

Interdomain Long-Range Electron Transfer Becomes Rate-Limiting in the Y216A Variant of Tyramine β -Monooxygenase

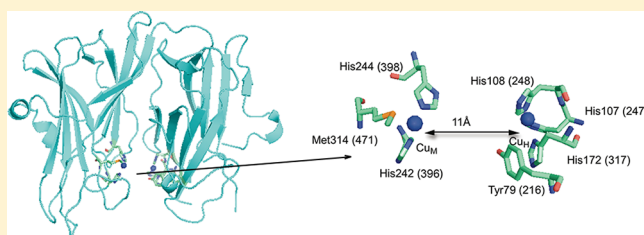
Robert L. Osborne,^{†,⊥} Hui Zhu,^{†,§} Anthony T. Iavarone,^{†,§} Ninian J. Blackburn,^{||} and Judith P. Klinman^{*,†,§,‡}

[†]Department of Chemistry, [‡]Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, and [§]California Institute for Quantitative Biosciences (QB3), University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, United States

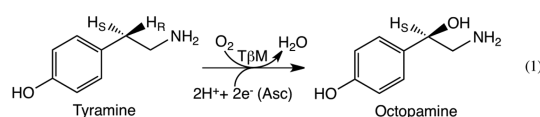
^{||}Department of Science and Engineering, School of Medicine, Oregon Health and Sciences University, Beaverton, Oregon 97006, United States

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The enzyme tyramine β -monooxygenase (T β M) belongs to a small eukaryotic family of physiologically important mononuclear dicopper monooxygenases. The properties of this family include noncoupled mononuclear copper centers ~ 11 Å apart, with Cu_M performing C–H and O₂ activation and Cu_H functioning as an electron storage site [Klinman, J. P. (2006) *J. Biol. Chem.* 281, 3013–3016]. A conserved tyrosine (Y216 in T β M) is positioned between the copper domains and is associated with Cu_H (through an interaction with a Cu_H-coordinating histidine). Mutations at Y216 (to W, I, and A) indicate little or no difference in electron paramagnetic resonance spectra, while X-ray absorption spectroscopy studies show only a very small decrease in distance between Cu_M and its Met471 ligand in reduced enzyme. High-performance liquid chromatography assays demonstrate that turnover of substrate is complete with Y216W and Y216I, whereas Y216A undergoes a secondary inactivation that is linked to oxidation of ligands at Cu_M. Steady-state kinetic and isotope effect measurements were investigated. The significantly elevated $K_{m,Tyr}$ for Y216A, together with a very large $D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ of ~ 12 , indicates a major impact on the binding of substrate at the Cu_M site. The kinetic and isotopic parameters lead to estimated rate constants for C–H bond cleavage, dissociation of substrate from the Cu_M site, and, in the case of Y216A, the rate of electron transfer (ET) from Cu_H to Cu_M. These studies uncover a rate-limiting ET within the solvent-filled interface and lead to a paradigm shift in our understanding of the mononuclear dicopper monooxygenases.



Tyramine β -monooxygenase (T β M) is the insect homologue of dopamine β -monooxygenase (D β M) and regulates the biosynthesis of invertebrate neurotransmitters. T β M hydroxylates the β -position of tyramine to yield octopamine (eq 1):¹



T β M and D β M belong to a small family of eukaryotic, mononuclear dicopper monooxygenases that includes peptidylglycine α -hydroxylating monooxygenase (PHM).² PHM, which is part of the bifunctional enzyme peptidylglycine α -amidating monooxygenase (PAM), hydroxylates glycine extended peptides at the α -position en route to C-terminally carboxamidated peptide hormones.³ Early studies of this family of enzymes established that the mechanism is highly conserved despite the significantly different substrate specificity for PHM compared to that for D β M and T β M.^{2–4} The recently developed high-yield insect expression system for T β M⁴ has allowed the pursuit of challenging mechanistic questions, which include the timing and

energetics for ET between the copper sites, to be more readily accessible.

Structural information about T β M and D β M is inferred from primary amino acid sequence alignments, together with a series of X-ray structures for PHM^{5–8} that support and confirm the copious and comprehensive spectroscopic investigations conducted on all three enzymes.^{3,4,9–14} These enzymes contain two distinct copper domains: Cu_M, which is coordinated by two histidines and a methionine and is the site of O₂ and substrate activation,^{7,9} and Cu_H, which is ligated by three histidine residues and stores the second electron required to complete enzymatic turnover (Figure 1A,B).⁹ Interestingly, structures reveal that the copper domains are solvent-exposed and separated by ~ 11 Å.^{5–8} How these enzymes hydroxylate their substrates, a process that requires transfer of an electron across a solvent-exposed active site, is intensely debated and still not well understood.

T β M, D β M, and PHM operate via a formal ping-pong kinetic mechanism, with the resting Cu(II) form of the enzyme

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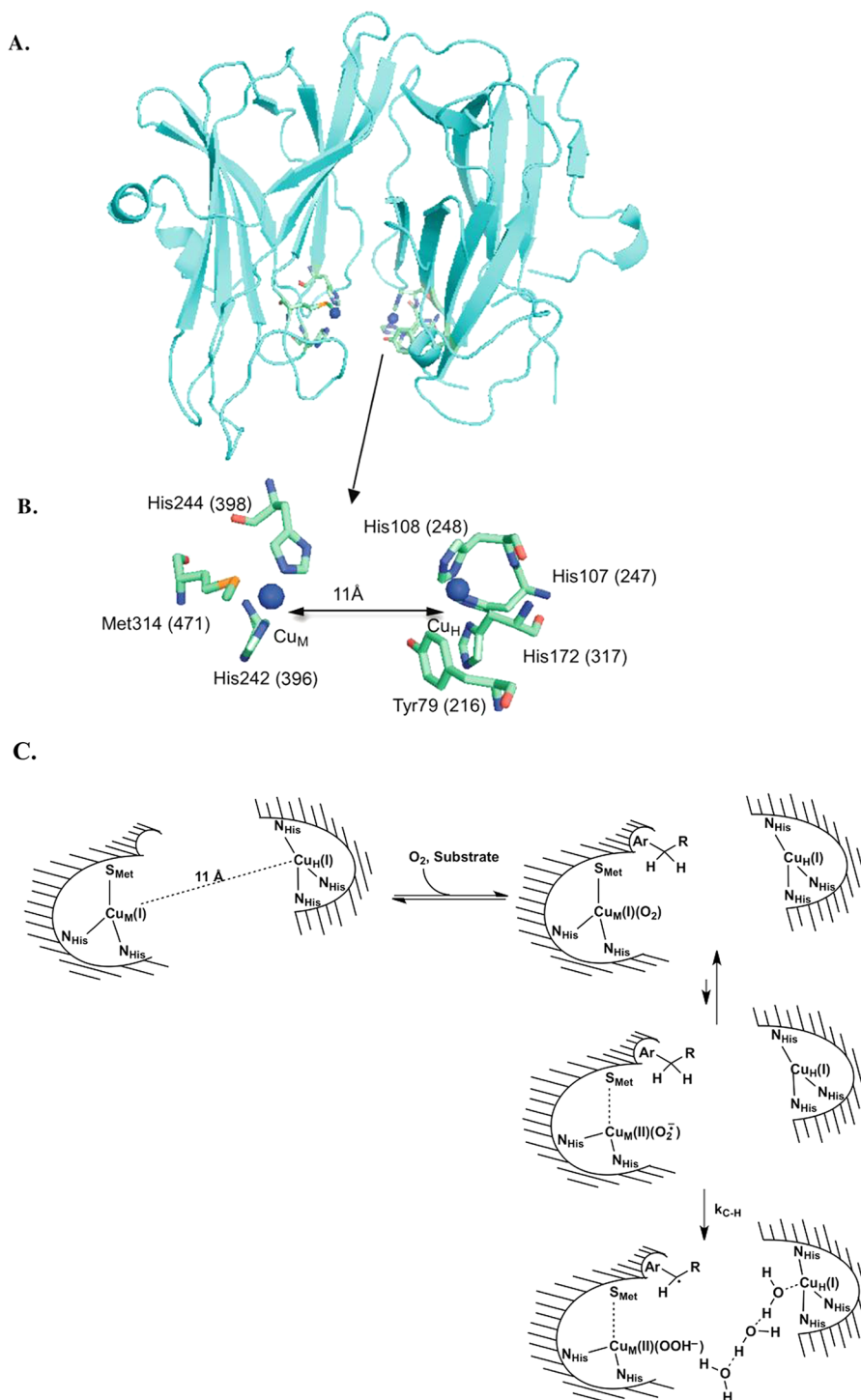


Figure 1. (A) X-ray crystal structure of the catalytic core of peptidylglycine α -hydroxylating monooxygenase (Protein Data Bank entry 1PHM).⁵ (B) Active site enlarged to show the coordinating ligands to Cu_M (H242, H244, and M314) and Cu_H (H107, H108, and H172) and the conserved tyrosine (Y79 in PHM and Y216 in T β M) that is the focus of this study. Residue numbers are shown for PHM (without parentheses) and T β M (with parentheses). (C) Consensus mechanism through the first irreversible step.^{22,24} Waters are visualized in the last frame only, to illustrate a possible conduit for proton-coupled transfer of an electron from Cu_H to Cu_M .

