Crystal Structure of the [4Fe-4S] Cluster-Containing Adenosine-5′-phosphosulfate Reductase from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

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**ABSTRACT:** Tuberculosis (TB) is the deadliest infectious disease in the world. In *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the first committed step in sulfate assimilation is the reductive cleavage of adenosine-5′-phosphosulfate (APS) to form adenosine-5′-phosphate (AMP) and sulfite by the enzyme APS reductase (APSR). The vital role of APSR in the production of essential reduced-sulfur-containing metabolites and the absence of a homologue enzyme in humans makes APSR a potential target for therapeutic interventions. Here, we present the crystal structure of the [4Fe-4S] cluster-containing APSR from *M. tuberculosis* (MtbAPSR) and compare it to previously determined structures of sulfonucleotide reductases. We further present MtbAPSR structures with substrate APS and product AMP bound in the active site. Our structures at a 3.1 Å resolution show high structural similarity to other sulfonucleotide reductases and reveal that APS and AMP have similar binding modes. These studies provide structural data for structure-based drug design aimed to combat TB.

**INTRODUCTION**

*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is a bacterium that causes tuberculosis (TB) disease. Infections with *M. tuberculosis* can evolve from latent TB infection, which is an asymptomatic and non-transmissible state, to a contagious active state of TB disease (pulmonary TB) that can lead to death. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that TB causes 1.5 million deaths annually, making TB one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide. The TB epidemic has been aggravated by the prevalence of drug-resistant bacteria. According to the WHO, approximately 200,000 new cases of TB in 2019 were resistant to the first-line drug rifampicin or displayed multidrug resistance. Thus, there is an urgent need to develop new therapies to combat multidrug-resistant TB infection.

The sulfate assimilation pathway provides reduced sulfur for the biosynthesis of cysteine, which is the source for a variety of reduced-sulfur-containing metabolites such as methionine, coenzyme A, mycothiol, and lipoic acid. These essential metabolites play a critical role in the survival, pathogenesis, and antioxidant defense of persistent and drug-resistant metabolites. Therefore, the enzyme MtbAPSR is an attractive target for the development of anti-TB therapies.

Some organisms, such as *Escherichia coli* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, reduce 3′-phosphoadenosine-5′-phosphosulfate (PAPS) instead of APS to form 3′-phosphoadenosine-5′-phosphate (PAP) instead of AMP and sulfite. The enzyme responsible is PAPS reductase (PAPSR), which does not contain an Fe–S cluster as a cofactor. Although the sequence identity between APSR and PAPSR enzymes is modest (25–33%) and displays differences in substrate specificity and cofactor usage, the chemistry catalyzed is largely the same. The proposed catalytic mechanism for APSR and PAPSR enzymes consists of the nucleophilic attack of a catalytic cysteine at the sulfur atom of APS or PAPS to form an enzyme–thiosulfonate intermediate \( \text{E-Cys-Sy-SO}_3^- \) (Scheme 2). The catalytic cysteine is part of a conserved \( ^{256} \text{ECG(L/I)H}^{258} \) motif (Mtb numbering) that is found on the mobile C-terminal tail of the protein. This C-terminal tail also contains a \( ^{237} \text{R(S/E/A)GR(W/F)}^{241} \)
substrate-binding motif and is known to function as a lid to the active site cavity. Structural studies have suggested that the C-terminal tail is displaced to allow for substrate binding, and then the tail arranges to close the active site when the enzyme—thiosulfonate intermediate is formed and then moves again to reopen the active site to release AMP or PAP and to allow for Trx-catalyzed sulfite release. Biochemical studies of MtbAPSR showed that the substitution of conserved C249 with serine resulted in enzyme inactivation and no formation of MtbAPSR showed that the substitution of conserved C249 allows for Trx-catalyzed sulfite release, again to reopen the active site to release AMP or PAP and to allow for Trx-catalyzed sulfite release.

