

Three-dimensional structure of human 5-LOX in solution: new insights from SAXS analysis

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Lipoxygenases (LOXs) form a heterogeneous family of fatty acid dioxygenases that are widely distributed in plants and animals [1, 2]. Human 5-LOX is implied in the biosynthesis from arachidonic acid (AA) of leukotrienes, lipid mediators of inflammation [2].

We showed that plant and mammalian lipoxygenases have different degrees of conformational flexibility and thermal stability [3]. 5-LOX activity is short-lived, apparently in part because of an intrinsic instability of the enzyme. The crystal structure of a mutant human 5-LOX, where substitutions have been introduced to stabilize the enzyme, has been solved at 2.4 Å resolution [4].

In order to determine the oligomerization state of the native protein in solution and possible differences with the crystal structure of the 5-LOX mutant, we performed a combined Small Angle X-Ray Scattering (SAXS) and Size Exclusion-HPLC (SE-HPLC) study on wild-type human 5-LOX. Unlike soybean LOX-1, that we previously showed by SAXS to be organised as a stable monomer [5], the SE/HPLC profile of human 5-LOX suggests the presence of three different protein species. The analysis of the SAXS scattering pattern of each chromatographic peak revealed that 5-LOX in solution is present mostly as a homodimer. In particular, we revealed the presence of two dimeric species differing for their hydrodynamic volume, as well as of monomers (at a low percentage). No higher aggregation states were detected. Here we present the 3D model of human 5-LOX in solution.

It has been recently suggested that 5-LOX could form a dimeric complex, where one monomer catalyzes the generation of 5-HPETE, which is then transferred to the other monomer for the formation of leukotrienes [6]. Our results confirm these observations and open an interesting question on the possible effectors that might modulate monomer/monomer interactions, and hence monomer/dimer equilibrium, leading to a specific functional regulation of 5-LOX *in vivo*.

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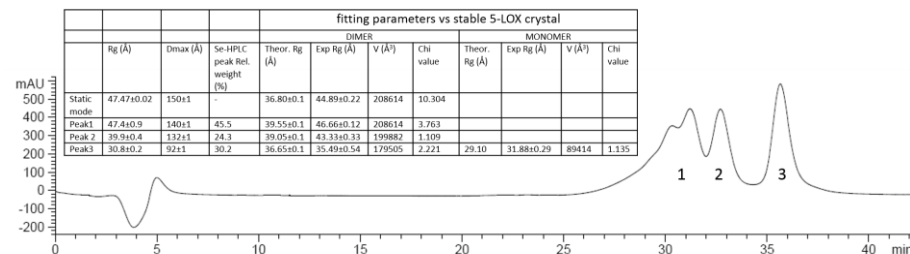


Figure 1. SE-HPLC elution profile of wild-type human 5-LOX. Inset: Overall structural SAXS parameters of each peak and of the low-resolution 3D models.

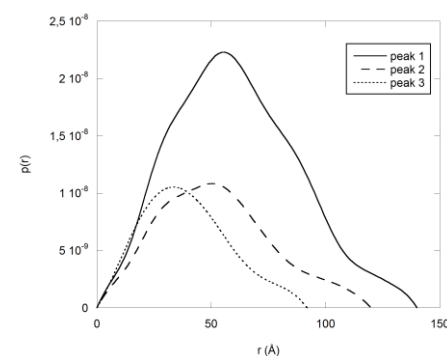


Figure 3. $p(r)$ functions of the three peaks of human 5-LOX separated by SE-HPLC.

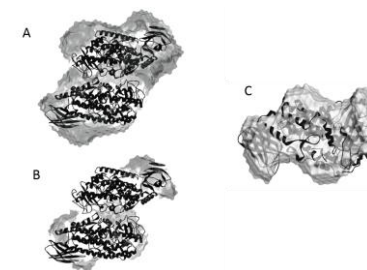


Figure 4. Low-resolution 3D models of the three 5-LOX species detected in solution. The models were calculated from the SAXS profiles with DAMAVER (ATSAS suite [7]). A: Peak 1 (dimer); B: peak 2 (dimer); C: peak 3 (monomer) superposed to the stable 5-LOX crystal structure represented as black ribbons.