



Cytochrome c_6 is the main respiratory and photosynthetic soluble electron donor in heterocysts of the cyanobacterium *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7120

Alejandro Torrado^{a,b}, Carmen Ramírez-Moncayo^a, José A. Navarro^a, Vicente Mariscal^{a,*},
Fernando P. Molina-Heredia^{a,b,*}

^a Instituto de Bioquímica Vegetal y Fotosíntesis, cicCartuja, Universidad de Sevilla and CSIC, Sevilla, Spain

^b Departamento de Bioquímica Vegetal y Biología Molecular, Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Cyanobacteria
Cytochrome c_6
Plastocyanin
Cytochrome c oxidase
Heterocyst
Photosystem I

ABSTRACT

Cytochrome c_6 is a soluble electron carrier, present in all known cyanobacteria, that has been replaced by plastocyanin in plants. Despite their high structural differences, both proteins have been reported to be iso-functional in cyanobacteria and green algae, acting as alternative electron carriers from the cytochrome b_6-f complex to photosystem I or terminal oxidases. We have investigated the subcellular localization of both cytochrome c_6 and plastocyanin in the heterocyst-forming cyanobacterium *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7120 grown in the presence of combined nitrogen and under diazotrophic conditions. Our studies conclude that cytochrome c_6 is expressed at significant levels in heterocysts, even in the presence of copper, condition in which it is strongly repressed in vegetative cells. However, the copper-dependent regulation of plastocyanin is not altered in heterocysts. In addition, in heterocysts, cytochrome c_6 has shown to be the main soluble electron carrier to cytochrome c oxidase-2 in respiration. A cytochrome c_6 deletion mutant is unable to grow under diazotrophic conditions in the presence of copper, suggesting that cytochrome c_6 plays an essential role in the physiology of heterocysts that cannot be covered by plastocyanin.

1. Introduction

Cytochrome (Cyt) c_6 is the ancestral soluble electron donor to photosystem I (PSI) that operates in all known cyanobacteria and most green algae [1]. It is a typical class I c-type cytochrome, in which the heme group is covalently attached to a single polypeptide chain (molecular mass, ca. 9.5 kDa) with an α -helix folding pattern [2–5]. Along evolution, Cyt c_6 has been replaced by plastocyanin (Pc), a classical member of the type I blue copper protein family that contains a single metal atom bound to a relatively small polypeptide chain (molecular mass, ca. 10.5 kDa) [1]. Thus, in plants and in some green algae, Pc acts as the sole soluble electron donor to PSI [6,7]. However, both proteins are present in a wealth of cyanobacteria and green algae [8], holding up the current paradigm which establishes that both proteins are iso-functional, acting as electron carriers from the Cyt b_6-f complex to PSI (in photosynthesis) or Cyt c oxidase (Cox) (in respiration) [8,9]. The convergence of Cyt c_6 and Pc in cyanobacteria clearly confers adaptation to changes in metal homeostasis, being Cyt c_6 highly expressed under copper deficiency and Pc expressed under copper sufficient

conditions [8,10,11].

In photosynthetic eukaryotes, photosynthesis and respiration are spatially separated in different organelles. Nevertheless, in cyanobacteria both pathways converge in the thylakoids, the major sites of respiratory electron transport as well as photosynthetic light reactions [12–15]. Thus, cyanobacterial thylakoids are unique due to the convergence of a variety of electron transport routes and the confluence of participating membrane and soluble elements including plastoquinone, Cyt b_6-f , Cox, Cyt c_6 or Pc [15]. In cyanobacterial thylakoid membranes, PSI and photosystem II (PSII) complexes are heterogeneously distributed along the membrane [16], whereas Cyt c_6 and Pc have been located in the thylakoid lumen, participating in both respiratory and photosynthetic electron transport [17]. A second respiratory chain located in the cytoplasmic membrane has been also proposed to occur in *Synechocystis* [15,18]. This alternative electron pathway might involve dehydrogenase complexes, plastoquinone, Cyt b_6-f , Cyt c_6 , as well as Cox enzymes [19]. In addition, the presence of a periplasmic Cyt c_6 isoform has been suggested in filamentous cyanobacteria [20,21], where it could donate electrons (from the periplasmic space) to a Cox in

Abbreviations: Cox, cytochrome c oxidase; Cyt, cytochrome; Pc, plastocyanin; PSI and PSII, photosystem I and photosystem II, respectively; sfGFP, superfolder green fluorescence protein

* Corresponding authors at: Instituto de Bioquímica Vegetal y Fotosíntesis, cicCartuja, Universidad de Sevilla and CSIC, Américo Vespucio 49, 41092 Seville, Spain.

E-mail addresses: vicente.mariscal@ibvf.csic.es (V. Mariscal), publio@us.es (F.P. Molina-Heredia).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabio.2018.11.009>

Received 3 September 2018; Received in revised form 20 October 2018; Accepted 7 November 2018

Available online 07 November 2018

0005-2728/ © 2018 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

the plasma membrane. However, this alternative localization remains to be confirmed.

Filamentous cyanobacteria from groups IV and V [22] are able to differentiate heterocysts. Heterocysts are cells specialized in nitrogen fixation that differentiate from some vegetative cells in the absence of combined nitrogen [23]. Differentiation is aimed towards the physical separation in distinct cell types of two incompatible processes: oxygenic photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation. The oxygen-sensitive nitrogenase complex requires a microoxic environment that preserves it from the oxygen produced by neighbouring cells. In heterocysts, a fully structural and functional rearrangement of the thylakoid membranes is produced: thylakoids are partitioned in honeycomb and peripheral thylakoids [24], most of the photosynthetic antenna complexes are degraded, oxygen production at *PSII* is abrogated and photosynthetic CO_2 fixation is blocked [25,26]. The nitrogenase enzyme requires extensive amounts of reducing agents and ATP, which are respectively supplied by the catabolism of sugars imported from vegetative cells and by the activity of FoF1-ATP synthase, sustained by the electrochemical gradient created by cyclic electron transport around PSI in the presence of light [27]. Another metabolic trait of heterocysts is a high oxygen consuming activity based on terminal respiratory oxidases, as well as flavodiiron proteins that directly reduce oxygen by the Mehler reaction [28,29]. In particular, both the heterocyst-specific oxidases Cox2 (a copper-dependent oxidase) and Cox3 (a specific quinol oxidase), highly expressed in heterocysts [29], are required for the elimination of molecular oxygen and to maintain the requirements of the nitrogenase activity [29]. There is no information about the electron donor to Cox2, which is the sole copper oxidase of the heterocyst [29].

Here we have investigated the subcellular localization of both Cyt c_6 and Pc in filaments of *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7120 grown in the presence of combined nitrogen and under diazotrophic conditions. The functional role of these two soluble electron carriers in the respiratory electron transfer chain in heterocysts, has been also studied. Our results indicate that in the presence of copper Cyt c_6 is downregulated in vegetative cells but expressed in heterocysts. In addition, in heterocysts, Cyt c_6 is the main soluble electron donor to Cox2, pointing to a crucial function of this ancestral cytochrome in these specialized cells, not only for the respiratory electron transfer chain, but also for the maintenance of an efficient cyclic photosynthesis.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Bacterial strains and culture conditions

Anabaena sp. PCC 7120 strain, as well as derived strains, were grown in BG11 (containing NaNO_3 or NH_4Cl as N source) or BG11₀ (lacking any source of combined nitrogen) medium at 30 °C under light conditions ($25 \mu\text{E}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ from led white lamps). BG11 and BG11₀ media also contained 0.3 μM CuSO_4 . For cultures in absence of copper, CuSO_4 was not added to the trace metal mix. Cultures were maintained in a shaker when liquid (100 r.p.m.) or in solidified medium with 1% (w/v) Difco agar. The antibiotics Streptomycin and Spectinomycin were used at a concentration of 5 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$. Heterocyst formation was induced in BG11₀ medium, for which, cells in BG11 were harvested by centrifugation (3000 $\times$ g) and washed three times with the appropriate medium.

For analysis of cyanobacterial growth, cultures were inoculated with 0.2 μg Chl $\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ giving an OD750 nm of about 0.05 (light path, 1 cm) and grew logarithmically until reaching an OD750 nm of about 0.8–0.9. For sampling, the suspensions of filaments were carefully homogenized with a pipette.

