Structural insights into the calcium dependence of Stig cyclases†

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The Stig cyclases from Stigonematalean cyanobacteria are classified as a novel type of calcium-dependent cyclases which catalyze an uncommon reaction cascade comprising Cope rearrangement, 6-exo-trig cyclization, and electrophilic aromatic substitution. Previously we found two calcium ions near the substrate-binding pocket. The calcium-coordinating residues are conserved in all Stig cyclases. In the present study, we use site-directed mutagenesis to investigate the role of calcium coordination. By individually mutating the coordinating residues in either of the Ca2+-binding sites to alanine, the enzyme activity is significantly reduced, suggesting that the presence of Ca2+ in both sites is essential for catalysis. Furthermore, the crystal structure of N137A, in which the Ca2+-binding N137 is replaced by Ala, shows significant local conformational changes, resulting in a squeezed substrate-binding pocket that makes substrate entry ineffective. In conclusion, calcium coordination is important in setting up the structural elements for catalysis. These results add to the fundamental understanding of the mechanism of action of the calcium-dependent Stig cyclases.

Stig cyclases from Stigonematalean cyanobacteria are a new family of enzymes, which catalyze an unusual cascade of carbon–carbon bond forming reactions comprising three steps: Cope rearrangement, 6-exo-trig cyclization, and electrophilic aromatic substitution,1–3 enabling the transformation of a geranylated indolene to generate a variety of hapalindole-type indole alkaloids. The enzyme products have attracted much attention due to their highly functionalized stereo- and regiochemically diverse polycyclic ring system (ESI, Scheme 1†), as well as their broad spectrum of biological profiles.4 In addition, enzyme catalyzed Cope rearrangement is very rarely found in nature.2,6† Thus it is of great importance to unravel the underlying mechanism of Stig cyclases.

Several Stig cyclases have been identified and their functions characterized.1–3,5–7 While these enzymes share a high protein sequence identity (>60%), their catalytic products exhibit significant variations in C-ring closure configuration and stereochemistry at multiple chiral centers. Based on the catalytic products, Stig cyclases are classified into three subfamilies (ESI, Scheme 1†).2 Recently, we and the other group reported the crystal structures of five Stig cyclases belonging to subfamily 1 and 2.6,9† These enzymes fold into two β-sheets that pack against each other to form a β-sandwich. The closest structures are the β-sandwich type of non-catalytic carbohydrate-binding motifs (CBMs). Furthermore, we determined several complex structures of Stig cyclases with a series of substrate mimics.8 These ligands were found to bind to a hydrophobic terminal cavity, which is surrounded by several extensive loops at the distal end of the larger β-sheet. The strictly conserved catalytic residue D214 (D215 in subfamily 2) plays a key role in binding substrate and triggering catalytic cascades. The adjacent Y89 (Y90 in subfamily 2), also strictly conserved in all Stig cyclases so far identified, forms a hydrogen bond to D214 via side chain hydroxyl group. Substitution of Y89 with a Phe resulted in more than 90% loss of activity, suggesting a significant role of the D214–Y89 pair in the catalysis.

Stig cyclases represent a novel group of cyclase whose activity depends on the binding of Ca2+ ion. A previous report showed that EDTA treatment abrogates the Stig cyclase activity.1† Subsequently, in crystal structures, two Ca2+ ions (Ca1 and Ca2) were found near the substrate-binding pocket.6,9† The Ca-coordinating residues are conserved in all Stig cyclases,
suggesting the essential role of the metal ions (Fig. 1A). Structural comparison shows that the Ca2 binding site is conserved in both Stig cyclases and β-sandwich type CBMs, but the location of Ca1 is a unique feature of Stig cyclases (Fig. 1B). While the presence of calcium ions has been related to the protein stability of the CBMs,10,11 the underlying mechanism of calcium dependence of Stig cyclase remains to be explored.

There are two Ca2+-binding sites in FamC1 (Fig. 1). To investigate the role of individual calcium ion in a Stig cyclase, the six FamC1 residues whose side chains contribute to Ca2+-coordination were mutated to Ala and each variant’s activity was examined by measuring the amounts of the final product. As shown in Fig. 2, the variant N137A, E175A, and N137A/E175A exhibited 2.13%, 33.4%, and 2.3% residual activity, respectively. The variant containing four Ala substitutions exhibited only 1.4% activity. Compared to the other variants, E175A and N95A exhibited significantly lower product formation, that less than 3% activity was detected. E39A and N95A also exhibited 12.6% and 60% residual activity, respectively. The overall protein structures were shown as cartoon models, and the corresponding PDB ID is shown below each structure. Ca1 and Ca2 of the FamC1 structure are labeled, and the Ca2-equivalent site in each CBM structure is indicated by an arrow.

**Fig. 1** Calcium-binding sites of Stig cyclases and structurally similar CBMs. (A) The coordinating residues to Ca1 and Ca2 in Stig cyclases (subfamily 1: FamC1, green; FilC1, cyan; HpiU5, magenta; and subfamily 2: FimC5, yellow; FisC, purple) are shown as thin sticks. The protein fold of FamC1 (gray cartoon), the metal ions (orange spheres), and a water molecule (red sphere) in the structure are also shown. (B) The overall protein structures are shown as cartoon models, and the bound calcium ions as yellow spheres. Polysaccharides bound to the CBM structures are shown as stick models. The corresponding PDB ID is shown below each structure. Ca1 and Ca2 of the FamC1 structure are labeled, and the Ca2-equivalent site in each CBM structure is indicated by an arrow.

