



Bioluminescence from a (quantum) chemistry perspective

Keiran Rowell - USYD Theory Group Meeting - Nov 5th, 2020

Inspiration — Waitomo caves, NZ



Acknowledgement



Accessible intro to
bioluminescence:

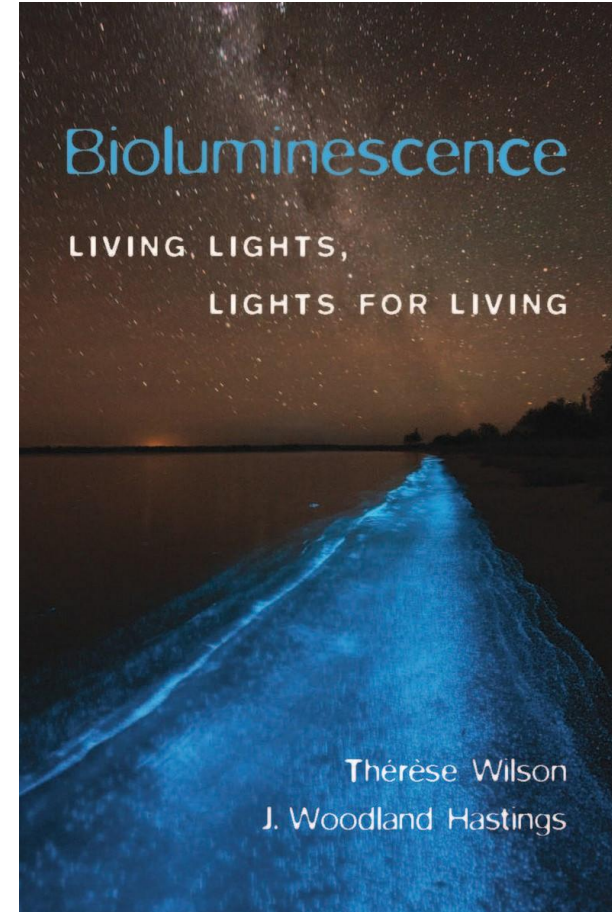
- Survey across biology
- Several independent enzymes
- Found in diverse taxa
- Some species cultivate glowing bacteria (*angler fish lure*)
- Luciferase(s) evolved 2.5 billion years ago as antioxidant. Producing light was incidental!



Thérèse Wilson
(1925–2014)

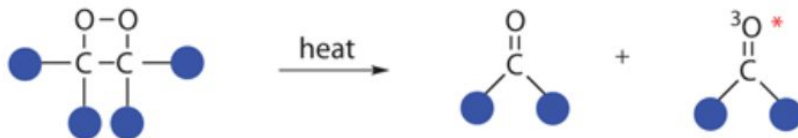


John "Woody" Hastings
(1927–2014)

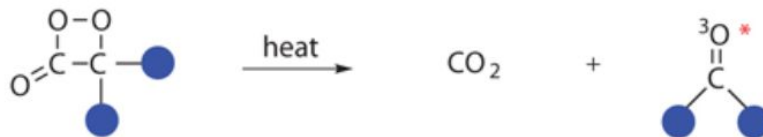


Making light — Bond energy $\rightarrow h\nu$

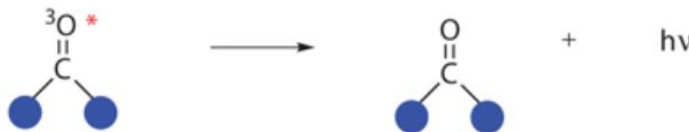
Cyclic peroxide $\rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{R}_2\text{C}=\text{O}$, E release



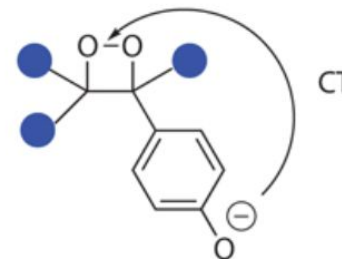
Triplet $\text{R}_2\text{C}=\text{O}$ generated



Quantum yields (QY) are low, and slow emission due to phosphorescence.