Scheme 2. Sulfonucleotide Reduction Mechanism

Scheme 1. Reaction Catalyzed by APSR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overall Structure of MtbAPSR. The crystal structure of holo-MtbAPSR was determined at a 3.1 Å resolution by single-wavelength anomalous dispersion (SAD) phasing using the data collected at the iron peak wavelength (Tables 1 and 2). Two additional 3.1 Å resolution structures of MtbAPSR were determined by molecular replacement, one with substrate APS and the other with product AMP. Our structures provide a starting place for structure-based drug design efforts targeting TB infection.

Table 1. Structural Data Available for APSR and PAPSR Enzymes

| structures          | resolution (Å) | rmsd (Å) between MtbAPSR and related structures | oligomeric state | cofactor | ligand | C-terminal tail |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------|----------------|
| MtbAPSR (this work) | 3.1           |                                               | monomer         | [4Fe-4S] | APS    | disordered     |
| PaAPSR (PDB 2GOY)   | 2.7           | 1.3                                           | tetramer         | [4Fe-4S] | APS    | partially ordered |
| ScPAPSR (PDB 2OQ2)  | 2.1           | 1.7                                           | dimer no cluster | no cluster | no ligand | partially ordered |
| EcPAPSR (PDB 2O8V)  | 3.0           | 1.35                                          | dimer no cluster | no ligand | no ligand | partially ordered |
| PpAPSR-B (PDB 4BWV) | 1.8           | 1.6                                           | dimer no cluster | no ligand | no ligand | partially ordered |

The MtbAPSR monomer contains 6 β-strands (β1 to β6) and 13 α-helices (α1 to α13) that fold into a single domain with a central six-stranded β-sheet surrounded by α-helices (Figures 1A,B and S1). The first ∼4 N-terminal residues, the flexible loop between α2 and β1 (G44 to G55), and the last ∼24 C-terminal residues (A231 to S254), which contain the catalytic C249, were excluded from the structures due to the lack of interpretable electron density. The monomer has a [4Fe-4S] cluster coordinated by four cysteine residues from α7 (C140 and C141) and α13 (C223 and C226) with a C-C-X4S-C-X2-C motif (Figure 1D). The electrostatic surface potential of the MtbAPSR monomer reveals a positively charged deep cavity located below the [4Fe-4S] cluster. It is within this cavity that residues of the active site are located (Figure 1C).

Structural Comparisons between MtbAPSR and Related Structures. A search in the Protein Data Bank (PDB) using the DALI server identified four entries with high structural similarity to MtbAPSR (Z-score > 20; rmsd ∼2 Å for ∼200 Cα atoms) (Table 1): *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* APSR (PaAPSR; PDB code 2GOY), *E. coli* PAPSR (EcPAPSR; PDB code 2O8V), *S. cerevisiae* PAPSR (ScPAPSR; PDB code 2OQ2), and *Physcomitrella patens* APSR-B (PpAPSR-B; PDB code 4BWV), which is an APSR enzyme with no [4Fe-4S] cluster. These four enzymes and MtbAPSR share relatively low amino acid sequence identity (25–33%) (Figure S2) despite their high structural similarity. Superpositions of these four structures with MtbAPSR show that the main structural differences are found in the N-terminal region that includes helix α1, which has a different length and/or position in all five of these enzymes (Figures 2 and S3). These variations in the N-terminal region appear to impact the oligomeric states that these enzymes form. MtbAPSR is monomeric, whereas PaAPSR is homotetrameric (Figure 3A), and EcPAPSR, ScPAPSR, and PpAPSR-B form three...
different homodimeric–oligomeric states\textsuperscript{5,16,17} (Figure 3B–D). The unique homodimer formed by PpAPSR-B is due to an unusually long N-terminal helix that superimposes with helix α2 (not helix α1 of the other structures) and forms the dimer interface (Figures 2D, 3D, and S3D). ScPAPSR uses its helix α1 to form a homodimer (Figure 3C) that Ec, Mtb, and Pa APRSs cannot form due to differences in helix α1 (Figures 2 and S3). Instead of using its N-terminus for oligomerization, EcPAPSR’s homodimeric interface is formed using helices α4 and α5 (MtbAPSR numbering, Figure 3B). Although α4 and α5 of MtbAPSR are of similar lengths to those helices in EcPAPSR, the sequence of MtbAPSR is not compatible with the dimer interface formation (Figure 3B). Like EcPAPSR, PaAPSR uses helix α5 in oligomerization, but unlike EcPAPSR, PaAPSR is a homotetramer (Figure 3A).

