Structure and Functions
of
*Streptomyces* Subtilisin Inhibitor (SSI):
Studies with Site-specifically Modified and
Mutated Proteins

Keiko Masuda-Momma

1994
Structure and Functions of
Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor (SSI):
Studies with Site-specifically Modified and
Mutated Proteins

Keiko Masuda-Momma

1994
CONTENTS

Abbreviations

Introduction 1

Chapter 1.

Interaction of subtilisin BPN' and recombinant Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitors with substituted P1 site residues 6

Chapter 2.

Identification of amino acid residues responsible for the changes of absorption and fluorescence spectra on the binding of subtilisin BPN' and Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor 28

Chapter 3.

Equilibrium constants $K_{hyd}$ for the hydrolysis of the reactive-site peptide bond of Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor 44

Chapter 4.

Resynthesis of the cleaved reactive site of Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) by subtilisin BPN' 54
Chapter 5.

Kinetic and thermodynamic studies on the dissociation of a dimeric protein, *Streptomyces* subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) 66

Appendix-1.

Behavior of SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex 77

Appendix-2.

Thermal denaturation of SSI 85

Chapter 6.

Role of Pro residues at around the reactive site of *Streptomyces* Subtilisin Inhibitor - Effects on the interaction with subtilisin BPN' and conformational stability 87

Summary 99

References 104

Acknowledgment 111

List of publications 114
## Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API-2c'</td>
<td>Alkaline proteinase inhibitor 2c'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPSTI</td>
<td>bovine pancreatic secretory trypsin inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPTI</td>
<td>bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>circular dichroism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>differential scanning calorimetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB medium</td>
<td>Luria-Bertani medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMJPQ3</td>
<td>third domain of ovomucoid inhibitor from Japanese quail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMSVP3</td>
<td>third domain of ovomucoid inhibitor from silver pheasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMTKY3</td>
<td>third domain of ovomucoid inhibitor from turky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGE</td>
<td>polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi</td>
<td>notation for the amino acid residue in protease substrates as used in Schechter &amp; Berger (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-BPN'(wt)</td>
<td>subtilisin BPN' wild type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-BPN'Y104F</td>
<td>the mutant subtilisin BPN' in which tyrosine 104 is replaced by phenylalanine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI</td>
<td><em>Streptomyces</em> subtilisin inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI(wt)</td>
<td>SSI wild type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SSI* modified SSI in which the reactive site Met73-Val74 is cleaved

SSIX₁ X₁ X₂ a mutant SSI in which the amino acid residue X₁ at ₁th position is replaced by X₂

SSIX₃ X₂ X₄X₅ X₃ X₆ a double mutated SSI in which the amino acid residue X₃ at ₃rd position is replaced by X₄ and X₅ and X₆ at ₆th position is replaced by X₆.

STI soybean trypsin inhibitor
Introduction

Proteinaceous proteinase inhibitors occur widely in nature and must be closely involved in the control of many important biological functions (1-2). Elucidating the detailed features of the inhibition of the target proteinase is not only necessary for understanding the biological significance of the inhibitor, it is also important for understanding the mechanisms of specific protein-protein interaction and of proteolysis (3-4). Since Kunitz and Northrop isolated a trypsin inhibitor from bovine pancreas in 1936 (5), many proteinase inhibitors have been reported (6) and Laskowski, Jr. and his coworkers presented the general concept on the mechanism of interaction between serine proteinases and their inhibitors (3). Most of serine proteinase inhibitors are bound stoichiometrically and reversibly through noncovalent bonding to inhibit enzymes competitively. The modified inhibitor in which only the reactive site peptide bond is hydrolyzed by the catalytic action of enzyme is observed under the particular condition and it can also inhibit the enzymes. So that the simplest standard mechanism of interaction between serine proteinase and inhibitor has been proposed as follows:

\[ E + I \rightleftharpoons C \rightleftharpoons E + I^* \]

where E, I, I*, and C represent an enzyme, an inhibitor, a modified inhibitor, and a stable enzyme-inhibitor complex, respectively. The most fundamental question about proteinaceous proteinase inhibitors concerns the nature of the structural requirements for a protein to be a proteinase inhibitor.
In the present thesis, the equilibrium was studied kinetically and statically to reveal the structure-function relationship of proteinaceous proteinase inhibitor using the system of the interaction between *Streptomyces* subtilisin inhibitor and subtilisin BPN'.

*Streptomyces* subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) is a proteinaceous proteinase inhibitor of microorganism origin isolated from the culture broth of *Streptomyces albogriseolus* S-3253 by Murao and Sato in 1972 (7), and it has been the subject of intensive studies (8). SSI strongly inhibits bacterial alkaline serine proteinases such as subtilisin BPN'. The general properties of SSI are listed in Table I. The primary structure of SSI was determined by Ikenaka et al. in 1974 as shown in Fig. 1 (9). The three-dimensional structures of SSI (10-11) and SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex (12-13) have been resolved by X-ray crystallography (Fig. 2) and NMR study (14). The SSI gene has been isolated (15), and an expression system has been established in a heterologous host, *Streptomyces lividans* 66 (16).

In this study, the interaction between SSI and subtilisin BPN' was studied with site specifically modified and mutated proteins. In Chapter 1, static and kinetic analysis is performed on the interaction between subtilisin BPN' and mutated SSI of which the P1 site amino acid residue, Met73, was replaced by site-directed mutagenesis. The rate constant of binding, $k_{on}$, and the rate constant of dissociation, $k_{off}$, are determined by using newly derived equations. In Chapter 2, amino acid residues responsible for the changes of absorption and fluorescence spectra on the binding of subtilisin BPN' and SSI are identified by using mutated proteins. Equilibrium constants $K_{hyd}$ for the hydrolysis of
the reactive-site peptide bond of SSI is studied in Chapter 3. The standard mechanism of inhibition on the interaction between SSI and subtilisin BPN' is investigated by measuring the resynthesis of the reactive site in Chapter 4. In Chapter 5, kinetic and thermodynamic studies on the dissociation of a dimeric protein, SSI is carried out. In Chapter 6, role of Pro residues at around the reactive site of SSI is studied on the interaction with subtilisin BPN' and conformational stability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table I</th>
<th>The general properties of SSI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Streptomyces albogriseolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>11500 /subunit (9,17-20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two identical subunits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amino acid residues</td>
<td>113 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reactive site</td>
<td>Met73-Val174 (21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pI</td>
<td>4.3 (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{276}(1 \text{ mg/ml})$, pH7.0</td>
<td>0.829 (17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 1. Primary structure of Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor. (9)

Fig. 2-a. α-Carbon chains of a complex of SSI dimer (bold bonds) with 2 subtilisin BPN′ molecules (thin bonds). Scale bar represents 10 Å. (13)
Fig. 2-b. A Schematic drawing of the SSI subunit. (11) The circles with residue numbers represent $\alpha$-carbon atoms. Disulfide bridges are denoted by zig-zag double lines.
Chapter 1

Interaction of Subtilisin BPN' and Recombinant Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitors with Substituted P_i Site Residues

The interaction between proteinaceous proteinase inhibitors and proteinases is important for understanding the mechanisms of specific protein-protein interaction and of proteolysis. The most fundamental question about proteinaceous proteinase inhibitors concerns the nature of the structural requirements for a protein to be a proteinase inhibitor.

The three-dimensional structures of Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) (10-11) and SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex (12-13) have been resolved by X-ray crystallography. The SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex is in the form of a Michaelis complex (12-14) similar to those of bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor-trypsin complex (22), turkey ovomucoid third domain-Streptomyces griseus proteinase B complex (23), eglin-c-subtilisin Carlsberg complex, and barley chymotrypsin inhibitor-subtilisin complex (24). The term Michaelis complex here means one in which the carbonyl carbon of the scissile peptide bond of the inhibitor remains trigonal. The SSI gene has been isolated (15), and an expression system has been established in a heterologous host, Streptomyces lividans 66 (16). Accordingly, subtilisin BPN' and SSI can provide a suitable system for detailed analysis of the structure-function relationship of specific protein-protein interaction and of the reaction mechanism of serine proteinase.
In studies of the structure-function relationship of SSI, the role of the \( \text{P}_1 \) site residue (according to Schechter & Berger's nomenclature (25)) in the interaction with subtilisin BPN' was first analyzed. This was done with ovomucoid inhibitors (26) and barley chymotrypsin inhibitors (27). Recombinant SSIs in which a different amino acid was substituted for the \( \text{P}_1 \) residue, Met73 in the wild type, were prepared by site-directed mutagenesis, and their binding affinity with subtilisin BPN' was determined (28).

In the present chapter, the interaction of SSI with subtilisin BPN' was analyzed by kinetic methods. The simplest binding mechanism of an enzyme and an inhibitor is represented as Eq. 1-1:

\[
E + I \xrightleftharpoons{k_{on}}{k_{off}} EI
\]  

(1-1)

and the inhibitor constant, \( K_I \), is defined as Eq. 1-2:

\[
K_I = \frac{[E][I]}{[EI]} = \frac{k_{off}}{k_{on}}
\]  

(1-2)

where \([E]\), \([I]\), and \([EI]\) are the concentrations of free enzyme, free inhibitor, and EI complex, respectively. \( k_{on} \) and \( k_{off} \) are the bimolecular association rate constant and the unimolecular dissociation rate constant, respectively, and they are composite constants as shown in Results.

In this study I have derived equations with which one can obtain \( k_{on} \) and \( k_{off} \) simultaneously from a progress curve of peptide hydrolysis reaction. Application of these equations has enabled us to work with smaller amounts of precious samples. The rapid reaction kinetic studies with the stopped-flow method were made to clarify these binding processes.
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Proteins — SSI was purified from the culture filtrate of Streptomyces albogriseolus S-3253 essentially as described previously (7). A thrice crystallized and lyophilized subtilisin BPN' (EC 3.4.21.14) (lot No.7370935) was purchased from Nagase Sangyo Company Ltd., Osaka. The concentration of active enzyme was determined to be 75 % by the initial burst titration with N-trans-cinnamoylimidazole (29). The protein concentration was determined spectrophotometrically, from the absorbance at pH 7.0 by using $A_{276}(1 \text{ mg/ml}) = 0.829$ for SSI and $A_{278}(1 \text{ mg/ml}) = 1.063$ for subtilisin BPN' (17). The molecular weights were 11500 for SSI (subunit) (9,18) and 27500 for subtilisin BPN' (30). SSI concentration in the text, shown as [I], is represented as subunit concentration unless otherwise mentioned.

The site-directed mutagenesis of the SSI gene and its expression were carried out as previously described (16, 28). Mutant SSI s were purified from the culture media by the same method as used for the wild-type SSI (abbreviated to SSI(wt)) (7) except that DEAE-cellulose chromatography (10 mM borate buffer at pH 7.2) was changed to QAE-Toyopearl chromatography (25 mM borate-KCl buffer at pH 9.4). Mutant SSI s are named SSIM73X, where X represents the amino acid replacing Met at position 73.

Chemicals — Succinyl(Suc)-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe $p$-nitroanilide ($p$-NA) and succinyl(Suc)-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-methyl-coumaryl-amide (MCA) were purchased from Boehringer-Mannheim Co. and Peptide Research Institute, Inc., Minoh, respectively, and dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide to prepare a stock solution of 8 mM and 10 mM, respectively. All other chemicals were
of the best grade commercially available.

**Enzyme activity** - Enzyme activity was measured by the initial rate of the hydrolysis of Suc-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-MCA as substrate. Reactions were carried out in 25 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.0, I=0.1 M (NaCl), containing 0.005 % (w/v) Triton X-100 at 25°C. Triton X-100 was included in the buffer to prevent undesired protein adsorption to incubation vessels (26). The reaction was started by the addition of the substrate (final concentration 1.2 μM) to the enzyme (3 nM), and the release of 7-amino-4-methyl-coumarin (AMC) was followed by measuring fluorescence intensity at 440 nm with excitation at 350 nm. $K_m$ and $k_{cat}$ were respectively $3.7 \times 10^{-5}$ M and 0.8 s$^{-1}$ under these conditions.

**Enzyme inhibition** - The inhibition of subtilisin BPN' by SSI was measured as described in the previous section in the presence of various amounts of the inhibitor: 5~100 μl of inhibitor solution (0.13 μM) was added by use of a micro-syringe to 2 ml of the enzyme solution in a test tube, mixed and incubated for 30 min at 25°C before addition of the substrate. The initial rate of enzyme reaction in the presence of the inhibitor was taken as the residual enzyme activity.

$K_i$ determination - The residual enzyme activity was plotted against the inhibitor concentration. These data were fitted to a theoretical equation derived for the one-to-one binding of an enzyme and an inhibitor, with the aid of a computer program for the nonlinear least-squares analysis developed in the laboratory of Prof. M. Laskowski, Jr. (31). Since SSI is a competitive inhibitor, the $K_i$ thus obtained was an apparent constant, $K_{app}$, and the intrinsic $K_i$ was calculated by $K_i = K_{app} / (1 + [S]_0 / K_m)$
Estimation of the rate of enzyme-inhibitor interaction by enzyme activity - Suc-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-\(\rho\)-NA was used as substrate of the enzyme. Assays were carried out in 25 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 and 8.6, I=0.1 M (NaCl), containing 0.005 % (w/v) Triton X-100 at 25°C. The enzyme concentration was 0.3 mM except for the cases of SSIM73E and SSIM73D, for which it was 6 mM and 16 mM, respectively, so that the rate of inhibitor binding was in the time range of the steady-state enzyme activity measurement. Reactions were started by adding enzyme solution (1 ml) to a cuvette containing 50 \(\mu\)l of 4 mM substrate solution (final concentration 0.18 mM) and 50 \(\mu\)l of the inhibitor solution or the buffer solution. The inhibitor concentration was set such that \([I]_0 \geq 5[E]_0\). The release of \(\rho\)-nitroaniline was followed at 405 nm for 20 min. The progress curve was analyzed as described in Results to obtain the rate constants. The \(K_m\) was 0.22 mM and 0.17 mM at pH 7.0 and 8.6, respectively.

Dissociation Kinetics - Conventional determination of the dissociation rate constant, \(k_{off}\), was made by diluting the preformed enzyme-inhibitor complex (EI) (33). That is, 50 \(\mu\)l of the substrate solution (final concentration 0.25 mM) and 2.5 ml of 25 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.0, containing 0.005% (w/v) Triton X-100 were mixed in a cuvette and 50 \(\mu\)l of the EI complex solution (2 nM) was added to it (final concentration 0.04 nM). Increase in \(A_{405}\) was followed. The reaction kinetics was treated as first-order by assuming \(k_{on}[E][I] \ll k_{off}[EI]\) under the conditions employed. The \(k_{off}\) was also obtained with the newly derived equations as described in Results.
Stopped-flow measurements - A Union Giken RA-1300 (gas pressure-driven) stopped-flow apparatus was used for the direct measurement of the interaction. The fluorescence change through a cutoff filter at 310 nm was detected perpendicular to the excitation beam at 280 nm. A cylindrical cell of optical path 2 mm was used, and the dead time of the apparatus was about 2 ms under the working conditions. The apparent first-order rate constant, $k_{app}$, was obtained by the Guggenheim plot (34) under the conditions of $[I]_0 \geq 5[E]_0$, $[I]_0 = 20 \sim 340 \mu M$, and pH 7.0 (25 mM phosphate buffer) at 25°C.

RESULTS

Inhibitor constant, $K_i$ - Figure 1-1 shows the titration curves of the enzyme with the inhibitor as monitored by the residual activity. The inhibitor constants of SSI(wt) and recombinant SSIs against subtilisin BPN' at pH 7.0 are summarized in Table 1-1. These values show a general tendency similar to those obtained at pH 9.5 by Kojima et al. (28), except for the Asp and Glu mutants. Among the P$_1$ mutants examined, SSIM73I was the weakest inhibitor, $K_i$ being $2.7 (\pm 0.2) \times 10^{-10}$ M, which is about 15 times larger than that of SSI(wt); SSIM73V, SSIM73E, and SSIM73D showed a little weaker inhibitory activity than SSI(wt). pH-Dependence of $K_i$ values of SSI(wt), SSIM73K, SSIM73E, and SSIM73D were studied in the pH range from 7 to 10 (Fig. 1-2). SSIM73E and SSIM73D showed clear pH dependence, whereas SSIM73K and SSI(wt) exhibited little dependence. In the
1. Titration of subtilisin BPN' with SSI(wt) and SSIM73I at pH 7.0, 25°C. [E]₀=3.0 nM, [S]₀=1.23 μM. Substrate: Suc-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-MCA.

- ○: SSI(wt); ●: SSIM73I. The solid lines are the theoretical curves of $K_1 = 1.8 \times 10^{-11}$ M and $2.7 \times 10^{-10}$ for SSI(wt) and SSIM73I, respectively.

2. Effect of pH on $K_1$ of SSIs toward subtilisin-BPN' at 25°C.

- ○: SSI(wt), ●: SSIM73K, □: SSIM73E, ■: SSIM73D.
former two mutants, \(-\log K_i\) values decreased as pH increased.

Estimation of the rate of enzyme-inhibitor interaction by enzyme activity - The reaction scheme is assumed to be as in Eq. 1-3, since SSI is a competitive inhibitor (18):

\[
E + S \rightleftharpoons ES \rightarrow E + P
\]

\[k_{on} \nmid k_{cat}\]

\[EI\]

where S, ES, and P are the substrate, enzyme-substrate complex, and the product, respectively. \([E]_0\), the initial enzyme concentration, and \(K_m\), the Michaelis constant, are assumed to be as in Eqs. 1-4 and 1-5, respectively.

\[|E]_0 = [E] + [EI] + [ES] \quad (1-4)\]

\[K_m = \frac{[E][S]}{[ES]} \quad (1-5)\]

A progress curve was obtained (Fig. 1-3, curve a) by following liberation of the product in the reaction. If it can be assumed that the association of the substrate with free enzyme is much faster than the inhibitor-enzyme association under the experimental conditions (the relationship between curves a and b of Fig. 1-3 supports the validity of the assumption), the slope of the contact line \((d[P]/dt)\) on the progress curve at time \(t\) will give the enzyme activity at time \(t\), \(v_t\) (Eq. 1-6).

\[\frac{d[P]}{dt} = v_t \quad (1-6)\]

Instead of drawing the contact line at \(t = 0\) to estimate \(v_0\), we carried out the reaction in the absence of the inhibitor and obtained \(v_0\) from the slope of the straight progress line in the initial time range (Fig. 1-3, curve b).
Thus, the concentration of EI at time $t$ is given by Eq. 1-7.

$$[EI] = [E]_0 X (1 - \frac{V_t}{V_0})$$

Equations 1-8 and 1-9 are derived from Eqs. 1-3, 1-4, and 1-5 under the conditions of $[I]_0 \gg [E]_0$ and $[S]_0 \gg [E]_0$.

$$\frac{d[EI]}{dt} = k_{on}[I]_0[E] - k_{off}[EI]$$

$$= k_{on} \frac{[I]_0 ([E]_0 - [EI])}{(1 + [S]_0/K_m)} - k_{off}[EI]$$

(1-8)

$$\frac{d[EI]}{dt} = \frac{[I]_0}{([E]_0 - [EI])} - k_{off} \frac{[EI]}{([E]_0 - [EI])}$$

(1-9)
Fig. 1-4. Formation of subtilisin BPN'–SSI(wt) complex reconstructed with Eqs. 1-6 & 1-7 from the curves given in Fig. 3. The solid line is the theoretical curve drawn according to Eq. 1-8 with the values: $k_{on} = 4.8 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$, $k_{off} = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$. See the text for details.