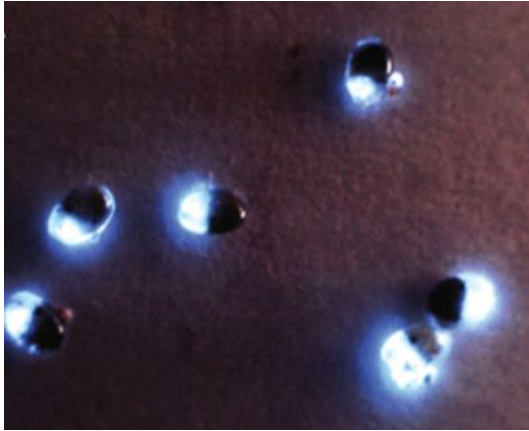
Charge transfer from negatively charged aromatic group generates excited singlets.



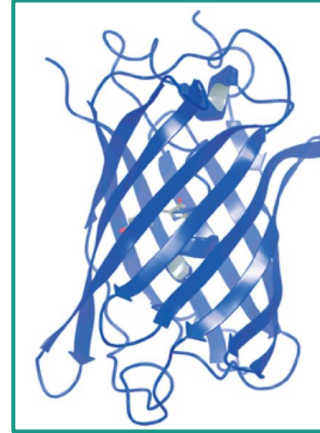
High QY and rapid luminescence.

Enzyme and substrate — Luciferase + luciferin

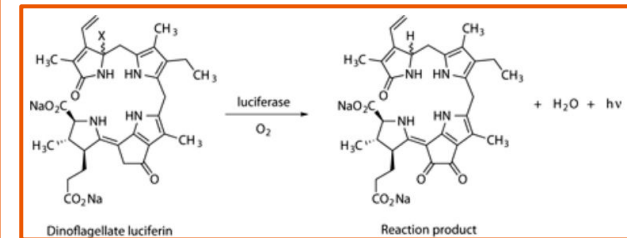
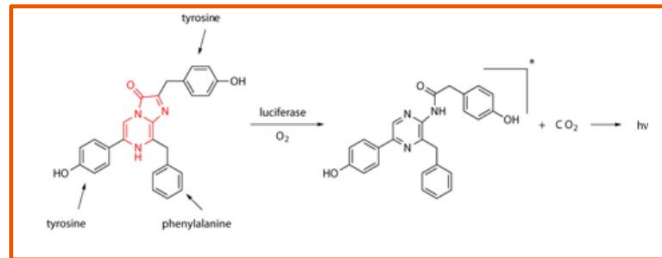
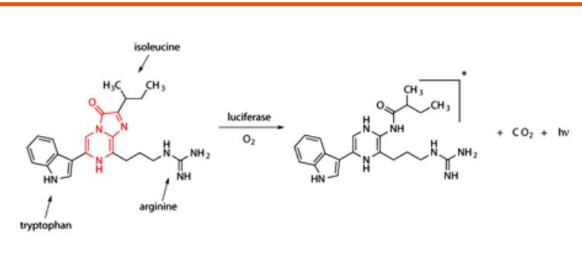
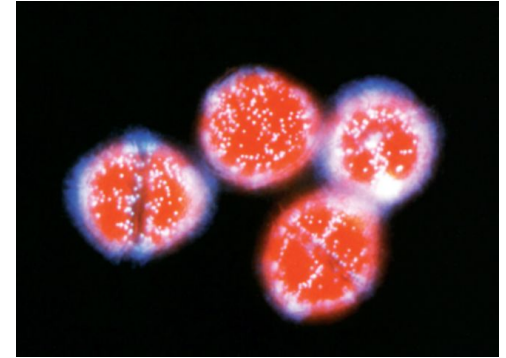
Crustaceans