undergoing reduction to Cu(I) by ascorbate. The reduced enzyme is subsequently oxidized after binding of O_2 and substrate, via the formation of a $\text{Cu}_M(\text{II})$ –superoxo species as the active agent in C–H bond cleavage^{15–18} (Figure 1C). Although many alternative forms of activated oxygen had been proposed for this class of enzymes, each has been eliminated in turn.^{19–23} Importantly, the consistent demonstration that the consumption

of O_2 and hydroxylation of substrate remain tightly coupled, even when substrate and enzyme variants of significantly reduced reactivity are examined, rules out any accumulation of a dissociable $\text{Cu}_M(\text{II})$ –reduced oxygen intermediate prior to substrate activation.^{22,23} The mechanism proposed by Evans et al.,²² and corroborated by DFT calculations,²⁴ in which a tightly controlled $\text{Cu}_M(\text{II})$ –superoxo intermediate reacts with sub-

strate, fulfills the voluminous mechanistic data collected for this family of enzymes.²² Model studies of copper-based catalysis also support a role for a Cu(II)–superoxo intermediate in aliphatic C–H activation.^{25,26}

Long-range ET from Cu_H to Cu_M is proposed to take place after an irreversible C–H abstraction that places the rate constant for ET within the unimolecular rate constant, k_{cat} .²⁷ The timing and pathway of long-range ET from Cu_H to Cu_M is one of the most debated features of the function of T β M, D β M, and PHM, with described mechanisms placing this step either before²² or after²⁴ the formation of product alcohol or alkoxide. The electron transferred from Cu_H has, alternatively, been proposed to traverse a substrate and/or a protein network.^{27,28} However, the mutation of Q170 in PAM to an alanine, which was generated to disrupt the proposed interdomain, hydrogen-bonded protein network facilitating long-range ET from Cu_H, resulted in only minor effects on enzyme activity.²⁸ Similarly, first- and second-order kinetic rate constants measured for the PHM-catalyzed reaction using two substrates differing significantly in length are very similar,²⁷ eliminating the substrate backbone as a vehicle for the ET pathway from Cu_H to Cu_M. The collective data are consistent with a mechanism in which long-range ET occurs through water within the solvent-exposed interface between the copper domains. Herein, the consequences of mutating a conserved solvent cleft residue, Y216 in T β M, analogous to Y79 in PHM, are presented. Y216 of T β M was targeted because of an apparent π -stacking interaction with a coordinating histidine ligand to Cu_H [H172 in PHM (Figure 1)], which control the efficiency of ET from Cu_H to Cu_M. As we report, mutation of Y216 to alanine in T β M, the most extreme mutant examined, results in an enzyme form that appears to be significantly impacted with regard to the rate of long-range ET. This feature, together with the increase in the rates for substrate release and Cu_M ligand oxidation with Y216A, points toward a central role for Y216 in optimizing catalysis within a water-filled active site.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials. *Drosophila* Schneider 2 (S2) cells, Insect-XPRESS growth media, *Drosophila* Expression System, and blasticidin S-HCl were purchased from Invitrogen. HPLC-purified primers were ordered from Operon. Anion-exchange and size-exclusion chromatography media were from Sigma-Aldrich and GE Healthcare, respectively. Talon affinity resin was purchased from BD Biosciences. Assay reagents were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO) or Fisher Scientific (Pittsburgh, PA), except for catalase, which was purchased from Roche. Acetonitrile and methanol (Fisher Optima grade, 99.9%) and formic acid (Pierce, 1 mL ampules, >99%), purchased from Fisher Scientific, and water purified to a resistivity of 18.2 M Ω cm (at 25 °C) using a Milli-Q Gradient ultrapure water purification system (Millipore, Billerica, MA) were used to prepare mobile phase solvents for HPLC and liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry (LC–MS).

Protein Expression and Purification. The polyhistidine-tagged (His-tagged) wild-type (WT) and T β M mutants were expressed in S2 cells as described previously.⁴ Tyr216 mutations were generated by polymerase chain reaction using the pBipTBM plasmid and primers encoding 10–17 bases upstream and downstream of the mutation. The forward primers are shown below, with the mutated codon shown in bold: Y216A, G GAG ACC ACG **GCC** TGG TGT CAC G; Y216I, CC AGT CAG GAG ACC ACG ATC TGG TGT CAC GTT CAG C;

Y216W, C AGT CAG GAG ACC ACG TGG TGG TGT CAC GTT CAG C. The reverse primers were complementary.

The resulting altered pBipTBM plasmid was transformed into *Escherichia coli* strain XL1 Blue (Stratagene) cells and purified using a Qiagen Highspeed Miniprep Kit. The sequence of the purified plasmid was confirmed by automated DNA sequencing (Sequencing Facility, University of California, Berkeley, CA). Cell stocks for each mutant were then expanded, and DNA was purified using an endotoxin-free Qiagen Highspeed Midiprep or Maxiprep Kit prior to transfection into S2 cells. Protein secreted by S2 cells was purified using anion exchange (DEAE), His-tag affinity (TALON), and size-exclusion chromatography (GE) as described previously for WT T β M.²⁹ High-purity fractions (single-banded, as determined using sodium dodecyl sulfate–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis) were pooled, and protein concentrations were determined by UV absorbance at 280 nm. T β M molecular masses and extinctions coefficients were determined using ExPASy (<http://www.expasy.org>), assuming that all cysteines are cysteines and neglecting any post-translational glycosylation. The calculated values for WT T β M containing the polyhistidine tag are as follows: molecular mass = 69718 Da, $A_{280}^{\text{mg/mL}} = 1.423$, and $\epsilon_{280} = 99210 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$, as previously reported.³⁰ The calculated mass, $A_{280}^{\text{mg/mL}}$, and ϵ_{280} for each Y216 variant are summarized in Table S1 of the Supporting Information. Concentrations were determined by Bradford assays and were within 5% of values derived from the absorbance at 280 nm.

Enzyme Kinetic Assays Using an Oxygen Electrode.

Steady-state rates of the consumption of oxygen by Y216 T β M variants were measured on a Yellow Springs Instrument model 5300 biological oxygen electrode, and rate constants were calculated as previously described as a function of tyramine, ascorbate, and O₂.³⁰ Assay solutions in which the tyramine concentration was varied contained H-tyramine (25 μM to 10 mM) or D-tyramine (50 μM to 20 mM), 10 mM ascorbate, 50 mM KP_i, 100 mM KCl, 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ catalase, 2 μM CuSO₄, and enzyme (pH 6). Assay mixtures in which the ascorbate concentration was varied included a constant concentration of tyramine (50 μM , 250 μM , 500 μM , or 1.25 mM), ascorbate (2–100 mM), 50 mM KP_i, 100 mM KCl, 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ catalase, 2 μM CuSO₄, and enzyme (pH 6). Experiments in which the O₂ concentration was varied had assay conditions identical to those described above for varying H- or D-tyramine and were conducted with a range of O₂ concentrations (~55–1070 μM). For each experiment, the assay solution was stirred at 35 °C for a period of ~5 min to equilibrate the solution at the desired O₂ concentration. After equilibration, CuSO₄ was added and the background rate of the reaction was recorded for at least 1 min. Enzyme was always added last to the assay mixture, and the rate of O₂ consumption as a function of Y216 T β M variant concentration was measured. The background rate (caused by reaction of CuSO₄, ascorbate, and O₂) was subtracted from the overall rate of O₂ consumption. Initial velocities of O₂ consumption were fit to the Michaelis–Menten equation by fitting $k_{\text{cat}(\text{app})}$ and $k_{\text{cat}(\text{app})}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$ using Kaleidagraph. In cases where substrate inhibition is observed, the data were fit to the form of the Michaelis–Menten equation that includes a term for the inhibition constant, K_i (eq 2):

$$v = \frac{k_{\text{cat}}[E]_0[S]}{K_{\text{m}} + [S] \left(1 + \frac{[S]}{K_i} \right)} \quad (2)$$

The final k_{cat} and $k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$ values of Y216X T β M variants under saturating O₂ conditions were obtained by first fitting for $k_{\text{cat(app)}}$ and $k_{\text{cat(app)}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$ using the Michaelis–Menten equation (eq 2) at a constant O₂ concentration. The subsequent fitting of these data sets to variable O₂ concentrations used an error-weighted algorithm with one exception. In the case of $k_{\text{cat(app)}}$ versus O₂ concentration for Y216I with H-tyramine as the substrate, visual comparison of weighted versus unweighted indicated a superior fit in the latter case (Figure S1 of the Supporting Information). Kinetic data for WT T β M³⁰ were also refit using the procedure outlined above. Because the concentration of ascorbate does not affect $k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$, as a result of the ping-pong mechanism, $k_{\text{cat(app)}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$ data available at 10 and 50 mM ascorbate for WT were combined to obtain the final $k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$. KIEs on k_{cat} and $k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$ values were calculated from ratios of the k_{cat} and $k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$ values for H- and D-tyramine.

