

Bcl-2 family interaction with the mitochondrial morphogenesis machinery

MM Cleland^{1,6}, KL Norris^{1,5,6}, M Karbowski², C Wang¹, D-F Suen¹, S Jiao³, NM George⁴, X Luo⁴, Z Li³ and RJ Youle^{*1}

The regulation of both mitochondrial dynamics and apoptosis is key for maintaining the health of a cell. Bcl-2 family proteins, central in apoptosis regulation, also have roles in the maintenance of the mitochondrial network. Here we report that Bax and Bak participate in the regulation of mitochondrial fusion in mouse embryonic fibroblasts, primary mouse neurons and human colon carcinoma cells. To assess how Bcl-2 family members may regulate mitochondrial morphogenesis, we determined the binding of a series of chimeras between Bcl-xL and Bax to the mitofusins, mitofusin 1 (Mfn1) and mitofusin 2 (Mfn2). One chimera (containing helix 5 (H5) of Bax replacing H5 of Bcl-xL (Bcl-xL/Bax H5)) co-immunoprecipitated with Mfn1 and Mfn2 significantly better than either wild-type Bax or Bcl-xL. Expression of Bcl-xL/Bax H5 in cells reduced the mobility of Mfn1 and Mfn2 and colocalized with ectopic Mfn1 and Mfn2, as well as endogenous Mfn2 to a greater extent than wild-type Bax. Ultimately, Bcl-xL/Bax H5 induced substantial mitochondrial fragmentation in healthy cells. Therefore, we propose that Bcl-xL/Bax H5 disturbs mitochondrial morphology by binding and inhibiting Mfn1 and Mfn2 activity, supporting the hypothesis that Bcl-2 family members have the capacity to regulate mitochondrial morphology through binding to the mitofusins in healthy cells.

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Mitochondria routinely divide and fuse through the action of conserved large GTPases. Under physiological conditions, the rate of mitochondrial fusion is counterbalanced by the rate of fission to determine the overall length and contiguity of mitochondria.¹ The mitofusins, mitofusin 1 (Mfn1) and mitofusin 2 (Mfn2), are large GTPases that reside on the outer mitochondrial membrane (OMM) and mediate OMM fusion.² Another large GTPase, optic atrophy 1 (Opa1), which localizes to the inner mitochondrial membrane (IMM), mediates IMM fusion.³ Mitochondrial fission, on the other hand, is controlled mainly by the large GTPase dynamin-related protein 1 (Drp1), Fis1 and Mff.^{4–6}

The mitochondrial network undergoes dramatic rearrangement upon induction of apoptosis, resulting in a fragmented mitochondrial phenotype and altered cristae junctions.^{7,8} Indicating that this process may be important for apoptosis, dominant-negative forms of Drp1 that antagonize mitochondrial division delay the release of cytochrome *c* and onset of cell death,⁹ although not as potently as some antiapoptotic Bcl-2 family members, such as Bcl-xL. Moreover, ectopic Mfn2, Opa1 and mutant forms of Opa1 can also confer protection against programmed cell death.^{10–13} Recently, several members of the Bcl-2 family, including both pro- and

antiapoptotic proteins, have been shown to have a role in mitochondrial morphogenesis in healthy cells.^{14–17} Finding that Bax and Bak promote mitochondrial fusion in healthy cells¹⁴ was unanticipated, as Bax and Bak form foci that colocalize with ectopic Mfn2 and Drp1 at the sites of mitochondrial division to promote mitochondrial fission during apoptosis.¹⁸ Bcl-w, an antiapoptotic Bcl-2 family member, on the other hand, was proposed to be important for mitochondrial fission in Purkinje cell dendrites.¹⁶ Furthermore, Bcl-xL overexpression promotes both mitochondrial fusion and fission,^{15,19} perhaps by altering the relative rates of these opposing processes.¹⁷ Although the mechanism through which Bcl-2 family proteins regulate mitochondrial morphogenesis is not well understood, several groups have shown direct interactions between Bcl-2 family members (Bax, Bak, Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL) and proteins involved in mitochondrial morphogenesis (Mfn1, Mfn2, Drp1 and Fis1).^{15,20–22} Here we extend our previous study¹⁴ by identifying a fragmented mitochondrial phenotype and mitochondrial fusion defect in Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} cells of different lineages and species. In addition, we have found that a Bcl-xL and Bax chimeric protein tightly binds the mitofusins and acts as an inhibitor of mitochondrial fusion.

¹Surgical Neurology Branch, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA; ²University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute, Medical Biotechnology Center, Bethesda, MD, USA; ³Clinical Brain Disorders Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA and ⁴Eppley Institute for Research in Cancer and Allied Diseases, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE, USA
*Corresponding author: Dr RJ Youle, 35 Convent Drive, Room 2C917, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA. Tel: +1 301 496 6628; Fax: +1 301 496 3444;

E-mail: youler@ninds.nih.gov

⁵Current address: Department of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA.

⁶These authors contributed equally to this work.

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Abbreviations: Mfn1, mitofusin 1; Mfn2, mitofusin 2; OMM, outer mitochondrial membrane; IMM, inner mitochondrial membrane; Opa1, optic atrophy 1; Drp1, dynamin-related protein 1; H5, helix 5; WT, wild type; MEF, mouse embryonic fibroblast; FRAP, fluorescence recovery after photobleaching; ROI, region of interest; PAGFP, photoactivatable GFP; DIV, days *in vitro*; EndoB1, endophilin B1; EndoB2, endophilin B2; STS, staurosporine; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; IP, immunoprecipitate; WCL, whole cell lysate

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Results

Mitochondrial fusion defect in $Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-}$ cells. We previously reported that the loss of Bax and Bak due to genetic manipulation, RNA interference or inactivation by a viral protein leads to decreased rates of mitochondrial fusion,

resulting in fragmentation of the mitochondrial network.¹⁴ We therefore examined wild-type (WT) mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) from a different genetic background (C57BL/6) and found that they were considerably more elongated and interconnected (Figure 1a) than the mitochondria in the 129/CD1 WT MEFs described in our

