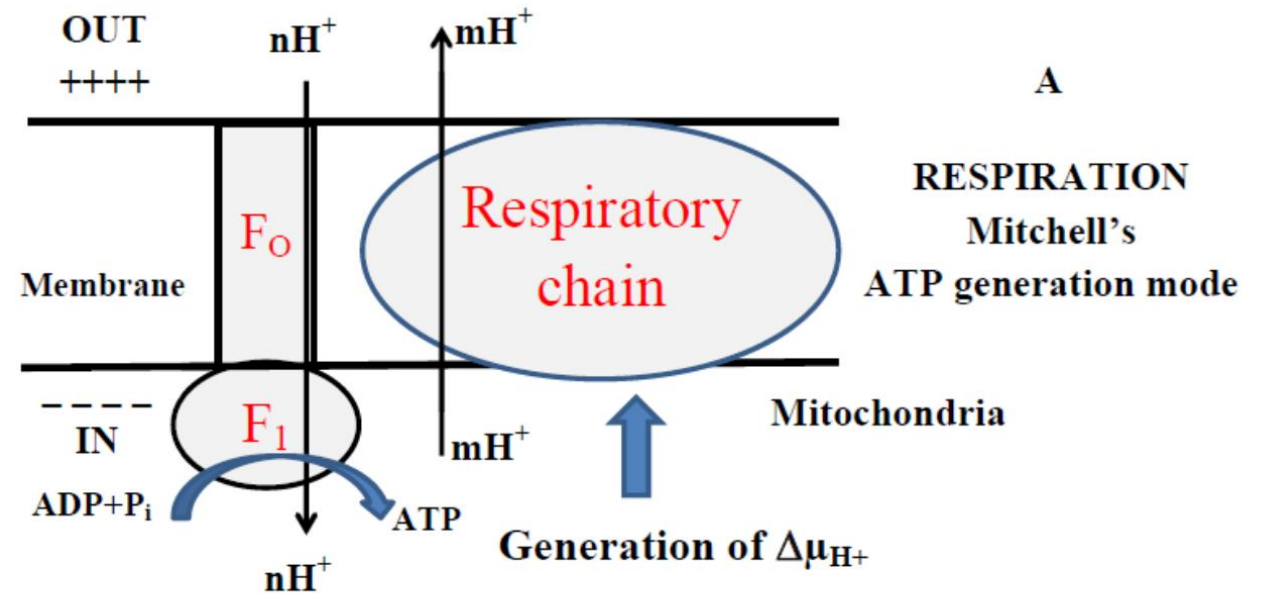
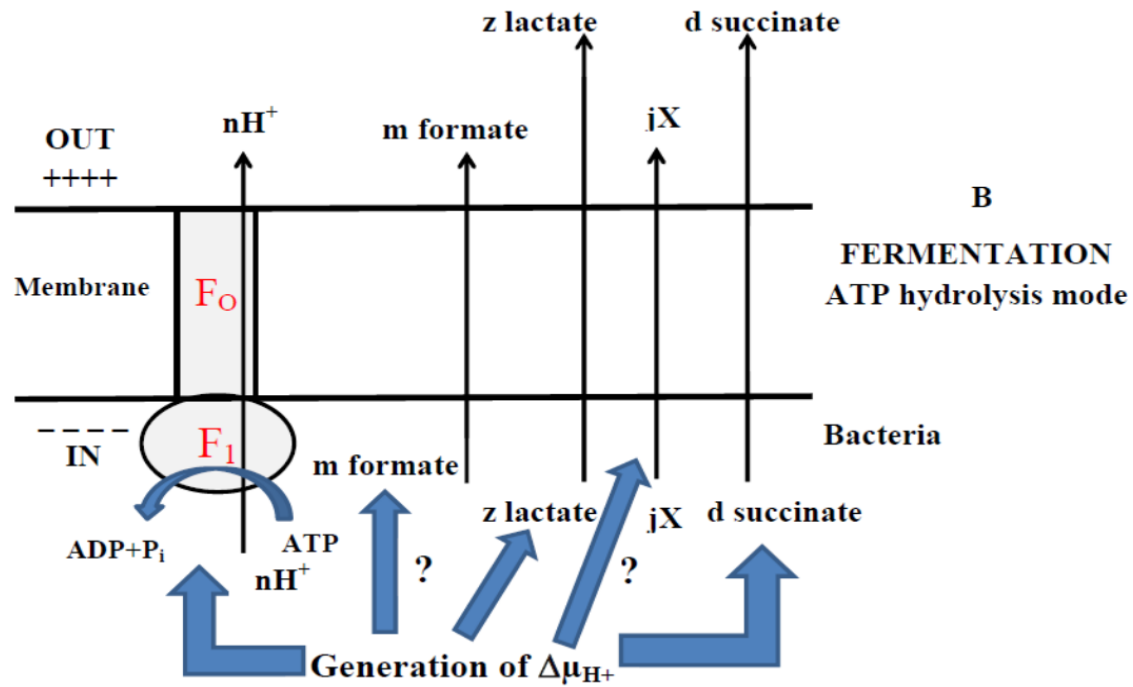


