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# Crystal structure of the pyridoxal-5'-phosphate-dependent serine dehydratase from human liver

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## Abstract

L-serine dehydratase (SDH), a member of the  $\beta$ -family of pyridoxal phosphate-dependent (PLP) enzymes, catalyzes the deamination of L-serine and L-threonine to yield pyruvate or 2-oxobutyrate. The crystal structure of L-serine dehydratase from human liver (hSDH) has been solved at 2.5 Å-resolution by molecular replacement. The structure is a homodimer and reveals a fold typical for  $\beta$ -family PLP-dependent enzymes. Each monomer serves as an active unit and is subdivided into two distinct domains: a small domain and a PLP-binding domain that covalently anchors the cofactor. Both domains show the typical open  $\alpha/\beta$  architecture of PLP enzymes. Comparison with the rSDH-(PLP-OMS) holo-enzyme reveals a large structural difference in active sites caused by the artificial *O*-methylserine. Furthermore, the activity of hSDH-PLP was assayed and it proved to show catalytic activity. That suggests that the structure of hSDH-PLP is the first structure of the active natural holo-SDH.

**Keywords:** serine dehydratase; pyridoxal phosphate-dependent (PLP) enzyme; human liver; deamination; crystal structure

L-serine dehydratase (SDH) (EC 4.2.1.17) catalyzes the deamination of L-serine to yield ammonia and pyruvate (Fig. 1). The enzyme from a number of sources also acts on L-threonine to yield 2-oxobutanoate (Ogawa et al. 2000). SDH is a pyridoxal 5'-phosphate (PLP) dependent enzyme and has been assigned to the  $\beta$  family of PLP enzymes (Mehta and Christen 2000). L-threonine dehydratase (TDH) (EC 4.2.1.19) (Nakagawa 1971) also catalyzes the degrada-

tion of L-threonine and L-serine by the same mechanism and, therefore, is thought to be similar to SDH.

SDH is widely distributed in nature, but its physicochemical properties are considerably different from species to species. For example, rat liver serine dehydratase (rSDH) is a dimer (Xue et al. 1999; Ogawa et al. 2002), whereas yeast and *Escherichia coli* biosynthetic threonine dehydratase (eTDH), the first enzyme in the isoleucine synthesis pathway, is a tetramer and is feedback-inhibited by isoleucine and heterotropically activated by valine. *E. coli* biodegradative threonine dehydratase (d-eTDH) induced anaerobically in tryptone-yeast extract medium is a tetramer and is allosterically activated by AMP (Madison and Thompson 1976). However, *E. coli* D-SDH is a monomer (Marceau et al. 1988b). On the other hand, the sequence alignment of SDHs shows only moderate sequence homology.

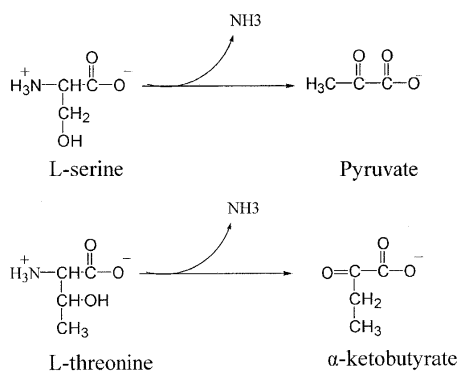
In spite of the great variety in primary and quaternary structures of SDHs, two conserved sequence motifs have been identified. One is Ser-Xaa-Lys-Ile-Arg-Gly, which is well conserved among SDHs from human (Ogawa et al. 1989a), rat (Ogawa et al. 1989b), tomato (Samach et al.

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**Abbreviations:** SDH, serine dehydratase; TDH, threonine dehydratase; PLP, pyridoxal 5'-phosphate; hSDH human serine dehydratase; rSDH, rat serine dehydratase; eTDH, threonine deaminase from *E. coli*; d-eTDH, biodegradative threonine dehydratase from *E. coli*;  $\beta$ -TRPS, tryptophan synthase  $\beta$ -subunit; OASS, O-acetylserine sulfhydrylase; CBS, cystathione  $\beta$ -synthase; ACCD, 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate deaminase; aTS, threonine synthase from *A. thaliana*; yTS, yeast threonine synthase; OPHS, O-phosphohomoserine.

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**Figure 1.** The enzymatic reaction of serine dehydratase.

