

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Open Access

# Stepwise enhancement of catalytic performance of haloalkane dehalogenase LinB towards $\beta$ -hexachlorocyclohexane

Ryota Moriuchi<sup>1,3</sup>, Hiroki Tanaka<sup>1</sup>, Yuki Nikawadori<sup>1</sup>, Mayuko Ishitsuka<sup>1</sup>, Michihiro Ito<sup>1,4</sup>, Yoshiyuki Ohtsubo<sup>1</sup>, Masataka Tsuda<sup>1</sup>, Jiri Damborsky<sup>2</sup>, Zbynek Prokop<sup>2</sup> and Yuji Nagata<sup>1\*</sup>

## Abstract

Two haloalkane dehalogenases, LinB<sub>UT</sub> and LinB<sub>MI</sub>, each with 296 amino acid residues, exhibit only seven amino acid residue differences between them, but LinB<sub>MI</sub>'s catalytic performance towards  $\beta$ -hexachlorocyclohexane ( $\beta$ -HCH) is considerably higher than LinB<sub>UT</sub>'s. To elucidate the molecular basis governing this difference, intermediate mutants between LinB<sub>UT</sub> and LinB<sub>MI</sub> were constructed and kinetically characterized. The activities of LinB<sub>UT</sub>-based mutants gradually increased by cumulative mutations into LinB<sub>MI</sub>, and the effects of the individual amino acid substitutions depended on combination with other mutations. These results indicated that LinB<sub>UT</sub>'s  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity can be enhanced in a stepwise manner by the accumulation of point mutations.

**Keywords:**  $\beta$ -Hexachlorocyclohexane; Xenobiotics; Biodegradation; Haloalkane dehalogenase; Protein evolution

## Introduction

$\gamma$ -Hexachlorocyclohexane ( $\gamma$ -HCH; also known as  $\gamma$ -BHC or lindane) is a manmade and xenobiotic halogenated insecticide that was once used worldwide on a large scale. A number of soil bacterial strains that can aerobically degrade  $\gamma$ -HCH have been isolated from geographically distant locations (Lal et al. 2010; Ito et al. 2007; Lal et al. 2006; Mohn et al. 2006; Phillips et al. 2005). As this novel compound was first released into the environment in the 1940s, they must have evolved quickly to utilize it.

An industrial chemical process of benzene photochlorination generates so-called technical-HCH (t-HCH), which consists mainly of five isomers,  $\alpha$ - (60-70%),  $\gamma$ - (12-16%),  $\beta$ - (10-12%),  $\delta$ - (6-10%), and  $\epsilon$ -HCH (3-4%) (Vijgen et al. 2011). Among these isomers, only  $\gamma$ -HCH has insecticidal activity; this isomer was therefore purified. The remaining isomers were in many cases improperly deposited, causing serious environmental problems.  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -HCH isomers as well as  $\gamma$ -HCH were categorized as persistent organic pollutants (POPs) at the Stockholm Convention (Vijgen et al. 2011). Among the HCH isomers,

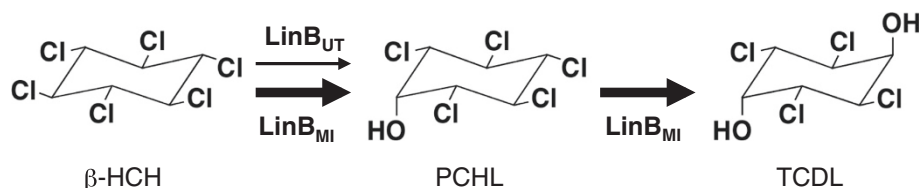
$\beta$ -HCH is the most recalcitrant; it is usually the predominant isomer remaining in contaminated soils and in animal tissues and fluids (Willett, et al. 1998). All six chlorines of  $\beta$ -HCH in equatorial positions seem to contribute to its having the greatest chemical stability among the isomers. Several  $\beta$ -HCH-degrading bacterial strains have also been identified (Johri et al. 1998; Gupta et al. 2000, 2001). Haloalkane dehalogenase (HLD) LinB, which was originally described as an enzyme involved in  $\gamma$ -HCH degradation in *Sphingobium japonicum* UT26 (LinB<sub>UT</sub>) (Nagata et al. 1993), was more recently identified as an enzyme possessing  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity (Nagata et al. 2005; Sharma et al. 2006) (Figure 1).

HLDs belong to the  $\alpha/\beta$ -hydrolase family, and their catalytic mechanism consists of the following steps: substrate binding, cleavage of the carbon-halogen bond in the substrate and simultaneous formation of an intermediate covalently bound to a nucleophile, hydrolysis of the alkyl-enzyme intermediate, and release of halide ion and alcohol (Damborsky and Koca 1999; Janssen 2004; Prokop et al. 2003). LinB<sub>MI</sub> isolated from *Sphingobium* sp. MI1205 (Ito et al. 2007) and LinB<sub>UT</sub> each consist of 296 amino acid residues and share 98% sequence identity, with only seven different amino acid residues between them, at the positions 81, 112, 134, 135, 138, 247, and 253 (Figure 2).

\* Correspondence: ay\_naga@ige.tohoku.ac.jp

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environmental Life Sciences, Graduate School of Life Sciences, Tohoku University, Sendai 980-8577, Japan

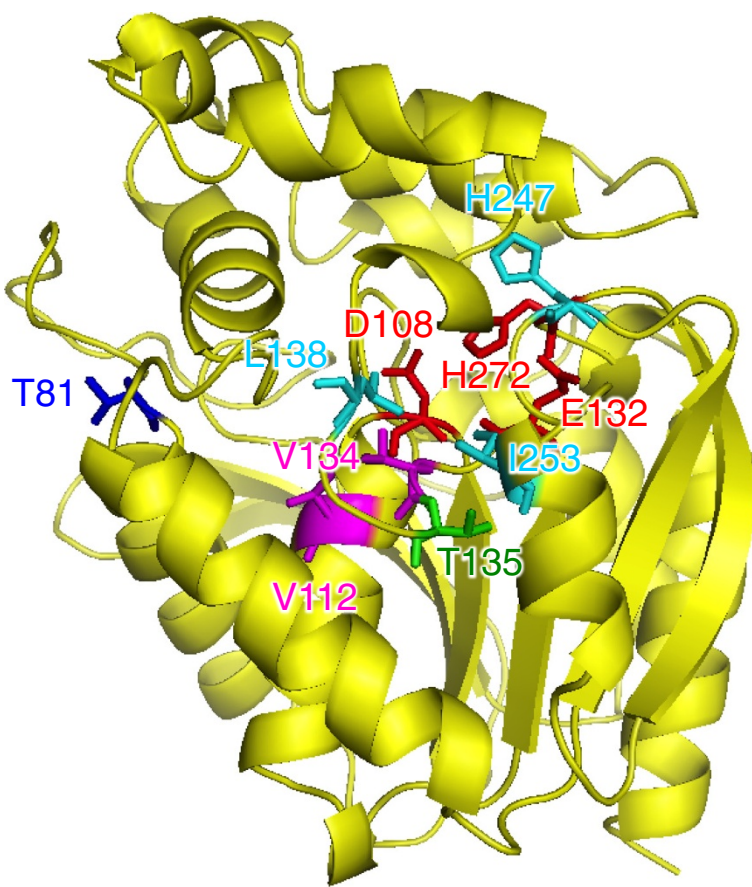
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



