**Structural and Biochemical Characterization of a Novel Aminopeptidase from Human Intestine**

*Received for publication, December 2, 2014, and in revised form, February 20, 2015. Published, JBC Papers in Press, March 9, 2015, DOI 10.1074/jbc.M114.628149*

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**Background:** A protein product of the *NAALADL1* gene is a homolog of glutamate carboxypeptidase II, a metallopeptidase studied as a promising theranostic cancer agent.

**Results:** We solved the X-ray structure and analyzed the substrate specificity of the *NAALADL1* gene product.

**Conclusion:** We demonstrated that the protein represents a novel human ileal aminopeptidase.

**Significance:** This study describes a novel enzyme involved in protein/peptide digestion in the small intestine and clarifies controversial previous reports.

*N*-acetylated α-linked acidic dipeptidase-like protein (NAALADase L), encoded by the *NAALADL1* gene, is a close homolog of glutamate carboxypeptidase II, a metallopeptidase that has been intensively studied as a target for imaging and therapy of solid malignancies and neuropathologies. However, neither the physiological functions nor structural features of NAALADase L are known at present. Here, we report a thorough characterization of the protein product of the human *NAALADL1* gene, including heterologous overexpression and purification, structural and biochemical characterization, and analysis of its expression profile. By solving the NAALADase L X-ray structure, we provide the first experimental evidence that it is a zinc-dependent metallopeptidase with a catalytic mechanism similar to that of glutamate carboxypeptidase II yet distinct substrate specificity. A proteome-based assay revealed that the *NAALADL1* gene product possesses previously unrecognized aminopeptidase activity but no carboxy- or endopeptidase activity. These findings were corroborated by site-directed mutagenesis and identification of bestatin as a potent inhibitor of the enzyme. Analysis of *NAALADL1* gene expression at both the mRNA and protein levels revealed the small intestine as the major site of protein expression and points toward extensive alternative splicing of the *NAALADL1* gene transcript.

Together, our data imply that the *NAALADL1* gene product’s primary physiological function is associated with the final stages of protein/peptide digestion and absorption in the human digestive system. Based on these results, we suggest a new name for this enzyme: human ileal aminopeptidase (HILAP).

Human *N*-acetylated α-linked acidic dipeptidase-like protein (NAALADase L) is encoded by the *NAALADL1* gene localized at chromosome 11q12. The gene spans more than 14 kb and contains 18 exons (1). Translation of the mRNA transcript yields a 740-amino acid type II transmembrane protein. According to the MEROPS database, NAALADase L belongs to the M28B metallopeptidase subfamily (MEROPS ID: M28.011). Glutamate carboxypeptidase II (GCPII), which shares 37% sequence identity and 50% similarity with NAALADase L, is another member of this subfamily.

In 1997, Shneider et al. (2) identified a NAALADase L protein (designated as I100) in rat ileum. They analyzed mRNA expression in rat and human tissues, raised polyclonal antibody against I100, and detected DPP IV activity in an immunoprecipitate from rat ileum. The only other report to date describing the *NAALAD1* gene product was published by Pangalos et al. in 1999 (1). These researchers performed a comparative analysis of the human *NAALAD1* gene product and its two close paralogs NAALADase I and NAALADase II, which are now published.

*The atomic coordinates and structure factors (code 4TWE) have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank [http://wwpdb.org/].

1 This work was supported by Grant Agency of the Czech Republic (Grant P304-12-0847) and InterBioMed Project LO 1302 from the Ministry of Education of the Czech Republic. This work was also supported in part by the National Institutes of Health, NCI, Center for Cancer Research, Intramural Research Program (to J. L.) and also in part by project “BIOCEV” (CZ.1.05/1.1.00/02.0109) from the European Regional Development Fund (to C. B.). The use of the Advanced Photon Source was supported by United States Department of Energy Contract W-31-109-Eng38.

