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Aromatic hydroxylation of Trans-cinnamic acid performed by the P450 Cinnamate-4-hydroxylase: A QMMM study

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PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

Being part of the plant metabolic system, the Cinnamate 4-hydroxylase (C4H) enzyme belongs to the CYP73A family of the cytochrome P450 monooxygenase known for being a crucial biocatalyst. C4H is responsible for the hydroxylation of trans-cinnamic acid into p-coumaric acid (Scheme 1). This enzyme can have an impact on structure, development, and defense, which makes in-depth knowledge of the mechanism and interaction with the substrate during the catalytic reaction important.¹ Playing different and impactful roles in plant's life, this enzyme must be properly studied in complex with their natural substrates. Trans-cinnamic acid was docked, into the active center of the C4H enzyme followed by comprehensive MD simulations and QM/MM calculations. However, unlike the hydroxylation of alkyl substrates in which the mechanism is initiated by the abstraction of the allylic hydrogen by the Iron-oxo complex, the case of aromatics is not so straightforward. Based on our QM/MM calculations, we propose to different conformations are achieved during the transition state of the aromatic hydroxylation. After a tetrahedral sigma complex formation², the reaction proceeds through a protonated porphyrin intermediate or a direct rearrangement in comparison to the alternative epoxide and ketone pathways for aromatic hydroxylation.

FIGURES

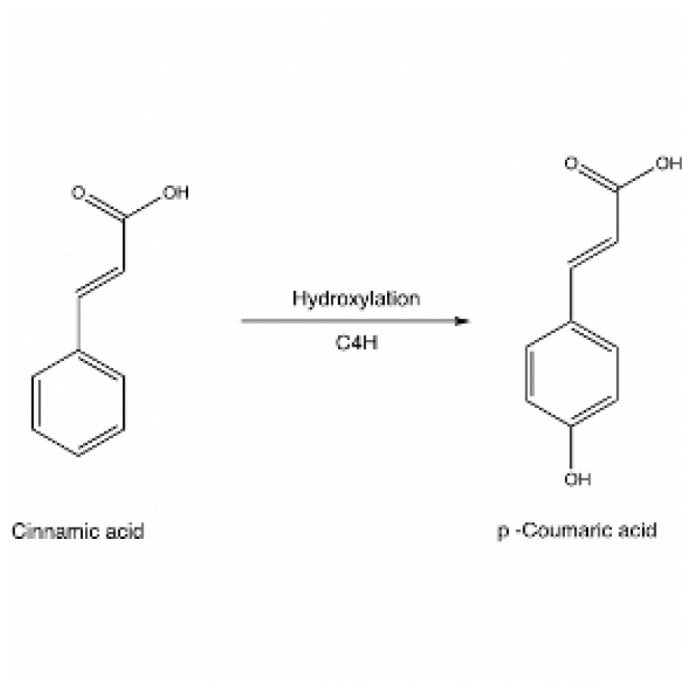


FIGURE 1

Scheme 1

FIGURE 2

KEYWORDS

Biocatalysts | Hydroxylation | Aromatic | Lignin

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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