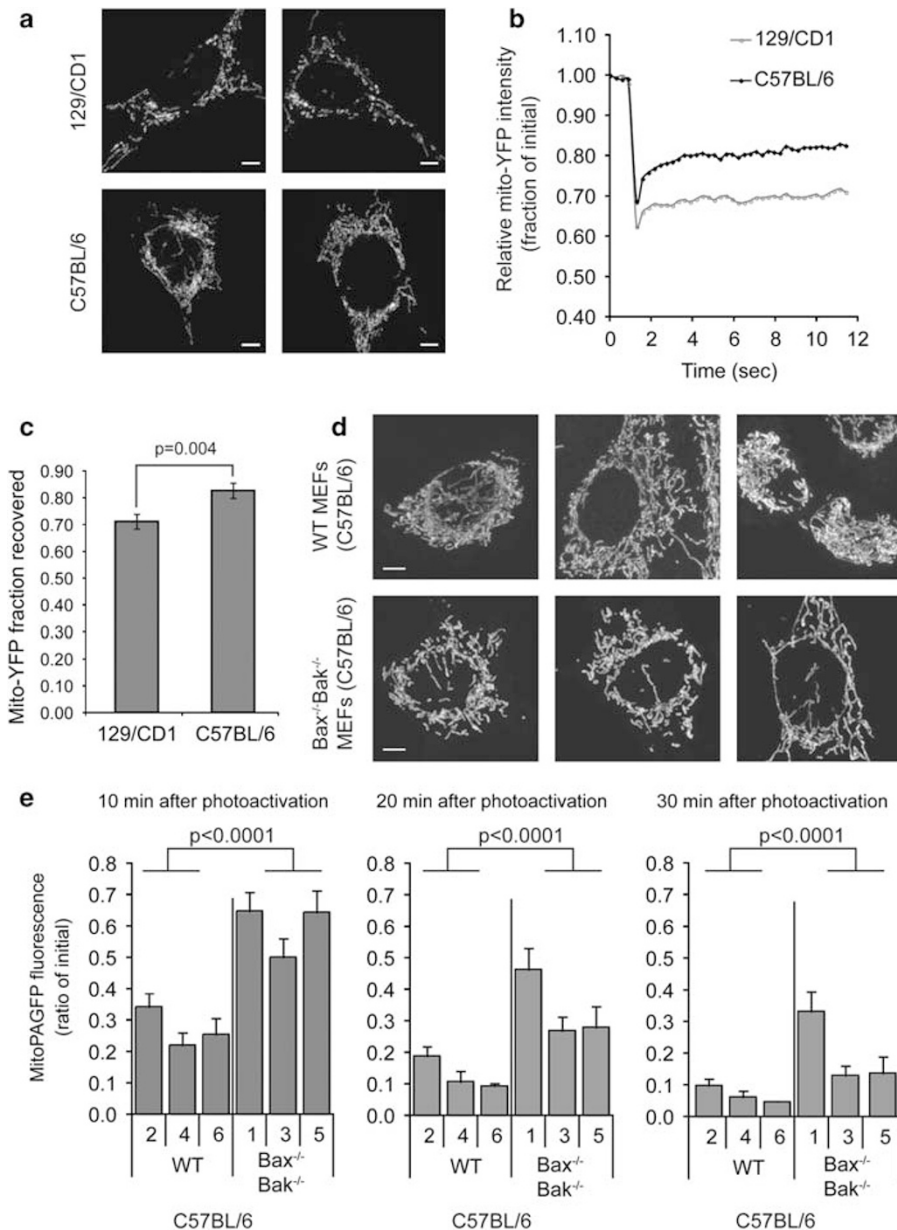


Figure 1 Mitochondrial morphology and fusion rate in wild type (WT) and $Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-}$ MEFs. **(a)** Representative cell images of mitochondria from 129/CD1 (top row) and C57BL/6 (bottom row) WT mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) immunostained with cytochrome c. Scale bar represents 5 μ m. **(b)** Mitochondrial network connectivity in 129/CD1 (top row, **a**) and C57BL/6 (bottom row, **a**) WT MEFs was measured by FRAP of mito-YFP. The normalized and bleach corrected curves represent an average of 30 measurements. **(c)** Mito-YFP recovery represents the final average \pm S.E.M. ($n=30$) amount of mito-YFP fluorescence in (b) that recovered (i.e. diffused into the bleached area) during the 12-s time period. The P -value was obtained using the Student's t -test. **(d)** Representative images of cytochrome c-immunostained mitochondria in WT (top row) and $Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-}$ (bottom row) MEFs from C57BL/6 mice. The scale bar represents 5 μ m. **(e)** $Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-}$ MEF cell lines display slower rates of mitochondrial fusion. Mitochondrial fusion was analyzed in a blinded manner in three independently derived $Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-}$ MEF lines from C57BL/6 mice (clones 1, 3 and 5) and WT strains from the same genetic background (clones 2, 4 and 6). The average \pm S.E.M. ($n>17$) fluorescence remaining over time was plotted. Each time point was examined using the MANOVA model: at 10 min, the mean fluorescence intensity in the $Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-}$ group was significantly higher ($F_{1, 27}=38.91$, $P<0.0001$) than the average of the WT group. Similarly, the $Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-}$ group means were significantly higher (20 min: $F_{1, 27}=37.67$, $P<0.0001$; 30 min: $F_{1, 27}=23.01$, $P<0.0001$) than the means of the WT group at later time points. These data are representative of at least two independent experiments

previous study.¹⁴ To determine statistical significance of this visual determination, the difference between the C57BL/6 and 129/CD1 mitochondrial contiguity was examined by fluorescent recovery after photobleaching (FRAP) analysis of YFP targeted to the mitochondrial matrix (mito-YFP). Upon photobleaching of a region of interest (ROI, 2.1 μm circle) within the mitochondrial network, we were able to assess both the depth of the photobleach (Figure 1b) and the degree of fluorescence recovery (Figure 1c), both of which are used as quantitative measures of mitochondrial connectivity.¹⁴ Mitochondria in C57BL/6 MEFs showed a significantly faster recovery and thus more interconnectivity than the 129/CD1 MEFs (Figures 1b and c).

The mitochondria in the Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} MEFs from the C57BL/6 background did not appear as fragmented as the mitochondria in the Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} MEFs from the 129/CD1 background,¹⁴ perhaps owing to the more fused phenotype of the parental C57BL/6 cells relative to the 129/CD1 cells. However, when we compared 15 high-resolution micrographs each from C57BL/6 WT and Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} MEFs collected in a blinded manner, there was a clear difference in the degree of mitochondrial connectivity (for representative images see Figure 1d). The mitochondria in Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} C57BL/6 cells were less interconnected than the mitochondria of WT cells on the same genetic background when compared visually (Figure 1d). We analyzed mitochondrial fusion rates in C57BL/6 WT and C57BL/6 Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} cells using photoactivatable GFP targeted to the mitochondrial matrix (mito-PAGFP) to quantify the dilution of activated fluorescence in individual mitochondria upon organelle fusion, as described previously.²³ In this assay, a reduction of fluorescence reflects dilution of the PAGFP upon mitochondrial fusion. Three independently derived clonal lines from WT (clones 2, 4 and 6) and Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} (clones 1, 3 and 5) mice from a C57BL/6 background were analyzed. These data show that cells lacking both Bax and Bak consistently displayed significantly slower mitochondrial fusion rates ($P < 0.0001$) at each time point (10, 20 and 30 min after photoactivation), as compared with WT cells (Figure 1e). Thus, despite the difference in basal mitochondrial connectivity between these two genetic backgrounds, loss of Bax and Bak

decreases the rate of mitochondrial fusion relative to WT cells of the same background.

It has been previously reported that neurons lack full-length Bak.²⁴ Therefore, we investigated the mitochondrial morphology in primary cortical neurons from C57BL/6 WT and Bax^{-/-} mice (originally from 129/CD1 backcrossed > 19 generations into a C57BL/6 background).²⁵ As shown in Figure 2a, Bax^{-/-} cortical neurons contain mitochondria that are substantially shorter than mitochondria from WT cortical neurons. To quantify this, we measured the length of 15 mitochondria located within neuronal processes in each of 15 WT and Bax^{-/-} neurons after culturing the cells for 9, 11 and 15 days *in vitro* (DIV). When analyzing neuronal mitochondria, we measured axonal or dendritic mitochondria rather than those in the cell body, as the mitochondria were well distributed throughout the processes and individual organelles were easily distinguishable. The average mitochondrial length in WT neurons was approximately twofold longer than mitochondria in Bax^{-/-} neurons at each age (9, 11 and 15 DIV) ($P < 0.001$; Figure 2b).

To test whether Bax and Bak expression affects mitochondrial fusion rates in human cells, we turned to HCT116 cells, a human colon carcinoma line amenable to gene targeting approaches, previously used to generate Bax^{-/-} cells.²⁶ We deleted the *Bak* gene by homologous recombination in the WT HCT116 cells to generate Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells and in the Bax^{-/-} HCT116 cells to generate Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells (Wang and Youle, manuscript in preparation; Figure 3a). Consistent with our results in MEFs, mitochondria in human cells lacking both Bax and Bak are significantly less visually interconnected compared with WT, Bax^{-/-} or Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells (Figures 3b and c). We also assessed mitochondrial fusion rates in these four cell lines using the PAGFP fusion assay.²³ Although there was little difference in the fusion rates between WT, Bax^{-/-} and Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells, the mitochondria in Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} cells displayed significantly slower fusion rates than either WT and Bax^{-/-} cells at each time point analyzed (Figure 3d). Similar to the results for murine cells, these results show that upon genetic deletion of both Bax and Bak, mitochondrial fusion is impaired.

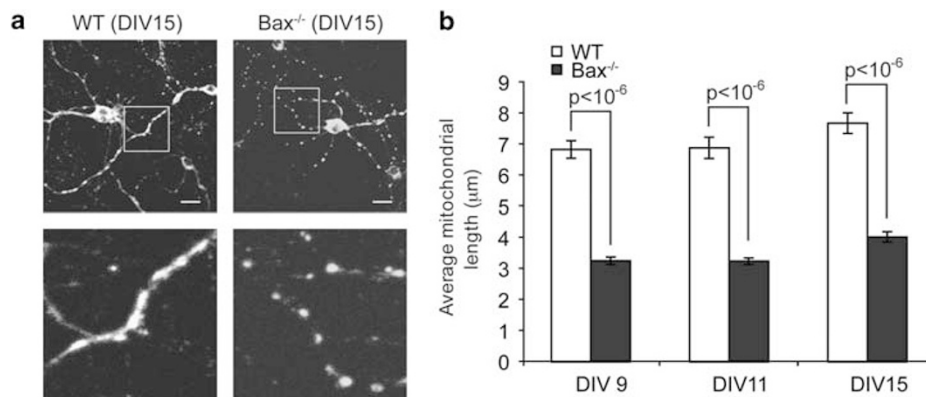


Figure 2 Mitochondrial morphology in WT and Bax^{-/-} neurons. (a) Representative images of cytochrome *c* stained mitochondria located within neuronal processes of C57BL/6 WT or Bax^{-/-} mouse neurons analyzed at DIV 15. The scale bar represents 10 μm . (b) Mitochondria in WT and Bax^{-/-} cortical neurons isolated and grown *in vitro* for 9, 11 or 15 days (days *in vitro*, DIV) were measured using Metamorph image analysis software. The average mitochondrial length (μm) \pm S.E.M. ($n = 225$) is plotted for each cell type at each time point (DIV). P -values are noted in the figure. These data are representative of three independent experiments

