MS04.11.02 X-RAY CRYSTAL STRUCTURES OF GALECTINS AND THEIR CARBOHYDRATE COMPLEXES.
James M. Rini[1], Amit I. Kanigsberg[1], J. Seetharaman[1], Catherine S. Kayden[1], Hakon Leffler[2,3], and Samuel H. Barondes[2]. Departments of Molecular and Medical Genetics and Biochemistry[1], University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A8, Canada, and the Department of Psychiatry and Langley Porter Psychiatric Institute[2] and Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry[3], University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143.

The Galectins are a large family of β-galactoside binding animal lectins characterized by a conserved ~15 kDa carbohydrate recognition domain (CRD). Both intracellular and extracellular functions have been proposed for these lectins, including roles in T cell apoptosis, pre-mRNA splicing and the modulation of cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions. Although the smallest members of the family are composed of a single canonical CRD (which may or may not dimerize), others contain an additional non-carbohydrate binding domain or two CRDs linked in tandem. In addition to differences in structural organization, members of the family show differences in their oligosaccharide binding affinity and specificity. We have now solved the x-ray crystal structures of rat Gal-1, human Gal-2, the CRD of human Gal-3 and the N-terminal CRD of rat Gal-4, as well as their lactose or N-Acetyllactosamine complexes. In addition, we have solved the structure of human Gal-3 in the presence of Lacto-N-neotetraose. The structures have allowed us to not only determine the basis for some of their carbohydrate binding specificity differences, but to shed light on the structural organization of the Gal-3 and Gal-4 CRD, relative to that seen in the 2-fold symmetric dimers (Gal-1 and Gal-2).

MS04.11.03 RECEPTOR RECOGNITION, PROTEIN-CARBOHYDRATE INTERACTIONS AND A SEARCH FOR RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS OF THE CHOLERA TOXIN FAMILY.
Wim G.J. Hol, Ethan Merritt, Focco van den Akker, Ingeborg Feil, Steve Sarfaty, Wendy Minke, and Christophe Verlinde, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Biomolecular Structure Center, Departments of Biological Structure and Biochemistry, University of Washington, Box 357742, Seattle, Washington 98195-7742.

Cholera toxin and the closely related heat-labile enterotoxin of *E. coli* are the prime virulence factors secreted by Vibrio cholerae and enterotoxigenic *E.coli*. These pathogens are responsible for significant mortality during epidemics as well as occurring endemically in third world countries. The toxins recognize as receptor the pentasaccharide head group of the glycolipid ganglioside GM1 on the outer surface of epithelial cells. In collaboration with three other groups, this recognition process has been studied crystallographically by determining the structures of:
1. The cholera toxin B-pentamer complexed with GM1 pentasaccharide;
2. The heat labile enterotoxin in complex with galactose, lactose, and galactose-ß 1,3-N-acetylgalactosamine (the Thomsen-Friedenreich 'T-antigen' disaccharide used in cancer diagnosis);
3. The crystal structures of mutants of the two toxins which have impaired receptor recognition properties. In particular position Gly33 is intriguing since this residue does not interact directly with the receptor and yet some, but not all, amino acid substitutions at this position affect receptor binding.

In three of the mutant structures it was discovered that the imidazole ring of a histidine of a neighboring B-pentamer is positioned above the indole ring of Trp88. This indole ring is the prime hydrophobic interaction in the GMl:cholera toxin complex. So we have two starting points for our attempts to arrive at molecules which might interfere with receptor binding: X-ray structures with sugars bound, and the mutant structures with imidazole rings in the sugar binding site.

MS04.11.04 SUBSTRATE RECOGNITION BY ENZYMES THAT RELEASE OLIGOSACCHARIDES FROM GLYCOPROTEINS.
Patrick Van Roey, Wadsworth Center, New York State Dept. of Health, Albany, NY 12201-0509, USA

Flavobacterium meningosepticum secretes four oligosaccharide releasing enzymes: three glycohydrolases, endo-β-N-acetylglucosaminidase (Endo) F_1, F_2 and F_3, and the amidohydrolase, peptide-N-(N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminyl)asparagine amidase (PNGase) F. The enzymes remove asparagine-linked oligosaccharides and are used as biochemical tools for the analysis of glycoproteins. All four enzymes have unique substrate specificities. PNGase F removes the intact oligosaccharide chain and converts the asparagine to an aspartic acid. The minimum substrate for PNGase F consists of the asparagine residue with both the carboxyl and amino groups in peptide linkage and the chitobiose core of the oligosaccharide. Endo F_1, F_2 and F_3, as well as the related Endo H, cleave the β(1-4)-glycosidic bond between the two N-acetylglucosamines of the chitobiose core. They differ strongly in their respective specificities for different oligosaccharide structures: F_1 (and H), high-mannose; F_2, biantennary; and, F_3, triantennary. Crystallographic studies of the enzymes, mutants and complexes are aimed at the analysis of the mechanisms of action and the basis for the substrate specificities of the enzymes. PNGase F is composed of two 8-stranded β-sandwich domains that are positioned side-by-side. Loops that connect the β-strands form a cleft at the interface between the two domains. Site directed mutagenesis studies combined with crystallographic analysis of the chitobiose complex have shown that this cleft contains the active site residues and the oligosaccharide binding site. The endoglycosidases are $(\alpha/\beta)_8$-barrels. The structures of Endo F_1 and H reveal distinct features associated with the recognition of the branched high-mannose chain, the difference in tolerance for an α(1-3)-fucose on the asparagine-proximal N-acetylglucosamine and the interaction with the protein component of the glycoprotein substrate.