**Fig. 2** Enzyme activity comparison of FamC1 and the variants. Recombinant proteins of wild-type FamC1 and the variant were subjected to one-pot reactivity analysis to estimate the rate of cyclized product production. The amounts of product of the variants are each measured and presented as percentages of the wild type enzyme.

To investigate the effects of calcium depletion on protein structure, the recombinant protein of all Ala variants were subjected to crystal screening. However, only FamC1 N137A was crystallized successfully, which diffracted X rays to resolution as high as 1.48 Å (Table S1†). The absence of Ca2⁺ may influence overall structure stability and/or flexibility, posing difficulty to the other variant to be crystallized. The N137A crystal belongs to the trigonal space group P3121, isomorphous to the wild type FamC1 crystal in our previous study,9 and the structure was solved by straightforward molecular replacement. Judging from the electron density maps, residue 137 had been successfully mutated to Ala (Fig. S1A†). Besides, Ca1 was not observed in the N137A crystal, but Ca2 binding site remained intact (Fig. 3A and S1†). These results suggest that the mutation specifically disabled the Ca1 binding. The N137A variant structure deviates from the wild type by a Cα-RMSD value of 0.17 Å (Fig. 3A and S2†), suggesting the mutation had minimal effects on overall protein fold and homodimeric organization.

Notwithstanding, apparent conformational changes were observed around the Ca1-binding region (Fig. 3B). While residue 147 and 149 remained at the same positions, residue 137, 138 and 175 were slightly shifted away from that in the wild-type enzyme (Fig. 3B). The Cα positions of the residue 137 and 175 in N137A variant deviate from those in the wild-type structure by 2.3 Å and 1.5 Å, respectively. E175, which coordinates to the Ca1 ion via its carboxyl group in wild-type FamC1, turns outwards from the central position while not coordinating Ca1. These conformational changes lead to deviations of the β4 and β7 strands and the β6-β7 loop. Clearly, these structural elements are held in position by Ca1-coordination in FamC1, factors such as water molecules may replace the protein residues in Ca2⁺-coordination. Overall, these results indicate that both Ca1 and Ca2 coordination systems are critical for FamC1 activity.
and their locations may wobble considerably in the absence of this metal ion in N137A.

In our previous study, a cyclo-dipeptide CI-4 was observed in the wild-type FamC1 crystal. This unexpected ligand was most likely derived from the crystallization solution, and its identity has been confirmed by crystal soaking experiments. The guanidino moiety of CI-4 was hydrogen bonded to the catalytic residue D214, resembling the indole N of the substrate mimics. The N137A crystal was grown in the same crystallization condition and one molecule of CI-4 was found in the equivalent position (Fig. 3A and S2†). Notably, the Arg side chain of CI-4 in N137A variant turns to the other direction so that the guanidino group is no longer within the hydrogen bonding distance to the D214 side chain (Fig. 4A). However, residue Y89 is positioned between CI-4 and D214 (A-pose), and its hydroxyl group is within H-bond distance to both CI-4’s guanidino group and D214’s carboxyl group (Fig. 4A, upper panel).

In the wild-type FamC1 structure, Y89 took a different pose (B-pose) to yield a space for D214 to bind to the CI-4’s guanidino moiety (Fig. 4A, lower panel). No other condition was found effective to obtain FamC1 crystal, and thus the FamC1 structure always harbors CI-4 and Y89 in B-pose. We therefore turned to the other subfamily 1 members (FilC1 and HpiU5) and found that Y89 is in either A- or B-pose in the substrate-free conditions but always has the B-pose in the presence of substrate mimics (Fig. S3†). Based on these analyses, Y89 is mobile in apo-form enzymes, but pushed away upon substrate binding. In N137A, the L138-containing β4–β5 loop and the β4 strand are freed from the Ca1-mediated pulling effects and move towards the substrate-binding pocket (Fig. 4B). As a result, L138-mediated hydrophobic force may hinder the interactions between D214 and the hydrophilic moiety of the substrate, eventually leading to inefficient catalysis. These results provide a reasonable explanation for the lower activity in the Ca1-depleted variant.

Conclusions

In summary, Stig cyclases make a novel family of calcium-dependent cyclases that catalyze an unusual reaction cascade. The enzyme contains two Ca2+–binding sites. In this study, we designed and carried out site-directed mutagenesis studies to clearly demonstrate that both calcium ions are required for the enzyme’s activity. More importantly, we solved the crystal structure of the N137A variant of FamC1, in which Ca1-binding was specifically disabled, to reveal the molecular mechanism of calcium-dependence. Structural analyses show that substrate binding to the key catalytic residue D214 might be disrupted due to the lack of Ca1-coordination. Although calcium-demanding proteins are well-documented in intracellular signaling and carbohydrate binding, limited information is available about enzymes whose activity depends on calcium binding. These results provide important guidance to
fundamentally understand the calcium dependence of Stig cyclases.

**Author contributions**

XT and JX constructed, purified, and crystallized recombinant proteins; YY and LD examined enzyme activity; TPK, CYC, and RTG collected diffraction data, determined and analyzed crystal structure; RTG, YZ and CCC designed the study and prepared the manuscript.

**Conflicts of interest**

The authors claim no conflict of interest.

**Acknowledgements**

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China Grant 31870790, and by the Taiwan Protein Project, (Grant No. AS-KPQ-105-TPP). The synchrotron data collection was conducted at beam line TPS-5A, BL13C1 and BL15A1 of NSRRC (National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center, Taiwan, R.O.C.).

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