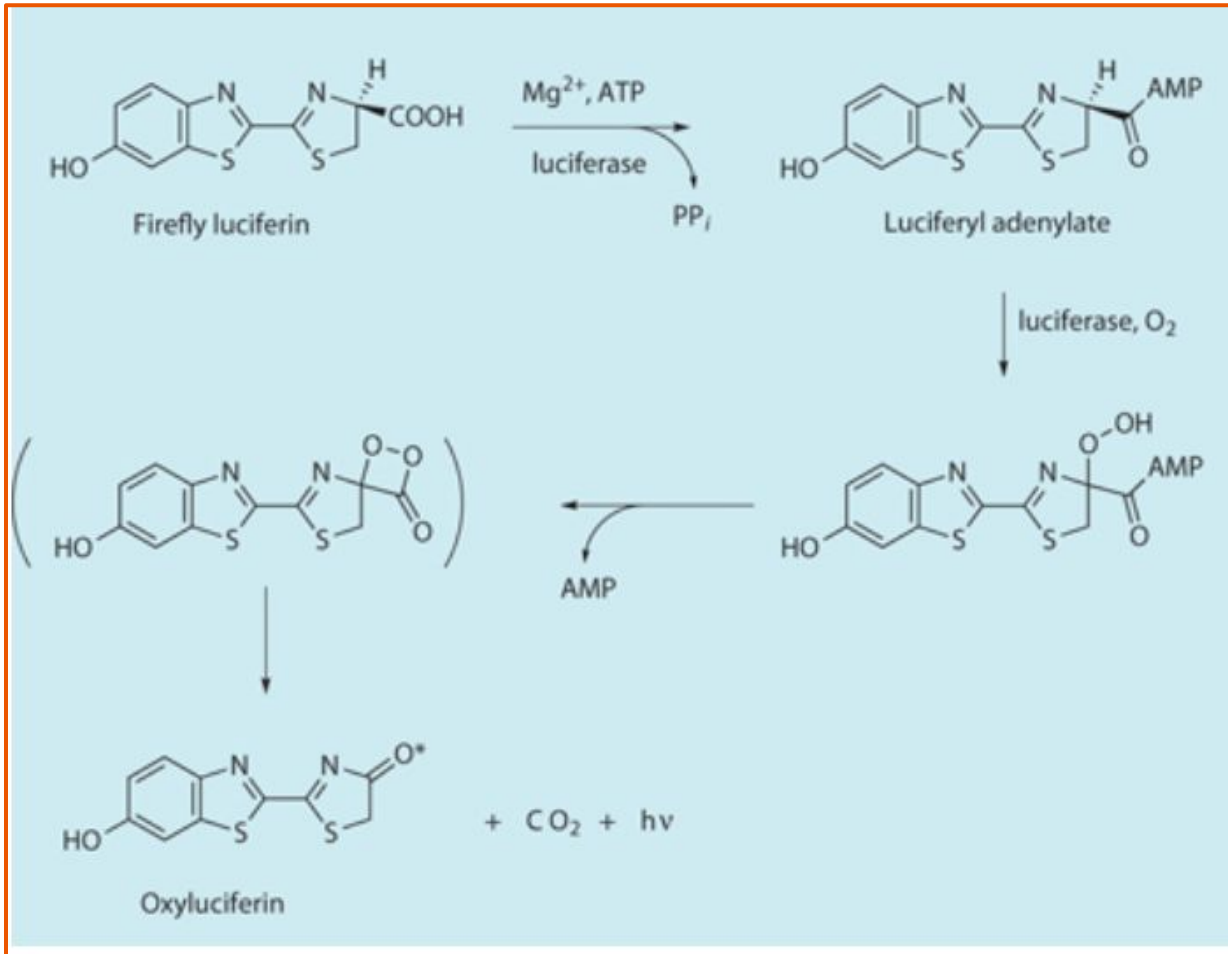
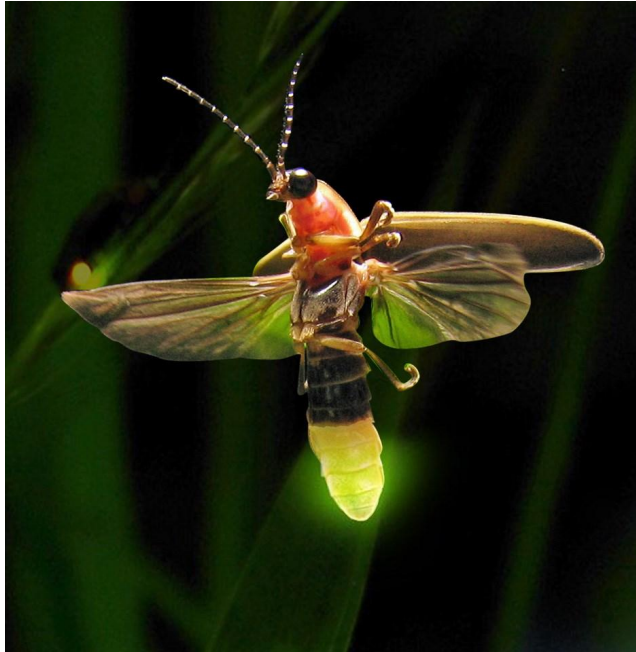
Jellyfish