Escherichia coli DH5 α was used for plasmid constructions, whereas the strains HB101 and ED8654 were used for conjugations with *Anabaena*. *E. coli* cells were grown in LB medium, supplemented with the appropriate antibiotics at standard concentrations [30].

2.2. Strains construction

Labelled strains were obtained by translational fusions of the superfolder green fluorescence protein (sfGFP) to either Cyt c_6 and Pc from *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7120. The entire genomic regions containing the promoter and open reading frame of *petJ* or *petE* genes (encoding respectively for Cyt c_6 and Pc) were amplified by PCR using the following primer pairs: *petJ*-F (TTAAGCTTCATGCTGTAAGTGGC) and *petJ*-R (CCGGGCTAGCGCCGCCGCCGCTTCCAATCTGCATC); *petE*-F (CACCCAGGTCTAAGAGTGCAG) and *petE*-R (AAGCAAGGTCTACGC CGCCGCGACAGTGA), respectively. PCR fragments were cloned into the pCSAL34 plasmid (bearing the *sfGFP-mut2* gene [31]). Fusions were then subcloned into the conjugative plasmid pCSV3 [32], producing the plasmids pCAT2 and pCAT6, bearing the *petJ-sfGFP* and *petE-sfGFP* translational fusions. Plasmids were introduced in *E. coli* by transformation and in *Anabaena* by conjugal transfer, as previously described [33]. The genetic structure of selected clones from each mating was tested by PCR with total DNA from the clone as template and using the forward primers of each construction and the reverse primer gfp4 (TCATGTTGTATAGTTCATCC) to check the presence of the *sfGFP* fusions.

To inactivate the *petJ* gene, flanking regions of the gene were amplified from genomic DNA of *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7120 using the primers Alr4250-1 (TTTTGGATCCTTACTCTACCTTCCTC) and Alr4251-3 (ACT AAGCTTATGTCGCGTTCTCTCTGCA); and Alr4251-4 (CATAAGCTTTA GTAAATTCACCTTCAAG) and Alr4252-1 (AGAGGATCCTTGTCTGCTG TCACTA), respectively. Fragments were fused by the megaprimer method [34] and cloned in the pSparK I vector (Canvas Biotech), rendering plasmid pVM7. The absence of mutations in the amplified fragments was corroborated by sequencing. The C.S3 cassette from plasmid pCSE120 (S.K3/L.HEH2 (*Bam*HI)/C.S3 (*Bam*HI); nomenclature as in [33]) was introduced with *Hind*III into pVM7, rendering the pVM8 plasmid. The entire construct was transferred to the mobilizable plasmid pRL278 through *Bam*HI, rendering plasmid pVM9. Conjugation of *Anabaena* and selection of double recombinants was carried out as previously described [35].

2.3. Western blot analysis

Total cell extracts were mixed with 0.1 volume of 5 $\times$ sample buffer, incubated at 95 °C for 5 min, loaded and run in a 15% Laemmli SDS-PAGE system, and transferred to PVDF membrane filters. For detection of Cyt c_6 , the procedure described in [36] was used.

2.4. Microscopy

For confocal microscopy, samples were visualized using a 63 $\times$ 1.4NA oil immersion objective attached to a Leica TCS SP2 or Leica SP5 confocal laser-scanning microscope. sfGFP was excited using 488 nm irradiation from an argon ion laser. Fluorescent emission was monitored by collection across windows of 500–540 nm (sfGFP imaging) and 630–700 nm or 670–720 nm (cyanobacterial autofluorescence). Fluorescence intensity was quantified with the Image J program (version 1.41) and values were processed with the Microsoft Excel Program (version 14.7).

2.5. Protein expression and purification procedures

Recombinant *Nostoc* sp. PCC 7119 Cyt c_6 and Pc, whose aminoacidic sequences are identical to those from *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7120, were expressed and purified as previously described [37]. Horse-heart respiratory Cyt c was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (c2506). Chlorophyll concentration was determined according to [38]. Heterocysts were isolated from filaments grown in bubbled cultures in media lacking combined nitrogen. Filaments treated with 1 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ lysozyme were disrupted by passage three times through a French pressure cell at

3000 psi, in a buffer containing 50 mM imidazole and 0.5 mM EDTA (pH 8.0). Heterocysts were then collected by successive centrifugation steps at $200 \times g$ for 10 min at room temperature. Final heterocyst pellets were suspended in 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.5. The purity of heterocyst preparations was examined by microscopy. Membranes enriched in Cox, either from whole filaments or heterocysts, were obtained according to [39].

2.6. Oxygen uptake and nitrogenase activities

Respiration rates were assayed by measuring the rate of O_2 evolution using an Oxygraph O_2 electrode (Hansatech, Cambridge, UK) in a double jacket thermoregulated glass vessel as described in [40], with minor modifications. The temperature was kept constant (25 °C) in the darkness. For Cox activity determinations, the reaction mixture contained, in a final volume of 1 mL, 5 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.5), 2.5 mM NaCl, 2 mM sodium ascorbate, an amount of Cox-enriched membranes equivalent to 3–5 mg·mL⁻¹ of total protein and 20 μ M of *Anabaena* Cyt *c*₆, *Anabaena* Pc or horse heart Cyt *c*.

Nitrogenase activity was determined as previously described [41] using the acetylene reduction assay in filaments incubated for 48 h in BG11₀ medium.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Subcellular localization of cytochrome *c*₆ and plastocyanin

In order to ascertain the role of Cyt *c*₆ and Pc in heterocysts, we have constructed translational fusions of the C-terminal end of each protein to the sfGFP. Since a luminal thylakoid localization is well-established for both proteins, we have used a sfGFP version instead of the standard GFP one. sfGFP is a more stable folding-enhanced GFP, as it contains the ‘cycle-3’ mutations showing improved tolerance of circular permutation, greater resistance to chemical denaturants and improved folding kinetics [42]. This GFP version has been successfully used to localize proteins in the periplasmic side of the heterocysts membrane, a compartment equivalent to the thylakoid lumen [43]. *Anabaena* strains Cyt *c*₆-sfGFP and Pc-sfGFP, containing a translational fusion of Cyt *c*₆ and Pc to the sfGFP, respectively, were generated by a single recombination event, resulting in copies in the genome of both the native gene and the sfGFP fusion (Suppl. Fig. 1). Both strains grew at similar rates as the wild-type strain and did not show any phenotypic defect.

In BG11 medium, containing nitrate or ammonium as nitrogen source, heterocysts development is repressed and all the cells grow in a vegetative state [23]. Under these conditions, it is already known that Cyt *c*₆ expression is strongly downregulated by copper, whereas Pc expression is strongly induced by the presence of this metal [44–46]. As expected, we found a clear regulation by copper, exhibited by the expression of Pc and Cyt *c*₆ in presence and absence of the metallic ion, respectively (Fig. 1). sfGFP signals of both translational fusions were detected in the thylakoid lumen, merging with the red fluorescence of photosynthetic pigments. This result validates the use of the sfGFP version to label protein location in the thylakoid lumen.

In BG11₀ medium, lacking combined nitrogen, about one of each ten cells in the filament differentiates to heterocysts in a semi-regular pattern [23]. In this condition, both Cyt *c*₆ and Pc were expressed in vegetative cells according to the copper dependence described above (Fig. 2A). However, whereas Pc-sfGFP showed the same copper regulation pattern in both vegetative cells and heterocysts –being expressed in the presence of copper and downregulated in the absence of this metal– (Fig. 2B), Cyt *c*₆-sfGFP was detected in heterocysts in the presence of copper at similar levels than in its absence (Fig. 2B). In order to establish the timing of expression of the Cyt *c*₆-sfGFP in heterocysts, a time course of induction in BG11₀ from ammonium grown cells in the presence of copper was performed (Fig. 3). We found detectable GFP signal in heterocysts after 24 h of nitrogen deprivation,

reaching a maximum expression level after 30 h, when the heterocyst is completely mature.

