

Poster Presentations

[MS5-P07] On the Structural Features of Acetylation of Enhanced Intracellular Survival (Eis) from Mycobacterium tuberculosis by MKP-7: Docking Study using HADDOCK. Hye-Jin Yoon,¹ Kyoung Hoon Kim,¹ Jin Kuk Yang,² Hyunsik Kim,³ Soonmin Jang,³ and Se Won Suh^{1,4}

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The intracellular pathogen *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb) causes tuberculosis. The Enhanced intracellular survival (Eis) protein, secreted by Mtb, enhances survival of *Mycobacterium smegmatis* in macrophages. We reported that Mtb Eis initiates the inhibition of JNK-dependent autophagy, phagosome maturation, and reactive oxygen species generation by acetylating dual-specificity protein phosphatase 16 (DUSP16)/ mitogen-activated protein kinase phosphatase-7 (MKP-7). Mtb Eis is an efficient N ϵ -acetyltransferase, rapidly acetylating Lys55 of DUSP16/MKP-7, a JNK-specific phosphatase. However, the detailed action of Mtb Eis as an N ϵ -acetyltransferase is poorly understood due to a lack of structural information on the complex between Mtb Eis and DUSP16/MKP-7. In this study, we have attempted to search the possible complex structure of Mtb Eis with the kinase interaction motif or docking domain of DUSP16/MKP-7 using a molecular docking approach. Previous experimental evidence indicates that Mtb Eis exists as a hexamer in solution. However, our docking results seem to indicate that the hexameric Eis is not suitable for an interaction with DUSP16/MKP-7 and may have to dissociate into dimers or monomers for an optimal interaction. Further experiments are necessary to test the hypothesis.

[1]. Kim, K.H. et al. (2012) PNAS 109, 7729-7734.

[2]. De Vries, S. J. et al. (2007) Proteins: Struct. Funct. & Bioinformatic 69, 726-733.

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