2 Supported by EMBO Installation Grant 1978 and Installation Research Grant Project 249220.

3 The abbreviations used are: NAALADase I/II/L, N-acetylated α-linked acidic dipeptidase I/II/L-like; aa, amino acid( s); Avi-GCPII, extracellular portion of GCPII with N-terminal AviTEV tag; Avi-Naall, extracellular portion of NAALADase L with N-terminal AviTEV tag; DPP IV, dipeptidyl peptidase IV; FA, formic acid; GCPII/III, glutamate carboxypeptidase II/III; HILAP, human ileal aminopeptidase; His-NaalL, extracellular portion of NAALADase L with N-terminal His tag; His tag, hexahistidine tag; I100, 100-kDa brush border membrane protein; PDB, Protein Data Bank; PICS, proteomic identification of cleavage site; PP, polypropylene; qPCR, quantitative polymerase chain reaction; rhGCPII/III, extracellular portion of recombinant human GCPII/III; SGAP, aminopeptidase from S. gрисeu; TEV, tobacco etch virus; Bistris, 1,3-bis[(tris(hydroxymethyl)methylamino)propane.**
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known as GCPII and GCPIII, respectively. They gave the protein its current name, NAALADase L, based on the close homology of these enzymes. They cloned NAALADase L cDNA, identified its position in the human genome, analyzed its alternative splicing, and detected DPP IV activity in NAALADase L-transfected cell lysates. Additionally, they detected DPP IV activity in GCPII- and GCPIII-transfected cell lysates. However, this activity was subsequently not confirmed for GCPII and GCPIII in experiments with purified recombinant protein (3, 4). In the present study, we performed a thorough structural and biochemical characterization of the human NAALADase L gene product using a purified recombinant protein preparation to elucidate the physiological role of the protein.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Cloning NAALADase L cDNA and Preparation of Expression Plasmids—Two plasmids, A (ID LIFESEQ95147340) and B (ID LIFESEQ4181072), containing cDNA coding for NAALADase L were purchased from Open Biosystems (now GE Healthcare). The extracellular portion of NAALADase L (aa 28–740) was amplified from plasmid A, and BclI and Xhol restriction sites were introduced by PCR using primers FNAL28BclI (taatccccaaaaagccaactcactggc) and RNAL740Xhol (tttgggggctcattggc) were used for the PCR, which yielded the extracellular portion of the protein (aa 28–740) was verified by DNA sequencing.

For preparation of N-terminal Avi-tagged NAALADase L, the extracellular portion of the protein (aa 28–740) was amplified from pMT/BiP/rhNaalL28–740. Sequencing identified two mutations in pMT/BiP/rhNaalL28–740 (resulting in aa mutations L364P and L393P). Therefore, the mutated part of DNA was replaced with the corresponding DNA from plasmid B utilizing NcoI and KpnI cleavage sites to insert leucine residues at the proper position in the plasmid DNA. Additional sequencing confirmed that these mutations were repaired.

For preparation of N-terminal His-tagged NAALADase L, the extracellular portion of the protein (aa 28–740) was amplified from pMT/BiP/rhNaalL28–740 using primers FNAL28NdeI (aaaatccccaaaaagccaactcactggc) and RNAL740XhoI (tttgggggctcattggc) were used for the PCR, which yielded the extracellular portion (aa 28–740) of NAALADase L was then ligated into pET28b via NdeI and Xhol restriction sites, yielding pET28b-HisNaalL.

For preparation of N-terminal Avi-tagged NAALADase L, the extracellular portion of the protein (aa 28–740) was amplified from pMT/BiP/rhNaalL28–740 using primers FNAL28BclI and RNAL740Xhol. The PCR product was then ligated into pET28b via BglII and XhoI restriction sites to insert leucine residues at the proper position in the plasmid DNA. Additional sequencing confirmed that these mutations were repaired.

For preparation of His-NaalL protein for immunization—The plasmid pET28b-HisNaalL was used for large scale expression of the extracellular portion (aa 28–740) of NAALADase L with an N-terminal His tag (His-NaalL) in Escherichia coli BL21-CodonPlus-RIL cells using 1 mM isopropyl-β-D-galactopyranoside for induction. His-NaalL was purified from inclusion bodies under denaturing conditions. First, the cell pellet was dissolved in running buffer (8 mg urea, 0.5 M NaCl, 50 mM Na2HPO4, pH 8.0) and loaded onto a HisTrap HP (GE Healthcare) column using an ÄKTAexplorer LC system (GE Healthcare). The column was washed with running buffer containing 10 mM imidazole, and protein was eluted with 1 M imidazole. The elution fractions were pooled and used for mouse immunization.

Expression and Purification of Avi-NaalL and Avi-NaalL(E416A)—Preparation and purification of Avi-NaalL was performed as described previously (5). Briefly, BALB/c mice were intraperitoneally immunized with purified His-NaalL in 8 mg urea (40 μg in 100 μl) mixed with an equal volume of incomplete Freund’s adjuvant at 3-week intervals. Hybridoma cells, prepared by fusion of immune spleen cells and Sp/0 myeloma cells, were cloned by limited dilution and assayed for production of NAALADase L-specific antibodies by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Positive selection was performed against His-NaalL, and negative selections were performed against rhGCPII and rhGCPIII prepared in our laboratory (3, 4). Four positive hybridoma clones (1C11, 3C11, 3D10, and 4E9) were expanded, and conditioned medium from the most sensitive hybridoma clone (1C11) was used for immunoblots.