The $v_1$ value was obtained by graphical differentiation of the progress curve (Fig. 1-3, curve a); thus $[EI]$ at time $t$ calculated by Eq 1-7. is shown in Fig. 1-4. The value of $d[ EI ]/dt$ was obtained by similarly differentiating $[EI]$ with respect to time on Fig. 1-4. The plot of $(d[ EI ]/dt)/([E]_0 - [EI])$ against $[EI]/([E]_0 - [EI])$ gives a straight line, from which $k_{on}[I]/(1+ [S]/K_m)$ and $k_{off}$ can be determined independently according to Eq. 1-9 (Fig. 1-5). Equation 1-8 was transformed to Eq. 1-10 by integration, which should give the time dependence of $[EI]$. 

-15-
\[ [EI] = \frac{k_{\text{on}} [I]_0 [E]_0}{k_{\text{on}} [I]_0 + k_{\text{off}} (1+S_0/K_m)} \times \left\{ 1 - \exp\left\{ - \left( \frac{k_{\text{on}} [I]_0 + k_{\text{off}} (1+S_0/K_m)}{1+S_0/K_m} \right) \cdot t \right\} \right\} \] (1-10)

On the other hand, \( k_{\text{on}} \) can be obtained conventionally by Eq. 1-11, which is derived from Eqs. 1-3, 1-4, and 1-5 by assuming \( k_{\text{off}} \approx 0 \).

\[ \ln \frac{v_0}{v_i} = \frac{k_{\text{on}} [I]_0}{(1+S_0/K_m)} \cdot t \] (1-11)

The treatment of Eq. 1-11 has been employed for many years (35). The results of these analyses are presented in Table 1-1.
The association rate constant, $k_{on}$, of SSI(wt) with S-BPN' was obtained as 6.5(±0.1)$\times10^6$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$ and the dissociation rate constant, $k_{off}$, of SSI(wt) as 0.9(±0.2)$\times10^{-4}$ s$^{-1}$. Accordingly, $K_1$, calculated by Eq. 1-2 with the kinetic constants was 1.4(±0.3)$\times10^{-11}$ M (Table 1-1, the right most column), which is in good agreement with the value obtained by the equilibrium method (Table 1-1, the second column from the left). The values of $k_{on}$ at pH 7.0 of almost all the mutant SSI's treated are similar to that of SSI(wt), except for those of SSIM73E and SSIM73D, which are slightly smaller. The values of $k_{off}$ are also almost the same as that of SSI(wt), except for SSIM73I, for which $k_{off}$ was 1.7$\times10^{-3}$ s$^{-1}$, about 20 times larger than that of SSI(wt).

For SSIM73K and SSIM73R, $K_1$ values were as same as that of SSI(wt) but the values of $k_{on}$ obtained by Eq. 1-11 were smaller than that for SSI(wt). However, the plots of $(d[EI]/dt)/([E]_o-[EI])$ against $[EI]/([E]_o-[EI])$ did not give good straight lines due to some yet unknown reason. Accordingly, $k_{on}$ and $k_{off}$ for these mutants were not determined in the present analysis.

Kinetic analysis was also made at pH 8.6, 25 °C for SSI(wt), SSIM73E, and SSIM73D (Table 1-2), and the values of $k_{on}$ were 4.8(±0.1)$\times10^6$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$, 5.9(±0.2)$\times10^5$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$, and 3.7(±0.1)$\times10^5$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$, respectively. These two mutants having an acidic residue at P$_i$ site showed much weaker affinity and considerably smaller $k_{on}$ values than does the wild type, whereas their $k_{off}$ values are larger, though the difference is less than 3-fold.

Direct measurement of enzyme-inhibitor interaction by stopped-flow method The apparent first-order rate constant,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSI species</th>
<th>$K_i$ ($10^{-11}$M)</th>
<th>$k_{on}^a$ ($10^6$/M·s)</th>
<th>$k_{on}^b$ ($10^6$/M·s)</th>
<th>$k_{off}^c$ ($10^{-4}$/s)</th>
<th>$k_{off}^b$ ($10^{-4}$/s)</th>
<th>$k_{off}/k_{on}^b$ ($10^{-11}$M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Met73(wt)</td>
<td>1.8(±0.3)</td>
<td>4.8(±0.1)</td>
<td>6.5(±0.1)</td>
<td>1.6(±0.1)</td>
<td>0.9(±0.2)</td>
<td>1.4(±0.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Met73Glu</td>
<td>6.9(±1.0)</td>
<td>1.8(±0.1)</td>
<td>1.9(±0.1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.1(±0.2)</td>
<td>5.7(±1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asp</td>
<td>6.4(±1.0)</td>
<td>1.4(±0.1)</td>
<td>1.8(±0.1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.6(±0.5)</td>
<td>14.0(±1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His</td>
<td>2.6(±0.6)</td>
<td>3.3(±0.2)</td>
<td>4.4(±0.1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.1(±0.2)</td>
<td>9.4(±0.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lys</td>
<td>1.8(±0.4)</td>
<td>1.5(±0.1)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arg</td>
<td>1.8(±0.6)</td>
<td>2.2(±0.2)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gly</td>
<td>2.3(±0.5)</td>
<td>4.0(±0.1)</td>
<td>4.5(±0.2)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.3(±0.4)</td>
<td>2.8(±1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ala</td>
<td>2.6(±0.5)</td>
<td>3.3(±0.1)</td>
<td>3.7(±0.1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.4(±0.1)</td>
<td>3.6(±0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leu</td>
<td>1.2(±0.8)</td>
<td>3.2(±0.01)</td>
<td>4.2(±0.1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.1(±0.3)</td>
<td>5.0(±0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Val</td>
<td>6.0(±0.8)</td>
<td>3.8(±0.1)</td>
<td>5.4(±0.6)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.5(±0.2)</td>
<td>6.5(±1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile</td>
<td>27.0(±2.2)</td>
<td>4.2(±0.3)</td>
<td>6.2(±0.6)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17.0(±2.6)</td>
<td>27.0(±5.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Calculated from Eq. 1-11. aCalculated from Eq. 1-9. cDetermined by the conventional method (see text). ND: not determined. --: no data.
The association rate constant, $k_{on}$, of SSI(wt) with S-BPN' was obtained as $6.5(\pm0.1) \times 10^6$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$ and the dissociation rate constant, $k_{off}$, of SSI(wt) as $0.9(\pm0.2) \times 10^{-4}$ s$^{-1}$. Accordingly, $K_1$, calculated by Eq. 1-2 with the kinetic constants was $1.4(\pm0.3) \times 10^{-11}$ M (Table 1-1, the right most column), which is in good agreement with the value obtained by the equilibrium method (Table 1-1, the second column from the left). The values of $k_{on}$ at pH 7.0 of almost all the mutant SSI's treated are similar to that of SSI(wt), except for those of SSIH73E and SSIH73D, which are slightly smaller. The values of $k_{off}$ are also almost the same as that of SSI(wt), except for SSIH73I, for which $k_{off}$ was $1.7 \times 10^{-3}$ s$^{-1}$, about 20 times larger than that of SSI(wt).

For SSIH73K and SSIH73R, $K_1$ values were as same as that of SSI(wt) but the values of $k_{on}$ obtained by Eq. 1-11 were smaller than that for SSI(wt). However, the plots of $(d[E]/dt)/([E]_0-[E])$ against $[E]/([E]_0-[E])$ did not give good straight lines due to some yet unknown reason. Accordingly, $k_{on}$ and $k_{off}$ for these mutants were not determined in the present analysis.

Kinetic analysis was also made at pH 8.6, 25 °C for SSI(wt), SSIH73E, and SSIH73D (Table 1-2), and the values of $k_{on}$ were $4.8(\pm0.1) \times 10^6$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$, $5.9(\pm0.2) \times 10^5$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$, and $3.7(\pm0.1) \times 10^5$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$, respectively. These two mutants having an acidic residue at P$_1$ site showed much weaker affinity and considerably smaller $k_{on}$ values than does the wild type, whereas their $k_{off}$ values are larger, though the difference is less than 3-fold.

**Direct measurement of enzyme-inhibitor interaction by stopped-flow method** The apparent first-order rate constant,
for the association was obtained from the stopped-flow reaction curve (Fig. 1-6). When \( k_{app} \) was plotted against the inhibitor concentration (Fig. 1-7), a hyperbolic curve was observed. This concentration dependence of \( k_{app} \) is consistent with a two-step mechanism in which a fast bimolecular process for the formation of a loosely bound intermediate is followed by a slower unimolecular isomerization step (36):

\[
E + I \xrightleftharpoons[k_{-1}]{k_{+1}} (EI)_L \xrightarrow[k_{+2}]{k_{-2}} EI
\]  

(1-12)

In Eq. 1-12, (EI)\(_L\) and EI represent the loosely bound intermediate complex and the tightly bound complex, respectively; and \( k_{+1}, k_{-1}, k_{+2}, \) and \( k_{-2} \) are rate constants.
Two relaxation times may be expected and the reciprocal of the slower relaxation time, designated by $k_{app}$, can be expressed under the condition that $[I]_0 \gg [E]_0$ as follows:

$$k_{app} = \frac{k_+ [I]_0}{[I]_0 + K_L} + k_-$$

(1-13)

where $K_L$ is the dissociation constant of the loosely bound complex $(EI)_L$,

$$K_L = \frac{[E][I]}{[(EI)_L]} = \frac{k_{-1}}{k_{+1}}$$

(1-14)

The concentration dependence of $k_{app}$ shown in Fig. 1-7 is consistent with Eq. 1-13 with $k_- \approx 0$. $K_L$ and $k_{+2}$ were
calculated according to Eq. 1-13 by the nonlinear least-squares method. In the two-step mechanism like this, the overall dissociation constant (equal to the inhibitor constant, $K_1$) is expressed as Eq. 1-15:

$$K_1 = K_L \times \frac{1}{1 + (k_{+2}/k_{-2})} \quad (1-15)$$

By using the values of $K_L$ and $k_{+2}$ calculated above and $K_1$ values of Table 1-1, we estimated $k_{-2}$ values. And $k_{on}$ was also calculated from the equation $k_{on} = k_{+2}/K_L \quad (1-16)$.

All the values at pH 7.0, 25°C obtained for SSI(wt), SSIM73I, and SSIM73D are listed in Table 1-3. There is no essential difference in $K_L$ and $k_{+2}$ between SSI(wt) and SSIM73I; however, $k_{-2}$ of SSIM73I is 15 times larger than those of SSI(wt). On the other hand, for SSIM73D, $K_L$ is about twice and $k_{+2}$ is 40% of that of SSI(wt). The $k_{on}$ values calculated by Eq. 1-16 show good agreement with that obtained under the slower binding conditions with the enzyme activity as probe (Table 1-1).

**DISCUSSION**

In measuring the interaction between an enzyme and a proteinaceous inhibitor, it is preferable to detect direct signals accompanying the binding such as difference absorption or fluorescence. However, the magnitude of these signals is usually small, and therefore measurement at high protein concentration is necessary. Under these conditions, the reaction is fast, and it has to be measured by a method with a rapid response, such as stopped-flow apparatus. On the other hand, the use of the more sensitive enzyme
TABLE 1-2: Equilibrium and kinetic parameters for the binding of S-BPN' and inhibitors, at pH 8.6, 25°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSIs</th>
<th>$K_i$ (10^{-11}M)</th>
<th>$k_{on}$ (10^6/M*s)</th>
<th>$k_{off}$ (10^{-4}/s)</th>
<th>$k_{off}/k_{on}$ (10^{-11}M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSI(wt)</td>
<td>1.0 (± 0.3)</td>
<td>4.8 (±0.1)</td>
<td>1.0 (±0.3)</td>
<td>2.0 (± 0.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Met73Glu</td>
<td>37 (± 3.2)</td>
<td>0.59 (±0.02)</td>
<td>1.9 (±0.4)</td>
<td>32 (± 7.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asp</td>
<td>95 (±11.7)</td>
<td>0.37 (±0.01)</td>
<td>3.0 (±0.6)</td>
<td>81 (±18.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity as probe allows measurement at low enzyme concentration, in which the reaction is much slower. There have been many kinetic studies of tight binding inhibitors in which enzyme activity was used as probe (3,37,38). In addition, the treatment proposed in this paper has made it possible to determine the values of $k_{on}$ and $k_{off}$ independently from one reaction curve, and has facilitated the study of precious inhibitor samples.

The $k_{on}$ value obtained by the present treatment for SSI(wt) and subtilisin BPN', $6.5 (±0.1) \times 10^6$ M⁻¹s⁻¹, is the same as that obtained by the stopped-flow method with fluorescence change as probe (39). All values of $k_{on}$ (Table 1-1) are close to, but a little larger than, those ($k'_{on}$ in Table 1-1) obtained conventionally with Eq. 1-11, in which $k_{off}$ was neglected. The $k_{off}$ value obtained by the present treatment for the wild type, $0.9 (±0.2) \times 10^{-4}$ s⁻¹, is almost the same as that obtained by the conventional method ($1.6 (±0.1) \times 10^{-4}$ s⁻¹; $k'_{off}$ in Table 1-1). The values of $k_{off}/k_{on}$ are close to the $K_i$ values obtained by the equilibrium analysis as in Fig. 1-1 except for the cases of Asp, His, and Leu mutants (Table 1-1), the reason for which is not clear.

SSI73I exhibits the weakest inhibition at pH 7.0 among the P₁ mutants tested. This may be due to the steric...
TABLE 1-3: Equilibrium and kinetic parameters for the two-step binding mechanism of S-BPN' and inhibitors, at pH 7.0, 25 °C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$K_L$</th>
<th>$k_{+2}$</th>
<th>$k_{-2}$</th>
<th>$k_{+n}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10^{-4}M)</td>
<td>(/s)</td>
<td>(10^{-4}/s)</td>
<td>(10^{-6}/M·s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI(wt)</td>
<td>1.4(±0.2)</td>
<td>1100(±70)</td>
<td>1.4(±0.3)</td>
<td>7.8(±1.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Met73Ile</td>
<td>1.3(±0.2)</td>
<td>1020(±85)</td>
<td>22.0(±0.5)</td>
<td>7.9(±2.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asp</td>
<td>2.5(±0.2)</td>
<td>440(±30)</td>
<td>1.1(±0.2)</td>
<td>1.8(±0.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hindrance of the β-branched side chain of Ile with the P₁ binding pocket of subtilisin BPN'; the valine mutant also has weaker inhibitory activity. The difference in the $K_i$ values between SSI(wt) and SSIM73I was found to be largely due to the difference in dissociation rate constant, $k_{off}$ (Table 1-1). That the increase in $K_i$ is accounted for by the increase of $k_{off}$ was also reported for the binding of SSI with α-chymotrypsin and subtilisin BPN' (40); ovomucoid third domain with serine proteinases (26); and barley chymotrypsin inhibitor 2 with subtilisin BPN' and chymotrypsin (27).

SSIM73E and SSIM73D also have lower inhibitory activity (Table 1-1), and this effect of P₁ substitution by acidic residues is more pronounced in the basic pH region (Fig. 1-2). The isoelectric point, $pI$, of SSI(wt) is 4.3 (20), and glutamic and aspartic acid residues, must have a fully negative charge in this pH range. Therefore, the effect of pH the binding of these recombinant SSI's in this region is likely to be due to proton dissociation on the enzyme side. A model peptide substrate with Glu at the P₁ position was a poor substrate of subtilisin BPN', and electrostatic repulsion between Glu156 of the enzyme and the P₁ Glu residue was shown partly to account for its low preference.
for this substrate (41). However, it is unlikely that the repulsion between these two Glu residues would cause the present pH dependence of \( K_i \) of SSIM73E in this pH range. On the other hand, the \( pI \) of subtilisin BPN' is 7.8 (42), and this may be partly related to the pH effect here in question. The differences in \( K_i \) values of SSIM73D and SSIM73E at pH 8.6 are found to be largely due to the difference in the association rate constant, \( k_{aa} \) (Table 1-2), in contrast to the case of SSIM73I. Therefore, in the cases of SSIM73D and SSIM73E, repulsion between the like net charges of the two proteins may be a cause of the decrease in the binding rate constant, which results in the larger inhibitor constant, \( K_i \), in the alkaline pH region. Between these two mutants, SSIM73D has lower affinity to subtilisin BPN' than does SSIM73E (Fig. 1-2), and the kinetic analysis shows that this difference stems from both \( k_{aa} \) and \( k_{on} \) (Table 1-2).

The standard free energy change of binding of subtilisin BPN' and the inhibitors, \( \Delta G^0 \) (= \( 2.303RT \log K_i \)), where \( R \) is the gas constant and \( T \) the absolute temperature, are -14.7, -13.9, -13.9, and -13.1 kcal mol\(^{-1}\) for SSI(wt), SSIM73E, SSIM73D, and SSIM73I, respectively, at pH 7.0. The free energy level of the subtilisin BPN'-SSI complex is thus in the order of SSI(wt) < SSIM73E = SSIM73D < SSIM73I. These complexes are assumed to exist as Michaelis complexes, as has been elucidated for the wild-type complex by X-ray crystallographic analysis (12-13) and NMR study (14).

The free energy of activation for the association of subtilisin BPN' and the inhibitor, \( \Delta G^\dagger \) (= \( 2.303RT \{ \log (k_B T / h) - \log k_{aa} \} \)), where \( k_B \) is Boltzmann's constant and \( h \), Planck's constant, are 8.16,
8.89, 8.92, and 8.18 kcal mol\(^{-1}\) for SSI(wt), SSIM73E, SSIM73D, and SSIM73I, respectively. Therefore, it can be assumed that the free energy level of the transition state of association for subtilisin BPN' and SSIM73I is close to that of the wild-type complex, whereas those for SSIM73D and SSIM73E are higher than that of the wild type.