**Figure 1**  $\beta$ -HCH degradation reactions catalyzed by LinB<sub>UT</sub> and LinB<sub>MI</sub>. LinB<sub>MI</sub> converts  $\beta$ -HCH to PCHL and further to TCDL, while LinB<sub>UT</sub> catalyzes only the first conversion step of  $\beta$ -HCH to PCHL.

However, these two enzymes exhibit significantly different enzymatic behaviors in  $\beta$ -HCH degradation (Figure 1). LinB<sub>MI</sub> catalyzes the two-step dehalogenation and converts  $\beta$ -HCH to 2,3,4,5,6-pentachlorocyclohexanol (PCHL) and then to 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorocyclohexane-1,4-diol (TCDL) (LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity) (Ito et al. 2007), whereas LinB<sub>UT</sub> catalyzes only the former step (Nagata et al. 2005) (Figure 1). Furthermore, LinB<sub>MI</sub> can catalyze the first conversion step an order of magnitude more rapidly than LinB<sub>UT</sub> (Ito et al. 2007). Substitution of the LinB<sub>UT</sub>

I134 and A247 residues, which form the catalytic pocket, to the LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type V and H residues, respectively, resulted in only a weak effect on LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity (Ito et al. 2007). Additionally, the reciprocal double mutant of LinB<sub>MI</sub> (V134I/H247A) still retained relatively high LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity (Ito et al. 2007). These results indicated that one or more of the five other residues are also important for LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity. Our previous site-directed mutagenesis and X-ray crystallographic studies of LinB<sub>MI</sub> (Okai et al. 2013) indicated that (i) these five



**Figure 2** Structure of LinB<sub>MI</sub> (PDB code 4H77) (Okai et al. 2013) and location of catalytic triad (D108, E132, and H272; shown in red) and the seven dissimilar amino acid residues between LinB<sub>MI</sub> and LinB<sub>UT</sub>: V134 and V112 (in magenta), L138, H247, and I253 (in cyan), T135 (in green), and T81 (in blue). See text for detail.

residues are not essential to the LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity, but they all significantly contribute to this activity, and (ii) three of the five residues, V112, L138, and I253, are more important than T81 and T135 for the conversion of PCHL. The structural basis for the importance of the seven amino acid residues of LinB<sub>MI</sub> can be partially explained by analysis of its tertiary structure (Figure 2). V134 and V112 are located at the catalytic pocket near the nucleophile residue (D108) and at the bottom of the substrate binding pocket, respectively, while L138, H247, and I253 are located at the access tunnels to the catalytic pocket. Therefore, these five amino acid residues may be directly involved in LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity (Okai et al. 2013). The effect of T135 on LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity may be due to its interaction with I253. However, it is unclear how T81, which is located at the protein surface and far from the active site, affect the activity.

In this study, cumulative mutations were introduced into LinB<sub>UT</sub>, and the resulting intermediate mutant enzymes between LinB<sub>UT</sub> and LinB<sub>MI</sub> were characterized in order to gain more insight into the molecular evolution of LinB towards  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity. Since the LinB<sub>UT</sub> I134V/A247H (=M2-1) mutant showed only weak LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity in our previous study (Ito et al. 2007), cumulative mutations at the positions A112, I138, and M253 were introduced into the M2-1 mutant. On the basis of kinetic analyses of the resulting three-, four-, and five-point LinB<sub>UT</sub> mutants (Figures 3, 4 and Table 1), enhancement of the catalytic performance of LinB<sub>UT</sub> towards  $\beta$ -HCH is discussed.

## Materials and methods

### Expression and purification of enzymes

The nomenclature of LinB mutants used in this study is shown in Table 1. An established method was used for site-directed mutagenesis (Ito et al. 2007). The expression plasmids for the 10 LinB<sub>UT</sub> multiple mutants, M3-1 (A112V/I134V/A247H), M3-2 (I134V/I138L/A247H), M3-3 (I134V/A247H/M253I), M4-1 (A112V/I134V/I138L/A247H), M4-2 (I134V/I138L/A247H/M253I), M5-1 (A112V/I134V/I138L/A247H/M253I), M5-2 (A81T/I134V/I138L/A247H/M253I), M5-3 (I134V/A135T/I138L/A247H/M253I), M5-4 (A81T/A112V/I134V/I138L/A247H), and M5-5 (A112V/I134V/A135T/I138L/A247H), were constructed as described previously using the vector pAQNM (Ito et al. 2007). The His-tagged target proteins were expressed under the control of the *tac* promoter and *lacI*<sup>q</sup>. *E. coli* BL21 Star (DE3) cells expressing LinB<sub>UT</sub> mutants were disrupted by bacteriolysis using a CellLytic B Reagent (Sigma), and His-tagged enzymes were purified by using BD TALON Metal Affinity Resins (BD Biosciences). Only one protein band corresponding to about 33 kDa was observed on sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis after the purification (data not shown).

### Enzymatic assays

The purified enzyme was incubated with 17  $\mu$ M of  $\beta$ -HCH in 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) containing 10% (v/v) glycerol at 30°C. The enzyme concentration in the reaction mixture was 150  $\mu$ g/ml. The mixture (100  $\mu$ l) was extracted with an equal volume of ethyl acetate and then analyzed by a Shimadzu GC-17A gas chromatograph equipped with a <sup>63</sup>Ni electron capture detector (ECD) and Rtx-1 capillary column (30 m  $\times$  0.25 mm  $\times$  0.25  $\mu$ m; Restek). The column temperature was increased from 160°C to 200°C at a rate of 4°C/min, and then from 200°C to 260°C at a rate of 20°C/min. The gas flow rate was a constant 30 ml/min. As the internal standard, 10  $\mu$ M 2,4,5-trichlorophenol was used. Due to the low solubility of  $\beta$ -HCH in water, the  $k_{\text{cat}}$  and  $K_m$  values of the mutants could not be calculated. Kinetic data were fitted to the irreversible two-step reaction scheme of  $\beta$ -HCH conversion to TCDL via PCHL (Scheme 1). Nonlinear regression provided estimates of the specificity constants and standard errors for both reaction steps ( $k_1$  and  $k_2$ ) by using GEPASI 3.2 software (Mendes 1997).

