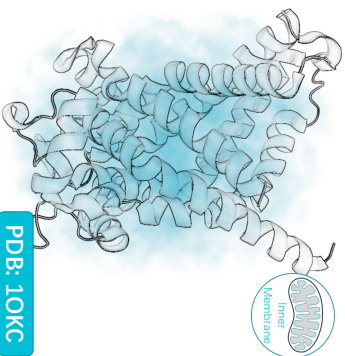


## AAC1

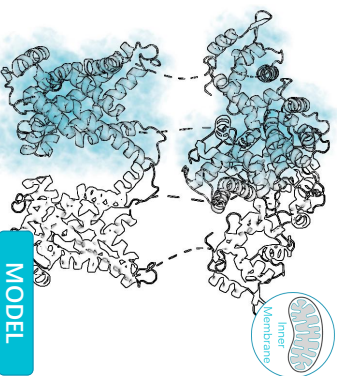
ADP/ATP  
Carrier

PDB: 1OKC

*Without this tiny transport protein we'd be unable to get any ADP to make ATP, or to export the ATP that had been made!*

Amino Acids:	298
Mutations:	115
Publications:	913
Chromosome:	4
MBU Rating:	66

## Citrin

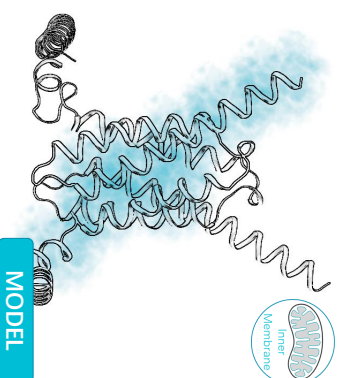
Aspartate-Glutamate  
Carrier

MODEL

*Also known as the aspartate-glutamate carrier, this mitochondrial transporter can be turned on/off with calcium!*

Amino Acids:	678
Mutations:	377
Publications:	800
Chromosome:	7
MBU Rating:	54

## MPC1

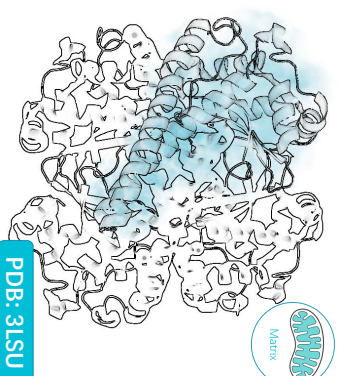
Mitochondrial  
Pyruvate Carrier 1

MODEL

*MPC1 is one of the two subunits which makes up a fully-functioning mitochondrial pyruvate carrier.*

Amino Acids:	130
Mutations:	43
Publications:	283
Chromosome:	6
MBU Rating:	45

## SOD2

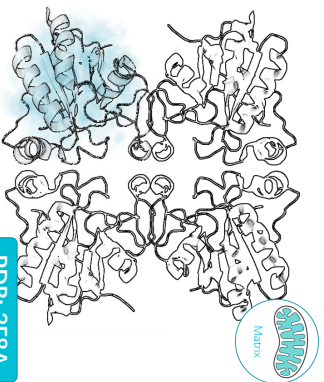
Superoxide  
Dismutase 2

PDB: 3LSU

*SOD2, or superoxide dismutase, is responsible for removing dangerous reactive oxygen species. Each one has four subunits.*

Amino Acids:	222
Mutations:	189
Publications:	4,995
Chromosome:	6
MBU Rating:	29

## GPx1

Glutathione  
Peroxidase 1

PDB: 2F8A

*Glutathione peroxidase, or GPx1, removes dangerous hydrogen peroxide (bleach!) by reducing it to water.*

Amino Acids:	203
Mutations:	124
Publications:	2,741
Chromosome:	3
MBU Rating:	11

## OPA1



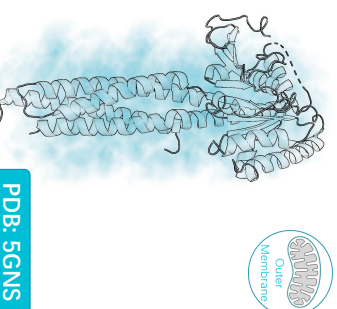
MODEL

*OPA1 plays a key role in the regulation of mitochondrial fission (when they divide) and fusion (when two mitos join together)*

Amino Acids:	960
Mutations:	534
Publications:	1,583
Chromosome:	3
MBU Rating:	52

## MFN1

Mitofusin 1

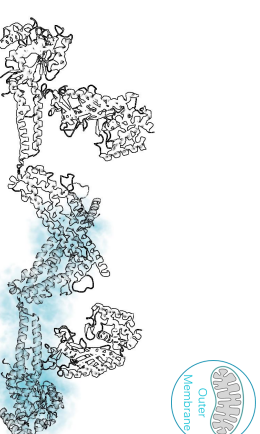


PDB: 5GNS

*Mitofusin 1, or MFN1, helps the outer membrane of two different mitochondria to join together.*