In this regard, it should be worth analyzing this binding process of the recombinant SSIs with rapid reaction kinetics. A two-step mechanism (Eq. 1-12) in which a fast bimolecular process for the formation of a loosely bound intermediate is followed by a slower unimolecular step has been proposed for the interaction of SSI(wt) and subtilisin BPN' (39). A similar plot of \(k_{app}\) against inhibitor concentration was obtained for SSIM73I and SSI(wt) (Fig. 1-7) indicating similar values of \(K_L\) and \(k_{-2}\) for the two SSIs (Table 1-3). The \(k_{-2}\) of SSIM73I was calculated to be \(2.2 \times 10^{-3}\) s\(^{-1}\) from Eq. 1-15, which is considerably larger than that of SSI(wt). These results suggest that, like SSI(wt), SSIM73I binds with subtilisin BPN' in the fast bimolecular process to make a loose complex, but that the tight complex of SSIM73I and subtilisin BPN' is less stable than that of SSI(wt). The \(\beta\)-branched side chain of Ile seems to prevent the residue from fitting tightly into the S\(_1\) pocket of subtilisin BPN'. The relationship between \(k_{app}\) and SSIM73D concentration was different from that of SSI(wt) (Fig. 1-7). The larger value of \(K_L\) of SSIM73D represents the instability of the loose complex. There is also a difference in the slower unimolecular step: the smaller \(k_{+2}\) indicates difficulty in isomerization, and a possible explanation for this may be repulsion between the negative charges on Asp at the P, residue and Glu156 in the
$S_1$ pocket of subtilisin BPN$'$. I have investigated the effects of replacement of the $P_1$ residue of a protein proteinase inhibitor, SSI, on its interaction with subtilisin BPN$'$. Kinetic analysis has revealed the significance of the $P_1$ side chain in the tight binding of SSI and subtilisin BPN$'$ and given us a glimpse of the detailed mechanism of specific interaction between the two proteins.
Chapter 2
Identification of amino acid residues responsible for the changes of absorption and fluorescence spectra on the binding of subtilisin BPN' and Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor

Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) is a proteinaceous proteinase inhibitor purified from the culture filtrate of Streptomyces albogriseolus S-3253, which strongly inhibits alkaline serine proteinases such as subtilisin BPN'. The specific interaction of subtilisin BPN' and SSI, is a suitable model not only of protein–protein interaction but also of enzyme–substrate interaction. SSI is a stable homodimer and one mole of SSI dimer binds with two moles of subtilisin BPN' to form a complex of molecular weight of 78000 (18). Crystallographic studies revealed that nine amino acid residues flanking the reactive site (Met13–Val14) of SSI make close contact with subtilisin BPN' (12). An ultraviolet absorption difference spectrum characteristic of protonation of tyrosyl residues was observed on the binding of subtilisin BPN' and SSI at alkaline pH (pH 9-10.2) (43). This difference spectrum provides a good probe for examining the specific interaction of these two proteins. The effect of pH on the magnitude of this difference spectrum implies that this change corresponds to the shift of pKₐ of a tyrosyl residue from 9.7 to ≦ 11.5; and the pKₐ-shift is thought to result from an electrostatic interaction, because the characteristic spectrum was diminished at high ionic strength (0.6 M) (43). The interaction of tyrosyl
residue(s) of subtilisin BPN' and carboxyl group(s) of SSI was suggested by chemical modification study (43). From crystallographic study of the subtilisin BPN'-SSI complex (12), the interacting tyrosyl-carboxyl pair was suggested to be either Tyr217 (enzyme) and Asp76 (SSI) or Tyr104 (enzyme) and Asp68 (or Glu67) (SSI) (43) (Fig. 2-1). On the other hand, tryptophan fluorescence at 340 nm (excited at 280 nm) was found to increase on the binding of subtilisin BPN' and SSI, and the increase was pH-dependent at pH 7-11 (44). The tryptophan residue has been speculated to be Trp106 of subtilisin BPN' because no fluorescence change was observed on the binding of SSI and subtilisin Carlsberg, in which the amino acid residue corresponding to position 106 is Gly (45).

In this chapter, the interaction of subtilisin BPN' and SSI was studied to identify the residues causing the ultraviolet absorption difference spectrum and the fluorescence change on the formation of the enzyme-inhibitor complex by using natural and artificial mutants of SSI and an artificial mutant of subtilisin BPN' made by cassette and
site-directed mutagenesis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials - subtilisin BPN' (EC 3.4.21.14) (lot No. 7370935) (subtilisin BPN' wild type (S-BPN'(wt))) and SSI (SSI wild type (SSI(wt))) was prepared as described in Chapter 1. Mutant SSIs (SSIE67Q, SSID68N, SSIE67Q/D68N, and SSIE67G/D68G) were made by cassette mutagenesis as described below and purified from the culture media by the method described previously (28), except that DEAE-cellulose chromatography (20 mM Tris-HCl buffer at pH 7.2) was replaced by QAE-Toyopearl chromatography (25 mM borate KCl buffer at pH 9.4). A subtilisin BPN' mutant S-BPN'Y104F was made by site-directed mutagenesis as described below, and purified as follows. The Bacillus transformant was cultured for 24 h in LB medium with 20 µg/ml of tetracycline at 37°C. Culture supernatants were dialyzed against 10 mM acetate buffer, pH 5.0, containing 1 mM CaCl$_2$. The dialyzate was subjected to DEAE-cellulose column chromatography followed by CM-Cellulofine column chromatography. The enzyme was eluted with a linear concentration gradient of NaCl (0-0.4 M), dialyzed against distilled water, and lyophilized. The mutation was also confirmed by amino acid analysis of the products.

A mutant SSI, SSIW86H (46), in which Trp86 was replaced by His, was a gift from Prof. K. Akasaka of Kobe University. Plasminostreptin (47), API-2c' (48), and a mutant SSI, SSID76A, in which Asp76 was replaced by Ala were gifts from Prof. M. Kainosho of Tokyo Metropolitan University.

The protein concentration was determined
spectrophotometrically at pH 7.0 using $A_{278}(1 \text{ mg/ml}) = 0.829$ for SSI and $A_{278}(1 \text{ mg/ml}) = 1.063$ for subtilisin BPN' (18) and 1.014 for S-BPN'Y104F. Molecular weights of SSI (monomer) and subtilisin BPN' are 11500 (18-19) and 27500 (30), respectively. SSI concentration in the text is represented as monomer concentration unless otherwise mentioned. The concentration of active enzyme was determined to be 75% for S-BPN'(wt) by the initial burst titration with $N$-trans-cinnamoylimidazole (32), and 88.3% for S-BPN'Y104F from the titration with SSI. The enzyme activity ($k_{cat}/K_m$) of S-BPN'Y104F was 40% of that of S-BPN'(wt) at pH 9.8, 25°C. All enzyme solutions were prepared fresh before use.

**Cassette mutagenesis of SSI gene** — The SSI gene from *Streptomyces albogriseolus* S-3253 was cloned and expressed in *S. lividans* 66 as described previously (15-16). The mutations of Glu67 to Gln (SSIE67Q) and Asp68 to Asn (SSID68N), and the double mutations of Glu67 and Asp68 to Gln and Asn, respectively (SSIE67Q/D68N), and Glu67 and Asp68 to Gly (SSIE67G/D68G), were performed by cassette mutagenesis (50). Initially, a plasmid pSISXΔA was constructed by inserting a Smal-Xbal fragment encoding a mature SSI into the Smal-Xbal site of pUC18ΔA lacking an AatII site (51). The MluI site was created at the position Leu63 of SSI in the pSISXΔA by site-directed mutagenesis using a mutagenic primer, 5'TG-AAC-GCG- TTG-ACG-CGG 3', where the asterisk indicates the mismatched base. The resulting plasmid pSISXΔA-M was digested with MluI and AatII, and a larger fragment was isolated. Two oligodeoxyribonucleotides, 5'C-GCG-CTG-ACG-CGG-GGC-(C,G)AG-(G,A)AC-GT
3' and 5'-(C,T)-CT(G,C)-GCC-CGG-CGT-CAG 3', were designed to introduce the mutations Glu67 to Gln and Asp68 to Asn, and Glu67 and Asp68 to Gln and Asn, respectively. The oligodeoxynucleotides were annealed after phosphorylation of 5'-termini. The annealed DNA and the digested fragment were ligated and transferred into E. coli. The mutated plasmids were identified by colony hybridization using as probes 5'CG-CCG-GGC-CAG-GAC-GTC 3' for Glu67 to Gln, 5'GG-GGC-GAG-AAC-GTC-ATG 3' for Asp68 to Asn, and 5'G-CCG-GGC-CAG-AAC-GTC-AT 3' for Glu67 and Asp68 to Gln and Asn, respectively. For mutation of Glu67 and Asp68 to GIYt the Nsp I site was introduced at the position Val69 in the plasmid pSISXΔA by site-directed mutagenesis using a mutagenic primer 5'CG-GGC-GGC-CAG-GAC-GTC 3', where the asterisk indicates the mismatched base. The mutated plasmid pSISXΔA-MN was digested with Nsp I and Xho I, followed by isolation of the fragment of 110 bp. A 2.9-kbp Mlu I–Xho I fragment was isolated from pSISXΔA-M after digestion with Mlu I and Xho I. Two oligodeoxynucleotides, 5' C-CCG-CTG-ACG-CCG-GGC-GGG-CGG-CGT-ATG 3' and 5' AG-GCC-GCC-GCC-CCG-CGT-CAG 3' were annealed after phosphorylation of 5'-termini, and ligated with two fragments isolated from the plasmids. Mutations were verified by dideoxy sequencing (52) of the mutated plasmid. After the construction of the mutated pSISXΔA, mutated SSI genes were inserted into a streptomycete plasmid pIJ702, followed by transformation of S. lividans 66 as described previously (28).

**Site-directed mutagenesis of subtilisin BPN' gene** — Subtilisin BPN' gene from Bacillus amyloliquefaciens was cloned as two fragments divided at the center of the gene,
based on the published sequences (53-54). The 1.5-kbp Smal-
Cla I fragment of the amino-terminal portion and the 1.1-kbp
Cla I-Hind III fragment of the carboxy-terminal portion were
inserted in the Smal-Acc I site and the Acc I-Hind III site of
pUC18 using 5' TCA-CAA-ATT-AAA-GCC-CCT-GC 3' and 5' ATC-GCA-
AAC-AAT-ATG-GAC-GTT-ATT-AA 3' as probes, respectively. The
Cla I site was regenerated at the Acc I-Cla I junctions of
these plasmids by site-directed mutagenesis to produce
plasmid pSUB-N, which contains the amino-terminal portion,
and pSUB-C, which contains the carboxyl-terminal portion. A
280-bp Dra I fragment encoding Tyr104 was then isolated from
pSUB-C and inserted into the Smal site of pUC18 to obtain a
plasmid pSUB-D. Amino acid substitution of Tyr104 to Phe
(S-BPN'Y104F) was carried out by site-directed mutagenesis
of the plasmid pSUB-D using a mutagenic primer, 5' C-GGC-
* CAA-TTC-AGC-TGG-A 3', where the asterisk indicates the
mismatched base. After confirmation of the mutation,
mutated pSUB-D was digested with Nae I and Pvu II. The 110-
bp Nae I-Pvu II fragment containing the mutation was isolated
and ligated with the 2.8-kbp Nae I-Hind III fragment of pSUB-C
and the 0.8-kbp Pvu II-Hind III fragment of pSUB-C to generate
the mutated pSUB-C. The 1.1-kbp Cla I-Hind III fragment
containing the mutation and the 1.6-kbp EcoRI-Cla I fragment
were isolated from the plasmids and inserted into the EcoRI-
Hind III site of a plasmid pHY300PLK (55), an E. coli-
B. subtilis shuttle vector. The constructed plasmid was
multimerized by E. coli JM101, and B. subtilis UOT0999
(hisI01, leuA8, nprE18, nprR2, sprE A3) was transformed with
the resulting plasmid.

Ultraviolet absorption difference spectroscopy - The
ultraviolet absorption difference spectrum observed on the
binding between SSI and subtilisin BPN' was examined at pH
9.8 (50 mM carbonate buffer of ionic strength 0.1 M (NaCl))
with a Shimadzu UV-240 or UV-2200 spectrophotometer at 25°C.
Two pairs of matched cuvettes with 1.0-cm optical path were
used.

\[ K_i \] determination - The inhibitor constant was determined
by the method as described in chapter 1.

Fluorescence study - Fluorescence intensity of the SSI-
subtilisin BPN' complex was measured at 340 nm with
excitation at 280 nm with a Hitachi fluorescence
spectrophotometer 850 at 25°C. The following buffers were
used for the study of pH dependence of the fluorescence
intensity: 25 mM piperazine-N, N'-bis(2-ethanesulfonic acid)
buffer for pH 6.0 - 7.5; 50 mM N, N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)
glycine buffer for pH 8.0 - 9.0; 50 mM 3-N-cyclohexylamino-
2-hydroxypropane-sulfonic acid buffer for pH 9.4 - 10.7; and
50 mM carbonate for pH 11.0 - 11.3. Ionic strength of the
buffer solutions was adjusted to 0.1 M with NaCl.

RESULTS

Ultraviolet absorption difference spectra - Ultraviolet
absorption difference spectra were measured on the binding
of S-BPN'(wt) with SSI(wt), API-2c', and plasminostreptin at
pH 9.8 (Fig. 2-2). API-2c' and plasminostreptin are
naturally occurring mutants of SSI, in which Asp68 or Glu67
of SSI are replaced by Gly, respectively (56). Absorbance
differences at 245 nm \( \Delta A_{245} \) observed with these
inhibitors were smaller than the one obtained with SSI(wt).
The carboxyl groups of Glu67 and Asp68 participated in the appearance of the difference spectrum and that the tyrosyl residue in question was likely to be Tyr104 of subtilisin BPN'.

Accordingly, I prepared mutant SSIIs by cassette mutagenesis in order to delete carboxyl charges on Asp68 and Glu67: SSIE67Q, SSID68N, double mutants SSIE67Q/D68N and SSIE67G/D68G. We also prepared a mutant subtilisin BPN' (S-BPN'Y104F) by site-directed mutagenesis to replace the tyrosyl residue. With the SSI mutants SSIE67Q, SSID68N, SSIE67Q/D68N, and SSIE67G/D68G, $\Delta A_{245}$ decreased (Fig. 2-3). In the case of SSIE67G/D68G, $\Delta A_{245}$ decreased significantly and the difference spectrum was similar to that obtained with an SSI of which carboxyl groups were
Fig. 2-3. Ultraviolet absorption difference spectra observed on the binding of subtilisin BPN' and mutant SSIs.  

- a, SS1(wt);  
- b, SS1E67Q;  
- c, SS1D68N;  
- d, SS1E67Q/D68N;  
- e, SS1E67Q/D68G;  
- f, baseline.  

Final concentration of S-BPN'(wt) and SS1 were 4 μM and 6 μM, respectively in 50 mM carbonate buffer, pH 9.8, 25°C.

Fig. 2-4. Ultraviolet absorption difference spectra observed on the binding of SS1(wt) and mutant subtilisin BPN'.  

- a, S-BPN'(wt);  
- b, S-BPN'Y104F;  
- c, baseline.  

Final concentration of S-BPN' and S-BPN'Y104F were 4 μM; SS1(wt) was 7 μM in 50 mM carbonate buffer, pH 9.8, 25°C.
chemically modified with glycine methyl ester (43). Figure 2-4 shows the difference spectra on the binding of SSI(wt) with S-BPN'(wt) and S-BPN'Y104F at pH 9.8. The difference spectra completely disappeared on the binding of SSI(wt) and S-BPN'Y104F. It is evident, therefore, that Tyr104 of subtilisin BPN' causes the difference spectrum in the interaction with Glu67 and Asp68 of SSI. The difference spectrum was also examined on the binding of SSID76A and S-BPN'(wt) to elucidate the effect of the interaction of Tyr217 of subtilisin BPN' and Asp76 of SSI. The difference spectrum obtained was the same as that obtained with SSI(wt) and S-BPN'(wt) (data not shown). Accordingly, the possibility of the $pK_a$-shift of Tyr217 (enzyme) on the interaction with SSI can be ruled out.

Inhibitory activities - The inhibitor constants ($K_i$) of mutant SSIs toward S-BPN'(wt) and of SSI(wt) toward S-BPN'Y104F at pH 7.0, 25°C are listed in Table 2-1. Similar $K_i$ values were obtained in all cases. These mutant proteins bind strongly under the conditions of difference spectra measurements, and the interaction between Tyr104 of subtilisin BPN' and carboxyl groups of SSI seems to make little contribution to the intensity of SSI-subtilisin BPN' interaction.

Fluorescence spectra - A fluorescence increase (about 6% at pH 7.0) was observed on the binding of SSI(wt) and S-BPN'Y104F, similar to that on the binding of SSI(wt) and S-BPN'(wt) (data not shown). The effect of pH on the magnitude of the fluorescence increase was studied in the pH range 6.0-11.0 (Fig. 2-5). For the binding of SSI(wt) and S-BPN'(wt), the fluorescence increase was pH-dependent with $pK_{app}$ 9.3, confirming the previous results (44), whereas
### Table 2-1: Inhibitor constants of subtilisin BPN' and SSI family inhibitors at pH 7.0, 25°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enzyme</th>
<th>Inhibitor</th>
<th>$K_i (10^{-11} \text{ M})$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-BPN'(wt)</td>
<td>SSI(wt)</td>
<td>1.8±0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plasminostreptin</td>
<td>2.8±0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSI E67Q</td>
<td>3.0±0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSI D68N</td>
<td>4.0±0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSI D67Q/E68N</td>
<td>2.7±0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSI D67G/E68G</td>
<td>1.9±0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSI D76A</td>
<td>1.7±0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSI W86H</td>
<td>2.7±0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-BPN'Y104F</td>
<td>SSI(wt)</td>
<td>2.6±0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 2-5.** Effect of pH on the fluorescence change observed on the binding of SSI(wt) and mutant subtilisin BPN'. (○), S-BPN'(wt); (●), S-BPN'Y104F. Emission at 340 nm with excitation at 280 nm at 25°C. Final concentration of all protein species employed was 0.4 μM. The solid lines are theoretical curves calculated with pK$_{app}$ values of 6.0 and 9.3 for S-BPN'(wt) and 6.4 for S-BPN'Y104F. The vertical axis shows the direct reading of the instrument, and 0.1 corresponded to the fluorescence intensity of 0.4 μM acetyl-L-tryptophan-methyl-ester at pH 7.0, 25°C.
the pH-dependence disappeared almost completely in the case of SSI(wt) and S-BPN'Y104F.

SSI has only one tryptophan residue in the subunit, Trp86, and it has been reported that its fluorescence is quenched under normal conditions (57). To examine the possibility that the fluorescence increase observed on the interaction of SSI and S-BPN' might be caused by Trp86 of SSI, the fluorescence change was measured with an SSI mutant, SSIW86H, in which Trp86 was replaced by His. A similar fluorescence increase was observed to that with SSI(wt) (data not shown). These results indicate that the tryptophan residue responsible for the increase is in the subtilisin BPN' molecule and not Trp86 of SSI.