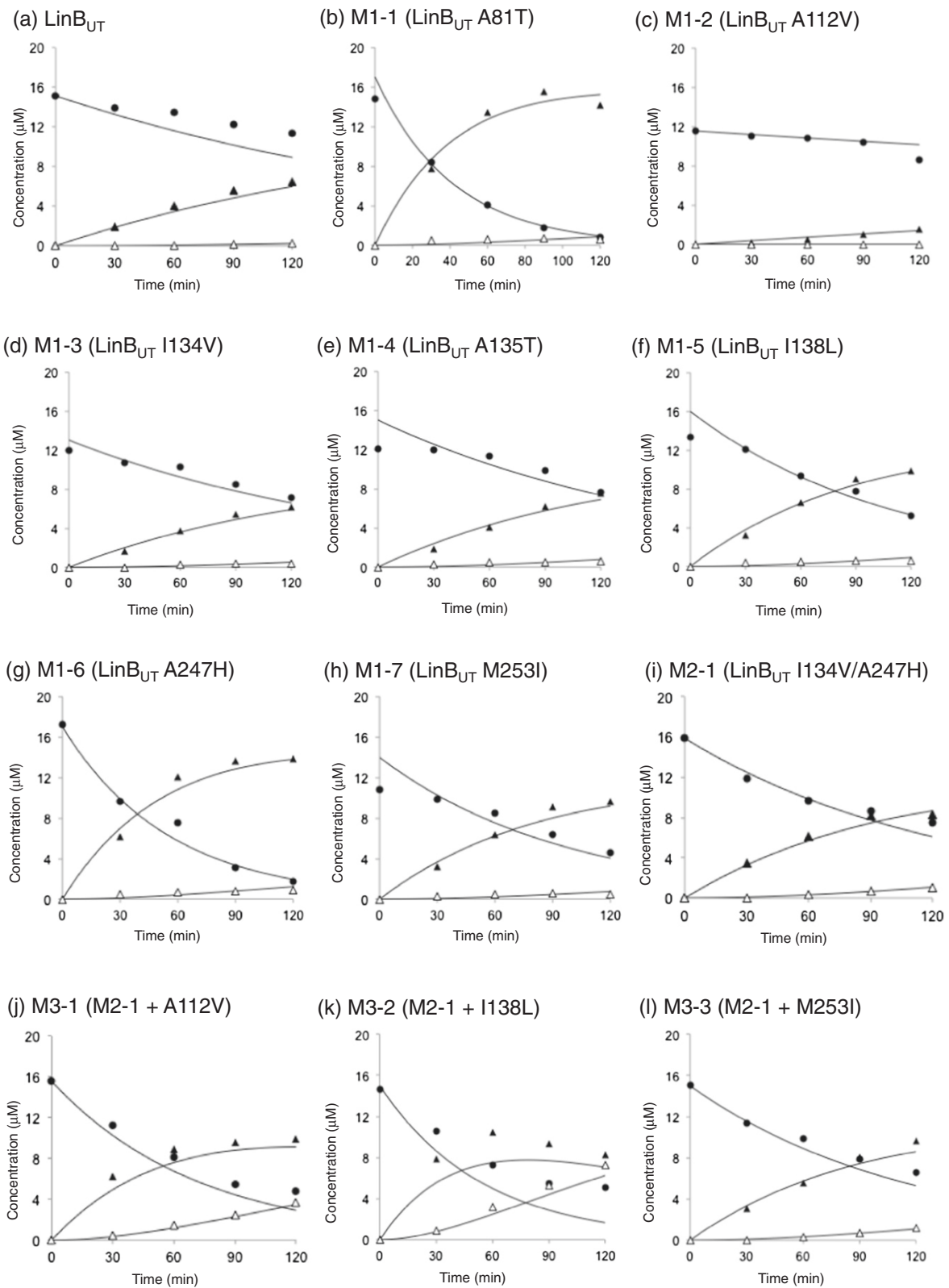


Scheme 1

## Results

### Characterization of single- and double-point mutants of LinB<sub>UT</sub>

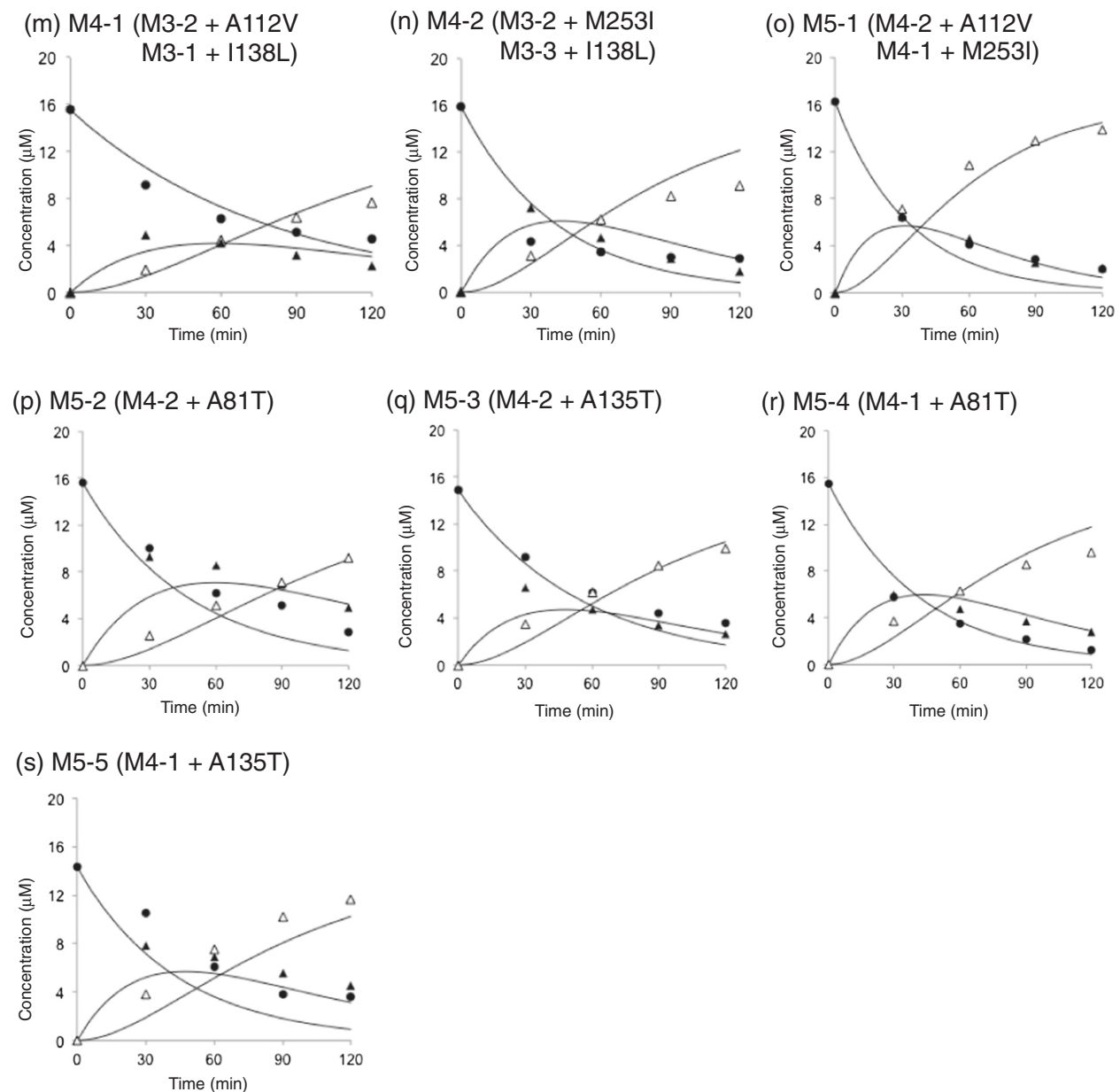
Since M2-1 showed only a weak LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity in the previous study (Ito et al. 2007), we introduced further mutations into M2-1 in this study. However, for the critical comparison with other mutants, the seven single-point mutants [A81T (M1-1), A112V (M1-2), I134V (M1-3), A135T (M1-4), I138L (M1-5), A247H (M1-6), and M253I (M1-7)] of LinB<sub>UT</sub> and M2-1 were also kinetically characterized in this study, and the importance of individual mutations for LinB<sub>MI</sub> activity towards  $\beta$ -HCH was assessed (Figure 3 and Table 1). Among the seven single-point mutations, only the A112V mutation had a negative effect on  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity, while the other six mutations showed a slightly positive effect on enzymatic activity towards  $\beta$ -HCH (Figure 3b-h and Figure 5). Interestingly, the A81T mutation had a relatively strong effect on the first conversion ( $\beta$ -HCH to PCHL) step (Figure 3b and Figure 5e). The involvement of T81 in the first step was consistent with the decrease in this step by the reciprocal T81A mutation into