Time-Dependent Product Analysis by HPLC. HPLC separations were performed on an Alltech Adsorbosphere reversed phase C-18 column (Grace Discovery Sciences) (4.6 mm \times 250 mm) attached to a Beckman-Coulter system Gold HPLC instrument equipped with a system Gold autosampler. Octopamine and tyramine were monitored at 224 and 274 nm, respectively. Separation of tyramine and octopamine from other assay components was achieved using a mobile phase of 5 mM acetic acid (pH 5.8), 600 μ M heptanesulfonic acid, and 15% methanol at a flow rate of 1.1 mL/min; under these conditions, octopamine eluted at a retention time of 10.5 min and tyramine at 35 min. Assay solutions containing tyramine (250 μ M to 10 mM), 50 mM ascorbate, 50 mM KP_i (pH 6.0) 100 mM KCl, 100 μ g/mL catalase, and enzyme were mixed for periods of 2 min to 8 h. CuSO₄ (2–20 μ M) was maintained in all assay mixtures at a Cu:T β M ratio of either 2:1 or 4:1 (to examine the impact of excess Cu on product formation). Enzyme was added as the final component of the assay mixtures to initiate the reactions. For experiments monitoring product formation as a function of time, 115 μ L aliquots were removed from the reaction mixtures at specific time points during the course of the reaction and added to 1.5 μ L of 70% HClO₄. The quenched aliquots were spun at 14000 rpm (22 min) to remove precipitated protein prior to HPLC analysis. Assay samples that were not analyzed by HPLC on the same day that they were prepared were frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at –80 °C until subsequent analysis.

Standard Curves. Product standard curves were generated as previously described using solutions that contained varying amounts of octopamine (50 μ M to 2 mM) and are in good agreement with published results (Figure S2 of the Supporting Information).²⁹ The fit of the octopamine standard curve generated from the integrated peak area (224 nm) was used to quantify the amount of product generated in assay mixtures. Tyramine standard curves were not generated because of the broadness of tyramine peaks observed under the reaction conditions described herein; the characteristics of the tyramine elution spectra were similar to those observed previously.²⁹ However, the disappearance of tyramine was monitored (274 nm) and used qualitatively to confirm substrate turnover by Y216 T β M variants. The validity of the octopamine standard curve was confirmed by analyzing a sample with a known octopamine concentration each time when samples were analyzed by HPLC.

Control Assays. Control reaction mixtures that contained all reagents except enzyme and varying amounts of CuSO₄ (2–20 μ M) were stirred for periods of up to 12 h and analyzed by HPLC to determine the background amount of tyramine oxidation in

the absence of enzyme. A small peak with the same retention time as octopamine occasionally was observed, suggesting that a minor amount of octopamine was generated under these conditions. The maximal level of octopamine generated in control assays was 10 μ M in solutions containing 20 μ M CuSO₄.

Enzyme Inactivation in the Absence of Tyramine. For each assay, each Y216 T β M variant (~2.0 μ M) was mixed with 50 mM ascorbate, 100 mM KP_i (pH 6.0), 100 mM KCl, 100 μ g/mL catalase, and 10 μ M CuSO₄ and incubated for 0–4 h at room temperature. After a specific period of time, 1 mM tyramine was added and the reaction was allowed to proceed for up to 6 h to assay for remaining activity. Aliquots (110 μ L) were removed at specific time points after the addition of tyramine (2 min to 6 h), reactions quenched with 1.5 μ L of 70% HClO₄, and mixtures spun at 14000 rpm (22 min) to remove precipitated protein before injection onto the HPLC column. Samples that were not analyzed on the same day that the assays were completed were stored at –80 °C until subsequent analysis by HPLC. The rate of loss of activity of the Y216 T β M mutants, prior to the addition of tyramine, was determined by plotting $\ln k_{\text{obs}}$ versus the preincubation time of each variant.

Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) and Circular Dichroism (CD). The amount of copper bound to predominately apo samples of each Y216 mutant and WT T β M purified as described previously⁴ and above was determined using a Perkin-Elmer S300 DV optical emission ICP instrument equipped with an autosampler. A 5 mL sample of each Y216 variant and WT T β M (~0.8–2 μ M) in 100 mM KP_i (pH 7.3) was used to determine the amount of copper bound in parts per billion by integrating the 327 nm signal of copper and fitting this value to a standard curve. CD measurements were taken with an Aviv 410 spectropolarimeter interfaced with a Peltier temperature-controlled cell holder. For all samples, spectra were collected from 190 to 300 nm and each individual CD measurement is an average of the signal at 222 nm over 1 min in a 0.5 cm path length cuvette. The CD spectrum (190–300 nm) for each Y216 variant and WT T β M (~1–2 μ M) was collected before and after the addition of an ~5-fold excess of CuSO₄ to examine how the secondary structure changes as a function of mutation and copper binding.

Preparation of T β M Samples for EPR, EXAFS, and XANES. For the purposes of these studies, samples of the Y216 T β M variants lacking the His-tag were used to ensure accurate determination of the active site Cu binding stoichiometries. Details for the removal of the His-tag and for the expression and purification of T β M lacking the His-tag are identical to those reported previously.¹⁴ The details for copper reconstitution for oxidized and reduced Y216 T β M variant samples are also identical to previously published protocols.²⁹

EPR Studies. EPR spectra were collected using a Varian E9 spectrometer: $T = 15$ K, field center = 3100 G, scan range = ± 1000 G, microwave power = 2 mW, modulation amplitude = 20 G, and time constant = 0.25 s. Copper concentrations of all enzyme samples were determined by double integration of the resultant EPR spectra using EView (E. Bill, Max Planck Institute for Bioinorganic Chemistry) and comparison to the double-integration values obtained for the EPR spectra of Cu standards. Cu standards contained 50–200 μ M CuSO₄ and 20 mM EDTA (pH 8). Several standards in the appropriate concentration range, as well as a cavity spectrum, were measured on each day of the EPR experiments.

Collection and Analysis of XAS Data. Cu K-edge (8.9 keV) extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) and X-

ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES) data were collected at the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsources operating at 3 GeV and 300 mA under continuous top-up mode on beamline (BL) 7-3 using a Si[220] monochromator and a Rh-coated mirror upstream of the monochromator with a 13 keV energy cutoff to reject harmonics. Data were collected in fluorescence mode using a high-count rate Canberra 30-element GE array detector with maximal count rates of <120 kHz. A Z-1 Ni oxide filter and Soller slit assembly were placed in front of the detector to reduce the elastic scatter peak. Energy calibration was achieved by reference to the first inflection point of a copper foil (8980.3 eV) placed between the second and third ionization chambers.

The samples (80 μ L) were measured as aqueous glasses (>20% ethylene glycol) at 10–15 K. Six scans of a sample containing only sample buffer were collected, averaged, and subtracted from the averaged data for the protein samples to remove Z-1 K β fluorescence and produce a flat pre-edge baseline. Data reduction and background subtraction were performed using the program modules of EXAFSPAK.³¹ Data from each detector channel were inspected for glitches, drop-outs, or other nonlinear behavior before inclusion in the final average.

Spectral simulation was conducted using EXCURVE 9.2^{32–35} as previously described.³⁶ EXAFS data were simulated using a mixed-shell model consisting of imidazole and S(Met) coordination. First-shell distances (R) and Debye–Waller factors (DW , $2\sigma^2$) for the Cu–N(imidazole) and Cu–S(Met) shell and the threshold energy (E_0) were initially refined. In these preliminary refinements, the imidazole ring outer shell C and N atoms were constrained to move relative to the first-shell Cu–N distance to maintain the idealized ring geometry, and all single- and multiple-scattering pathways were included in the calculations as previously described.³⁶ Later in the refinement, this constraint was lifted, and the outer shells of the imidazole rings were allowed to float within 10% of their original idealized positions. In practice, the final outer shell coordinates for acceptable fits deviated by less than the permitted amount from the idealized position. The parameters refined in the fit included shell occupancy N , Cu–scatterer distance R , and the Debye–Waller factor ($2\sigma^2$) for each shell, and the threshold energy for photoelectron ionization (E_0), which was constrained to be the same for all shells of scatterers.

Inactivation Incubations and Limited Trypsin Digestion of Y216 T β M Variants. For each assay, each Y216 T β M variant (\sim 15 μ M) was combined with ascorbate (1 or 50 mM), 100 mM KP_i (pH 6.0), 100 mM KCl, 100 μ g/mL catalase, 45 μ M CuSO₄, and 0.5–1 mM tyramine for 0–4 h at room temperature. At specific time points, the assay mixture was quenched with 10 M urea and immediately concentrated using Amicon ultra 0.5 mL concentrators (YM30, Millipore). This process of denaturing and washing was repeated three times to remove any small molecular reagents (i.e., KCl, CuSO₄, and ascorbate). The enzyme was subsequently reconstituted in 100 mM Tris (pH 8.5) and concentrated to a volume of \sim 20 μ L. Enzyme (15 μ M) was first denatured in 8 M urea and 100 mM Tris (pH 8.5), followed by reduction of the disulfide bond of cystine residues with 5 mM tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride (TCEP) for 20 min at room temperature and then capping of the thiol of cysteine with 10 mM iodoacetic acid (IAA) for 45 min at room temperature. The samples were subsequently diluted 4-fold with 100 mM Tris (pH 8.5) (final urea concentration of 2 M), and 1 mM CaCl₂ was added to the mixture. One microliter of tosyl phenylalanyl chloromethyl ketone (TPCK)-treated trypsin (0.5 μ g/ μ L) was added, and the

reaction mixture was incubated overnight in the dark at 37 °C. One microliter of neat formic acid was added before mass spectrometric analysis. Control limited trypsin digestions were run under the conditions described above using the Y216W, -I, and -A variants of T β M without inactivation incubation.