F_0F_1 ATP synthase

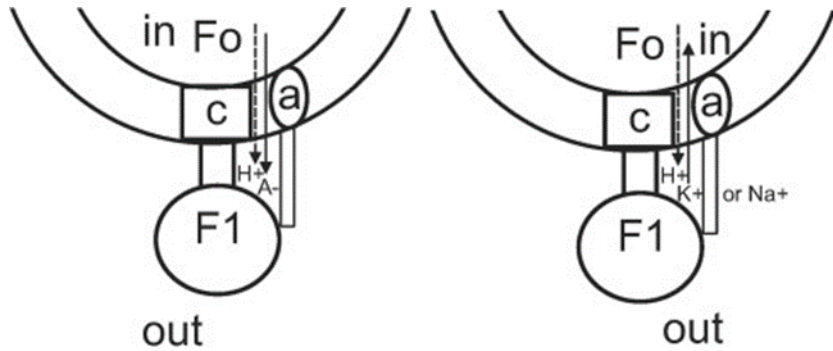


Sobti et al., 2020,
Nature communications

Fermentation and respiration

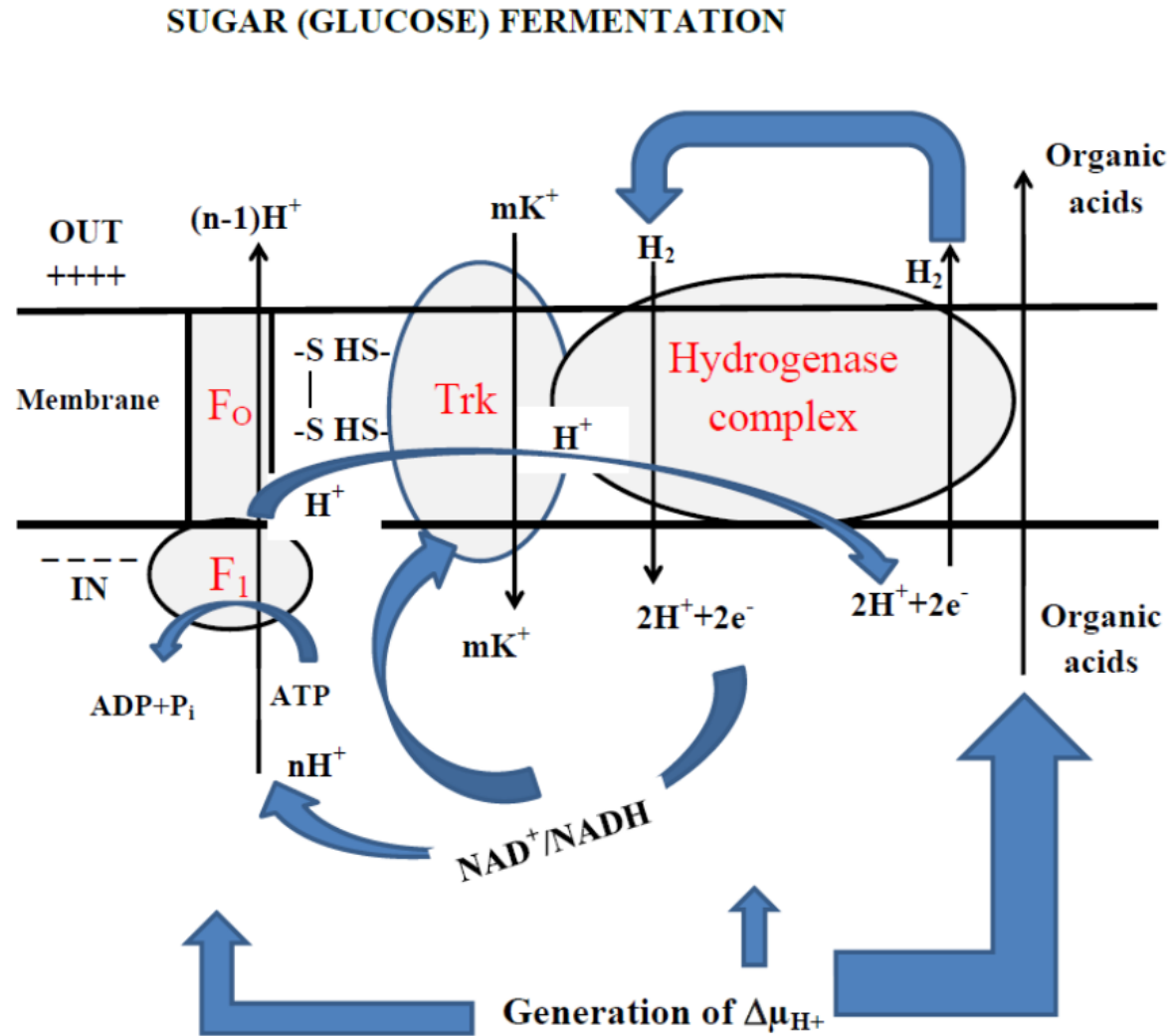


Nath's two ion theory

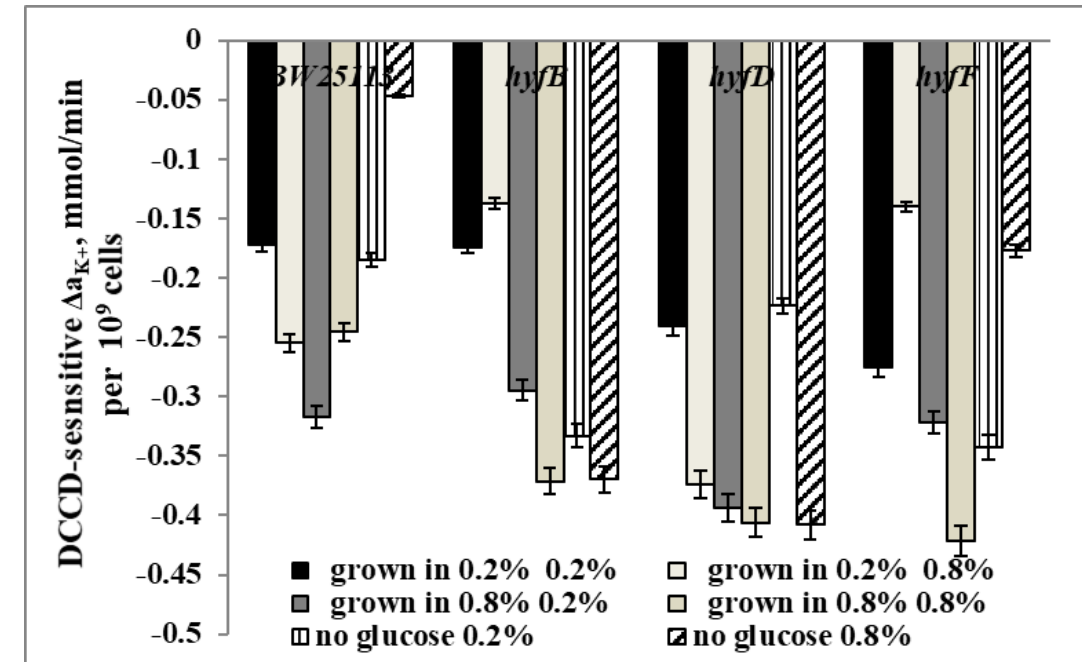
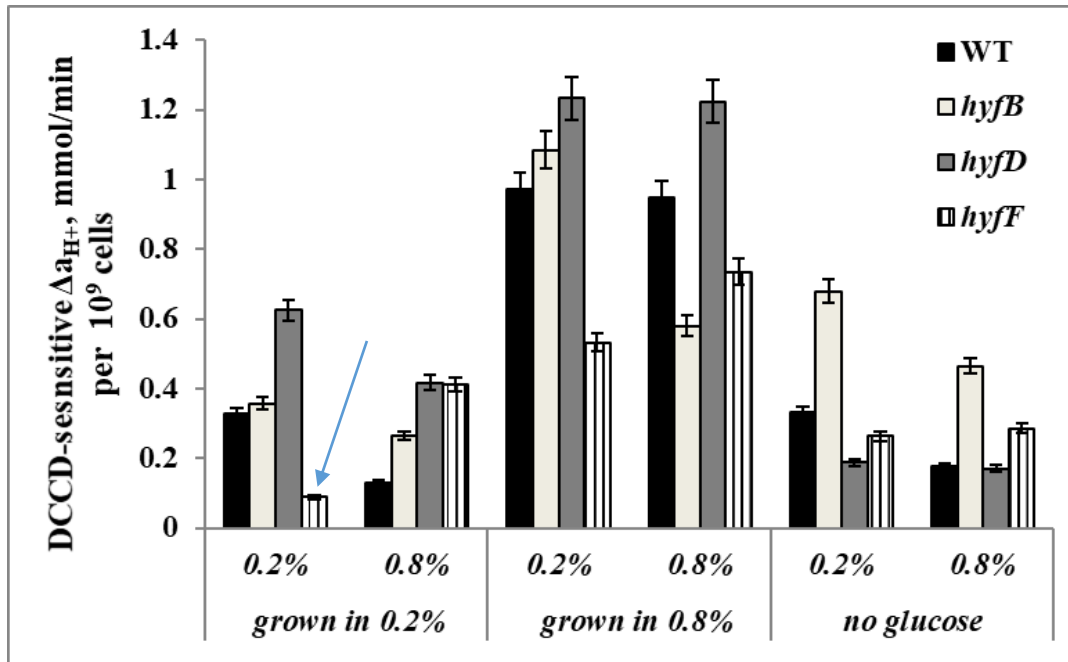


Nath's torsional mechanism was quantitative and contained mathematical equations that described the overall driving force of ATP synthesis arising from discrete proton and *anion/countercation* translocations in the membrane-bound F_O portion of F₁F_O-ATP synthase. These translocations occurred by a dynamically electrogenic but overall electroneutral mode of ion transport in the F_O portion of the ATP synthase that did not violate overall electroneutrality.

Ion gradients, F_0F_1 , hydrogenases

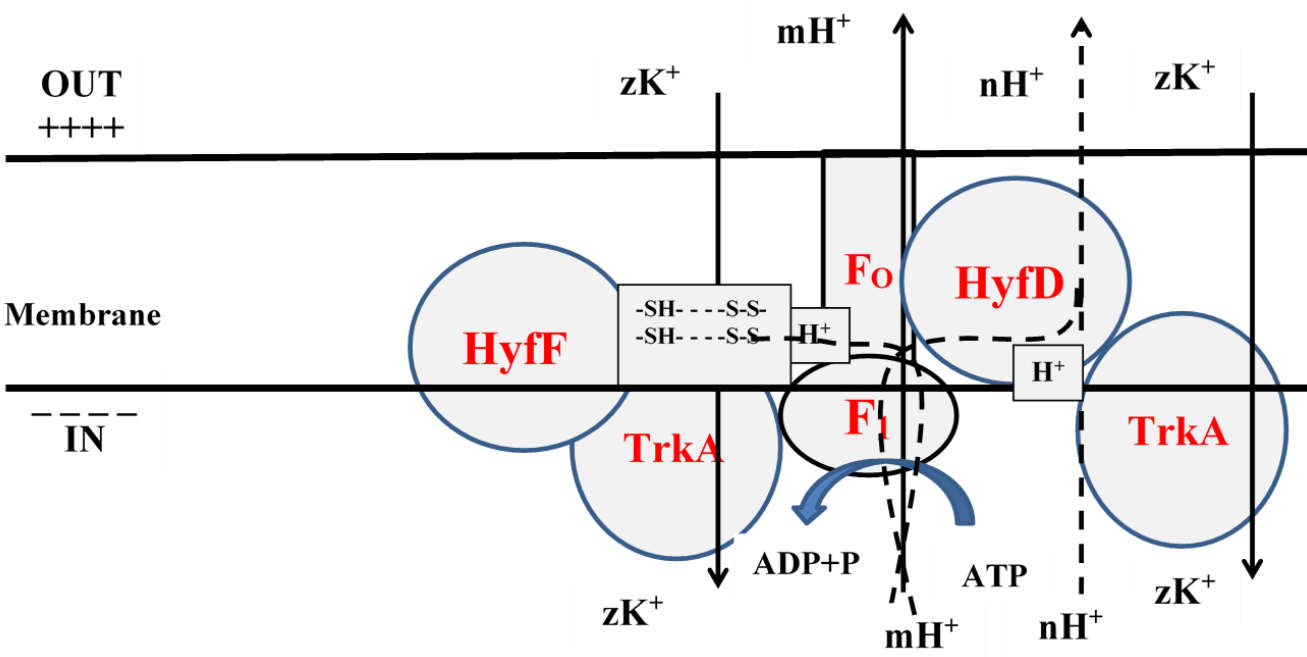


DCCD sensitive proton and potassium fluxes in Hyd-4 mutants



- In *hydF* mutant grown on 2 g L⁻¹ DCCD sensitive proton flux was absent and this depends on glucose concentration

Schematic working model of Hyd-4 subunits

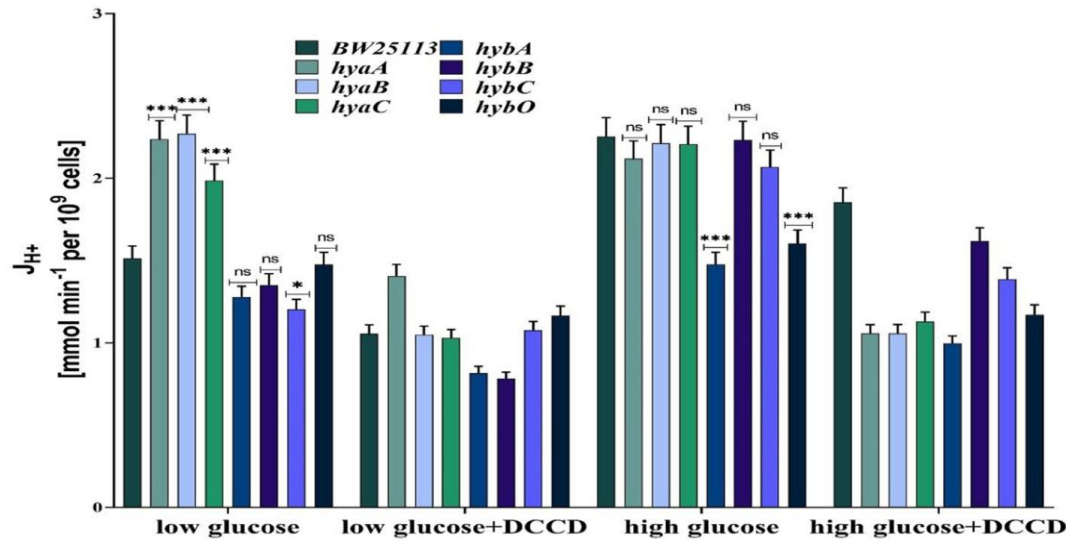


Strain	No glucose		Grown on 2 g L ⁻¹ glucose		Grown on 8 g L ⁻¹ glucose	
	2 g L ⁻¹	8 g L ⁻¹	2 g L ⁻¹	8 g L ⁻¹	2 g L ⁻¹	8 g L ⁻¹
WT	1.8	3.73	1.9	0.51	3.06	3.85
<i>hyfB</i>	2	1.25	2.1	1.93	3.75	1.48
<i>hyfD</i>	0.84	0.42	2.3	1.11	4.2	3.01
<i>hyfF</i>	0.77	1.6	0.32	2.94	1.66	1.74

• Vanyan and Trchounian, 2022 *Journal of Bioenergetics and Biomembranes*, 54, 69-79

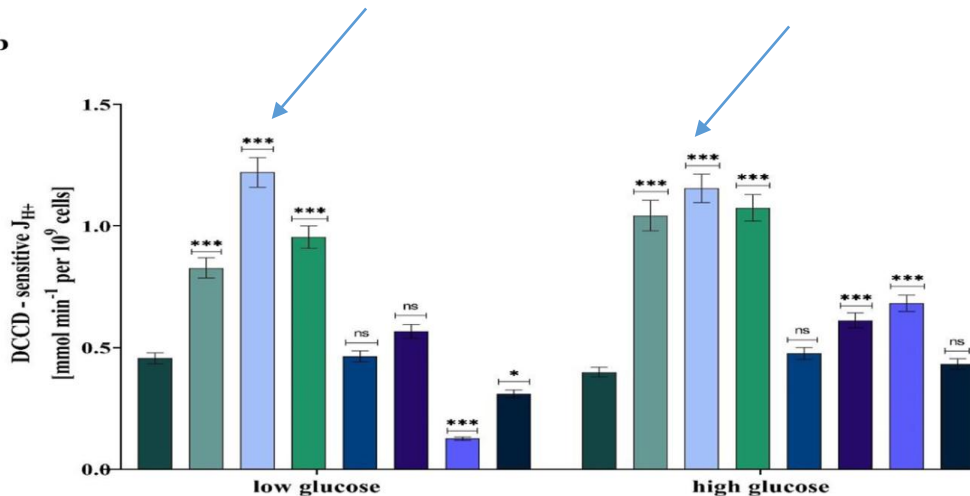
Total and DCCD sensitive H⁺ ion fluxes with 2 g L⁻¹ glucose

a



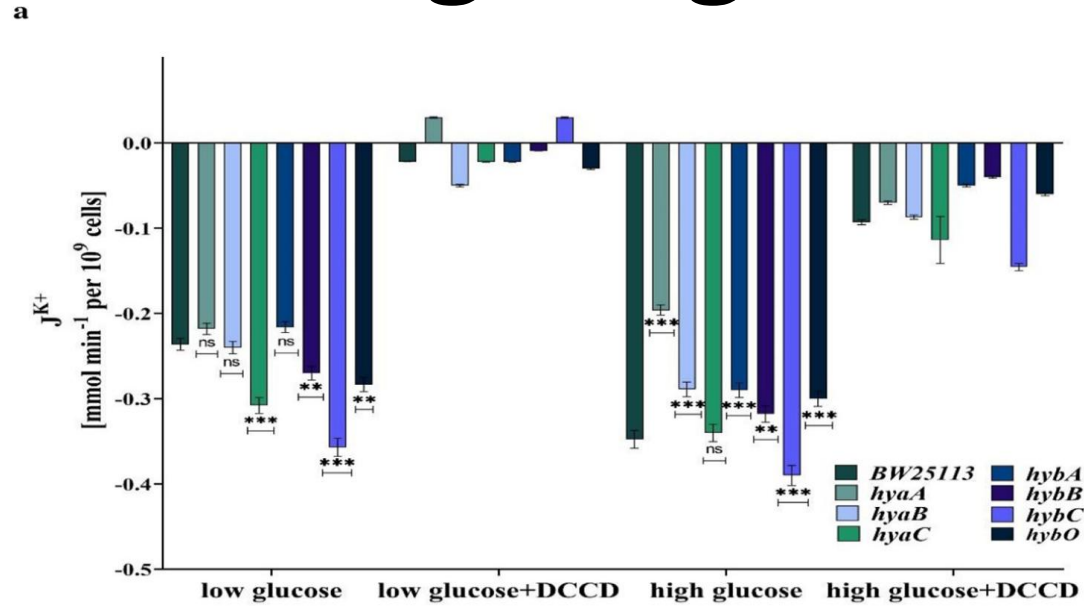
➤ In *hyaB* (Hyd-1) mutants DCCD sensitive H⁺ flux is increased ~ twice