The comparison between PaAPSR and MtbAPSR warrants a more detailed description as PaAPSR has the highest structural similarity to MtbAPSR (Z-score = 24.8; rmsd = 2.1 Å for 199 Cα atoms) and is the only other [4Fe−4S] cluster-containing APRS enzyme with a structure solved. The main structural differences are that MtbAPSR has a longer α1 helix and a longer flexible loop (G40 to C59) between α2 and β1 (in comparison with PaAPSR (Figures 4 and S3A). In contrast, PaAPSR has a longer loop between β5 and β6 than MtbAPSR, and this loop occupies a similar position as the α1 extension of MtbAPSR (Figure 4). Additionally, MtbAPSR has a different conformation for α5 and a longer β3 strand in comparison

| data name | MtbAPSR-SAD\textsuperscript{a} | MtbAPSR-native | MtbAPSR-APS | MtbAPSR-AMP |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| ligand in the structure | APS | APS | AMP | AMP |
| PDB ID | 7LHR | 7LHS | 7LHU |
| Cell dimensions | P4\textsubscript{4}2\textsubscript{1}2 | P4\textsubscript{4}2\textsubscript{1}2 | P4\textsubscript{4}2\textsubscript{1}2 | P4\textsubscript{4}2\textsubscript{1}2 |
| a, b, c (Å) | 77.74, 77.74, 204.51 | 77.41, 77.41, 204.35 | 77.50, 77.50, 205.31 | 77.70, 77.70, 206.36 |
| α, β, γ (°) | 90, 90, 90 | 90, 90, 90 | 90, 90, 90 | 90, 90, 90 |
| wavelength (Å) | 1.7389 | 0.9791 | 0.9791 | 0.9791 |
| resolution (Å) | 50–3.45 (3.51–3.45)\textsuperscript{b} | 50–3.1 (3.15–3.1)\textsuperscript{b} | 50–3.1 (3.15–3.1)\textsuperscript{b} | 50–3.1 (3.15–3.1)\textsuperscript{b} |
| no. of unique reflections | 8,838 | 11,937 | 11,945 | 12,260 |
| R\textsubscript{sym} | 0.248 (3.276)\textsuperscript{b} | 0.134 (1.900)\textsuperscript{b} | 0.143 (1.685)\textsuperscript{b} | 0.149 (1.710)\textsuperscript{b} |
| I/σ(I) | 22 (1.0)\textsuperscript{c} | 32.4 (1.0)\textsuperscript{b} | 23.6 (0.9)\textsuperscript{b} | 36 (1.0)\textsuperscript{b} |
| CC1/2 | (0.514)\textsuperscript{b} | (0.616)\textsuperscript{b} | 1.001 (0.597)\textsuperscript{b} | 1.002 (0.525)\textsuperscript{b} |
| completeness (%) | 100 (100)\textsuperscript{b} | 100 (99.6)\textsuperscript{b} | 99.5 (94.2)\textsuperscript{b} | 99.9 (98.5)\textsuperscript{b} |
| redundancy | 29.4 (15.8)\textsuperscript{b} | 23.3 (13.9)\textsuperscript{b} | 13.6 (7.5)\textsuperscript{b} | 19.2 (9.5)\textsuperscript{b} |
| no. of reflections used | 11,826 (1,172)\textsuperscript{b} | 11,812 (1,091)\textsuperscript{b} | 12,173 (1,161)\textsuperscript{b} |
| R\textsubscript{work}/R\textsubscript{free} | 0.2073/0.2492 | 0.2190/0.2639 | 0.2297/0.2617 |
| no. of atoms in asu protein | 3,117 | 3,133 | 3,185 |
| no. of molecules | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| [4Fe−4S] clusters | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| APS | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| AMP | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| MES | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| water | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| average B-factors (Å\textsuperscript{2}) | 101.3 | 108.4 | 104.9 |
| protein—chain A | 112.3 | 121.0 | 115.9 |
| protein—chain B | 85.9 | 121.5 | 95.9 |
| [4Fe−4S] clusters | 94.1 | 98.1 | 106.7 |
| MES | 113.9 | 113.9 |
| APS | 106.5 |
| AMP | 106.5 |
| water | 72.8 |
| r.m.s deviations | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| bond lengths (Å) | 0.61 | 0.51 | 0.52 |
| bond angles (deg) | 96.6 | 98.1 | 98.8 |
| Ramachandran analysis\textsuperscript{e} (%) | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| favored | 0 | 0 | 0 |

