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Selective binding of HpnI towards with Ni(II) and Bi(III)

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Histidine-rich protein Hpn and histidine- and glutamine-rich protein Hpn-like (HpnI) in *Helicobacter pylori* have been corroborated to be crucial to nickel homeostasis.^[1-3] Nickel supply to hydrogenases and ureases might be disrupted owing to the interaction of metalldrugs, such as bismuth antiulcer drugs, with HpnI, which may subsequently disturb the functions of the essential metalloenzymes in *H. pylori*.^[4]

In this work, fluorescent sensors CYHpnI and CYHpnI-1-48 were constructed and their interaction with metals were examined by Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET), utilizing enhanced cyan and yellow fluorescent proteins (eCFP and eYFP) as the FRET donor-acceptor pair.^[5] CYHpnI and the C-terminus glutamine truncated CYHpnI (CYHpnI-1-48) exhibited a greater change in the FRET upon both Ni(II)- and Zn(II)-binding. CYHpnI demonstrated a larger increase in fluorescence after its interaction with Bi(III) and Ni(II) in CYHpnI-overexpressed bacteria. However, only Ni(II) induced FRET response in CYHpnI-1-48-overexpressed bacterial cells. Interestingly, interaction between CYHpnI and Bi(III) was unprecedentedly discovered in the presence of excess Bi(III) ions, which showed about 40% increase in fluorescence. Interaction between Bi(III) and CYHpnI was further investigated and the metalldrugs induced CYHpnI oligomerization was revealed. *In vitro* and intracellular FRET analyses on CYHpnI and CYHpnI-1-48 revealed a highly selective interaction of HpnI towards Ni(II) among other metals, whereas the glutamine-rich C-terminus might affect the metal-binding properties of HpnI, for instance the interaction with Bi(III). Selectivity towards Ni(II) elucidated the important role of HpnI in nickel homeostasis^[1] and interaction with Bi(III) implied that Bi(III) interacts with HpnI in *H. pylori*.

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