Crystallization and preliminary crystallographic analysis of latent, active and recombinantly expressed aurone synthase, a polyphenol oxidase, from Coreopsis grandiflora

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Aurone synthase (AUS), a member of a novel group of plant polyphenol oxidases (PPOs), catalyzes the oxidative conversion of chalcones to aurones. Two active cgAUS1 (41.6 kDa) forms that differed in the level of phosphorylation or sulfation as well as the latent precursor form (58.9 kDa) were purified from the petals of Coreopsis grandiflora. The differing active cgAUS1 forms and the latent cgAUS1 as well as recombinantly expressed latent cgAUS1 were crystallized, resulting in six different crystal forms. The active forms crystallized in space groups $P2_12_12_1$ and $P12_11$ and diffracted to $\sim 1.65$ Å resolution. Co-crystallization of active cgAUS1 with 1,4-resorcinol led to crystals belonging to space group $P3_12_1$. The crystals of latent cgAUS1 belonged to space group $P12_11$ and diffracted to 2.50 Å resolution. Co-crystallization of recombinantly expressed pro-AUS with the hexatungstotellurate(VI) salt $Na_6[TeW_6O_{24}]$ within the liquid–liquid phase separation zone significantly improved the quality of the crystals compared with crystals obtained without hexatungstotellurate(VI). 1. Introduction

Polyphenol oxidases are type III copper enzymes and include tyrosinases (EC 1.14.18.1) and catechol oxidases (EC 1.10.3.1). Tyrosinases catalyze the ortho-hydroxylation of monophenols and the oxidation of ortho-diphenols to ortho-quinones, whereas catechol oxidases lack the monophenolase activity and exclusively catalyze the oxidation reaction. Aurone synthase (AUS) is a homologue of PPOs that exclusively possesses diphenolase activity and catalyzes the oxidative conversion of chalcones to aurones (Miosic et al., 2013; Kaintz, Molitor et al., 2014; Molitor et al., 2015). Aurones are yellow pigments found in Asteraceae species, snapdragons (Anti-rhinum majus L.) and carnations (Dianthus caryophyllus) (Harborne, 1967). PPOs are expressed as latent proenzymes which are activated by proteolytic cleavage of the C-terminal domain shielding the active site (King & Flurkey, 1987; Espín et al., 1999; Marusek et al., 2006; Flurkey & Inlow, 2008; Kaintz, Maraucher et al., 2014). Two crystal structures of the active form of plant catechol oxidases, from Ipomoea batatas (PDB entry 1bt3; Klabunde et al., 1998) and Vitis vinifera (PDB entry 2p3x; Virador et al., 2010), are available. Both catechol oxidases share $\sim 47\%$ sequence identity with active cgAUS1. The crystallization of the first plant PPO possessing tyrosinase activity (Escobar et al., 2008; Zekiri, Molitor et al., 2014) has recently been reported (Zekiri, Bijelic et al., 2014). However, crystal structures of latent pro-PPOs, in which the active site is shielded by the C-terminal domain, are to date limited to fungal tyrosinases from Aspergillus oryzae (PDB entry 3w6q; Fujieda et al., 2013) and Agaricus bisporus (PDB...
In the insect tyrosinase from *Manduca sexta* (PDB entry 3hhs; Li *et al.*, 2009) the active site is shielded by an N-terminal domain. Each of these protoyrosinases shares less than 17% sequence identity with latent cgAUS1. The purification and characterization of latent (58.9 kDa; Fig. 1) and active (41.6 kDa; Fig. 1) cgAUS1 (A0A075DN54) from *Coreopsis grandiflora* has been reported by Molitor *et al.* (2015). Sequence analysis revealed that cgAUS1 is a member of the novel group 2 PPOs. An insertion (V<sup>237</sup>ANG<sup>240</sup> in the cgAUS1 sequence) in a loop region near to the dinuclear copper centre is characteristic of this subgroup and might be involved in substrate docking (Molitor *et al.*, 2015). Interestingly, phosphorylation or sulfation of a tyrosine residue with unknown function was found near to the insertion (Molitor *et al.*, 2015). A disulfide linkage between the C-terminal domain, shielding the active site of latent PPOs, and the main core of cgAUS1 represents a novel structural feature of plant PPOs (Molitor *et al.*, 2015). The latent cgAUS1 has to be cleaved at three different positions to result in the active form, which possesses a remaining C-terminal peptide (Fig. 1). The results of the kinetic characterization of active cgAUS1 suggest that aurone formation occurs at the chalcone aglycone stage (Molitor *et al.*, 2015), which would constitute a differing aurone biosynthetic pathway in Asteraceae species in comparison to that described for *A. majus* (Plantaginaceae; Ono *et al.*, 2006).

