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## Nanoparticles of titanium dioxide modulate the response to temperature by key enzymes involved in pyruvate availability in cytosol and mitochondria of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* BY4741

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Nanotechnology can be used to obtain materials at nanoscale (<100 nm) with new physicochemical and structural properties which depend on particle size and, probably, may trigger new biological effects. As *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is an excellent model for study molecular and cell biology responses is growingly used in the toxicological evaluation of chemicals, such as heavy metals or nanoparticles of metal oxide due increasing use of these materials in consumables as cosmetics and textiles. The malate dehydrogenase (EC 1.1.1.37, MDH2) and malic enzyme (EC 1.1.1.38/39, ME1) of *S. cerevisiae* catalyze the oxidative decarboxylation of L-malate to pyruvate and CO<sub>2</sub> coupled to reduction of NAD(P)<sup>+</sup> in NAD(P)H of cytoplasm and mitochondria. These enzymes are part of metabolic crossroads that are implicated in regeneration of pyruvate, thereby contributing to the functionality of the citric acid cycle and generation of reducing equivalents as NADPH or NADH, required for *de novo* fatty acid biosynthesis and antioxidant response or respiratory chain. Hence, the main purpose of this work was to evaluate how nanoparticles of titanium dioxide modulate the effects of temperature on pyruvate availability in *S. cerevisiae* BY4741, a EUROCAST strain. Yeast (10<sup>6</sup> cells mL<sup>-1</sup>) at mid-exponential phase were inoculated in YEPD medium with 2% (w/v) glucose and allowed grown in a water bath, with orbital stirring at 25, 28, 30 or 40°C, during 200 min in absence or presence of 0.1 or 1.0 µg/mL TiO<sub>2</sub>-NP. Samples from each treatment, suspended in 10 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 were lysed by sonication and centrifuged at 12,000 g during 20 min, at 4°C. Aliquots of supernatant and pellet were stored at -20°C for later use. Protein contents in the cell fractions as well as enzyme activities MDH2, G6PD and ME1 were determined in the post-12,000 g supernatant or pellet by spectrophotometry. ROS and MDA contents were estimated in the post-12,000 g supernatant by fluorimetry. Nanoparticles of titanium dioxide (<100 nm) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Statistical analysis (five independent experiments) included ANOVA I and Duncan test. The results showed that the enzymes MDH2, ME1 and G6PD of *S. cerevisiae* BY4741 exhibited an optimal of activity at 28°C. Secondly, it was observed a significant increase in the ROS and MDA levels when temperature range from 25 to 30°C, countered by a significant drop at 40°C. Thus, the increase of temperature in the range from 25 to 30°C may have blocked the renewal of cytoplasmic and mitochondrial pyruvate, slowing down the carbon flux via citric acid cycle and *de novo* fatty acids biosynthesis, assisted by G6PD. The decrease of MDH2, ME1 and G6PD activities detected at 40°C may be interpreted as cell death, confirmed by the increase in the MDA levels. The exposure to TiO<sub>2</sub>-NPs triggered an increase in the MDH2 activity in any realized assays, effect that was more pronounced at 28°C. On the other hand, the ME1 activity which decreased in yeast grown at 25°C and 28°C, exposed to TiO<sub>2</sub>-NPs, underwent an increase in yeasts grown at 30°C or 40°C. Although the ROS levels have increased with the presence of TiO<sub>2</sub>-NP in any realized assays, it was only detected an increase of cell damages in cell grown at 25, 28 and 40°C. Thus, it can be inferred that exposure of *S. cerevisiae* BY4741 to TiO<sub>2</sub>-NP can counteract the adaptation to temperature of their energy metabolism, reversing the cytoplasmic and mitochondrial pyruvate availability, that in the latter case only occurred at 30 and 40°C.

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