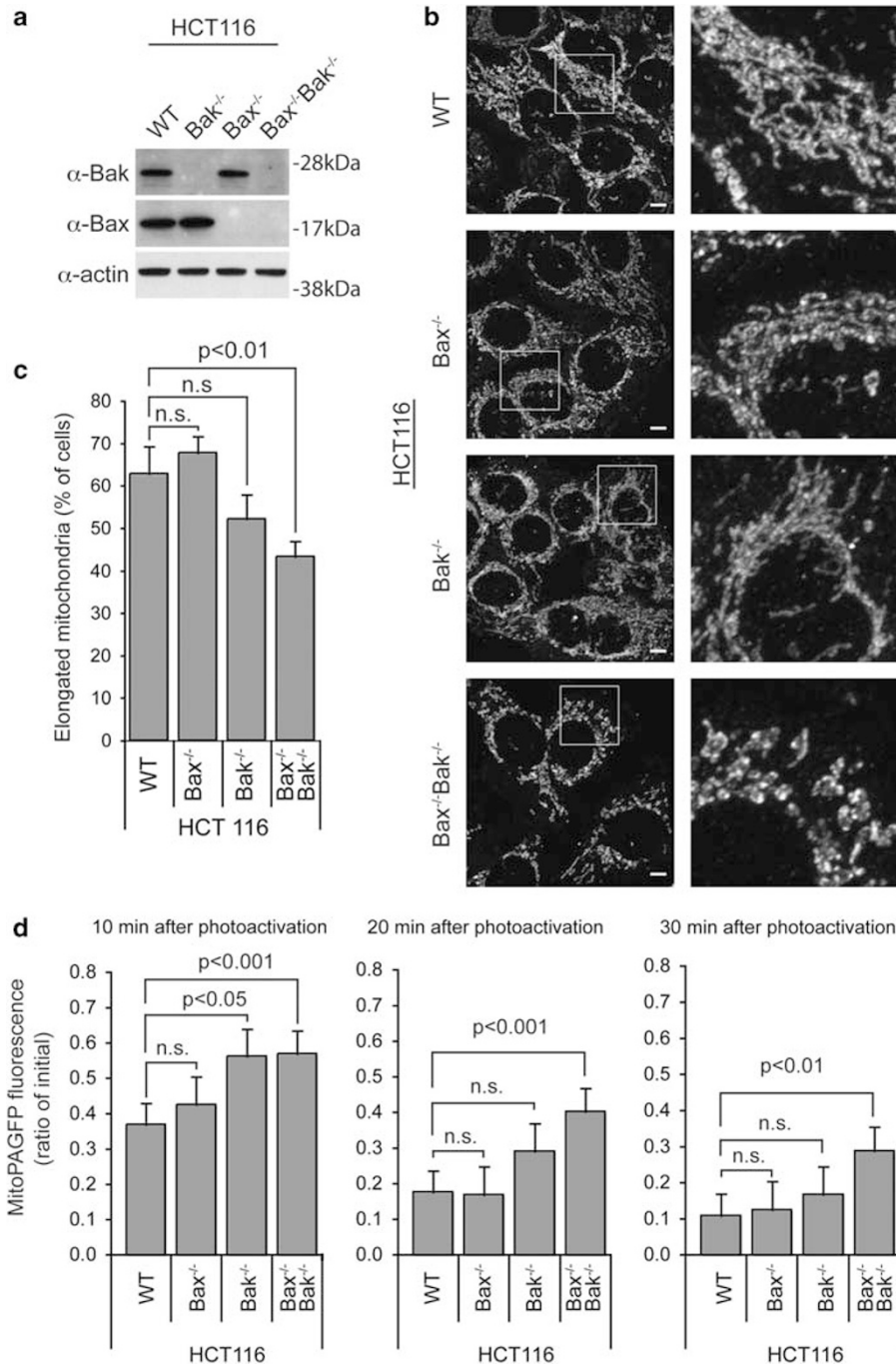


Figure 3 Mitochondrial morphology and fusion rate in wild-type, Bax^{-/-}, Bak^{-/-} and Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells. **(a)** Western blot analysis of Bak and Bax protein levels in WT, Bax^{-/-}, Bak^{-/-} and Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells. **(b)** Representative images of cytochrome c immunostained mitochondria in WT, Bax^{-/-}, Bak^{-/-} and Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells. Scale bar represents 5 μ m. **(c)** Quantification of mitochondrial morphology visualized using anti-cytochrome c antibody in WT, Bax^{-/-}, Bak^{-/-} and Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells. 100 cells total per cell type were quantified in a blinded manner, and the average number of cells with an elongated mitochondrial morphology was plotted \pm S.D. The results were analyzed using the Student's *t*-test, *P*-values are noted on the figure. **(d)** Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells have slower rates of mitochondrial fusion. Mitochondrial fusion rates were analyzed in WT, Bax^{-/-}, Bak^{-/-} and Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells. The average \pm S.E.M. ($n > 20$) fluorescence remaining over time was plotted. The data were analyzed using two-way ANOVA (Cell line variation $F = 13.73$, $P < 0.001$) followed by the Bonferroni posttest, and *P*-values are noted on the figure. These data are representative of at least two independent experiments

Chimeric Bcl-xL Bax helix 5 strongly binds Mfn1 and Mfn2. Bax and Bak have been proposed to regulate mitochondrial morphology through interactions with the mitofusins.^{14,15,20} To further investigate this interaction, we

used a series of GFP-tagged chimeric proteins replacing helices of Bcl-xL with the corresponding helices of Bax. This series of chimeras was originally designed to assay which helices were important for the apoptotic function of Bax.²⁷

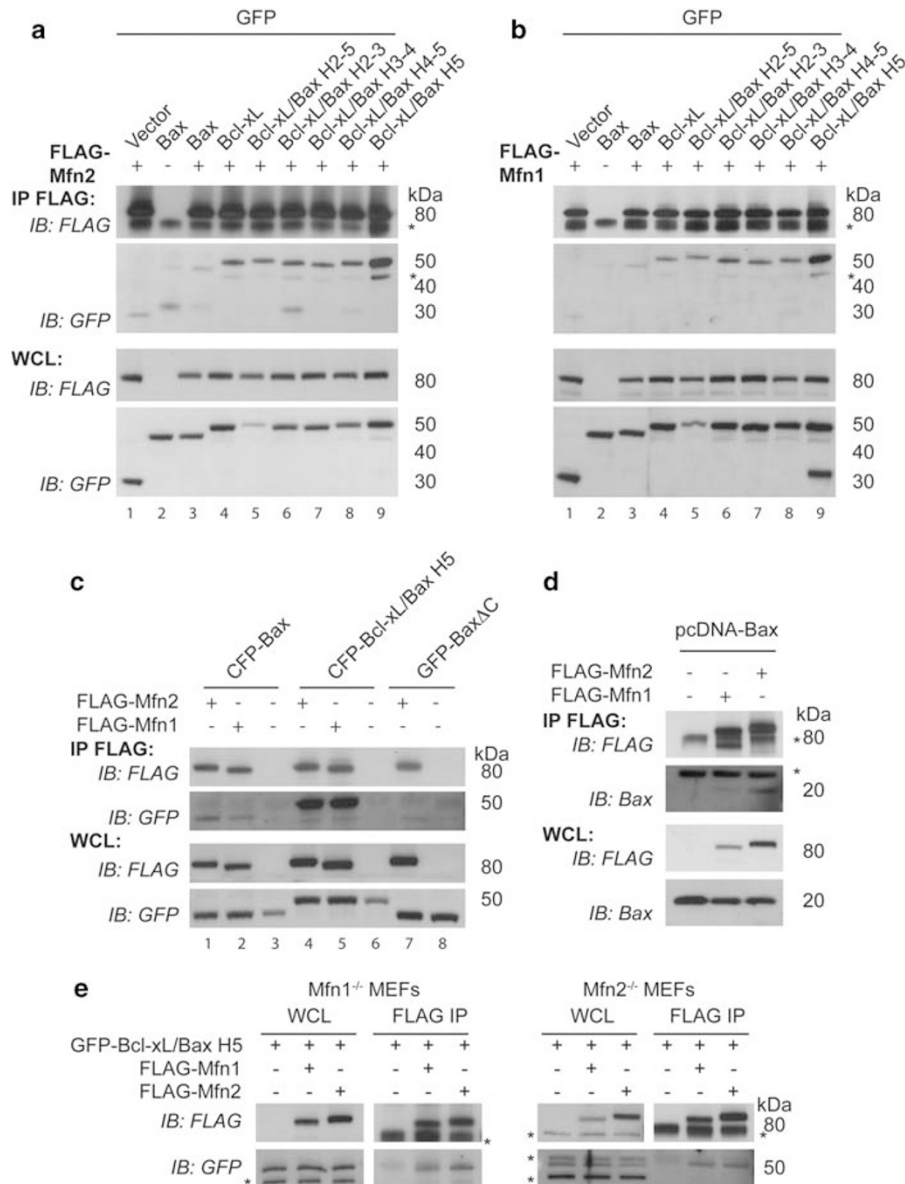


Figure 4 A chimera containing helix 5 of Bax replacing helix 5 of Bcl-xL shows enhanced binding to Mfn1 and Mfn2 relative to WT Bax and Bcl-xL. (a and b) HeLa cells transiently expressing FLAG-Mfn2 (a) or FLAG-Mfn1 (b), and GFP vector, GFP-Bax, GFP-Bcl-xL or various GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax chimeric proteins treated with 10 μ M QVD during the transfection were immunoprecipitated with FLAG-conjugated beads. (c) HeLa cells transiently expressing FLAG-Mfn1 or FLAG-Mfn2 and CFP-Bax, CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 or GFP-Bax Δ C were immunoprecipitated with FLAG beads. (d) HeLa cells transiently expressing FLAG-Mfn1 or FLAG-Mfn2 and untagged pcDNA-Bax were treated with 10 μ M QVD and immunoprecipitated with FLAG beads. (e) Mfn1^{-/-} MEFs or Mfn2^{-/-} MEFs transiently expressing FLAG-Mfn2 or FLAG-Mfn1 and GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 were immunoprecipitated with FLAG beads. FLAG bead immunoprecipitate (IP) and whole cell lysate (WCL) samples were analyzed using FLAG and GFP antibodies (a–c and e) or FLAG and Bax antibodies (d). Asterisks (*) represent nonspecific bands. These data are representative of at least two independent experiments

Using co-immunoprecipitation experiments, we found that all chimeras, as well as WT Bax and Bcl-xL, bound both Mfn1 and Mfn2 (Figures 4a and b). As the GFP vector control sample had trace binding, we also performed a co-immunoprecipitation experiment using untagged Bax and found that untagged Bax bound both FLAG-Mfn1 and FLAG-Mfn2 (Figure 4d). Surprisingly, one chimera, consisting of Bcl-xL with helix 5 (H5) of Bax replacing the H5 of Bcl-xL (Bcl-xL/Bax H5), bound Mfn1 and Mfn2 significantly better than either WT Bax or WT Bcl-xL (Figures 4a and b lane 9).