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Enzyme purification

The preparation of active cgAUS1 (designated cgAUS1-a1; sample 1 in Molitor *et al.*, 2015) and latent cgAUS1 (designated cgAUS1-ln; sample 5 in Molitor *et al.*, 2015) from petals of *C. grandiflora* has been described in Molitor *et al.* (2015). Another purification batch, starting from approximate 9 kg of frozen petal tissue, yielded 2.64 mg of highly purified active enzyme (designated cgAUS1-a2). The homogeneity of the protein samples was verified by mass determination by means of ESI-Q-TOF MS (Fig. 2; Molitor *et al.*, 2015). The purification of recombinantly expressed cgAUS1 (designated cgAUS1-lr) has been described in Kaintz, Molitor *et al.* (2014). The two active forms (cgAUS1-a1 and cgAUS1-a2) were stored at a concentration of 6 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>, the latent form originating from the natural source (cgAUS1-ln) at a concentration of 4 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>.

Figure 1
Schematic representation of the primary structure of latent and active cgAUS1. The catalytically active main core is coloured red, with the copper-binding sites coloured blue, and the C-terminal domain is shown in green. Owing to a disulfide linkage of the main core to the C-terminal domain (represented by yellow connectors), the proteolytically activated enzyme possesses a remaining C-terminal peptide (Molitor *et al.*, 2015). The tyrosine residue Tyr<sup>230</sup> of active cgAUS1 is partially phosphorylated or sulfated (displayed by a violet rectangle).

Figure 2
ESI-Q-TOF mass spectrum of active cgAUS1-a2 and comparison with cgAUS1-a1. (a) Entire mass spectrum of cgAUS1-a2. (b) Magnified mass spectra of cgAUS1-a2 (coloured red) and cgAUS1-a1 (coloured black) in charge state z = 39.
of 10 mg ml\(^{-1}\) and the recombinantly expressed latent cgAUS1 (cgAUS1-lr) at a concentration of 14 mg ml\(^{-1}\) in 10 mM sodium acetate buffer pH 5.0 at 4°C for crystallization experiments.

Figure 3
Typical crystals of active, latent and recombinantly expressed cgAUS1. (a) Crystals of cgAUS1-a1 and cgAUS1-a2 obtained by applying crystallization condition A (data sets 1 and 2). (b) Crystals of cgAUS1-a2 co-crystallized with 1,4-resorcinol (crystallization condition B, data set 3). (c) Liquid–liquid phase separation of latent cgAUS1-lr after pre-equilibration. (d) Crystals of cgAUS1-ln (crystallization condition C, data set 4). (e) Crystals of cgAUS1-lr (crystallization condition D, data set 5). (f) Crystals of cgAUS1-lr co-crystallized with [TeW\(_8\)O\(_{24}\)]\(^{6-}\) (crystallization condition E, data set 6).
2.2. Mass determination

Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) of purified active cgAUS1-a2 was performed on a nanoESI-QTOF mass spectrometer (maXis 4G UHR-TOF, Bruker) using 20 μl protein solution with a concentration of approximately 1 μg μl⁻¹. Buffer exchange to 10 mM ammonium acetate pH 5.0 was performed by ultrafiltration. Just prior to the measurements, acetonitrile was added to a final concentration of 25%(v/v) and formic acid was added to a final concentration of 0.05%(v/v).

2.3. Synthesis of Na₆[TeW₆O₂₄]·2H₂O

The hydrated sodium salt of hexatungstotellurate(VI) was synthesized according to a modified procedure (Roy & Mishra, 1978; Schmidt et al., 1986) and is described in Mauracher et al. (2014b).

2.4. Crystallization

Four different cgAUS1 samples were crystallized under several conditions: active cgAUS1-a1, active cgAUS1-a2, the latent proenzyme purified from the natural source (cgAUS1-ln) and the recombinantly expressed latent proenzyme (cgAUS1-lr).

