A tyrosine residue deprotonates during oxygen reduction by the *caa*3 reductase from *Rhodothermus marinus*

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Abstract Heme-copper oxygen reductases catalyze proton translocation across the cellular membrane; this takes place during the reaction of oxygen to water. We demonstrate with attenuated total reflection-Fourier transform infrared (ATR-FTIR) difference spectroscopy that a tyrosine residue of the oxygen reductase from the thermohalophilic *Rhodothermus marinus* becomes deprotonated in the transition from the oxidized state to the catalytic intermediate ferryl state P_M. This tyrosine residue is most probably Y256, the helix VI tyrosine residue proposed to substitute for the D-channel glutamic acid that is absent in this enzyme. Comparison with the mitochondrial like oxygen reductase from *Rhodobacter sphaeroides* suggests that proton transfer from a strategically situated donor to the active site is a crucial step in the reaction mechanism of oxygen reductases.
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1. Introduction

Oxygen reductases are the terminal complexes of aerobic respiratory chains, catalyzing the reduction of dioxygen to water. Most of these enzymes belong to the superfamily of heme copper oxygen reductases, which are characterized by the presence of a low-spin heme and a binuclear center that harbors a high-spin heme and a copper ion, capable of coupling oxygen reduction to proton translocation. These enzymes are able to oxidize peripheral or periplasmatic electron donors (such as cytochromes, high potential iron–sulfur proteins, or copper proteins) or membrane-bound electron donors (quinols). Upon reaction of the reduced enzyme with oxygen, several catalytic intermediates are formed, ultimately leading to complete reduction of oxygen to water. Some of these steps are coupled to proton translocation (Fig. 1A, green arrows) [1]. In the reductive phase (intermediates E and R), the input of two electrons reduces the binuclear center, enabling the bind-

ing of dioxygen to the central iron of high spin heme. Both initial electron transfer reactions are coupled to net proton uptake by the protein. In the oxidative phase, bound dioxygen is cleaved and the high-spin heme is in the ferryl state with a bound oxygen atom ($Fe_{a3}^{4+} = O$, P state). The uptake of the third electron with a proton forms the F state, still a ferryl state. The final step (F to O) is driven by the uptake of the fourth electron. This intricate machinery will not be fully understood until the number of electrons and protons transferred at each reaction step within and across this proton pump is conclusively quantified and information at the single residue level as to when and where proton transfer steps take place is determined.

To perform their physiological function of reducing oxygen to water, and also to pump protons, proton pathways must exist (see D and K pathway in Fig. 1B). Based on the amino acid residues that form these channels, on amino acid sequence comparisons, and on specific characteristics of subunit II, three families have been established for heme copper oxygen reductases, named A (which includes the subfamilies A1 and A2), B, and C [2]. The *caa*3 oxygen reductase from the thermohalophilic *Rhodothermus (R.) marinus* is a typical member of type A2 subfamily of heme-copper oxygen reductases because it comprises all of the amino acid residues of the D- and K-channels as the mitochondrial-like type A1 heme-copper enzymes with the exception of the helix VI glutamic acid (E286 in *Rhodobacter sphaeroides* numbering). This residue is considered a key element for proton transfer; however, the *R. marinus caa*3 oxygen reductase has been shown to pump protons [3] despite this residue's absence. Based on a homology model for the *R. marinus* oxygen reductase and sequence comparison analysis [8], it has been suggested that a helix VI tyrosine residue (Fig. 1C), one helix turn below the position of E286 and whose hydroxyl group occupies the same spatial position as the terminal carboxylic acid of the type A1 enzymes (Fig. 1B), is involved in proton conduction [4].

We have shown by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy that E286 acts as a proton shuttle in the oxygen reductase of *R. sphaeroides* because it is consecutively deprotonated and reprotonated twice within one catalytic turnover [5]. This finding has been challenged by FTIR experiments on the homologous enzyme from *Paracoccus denitrificans* [6] where only a change in H-bonding of the corresponding residue E278 has been reported for the P state. To further clarify this issue, we have chosen to examine the type A2 oxygen reductase, which lacks this critical residue. We demonstrate by
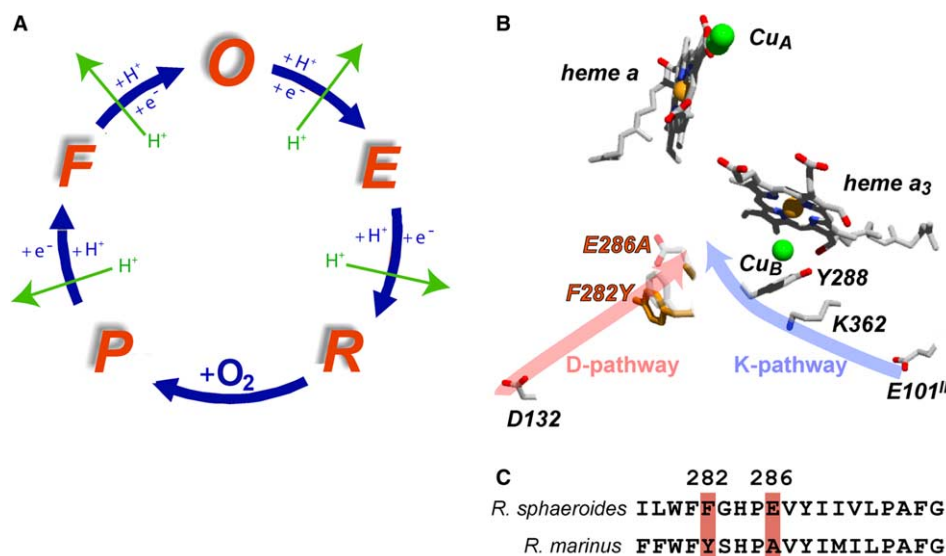
Fig. 1. (A) Catalytic cycle of heme-copper oxygen reductases, adapted from [1]. The oxidized state (O) is sequentially reduced, and various intermediate states (E, R, P, and F) are formed. Four electrons and four protons are required to form H_2O from molecular O_2 (in blue). During turnover of the reductase, protons are translocated across the membrane (green arrows). (B) Structure of the *aa*3 oxygen reductase from *R. sphaeroides* (PDB entry: 1M56 [18]) with the proton uptake pathways D (due to D132) and K (due to K362). Glutamic acid 286 has been replaced by alanine (E286A) and phenylalanine 282 by a tyrosine residue (F282Y), which correspond to A260 and Y256 in the *caa*3 oxygen reductase from *R. marinus*. (C) Sequence alignment of subunit I of the *aa*3 oxidase from *R. sphaeroides* with subunit I from *R. marinus caa*3 oxidase. The relevant residue exchanges (F282 to Y, and E286 to A) are marked with red boxes.