Liquid Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry (LC–MS). Trypsically digested samples were analyzed using an ultraperformance liquid chromatograph (nanoAcquity UPLC, Waters, Milford, MA) connected in-line with an orthogonal acceleration quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometer (Q-ToF Premier, Waters), and by an Agilent (Santa Clara, CA) 1200 liquid chromatograph connected in-line with an LTQ Orbitrap XL hybrid mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA). Both mass spectrometers were equipped with electrospray ionization (ESI) sources. The methods used here are similar to those previously reported.³⁷

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Decades of research on the small family of mononuclear dicopper monooxygenases have led to a consensus mechanism up through the first irreversible, C–H bond cleavage step (Figure 1C).^{2,18–24} However, many functional features have not been delineated, including the structural motifs that facilitate the precise timing and energetics of long-range ET from Cu_H to Cu_M. A number of pathways for ET have been proposed and, when tested, have not been supported by the experimental evidence.^{6,27,28} One posited ET pathway that is consistent with steady-state kinetics^{18,30,38} but not yet demonstrated experimentally involves a direct line transfer across the water interface from Cu_H to a Cu_M(II)–hydroperoxo intermediate (Figure 1C) or a Cu_M(II)–oxo intermediate.²⁴ Of potential importance, a universally conserved tyrosine residue (Y216 in T β M and Y79 in PHM), which appears to π -stack with a coordinating histidine (H317 in T β M and H172 in PHM) to Cu_H (Figure 1), is positioned in the solvent cleft between the two copper domains. This residue was targeted in this study, undergoing mutation to tryptophan, isoleucine, and alanine in T β M.

Physical Characterization of the T β M Variants. During the purification procedure, each Y216 T β M variant was extensively washed with ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) while bound to the anion-exchange resin. The purpose of this step is to chelate free copper, resulting in enzymes that are predominately in their apo form, thereby minimizing copper-dependent reactions that could be damaging to protein. The final copper occupancy for WT T β M, determined by ICP-OES, was \sim 0.2 Cu/domain, with similar values for each of the Y216W, -I, and -A variants (Table S1 of the Supporting Information). The fairly low levels of copper and the consistent treatment of each variant and WT proteins indicate that baseline levels of ROS, formed as a result of the purification procedures, are likely to be low and not significantly different among the variants versus WT enzyme. Snap-freezing of protein aliquots and storage at -80 °C were used to minimize any further copper-dependent reactions.

The impact of mutating Y216 of T β M to W, I, or A on the overall secondary structure of T β M was examined by CD spectroscopy and the secondary structure compared to that of WT T β M. The as-purified (predominately apoprotein) and copper-reconstituted enzyme forms were measured. In all cases, there were no discernible mutational or copper-dependent differences in overall secondary structures (data not shown).

EPR spectroscopy was used to examine oxidized [Cu(II)] enzyme samples of Y216W, -I, and -A that had been reconstituted with copper sulfate at a 2:1 ratio. The spectra were characteristic

of a type II active site and were nearly identical to the spectra of WT T β M and the M471 T β M mutants (Figure S3 of the Supporting Information).²⁹ On the basis of the similarity among spectra, it can be concluded that mutation of Y216 does not have an observable effect on the geometry at Cu_M or Cu_H in the oxidized state. The concentration of oxidized coppers bound to each Y216 variant was determined by double integration of each EPR spectrum and comparison to a Cu(II)-EDTA standard curve (Table S1 of the Supporting Information). The ratios of copper occupancy to protein for Y216W and Y216I (1.7:1 and 1.9:1, respectively) were nearly identical to that measured for WT T β M.²⁹ The Cu:enzyme ratio for Y216A T β M was determined to be 2.3:1. This value is slightly above the expected ratio of 2:1. The Y216A variant also showed a slightly greater amount of residual copper after treatment of the enzyme with EDTA prior to reconstitution, suggesting either small differences in Cu(II) affinity²⁹ or possibly a low level of nonspecific copper binding. Reduction of the Y216 variant samples with ascorbate completely diminishes the EPR signal as previously observed for the WT and M471 variants²⁹ (data not shown). The loss of signal is consistent with complete reduction of the mutants by ascorbate. To test whether this reduction of the copper domains has an impact on the coordination environment, the reduced samples were exposed to air and the EPR spectra re-examined. The Cu(II) signals were nearly identical to initial spectra for the oxidized form of the mutants, as reported previously for WT and M471 variants.²⁹

The coordination environment of Y216A and Y216W T β M was examined by XAS to determine whether the observed steady-state kinetic and inactivation parameters (see below) could be explained by changes to the coordinating ligands as a function of mutation. XAS data were collected for oxidized and reduced forms of Y216A and Y216W and compared with data for the WT protein reported previously.¹⁴ Experimental and simulated Fourier transforms and EXAFS spectra for each variant are shown in Figures S4 and S5 of the Supporting Information, with the best-fit parameters listed in Table S2 of the Supporting Information. Inspection of the data indicates that the variant spectra are very similar to that of WT. In particular, oxidized data are identical within experimental error, consistent with the EPR results discussed above. For the reduced data, the overall coordination at each copper center likewise remains unchanged. However, a small decrease of 0.03 Å in the bond length associated with the Cu–S(Met) ligand at Cu_M is observed for each variant, suggesting subtle changes in coordination at Cu_M. These subtle changes are also echoed in the XANES data (Figure S6 of the Supporting Information), where the mutants show minor changes in edge absorption versus the WT.

Extent of Catalytic Turnover with Y216W, -I, and -A.

The time-dependent formation of octopamine catalyzed by Y216W, -I, and -A T β M was examined by HPLC methods in which the substrate and product are separated, and the peak corresponding to octopamine formation was integrated and fit to a standard curve (Figure S2 of the Supporting Information). In reaction mixtures containing Y216W T β M, tyramine is completely converted to octopamine within 120 min under the assay conditions described herein (Figure S7 of the Supporting Information and Table 1).

The slope of the linear portion of the product versus time curves for Y216W resulted in an average k_{obs} of 0.18 s^{−1}, which is ~26-fold lower than that determined for WT T β M under identical conditions.²⁹ This observation was not unexpected. The impact of an equivalent mutant in PHM²⁸ is more pronounced

Table 1. Extent of Octopamine Formation with Y216W, -I, and -A at Ambient Oxygen, Fixed Tyramine,^a and Variable Enzyme Concentrations

[Y216W] (μM)	[oct] _f ^b (μM)	[oct] _f /[Y216W]	[oct] _f /[Tyr] _o	k_{obs} (s ^{−1})
1.03	523	508	1.05	0.19
2.05	505	246	1.01	0.16
3.08	490	159	0.98	0.18
[Y216I] (μM)	[oct] _f ^b (μM)	[oct] _f /[Y216I]	[oct] _f /[Tyr] _o	k_{obs} (s ^{−1})
1.00	516	516	1.03	0.21
2.01	511	254	1.02	0.16
3.01	510	169	1.02	0.14
[Y216A] (μM)	[oct] _f ^b (μM)	[oct] _f /[Y216A]	[oct] _f /[Tyr] _o	k_{obs} (s ^{−1})
1.04	83	80	0.17	0.016
2.02	203	100	0.41	0.016
3.03	286	94	0.57	0.014
3.88	297	77	0.59	0.015

^aThese data are at 500 μM tyramine. ^b[oct]_f is the final level of product formed.

than what is observed for Y216W T β M, with a reported reduction rate of ~200-fold for Y79W PHM compared to WT PHM. Some of this difference may be due to variability in the PHM expressed in mammalian cell lines.⁵ We note that Y79F PHM has also been generated and characterized,³ and the impact of mutating Y79 to a phenylalanine on turnover number for PHM³ is nearly identical to the effect of changing Y216 in T β M to tryptophan (Table 1). The data reported herein show that Y216W is capable of fully converting tyramine to octopamine, indicating little or no loss of enzyme activity during turnover. Somewhat unexpectedly, removal of the aromatic ring at position 216 (Y216I) yielded kinetic parameters nearly identical to those of Y216W T β M, as well as full conversion of tyramine to octopamine (Figure S8 of the Supporting Information and Table 1). From the kinetic properties of Y216W and Y216I T β M and the requirement of ET from Cu_H to Cu_M during each enzymatic turnover, we can conclude that aromaticity or unsaturation at position 216 is not a prerequisite for catalytic turnover.