1991), *E. coli* (Datta et al. 1987; Eisenstein et al. 1995), and yeast (John 1995). The lysine in rat liver SDH has been identified as the residue that forms a Schiff base with PLP. The active sites are highly homologous with those of the microbial threonine dehydratases, such as yeast and *E. coli* TDH. Moreover, these enzymes have a glycine-rich sequence in a region 100–130 amino acid residues downstream of the PLP binding lysyl residue (Datta et al. 1987). The importance of this motif in the interaction with the coenzyme was first assessed by the finding that substitution of the glycine residues with aspartic acid residues impairs PLP binding to *E. coli* D-SDH (Marceau et al. 1988a) and further demonstrated by the crystal structure of *E. coli* TDH (Gallagher et al. 1998).

In mammals SDH is found predominantly in the liver. Extensive studies have been carried out on SDH from rat and the enzyme has been found to play an important role in gluconeogenesis since its activity is remarkably induced by the consumption of high-protein diets, starvation, and other conditions (Snell 1984; Ebara et al. 2001). Little is known about the physicochemical and enzymatic properties of human SDH because human livers exhibit low SDH activity (Yoshida and Kikuchi 1969). However, some important functions have been found. It has been reported that a case of nonketotic hyperglycinemia was apparently due to hereditary deficiency of threonine dehydratase (Krieger and Booth 1984). In addition, the serine dehydratase activities were absent in human colon carcinoma and rat sarcoma (Snell et al. 1988). As a result, SDH is thought to be related to nonketotic hyperglycinemia and tumors. This prompted us to examine the properties of human SDH.

Here we report the crystal structure of recombinant human liver SDH holo-enzyme with bound PLP cofactor, or SDH-PLP. The structure is a homodimer and reveals a fold typical for β-class PLP-dependent enzymes. The active-site residues can be readily correlated with the predictions based on the results of biochemical and mutagenesis studies of rat SDH. Recently the structures of the rat liver SDH apo-enzyme and a holo-enzyme with *O*-methyl serine, SDH-

(PLP-OMS) have been determined (Yoshida and Kikuchi 1969). Although human SDH shares a high sequence identity of 82% with rat SDH, the comparison with the rat SDH apo- and holo-enzymes reveals interesting structural differences. In particular, comparison with the rSDH-(PLP-OMS) holo-enzyme reveals a large structural difference in active sites caused by the artificial *O*-methylserine. Furthermore, the activity of hSDH-PLP was assayed and it proved to show catalytic activity. That suggests that hSDH-PLP is the first structure of the active natural holo-SDH.

## Results and Discussion

### *The hSDH monomer*

The current monomer model of hSDH comprises 319 (4–322) residues, 1 PLP molecule, and 131 water molecules. The N-terminal three residues and the C-terminal six residues were not visible in the electron density map and, consequently, were not included in the final model. Most of the 319 residues were clearly defined. During the refinement, the R-factor dropped from 45.8% to 18.9%, while the free R-factor decreased continuously from 52.8% to 24.7%. Stereochemistry is good with 93.7% of residues in the most favored region of the Ramachandran plot (Table 1). A further 6.3% of residues lie in additionally allowed regions, and there are no residues in the generously allowed or disallowed regions. The overall fold of the monomer is very similar to that of other PLP-dependent enzymes of the β-family (Fig. 2). Briefly, the hSDH monomer consists of two domains: a small domain consisting of residues 42–137, and a large domain consisting of residues 1–41 and 138–322. The large domain is also referred to as the catalytic domain since it contains the essential PLP cofactor. The secondary structure of the hSDH monomer as defined by the program DSSP (Kabsch and Sander 1983) is shown in Figure 4, below. The small domain folds as a twisted α/β structure consisting of a central four-stranded (β3–6) parallel β-sheet and four surrounding helices (helices 3–6). The PLP-binding domain contains 10 α-helices (helices 1 and 7–15), one 3<sub>10</sub>-helix 2, and six β-strands (β1, β2, and β7–10). The core of this domain is an open twisted α/β structure with a central β-sheet surrounded by seven helices (helices 7–11 and 13–14), similar to the small domain. The central β-sheet is basically parallel, but one N-terminal short strand, strand 1, is antiparallel. These strands are strongly twisted so as to make the sixth strand nearly perpendicular to the first. There is a crevice at the carboxyl ends of the β-strands 7 and 10, which makes a space for bound PLP. Except for strand 1, all β-strands of the two domains are directed toward the molecular center, and all α-helices have a chain direction toward the molecular surface. The 3<sub>10</sub>-helix 2 at the N terminus consists of three residues. The 3<sub>10</sub>-helix of hSDH is at the interface region between the two domains. The two

