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Photochemical Generation of a Tryptophan Radical within the Subunit Interface of Ribonucleotide Reductase

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Abstract

The \textit{E. coli} class Ia ribonucleotide reductase (RNR) achieves forward and reverse proton-coupled electron transfer (PCET) over a pathway of redox-active amino acids $\beta$-Y\textsubscript{122} $\rightleftharpoons$ $\beta$-Y\textsubscript{356} $\rightleftharpoons$ $\alpha$-Y\textsubscript{731} $\rightleftharpoons$ $\alpha$-Y\textsubscript{730} $\rightleftharpoons$ $\alpha$-C\textsubscript{439} spanning ~35 Å and two subunits every time it turns over. We have developed photoRNRs that allow radical transport to be phototriggered at tyrosine (Y) or fluorotyrosine (F\textsubscript{3}Y) residues along the PCET pathway. We now report a new photoRNR in which photooxidation of a tryptophan (W) residue replacing Y\textsubscript{356} within the $\alpha$/$\beta$ subunit interface proceeds by a stepwise ETPT (electron transfer then proton transfer) mechanism and provides an orthogonal spectroscopic handle with respect to radical pathway residues Y\textsubscript{731}/Y\textsubscript{730} in $\alpha$. This construct displays a ~3-fold enhancement in photochemical yield of W\textsuperscript{•} relative to F\textsubscript{3}Y\textsuperscript{•} and a ~7-fold enhancement relative to Y\textsuperscript{•}. Photogeneration of the W\textsuperscript{•} radical occurs with a rate constant of $4.4 \pm 0.2 \times 10^5$ s\textsuperscript{−1}, which obeys a Marcus correlation for radical generation at the RNR subunit interface. Despite the fact that the Y $\rightarrow$ W variant displays no enzymatic activity in the absence of light, photogeneration of W\textsuperscript{•} within the subunit interface results in 20% activity for turnover relative to wt-RNR under the same conditions.

Abstract

Supporting Information

Supporting information available including a detailed materials and methods description and emission lifetime traces.
Ribonucleotide reductase (RNR) catalyzes the conversion of nucleotides to deoxynucleotides in all organisms, providing the monomeric building blocks for DNA replication and repair. The class Ia RNR from *E. coli* is composed of two homodimeric subunits, α2 which contains the active site and β2 which houses the FeII(μ-O)/Y122• cofactor required to initiate active site radical chemistry.1 The active oligomeric state is an αβ2 complex2–4 that comes together transiently during turnover to accomplish long-range (~35 Å) radical translocation over a pathway of redox active amino acids (β-Y122 ⇄ β-Y356 ⇄ α-Y731 ⇄ α-Y730 ⇄ α-C439) via a series of individual proton-coupled electron transfer (PCET) hopping steps.5,6

Pre-steady state kinetics of RNR turnover reveal that the rate-determining step in this mechanism is a conformational change triggered by substrate binding that occurs at 2–10 s−1.7 In order to study the kinetics of individual PCET steps during turnover, we have developed methods to initiate radical transport within RNR photochemically.8–10 Installation of a bromomethylpyridyl rhenium(I) tricarbonyl phenanthroline complex ([ReI]–Br) at position β355 via cysteine ligation produces a photoβ2,11 where the adjacent Y356 has been replaced with various fluorotyrosines (F_nYs, n = 2–3) to modulate the pK_a and E°' of Y356 within the RNR subunit interface.12,13 This methodology has enabled spectroscopic observation of photochemically competent radical intermediates,9,12 assignment of rate constants associated with individual PCET steps,12 and determination of Marcus parameters within the α/β subunit interface.13 In these studies, individual Y• species from among the β-Y356, α-Y731 and α-Y730 triad could not be spectroscopically resolved, preventing measurement of PCET rates among them. In one approach toward unraveling the PCET kinetics associated with the tyrosine triad, a Y356-W-photoβ2 construct has been prepared. We show that photoinitiation of Y356W-photoβ2 yields a •W356 radical absorption feature that is well-resolved from that of Y•. With this Y356W-photoβ2, we have begun to disentangle individual PCET kinetics among the β-Y356 ⇄ α-Y731 ⇄ α-Y730 triad of RNR. We show that the rate for radical generation within the amino acid triad is described well by a Marcus treatment of charge transport.

