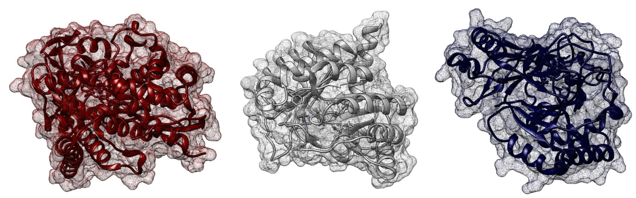
NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL METALLOENZYMES

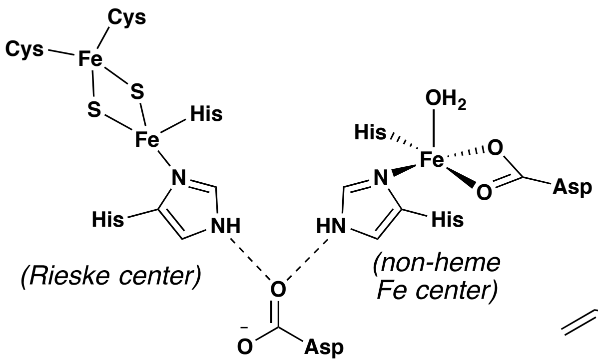
HANS RENATA



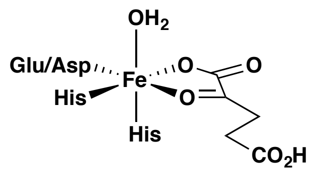
Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Cofactor diversity of natural metalloenzymes

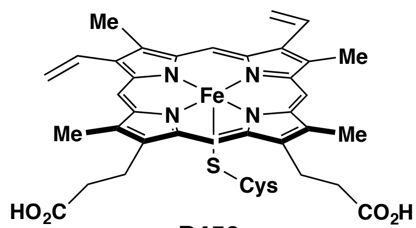
Oxygenases



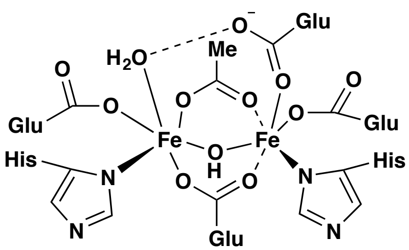
Rieske oxygenases



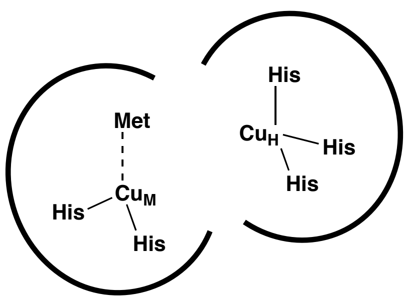
Non-heme dioxygenases



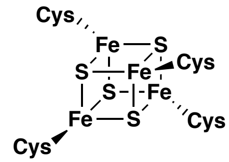
P450s



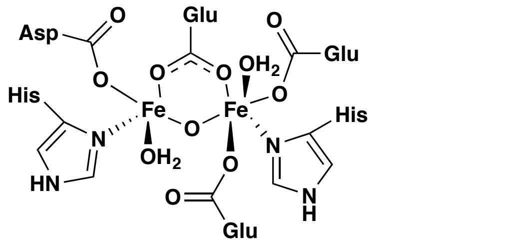
Methane monooxygenases



Cu-dependent monooxygenases

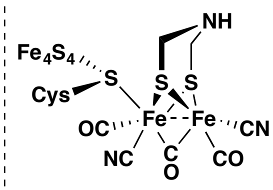


[4Fe4S] cluster

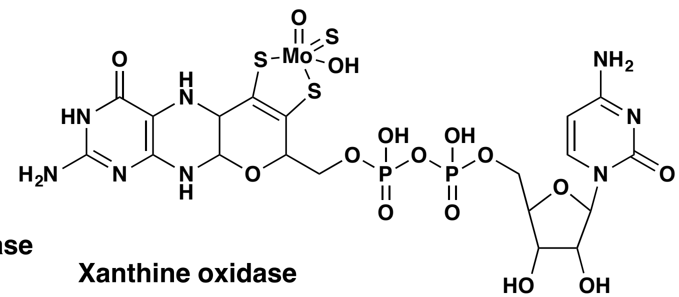


Ribonucleotide reductase

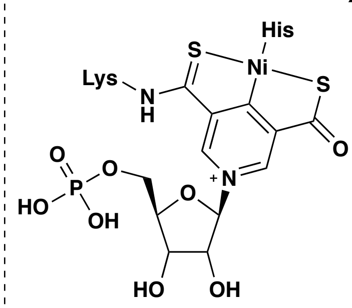
More exotic cofactors



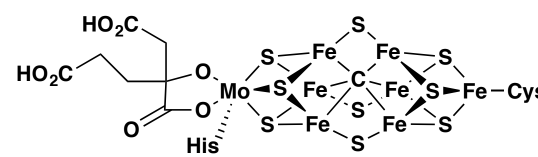
FeFe hydrogenase



Xanthine oxidase



Ni pincer lactate racemase



FeMoco nitrogenase

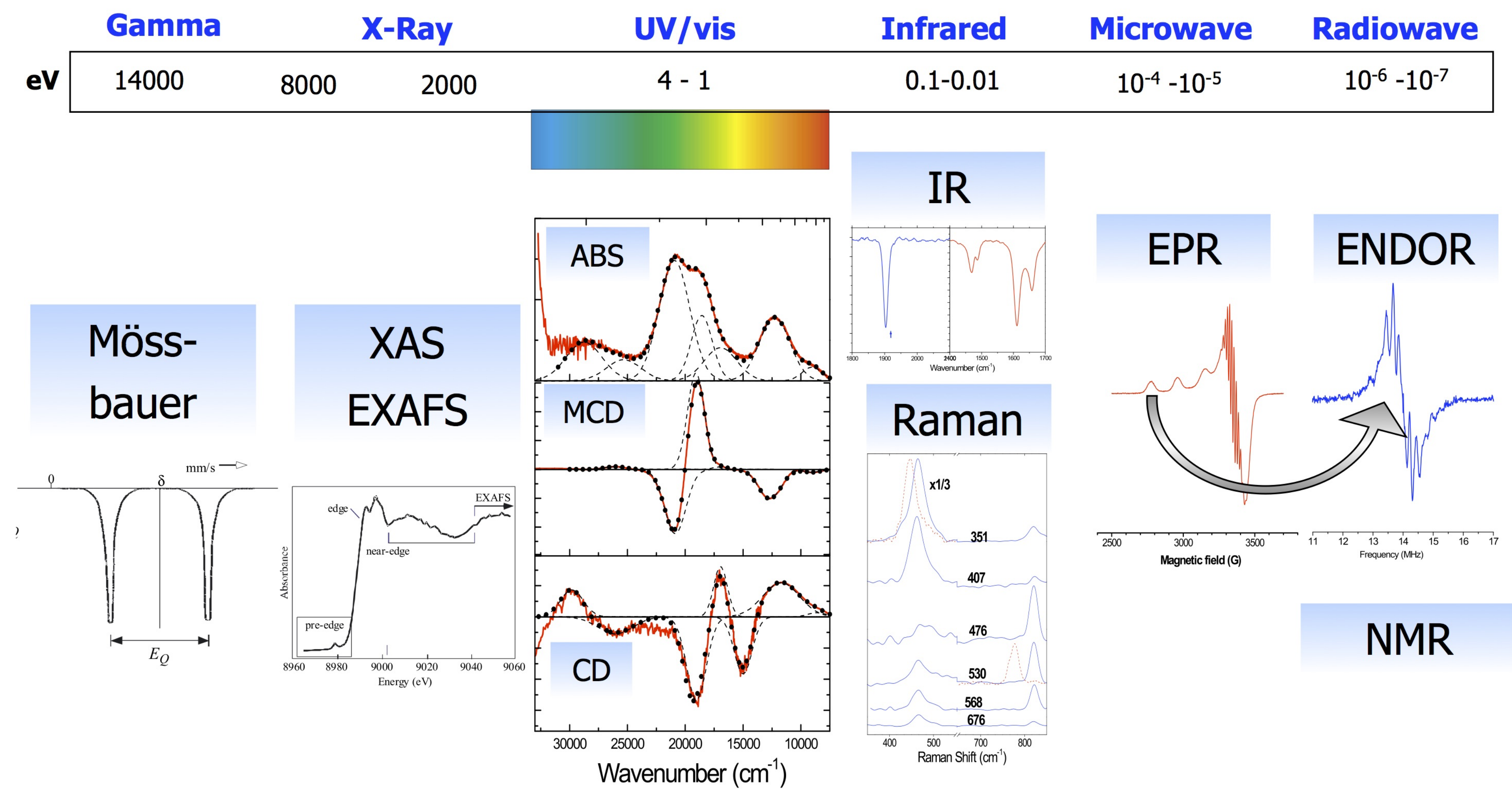
Definition:

Monooxygenase – only one oxygen atom from O_2 is incorporated into the substrate, the other being reduced to H_2O

Dioxygenase – both oxygen atoms are incorporated into the substrate(s)

Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

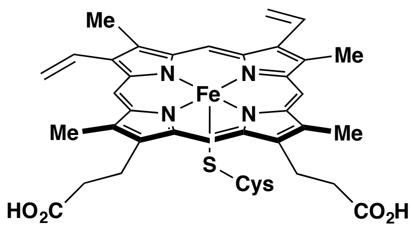
Spectroscopic techniques to study metalloenzymes



Adapted from Frank Neese's "Vibrational Spectroscopy" lecture;
PSU Bioinorganic Chemistry Workshop 2014

Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

The P450s

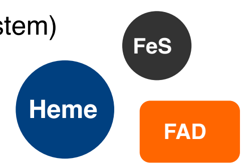


- Presence of heme (protoporphyrin IX) cofactor
- Axial Cys ligation
- Characteristic Soret peak at 450 nm for ferrous-CO complex

Different domain organizations of P450

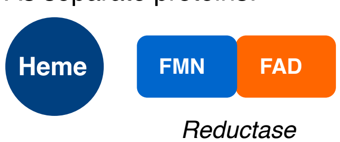
Trends Biotechnol. **2012**, *30*, 26; *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **2007**, *1770*, 330; *Trends Biochem. Sci.* **2013**, *38*, 140

Class I (three-protein system)

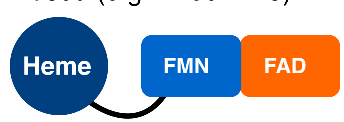


Class II (FAD- and FMN-containing reductase)

As separate proteins:



Fused (e.g. P450-BM3):