Amino Acids:	741
Mutations:	350
Publications:	852
Chromosome:	3
MBU Rating:	38

## Drp1

Dynamin-Related  
Protein 1

PDB: 5WP9

*Drp1 in the cytoplasm is recruited to the outer mitochondrial membrane to allow mitochondria to divide (fission).*

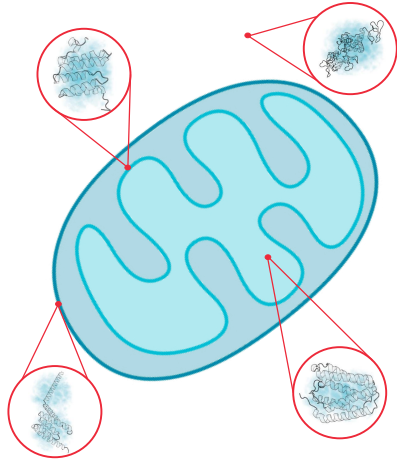
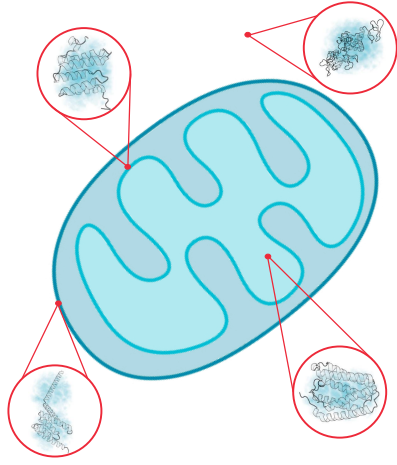
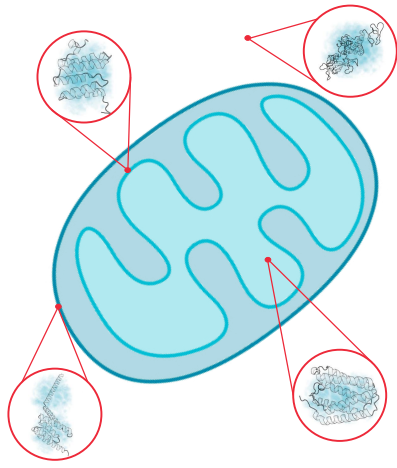
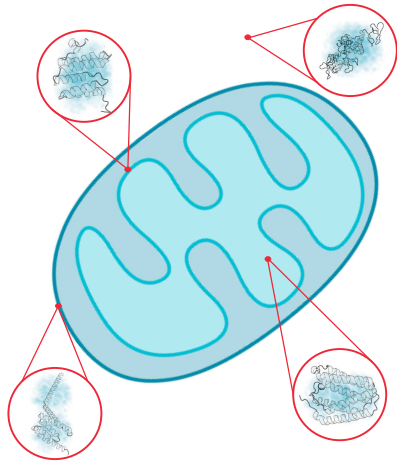
Amino Acids:	736
Mutations:	220
Publications:	2,638
Chromosome:	12
MBU Rating:	58

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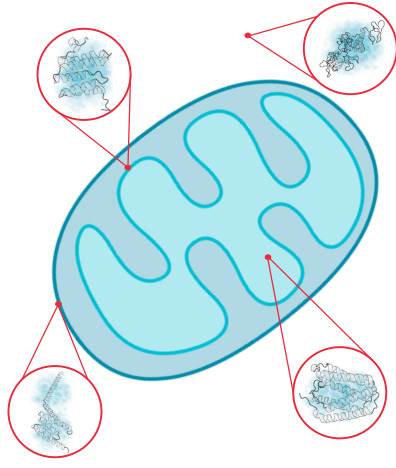
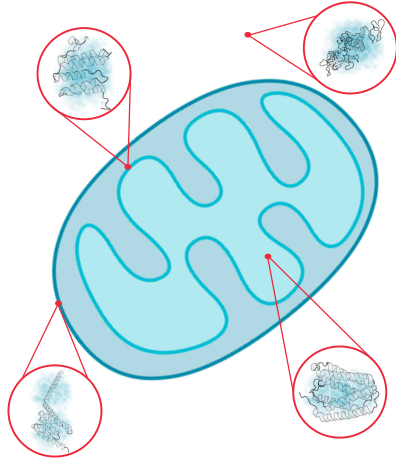
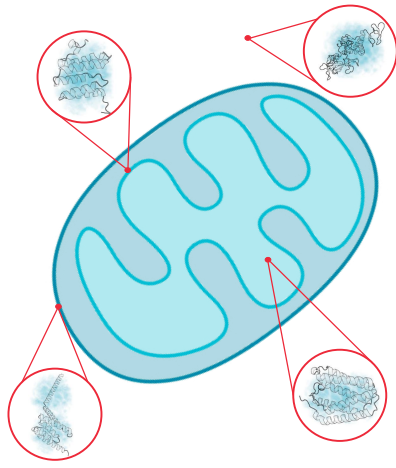
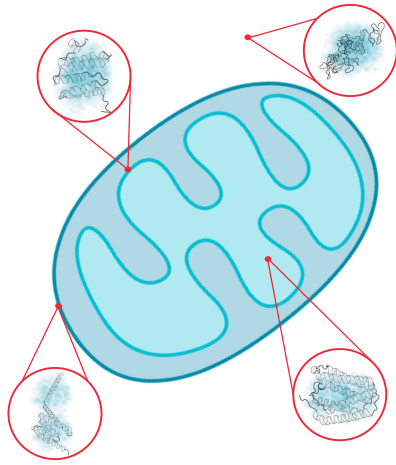