Expression and Purification of HIV-1 Protease and HIV-1 Protease—Preparation of HIV-1 protease was performed as described previously (6). Briefly, Drosophila S2 cells expressing E. coli biotin-ligase (BirA) in the endoplasmic reticulum were transfected with pMT/BiP/AviTEV/rhNaalL (encoding the extracellular portion (aa 28–740) of NAALADase L with an N-terminal Avi tag and TEV protease cleavage site. Large scale expression of Avi-NaalL was performed, and the conditioned medium was concentrated 10-fold. The recombinant protein was purified on Streptavidin Mutein Matrix™ (Roche Applied Science), followed by size exclusion chromatography on Superdex™ 200 10/300 GL (GE Healthcare) in 10 mM Bistris propane, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4. The concentration of the final protein preparation was determined by amino acid analysis using a Biochrom30 amino acid analyzer (Biochrom). The preparation of Avi-NaalL(E416A) mutant was performed analogously.

Expression and Purification of HIV-1 Protease and HIV-1 Protease—HIV-1 protease was prepared as described previously (6).
HIV-1(D25N) protein was overexpressed in *E. coli* BL21(DE3)RIIL (Novagen) transformed with pET24a-
HIVprD25N expression plasmid. Insoluble recombinant protein, accumulated in the form of inclusion bodies, was isolated and solubilized in 50% (v/v) acetic acid. Solubilized protein was purified by gel chromatography in 50% (v/v) acetic acid, using a Superdex G75 16/60 gel filtration column (GE Healthcare). Fractions containing mutant HIV-1 protease were pooled, and the protein was subsequently refolded by dropwise dilution into a 19-fold excess of water and additional dialysis against water for 3 h at 4 °C, followed by subsequent overnight dialysis against 50 mM MES, 10% (v/v) glycerol, 1 mM EDTA, 0.05% (v/v) 2-mercaptoethanol, pH 5.8. The purified protein was stored at −70 °C.

**Crystallization and Data Collection**—Avi-NaAL stock solution (5 mg/ml) was mixed in a 1:1 ratio with reservoir solution (0.16 M magnesium formate and 16% (w/v) PEG 3350). Crystals were grown using the hanging drop vapor diffusion method at 293 K. Diffraction quality crystals (0.3 × 0.2 × 2.0 mm³) were obtained by seeding. For diffraction experiments, crystals were cryogenized in liquid nitrogen after transferring to cryoprotectant containing 0.16 M magnesium formate, 16% (w/v) PEG 3350, and 14% (v/v) glycerol. The diffraction data were collected at 100 K using synchrotron radiation at the Southeast Regional Collaborative Access Team sector 22 (BM beamline) of the Advanced Photon Source (Argonne, IL) with the x-ray wavelength tuned to 1.000 Å. The complete data set was collected from a single crystal and recorded on a MarMosaic 225-mm CCD detector. Data processing was performed with the HKL2000 software package (8).

**Structure Determination and Refinement**—The Avi-NaAL structure was solved by molecular replacement using the program Phaser (9) and coordinates of GCPII (PDB entry 2PVW) as a search model. Subsequent structural refinement was carried with the program Refmac 5.1 (10). During the refinement process, 1% of randomly selected reflections were kept aside for cross-validation (R_cr). Refinement was interspersed with manual corrections aided by the program Coot (11). The stereoochemical quality of the final model was evaluated using the Web server Molfrobity (12). The final model and experimental amplitudes were deposited in the RCSB Protein Data Bank (entry 4TWE).

**Quantitative PCR (qPCR)**—Amounts of *NAALADL1* gene transcript were quantified using two distinct sets of primers. The first set, NaAL_A, contained forward and reverse primers (sequences cactgggctgccactcag and ttttagacgctacatccct) and fluorescent hydrolysis Universal ProbeLibrary Probe 3 (Roche Applied Science). This set was designed to amplify nucleotides 945–1032 in *NAALADL1* transcript NM_005468, which covers the region containing exons 13 and 14 and corresponds to aa 522–547 in the longest ORF. The expected size of the amplified product was 77 bases, whereas the size of the possibly amplified genomic DNA was 1024 bases.

