



Experiment title: Oligosaccharide-binding to family 11 xylanases: both covalent intermediate and mutant-product complexes display $^{2.5}B$ conformations at the active-centre.

Experiment number:
LS-1532

Beamline: ID14-4	Date of experiment: from: 09/09/99 to: 11/09/99	Date of report: 30/08/01
Shifts: 1	Local contact(s): Sean McSweeney	<i>Received at ESRF:</i>

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Report:

Abstract of published paper

The glycoside hydrolase sequence-based classification reveals two families of enzymes which hydrolyse the β -1,4 linked backbone of xylan, xylanases, termed families GH-10 and GH-11. Family GH-11 xylanases are intriguing in that catalysis is performed *via* a covalent intermediate adopting an unusual $^{2.5}B$ (boat) conformation, a conformation which also fulfils the stereochemical constraints of the oxocarbenium-ion like transition-state. The 1.9Å structure of a nucleophile, E94A, mutant of the Xyn11 from *Bacillus agaradhaerens* in complex with xylotriose was solved using data collected on ESRF beamline ID14-4. Intriguingly this complex also adopts the $^{2.5}B$ in the -1 subsite with the vacant space provided by the Glu-Ala mutation allowing the sugar to adopt the α -configuration at C1. The structure of the covalent 2-deoxy-2-fluoro xylobiosyl-enzyme intermediate has been extended to atomic (1.1Å) resolution.

References

Sabini, E., Wilson, K.S., Danielsen, S., Schülein, M. & Davies, G.J. (2001). Oligosaccharide-binding to family 11 xylanases: both covalent intermediate and mutant-product complexes display $^{2.5}B$ conformations at the active-centre. *Acta Crystallogr. D57*, 1344-1347.