Stabilization and application of a Baeyer-Villiger monooxygenase as protein scaffold in photochemical reactions

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Photochemical reactions with BVMOs

BVMOs belong to the family of **Flavoproteins** and catalyze the **Baeyer-Villiger oxidation**



Aim: Hijack the protein scaffold to drive singlet oxygen reactions, using FAD as a photosensitizer

Biochemical characterization of BVMOs

ΟΤΕΜΟ	CHMO Acineto		
Expression - Solubility			
Good Solubility	Good Solubility		

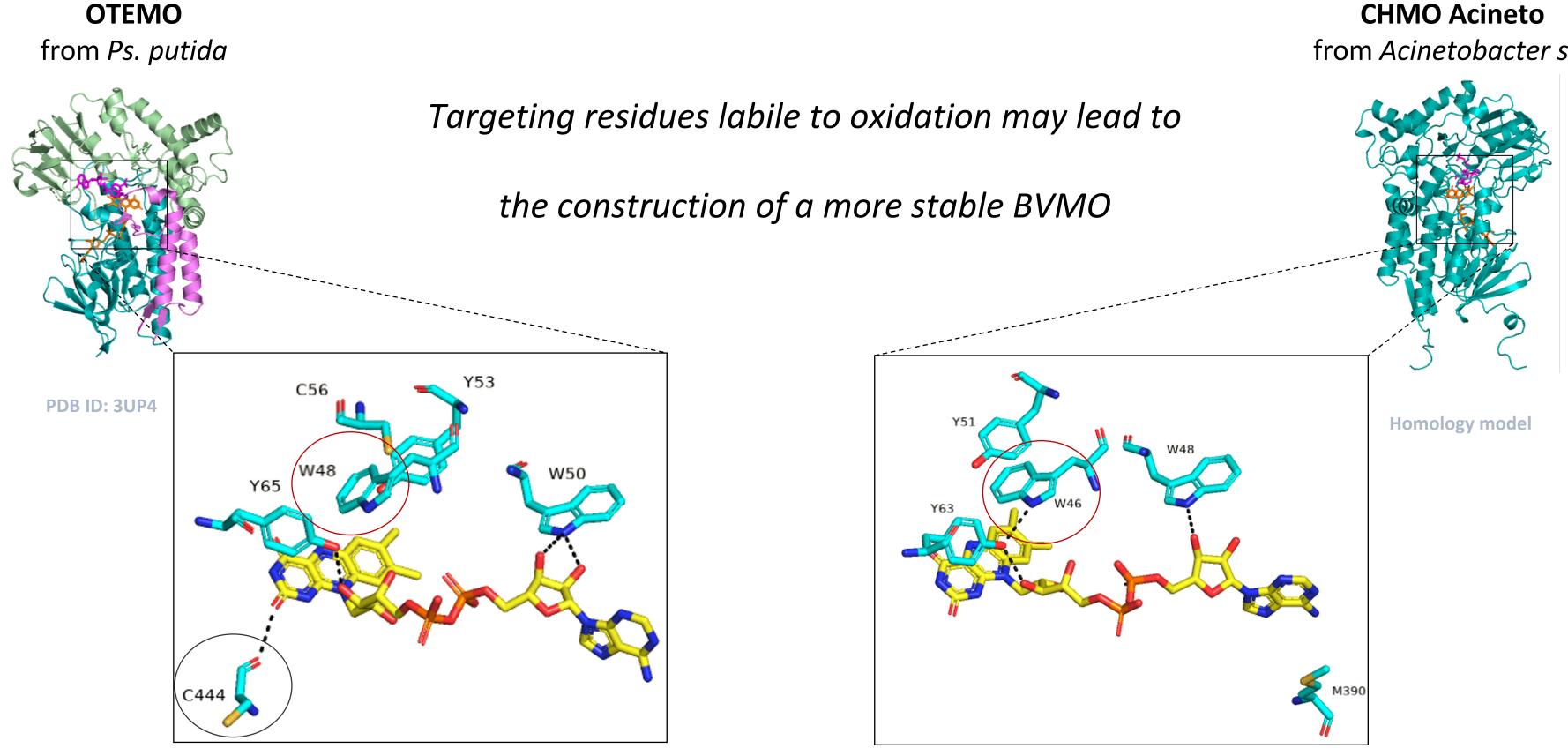


CHMO Arthro

Poor Solubility (even in presence of chargeron)

Balke et al., ACS Chem. Biol., 2016, 11, 38-43.