**Table 1.** Crystallographic data and refinement statistics

Crystal parameters			
Space group		I422	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 157.4 Å, b = 157.4 Å, c = 59.2 Å	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$	
Estimated solvent content (%)		46	
$V_m$ (Å <sup>3</sup> da <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>		2.7	
Data collection			
Wavelength (Å)		1.5418	
Resolution limit (Å)		50–2.5	
Total reflections		94,265	
Unique reflections		12,739	
Completeness (%)		96.3 (98.5) <sup>e</sup>	
$R_{\text{merge}}$ (%) <sup>b</sup>		9.9 (36.6)	
Ave $I/\sigma$		20.0 (5.6)	
Refinement statistics			
Resolution range (Å)		50–2.5	
$I/\sigma$ cutoff		0.0	
$R_{\text{working}}/R_{\text{free}}$ (%)		18.9/24.7	
RMS deviation	bonds (Å)	0.011	
	angles (°)	1.62	
$B_{\text{average}}$ (no. of atoms)	protein	30.3 (2345)	
	water	24.5 (131)	
	PLP	26.7 (1)	
Residues in most favored regions of Ramachandran plot (%)		93.7	

<sup>a</sup>  $V_m$  = Matthews' coefficient (volume of asymmetric unit/molecular weight).

<sup>b</sup>  $R_{\text{merge}} = \sum_{\text{hkl}} |<I> - I| / \sum_{\text{hkl}} I$ .

<sup>c</sup>  $R_{\text{working}} = \sum (|F_p(\text{obs})| - |F_p(\text{calc})|) / \sum |F_p(\text{obs})|$ .

<sup>d</sup>  $R_{\text{free}}$  = R factor for a selected subset (10%) of the reflections that was not included in prior refinement calculations.

<sup>e</sup> Values in parentheses correspond to the highest resolution shell 2.6–2.5 Å.

domains are connected by two linkers (residues 32–35 and 138–146). Between the domains, there is a large internal gap that includes the crevice mentioned above. This large internal gap provides a space for the active site.

### Dimer structure

Two monomers of hSDH interact with each other, forming a dimer with a dyad axis running through the interacting surfaces (Fig. 2). The interface between the two monomers is formed through hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic interactions. The accessible surface area buried between the two monomers is 5.7% of the total molecular accessible surface. The monomer–monomer contacts involve six pairs of hydrogen bonds formed between 10 residues (Arg98–Asn260, Leu310–Asn260, and Leu265–Lys263 and their dyad symmetry mates). Additional interactions include a number of hydrophobic contacts. The residues Met17, Lys21, Asn101, Glu102, Ser306, Ile308, Ser309, and Ile264 in each monomer form a hydrophobic surface. Most of the residues involved in the contacts are located on helices  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_5$ ,  $\alpha_{11}$ ,  $\alpha_{14}$  and a loop of each monomer.

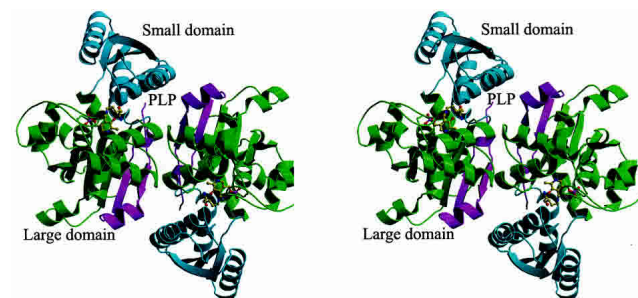
### Cofactor binding site

Typical of open twisted  $\alpha/\beta$  structures, the PLP cofactor is positioned at a crevice between the  $\beta$ -strands ( $\beta_7$  and  $\beta_{10}$ ) of the PLP-binding domain and lies on the large internal gap between the two domains (Fig. 3). The PLP cofactor is covalently bound through a Schiff base linkage to NZ of Lys41 with C4' (the internal aldimine). The cofactor is sandwiched between the side chain of Phe40 and the main chain of Ala222. Each of the polar substituents of PLP is coordinated by an appropriate functional group: the pyridinium nitrogen is hydrogen-bonded to the side chain of Cys303, the C3-hydroxyl group is hydrogen-bonded to the side chain of Asn67, and the phosphate group of PLP is coordinated by main chain amides from the tetraglycine loop (residues 168–171).