DISCUSSION

**Ultraviolet absorption difference spectra** - The ultraviolet absorption difference spectrum observed on the binding of SSI and subtilisin BPN' at alkaline pH (Fig. 2-2a) is typical of a change in ionization state of a tyrosyl residue (43). The amino acid residues responsible for the difference absorption were sought by using mutant proteins.

The possibility that the interacting amino acid pair consisted of either Tyr217 (enzyme) and Asp76 (SSI) or Tyr104 (enzyme) and Asp68 (or Glu67) (SSI) was suggested by chemical modification study (43) and crystallographic study of the subtilisin BPN'-SSI complex (12). The ultraviolet absorption difference disappeared on the binding of S-BPN'Y104F and SSI(wt) (Fig. 2-4), which clearly indicates the latter pair. This indication is supported by the
evidence that the difference spectra observed on the interaction of subtilisin Carlsberg (in which Tyr217 of subtilisin BPN' is replaced by Leu) with SSI (58) and on the binding of S-BPN'(wt) with SSID76N were almost identical with that of S-BPN'(wt) and SSI.

This led me to wonder which residue of SSI would cause the $pK_a$ shift of Tyr104 of subtilisin BPN'. There are two naturally occurring mutants of SSI, API-2c' and plasminostreptin, whose sequence homology to SSI is 90% and 68%, respectively, and in which Asp68 and Glu67 of SSI are respectively replaced by Gly (56). The smaller difference absorption spectra observed on the binding of these mutants and S-BPN'(wt) (Fig. 2-2) suggested that these acidic residues of SSI are both responsible for the difference spectra.

That the absorbance difference decreased but did not completely disappear on the binding of S-BPN'(wt) with SSIs with a single mutation at position 67 or 68 (Fig. 2-3), also suggested the participation of both Glu67 and Asp68. However, the difference spectrum was also observed on the binding of S-BPN'(wt) and the doubly mutated SSIE67Q/D68N (Fig. 2-3, d). It was revealed that the presence of a negatively charged residue was not essential to cause the $pK_a$ shift of Tyr104 (enzyme). The smaller $\Delta A_{245}$ values obtained with these mutant SSIs would mean smaller $pK_a$ shifts than with SSI(wt). These difference spectra may be due to hydrogen bonding between the amide group(s) of glutamine and asparagine of mutant SSI and phenolic group of Tyr104 of subtilisin BPN'.

The difference spectrum was observed even on the binding of S-BPN'(wt) and SSIE67G/D68G, although $\Delta A_{245}$ was only
34% of that obtained with SSI(wt) (Fig. 2-3 e). The formation of a hydrogen bond with an H2O molecule in the hydrophobic environment, and an effect of distant charged group(s) of SSI could be the cause of this pK_a shift of Tyr104. Tyr104 is located at the hydrophobic S_4 pocket of S-BPN' and moves with binding of a substrate (59) or SSI (12-13). The phenolic hydroxyl group would be unstable in the deprotonated form in the hydrophobic S_4 pocket at the interface of the enzyme-inhibitor complex. It was reported that Tyr104 of subtilisin Carlsberg formed a hydrogen bond with the carbonyl oxygen of the main chain of a proteinase inhibitor, eglin C (24). However, X-ray crystallographic analysis (12-13) suggests that such hydrogen bonding is very unlikely in the case of S-BPN'(wt) and SSI(wt).

**Fluorescence spectra** - A small increase (about 6% at pH 7.0) in fluorescence intensity was detected at 340 nm with excitation at 280 nm on the binding of subtilisin BPN' and SSI, and this change originated from tryptophan residue(s) (44). No fluorescence change was observed on the binding of SSI and subtilisin Carlsberg, which has Gly at position 106 as compared with Trp in subtilisin BPN' (44). Therefore, the Trp in question is in the enzyme molecule, and it is probably Trp106 of subtilisin BPN' (45). The observation of a similar fluorescence change on the binding of SSIW86H and S-BPN'(wt) supports this interpretation.

The fluorescence change was also observed on the binding of SSI(wt) and S-BPN'Y104F at neutral pH (Fig. 2-5). However, the pH-dependence of the fluorescence increase in the alkaline region disappeared in this case, suggesting the effect of the electrostatic charge of Tyr104 on the fluorescence. The fluorescence intensity of free subtilisin
BPN' (F₅) decreased at alkaline pH with an apparent pKₐ of 9.3, probably because of the effect of the tyrosyl residue; but Tyr₁₀₄ was protonated in this pH range in the subtilisin BPN'-SSI complex because of the pKₐ-shift described above, and the fluorescence intensity of the complex (Fₑₛ) did not change. The apparent increase of fluorescence shown in Fig. 2-5 is the difference between the fluorescence intensity of subtilisin BPN'-SSI complex and those of free subtilisin BPN' and free SSI [Fₑₛ - (Fₑ + Fₛ)]. We observed that the fluorescence of free SSI (Fₛ) was pH-independent in this pH region. Accordingly, the pH-dependence of the apparent fluorescence increase with pKₐ 9.3 was obtained.

The specific interaction between SSI(wt) and subtilisin BPN'(wt) was studied by using the difference absorption spectrum and the fluorescence increase as probes. The dissociation constant was determined by directly measuring the fluorescence change on the binding of SSI and subtilisin BPN' (44). These spectroscopic probes were also useful in kinetic analysis by the stopped-flow method. The association rate constant of SSI(wt) with subtilisin BPN' was determined to be about 3×10⁶ M⁻¹·s⁻¹ by monitoring directly the difference spectrum ΔA₂₄₅ or the fluorescence change at alkaline pH (39,58). These results suggested that the changes of state of both the tyrosine and the tryptophan residue occur at the same stage of the binding of SSI and subtilisin BPN'. Now, I have assigned the tyrosyl residue to Tyr₁₀₄ and the tryptophanyl residue probably to Trp₁₀₆ of subtilisin BPN'. This enables us to interpret more clearly the fluorescence behavior. These spectroscopic signals reflect the specific, local structural changes on the binding of the inhibitor and the enzyme. They should be
useful for the detailed interpretation of the mechanism of interaction between SSI and subtilisin BPN'.
Chapter 3

Equilibrium constants $K_{\text{hyd}}$ for the hydrolysis of the reactive-site peptide bond of *Streptomyces* subtilisin inhibitor (SSI)

Proteinaceous proteinase inhibitors inhibit target proteinase although it is protein itself. The interaction between a protein proteinase inhibitor and a proteinase has drawn much attention as a model of the mechanism of proteolysis as well as protein-protein interaction. Most of the well studied serine proteinase inhibitors are proposed to obey "the standard mechanism" (3) represented as Eq. 3-1:

$$E + I \rightleftharpoons C \rightleftharpoons E + I^* \quad (3-1)$$

where $E$ is the enzyme and $C$ is the stable complex between enzyme and inhibitor. $I$ is the intact inhibitor and $I^*$ is the modified inhibitor whose reactive site peptide bond is hydrolyzed. The incubation of inhibitors with catalytic amounts of proteinases which have a mutual affinity leads to the equilibrium of hydrolysis of the reactive site, which can be characterized by the equilibrium constant $K_{\text{hyd}}$:

$$K_{\text{hyd}} = \frac{[I^*]}{[I]} \quad (3-2)$$

where $[I]$ and $[I^*]$ are the molar concentrations of free intact inhibitor and free modified inhibitor, respectively. Since Niekamp et al. (60) reported the equilibrium of hydrolysis of soybean trypsin inhibitor, this constant has been studied for several protein serine proteinase inhibitors (61-65).

*Streptomyces* subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) inhibits strongly bacterial alkaline serine proteinases such as subtilisin BPN'. It has been suspected that the interaction between SSI and subtilisin BPN' corresponds to the Eq. 3-1. In the
present chapter the equilibrium of hydrolysis of SSI with catalytic amount of subtilisin BPN' and the pH dependence of $K_{hydr}$ were investigated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Proteins - SSI and subtilisin BPN' (EC 3.4.21.14) (lot No.7370935) were prepared as described in Chapter 1. Modified SSI, designated as SSI*, in which the reactive site bond, Met73-Val74, was cleaved enzymatically was prepared by the method of Tonomura (66): A complex of subtilisin BPN' and SSI isolated by gel filtration at pH 7.0 was subjected to pH jump to pH 2.7 at 0°C. After incubation at pH 2.7, 0°C for 2 h, the pH of the solution was brought to neutral and SSI* was isolated by QAE-Toyopearl chromatography at pH 9.4 with following lyophilization.

The protein concentration was determined spectrophotometrically as described in Chapter 1. All SSI concentration in the text is represented as subunit concentration unless otherwise mentioned.

$K_{hydr}$ determination - In order to examine the effect of enzyme amount, SSI or SSI*, each concentration 60 μM, were incubated with 20 ~ 60 mol% enzyme in 50 mM citrate buffer containing 0.02% NaN$_3$, I = 0.1 (NaCl) at pH 7.5, room temperature. 10 μl of the incubation mixture at appropriate time was subjected to PAGE.

The $K_{hydr}$ values were obtained at various pH under the conditions as follows: $[I]_0 = 83 \mu M$, $[E]_0 = 41.5 \mu M$ at pH 3.0, 3.2, and 3.5; $[I]_0 = 100 \mu M$, $[E]_0 = 50 \mu M$ at pH 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.8, and 4.2; $[I]_0 = 100 \mu M$, $[E]_0 = 30 \mu M$ at pH 4.1; $[I]_0 = 40 \mu M$, $[E]_0 = 4 \mu M$ at pH 5.0, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5, and 8.5; $[I]_0 = 43.5 \mu M$, $[E]_0 = 4.4 \mu M$ at pH 4.65 and

-45-
7.0; \([I]_0 = 40 \ \mu \text{M}, \ [E]_0 = 2 \ \mu \text{M}\) at pH 6.0 and 8.0. Buffer was used as follows: 50 mM citrate at pH 3.0 ~ 6.5, and 7.5, 50 mM phosphate buffer at pH 7.0, 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer at pH 8.0, and 50 mM \(\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3\) buffer at pH 8.5 ~ 9.5. Each buffer contains 0.02% \(\text{NaN}_3\) and \(I = 0.1 \ \text{M (NaCl)}\). SSI, SSI*, and the mixture of SSI and SSI* were incubated at room temperature, then subjected to PAGE.

PAGE was carried out with a RESOLMAX-SLAB (ATTO Corporation, Tokyo) system on slab gel (11.2 %) at pH 9.4 and 0 °C in ice water (67). Proteins were stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250 and the density of the bands were measured at 590 nm with a Shimadzu dual-wavelength TLC scanner CS-900. The density of bands was proportional to protein concentration up to 9 \(\mu \text{g/band}\).

**RESULTS**

Effect of enzyme amount on the equilibrium point - A typical PAGE pattern was shown on Fig. 3-1. There are 6 bands in one lane on PAGE and each bands has been assigned from the top to be \(E_2\) complex, \(E_1\) complex, \(E_1^*\) complex, SSI dimer, SSI-SSI* hybrid dimer, and SSI* dimer, respectively. Because SSI exists as dimer protein, the PAGE pattern becomes complicated; however, enzyme-inhibitor complexes (\(E_2\), \(E_1\), and \(E_1^*\)) are ignored to obtain the \(K_{h,d}\) value, and the density of lower three inhibitor bands were measured and one half of the middle band (SSI-SSI* hybrid) was regarded as SSI and the other half of that was SSI*.

Figure 3-2 shows the time course of the fraction of SSI* \(\alpha = [I^*]/([I]+[I^*])\), at pH 7.5 under the different enzyme concentration from 20 ~ 60 mol% of inhibitor concentration.
Fig. 3-1. The PAGE profile of the reaction mixture at pH 9.4. Inhibitor solution (40 μM) with 30 mol% of subtilisin-BPN' was incubated for 5 days at pH 8.0, room temperature. The reactions were started at the condition as follows: Lanes a, SSI; b, the mixture of SSI and SSI*; c, SSI*.

Fig. 3-2. Time course of the fraction \( \alpha \) of SSI* at various subtilisin BPN' concentration, at pH 7.5, room temperature. Inhibitor concentration was 60 μM. Starting conditions: \( \alpha = 0 \) and 1. ○, \([E]/[I] = 0.2\);△, \([E]/[I] = 0.3\); □, \([E]/[I] = 0.4\); ●, \([E]/[I] = 0.5\); ▲, \([E]/[I] = 0.6\).
It could be seen that the similar equilibrium was obtained with different enzyme concentration and that the higher the enzyme concentration, the faster the rate to reach the equilibrium. The $K_{hyd}$ value is independent on the enzyme concentration as shown in Eq. 3-2.

**Determination of $K_{hyd}$** — The equilibrium constant $K_{hyd}$ was investigated over the pH range 3.0 ~ 9.5. For this purpose, about $4 \times 10^{-5}$ M inhibitor solutions were incubated with 5 ~ 10 mol% subtilisin BPN' at neutral and alkaline pH, and higher inhibitor concentration and higher enzyme concentration percentage (up to 50%) was chosen at acidic pH because of the instability of these proteins. Starting conditions were $\alpha = 0$, $\alpha = 0.5$, and $\alpha = 1$.

The principle underlying the investigation of the state of equilibrium is shown in Fig. 3-3. This shows the time course of $\alpha$ at pH 3.3. It took 500 min to reach the equilibrium state. Figure 3-4 shows the time course of $\alpha$ at pH 6.5. It is seen that the state of time equilibrium could not be attained by starting with pure samples of SSI and SSI*, however, each experimental plots showed equilibrium. And $K_{hyd}$ was calculated by the experiment of the starting $\alpha = 0.5$ if three experiments of different starting condition were not at equal equilibrium state with in the 200 days.

**pH dependence of $K_{hyd}$** — The $K_{hyd}$ values obtained should obey the equation of Dobry et al. (68), in which the pH dependence of the equilibrium constant is expressed:

$$K_{hyd} = K_{hyd}^0 \left(1 + \frac{[H^+]}{K_1} + \frac{K_2}{[H^+]} \right)$$

(3-3)

$K_{hyd}^0$ indicates the pH-independent equilibrium constant for hydrolysis of the reactive site (Met73-Val74) peptide bond of the SSI, and $K_1$ and $K_2$ are the corresponding ionization constants of the carboxyl group of Met73 and the amino group of Val74, respectively.
Fig. 3-3. Time course of the fraction \( \alpha \) of SSI* at pH 3.5, room temperature. 

\([I] = 42 \, \mu \text{M}, \, [E]/[I] = 0.5\). Starting conditions: \( \Box, \alpha = 1; \, \triangle, \alpha = 0.5; \, \bigcirc, \alpha = 0 \).

Fig. 3-4. Time course of the fraction \( \alpha \) of SSI* at pH 6.5, room temperature. 

\([I] = 44 \, \mu \text{M}, \, [E]/[I] = 0.1\). Starting conditions: \( \Box, \alpha = 1; \, \triangle, \alpha = 0.5; \, \bigcirc, \alpha = 0 \).
The $K_{h_yd}$ values obtained were fitted to this equation by using non-linear least squares analysis. Figure 3-5 shows the pH dependence of $K_{h_yd}$ and the theoretical curve, and fitting parameters were obtained to be $K_{h_yd0} = 0.37;\ pK_1 = 3.6;\ pK_2 = 9.0$.

Discussion

Protein proteinase inhibitor which obey "the standard mechanism" could still inhibit the enzyme when the reactive site peptide bond has been cleaved. Then the equilibrium constant $K_{h_yd}$ is characterized in Eq. 3-2 and includes no item of enzyme. The experiment at several enzyme concentration up to 60 mol% proves that. Smaller proportion of enzyme used may be desirable because the amount of enzyme-inhibitor complex ($E_2I_2$, $EI_2$, and $EII^*$) are neglected in the experiment. However, it was difficult to obtain the $K_{h_yd}$ value at acidic pH under pH 4.0 because of the unstability of both proteins, and therefore, high proportion of enzyme were used. It took very long time to reach the equilibrium at neutral or alkaline range where subtilisin BPN' has higher activity, whereas it took shorter time at acidic pH, and the reason has not been made clear.

The value of $K_{h_yd0}$ of SSI is 0.37, that means the intact form is thermodynamically more stable than modified form in the solution at neutral pH. This is an even more dramatic exception to the common facile assumption that hydrolysis of all peptide bonds in proteins proceeds to completion. The value of $K_{h_yd0}$ STI (Kunitz) and BPTI (Kunitz) are 1.56 (61) and 0.95 (63), respectively and it was regarded that the $K_{h_yd0}$ value was around unity or larger. That means the modified form is equal to or more stable than the intact
Fig. 3-5. The pH dependence of the equilibrium constant $K_{\text{hyd}}$. The solid line is the theoretical curve drawn according to Eq. 2 with the values: $K_{\text{hyd}}^0 = 0.37$, $pK_1 = 3.6$, $pK_2 = 9.0$.

form. However, the low $K_{\text{hyd}}^0$ value has reported about BPSTI ($K_{\text{hyd}}^0 = 0.25$) (62), OMADR3 ($K_{\text{hyd}}^0 = 0.45$), and OMJPO3 ($K_{\text{hyd}}^0 = 0.40$) (65) which are all classified to Kazal type serine proteinase inhibitor, therefore, smaller $K_{\text{hyd}}$ value may be characteristic of Kazal type serine proteinase inhibitor, although Ardelt and Laskowski, Jr. reported that the $K_{\text{hyd}}$ value of avian ovomucoid 3rd domain which is classified into Kazal family have wide range from 0.4 to 35 (65). The amino acid sequence around the reactive site of SSI shows good homology (9) to the Kazal type. The reactive site peptide loop is linked by disulfide bond (Cys71 (P) – Cys101) to the core and Pro residue (P) is also conserved (69). The mutated SSI which does not have this disulfide bond because of the replacement of Cys71 and Cys101 to Ser is digested by subtilisin BPN' (Kojima et al. personal communication), that means the $K_{\text{hyd}}^0$ value is $\infty$. And the $K_{\text{hyd}}^0$ value of the other mutated SSI in which Pro72 and Pro77 are replaced by Ala was 1.9 as described in
Chapter 5. These results support that these residues contribute to the rigidity of the reactive site peptide loop and low $K_{\text{hyd}}$ value. Niekamp et al. (60) have suggested that the value of $K_{\text{hyd}}$ will depend upon the extent to which the peptide chain gains freedom and hence rotational entropy upon hydrolysis. Then as for Sealock and Laskowski Jr. surmised about BPSTI (62), small rotational freedom gained with the hydrolysis may cause the low $K_{\text{hyd}}$ value of SSI.

