

Regiospecific Chlorination of (S)- β -Tyrosyl-S-Carrier Protein Catalyzed by SgcC3 in the Biosynthesis of the Enediyne Antitumor Antibiotic C-1027

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Abstract: C-1027 is a potent antitumor antibiotic composed of an apo-protein and a reactive enediyne chromophore. The chromophore consists of four different chemical subunits including an (S)-3-chloro-4,5-dihydroxy- β -phenylalanine moiety, the biosynthesis of which from L- α -tyrosine is catalyzed by six proteins, SgcC, SgcC1, SgcC2, SgcC3, SgcC4, and SgcC5. Biochemical characterization of SgcC3 unveiled the following: (i) SgcC3 is a flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD)-dependent halogenase; (ii) SgcC3 acts only on the SgcC2 peptidyl carrier protein-tethered substrates; (iii) SgcC3-catalyzed halogenation requires O₂ and reduced FAD and either the C-1027 pathway-specific flavin reductase SgcE6 or *E. coli* flavin reductase (Fre) can support the SgcC3 activity; (iv) SgcC3 also efficiently catalyzes bromination but not fluorination or iodination; (v) SgcC3 can utilize both (S)- and (R)- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 but not 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 as a substrate. These results establish that SgcC3 catalyzes the third enzymatic transformation during the biosynthesis of the (S)-3-chloro-4,5-dihydroxy- β -phenylalanine moiety of C-1027 from L- α -tyrosine. SgcC3 now represents the second biochemically characterized flavin-dependent halogenase that acts on a carrier protein-tethered substrate. These findings will facilitate the engineering of new C-1027 analogs by combinatorial biosynthesis methods.

Introduction

C-1027 is a chromoprotein antitumor antibiotic isolated from the fermentation broth of *Streptomyces globisporus*.¹ Similar to other nine-membered enediynes, which includes neocarzinostatin² and maduropeptin,³ C-1027 is composed of an apo-protein (CagA) and a reactive enediyne chromophore that is essential for bioactivity.⁴ Upon release from CagA, the C-1027 chromophore readily undergoes a Bergman cycloaromatization to form a benzenoid diradical intermediate (Figure 1). These free radicals are capable of abstracting hydrogen atoms from the DNA backbone, ultimately resulting in DNA double-stranded breaks (DSB) in the presence of molecular oxygen.^{5–7}

The induction of DSB correlates well with cytotoxicity, and because of this novel mechanism of DNA damage, the enediynes have attracted interest as potential cancer chemotherapeutic agents.^{8,9}

The nine-membered enediynes all have an enediyne core consisting of an unsaturated nine-membered carbocycle containing two acetylenic groups conjugated to a recipient or incipient double bond. The C-1027 chromophore (**1**) has three additional chemical components that are covalently appended to the enediyne core, namely, a deoxy aminosugar, a benzoxazolate, and a β -amino acid moiety (Figure 1). The C-1027 biosynthetic gene cluster was previously identified and, based on bioinformatics analysis, the biosynthetic pathway for each moiety was predicted and a convergent pathway was hypothesized to yield **1**. Of note, the β -amino acid moiety (S)-3-chloro-4,5-dihydroxy- β -phenylalanine was predicted to be biosynthesized from L- α -tyrosine (**2**) mediated by five proteins: SgcC, SgcC1, SgcC2, SgcC3, and SgcC4, with the condensation enzyme SgcC5 catalyzing the final incorporation of **2** into **1** via a β -aminoacyl-S-SgcC2 intermediate (**3**) (Figure 2).⁸ We have subsequently confirmed in vitro using purified recombinant enzymes that (i) SgcC4 catalyzes the conversion of **2** to (S)- β -tyrosine (**4**) as

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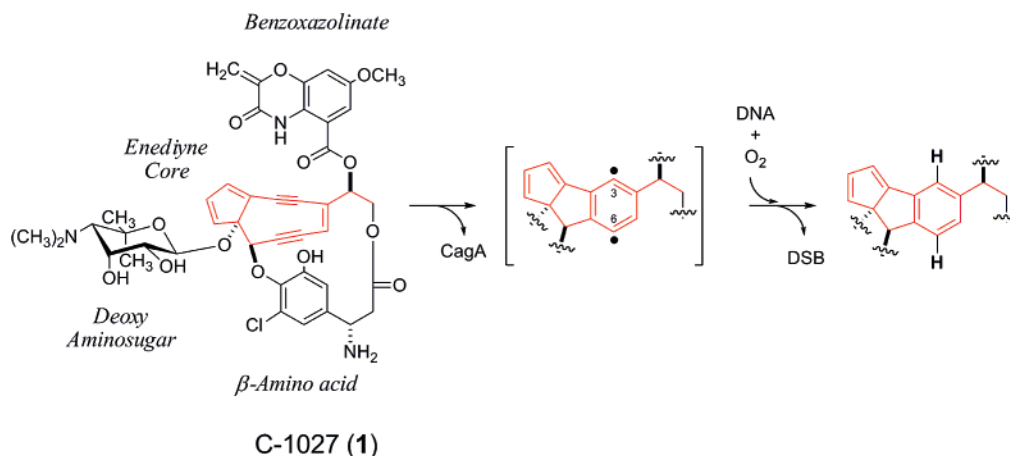


Figure 1. Bergman cycloaromatization exemplified by the C-1027 chromophore. Upon release from the apoprotein CagA, the enediyne core (shown in red) undergoes an electronic rearrangement to form a 3,6-diradical species that can abstract hydrogen atoms from DNA. DSB, double-stranded break.