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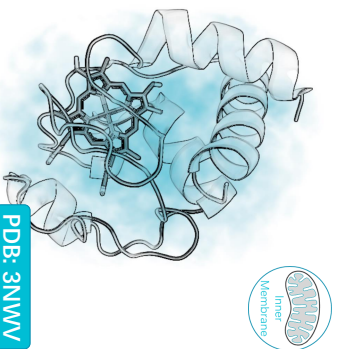
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## Cytochrome C

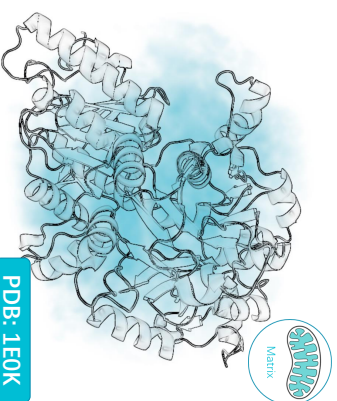


PDB: 3NWV

*Each molecule of cytochrome C can carry one electron from complex III to complex IV in the electron transport chain.*

Amino Acids:	325
Mutations:	29
Publications:	55,275
Chromosome:	7
MBU Rating:	48

## TWINKLE



PDB: 1EOK

*Six of these subunits make up one TWINKLE helicase, which uses energy from ATP to unwind mtDNA ready for it to be copied.*

Amino Acids:	684
Mutations:	329
Publications:	166
Chromosome:	10
MBU Rating:	72

## PoIG

DNA Polymerase  
Subunit Gamma-1



PDB: 4ZTU

*Mitochondrial DNA polymerase is made up of three subunits, one of which is PoIG, which does all the work to copy mtDNA!*

Amino Acids:	1,239
Mutations:	658
Publications:	1,508
Chromosome:	15
MBU Rating:	59

## TFAM

Transcription Factor  
A



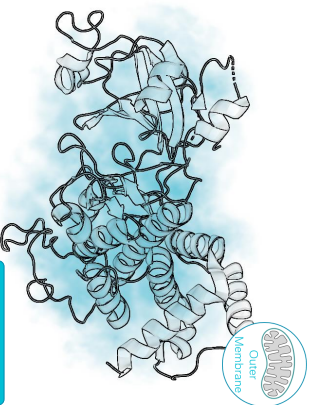
PDB: 4NNU

*TFAM – mitochondrial transcription factor A – is needed in order to both read and replicate genes on mtDNA.*

Amino Acids:	246
Mutations:	137
Publications:	1,752
Chromosome:	10
MBU Rating:	72

## PINK1

PTEN-Induced Kinase  
1

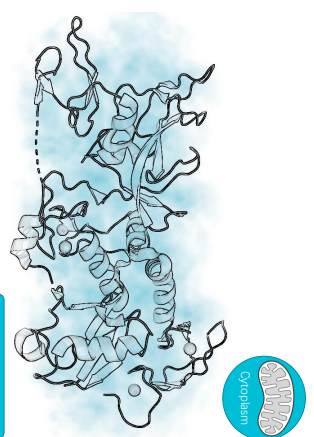


PDB: 6EQI

*PINK1 tags mitochondria that are damaged and need to be removed by adding a phosphate group to the protein Parkin.*

Amino Acids:	581
Mutations:	364
Publications:	2,763
Chromosome:	1
MBU Rating:	70

## Parkin



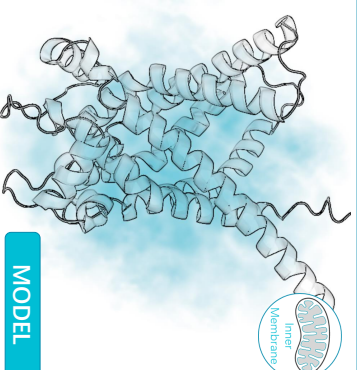
PDB: 4K95

*When phosphorylated by PINK1, Parkin tags damaged mitochondria. It is often mutated in Parkinson's disease.*

Amino Acids:	465
Mutations:	350
Publications:	9,246
Chromosome:	6
MBU Rating:	65

## UCP1

Uncoupling  
Protein 1



MODEL

*A member of the mitochondrial carrier family, UCP1 converts energy from food into heat to help keep us warm!*