Approximately 3% of GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 is bound to FLAG-Mfn2 (Supplementary Figure 1B). The increased binding between Bcl-xL/Bax H5 and the mitofusins could be due to propensity of this chimera to spontaneously form oligomers.²⁷ However, since Bcl-xL/Bax H2-5 and Bcl-xL/Bax H4-5 (Figures 4a and b, lanes 5 and 8), which also display spontaneous oligomerization,²⁷ bind substantially less to the mitofusins than Bcl-xL/Bax H5 (Figures 4a and b, lane 9) arguing against spontaneous oligomerization as the cause of enhanced binding.

We then compared the binding of Mfn1 and Mfn2 with Bax and the Bcl-xL/Bax H5. In accordance with Brooks *et al.*,²⁰ Bax has a slightly greater interaction with Mfn2 than Mfn1, while Bcl-xL/Bax H5 interacts equally well with Mfn1 and Mfn2 (Figure 4c). We confirmed the specificity of the binding of Bcl-xL/Bax H5 to both Mfn1 and Mfn2 using Mfn1^{-/-} MEFs and Mfn2^{-/-} MEFs. Bcl-xL/Bax H5 binds Mfn1 in the absence of Mfn2 (using Mfn2^{-/-} MEFs) and Bcl-xL/Bax H5 binds to Mfn2 in the absence of Mfn1 (using Mfn1^{-/-} MEFs) (Figure 4e). These results rule out an indirect association of Bcl-2 family proteins with Mfn1 through Mfn2 and *vice versa*. As Bax is mainly cytosolic with a small fraction lightly bound to the mitochondria, we asked whether removing the C-terminal transmembrane domain (Bax Δ C) would alter its binding to Mfn2. Bax Δ C appears to bind Mfn2 slightly less avidly than WT Bax, indicating that mitochondrial binding is likely important for the Bax–Mfn2 interaction (Figure 4c, lane 1 *versus* lane 7).

As H5 is the central hairpin of Bax, we hypothesized that Bcl-xL/Bax H5 could have an altered conformation allowing increased binding between the mitofusins and the H5 region. To address this possibility, we made a series of mutations (Supplementary Figure 1C) within Bcl-xL/Bax H5, mutating the residues of Bax H5 back to the original Bcl-xL H5 amino acids. As shown in Supplementary Figure 1D, we did not detect any decrease in binding after mutation of five different positions within the H5 region. Therefore, we suggest that Bcl-xL/Bax H5 displays a unique conformation relative to Bcl-xL or the other 4 Bcl-xL–Bax chimeric proteins, which allows enhanced binding to the mitofusins. To further examine the role of H5 of Bax, we performed a co-immunoprecipitation experiment using Bax A117P (proline mutation within H5²⁷) and GFP-Bax/Bcl-xL H5, the reverse chimera. We found that while both of these constructs had increased binding to Mfn2 relative to WT Bax, neither bound Mfn2 to the enhanced level of GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 (Figure 5a). These results are consistent with the model that conformational changes in Bax may mediate mitofusin binding.

To elucidate possible mediators of the mitofusin–Bcl-2 family member interaction, we examined cells lacking endophilin B1 (EndoB1) and endophilin B2 (EndoB2). EndoB1 (also known as Bif-1 and SH3GLB1) has been shown to interact with Bax.^{28,29} As endophilin 1, a homolog of EndoB1, binds to dynamin and mediates endocytosis,³⁰ we hypothesized that EndoB1 and/or EndoB2 could be mediating the interaction between the mitofusin members of the dynamin family and the Bcl-2 family member proteins to regulate mitochondrial morphology. In addition, downregulation of EndoB1 alters mitochondrial morphology, causing a dissociation of the OMM from the IMM, resulting in hyperfusion of the OMM with fragmentation of the IMM.³¹ Little is known about EndoB2.²⁸ We targeted the *endophilin B1* gene and *endophilin B2* gene by homologous recombination in the HCT116 cells to generate EndoB1^{-/-} EndoB2^{-/-} HCT116 cells (Wang and Youle, manuscript in preparation). Using these cells, we performed co-immunoprecipitation experiments and found that the interaction between Mfn2 and Bax or Mfn2 and Bcl-xL/Bax H5 was not altered by the absence of both EndoB1 and EndoB2 (Figure 5b).

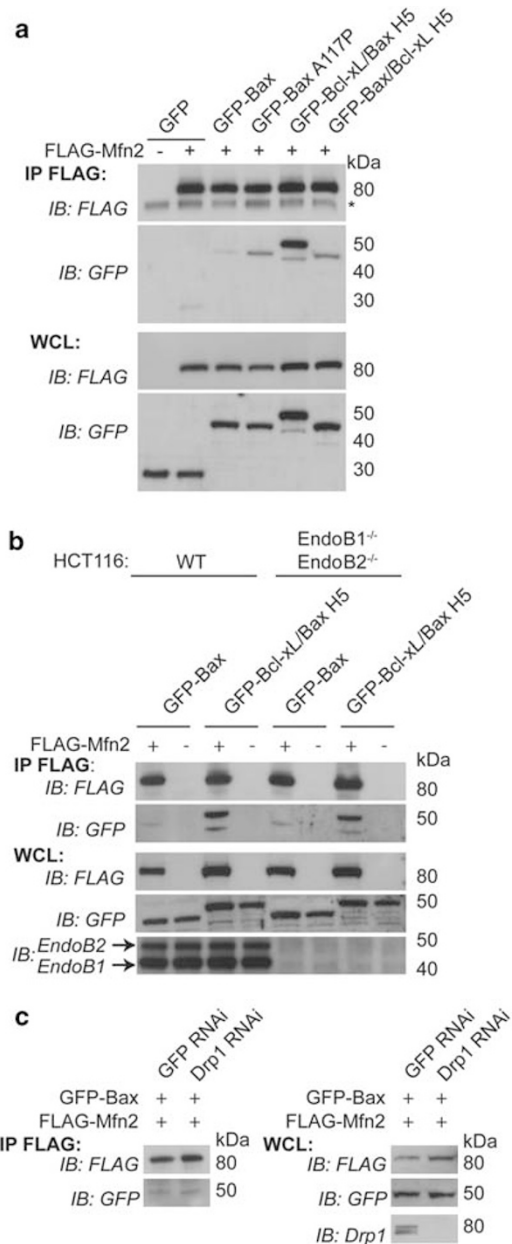


Figure 5 Co-immunoprecipitation of GFP-Bax and GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 and the mitofusins. (a) HeLa cells were transfected with FLAG-Mfn2 and GFP, GFP-Bax, GFP-Bax A117P (mutation within H5), GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 or GFP-Bax/Bcl-xL H5 (the reverse H5 chimera) and immunoprecipitated with FLAG beads and blotted for FLAG and GFP. (b) WT HCT116 and EndoB1^{-/-} EndoB2^{-/-} HCT116 cells transfected with FLAG-Mfn2 and GFP-Bax or GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 were immunoprecipitated with FLAG beads and blotted for FLAG, GFP, EndoB1 and EndoB2. (c) Drp1 RNAi or control GFP RNAi HeLa cells³¹ were transfected with FLAG-Mfn2 and GFP-Bax and immunoprecipitated and blotted as in (a). Drp1 protein level after RNA interference treatment was analyzed using anti-Drp1 antibody. Asterisks represent nonspecific bands. These data are representative of at least two independent experiments

The *Caenorhabditis elegans* Bcl-2 family protein, Ced-9, also mediates mitochondrial fusion and is hypothesized to do so by increasing the GTPase activity of Drp1³² and/or by interacting with Fzo-1, the *C. elegans* mitofusin homolog.³³ Tan *et al.*³² proposed that Drp1 could inhibit Ced-9 and

thereby alter the interaction of Ced-9 with Fzo-1. To address if the interaction between Mfn2 and Bax was increased in the absence of Drp-1, we used RNA interference to knockdown Drp-1 expression levels.³¹ Decreasing the amount of Drp1 in cells did not alter the interaction between Mfn2 and Bax as analyzed by co-immunoprecipitation experiments (Figure 5c), indicating that the Mfn2–Bax interaction is likely not regulated by Drp1.