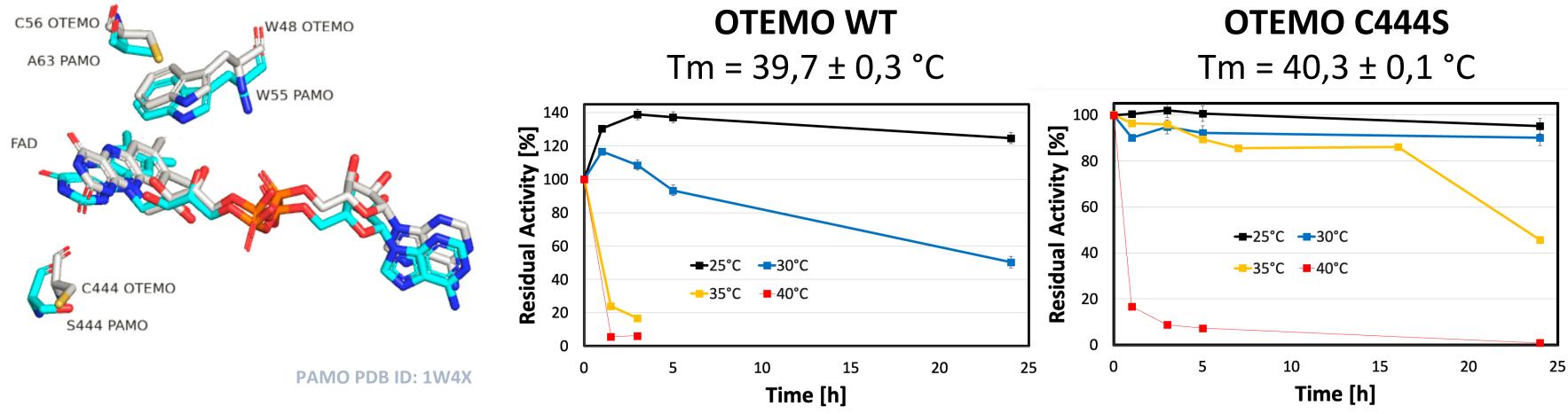
Rational design mutagenesis



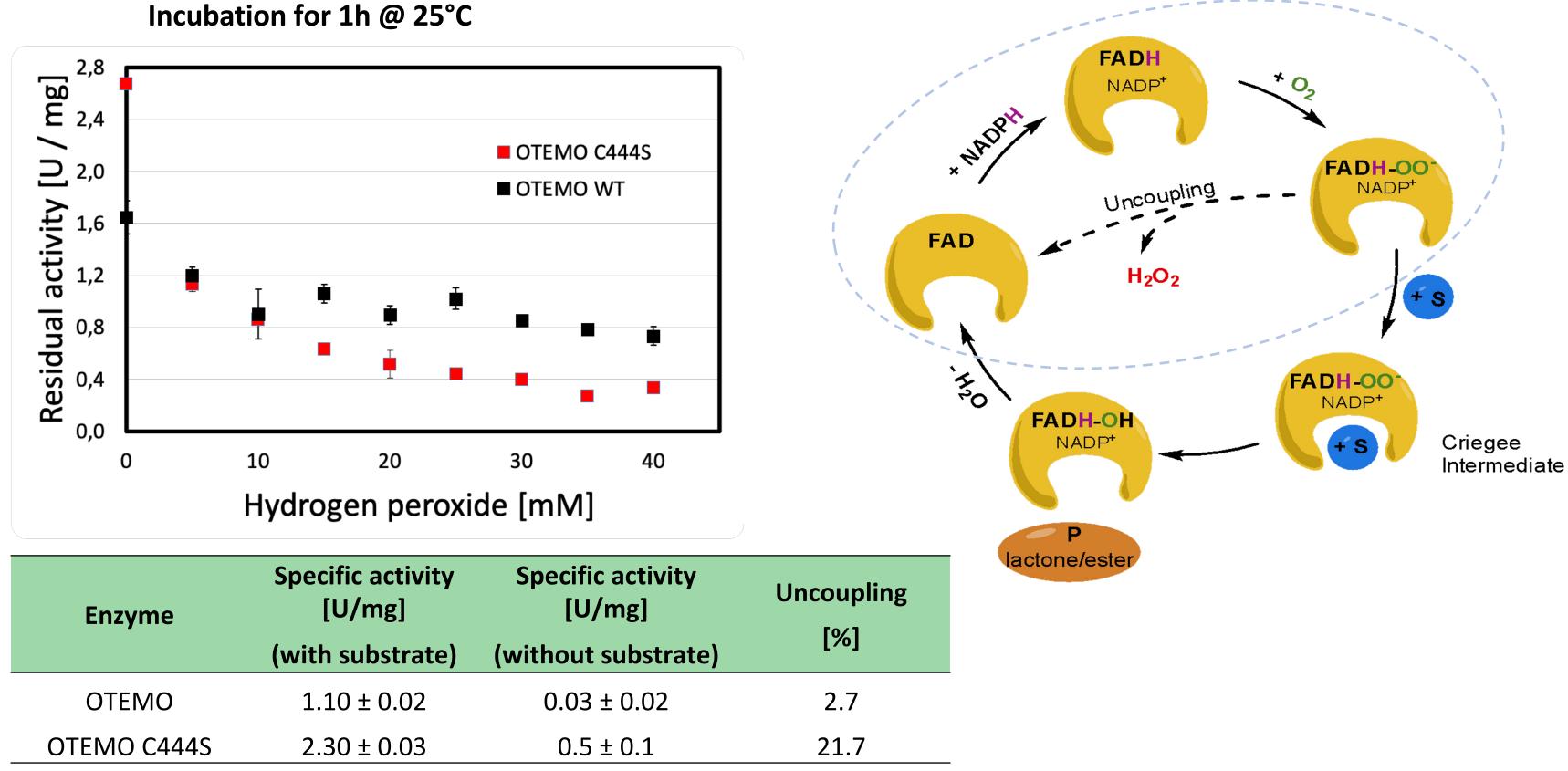
CHMO Acineto from Acinetobacter sp.