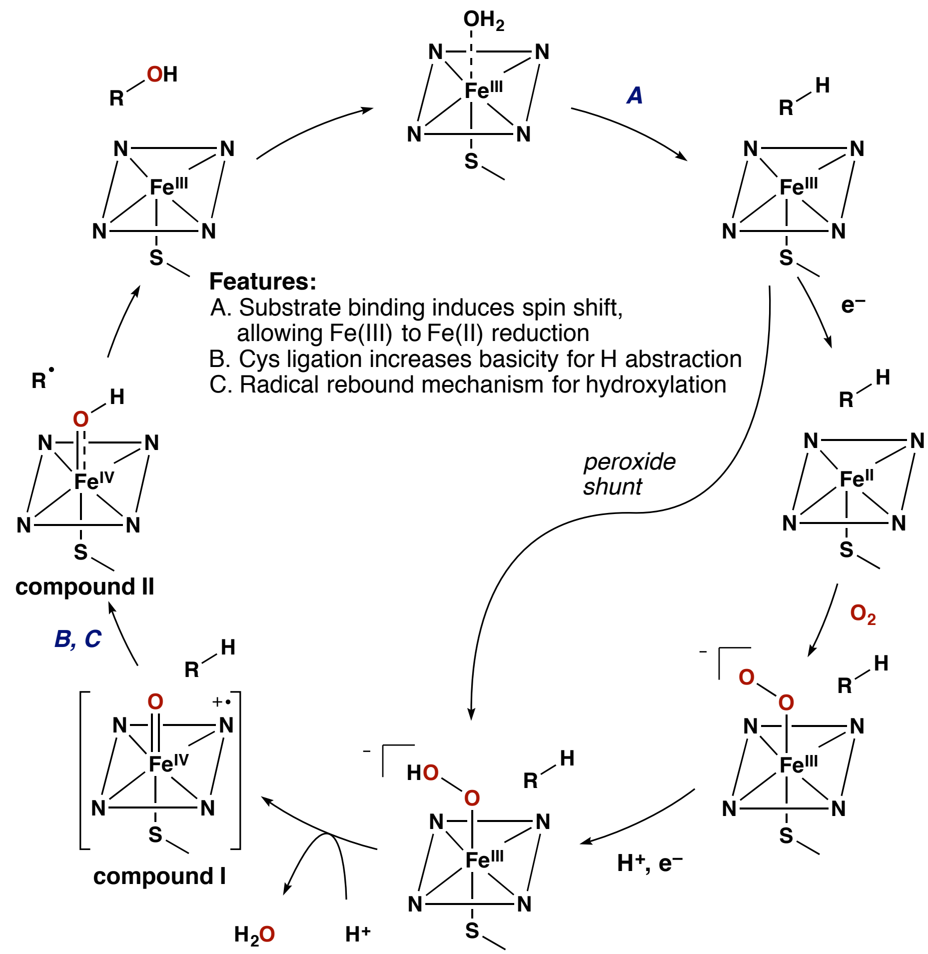
Terminology

FAD domain: flavin adenine dinucleotide binding domain
FMN domain: flavin mononucleotide binding domain

New electron transfer chain mechanisms have recently been discovered in P450s

Catalytic cycle of P450 hydroxylation

Chem. Rev. **2004**, *104*, 3947

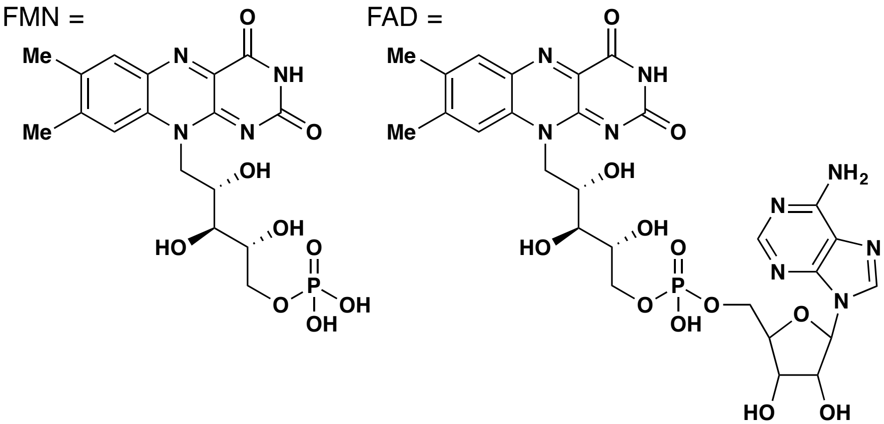


Features:
A. Substrate binding induces spin shift, allowing Fe(III) to Fe(II) reduction
B. Cys ligation increases basicity for H abstraction
C. Radical rebound mechanism for hydroxylation

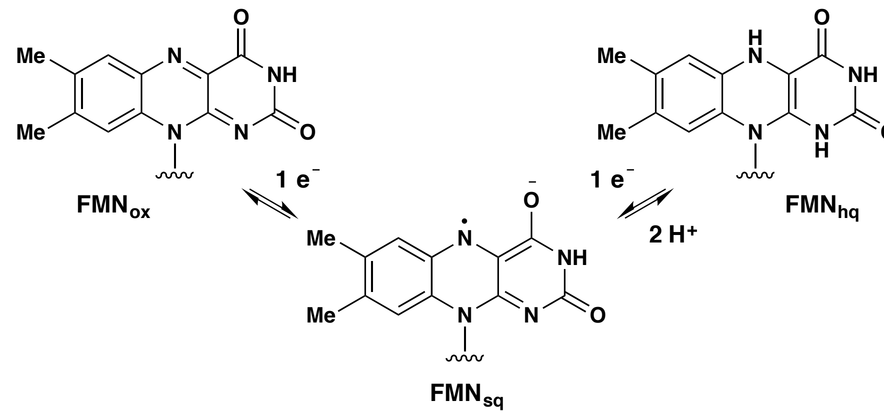
Compound I basicity: *Science* **2004**, *304*, 1653
Compound I characterization: *Science* **2010**, *330*, 933
Radical rebound overview: *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2004**, 207

Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

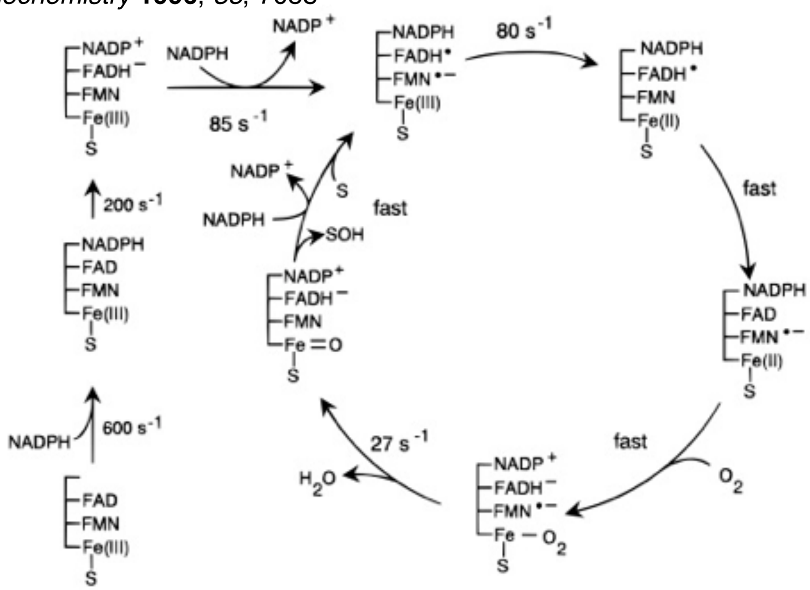
Electron transport chain



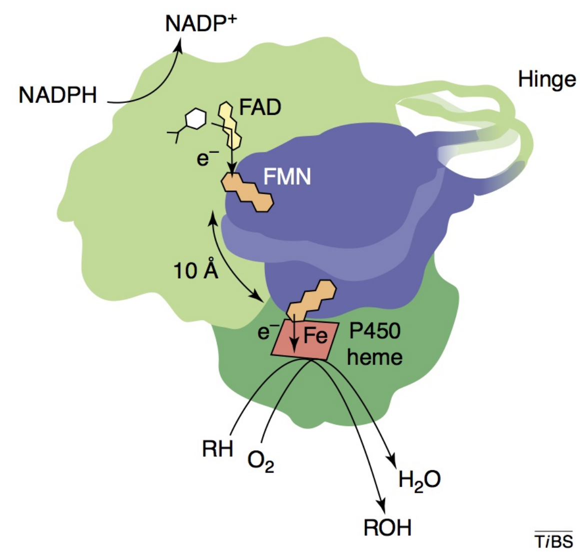
Reduced flavin species



Electron transfer cycle in P450BM3
Biochemistry **1996**, *35*, 7058



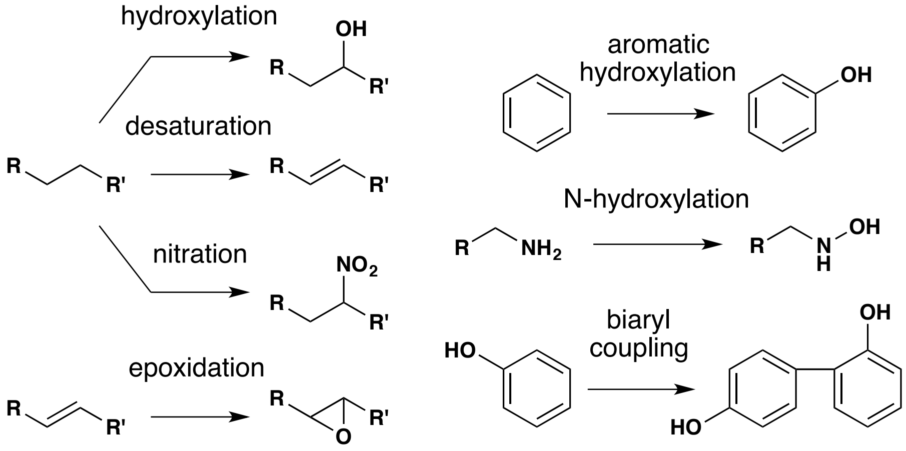
Protein dynamics of electron transfer



Trends Biochem. Sci. **2002**, *27*, 250

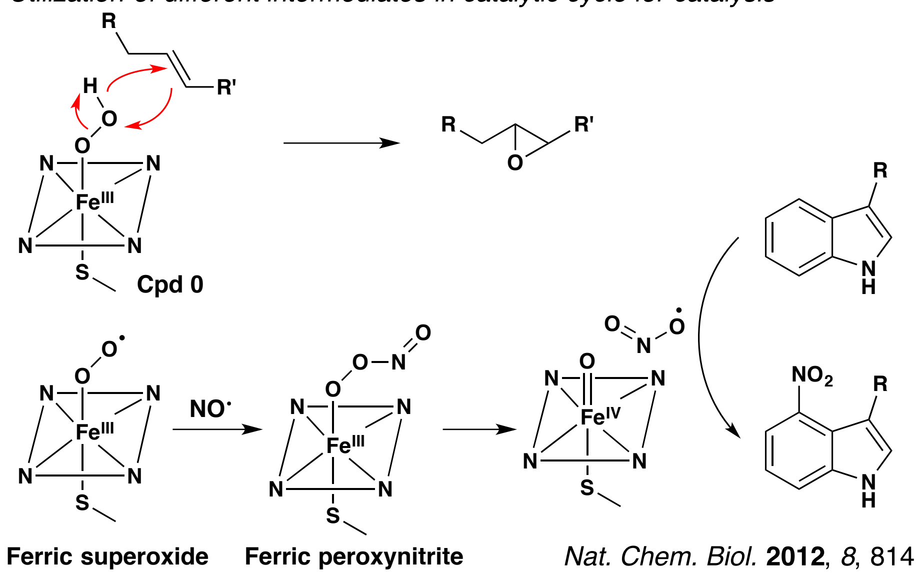
Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Catalytic diversity of P450s