b

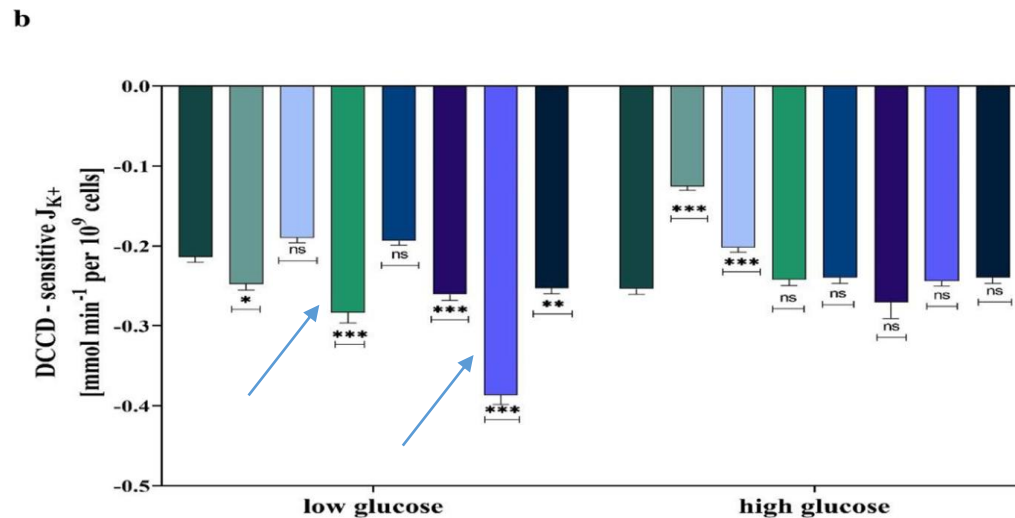


• Vanyan and Trchounian, 2024, Biochimie, 227,205-216

Total and DCCD sensitive K^+ ion fluxes with 2 g L^{-1} glucose

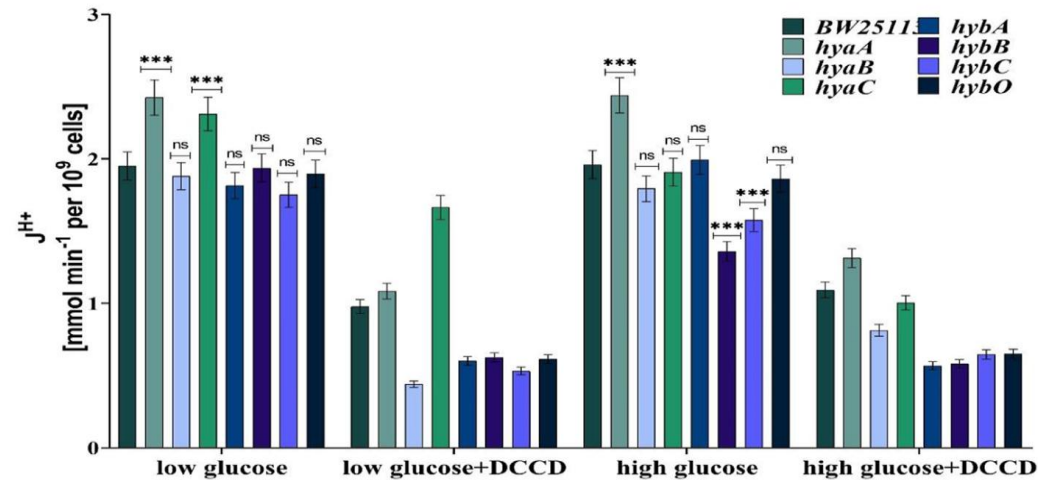


➤ In *hybC* mutants DCCD sensitive K^+ flux is increased ~ twice



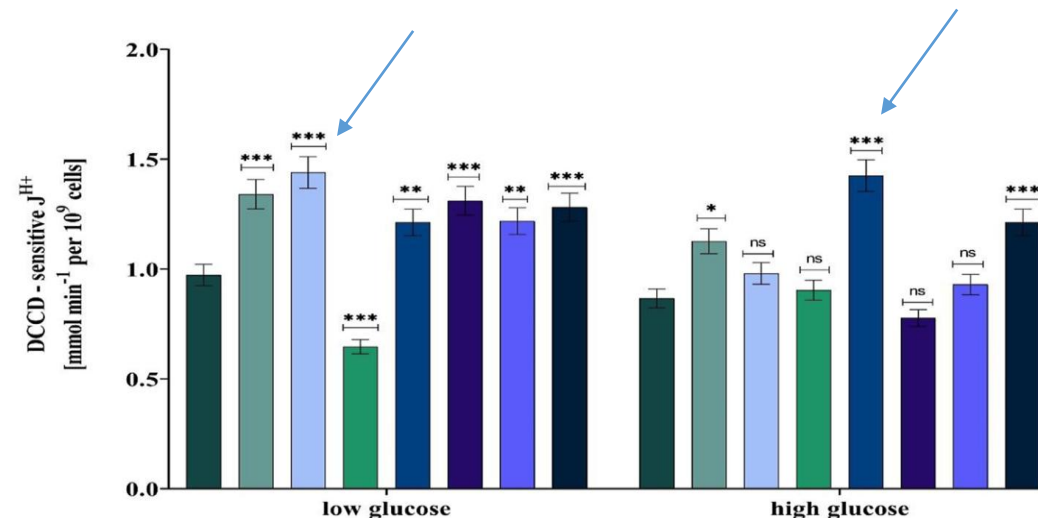
Total and DCCD sensitive H⁺ ion fluxes with 8 g L⁻¹ glucose

a



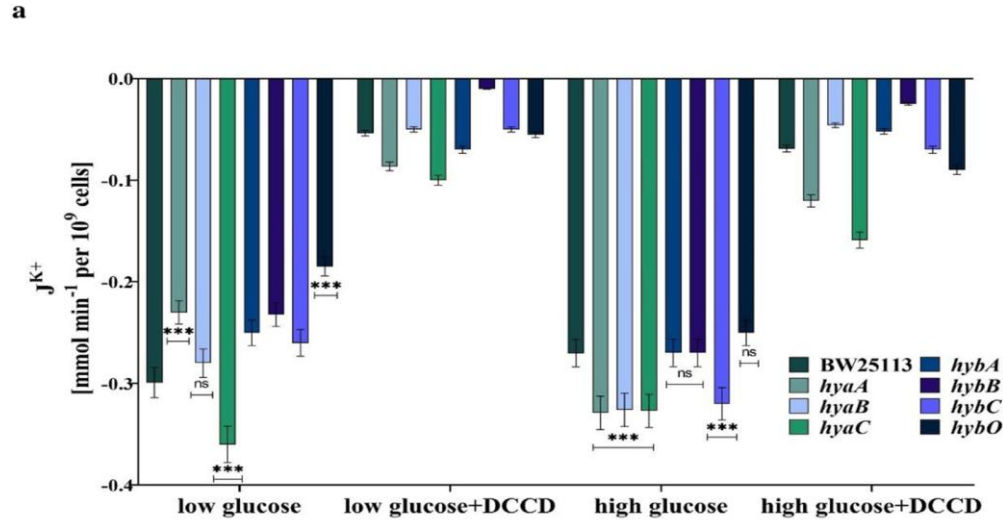
➤ In *hyaB* mutants DCCD sensitive H⁺ flux is increased ~ 50% (low glucose assays)

b

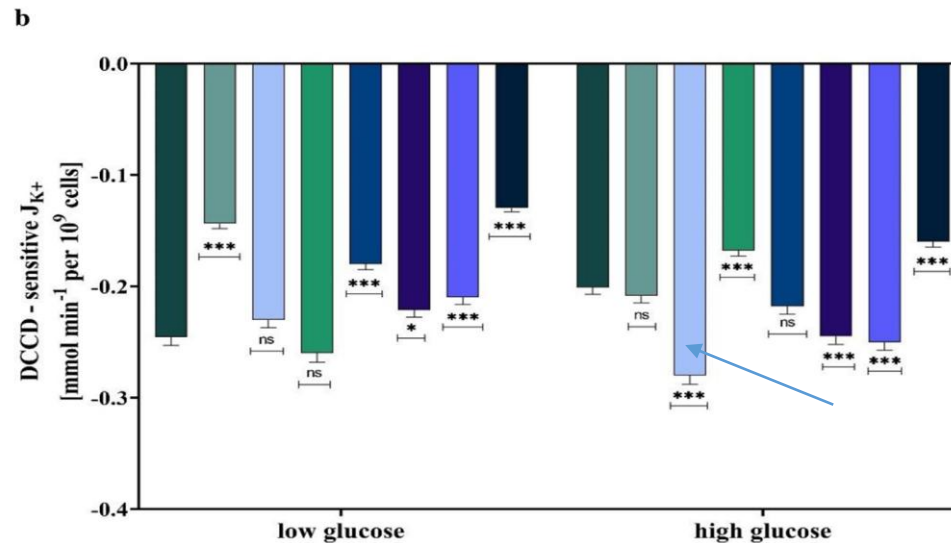


➤ In *hybC* mutants DCCD sensitive H⁺ flux is increased ~ 50% (high glucose assays)

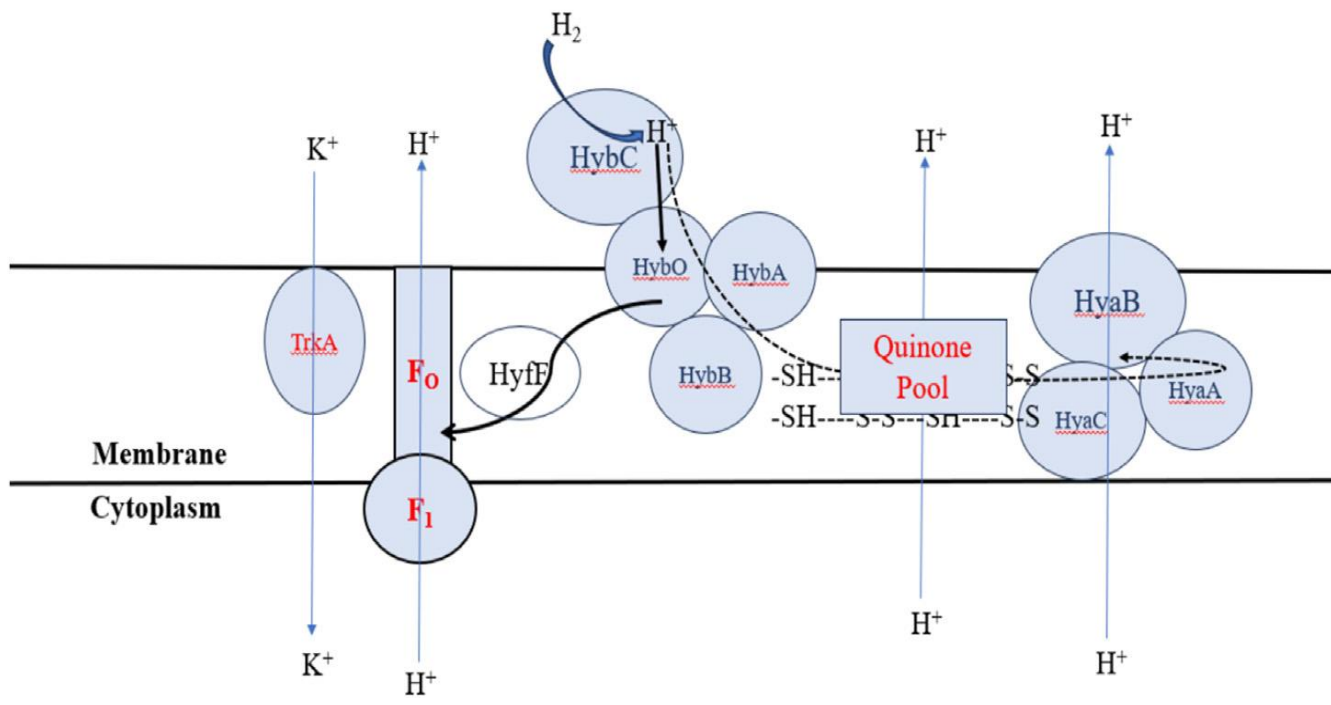
Total and DCCD sensitive K^+ ion fluxes with 8 g L⁻¹ glucose