Algae

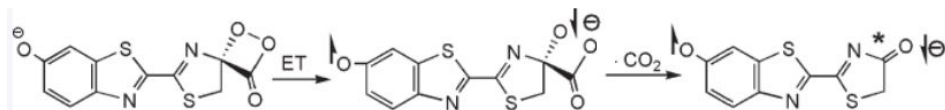


Firefly luciferin

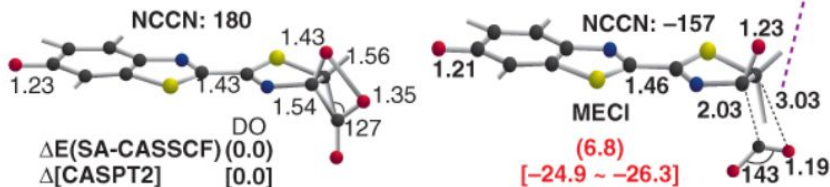
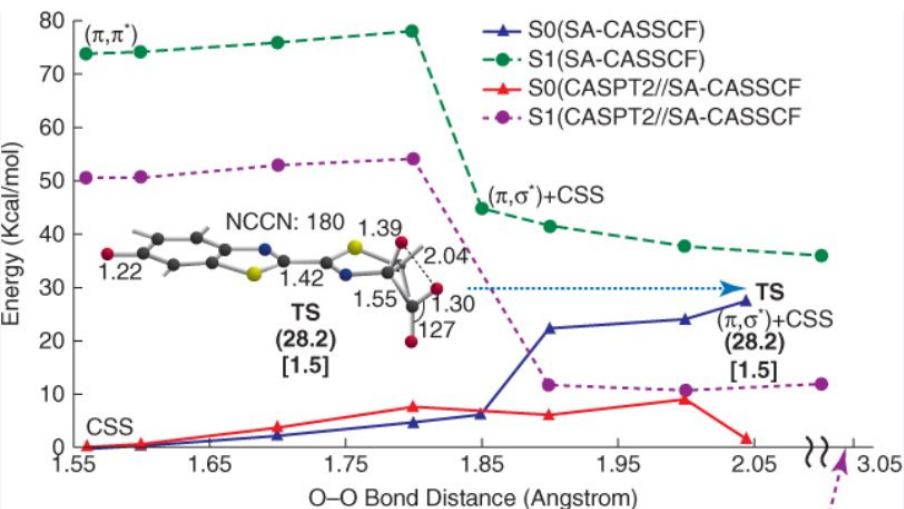


