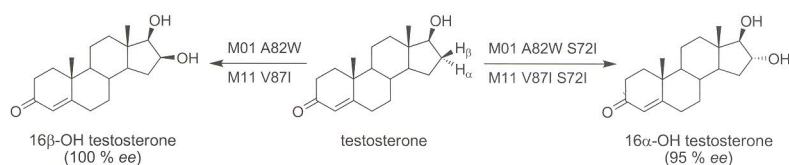


H. Venkataraman, S. B. A. de Beer,
L. A. H. van Bergen, N. van Essen,
D. P. Geerke, N. P. E. Vermeulen,
J. N. M. Commandeur*

520 – 523

A Single Active Site Mutation Inverts Stereoselectivity of 16-Hydroxylation of Testosterone Catalyzed by Engineered Cytochrome P450 BM3



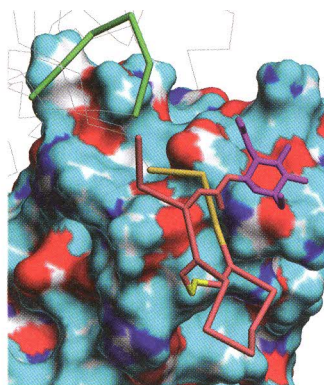
Inversion of stereoselectivity: screening of a minimal mutant library revealed a cytochrome P450 BM3 variant M01 A82W S72I capable of producing 16 α -OH-testosterone. Remarkably, a single active site mutation S72I in

M01 A82W inverted the stereoselectivity of hydroxylation from 16 β to 16 α . Introduction of S72I mutation in another 16 β -OH-selective variant M11 V87I, also resulted in similar inversion of stereoselectivity.

D. Wilhelm, H. N. Behnken, B. Meyer*

524 – 527

Glycosylation Assists Binding of HIV Protein gp120 to Human CD4 Receptor

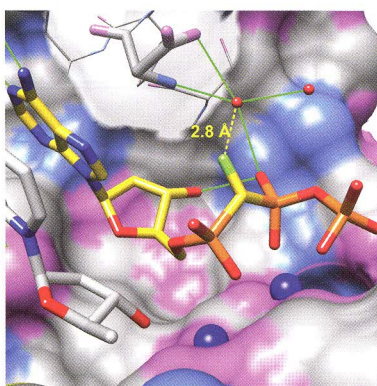


The role of glycosylation of proteins on its binding affinity is not well understood. Even a monosaccharide (magenta) placed at a glycosylation site can significantly enhance binding of peptides to their receptor. If glycosylated, an HIV protein binds stronger and faster to its primary receptors on human cells.

B. T. Chamberlain, V. K. Batra, W. A. Beard,
A. P. Kadina, D. D. Shock,
B. A. Kashemirov, C. E. McKenna,*
M. F. Goodman, S. H. Wilson*

528 – 530

Stereospecific Formation of a Ternary Complex of (S)- α,β -Fluoromethylene-dATP with DNA Pol β

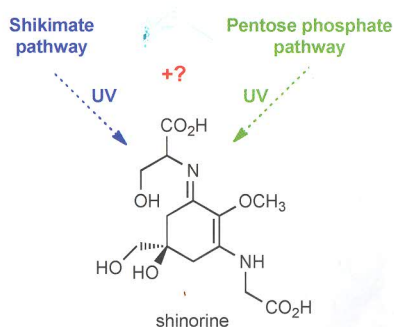


The influence of water: Crystallization of (*R/S*)- α,β -CHF-dATP with the pre-organized pol β -DNA complex shows that (*S*)- α,β -CHF-dATP is preferentially bound to the active site with the C–F fluorine proximal to a structural water bound to Asp276.

E. Spence, W. C. Dunlap, J. M. Shick,
P. F. Long*

531 – 533

Redundant Pathways of Sunscreen Biosynthesis in a Cyanobacterium



Route of the sun block: According to empirical evidence, sun-screening mycosporine-like amino acids (MAAs) in Eukarya originate from the shikimic acid pathway, whereas in cyanobacteria, biosynthesis of the MAA shininorine reportedly occurs through the pentose phosphate pathway. However, gene deletion shows that the cyanobacterium *Anabaena variabilis* ATCC 29143 does not biosynthesize shininorine exclusively by this route.