All qPCRs (10 µl) were carried out in triplicate in sealed 96-well plates (FrameStar® 480, 4titude) using a LightCycler 480 II instrument (Roche Applied Science). Each reaction consisted of LightCycler 480 Probe Master (Roche Applied Science) diluted according to the manufacturer’s protocol, forward and reverse primers (final concentration 1 µM each), fluorescent probe (final concentration of probe 3 was 100 nM; final concentration of probe 41 was 50 nM), and template DNA. Reaction mixtures without template DNA were prepared as controls. Moreover, interplate calibrators were included in each plate. Initial denaturation for 3 min at 95 °C was followed by 45 cycles of 10 s at 95 °C, 30 s at 66 °C, and 30 s at 72 °C. The threshold cycle numbers (Ct) were then determined from fluorescence intensities acquired during the qPCR runs by the second derivative maximum method using LightCycler 480 software (Roche Applied Science). The presence and size of PCR products for all qPCRs was analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis.

A set of serial dilutions, ranging from 10² to 10⁷ copies/reaction, of the pMT/BiP/AviTEV/rhNaAL plasmid was used for absolute quantification. The initial concentration of plasmid DNA prior to dilution was determined spectrophotometrically based on absorption at 260 nm (Nanodrop ND-1000, Thermo Scientific). The amount of *NAALADL1* transcript was then measured in 0.1-µl aliquots of tissue cDNA libraries obtained from Clontech (Human MTC Panels I and II).

To assess the selectivity of qPCR amplification, pcDNA4 plasmids with subcloned protein coding sequences of homologous human transcripts (ORF from NM_004476 coding aa 1–750 of GCPII, ORF from NM_005467 coding aa 1–740 of GCPIII) at concentrations of 10⁶ copies/reaction were amplified in the same qPCR setup with both primer sets. Possible products were inspected by agarose gel electrophoresis. Amplification of isolated human genomic DNA was tested in the same manner.

**Human Tissue Lysate Preparation**—Human tissue lysates were prepared as described previously (13). Briefly, human samples were obtained during autopsy performed 4–8 h post-mortem. The samples were homogenized in 50 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5, supplemented with EDTA-free protease inhibitors (Roche Applied Science). The samples were then sonicated using Soniprep 150 (Sanyo) three times for 10 s on ice, and 1% (v/v) Triton X-100 was added. After a 30-min incubation on ice, the suspension was centrifuged at 16,000 × g for 10 min, and the supernatants were stored at −80 °C for further experiments.

**SDS-PAGE and Western Blotting**—Protein samples were resolved by reducing SDS-PAGE. Gels were silver-stained for analysis of protein purification or stained with colloidal Coo-massie G-250 for mass spectrometry analysis or electroblotted (100 V for 1 h) onto a nitrocellulose membrane using a Mini Trans-Blot® Cell wet blot system (Bio-Rad).

After blotting, membranes were blocked with casein (SDT), incubated overnight with hybridoma supernatant 1C11,
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washed three times with 0.05% (w/w) Tween 20 in PBS (PBST), incubated for 1 h with HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse antibody (1 mg/ml; Thermo Scientific) diluted in casein in a 1:25,000 ratio, and washed three times with PBST. Blots were developed using SuperSignal West Dura chemiluminescence substrate (Thermo Scientific) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Reactive bands were visualized on a ChemiDoc-It™600 imaging system (UVP; 20-min exposition, 1 × 1 binning).

**MS Analysis**—The chosen gel sections were excised, destained, reduced with DTT, alkylated with iodoacetamide, and digested with trypsin for 10 h. Peptides were extracted and dissolved in 0.1% formic acid (FA). Samples were analyzed with an UltiMate 3000 RSLCnano system (Thermo Scientific) coupled to a TripleTOF 5600 mass spectrometer with a NanoSpray III source (AB Sciex). Peptides were separated on an Acclaim PepMap100 analytical column (3 μm, 250 mm × 75-μm inner diameter; Thermo Scientific). The concentration of buffer B (0.1% FA in acetonitrile) was gradually increased from 5 to 30% in buffer A (0.1% aqueous FA) over 40 min. The MS mass range was set to 350–1250 m/z; in MS/MS mode, the instrument acquired fragmentation spectra within 100–1600 m/z. The program Protein Pilot 4.5 (AB Sciex) was used for protein identification against the UniProt Homosapiens database (reviewed December 20, 2013).

