

Substrate Specificity of Adenylation Domains Included in NRPS Modules of Cephabacin Biosynthetic Gene Cluster

Atanas V. Demirev^{1,*} and Doo Hyun Nam²

¹Department of Biotechnology, ²Division of Pharmacy, Yeungnam University

Cephabacins, the new class of cephem antibiotics produced by Gram-negative bacilli, have oligopeptide at C-3 position of cephem ring differently from other cephem compounds. It can be assumed that the oligopeptide side chain of cephabacins is biosynthesized by large multifunctional enzymes called nonribosomal peptide synthetase (NRPS). The complete gene cluster involved in the biosynthesis of cephabacins in L. lactamgenus was cloned. Particularly in the 24-kb upstream region of pcbAB gene for ACV synthetase, the genes for 4 NRPS modules, 1 polyketide synthase (PKS) module and 2 ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters were deduced by comparison of sequence homology. In cpbI gene, 3 NRPS modules and 1 PKS module were identified (15,147 bp), encoding a hybrid NRPS/PKS protein with deduced size of 570 kDa. A putative cpbK is 3,168 bp in size, encoding another NRPS with deduced size of 115 kDa. In order to predict the substrate (amino acid) specificity of each NRPS module, the adenylation domain (AD) genes were cloned into pET expression system and expressed in corresponding E. coli host strain. The over-expressed recombinant ADs were purified through nickel affinity column chromatography, and subjected to ATP-PPi exchange assay for the examination of the enzymatic activities and substrate specificities. The results showed that AD1 have high substrate specificity for L-Arg and AD2, 3 and 4 for L-Ala, which is much consistent with the order of amino acids in oligopeptide chain of cephabacin. However, 4 ADs did not show strict substrate specificity for certain amino acid. It may be attributed to in vitro test for AD only instead of natural NRPS protein, but it cannot be excluded that the flexible substrate specificities of ADs may give diverse structure of cephabacin.