**University of Leicester**

**BBSRC MIBTP Studentship Project 2025-6 entry.**

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| **First Supervisor** | Dr. Abhinav Koyamangalath Vadakkepat,  |
| **School/Department** | Department of Molecular & Cell Biology (MCB) and Leicester Institute of Structural and Chemical Biology (LISCB) |
| **Email**  | akv10@leicester.ac.uk  |

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| **Second Supervisor** | Dr. Julie Morrissey,  |
| **School/Department** | Department of Genetics, Genomics and Cancer Sciences and Leicester Microbial Sciences and Infectious Disease Research Centre |
| **Email**  | jam26@leicester.ac.uk  |

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| **Additional Supervisor** | Prof. Joan Geoghegan Professor in Microbiology and Infection, Institute of Microbiology and Infection, University of Birmingham,j.geoghegan@bham.ac.uk  |

**Section 2 – *Project Information***

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| **Project Title** | Structural and Functional Analysis of Copper-Transporting ATPases in MRSA: Targets for Antimicrobial Intervention  |
| **Project Summary**  |
| **Background**  Copper is an essential trace element, crucial for various biological processes, but in high concentrations, it is toxic to cells1. Host organisms, including humans, exploit this toxicity by using copper as an antibacterial weapon during infections2,3,4. During infection, host cells actively transport copper into the phagosomes containing bacteria, where elevated copper levels help neutralize the invading pathogens. Pathogenic bacteria such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, particularly methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA), have developed defence mechanisms, including copper-transporting ATPases like CopA, CopB and CopX, to manage copper toxicity and survive within the host (Figure 1a and 1b)5,6 and evade the host's defences6,7,8. Despite their importance as promising targets for novel antibacterial therapies, little is known about the detailed structure and function of these ATPases in MRSA. This PhD project aims to investigate the structural and functional mechanisms of CopA, CopX and CopB from *S. aureus* strains JE2 and MRSA252 respectively, using a combination of cloning, expression, purification, and structural analysis techniques. Understanding these copper pumps will provide insights into their role in copper homeostasis and their potential as therapeutic targets for combating multidrug-resistant bacterial infections like MRSA9.  **Aims**  This project aims to answer the following questions about the structure and function of the copper ATPases in *S. aureus*:  1. What are the structural features of the ATPases that facilitate copper transport and detoxification in *S. aureus* and how do these structural differences compare in different clinical isolates?
2. How do ATP and copper binding influence the structural and functional dynamics of these proteins?
3. How do these ATPases respond to different copper concentrations, and what role do they play in copper homeostasis in MRSA?

 The longer-term aim is to investigate if inhibiting the function of the ATPases can provide a viable therapeutic strategy for combating MRSA infections.  **Research Plan** The project will be divided into several phases. Initially, the genes encoding CopA and CopB/CopX from *S. aureus* strains JE2 and MRSA252 will be cloned and expressed in *E. coli* and solubilised from membranes using detergents. The proteins will then be purified using His-tag affinity chromatography and size exclusion chromatography. We will also try and stabilise these proteins by optimizing the buffer conditions as well as reconstituting them into SMALPs and amphipols. The next phase will involve the biochemical characterization of the purified proteins through ATPase and copper transport assays to confirm their activity. Once functional, the structural characterization will be conducted using single-particle cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM) to determine the high-resolution structures of CopA and CopB in both their Apo and ATP-analog bound states. Structural analysis of the Apo-, the non-hydrolysable ATP analog (AMPPNP) and product bound (ADP-bound) states will allow the identification of key regions involved in copper binding and dynamics during transport. Hypotheses generated from the structural data will be tested using site-directed mutagenesis, targeting specific residues that are predicted to play important roles in ATPase activity or copper transport. The functional impact of these mutations will be evaluated through ATPase and transport assays. Finally, *in vivo* studies will be conducted in collaboration with Prof. Julie Morissey’s group to assess the physiological relevance of these findings in *S. aureus* mutants.      **Expected Outcomes and Impact** By integrating structural data with functional assays, this project on copper-transporting ATPases will elucidate the mechanisms by which they manage copper toxicity in *S. aureus*. These findings could pave the way for the development of new antimicrobial strategies that target copper detoxification systems in bacteria, offering a novel approach to combating antibiotic-resistant infections like MRSA.  Techniques that will be undertaken during the project* Cloning, over-expression and purification of recombinant protein-complexes.
* Membrane-protein biochemistry, Biophysical and Activity assays.
* Cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM) and integrative structural biology.
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| **References** |
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