Figure 1

a

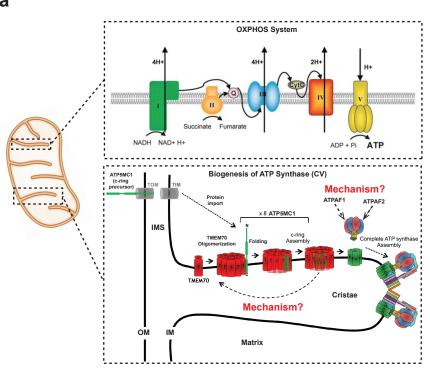


Figure 1. The OXPHOS system and working model for the ATP Synthase assembly. a, The OXPHOS system comprises five different complexes (CI-CV) within cristae and is the main source of energy in eukaryotic cells. ATPAF1, ATPAF2, and TMEM70 are the assembly factors of ATP synthase (CV). While membrane-embedded TMEM70 forms oligomers and interact with the c-ring to coordinate the assembly of ATP synthase F0 region, ATPAF1 and ATPAF2 facilitate the assembly of the souble F1 region. OM, outer membrane; IM, inner membrane; IMS, inter-membrane space. b, A motion-corrected electron micrograph of ATPAF1-ATP5F1B particles. c, Representative images of the 2D class averages of the ATPAF1-ATP5F1B complex. d, An initial 3D reconstruction revealed the architecture of the ATP Synthase F1 region assembly complex. e, A motion-corrected electron micrograph of TMEM70 particles. f, Representative images of the 2D class averages of the tetrameric TMEM70 assembly. g, An initial 3D reconstruction of TMEM70 embedded in detergent micelle.