Interestingly, in heterocysts, both Cyt *c*₆ and Pc locate preferentially in the honeycomb membranes, a thylakoidal domain formed by highly contorted membranes densely packed at the sub-polar regions of the cell. Honeycombs harbour the membrane complexes involved in respiration, like the oxidases Cox2 and Cox3, as well as other components related to the cyclic phosphorylation involving Cyt *b*₆-*f* complex and PSI [27,29], that might interact with Pc and Cyt *c*₆. According to our results, it is important to point out that in the absence of copper (and therefore in absence of Pc) Cyt *c*₆ is the only electron carrier that might be involved in these activities, meanwhile in the presence of copper both Cyt *c*₆ and Pc coexist in the heterocyst at similar levels.

Several possibilities can be considered in order to explain the expression in the heterocyst of Cyt *c*₆ at significant levels in the presence of copper. Copper is a redox toxic agent, and thus the intracellular concentration of free copper is assumed to be rather low. Although in cyanobacteria copper is transported across the plasma and thylakoidal membranes by the consecutive action of two different P-type ATPases, in the cytoplasm copper is chaperoned by the protein Atx1, whereas Pc acts itself as a copper-quelant protein in the thylakoidal lumen [47,48]. However, the heterocyst envelope strongly limits diffusion from outside the cell, whereas direct intercellular protein trafficking through septal junctions is limited by the size of the channels [49]. Therefore, the expression of Cyt *c*₆ in the heterocyst in the presence of copper in the medium would reflect the limitation of this metal to access inside of this specialized cell and repress Cyt *c*₆ expression. However, it has to be noted that the existence of still unexplored regulatory mechanisms of the expression of Cyt *c*₆ in the heterocyst cannot be ruled out.

3.2. Functional analysis of the reaction of cytochrome *c*₆ and plastocyanin with terminal oxidases

In order to elucidate a possible distinctive function of Cyt *c*₆ in heterocysts, the reaction of Cyt *c*₆ and Pc with membranes isolated from heterocysts was studied. First, membranes from vegetative cells grown in the presence of nitrogen, containing the terminal oxidase Cox1 [29], were used as a control (Fig. 4). Addition of Cyt *c*₆ and Pc strongly promoted the O_2 consumption rate in vegetative cells, while the addition of the unspecific electron transfer horse respiratory Cyt *c* did not. Horse respiratory Cyt *c* shows a basal bimolecular rate constant for electron transfer to cyanobacterial terminal oxidases because it does not specifically interact with them [50]. These results are compatible with a specific and efficient reaction of Cyt *c*₆ and Pc with Cox1.

In heterocysts, expression of Cox1 is annulled, being substituted by the copper oxidase Cox2 and the quinol oxidase Cox3 [29]. In wild-type heterocysts membranes, only Cyt *c*₆ promoted a high O_2 consumption rate, whereas Pc showed a respiration rate equivalent to the obtained with the unspecific horse Cyt *c* donor (Fig. 4). This result points to a selective function of Cyt *c*₆ instead of Pc in respiration. O_2 consumption rates were also studied in membranes from isolated heterocysts obtained from two deletion mutant strains (Δ Cox2 and Δ Cox3) deficient in the heterocyst specific oxidases Cox2 and Cox3, respectively [29]. Heterocyst membranes from the Δ Cox2 mutant did not showed any traceable O_2 consumption activity with any of the electron carriers tested (Fig. 4), confirming that Cox2 is the main terminal electron acceptor of the soluble protein donors in heterocysts. However, the Δ Cox3 mutant showed a behaviour qualitatively similar to the wild-type strain. Thus, a high O_2 consumption respiratory rate was found only in the presence of Cyt *c*₆, whereas rather low activities were measured when using Pc or respiratory horse Cyt *c*. The activity observed with Cyt *c*₆ as electron donor was equivalent to that from wild-type heterocysts membranes (Fig. 4). This result strongly indicates that Cyt *c*₆ is the main electron donor of Cox2 in heterocysts, the physiological functional interaction between Cyt *c*₆ and Cox2 promoting a respiratory route of electrons from the Cyt *b*₆-*f* complex to Cox2 in heterocyst membranes.

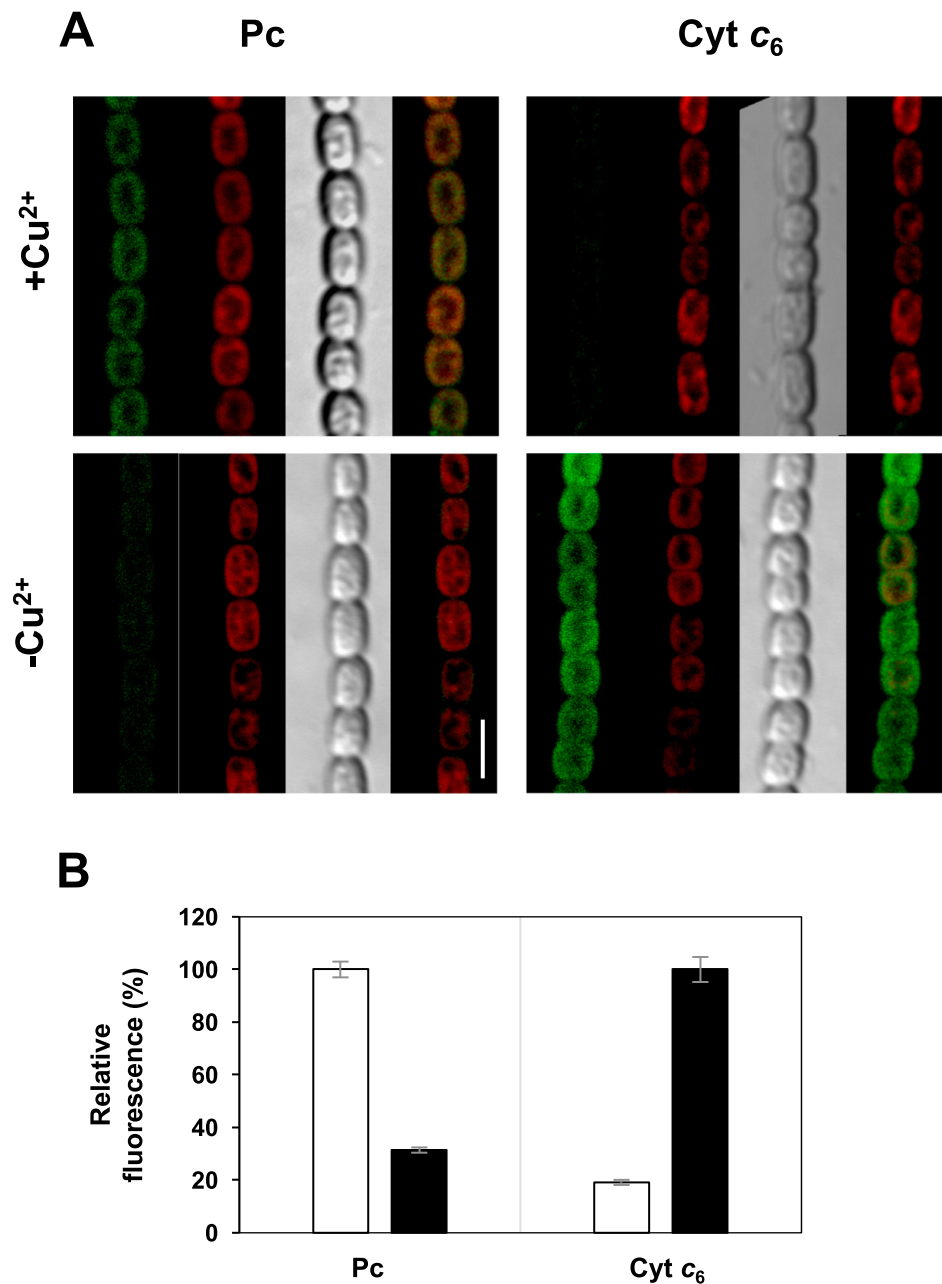


Fig. 1. (A) Micrographs showing the localization of Pc-sfGFP and Cyt c₆-sfGFP by fluorescence microscopy in presence (+Cu²⁺) or absence (-Cu²⁺) of copper, with combined nitrogen. In each micrographs panel, from left to right, are shown sfGFP fluorescence (green), auto-fluorescence (red), bright-field illumination (grayscale), and an overlay (green + red). Brightness and contrast were enhanced to improve visibility. Scale bar, 5 μm. (B) Relative fluorescence of Pc-sfGFP and Cyt c₆-sfGFP in the presence (white) or absence (black) of copper in the medium.