LinB<sub>MI</sub> (M6-1) (Figure 5e and Additional file 1: Figure S1b) (Okai et al. 2013). M2-1 showed higher activity for the second conversion (PCHL to TCDL) step (Table 1) than all the single mutants, but its activity was still weak (Figure 3i and Figure 5a).



**Figure 3** (See legend on next page.)

(See figure on previous page.)

**Figure 3** Degradation of  $\beta$ -HCH in reaction mixtures containing LinB<sub>UT</sub> and its mutant derivatives. LinB<sub>UT</sub> wild-type (a) and its mutants, M1-1 (b), M1-2 (c), M1-3 (d), M1-4 (e), M1-5 (f), M1-6 (g), M1-7 (h), M2-1 (i), M3-1 (j), M3-2 (k), M3-3 (l). The closed circle and closed and open triangles represent  $\beta$ -HCH, PCHL, and TCDL, respectively. Each value given is the mean of triplicates. Kinetic data were fitted to the irreversible two-step reaction scheme of  $\beta$ -HCH conversion to TCDL via PCHL (Scheme 1 in Materials and methods) by using GEPASI 3.2 software (Mendes 1997) and shown in solid lines. The specificity constants and their standard errors for both reaction steps ( $k_1$  and  $k_2$ ) were obtained from the calculation (Table 1).



**Figure 4** Degradation of  $\beta$ -HCH in reaction mixtures containing LinB<sub>UT</sub> mutant derivatives. M4-1 (m), M4-2 (n), M5-1 (o), M5-2 (p), M5-3 (q), M5-4 (r), and M5-5 (s). See legend of Figure 3.