It was surmised that in all modified inhibitors obeying the reactive site model the $P_1'$ residue is rigidly held to the inhibitor molecule (14). It is reported that the NH of the $P_1'$ residue Val74 of SSI is directed inward as judged by hydrogen-deuterium exchange rate and solvent accessibility calculations (70) and that this conformation may be persist even after the reactive site peptide bond had been cleaved.

It was surmised that the newly formed $\alpha$-amino group of $P_1'$ and the carboxylate of $P_1$ might be relatively close on the average and thus subjected to mutual electrostatic interaction in the modified BPSTI (62) because of the low $K_{\text{hyd}}$ and the low $pK_1$ value of the $P_1$ residue COOH. The $pK_1$ value of Met73 COOH of SSI obtained to be 3.6 is higher than that of BPSTI ($pK_1 = 3.17$) (62) and OMTKY3 ($pK_1 = 3.27$) (71) and is similar to the STI ($pK_1 = 3.56$) (61), but it may be difficult to compare because of the different $P_1$ amino acid. However, the $pK_2$ value of Val74 NH$_2$ of SSI obtained to be 9.0 is clearly higher than that obtained for all inhibitors (7.8 ~ 8.3). That would be explained by the interaction between newly formed amino group and carboxylate.

The three dimensional structure of the reactive site of SSI is similar to the reactive site of OMJPQ3 (56). Recently, X-ray crystallographic structures of modified
OMJPQ3 ($K_{h,y} = 0.45$) and OMSVP3 ($K_{h,y} = 1.6$) were solved and the structure of both intact and modified inhibitors had no serious change (72). Unfortunately the X-ray crystallographic study have not been done with SSI*, spectroscopic study of SSI* shows no serious change depending upon the modification (unpublished data). This may be the reason is why the modified inhibitor could inhibit the enzyme and these inhibitors shows the low $K_{h,y}$ value. In the interaction between SSI and subtilisin BPN' (Eq. 3-1), it was reported that the most stable form was the Michaelis complex by the X-ray crystallographic study and NMR study (12-14). Further this $K_{h,y}$ value is very important to investigate the equilibrium of reaction.
Chapter 4

Resynthesis of the cleaved reactive site of *Streptomyces* subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) by subtilisin BPN'

The interaction of proteinaceous proteinase inhibitor with the target enzyme constitutes a well defined example of protein–protein interaction. Furthermore, the mechanism of interaction resembles the catalytic process in the reactive site peptide bond (3–4). The standard mechanism of interaction of serine proteinase with inhibitor has been proposed as eq. 4-1:

\[
E + I \xrightleftharpoons[k_{on}]{k_{off}} EI \xrightleftharpoons[k_{+c}]{k_{-c}} EI^* \xrightleftharpoons[k_{off}^*]{k_{on}^*} E + I^* \quad (4-1)
\]

where \(E\), \(I\), \(I^*\), \(EI\), and \(EI^*\) represent an enzyme, an inhibitor, a modified inhibitor in which the reactive site peptide bond was cleaved, an enzyme–inhibitor complex, and an enzyme–modified inhibitor complex, respectively; and \(k_{on}\) and \(k_{on}^*\) are the association rate constants, \(k_{off}\) and \(k_{off}^*\) are dissociation rate constant, respectively. The rate constants of cleavage and resynthesis are represented by \(k_{+c}\) and \(k_{-c}\), respectively. The resynthesis of \(EI^* \rightarrow EI\) is the reverse reaction of proteinase. The stable complex is generally in the form of Michaelis complex (EI), in which the inhibitor and the target enzyme binds noncovalently (22–24).

The scissile bond of *Streptomyces* subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) toward subtilisin BPN' is the peptide bond Met73–Val74 (21). The three-dimensional structures of SSI and SSI–subtilisin BPN' complex have been dissolved by X-ray crystallography (11–13). SSI is a dimeric protein which consists of two identical subunits of molecular weight
11500, and the SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex, the Michaelis complex (12-14), is a tetrameric protein forming $E_2I_2$; however, the author will deal SSI and SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex as monomer, I, and dimer, EI, in the text. EI complex is very stable at neutral pH and normal condition; however, the reactive site was cleaved by the enzyme to be SSI* at acidic pH (around pH 2.7) (66). SSI* also has an inhibitory activity and EI* complex which is made by the binding of SSI* and subtilisin BPN' acts as EI same as complex in spectrophotometrical view (73). These results indicate that the scissile bond seems to be resynthesized and become a stable EI complex. NMR study revealed that the scissile bond was resynthesized within a measuring time (about 3 hours) (74).

In this chapter, the author determined the apparent rate constant of the resynthesis of the reactive site of SSI, $k_{\text{app}}$, by investigating the time course of the ratio of [EI*] to [EI]. Because the EI complex is far stable than the EI* complex, it can be assumed to be $k_{-c} \gg k_{*c}$.

Accordingly, it can be regarded as first-order reaction as Eq. 4-2.

$$\text{EI*} \xrightarrow{k_{\text{app}}} \text{EI} \quad (4-2)$$

This reaction was obtained by using pulse moter driven pumps for rapid quenching and polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Effect of reactant concentration on the apparent rate of resynthesis was studied to obtain $K_{1*} = ([E][I*])/[EI*] = k_{off*}/k_{on*}$.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Proteins SSI and subtilisin BPN' (EC 3.4.21.14) (lot No.7370935) was prepared as described in Chapter 1. SSI*
was purified by the method of Tonomura (66) and described in Chapter 3. The protein concentration was determined spectrophotometrically, from the absorbance at pH 7.0 by using $A_{270}(1 \text{ mg/ml}) = 0.829$ for SSI and SSI*, and $A_{278}(1 \text{ mg/ml}) = 1.063$ for subtilisin BPN' (17). The molecular weights were 11500 for SSI (subunit) (18) and SSI*, and 27500 for subtilisin BPN' (30). All SSI concentration in the text, shown as [I], is represented as subunit concentration unless otherwise mentioned.

**Measurement of the resynthesis reaction** - An apparatus was designed and constructed in which subtilisin BPN' and SSI* (pumps 1 & 2) could be mixed together to form the complex and then quenched by the automatic addition of acid (pump 3) at precisely controlled time intervals after mixing. The apparatus (Fig. 4-1) consisted of three microliter cylinders driven by pulse motor, and the sample volume could be controlled by the pulse number and the cylinder size. Equimolar (1.25×10^{-4} \text{ M}) subtilisin BPN' and SSI* solutions in 25 mM phosphate buffer pH 7.0 were mixed (15 μl each) at 25°C, and after desired delay time, the reaction was stopped by adding 0.4 M Gly-HCl buffer (45 μl) pH 1.5 at 0°C. All reactions were done in the mini tube which was vibrated by a mixer. 0.4 M Tris (60 μl) was added to the mini tube to be neutral pH after 90 sec of acid-treatment at 0°C. Both SSI and SSI* were alive and the enzyme denatured under this condition. The solution was subjected to PAGE at pH 9.4 as described in Chapter 3. The relative amounts of SSI and SSI* was calculated from these density.

These results were dealt with first-order reaction from eq. 4-2.

$$-d[EI^*]/dt = k_{app} \cdot [EI^*]$$  (4-3)

The value of $k_{app}$ was obtained with non-linear least
Apparent rate constant of resynthesis was also obtained under the conditions of $[E]_0 \geq 5[I]_0$, $[E]_0 = 2 \sim 625 \mu M$.

RESULTS

Figure 4-2 shows the standards of PAGE profile. Since electric charge of SSI* is more negative than that of SSI at pH 9.4, the band of SSI* has migrated further on the PAGE (lanes 1 & 2). The migrations on PAGE of both SSI* and SSI were not disturbed by acid-treatment (lanes 3 & 4). SSI has sub-band due to the uneven amino-terminal but that has no connection with its inhibitory activity, and the amino-terminal has become homogenous by mixing with subtilisin BPN'. The bands of EI* complex made by mixing equimolar
SSI* and subtilisin BPN' and EI complex show the same migration (lanes 5 & 6). They are indistinguishable on PAGE profile. So that complexes were dissociated into the enzyme and the inhibitor by acid-treatment to differentiate SSI* and SSI. EI* and EI complexes both of which were treated with acid are subjected (lanes 7 & 8). SSI* which has remained without the resynthesis by the enzyme and SSI which has been resynthesized by the enzyme on lane 7. Lane 8 shows the only SSI band. During the acid-treatment the EI* complex which had remained without the resynthesis of the scissile bond by the enzyme must have dissociated into free enzyme and free modified inhibitor, and the EI complex in which the inhibitor had been resynthesized at the scissile bond by the enzyme before the addition of acid into free enzyme and free intact inhibitor. At that time free enzyme in the solution was denatured irreversibly and inactivated, so that it could not form EI or EI* complex after neutralization. The middle band between the bands of SSI (top band) and SSI* (bottom band) has been regarded as the
hybrid species of SSI and SSI* because of the dimeric form (75, Chapter 5), so that one half of the middle band is calculated as SSI and the other half of it is as SSI*. The ratio of the SSI and SSI* after acid-treatment regarded as the ratio of the population of EI complex and EI* complex because it is impossible to distinguish between EI and EI* complex directly.

Figure 4–3 shows one of the PAGE profiles to determine the resynthesis rate, which shows the time course of the conversion of SSI* to SSI. The reaction time is from 0.03 s to 2.1 s with every 0.3 s interval. As the incubation time is longer, the bottom of the three bands which is SSI* becomes thinner and the top which is SSI becomes thicker. The time course of the ratio of SSI* against the total inhibitor amount, \([SSI*]/([SSI]+[SSI*])\), is shown in Fig. 4–4, which were obtained by the ratio of the density of the bands on PAGE. The curves of fraction of intact inhibitor obtained plotted against time could be fitted reasonably well to first order curves (eq. 4–3), and the apparent first-order reaction rate constant of resynthesis of the scissile bond of SSI, \(k_{\text{app}}\), was determined to be 0.45 s\(^{-1}\) at pH 7.0, 25°C. The half-life period of this reaction, \(t_{1/2}\), is calculated to be 1.5 sec, and modified inhibitor predominantly converted into intact inhibitor.

Because the scissile bond is almost resynthesized in 15 sec, one can not separate the EI* complex. Then the author regarded the formation of EI complex from S-BPN' and SSI* as two step mechanism, in which a fast bimolecular process for the formation of EI* as intermediate is followed by a slower unimolecular step.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{fast} & \quad \text{slow} \\
E + I* & \xrightleftharpoons[k_{\text{off}}^*]{k_{\text{on}}^*} EI* \xrightarrow[k_-c]{k_+c} EI
\end{align*}
\]

(4–4)
Fig. 4-3. PAGE patterns obtained on aliquots of the rapid mix quencher dissociation products of reaction in Fig. 4-4. $[E]_0 = [I^*]_0 = 1.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ at pH 7.0, 25°C. Time shown represent the interval between initial mixing of the protein solution and addition of acid to dissociate any complex formed. Lanes 1-8, 0.03, 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 1.2, 1.5, 1.8, and 2.1 sec, respectively.

Fig. 4-4. Time course of the ratio of SSI* to (SSI + SSI*). $[E]_0 = [I^*]_0 = 1.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ at pH 7.0, 25°C. The solid line is the theoretical curve drawn according to Eq. 4-3 with $k_{s,pp} = 0.45 \text{ s}^{-1}$. 
The apparent rate of resynthesis, $k_{app}$, can be expressed under the condition that $[E]_0 \gg [I]_0$ as follows:

$$k_{app} = \frac{k_c[E]_0}{[E]_0 + K_{i*}} + k_c + k$$

(4-5)

The concentration dependence of $k_{app}$ shows hyperbolic curve (Fig. 4-5) and is consistent with Eq. 4-5 with $k_c = 0$. $K_{i*}$ and $k_c$ were calculated according to Eq. 4-5 by nonlinear least-squares method. The overall dissociation constant of E-I to E and I* is expressed as Eq. 4-6:

$$K_{i*}K_{h*} = K_i^* \times \frac{1}{1 + (k_c/k_c)}$$

(4-6)

where $K_i = ([E][I]/[EI])$ and $K_{h*} = [I^*]/[I]$ are the dissociation constant of E-I to E and I, and the equilibrium constant of peptide bond hydrolysis, respectively. These constants have already been obtained to be $1.8 \times 10^{-11}$ M and 0.37, respectively (Chapter I and 3 in this thesis). By using the values obtained, the author estimated $k_c$ values to be $1.2 \times 10^{-6}$ s⁻¹. The value of $k_{off*}$ was also calculated from the equation; $K_{i*} = k_{off*}/k_{on*}$ (4-7). The value of $k_{on*}$ was obtained to be $3.0 \times 10^6$ M⁻¹·s⁻¹ monitoring the protein fluorescence change on binding of subtilisin BPN' and SSI* (73), or the remaining enzyme activity so that the value of $k_{off*}$ was 7.5 s⁻¹. All the parameters of the interaction of subtilisin BPN' and SSI are listed in Table 4-1.

DISCUSSION

SSI* also strongly inhibits subtilisin BPN' activity and SSI*-subtilisin BPN' complex has similar spectoroscopic properties to SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex as shown by ultraviolet absorption difference spectrum and fluorescence
TABLE 4-1.
Equilibrium and kinetic constants in the interaction of S-BPN' and SSI at pH 7.0, 25°C.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$K_i$ (M)</td>
<td>1.8x10^{-11}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_{on}$ (M^{-1}s^{-1})</td>
<td>6.5x10^6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_{off}$ (s^{-1})</td>
<td>0.9x10^{-4}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_c$ (s^{-1})</td>
<td>1.2x10^{-6}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_{-c}$ (s^{-1})</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_i^*$ (M)</td>
<td>2.5x10^{-6}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_{on^*}$ (M^{-1}s^{-1})</td>
<td>3.0x10^6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k_{off^*}$ (s^{-1})</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_{hyd}$</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 4-5. Dependence of the apparent rate constant of resynthesis on the initial concentrations of the enzyme at pH 7.0, 25°C. The solid line is the theoretical curves drawn according to Eq. 4-5 with $K_i^* = 2.5x10^{-6}$ M, $k_{c} = 0.45$ s^{-1}, $k_{-c} = 0$. 

-62-
spectrum (73); therefore, the most stable complex formed by SSI* and subtilisin BPN' has been expected to be same as that formed by SSI and subtilisin BPN' by way of the resynthesis of the reactive site peptide bond in the complex. In 1988 Kainosho and Miyake reported that the reactive site peptide bond of SSI* was resynthesized in the complex made by SSI* and subtilisin BPN' within 3 hours which was the required time for NMR study (74). Furthermore the reaction rate constant of the resynthesis is determined to be 0.45 s\(^{-1}\) in the present study. The half life of this reaction is 1.5 s and the reaction will end within 15 s up to 99.9%.

The reaction of the binding process of SSI* and subtilisin BPN' or the dissociation process of the complex in acid-treatment seem not to be the rate-determining step. According to the the second-order rate constant for the binding of SSI* and subtilisin BPN' obtained previously to be 3.0 \(\times\) 10\(^6\) M\(^{-1}\)s\(^{-1}\) at pH 7.0 (73) and the present experimental conditions ([E]\(_0\)=1.25 \(\times\) 10\(^{-4}\) M), the apparent first-order rate constant of association would be 3.5 \(\times\) 10\(^2\) s\(^{-1}\) (\(t_{1/2}\)= 2.0 \(\times\) 10\(^{-3}\) s), which is 670-fold larger than the resynthesis rate constant obtained in this study. On the other hand, according to the pH dependence of the first-order rate constant for the dissociation of subtilisin BPN' complex at pH 1.5, 0°C is presumed to be 5.0 s\(^{-1}\) (\(t_{1/2}\)= 0.14 s) (Tonomura et al., unpublished data), that is 10-fold larger than \(k_{app}\).

Further the dissociation constant of subtilisin BPN' to subtilisin BPN' and SSI*, \(K_{i*}\), were obtained to be 2.5\(\times\)10\(^{-6}\) M by the reactant concentration dependence of apparent rate constant of resynthesis. Two rate constants, \(k_{off*}\) and \(k_{+c}\), were impossible to be measure directly, and they were calculated using other rate constants and equilibrium.
constants obtained already. Free energy profile of the interaction of subtilisin BPN' and SSI is drawn in Fig. 4-6. The EI complex which is the Michaelis complex is thermodynamically most stable with a large energy barrier preventing hydrolysis. The association rate constants of SSI and SSI* to subtilisin BPN' are almost same, and the large difference between $K_i$ and $K_{i*}$ was due to the difference of dissociation rate constants.

Hixon and Laskowski reported the resynthesis of modified soybean trypsin inhibitor by trypsin by the essentially same method of this study, and the reaction of resynthesis was first-order and its rate constant was measured to be $\sim 2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ at pH 5.7 (76). As for bovine pancreas trypsin kallikrein inhibitor (BPTI) (Kunitz) (77), reaction rate constant of the presumable resynthesis by $\beta$-trypsin was $1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at pH 7.5, 23°C which is about 50-fold smaller than that of SSI. When these were reported, the most stable complex of

Fig. 4–6. Free energy profile for the interaction of subtilisin BPN' and SSI.
serine proteinase and proteinaceous proteinase inhibitor was regarded as the tetrahedral intermediate, so that the interpretation of the rate constant was different; nevertheless, the value of $K_i^*$ for BPTI and $\beta$-trypsin was estimated to be $3.5 \times 10^{-6}$ M (77), which is similar to the value obtained for SSI and subtilisin BPN'.

It has been reported in this study that the rate determining step is the hydrolysis ($k \cdot c$), and this step should have tetrahedral intermediate and acyl enzyme (Fig. 4-6). It is very interesting to investigate the rate of each step and the difference between inhibitor and substrate.
Chapter 5

Kinetic and thermodynamic studies on the dissociation of a dimeric protein, *Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor* (SSI)

There are many stable dimer proteins consisting of non-covalently bound subunits. Since detecting those subunits in an equilibrium state is usually difficult, there have been rather few kinetic studies on the dissociation of those stable dimers under the non-denaturing condition, except for the cases of enzyme–proteinaceous inhibitor complexes, for which the dissociation can be followed sensitivity by the appearance of enzyme activity. *Streptomyces* subtilisin inhibitor (abbreviated to SSI or I₂), a protein proteinase inhibitor produced by *Streptomyces albogriseolus* S-3253, is a stable homodimer of molecular weight 23000 consisting of subunit which contains 113 amino acid residues (7-9, 17). The dissociation equilibrium constant of the dimer into the subunits was assumed to be much less than 0.5 μM by sedimentation study (17). A monomer SSI has been detected only under the denaturing conditions: presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) (78), heat (79), or acidic pH (80). The three dimensional structure of SSI resolved by X-ray crystallography (10) revealed that a subunit contains a five-stranded anti-parallel β-sheet structure, two α-helices, and two disulfide bonds and that the β-sheets of two subunits faces each other constructing the subunit–subunit interface (Fig. 5-1). The double β-sheets at the interface constitute the core of globular dimer SSI. A modified SSI (represented as SSI" or I² hereafter) in which the reactive site peptide bond was cleaved enzymatically also has strong inhibitory activity, and can be separated from SSI on PAGE. When I₂ and I² were mixed, the hybrid
species, II*, was clearly detected on PAGE, and this provides us with a good prove for studying the dissociation of the SSI dimer. Characterization of the dimer structure is indispensable for understanding the structure-function relationship of SSI.