Nat. Prod. Rep. **2012**, *29*, 1251
Nat. Prod. Rep. **2017**, *34*, 1141

Utilization of different intermediates in catalytic cycle for catalysis

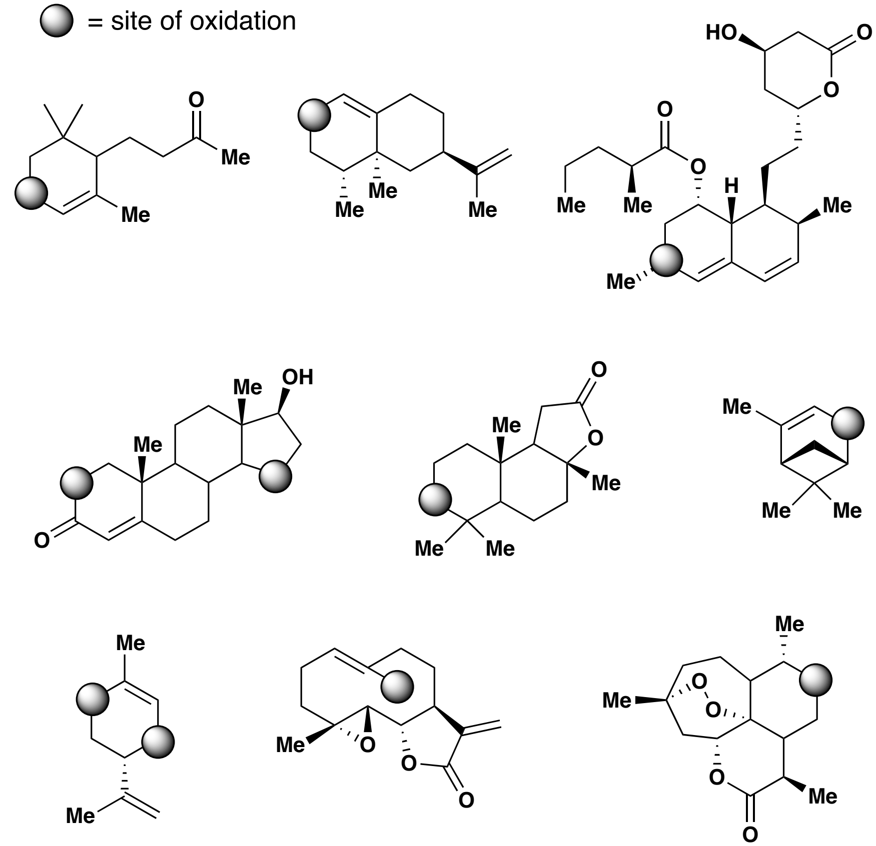


Nat. Chem. Biol. **2012**, *8*, 814

P450-BM3 (CYP102A1)

- Has been extensively studied due to the "fused" nature of the protein
- Native activity: long-chain fatty acid hydroxylase

Examples of site-selective hydroxylation by P450-BM3 variants

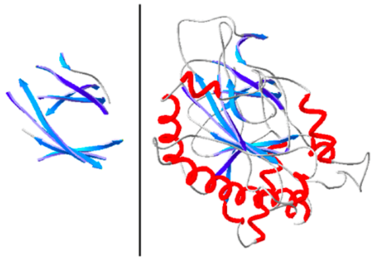


Chem. Soc. Rev. **2012**, *41*, 1218

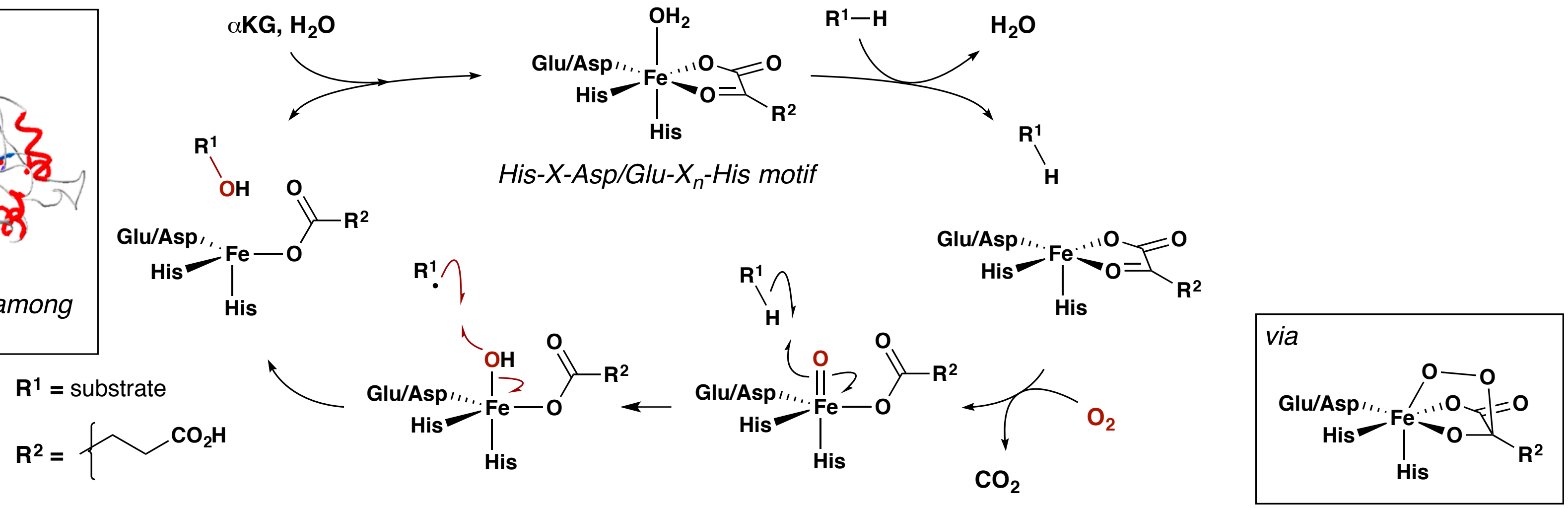
Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Fe-αketoglutarate (Fe-αKG) dioxygenase

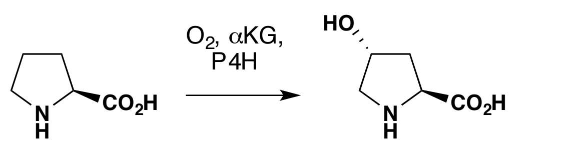
Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol. **2004**, *39*, 21



Conserved jellyroll fold among Fe-αKGs

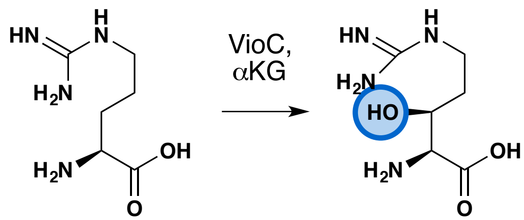


First discovery of Fe-αKG: Prolyl 4-hydroxylase

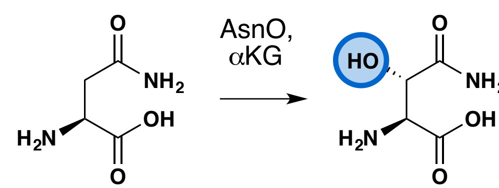


Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. **1966**, *24*, 179

Selected reactivity of other αKGs:

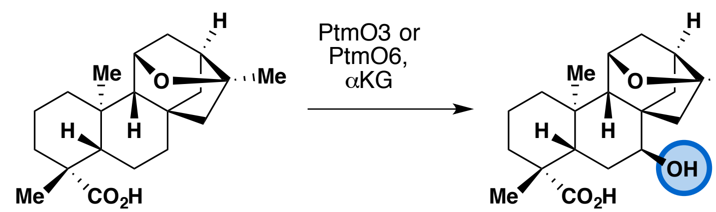


FEBS J. **2009**, *276*, 3669



ACS Chem Biol. **2007**, *2*, 187

Plant Mol. Biol. **1997**, *34*, 935

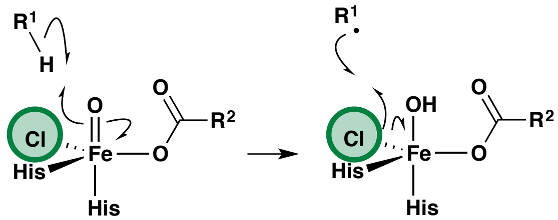


J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2019**, *141*, 4043

Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

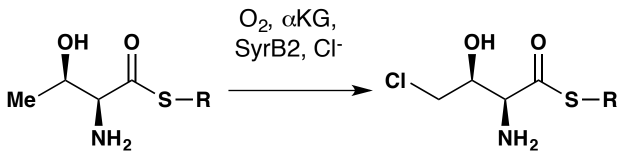
Fe-αKG halogenases

In Fe-αKG halogenases, the carboxylate ligand is replaced by a halide:

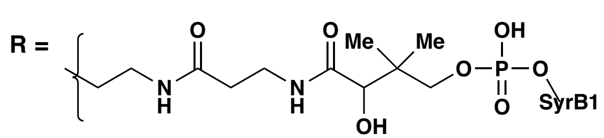


Chem. Rev. **2006**, *106*, 3364

First characterization of Fe-αKG halogenase, SyrB2



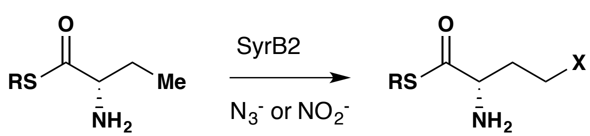
Threonine-SyrB1



SyrB1 = carrier protein

PNAS **2005**, *102*, 10111

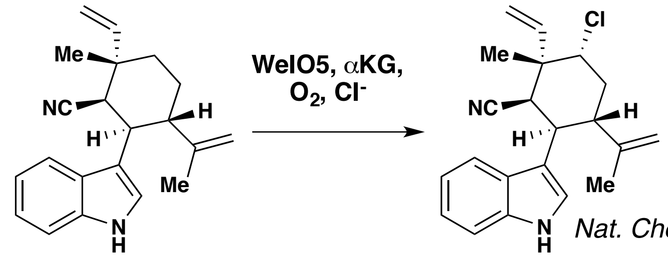
Extensive mechanistic study of this enzyme has been performed by Bollinger-Krebs group (PSU). Under stoichiometric conditions, they also observed that SyrB2 can catalyze nitration and azidation:



X = N_3 or NO_2

Nat. Chem Biol. **2014**, *10*, 209

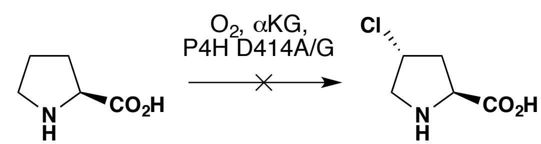
A standalone Fe-αKG halogenase was recently characterized:



Nat. Chem Biol. **2014**, *10*, 921
ACIE **2016**, *55*, 5780

A related enzyme, AmbO5 (79% sequence identity), was characterized and shown to have less-stringent substrate specificity than WelO5. WelO5-AmbO5 fusion showed similar promiscuity but with altered regioselectivities.