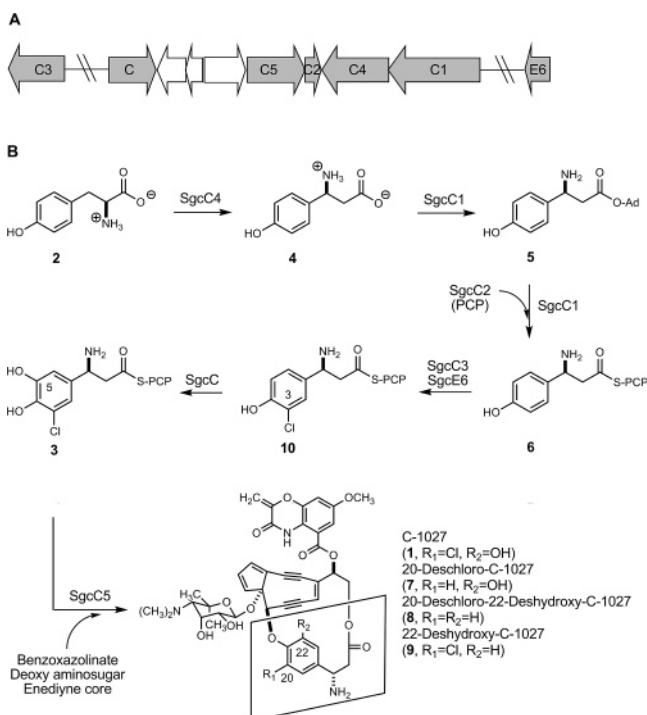


Figure 2. Biosynthesis of (S)-3-chloro-4,5-dihydroxy- β -phenylalanine moiety (**3**, boxed) of C-1027 (**1**). (A) A subcluster of genes within the C-1027 gene cluster that encode biosynthetic proteins for **3** production and (B) proposed biosynthetic pathway for **3** from L- α -tyrosine (**2**) and structures of **1** and engineered analogs **7**, **8**, and **9**.

the first step^{10–12} and (ii) SgcC1 activates **4** as an (S)- β -tyrosyl adenylate (**5**) and subsequently loads **4** to SgcC2, a peptidyl carrier protein (PCP), to yield (S)- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 (**6**) as the second step.^{13,14} SgcC3 and SgcC were also identified as the C-3 halogenase and C-5 hydroxylase, respectively, by gene inactivation: the Δ sgcC3 mutant produced 20-deschloro-C-1027 (**7**) and 20-deschloro-22-deshydroxy-C-1027 (**8**),¹³ while the

Δ sgcC mutant accumulated 22-deshydroxy-C-1027 (**9**).⁸ Thus, the requirement of SgcC3 for chlorination was clearly established, although these results provided little insight into the substrate specificities and mechanistic details of this enzyme.

In general, incorporation of a halogen into natural products plays an important role in increasing the diversity and biological activity of natural products. Indeed, **7** was recently shown to be less proficient at inducing DSB, to be less cytotoxic, and to have an altered mechanism of action compared to the typical cellular response induced by treatment with **1**.⁹ Prior to 1997, halogenation was believed to occur only by the action of haloperoxidases—enzymes that utilize a heme or vanadium cofactor and hydrogen peroxide as a cosubstrate.¹⁵ Since this time, several O₂-dependent halogenases have been described and their activities biochemically confirmed. Currently, the O₂-dependent halogenases fall into one of two families: α -keto-glutarate-dependent halogenases that act on nonactivated aliphatic substrates^{16–21} and flavin-dependent halogenases that catalyze the regioselective halogenation of primarily aromatic compounds.^{16,22–31} SgcC3 has sequence homology to flavin-dependent halogenases, and combined with the *in vivo* data,

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SgcC3 was predicted to incorporate chloride using flavin as a redox cofactor and O₂ as an oxidizing agent.

Given the importance of halogen atoms in natural products and the intriguing variety and complexity of halogenases,¹⁶ we set out to characterize SgcC3 in vitro as part of our continuous efforts to investigate the biosynthetic pathway of **1**. In this study, we report the functional characterization of recombinant SgcC3 as a flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD)-dependent halogenase that catalyzes the regiospecific chlorination of **6**, requiring O₂ and reduced FAD (FADH₂), to afford (*S*)-3-chloro- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 (**10**) as the third step for the biosynthesis of **3** from **2** (Figure 2). The general catalytic properties of SgcC3 are reported, and SgcC3 now is the second biochemically characterized flavin-dependent halogenase that acts on a carrier protein-tethered substrate, which likely represents a general strategy for oxidative halogenation of secondary metabolites that are assembled via carrier protein-dependent biosynthetic machinery. The results established herein, along with the evidence that SgcC5 has relaxed specificity as implied by the isolation of **7**, **8**, and **9**, affords the opportunity to generate new C-1027 analogs by combinatorial biosynthesis methods.