Amino Acids:	307
Mutations:	188
Publications:	5,121
Chromosome:	4
MBU Rating:	35

## BCL2

B-Cell  
Lymphoma 2



PDB: 1G5M

*BCL2 prevents cells from entering apoptosis – cell self-destruction – unless they are extremely damaged.*

Amino Acids:	239
Mutations:	72
Publications:	69,473
Chromosome:	18
MBU Rating:	23

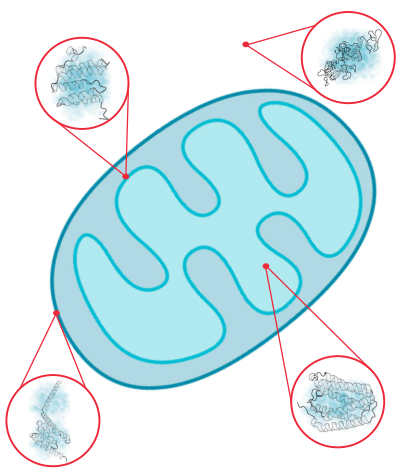
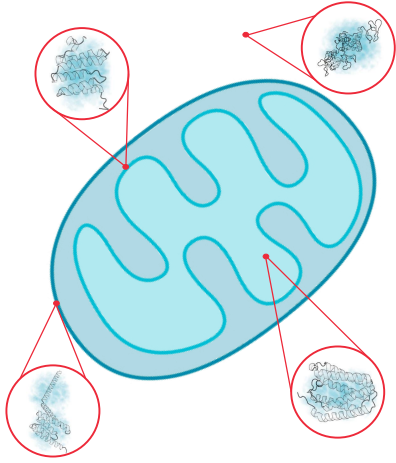
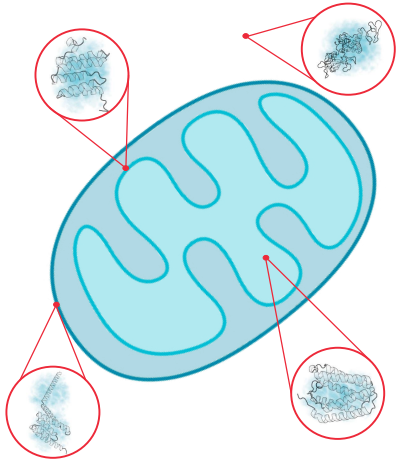
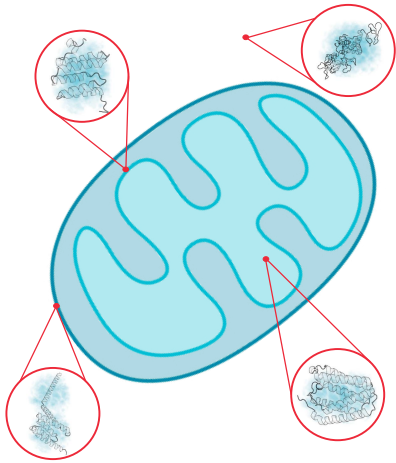


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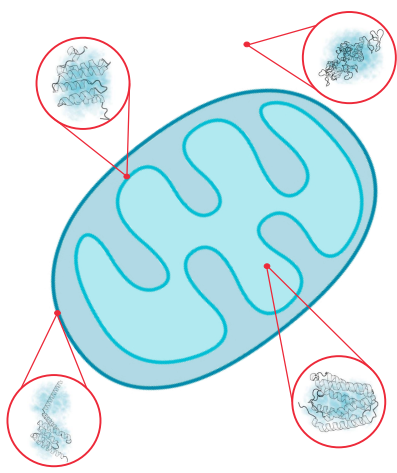
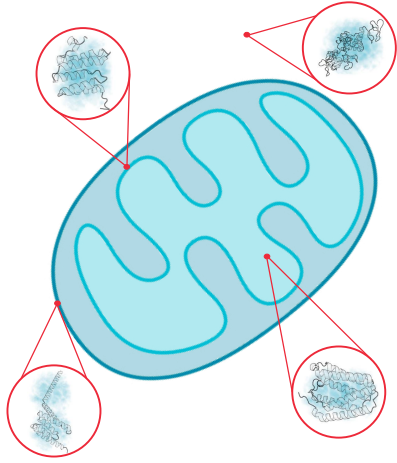
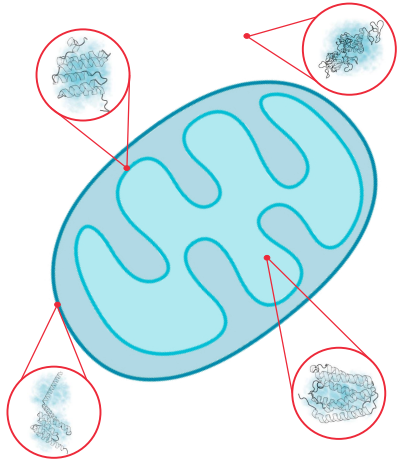
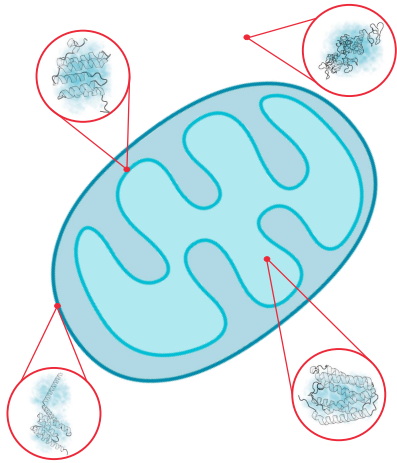