**Materials and Methods**

Wt-α2 (2,000 nmol/mg/min) and Y731F-α2 were expressed and purified as previously described.14 All α2 proteins were pre-reduced prior to use by incubation with 30 mM DTT for 30 min at RT followed by buffer exchange. [5-3H]-cytidine 5′-diphosphate sodium salt hydrate ([5-3H]-CDP) was purchased from ViTrax (Placentia, CA). Tricarbonyl(1,10-phenanthroline)(4-bromomethyl-pyridine)rhenium(I) hexafluorophosphate ([ReI]–Br) was available from a previous study.11 *E. coli* thioredoxin (TR, 40 µmol/min/mg) and thioredoxinreductase (TRR, 1,800 µmol/min/mg) were prepared as previously described.15,16 C268SC305S/S355C/Y356W-β2 and Y356W-β2 were generated by site-directed mutagenesis using the primers described in the SI, and expressed and purified as previously reported for related photoβ2 variants.12 All photoβ2s were reduced with hydroxyurea prior to measurements to eliminate the native tyrosyl radical cofactor. C268S/C305S/S355C/Y356F-β2 was available from a previous study.12 Assay buffer consists of 50 mM HEPES, 15 mM MgSO4 and 1 mM EDTA adjusted to pH 7.6.
Photochemical turnover experiments were performed as previously reported under two conditions, those similar to TA spectroscopy (in the presence of 10 mM Ru(NH\(_3\))\(_6\)Cl\(_3\)), and those similar to emission quenching measurements (in the absence of Ru(NH\(_3\))\(_6\)Cl\(_3\)).\(^{12}\) In each case, 10 µM of either Y\(_{356}\)W- or Y\(_{356}\)F-photo\(\beta\)\(_2\) was mixed with either wt- or Y\(_{731}\)F-\(\alpha\)\(_2\) (10 µM), 0.2 mM [\(\text{\textsuperscript{5-}\text{H}}\)]-CDP (specific activity 26,700 cpm/nmol), 1 mM ATP, and with or without 10 µM Ru(NH\(_3\))\(_6\)Cl\(_3\) in assay buffer at pH 7.6. Samples were placed in a 4 mm \(\times\) 4 mm quartz cuvette and held at 25 °C under illumination for 10 min with white light powered at 800 W (35 V and 24 A DC) in conjunction with a 313 nm long-pass cutoff filter. Quantitation of radioactive products by scintillation counting was performed as previously described.\(^{10,12,17}\) The data presented are averages of 3 independently prepared samples, and error bars represent one standard deviation (s.d.).

Nanosecond spectroscopy was performed using a modified version of a previously reported home-built Nd:YAG laser system.\(^9\) In the modified setup, the previously used Triax 320 spectrometer has been replaced by a Horiba iHR320 spectrometer. Optical long-pass cutoff filters (\(\lambda > 375 \text{ nm}\)) were used to filter probe light before detection to remove scattered 355 nm pump light. The reported experiments used a 250 nm blaze grating (300 grooves/mm). The power of the pump beam (\(\lambda = 355 \text{ nm}\)) was set to 2 mJ/pulse.

For transient absorption (TA) spectra, the output of the Xe-arc lamp was set to 3.0 ms pulses with 30 A current. TA spectra and kinetic traces are the averages of measurements made from 1000 laser shots (500 four spectrum sequences in the case of the TA spectra) on 3 independently prepared samples. TA samples were prepared in a total volume of 650 µL and recirculated through a 1 cm path length flow-cell to reduce sample decomposition. An inline filter (Acrodisc 13 mm 0.2 µm Supor Membrane, Pall Corporation) was used to collect solid photoproducts. Samples contained either 50 µM Y\(_{356}\)W-photo\(\beta\)\(_2\) with and without 75 µM wt-\(\alpha\)\(_2\), or 30 µM Y\(_{356}\)F-photo\(\beta\)\(_2\) with and without 50 µM wt-\(\alpha\)\(_2\), and 1 mM CDP, 3 mM ATP and 10 mM Ru(NH\(_3\))\(_6\)Cl\(_3\) in assay buffer at pH 7.6. Single wavelength kinetics data were collected at 520 or 560 nm using slit widths corresponding to \(\pm 1 \text{ nm}\) resolution and least-squares fitting was performed using the OriginPro 8.0 data analysis software over 3–80 µs according to Eq. 1, accounting for the instrument response and radical decay.