Experimental Procedures

Synthesis of the β -Tyrosine Analogues. Syntheses of the β -tyrosine analogues [i.e., 3-chloro- β -tyrosine, 3-bromo- β -tyrosine, 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosine, and 3-chloro-5-hydroxy- β -tyrosine] were achieved by following literature procedure³² (see Supporting Information for details).

Cloning of *sgcC2*, *sgcC3*, *sgcE6*, and *E. coli* *fre* Genes for Heterologous Expression. The genes encoding SgcC2, SgcC3, SgcE6 and *E. coli* flavin reductase (*Fre*) were amplified by PCR using Platinum Pfx DNA polymerase following the program and conditions provided by Invitrogen (see Table S1 for primers used in Supporting Information). Templates utilized for PCR were pBS1034¹³ (for *sgcC2*), pBS1005⁸ (for *sgcC3*), pBS1006⁸ (for *sgcE6*), and *E. coli* DH5 α genomic DNA (for *fre*), respectively. Purified PCR product of *sgcC2* was cloned into the pCDF-2Ek/LIC vector using ligation-independent cloning procedure as described by Novagen (Madison, WI) to give pCDF-2Ek/LIC-SgcC2 (pBS1040). The PCR products of *sgcC3*, *sgcE6*, and *fre* were similarly cloned into the pET-30Xa/LIC vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) to yield pET-30Xa/LIC-SgcC3 (pBS1041), pET-30Xa/LIC-SgcE6 (pBS1042), and pET-30Xa/LIC-Fre (pBS1043), respectively. All cloned PCR products were confirmed by DNA sequencing. The *sgcC1* expression construct pBS1033 has been described previously.¹³

Overproduction and Purification of SgcC1, SgcC2, SgcC3, SgcE6, and Fre. *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) introduced with pBS1033 (for SgcC1), pBS1040 (for SgcC2), pBS1041 (for SgcC3), pBS1042 (SgcE6), or pBS1043 (for Fre) was cultured in a LB medium³³ supplemented with streptomycin (50 μ g mL⁻¹ for pBS1040) or kanamycin (50 μ g mL⁻¹ for pBS1033, pBS1041, pBS1042, and pBS1043), respectively. All cells were grown at 18 °C and induced with IPTG (final concentration of 0.1 mM) when OD₆₀₀ reached ~0.5. They were further cultured at 18 °C for an additional 15 h. Cells were harvested by centrifugation (4 °C, 8000 rpm for 15 min) and resuspended in Buffer A (100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.5, containing 300 mM NaCl) supplemented with a complete protease inhibitor tablet, EDTA-free (Roche Applied Science, Indianapolis, IN). The cells were lysed by sonication (4 \times 30 s pulsed cycle), and the debris was removed by centrifugation (4 °C, 15000 rpm for 50 min). The clarified supernatant was loaded onto a pre-equilibrated Ni-NTA agarose column (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) with Buffer B (Buffer A plus 10% glycerol). The column

was washed with 5-column volumes of Buffer B followed by 5-column volumes of Buffer B containing 20 mM imidazole. The His₆-tagged proteins were eluted with 6-column volumes of Buffer B containing 250 mM imidazole. SgcC2 was dialyzed in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 50 mM NaCl, and 1 mM dithiothreitol. SgcC1, SgcC3, SgcE6, and Fre were desalted using a PD-10 column (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ). After concentration with an Amicon Ultra-4 (5K or 10K), the purified proteins were stored at -25 °C in 40% glycerol. Protein purity was assessed as >90% by 12–15% SDS-PAGE. Protein concentrations were determined using the Bradford assay (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA).

Determination of the SgcC3 Flavin Cofactor. SgcC3 was denatured by heat or with 50% methanol (final concentration) to release any noncovalently bound cofactor. After centrifugation the supernatant was analyzed on a C18 reverse phase column (250 \times 4.6 mm, Alltech Associates Inc. Deerfield, IL) using a linear gradient from 0 to 60% acetonitrile (in water) at a flow rate of 1 mL min⁻¹ with detection at 266 nm.

