

Crystal Structure of Phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> from *Bothrops neuwiedi* Complexed to Fatty Acid.

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The enzyme phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (PLA<sub>2</sub>) catalyzes the hydrolysis of the *sn*-2 acyl chain of phospholipids, forming fatty acids and lysophospholipids. Many basic snake phospholipases with molecular mass between 13KDa and 16 KDa were purified from *Bothrops* genus. These proteins present an amino acid substitution at position 49 (Aspartic to Lysine). Due to this modification they display a weaker catalytic activity, which occurs by the reduction of Ca<sup>2+</sup> binding properties. Although, PLA<sub>2</sub> (Lys-49) is still capable to disrupt biologic membranes by phospholipids hydrolysis Ca<sup>2+</sup>-independent. This work objective obtaining phospholipase (K49) tridimensional structure from *Bothrops neuwiedi*, and intend to understand the catalytic mechanism calcium-independent by the interaction with a fatty acid. The purified protein was crystallized with 2.0 M ammonium sulfate as a precipitating agent using the sitting-drop vapour-diffusion method. The crystals belonged to the monoclinic space group *P2*<sub>1</sub>, with unit-cell parameters  $a = 38.8 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 70.4 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 44.0 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = 90.0^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 109.3^\circ$  and  $\gamma = 90.0^\circ$ . The structure was refined at 2.2 Å of resolution to a final *R* factor of 0.211 and *R* free of 0.258, using 11,130 unique reflections. This is a dimeric PLA<sub>2</sub> structure in which the catalytic site is comprised by HIS48, LYS49 and TYR49. The active sites of all molecules are located on the surface and are fully exposed to the solvent, resulting in a highly potent enzymatic unit. In this site can be observed a fatty acid bound, presenting 12 carbon atoms and a cis-bound in carbon 9. The final protein model consists of 121 amino-acid residues and 100 water molecules.

Keywords: Phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>, *Bothrops neweidje*, Fatty acid  
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