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TOPIC(s) : Biocatalytic cascade reactions / Enzyme discovery and engineering

Increasing the Utility of Biocatalytic Methylation Reactions through a Two-Enzyme Cascade

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PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

S-adenosylmethionene (SAM)-dependent methyltransferases catalyse the methylation of a broad array of primary and secondary metabolites, often with exquisite chemo-, regio-, and stereoselectivity.¹ However, the reliance of these enzymes on SAM as a stoichiometric methyl donor restricts their utility for large-scale applications, due to this reagents high cost and instability. Our laboratory has reported a dual-enzyme cascade involving a halide methyltransferase (HMT) and a C-, N-, or O-methyltransferase that enables biocatalytic methylation reactions to proceed with only a catalytic quantity of SAM and a stoichiometric amount of a structurally simpler, cheaper methyl donor (Figure 1).² Remarkably, a number of abiotic methyl donor reagents, including sulfates and sulfonates, are accepted by the halide methyltransferase for the in situ regeneration of SAM.³ Our current research efforts are exploring this unexpected result to further optimize the biocatalytic reaction according to parameters such as reactivity, cost, atom-efficiency, and safety.

FIGURES

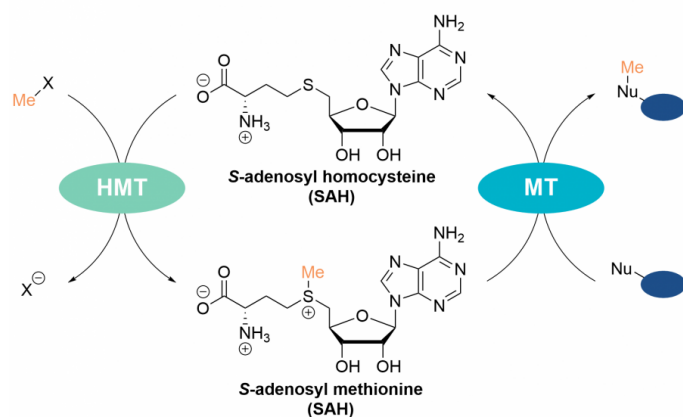


FIGURE 1

Figure 1

A two-enzyme cascade enables in situ regeneration of S-adenosyl methionine from S-adenosyl homocysteine and a methyl donor, while concurrently catalyzing the methylation of a target molecule.

FIGURE 2

KEYWORDS

methyltransferase | biocatalysis | enzymatic cascade | S-adenosyl methionine

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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