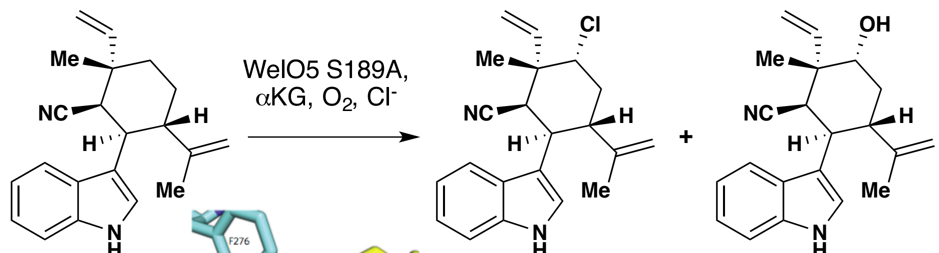
Converting Fe-αKG hydroxylase to a halogenase is not trivial

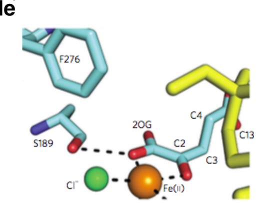


PLoS ONE **2009**, *4*, e7635

swapping out Glu to non-coordinating residue gave non-functional enzyme

Rational engineering was recently performed on WelO5 based on solved crystal structure:

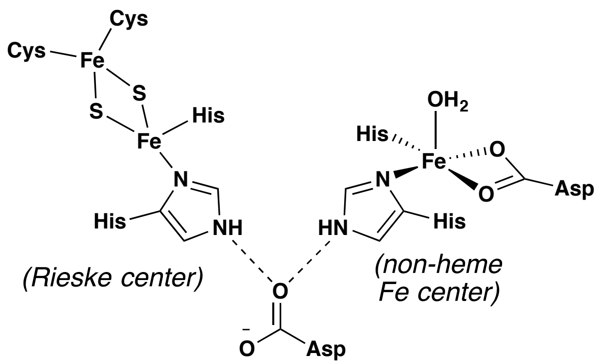




Nat. Chem Biol. **2016**, *12*, 636

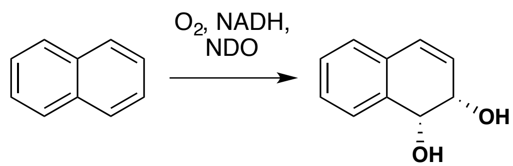
Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Rieske Dioxygenases



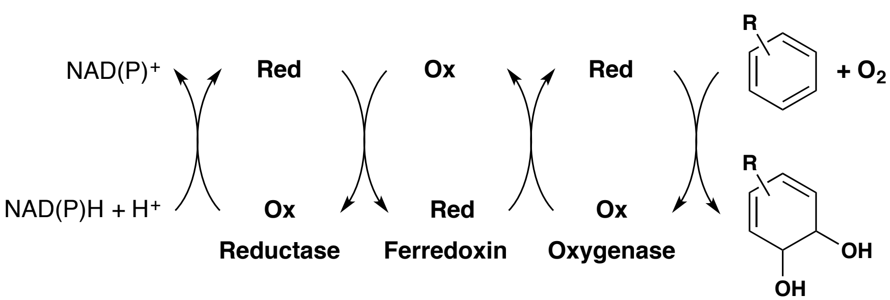
ACS Catal. **2013**, *3*, 2362

- First identified in degradation of aromatic compounds by *P. putida*.
- Identified to be three-component system naphthalene and toluene dioxygenase

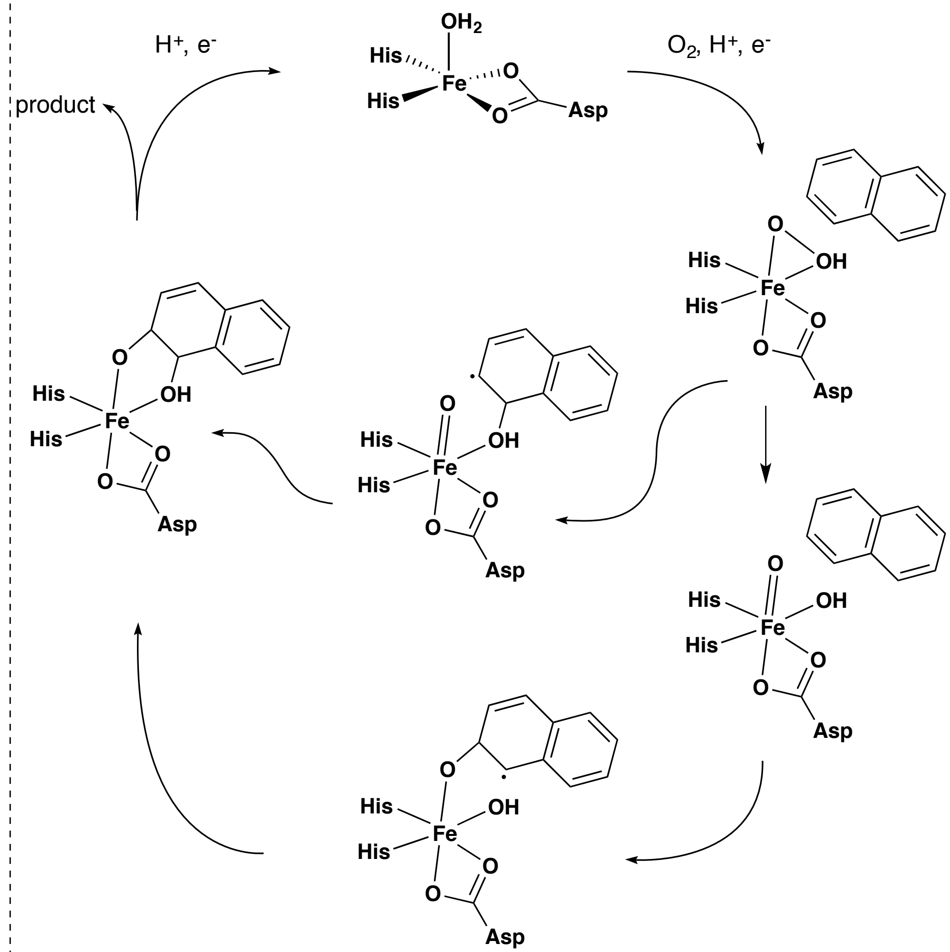


J. Bacteriol. **1982**, *149*, 948
J. Bacteriol. **1983**, *155*, 505

- Components: flavin-dependent reductase, ferredoxin, and terminal oxygenase



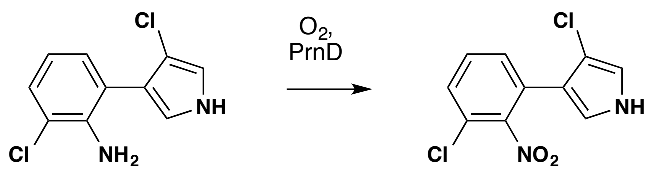
Postulated mechanism for arene dihydroxylation



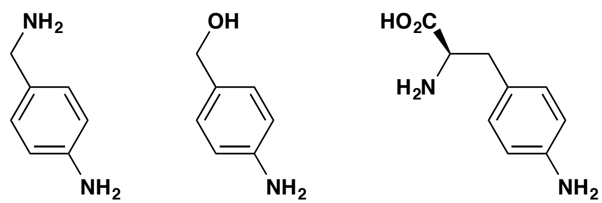
Challenges in studying Rieske oxygenases:
- Multi-component system
- Oxygen-sensitive nature of [2Fe-2S] cluster
- Lack of chromophore for spectroscopic studies (cf. P450)

Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

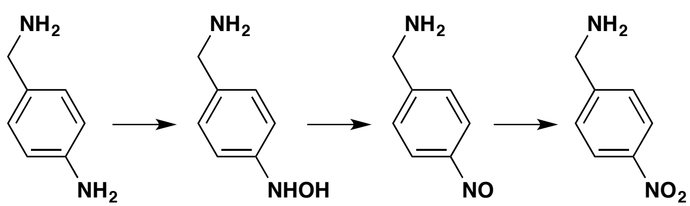
Pyrrolnitrin biosynthesis



Other reported substrates (*J. Biol. Chem.* **2005**, *280*, 36719)

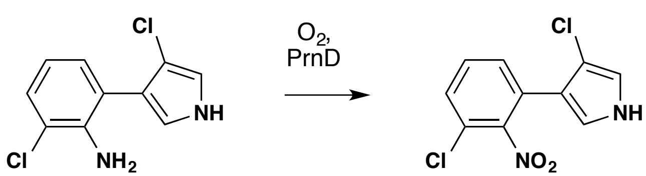


Mechanistic studies indicated presence of various intermediates



ACIE **2006**, *45*, 622

Engineering based on molecular modeling was shown to improve the catalytic efficiency of the enzyme (*J. Bacteriol.* **2006**, *188*, 6179)

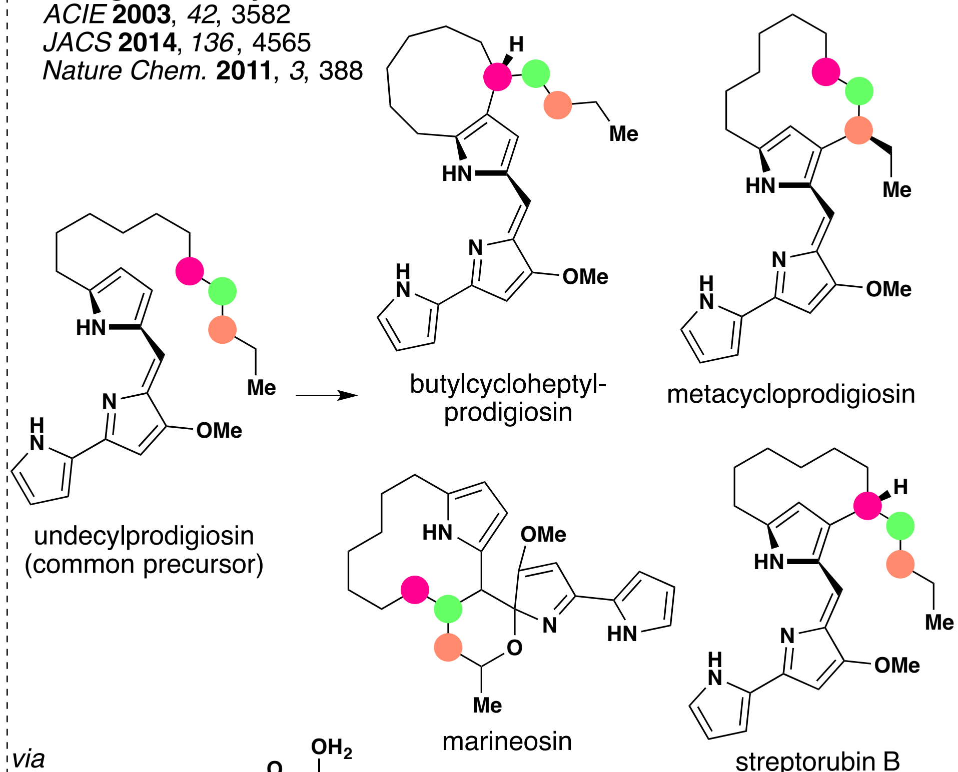


k_{cat}/K_m (WT) = 0.036 $min^{-1}/\mu M^{-1}$

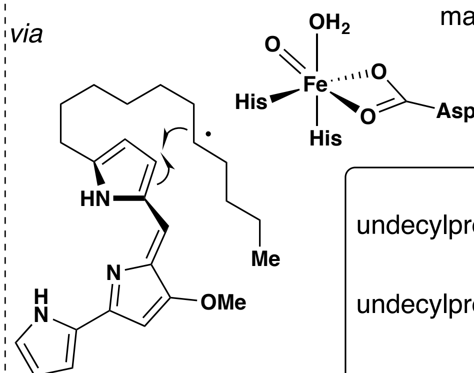
k_{cat}/K_m (F312A L277V) = 0.243 $min^{-1}/\mu M^{-1}$

Prodigiosin biosynthesis

ACIE **2003**, *42*, 3582
JACS **2014**, *136*, 4565
Nature Chem. **2011**, *3*, 388



via

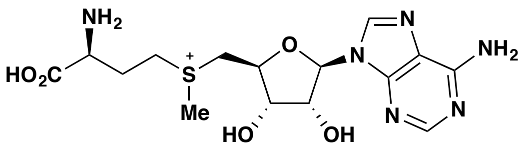


undecylprodigiosin	RedG →	streptorubin B
undecylprodigiosin	McpG →	metacycloprodigiosin
undecylprodigiosin	MarG →	premarineosin