Samples for proteomic identification of cleavage site (PICS) were analyzed in the same manner but without gel extraction and by applying a 95-min instead of a 40-min gradient. PICS results were searched against the UniProt H. sapiens database containing typical MS contaminants (reviewed June 23, 2014).

**LNCaP Lysate Preparation**—LNCaP cells were grown in RPMI 1640 medium (Sigma-Aldrich) with the addition of 10% RPMI 1640 medium (Sigma-Aldrich) with the addition of 10% containing typical MS contaminants (reviewed June 23, 2014).

**DPP IV Activity Assay**—Reactions were performed in triplicate in 96-well plates with V-bottoms. The fluorescence was measured on an Infinite® M1000 PRO (TECAN) with excitation and emission wavelengths/bandwidths of 335/5 nm and 450/10 nm, respectively.

**Synthesis of Dipeptides and Dipeptide Libraries**—Substrate mixtures of the general formula Ac-Aaa-Xxx-OH (where Aaa is one of 19 proteinogenic amino acids (all except cysteine), and Xxx is an equimolar mixture of all 19 amino acids (all except cysteine)) were prepared by solid phase peptide synthesis on 2-chlorotritylchloride resin (for C-terminal amino acids Asp, His, Pro, and Trp) or on Wang resin (for all other C-terminal amino acids) using the Fmoc (N-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl)/t-butyl protection and N,N′-diisopropylcarbodiimide/1-hydroxybenzotriazole coupling strategy described by Barlos et al. (15).

N-terminal acetylation was accomplished with acetic anhydride in the presence of N,N-diisopropylethylamine. The completeness of all couplings was controlled by a ninhydrin test (16). A mixture of 94% trifluoroacetic acid, 2% triisopropylsilane, 2% ethanedithiol, and 2% water was used for final cleavage from the resin. The peptides were freeze-dried from 10% acetic acid in water.

To confirm the presence and quantify the amount of all N-acetylated dipeptides in the mixtures, samples were analyzed by amino acid analysis using a Biochrom30 amino acid analyzer (Biochrom) following the manufacturer’s protocol.

**Carboxypeptidase Activity Assay**—Reactions were performed in a round-bottom 96-well PP plate. The enzyme (final concentration 0.25 μM) and 5 μl of N-acetylated dipeptide library (the final concentration of each individual dipeptide in the library was ~25 μM) were diluted with reaction buffer (25 mM Bistris propane, 150 mM NaCl, 0.001% (w/v) C12E8, pH 7.4) to a final volume of 50 μl. The reaction was then incubated at 37 °C for 15 h and subsequently analyzed by HPLC. The cleaved free amino acids in the reaction mixtures were analyzed on an Agilent 1260 HPLC system (Agilent Technologies) equipped with an AccQ-Tag Ultra RP 130 Å column (1.7 μm, 100 mm × 2.1-mm inner diameter; Waters) following a previously published protocol for amino acid analysis (17).

**Enzymatic Assay with Peptides from PICS**—Reactions were performed in 1.5-ml capped plastic vials in a final volume of 40 μl. The final enzyme concentration was 1 μM for 15-h incubations and 0.1 μM for time-dependent cleavage analysis. The final concentration of substrate (peptide 52 or peptide 71) was 100 μM. Reactions were buffered with 25 mM Bistris propane, 150 mM NaCl, 0.001% (w/v) C12E8, pH 7.4. After stopping reactions by the addition of 40 μl of 1 M glycine-HCl, pH 2.4, mixtures were analyzed on an Agilent 6230 TOF LC/MS (Agilent Technologies) equipped with a Dual AJS electrospray ionization source operated in the positive ion mode (acquisition 4 GHz, HiRes).

Separation of the peptides and amino acids was conducted on the Acquity UPLC BEH-C18 130 Å column (1.7 μm, 100 mm × 2.1-mm inner diameter; Waters) using a 10-min gradient from 2 to 100% mobile phase B (A, 0.1% aqueous FA; B, 0.1% FA in acetonitrile). The column temperature was 25 °C, and the flow rate was 0.3 ml/min.

**HPLC Analysis of Aminopeptidase Activity**—Reactions were performed in round-bottom 96-well PP plates. For determination of kinetic parameters of IIDPNG peptide cleavage by Avi-NaalL, the reactions with various concentrations of the peptide ranging from 6 to 1600 μM were performed. The Avi-NaalL was first diluted in reaction buffer (25 mM Bistris propane, 150 mM NaCl, 0.001% (w/v) C12E8, pH 7.4) in a final volume of 40 μl to ensure 10–20% conversion. The enzyme was then preincubated for 5 min at 37 °C, and then 10 μl of various concentrations of peptide substrate (IIDPNG) was added to start the reaction. After 15 min, the reactions were stopped by the addition of 50 μl of stopping buffer (1 m glycine-HCl, pH 2.4).