Biochemical characterization

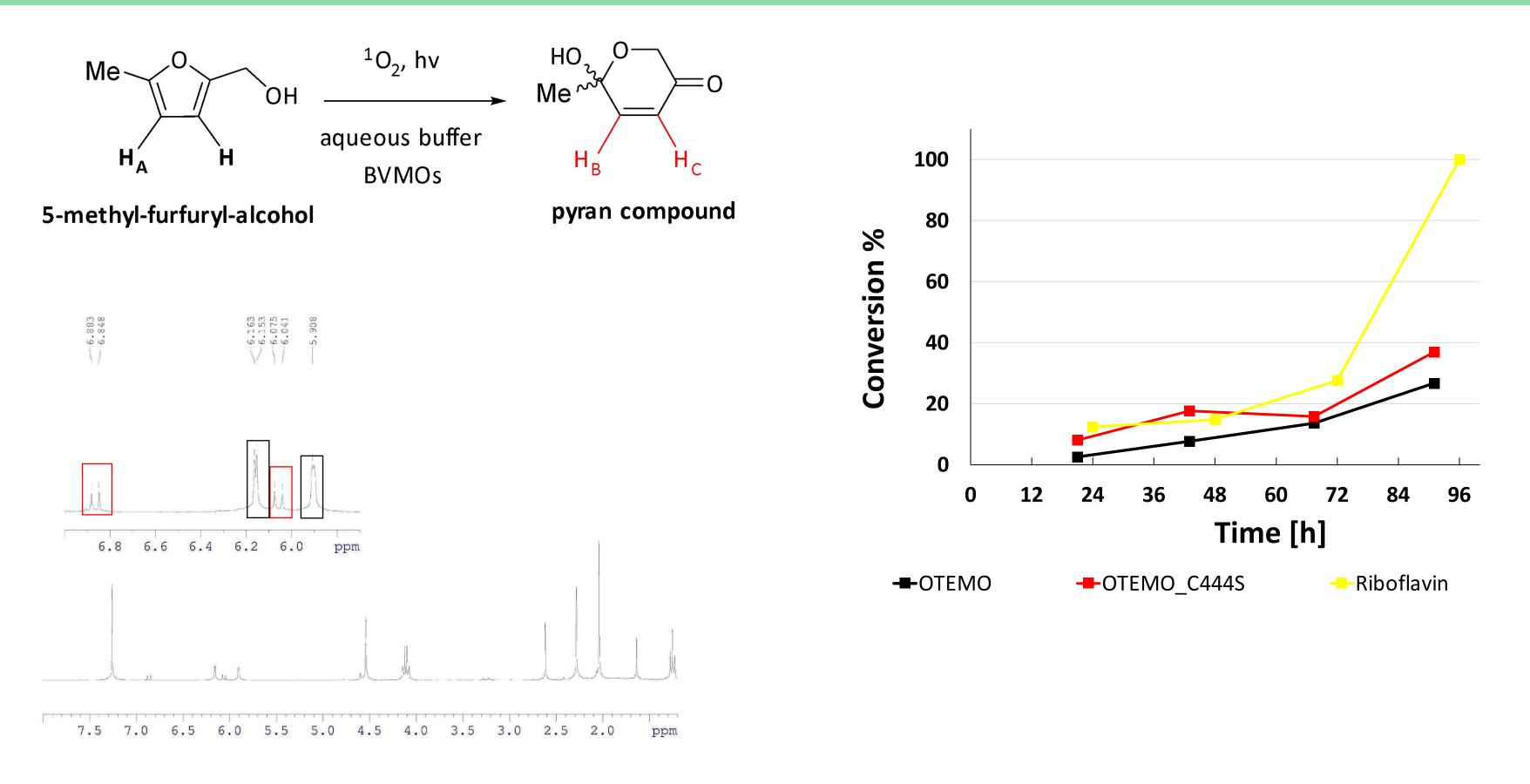
Variant	Color		
OTEMO	yellow		
OTEMO C444S	yellow		
OTEMO W48L	colorless		
CHMO Acineto	yellow		
CHMO Acineto W46L	colorless		