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## ND5

NADH-Ubiquinone Oxidoreductase, Complex I



PDB: 5XTB

ND5 is one of the 44 complex I subunits! It sits in the inner membrane.

Amino Acids:	603
Mutations:	421
Publications:	12,932
Chromosome:	mtDNA
MBU Rating:	30

## NDUFV1

NADH-Ubiquinone Oxidoreductase, Complex I



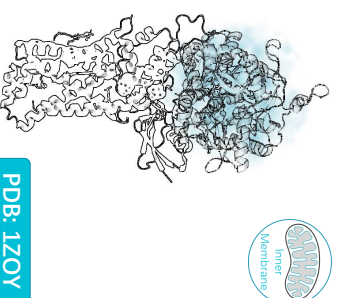
PDB: 5XTB

One of 44 complex I subunits! NDUFV1 has the flavin which accepts the electron from NADH.

Amino Acids:	434
Mutations:	315
Publications:	12,932
Chromosome:	11
MBU Rating:	19

## SDHA

Succinate Dehydrogenase, Complex II



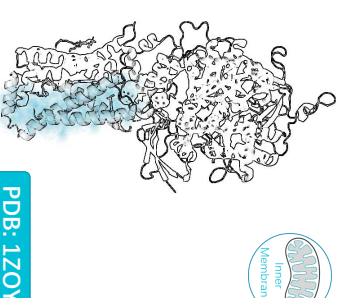
PDB: 1Z0Y

SDHA is one of four complex II subunits. Complex II is the second part of the electron transport chain.

Amino Acids:	664
Mutations:	400
Publications:	20,646
Chromosome:	5
MBU Rating:	17

## SDHC

Succinate Dehydrogenase, Complex II



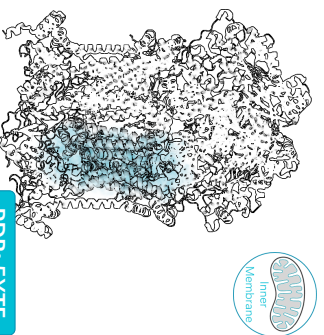
PDB: 1Z0Y

SDHC is one of the four complex II subunits. Complex II's full name is succinate dehydrogenase!

Amino Acids:	169
Mutations:	118
Publications:	20,646
Chromosome:	1
MBU Rating:	13

## Cyt B

Coenzyme Q-Cytochrome c Reductase, Complex III



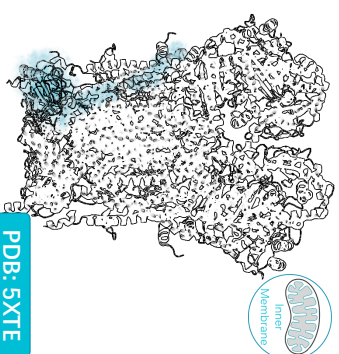
PDB: 5XTE

Cytochrome B is part of mitochondrial complex III. It binds two heme groups!

Amino Acids:	380
Mutations:	410
Publications:	12,276
Chromosome:	mtDNA
MBU Rating:	30

## Rieske

Coenzyme Q-Cytochrome c Reductase, Complex III



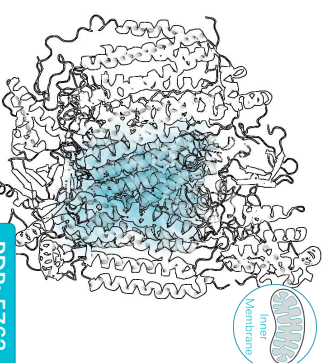
PDB: 5XTE

The Rieske protein is the part of complex III which transfers one electron to cytochrome c.

Amino Acids:	274
Mutations:	89
Publications:	44
Chromosome:	19
MBU Rating:	17

## COX1

Cytochrome C Oxidase, Complex IV



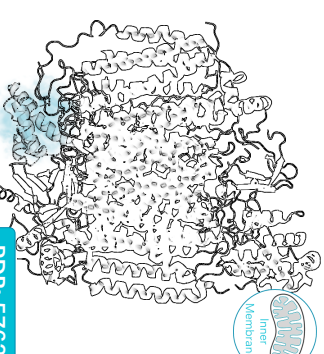
PDB: 5Z6Z

COX1 is a subunit of mitochondrial complex IV, the last complex in the electron transport chain.