In this chapter, the author report the rates of dissociation of the SSI dimer and activation energy of dissociation.

Materials and Methods

Proteins SSI and modified SSI (SSI*) were prepared as described in Chapter 1 and 3, respectively. A mutant SSI, SSID68N in which Asp68 was replaced by Asn was prepared by the method described in Chapter 2. The protein concentration was determined spectrophotometrically from the absorbance at pH 7.0 by using $A_{276}$ (1 mg/ml) = 0.829 for SSI and SSI* and the molecular weights of 11500 was used for SSI (monomer) (18) and SSI* (monomer), and the molar concentration is expressed as the concentration of monomer unless otherwise noticed.

Determination of dissociation rate constant - The ratio
of \( I_2^* : I^* \) was determined by PAGE described in Chapter 3.

The equilibria between monomer and dimer are shown as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c}
I_2 & I^*_2 & k_1 & k^{-1}_1 & k'_1 & k^{-1}'_1 \\
2I & 2I^*_2 & \rightleftarrows & 2II^*_2 & k^{-1}_1
\end{array}
\]

(5-1)

where \( I_2, I^*_2, II^*, I, \) and \( I^* \) indicate SSI dimer, SSI dimer, hybrid dimer of SSI and SSI', SSI monomer, and SSI monomer, respectively; \( k_1, k'_1, \) and \( k''_1 \) are the association rate constants and \( k^{-1}_1, k^{-1}'_1, \) and \( k^{-1}_2 \) are the dissociation rate constants at the respective steps indicated. The velocity of change of the three species can be expressed in the linear differential equations:

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{d[I]}{dt} &= k_1[I]^2 - k^{-1}_1[I_2], \\
\frac{d[I^*_2]}{dt} &= k'_1[I^*]^2 - k^{-1}'_1[I^*_2], \\
\frac{d[II^*]}{dt} &= 2k''_1[I][I^*] - k^{-1}_1[II^*].
\end{align*}
\]

(5-2)

And \([I_2]_0 = [I]+\frac{[II^*]}{2}, [I^*_2]_0 = [I^*_2]+[I^*]+\frac{[II^*]}{2}, \) where \([I_2]_0 \) and \([I^*_2]_0 \) represent the initial concentration of those species. Since the equilibria shown in Eq. 5-1 are very much in favor for the dimeric species under the conditions of present experiment, the concentration of monomer, \([I] \) and \([I^*] \), can be regarded negligibly small compared with those of dimeric species. Accordingly, the author have \([I_2] + [I^*_2] + [II^*] \approx [I_2]_0 + [I^*_2]_0 \). The author also assume that the rate constants are same for \( I_2, I_2^*, \) and \( II^* \), namely, \( k_1 = k'_1 = k''_1 \) and \( k^{-1}_1 = k^{-1}'_1 = k^{-1}_2 \). The validity of this assumption will be shown in Discussion. Solution of the above equations under the initial condition, \([I_2]_0 = [I^*_2]_0 \) yields,

\[
[II^*] = [I_2]_0 (1 - \exp(-k^{-1}_1 t))
\]

(5-3)

\[
[I_2] = ([I_2]_0/2)(1 + \exp(-k^{-1}_1 t)).
\]

(5-4)
A normalized value of \( [II^*] \) (Z) \( = [II^*] \times 100 / ([I_2] + [I_{2}^*] + [II^*]) \) was fitted to Eq. 5-3 by the nonlinear least squares method and the rate constant \( k_{-1} \) was obtained.

**Determination of activation parameters**

The free energy of activation for the dissociation of SSI dimer \( \Delta G^* \) was calculated from the dissociation rate constant

\[
\Delta G^* = 2.303RT \{ \log(k_nT/h) - \log k_{-1} \}
\]

where \( k_n \) is Boltzmann's constant and \( h \), Planck's constant.

\[
\Delta S^* = (\Delta H^* - \Delta G^*)/T
\]

The \( \Delta H^* \) values were derived from the Arrhenius plots.

**Results**

**Assignment of II\(^{*}\) an hybrid dimer SSI on PAGE** - When equal amount of SSI (\( I_2 \)) and SSI\(^*\) (\( I_{2}^* \)) (12 \( \mu \)M each as monomer) were mixed at pH 7.0 and after 1 h incubation at room temperature the mixture was applied to PAGE at pH 9.4, three bands were detected (Fig. 5-2, lane 3). The top and the bottom bands are \( I_2 \) and \( I_{2}^* \), respectively, but the central band appeared newly by the mixing. Protein of the central band was extracted from the gel, and subjected to PAGE again. It yielded similar three bands (Fig. 5-2, lane 4). Their mobilities corresponded exactly to those observed for the original mixture (Lane 3). The proteins of these three bands in Lane 4 were extracted separately from the gel, and they were applied separately to the PAGE; the top band gave \( I_2 \) (lane 5), the central band three bands again (lane 6), and the bottom band \( I_{2}^* \) (lane 7). These results suggested that the central band was the hybrid species of \( I_2 \) and \( I_{2}^* \), namely II\(^{*}\). Detection of II\(^{*}\) on PAGE indicates that the dimeric forms of \( I_2 \) and \( I_{2}^* \) dissociate into the
monomers under the ordinary conditions and that the respective subunits are exchanged.

Dissociation rate constant of SSI dimer - Equimolar concentration of I₂ and I₂* (13 μM each as monomer) were mixed in 25 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 at 1 ~ 25 °C, and after appropriate incubation time the mixture was applied to PAGE at pH 9.4, 0 °C. I₂, I₂*, and II* were separated (Fig. 5-3a), and time dependent increase of II* and decrease of I₂ and I₂* were observable. Figure 5-3b shows the time course of the normalized value of [II*], which was fitted to Eq. 5-3 by the non-linear least squares method. The value of the dissociation rate constant $k_-$ was determined to be $1.63 \times 10^{-4}$ s$^{-1}$ at 4.3 °C, pH 7.0 from this curve, and accordingly, the half-life time of this reaction was 71 min.

To validate the assumption that the same rate constants can be used for I₂ and I₂*, an artificial mutant SSI species, SSID68N, in which Asp68 was replaced by Asn and the reactive site was intact, was used instead of SSI*. SSID68N can be separated from the native SSI on PAGE because the former has lost a negative charge. Asp68 locates near the reactive site and is not involved in the subunit-subunit interaction (12-13), and SSID68N had high affinity to subtilisin BPN' as described in Chapter 2. The concentration of a hybrid
Fig. 5-3. Time course of the exchange of the subunits after mixing of I₂ and I'₂, at 4.3 °C and pH 7.0. (a) PAGE at pH 9.4. The mixture of equal concentration of SSI and SSI" (13 μM as monomer) were incubated at 4.3 °C, pH 7.0, and after various incubation times the mixture was applied to PAGE; for lanes 1-7, the incubation times were 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.5, and 6.0 h, respectively. 4.2 μg protein /lane was applied. (b) The ratio of the I" density to total inhibitor density of PAGE (panel (a)) plotted vs. incubation time. The solid line is the theoretical curve drawn based on eq. 5.3 with k⁻¹ = 1.63x10⁻⁴ s⁻¹.
species of SSI(wt) and SSID68N was fitted to Eq. 5-3. The dissociation rate constant was obtained as $4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at pH 7.0, 15°C. This value is similar to the one for I*$_2$ at 15°C as shown.

**Effects of temperature on the rate constant of SSI dimer dissociation, $k_{-1}$** - The effects of temperature on $k_{-1}$ was examined in the range 1.0 ~ 25.0°C (Table 5-1). The activation energy for the dissociation process of I$_2$ to 2I, $E_A$, obtained from the Arrhenius plots (Fig. 5-4) was 23.8 kcal/mol (99.5 kJ/mol). Other activation parameters for the dissociation at 25°C was calculated. Gibbs' free energy of activation ($\Delta G^\ddagger$), the enthalpy of activation ($\Delta H^\ddagger$), and the entropy of activation ($\Delta S^\ddagger$) were 20.9 kcal/mol, 23.2 kcal/mol, and 7.7 e.u., respectively (Table 5-2).

**Discussion**

Sedimentation studies revealed that SSI existed in a dimeric form under mild conditions in the concentration range of 0.01 ~ 10 mg/mL (18). The SSI monomer has been observed only in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) (78), in heat denatured sample (79), or in acid denatured sample (80). The dissociation of SSI dimer to monomer was thought to be a very slow process. Akasaka et al., reported that the dissociation rate constant of SSI dimer was $1.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (half-life time c.a. 120 h) at pH 8.7, 4°C by using chemically modified SSI (Nitrotyrosyl-SSI) with high performance liquid chromatography (81). However, when the author mixed I$_2$ and I*$_2$ at room temperature, the hybrid species II* was detected easily on PAGE suggesting faster dissociation of the dimer. In the present study, the rate constant of dissociation, $k_{-1}$, was determined to be
Table 5-1: Effect of temperature on the dissociation rate constant of SSI dimer, $k_{-1}$ at pH 7.0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$T$ (°C)</th>
<th>$k_{-1}$ ($10^{-4}$ s$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$t_{1/2}$ (min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 5-4. Arrhenius plots of the dissociation rate constant of SSI dimer, $k_{-1}$, at pH 7.0. Activation energy $E_A$ is calculated for the slope to be 23.8 kcal/mol.
$1.6 \times 10^{-4}$ s$^{-1}$ at pH 7.0, 4.3°C and $3.2 \times 10^{-3}$ s$^{-1}$ (a half-life time $t_{1/2} = 3.8$ min) at pH 7.0, 25°C (Table 5-2). The association rate constant, $k_1$, of SSI monomer to SSI dimer ($2I \rightarrow I_2$) can not be obtained experimentally, and it may be estimated by assuming a diffusion controlled association (82). The encounter rate constant for this size of proteins can be assumed as $6 \times 10^9$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$. The steric factor which determines the probability of occurrence of specific association among random encounter of two subunits is assumed to be $10^{-2}$, based on the consideration that about 10% of whole the surface of the monomer is covered by the dimer formation (83). Thus, the rate constant for the diffusion-controlled association of SSI monomer, $k_1$, would be $6 \times 10^7$ M$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$. Accordingly, the dissociation equilibrium constant of the dimeric SSI, $K_d = k_1 / k$, would be of the order of $10^{-12}$ M, which is close to that of SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex described in Chapter 1.

The experimental conditions were so chosen that further reaction during electrophoresis could be avoided as possible by setting the temperature at 0 °C, at which the rate constant for dissociation was expected to be small enough because of the large activation energy of the dissociation (23.8 kcal/mol, Table 5-2). Though it took 90 min to run the electrophoresis, the facts that clear band of each molecular species was obtained on PAGE and that the reaction curve well fitted to the theoretical first-order reaction curve indicate that such further reaction was successfully avoided.

The assumption that the dimeric dissociation rate constants of SSI and SSI$^*$ are equal is considered reasonable because a nick of SSI$^*$ at the reactive site (Met73-Val174 bond) locates outside of this globular dimeric molecule (10) (Fig. 5-1), and there is no significant structural change at
the monomer-monomer-interface (74). Furthermore, the experiment of mixing SSI with SSID68N, and \( E_2 I_2 \) with \( I_2 \) and \( I^* \) described in Appendix of this chapter gave the similar rate constants suggesting the validity of this assumption. Though the ratio of \( I_2: I^*: I^*_2 \) should be 1: 2: 1 at equilibrium under the initial condition of \( [I_2]_0 = [I^*_2]_0 \), the maximum values of the ratio of \( [I^*] \) to the total inhibitor concentration obtained in this experiments were between 35 ~ 40% against the theoretical value of 50%. This difference may reflect the difference of the dissociation rate between SSI and SSI*. However, the final ratio of the hybrid species of SSI and SSID68N to total inhibitor was also about 41%.

The author can not explain the large difference between the rate constants obtained by Akasaka et al. and that by me. There are three different points in their study from mine: First, the reaction pH was different; secondly, SSI molecule was chemically modified at Tyr residue; thirdly, the reaction was analyzed with ion exchange column chromatography.

Koren and Hammes (84) reported the rate constant of dimer formation and dissociation of insulin, \( \beta \)-lactoglobulin, and \( \alpha \)-chymotrypsin by pH jump and temperature jump. The order of magnitude of dissociation rate constant of these proteins, \( 10^3 \sim 10^4 \, \text{s}^{-1} \), was larger than that of SSI dimer. And the dissociation equilibrium constants of these proteins were \( 10^{-4} \, \text{M} \); the binding is much weaker here than the case of SSI.

The activation energy for the dissociation of dimeric SSI into monomer, 23.8 kcal/mol, is larger than the activation energy (14.2 kcal/mol) for dissociation of SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex into enzyme and inhibitor previously reported (39) (Table 5-2).
Table 5-2: Activation parameters for the dissociation at 25°C, pH 7.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$k_1$</th>
<th>$E_a$</th>
<th>$\Delta G^b$</th>
<th>$\Delta H^*$</th>
<th>$\Delta S^c$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSI dimer</td>
<td>$3.2 \times 10^{-3}$</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI-S-BPN $^b$</td>
<td>$0.9 \times 10^{-4}$</td>
<td>14.2 $^c$</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>13.6 $^c$</td>
<td>-31.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a; dissociation SSI dimer into SSI monomer.

*b; dissociation SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex into SSI and subtilisin BPN'.

*c: recalculated from the data of Uehara et al. (39)
Appendix-1

Behavior of SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex

SSI inhibits subtilisin BPN' strongly by forming an E₂I₂ complex in which two molecules of subtilisin BPN' (E) are bound to an SSI dimer (I₂). E₁₂ and E₁₁*, in which only one subtilisin molecule was bound to I₂ and I₁₂*, respectively, were formed under the conditions of 2[E] < [I₂] and 2[E] < [I₁₂*], respectively. In this paragraph, dissociation-association of SSI at the dimer interface that occurs also in the SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex, and the rate constants and activation parameters for the dissociation of the complex are reported.

Materials and Methods

Proteins and PAGE - See this chapter.

Determination of dissociation rate constant - Following equations can be assumed for mixing of E₂I₂ complex and the inhibitor I₂:

\[
\begin{align*}
I₂ + E₂I₂ & \quad \rightarrow \quad 2EI\quad \rightarrow \quad 2EII
\end{align*}
\]

where E₂I₂ and EI₂ indicate enzyme-inhibitor complex of a dimer SSI and 2 moles of S-BPN' and of a dimer SSI and one mole of S-BPN' respectively; \(k₁\), \(k₁*\), and \(k₁**\) are the association rate constants and \(k⁻₁\), \(k⁻₁*\), and \(k⁻₁**\) are the dissociation rate constants at the respective steps indicated. The dissociation must be the rate determining step, so [EI₂] or [E₁₁*] were fitted to the first order equation, because the densities/mol of E₂I₂, EI₂, and I₂ on
When $E_2 I_2$ and $I^*_2$ were mixed, $E I I^*$ was detected instead of $E I^*_2$ (see the Results) because the cleaved reactive site of $I^*_2$ was resynthesized ($E I^*_2 \rightarrow E I I^*$) within 15 s by the action of $S$-BPN' as described in Chapter 4.

**Determination of activation parameters** - See this chapter.

**Results**

Formation of enzyme-inhibitor complexes, $E I_2$ and $E I I^*$ -

Subtilisin BPN' (E) and an excess molar concentration of SSI (I$_2$) was mixed at pH 7.0, 25 °C, and applied to PAGE. The band of $E_2 I_2$ is shown in Fig. 5-5, lanes 1 and 2. Under the conditions of $2[E] < [I_2]$, the second band (X) from the top was observed, whose density was in proportion to the concentration of $I_2$ employed (lanes 3, 4, and 5). Proteins of X extracted from the gel was applied to PAGE again and gave the bands corresponding to $E_2 I_2$, X, and $I_2$ (data not shown). Thus the band, X, was suggested to be $E I_2$ in which one enzyme molecule binds with an SSI dimer ($I_2$).

When subtilisin BPN' (E) and excess SSI " (I*$_2$) were mixed ($2[E] < [I^*_2]$), there were observed $E_2 I_2$ and a band migrating a little further than $E I_2$, which was assumed to be the band $E I I^*$ (discussed below) (Fig. 5-5, lanes 8-10). When $I^*_2$ was mixed with subtilisin BPN', the cleaved reactive site of $I^*_2$ was found repaired within 15 s at room temperature, pH 7.0 and becomes $I_2$ (Chapter 4). Thus, the subunit of $I^*_2$ bound with E was repaired, and consequently, $E_2 I^*_2$ in which $I^*_2$ is bound with 2 enzyme molecules and $E I^*_2$ in which $I^*_2$ is bound with an enzyme molecule were converted
Fig. 5-5. Appearance of EI₂ and EI²* on PAGE. Subtilisin BPN' (E) was mixed with I₂ or I² at various molar ratios; Lanes 1-5 are for I₂, Lanes 6-10 for I². The molar ratio ([I₂]/[I²]/[E]) is 0.5 (lanes 1 & 6), 1.0 (lane 2 & 7), 2.0 (lane 3 & 8), 3.0 (lane 4 & 9), and 4.0 (lane 5 & 10).

Fig. 5-6. Mixing of SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex (E₂I₂) with SSI or SSI*. [E₂I₂]=15 μM; lane 1, E₂I₂ + 2I₂ after mixing for 10 min; lane 2, E₂I₂ + 2I² after mixing for 10 min; lane 3, E₂I₂ + 2I₂ after mixing for 6 h; lane 4, E₂I₂ + 2I² after mixing for 6 h at pH 7.0, room temperature.
to $E_2I_2$ and $EII^*$, respectively. The mobility on PAGE of $EII^*$ is faster than that of $EI_2$ (Fig. 5-5).