\[
y = y_0 + A_1 e^{-\tau/t_1} + A_2 e^{-\tau/t_2} \quad (1)
\]

Emission quenching experiments were prepared in a total volume of 550 µL and recirculated through a 1 cm path length flow-cell to reduce sample decomposition. Samples contained 10 µM Y\(_{356}\)W- or Y\(_{356}\)F-photo\(\beta\)\(_2\), 1 mM CDP, 3 mM ATP, with or without 25 µM wt- or Y\(_{731}\)F-\(\alpha\)\(_2\), in assay buffer at pH 7.6. Single wavelength kinetics data were collected at 600 nm using slit widths corresponding to \(\pm 0.75 \text{ nm}\) resolution and recorded over 1000 laser shots for each sample. Lifetime data were obtained in triplicate with independently prepared samples for each experimental condition and least-squares fitting were performed using the OriginPro 8.0 data analysis software over the 0.1–4.5 µs time window according to Eq. 2.
\[ y = y_0 + A_1 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \]  \hspace{1cm} (2)

Triplicate measurements were performed in all cases and error associated with the goodness of fit, as well as that between replicates, was propagated. Calculation of \( k_q \) is achieved by applying Eq. 3, where the inverse of the excited state lifetimes measured in the presence of \( Y_{356}W^- \) and \( Y_{356}F\text{-photo}\beta_2 \) (\( \tau_W \) and \( \tau_F \), respectively) are subtracted. Eq. 4 was used to propagate error, where \( \sigma_W \) and \( \sigma_F \) are the standard deviations for the triplicate measurements of each (compounded with error associated with the goodness of fit), and \( \delta \) is the final reported error \( k_q \).

\[ k_q = \frac{1}{\tau_W} - \frac{1}{\tau_F} \]  \hspace{1cm} (3)

\[ \delta = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_W}{\tau_W}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_F}{\tau_F}\right)^2} \]  \hspace{1cm} (4)

**Results**

**Preparation and characterization of \( Y_{356}W\text{-photo}\beta_2 \)**

Photo\( \beta_2 \)s are prepared by replacing two surface cysteine residues (\( C_{268} \) and \( C_{305} \)) with serines, and by replacing a single surface serine (\( S_{355} \)) with cysteine. This allows site-specific conjugation of a \([\text{Re}^I] \) photooxidant at position 355 by performing an \( \text{S}_N\text{2} \) reaction with \([\text{Re}^I(\text{CO})_3(\text{phen})(\text{PyCH}_2\text{Br})]\)PF\(_6\). Here, we have also replaced the adjacent redox-active \( Y_{356} \) residue with \( W \). Neither the unlabelled (\( S_{355} \text{-}\text{Y}_{356}W^-\beta_2 \)) nor the labelled ([\text{Re}]_{355}\text{-}\text{Y}_{356}W\text{-photo}\beta_2) constructs exhibit enzymatic activity under steady-state turnover conditions performed in the dark (RNR assay conditions are described in the SI). Measurement of the \( K_d \) for the \( Y_{356}W\text{-photo}\beta_2;\alpha_2 \) interaction was performed by a competitive inhibition assay shown in Figure 1. The value of \( K_d = 0.8 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{M} \) obtained is only slightly larger than that of the wt-\( \alpha_2;\beta_2 \) (0.2 \( \mu\text{M} \))\(^{18} \) and essentially equal to the \( K_d = 0.7 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{M} \) measured for the \( Y\text{-photo}\beta_2;\alpha_2 \) interaction.\(^{10} \)