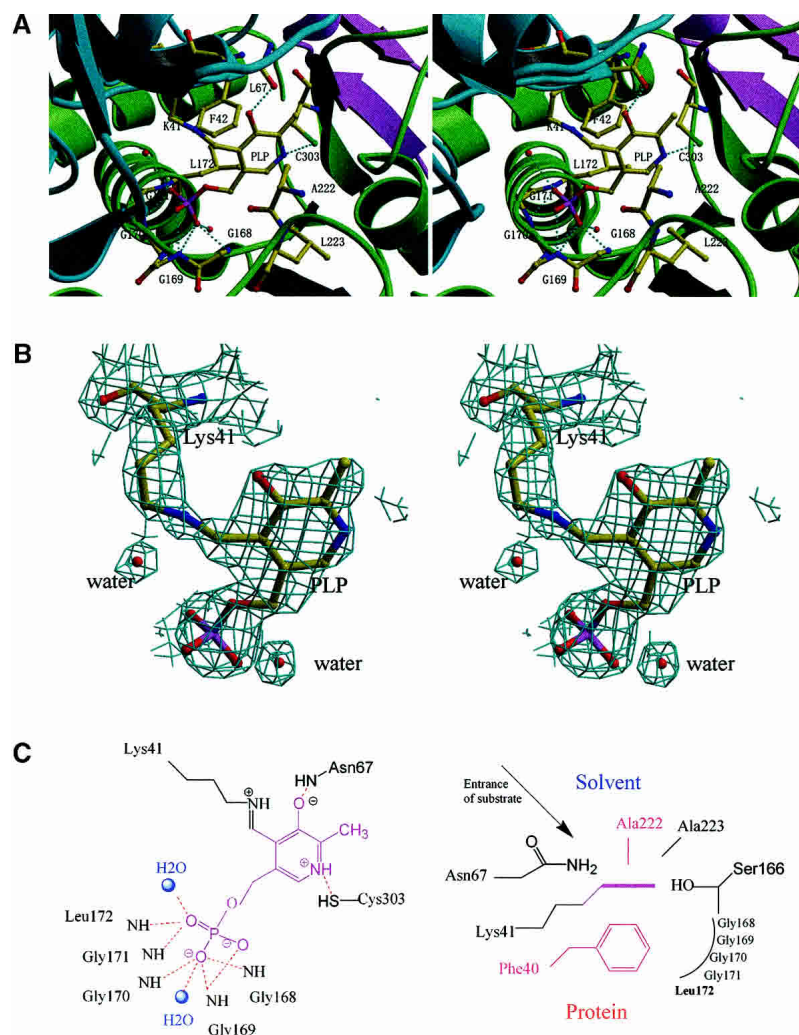
### Comparison with other serine/threonine dehydratases

SDH is widely distributed throughout nature, but its physicochemical properties vary considerably from species to species. It is of particular interest that the quaternary structures of all the known SDHs of various organisms can be classified into three types: monomer (D-SDH), dimer (hSDH, rSDH), or tetramer (eTDH, d-eTDH). Furthermore, the sequence similarity among the three types is relatively low and there is wide variation in their molecular masses. Sequence alignment between SDH and TDH shows that two regions are conserved in both types of enzymes: the sequences around the lysyl residue forming a Schiff base with PLP and the glycine-rich sequence which is considered to interact with the phosphate moiety of PLP (Fig. 4). Since all SDHs have a similar catalytic activity, it is expected that the active sites and catalytic mechanism are similar as well.

The structure of the rat SDH (rSDH) apo-enzyme has recently been determined to 2.8 Å (PDB ID 1PWE), and a holo-enzyme form of rSDH with *O*-methylserine has also been determined to 2.6 Å (PDB ID 1PWH) (Yamada et al. 2003). Human SDH shares a high sequence identity of 82% with rat SDH (Fig. 4). While hSDH and rSDH share the



**Figure 2.** (A) Ribbon diagram of the hSDH dimer. Green represents the small domain (residues 58–169); purple (residues 1–57) and cyan (residues 170–341) represent the PLP-binding domain. Both domains fold as an open twisted  $\alpha/\beta$  structure consisting of a central  $\beta$ -sheet and surrounding helices. The Lys41 and PLP molecule are shown as ball-and-stick.