MS04.11.05 STRUCTURAL STUDIES ON CELLULASE-OLIGOSACCHARIDE COMPLEXES
Gideon Davies[1], Gerlind Sulzenbacher[1], Bernard Henrissat[2], Hugues Driguez[2] and Martin Schülein[3]. 1.Department of Chemistry, University of York, Heslington, York, Y01 5AT, Great Britain, 2. CERMAV, CNRS, BP-53, F38041, Grenoble, France and 3. Novo-Nordisk a/s, Novo allé, 2880-Bagsvaerd, Denmark.

Since the seminal structure determination of hen-egg white lysozyme over 25 years ago, the number of glycosyl hydrolase structures has blossomed. There are now over 54 sequenced-based families of glycosyl hydrolases with structural representatives for approximately 25 of these. Oligosaccharide-bound structures are somewhat more scarce. We have been studying the cellulases, enzymes which hydrolyse the β-1,4 linkages of cellulose. In particular, the endoglucanase V from *Humicola insolens*, which performs catalysis with inversion of the anomeric configuration and the endoglucanase I's from *H. insolens* and *Fusarium oxysporum* which both act with a net retention of configuration. We have obtained saccharide-bound complexes of these inverting and retaining endoglucanases by techniques including:
• mechanism-based inhibitors and suicide substrates
• active -enzyme with reaction products
• inactive-mutants plus substrates
• non-hydrolysable substrate analogues
Analysis of these structures reveals the methods utilised by these enzymes to facilitate catalysis, such as substrate distortion and favoured binding of the elongated glycosidic bond found in the transition state of the glycosyl hydrolysis. The non-hydrolysable

substrate analogue is particularly interesting since it provides the first glimpse of an intact oligosaccharide bound across the active site of an enzyme. The pyranaose ring is distorted into a boat conformation which gives a pseudo-axial conformation for the glycosidic bond and leaving group as predicted by David Phillips in 1974 and as expected on stereoelectronic grounds.

MS04.11.06 THE STRUCTURE OF THE AMINO-TERMINAL IG-LIKE SIALIC ACID BINDING DOMAIN OF SIALOADHESIN. A.May[1], R.C.Robinson[1], P.Bradfield[2], M.Vinson[2], P.R.Crocker[2], E.Y.Jones[1]. [1]Laboratory of Molecular Biophysics, University of Oxford, Oxford. U.K; [2]I.C.R.F. Laboratories, University of Oxford, Institute of Molecular Medicine, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford. U.K.

A functional fragment of Sialoadhesin, which recognises oligosaccharides terminating in NeuAcα2-3Gal in N- and O-linked glycans, has been crystallised, and its structure has been solved to 2.6Å resolution using MAD. Sialoadhesin is a macrophage-restricted receptor containing 17 Immunoglobulin(Ig)-like domains, of which the N-terminal domain is necessary and sufficient to mediate sialic-acid dependent binding (1). The structure consists of a single V-set Ig domain, containing 115 amino acids. The characteristic Ig inter sheet disulphide bridge is replaced by an intra-sheet disulphide between the B and E strands. The structure most closely resembles a monomer of CD8α, with loops surrounding the binding site identified by site-directed mutagenesis (2). Residues implicated in sialic acid binding are found on the G-F-C-C'-C" face. This face also forms the interactive surface in CD2 and VCAM-1, other cell surface members of the IgSF. For MAD phasing, data sets were collected at three wavelengths from a single crystal flash-frozen at 104K. The crystals belong to space group $P3_121$ with unit cell dimensions of $a = b = 38.9$, $c = 152.6$, $\alpha = \beta = 90°$, $\gamma = 120°$, with one molecule in the crystallographic asymmetric unit.

(1) Nath., D., van der Merwe, P.A., Kelm, S., Bradfield, P. and Crocker, P.R. (1995) *J.Biol.Chem.* vol.270 no.44 pp.26184-26191
(2) Vinson, M., van der Merwe, P.A., Kelm, S., May, A., Jones, E.Y., and Crocker, P.R., (1996) *J.Biol.Chem.* (in press)

MS04.11.07 RHAMNOGALACTURONASE A FROM *ASPERGILLUS ACULEATUS*. A RIGHT-HANDED β-HELIX FOLD. By Thomas Nordahl Petersen and Sine Larsen, Centre for Crystallographic Studies, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

The crystal structure of this plant cell wall degrading enzyme has been determined to 2.0 Å resolution, using the SIRAS method.