**Photochemistry**

Photooxidation of \( W_{356} \) can be achieved by two methods schematically represented in Figure 2. Direct excitation (\( \lambda_{\text{exc}} = 355 \text{ nm} \)) of \([\text{Re}^I] \) gives rise to a \( ^3[\text{Re}^I]^* \) excited state (after intersystem crossing from the initially formed singlet state), which is sufficiently oxidizing and long-lived to directly oxidize an adjacent amino acid, namely \( W_{356} \), to produce a charge-separated state \([\text{Re}^0]^-\cdot W^* \). The kinetics of this process report on the rate of formation of \( W^* \) and can be assessed by monitoring the emission lifetime of \( ^3[\text{Re}^I]^* \). An additional method for photooxidizing \( W_{356} \) is by generating \( ^3[\text{Re}^I]^* \) in the presence of a large excess of
Ru(NH₃)Cl₃, which functions as a “flash-quencher”. In this case, Ru(NH₃)Cl₃ oxidatively quenches [Re⁰] to [Re⁺]; the resultant [Re⁺] is a potent oxidant (E°’ = 2.07 V, vide infra, Figure 2c) capable of oxidizing W₃56 to yield a •W–[Re⁺] state. The kinetics of W• (and/or WH•*) formation and decay are monitored by transient absorption spectroscopy. The two methods differ primarily in their ability to undergo the reverse reaction, charge-recombination. In the former case, charge recombination within the photochemically generated •W–[Re⁰] generates the initial W–[Re⁰] state. The rate constant with which •W– [Re⁰] is produced by charge-separation, is similar to that with which it returns to W–[Re⁰] by charge recombination, thus lowering the yield of the photogenerated radical for spectroscopic analysis. This experimental hurdle is circumvented by using the Ru(NH₃)Cl₃ as there is no charge-recombination pathway available with the elimination of [Re⁰] upon its reaction with the external RuIII flash quencher. The net result is that the photochemical yield of W• (and/or WH•*) is increased, this allowing for the direct observation of spectroscopic signals associated with the radical species.

W and Y amino acids are among the most ubiquitous in facilitating biological ET reactions. In comparing the two, Y is much more likely to undergo a concerted PCET (CPET) reaction due to the extremely acidic nature of the YH•* moiety (pKₐ ≈ −2). On the contrary, WH•* has a much higher pKₐ (≈ +4.5) making a stepwise ETPT process also possible at physiological pH. Figure 3 shows the TA spectrum of Y₃56W-photoβ₂:α₂ (blue circles) collected 8 µs after excitation under flash quenchant conditions. The TA spectrum of the control Y₃56F-photoβ₂:α₂ (black circles) was also examined. Here the control Y₃56F-photoβ₂ serves as a measure of the non-specific photochemical W oxidation, as there are additional W residues within β₂. The λmax observed at 520 nm for the Y₃56W-photoβ₂:α₂ complex (and for Y₃56W-photoβ₂, Figure S1) are consistent with the deprotonated W• radical rather than a protonated radical cation (WH•*), which typically display an absorption maximum at ~560-580 nm. We do not observe the formation of any significant amount of a WH•* intermediate over the time course (3–20 µs) of radical decay. The sharp absorption feature at 410 nm in Figure 3 is consistent with that of Y•. Given typical extinction coefficients observed for W• (~2,000 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹) and Y• (~3,000 M⁻¹ cm⁻¹) within various enzymes, the ΔOD of 3.3 × 10⁻³ that we observe in the flash-quenched Y₃56W-photoβ₂:α₂ complex represents a 3- and 7-fold enhancement in the yield of photogenerated radical relative to the 2,3,5-F₃Y- and Y-photoβ₂s respectively. When W is replaced by a redox inert F, signatures consistent with W• were also observed but with significantly different spectral character. The flash-quenched Y₃56F-photoβ₂:α₂ construct exhibits a spectrum with a broad signal at λmax ~ 530 nm and a small shoulder at 590 nm (Figure 3, black circles). Additional controls in which the TA spectra of Y₃56W-photoβ₂ and Y₃56F-photoβ₂ were measured in the absence of α₂ are shown in Figure S1. In the absence of α₂, the λmax associated with W• was red-shifted to 570 nm, consistent with WH•*. These results suggest multiple distinct W oxidation processes which may evolve differently, and appear distinct from the spectrum of the Y₃56W-photoβ₂:α₂. Another small peak at 410 nm was also observed in the transient spectra of the Y₃56F-photoβ₂ consistent with a small amount of tyrosine oxidation within β₂ (Figure S1).
Photochemical turnover

In the presence of wt-α2, substrate (CDP) and effector (ATP), illumination of Y\textsubscript{356}W-photo\textsubscript{β2} results in dCDP formation. Here, the total number of dCDP produced is limited by the amount of α2 present. Re-reduction of the four participating cysteine residues in α2 is required for additional turnovers. Typically these reducing equivalents are supplied by coupled reactions with thioredoxin, thioredoxin reductase, and NADPH. In the absence of such a reducing system a “single turnover” gives a theoretical maximum of 4 dCDP/α2.