Octopamine formation was also observed in the assay of product formation catalyzed by Y216A T β M. During all assays, the reaction was essentially complete after 4 h, and the average k_{obs} was determined to be 0.015 s^{−1}. However, even at nearly 4 μM Y216A T β M, full conversion of tyramine to octopamine does not occur (Figure S9 of the Supporting Information and Table 1). In fact, the amount of octopamine formed per unit of enzyme is very similar to that observed previously for reactions in which a mutation was created at Cu_M, M471C T β M.²⁹ In the latter case, the time dependence of octopamine formation was analyzed to yield k_{obs} and k_{inact} , both of which were found to be independent of enzyme concentration. This initially led to a model in which an ES complex was proposed to partition between product formation and enzyme inactivation,²⁹ whereas a more recent extended study of the properties of M471C T β M inactivation³⁷ shows that enzyme loss occurs predominantly with free enzyme according to eq 3 predicting that Y216A will likewise undergo inactivation in the absence of substrate.

Susceptibility of Y216W, -I, and -A to Inactivation in the Absence of Tyramine. In the context of the increased susceptibility of M471C T β M to inactivation in the absence of tyramine,³⁷ incubations of the Y216 variants were conducted in the presence of all reaction components except tyramine. The activity remaining as a function of time of incubation could be fit to a single-exponential rate constant (Table 2). As already

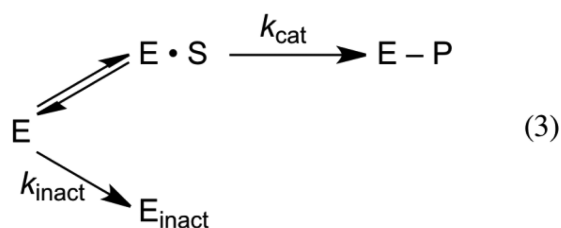


Table 2. Comparison of k_{inact} and k_{obs} for Y216 Variants

enzyme	k_{inact}^a (s^{-1})	k_{obs}^b (s^{-1})	$k_{\text{obs}}/k_{\text{inact}}$
WT T β M ^c	7.9×10^{-5}	4.5	5.7×10^4
Y216W T β M	1.8×10^{-4}	0.18	982
Y216I T β M	8.3×10^{-5}	0.17	2040
Y216A T β M	1.7×10^{-4}	0.015	90

^aIn the presence of 50 mM ascorbate and ambient O₂ in the absence of tyramine. Determined at 23 °C. ^bIn the presence of 500 μ M tyramine. Average of three values (Table 1). Determined at 35 °C. ^cFrom ref 37.

reported,³⁷ WT T β M is fairly stable to solution oxidants, with a k_{inact} of $0.79 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in relation to a k_{obs} (500 μ M tyramine) of 4.5 s^{-1} under the same conditions of buffer components.^{29,37} With regard to the Y216 variants, Y216I was impacted the least when incubated with assay components that could form a variety of ROS, yielding a k_{inact} of $8.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Table 2 and Figure S10 of the Supporting Information). The k_{inact} values for Y216W and Y216A T β M were determined to be 1.8×10^{-4} and $1.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$, respectively (Table 2 and Figure S10 of the Supporting Information). Although the nearly identical values for Y216W and Y216A were initially unexpected in the context of a reduced level of conversion of substrate to product for Y216A (Table 1), a key component that will control the ability of the enzyme to give full turnover is the ratio of k_{obs} to k_{inact} (Table 2). As summarized, these vary from $1\text{--}2 \times 10^3$ for Y216W and -I to only 90 for Y216A.

The cause of the inactivation of the Y216 T β M variants was further examined by limited proteolysis by TPCK-treated trypsin and LC-MS/MS analysis of the resulting peptides to determine whether specific sites on the enzyme are vulnerable to oxidation. WT T β M and the Y216 variants were incubated with the full complement of assay components, with the exception of tyramine, as a function of time before proteolysis and LC-MS/MS analysis. The mass spectral intensities of nonoxidized and oxidized forms of the peptides containing active site residues were used to determine the extents of oxidation at specific sites.

Our primary focus is on peptides that contain ligands to Cu_M, M471 (Figure S11 of the Supporting Information), H396, and H398 (Figure S12 of the Supporting Information and Figure 2A,B), and a peptide containing H317, which binds Cu_H (not shown). The peptide containing the other two ligands to Cu_H, H247 and H248, could not be isolated. Residues located near or bound to Cu_H were expected to be the most vulnerable to oxidative damage based on the fact that Y216 appears to π -stack with H317 (corresponding to Y79 and H172 in PHM). However, the ratio of oxidized to nonoxidized peptide containing H317 remains virtually unchanged over a period of 4 h for all of the Y216 mutants and WT T β M (Table 3). While it is impossible to rule out the possibility of oxidation at H247 and H248, disruption of the native interaction between Y216 and H317 in T β M has an only modest impact on the vulnerability of H317 to oxidative damage. One possible explanation for this observation is that breaking the π -stacking interaction increases the strength

of the bond between H317 (H172 in PHM) and Cu_H, thereby protecting this residue from oxidation by ROS. One might expect that M471 (M314 in PHM at Cu_M) would also be a probable ligand to undergo oxidation, because of the intrinsic susceptibility of methionine to oxidation and the presence of this residue within the coordination sphere of Cu_M in the reduced state.^{3,11–14} However, M471 also is not significantly oxidized as a function of time (Table 3), consistent with the greater stability of WT T β M containing methionine at this position.

On the other hand, the peptide consisting of T β M residues 381–400 is consistently observed to be oxidized to a greater extent than any other peptides containing active site ligands for Y216A (Table 3). This peptide contains two residues that are ligands to Cu_M, namely, H396 and H398. The MS/MS spectra for this peptide indicate that H398 is the specific site for the addition of one (Figure 2A) and two oxygen atoms (Figure 2B). Whereas the doubly oxidized peptide [32 Da (Figure 2B)] could have resulted from oxidation of both H396 and H398, fragment ions y3 and y4 containing H398 alone indicate this position as the more reactive one. In contrast, other histidine-containing peptides (e.g., T β M residues 31–42 and 52–67) located in different regions of the enzyme were typically detected solely in nonoxidized form. Thus, among the three positions interrogated (H317, M471, and H398), only the stability of the latter appears to be significantly altered in Y216I and -A. This observation indicates that changes to Y216 are propagated throughout the protein/interdomain solvent, resulting in an increased level of oxidation at H398. The XAS data indicate an unaltered interaction of H398 with Cu_M, and a weakened interaction between this side chain and Cu_M is an unlikely cause of the inactivation. Instead, we conclude that the reduction in the bulk at position 216 results in an increased level of access of ROS to H398. The comparison between the oxidation of active site residues (Table 3) to the k_{inact} (Table 2) demonstrates a general trend for the Y216 variants. The fact that the Y216W variant undergoes a much greater rate of inactivation compared to that of WT T β M with a similar extent of oxidation observed at H398 indicates that additional factors contribute to the k_{inact} .

Steady-State Kinetic Parameters. The impact of replacing Y216 with W, I, or A on the steady-state kinetic mechanism was investigated in greater detail by monitoring the rate of O₂ uptake under a range of conditions. Given the lower turnover rates for these variants in relation to that of the WT enzyme, background rates of O₂ uptake needed to be minimized. While the WT enzyme could be analyzed at an elevated ascorbate concentration using an O₂ electrode,³⁰ 10 mM ascorbate was found to be the upper limit for the collection of reliable data with the slower Y216 variants. The trend in the apparent k_{cat} for WT T β M at saturating tyramine concentrations, and O₂ as a function of ascorbate, indicated an only ~ 2 -fold increase in going from 10 to 50 mM ascorbate, with the latter being close to saturation with regard to reductant. We, therefore, proceeded to collect all data for the Y216 variants at 10 mM ascorbate and to compare the resulting parameters to those of WT T β M under the same conditions.

First, the tyramine concentration was varied at ambient O₂ (222 μ M), to look for trends in the limiting parameters (highlighted in Tables S3–S5 of the Supporting Information). The $k_{\text{cat(app)}}$ values are similar for the three variants, while $K_{\text{i,Tyr}}$ and $K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$ are clearly elevated for Y216A; the latter also results in a reduced $k_{\text{cat(app)}}$ / $K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$ for Y216A. These facts point toward a likely impact on the on and off rates for the interaction of the substrate, tyramine, with Y216A. The same type of experiment at ambient O₂ was then repeated at variable O₂ concentrations from