Enzymatic Synthesis of β -Aminoacyl-S-SgcC2. Post-translational modification of apo-SgcC2 into holo-SgcC2 was achieved in a reaction mixture containing 100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 160 μ M apo-SgcC2, 0.8 mM coenzyme A (CoA), 12.5 mM MgCl₂, 2.0 mM tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride (TCEP), and 5 μ M Svp.³⁴ After incubation at room temperature for 45 min, an equal volume of loading solution consisting of 2 mM **4** [4 mM for (*R*)- β -tyrosine (**11**) or 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosine], 4 mM adenosine triphosphate (ATP), 2.0 mM TCEP, and 12.5 mM MgCl₂ (final concentration in the loading reaction mixture) was added. Amino acid loading was initiated by the addition of SgcC1 to a final concentration of 2 μ M (6 μ M for **11** or 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosine), and the resulting solution was incubated at room temperature for an additional 60 min as described previously.¹³ The resulting β -aminoacyl-S-SgcC2 substrates [i.e., **6**, (*R*)- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 (**12**), or 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2] were purified from loading mixture with a 5-mL HiTrap Q anion-exchange column (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ). The column was pre-equilibrated with 20 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0, and the crude SgcC2-tethered substrate preparations were loaded and eluted using a linear gradient of 0 to 100% of 1 M NaCl for 25-column volumes and flow rate of 3 mL min⁻¹. The purified β -aminoacyl-S-SgcC2 substrates, which were eluted between 0.35 and 0.4 M NaCl, were desalted using size-exclusion chromatography (Superose 12, GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) and concentrated prior to use in SgcC3 assays.

In Vitro Activity Assay for SgcC3. The SgcC3 assay solution contained 50 μ M **6** (or **12** or 250 μ M 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2), 5 mM β -nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, reduced (NADH), 0.10 mM FAD, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM TCEP, 20 μ M SgcC3, and 5 μ M SgcE6 in 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0. Reactions were incubated at 37 °C for 1 h. The reaction was terminated by the addition of 70% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) to a final concentration of 10% to precipitate all proteins. After incubation on ice for 15 min, the precipitate was separated by centrifugation (4 °C, 14000 rpm for 15 min). The resulting pellet was washed twice with 200 μ L of 5% TCA and once with 200 μ L of ethanol. After drying by speed-vac, the protein pellet was redissolved in 150 μ L of 0.1 M KOH and incubated at 70 °C for 15 min to hydrolyze all SgcC2-tethered β -amino acids. After removal of the proteins by centrifugation, the solution was concentrated by speed-vac and analyzed for **4** (or **11** or 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosine) and the expected product (*S*)-3-chloro- β -tyrosine (**13**) [or (*R*)-3-chloro- β -tyrosine (**14**) or 3-chloro-5-hydroxy- β -tyrosine] by a Varian ProStar 210 HPLC System equipped with a C18 reverse-phase column (250 \times 4.6 mm, Alltech Associates Inc., Deerfield, IL), using a 24-min linear gradient from 0 to 40% (25% for 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosine and 3-chloro-5-hydroxy- β -tyrosine) acetonitrile (0.1% TFA) at a flow rate of 1 mL min⁻¹ and

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detection at 280 nm and authentic **4**, **11**, **13**, **14**, 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosine, or 3-chloro-5-hydroxy- β -tyrosine as references. Control experiments were carried out under identical conditions but with boiled SgcC3.

Formation of 3-Bromo- β -Tyrosyl-S-SgcC2. Both SgcC3 and SgcE6 were prepared by purification using Ni-NTA columns in buffers without chloride. After **4** was loaded onto holo-SgcC2 by SgcC1, and the resultant product **6** was purified from the loading reaction mixture through a 5-mL HiTrap Q column. Chloride was then completely removed by passing through a size-exclusion column twice (Superose 12). The SgcC3-catalyzed bromination of **6** was performed in a solution identical to above except that 0.1 M NaBr replaced NaCl in the assay mixture and TCEP was excluded. The reaction was quenched with 10% TCA to precipitate proteins at 10, 30, and 60 min as described above. The precipitate was treated with 150 μ L of 0.1 M KOH to release all SgcC2-tethered β -amino acids. The resultant free β -amino acids [i.e., **4** and the expected product 3-bromo- β -tyrosine (**15**)] were subjected to HPLC and MS analysis. The standard curve was calibrated with synthetic **15** to correlate the peak area with product amount formed in each reaction. The product formation was fitted into a linear equation to obtain the initial velocity.

Initial Velocity of SgcC3 with (S)- β -Tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 and (R)- β -Tyrosyl-S-SgcC2. Conversion of apo-SgcC2 to holo-SgcC2 was carried out in a 1.8 mL reaction containing 400 μ M SgcC2, 1.6 mM CoA, and 10 μ M Svp at room temperature for 60 min. For preparation of **6** from **4**, the loading condition was identical to the standard assay condition described above. For preparation of **12** from **11**, the reaction proceeded with 4 mM **11** and 6 μ M SgcC1 and was incubated at room temperature for 90 min. Chlorination assays were performed in 200 μ L of reaction mixture containing 200 μ M **6** or **12**, 0.1 M NaCl, 5 mM NADH, 0.1 mM FAD, 25 μ M SgcC3, and 3 μ M SgcE6. The reaction was quenched by the addition of 30 μ L of 70% TCA at 10, 20, 40, and 60 min and analyzed as described above to determine the rate for (S)-3-chloro- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 (**16**) or (R)-3-chloro- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 (**17**) formation. A standard calibration curve was created with synthetic **13**, and product formation was fitted to a linear equation to obtain the initial velocity. The specific activity was calculated from the initial velocity divided by the concentration of SgcC3 as determined using the Bradford dye-binding procedure.