Pectin is the major component of a plant cell wall. It consist of a smooth region of homogalacturonan and a 'hairy region' of rhamnogalacturonan. The backbone of rhamnogalacturonan is composed of a chain of alternating rhamnose and galacturonic acid residues α-L-Rha(1-4)-α-D-GalUA(1-2). Rhamnogalacturonase A hydrolyses the glycoside bonds α-D-GalUA(1-2)-α-L-Rha. The minimum size of the substrate has been found to be a 12'mer, resulting in a 5'mer and a 7'mer after enzymatic hydrolysis. Recombinant enzyme has been obtained from an overexpression system set up in *Aspergillus oryzae*. The enzyme crystallizes in space group I222 with one molecule in the asymmetric unit. The three dimensional fold of the enzyme consists almost entirely of parallel β–strands wound into a right-handed β-helix. There are twelve turns in the β-helix, each comprising from one to three β-strands, leaving one side of the molecule with all the loop regions. A large groove is found at this side, which could be the possible substrate binding site. The molecule is highly glycosylated, with two N-glycosylation sites and 18 O-glycosylation sites. All O-glycosylation sites are located in the C-terminal tail of the molecule (367 - 422), which is a long random coil element, that surrounds the molecule. The O-glycosylation seems to protect the long C-terminal tail from proteolytic degradation and its function is probably to keep the otherwise hydrophobic molecule in solution. Two other plant cell wall degrading enzymes Pel C and Pel E are known and though they share the same three dimensional fold as rhamnogalacturonase A, they are slightly smaller with about eight turns in the right-handed β-helix.

MS04.11.08 LIGHT AT THE END OF A 50Å LONG TUNNEL: CRYSTAL STRUCTURES OF ENZYME-OLIGOSACCHARIDE COMPLEXES REVEAL HOW CELLOBIOHYDROLASE I BINDS CELLULOSE. Christina Divne, Jerry Ståhlberg & T. Alwyn Jones, Department of Molecular Biology, Biomedical Centre, Uppsala University, Box 590, S-751 24 Uppsala, Sweden.

We have previously reported the crystal structure of the major cellulase produced by the cellulolytic fungus *Trichoderma reesei*, cellobiohydrolase I (CBH I), in complex with a small saccharide ligand (1). CBH I is a retaining exo-cellulase that processively hydrolyzes alternating β-1,4-linkages of a cellulose chain from its reducing end (1) to liberate β-D-cellobiose as the main product. The active site is located near one end of a 50 Å long saccharide-binding tunnel and, hence, the cellulose chain has to be threaded through the tunnel prior to hydrolysis. Three carboxylate residues (E212, D214 and E217) were proposed to be involved in catalysis (1). These residues have been changed to their isosteric amide counterparts by means of site-directed mutagenesis (2) and all three mutations seriously impair the catalytic capability of the enzyme. Crystal structures of the mutant proteins in the absence of ligand have shown that no structural changes occur in their active sites (2). Crystal structures of the catalytically most deficient mutants, E212Q and E217Q, have now been successfully determined in the presence of cellotetraose, cellopentaose and cellohexaose at an effective resolution of 1.9 Å or better (3). For the first time, the complete mapping of glucose-binding sites in the tunnel of CBH I will be presented and the implications of the results for cellulose binding and catalysis will be discussed.

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MS04.11.09 THE ROLES OF KEY RESIDUES IN THE 4/7 SUPERFAMILY OF GLYCOSYL HYDROLASES REVEALED BY CELLULASE:SUBSTRATE COMPLEX. Joshua Sakon[1], Steven Thomas[2], Michael Himmel[2] and P. Andrew Karplus[1], Section of Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell Biology, Cornell University,Ithaca, NY 14853[1], National Renewable Energy Labs, Golden, CO 80401[2]

Cellulase E1 from Acidothermus cellulolyticus is a member of a large superfamily of β-glycosyl hydrolases characterized by a retaining mechanism and $(\alpha/\beta)_8$-barrel fold with three invariant active site residues: an adjacent Asn-Glu pair at the end of β- strand 4, in which the Glu serves as the acid/base in catalysis, and a nucleophilic Glu residue at the end of β-strand 7. The superfamily, encompasses families 1 (β-glucosidase, lactase phlorizin hydrolase, 6-phospho β-glucosidase, 6-phospho β- galactosidase, β-galactosidase, cyanogenic β-glucosidase), 2 (β- galactosidase, β-glucuronidase), 5 (cellulase, β-mannase), 10 (xylanase), 17 (β-1,3-1,4-glucanase), 30 (glucocerebrosidase), 35 (β-galactosidase), 39 (α-L-Iduronidase) and 42 (β-galactosidase). The crystal structure of the catalytic domain of E 1 complexed to cellotetraose solved by multiple isomorphous replacement method and refined to 2.4 Å resolution (R=17.9 % and R_{free}=23.8%), reveals the functional interactions made by the three known conserved residues: the nucleophilic glutamate is poised to attack the anomeric carbon; the