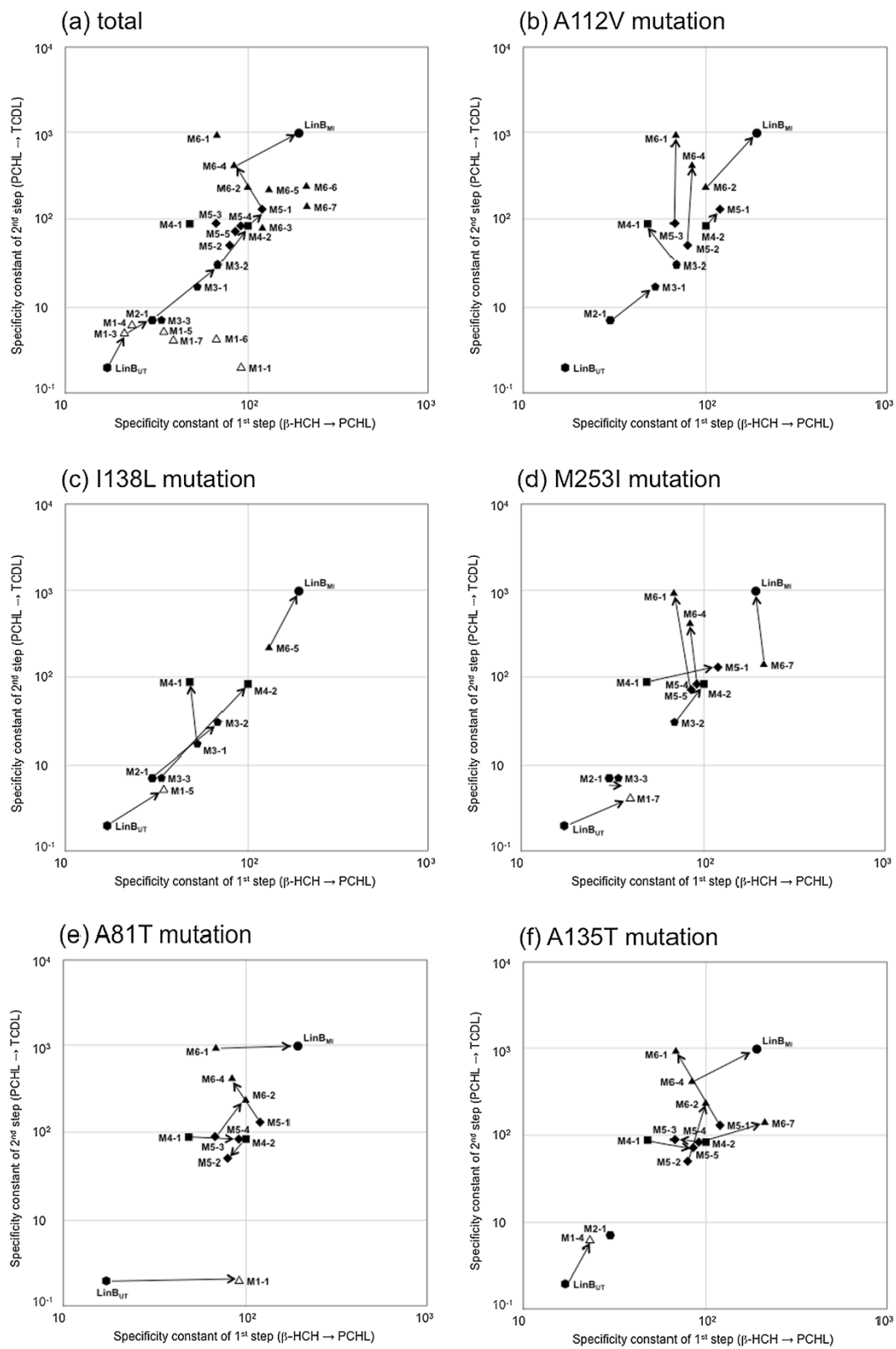


**Table 1 Specificity constants of LinB<sub>UT</sub>, LinB<sub>Mi</sub>, and their intermediate mutants**

Enzyme		Position of the different amino acid residues								Specificity constant $k_{cat}/K_m$ ( $M^{-1}s^{-1}$ )				Data source
Fold <sup>a</sup>	Mutant name	81	112	134	135	138	247	253	HCH → PCHL	% to LinB <sub>Mi</sub>	PCHL → TC DL	% to LinB <sub>Mi</sub>		
0	LinB <sub>UT</sub>	A	A	I	A	I	A	M	17 ± 0	9	2.0 ± 1	0.2	This study <sup>b</sup>	
1	LinB <sub>UT</sub> A81T	M1-1	T	A	I	A	I	A	M	92 ± 3	50	2.0 ± 1	0.2	This study
1	LinB <sub>UT</sub> A112V	M1-2	A	V	I	A	I	A	M	4 ± 0	2.1	0	0	This study
1	LinB <sub>UT</sub> I134V	M1-3	A	A	V	A	I	A	M	21 ± 0	11	5 ± 1	0.5	This study <sup>b</sup>
1	LinB <sub>UT</sub> A135T	M1-4	A	A	I	T	I	A	M	23 ± 1	12	6 ± 2	0.6	This study
1	LinB <sub>UT</sub> I138L	M1-5	A	A	I	A	L	A	M	35 ± 1	18	5 ± 1	0.5	This study
1	LinB <sub>UT</sub> A247H	M1-6	A	A	I	A	I	H	M	68 ± 2	36	4 ± 1	0.4	This study <sup>b</sup>
1	LinB <sub>UT</sub> M253I	M1-7	A	A	I	A	I	A	I	39 ± 1	21	4 ± 1	0.4	This study
2	LinB <sub>UT</sub> I134V/A247H	M2-1	A	A	V	A	I	H	M	30 ± 0	16	7 ± 1	0.7	This study <sup>b</sup>
3	LinB <sub>UT</sub> A112V/ I134V/A247H	M3-1	A	V	V	A	I	H	M	53 ± 3	28	17 ± 2	1.7	This study
3	LinB <sub>UT</sub> I134V/I138L/A247H	M3-2	A	A	V	A	L	H	M	69 ± 10	36	31 ± 7	3.1	This study
3	LinB <sub>UT</sub> I134V/A247H/M253I	M3-3	A	A	V	A	I	H	I	33 ± 1	17	7 ± 1	0.7	This study
4	LinB <sub>UT</sub> A112V/I134V/I138L/A247H	M4-1	A	V	V	A	L	H	M	48 ± 4	25	85 ± 10	8.5	This study
4	LinB <sub>UT</sub> I134V/I138L/A247H/M253I	M4-2	A	A	V	A	L	H	I	1.0 ± 0.2 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	53	83 ± 20	8.3	This study
5	LinB <sub>UT</sub> A112V/I134V/I138L/A247H/M253I	M5-1	A	V	V	A	L	H	I	1.2 ± 0.1 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	63	1.3 ± 0.2 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	13	This study
5	LinB <sub>UT</sub> A81T/I134V/I138L/A247H/M253I	M5-2	T	A	V	A	L	H	I	79 ± 10	42	50 ± 10	5	This study
5	LinB <sub>UT</sub> I134V/A135T/I138L/A247H/M253I	M5-3	A	A	V	T	L	H	I	68 ± 8	36	90 ± 20	9	This study
5	LinB <sub>UT</sub> A81T/A112V/I134V/I138L/A247H	M5-4	T	V	V	A	L	H	M	91 ± 9	48	83 ± 10	8.3	This study
5	LinB <sub>UT</sub> A112V/I134V/A135T/I138L/A247H	M5-5	A	V	V	T	L	H	M	84 ± 20	44	73 ± 20	7.3	This study
6	LinB <sub>Mi</sub> T81A	M6-1	A	V	V	T	L	H	I	68 ± 3	36	9.5 ± 5.0 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	95	Okai et al. 2013
6	LinB <sub>Mi</sub> V112A	M6-2	T	A	V	T	L	H	I	1.0 ± 0.09 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	53	2.3 ± 0.4 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	23	Okai et al. 2013
6	LinB <sub>Mi</sub> V134I	M6-3	T	V	I	T	L	H	I	1.2 ± 0.05 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	63	80 ± 3	8	Ito et al. 2007
6	LinB <sub>Mi</sub> T135A	M6-4	T	V	V	A	L	H	I	83 ± 5	44	4.2 ± 1 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	42	Okai et al. 2013
6	LinB <sub>Mi</sub> L138I	M6-5	T	V	V	T	I	H	I	1.3 ± 0.1 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	68	2.2 ± 0.4 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	22	Okai et al. 2013
6	LinB <sub>Mi</sub> H247A	M6-6	T	V	V	T	L	A	I	2.1 ± 0.2 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	111	2.4 ± 0.2 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	24	Ito et al. 2007
6	LinB <sub>Mi</sub> I253M	M6-7	T	V	V	T	L	H	M	2.1 ± 0.3 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	111	1.4 ± 0.2 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	14	Okai et al. 2013
7	LinB <sub>Mi</sub>	T	V	V	T	L	H	I	1.9 ± 0.08 × 10 <sup>2</sup>	100	1.0 ± 0.3 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	100	Okai et al. 2013	

<sup>a</sup>Number of mutation into LinB<sub>UT</sub>.

