Photosynthetic Light-Harvesting Systems Organization and Function

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HIGH-RESOLUTION CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF C-PHYCOCYANIN AND POLARIZED OPTICAL SPECTRA OF SINGLE CRYSTALS

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Several biliprotein crystals are composed of oligomeric aggregates which most probably closely resemble the trimeric and hexameric discs of native phycobilisomes (1-3). Therefore, X-ray analysis of these crystals yields not only information about the monomeric structure, but about the interaction of the monomers and relative geometry of their chromophores as well. Particularly, the structure of C-phycocyanin (C-PC) hexamers from Agmenellum quadruplicatum (2, 4) shows that there is a multitude of paths for intra-hexameric energy transfer. Chromophore $\alpha 84$ and $\beta 84$ of the neighbouring monomer (same trimer) have the most favourable relative position, whereas $\alpha 84 - \alpha 84$ and $\beta 155 - \beta 155$ seem to represent the main paths for inter-trimeric energy transfer. Energy transfer across the interface of hexamers in the phycobilisome rods most probably proceeds from $\beta 84$ to $\beta 84$.



<u>Fig. 1:</u>

a) Stereoscopic view of chromophore β 84, the side-chain of aspartate β 87 and the C α -backbone (part of helix E). b) Same model, rotated by approximately 90 degree around the vertical direction.



Fig. 2:

a) Stereoscopic view of chromophore β 155, the side-chain of aspartate β 39 and the C\alpha-backbone (G-H loop and part of helix A).

the chromophores is Z-anti, Z-syn, Z-anti (with the exception of the "configuration" of C14-C15 of chromophore β 155, which is almost midway between Z and E).

All three chromophores show a common principle of interaction with the protein. They arch around aspartate residues (α 87, β 87, β 39), the nitrogen atoms of pyrroles B and C being within hydrogen-bonding distance to one of the carboxylate oxygens (Figs. 1 and 2). Most of the propionic side-chains of the chromophores form salt-bridges with arginine and lysine residues. In view of the local symmetry between the α - and β -subunit (1), the similarity of the structures of α 84 and β 84 is not surprising, although it has to be considered that they occupy quite different positions in the trimeric aggregate. α 84 is shielded by the neighbouring monomer, whereas β 84 is located at the inner side of the central channel. It is striking,

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however, that also β 155 exhibits a very similar geometry, despite its distinct position in the subunit at the G-H loop. Moreover, the same chromophore-aspartate interaction is observed, the interacting aspartate β 39 being provided by helix B (Fig. 2).

The three chromophores of C-PC differ in their spectral properties (see e.g. ref. 5). To assign the different spectra to the individual chromophores, polarized optical spectroscopy on single crystals together with the knowledge of the chromophore positions and orientations provides a powerful method.

Polarized absorption and fluorescence spectra of single C-PC crystals from *Mastigocladus laminosus* have been recorded (6). The crystals show dichroism. The position of the absorption maximum shifts from 612 nm (E parallel to the optical axis c) to 626 nm (E perpendicular to c). The polarized absorption spectra can be simulated well only - using the deconvoluted solution spectra of the individual chromophores (5) and the orientations of the chromophores (4) - if the short and long wavelength component spectra of the β -subunit (β_s and β_f , respectively) are assigned to chromophores β 155 and β 84, respectively.

The polarization component of the fluorescence from single crystals is about 2.9 times more intense perpendicular to the three-fold trimer axis than parallel to it. From the known inclination of the chromophores towards the trimer axis intensity ratios of 11.0, 1.6 and 0.25 would be expected, if one of the chromophores $\alpha 84$, $\beta 84$ and $\beta 155$, respectively, would fluoresce solely. Fluorescense originating from both chromophores $\alpha 84$ and $\beta 84$, however, would yield an intensity ratio of 3.0, comparing favourable with the observed ratio. It can be excluded that $\beta 155$ contributes a substantial part to the observed fluorescense. This gives further direct evidence that $\beta 155$ is the β_s -chromophore. It can be deduced, therefore, that the net energy flow in the trimers (and hexamers) is directed

from the peripheral β 155 chromophores to the α 84 - β 84 pair.

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