Bcl-xL/Bax H5 alters Mfn1 and Mfn2 *in vivo*. To corroborate in living cells the co-immunoprecipitation evidence that Bcl-xL/Bax H5 binds Mfn1 and Mfn2, we used a smaller scale FRAP assay to examine the mitochondrial membrane mobility of Mfn1-YFP and Mfn2-YFP in the presence of either CFP, CFP-Bax or CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 in HeLa cells as described previously.¹⁴ We found that the mobility of both Mfn1-YFP and Mfn2-YFP is reduced in the presence of CFP-Bax and reduced even further in the presence of CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 relative to the mobility of Mfn-YFP in the presence of CFP (Figures 6b, c, e and f). This further supports the co-immunoprecipitation data by demonstrating in living cells an enhanced interaction between Bcl-xL/Bax H5 and Mfn1 and Mfn2 relative to that of WT Bax.

As it was previously shown that CFP-Bax and Mfn2-YFP colocalize during apoptosis,¹⁸ we wanted to examine if Mfn1-YFP colocalized with CFP-Bax and to what extent CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 colocalized with Mfn1-YFP and Mfn2-YFP. As reported previously,¹⁴ Mfn2-YFP colocalizes with CFP-Bax during apoptosis (Figure 6a). Mfn1-YFP also colocalizes with CFP-Bax during apoptosis (Figure 6d). In accordance with co-immunoprecipitation and FRAP data, CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 colocalized with Mfn1-YFP and Mfn2-YFP to a greater extent relative to CFP-Bax both in the presence and absence of apoptosis (Figures 6a and d).

As overexpressed Mfn2-YFP had enhanced colocalization with CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5, we compared the localization of endogenous Mfn2 in cells expressing CFP-Bax or CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5. Although both Bax and Bcl-xL/Bax H5 can promote apoptosis in WT HCT116 cells, the Bcl-xL/Bax H5 chimera had a diminished ability relative to WT Bax or several of the other chimeras to induce apoptosis in cells lacking endogenous Bax (George *et al.*²⁷ and Figure 7a). Therefore, we used Bax^{-/-} HCT116 cells, either staurosporine (STS) or dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) treated, transiently expressing CFP-Bax or CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5, and then immunostained for endogenous Mfn2 and cytochrome *c*. The anti-Mfn2 antibodies show that endogenous Mfn2 forms distinct foci on the mitochondria, specifically localizing to tips and junction points (Supplementary Figure 4). Deletion of Bax or Bak alone does not substantially alter the pattern of Mfn2 foci, but deleting Bax and Bak results in an increased number of cells with fragmented mitochondria, which appear to have fewer Mfn2 foci (Supplementary Figure 2B, bottom panel). The endogenous Mfn2 foci weakly colocalized with CFP-Bax as shown by the few white areas (arrowhead) denoting merged colors in Figure 7b and a minor amount of overlap in the line-scan plot shown in Figure 7e. This could be owing to the weaker focal localization of endogenous Mfn2 relative to ectopic Mfn2-YFP (Supplementary Figures 2A and B). Interestingly,

the CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 expression enhanced the focal localization of endogenous Mfn2, thereby displaying dramatically increased colocalization between Mfn2 and Bcl-xL/Bax H5 relative to WT Bax, as shown by the overlapping line-scan plot in Figure 7f and the increased amount of white areas on the merged image in Figure 7d relative to Figure 7b (see arrow heads for examples). The enhanced colocalization was quantified using the Volocity software to calculate the Pearson's correlation value. The closer the value is to 1, the stronger the colocalization between Mfn2 and the GFP-tagged protein. Figure 7c shows that GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 and Mfn2 have a significantly higher Pearson's correlation value as compared with GFP-Bax and Mfn2, both in the presence and absence of apoptotic stimulus. Furthermore, we performed a co-immunoprecipitation assay in the presence and absence of STS and found no change in the interaction of GFP-Bax or GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 with FLAG-Mfn1 or FLAG-Mfn2 upon induction of apoptosis (Figure 7g). Overall, these data indicate that as a consequence of strong binding of Bcl-xL/Bax H5 to Mfn1 and Mfn2 (Figures 4a and b), Mfn1 and Mfn2 lose some of their membrane mobility (Figures 6b and e) and form large foci, which strongly colocalize with Bcl-xL/Bax H5 (Figures 6a, d and 7d).

Bcl-xL/Bax H5 induces mitochondrial fragmentation without cytochrome *c* release. The enhanced interaction with Bcl-xL/Bax H5 could affect Mfn2 activity to promote mitochondrial fusion. Examining the mitochondrial morphology upon CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 expression reveals a dramatic fragmentation of the mitochondria in healthy Bax^{-/-} HCT116 cells, in contrast to the expression of CFP-Bax, CFP-Bcl-xL or the vector control (Figure 8c). Using FRAP analysis to measure mitochondrial connectivity, we found that in cells expressing CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5, mito-YFP has a significantly slower fluorescence recovery owing to the fragmentation of mitochondria (Figures 8a and b). To verify that the dramatic fragmentation induced by CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 did not result from apoptosis, we immunostained the cells used in the FRAP analysis for cytochrome *c* and found that the majority of cells that had fragmented mitochondria resulting from CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 expression retained cytochrome *c* within the mitochondria (Figures 7a and 8c), indicating that these cells were not undergoing apoptosis. Overall, it appears that Bcl-xL/Bax H5 binds with excessive avidity to the mitofusins, thereby preventing them from functioning in the promotion of mitochondrial fusion, and thus, owing to ongoing mitochondrial division, causes a fragmented phenotype of the mitochondrial network.

Discussion

This study extends our previous observations that Bax and Bak participate in the regulation of mitochondrial fusion in MEFs¹⁴ to MEFs of another genetic background, primary mouse neurons and human colon carcinoma cells. We also show that Bcl-2 family member proteins, when engineered into altered conformations, have the capacity to inhibit mitochondrial fusion, further linking the Bcl-2 family to the regulation of mitochondrial morphogenesis. The Bcl-xL/Bax H5 chimera is a tool that shows that mitochondrial fusion can