<sup>b</sup>The activities of LinB<sub>UT</sub>, M1-3, M1-6, and M2-1 have already been measured in our previous study (Ito et al. 2007), but they were reanalyzed in this study for the critical comparison with other mutants.



**Figure 5** (See legend on next page.)

(See figure on previous page.)

**Figure 5** The  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activities of LinB<sub>UT</sub>, LinB<sub>MI</sub>, and their intermediate mutants. Specificity constants of LinB<sub>UT</sub> (vertical hexagon), LinB<sub>MI</sub> (circle), and their intermediate mutants (single, open triangle; double, horizontal hexagon; 3-point, pentagon; 4-point, square; 5-point, diamond; and 6-point, closed triangle) for the first conversion (from  $\beta$ -HCH to PCHL: X axis) and the second conversion (from PCHL to TCCL: Y axis) steps (Table 1) were plotted in logarithmical values. The effects of A112V (**b**), I138L (**c**), M253I (**d**), A81T (**e**), and A135T (**f**) mutations were extracted from the total plot (**a**) and shown by arrows. One potential evolutionary route from LinB<sub>UT</sub> to LinB<sub>MI</sub> by the accumulation of seven point mutations is shown by arrows (**a**).

### Characterization of three-point mutants of LinB<sub>UT</sub>

The importance of V112, L138, and I253 for LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity was suggested in a previous study (Okai et al. 2013). Therefore, the A112V, I138L, and M253I mutations were independently introduced into M2-1, resulting in three-point mutants: M3-1 (Figure 3j), M3-2 (Figure 3k), and M3-3 (Figure 3l), respectively. These three mutations showed different effects on  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity (Figure 5a and Table 1). The I138L mutation positively influenced both conversion steps (Figure 5c: M2-1 to M3-2), while the M253I mutation had only a weak positive effect on the first conversion step (Figure 5d: M2-1 to M3-3). The A112V mutation showed positive effects on both conversion steps (Figure 5b: M2-1 to M3-1), although the effects were lower than those of I138L (Figure 5a).

### Characterization of four-point mutants of LinB<sub>UT</sub>

Since M3-2 showed the highest  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity among the evaluated three-point mutants (Figure 5a and Table 1), the A112V and M253I mutations were independently introduced into M3-2, giving rise to four-point mutants, M4-1 (Figure 4m) and M4-2 (Figure 4n), respectively. These mutations resulted in similar levels of positive effects on the second conversion step, but the M253I (M3-2 to M4-2) and A112V (M3-2 to M4-1) mutations had positive and negative effects, respectively, on the rates of the first conversion step (Figure 5a, b, d and Table 1). M4-1 and M4-2 are equivalent to the I138L mutants of M3-1 and M3-3, respectively. Therefore, the I138L mutation had a relatively high level of positive effects on the second conversion step in the cases of M3-1 to M4-1 and M3-3 to M4-2, and also had a positive effect on the first conversion step in the latter case (Figure 5c and Table 1).

### Characterization of five-point mutants of LinB<sub>UT</sub>

We further constructed a five-point mutant of LinB<sub>UT</sub> (A112V/I134V/I138L/A247H/M253I: M5-1) (Figure 4o), which has the mutations at all five amino acid residues that were suggested to be important for  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity. This mutant can be constructed by the introduction of M253I and A112V mutations into M4-1 and M4-2, respectively. The enzymatic activities of M5-1 indeed increased in both conversion steps compared with those by the parental M4-1 and M4-2 mutants (Figure 5a and Table 1).

All of the other four possible five-point mutants from M4-2 or M4-1 were also constructed: M5-2 (Figure 4p) and M5-3 (Figure 4q) from M4-2, and M5-4 (Figure 4r) and M5-5 (Figure 4s) from M4-1. None of them surpassed the activity of M5-1 (Figure 5a). The rates of both conversion steps using M5-2 and M5-3 decreased or remained at levels similar to those of the M4-2 mutant (Figure 5a). On the other hand, the rates of the first conversion step by M5-4 and M5-5 were higher than that by the parental enzyme, M4-1, but the rates of the second conversion step of these mutants remained indistinguishable from that of M4-1 (Figure 5a).

### Discussion

In this study, cumulative substitution mutations were introduced into LinB<sub>UT</sub> and various intermediate mutant enzymes between LinB<sub>UT</sub> and LinB<sub>MI</sub> were kinetically characterized (Figures 3, 4 and Table 1). Since LinB has promiscuous enzymatic activities towards various compounds, including other HCH isomers and various haloalkanes (Lal et al. 2010), the functional evolution of LinB seems too complicated to analyze. However, we focused in this study on its  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity as a representative model. Overall, the  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activities of the mutants gradually changed to those of a LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type enzyme according to the number of introduced mutations (Figure 5a), indicating that the function of LinB towards this activity can evolve in a stepwise manner. However, the effects of the particular amino acid substitutions depended on the order of the introduced mutations or on the combination with other mutations, and every substitution influenced both the first and second conversion steps (Figure 5b-f). Especially, the I138L mutation showed relatively strong positive effects on both conversion steps in almost all mutant enzymes examined (Figure 5c), suggesting this mutation plays a key role in LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity. At the beginning of this study, we mainly focused on three mutations, A112V, I138L, and M253I, on the basis of the results of our previous mutational and structural analyses of LinB<sub>MI</sub> (Okai et al. 2013), but our additional analysis in this study also confirmed the involvement of A81T and A135T mutations in  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity (Figure 5e, f). It is of interest that the T81 residue of LinB<sub>MI</sub> was mainly involved in the first conversion step (Figure 5e). However, it is at present unclear how this residue contributed so substantially to such



a step, because T81 is located on the protein surface and far away from the active site and access tunnels (Figure 2) (Okai et al. 2013).