➤ In *hyaB* mutant DCCD sensitive K^+ flux is increased ~ 50%

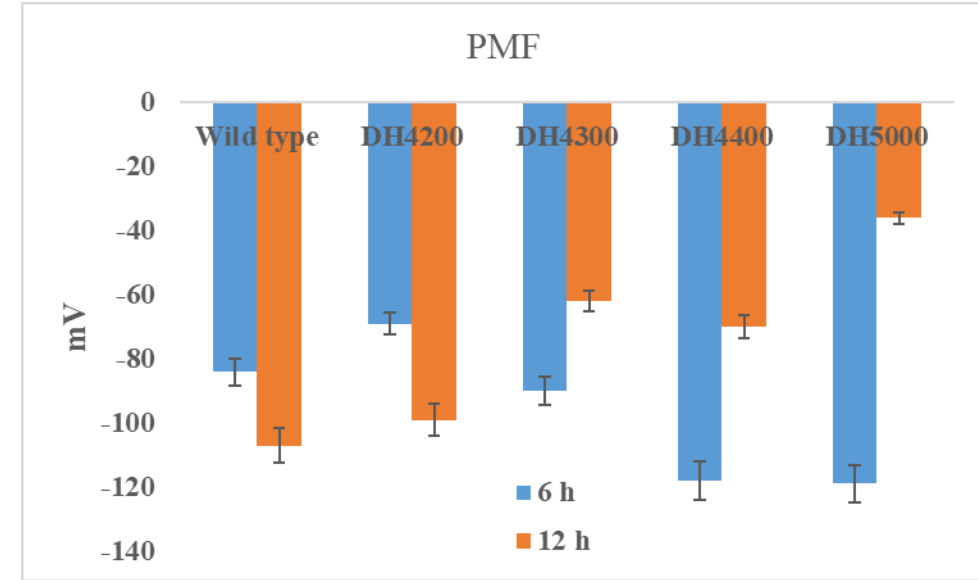
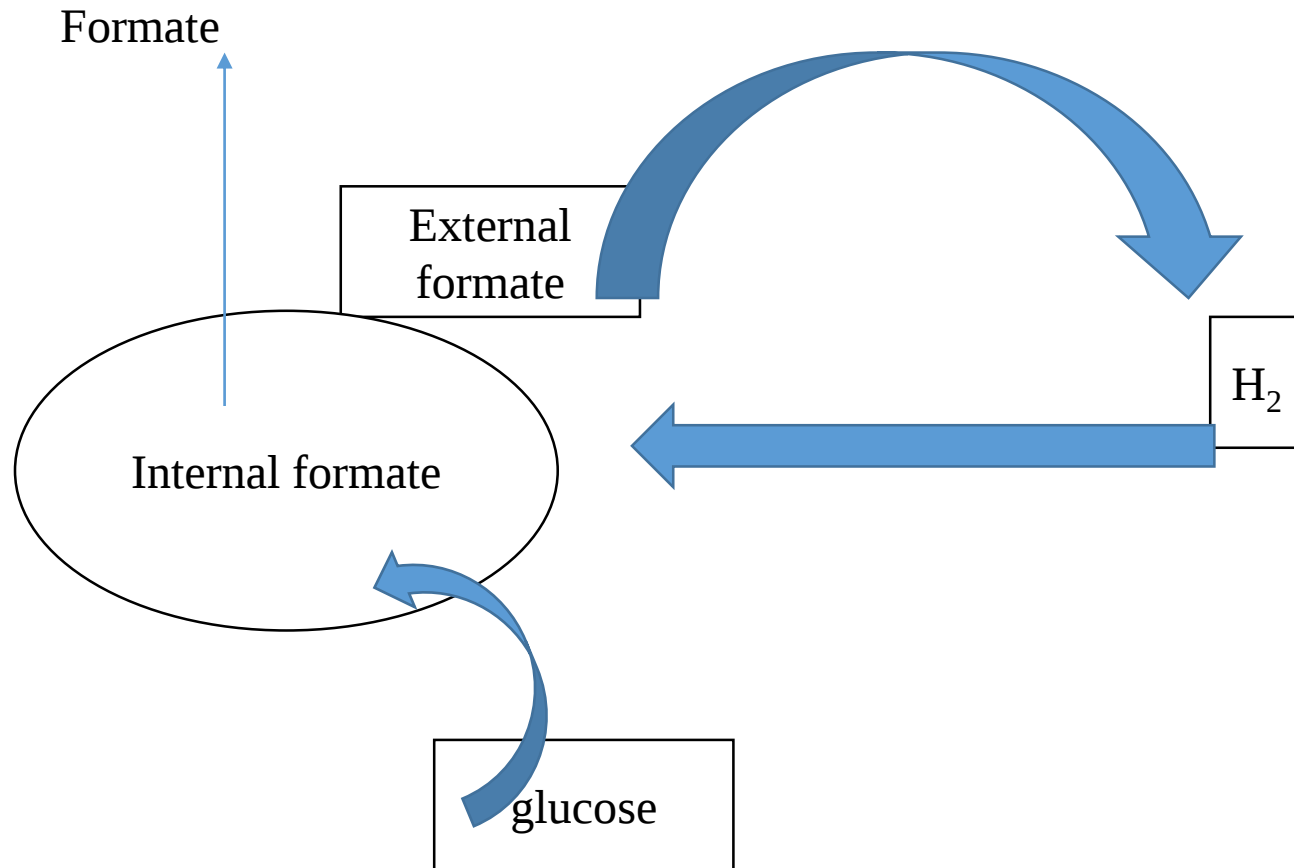


Schematic working model of Hyd-1 and Hyd-2



Strain	Cells grown on 2 g L ⁻¹ glucose		Cells grown on 8 g L ⁻¹ glucose	
	Added to the assays 2 g L ⁻¹	Added to the assays 8 g L ⁻¹	Added to the assays 2 g L ⁻¹	Added to the assays 8 g L ⁻¹
BW25113	2.7	4.3	5.6	2.1
<i>hyaA</i>	3.3	8.4	9.3	5.4
<i>hyaB</i>	6.4	5.7	6.3	3.5
<i>hyaC</i>	3.34	4.5	2.5	5.4
<i>hybA</i>	2.4	2	6.7	6.5
<i>hybB</i>	2.2	2.2	5.9	3.2
<i>hybC</i>	0.33	2.8	5.8	3.7
<i>hybO</i>	1.3	1.8	9.9	7.6

Internal/External formate

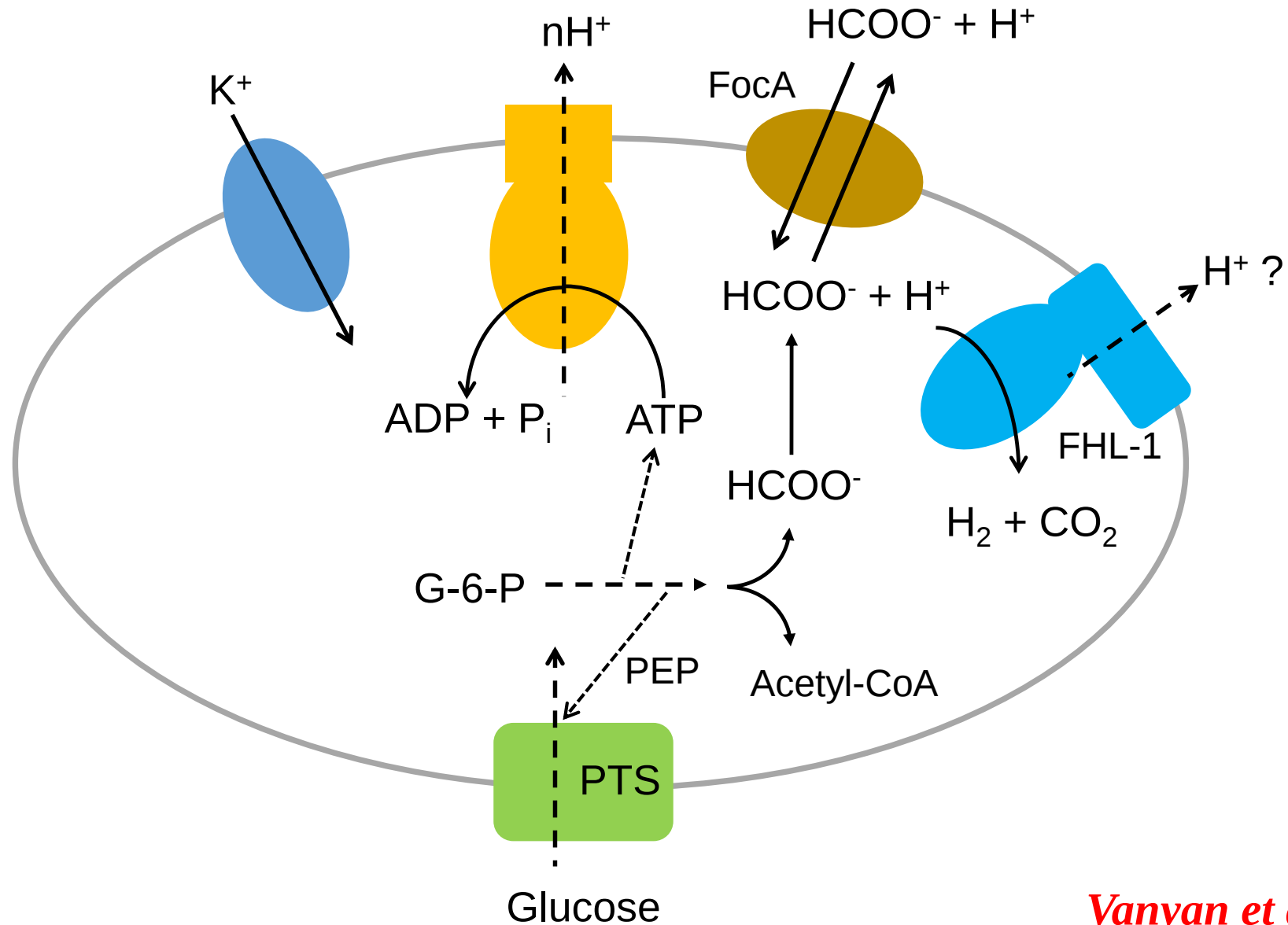


DH 4200 – all formate is effluxed out
DH 4300 – formate is not exported
DH 4400 – export but not import