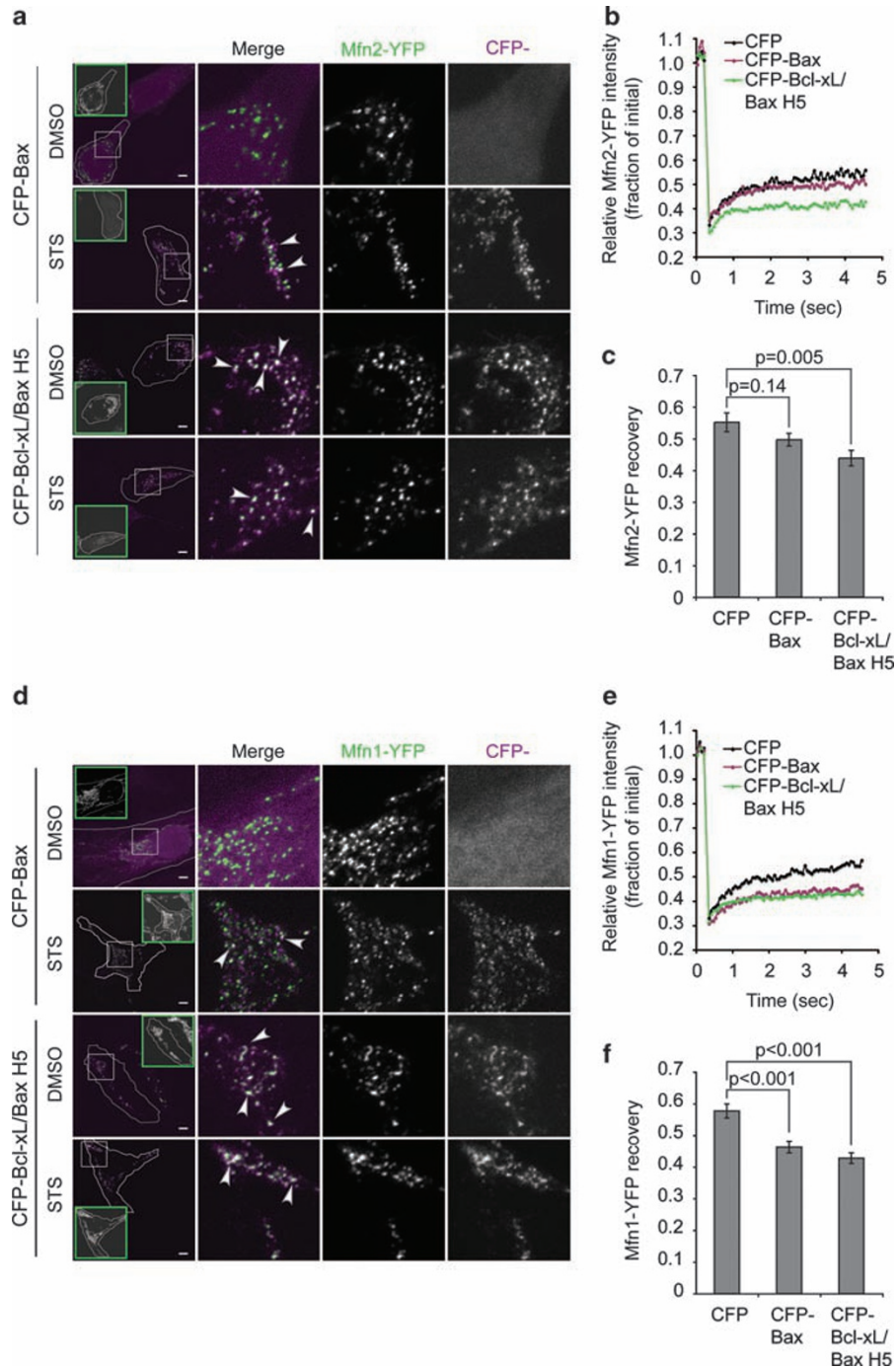


Figure 6 Bcl-xL/Bax H5 colocalizes with overexpressed Mfn1 and Mfn2 and decreases the mobility of Mfn1 and Mfn2 more efficiently than Bax. (a and d) Mitofusin/Bcl-2 family colocalization was examined in HeLa cells transiently expressing Mfn2-YFP (a) or Mfn1-YFP (d) and CFP-Bax or CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5, and treated with 10 μ M QVD and 1 μ M STS or DMSO for 90 min. Green inset boxes show cytochrome *c* staining of the outlined cell, thus representing cytochrome *c* release in most STS-treated cells (the CFP-Bax STS sample in (d) shows partial cytochrome *c* release, whereas the CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 STS sample in (d) shows intact cytochrome *c*). White boxes show areas of the cells used for the higher magnification merge image. Arrowheads denote some of the white regions of colocalization. Scale bar represents 5 μ m. (b and e) Mitofusin protein mobility was assessed by FRAP in HeLa cells transiently transfected with Mfn2-YFP (b and c) or Mfn1-YFP (e and f) and CFP, CFP-Bax or CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5. (b and e) Average curves from 30 individual ROIs per condition. (c and f) Average \pm S.E.M. of the final recovery of 30 individual regions. The *P*-value was obtained using Student's *t*-test. These data are representative of at least two independent experiments

be modulated through Bcl-2 family member interactions with mitofusins.

The absence of Bax and Bak decreases mitochondrial fusion rates and the overall connectivity of these organelles.

However, as WT MEFs of different mouse strains differ in mitochondrial connectivity, the contribution of Bax and Bak to mitochondrial fusion may depend on other genetic factors. On the basis of this, it is tempting to speculate that as in the

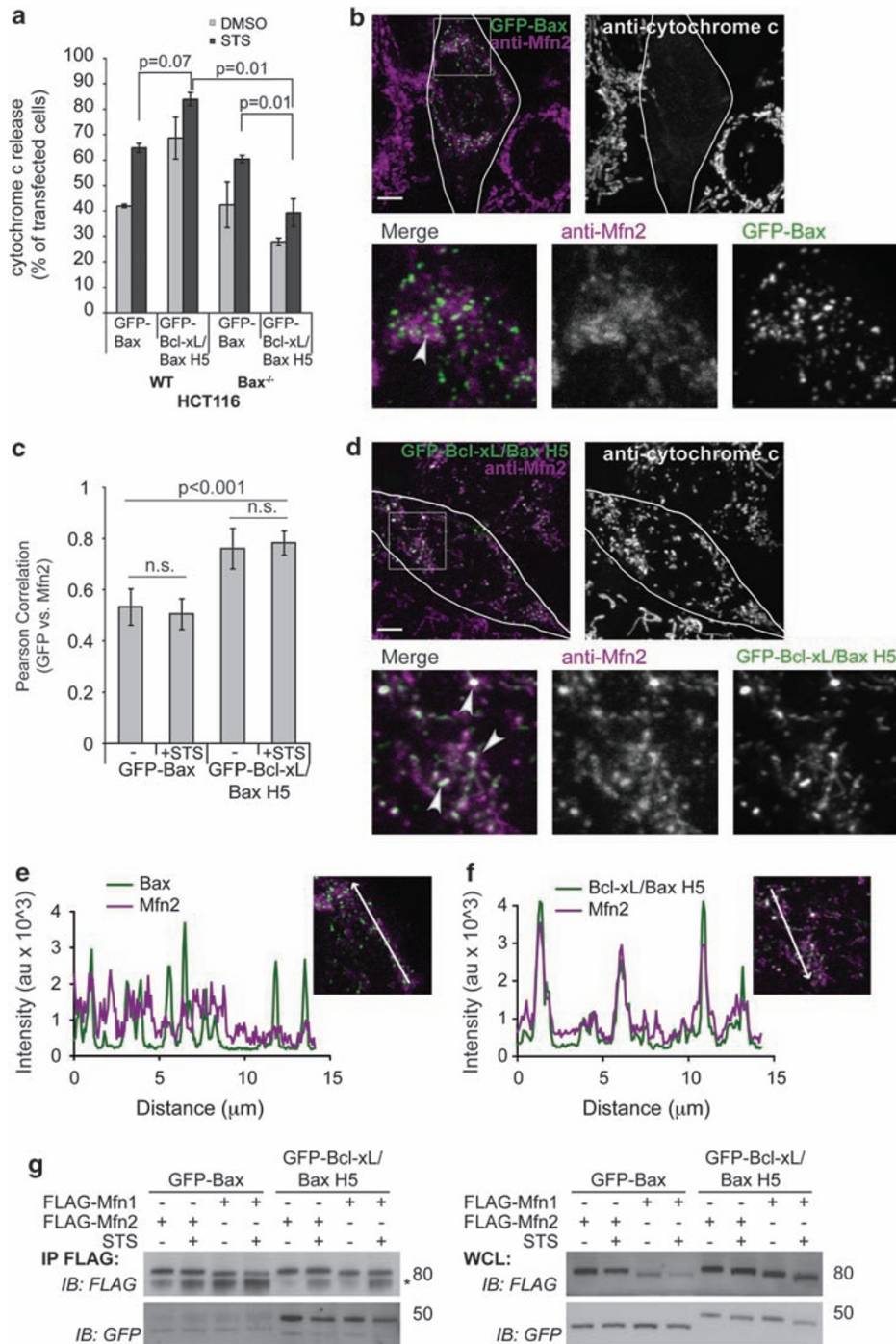


Figure 7 Bcl-xL/Bax H5 colocalizes with endogenous Mfn2 more efficiently than Bax. (a) WT HCT116 or Bax^{-/-} HCT116 cells were transfected with GFP-Bax or GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5, treated with 10 μ M QVD and 1 μ M STS or DMSO for 4 h, and immunostained for cytochrome c. One hundred cells were counted in triplicate, analyzing the percentage of cells releasing cytochrome c. The *P*-values were calculated using the Student's *t*-test. (b–f) Bax^{-/-} HCT116 cells were treated with the 10 μ M QVD, transfected with GFP-Bax (b, c and e) or GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 (c, d and f), and immunostained for cytochrome c and endogenous Mfn2. White areas designate colocalization or merged regions (represented by arrowheads). Scale bar represents 5 μ m. (c) HCT116 Bax^{-/-} cells were prepared as above and treated for 2 h with 1 μ M STS or DMSO (–). At least 20 cells per condition were imaged and analyzed using the Volocity program to calculate the Pearson correlation value (colocalization) between Mfn2 and GFP-Bax or GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5. The *P*-values were obtained using the Student's *t*-test. (e and f) Line-scan plots of the images shown in (b) and (d), respectively, were analyzed for colocalization of GFP and Mfn2 signals using the LSM 510 program. (g) Bax^{-/-} HCT116 cells were transfected with FLAG-Mfn1 or FLAG-Mfn2 and GFP-Bax or GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5. Following treatment for 4 h with 1 μ M STS or DMSO, the cells were collected, immunoprecipitated with FLAG beads and blotted for FLAG and GFP. These data are representative of at least two independent experiments