Amino Acids:	513
Mutations:	294
Publications:	10,039
Chromosome:	mtDNA
MBU Rating:	21

## COX6B1

Cytochrome C Oxidase, Complex IV



PDB: 5Z6Z

COX6B1 is a subunit of mitochondrial complex IV. The full name of complex IV is cytochrome C oxidase!

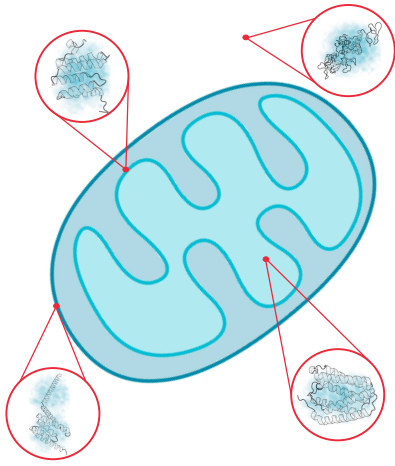
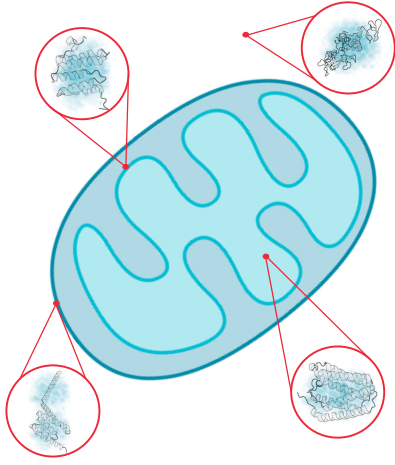
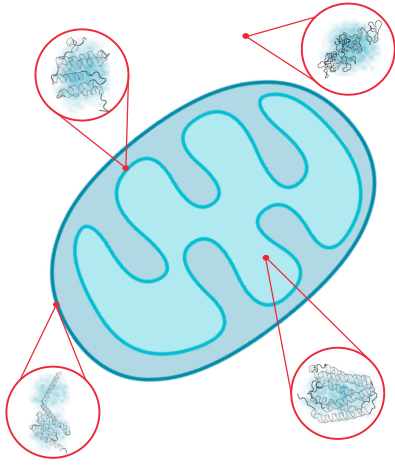
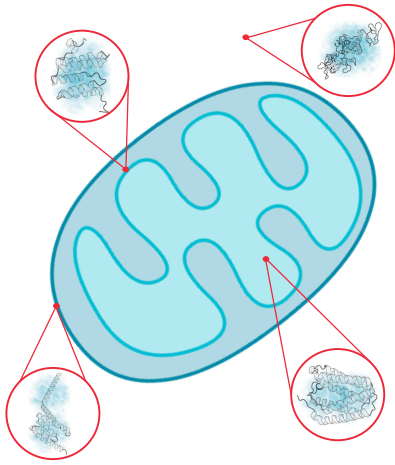
Amino Acids:	86
Mutations:	43
Publications:	26,663
Chromosome:	19
MBU Rating:	14

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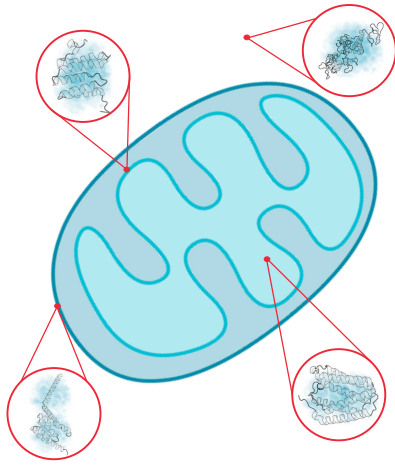
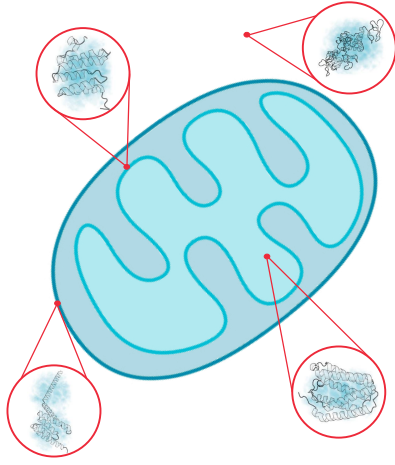
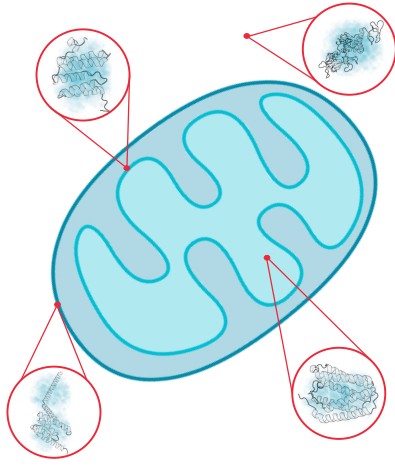
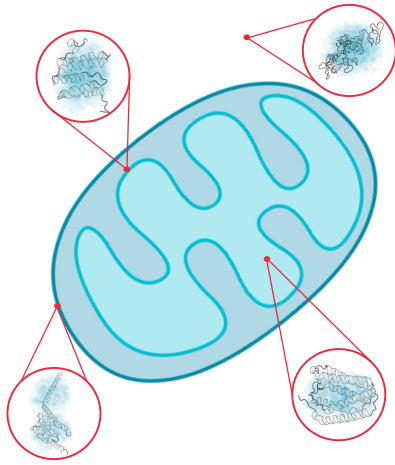