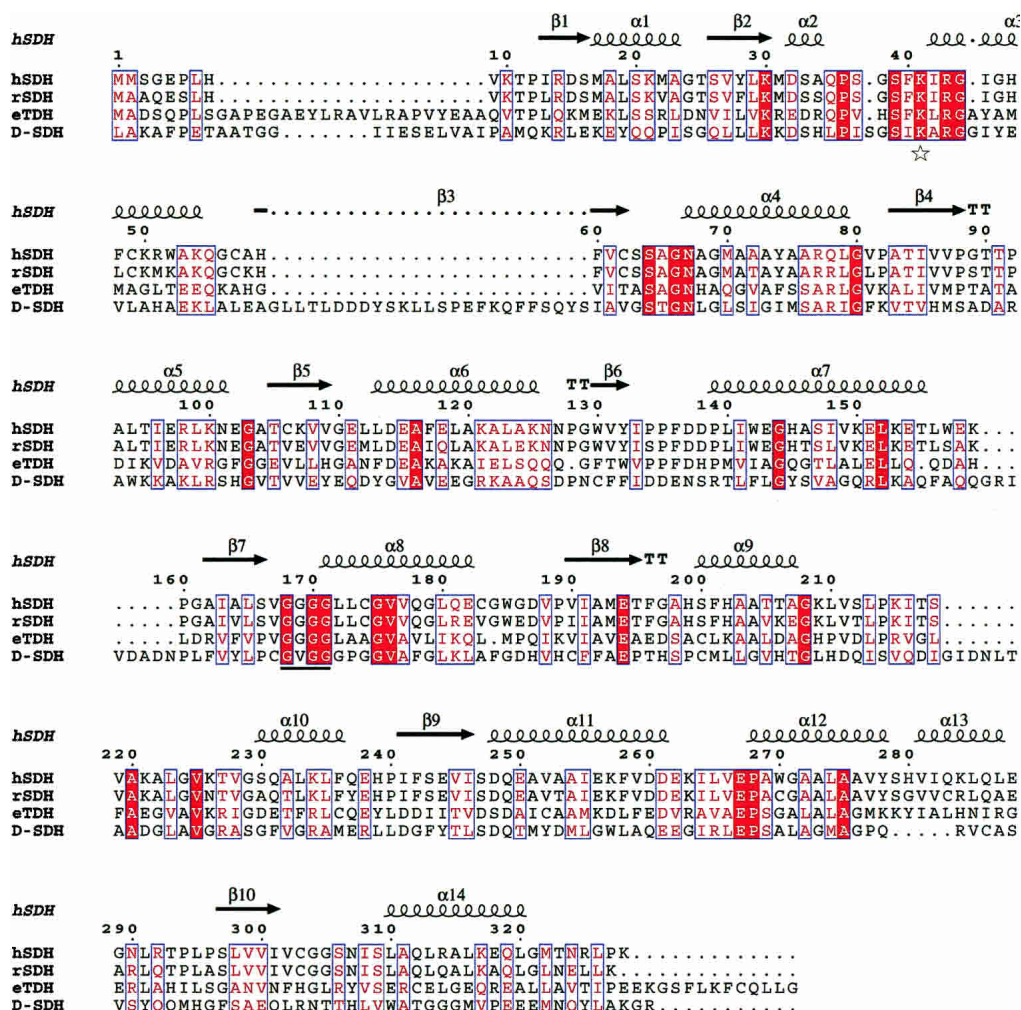


**Figure 3.** The active site of hSDH. (A) Stereoscopic view of the active site region of hSDH. Hydrogen bonds are shown in cyan. (B)  $2F_o - F_c$  maps showing the electron density peaks of the PLP-aldimine and water molecules in the active site. The contour is drawn at the  $1.5\sigma$  level. (C) Hydrogen bonding networks around the active site. On the *left* side, hydrogen bonds (red) between protein, water (blue balls) and cofactor (purple) are indicated, whereas the fixation of the PLP pyridine ring is shown on the *right* side.

same overall fold, a large conformational change in the region 197–228 is observed. Superposition of hSDH with the rSDH apo-enzyme shows an r.m.s. deviation (r.m.s.d.) of  $0.97 \text{ \AA}$  if residues 197–228 are excluded. The large conformational change of residues 197–228 in the rSDH apo-enzyme has been attributed to the lack of PLP and  $K^+$  ion in the active site of the apo-enzyme. Consequently, in the rSDH apo-enzyme dimer structure, residues 197–228 are stabilized by residues 105–124 of the partner subunit.

The hSDH holo-enzyme has a different dimeric form to the rSDH apo-enzyme, but has the same dimeric form as the rSDH-(PLP-OMS) holo-enzyme. The hSDH and rSDH holo-enzymes can be superimposed with an r.m.s.d. of  $1.50 \text{ \AA}$  for all  $C\alpha$  atoms. Comparison of the superimposed structures shows that residues 197–228 adopt a similar conformation in both structures (Fig. 5A). However, interesting

