青報生命博士教育院セミナ

ACLS Seminar

日時:2017年6月26日(月)

16:00~17:30

場所: すずかけ台 J2棟3階232号室(講義室)

演題: Peptide Ligase as Versatile Molecular Stapler for proteins 演者: Dr. James P. Tam

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演題概要

Proteases are ubiquitous whereas peptide ligases, enzymes catalyzing the reverse reactions of proteases, are exceedingly rare. Thus far, only six stand-alone and ATP-independent ligases have been characterized as compared to >4200 proteases. But peptide ligases are enormously useful because they are molecular staplers which enable site-specific bonding of chemicals, polymers, peptides and proteins to form new compounds or materials. Recently, we discovered such a "molecular stapler", a novel Asn/Asp (Asx)-specific peptide ligase named butelase 1 from butterfly pea (Bunga Telang). Butelase 1 exhibits unmatched kinetics with catalytic efficiencies of up to 1,340,000 M-1 s-1 and >10,000 times faster than other known ligases [1, 2]. Our recently published work showed that butelase 1 is useful for both intra- and intermolecular ligation, cyclizing or ligating efficiently various peptides and proteins ranging in size from 8 to >300 amino acids [2-7]. Importantly, but elase 1 is Cterminus-specific for Asx, traceless, and accepts a tripeptide Asx-His-Val with the dipeptide His-Val as the leaving group. Butelase 1 accepts most N-terminal amino acids with D- or L-configuration. Because of the mildness of the ligation reaction conditions, Butelase is applicable to labeling live cells and bacteria for biochemical and biological experiments. Thus, the high catalytic efficiency, broad substrate specificity and versatility (working with live cells) of butelase 1 could augment new applications, both in vitro and in vivo systems for basic and translational research. Here, we will present our latest results on Asx-specific ligases and their applications to explore new frontiers in biochemical, medical and material sciences.

[1] G. K. Nguyen, S. Wang, Y. Qiu, X. Hemu, Y. Lian, and J. P. Tam, "Butelase 1 is an Asx-specific ligase enabling peptide macrocyclization and synthesis," Nature Chemical Biology, vol. 10, pp. 732-8, 2014.

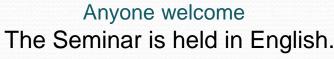
[2] G. K. Nguyen, A. Kam, S. Loo, A. E. Jansson, L. X. Pan, and J. P. Tam, "Butelase 1: A Versatile Ligase for Peptide and Protein Macrocyclization," Journal of the American Chemical Society, vol. 137, pp. 15398-401, 2015.

[3] X. Hemu, Y. Qiu, G. K. Nguyen, and J. P. Tam, "Total Synthesis of Circular Bacteriocins by Butelase 1," Journal of the American Chemical Society, vol. 138, pp. 6968-71, 2016.

[4] Y. Cao, G. K. Nguyen, J. P. Tam, and C. F. Liu, "Butelase-mediated synthesis of protein thioesters and its application for tandem chemoenzymatic ligation," Chemical Communications, vol. 51, pp. 17289-92, 2015.

[5] G. K. Nguyen, Y. Cao, W. Wang, C. F. Liu, and J. P. Tam, "Site-Specific N-Terminal Labeling of Peptides and Proteins using Butelase 1 and Thiodepsipeptide," Angew Chem Int Ed Engl, vol. 54, pp. 15694-8, 2015.

[6] G. K. Nguyen, X. Hemu, J. P. Quek, and J. P. Tam, "Butelase-Mediated Macrocyclization of d-Amino-Acid-Containing Peptides," Angewandte Chemie. International Edition in English, vol. 55, pp. 12802-6, 2016.





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