In vegetative cells, it has been shown that Cyt c₆ and Pc are both involved in photosynthetic electron transport, donating electrons to PSI and the respiratory chain [51,52]. This redundancy might confer plasticity to both processes under environmental changes in metal availability. Nonetheless, our results suggest that in heterocysts Pc mainly acts in photosynthesis, whereas Cyt c₆ efficiently donates electrons both in respiration and photosynthesis. Since respiration is an essential process that maintains low oxygen levels in heterocysts, the expression of Cyt c₆ in heterocysts in the presence of copper in the medium might be crucial for nitrogen fixation and diazotrophic growth.

3.3. Phenotype of the ΔCyt c₆ mutant

In order to ascertain the role of Cyt c₆ in the physiology of

heterocysts, a deletion mutant of the *petJ* gene was generated by substituting the open reading frame (ORF) by a C.S3 cassette, conferring resistance to Streptomycin and Spectinomycin, rendering the CVM9 deletion strain (Suppl. Fig. 2A).

First, expression of Cyt c₆ was studied both in the wild-type and the ΔCyt c₆ (CVM9) mutant strains by means of western blot. Total protein extracts of both strains grown without copper and with combined nitrogen were prepared, and western blotting with antibodies raised against the Cyt c₆ were performed (Suppl. Fig. 2B). In the wild-type strain, a band of ca. 9.7 kDa, corresponding to the molecular weight of Cyt c₆ was obtained in the absence of copper. In the ΔCyt c₆ mutant, the absence of this band corroborated the lack of Cyt c₆.

Growth tests in different media in the presence or absence of copper and combined nitrogen were carried out (Fig. 5). As expected, the ΔCyt

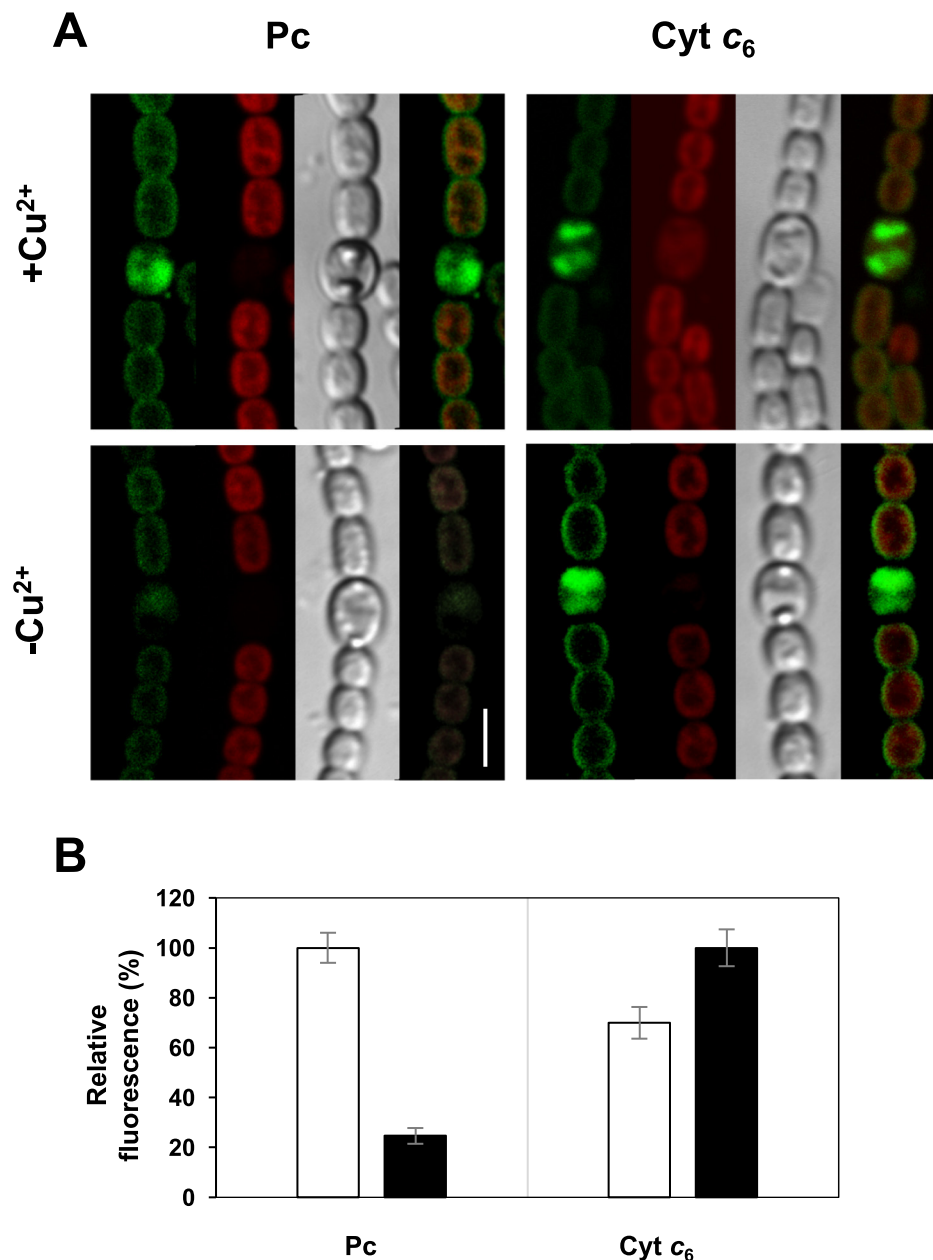


Fig. 2. (A) Micrographs showing the localization of Pc-sfGFP and Cyt c_6 -sfGFP by fluorescence microscopy in presence (+Cu²⁺) or absence (-Cu²⁺) of copper, without combined nitrogen. In each micrographs panel, from left to right, are shown sfGFP fluorescence (green), auto-fluorescence (red), bright-field illumination (grayscale), and an overlay (green + red). Brightness and contrast were enhanced to improve visibility. Scale bar, 5 μ m. (B) Relative fluorescence of Pc-sfGFP and Cyt c_6 -sfGFP in heterocysts, referred to maximum fluorescence of Pc-sfGFP or Cyt c_6 -sfGFP, respectively, in the presence (white) or absence (black) of copper in the medium.

c_6 mutant was unable to grow in the absence of copper in the medium, independently of the nitrogen source used (Fig. 5A). In this condition Pc is repressed and Cyt c_6 is the sole soluble electron donor from the Cyt b_6-f complex to PSI in vegetative cells, and to Cox1/Cox2 oxidases in vegetative cells and heterocysts, respectively. Thus, in the deletion mutant both photosynthesis and respiration, essential for a phototrophic growth, are compromised. In presence of copper and combined nitrogen, the growth rate of the Δ Cyt c_6 mutant was not statistically different to that of the wild-type strain (Fig. 5B). In this condition, Pc is being expressed in vegetative cells, where it replaces Cyt c_6 function both in photosynthesis and respiration. However, under diazotrophic conditions the growth of the Δ Cyt c_6 mutant was severely impaired in the presence of copper (Fig. 5B). These results are in clear agreement with the data described above concerning the expression of Cyt c_6 in wild-type heterocysts in the presence of copper and the exclusive role in respiration of the heme protein.

In order to elucidate if the Δ Cyt c_6 mutant phenotype is due to inactivation of the nitrogenase enzyme, nitrogenase activity, measured as the production of ethylene from acetylene, was determined in oxygenic

conditions. Nitrogenase activity was not affected in the Δ Cyt c_6 mutant (5.36 ± 1.04 nmol-mgChl⁻¹·h⁻¹ in the wild-type and 5.84 ± 1.50 nmol-mgChl⁻¹·h⁻¹ in Δ Cyt c_6 mutant strain; $p = 0.729$). Similar results have been previously described in Δ Cox2 and Δ Cox3 single mutants [29]. However, nitrogen fixation is an energy demanding process, with a very high requirement of ATP and reducing equivalents (16 ATP per N fixed) [53] and nitrogenase activity, measured as the production of ethylene from acetylene, might not reflect the energy charge of heterocysts, because this procedure does not require ATP to produce acetylene [53]. It has been suggested that cyclic electron transport around PSI and sucrose supplied from the vegetative cells are the main sources of ATP and reductants, respectively, sustaining nitrogen fixation in heterocysts [54–57] (Fig. 6). Heterocyst thylakoids contain a much larger relative amount of proteins and protein complexes involved in cyclic photosynthetic electron transport and respiration than vegetative cell thylakoids, and thus, in the Δ Cyt c_6 mutant strain, even in the presence of copper, the decrease in the levels of soluble electron carriers in the heterocysts—in particular of Cyt c_6 —could explain the lack of growth under diazotrophic conditions (Fig. 6).