Results

Overproduction and Purification of SgcC1, SgcC2, SgcC3, SgcE6, and Fre. The *sgcC2* gene was subcloned from pBS1034¹³ into pCDF-2Ek/LIC vector to eliminate most of the extra N-terminal residues engineered into the recombinant protein used in previous studies.^{13,14} After overproduction in *E. coli*, SgcC2 was purified to homogeneity as an N-terminal His₆-tagged fusion protein containing an additional 13 amino acids. Purification of SgcC3 to homogeneity afforded a yellow solution whose UV-vis spectrum showed the characteristic absorption maxima of 375 and 450 nm, indicative of the presence of a flavin prosthetic group. Since it has been previously reported that FADH₂-dependent halogenases require a separate flavin reductase to supply flavin cofactor in FADH₂ form,^{22–31} the putative flavin reductase SgcE6 within the C-1027 biosynthetic gene cluster (Figure 2A) and *E. coli* Fre were individually overproduced and purified to homogeneity. Similar to SgcC3, the purified SgcE6 and Fre also had UV-vis profiles characteristic of flavoproteins. SgcC1 was overproduced and purified, and the activity was accessed as previously described.^{13,14} The homogeneity of the purified proteins was confirmed by SDS-PAGE analysis (Figure 3).

Identity of the SgcC3 Flavin Cofactor. As predicted from bioinformatics analysis, the purified SgcC3 had a UV-vis spectrum reminiscent of a flavin cofactor. Heat denaturation of

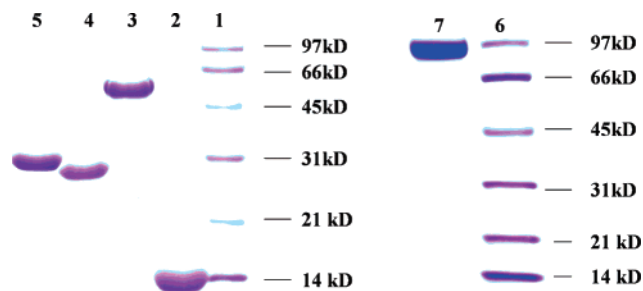


Figure 3. Purification and characterization of proteins used in this study as judged by SDS-PAGE: lane 2, SgcC2; lane 3, SgcC3; lane 4, SgcE6; lane 5, Fre; lane 7, SgcC1; lanes 1 and 6, low-range molecular weight standards.

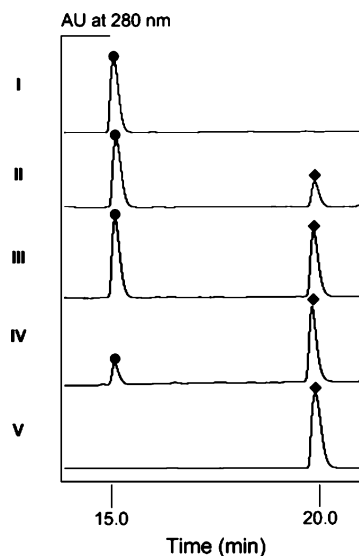


Figure 4. HPLC chromatograms of SgcC3 assays showing authentic (S)- β -tyrosine (**4**) standard (I), incubation of (S)- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 (**6**) with SgcC3 at 37 °C for 15 min (II), 30 min (III), 60 min (IV), and synthetic 3-chloro- β -tyrosine (V). (●) **4**; (◆) **13** or 3-chloro- β -tyrosine.

SgcC3 completely released the flavin group, indicating that the cofactor is noncovalently bound to SgcC3. HPLC analysis of the released flavin prosthetic group with authentic FMN (flavin mononucleotide) and FAD as standards established its identity as FAD with a 1:0.18 molar ratio of SgcC3: FAD (see Figure S1 in Supporting Information).

Substrate Preparation and Activity Assay of SgcC3 with (S)- β -Tyrosyl-S-SgcC2. Holo-SgcC2 was generated enzymatically using the Svp phosphopantetheinyl transferase (PPTase).³⁴ Subsequently, the **4**-specific adenylation enzyme SgcC1 was used to load holo-SgcC2 with **4** to generate **6**. After purification using anion exchange, **6** was incubated with NaCl in the presence of SgcC3, SgcE6, FAD, and NADH under aerobic conditions at 37 °C for 1 h, and the reaction was monitored by subjecting aminoacyl-S-SgcC2 substrate **6** and product **10** to alkaline hydrolysis followed by HPLC analysis. A new peak appeared eluting after **4** (obtained from hydrolysis of substrate **6**), and this new peak had an identical retention time to authentic **13** (Figure 4). The identity of the hydrolyzed product as **13** was confirmed by ESI-MS (electrospray ionization-mass spectrometry), yielding a pair of $[M + H]^+$ ions at $m/z = 216.2$ and 218.1 with a 3:1 ratio, characteristic for the mono-chlorinated **13** (molecular formula C₉H₁₀O₃NCl, calcd 215.0 and 217.0) (see Figure S2 in Supporting Information). Time course analysis showed that SgcC3 catalyzed the conversion of **6** to **10** in a