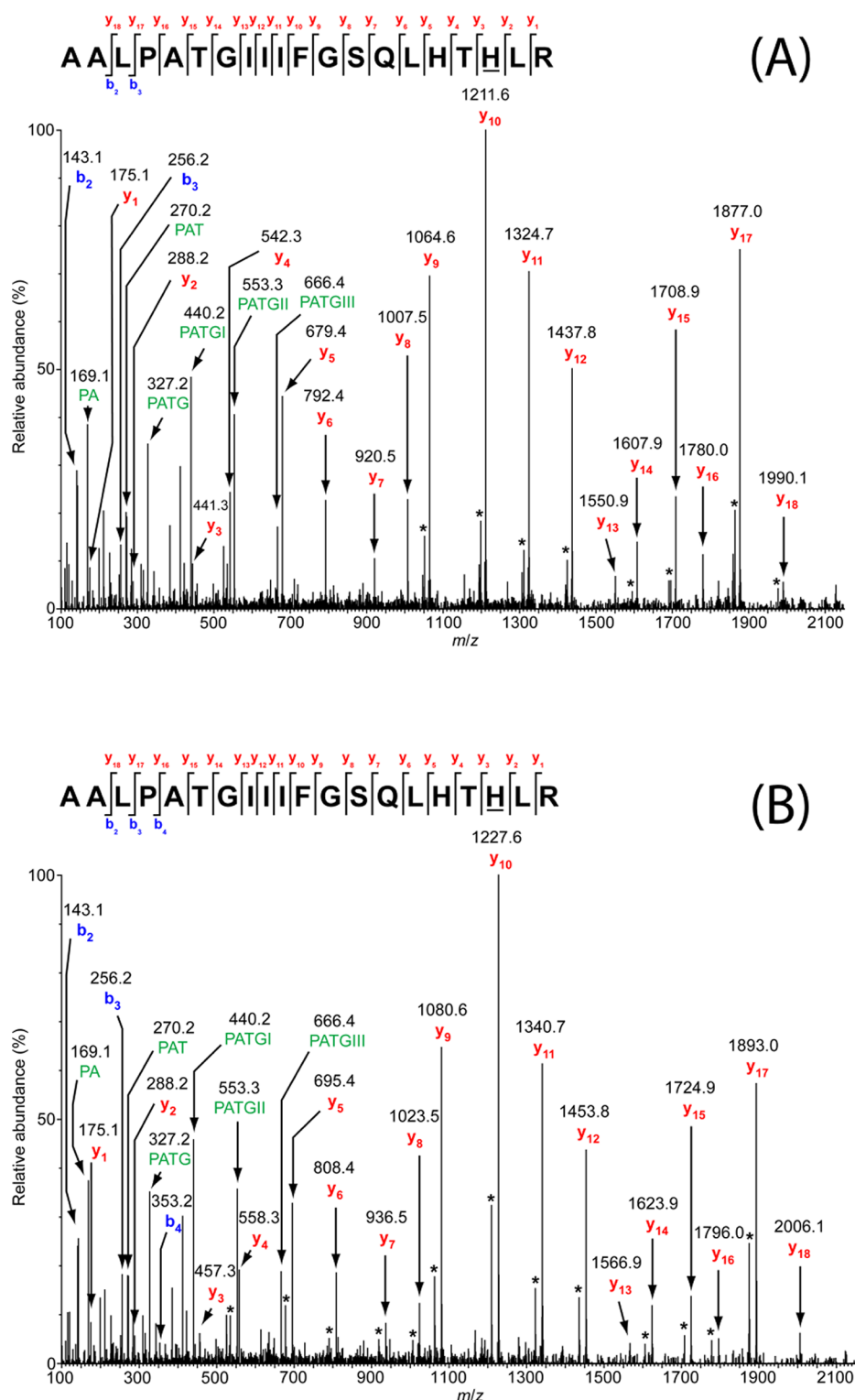


Figure 2. Tandem mass spectra resulting from collisionally activated dissociation of the triply charged positive ions that are due to the $[M + 3H]^{3+}$ ions of the tryptic peptide, AALPATGIIIFGSQQLHTHLR, corresponding to residues 381–400 of Y216A T β M. (A) m/z 711.4, containing one oxidation (i.e., a mass addition of 16 Da), and (B) m/z 716.7, containing two oxidations (i.e., a mass addition of 32 Da). Ions have been transformed onto a singly charged x -axis (i.e., $z = 1$) to simplify spectral interpretation. Internal cleavage ions are labeled with their amino acid sequences. Ions that are due to neutral losses of molecules of water or ammonia are denoted with asterisks. Fragment ions y3–y18 exhibit the 16 Da mass addition in panel A and the 32 Da mass addition in panel B. The oxidation sites, H398, are underlined in each of the sequence maps. These spectra correspond to the 4 h time point.

$\sim 50 \mu\text{M}$ to $>1 \text{ mM}$ (Tables S3–S5 of the Supporting Information). Within the noise, there appears to be little trend in either $K_{m,\text{Tyr}}$ or $K_{i,\text{Tyr}}$ as a function of O_2 concentration for Y216W and -I. The former behavior is similar to that of WT

T β M, while $K_{i,\text{Tyr}}$ was seen to decrease for the WT enzyme, which can be attributed to an inhibitory binding mode that is dependent on the redox state at the copper centers. In the case of Y216A, a similar trend in $K_{i,\text{Tyr}}$ may be discernible. The increase in $k_{\text{cat(app)}}$

Table 3. Fraction Oxidized Residues^a

	WT	Y216W	Y216I	Y216A
Cu_H His317^b				
1 h	0.20	0.19	0.27	0.24
4 h	0.17	0.18	0.34	0.36
Cu_M Met471^b				
1 h	0.20	0.22	0.37	0.30
4 h		0.25	0.28	0.24
His396, 398^c				
1 h	0.11	0.10	0.38	0.25
4 h	0.25	0.30	0.50	0.56

^aIn the presence of 50 mM ascorbate. This is a representative table comparing the fractions of oxidized to nonoxidized residues in tryptic peptides of TβM that contain active site ligands. ^bTwo peptides compared, unmodified vs oxidized. ^cThree peptides compared, unmodified (Figure S12 of the Supporting Information) vs monooxidized (Figure 2A) and doubly oxidized (Figure 2B).

with an increasing O₂ concentration is also as expected, with K_{m,O_2} values falling roughly between 100 and 200 μM (cf. Figure 3). It is notable that while the elevated $K_{m,Tyr}$ at ambient O₂ concentrations does decrease as the O₂ concentration is elevated, it remains greater than $K_{m,Tyr}$ for Y216W, Y216I, or WT TβM in the limit of saturating O₂ concentration.

To further probe the impact of mutation at position 216, kinetic experiments were repeated using D-tyramine to measure the deuterium kinetic isotope effects (KIEs) (Tables S6–S8 of the Supporting Information). The limiting rate constants for D-tyramine at variable O₂ concentrations are plotted in Figure 3 for comparison to those for H-tyramine. The impact of substrate deuteration on K_{m,O_2} is not large, and particularly in the case of Y216A, the constant looks almost identical to that of WT TβM.³⁰

The kinetic mechanism for WT TβM is random order (Scheme 1), and it is reasonable to assume that the variants

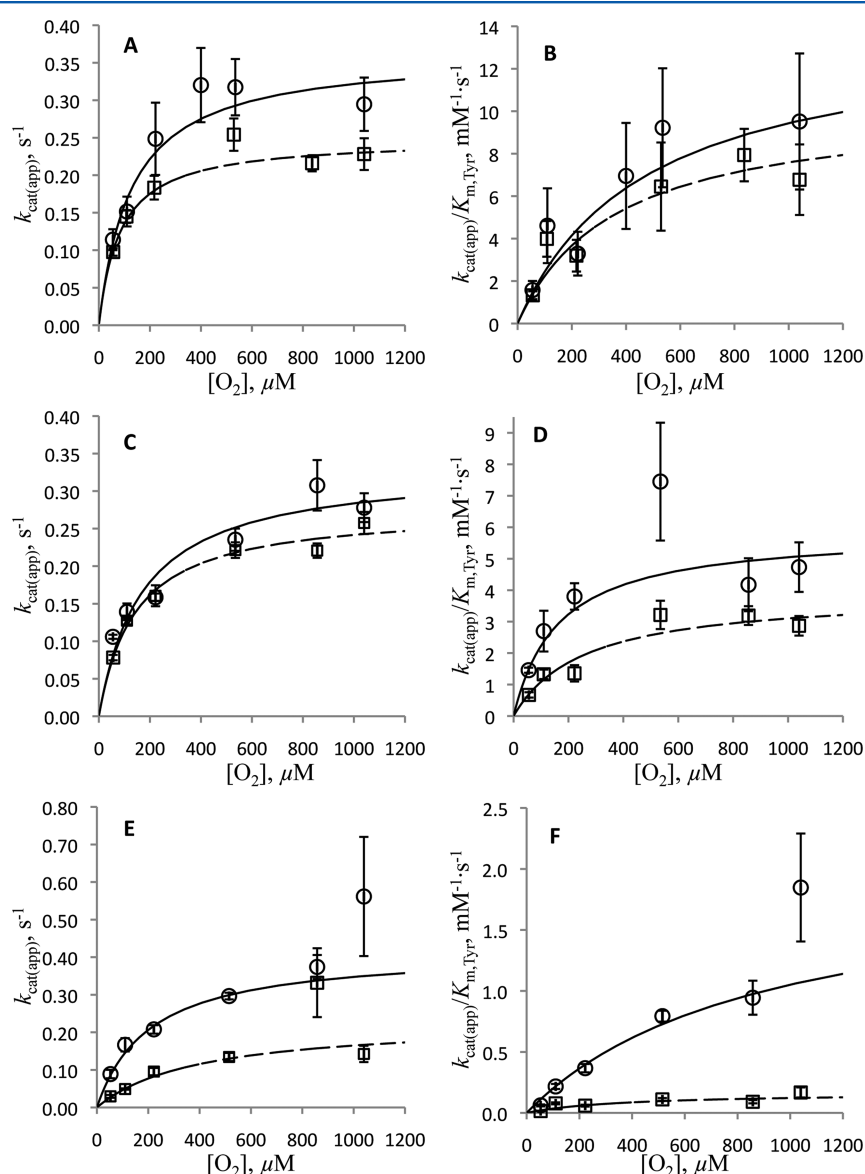
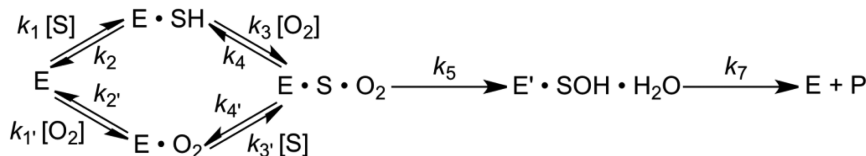