Unpublished data

Charge Balance

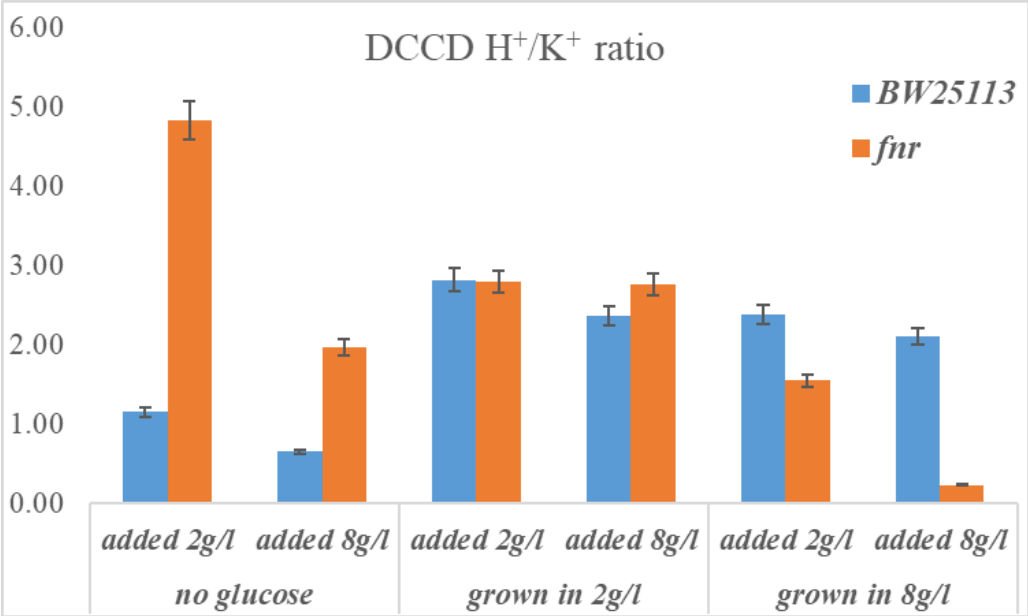
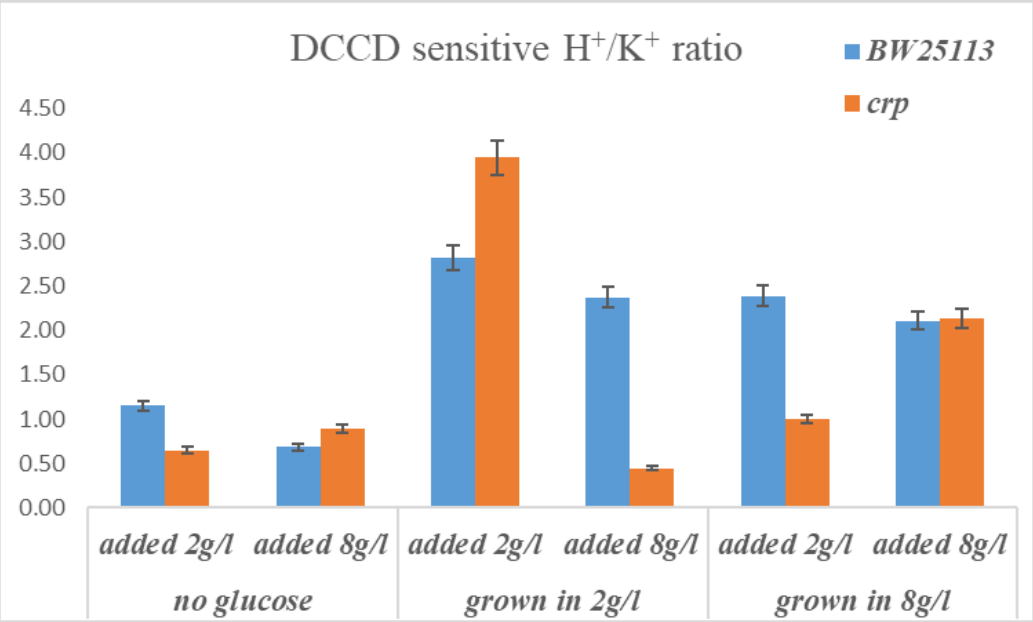
pH Balance



Prof. Gary Sawers
(Germany)

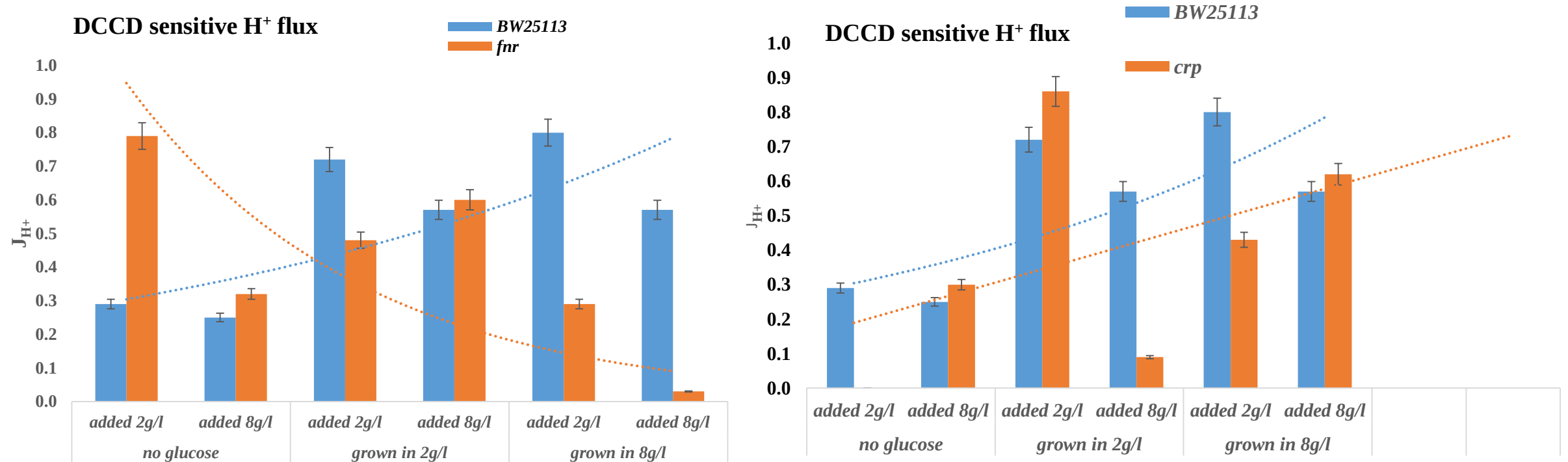
Vanyan et al., (2024). Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 752, 109877.

Role of FNR and CRP on glucose dependent ion fluxes

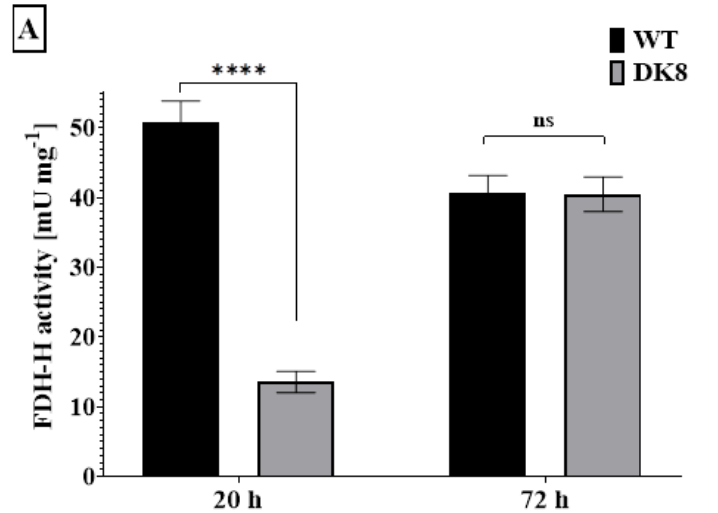


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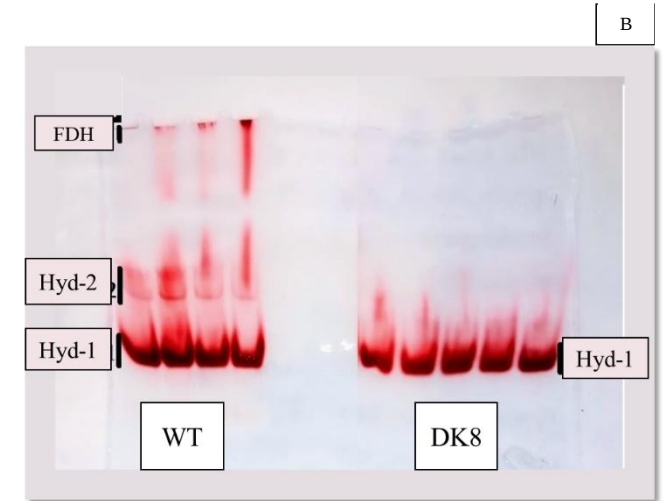
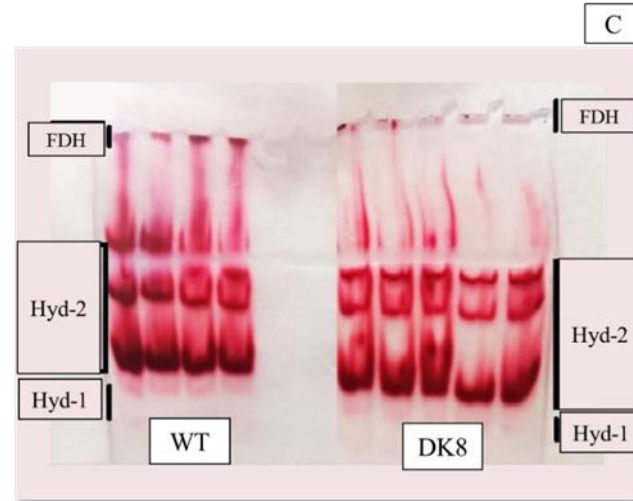
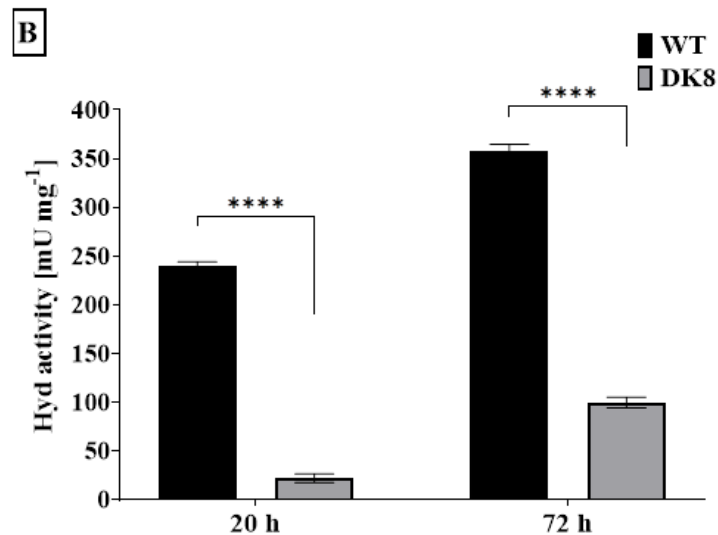
DCCD sensitive H^+ flux in FNR and CRP mutants



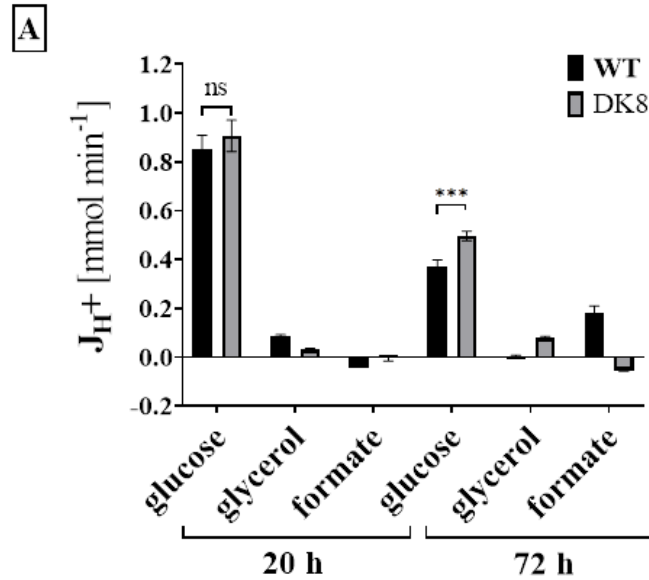
FDH-H and Hyd activities in DK8 mutant



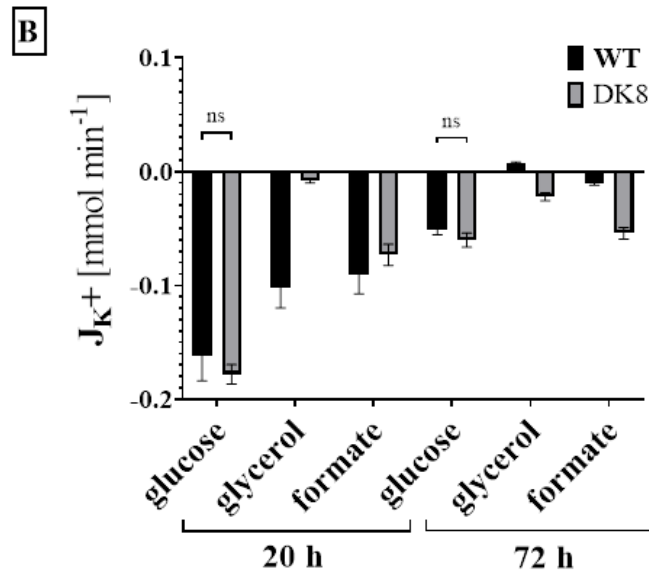
- ✓ Relationship between F_0F_1 and FDH-H at 20h but 72 h grown cells
- ✓ Hyd activity depends on active F_0F_1 on both growth phases