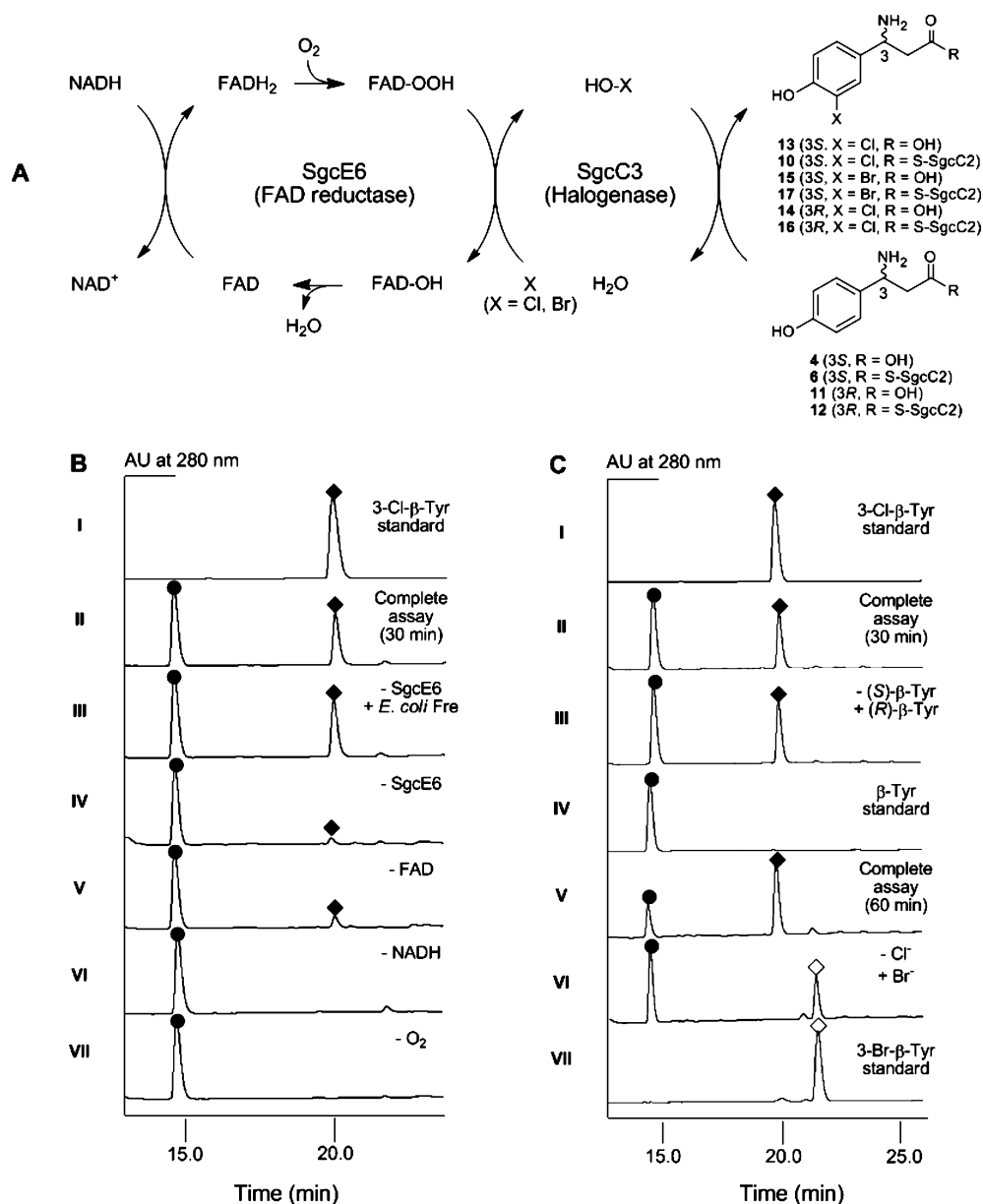


Figure 5. SgcC3-catalyzed halogenation of (S)-β-tyrosyl-SgcC2 (**6**) or (R)-β-tyrosyl-SgcC2 (**11**). (A) The reaction scheme for SgcC3 depicting a catalytic cycle involving the FAD reductase SgcE6. (B) HPLC chromatograms examining substrate and cofactor requirement for SgcC3-catalyzed chlorination of **6**. (C) HPLC chromatograms examining alternative substrates for SgcC3. (●) **4** or **11**; (◆) **13**, **14**, or 3-chloro-β-tyrosine; (◇) **15** or 3-bromo-β-tyrosine.

time-dependent reaction with a specific activity of 0.93 ± 0.14 h⁻¹ (Figure 4).