Figure 3. Replot of apparent first-order and second-order rate constants vs O₂ concentration for reactions of Y216X TβM with H-tyramine (O, solid line) and D-tyramine (□, dashed line) at 10 mM ascorbate: (A) $k_{cat(app)}$ of Y216W TβM, (B) $k_{cat(app)}/K_{m,Tyr}$ of Y216W TβM, (C) $k_{cat(app)}$ of Y216I TβM, (D) $k_{cat(app)}/K_{m,Tyr}$ of Y216I TβM, (E) $k_{cat(app)}$ of Y216A TβM, and (F) $k_{cat(app)}/K_{m,Tyr}$ of Y216A TβM. Data were fit as described in Materials and Methods.

Scheme 1. Kinetic Mechanism for Random Ordered Binding of Substrate and O₂^a


^aThe rate constants k_5 and k_4' refer to the C–H bond cleavage step and release of bound tyramine, respectively. The rate constant k_7 is a lumped constant that contains the rate constant for enzyme reduction and recycling by ascorbate, the loss of product, and long-range ET, k_{ET} . E represents enzyme that is reduced at Cu, whereas E' represents enzyme that is oxidized.

behave in a similar manner; this is supported by the observed changes in $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr(app)})$ as a function of O₂ concentration for Y216I [cf. Table S7 of the Supporting Information, where $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ decreases as a function of O₂ concentration and extrapolates to a value greater than unity (Table 4)]. Analysis of

Table 4. Fitted Values for k_{cat} , $^Dk_{cat}$, $k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr}$, and $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ for WT TβM and Y216 Variants at Infinite O₂ Concentrations, Leading to the Calculated Values for k_5 , k_4' , and k_{ET}

parameter	WT TβM ^a	Y216W TβM	Y216I TβM	Y216A TβM
k_{cat} (s ^{−1})	8.0 ± 0.6	0.36 ± 0.03	0.33 ± 0.03	0.42 ± 0.03
$^Dk_{cat}$	1.9 ± 0.3	1.5 ± 0.2	1.2 ± 0.1	1.8 ± 0.3
$k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr}$ (mM ^{−1} s ^{−1})	76 ± 7	14 ± 5	5.9 ± 0.7	2.0 ± 0.5
$^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$	1.9 ± 0.4	1.3 ± 0.5	1.5 ± 0.2	12 ± 3
k_5 (s ^{−1}) ^b	100 ± 40	8.7 ± 2.9	16 ± 8	5.6 ± 1.9
k_4' (s ^{−1})	8.8 ± 5.2	ID ^d	0.75 ± 0.53	56 ^c
k_{ET} (s ^{−1})	ID ^{d,e}	ID ^{d,e}	ID ^{d,e}	0.45 ± 0.04 ^f

^aThese values are refit using data from ref 30. ^bCalculated from eq 4 for the condition of 10 mM ascorbate. At saturating ascorbate concentrations, all estimated rate constants k_5 , k_4' , and k_{ET} are expected to be increased ~2-fold. ^cBecause $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ is approaching the intrinsic KIE of 12, the ratio of substrate off rate and C–H subtraction rate should be very large. Here we assume $k_4'/k_5 \approx 10$. Hence, no error bars are indicated. ^dID means indeterminate. ^eAs argued in the text, it is likely that $k_{ET} \gg k_5$ for WT, Y216W, and Y216I. ^fCalculated from eq 8 for Y216A.

the data from turnover of H- and D-tyramine as a function of O₂ concentration yielded limiting values for $^Dk_{cat}$ and $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ as well as an estimated unimolecular rate constant for a number of the individual rate constants in the mechanism (Table 4). The most remarkable feature to emerge from this analysis is the elevated value for $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ in the case of Y216A, which is close to the value previously reported for the intrinsic isotope effect on the C–H bond cleavage step of 11–12.^{18,39}

We begin our analysis of the rate constants and KIEs using the available values for k_{cat} and $^Dk_{cat}$ to calculate k_5 for C–H bond cleavage²³ (Table 4) (eq 4):

$$k_5 = \frac{k_{cat}(^Dk_5 - 1)}{^Dk_{cat} - 1} \quad (4)$$

where Dk_5 is assigned a value of 12, based on virtually identical intrinsic KIE measurements for DβM³⁷ and PHM¹⁸ and the value for $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ with Y216A TβM (Table 4). It can be seen that for all Y216 variants examined, the impact on k_5 is modest and varies from 6.5- to 18-fold, in marked contrast to the enormous effect of mutation of the histidine ligand in contact with the analogous tyrosine side chain in PHM (H172A), where k_5 is reduced ~10⁴-fold.²³

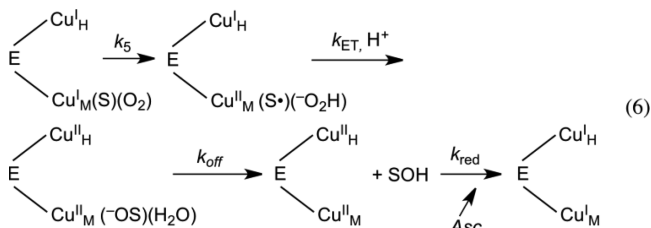
The expression for the KIE on $k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr}$ in the limit of saturation with O₂ is given in eq 5

$$O_2 \rightarrow \infty: \quad ^D\left(\frac{k_{cat}}{K_{m,Tyr}}\right) = \frac{^Dk_5 + k_5/k_4'}{1 + k_5/k_4'} \quad (5)$$

and allows us similarly to obtain insight into the role of position 216 in the rate of release of the substrate from the ternary complex, k_4' in Scheme 1.

In contrast to the $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ for Y216A, the values for this parameter with WT and the other two Y216 variants are small and close to unity. In the case of Y216W, the error in $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ exceeds its value, and no further effort was made to estimate k_4' . The values of k_4' for WT and Y216I TβM (Table 4) indicate an ~10-fold decrease in the step for the Y216I variant. In the case of Y216A, $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ approximates the intrinsic KIE;^{18,37} this implies that k_4' must be large enough to reduce the contribution of k_5/k_4' to a small value close to zero, and we estimate a value for k_4' of ~56 s^{−1}, where $k_5/k_4' = 0.1$. This analysis indicates that the introduction of isoleucine into position 216 impairs both the C–H bond cleavage step and the rate of substrate release to a similar extent, with a possible explanation for these observations offered below. Although a quantitative assessment of k_4' for Y216W was not possible, the fact that the trends in $^Dk_{cat}$ and $^D(k_{cat}/K_{m,Tyr})$ are similar to each other and to those of WT and Y216I TβM suggests a reduction in k_4' that is analogous to that of Y216I. The impact of the Y216A mutation is quite different and leads to a decreased k_{C-H} while k_{off} is increased, significantly differentiating its behavior from that seen with the larger side chain replacements. We conclude that the Y216A mutation results in a more facile pathway for substrate egress from the active site that is distinct from its impact on other catalytic steps.

One of the major goals of this study was to discern whether the Y216 that sits at the interface between Cu_H and Cu_M has any impact on the rate of ET between the metal sites. Previous analyses of DβM, PHM, and TβM indicate that k_{cat} can, in principle, be controlled by four irreversible steps: enzyme reduction by ascorbate, C–H bond cleavage (k_5), long-range ET (k_{ET}), and product release (k_{off}) (eq 6):



The rate of reduction of DβM has been directly measured as 250 s^{−1} at saturating ascorbate concentrations.¹⁷ Even if this

parameter were to be reduced 100-fold for the T β M mutants, which is much larger than their impact on either k_5 or k_4 , this step would still be 10-fold faster than the measured k_{cat} values with all three Y216 variants. Thus, we consider a role for ascorbate reduction in controlling k_{cat} unlikely for the T β M mutants. For WT D β M, there are strong data in support of product release as a major rate-determining step for k_{cat} ³⁸ which, together with C–H bond cleavage (k_5), can fully account for the reported k_{cat} and k_{cat} values.³⁹

$$\text{O}_2, \text{Tyr} \rightarrow \infty: \quad {}^Dk_{\text{cat}} = \frac{{}^Dk_5 + \frac{k_5}{k_{\text{off}}}}{1 + \frac{k_5}{k_{\text{off}}}} \quad (7)$$

If we use the rate of substrate release as an estimate for the rate of product release in T β M, together with the k_5 value in Table 4, we are able to explain the size of the ${}^Dk_{\text{cat}}$ for WT T β M. The implication is that long-range ET is likely to be at least 10-fold faster than k_5 ($>10^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$) for WT T β M (cf. eq 8).