For determination of the inhibition constant of bestatin, 90 ng of Avi-NaalL, ensuring ~10% conversion, and various con-
centrations ranging from 0.1 to 500 μM of bestatin hydrochloride (AppliChem) were mixed in reaction buffer in a final volume of 40 μl. The reactions were preincubated for 5 min at 37 °C, and then 10 μl of peptide substrate (IIDPNG; final concentration 50 μM) was added to start the reaction. After 15 min, the reactions were stopped by the addition of 50 μl of stopping buffer. Each reaction was performed in duplicate.

The reactions were subsequently analyzed on an Agilent 1260 HPLC system (Agilent Technologies) equipped with the Acquity UPLC BEH-C18 130 Å column (1.7 μm, 100 mm × 2.1-mm inner diameter; Waters) using a 6-min gradient from 0 to 100% mobile phase B (A, 0.1% aqueous FA; B, 0.1% FA in acetonitrile). The column temperature was 25 °C, and the flow rate was 0.3 ml/min. The obtained data were then processed using GraFit version 5.0.11 (Erithacus Software Ltd.).

The catalytic efficiency of Avi-NaalL(E416A) mutant was determined in reaction buffer by incubation with Avi-NaalL(E416A) (final concentration 10 μM) and peptide IIDPNG (final concentration 4 mM) at 37 °C. 2 μl of reaction mixture was withdrawn from the reaction after 60, 120, and 240 min, added to 100 μl of stopping buffer, and subsequently analyzed by HPLC.

**PICS Assay**—PICS was performed according to a previously published protocol with several modifications (18). Non-transfected HEK293T cells were grown in DMEM to 90% confluence and harvested by washing into PBS buffer. Cells were transferred into hypotonic lysis buffer containing protease inhibitors and lysed by sonication, followed by cysteine reduction and alkylation. Proteins were precipitated using TCA and resolublized on HPLC.

**RESULTS**

We used an expression and purification system established in our laboratory to produce the extracellular portion (aa 28–740) of human NAALADase L, designated Avi-NaalL, and its putative catalytically ineffective mutant Avi-NaalL(E416A) (5). These recombinant proteins, with a final purity greater than 95%, shown in Fig. 1, were used in all subsequent experiments.

**X-ray Structure of Avi-NaalL**

We prepared diffraction quality crystals of human Avi-NaalL in hanging drops using a microseeding approach. We solved the structure by molecular replacement using the program Phaser and refined the final model to 1.75 Å resolution (PDB code 4TWE; data collection and refinement statistics are shown in Table 1). As shown in Fig. 2A, the overall fold of Avi-NaalL is very similar to that of GCP II (PDB code 3BXM) with a root
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The data in parentheses refer to the highest resolution shell. Amino acids of the AviTEV-tag and first seven N-terminal amino acids of Avi-NaalL are disordered and not modeled in the structure. RMSD, root mean square deviation; AU, asymmetric unit.

### Table 1
Data collection and refinement statistics for Avi-NaalL

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### Ramachandran plot statistics

| Residues in favored regions (%) | 97.2 |
| Residues in allowed regions (%) | 99.8 |
| Outliers                        | Val373A/B, Ala450A |

The Avi-NaalL monomer folds into three distinct domains: protease-like domain (residues 35–108 and 340–587), apical protease-like domain (residues 35–108 and 340–587), and C-terminal domain (residues 588–740). Two Avi-NaalL molecules in the asymmetric unit form a dimer with a buried surface area of more than 2300 Å². The dimerization interface mainly involves interactions between the C-terminal domain of the first monomer and the protease-like/apical domains of the second monomer (Fig. 2B). Size exclusion chromatography data also indicated that the protein is dimeric with an approximate relative molecular mass of 250 kDa (Fig. 1), suggesting that this is probably its physiologocal quaternary structure. This quaternary arrangement is reminiscent of the dimerization pattern of both human transferrin receptor and GCPII (22).

