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Human FAD synthase is a bi-functional enzyme with a FAD hydrolase activity in the molybdopterin binding domain





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ABSTRACT

FAD synthase (FMN:ATP adenylyl transferase, FMNAT or FADS, EC 2.7.7.2) is involved in the biochemical pathway for converting riboflavin into FAD. Human FADS exists in different isoforms. Two of these have been characterized and are localized in different subcellular compartments. hFADS2 containing 490 amino acids shows a two domain organization: the 3'-phosphoadenosine-5'-phosphosulfate (PAPS) reductase domain, that is the FAD-forming catalytic domain, and a resembling molybdopterin-binding (MPTb) domain. By a multialignment of hFADS2 with other MPTb containing proteins of various organisms from bacteria to plants, the critical residues for hydrolytic function were identified. A homology model of the MPTb domain of hFADS2 to catalyse FAD hydrolysis was revealed. The recombinant hFADS2 was able to hydrolyse added FAD in a Co²⁺ and mersalyl dependent reaction. The recombinant PAPS reductase domain is not able to perform the same function. The mutant C440A catalyses the same hydrolytic function of WT with no essential requirement for mersalyl, thus indicating the involvement of C440 in the CA4DS is also able to catalyse hydrolysis of FAD bound to the PAPS reductase domain, which is quantitatively converted into FMN.

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1. Introduction

A number of fundamental metabolic pathways, such as the oxidative metabolism of carbohydrates, amino acids and fatty acids and the functionality of the mitochondrial electron transport chain in humans and experimental organisms depend on flavoenzymes and, therefore, require the constant supply of the two redox

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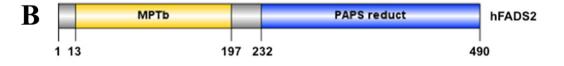
cofactors FMN and FAD, which derive from riboflavin (Rf, vitamin B2) [1–3]. While bacteria, protists, fungi, plants and some animals can synthesize Rf, mammals must obtain this vitamin from intestinal absorption mediated by recently characterized transporters [4]. A number of other regulatory processes crucial for cell life and death, among which ROS production, antioxidant defence, protein folding and chromatin remodelling, also depend on more than one hundred different flavoproteins, 75% of which use FAD as cofactor. Thus, flavoenzyme deficiency and deregulation of flavin homeostasis have been linked to several human diseases, such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases neuromuscular and neurological disorders, and so on [for rev. see Ref. [5] and Refs therein]. The intracellular homeostasis of flavins is expected to depend on the equilibrium between synthesis and degradation of cofactors, intracellular trafficking, and assembly to nascent apo-flavoproteins, as well as recycling from holoenzyme directed to degradation pathway. A piece of work has been made to clarify the enzymatic steps required to convert Rf into the flavin cofactor FAD. This occurs via the

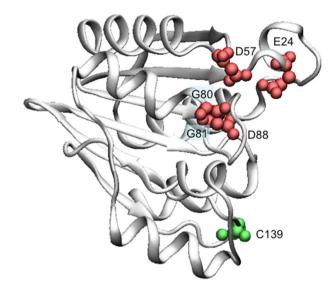
Abbreviations: Rf, riboflavin; RFK, riboflavin kinase; FMNAT, FMN adenylyl transferase; FADS, FAD synthase; hFADS, human FAD synthase; hFADS1, human FAD synthase isoform 1; hFADS2, human FAD synthase isoform 2; PAPS, 3'-phosphoadenosine 5'-phosphosulfate; MPTb, molybdopterin-binding.

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Ta Atu HsGe Dm Ath Ec HsFA	TGTGTDSDRNSPYPMLPVQEVLSIIFNTVQKTANLNKILLEMNAPVNIPPFRASIKDGYAMKSTGFSGTKRVLGCIAA TEEALRIVFG-VSKRLPPVIVSLYEALGKVLAEDIRAPDPLPPYPASVKDGYAVVASDGPGEYPVITESRA MEFTTGLMSLDTALNEMLSRVTPLTAQETLPLVQCFGRILASDVVSPLDVPGFDNSAMDGYAVRLADIASGQPLPVAGKS
Ta Atu HsGe Dm Ath Ec HsFA	GD-SPNSLPLAEDECYKINTGAPLPLEADCVVQVEDTKLLQLDKNGQESLVDILVEPQAGLDVRPVGYDLSTNDRIFPAL GN-DGLGVTVTPGTVAYVTTGGPIPDGADAVVQVEDTKVIGDVSTESKRKILIQTKKGTDIRRVGCDIEKDATVLTTG FAGQPYHGEWPAGTCIRIMTGAPVPEGCEAVVMQEQTEQMDNGVRFTAEVRSGQNIRRRGEDISAGAVVFPAG
Ta Atu HsGe Dm Ath Ec HsFA	DPSPVVVKSLLASVGNRLILSKPKVAIVSTGSELCSPRN-QLTPGKIFDSNTTMLTELLVYFGFNCMHTCVLSDSFQR ERIGASEIGLLATAGVTMVKVYPMPIVAILSTGDELVEPTAGTLGRGQIRDSNRAMLVAAVMQQQCKVVDLGIVRDDRKE TRLTTAELPVIASLGIAEVPVIRKVRVALFSTGDELQLPGQ-PLGDGQIYDTNRLAVHLMLEQLGCEVINLGIIRDDPHA
Ta Atu HsGe Dm Ath Ec HsFA	TKESLLELFEVVDFVICSGGVSMGDKDFVKSVLEDLQFRIHCGRVNIKPGKPMTFASRKDK LEKVLDEAVSS-GVDIILTSGGVSMGDRDFVKPLLEEKGKVYFSKVLMKPGKPLTFAEIRAKPTESMLGKTV LRAAFIEADSQADVVISSGGVSVGEADYTKTILEELGEIAFWKLAIKPGKPFAFGKLSNS
Ta Atu HsGe Dm Ath Ec HsFA	YFFGLPGNPVSAFVTFHLFALPAIRFAAGWDRCKCSLSVLNVKLLNDFSLDSRPEFVRASVISKSGELYASVN LAFGLPGNPVSCLVCFNIFVVPTIRQLAGWTSP-HPLRVRLRLQEPIKSDPIRPEFHRAIIKWKDNDGS-GTPGFVAEST WFCGLPGNPVSATLTFYQLVQPLLAKLSGNTASGLPARQRVRTASRLKKTPGRLDFQRGVLQRNADGELEVTTT
Ta Atu HsGe Dm Ath Ec HsFA	GNQISSRLQSIVGADVLINLPARTSDRPLAKAGEIFPASVLRFDGNQISSRLQSIVGADVLINLPARTSDRPLAKAGEIFPASVLRFDGNQISSRLLSMRSANALLELPATGNVLSAGSSVSAIIVSDISAFSIDKKASLSEPGSIRKEK GHQGSHIFSSFSLGNCFIVLERDRGNVEVGEWVEVEPFNALFGGL





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