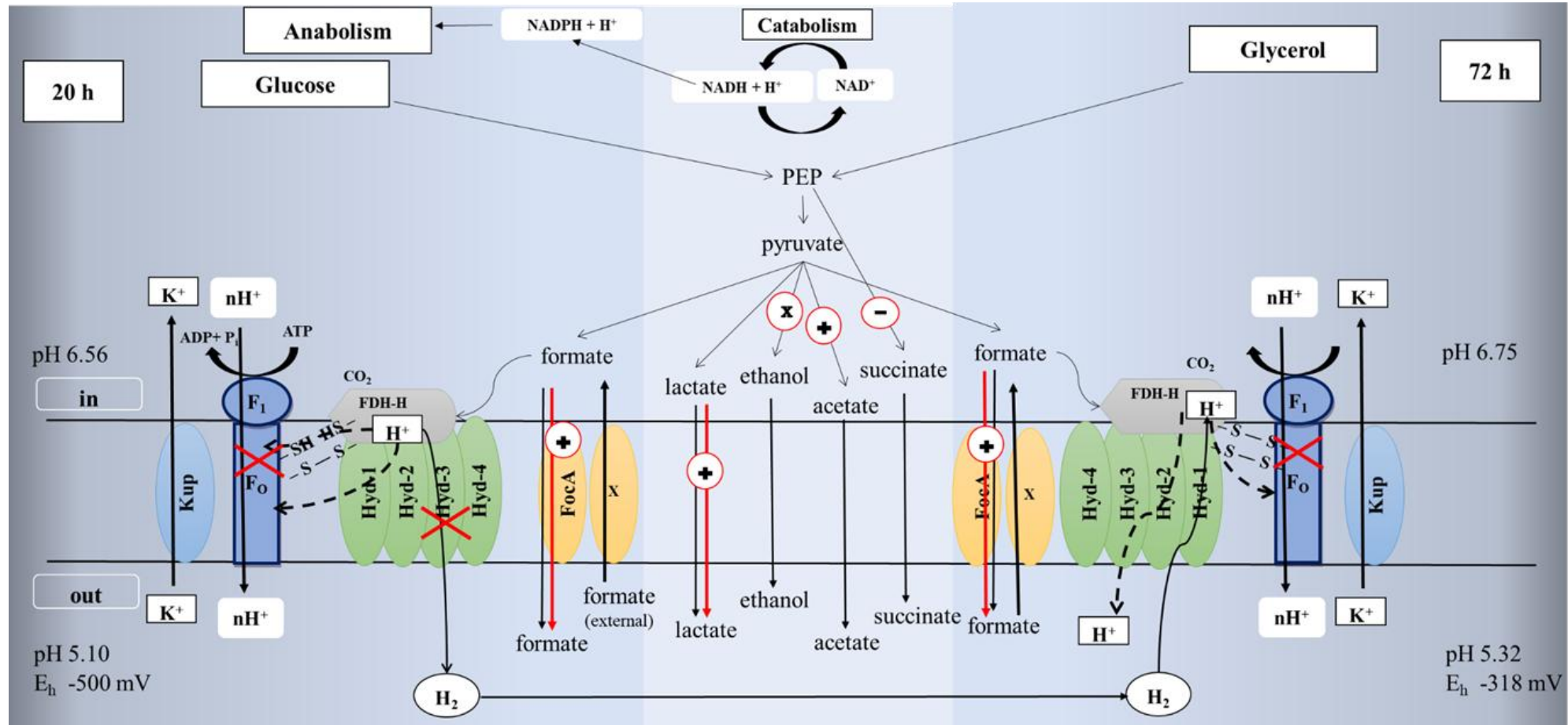
Ion fluxes in DK8 mutant



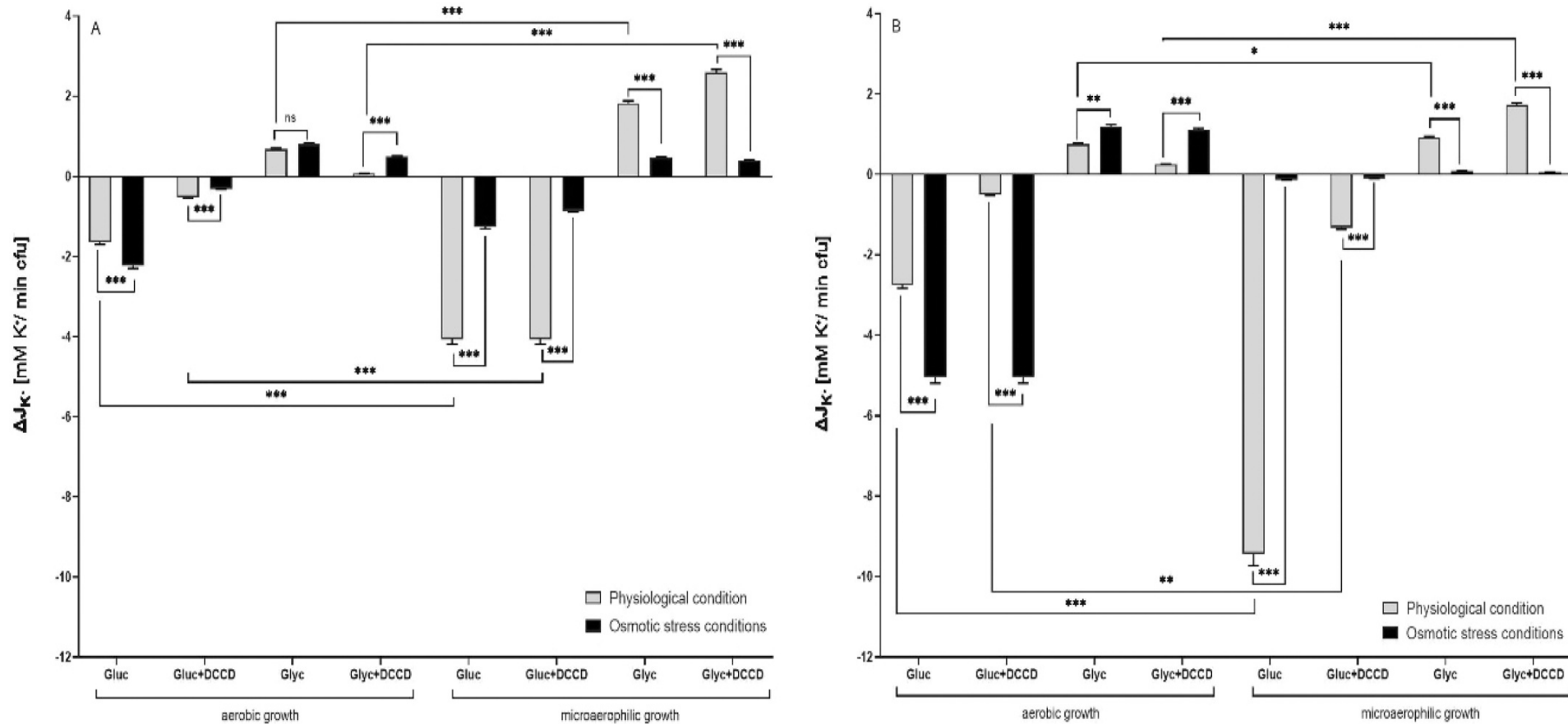
- ✓ Relationship between F_0F_1 and FDH-H at 20h but 72 h grown cells
- ✓ Hyd activity depends on active F_0F_1 on both growth phases



Schematic working model of the cells grown 20 h and 72 h

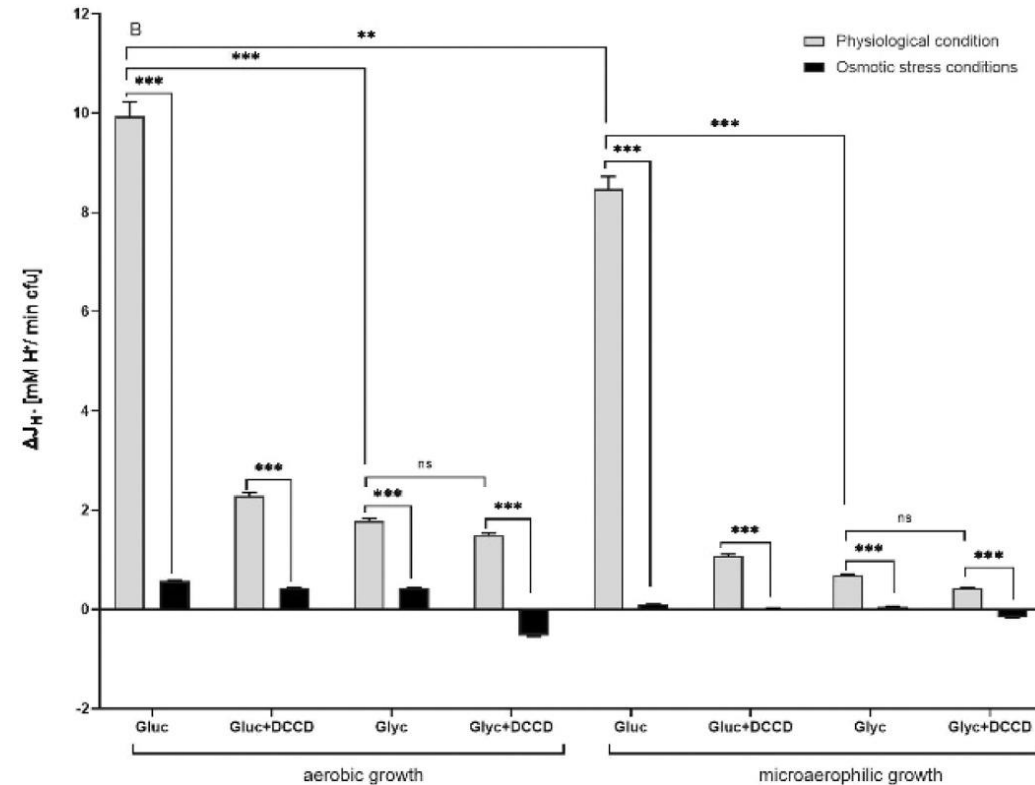
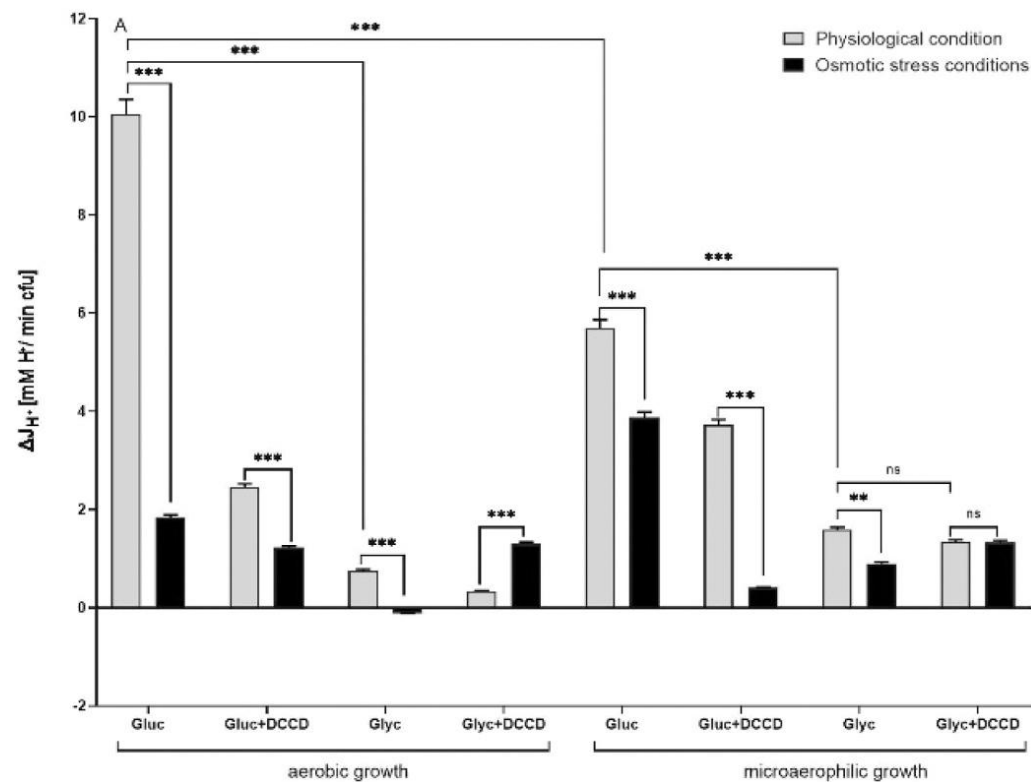