\textsuperscript{a}Bijvoet pairs were not merged during data processing. \textsuperscript{b}Highest resolution shell is shown in parentheses. \textsuperscript{c}R\textsubscript{free} was calculated with 5% of the data. \textsuperscript{d}Overall CC1/2 was not available from the version of HKL2000 that was used to process MtbAPSR-SAD and native data sets. \textsuperscript{e}Distribution of dihedral angles in the Ramachandran diagram was calculated with the MolProbity program.\textsuperscript{27}
with PaAPSR (Figure 4). Because β3 and α5 of PaAPSR stabilize its tetrameric interface8 (Figure 3A), the alterations in β3, α5, and α1 of MtbAPSR may explain its inability to tetramerize. Unfortunately, the lack of density following residue 231 of MtbAPSR does not allow us to compare the structural features at the C-termini to that of the PaAPSR enzyme, which is more fully visualized. However, conservation of residues (Figure 4A) suggests that the structures will be similar.

**Active Site of MtbAPSR.** Soaking crystals of MtbAPSR with substrate APS gives rise to a 3 sigma $F_o - F_c$ difference omit electron density that is consistent with APS being bound to the enzyme in both monomers in the asymmetric unit (Figure 5A,B). The active site of MtbAPSR is located in a positively charged deep cavity in the center of the protein (Figures 1C and 5A), where the substrate sits on the C-terminal end of β1, β2, β4, and α9 and interacts with six residues (A64, S65, L88, G162, D167, and I221) and two water molecules (Figures 5D and S4). The interactions between APS and the enzyme involve the residues’ main chain, except for D167. The adenine ring of APS hydrogen bonds to L88 and S65, the ribose ring makes hydrogen bonds with A64 and G162, the phosphate group hydrogen bonds to the D167 side chain and a water molecule, and the sulfate group hydrogen bonds to I221 and a water molecule and is located 8.5 Å away from the [4Fe–4S] cluster (Figure 5D).

The crystal structure of MtbAPSR soaked with product AMP shows a 3 sigma $F_o - F_c$ difference omit electron density for AMP being bound in the active site in both monomers of the asymmetric unit (Figure 5C). It occupies the same binding site as APS (Figure 5A) and interacts with the same residues that are involved in binding APS, except for I221, and a water molecule (Figures 5E and S4).

Structural comparisons between MtbAPSR, PaAPSR, and ScPAPSR active sites show that APS, AMP, and PAP have similar binding modes (Figures 6 and S5). Two structures are available (Table 1) that depict substrate APS binding, MtbAPSR and PaAPSR, and their structural comparison reveals very similar binding interactions (Figure 6A). Notably, all active site residues S65, L88, K145, G162, I221, R237, and R240 are conserved between MtbAPSR and PaAPSR enzymes (Figure 4A). Unfortunately, the disorder in the C-terminus of MtAPSR prevents us from observing the interactions made between the APS sulfate group and R237 and R240 (MtbAPSR).
numbering), which is visualized in the PaAPSR structure (Figure 6A). R237 and R240 are part of a conserved 237R(S/E/A)GR(W/F)241 motif (Mtb numbering), and due to this conservation, we believe that contacts with these residues will be made in MtbAPSR when the C-terminal tail is ordered. In the absence of an ordered C-terminal tail and contacts with R237 and R240 to hold the phosphosulfate moiety in a higher position in the active site, the phosphosulfate moiety sinks down to a position where it can interact with the I221 main chain and D167 side chain (Figure 6A). In the newly observed conformation, the sulfate group of APS does not make a hydrogen bond with K145, whereas APS in the PaAPSR structure does (Figure 6A). Importantly, the substitution of K145 to alanine in MtbAPSR results in an enzyme variant that has a lower activity and reduced substrate binding, indicating that K145 plays a role in both APSR enzymes. The "lower" position of phosphosulfate observed in MtbAPSR is only likely to occur when the C-terminal tail is not situated over the active site since the "lower" position is missing all favorable electrostatic interactions for APS and would not be expected to be competitive with the "upper" position that is observed in PaAPSR when the C-terminal tail is available. In the case of product AMP, however, the presumed lower-affinity "lower" active site position would enable product release.