Cofactor and Cosubstrate Requirements for SgcC3-Catalyzed Chlorination. The substrate and cofactor requirement for the SgcC3-catalyzed chlorination of **6** to **10** as depicted in Figure 5A was next examined (results summarized in Table 1). Both O₂ and NADH are required for SgcC3 catalysis—the removal of either completely abolished **10** formation (Figure 5B, VI and VII). When FAD was excluded from the assay solution, a minute amount of **10** was detected by HPLC, consistent with the observation that SgcC3 is co-purified with sub-stoichiometric amounts of FAD that can be utilized for SgcC3 catalysis (Figure 5B, V). In the absence of a flavin reductase, a small amount of **10** was produced, and this activity was likely due to co-purification of SgcC3 with *E. coli* Fre as has been reported for other halogenases²⁷ and flavin-dependent

oxygenase.^{35,36} However, optimal SgcC3 activity requires the exogenous supply of a flavin reductase (Figure 5B, IV vs II and III). Finally, there appears to be no specific interaction between SgcC3 and the flavin reductase since SgcE6 and Fre can equally support the halogenase activity of SgcC3 (Figure 5B, II and III). This finding is consistent with the observation that SgcE6 is the only flavin reductase within the C-1027 cluster,⁸ which likely serves all of the flavin-dependent enzymes involved in C-1027 biosynthesis.

pH Optimum for SgcC3 Activity. To estimate the pH optimum for SgcC3, chlorination of **6** was carried out in 50 mM sodium acetate, sodium phosphate, and Tris-HCl buffer, ranging from pH 5.0 to pH 9.0, under the standard assay conditions.

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Table 1. Cofactor and Cosubstrate Requirement for SgcC3-Catalyzed Chlorination of (S)- β -Tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 (**6**) in Vitro

entry ^a	condition	% conversion	relative rate
II	complete assay	38	100
III	complete assay - SgcE6 + <i>E. Coli</i> Fre	39	100
IV	complete assay - SgcE6	6	16
V	complete assay - FAD	11	30
VI	complete assay - NADH	0	0
VII	complete assay - O ₂	0	0

^a Entry number corresponds to the chromatogram shown in Figure 5B.

SgcC3 showed the highest activity at pH 6.0 (see Figure S3 in Supporting Information), and therefore all subsequent assays were performed in 50 mM phosphate buffer at pH 6.0.

Substrate Specificity of SgcC3. The substrate specificity of SgcC3 was initially examined with free amino acids as substrates, including **4**, **11**, and 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosine. HPLC analysis showed no activity under all conditions tested, consistent with the previous proposal that chlorination occurs after **4** is tethered to SgcC2 as **6** (Figure 2B).^{8,10–14}

The substrate specificity of SgcC3 was next investigated by using a series of β -aminoacyl-S-SgcC2 as substrates (Figures 5A and 5C). Taking advantage of SgcC1's ability to activate and load other β -amino acids to SgcC2,^{13,14} **12** and 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosyl-SgcC2 were prepared and tested, in comparison with **6**, for activity with SgcC3. Unexpectedly, SgcC3 catalyzes the chlorination of **12** to generate **16** with a specific activity of $1.1 \pm 0.20 \text{ h}^{-1}$, nearly identical to that found with **6** (Figure 5C, II and III). In contrast, no chlorination was detected with 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosyl-SgcC2 in spite of the inclusion of a 5-fold amount of SgcC3 and prolonged incubation time. The latter finding is consistent with **6** as the bona fide substrate of SgcC3 and supports the timing of the individual steps proposed for **3** biosynthesis (Figure 2B).^{8,10–14}

Finally, halogen specificity of SgcC3 was examined. After purification of all proteins in the absence of chloride, SgcC3 efficiently catalyzed the bromination of **6** to afford the corresponding brominated product 3-bromo- β -tyrosyl-SgcC2 (**17**) with a specific activity of $0.36 \pm 0.10 \text{ h}^{-1}$, which is approximately 2-fold less than chlorination under similar reaction conditions (Figure 5C, V and VI). However, neither fluorination nor iodination was observed under the identical condition, a finding that is consistent with all flavin-dependent halogenases known to date.^{16,22} The identity of **17** was confirmed by HPLC analysis of the free acid **15** using synthetic **15** as a standard. ESI-MS analysis of **15** yielded a pair of $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ ions at $m/z = 260.0$ and 262.0 with 1:1 ratio, in agreement with the monobrominated **15** (molecular formula $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3\text{NBr}$, calcd 259.0 and 261.0 around 1:1 ratio).

Discussion

Like all enediyne natural products, C-1027 shows a potent antitumor activity. Despite sharing a common enediyne core, however, C-1027 is unique within the family in that it is estimated to be 1000 times more potent than other 9-membered enediynes such as neocarzinostatin or 10-membered enediynes such as calicheamicin.³⁷ This difference in cytotoxicity can be attributed in part to the moieties decorating the enediyne core, for which C-1027 has three—a deoxy aminosugar, a benzox-

azolate moiety, and a β -amino acid moiety (Figure 1). Indeed, as we have recently reported, small structural permutations to the benzoxazolate and β -amino acid moieties have profound effects on the biological activity of C-1027, including the ability to induce DSB, the in vivo cytotoxicity, and the mechanism of the cellular response upon treatment with C-1027.⁹