Potassium transport in yeasts



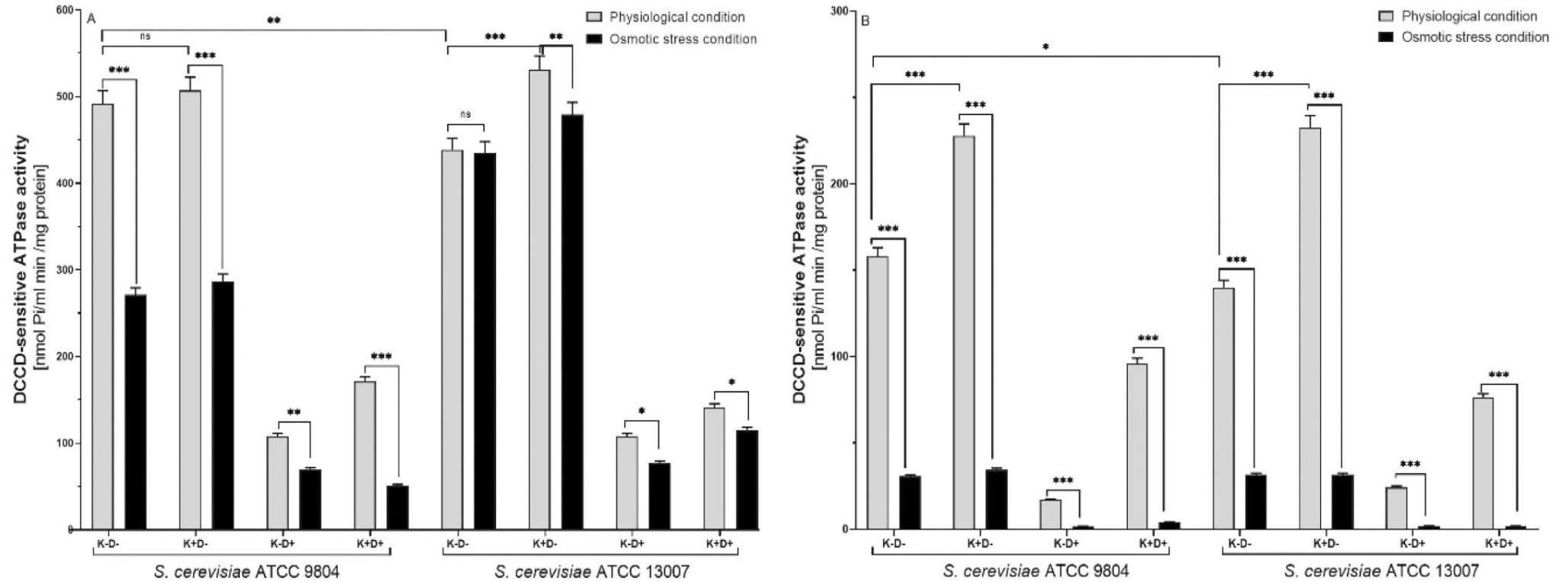
Shirvanyan, A., Trchounian, K.
Sci Rep **14**, 23982 (2024).

Proton transport in yeasts



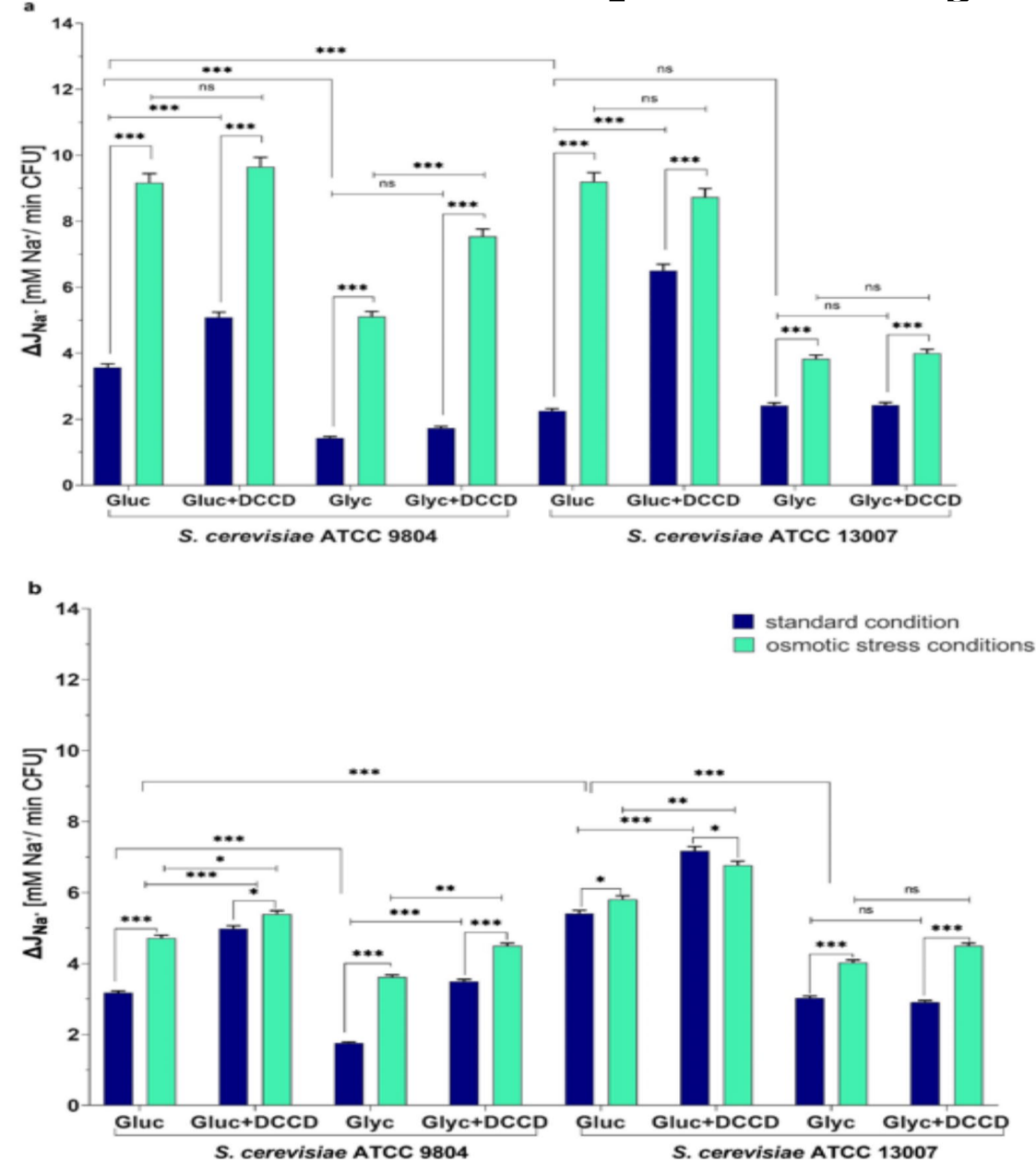
Shirvanyan, et al., Proc. Biochem. 133, 309-318 (2023).

ATPase activity in yeasts



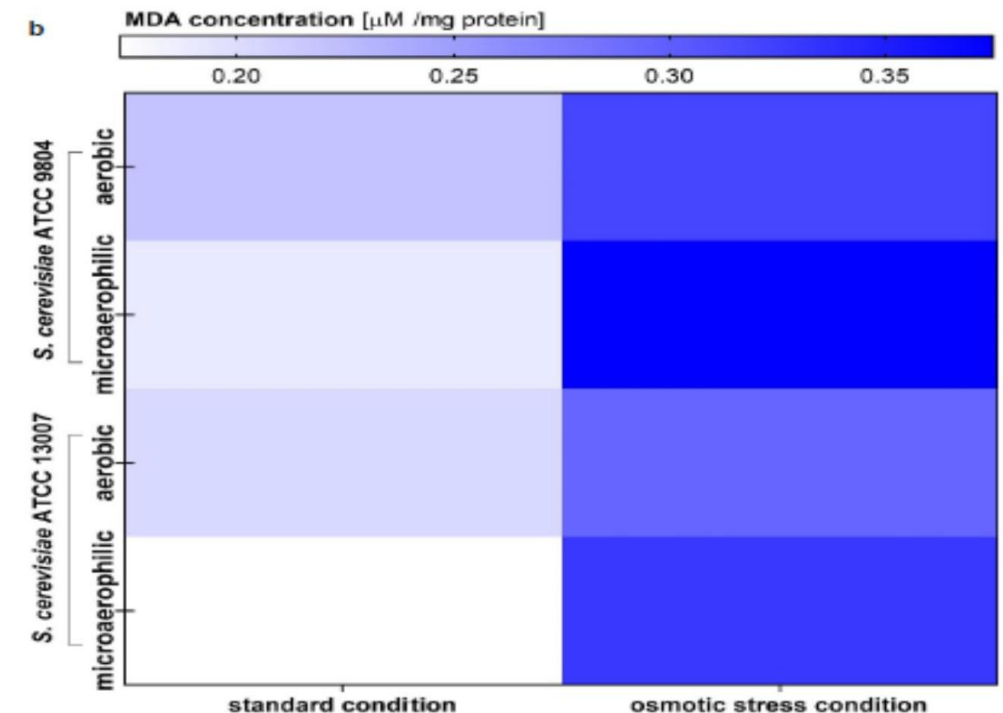
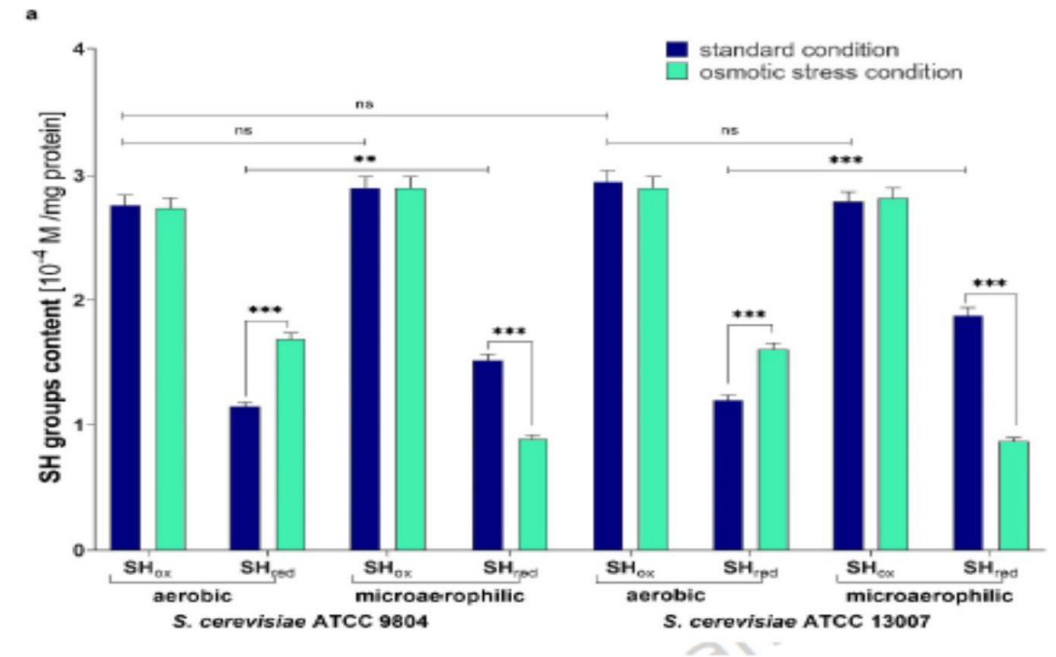
Shirvanyan, et al., Proc.
Biochem. 133, 309-318
(2023)

