

NanoLuc luciferase may not be as “nano” as thought

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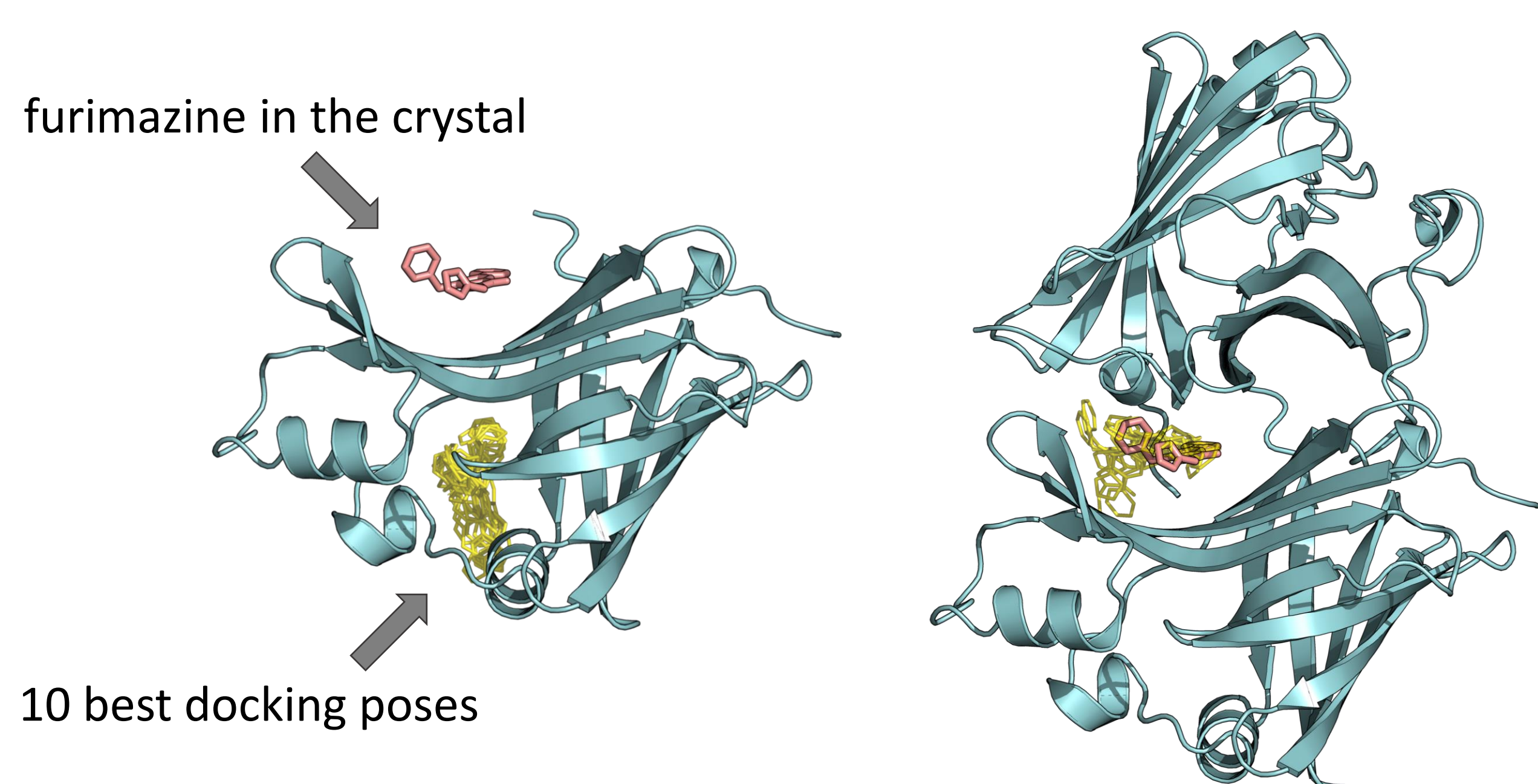
