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Structural analysis of UDP-glucose:tetrahydrobiopterin α -glycosyltransferase from cyanobacterium

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The UDP-glucose:tetrahydrobiopterin α -glycosyltransferase (BGluT) enzyme has been discovered from cyanobacterium *Synechococcus* sp. PCC 7942. It transfers a glucose moiety from UDP-glucose to tetrahydrobiopterin (BH₄), which forms a BH₄-glucoside compound. The structures of apoBGluT and its complexes with UDP, BH₂ and both UDP and BH₂ were determined at resolution of 1.99, 2.03, 2.39 and 1.75 Å by using multi-wavelength anomalous diffraction (MAD) and molecular replacement. From the structures, BGluT protein consists of N-terminal and C-terminal domains, respectively with BH₂ and UDP bound. There are large conformational changes in the binary and ternary complexes when compared with the apo structure. In the BGluT-BH₂ structure a new squiggle conformation was formed due to the binding of BH₂ in the N-terminal domain. In the BGluT-UDP-BH₂ ternary complex the entire loop between β 3 and α 2 moved towards to BH₂. In the BGluT-UDP structure helix α 9 was shortened and part of the helix became a loop while in the BGluT-UDP-BH₂ complex the helix α 9 significantly moved closer to UDP binding site and a part of the loop after β 7 reformed another α -helix (α 7'). In addition, the residues R194, K199, E268 were identified to be important for catalysis by site directed mutagenesis. The structures and mutational analysis suggest that binding of UDP-glucose before BH₄ binding is essential to produce a BH₄-glucoside and Glu268 plays a role of nucleophilic base for cleavage of glucose from UDP-glucose and positive charged residues Arg194 and Lys199 in contact with the tail of UDP stabilize the glucose moiety in the catalytic process.

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