Figure 4 shows the results of photochemically driven single turnovers, both in the presence and absence of flash quencher. Greater turnover numbers (20% relative to wt-β2 under the same conditions) are observed with the Ru(NH\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{6}\textsuperscript{3+} flash-quench reagent (burgundy bar), presumably owing to the longer lifetime of the oxidatively quenched state as compared to using the excited state (purple bar) as the oxidant (4% turnover relative to wt-β2 under the same conditions). We note that the wt experiments were performed with a β2 that retains the native Y• cofactor (has not been reduced with HU) and lacks a [Re\textsuperscript{I}] photosensitizer, thus representing a single turnover experiment performed under the conditions of the photochemical experiments. No turnover is observed for the Y\textsubscript{356}W-photo\textsubscript{β2}:α2 complex in the dark (blue bar) or if a radical block is placed in the PCET pathway (Y → F at position 356 in β or 731 in α). This observation is consistent with the distinction between the spectral signatures of Y\textsubscript{356}W- and Y\textsubscript{356}F-photo\textsubscript{β2} constructs (Figure 3). Of the five photo\textsubscript{β2} constructs previously reported (Y-, 3,5-F\textsubscript{2}Y-, 2,3-F\textsubscript{2}Y-, 2,3,5-F\textsubscript{3}Y- and 2,3,6-F\textsubscript{3}Y-photo\textsubscript{β2}), the Y\textsubscript{356}W-photo\textsubscript{β2} variant displays photochemical turnover activity second only to that in which the native Y residue is retained at position 356.\textsuperscript{13} As noted previously, the K\textsubscript{Ds} for Y- and Y\textsubscript{356}W-photo\textsubscript{β2} constructs are similar. Thus, the slightly decreased activity of Y\textsubscript{356}W-photo\textsubscript{β2} relative to Y-photo\textsubscript{β2} is not a function of weaker binding affinity for the α2 subunit.

PCET Kinetics

The single wavelength kinetics decay curve of the photogenerated W• as probed by TA spectroscopy is shown in Figure 5. Formation of W• monitored at 520 nm could not be observed directly by TA spectroscopy due to spectral and temporal overlap with the \textsuperscript{3}[Re\textsuperscript{I}]\textsuperscript{*} emission (λ\textsubscript{max} ~ 540 nm), even under flash-quench conditions. To address this, we examined the quenching kinetics of the \textsuperscript{3}[Re\textsuperscript{I}]\textsuperscript{*} excited state in the presence of W by time-resolved emission spectroscopy (Table 1). To calculate the quenching rate constant, we measured the \textsuperscript{3}[Re\textsuperscript{I}]\textsuperscript{*} excited state lifetime in Y\textsubscript{356}W-photo\textsubscript{β2} (τ\textsubscript{W}) and Y\textsubscript{356}F-photo\textsubscript{β2} (τ\textsubscript{F}). Substituting these lifetime values into Eq. 3 furnishes the rate constant of k\textsubscript{q} = 4.4 ± 0.2 × 10\textsuperscript{5} s\textsuperscript{-1} for the quenching of \textsuperscript{3}[Re\textsuperscript{I}]\textsuperscript{*} by W oxidation in the presence of wt-α2.

The W• radical observed in the TA spectrum of Y\textsubscript{356}W-photo\textsubscript{β2}:α2 decays with a rate constant of 4.4 ± 0.2 × 10\textsuperscript{4} s\textsuperscript{-1} (Figure 5). This rate constant is in-line with our previous observations using other photo\textsubscript{β2}s in the presence of wt-α2.\textsuperscript{12} Unlike Y- and F\textsubscript{3}Y-photo\textsubscript{β2}s, neither the absence of wt-α2, nor the presence of Y\textsubscript{731}F-, 3,5-F\textsubscript{2}Y\textsubscript{731} or 2,3,5-F\textsubscript{3}Y\textsubscript{731} results in significant changes in these kinetics. In the case of the Y\textsubscript{356}W-photo\textsubscript{β2}, disruption of the PCET pathway is apparent from comparing the data in the top and bottom halves of Table 1; there is no enhancement in k\textsubscript{q} measured in the presence of wt versus Y\textsubscript{731}F-α2. In contrast, with Y-photo\textsubscript{β2} a ~24% enhancement in k\textsubscript{q} for the intact PCET pathway is observed relative to the case with the pathway blocked at position α\textsubscript{731}.\textsuperscript{10} These data suggest

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that the difference in reactivity between W_{356}\text{photo}\beta_2 and Y_{356}\text{photo}\beta_2 result from a misalignment or disruption of the PCET pathway incurred upon replacing Y_{356} with W.