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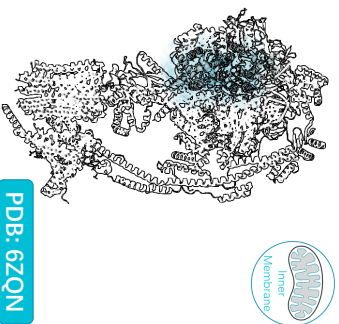
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## ATP Synthase $\alpha$



PDB: 6ZQN

Each ATP synthase has three  $\alpha$  subunits which bind ADP, the nucleotide needed to make ATP.

Amino Acids:	553
Mutations:	217
Publications:	6,968
Chromosome:	18
MBU Rating:	45

## ATP Synthase C



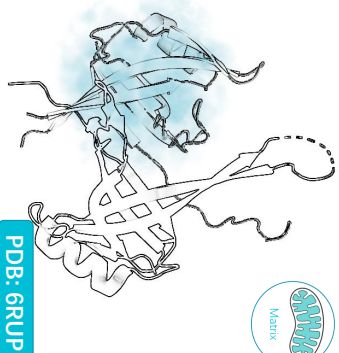
PDB: 6ZQN

The c subunits of ATP synthase form the membrane half of the complex, known as Fo.

Amino Acids:	136
Mutations:	57
Publications:	6,968
Chromosome:	17
MBU Rating:	37

## SSBP1

Single Stranded DNA Binding Protein



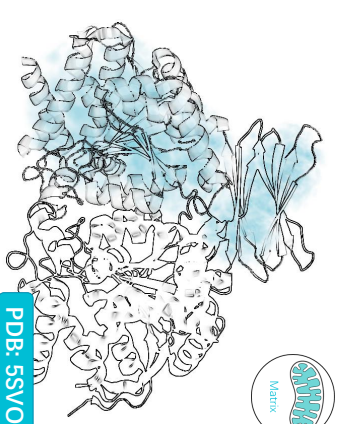
PDB: 6RUP

SSBP1 binds single stranded mtDNA to protect it during DNA replication.

Amino Acids:	148
Mutations:	66
Publications:	143
Chromosome:	7
MBU Rating:	25

## IDH2

Isocitrate Dehydrogenase 2



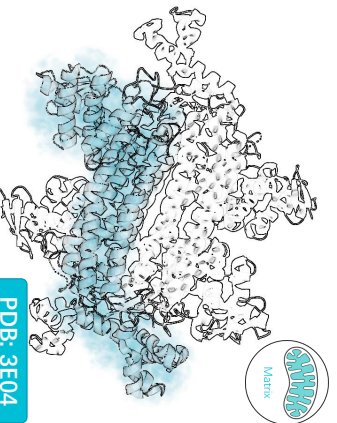
PDB: 5SV0

IDH2 is an enzyme that helps to break down glucose from food in order to power the electron transport chain.

Amino Acids:	452
Mutations:	209
Publications:	1,978
Chromosome:	15
MBU Rating:	19

## Fumarase

Fumarate Hydratase



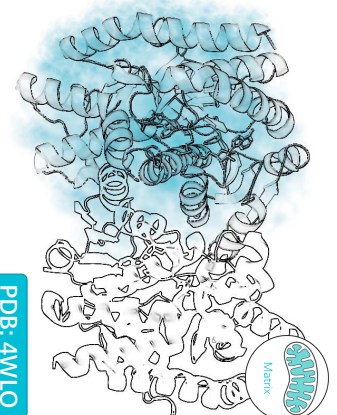
PDB: 3E04

Fumarase is a key enzyme involved in the citric acid cycle, which occurs in the mitochondrial matrix.

Amino Acids:	510
Mutations:	256
Publications:	944
Chromosome:	1
MBU Rating:	34

## MDH2

Malate Dehydrogenase 2



PDB: 4WLO

MDH2 is an enzyme in the citric acid cycle that converts malate into oxaloacetate.

Amino Acids:	338
Mutations:	221
Publications:	70
Chromosome:	7
MBU Rating:	12

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Shuffle and deal the cards face down. Each player picks up their cards in a stack, so that they can see their **top card only**.