Two examples of plausible evolutionary routes of different protein functions between two highly similar proteins have recently been reported. One example is the route to the formation of atrazine chlorohydrolase (AtzA) and melamine deaminase (TriA) (Noor et al. 2012), which are 98% identical (nine amino acid differences in the 475 amino acid proteins). AtzA catalyzes the dehalogenation of halo-substituted triazine ring compounds but shows no activity towards melamine or ammeline (Seffernick et al. 2001), whereas TriA has no detectable activity toward the halo-triazine substrates (Seffernick et al. 2001). The nine amino acid substitutions for generating the different enzymatic activities could have occurred in either enzyme (Noor et al. 2012). The other example is the route of the evolution of NtdR (a regulator of the nitrotoluene degradation pathway) from NagR (a regulator of the naphthalene degradation pathway) (Ju et al. 2009). Although these two regulators are 98% identical (five differences among 301 amino acids), NtdR, but not NagR, can recognize a wide spectrum of nitroaromatic compounds. It has been proposed that NtdR evolved from NagR by stepwise broadening of the effector range without loss of the original function (Ju et al. 2009). We also demonstrated in this study that LinB<sub>UT</sub> could be changed to LinB<sub>MI</sub> by the accumulation of seven point mutations, and that the plausible evolutionary routes could be predicted. For example, if the  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity of LinB<sub>UT</sub> increased under relevant selection pressure, the following order of mutations would be most likely: I134V (LinB<sub>UT</sub> to M1-3) - A247H (M1-3 to M2-1) - I138L (M2-1 to M3-2) - M253I (M3-2 to M4-2) - A112V (M4-2 to M5-1) - A81T (M5-1 to M6-4) - A135T (M6-4 to LinB<sub>MI</sub>) (Figure 5a). In this order, the activity for the second conversion increases gradually by every mutation step. Although the activity for the first conversion decreases at the 6th step, the second conversion seems to be more important for the LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity, since LinB<sub>UT</sub> has nearly no activity for the second conversion.

However, we have to keep in mind that it is impossible at present to predict the diverging processes of LinB<sub>MI</sub> and LinB<sub>UT</sub> in the environment, since (i) we have not constructed all possible intermediate mutants between LinB<sub>MI</sub> and LinB<sub>UT</sub>, and (ii) their common ancestral enzyme remains unknown. All eight nucleotide substitutions (in the seven codons) between *linB<sub>MI</sub>* and *linB<sub>UT</sub>* are nonsynonymous (Ito et al. 2007), suggesting that LinB<sub>MI</sub> and LinB<sub>UT</sub> diverged relatively recently from a common ancestral LinB protein under strong selection pressure. However, the benefit of the LinB<sub>MI</sub>-type activity to the host cells is still unknown. TCDL is a dead-end product in strain MI1205 (Ito et al. 2007), indicating the

inability of this strain to use  $\beta$ -HCH as a carbon and energy source. Furthermore, TCDL seems to be more toxic than  $\beta$ -HCH, because a UT26 derivative whose *linB<sub>UT</sub>* gene is replaced by *linB<sub>MI</sub>* showed a growth defect in the presence of  $\beta$ -HCH (unpublished data). In other words, the  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity itself is apparently unfavorable even for the host cells in the presence of  $\beta$ -HCH.  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity may be beneficial when cells with this activity coexist with other types of cells having enzymes for the metabolism of TCDL. In the  $\gamma$ -HCH metabolism, LinB converts 1,3,4,6-tetrachloro-1,4-cyclohexadiene, which is produced from  $\gamma$ -HCH by LinA (Nagata et al. 1993). Our preliminary analysis indicated that there was no difference between the LinB<sub>UT</sub>- and LinB<sub>MI</sub>-catalyzed transformation activities towards the intermediate (unpublished data). It has been proposed that enzymatic promiscuity is important for protein evolution (Aharoni et al. 2005; Khersonsky et al. 2006), and LinB<sub>MI</sub> may be in a more promiscuous state than LinB<sub>UT</sub>. More detailed studies are needed to elucidate the physiological significance of the activity unique to LinB<sub>MI</sub>.

All seven dissimilar amino acid residues are involved in the  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity unique to LinB<sub>MI</sub>, and their positions in the structure of LinB<sub>MI</sub> can partially explain their functions in this activity, as described above (Figure 2) (Okai et al. 2013). However, the detailed mechanism by which they contribute to the catalytic activity is not fully understood, because the effect of each successive amino acid substitution depends on the combination of other mutations. Furthermore, all seven mutations showed substantial positive effects at the final stage of their introduction (six-point mutants of LinB<sub>UT</sub>, Figure 5a). These results suggested that the synergetic effects are important for the activity. Numerous naturally occurring LinB variants have recently been reported (Additional file 1: Table S1). Although the seven amino acid residues described herein indeed seem to be the hot spots for mutations in the variants, variations in other amino acid residues, such as 134L, 247S, and 253L, were also found (Additional file 1: Table S1). To discuss the evolution of LinB critically, the effects of such novel substitutions on the  $\beta$ -HCH degradation activity should be addressed in future studies. Furthermore, this study also describes the influence of several mutations on the enzymatic activity of LinB and helps in understanding the structure-function relationship. This information might be useful in future for rational design of LinBs with improved activity.

## Additional file

**Additional file 1: Figure S1.** Degradation of  $\beta$ -HCH (closed circle) and appearance of its metabolites, PCHL (closed triangle) and TCDL (open triangle), in reaction mixtures containing LinB<sub>MI</sub> wild-type (a), and seven

point mutants of LinB<sub>Mt</sub> (b-h). Values given are the mean of triplicates. Kinetic data were fitted to the irreversible two-step reaction structure of β-HCH conversion to TCDL via PCHL (Scheme 1 in Materials and Methods) by using GEPASI 3.2 software (Mendes 1997) and shown in solid lines. The specificity constants and their standard errors for both reaction steps ( $k_1$  and  $k_2$ ) were obtained from the calculation (Table 1). The same data were used that have already been published by Ito et al (2007) (panels d and g) and Okai et al (2013) (panels a, b, c, e, f, and h).

**Table S1.** Naturally occurring LinB variants.

### Competing interests

The authors declared that they have no competing interests.

### Authors' contributions

RM, HT, YNit, Mlsh, and Mlto designed and performed experiments. YO participated in the design of the study. JD and ZP analyzed data. MT, JD, ZP, and YNag participated in the design and coordination of this study and drafted the manuscript. YNag conceived the study and is the responsible of the entire project. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

### Acknowledgements

This work was supported by Grant-in-Aids for Scientific Research from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology, and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Japan, the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic (P503/12/0572) and the Czech Ministry of Education (LO1214).

### Author details

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environmental Life Sciences, Graduate School of Life Sciences, Tohoku University, Sendai 980-8577, Japan. <sup>2</sup>Loschmidt Laboratories, Department of Experimental Biology and Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment RECETOX, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Kamenice 5/A13, 625 00 Brno, Czech Republic. <sup>3</sup>The United Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Gifu University 1-1 Yanagido, Gifu 501-1193, Japan. <sup>4</sup>Consolidated Research Institute for Advanced Science and Medical Care, Waseda University, 2-2 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku, Tokyo 162-8480, Japan.