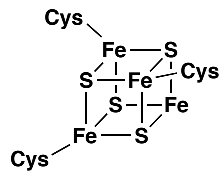
Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Radical SAM enzymes

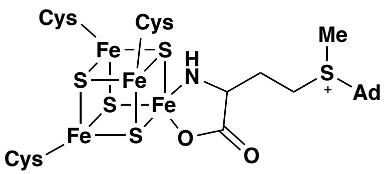
• Cofactor components:

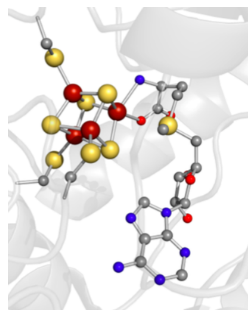


S-Adenosylmethionine



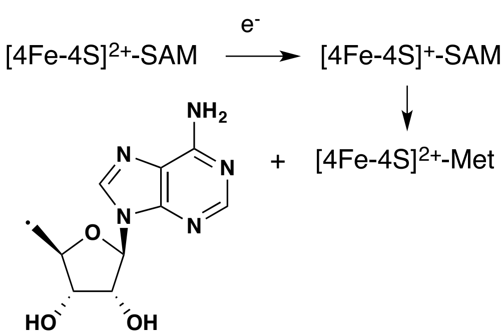
[4Fe-4S] cluster





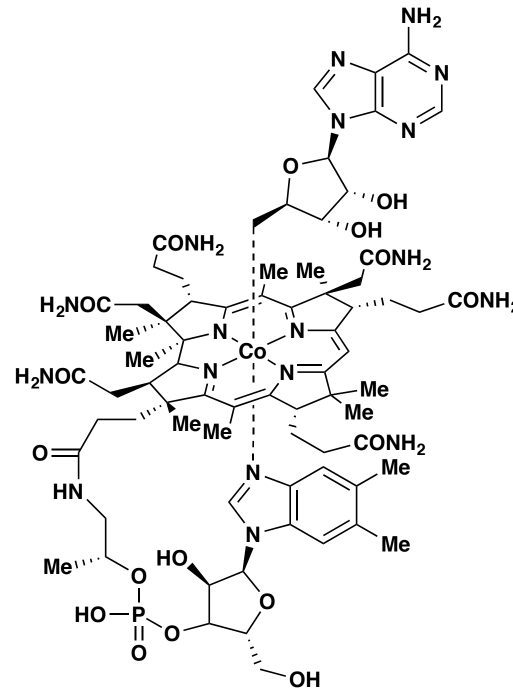
Chem. Rev. **2014**, *114*, 4229

• General mechanism for radical generation



5'-deoxyadenosyl radical

• The same radical intermediate can be generated from adenosylcobalamin (AdoCbl)



Energetic considerations for radical SAM enzyme reduction

• Reduction potential of free SAM ~ –1800 mV
• Reduction potential of [4Fe-4S] ~ –500 to –600 mV
• Radical generation is energetically unfavorable when considered in isolation!

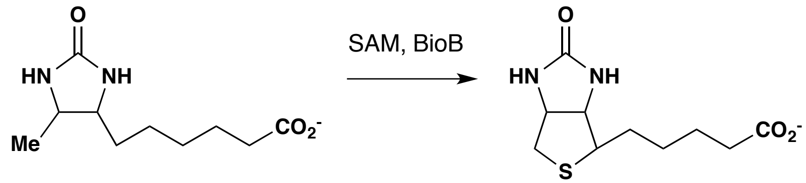
Selectivity considerations in C–S bond cleavage

• Spectroscopic studies suggest direct orbital overlap between Fe-S cluster and sulfonium S; orbital overlap determines which C–S bond is cleaved

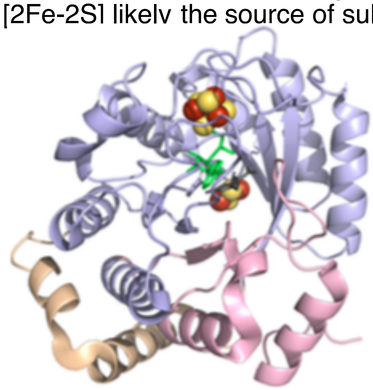
Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Examples of radical SAM in action

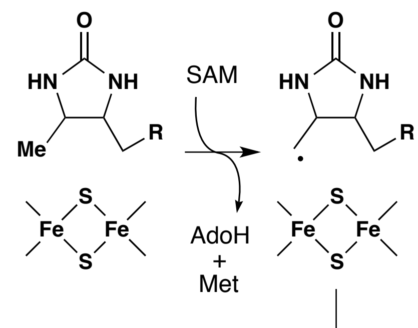
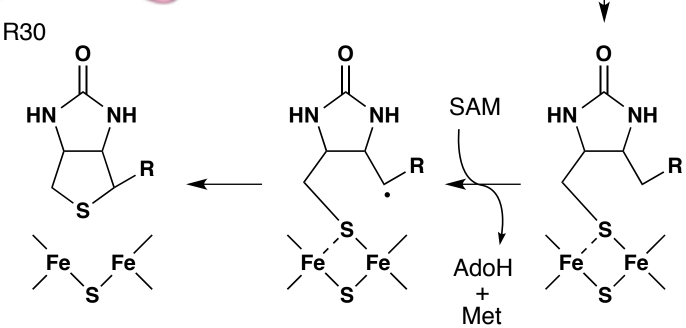
Sulfur insertion – biosynthesis of biotin



- Successful reconstitution showed presence of one [4Fe-4S] and one [2Fe-2S] cluster per enzyme monomer
- [4Fe-4S] was retained during turnover, and [2Fe-2S] degraded
- [2Fe-2S] likely the source of sulfur in biotin

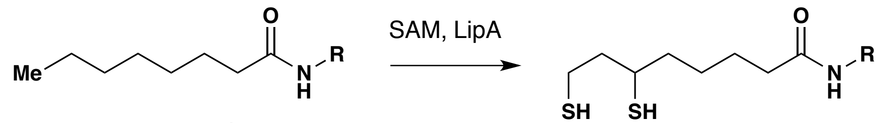


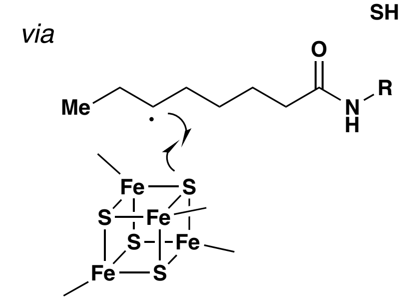
PDB ID 1R30

Biochim. Biophys. Acta **2012**, *1824*, 1213

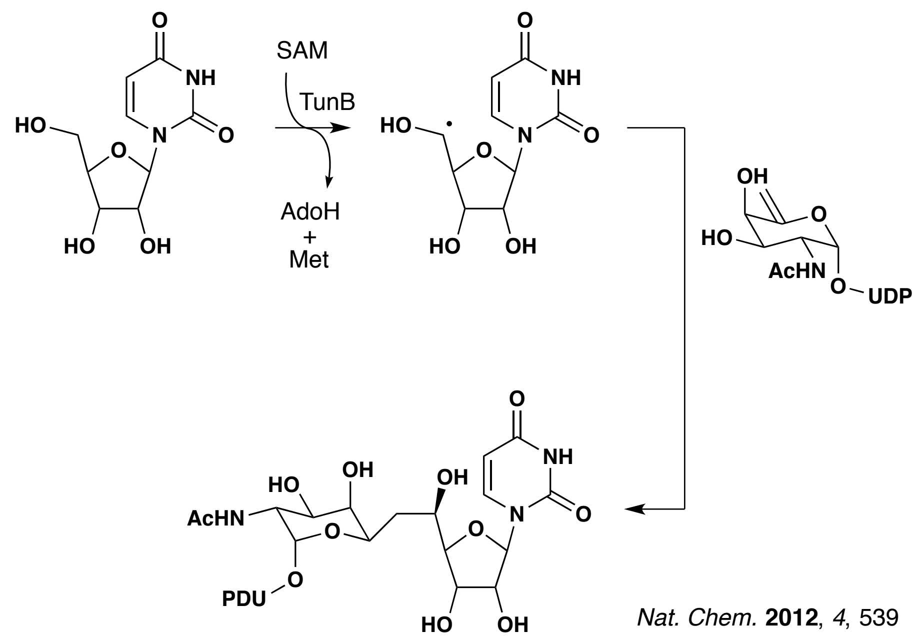
Similar reactivity in the biosynthesis of lipoic acid





PNAS **2016**, *113*, 9446

C–C coupling in tunicamycin biosynthesis



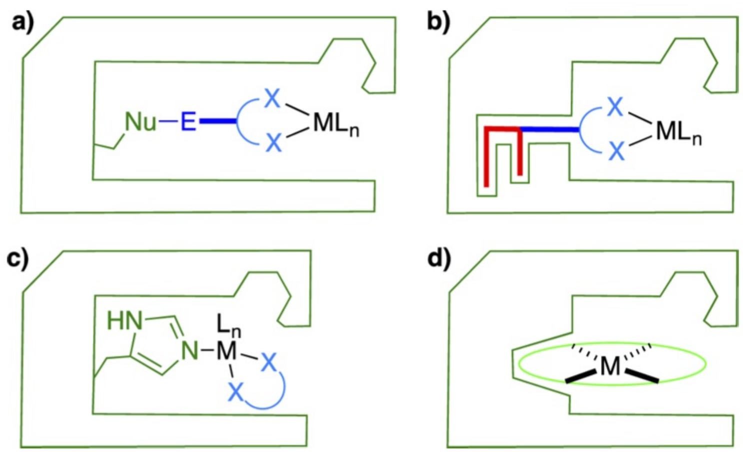
Nat. Chem. **2012**, *4*, 539

Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Artificial metalloenzymes (ArMs)

Definition:
An ArM is an unnatural enzyme derived from insertion of a catalytically competent metal cofactor into a protein scaffold

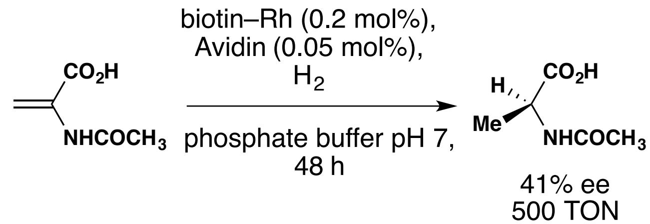
Current strategies for incorporation:



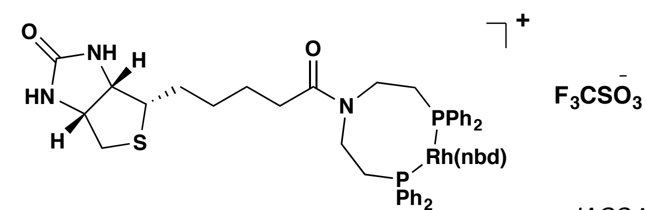
a: via covalent bond (with residues within the scaffold
b: supramolecular anchoring (exploits high affinity of certain scaffolds for particular substrates
c: dative bonding
d: metal substitution

Some reviews:
Chem. Rev. **2018**, *118*, 142
Acc. Chem. Res. **2019**, *52*, issue 3 (special issue on ArMs)
Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. **2017**, *37*, 48
Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. **2015**, *25*, 27
Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. **2014**, *19*, 99
Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. **2010**, *14*, 184