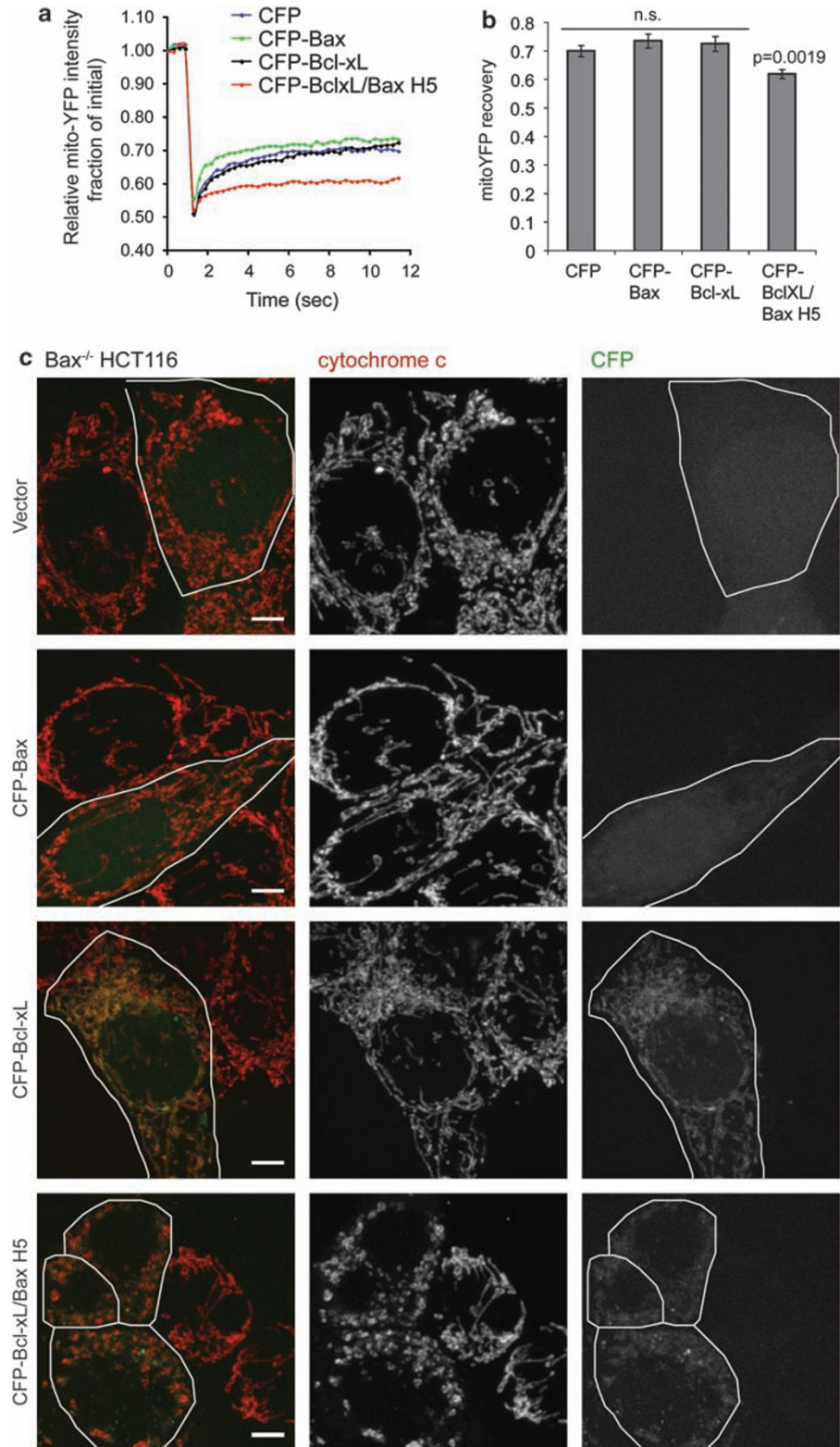


Figure 8 Bcl-xL/Bax H5 induces dramatic mitochondrial fragmentation. Bax^{-/-} HCT116 cells were transiently transfected with mito-YFP and either CFP-tagged Bax, Bcl-xL, Bcl-xL/Bax H5 or vector control. **(a)** The average mitochondrial connectivity of 30 different ROIs within these cells was measured by FRAP. **(b)** The final average fluorescence recovery \pm S.E.M. ($n=30$) of the curves shown in **(a)**. The P -values were obtained using the Student's t -test. **(c)** Cells from **(a)** were fixed following the FRAP experiment and immunostained for cytochrome c . Scale bar represents 5 μ m. (Bottom panel) Note the mitochondrial fragmentation induced by the H5 chimera. These data are representative of at least two independent experiments

case of apoptosis regulation, the overall activity of different members of the Bcl-2 family and their integration might be critical for their non-apoptotic functions in mitochondrial fusion and/or fission.³⁴ As pro-apoptotic Bax and Bak and antiapoptotic Bcl-xL increase mitochondrial length in healthy cells, these proteins might act cooperatively to regulate the steady state of the mitochondrial network before apoptosis induction. Moreover, the regulation of mitochondrial morphology could be a basis for evolutionarily conserved role of the Bcl-2 family member proteins, as not all Bcl-2 family proteins, such as *Drosophila* Debcl and Buffy, have essential roles in apoptosis.³⁵ However, it remains to be determined whether Debcl and Buffy regulate mitochondrial morphogenesis.

Recently, Hardwick and colleagues thoroughly examined the processes leading to longer mitochondria by overexpression of Bcl-xL.¹⁷ They found that in neurons Bcl-xL induced increases in the rates of both fusion and fission of mitochondria and also increased mitochondrial biomass. However, it remains to be determined how Bax, Bak and other Bcl-2 family proteins mechanistically intersect mitochondrial fusion and fission. Although binding of Bax or Bak to the mitochondrial fusion protein Mfn2 has been proposed to regulate mitochondrial fusion rates,^{15,18,20} precisely how this interaction may affect Mfn2 activity needs to be elucidated.

Ced-9, the *C. elegans* Bcl-2 homolog, has been shown to cause extensive mitochondrial fusion when overexpressed in mammalian cells as well as in *C. elegans* striated muscle cells.^{15,32,33} Ced-9 interacts with human Mfn2¹⁵ and the *C. elegans* mitofusin homolog, Fzo-1, likely via the coiled-coil domain located between the GTPase domain and the first transmembrane domain of Fzo-1.³³ Consistent with this, we have performed a series of co-immunoprecipitation assays between Bax and fragments of Mfn2 and identified that the GTPase domain of Mfn2 alone fails to bind Bax (data not shown), further indicating that the GTPase domain does not seem to be the binding region. Moreover, Mfn2 bound GTP similarly in the presence or absence of Bcl-xL/Bax H5 (Supplementary Figure 1A), indicating that enhanced binding between Mfn2 and Bcl-xL/Bax H5 does not impair GTP-binding function of Mfn2.

The strong interaction between Bcl-xL/Bax H5 and Mfn2 seems to lock the mitofusins into a complex that cannot function in mitochondrial fusion. In order for mitochondrial fusion to proceed, we hypothesize that Mfn2 requires the ability to cycle into and out of the foci that it forms on the outer mitochondrial membrane. A mutation within the GTPase domain, Mfn2^{K109T}, enhances the focal localization of Mfn2, whereas deletion of the C-terminal coiled-coil domain, Mfn2¹⁻⁷⁰³, completely eliminates that ability of Mfn2 to form foci.¹⁴ Both of these alterations in Mfn2 result in the loss of fusogenic function. Moreover, the focal localization of Mfn2 is reduced in the absence of Bax and Bak (Karbowski *et al.*¹⁴ and Supplementary Figure 2) and is increased by the expression of Bcl-xL/Bax H5 (Figure 7d). Therefore, it seems plausible that disruption in the ability to form foci, or disruption in the breakdown of the foci or cycling out of the foci, could affect the mitochondrial fusion rate. We propose that Bcl-xL/Bax H5 is structurally impeding Mfn2 from cycling out of the foci.

As point mutations within the H5 region of Bcl-xL/Bax H5 did not substantially alter binding between Mfn2 and Bcl-xL/Bax H5 (Supplementary Figure 1D), we suggest that a unique protein conformation of Bcl-xL/Bax H5 results in the enhanced binding to Mfn2. This conformation may expose an important region of Bcl-xL to Mfn2 that is normally sterically blocked. In addition, creating the reverse chimera, Bax/Bcl-xL H5 resulted in increased binding to Mfn2 relative to WT Bax and Mfn2, but did not result in as strong binding as Bcl-xL/Bax H5 (Figure 5a). Therefore, conformational changes of the Bcl-2 family members might be important for interactions with mitofusins. However, it still remains to be elucidated how native Bcl-2 family proteins regulate the mitofusins and mitochondrial fusion. We propose that distinct conformations of Bax regulate mitochondrial fusion in healthy cells, whereas conformations of Bax that develops specifically during apoptosis mediate induction of mitochondrial fragmentation.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture. All cells were cultured in 5% CO₂ at 37°C. HeLa and MEFs were cultured in complete DMEM supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin. HCT116 cells were grown in McCoy's 5A medium supplemented with 4 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM non-essential amino acids, 10% heat-inactivated FBS, 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin. Neurons were cultured in Neurobasal medium supplemented with 2% B 27 supplement, 4 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin.

Antibodies and chemicals. Cytochrome *c* antibody (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA) was used as a primary antibody for immunostaining mitochondria, with Alexa-Fluor 594-conjugated goat anti-mouse as the secondary antibody (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR, USA). For immunostaining of endogenous Mfn2, a custom-made rabbit polyclonal antibody against amino acids 1-405 (Covance, Princeton, NJ, USA) was used with Alexa-Fluor 647-conjugated goat anti-rabbit as the secondary antibody (Molecular Probes). For immunoblotting, rabbit polyclonal anti-Bak (NT; Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA), rabbit polyclonal anti-Bax (NT; Millipore), mouse monoclonal anti-FLAG (M2; Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA), rabbit polyclonal anti-GFP (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA), mouse monoclonal anti-EndoB1 (Imgenex, San Diego, CA, USA), mouse monoclonal anti-EndoB2 (Novartis, Basel, Switzerland) and mouse monoclonal anti-Drp1 (BD Biosciences) were used as primary antibodies. Anti-rabbit or anti-mouse immunoglobulin G horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (Amersham Biosciences, Pittsburgh, PA, USA) was used. QVD (10–20 µM) (a caspase inhibitor; SM Biochemicals, Anaheim, CA, USA) and 1 µM STS (Sigma, St Louis, MO, USA) were prepared from stock solutions in DMSO.