The crystal structure of ScPAPSR provides another view of product binding; in this case, the product is PAP. Importantly, this structure of the five compared here has the most complete view of the C-terminal tail (only the last four residues are disordered). As was observed in the PaAPSR structure, R240 and R237 (Mtb numbering) of the C-terminal tail of ScPAPSR are positioned toward the binding site for the 5′-phosphosulfate moiety (Figure 6B), but since this is a product-bound structure, sulfate is not there. The position of 5′-phosphate of PAP is similar to what we observe for 5′-phosphate of MtbAPSR’s product AMP moiety (Figures 6B and S5). Notably, the ScPAPSR structure allows us to visualize another conserved catalytic motif 248E(CG(L/I))H252 (Mtb numbering; Figure S2). The superposition between MtbAPSR, PaAPSR, and ScPAPSR active sites indicates that conserved catalytic C249 is located close enough to the sulfate group of APS for catalysis when APS is positioned as it is in the PaAPSR

Figure 3. APSR and PAPS oligomeric states. (A) PaAPSR homotetramer (PDB code 2GOY). The [4Fe-4S] cluster is shown in orange (Fe) and yellow (S) spheres. (B) EcPAPSR homodimer (PDB code 1SUR) with residues that contribute to the dimer interface in EcPAPSR in yellow. The zoomed-in box shows that residues in MtbAPSR (purple) are not compatible with dimer formation. (C) ScPAPSR homodimer (PDB code 2OQ2). (D) PpAPSR-B homodimer (PDB code 4BWV). N represents the N-terminus.
structure, that is, the “upper” position (Figure 6B). C249 is located 3.3 and 5.5 Å away from the sulfur atom of APS in PaAPSR and MtbAPSR, respectively. The ScPAPSR structure also shows how close K145 can get to C249 (Mtb numbering) when the C-terminal tail is fully ordered (Figure 6B). In the ScPAPSR structure, K145 is moved away from C249 toward the position that is occupied by the [4Fe−4S] cluster in the Mtb and PaAPSR structures. It is tempting to propose that, in addition to interacting with the sulfate group of APS/PAPS, K145 could activate C249 for catalysis, consistent with the lower activity reported for the K145A MtbAPSR variant.12 Additionally, when the C-terminal tail is fully ordered, conserved H252 is in close proximity to endocyclic ribose oxygen and the 5′-phosphate group of APS, AMP, PAP, and PAPS. The substitution of H252 with alanine in MtbAPSR decreases the substrate affinity,18 indicating that H252 likely adopts the same position in MtbAPSR.

Collectively, the ScPAPSR, PaAPSR, and MtbAPSR structures indicate that the conserved C-terminal motifs R(S/E/A)GR(W/F)241 and ECG(L/I)H252 (Figure S2) are required for the proper positioning of substrate APS in the active site for catalysis, although not essential for APS/PAPS and AMP/PAP binding. Together, sequence conservation data and the structural snapshots with various degrees of ordering of the C-terminal tail and different substrates and products bound suggest that the substrate and product binding modes and catalytic mechanisms of APSR and PAPSR are analogous. Thus, despite substrate differences, oligomeric state differences, the presence or absence of a [4Fe−4S] cluster, and the modest sequence conservation, the core structures of the active sites are very similar. In terms of drug design targeting MtbAPSR, therefore, structural data from all of these APSR and PAPSR enzymes should be considered collectively as they inform us about the size, shape, and properties of a small molecule that could anchor the C-terminal tail over the active site cavity and thus seal the active site and inhibit the enzyme.