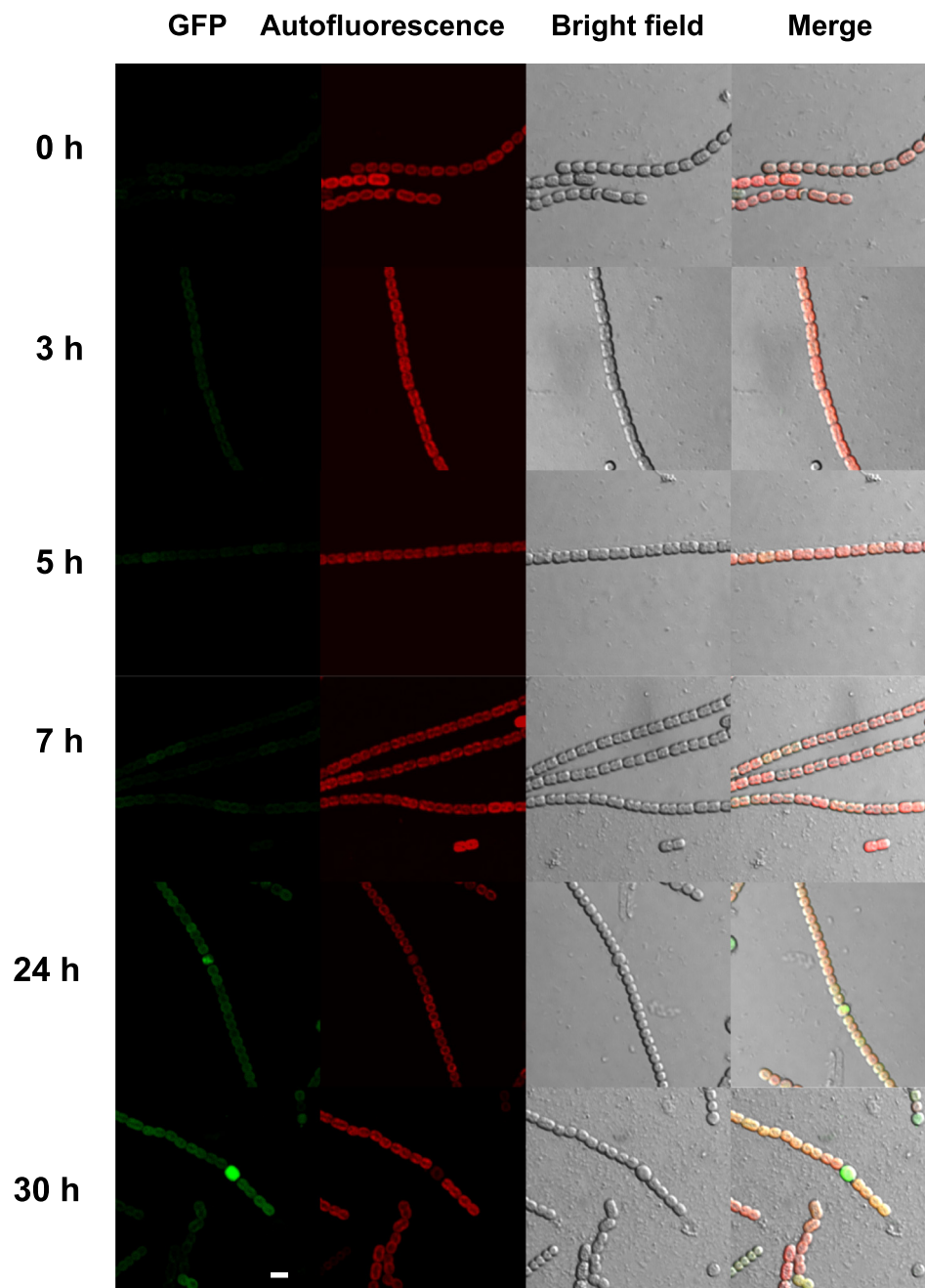


Fig. 3. Time course expression of Cyt c_6 -sfGFP in response to nitrogen deprivation in the presence of Cu^{2+} in the culture medium. *Anabaena* were grown in ammonium-containing medium and incubated in the absence of combined nitrogen. The filaments were visualized by confocal microscopy at the times indicated in the figure. In each micrographs panel, from left to right, are shown sfGFP fluorescence (green), auto-fluorescence (red), bright-field illumination (grayscale), and an overlay (green + red + bright-field illumination). Scale bar, 5 μm .

In addition, it has been previously shown that PSI and ATP synthase complexes or terminal oxidases Cox2 and Cox3 are induced in heterocysts [12,29]. In absence of copper, the electron transport from the Cyt b_6-f complex to PSI and Cox2 can be mediated in a satisfactory way by Cyt c_6 . However, in presence of copper in the medium, both Pc and Cyt c_6 are expressed in heterocysts. Quantification of the GFP fluorescence shown in Fig. 2 clearly shows that the expression of both proteins in heterocysts is significantly higher than in vegetative cells, as expected from the required high electron-transfer activity of this specialized cell type.

Finally, the fact that the growth in diazotrophic conditions of $\Delta\text{Cyt } c_6$ mutant was severely impaired in the presence of copper can be globally explained in terms of an important decrease of the energetic

charge of heterocysts, due not only to an impaired electron transport to Cox2, but also to a diminished PSI activity. Actually, in vivo experiments have previously shown that in *Anabaena* Cyt c_6 acts more efficiently than Pc as reducing PSI [58]. Both Cyt c_6 and heterocysts can be considered as an ancestral protein and cells, respectively. Cyt c_6 evolved from the bacterial cytochromes in anoxygenic photosynthesis, although Pc was later adopted as its alternative. By this turn, the heterocyst presents metabolic similarities with the primitive anoxygenic photosynthetic bacteria with type-I reaction centres. It can therefore be speculated that Cyt c_6 maintains in the heterocyst specific functions necessary for the functioning of this cell and related to their ancestral origin.

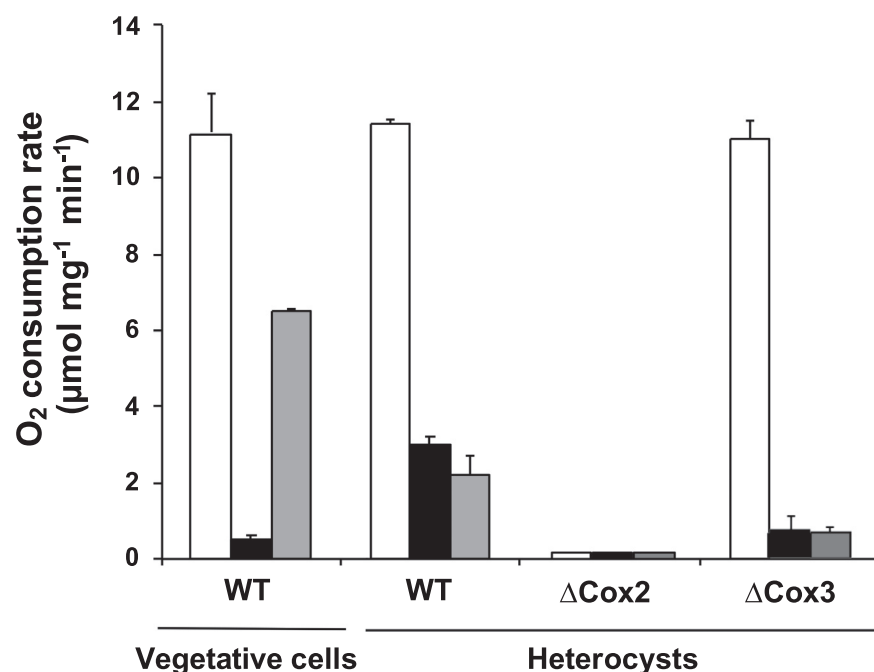


Fig. 4. Reaction of Cyt c₆ and Pc with terminal oxidases in isolated photosynthetic membranes. Rates of oxygen consumption were measured in the presence of Cyt c₆ (white), Pc (grey) or respiratory Cyt c from horse (black) in either vegetative or heterocyst cell membranes. Vegetative cells: membranes obtained of vegetative cells from wild-type strain, cultured in continuous light and with combined nitrogen. Heterocysts: membranes obtained of heterocyst cells from wild-type, ΔCox2 and ΔCox3 strains, cultured in continuous light and without combined nitrogen.