**Discussion**

The Y_{356}W-\beta_2 construct of *E. coli* RNR has previously been shown to have no enzymatic activity, even when assayed in vivo by highly sensitive screening method.\textsuperscript{27} We also observe that Y_{356}W-\beta_2, and the unlabeled-Y_{356}W-photo\beta_2 containing the three mutations necessary for the production of photo\beta_2 (C\textsubscript{268}S, C\textsubscript{305}S and S\textsubscript{355}C), are inactive. The only activity observed arises from low amounts of endogenous wt-\beta_2 present as a result of the fact that RNR is an essential enzyme. The inactivity of these Y \rightarrow W-\beta_2 variants may result simply from perturbation of the \beta\textsubscript{356} reduction potential, since progressively lower activity is measured for RNRs with F_nYs incorporated at position \beta-356 as the $E^\circ(F_nY^*/F_nY\cdot)$ approach that of $E^\circ(WH^*/WH)$.\textsuperscript{28} Another explanation for the observed inactivity may be due to a misalignment of the PCET pathway. We have shown that this inactivity may be overcome by photogeneration of W•. As shown in Figure 4, Y_{356}W-photo\beta_2 is active for turnover under illumination. The photochemical system possesses significant overpotential for W• generation and hence the barriers to the generation of a •W_{356} are overcome and forward radical propagation into α_2 becomes possible in the photo RNR.

The two methods employed to photogenerate the W• radical are schematically described in Figure 2. The W• radical may be photogenerated by direct oxidation from the triplet excited state of the [Re] complex (3[Re\textsuperscript{I}]) (Figure 2a) or by oxidation from the [Re\textsuperscript{II}] complex, produced by the flash-quench method (Figure 2b). The energetics associated with the [Re] complex of the two different pathways is summarized in Figure 2c. The rate constant for W oxidation, as measured by emission quenching, of $4.4 \pm 0.2 \times 10^5$ s\textsuperscript{-1}, is very similar to that of Y• or F_nY• formation,\textsuperscript{10,12} despite their significant differences in ΔG°.

The rate constant for W oxidation is consistent with an ET process, as opposed to a PCET process, and accordingly follows a Marcus formalism described in equation Eq. 5,

$$k_{ET} = \frac{2\pi H^2}{\hbar \sqrt{4\pi \lambda k_B T}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\lambda+\Delta G^\circ)^2}{4\lambda k_B T}}$$

Figure 6 plots the previously measured rate constants for radical formation in a series of F\textsubscript{n}Y-photo\beta_2 (n = 0–3) within the photoRNR complex. Over the pH regime examined, the F\textsubscript{n}Ys are deprotonated and radical generation in β-F\textsubscript{n}Y_{356} occurs by ET. Moreover, the PCET process for Y oxidation in the presence of α_2 also behaves kinetically like an ET process owing to fast proton transfer from the interface. As is clearly evident from the Marcus plot, the ET process for radical generation within the F\textsubscript{n}Y-photo\beta_2:α_2 complex occurs in the Marcus inverted regime, where an increase in $|–ΔG^\circ|$ results in a decrease in $k_q$.\textsuperscript{13} The F\textsubscript{n}Y-photo\beta_2 series has now been expanded to include $k_q$ measured for the Y_{356}W-photo\beta_{2:α_2} complex, assuming similar $H_{DA}$ and λ parameters between the mutations. Based on the $E^\circ$ of 1.15 V (vs NHE) for WH• + e\textsuperscript{−} \rightarrow WH measured by differential pulse voltammetry,\textsuperscript{29} and an excited state reduction potential for [Re\textsuperscript{I}]\textsuperscript{*} \rightarrow [Re\textsuperscript{0}] of 1.94 V vs
NHE (Figure 2c), we calculate the \(-\Delta G''\) for W oxidation of 0.79 V. At this potential, the measured rate constant from the \([\text{Re}^1]^*\) quenching experiment of \(4.4 \pm 0.2 \times 10^5\ \text{s}^{-1}\) falls on the Marcus curve in Figure 6. This result indicates that tryptophan oxidation proceeds by ET to furnish WH•+. We note, however, that the TA spectrum of Figure 3 is that of W• as opposed to WH•+. Together, the quenching and TA kinetics indicate an ET/PT process in which rate-limiting ET precedes rapid proton loss to produce W•. The fast proton loss is consistent with the \(\Delta pK_a\) of 3.1 between WH•+ and bulk solution (pH = 7.6).