Co-immunoprecipitation. Cells were transiently transfected according to the manufacturer's protocol using Effectene (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA) for HeLa cells, Lipofectamine LTX (Invitrogen) for HCT116 cells or Eugene HD (Roche, Basel, Switzerland) for MEF cells. Cells were lysed in 2% CHAPS buffer (25 mM HEPES/KOH, 300 mM NaCl, protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche), pH 7.5) and 1–3 mg of whole cell lysate (WCL) was mixed with FLAG-conjugated beads (Sigma) or GTP agarose beads (Ishihara *et al.*³⁶; Sigma) for 2–4 h, rotating at 4°C.

Immunofluorescence. MEFs and HCT116 cells were seeded at 4 × 10⁴ and 2 × 10⁵, respectively, per well and cultured for 24 h. The cells were then fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and immunostained with cytochrome *c* antibody to mark the mitochondria, as described previously.¹⁴ For WT 129/CD1 and C57BL/6 cells (Figure 1a) and HCT116 Bax^{-/-} cells (Figures 7 and 8c), images were collected on a Zeiss 510 confocal microscope; Plan-Apochromat × 100/1.4 oil DIC objective; zoom 1.5. For WT and Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} MEFs from C57BL/6 mice (Figure 1d) and WT, Bax^{-/-}, Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} HCT116 (Figure 3b) images were collected on a Zeiss 510 Meta confocal microscope using a × 63 magnification/1.4-numerical aperture Apochrome objective. Neurons (Figure 2a) were cultured in glass chamber slides for 9, 11 or 15 days, then fixed and immunostained with cytochrome *c* antibody, and

images were collected on a Zeiss 510 Meta confocal microscope using a $\times 63$ magnification/1.4-numerical aperture Apochrome objective.

For the line-scan plot and colocalization analysis, images were acquired using a $\times 100$ objective (zoom 1.5) using a consistent setting for Mfn2, whereas the GFP settings were varied based on the intensity of each transfected cell. Z-stacks from the images were analyzed using the Volocity program (Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA, USA) to calculate the Pearson correlation value (colocalization) between Mfn2 and GFP-Bax or GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5. The line-scan plots were generated using the LSM 510 software (Carl Zeiss MicroImaging GmbH, Jena, Germany).

Mitochondrial photoactivation fusion assay. Cells were transiently transfected using Fugene 6 with a photoactivatable-GFP targeted to the mitochondrial matrix (mito-PAGFP). A small region ($2 \mu\text{m}$) containing multiple mitochondria was activated using a 413 nm laser. Images were acquired at 0, 10, 20 and 30 min post-photoactivation. The fluorescence intensity at 0, 10, 20 and 30 min post-activation was measured using the Metamorph software (Molecular Devices, Downingtown, PA, USA). Both the activated fluorescence volume (above approx. 120 a.u.) and total mitochondrial volume (above approx 40 a.u.) was measured for each ROI. The activated fluorescence volume was divided by the total mitochondrial fluorescence volume and the dataset was normalized to the post-activation time point ($t=0$ min). The average \pm S.E.M. fluorescence remaining over time was plotted. More rapid decreases in fluorescence intensity represent higher rates of mitochondrial fusion.

Mitochondrial connectivity FRAP assay. Cells were transiently transfected using Fugene 6 with YFP targeted to the mitochondrial matrix (mito-YFP). A $36 \times 18 \mu\text{m}^2$ rectangle was imaged with the $\times 100$ objective (zoom 2.5) before and after a four-iteration (Figures 1b and c) or six-iteration (Figures 7a and b) photobleach of a $2.1 \mu\text{m}$ circle placed over multiple mitochondria. Forty images were recorded every 0.29 s, with a total elapsed time of 11.43 s. Using the LSM 510 software (Carl Zeiss MicroImaging GmbH), three regions were measured: FRAP, nonspecific photobleach and background. The data were normalized, background subtracted and bleach corrected according to Phair and Misteli.³⁷

Mitochondrial protein mobility FRAP assay. Cells were transiently transfected using Fugene 6 with Mfn2-YFP and CFP-tagged Bcl-2 family proteins. The type of FRAP in Figure 6 uses a smaller bleach region ($0.5 \mu\text{m}$), a smaller imaging rectangle ($25 \times 1.25 \mu\text{m}^2$), five bleach iterations and a shorter recovery time (4.7 s) than the mitochondrial connectivity FRAP described above. Data analysis is identical to mitochondrial connectivity FRAP as described above.

Quantification of mitochondrial morphology. Mitochondria in MEFs or HCT116 cells immunostained with cytochrome *c* antibody were analyzed visually by confocal microscopy ($\times 63$ oil objective). Cells were quantified as having either mostly elongated (interconnected) mitochondria or mostly fragmented mitochondria. The average percentage of cells quantified as having elongated mitochondria was plotted. Error bars represent standard deviation.

Mitochondria in neuronal processes were visualized by staining with anti-cytochrome *c* antibody and imaged using a Plan-Apochrome $\times 10$ magnification/0.45-numerical aperture Zeiss objective. A series of projected z-sections taken at $0.35 \mu\text{m}$ intervals throughout the entire thickness of the cell were used for measurements of mitochondrial length using the line measurement function of the Metamorph software (Molecular Devices). Fifteen mitochondria per cell were used for analysis, with 15 neurons in total analyzed for each cell type at each time point (DIV). Data represent the average \pm S.E.M. ($n=225$) for each cell type at each time point described.

Generation of constructs. Mito-YFP (BD Biosciences), mito-PAGFP,²³ Mfn2-YFP,¹⁸ GFP-Bax,³⁸ GFP-Bcl-xL,³⁸ GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5, GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5m, GFP-Bax A117P and other chimeras²⁷ cloning were as described previously. GFP-Bax/Bcl-xL H5 was generated by the PCR SOEing method,²⁷ replacing Bax N104-T127 with Bcl-xL V136-K158. FLAG-Mfn2 was cloned using *EcoRI* and *XhoI* into pCMV-3Tag vector (F: 5'-CGCGAATTCTCATGGCAGAACCCTGTTTCTCCA-3'; R: 5'-CGCCTCGAGTTAGGATTCTTCATTGCT-3'). CFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5 was cloned using *XhoI* and *EcoRI* into the CFP-C1 vector with a template of GFP-Bcl-xL/Bax H5²⁷ (F: 5'-ACGTGCTCGAATCTCAGAGCAACCGGGAGCT-3'; R: 5'-ACGTGGAATTCTCATTCCGACTGAAGAGTGAG-3'). The point mutants within Bcl-xL/Bax H5 were created by site mutagenesis using the following primer

pairs: K151A – F, 5'-CCTTTTCTACTTTGCCAGCGCACTGGTGCTCAAGGCC-3'; R, 5'-GGGCCTTGAGACACCAGTGCCTGCGCAAAGTAGAAAAGG-3'; K155E – F, 5'-CCAGCAAAGTGGTGCTCGAGGCCCTGTGCACCAAG-3'; R, 5'-CTTGGTGACAGGGCCTCGAGCACCAGTTTGTGG-3'; C158D – F, 5'-TGGTGCTCAAGGCCCTGGACACCAAGATGCAAGTATTG-3'; R, 5'-CAATACCTGCATCTTGGTGTCCAGGGCCTTGAGCACA-3'; and K160E – F, 5'-TCAAGGCCCTGTGCACCGAGATGCAGGTATTGGTGAG-3'; R, 5'-CTCACAATACCTGCATCTCGGTGCACAGGCCCTTGA-3'.

Generation of Bax^{-/-} Bak^{-/-} and EndoB1^{-/-} EndoB2^{-/-} HCT116 cells. Gene targeting via homologous recombination was performed with pSEPT vector according to Topaloglu *et al.*³⁹ Exon 4 of Bak was targeted and 8 bp of exon 4 were deleted in the targeting allele. Gene targeting was conducted in HCT116 Bax^{-/-} cells to generate Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells and in WT HCT116 cells to generate Bak^{-/-} HCT116 cells. Neomycin (CalBiochem, San Diego, CA, USA; 0.5 mg/ml) was used for selection. After first round targeting, the neomycin selection marker was removed by Ad-Cre (Vector Biolabs, Philadelphia, PA, USA) for the second round of targeting to generate homozygous Bax^{-/-}Bak^{-/-} cells. The same strategy was used to make EndoB1^{-/-} EndoB2^{-/-} HCT116 cells. Exon 2 of both the *EndoB1* and *EndoB2* genes were targeted via homologous recombination. The same targeting vector for EndoB1 was used in EndoB2^{-/-} cells to generate EndoB1^{-/-} EndoB2^{-/-} cells. The neomycin selection marker was removed by Ad-Cre-GFP in the final homozygous double KO cells.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Supplementary Information accompanies the paper on Cell Death and Differentiation website (<http://www.nature.com/cdd>)