When $E_2I_2$ was mixed with excess of $I_2$ or $I^*_2$, $EI_2$ or $EII^*$ was observed, respectively within 10 minutes at room temperature (Fig. 5-6, lanes 1 and 2). Let us consider the case of mixing $E_2I_2$ and $I^*_2$. If only the dissociation at the enzyme-inhibitor interface had occurred, equimolar concentration of $EI_2$ and $EII^*$ should have been newly observed (Eq. 5-9).

$$EI_2E + I^*_2 = EI_2 + (EI^*_2 \rightarrow EII^*) \quad (5-9)$$

$$EIIE + I^*I^* = 2EII^* \quad (5-10)$$

On the other hand, if the dissociation occurred only at the SSI dimer interface, only $EII^*$ should be newly observed (Eq. 5-10). The results (Fig. 5-6, lane 2) shows that the latter (Eq. 5-10) is the case in this time scale. However, $EI_2$ was detected after 6 h of incubation (Fig. 5-6, lane 4); dissociation of the enzyme and the inhibitor must also have occurred, but much more slowly than that of the dimer dissociation (see discussion).

**Dissociation rate constant of SSI dimer in enzyme inhibitor complex $E_2I_2$** — Figure 5-7a shows time dependence of the formation of $EI_2$ by mixing of equimolar (7 μM) $E_2I_2$ and $I_2$ at 26°C as monitored by the density of spot on PAGE. The rate constant of the dissociation, $k_{-1}$, was determined with Eq. 5-8 (Fig. 5-7b) to be $3.0 \times 10^{-3}$ s$^{-1}$ at 26°C, pH 7.0.

Figure 5-8 is the Arrhenius plots of the dissociation rate constants obtained according to Eq. 5-8 for the systems of $E_2I_2 + I_2$ and $E_2I_2 + I^*_2$ together with the values for the system of $I_2 + I^*_2$ (shown in Fig. 5-4). The rate constant of dissociation at the dimer interface of SSI in the $E_2I_2$ complex was essentially the same, at each temperature (Table 5-3), as that of free $I_2$, and they have the same activation
Fig. 5-7. **Time course of formation of EI₂.** Equal concentration of E₂I₂ complex and I₂ (28 μM) at 26 °C. (a) PAGE. Reaction times (min) are; For lanes 1-7, the incubation times were 1.5, 3, 4.5, 6, 9, 14, 20 min, respectively. 9.5 μg protein /lane were applied. (b) Time dependence of density of EI₂ band in PAGE. The solid line is the theoretical curve drawn based on Eq. 5-8 with $k_{-1} = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$ s⁻¹.
Discussion

A dimer SSI is bound to and inhibits 2 molecules of subtilisin BPN' forming a tetrameric complex, $E_2I_2$. This has been shown by inhibition study (17), fluorometric titration (57), sedimentation studies (18), and X-ray crystallographic studies (12-13). However, when an excess of the inhibitor exist over the enzyme, a molecular species $EI_2$, in which only one enzyme molecule is bound to a dimeric SSI is formed (85). Kainosho et al (86) reported that $EI_2$ gradually forms the species corresponding to $I_2$ and $E_2I_2$ to reach a static equilibrium: $2EI_2 = E_2I_2 + I_2$, and this disproportion reaction seems to proceed via dissociation at interface ($2EI_2 = 2EI + 2I = E_2I_2 + I_2$).

The SSI dimer in SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex ($E_2I_2$) also dissociated at the monomer-monomer interface as shown by the dominant formation of $EI''$ in the mixture of $I''_2$ and $E_2I_2$ (Fig. 5-6, lane 2). This was also pointed out by Kainosho et al (86) on HPLC with TSK-SW 3000. After 6 h of incubation, however, not only $EI''$ but also $E_2I_2$ was detected in the present study (Fig. 5-6, lane 4), indicating that the dissociation at the interface between SSI and subtilisin BPN' also took place more slowly. However, in the study of the dissociation at the $I_2$ interface in $E_2I_2$ complex the dissociation rate of the enzyme and the inhibitor, $k_{off}$, was neglected, because $k_{off}$ ($0.9 \times 10^{-4}$ s$^{-1}$, at pH 7.0, 25°C; described in Chapter 1) was much smaller than $k_{-1}$, the rate constant of SSI dimer dissociation.

The dissociation rate constant ($k_{-1}$) obtained in the experiments of mixing of $E_2I_2$ with $I_2$ or $I''_2$ was equal with
TABLE 5-3: Effect of temperature on the apparent dissociation rate constant of SSI dimer at pH 7.0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T (°C)</th>
<th>$E_2I_2 + I_2$</th>
<th>$E_2I_2 + I^*_2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 5-8. Arrhenius plots of the dissociation rate constant of SSI dimer, $k_1$, at pH 7.0. O, $I_2 + I'_2$; □, $E_2I_2 + I_2$; ■, $E_2I_2 + I'_2$. 

- 83 -
that obtained in the experiment of mixing of I₂ and I₂⁻ (Fig. 5-8). These results suggest that the dissociation rate constants of I₂ and E₂I₂ at the dimer interface are equal (Table 5-3), namely that SSI dimer dissociates at the same rate both in the free form and in the form complexed with enzymes. This view is supported by the results of NMR (74) and X-ray crystallographic (13) studies that the β-sheets structure at dimeric interface of SSI has little change between free and enzyme bound SSI.

An interesting question in the SSI studies has been whether or not the monomeric SSI can inhibit the enzyme. SSI is a globular protein in the dimer structure (Fig. 5-1) which has been regarded necessary to keep the very stable structure and the strong inhibitory activity. The momentary dissociation of E₂I₂ complex into 2EI was revealed in the present study, and the monomeric SSI may inhibit an enzyme within a very short time.
Appendix-2

Thermal denaturation of SSI

Thermal denaturation of SSI has been studied by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), and it was reported that the denaturation obeyed two state transition scheme (79);

\[ \text{N}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{D} \quad (5-11) \]

in which N and D mean native and denatured protein, respectively. That means that SSI forms dimer in native state and monomer in denatured state.

In this paragraph, thermal denaturation of SSI* and the mixture of equimolar of SSI and SSI* was studied by DSC at pH 7.0. Calorimetric measurements (91) were made with DASM-4 scanning microcalorimeter at the temperature scanning rate of 1 K/min. The inhibitor concentration was 0.9 mg/ml in 25 mM phosphate buffer pH 7.0 (I = 0.1 M, NaCl).

Excess heat capacity curves for the thermal transition of SSI, SSI* and the mixture of SSI and SSI* at pH 7.0 are shown in Fig. 5-9. The peak temperatures of denaturation, \( T_p \), of SSI and SSI* were 81.3 and 68.4°C, respectively. The curves of SSI and SSI* were fitted the theoretical curve in which the two state transition of dimer to monomer (Eq. 5-11). Excess heat capacity curves for the mixture of SSI and SSI* showed two peaks assigned to SSI* and SSI. When SSI and SSI* are mixed, II* should occur. So it was shown that SSI subunit denature independently.
Fig. 5-9. Differential scanning calorimetry curves for SSIs at pH 7.0. Temperature scanning rate was 1 K/min. a, SSI; b, SSI*; c, SSI+SSI*.
Chapter 6
Role of Pro residues at around the reactive site of Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor - Effects on the interaction with subtilisin BPN' and conformational stability

Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) is a proteinaceous proteinase inhibitor which inhibits strongly bacterial alkaline serine proteinases such as subtilisin BPN'. There are two Pro residues around the reactive site peptide bond, which are conserved in Kazal type serine proteinase inhibitor and natural mutant of SSI (Fig. 6-1) (87).

The interaction of SSI and subtilisin BPN' is considered to obey the standard mechanism of interaction of serine proteinase with inhibitor, which has been proposed as eq. 6-1:

\[
E + I \xrightleftharpoons{k_{on}} EI \xrightleftharpoons{k_{+c}} EI^* \xrightleftharpoons{k_{off}^*} E + I^* \quad (6-1)
\]

where E, I, I^*, EI, and EI^* represent an enzyme, an inhibitor, a modified inhibitor in which the reactive site peptide bond was cleaved, an enzyme–inhibitor complex, and an enzyme–modified inhibitor complex, respectively; and \(k_{on}\) and \(k_{on}^*\) are the association rate constants, \(k_{off}\) and \(k_{off}^*\) are dissociation rate constant, respectively. The rate constants of cleavage and resynthesis are represented in \(k_{+c}\) and \(k_{-c}\), respectively. The stable complex of SSI–subtilisin BPN' is in the form of Michaelis complex (EI), in which the inhibitor and the target enzyme binds noncovalently (12-14).

Proline residues restrict the conformational freedom of the backbone of polypeptide chains (88), and are expected to
stabilize protein structure by decreasing the conformational entropy of denaturation (89). In this study two Pro residues (Pro72 and Pro77) in SSI were replaced by Ala to investigate their role on structure and function of SSI. Equilibrium and kinetic parameters in the interaction of the Pro mutated SSI were compared with wild type SSI. Changes in the conformations and stability of intact and modified mutant SSIs were investigated by means of differential scanning calorimetry, CD and fluorescence study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Proteins - A subtilisin BPN’ (EC 3.4.21.14) (lot No. 7370935) and SSI (SSI wild type (SSI(wt))) were prepared as described in Chapter 1. Mutant SSIs (SSIP72A, SSIP77A, and SSIP72A/P77A) were made by site-directed mutagenesis as described below and purified from the culture media by the method described previously in Chapter 1.

The protein concentration was determined spectrophotometrically as described in Chapter 1. SSI concentration in the text is represented as monomer concentration unless otherwise mentioned. Modified SSI (SSI*) was purified by the method of Tonomura (66) and
Chapter 3.

**Site-directed mutagenesis of SSI gene** — The mutations of Pro72 to Ala (SS1P72A) and Pro77 to Ala (SS1P77A) were performed by site-directed mutagenesis of a plasmid pSIAAX (90). The mutagenic primers used for mutations are 5' TC-ATG-TGC-GCG-ATG-GTG 3' for Pro72 to Ala and 5' TG-TAC-GAC-CGG-GTG-CTG 3' for Pro77 to Ala where the asterisks indicate the mismatched bases. The plasmid pSIAAX72A77A was obtained by codon substitution at Pro72 with Ala of pSIAAX77A in which the Pro77 codon had been replaced by Ala codon. Mutations were verified by dideoxy sequencing (52) of the mutated plasmid. Reconstruction of mutated pSI52 from mutated pSIAAX, and insertion of the SSI gene into streptomycete plasmid pIJ702, followed by transformation of S. lividans 66 were carried out as described previously (28).

**Measurement of kinetic and static parameters** — $K_I$, $k_{on}$, and $k_{off}$, were determined as described in Chapter 1. $K_b$ was determined as described in Chapter 3. The resynthesis rate constant, $k_c$, was determined as described in Chapter 4.

**CD measurement** — The CD spectra were recorded with a Jasco J-720 spectropolarimeter. Spectra were scanned 3 times at the scan rate of 1 nm/min. The spectra were measured at inhibitor concentrations of 1.0 mg/ml in 25 mM phosphate buffer pH 7.0, using a cell of 0.1 mm (200-260 nm) or 10 mm (250-320 nm) light-path length at 25°C.

**Calorimetric measurements** — Calorimetric measurements (91) were made with DASM-4 scanning microcalorimeter at the temperature scanning rate of 1 K/min. The inhibitor concentration was 1.0 mg/ml in 25 mM phosphate buffer pH 7.0 ($I = 0.1$ M, NaCl).

**Fluorescence study** — Fluorescence intensity of the SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex was measured at 340 nm with...
excitation at 280 nm with a Hitachi fluorescence spectrophotometer 850 at 25°C. Inhibitor solution (2 μM) in 25 mM phosphate buffer pH 7.0 was titrated by HCl and pH values was measured.

RESULTS

Interaction of SSIs with subtilisin BPN' - Equilibrium and kinetic parameters for the interaction of mutant SSIs and subtilisin BPN' are summarized in Table 6-1. There is no difference in the inhibitor constants, $K_i$, between SSI(wt) and Pro mutated SSIs. Further similar kinetic parameters of association ($k_{on}$) and dissociation ($k_{off}$) of intact (reactive site peptide bond is not cleaved) SSIs were obtained. These results indicate that these Pro residues (Pro72 and Pro77) of SSI make little contribution to the interaction between intact inhibitor and subtilisin BPN'.

As for modified (reactive site peptide bond cleaved) inhibitors (SSI*), however, association rate constants ($k_{on*}$) were decreased compared with intact SSIs and the value of $k_{on*}$ of SSIP72A/P77A* was decreased compared to SSI*. The equilibrium constants of hydrolysis, $K_{hyd}$, for SSIP77A and SSIP72A/P77A, were 1.5 and 1.9, respectively and they are more than unity (Fig. 6-2). Further these three mutant SSIs were digested by 30 mol% of subtilisin BPN' within 30 days and modified inhibitors were digested faster than intact form. The resynthesis rate constants, $k_{\text{-c}}$, of all Pro mutated SSIs were around 1 s$^{-1}$, twice as much as that of SSI(wt). This means that mutant SSIs are resynthesized faster than that of SSI(wt). The half-life of resynthesis was calculated to be 0.7 s and 1.4 s for mutant SSIs and SSI(wt), respectively. The resynthesis rate was
TABLE 6-1. Equilibrium and kinetic parameters for the binding of subtilisin BPN’ and inhibitors, at pH 7.0, 25°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhibitor</th>
<th>$K_i$ $(10^{-11} M)$</th>
<th>$k_{on}$ $(10^6/(M\cdot s))$</th>
<th>$k_{off}$ $(10^{-4}/s)$</th>
<th>$k_2$ $(/s)$</th>
<th>$K_{hyd}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSI (wt)</td>
<td>1.8(±0.3)*</td>
<td>6.5(±0.1)*</td>
<td>0.9(±0.2)*</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP72A</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5.9(±0.2)</td>
<td>1.4(±0.2)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP77A</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP72A/P77A</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.6(±0.3)</td>
<td>2.7(±0.4)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI (wt)*</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>3.6(±0.07)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP72A*</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>2.3(±0.08)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP77A*</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>1.8(±0.07)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP72AP77A*</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>1.3(±0.05)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a* reported in Chapter 1; *b* calculated by Eq. 1-11; ND, not determined

Fig. 6-2. Time course the fraction $\alpha = [I^*]/([I]+[I^*])$ of SSIP77A$^*$ at pH 7.0, 25°C. $[I]_0 = 40 \mu M$, $[E]_0 = 12 \mu M$. Starting conditions: $\bigcirc$, $\alpha = 1$; $\triangle$, $\alpha = 0.5$; $\square$, $\alpha = 0$.
not obtained $k_{off}^{*}$ and $K_1^{*} ([E][I^*])/([EI^*])$ by the methods in this text (see Discussion).

Calorimetric studies on the mutant SSIs - Excess heat capacity curves for the thermal transition of all SSI derivatives at pH 7.0 are shown in Fig. 6-3. The peak temperatures of denaturation, $T_p$, the calorimetric enthalpies, $\Delta H_{cal}$, and the van't Hoff enthalpies, $\Delta H_{vH}$, are listed in Table 6-2. $T_p$ values of Pro mutated SSIs were decreased in the order of SSIP72A/P77A, SSIP77A, and SSIP72A compared to the $T_p$ value of SSI(wt) that exceeds 80°C as reported previously (79). These results suggest that substitutions of Pro residues affect the heat denaturation process of SSI. The $T_p$ values of modified SSIs were decreased similarly to the order of $T_p$ of intact inhibitors. The reversibility of the thermal denaturation of SSI* was confirmed by reheating the protein solution in the calorimeter cell immediately after cooling from the first run. All curves were fitted the theoretical curve in which the two state transition of dimer to monomer was assumed: $N_2 \rightleftharpoons 2D$ (6-2) in which $N$ and $D$ mean native and denatured protein, respectively.

CD spectra - The CD spectra of inhibitors in the region of 200-260 nm at pH 7.0, 25°C are shown in Fig. 6-4. There is little difference among CD spectra of intact three Pro mutant SSIs. However, the negative CD values of SSI* was a little decreased and that of modified mutant SSIs were remarkably decreased, suggesting that the secondary structure content of SSI was reduced by replacing Pro residue by Ala. The CD spectra in the aromatic region (260-320 nm) of all the inhibitors were similar.

Acid denaturation - Acid denaturation of SSIs at 25°C were monitored by fluorescence intensity (Fig. 6-5). It was reported that the fluorescence of Trp86, the sole Trp
TABLE 6-2. Summary of DSC data for SSI unfolding at pH 7.0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$T_p$</th>
<th>$\Delta H_{ca1}$ (cal/mol)</th>
<th>$\Delta H_{VH}$ (cal/mol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSI (wt)</td>
<td>81.27</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP72A</td>
<td>79.05</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>79.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP77A</td>
<td>72.53</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>71.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP72A/P77A</td>
<td>69.49</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI (wt)*</td>
<td>68.35</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>71.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP72A*</td>
<td>68.39</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>64.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP77A*</td>
<td>65.10</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>57.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSIP72A/P77A*</td>
<td>63.80</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 6-3. Differential scanning calorimetry curves for SSIs at pH 7.0. Temperature scanning rate was 1 K/min. a, SSI; b, SSIP72A; c, SSIP77A; d, SSIP72A/P77A; e, SSI*; f, SSIP72A*; g, SSIP77A*; h, SSIP72A/P77A*.
residue in SSI, is strongly quenched in the native state, and a large increase in the Trp fluorescence was brought about upon denaturation by lowering pH (57). The fluorescence intensity of Pro mutated SSIs at below pH 3 were higher than that of SSI, and SSIP72A/P77A began to denature at pH 4, 1 more unit than SSI(wt). SSI* also began to denature at higher pH than did intact SSI and showed higher fluorescence intensity. Modified mutant SSIs showed similar pH profiles of acid denaturation to SSI*; however, the fluorescence intensity of SSIP72A/P77A* was higher than that of other inhibitors at pH 7.0, indicating more denatured structure at neutral pH.

**DISCUSSION**

Generally, the strength of proteinase inhibitor is evaluated by the inhibitor constant in the simplest binding mechanism represented as below:

\[
E + I \xrightleftharpoons{k_{\text{on}}}{k_{\text{off}}} EI \quad (6-3), \quad K_I = \frac{[E][I]}{[EI]} = \frac{k_{\text{off}}}{k_{\text{on}}} \quad (6-4).
\]

There were no difference in these kinetic and equilibrium parameters between SSI(wt) and Pro mutant SSIs (Table 6-1), that means these Pro residues (Pro72 and Pro77) of SSI have little contribution to the interaction between intact inhibitor and subtilisin BPN'. The author investigated the interaction including modified Pro mutant inhibitors, and some differences were obtained (Table 6-1). At first, the equilibrium constants of hydrolysis, \(K_{\text{hyd}}\), were increased to larger than unity for SSIP77A and SSIP72A/P77A, indicating that modified form is thermodynamically more stable than intact form in these cases, which is contrary to the case of SSI(wt). The small \(K_{\text{hyd}}\) values at neutral pH
Fig. 6-4. CD spectra of SSIs at pH 7.0, 25°C. a, SSI; b, SSIP72A; c, SSIP77A; d, SSIP72A/P77A; e, SSI*; f, SSIP72A*; g, SSIP77A*; h, SSIP72A/P77A*.

