

AD-A244 388



It is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this reporting burden to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Avenue, Washington, DC 20540.

2. REPORT DATE  
11/12/91

3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED  
Final Report 9/25/87 to 9/15/91 (2)

Chemical Function of Substituted Amino Acids in Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate Dehydrogenase

5. FUNDING NUMBERS  
DAAL-03-87-K-0135

6. AUTHOR(S)  
Ralph M. Hecht, Ph.D.

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  
University of Houston  
4800 Calhoun  
Houston, TX 77204-5934

DTIC  
SELECTE  
S JAN 14 1992 D

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER  
1-5-52717

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  
U. S. Army Research Office  
P. O. Box 12211  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2211

10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER  
ARO 24435-4-LS

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES  
The view, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy, or decision, unless so designated by other documentation.

12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT  
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)  
An investigation of the amino acids responsible for the thermostability of the *T. aquaticus* glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was initiated. The gene encoding this enzyme was isolated from a genomic library and sequenced. The gene encoded a functional GAPDH by virtue of its ability to rescue a mutant bacterial strain whose own GAPDH gene was deleted. The heat-stability of the isolated enzyme is impressive, i.e., it retains 100% of its activity after 2 hours at 90°C while requiring 100°C to lose 50% of its activity. Defining the conditions for crystallization as well as the physicochemical properties of the purified GAPDH are currently ongoing.

14. SUBJECT TERMS  
Thermostable Enzyme, *Thermus aquaticus*, heat-stability, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH)

15. NUMBER OF PAGES  
2

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT  
UNCLASSIFIED

18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
UNCLASSIFIED

19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT  
UNCLASSIFIED

20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT  
UL

### **Statement of the Problem Studied**

The three-dimensional structure of the glycolytic enzyme, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) from *Thermus aquaticus* is to be determined and directly compared to the available structures of homologous but more thermolabile enzymes. The purpose of this comparative analysis is to determine the critical domains responsible for enzyme thermostability. It has been proposed that internal and surface ionic salt bridges that interact across adjacent segments function to stabilize the enzyme against thermal denaturation. Their presence will be confirmed by structural analysis and their role in thermostabilization will be directly tested by removing the critical domains by site-directed mutagenesis.

### **Summary of the most Important Results**

To solve the above problem, the gene encoding GAPDH from *T. aquaticus* was isolated and ultimately sequenced in spite of its high G+C content (Hecht et al., 1989). To demonstrate that it encoded a functional GAPDH, after an upstream terminator region of an adjacent gene was removed, the GAPDH gene was then shown to rescue a novel bacterial strain whose host GAPDH gene was itself deleted. With this new strain, we are now able to prepare and purify to homogeneity 200 mg of *T. aquaticus* GAPDH per 4 liters of culture. The heat-stability of the isolated enzyme is impressive, i.e., it retains 100% of its activity after 2 hours at 90°C while requiring 100°C to lose 50% of its activity. Defining the conditions for crystallization as well as the physicochemical properties of the purified GAPDH are currently ongoing.

**Publication List**

Hecht, R. M., Garza, A., Lee, Y.-H., Miller, M. D. and Pisegna, M. A. (1989). Nucleotide sequence of the glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase gene from *Thermus aquaticus* YT1. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 17, 10123.

Huang, X.-Y., Barrios, L.A.M., Vonkhorporn, P., Honda, S. Albertson, D. G., and Hecht, R. M. (1989). Genomic organization of the glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase gene family of *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *J. Mol. Biol.* 206, 411-424.

**Participating Scientific Personnel**

- Ms. Marlese Pisegna
- Mr. Youn-Hyung Lee (attained his Masters Degree)
- Ms. Armandina Garza
- Mr. M. Miller
- Ms. Makeshwari
- Ms. Hanh Nguyen
- Mr. Dale Seth
- Mrs. S. Birkhead-Cowan
- Mr. W. Jones
- Ms. Erika Saenz



**Report of Inventions**

None

Accession For	
NTIS	CRAS
DTIC	142
Unannounced	
Justification	
By	
Distribution	
Availability	
Dist	Availability
A-1	