The 3-chloro-4,5-dihydroxy- β -phenylalanine moiety of **1** contributes critical interactions with the apoprotein CagA and, as suggested from the studies regarding the bioactivity of **7** and **9**,⁹ modulates the stability and reactivity of the enediyne core via π - π stacking interaction.³⁸ This moiety is activated and incorporated into C-1027 by first generating a (S)- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 intermediate **6**, which subsequently serves as a substrate for chlorination and likely hydroxylation prior to attachment to the enediyne core.^{8,13} The process of activation and incorporation is achieved by enzymes with homology to protein domains found in nonribosomal peptide synthetases (NRPS), and these enzymes—SgcC1, SgcC2, and SgcC5—are located in a sub-clustered region within the $\sim 80 \text{ kb}$ C-1027 biosynthetic gene cluster (Figure 2A). In contrast, a single candidate for halogenation, SgcC3, was located upstream and distant from the NRPS locus. It only became apparent that SgcC3 was involved in chlorination of the β -amino acid moiety upon inactivation of *sgcC3* and isolation of the expected deschloro analog **7**.¹³ To unravel the molecular details of this transformation, we cloned *sgcC3* and overproduced and purified the recombinant protein for in vitro characterization.

Initial activity tests revealed that SgcC3 does not catalyze the chlorination of free amino acid substrates, including **4**. As a result, **6** was enzymatically prepared from **4** in vitro using the Svp PPTase,³⁴ the SgcC1 adenylation enzyme, and the SgcC2 PCP, all of which have been previously characterized.^{13,14} After purification of the resulting aminoacyl-S-SgcC2 and prior to activity tests, hydrolysis of β -amino acids from SgcC2 was optimized to afford a stoichiometric release for detection by HPLC. The activity of SgcC3 was examined with NaCl as a halide donor, and a single, new peak was observed only when (i) exogenous FAD was supplied to the reaction mixture, (ii) an NADH-dependent flavin reductase was included to provide diffusible FADH_2 , and (iii) the reaction was performed in an aerobic environment. This new peak was confirmed to be **13** based on comparisons to synthetic standard and ESI-MS analysis. These results provided unambiguous evidence that SgcC3 is a FADH_2 , O_2 -dependent halogenase that requires a carrier protein-tethered substrate for activity. The cofactor and cosubstrate requirements are similar to those observed for the halogenase PltA involved in pyoluteorin biosynthesis,²⁷ and these two enzymes now represent a growing family of FADH_2 , O_2 , and carrier protein-dependent halogenases for which several have been predicted from bioinformatics analysis.¹⁶

We previously reported that SgcC1 specifically activates **4**, but also activates other β -tyrosine analogues including **11**, 3-chloro- β -tyrosine, 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosine, and 3-chloro-5-hydroxy- β -tyrosine, albeit with minimally 25-fold less efficiency.^{13,14} This indicates that C-3 chlorination and C-5

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hydroxylation of **4** most likely occurs after **4** is tethered to SgcC2, a prediction that is now confirmed by the finding that **4** is not a substrate for SgcC3. However, these results fell short of revealing any insight into the timing of halogenation after **4** is tethered to SgcC2. Therefore, both **12** and 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2 were enzymatically prepared by taking advantage of the promiscuous nature of SgcC1. Remarkably, SgcC3 catalyzes the chlorination of **12** into **16** with a specific activity that is almost identical to that for **6**. While this may appear to be unexpected, it in fact is consistent with the early finding that SgcC1 has a 25-fold selectivity for **4** over **11**, serving as the “gate-keeper” that controls the β -amino acid to be incorporated into **1** in vivo.^{13,14} In contrast, no chlorination was detected with 3-hydroxy- β -tyrosyl-S-SgcC2, the alternative substrate for SgcC3 if C-5 hydroxylation occurred prior to C-3 halogenation. This is consistent with **6** as the preferred substrate of SgcC3 and further supports the timing of the individual steps proposed for **3** biosynthesis (Figure 2B). Finally, similar to other halogenases, chloride can be substituted with bromide but not fluoride or iodide, and structural analysis of SgcC3 should provide insights into this selectivity.

In conclusion, SgcC3 has been shown to catalyze the regioselective chlorination of **6**, and this activity is dependent on O₂ and FADH₂. The requirements for SgcC3 catalysis are consistent with the catalytic cycle proposed for FADH₂, O₂-dependent halogenases as depicted in Figure 5A. The fact that recombinant strains of *S. globisporus* can produce C-1027

analogs **7**, **8**, and **9** suggests enzymes downstream of SgcC3 have relaxed substrate specificity. Along with the results for SgcC3 provided here, application of precursor-directed biosynthesis and combinatorial biosynthesis methods to the C-1027 biosynthetic machinery presents a unique opportunity to generate novel C-1027 analogs, some of which could have improved biological activity.

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Supporting Information Available: Full experimental details for the synthesis of β -tyrosine analogs as substrates and authentic standards of products, PCR primers used for amplification of the *sgcC2*, *sgcC3*, *sgcE6*, and *E. coli fre* genes for heterologous expression (Table S1), HPLC chromatogram for determination of the SgcC3 cofactor (Figure S1), ESI-MS spectra of (*S*)-3-chloro- β -tyrosine (Figure S2), and pH profile for SgcC3 (Figure S3). This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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