Initial crystallization screens for active cgAUS1-a1 were performed with the Crystallization Basic Kit for Proteins from Sigma–Aldrich at 20 °C by the hanging-drop vapour-diffusion technique in 15-well EasyXtal plates (Qiagen; 500 μl reservoir solution) at 293 K. Screen condition No. 9 (0.2 M ammonium acetate, 0.1 M sodium citrate pH 5.6, 30% PEG 4000) resulted in a hit. Owing to the low quality of the obtained crystals, an extensive screen for additives was necessary. The final crystallization condition (crystallization condition A in Table 1) led to high-quality single crystals of cgAUS1-a1 and cgAUS1-a2. Crystals appeared within 1 d and grew to their final dimensions (up to 500 μm in length) within 6 d (Fig. 3a). To investigate the reaction mechanism of PPOs, active cgAUS1-a2 was co-crystallized with 1,4-resorcinol, an inhibitor of PPOs and a suicide substrate for tyrosinase (Stratford et al., 2013), which led to another crystal form (crystallization condition B in Table 1; Fig. 3b).

Condition No. 9 (0.2 M ammonium acetate, 0.1 M sodium citrate pH 5.6, 30% PEG 4000) of the Crystallization Basic Kit for Proteins (Sigma–Aldrich) resulted in fully precipitated latent cgAUS1-ln. However, redissolving the precipitate in six equivalents of water and subsequent re-equilibration produced needles and bunches of needle-like crystals resembling sea urchins. Stepwise optimizations led to rod-like crystals (Table 1, crystallization condition C; Fig. 3d). Notably, the protein started to precipitate several hours after crystallization setup and subsequently redissolved with the formation of a liquid–liquid phase-separation (LLPS) zone (Fig. 3c). The crystallization of the recombinantly expressed enzyme (cgAUS1-lr) using crystallization condition D (Table 1) resulted in pronounced LLPS and resulted in spherulites, over nucleation and needles. After four to eight weeks, single crystals appeared (Fig. 3e). Optimization of the crystallization conditions led to the substitution of 100 mM magnesium chloride by 1 mM hexatungstotellurate(VI) (Table 1, crystallization condition E). Crystals appeared within 2 d and the crystals grew to final dimensions of up to 500 × 50 × 50 μm within several days (Fig. 3f). Lowering the pH of the crystallization buffer to 5.0 (Table 1, crystallization condition F) improved the stability of the crystals significantly and also enhanced crystal growth. Crystals were soaked for 30–45 min in cryoprotectant solution containing 5 mM hydrogen peroxide to generate the oxy-form of the dinuclear copper site.

2.5. Data collection and processing

Crystals were transferred into a drop of cryoprotectant solution (Table 1) and subsequently flash-cooled in liquid

<table>
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<th>Crystallization condition (resulting data set)</th>
<th>A (1, 2)</th>
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<th>C (4)</th>
<th>D (5)</th>
<th>E (6)</th>
<th>F† (7)</th>
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<td>cgAUS1-a1, cgAUS1-a2</td>
<td>cgAUS1-a2</td>
<td>cgAUS1-ln</td>
<td>cgAUS1-lr</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Composition of reservoir solution</td>
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<td>22% PEG 4000, 500 mM NaCl, 100 mM Na citrate, 50 mM Na citrate pH 6.4, 100 mM 1,4-resorcinol</td>
<td>15% PEG 4000, 100 mM MgCl₂, 60 mM Na citrate pH 7.4</td>
<td>15% PEG 4000, 100 mM MgCl₂, 60 mM Na citrate pH 7.4</td>
<td>12% PEG 4000, 60 mM Na citrate pH 6.4, 1 mM Na₆[TeW₆O₂₄]</td>
<td>15% PEG 4000, 60 mM Na citrate pH 5.0, 20% glycerol, 1 mM Na₆[TeW₆O₂₄]</td>
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<td>Volume of drop (μl)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1:1</td>
<td>1:1</td>
<td>1:1</td>
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<td>40% PEG 4000, 15% glycerol, 20 mM Na citrate pH 6.4</td>
<td>40% PEG 4000, 15% glycerol, 20 mM Na citrate pH 6.4</td>
<td>40% PEG 4000, 15% glycerol, 20 mM Na citrate pH 6.4</td>
<td>40% PEG 4000, 15% glycerol, 20 mM Na citrate pH 6.4</td>
<td>40% PEG 4000, 15% glycerol, 20 mM Na citrate pH 5.0, 5 mM H₂O₂</td>
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† The cryoprotectant solution contained hydrogen peroxide to generate the oxy-form of the dinuclear copper site.
nitrogen. X-ray diffraction experiments were performed using synchrotron radiation at ESRF, Grenoble, France, DESY/EMBL, Hamburg, Germany and Diamond Light Source, Oxford, England. The data sets were processed with XDS (Kabsch, 2010a,b). The symmetry was confirmed with POINTLESS (Evans, 2011) and Matthews parameters were calculated using MATTHEWS_COEF (Matthews, 1968), both implemented in the CCP4 suite (Winn et al., 2011).