4. Key findings/conclusions

The structure-function relationship of Cyt c₆ and Pc has been intensively studied. These studies have established the dogma that both proteins, despite having different structures, perform the same function acting as alternatively soluble electron transports from the Cyt b₆f complex to PSI (in the photosynthetic electron transport chain) or to the Cox (in the respiratory electron transport chain), Pc being expressed in presence of copper and Cyt c₆ being expressed under copper deficiency conditions. However, our results suggest that Cyt c₆ plays an essential role in the physiology of heterocyst that cannot be covered by Pc. First, Cyt c₆ is significantly expressed in the heterocyst in the presence of copper, and the lack of the heme protein in these conditions impedes cell growth. Second, Cyt c₆ acts as the sole efficient soluble electron donor to Cox2. These findings might have a great relevance in the regulation of the heterocyst metabolism and in the N₂ fixation by the nitrogenase. In any case, the fact that the ΔCyt c₆ mutant does not growth under diazotrophic conditions, suggests that in heterocysts Cyt c₆ is not only fundamental for the electron transport to Cox2, but also

crucial for the electron transfer to PSI and, in general, to maintain the high electron transfer rates need to attain the energetic levels requirements for nitrogen fixation.

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabi.2018.11.009>.

Author contribution

F. P. M-H conceived the project. A. T., V. M., C. R-M and FP. M-H carried out the experiments. JA. N., V. M. and FP. M-H interpreted the data and discussed the results. V. M., and FP. M-H wrote the manuscript (with significant input from J. A. N.), which was corrected, revised and approved by all authors.

Competing financial interest

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

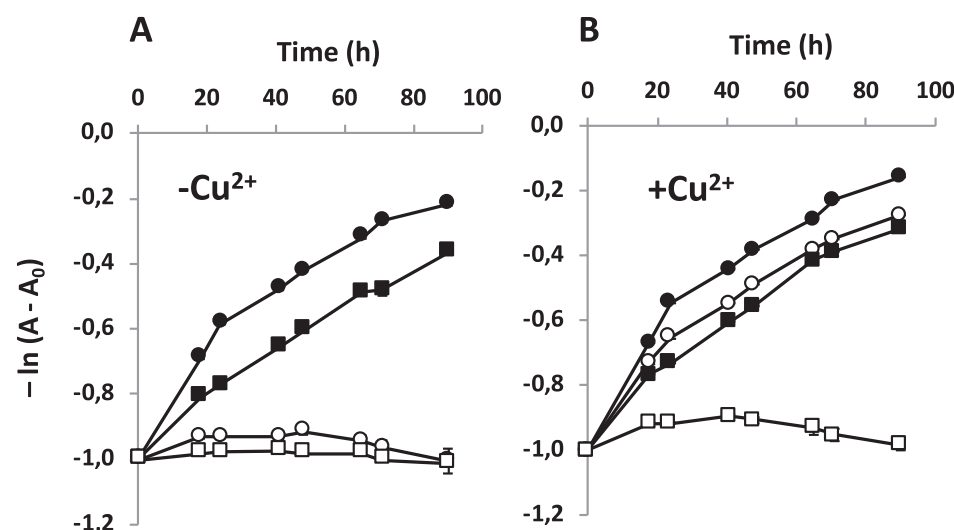


Fig. 5. Growth curve of the *Anabaena* wild-type (filled symbols) and ΔCyt c₆ mutant (empty symbols) strains in presence (circles) or absence (squares) of combined nitrogen, and without (A) or with (B) copper in the culture media. A corresponds to the absorbance at 750 nm measured at each time and A₀ to the absorbance at t = 0.

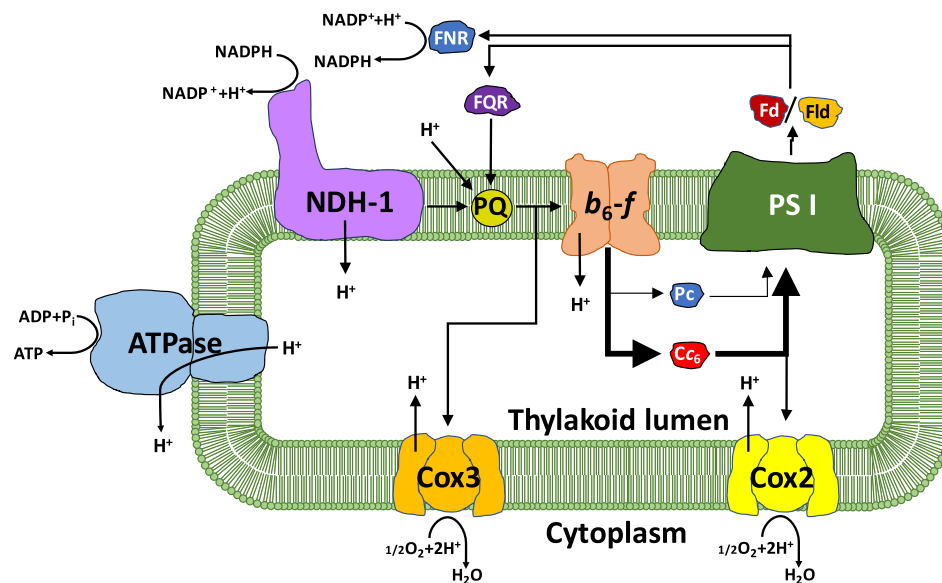


Fig. 6. Schematic diagram of the possible respiratory and photosynthetic electron transfer routes in the thylakoid membrane of heterocysts. NDH-1, NAD(P)H dehydrogenase 1; FNR, ferredoxin-NADP⁺ reductase; FQR, ferredoxin-plastoquinone reductase; PQ, plastoquinone; *b₆-f*, cytochrome *b₆-f*; Pc, plastocyanin; Cc6, cytochrome c6; PS I, photosystem I; Fd, ferredoxin; Fld, flavodoxin; Cox2, cytochrome c oxidase-2; Cox3, cytochrome c oxidase-3; ATPase, ATP synthase.

Transparency document

The [Transparency document](#) associated with this article can be found, in online version.

Acknowledgements

This work has been supported by the Fundación de Investigación de la Universidad de Sevilla (FIUS, Spain) (grant FIUS05710000), Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (grant BIO2015-64169-P) the Andalusian Government (PAIDI BIO-022) and FEDER. We acknowledge A. Herrero and E. Flores for kindly gift Δ Cox2 and Δ Cox3 *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7120 mutant strains and A. Valladares for helpful discussions.