First demonstration of ArM catalysis using avidin/biotin technology

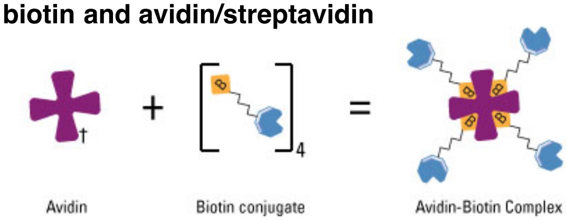


biotin–Rh:

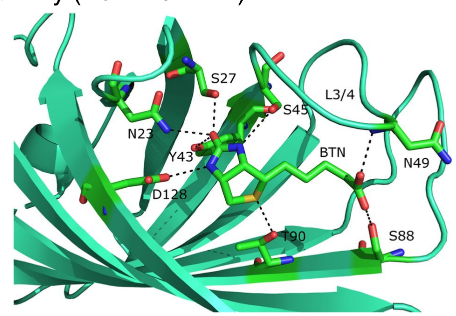


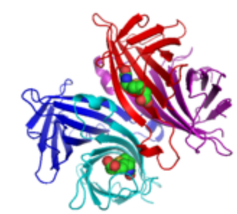
JACS **1978**, *100*, 306

Primer on biotin and avidin/streptavidin



Avidin/streptavidin: tetrameric protein capable of binding biotin with high affinity (Kd ~ 10^{-14} M)

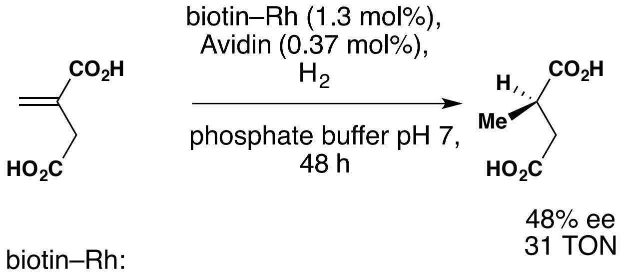




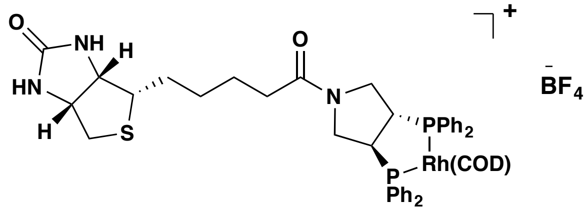
Tetrameric streptavidin with 2 bound biotin molecules

Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

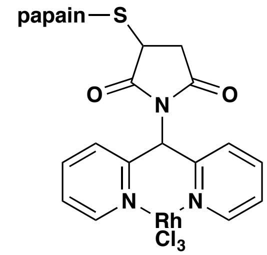
Revisiting of the system in the late 90s...



biotin–Rh:



Reetz's papain system

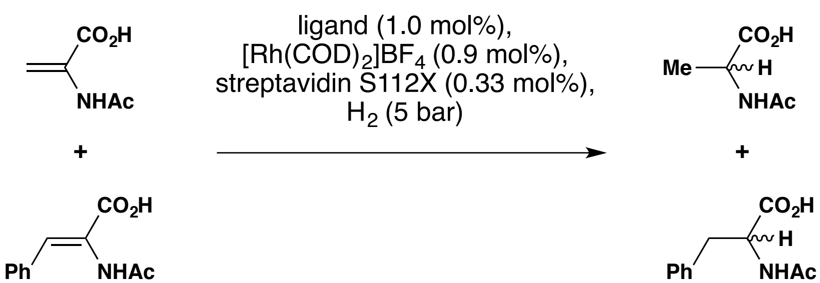


"Preliminary experiments concerning catalysis show that... are hydrogenation catalysts, ... although the ee values turned out to be less than 10%, which is no surprise."

Chimia **2002**, *56*, 721

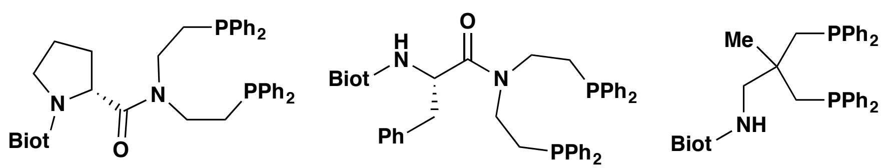
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1999**, *10*, 1887

Systematic study by Ward + protein engineering

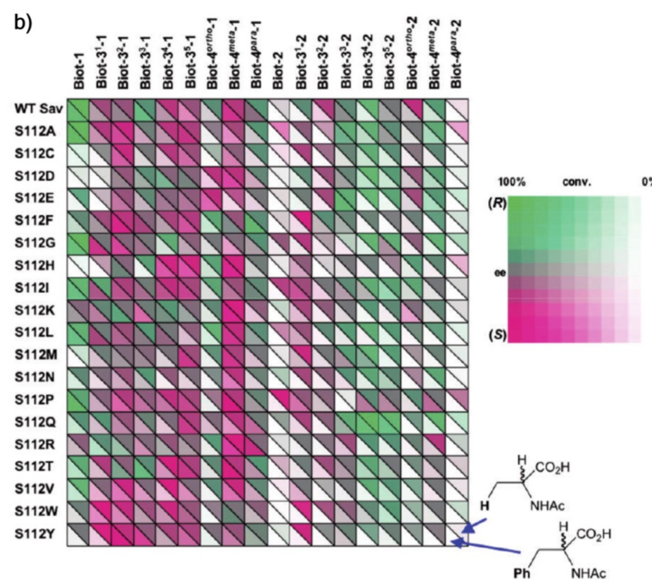


able to obtain quant. conversion with more than 90% ee for R or S enantiomer depending on ligand used

representative ligands:

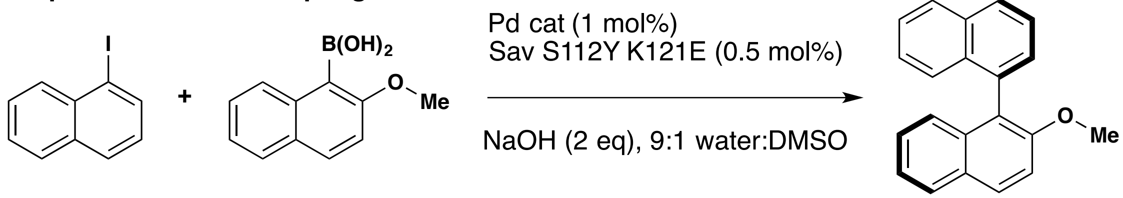


JACS **2003**, *125*, 9030
JACS **2004**, *126*, 14411
ACIE **2005**, *44*, 7764



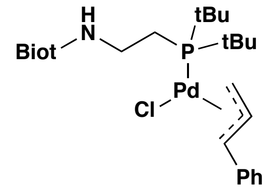
Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

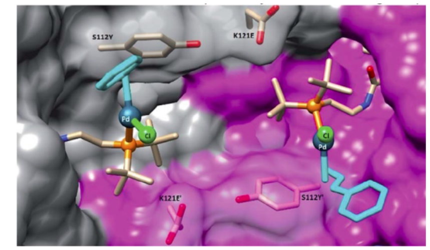
Adaptation to cross coupling



90% ee, 50 TON

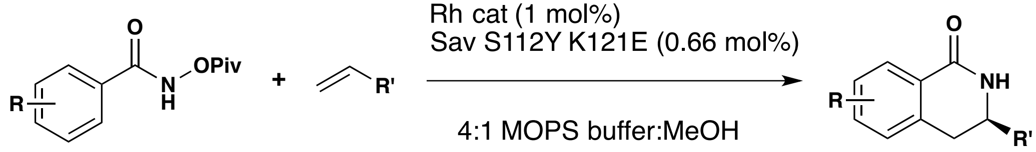
Pd cat:





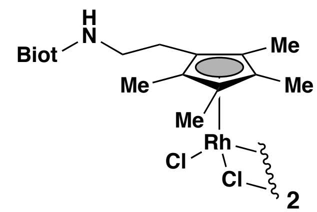
Chem. Sci. **2016**, *7*, 673

Adaptation to C–H activation



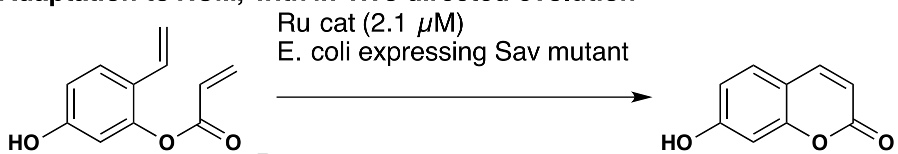
up to 32:1 rr,
86% ee, 48 TON

Rh cat:



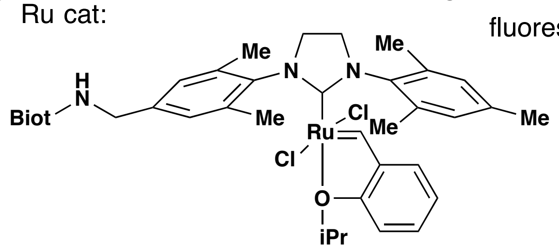
Science **2012**, *338*, 500

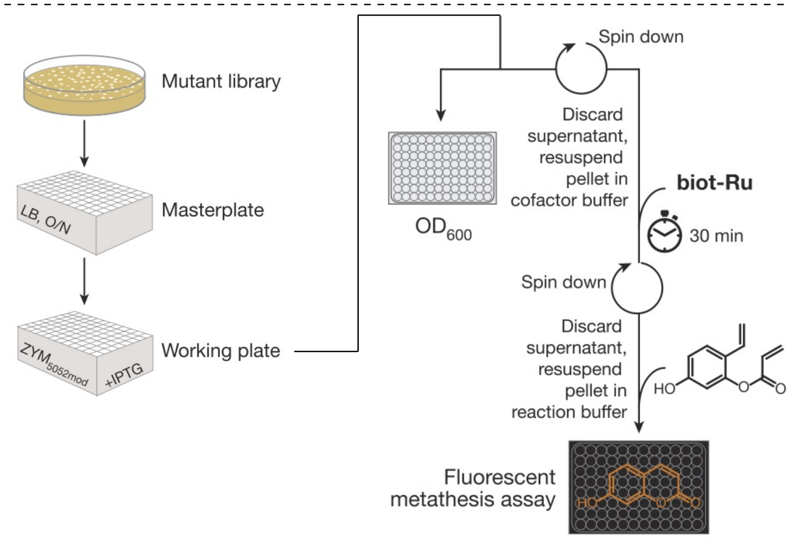
Adaptation to RCM, with in vivo directed evolution



fluorescent

Ru cat:



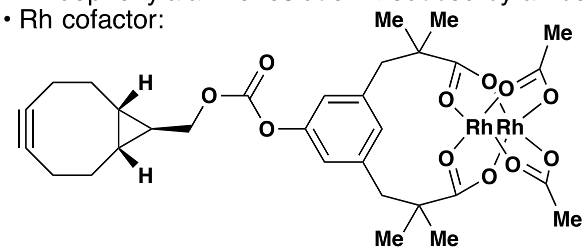


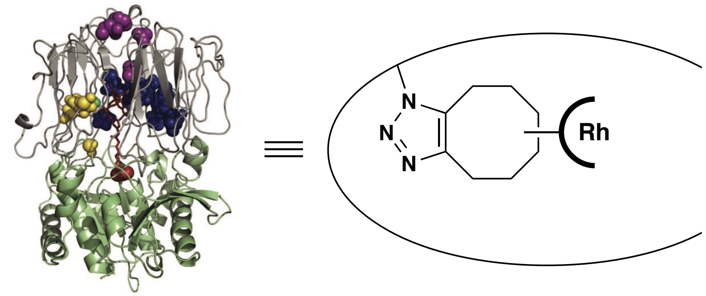
Nature **2016**, *537*, 661

Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Prolyl oligopeptidase scaffold for ArM construction (Lewis)