DFT & CAS calculations

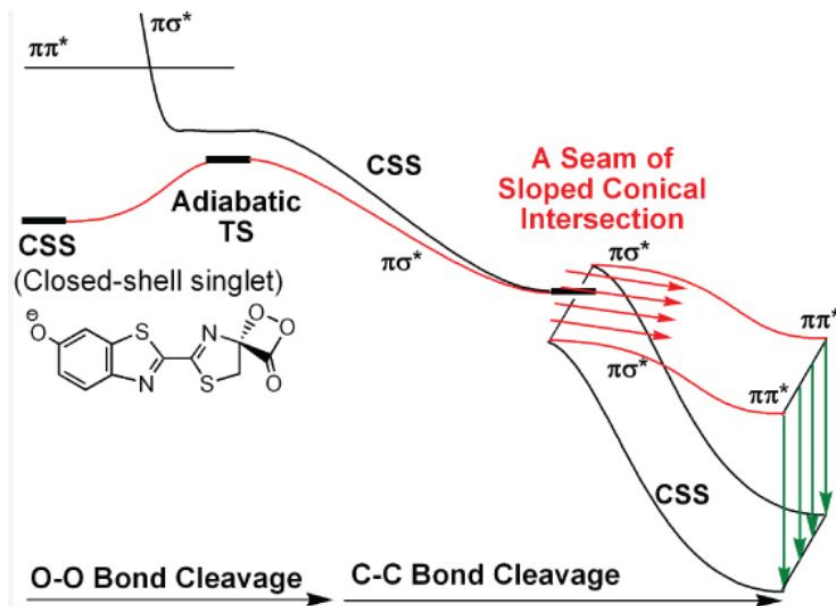
Electron-exchange luminescence proposal – B3LYP gives (π, σ^*) ground state



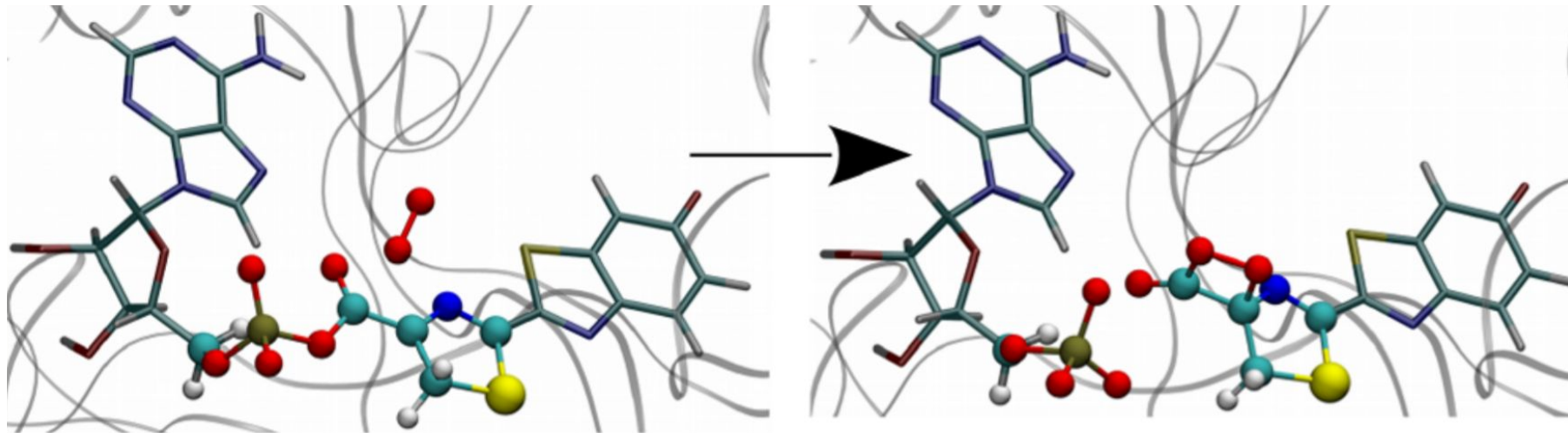
Charge-transfer mechanism – CAS calculations



Conical Intersection – (π, σ^*) avoided crossing creates TS



QM/MM Calculations — Luciferin + Luciferase



- O_2 enters protein barrierlessly.
- Substrate deprotonates to nearby histidine.
- Substrate e^- -transfer for O_2^-
- Formation of cyclic peroxide concurrent with AMP-loss
- Singlet/triplet favour different C-O bonds forming first
- Luciferin/luciferase system dictates triplet formation is uphill



Thank you!