References

- [1] M.A. De la Rosa, F.P. Molina-Heredia, M. Hervás, J.A. Navarro, Convergent evolution of cytochrome *c₆* and plastocyanin, in: J.H. Goldbeck (Ed.), *Advances in photosynthesis and respiration*, Springer, Dordrecht, 2006, pp. 683–694, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4020-4256-0_40.
- [2] C. Frazão, C.M. Soares, M.A. Carrondo, E. Pohl, Z. Dauter, K.S. Wilson, G.M. Sheldrick, Ab initio determination of the crystal structure of cytochrome *c₆* and comparison with plastocyanin, *Structure* 3 (1995) 1159–1169, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0969-2126\(01\)00252-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0969-2126(01)00252-0).
- [3] C.A. Kerfeld, H.P. Anwar, R. Interrante, S. Merchant, T.O. Yeates, The structure of chloroplast cytochrome *c₆* at 1.9 Å resolution: evidence for functional oligomerization, *J. Mol. Biol.* 250 (1995) 627–647, <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmbi.1995.0404>.
- [4] M. Beissinger, H. Sticht, M. Sutter, A. Ejchart, W. Haehnel, P. Röscher, Solution structure of cytochrome *c₆* from the thermophilic cyanobacterium *Synechococcus elongates*, *EMBO J.* 17 (1998) 27–36, <https://doi.org/10.1093/emboj/17.1.27>.
- [5] M.R. Sawaya, D.W. Krogmann, A. Serag, K.K. Ho, T.O. Yeates, C.A. Kerfeld, Structures of cytochrome *c-549* and cytochrome *c₆* from the cyanobacterium *Arthrospira maxima*, *Biochemistry* 40 (2001) 9215–9225, <https://doi.org/10.1021/bi002679p>.
- [6] G. Sandmann, H. Reck, E. Kessler, P. Böger, Distribution of plastocyanin and soluble plastidic cytochrome *c* in various classes of algae, *Arch. Microbiol.* 34 (1983) 23–27, <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00429401>.
- [7] F.P. Molina-Heredia, J. Wastl, J.A. Navarro, D.S. Bendall, M. Hervás, C.J. Howe, M.A. De la Rosa, Photosynthesis: a new function for an old cytochrome? *Nature* 424 (2003) 33–34, <https://doi.org/10.1038/424033b>.
- [8] M. Hervás, J.A. Navarro, M.A. De la Rosa, Electron transfer between membrane complexes and soluble proteins in photosynthesis, *Acc. Chem. Res.* 36 (2003) 798–805, <https://doi.org/10.1021/ar020084b>.
- [9] G.A. Peschek, Photosynthesis and respiration in cyanobacteria. Bioenergetic significance and molecular interactions, in: G.A. Peschek, W. Löffelhardt, G. Schmetterer (Eds.), *The Phototrophic Prokaryotes*, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York, 1999, pp. 201–209, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4615-4827-0_24.
- [10] P.M. Wood, Interchangeable copper and iron proteins in algal photosynthesis. Studies on plastocyanin and cytochrome *c₅₅₂* in *Chlamydomonas*, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 87 (1978) 9–19, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1432-1033.1978.tb12346.x>.
- [11] K.K. Ho, D.W. Krogmann, Electron donors to P700 in cyanobacteria and algae. An instance of unusual genetic variability, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 766 (1984) 310–316, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0005-2728\(84\)90246-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0005-2728(84)90246-9).
- [12] T. Cardona, N. Battchikova, P. Zhang, K. Stensjö, E.M. Aro, P. Lindblad, A. Magnuson, Electron transfer protein complexes in the thylakoid membranes of heterocysts from the cyanobacterium *Nostoc punctiforme*, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1787 (2009) 252–263, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabi.2009.01.015>.
- [13] P.J. Nixon, Chlororespiration, *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. Ser. B Biol. Sci.* 355 (2000) 1541–1547, <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2000.0714>.
- [14] G.A. Peschek, C. Obinger, M. Paumann, The respiratory chain of blue-green algae (cyanobacteria), *Physiol. Plant.* 120 (2004) 358–369, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1399-3054.2004.00274.x>.
- [15] C.W. Mullineaux, Co-existence of photosynthetic and respiratory activities in cyanobacterial thylakoid membranes, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1837 (2014) 503–511, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabi.2013.11.017>.
- [16] L.N. Liu, S.J. Bryan, F. Huang, J. Yu, P.J. Nixon, P.R. Rich, C.W. Mullineaux, Control of electron transport routes through redox-regulated redistribution of respiratory complexes, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 109 (2012) 11431–11436, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1120960109>.
- [17] J.A. Navarro, R.V. Durán, M.A. De la Rosa, M. Hervás, Respiratory cytochrome *c* oxidase can be efficiently reduced by the photosynthetic redox proteins cytochrome *c₆* and plastocyanin in cyanobacteria, *FEBS Lett.* 579 (2005) 3565–3568, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.febslet.2005.05.034>.
- [18] D.J. Lea-Smith, P. Bombelli, R. Vasudevan, C.J. Howe, Photosynthetic, respiratory and extracellular electron transport pathways in cyanobacteria, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1857 (2016) 247–255, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabi.2015.10.007>.
- [19] D.J. Lea-Smith, N. Ross, M. Zori, D.S. Bendall, J.S. Dennis, S.A. Scott, A.G. Smith, C.J. Howe, Thylakoid terminal oxidases are essential for the cyanobacterium *Synechocystis* sp. PCYT C6803 to survive rapidly changing light intensities, *Plant Physiol.* 162 (2013) 484–495, <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.112.210260>.
- [20] C. Obinger, J.C. Knepper, U. Zimmermann, G.A. Peschek, Identification of a periplasmic c-type cytochrome as electron donor to the plasma membrane-bound cytochrome oxidase of the cyanobacterium *Nostoc* Mac, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 169 (1990) 492–501, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0006-291X\(90\)90358-T](https://doi.org/10.1016/0006-291X(90)90358-T).
- [21] A. Serrano, P. Giménez, S. Scherer, P. Böger, Cellular localization of cytochrome *c₅₅₃* in the *N₂*-fixing cyanobacterium *Anabaena variabilis*, *Arch. Microbiol.* 154 (1990) 614–618, <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00248845>.
- [22] R. Rippka, J. Deruelles, J.B. Waterbury, M. Hedman, R.Y. Stanier, Generic assignments, strain histories and properties of pure cultures of cyanobacteria, *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 11 (1979) 1–61, <https://doi.org/10.1099/00221287-111-1-1>.
- [23] K. Kumar, R.A. Mella-Herrera, J.W. Golden, Cyanobacterial heterocysts, *Cold Spring Harb. Perspect. Biol.* 2 (2010) a000315, <https://doi.org/10.1101/cshperspect.a000315>.
- [24] J. Santamaría-Gómez, V. Mariscal, I. Luque, Mechanisms for protein redistribution in thylakoids of *Anabaena* during cell differentiation, *Plant Cell Physiol.* (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1093/pcp/pcy103> epub ahead of print.
- [25] A. Herrero, A.M. Muro-Pastor, A. Valladares, E. Flores, Cellular differentiation and the *NtcA* transcription factor in filamentous cyanobacteria, *FEMS Microbiol. Rev.* 28 (2004) 469–487, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.femsre.2004.04.003>.
- [26] C.P. Wolk, A. Ernst, J. Elhai, Heterocyst metabolism and development, in: D.A. Bryant (Ed.), *The Molecular Biology of Cyanobacteria*, Springer, Netherlands, 1994, pp. 769–823, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-011-0227-8_27.
- [27] A. Magnuson, T. Cardona, Thylakoid membrane function in heterocysts, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1857 (2016) 309–319, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabi.2015.10.016>.