Finally, a reorganization energy of \(\lambda = 1\ \text{eV}\) is determined for the ET process at the photoRNR \(\alpha_2\beta_2\) interface. This value is 0.9 eV lower than that determined for \([\text{Re}^1]-F_n-Y\) model complexes in solution, revealing that the enzyme microenvironment exerts a significant influence in minimizing the reorganization energy. Similar reductions in the reorganization energy have been observed for Cu enzymes as compared to Cu metal complexes, and more generally for a host of metallocofactors embedded within protein matrices.

Conclusions

W and Y are among the most common amino acids to facilitate biological ET reactions. In comparing the two, Y is much more likely to undergo a concerted PCET (CPET) reaction due to the extremely acidic nature of the YH•+ moiety (\(pK_a \approx -2\)). The much higher \(pK_a\) of WH•+ (\(\approx +4.5\)) makes a stepwise ET/PT process possible at physiological pH as we observe here. A concerted PCET mechanism has been proposed in rare instances for model complexes, but to our knowledge this has not been observed in a biological system. The formation of W• at \(\beta_{356}\) obeys a Marcus formalism indicating that W_{356}-photo\(\beta_2\) oxidation proceeds through WH•+. The appearance of W• in the TA spectrum points to fast proton loss, indicating an ET/PT mechanism for radical generation in the Y_{356}W-photo\(\beta_2\) complex. Conversely, radical generation in Y_{356}-photo\(\beta_2\) proceeds by a concerted PCET process, facilitated by protein-mediated PT. Radical generation in Y_{356}• and W-photo\(\beta_2\) are also distinguished by their dependence of the PCET pathway. Photogeneration of W• is insensitive to radical blocks within the PCET pathway whereas Y• photogeneration is attenuated by the presence of the radical block. Together, these results indicate that the PCET events required for the formation of an amino acid radical at \(\beta_{356}\) are precisely controlled within the RNR protein-protein interface.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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Abbreviations

RNR \(E.\ coli\) class Ia ribonucleotide reductase
\(\alpha_2\)  large subunit of RNR containing substrate and effector binding sites
\(\beta_2\)  small subunit of RNR containing the diiron-tyrosyl radical cofactor
PCET  protons-coupled electron transfer
[ReI]  methylpyridyl rhenium(I) tricarbonyl phenanthroline phosphorushexafluorlate complex
photo\(\beta_2\)  C\textsubscript{268}/C\textsubscript{305}/S\textsubscript{355}C-\(\beta_2\) appended with [ReI]
W-photo\(\beta_2\)  C\textsubscript{268}/C\textsubscript{305}/S\textsubscript{355}C/Y\textsubscript{356}W-\(\beta_2\) appended with the [ReI] complex
TA  transient absorption
MALDI-TOF  matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-time of flight
MLCT  metal-to-ligand charge transfer
HU  hydroxyurea
ATP  adenosine 5'-triphosphate
CDP  cytidine 5'-diphosphate
[\(^{3}\)H]-CDP  5-tritiated cytidine 5'-diphosphate sodium salt hydrate
HEPES  4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-piperazin-1-ylethanesulphonic acid
TR  thioredoxin
TRR  thioredoxin reductase
AP  calf alkaline phosphatase