The player left of the dealer chooses and calls out their **best stat** (e.g. "Chromosome – 10"). The other players look to see if their cards beats this stat. If there is a tie between multiple people, the card with, the highest amino acid number wins.

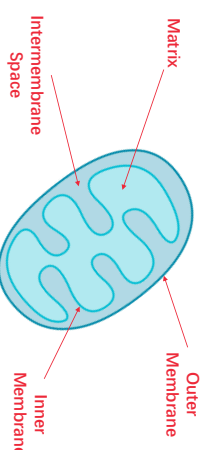
The person with the **highest number** wins the top card from each player and adds them to the back of their stack. They then choose the category for the next card.

The winner is the person who collects all the cards!

# MITOTrumps

Proteins have many different structures and functions! The pictures on the cards are often the **real structures** for these proteins, and will have a "PDB" number where they can be found! Some are **computer models** of that protein, and there will be a note saying it is a model.

Mitochondria have **proteins everywhere**, so if you look at the icon in the top right of your card you can see where inside a mitochondrion a protein can be found.



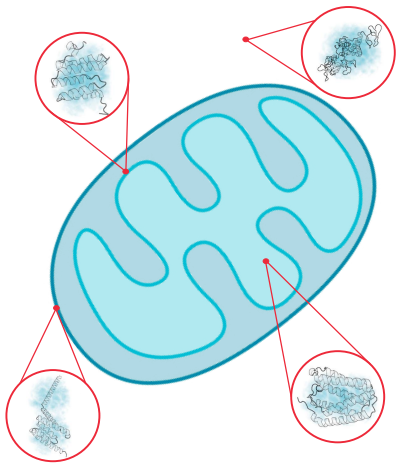
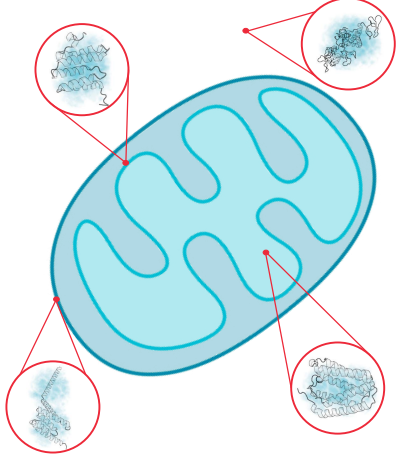
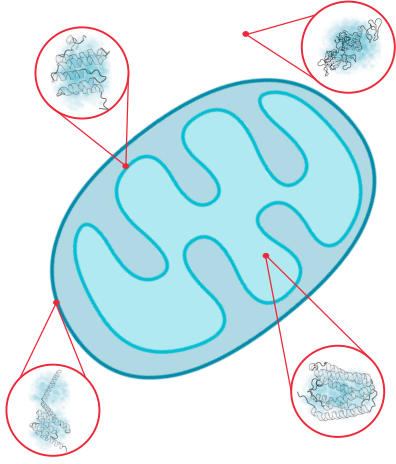
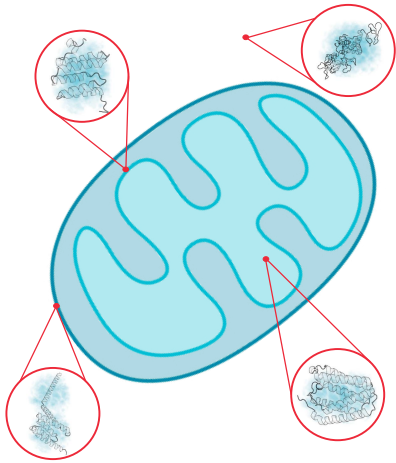


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The MRC Mitochondrial Biology Unit (MBU) is dedicated to the **study of mitochondria**, and the role they play in **disease**.

Due to the many essential functions of mitochondria, such as releasing energy from food, damaged mitochondria can cause disease. Many mitochondrial diseases are **life-long, difficult to diagnose**, and **incurable**. Mitochondria also play a role in diseases such as **cancer** and **dementia**. Through understanding how mitochondria work, we will be able to **better treat these diseases**.

*MitoTrumps was developed by **Alannah King**. Thank you to the **MBU Public Engagement Committee** and the **MBU** for their contributions, and to **Stewart Ashcroft-Quinn** and **Tyler Smyth** for the inspiration!*

**Amino Acid** – The **building blocks** of proteins! This is the number of amino acids in the protein.

**Mutations** – This is the **number of different variants** of this protein across humans listed on gnomAD as of 10/01/21. Some of these cause diseases.

**Publications** – The **number of published scientific articles** on this protein, as of 10/01/22 on PubMed.

**Chromosome** – The **chromosome that the gene for this protein is on**. Some genes are on the mitochondrial DNA, **mtDNA**! For the 'Chromosome' stat, **mtDNA** proteins trump all others!

**MBU Rating** – We asked our scientists to **vote for their favourite proteins in this deck!** The MBU rating reflects the number of points a protein received.