differences are observed between our hSDH-PLP holo-enzyme structure and the rSDH-(PLP-OMS) holo-enzyme (Fig. 5B). First, while the hydrogen-bonding of the PLP cofactor is preserved in the two holo-enzymes, the PLP cofactor in the hSDH holo-enzyme is tilted by approximately  $5^\circ$  toward Lys41 relative to rSDH. Second, a hydrogen bond is made in the rSDH holo-enzyme between the *O*-methylserine and Ser64  $O_\gamma$ . The formation of a hydrogen bond by the *O*-methylserine effectively pulls strand  $\beta_3$ , on which Ser64 is located, toward itself. The  $\beta_3$  strand forms part of a small four stranded  $\beta$ -sheet covering residues 65–130. Consequently, there is a large cooperative movement of residues 65–130 in the small domain of the rSDH holo-enzyme toward the PLP-OMS aldimine, thus reducing access to the active site. At its largest, the deviation between this region of the rSDH holo-enzyme is more than  $6 \text{ \AA}$



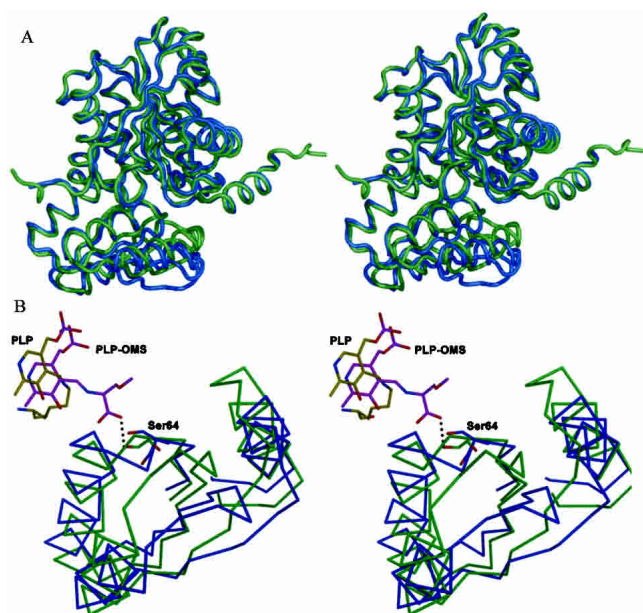
**Figure 4.** Sequence alignment of hSDH and other serine/threonine dehydratases. The sequences displayed are hSDH (from human liver), rSDH (from rat liver), eTDH (from *E. coli*), and D-SDH (from *E. coli*). The sequence of hSDH shares 82% identity with rSDH, 27% identity with eTDH but has low (11%) identity with D-SDH. The amino acids in blue boxes represent conserved changed residues. The completely identical amino acid residues are shaded red. The star represents the Lysine residue to which PLP is bound. The line represents the glycine-rich region by which PLP is fixed. The secondary structure elements indicated correspond to the hSDH structure.

relative to the hSDH holo-enzyme. Since the presence of OMS in the rSDH holo-enzyme is entirely artificial, we can conclude that the hSDH structure reported here is the natural SDH holo-enzyme.

The crystal structure of *E. coli* TDH (eTDH) has also been determined (PDB ID 1TDJ) (Gallagher et al. 1998). Sequence identity between hSDH and eTDH is a moderate 25%. Although the activity of human SDH is not regulated by any known effector molecule, the tetrameric *E. coli* TDH is subject to allosteric regulation by isoleucine and valine. To illustrate the main structural differences of various SDHs and TDHs, a detailed structural comparison was performed between hSDH and eTDH.

Each monomer of eTDH contains one catalytic domain (the PLP-binding domain) and one regulatory domain. The structure of hSDH is similar to the catalytic domain of

eTDH (Fig. 6A). In the eTDH structure, PLP is accommodated in a pocket where it is maintained in the correct orientation by a number of covalent and noncovalent interactions. Figure 6B compares the PLP binding sites of eTDH and hSDH. The pocket consists mainly of residues conserved between the two enzymes. The orientation of PLP within hSDH is very similar to that observed in the eTDH. In both cases, the cofactor phosphate group is hydrogen-bonded to an invariant tetraglycine loop, Gly168–Gly171 in hSDH and Gly188–Gly191 in eTDH. The pyridoxyl ring is packed between two hydrophobic groups, namely Phe40 and Ala222, corresponding to Phe61 and Gly241, respectively. On the other hand, the hydrogen bond that C3-hydroxyl establishes with Asn89 in eTDH corresponds with Asn67 in hSDH. The main differences between the two binding sites regard the interactions of the polar moiety of



**Figure 5.** Superposition of hSDH, rSDH. (A) A stereo figure showing superposition of the hSDH-PLP and rSDH-(PLP-OMS) holo-enzymes. hSDH-PLP is shown in blue, and rSDH-(PLP-OMS) is shown in green. (B) A stereo figure showing the large difference in the small domain regions (residues 65–130) of hSDH-PLP and rSDH-(PLP-OMS) holo-enzymes. hSDH is shown in blue and its PLP cofactor, in yellow; rSDH is shown in green and its PLP-OMS cofactor, in magenta.

the PLP ring. The nitrogen forms a hydrogen bond with Ser288 in TD, whereas it is coordinated by the sulfhydryl of Cys303 in the hSDH.

