



ESRF

**Experiment title:** MAD Experiment on  
Bacterial Napthalene Dioxygenase

**Experiment  
number:**  
LS 821

**Beamline:**  
BM14

**Date of experiment:** march 1997 and  
from: 13-OCT-1997 to: 18th-OCT-1997.

**Date of report:**  
24-Feb- 1998

**Shifts:**  
4

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*Received at ESRF:*  
**02 MAR. 1998**

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**Report:**

Structure of an aromatic ring-hydroxylating dioxygenase - naphthalene 1,2-dioxygenase

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STRUCTURE: in press.

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Running Title: Naphthalene dioxygenase structure

Key words: dioxygenase, mononuclear iron, Rieske [2Fe-2S] center, bioremediation, electron transfer

## Background

*Pseudomonas* sp. NCIB 9816-4 utilizes a multicomponent enzyme system to oxidize naphthalene to (+)-cis-(1R,2S)-dihydroxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalene. The enzyme component catalyzing this reaction, naphthalene 1,2-dioxygenase (NDO) belongs to a family of aromatic ring-hydroxylating dioxygenases that oxidize aromatic hydrocarbons and related compounds to cis-arene diols. These enzymes utilize a mononuclear non-heme iron center to catalyze the addition of dioxygen to their respective substrates.

## Results

The three-dimensional structure of naphthalene dioxygenase has been determined at 2.25 Å resolution. The molecule is an a<sub>3</sub>b<sub>3</sub> hexamer. The a subunit has a b sheet domain that contains a Rieske [2Fe-2S] and a catalytic domain that has a novel fold dominated by an antiparallel 9-stranded pleated sheet against which helices pack. The active site contains a non-heme iron ion coordinated by His208, His213, Asp362 (bidentate) and a water molecule. Asn201 is at a longer distance, 3.75 Å, at the missing axial position of an octahedron. In the Rieske [2Fe-2S] center, one iron is coordinated by Cys81 and Cys101 and the other by His83 and His104.

## Conclusions

The domain structure and iron coordination of the Rieske domain is very similar to that of the cytochrome bcl domain. The active site iron center of one of the a subunits is directly connected by hydrogen bonds through a single amino acid Asp205 to the Rieske [2Fe-2S] center in a neighboring a subunit. This is likely to be the main route for electron transfer.