Sodium transport in yeasts



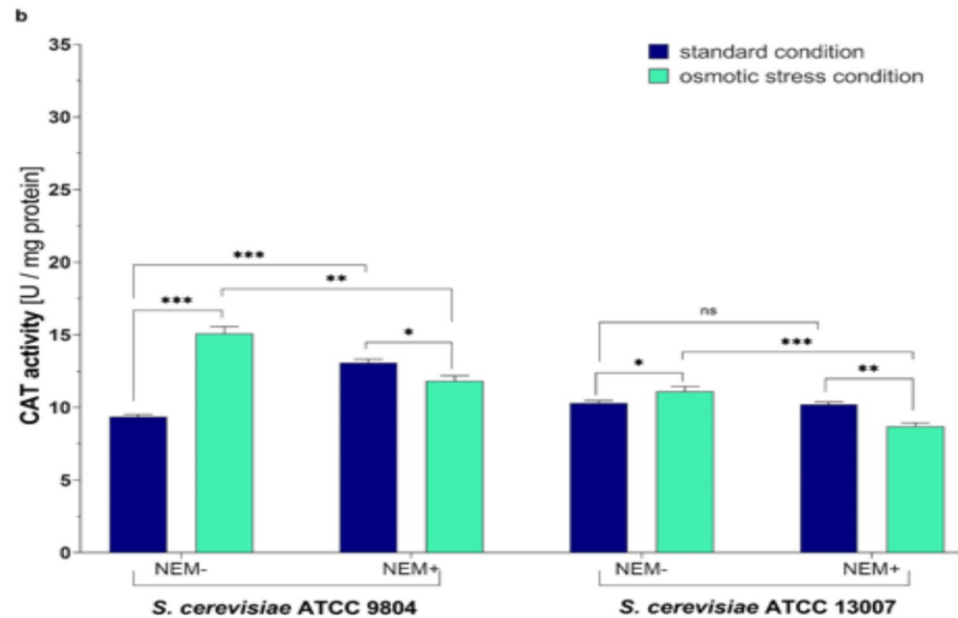
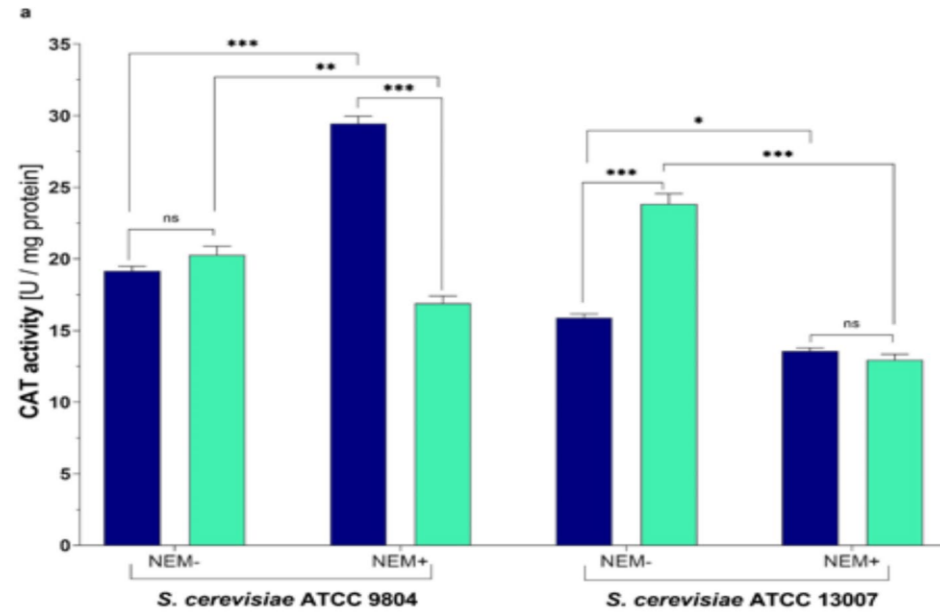
Thiol groups in yeasts

- Thiol groups are important for overcoming stress



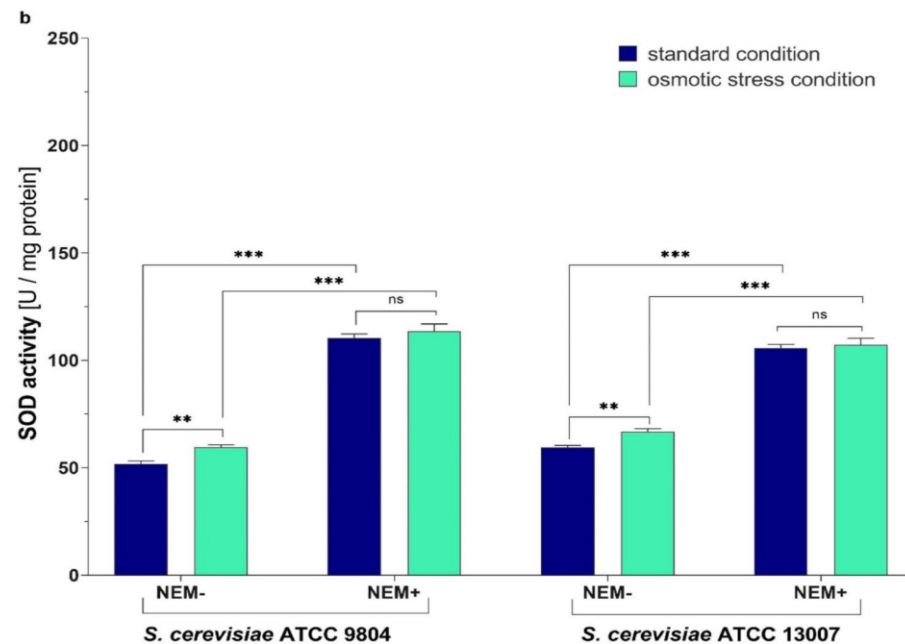
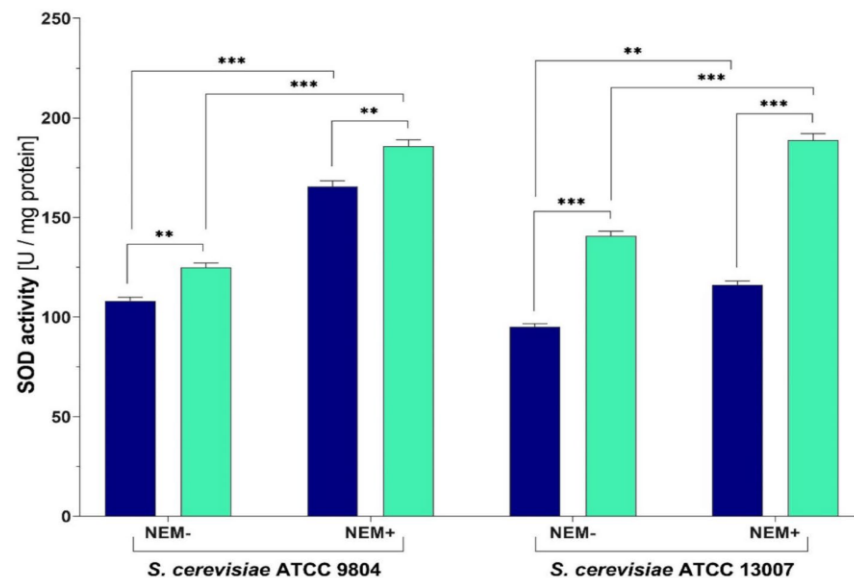
Shirvanyan, A., Trchounian, K.
Sci Rep **14**, 23982 (2024).

Catalase activity in yeasts

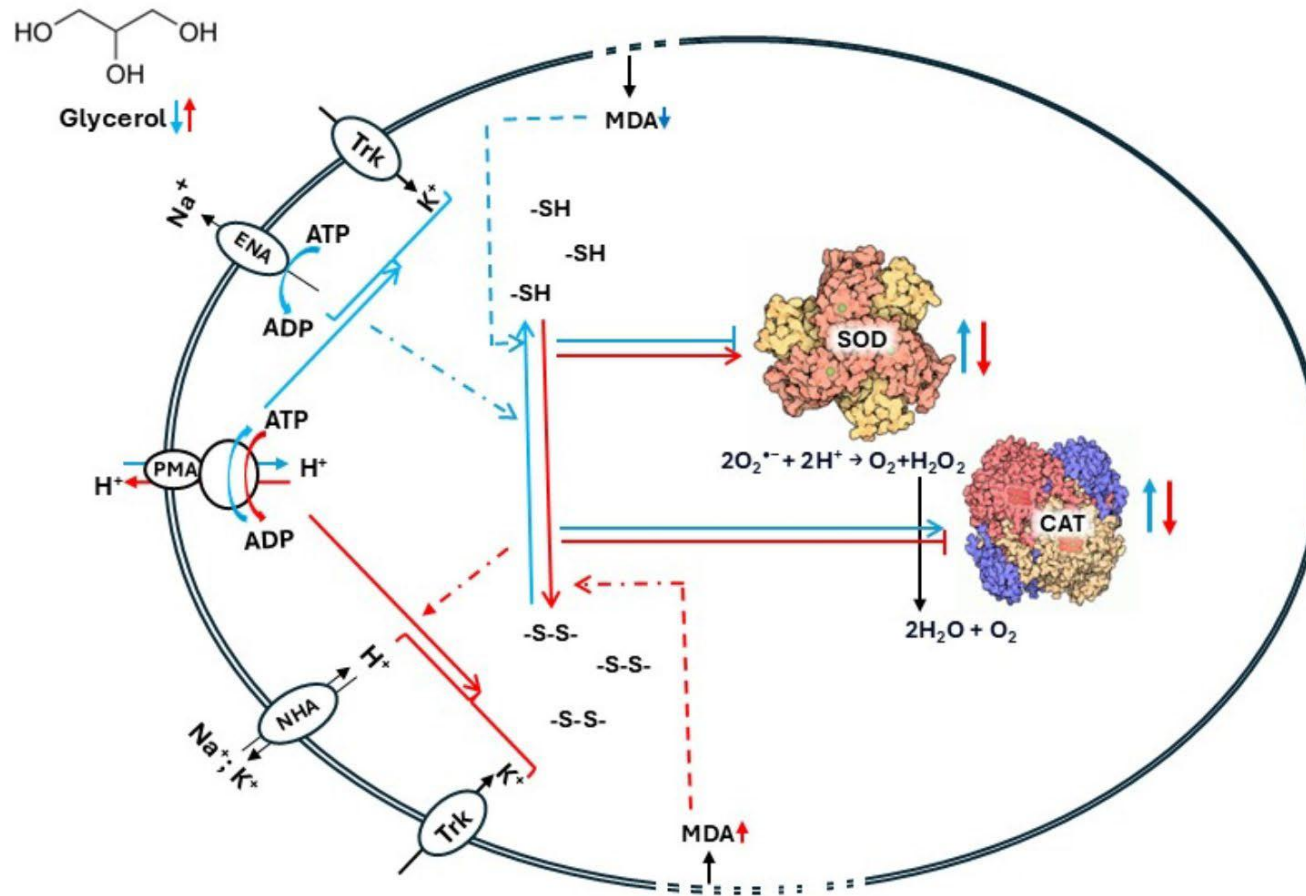


Shirvanyan, A., Trchounian, K.
Sci Rep **14**, 23982 (2024).

SOD activity in yeasts



Schematic working model suggested for th yeasts



Questions to think for and revisit

- Do we know much about adding glucose as media component for cell growth or?
- Are the main principles during respiration applicable for fermentation? Is it possible to apply the **classical bioenergetics** knowledge for anaerobic fermentative conditions?
- Anaerobic hydrogenases are mimicking aerobic respiratory complexes?
- Bacteria and yeast have similar ion gradient regulatory mechanisms for pH homeostasis?

Dr. Heghine Gevorgyan
Dr. Liana Vanyan
Dr. Anahit Shirvanyan
Lilit Grigoryan



Prof. Anna Poladyan, YSU
Prof. Gary Sawers, MLU

Biology:
The only science
where
multiplication

and division
mean the same thing.



**Higher Education and Science
Committee grants, Armenia**