References


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Subunit affinity ($K_D$) of the $Y_{356}W$-photo$\beta_2$:$\alpha_2$ complex was assessed by adding increasing amounts of $Y_{356}W$-photo$\beta_2$ to reaction mixtures of wt-$\alpha_2$$\beta_2$, and measuring the specific activities (SAs) for each reaction. In a final volume of 300 µL, each reaction contained 0.2 µM wt-$\beta_2$, 0.1 µM wt-$\alpha_2$, $Y_{356}W$-photo$\beta_2$ (0–5 µM), 30 µM TR, 0.5 µM TRR, 1 mM CDP, 3 mM ATP, 0.2 mM NADPH in assay buffer, where the absorbance decrease at 340 nm representing consumption of NADPH was used to determine SA. Data were analyzed as previously reported, to give a $K_D$ of 0.8 ± 0.1 µM where the error bars represent 1 s.d. from duplicate measurements.
Figure 2.
Photophysical schemes describing the photogeneration of W• by (a) direct quenching of the excited state of the [Re] complex ([Re\textsuperscript{I}*]) and (b) by the oxidized [Re\textsuperscript{II}] complex furnished from the flash-quench method. (c) Latimer diagram describing of the energetics relevant to the direct quenching and flash-quench pathways.
Figure 3.
TA spectra of Y$_{356}$W- and Y$_{356}$F-photoβ$_2$ alone and in complex with α$_2$ collected 8 μs after the 355 nm excitation pulse. The displayed spectra are averages of 3 independently prepared samples, containing either 75 μM wt-α$_2$ and 50 μM Y$_{356}$W-photoβ$_2$ or 50 μM wt-α$_2$ and 30 μM Y$_{356}$F-photoβ$_2$ (blue and black, respectively). Samples also contained 1 mM CDP, 3 mM ATP, and 10 mM Ru(NH$_3$)$_6$Cl$_3$, in assay buffer at pH 7.6.
Figure 4.
Photochemical single turnover experiments in the presence (burgundy) and absence (purple) of 10 mM Ru(NH$_3)_6$Cl$_3$ relative to experiments performed in the dark (blue). Samples contained 10 µM or 20 µM of Y$_{356}$-W-photoβ$_2$, Y$_{356}$-F-photoβ$_2$ or wt-β$_2$ (containing the native tyrosyl radical at 1.2 Y•/β$_2$ and lacking the [Re$^3$] photosensitizer), and 10 µM Y$_{731}$-F- or wt-α$_2$ as indicated, 0.2 mM [5-³H]-CDP (26,700 cpm/nmol), and 3 mM ATP, in assay buffer at pH 7.6. Error bars represent 1 s.d. from triplicate measurements on independently prepared samples.
Figure 5.
Single wavelength TA kinetics centered at 520 ± 1 nm for an average of 3 samples, each containing 50 μM $Y_{356}^{\text{W-photo}}\beta_2$, 75 μM wt-α2, 1 mM CDP, 3 mM ATP, 10 mM Ru(NH$_3$)$_6$Cl$_3$, in assay buffer at pH 7.6. The pink line is a fit of the data to Eq. 1, yielding rate constants of $6.6 \pm 0.4 \times 10^5$ s$^{-1}$ for the growth, and $4.4 \pm 0.2 \times 10^4$ s$^{-1}$ for decay of the W• signal. The growth signal is convoluted with the photoβ$_2$ emission, and thus may not represent the actual rate of formation of W$_{356}^\bullet$. 

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Figure 6.
Correlation of the natural log of $k_0$ with $-\Delta G^\circ$ for charge-separation within the photo$\beta_2\alpha_2$ complexes with the specified residue at position 356. Dashed lines represent simulations to the semi-classical Marcus equation (described in ref 13) with $r = 12.5$ Å, $\lambda = 0.98$ eV, and $H_{DA} = 0.051$ cm$^{-1}$. All data except that of Y$_{356}$W-photo$\beta_2$ (black, Table 1, calculated according to Eq. 3) are reproduced from ref 13. Error bars represent 1 s.d. for triplicate measurements on independently prepared samples, calculated according to Eq. 4.
Table 1
Pathway-Dependent Excited-State Quenching at the Y_{356}W-photoβ₂:α₂ Subunit Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Residues</th>
<th>β([Re]²⁺) Lifetime[a]</th>
<th>Quenching Rate Constant</th>
<th>kq / 10⁵ s⁻¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y Y</td>
<td>549 (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Y</td>
<td>725 (8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W F</td>
<td>565 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F F</td>
<td>733 (11)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[a] Emission lifetimes measured on samples of 10 μM Y{356}W-photoβ₂ or Y{356}F-photoβ₂ and 25 μM wt-α₂ or Y{731}F-α₂ (as indicated), 1 mM CDP and 3 mM ATP in assay buffer at pH 7.6. λ_{exc} = 355 nm, λ_{det} = 600 nm. kq calculated according to Eq. 3. Representative decay traces shown in Figure S2. Error limits shown in parentheses represent 1 s.d. from triplicate measurements on independently prepared samples.