- chosen due to its cyclindrical shape
- large internal volume for cofactor anchoring
- cofactor anchoring by strain promoted azide alkyne cycloaddition
- Azidophenylalanine residue introduced by amber suppression
- Rh cofactor:

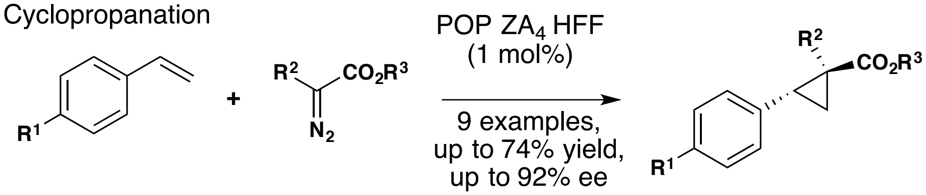




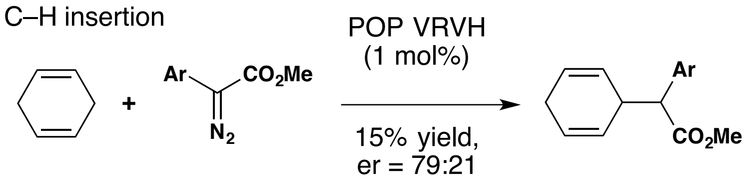
Nature Commun. **2015**, *6*, 7789

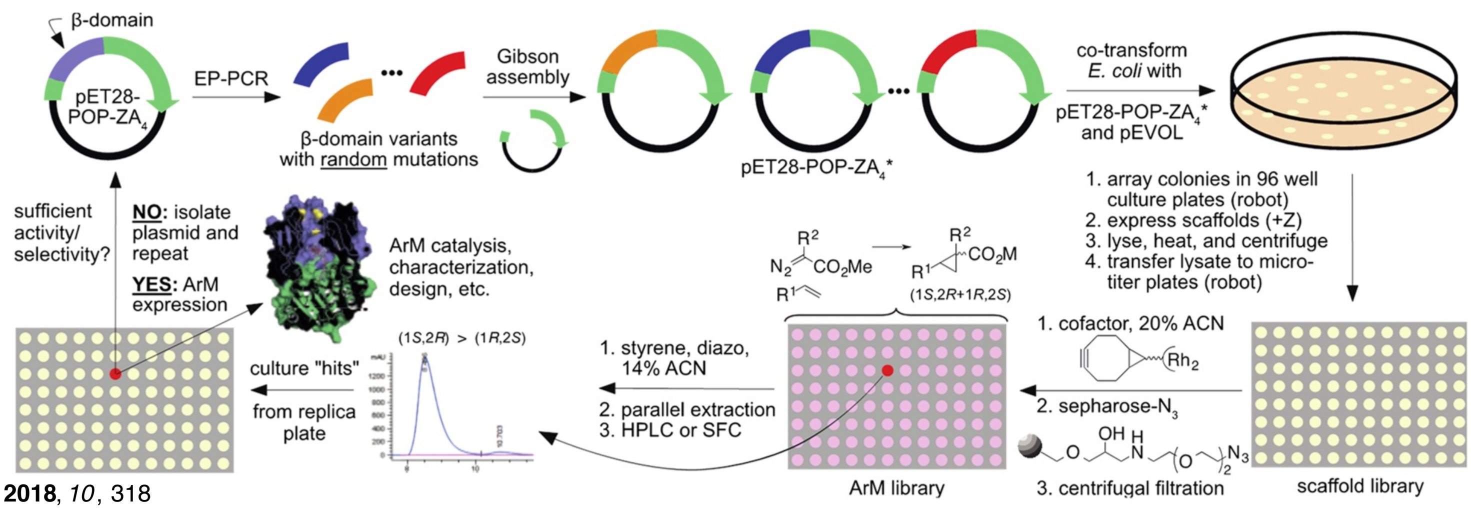
Reaction scope

Cyclopropanation



C–H insertion





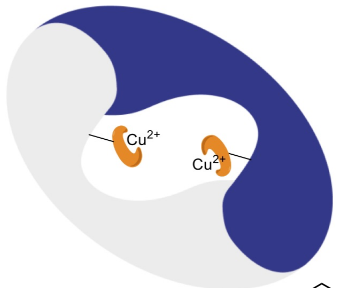
Nature Chem. **2018**, *10*, 318

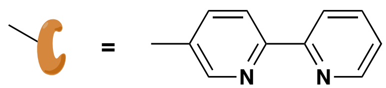
Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Other protein scaffolds for ArM creation

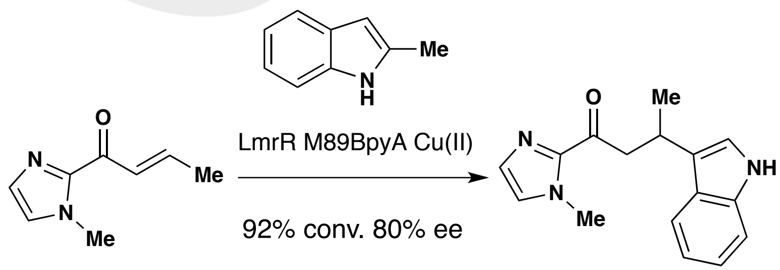
- LmrR : lactococcal multidrug resistance regulator
- homodimeric protein with a large hydrophobic pore

Chem. Sci. **2015**, *6*, 770

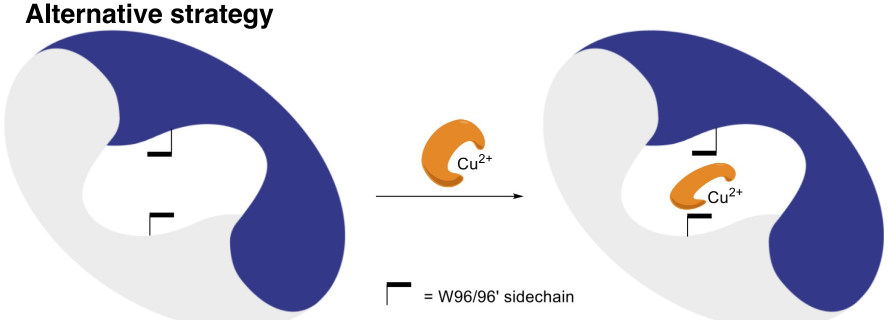


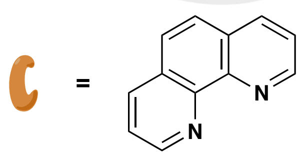


(obtained via amber suppression)



Alternative strategy



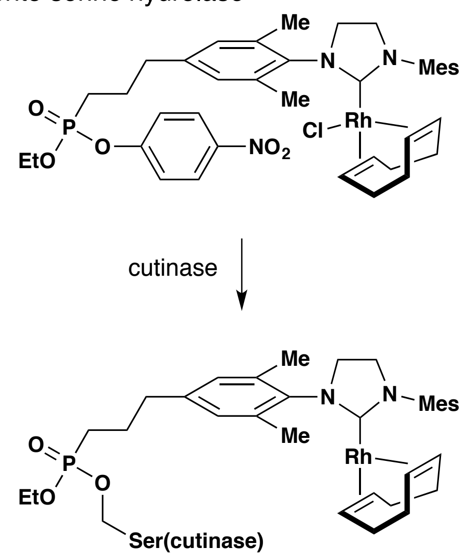


- Bypasses amber suppression protocol
- Relies on hydrophobic interaction between phen and the 2 Trp residues

JACS **2015**, *137*, 9796

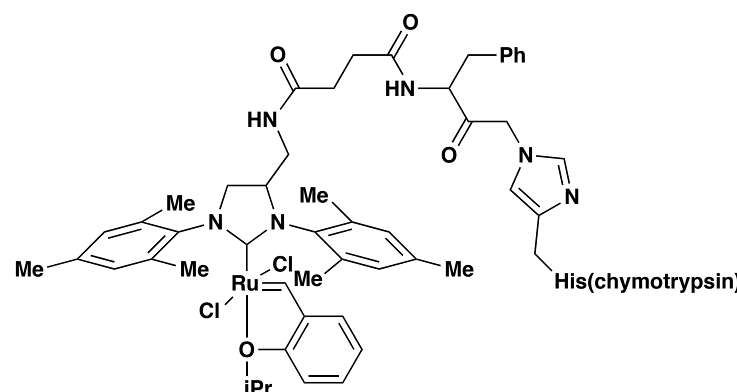
Miscellaneous strategies

- Anchoring onto serine hydrolase



Chem. Comm. **2015**, *51*, 6792

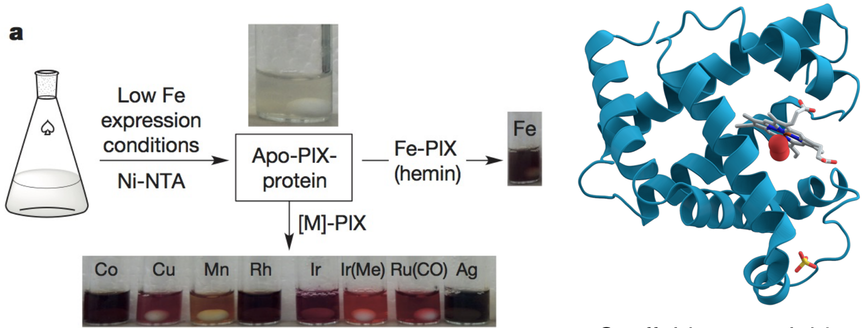
- Anchoring onto chymotrypsin



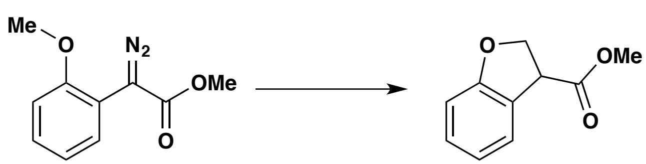
Chem. Comm. **2012**, *48*, 1662

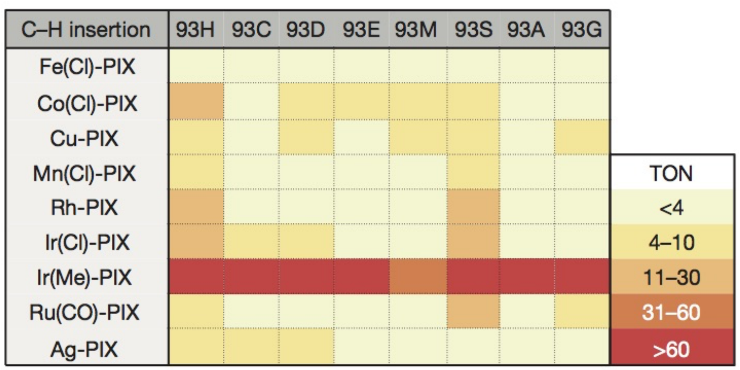
Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Metal substitution strategy for ArM creation (Hartwig)