Unlike eTDH, hSDH has no regulatory domain. This is the main difference between the two enzymes. In the absence of this domain, hSDH shows complete catalytic activity but no allosteric regulation. The result is consistent with the former data that showed the main effect of regulatory domain on allosteric regulation and feedback inhibition (Chinchilla et al. 1998). Despite low sequence homology, the catalytic domains of the two enzymes are highly conserved and the same result can be expected among other SDHs.

From the comparison, we can conclude that despite the low sequence homology and the striking different quaternary structures of various SDHs, their catalytic active sites are highly conserved. The result strongly suggests that different SDHs may perform their catalytic activity in the same way.

#### Enzyme activity

The enzyme activity assay was carried out to test the activity of human SDH. The assay showed an obvious increase in absorbance at 265 nm when L-serine was added. This increase represents the formation of pyruvate and thus con-

firms that recombinant human SDH shows catalytic activity for L-serine. When potassium phosphate was added to the standard enzyme assay solution, the rate of reaction was increased, suggesting that  $K^+$  ions might have an important role in the catalysis of SDH. Previous reports have confirmed that the presence of potassium ions affects the enzyme activity of both rat SDH (Pestana et al. 1971) and D-SDH (Kojiro et al. 1989).

In many PLP-enzymes, monovalent cations such as  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  are important effectors of catalytic activity (Woehl and Dunn 1995b). In these systems, the metal ion cofactor is classified as an allosteric effector that does not participate directly in bonding interactions with the reacting substrate. In tryptophan synthase, for instance,  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  stabilize different conformational states of the external aldimines. They also affect the equilibrium distribution of enzyme–substrate intermediates in the crystalline state (Woehl and Dunn 1995a). As no potassium was added during the purification and crystallization, no  $K^+$  ions are found in the hSDH structure. However, potassium ions have been observed near the phosphate group of PLP cofactor of the  $\beta$  subunit in the structures of the rSDH holo-enzyme (Yamada et al. 2003), tryptophan synthase (Hyde et al. 1988) and tryptophanase (Isupov et al. 1998). The major role of this ion is to stabilize the framework of the active site and it is not believed to be directly involved in catalysis.