■ CONCLUSIONS

In this work, we describe the crystal structure of MtbAPSR, which will facilitate inhibitor design and allow for an inhibitor-based validation of MtbAPSR as a drug target against TB. Our MtbAPSR structures in a complex with APS and AMP show that the substrate and product have similar binding modes to each other and to substrate- and product-bound structures of other APSRs and PAPSRs of known structure. The structural comparisons described here provide a framework for structure-based drug design to combat TB by taking advantage of the first committed step in sulfate assimilation.

■ MATERIALS AND METHODS

Expression and Purification. The MtbAPSR gene was previously cloned in a pET-24b (+) vector under the control of a T7 promoter.19 The plasmids pET24b-MtbAPSR and pDB1282-isc-operon, which contains the iscS, iscU, iscA, hscB, hscA, and fdx portions of the isc (iron−sulfur cluster) operon from Azotobacter vinelandii under the control of an arabinose promoter (a kind gift from Dr. Dennis Dean, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA), were cotransformed into E. coli BL21(DE3). Cells containing both pET24b-MtbAPSR and pDB1282-isc-operon plasmids were isolated from Luria broth...
(LB) agar plates containing 50 μg/mL kanamycin and 100 μg/mL carbenicillin. A single colony was used to inoculate 10 mL of the LB medium supplemented with antibiotics (50 μg/mL kanamycin and 100 μg/mL carbenicillin), and the culture was grown for 16 h at 37 °C and 190 rpm. This culture was 1:100 diluted with LB plus antibiotics and grown at 37 °C and 190 rpm until the absorbance at 600 nm reached 0.5−0.6. At this point, 0.2% (w/v) arabinose, 0.8 mM iron citrate, and 2 mM L-cysteine were added, and the culture was grown for 1 h at 37 °C and 190 rpm. The cells were then induced with 0.3 mM isopropyl β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) and grown for 16−18 h at 18 °C and 70 rpm. The cells were harvested by centrifugation (5000 × g for 10 min) and the pellets stored at −20 °C.

Recombinant C-terminal His-tagged MtbAPSR was purified by nickel affinity and size exclusion chromatography at 4 °C in an MBraun anaerobic glovebox. Briefly, the pellet from 1 L of the culture was resuspended in 40 mL of buffer A [50 mM monosodium phosphate, 300 mM NaCl, pH 8.5, 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT)] with 1 tablet of the EDTA-free protease inhibitor cocktail (cOmplete; Millipore Sigma) and lysed by sonication for 10 min (amplitude 5, 1 s pulse on and 2 s pulse off; QSonica sonicator). The lysate was centrifuged for 30 min at 14,100Xg and loaded into a 5 mL HisTrap HP His tag column (GE Healthcare Life Sciences) previously equilibrated in buffer A. The column was then washed with a step gradient of imidazole from 0 to 50 mM in buffer A. Recombinant MtbAPSR was eluted with buffer A plus 100 mM imidazole, and the purity of the protein was checked by 12% SDS-PAGE (Bio-Rad). Fractions containing MtbAPSR were pooled, concentrated by centrifugation (10 kDa Amicon Ultra; Millipore Sigma), and loaded into a 16/60 Superdex 75 size exclusion column (GE Healthcare Life Sciences) previously equilibrated in buffer B (50 mM HEPES, pH 7.2, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM DTT). The protein concentration was determined using the extinction coefficient at 280 nm (ε280 = 36,815 M−1 cm−1), which was determined from amino acid composition (https://web.expasy.org/protparam/).

Crystallization. Initial MtbAPSR crystallization conditions were identified using a Mosquito robot (TTP Labtech) and optimized using a sitting drop vapor diffusion method, both at 20 °C in an MBraun anaerobic glovebox. Drops were prepared by mixing 1 μL of the protein solution (16−30 mg mL−1 in 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.2, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM DTT) and 1 μL of the reservoir solution [0.1 M MES pH 6−6.5, 10−12% (v/v) polyethylene glycol (PEG) 20,000] and equilibrated against 400 μL of the reservoir solution. After 1 day, brownish crystals were obtained. The crystals were transferred to a cryoprotectant solution with 5 mM APS and 10 mM AMP, respectively, and flash-cooled in liquid nitrogen in the Coy anaerobic chamber. Crystals of MtbAPSR bound to APS and AMP were obtained by quick-soaking in a cryoprotectant solution with 5 mM APS and 10 mM AMP, respectively, and flash-cooled in liquid nitrogen in the Coy chamber.