Unlike GCPII, Avi-NaalL contains one intramolecular disulfide bridge, linking Cys-296 with Cys-313. The Avi-NaalL sequence also contains seven potential N-glycosylation motifs. We found clear electron density for at least one N-acetylglycosamide moiety for all putative glycosylation sites except Asn-274. A sequential alignment of NAALADase L and GCPII is shown in Fig. 2C with several key functional amino acids highlighted.

A strong positive density peak representing a metal ion was observed in the phenytoin Fc map of the Avi-NaalL structure. The metal is heptacoordinated by the 6-carboxylates of Glu-425 and Glu-428, the main chain carbonyls of Leu-261 and Thr-258, and the side chain hydroxyl group of Thr-258 (all at distances between 2.4 and 2.5 Å). The coordination sphere is completed by a water molecule (2.5 Å; Fig. 3A). In the final model, the Ca²⁺ ion was modeled into this position. Our assumption of modeling calcium ion was guided by several lines of indirect evidence, including the favored pentagonal bipyramidal geometry of the coordination sphere, agreement with the electron density, “optimal” interatomic distances, and matching atomic displacement parameters (B-factors) of the metal and coordinating residues (23). Additionally, the identity of the Ca²⁺ ion, occupying the equivalent site in closely related human GCPII, was confirmed experimentally before (20), thus strengthening our argument for calcium as a metal of choice. The exact structural and/or functional role of this cation, however, is not known at present and warrants further studies.

Avi-NaalL binds two Zn²⁺ ions, which are coordinated by the side chains of His-368, Asp-378, Glu-417, Asp-445, and...
His-545 (Fig. 3B) at distances between 1.9 and 2.0 Å. These zinc-coordinating residues adopt the same conformation as in GCPII, forming the core of the Avi-NaalL active site. Glu-416, analogous to Glu-424 in GCPII (24), probably serves as a catalytic acid/base residue for peptide cleavage. Additionally, the presence of zinc ions was experimentally confirmed by fluorescent scanning of the Avi-NaalL protein crystal (data not shown). Similar to GCPII, Avi-NaalL also contains a cis peptide bond between Asp-378 and Pro-379, which is a hallmark of bimetallic peptidases.

Although Avi-NaalL was crystallized in the absence of a ligand, we detected an extensive positive electron density peak in the vicinity of the zinc ions (Fig. 3C). Unfortunately, we were unable to reliably model any molecule into this electron density. Moreover, this electron density peak spans over the expected position of the catalytic hydroxyl ion, which therefore...
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FIGURE 3. Detailed features of the Avi-NaalL structure compared with the GCPII structure. Avi-NaalL residues are shown in green, and GCPII residues are shown in gray. Oxygen spheres are colored red, and nitrogen spheres are colored blue. A, calcium ion heptacoordination shell in Avi-NaalL with an electron density map. The calcium ion is coordinated by the Glu-425 and Glu-428 side chain carboxyl groups, the Thr-258 hydroxyl group, the carbonyl oxygens of Leu-261 and Thr-258, and a water molecule. Interactions are depicted as dashed lines with distances shown. The calcium ion is shown as a blue sphere, and water is shown as a red sphere. The $\Delta_{\text{Fo}} - \Delta_{\text{Fc}}$ map (contoured to 1 $\sigma$) is shown in blue, whereas the $\Delta_{\text{Fo}} - \Delta_{\text{Fc}}$ map (contoured to 3 $\sigma$) is colored green for positive and red for negative electron density peaks. B, superposition of the zinc ion coordination shells in Avi-NaalL and GCPII (PDB code 2PVW). The coordination shell of the active-site zincs is identical for both proteins, utilizing the side chains of His-368, Asp-378, Glu-417, Asp-445, and His-545 in Avi-NaalL. Additionally, the position of the side chain is identical to the position of the catalytic glutamate (Glu-424) in GCPII. Interactions are depicted as dashed lines with distances shown. C, electron density map around the Avi-NaalL active site. The $\Delta_{\text{Fo}} - \Delta_{\text{Fc}}$ map (contoured to 1 $\sigma$) is shown in blue, whereas the $\Delta_{\text{Fo}} - \Delta_{\text{Fc}}$ map (contoured to 3 $\sigma$) is colored green for positive and red for negative electron density peaks. Zinc ions are shown as magenta spheres, and waters are shown as red spheres. D, superposition of amino acids contributing to substrate binding in GCPII with the Avi-NaalL structure. The structure of GCPII E424A mutant (PDB code 3BXK) with bound N-acetyl-l-aspartyl-l-glutamate (NAAG), an endogenous GCPII substrate, is shown. Zinc ions in the GCPII structure are shown as gray spheres, and zinc ions in Avi-NaalL are shown as magenta spheres. Interactions of N-acetyl-l-aspartyl-l-glutamate with GCPII are depicted as dashed lines. E, superposition of the arginine patch in the GCPII (PDB code 3BXK) structure with Avi-NaalL. GCPII water molecule and chloride ion are depicted as gray spheres, and Avi-NaalL waters are shown as green spheres. Interactions of both GCPII and Avi-NaalL are depicted as dashed lines with distances shown.