Oxidative stability

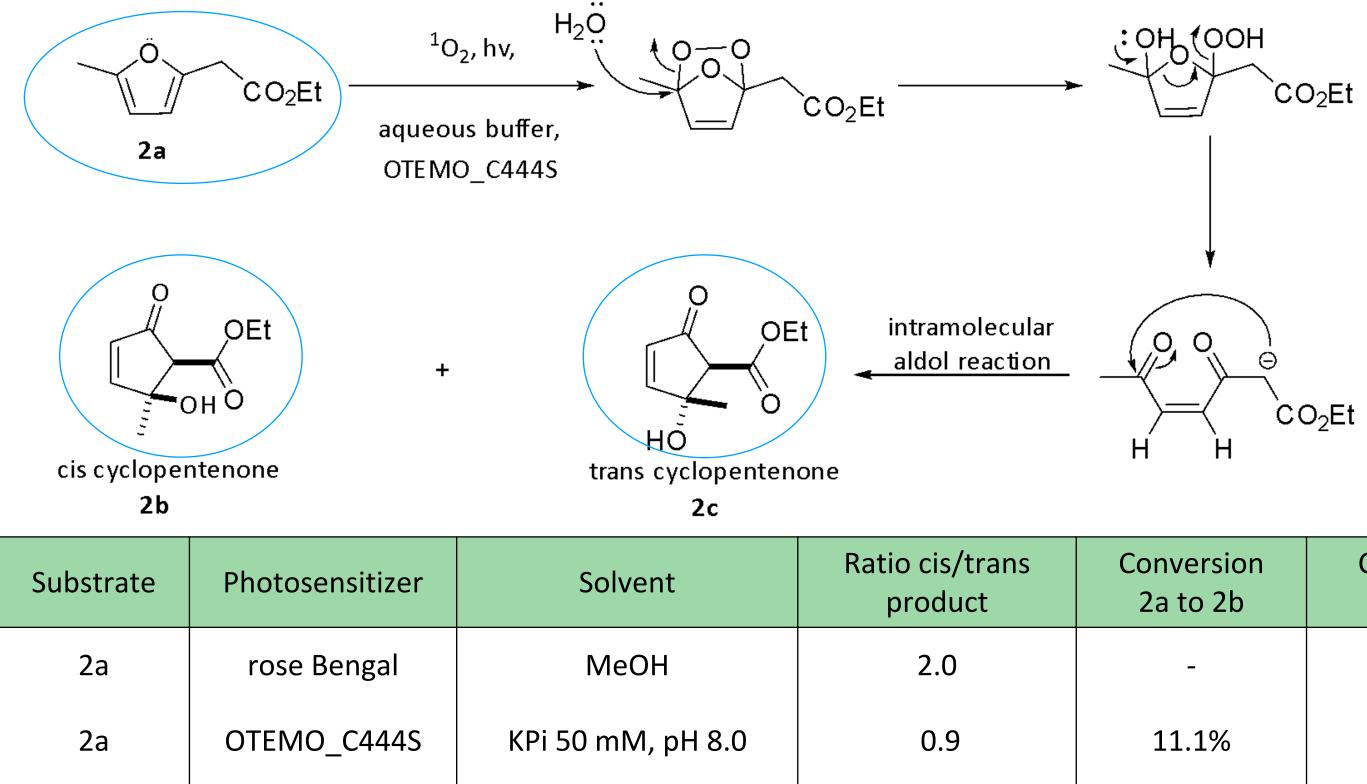


The control photochemical reaction



Extending the range of furan substrates

1.2



KPi 50 mM, pH 9.0

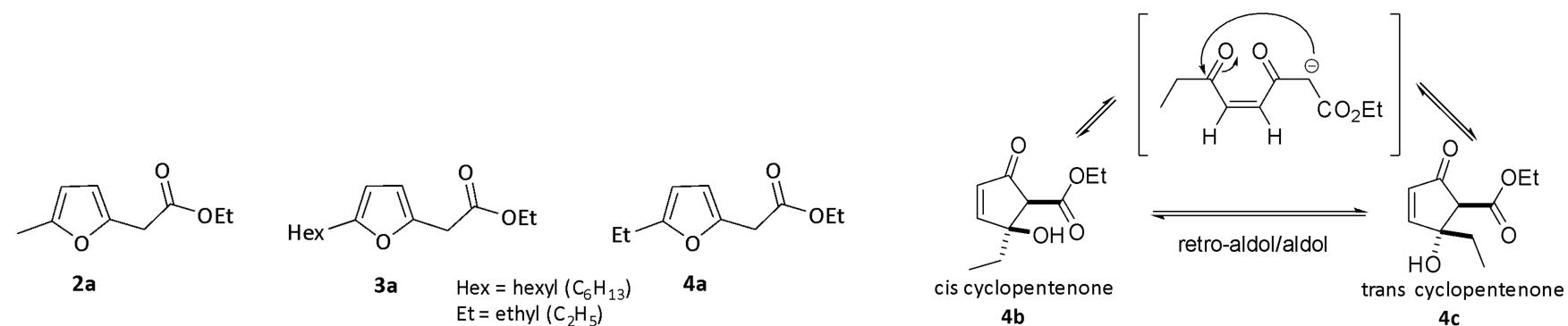
2a

OTEMO_C444S

Conditions: *KPi, 50 mM Oxygen saturation 40 mg substrate 2.2 nmol enzyme / PS 5% DMSO Blue light irradiation 24 h @ 25 °C*

onversion 2a to 2b	Conversion 2a to 2c	Total Conversion	
-	_	-	
11.1%	12.5%	23.6%	
14.6%	12.5%	27.1%	

Extending the range of furan substrates



4b

Substrate	Photosensitizer	Solvent	Conversion 2a to 2b	Conversion 2a to 2c	Total Conversion
2a	OTEMO_C444S	KPi 50 mM <i>,</i> pH 8.0	11.1%	12.5%	23.6%
2a	OTEMO_C444S	KPi 50 mM <i>,</i> pH 9.0	14.6%	12.5%	27.1%
Substrate	Photosensitizer	Solvent	Conversion 4a to 4b	Conversion 4a to 4c	Total Conversion
4a	OTEMO_C444S	KPi 50 mM <i>,</i> pH 8.0	12.5%	0%	12.5%
4a	OTEMO_C444S	KPi 50 mM <i>,</i> pH 9.0	15.7%	0%	15.7%

