Investigating Catalytic Residues in Class I Active Site of a Fungal Diterpene Synthase Serena Debari and Sibongile Mafu*

UMassAmherst G

NSE/DTE motif

NDxxSxxxD 940

GSVSRDAA

SWNRDHR

GSVDRDEL

GRDSA

IERDRL

IERDRL

OORDAE

'ND YGSXARDRAE

CGSVVRDAT

720

AVVG

AVACE

AVAGE

AFAAP

EMEAVAGI

EFIHKSAAP

DIMERSIAS

consensus DEFMEAVAXP

Class I

DExxE/H

A. nidulans ent-pimara-8(14),15-diene synthase

F. fujikuroi ent-kaurene synthase

P. betae aphidocolan-16-B-ol synthase

M. oryzae 70-15 DiTPS2 D.amygdali phyllocladan-16-α-ol synthase

M. oryzae 70-15 DiTPS1

Conservation

Sequence logo

A. fischeri ent-pimara- 8(14),15-diene synthase

Phaeosphaeria sp. L487 ent-kaurene synthase

A. oryzae lsopimara-7(8),15-diene synthase

A. niger ent-pimara-8(14),15-diene synthase

A. fumigatus A1163 Iso pimara-7(8),15-diene synthase

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Background:

Diterpene synthases create secondary metabolites known as diterpenes. Diterpenes are recognized in plants for their antimicrobial and antifungal properties. They allow plants to communicate with their environments and play roles in plant defense and plant reproduction. Diterpene synthases synthesize these secondary metabolites by performing numerous cyclization reactions driving promiscuity of diterpene product outcome. Novel studies have detected the presence of diterpene synthases genes in fungi. We seek to understand the biochemical mechanisms behind terpene formation. This study investigates the catalytic residues in class I active site of a fungal diterpene synthase through site directed mutagenesis and combinatorial **TUTPOSE:**

mage 1: Rice Blast Diseas

Magnaporthe, is the causative agent of rice blast disease and accounts for devastating damage to cereal crop yield worldwide annually. This plant pathogenic fungi infects numerous cereal and grass species at an alarming rate, causing lesions on all parts of the plant in all the respective hosts. We seek to better understand plant - pathogen interaction.

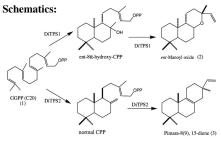
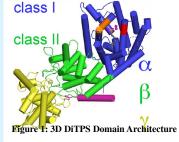
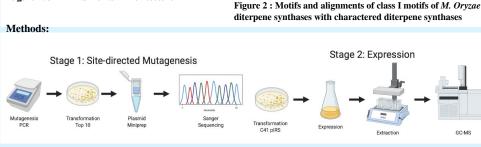


Figure 4: Biosynthesis of labdane related diterpenes by *M.oryzae*





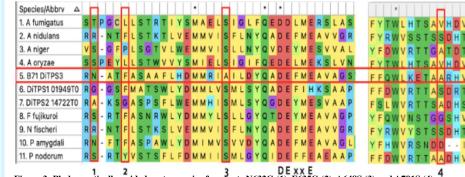


Figure 3: Phylogenetically guided mutagenesis of mutants N632G (1), F635G (2), A648S (3) and A791S (4).

Future directions:

 Determine other residues of catalytic importance through mutagenesis
Determine structural and functional significance of product outcomes
Contribution to ongoing projects
Agricultural use against multiple pathogens and environmental factors
Investigate other fungi and their diterpene metabolism

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