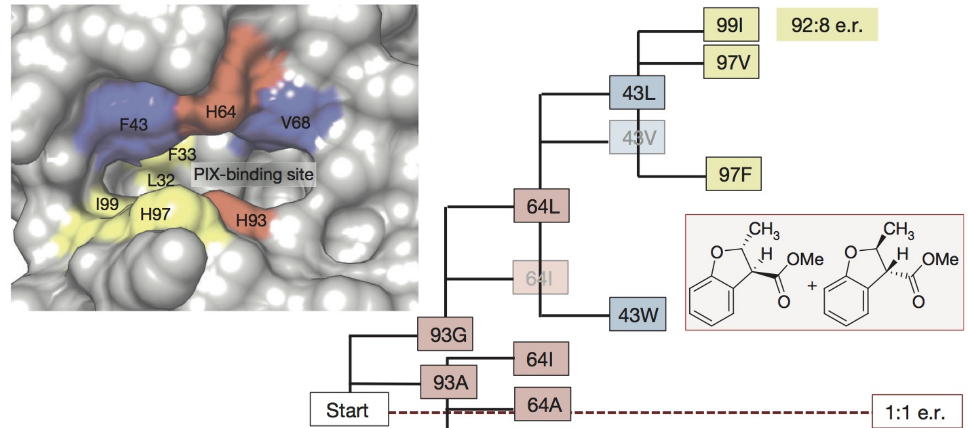
Scaffold = myoglobin



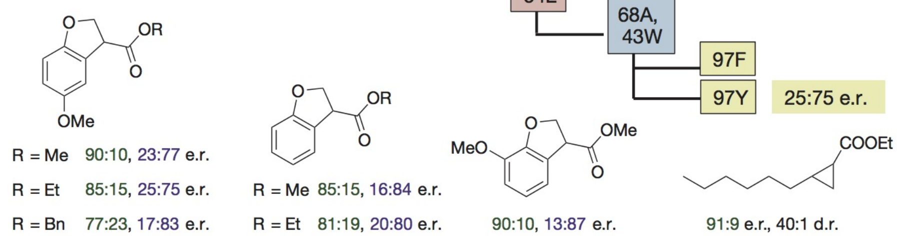


Nature **2016**, *534*, 534

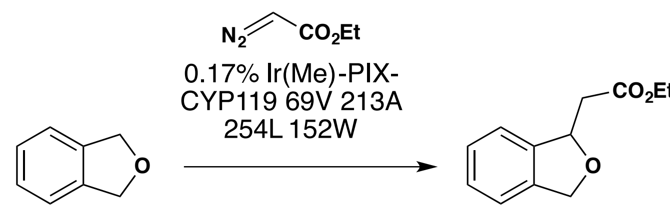
Tuning selectivity by mutagenesis



Selectivities obtained for additional products



Improvement of kinetics and reaction scope by using different scaffold



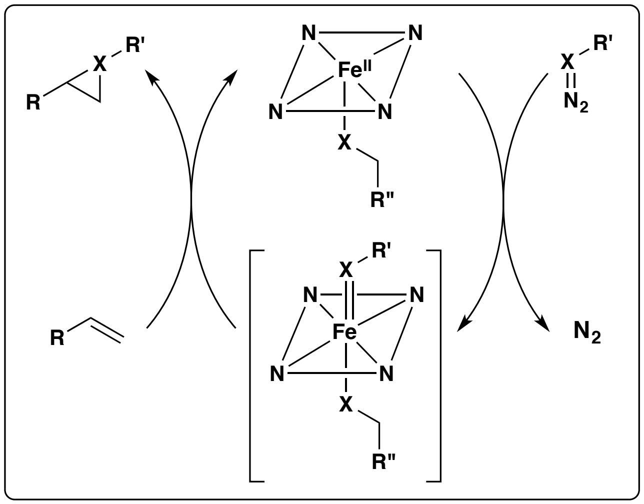
55% yield, 68% ee

CYP119 = thermostable P450 from *S. solfataricus*

Science **2016**, *354*, 102

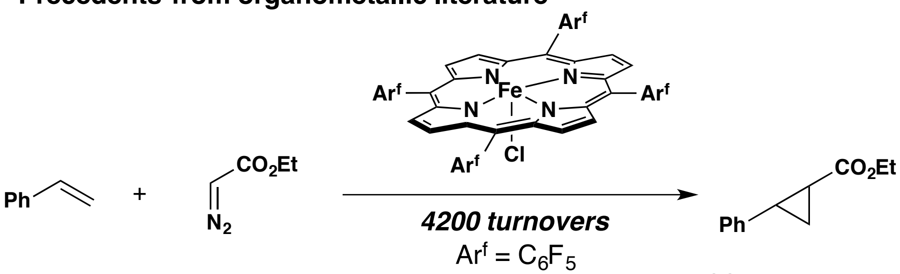
Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Repurposing hemeproteins for carbene/nitrene transfer (without metal substitution)

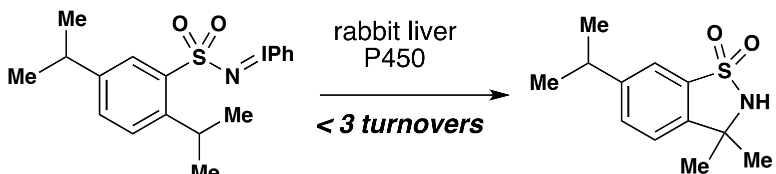


For carbene, X = C, R' = CO_2Et
For nitrene, X = N, R' = SO_2Ar

Precedents from organometallic literature

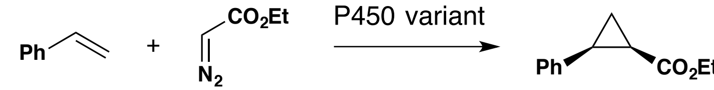


JACS **1995**, *117*, 9194



JACS **1985**, *105*, 6728

Enantioselective cyclopropanation

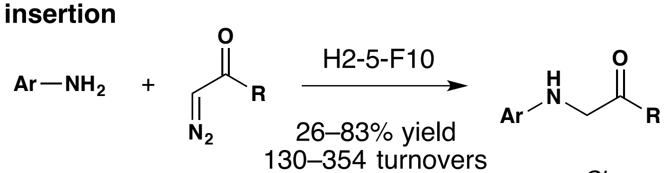


$P450_{BM3}$-CIS T438S: cis:trans = 92:8
ee_{cis} = 97%
$P411_{BM3}$-CIS: cis:trans = 90:10
ee_{cis} = 99%

Science **2013**, *339*, 307
NCB **2013**, *9*, 485

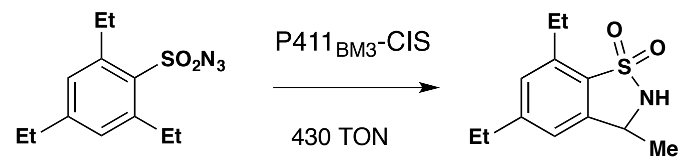
Note: $P411_{BM3}$ = $P450_{BM3}$ with Cys to Ser axial substitution

N-H insertion

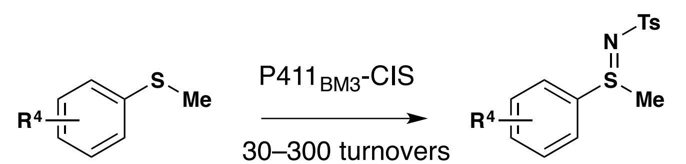


Chem. Sci. **2013**, *5*, 598

Enantioselective amination and sulfimidation



ACIE **2013**, *52*, 9309

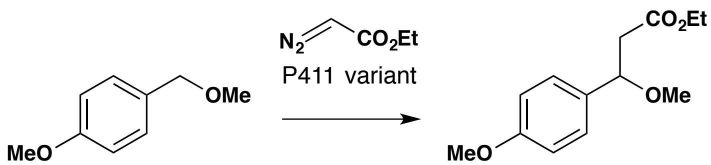


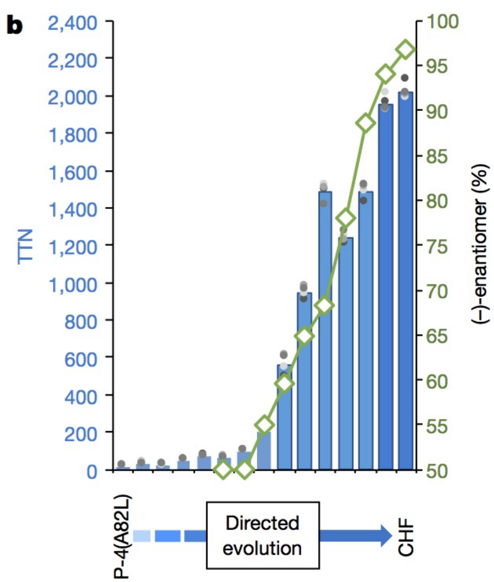
JACS **2014**, *136*, 8766

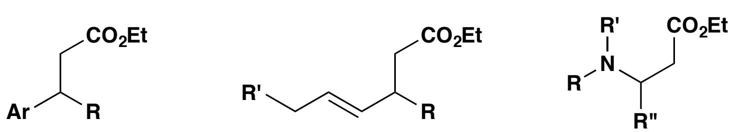
For related studies by Fasan:
ACIE **2015**, *54*, 1744; *Chem. Comm.* **2015**, *15*, 1532; *Chem. Sci.* **2015**, *6*, 2488; *ACIE* **2016**, *55*, 16110; *JACS* **2017**, *139*, 5293

Natural and Artificial Metalloenzymes

Enantioselective C-H insertion







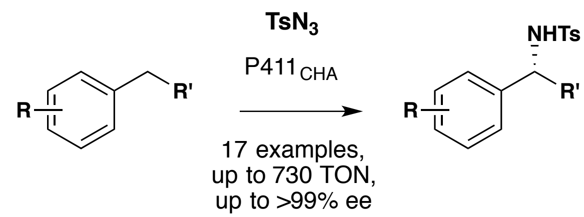
12 examples, up to 2150 TON, up to >99% ee

5 examples, up to 3750 TON, up to 98% ee

5 examples, up to 2330 TON, up to 80% ee

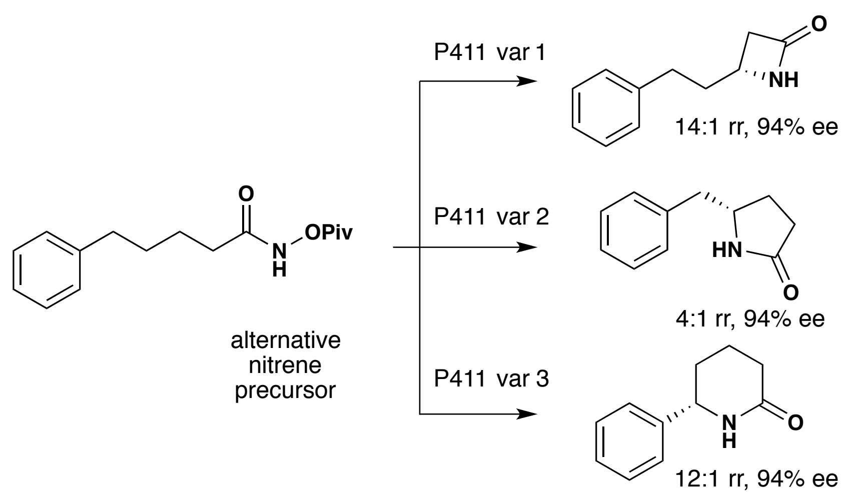
Nature **2019**, *565*, 67

Enantioselective intermolecular C-H amination



Nature Chem. **2017**, *9*, 629

Regioselective intramolecular C-H amination



Science **2019**, *364*, 575