Received: 11 July 2014 Accepted: 18 August 2014

Published online: 21 September 2014

### References

- Aharoni A, Gaidukov L, Khersonsky O, Mc QGS, Roodveldt C, Tawfik DS (2005) The 'evolvability' of promiscuous protein functions. *Nature Genet* 37:73-76
- Damborsky J, Koca J (1999) Analysis of the reaction mechanism and substrate specificity of haloalkane dehalogenases by sequential and structural comparisons. *Protein Eng* 12:989-998
- Gupta A, Kaushik C, Kaushik A (2000) Degradation of hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH;  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$ ) by *Bacillus circulans* and *Bacillus brevis* isolated from soil contaminated with HCH. *Soil Biol Biochem* 32:1803-1805
- Gupta A, Kaushik CP, Kaushik A (2001) Degradation of hexachlorocyclohexane isomers by two strains of *Alcaligenes faecalis* isolated from a contaminated site. *Bull Environ Contam Toxicol* 66:794-800
- Ito M, Prokop Z, Klvana M, Otsubo Y, Tsuda M, Damborsky J, Nagata Y (2007) Degradation of  $\beta$ -hexachlorocyclohexane by haloalkane dehalogenase LinB from  $\gamma$ -hexachlorocyclohexane-utilizing bacterium *Sphingobium* sp. MI1205. *Arch Microbiol* 188:313-325
- Janssen DB (2004) Evolving haloalkane dehalogenases. *Curr Opin Chem Biol* 8:150-159
- Johri A, Dua M, Tuteja D, Saxena R, Saxena D, Lal R (1998) Degradation of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$ -hexachlorocyclohexanes by *Sphingomonas paucimobilis*. *Biotechnol Lett* 20:885-887
- Ju KS, Parales JV, Parales RE (2009) Reconstructing the evolutionary history of nitrotoluene detection in the transcriptional regulator NtdR. *Mol Microbiol* 74:826-843
- Khersonsky O, Roodveldt C, Tawfik DS (2006) Enzyme promiscuity: evolutionary and mechanistic aspects. *Curr Opin Chem Biol* 10:498-508
- Lal R, Dogra C, Malhotra S, Sharma P, Pal R (2006) Diversity, distribution and divergence of *lin* genes in hexachlorocyclohexane-degrading sphingomonads. *Trends Biotechnol* 24:121-130

- Lal R, Pandey G, Sharma P, Kumari K, Malhotra S, Pandey R, Raina V, Kohler HP, Holliger C, Jackson C, Oakshott JG (2010) Biochemistry of microbial degradation of hexachlorocyclohexane and prospects for bioremediation. *Microbiol Mol Biol Rev* 74:58-80
- Mendes P (1997) Biochemistry by numbers: simulation of biochemical pathways with Gepasi 3. *Trends Biochem Sci* 22:361-363
- Mohn WW, Mertens B, Neufeld JD, Verstraete W, de Lorenzo V (2006) Distribution and phylogeny of hexachlorocyclohexane-degrading bacteria in soils from Spain. *Environ Microbiol* 8:60-68
- Nagata Y, Nariya T, Ohtomo R, Fukuda M, Yano K, Takagi M (1993) Cloning and sequencing of a dehalogenase gene encoding an enzyme with hydrolase activity involved in the degradation of  $\gamma$ -hexachlorocyclohexane in *Pseudomonas paucimobilis*. *J Bacteriol* 175:6403-6410
- Nagata Y, Prokop Z, Sato Y, Jerabek P, Kumar A, Ohtsubo Y, Tsuda M, Damborsky J (2005) Degradation of  $\beta$ -hexachlorocyclohexane by haloalkane dehalogenase LinB from *Sphingomonas paucimobilis* UT26. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 71:2183-2185
- Noor S, Taylor MC, Russell RJ, Jermini LS, Jackson CJ, Oakshott JG, Scott C (2012) Intramolecular epistasis and the evolution of a new enzymatic function. *PLoS One* 7(6):e39822
- Okai M, Ohtsuka J, Imai LF, Mase T, Moriuchi R, Tsuda M, Nagata K, Nagata Y, Tanokura M (2013) Crystal structure and site-directed mutagenesis analyses of haloalkane dehalogenase LinB from *Sphingobium* sp. MI1205. *J Bacteriol* 195:2642-2651
- Phillips TM, Seech AG, Lee H, Trevors JT (2005) Biodegradation of hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH) by microorganisms. *Biodegradation* 16:363-392
- Prokop Z, Monincova M, Chaloupkova R, Klvana M, Nagata Y, Janssen DB, Damborsky J (2003) Catalytic mechanism of the haloalkane dehalogenase LinB from *Sphingomonas paucimobilis* UT26. *J Biol Chem* 278:45094-45100
- Seffernick JL, de Souza ML, Sadowsky MJ, Wackett LP (2001) Melamine deaminase and atrazine chlorohydrolase: 98 percent identical but functionally different. *J Bacteriol* 183:2405-2410
- Sharma P, Raina V, Kumari R, Malhotra S, Dogra C, Kumari H, Kohler HP, Buser HR, Holliger C, Lal R (2006) Haloalkane dehalogenase LinB is responsible for  $\beta$ - and  $\delta$ -hexachlorocyclohexane transformation in *Sphingobium indicum* B90A. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 72:5720-5727
- Vijgen J, Abhilash PC, Li YF, Lal R, Forter M, Torres J, Singh N, Yunus M, Tian C, Schaffer A, Weber R (2011) Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH) as new Stockholm Convention POPs-a global perspective on the management of Lindane and its waste isomers. *Environ Sci Pollut Res Int* 18:152-162
- Willett KL, Ulrich EM, Hites RA (1998) Differential toxicity and environmental fates of hexachlorocyclohexane isomers. *Environ Sci Technol* 32:2197-2207

doi:10.1186/s13568-014-0072-5

**Cite this article as:** Moriuchi et al.: Stepwise enhancement of catalytic performance of haloalkane dehalogenase LinB towards  $\beta$ -hexachlorocyclohexane. *AMB Express* 2014 4:72.

**Submit your manuscript to a SpringerOpen® journal and benefit from:**

- Convenient online submission
- Rigorous peer review
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Open access: articles freely available online
- High visibility within the field
- Retaining the copyright to your article

Submit your next manuscript at ► [springeropen.com](http://springeropen.com)