



	Experiment title: Crystallographic Studies of the CO-Bound form of Nitrite reductase from <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Experiment number: LS1657
Beamline: ID14-1	Date of experiment: from: 9-6-00 to: 11-6-00	Date of report: Aug00
Shifts: 6	Local contact(s): Stephanie MONACO	<i>Received at ESRF:</i>
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Report:

The dissimilatory nitrite reductase catalyses *in vivo*, the reduction of nitrite to nitric oxide according to the reaction $\text{NO}_2^- + 2\text{H}^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Nitrite reductase is a homodimer of 120 kDa, carrying one *c* heme and one *d*₁ heme per monomer. The *c* heme is the electron acceptor pole and is reduced by cytochrome c551. The *d*₁ heme is the catalytic site. The crystal structure of nitrite reductase from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* has previously been solved in both the reduced and oxidised state (Nurizzo *et al.* 1997, Nurizzo *et al.* 1998) with major structural re-arrangements being observed for Tyr 10 and the loop region 56-62 in the *c*-heme domain. These conformational changes are not provoked by the reduction of the *c*-heme (Nurizzo *et al.* 1999). In line with results in solution, preliminary experiments on crystals indicate that the complex can be formed where a molecule of CO is bound to the Fe[d₁-heme] and that this CO molecule can be dissociated upon irradiation by visible light of wavelength 632nm. The present experiment was undertaken to confirm that a CO-bound complex can be obtained.

A dataset was collected on ID14-EH1, from crystals of the CO-bound complex with nitrite reductase (Table 1). These crystals belonged to the space group C2 with cell dimensions $a=172.1$, $b=115.25$, $c=88.02\text{\AA}$, $\beta=103.89^\circ$.

Using the reduced nitrite reductase structure as search model (Nurizzo *et al.* 1998), the structure of the CO-bound complex was solved by molecular replacement using AmoRe. After preliminary minimisation and B-factor refinement using bulk-solvent correction by CNS, the Fourier difference map clearly showed the presence of the CO molecule.



Figure 1. 2FoFc electron density map in the region of the d1-heme, clearly showing the bound CO molecule.

Table 1 Structural Statistics

Data Collection

Beamline	ID14-EH1
Space group	C2
λ (Å)	0.9326
Resolution (Å)	1.95
R_{sym} (%)	16.0 (52)
I/σ	11.1 (1.6)
Completeness	99.7 (99.8)
Redundancy	6.6

References

- Nurizzo D, Silvestrini MC, Mathieu M, Cutruzzolla F., Bourgeois D., Fulop V., Hajdu J., Brunori M., Tegoni M., Cambillau C (1997) *Structure*, **5**, 1157
- Nurizzo D, Cutruzzolla F., Arese M., Bourgeois D., Brunori M., Cambillau C., Tegoni M. (1998) *Biochemistry*, **37**, 13987
- Nurizzo D, Cutruzzolla F., Arese M., Bourgeois D., Brunori M., Cambillau C., Tegoni M. (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.*, **274**, 14997