3. Results and discussion

It has been reported that crude enzyme extracts from C. grandiflora contain several active aureone synthases that caused several overlapping peaks during cation-exchange and anion-exchange chromatography (Molitor et al., 2015). These forms were caused by a combination of nonspecific cleavage of cgAUS1 and phosphorylation/sulfation of a tyrosine residue. Mass-spectrometric analysis of intact enzyme samples revealed that the portion of phosphorylation/sulfation was approximately identical in the different cleaved forms, as indicated by comparable intensity ratios of ~1.41 for unmodified and modified cgAUS1 forms (Molitor et al., 2015). However, the newly purified enzyme (cgAUS1-a2) possessed an intensity ratio between species A (unmodified) and B (phosphorylated/sulfated) of ~0.14:1, indicating a significantly higher level of phosphorylation or sulfation (Fig. 1b). As the petal tissue (harvested from June to September 2011) was stored in 0.5 kg packages and no enrichment of phosphorylated/sulfated forms had been observed within the different cleaved active cgAUS1 forms (Molitor et al., 2015), it is very likely that the higher modification level is caused by unknown environmental influences.

As the initially obtained crystals of active cgAUS1-a1 were strongly intergrown, an intensive additive screen was necessary. An optimized crystallization condition at high ionic strength resulted in two differing crystal forms of comparable quality (Table 2, data sets 1 and 2). The differing modification levels of cgAUS1-a1 and cgAUS1-a2 had no effect on the crystallization of these enzyme samples. Co-crystallization of active cgAUS1-a2 with 100 mM 1,4-resorcinol resulted in smaller crystals belonging to space group P3121 (Table 2, data set 3).

Table 2

Data collection and processing.

Values in parentheses are for the outer shell.

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<td>cgAUS1-a2</td>
<td>cgAUS1-a2</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>P11, DESY</td>
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<td>79591 (7941)</td>
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† R_{i-f} = \sum_{hkl} I(hkl) - I(hkl) / \sum_{hkl} I(hkl), where I(hkl) is the i-th observation of reflection hkl and I(hkl) is the weighted average intensity for all observations of reflection hkl. ‡ CC_{12} is defined as the correlation coefficient between two random half data sets, as described by Karplus & Diederichs (2012).

Crystals diffracting to 2.93 Å resolution and belonging to space group P1 were only obtained after several weeks (Table 2, data set 5). It has recently been shown that the use of the polyoxometalate hexatungstotellurate(VI) as a crystallization additive (Bijelic & Rompel, 2015) improved the crystallization of tyrosinase from A. bisporus (Mauracher et al., 2014b) and that this compound was involved in crystal packing (Mauracher et al., 2014a). Similar observations have been reported for the co-crystallization of this compound with HEWL (Bijelic et al., 2015). Substitution of 100 mM magnesium chloride by 1 mM hexatungstotellurate(VI) (Na$_4$[TeW$_6$O$_{24}$]) drastically improved the nucleation and crystal growth of cgAUS1-Ir within the LLPS. Crystals diffracting to 2.08 Å resolution were obtained within several days (Table 2, data set 6). However, the crystals were very unstable in the cryoprotectant solution and on addition of reservoir solution to the crystallization drop, as they rapidly generated cracks and dissolved. However, one data set (Table 2, data set 6) was obtained from an unscathed crystal by reducing the contact time with the cryoprotectant solution to a minimum (~1 s) before flash-cooling. Lowering the pH of the crystallization condition improved the stability of the crystals without any significant change in the unit-cell parameters. These crystals were soaked with hydrogen peroxide to obtain the oxy-form of the dinuclear copper centre (Table 2, data set 7). The successful crystallization of recombinantly expressed cgAUS1 enables crystallization of the mutants of cgAUS1 reported recently (Kaintz et al., 2015). Crystallographic data and X-ray data-collection statistics are summarized in Table 2. The crystal structure of active cgAUS1-a1 was solved by molecular replacement using the crystal structure of catechol oxidase from I. batatas as a model (~47% sequence identity; PDB entry 1bt3). The crystal structure of latent cgAUS1-In was solved by molecular replacement followed by automated model building. Refinement of the obtained models is in progress.

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References


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