Fig. 6-5. pH dependence of the fluorescence intensity at 340 nm of SSIs at 25°C. [I]₀ = 2.0 μM. Excitation at 280 nm. The desired pH was obtained by adding HCl to the solvent at neutral pH of phosphate buffer. ○, SSI; O, SSIP72A; △, SSIP77A; □, SSIP72A/P77A; ●, SSI*; ■-., SSIP72A*; ▲, SSIP77A*; ▼, SSIP72A/P77A*.
were reported only for the Kazal type serine proteinase inhibitors (62). Homology in the amino acid sequences of SSI and Kazal type inhibitors was reported, in which these Pro residues at around the reactive site are conserved (87). They are assumed to contribute to the small $K_{hyd}$ value. Double mutated SSI had the largest $K_{hyd}$ value, but it seems that Pro77 has more important role than Pro72. This tendency was also observed on the conformational stability study described in Results. Although there is a disulfide bond next to the Pro72 (Cys71-Cys101) to link the reactive site peptide bond to the core region, Pro77 is located at the end of $\beta$4-sheet, so that these results seem to be reasonable. Recently, many natural mutants of SSI are discovered from Streptomyces (92), and these Pro residue especially at the position of 77 of SSI are completely conserved (Taguchi et al., personal communication).

The resynthesis rate of the reactive site peptide bond (EI*→EI), $k_{-c}$, of Pro mutated SSIs were larger than that of SSI(wt), and it is speculated that the energy barrier of the equilibrium between EI and EI* of mutants would be smaller than that of SSI(wt); accordingly the scissile bond would be more easily cleaved and resynthesized in the case of mutants. The $k_{-c}$ values are considerably fast for four inhibitors. This means that EI complex is more stable than EI* complex, and it is calculated that EI* changes to EI within 15 sec. When SSI*s and subtilisin BPN' were used in the experiment to obtain $k_{on*}$ and $k_{off*}$ or $K_{i*}$, it would take more than 20 min for measurement, which is enough for EI* to change to EI, so that one could not obtain $k_{off*}$ and $K_{i*}$ (= $[E][I*]/[EI*]$) directly. The small $k_{on*}$ value obtained (see Methods) for SSIP72A/P77A* represents the weakness as an inhibitor.

Differences in the interaction with subtilisin BPN' were
observed especially with the modified form of Pro mutant SSIs as mentioned above, so that the stability of these intact and modified mutants were investigated. The differences of $T_p$ values of heat denaturation compared to that of SSI(wt) were 2.22, 8.74, and 11.78°C decrease for SSIP72A, SSIP77A and SSIP72A/P77A, respectively. Thus Pro72 and Pro77 seem to contribute to the stability of heat denaturation independently. The $T_p$ value of SSI* decreased 12.92°C from $T_p$ of SSI(wt), indicating that the thermal stability of SSI was decreased by one nick in the globular protein. The $T_p$ values of modified Pro mutants were also decreased, and these Pro residues seem to contribute to the stability of protein core. The $\Delta H_{cal}$ values of each modified inhibitor was also reduced compared with intact form. All the calorimetric curves were fitted to the theoretical curve led from Eq. 6-2, which indicated that native and denatured form are dimer and monomer, respectively. Two polypeptide fragments of SSI* are still linked by disulfide bond (Cys71-Cys101), that supports the results of analysis and reheating experiment of SSI*.

Judging form CD spectra in the far-UV region (200-260 nm), the secondary structure of the three intact Pro mutants were not affected at pH 7.0, 25°C. For the modified proteins, however, the negative CD values were decreased significantly. These results suggest that the secondary structure of the Pro mutated SSIs were destroyed in the modified form and that these Pro residues located around the reactive site peptide bond play important role in maintaining the structure of modified inhibitor.

The fluorescence intensity of SSIP72A/P77A* was higher than that of other inhibitors at pH 7.0, indicating it was a little denatured even at neutral pH, 25°C and that was supported by the CD spectrum although the fluorescence
intensity of SSIP72A* and SSIP77A* were not affected at pH 7.0. The higher fluorescence intensity of Pro mutated SSIs at acid condition (less than pH 3) indicated that they were more denatured in acid condition, and that fluorescence of Trp86 which was strongly quenched in the native state has appeared. There are another interesting results which were obtained for modified inhibitors. All the modified species, wild-type and Pro mutants as well, showed rather similar pH dependence of fluorescence intensity, whereas in the intact species replacement of those Pro residues have resulted in significant difference of fluorescence behaviors.

The present results indicate that the conserved Pro residues of SSI play roles in the conformational stability especially in the cases of the modified (reactive site peptide bond cleaved) form. The role of Pro residue on conformational stability were investigated in some proteins.

Substitution of conserved Pro of tryptophan synthase a subunit by Ala or Gly (93), and of nucleoside diphosphate kinase (94) by Ser decreased stability. In contrast, introduction of Pro to Bacillus stearothermophilus neutral protease (95) and T4 lysozyme increased stability.

One of the reasons why SSI is a very strong inhibitor is considered that SSI* is still stable protein and it can inhibit the enzyme. However, these Pro mutants were digested, especially faster in the case of modified form, by catalytic amounts of proteinases. From these results, it is considered that these conserved Pro residues cause the stability of not only intact SSI but also modified SSI in order not to accept the attack by proteinases.
Chapter 1

Kinetic analysis was performed on the interaction between subtilisin BPN' and recombinant species of a proteinaceous proteinase inhibitor, *Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor* (SSI) of which the P₁ site amino acid residue, Met73, was replaced by site-directed mutagenesis. The inhibitor constant, $K_i$, was determined from the residual enzyme activity by using a peptide substrate. The rate constant of binding, $k_{on}$, and the rate constant of dissociation, $k_{off}$, were determined from a progress curve of the substrate hydrolysis in the presence of the inhibitor by using newly derived equations. A recombinant SSI in which Met73 was replaced by Ile showed an affinity ($1/K_i$) toward subtilisin BPN' of only about 7% of that of the wild-type SSI, and the kinetic analysis revealed that the increase of $k_{off}$ was responsible for this difference. The affinity of other SSI mutants in which Met73 was replaced by Glu or Asp decreased significantly as pH became increasingly alkaline. The decrease in the affinity of these recombinants was due to the decrease of $k_{on}$ rather than the increase of $k_{off}$. Stopped-flow studies revealed that the binding reaction was reconcilable with a two-step mechanism, and the kinetic parameters for each step were obtained for the binding of the enzyme and recombinant SSIs.

Chapter 2

An ultraviolet absorption difference spectrum characteristic of the ionization change of a tyrosyl residue was observed on the binding of subtilisin BPN' with *Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor* (SSI) at alkaline pH. This difference spectrum was considered to be induced by a
PK$_{a}$ shift (from 9.7 to $\geq$ 11.5) of a tyrosyl residue of subtilisin BPN' in the interaction with carboxyls of SSI (Inouye et al., 1979, J. Biochem. 85, 1115-1126). In the present study, the tyrosyl residue in subtilisin BPN' and the carboxyls in SSI were identified by analyzing the difference spectrum using mutants of subtilisin BPN' and SSI: naturally occurring mutants and those prepared by site-directed and cassette mutagenesis. The difference spectrum disappeared on the binding of a mutant subtilisin BPN' of which Tyr$_{104}$ was replaced by Phe (S-BPN'Y104F) and SSI at pH 9.8. The magnitude of the absorption difference was much smaller when subtilisin BPN' was bound with a mutant SSI of which both Glu$_{67}$ and Asp$_{68}$ were replaced by Gly than with the wild-type SSI. These lines of evidence indicated that the difference spectrum was caused by Tyr$_{104}$ of subtilisin BPN' interacting with Glu$_{67}$ and Asp$_{68}$ of SSI.

The binding of subtilisin BPN' and SSI is accompanied by an increase of tryptophan fluorescence, which is pH-dependent in the range of pH 7-11 (Uehara et al., 1978, J. Biochem. 84, 1195-1202). In the present study, this pH-dependence of the fluorescence diminished when SSI bound with S-BPN'Y104F. This suggested that the fluorescence increase was due to Trp$_{106}$ of subtilisin BPN' and was influenced by the ionization of Tyr$_{104}$.

**Chapter 3**

The pH dependence of the equilibrium constant $K_{hyd}$ for the hydrolysis of the reactive site peptide-bond of proteinaceous proteinase inhibitor, *Streptomyces* subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) was investigated over the pH range 3-9.5. Solutions of SSI, modified SSI (SSI*) with the Met$_{73}$-Val$_{174}$ peptide bond cleaved, and mixture of both species were incubated with catalytic amount of subtilisin BPN. The
state of equilibrium was determined by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis at pH 9.4. The $K_{\text{eq}}$ values obtained essentially obey the equation of Dobry et al. (1952) J. Biol. Chem. 195, 149-155). The pH-independent equilibrium constant was obtained to be 0.37, indicating that the intact form is thermodynamically more stable than the modified form. The $pK_a$ values of the Met73 carboxyl group and of the Val74 amino group, which were newly appeared in the modified species, were 3.6 and 9.0, respectively.

Chapter 4

Apparent rate constant of resynthesis of the cleaved reactive site (Met73-Val74) of modified Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor, by subtilisin BPN' was determined to be 0.45 s\(^{-1}\) at pH 7.0, 25°C. Formation of the intact inhibitor was followed as a function of time after mixing of the modified inhibitor and subtilisin BPN'. A simple apparatus with three sets of pulse-motor driven pumps was constructed for this purpose. The reaction was found to be first order and yielded predominantly intact inhibitor. It is considered that the reactive site of Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor is intact in the most stable complex with subtilisin BPN' and that this agrees with the results by X-ray crystallographic study and NMR study.

The dissociation constant of subtilisin BPN'-SSI* complex to subtilisin BPN' and SSI*, $K_{1*}$, was obtained to be $2.5 \times 10^{-6}$ M from the analysis of reactant concentration dependence of apparent rate constant of resynthesis. The overall equation of the interaction of SSI and subtilisin BPN' was discussed.
Chapter 5

Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor (SSI), a proteinaceous inhibitor of subtilisin, is a stable homodimer of molecular weight with 23000. The rate constant of dissociation of the dimer into monomers was determined by measuring the rate of formation of a heterodimer (II*) formed by mixing SSI (I_2) and modified SSI (I* _2) in which the reactive site against subtilisin BPN' was cleaved. The rate constant was $3.2 \times 10^{-3}$ s^{-1} at pH 7.0, 25 °C. The activation energy for the dissociation was 23.8 kcal/mol. SSI inhibits subtilisin BPN' strongly by forming an E_2I_2 complex in which two molecules of subtilisin BPN' (E) are bound to an SSI dimer (I_2). However, EI_2 and EII*, in which only one subtilisin molecule was bound to I_2 and I* _2, respectively, were formed under the conditions of $2[E] < [I_2]$ and $2[E] < [I* _2]$, respectively. When E_2I_2 and I* _2 were mixed, only EII* but no EI_2 was detected first. This indicates that dissociation-association of SSI at the dimer interface occurs also in the SSI-subtilisin BPN' complex, and the rate constants and activation parameters for the dissociation of the complex were found similar to those obtained for free SSI (I_2).

Excess heat capacity curves for the equimoler mixture of SSI and SSI* showed two peaks and this suggests that SSI subunit denatures independently.

Chapter 6

There are two proline residues in Streptomyces subtilisin inhibitor (SSI) (Pro72 and Pro77), which frank both sides of the reactive site peptide bond (Met73-Val74) and are conserved in Kazal type serine proteinase inhibitor. These Pro residues were replaced by Ala by site directed mutagenesis to study their role on the interaction with
subtilisin BPN' and conformational stability of the protein. There was no difference in inhibitory activity of three mutant SSIs with Ala in place of Pro (SSIP72A, SSIP77A and SSIP72A/P77) against subtilisin BPN', but larger $K_{n,d}$ was obtained for SSIP77A and SSIP72A/P77A. The far UV CD spectra of these mutants were identical to the spectrum of the wild type SSI (SSI(wt)); however, the negative CD values of modified inhibitors in which reactive site peptide bond was cleaved were decreased. The rate of resynthesis of cleaved reactive site peptide bond was of each mutant SSIs twice of that of SSI(wt).

Peak temperature of thermal denaturation obtained by calorimetric measurements of these mutants were decreased and modified mutant SSIs further decreased. The decreases of stability for acid were observed on these mutant proteins monitored by the fluorescence intensity of tryptophan residue. These Pro residues seem to contribute to the stability of SSI and to play not to be digested by proteinase as inhibitor.
References

Inhibitor - The Case of Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor (SSI), (Hiromi, K., Akasaka, K., Mitsui, Y., Tonomura, B., & Murao, S. Eds.) pp 322–332, Elsevier, Amsterdam


－105－

-106-
58. Inouye, K. *Doctoral Dissertation* (Kyoto University) (1977)
87. Ikenaka, T. (1985) in *Protein Protease Inhibitor - The*
Case of Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor (SSI),
(Hiromi, K., Akasaka, K., Mitsui, Y., Tonomura, B.,
& Murao, S. Eds.) pp. 159-163, Elsevier, Amsterdam

10, 219-228

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84, 6663-6667

Bio/Technology 8, 449-452


92. Taguchi, S., Kikuchi, H., Kojima, S., Kumagai, I.,
Biotech. Biochem. 57, 522-525

93. Yutani, K., Hayashi, S., Sugisaki, Y., & Ogasahara, K.
(1991) PROTEINS 9, 90-98

94. Lascu, I., Deville-Bonne, D., Glaser, P., & Veron, M.

95. Hardy, F., Friend, G., Veltman, O.R., van der Vinne,
B., Venema, G., & Eijsink, V.G.H. (1993) FEBS 317, 89-
92
Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Ben'ichiro Tonomura of Kyoto University for his invaluable guidance, useful discussion, constant encouragement throughout the course of these studies.

I am deeply grateful to Assoc. Prof. Kuniyo Inouye of Kyoto University for his constant and valuable advice and discussions during the course of these studies and his critical reading of the manuscript.

I am greatly indebted to Prof. Emeritus Keitaro Hiromi of Kyoto University (presently at Fukuyama University) for his generous suggestion and encouragement.

I would like to express my appreciation to Dr. Hiroshi Nakatani of Kyoto University for his useful advises and suggestions.

I am greatly indebted to Prof. Emeritus Sawao Murao of University of Osaka Prefecture (presently at University of Kumamoto Institute) for his kind gift of *Streptomyces* subtilisin inhibitor, to Prof. Masatake Kainosho of Tokyo Metropolitan University for his generous gift of Plasminostreptin, API-2C' and mutant SSI's, and also indebted to Prof. Kazuyuki Akasaka of Kyoto University (presently at Kobe University) for his kind gift of mutant SSI's and useful discussions.

I appreciate generous guidance to prepare mutant SSI's and mutant subtilisin BPN' by site-directed mutagenesis from Prof. Kin-ichiro Miura and Assoc. Prof. Shuichi Kojima of Gakushuin University.

I thank to Assoc. Prof. Kenji Yamamoto of Kyoto University for his kind guidance of Streptomyces culture and
Prof. Etsuro Sugimoto and Dr. Teruo Kawada of Kyoto University for permitting me to use a densitometer and for the help in the measurements.

I wish to express my gratitude to Prof. Misao Tashiro of Kyoto Prefectural University for providing me with a computer program for $K_i$ determination and to Assoc. Prof. Shuji Adachi of Kyoto University for the help in derivation of the equations and for useful discussion on the kinetic analysis.

I am greatly indebted to Prof. Masaaki Hirose of Kyoto University for his help in measurements and analysis of CD spectra.

Acknowledgments are also made to Prof. Saburo Hara and Dr. Kaeko Hayashi-Kamei of Kyoto Institute of Technology for the analysis of amino acid composition.

I wish to appreciate the kind help of Prof. Katsutada Takahashi and Dr. Harumi Fukada in measurement and analysis of differential scanning calorimetry.

I thank Prof. Yukio Mitsui of Nagaoka University of Technology for advice in drawing the stereo view of SSI-subtilisin BPN' interface.

My deep thanks are due to Ms. Kayo Yoshimasa-Sumida, Ms. Mitsuko Okamura, Ms. Hiromi Kawaguchi, Mr. Tatsuya Hatanaka, Ms. Yasuko Fukushima, and Mr. Shoji Yamasaki for their kind collaborations and discussions throughout these studies.

I am grateful to Dr. Teisuke Takita, Dr. Hiroshi Yamashita, Ms. Yukue Maruoka, and all the members of the Laboratory of Enzyme Chemistry, Department of Food Science and Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto university for their useful discussion and kind encouragement during the course of study.
Finally but not least, I express my great appreciation to my parents Tokio and Kiyoko Momma, and my husband Seiji Masuda. These studies would not have been completed without them.

Kyoto 1994

Kelko Momma-Masuda
List of publications

1. Keiko MASUDA-MOMMA, Tatsuya HATANAKA, Kuniyo INOUE, Kenji KANAORI, Atsuo TAMURA, Kazuyuki AKASAKA, Shuichi KOJIMA, Izumi KUMAGAI, Kin-ichiro MIURA, and Ben'ichiro TONOMURA: Interaction of Subtilisin BPN' and Recombinant Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor with Substitured P₁ Site Residues
   J. Biochem. (1993) 114, 553-559

2. Keiko MASUDA-MOMMA, Toyohiro SHIMAKAWA, Kuniyo INOUE, Keitaro HIROMI, Shuichi KOJIMA, Izumi KUMAGAI, Kin-ichiro MIURA, and Ben'ichiro TONOMURA: Identification of Amino Acid Residues Responsible for the Changes of Absorption and Fluorescence Spectra on the binding of Subtilisin BPN' and Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor
   J. Biochem. (1993) 114, 906-911

   in preparation

4. Keiko MASUDA-MOMMA, Kayo SUMIDA-YOSHIMASA, Kuniyo INOUE, and Ben'ichiro TONOMURA: Kinetic and thermodynamic studies on the dissociation of a dimeric protein, Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor (SSI)
   in preparation
5. Keiko MASUDA-MOMMA, Kayo SUMIDA-YOSHIMASA, Mitsuko OKAMURA, Kuniyo INOUYE, Ben'ichiro TONOMURA: Equilibrium constants $K_{hyd}$ for the hydrolysis of the reactive-site peptide bond of Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor in preparation

6. Keiko MASUDA-MOMMA, Kuniyo INOUYE, Shuichi KOJIMA, Izumi KUMAGAI, Kin-ichiro MIURA, and Ben'ichiro TONOMURA: Role of Pro residues at around the reactive site of Streptomyces Subtilisin Inhibitor in preparation