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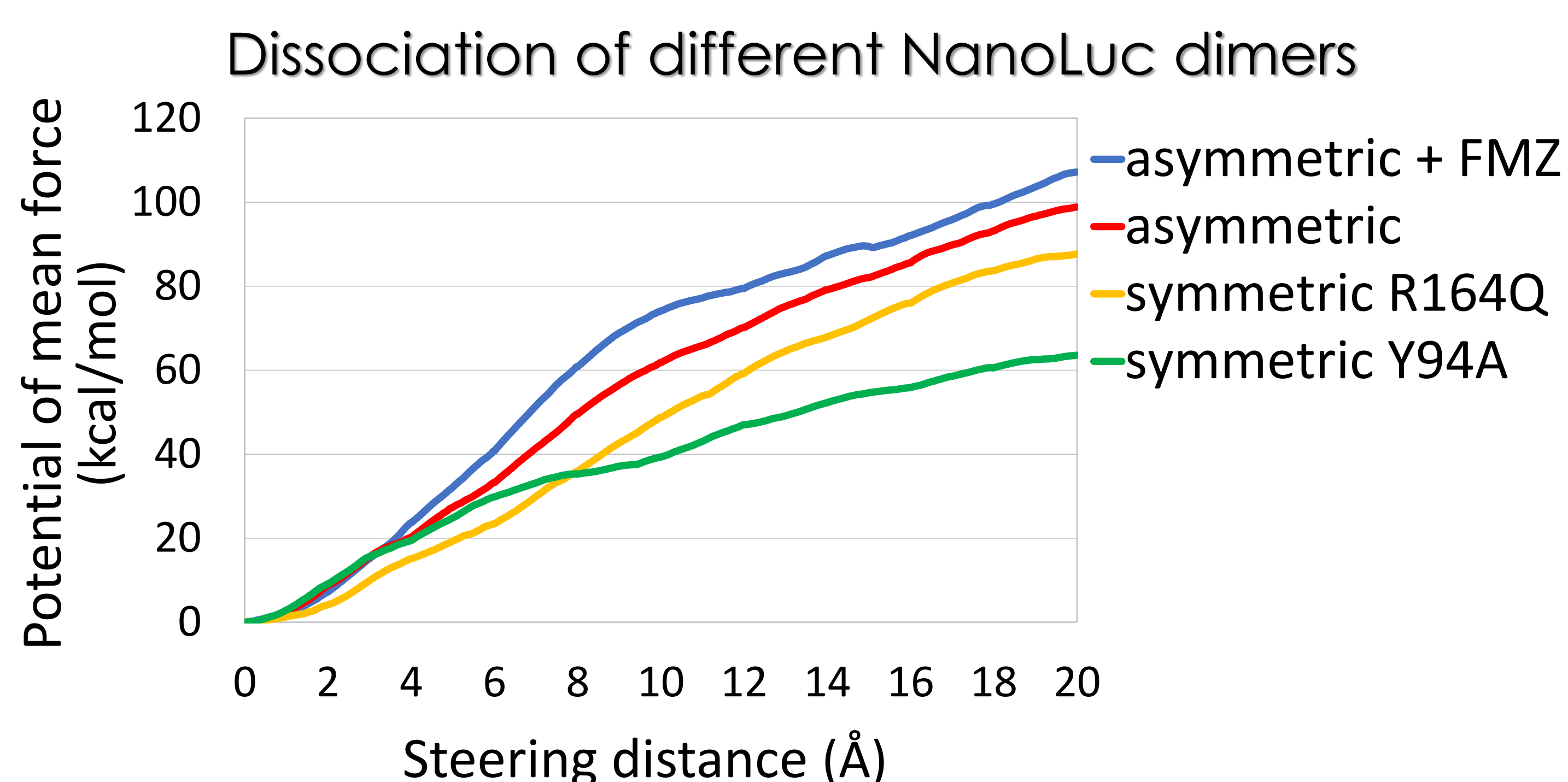
INTRODUCTION