Data Collection and Structure Determination. Data collection was performed at the 24-ID-C beamline of the
Advanced Photon Source. An Fe-SAD dataset was collected using an inverse-beam method with Friedel pairs measured by rotating the crystal 180° every 40 frames with a 0.5° oscillation and an exposure time of 0.5 s. Diffraction data were processed and scaled using HKL2000 with the CC1/2 value used to determine the resolution cutoff. The crystal structure of MtbAPSR was solved by Fe-SAD. The positions of seven Fe sites per dimer were determined and refined using phenix.autosol. A partial model was built in Coot using a 4 Å resolution experimental map with a figure of merit of 0.487, followed by model building using phenix.autosol using a 3.45 Å resolution experimental map that had a figure of merit of 0.478.

Native data from 50 to 3.1 Å resolution were used for structure refinement and iterative rounds of model building and addition of water molecules in Coot. The crystal structures of MtbAPSR in a complex with substrate APS and product AMP were solved by molecular replacement techniques implemented in Phaser using coordinates of the MtbAPSR structure determined by Fe-SAD. Following molecular replacement, simulated annealing was performed in phenix.refine to remove the model bias. The models were refined by iterative rounds of model building and addition of water molecules using Coot. Refinement of all three structures in phenix.refine used noncrystallographic symmetry restraints, TLS (translation, libration, and screw), and positional and B-factor refinement, with APS and AMP geometry restraints generated by phenix.elbow. The data collection and refinement statistics are summarized in Table 2. The residues visualized in each structure, of 254 residues, are listed in Table S1. Figures were created with PyMol software. The electrostatic surface potential was calculated using the adaptive Poisson−Boltzmann solver (APBS) plugin implemented in PyMol, using default parameters. Crystallographic software packages were compiled by SBGrid.

Figure 6. Structural comparisons between MtbAPSR, PaAPSR, and ScPAPSR active sites. (A) Stereoview of the superposition between MtbAPSR (purple) and PaAPSR (light green; PDB code 2GOY) active sites. Substrate APS is shown in cyan and green for MtbAPSR and PaAPSR structures, respectively. The distances (7 and 8.5 Å) between sulfate oxygen of APS and the Fe atom of the [4Fe−4S] cluster are shown as blue dashed lines. (B) Stereoview of the superposition between MtbAPSR (purple), PaAPSR (light green; PDB code 2GOY), and ScPAPSR (pink; PDB code 2OQ2) active sites. Substrate APS is shown in cyan (MtbAPSR) and green (PaAPSR). The products AMP and PAP are shown in yellow (MtbAPSR) and pink (ScPAPSR), respectively. The C-terminal tail is shown as a cartoon representation. The [4Fe−4S] cluster is shown in orange (Fe) and yellow (S) spheres.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information
The Supporting Information is available free of charge at https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acsomega.1c01043.
Number of residues visualized in each MtbAPSR structure, stereoview of the MtbAPSR monomer, sequence alignment of APSR and PAPSR enzymes, stereoview version of Figure 2, stereoview of the superposition of substrate APS and product AMP in the active site of MtbAPSR, and stereoview of the...
supersposition of APS, AMP, and PAP in the active sites of PaAPSR, MtbaPSR, and ScPAPSR (PDF)

Accession Codes
The structures of holo-MtbAPSR, bound to substrate APS and bound to product AMP have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank as entries 7LHR, 7LHS, and 7LHU, respectively.

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Funding
This work was supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences of the National Institutes of Health grants R35 GM126982 (C.L.D.) and R01 GM087638 (K.S.C.). C.L.D. is a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator. This work was based upon research conducted at the Advanced Photon Source, a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science User Facility operated for the DOE Office of Science by the Argonne National Laboratory under contract no. DE-AC02-06CH11357.

Notes
The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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