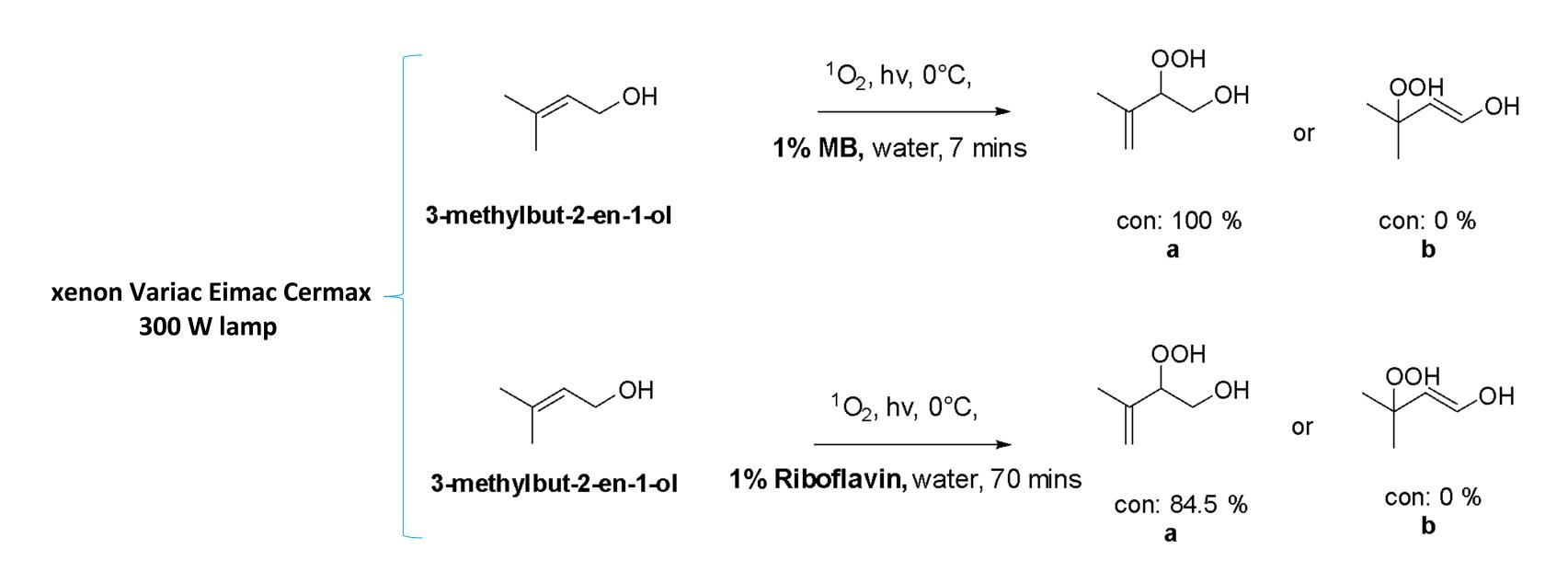
4c

Conditions: KPi, 50 mM Oxygen saturation 40 mg substrate 2.2 nmol enzyme 5% DMSO Blue light irradiation 24 h @ 25°C

Performing ene photoreactions with OTEMO C444S

The **ultimate goal** was the usage of enzyme-generated ¹O₂ to produce chiral building blocks, exploiting the coordination abilities and the steric environment of the active site.

OTEMO C444S was not active in such reactions.



Conclusions

Successful proof-of-principle for the concept of enzyme-mediated singlet oxygen reactions

The mutation C444S increased the specific enzymatic activity of OTEMO by 2-fold

Thermostability increase of OTEMO_C444S at 30°C and 35°C

Trp residues are essentials for the effective engagement of FAD in the active site of BVMOs

Flavin is a weak photosensitizer and with the extra limitations by the use of enzymes, it could not deliver

synthetically useful levels of reaction (so far)

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