NanoLuc is a bioluminescent enzyme of 171 residues engineered from OLuc, a deep-sea shrimp *Oplophorus gracilirostris* luciferase. NanoLuc utilizes furimazine (FMZ), an optimized analog of the natural substrate. The small size of NanoLuc is one of the important advantages of this luciferase [1].

MOLECULAR DOCKING



ADAPTIVE STEERED MD



CONCLUSIONS

NanoLuc dimer is likely the functional unit.
Furimazine stabilizes the NanoLuc dimer.
Asymmetry contributes to dimer stability.

REFERENCE

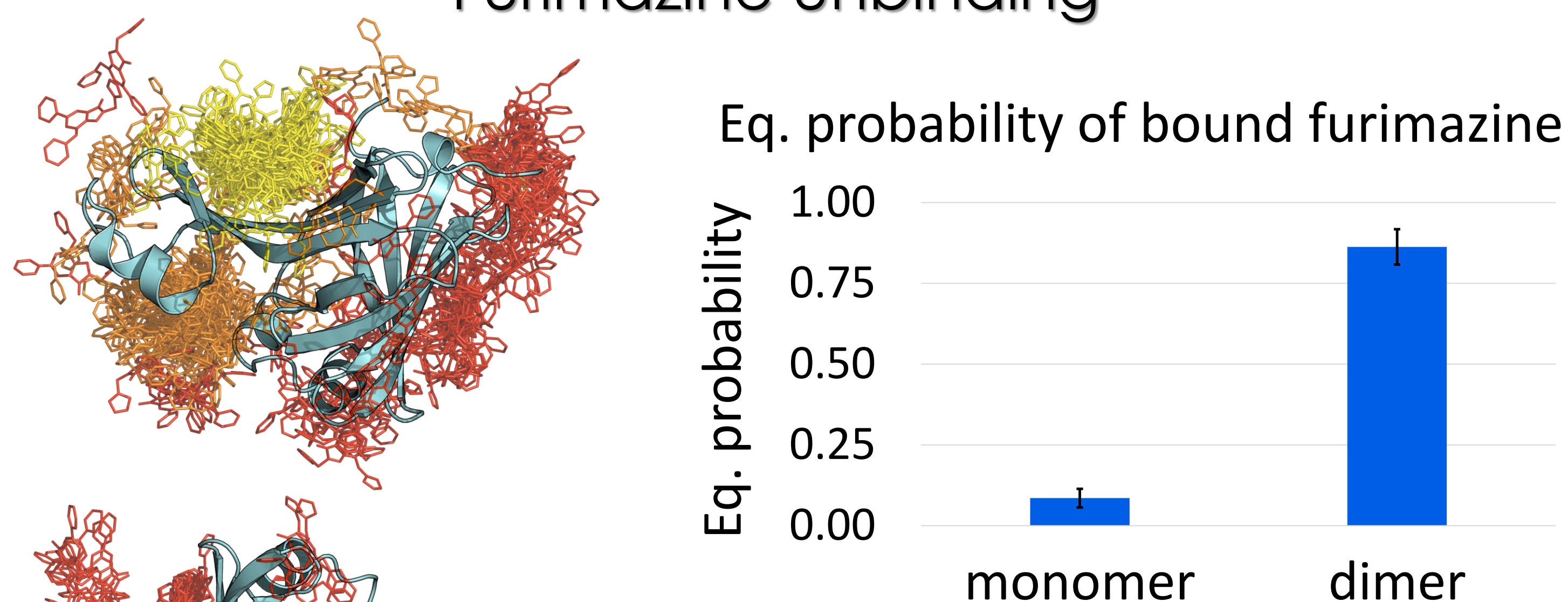
[1] England, C. G.; Ehlerding, E. B.; Cai, W. NanoLuc: A Small Luciferase Is Brightening Up the Field of Bioluminescence. *Bioconj. Chem.* **2016**, *27* (5), 1175–1187. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.bioconjchem.6b00112>.

MOTIVATION

As the name suggests, NanoLuc is a small protein – at least in solution, it is true. However, from the crystal structure, it is not clear if NanoLuc is a monomer or a dimer. Moreover, luciferin-induced oligomerization was observed in dynamic light scattering experiments, which suggests NanoLuc might act as a dimer.