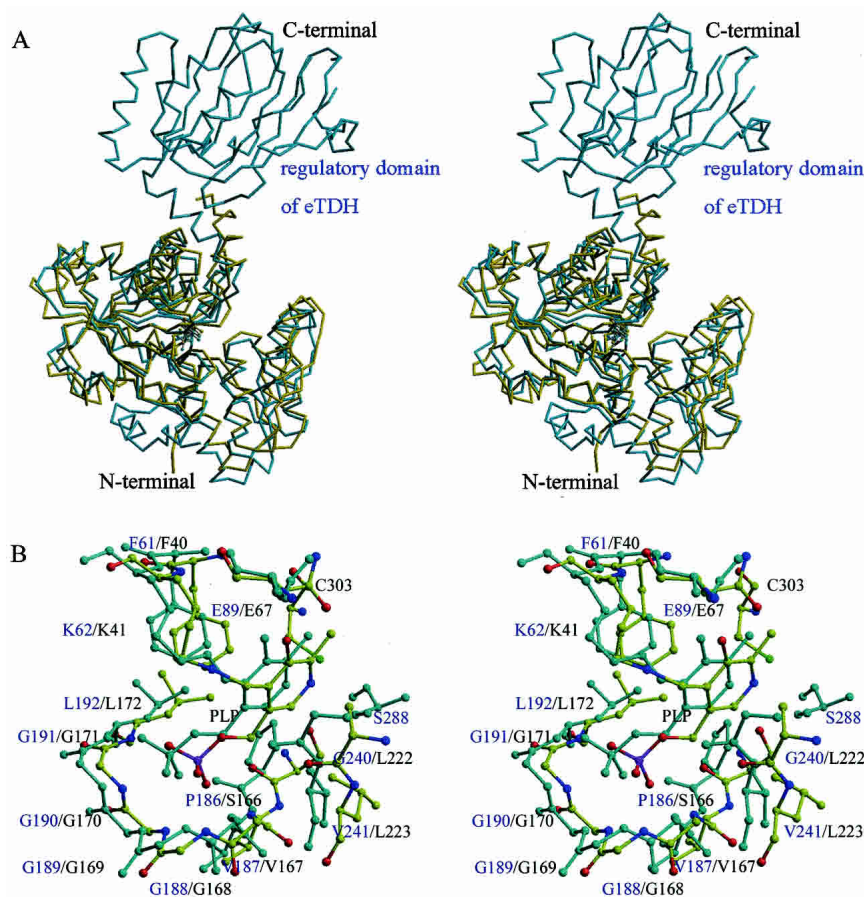
#### Conclusions

In conclusion, the crystal structure of human SDH confirms that the enzyme belongs to the  $\beta$ -class of pyridoxal 5'-phosphate (PLP) dependent enzymes. Human SDH is a dimer of identical polypeptide chains containing 328 amino acid residues. The essential PLP cofactor is located between two loops of the catalytic domain and identifies the active site. Comparison with the rat SDH apo- and holo-enzymes reveals interesting structural differences. In particular, comparison with the rSDH-(PLP-OMS) holo-enzyme reveals a large structural difference caused by the artificial O-methylserine. That suggests that the structure of hSDH-PLP reported here represents the natural holo-enzyme. On the basis of the present structure, amino acids implicated in substrate binding and catalysis can be identified for further site-directed mutagenesis studies. Such research will aid the understanding of the catalytic mechanism of action of this enzyme.

#### Materials and methods

##### Crystallization and data collection

The expression of hSDH in *E. coli*, the purification of the expressed enzyme and the crystallization of the purified enzyme have been reported elsewhere (Sun et al. 2003). Briefly, recombinant



**Figure 6.** Stereo view of comparison between hSDH and eTDH. (A) Superposition of hSDH (yellow) and eTDH (blue). The structure of hSDH is very similar with the catalytic domain of eTDH. (B) The active sites of hSDH (yellow) and eTDH (blue).

hSDH was crystallized by the hanging-drop vapor diffusion method. Crystals were grown at 291 K using  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  as precipitant. Diffraction data was obtained to a resolution of 2.5 Å from a single frozen crystal using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation. All data were integrated and scaled using DENZO and SCALEPACK (Otwinowski and Minor 1997). Crystal parameters and data collection-data statistics are summarized in Table 1.

#### Structure determination

The structure of hSDH was determined by molecular replacement, employing the monomeric form of eTDH (PDB ID 1TDJ) as a search model. eTDH shares 27% sequence identity with hSDH. The search model was composed of residues 32–330 of the eTDH structure based on sequence alignments using CLUSTALW (Thompson et al. 1994). Rotation and translation searches were performed using CNS (Brunger et al. 1998). Following rigid body refinement at 3.0 Å, a  $\sigma$ -weighted map was calculated as a basis for fitting the model. Crystallographic refinement was carried out with molecular dynamics using the program CNS. Ten percent (10%) of the reflection data were set aside for calculation of the free R-factor. Several cycles of simulated annealing at 3000 K, including minimization and B-factor refinement, were performed. After each cycle of refinement, manual rebuilding was carried out with the guidance of  $\sigma$ -weighted  $2|F_o| - |F_c|$  and  $|F_o| - |F_c|$  differ-

ence maps using the program O (Jones et al. 1991). The PLP molecule from the eTDH structure was manually adjusted and built into the electron density map. Solvent molecules were added during the final cycles of refinement. The crystallographic free R-factor was monitored at each stage and a composite omit map was calculated to eliminate model bias. The quality of the structure was evaluated using a Ramachandran plot calculated by the program PROCHECK (Laskowski et al. 1993). Statistics on the final model are presented in Table 1.

#### Enzyme assay of human SDH

A direct spectrophotometric assay (Freedland and Avery 1964) was used to determine the SDH activity. Through a wavelength scan, we found that pyruvate had a characteristic absorbance at 265 nm but serine and SDH had not. Therefore, in the enzyme activity assay, we monitored the increase in absorbance at 265 nm, which is associated with the formation of pyruvate. Changes in absorbance were recorded by a spectrophotometer. The standard assay solution contained 990  $\mu\text{L}$  of 0.1 M sodium phosphate, physiological pH 7.5, and 10  $\mu\text{L}$  purified enzyme; 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of 0.5M L-serine was added to start the reaction. Assays were performed at 25°C.

#### Coordinates

The atomic coordinates and the structure factors (code 1P5J) have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank, Research Collaboratory

for Structural Bioinformatics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ (<http://www.rcsb.org/>).

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