A structural investigation into an alpha-mannosidase found in Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron Nicole Fraser¹, David Rose² ¹University of Waterloo ²Dept of Biology, Univ of Waterloo n3fraser@uwaterloo.ca

Glycoside hydrolase family 38 (GH38) enzymes contain a myriad of alpha-mannosidases ranging in substrate specificity. All of the enzymes within this family share a common catalytic retaining mechanism with a conserved catalytic residue of aspartic acid. Despite structural studies across the kingdoms - notably from Drosophila melanogaster to Streptococcus pyrogenes - these enzymes vary strongly in kinetic preferences and structure. Recently, we've expressed a predicted alpha-mannosidase originating from Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron. This enzyme is predicted to contain a metal-binding region within the structure and may contain similar stabilizing disulfide-bridges similar to those in the Drosophila melanogaster alpha-mannosidase. The recombinant enzyme has been structurally modelled within ITASSER1,2,3 and current work focuses on crystallization of the enzyme for model validation.

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