FTIR spectroscopy that a tyrosine residue, most probably Y256, may substitute in the functional role of E286 by releasing a proton to the active site in the P state.

2. Materials and methods

Bacterial growth and membrane preparation and solubilization were performed as previously described in [7]. Protein purification followed the procedure reported in [8]. *R. marinus caa*3 oxygen reductase was reconstituted with dimyristoyl-phosphotidyl-choline and a film was prepared as described in [5,9]. Fully reduced samples were obtained by incubation with degassed solution of 50 mM potassium phosphate, 90 mM KCl, and 10 mM $Na_2S_2O_4$, pH 8.5. The P_M state was obtained by incubating the film with 50 mM potassium phosphate and 100 mM KCl, pH 8.5, saturated with equimolar amounts of CO and O_2. The F_H state was formed after incubation of the film with 50 mM potassium phosphate, 100 mM KCl and 1 mM H_2O_2, pH 8.5. For each intermediate state, the films were cycled between oxidized (with several washes of unsaturated buffer) and the respective intermediate state (with corresponding buffer described above). UV/Vis spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu UV-1603 or Olis DW2 spectrophotometer to validate the presence of each state.

FTIR experiments were performed on an IFS 66v spectrometer (Bruker, Rheinstetten, Germany) equipped with an attenuated total reflection (ATR) flow cell (Resultec, Garbsen, Germany). For each trapped reaction state, 5×5000 FTIR spectra at an optical resolution of 2 cm^{-1} were averaged (see [5,9] for further details). The spectroscopic differences after the reduction with dithionite were observed to be entirely reversible upon reoxidation by incubation with dithionite-free degassed buffer.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Characterization of the reaction intermediates by UV/Vis spectroscopy

The visible difference spectra of the fully reduced minus oxidized *caa*3 oxygen reductase from *R. marinus* and *aa*3 oxygen reductase from *R. sphaeroides* are shown in Fig. 2 (black traces).

As previously described [8], the purified *caa*3 oxygen reductase from *R. marinus* presents Soret bands with maxima at 606 and 444 nm (characteristic of cytochrome *a*), and at 552 and 420 nm (characteristic of cytochrome *c*). Since the *caa*3 oxygen reductase from *R. marinus* has five redox centers, its fully reduced state is designated R_5 whereas that of the four-center *aa*3 oxygen reductase from *R. sphaeroides* is designated R_4.

We trapped the first stable oxygen intermediate P_M (the subscript M indicates that the P state is formed by reacting the mixed-valent state with oxygen [10]) upon incubation of the enzyme with CO/O_2, as confirmed by the presence of the peak at 607 nm in the visible difference spectrum ($P_M − O$ in Fig. 2, red trace, left panel). Under these conditions heme *a* remains oxidized while heme *a*3 becomes reduced and reacts with oxygen, yielding a ferryl state. In the Soret region, the maximum absorbance is observed at 448 nm. Although this wavelength is higher than that of the *R. sphaeroides* enzyme (Fig. 2, red trace, right panel), it is in the range of wavelength values where maximum absorbance is observed for the P_M state in several enzymes. Significant deviations between the $P_M − O$ difference spectra of the two enzymes are observed below 440 nm. This may be due to the presence of the additional heme (heme *c*) in the *R. marinus* enzyme. The P_M state of the *R. marinus* enzyme might differ in other aspects – evidence for such differences is needed from studies of the molecular nature of this state, e.g., by electron paramagnetic resonance or resonance Raman spectroscopy.

The subsequent state in the reaction cascade after oxygen splitting is the F state (Fig. 1A). The F state of *R. marinus caa*3 oxygen reductase was created by incubation with an excess of H_2O_2 (termed F_H). The UV/Vis difference spectrum between the F_H and O states (Fig. 2, green spectrum, left panel) exhibits a characteristic absorption at 579 nm, which is about the same wavelength as that of *R. sphaeroides aa*3 (Fig. 2, green spectrum, right panel). The difference band features in the Soret region are also identical to those of the well charac-