In comparing Y216I to WT, we once again use the release of bound substrate to estimate the product release step. As for WT T β M, the reduction in k_4 relative to that of WT (~ 10 -fold) is on the same order of magnitude as the reduction in k_5 and is capable of fully explaining the observed ${}^Dk_{\text{cat}}$ (eq 7). Note that if the rate of product release were slowed in relation to the rate of substrate release (as a result of the incorporation of a hydroxyl group into the β position of the substrate, eq 1, and resulting complexation to Cu_M),³⁸ the kinetic commitment that is represented by k_5/k_{off} and approximated by k_5/k_4 (cf. eq 7) would become only larger, further reducing the need for a kinetically important electron transfer step to explain ${}^Dk_{\text{cat}}$. Another, perhaps more simple, approach to understanding the trends with the WT and Y216 variants of T β M is to examine the relative size of the KIEs on k_{cat} versus $k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$ for each enzyme form, which are seen to be largely unchanged for WT, Y216W, and Y216I (Table 4). This is the origin of the conclusion that a similar step (product release for k_{cat} and substrate release for $k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m}}$) controls both parameters. Thus, as for WT T β M, we conclude that the k_{ET} is likely to be at least 10-fold larger than the observed k_5 for Y216W and -I.

The fact that the KIEs for WT, Y216W, and Y216I are similar to one another, in contrast to the ~ 20 -fold reduction in k_{cat} with these mutants, is of interest. In this laboratory, we are increasingly seeing similar behavior in enzyme systems with selected mutants,⁴⁰ which we ascribe to a primary impact of such mutations on the fraction of catalytically functional enzyme rather than on individual rate constants. While this subject will be discussed in greater detail in a subsequent publication,⁴¹ we suggest that an invariance of KIEs in combination with impaired catalysis may provide a means of identifying altered conformational landscapes in mutated proteins.

Importantly, the behavior for Y216A is quite different from those of the other position 216 variants, as the value of its ${}^Dk_{\text{cat}}$ resembles that of WT while the ${}^D(k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}})$ is much larger. This immediately suggests that another step must be contributing to k_{cat} with the only step unaccounted for being the long-range ET step between Cu_H and Cu_M. Using a modified expression for k_{cat} in which there are three consecutive irreversible steps, k_5 , k_{ET} , and $k_{\text{off}} \simeq k_4$, we obtain eq 8:

$$k_{\text{cat}} = \frac{k_5 k_4 k_{\text{ET}}}{k_5 k_4 + k_5 k_{\text{ET}} + k_4 k_{\text{ET}}} = \frac{k_5}{1 + \frac{k_5}{k_4} + \frac{k_5}{k_{\text{ET}}}} \quad (8)$$

A useful expression for calculating k_{ET} directly from experimental observables (see the Supporting Information) is thus

$$k_{\text{ET}} = \frac{k_{\text{cat}}}{1 - \frac{{}^Dk_{\text{cat}} - 1}{D\left(\frac{k_{\text{cat}}}{K_{\text{m,Tyr}}}\right) - 1}} \quad (9)$$

From eq 9, the k_{ET} for Y216A is estimated to be $\sim 0.45 \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Table 4). Because the primary experimental observation is that ${}^Dk_{\text{cat}} < D(k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}})$, it is important to question whether another factor, other than k_{ET} , could be at work for Y216A. We have already discussed how a slowing of k_{off} for product, relative to k_4 , could reduce the magnitude of ${}^Dk_{\text{cat}}$, but such an effect was unlikely to influence the conclusions regarding Y216W and -I where ${}^Dk_{\text{cat}}$ and ${}^D(k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}})$ are within experimental error. If we assume that all of the reduction in ${}^Dk_{\text{cat}}$ for Y216A comes from the k_5/k_{off} commitment (cf. eq 7), we would need a value for k_{off} of $\sim 0.4 \text{ s}^{-1}$ to be consistent with the experimental findings. This would require k_{off} for the product from Y216A to be ~ 20 -fold smaller than that of the WT, in marked contrast to the k_4 that is 6-fold larger (Table 4), i.e., that there would be a 120-fold differential for the rate of release of substrate versus product for Y216A, whereas no differential is seen with either WT T β M, Y216W, or Y216I. We conclude that a large reduction in k_{off} for Y216A is highly unlikely, reinforcing our conclusion regarding the magnitude of k_{ET} in this variant. We consider this a very significant result, given our previous inability to monitor directly the rate of ET from Cu_H to Cu_M in D β M, PHM, or T β M (either WT and mutants), with the resulting implication that k_{ET} is likely rapid and kinetically invisible in most instances.

The factors that control long-range ET across a water interface are of great interest in biology, and this study provides the first implication of a role for the conserved interdomain tyrosine in T β M (and by inference D β M and PHM) in facilitating ET from Cu_H to Cu_M. The data provided suggest that Y216 plays a role in allowing the pathway and energetics for ET, and while replacement with tryptophan or isoleucine may impair this process, the impact is not large enough to make k_{ET} rate-determining. In marked contrast, introduction of alanine at position 216 appears to disrupt one of the essential conditions for rapid electron tunneling, i.e., the presence of either an aromatic or a large hydrophobic group at this position. It is of note that the mutation of the histidine ligand that π -stacks with Y216 (cf. Figure 1) was previously shown to have a very different impact on activity than Y216A.²³ In the case of H172A (PHM), the trends for ${}^Dk_{\text{cat}}$ and ${}^D(k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,substrate}})$ resembled that for WT T β M, Y216W, and Y216I. The failure to detect a rate-limiting k_{ET} for H172A (PHM) is most likely due to the enormous reduction in $k_{\text{C-H}}$ (10^4 -fold), such that k_{ET} , while still greatly affected, remained greater than $k_{\text{C-H}}$. This study results in the first experimental detection of rate-limiting long-range ET from Cu_H to Cu_M in the small family of dicopper mononuclear monooxygenases.

CONCLUSIONS

Y216 was mutated to W, I, or A to test the hypothesis that bulk at this position and/or a π -stacking interaction with H317 [Y79 and H172 in PHM (Figure 1B)] at Cu_H is a structural requirement for efficient long-range ET from Cu_H to Cu_M. Mutating Y216 to either W or I has a relatively minor impact on T β M function, with k_{cat} and $k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$ being reduced ~ 20 - and ~ 13 -fold, respectively. Analysis of the deuterium KIEs on k_{cat} versus $k_{\text{cat}}/K_{\text{m,Tyr}}$

$K_{m,Tyr}$ leads to the conclusion of a similar reduction in both the rates of substrate and product release and the C–H bond cleavage for these variants relative to those of WT T β M, suggesting a shift of the conformational landscape away from the ensemble that is optimally active for the WT enzyme. Replacing Y216 with a small residue such as alanine does not prevent turnover, because in the limit of saturating substrate and O₂ concentrations k_{cat} is even a little larger than for the other Y216 variants. However, introduction of alanine at position 216 has a range of profound effects that include a proclivity of the H398 at Cu_M for oxidation, a faster rate of loss of substrate from the Cu_M site, and an apparent reduction in the rate of ET from Cu_H to Cu_M such that this step has now become almost fully rate-determining for k_{cat} . In addition to a direct role for the side chain at position 216 in ET, the size and hydrophobicity of residue 216 are proposed to alter the structuring of water between Cu_H and Cu_M that affects the chemical stability of metal ligands toward oxidation and the access of substrate to Cu_M.⁴² These data represent a paradigm shift in our conceptualization of the class of enzymes that constitute T β M, D β M, and PHM. Rather than focusing on the properties of separate metal binding domains, we find it is becoming increasingly clear (cf. ref 42) that a single and highly connected, albeit solvent-exposed, active site controls numerous features of their chemical reactivity.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Additional EPR spectra, XAS data, octopamine standard curve, time courses for enzyme inactivation, LC–MS/MS spectra, and tables of fits to EXAFS data and kinetic parameters obtained using H- and D-tyramine as substrates. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

■ AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

*Telephone: (510) 642-2668. Fax: (510) 642-8369. E-mail: klinman@berkeley.edu.

Present Address

[†]Codexis, Inc., 200 Penobscot Dr., Redwood City, CA 94063.

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Notes

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■ ABBREVIATIONS

T β M, tyramine β -monooxygenase; D β M, dopamine β -monooxygenase; PHM, peptidylglycine α -hydroxylating monooxygenase; PAM, peptidylglycine α -amidating monooxygenase; ET, electron transfer; ICP-OES, inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy; CD, circular dichroism; EPR, electron paramagnetic resonance; TCEP, tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride; IAA, iodoacetic acid; EDTA, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; KP_i, potassium phosphate buffer; ROS, reactive oxygen species; WT, wild-type; Y, tyrosine; W, tryptophan; I, isoleucine; A, alanine; M, methionine; Tyr, tyramine; H-tyramine, tyramine without deuterium labeling; D-tyramine,

β , β -[²H₂]tyramine; $k_{cat(app)}$, apparent k_{cat} at a given O₂ concentration; HPLC, high-performance liquid chromatography.

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