ADAPTIVE SAMPLING

Furimazine unbinding



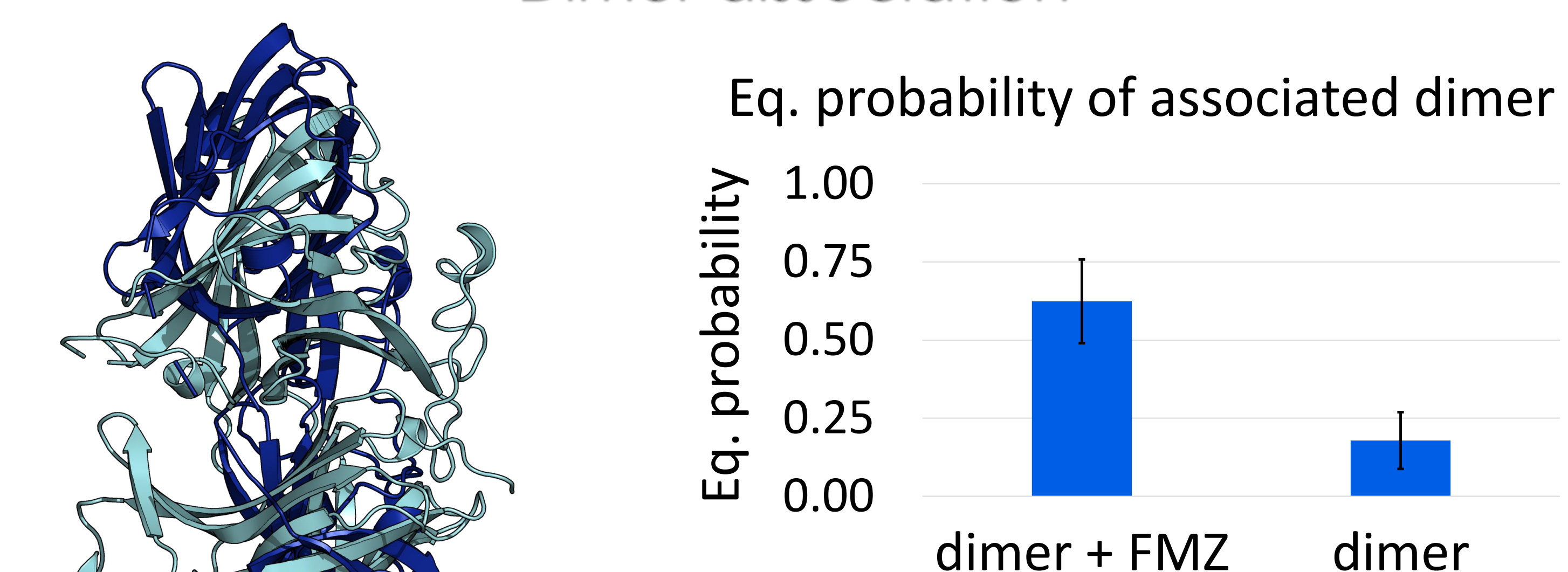
	monomer	dimer
ΔG^0 (kcal/mol)	1.51 ± 0.31	-1.18 ± 0.27
$k_{\text{off}}/k_{\text{on}}$ (M)	12.25 ± 7.43	0.04 ± 0.05
K_D (M)	14.33 ± 18.85	0.16 ± 0.08

ΔG^0 – free energy of the bound state

$k_{\text{off}}/k_{\text{on}}$ – ratio of unbinding and binding rate constants

K_D – dissociation constant

Dimer dissociation



	dimer + FMZ	dimer
ΔG^0 (kcal/mol)	-0.96 ± 0.49	0.02 ± 0.57
$k_{\text{dis}}/k_{\text{as}}$ (M)	0.29 ± 0.17	2.35 ± 1.23
K_D (M)	0.28 ± 0.22	1.50 ± 1.39

$k_{\text{dis}}/k_{\text{as}}$ – ratio of dissociation and association rate constants

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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