- [28] M. Ermakova, N. Battchikova, P. Richaud, H. Leino, S. Kosourov, J. Isojärvi, G. Peltier, E. Flores, L. Cournac, Y. Allahverdiyeva, E.M. Aro, Heterocyst-specific flavodiiron protein Flv3B enables oxic diazotrophic growth of the filamentous cyanobacterium *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7120, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 111 (2014) 11205–11210, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1407327111>.
- [29] A. Valladares, I. Maldener, A.M. Muro-Pastor, E. Flores, A. Herrero, Heterocyst development and diazotrophic metabolism in terminal respiratory oxidase mutants of the cyanobacterium *Anabaena* sp. strain PCC 7120, *J. Bacteriol.* 189 (2007) 4425–4430, <https://doi.org/10.1128/JB.00220-07>.
- [30] F.M. Ausubel, R. Brent, R.E. Kingston, D.D. Moore, J.G. Seidman, J.A. Smith, et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing & Wiley-Interscience, New York, 2010, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0968-0004\(88\)90131-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0968-0004(88)90131-4).
- [31] M. Burnat, A. Herrero, E. Flores, Compartmentalized cyanophycin metabolism in the diazotrophic filaments of a heterocyst-forming cyanobacterium, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 111 (2014) 3823–3828, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1318564111>.
- [32] E. Olmedo-Verd, A.M. Muro-Pastor, E. Flores, A. Herrero, Localized induction of the *ntcA* regulatory gene in developing heterocysts of *Anabaena* sp. strain PCC 7120, *J. Bacteriol.* 188 (2006) 6694–6699, <https://doi.org/10.1128/JB.00509-06>.
- [33] J. Elhai, C.P. Wolk, Conjugal transfer of DNA to cyanobacteria, *Methods Enzymol.* 67 (1988) 747–754, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0076-6879\(88\)67086-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0076-6879(88)67086-8).
- [34] R. Tyagi, R. Lai, R.G. Duggleby, A new approach to 'megaprimer' polymerase chain reaction mutagenesis without an intermediate gel purification step, *BMC Biotechnol.* 4 (2004) 1–6, <https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6750-4-2>.
- [35] V. Mariscal, A. Herrero, A. Nenninger, C.W. Mullineaux, E. Flores, Functional dissection of the three-domain SepJ protein joining the cells in cyanobacterial trichomes, *Mol. Microbiol.* 79 (2011) 1077–1088, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2958.2010.07508.x>.
- [36] M. Roncel, A.A. González-Rodríguez, B. Naranjo, P. Bernal-Bayard, A.M. Lindahl, M. Hervás, J.A. Navarro, J.M. Ortega, Iron deficiency induces a partial inhibition of the photosynthetic electron transport and a high sensitivity to light in the diatom *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*, *Front. Plant Sci.* 7 (2016) 1050, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2016.01050>.
- [37] F.P. Molina-Heredia, M. Hervás, J.A. Navarro, M.A. De la Rosa, Cloning and correct expression in *Escherichia coli* of the *petE* and *petJ* genes respectively encoding plastocyanin and cytochrome *c₆* from the cyanobacterium *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7119, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 243 (1998) 302–306, <https://doi.org/10.1006/bbrc.1997.7953>.
- [38] D.I. Arnon, Copper enzymes in isolated chloroplasts. Polyphenoloxidase in *Beta vulgaris*, *Plant Physiol.* 24 (1949) 1–15, <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.24.1.1>.
- [39] G. Schmetterer, A. Valladares, D. Pils, S. Steinbach, M. Pacher, A.M. Muro-Pastor, E. Flores, A. Herrero, The *coxBAC* operon encodes a cytochrome *c* oxidase required for heterotrophic growth in the cyanobacterium *Anabaena variabilis* strain ATCC 29413, *J. Bacteriol.* 183 (2001) 6429–6434, <https://doi.org/10.1128/JB.183.21.6429-6434.2001>.
- [40] H.F. Yu, S.R. Jia, Y.J. Dai, Growth characteristics of the cyanobacterium *Nostoc flagelliforme* in photoautotrophic, mixotrophic and heterotrophic cultivation, *J. Appl. Phycol.* 21 (2009) 127–133, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10811-008-9341-5>.
- [41] V. Mariscal, D.J. Nürnberg, A. Herrero, C.W. Mullineaux, E. Flores, Overexpression of SepJ alters septal morphology and heterocyst pattern regulated by diffusible signals in *Anabaena*, *Mol. Microbiol.* 101 (2016) 968–981, <https://doi.org/10.1111/mmi.13436>.
- [42] J.D. Pédelacq, S. Cabantous, T. Tran, T.C. Terwilliger, G.S. Waldo, Engineering and characterization of a superfolder green fluorescent protein, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 24 (2006) 79–88, <https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt1172> (Erratum in: *Nat. Biotechnol.* 24 (2006) 1170. doi:10.1038/nbt0906-1170d).
- [43] L. Corrales-Guerrero, V. Mariscal, D.J. Nürnberg, J. Elhai, C.W. Mullineaux, E. Flores, A. Herrero, Subcellular localization and clues for the function of the HetN factor influencing heterocyst distribution in *Anabaena* sp. strain PCC 7120, *J. Bacteriol.* 196 (2014) 3452–3460, <https://doi.org/10.1128/JB.01922-14>.
- [44] A. Bovy, G. de Vrieze, M. Borrias, P. Weisbeek, Transcriptional regulation of the plastocyanin and cytochrome *c₅₅₃* genes from the cyanobacterium *Anabaena* species PCC 7937, *Mol. Microbiol.* 6 (1992) 1507–1513, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2958.1992.tb00871.x>.
- [45] M. Nakamura, M. Yamagishi, F. Yoshizaki, Y. Sugimura, The syntheses of plastocyanin and cytochrome *c-553* are regulated by copper at the pre-translational level in a green alga, *Pediastrum boryanum*, *J. Biochem.* 111 (1992) 219–224, <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.jbchem.a123740>.
- [46] L. Zhang, H.B. Pakrasi, J. Whitmarsh, Photoautotrophic growth of the cyanobacterium *Synechocystis* sp. PCC 6803 in the absence of cytochrome *c553* and plastocyanin, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269 (1994) 5036–5042.
- [47] S. Shcolnick, N. Keren, Metal homeostasis in cyanobacteria and chloroplasts. Balancing benefits and risks to the photosynthetic apparatus, *Plant Physiol.* 141 (2006) 805–810, <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.106.079251>.
- [48] B. De la Cerda, O. Castielli, R.V. Durán, J.A. Navarro, M. Hervás, M.A. De la Rosa, A proteomic approach to iron and copper homeostasis in cyanobacteria, *Brief. Funct. Genomic. Proteomic.* 6 (2008) 322–329, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bfgp/elm030>.
- [49] V. Mariscal, Cell-cell joining proteins in heterocyst-forming cyanobacteria, in: E. Flores, A. Herrero (Eds.), *The Cell Biology of Cyanobacteria*, Caister Academic Press, 2014, pp. 293–304.
- [50] M. Bernroither, D. Tangl, C. Lucini, P.G. Furtmüller, G.A. Peschek, C. Obinger, Cyanobacterial cytochrome *cM*: probing its role as electron donor for CuA of cytochrome *c* oxidase, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1787 (2009) 135–143, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbabi.2008.12.003>.
- [51] A.B. Hope, Electron transfers amongst cytochrome *f*, plastocyanin and photosystem I: kinetics and mechanisms, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1456 (2000) 5–26, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0005-2728\(99\)00101-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0005-2728(99)00101-2).
- [52] P. Fromme, P. Jordan, N. Krauss, Structure of photosystem I, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1507 (2001) 5–31, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0005-2728\(01\)00195-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0005-2728(01)00195-5).
- [53] H.W. Heldt, B. Piechulla, Nitrogen fixation enables plants to use the nitrogen of the air for growth, *Plant Biochemistry*, 4th edition, 2011, <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-384986-1.00011-9>.
- [54] H. Almon, H. Böhme, Components and activity of the photosynthetic electron transport system of intact heterocysts isolated from the blue-green alga *Nostoc muscorum*, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 592 (1980) 113–120, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0005-2728\(80\)90118-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0005-2728(80)90118-8).
- [55] J.P. Houchins, G. Hind, Concentration and function of membrane-bound cytochromes in cyanobacterial heterocysts, *Plant Physiol.* 76 (1984) 456–460, <https://doi.org/10.1104/pp.76.2.456>.
- [56] M.L. Summers, J.G. Wallis, E.L. Campbell, J.C. Meeks, Genetic evidence of a major role for glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase in nitrogen fixation and dark growth of the cyanobacterium *Nostoc* sp. strain ATCC 29133, *J. Bacteriol.* 177 (1995) 6184–6194, <https://doi.org/10.1128/jb.177.21.6184-6194.1995>.
- [57] E. Tel-Or, W.D.P. Stewart, Photosynthetic components and activities of nitrogenfixing heterocysts of *Anabaena cylindrica*, *P. Roy. Soc.* 198 (1977) 61–87, <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.1977.0086>.
- [58] R.V. Durán, M. Hervás, B. De la Cerda, M.A. De la Rosa, J.A. Navarro, A laser flash-induced kinetic analysis of in vivo photosystem I reduction by site-directed mutants of plastocyanin and cytochrome *c₆* in *Synechocystis* sp. PCC 6803, *Biochemistry* 45 (2006) 1054–1060 <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/bi052090w>.