ESRF /FIP	Titre de l'expérience : Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenase from E.Coli	Numéro de l'expérience : 30.01.004
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Dihydroorotate dehydrogenases (DHOD's) catalyse the oxidation of (S)-dihydroorotate to orotate, the fourth step in the de novo biosynthesis of pyrimidine nucleotides. Two major families have been identified which appear to differ substantially in their reaction mechanism. The famliy 1 enzymers are cytosolic. The E.coli DHOD belongs to the menbrane associated family 2 enzymes and previous attempts to solve the structure by molecular replacement were not successful. After numerous efforts the spacegroup of the crystals had been determined as P4₁2₁2 or P4₃2₁2 with cell parameters a=b=119.7, c=295.97 and 4 to 8 molecules in the a.u.. MAD data was then collected at the Se absorption edge, at 3 different wavelengths, using crystals of the Se-methionine substituted enzyme. 90 degrees were collected with an oscillation step of 0.5 degrees per image. The resolution obtained was 2.5 Å. After integration and scaling the R_{merge} for the 3 wavelengths was between 8 - 8.5 % with a completeness around 98 %. The spacegroup was confirmed to be P4₁2₁2. The program SOLVE [1] enabled us to find 24 Se-sites corresponding to 2 dimers in the a.u.. Using SHARP [2] and DM [3] initial maps of good quality were calculated. We have by now been able to trace the Cα-backbone and are working on the refinement of the structure.

- [1] Terwilliger & Berendzen (1999) Acta Cryst., D55: 849-861.
- [2] LaFortrelle et al. (1997) in Crystallographic Computing 7
- [3] CCP4 (1994) Acta Cryst., D50:760-763.