could not be modeled in the Avi-NaalL structure. In GCPII, this hydroxyl ion completes the tetrahedral coordination of zinc ions and acts as a nucleophilic agent during peptidic substrate cleavage (24).

The comparison of amino acids that mediate ligand binding in GCPII with their Avi-NaalL counterparts is illustrated in Fig. 3D; the structure of inactive GCPII in complex with its endogenous substrate N-acetyl-l-aspartyl-l-glutamate was used for comparison. We found two conserved residues that probably mediate substrate binding to Avi-NaalL, Arg-198 and Tyr-544. Their GCPII counterparts, Arg-210 and Tyr-552, interact with the C-terminal $\alpha$ carboxylic group and the carboxyl oxygen of the cleaved peptide bond of the GCPII substrate. The residues Arg-534 and Arg-536, which form the so-called “arginine patch” in GCPII, thus providing the GCPII substrate binding cleft with a positive charge and contributing to its preference for negatively charged peptide substrates, are not conserved in Avi-NaalL. (Fig. 3E). Consequently, the chloride ion, which stabilizes the energetically unfavorable “all-gauche” conformation of Arg-534 in GCPII, is not present in the Avi-NaalL structure.

Expression Pattern of the Human NAALADL1 Gene Product

We determined the amount of NAALADL1 gene transcript in commercially available cDNA libraries normalized to set of control genes from several human tissues by qPCR. We used two primer sets, each consisting of a primer pair for amplification and a fluorescent probe for detection. The first set of amplification primers targeted the region spanning exons 6 and 7 (NaalL_A), whereas the second targeted exons 13 and 14 (NaalL_B). The absolute amounts of NAALADL1 transcripts detected are shown in Fig. 4A. We identified NAALADL1 gene transcripts in several tissues, including the testis, colon, small intestine, ovary, spleen, and thymus.

On the other hand, using our newly developed mAb 1C11, we found that NAALADase L expression is primarily restricted to the small intestine (Fig. 4B). We interrogated the specificity of Western blots by mass spectrometry by analyzing several areas...
corresponding to positive Western blot signals (boxed in Fig. 4B). The small intestine tissue sample (solid box) was the only one in which we identified the NAALADL1 gene product (UniProt accession number Q9UQQ1). We found 33 distinct peptides covering 41% of the sequence entry in the database. On the other hand, gel sections from ovary tissue (dashed box) did not contain NAALADase L, suggesting that 1C11 has non-specific cross-reactivity.

**Enzymatic Activities of NAALADase L**

**Putative DPP IV Activity**—Because both human and rat NAALADase L were previously reported to possess DPP IV activity (1, 2), we attempted to confirm these findings using our purified protein preparations. As illustrated in Fig. 5, we were unable to detect any DPP IV activity for Avi-NaalL and Avi-GCPII, whereas the use of LNCaP lysate as a positive control resulted in a clear increase in fluorescence intensity.

**Putative Carboxypeptidase Activity**—Guided by our structural analysis of Avi-NaalL, we set out to investigate its putative carboxypeptidase activity. We synthesized and screened a dipeptide library encompassing 19 proteinogenic amino acids (all but cysteine). Our library consisted of 19 individual N-acetylated dipeptide mixtures, each mixture comprising 19 different dipeptides with defined N-terminal and variable C-terminal amino acids (e.g. Ac-Ala-XXX-OH and Ac-Met-XXX-OH). After incubating each mixture with Avi-NaalL, released C-terminal amino acids were detected using HPLC analysis. We used a catalytically ineffective mutant, Avi-NaalL(E416A), as a control. Additionally, we tested an active

![FIGURE 4. NAALADL1 gene product expression in human tissues. A, qPCR determination of NAALADL1 mRNA. Two sets of primers (NaalL_A and NaalL_B) were used to independently assess the level of NAALADL1 transcripts in different human tissues. No. of transcripts, number of transcripts determined in 0.1 μl of normalized cDNA library, with values showing the mean of triplicate measurements. Error bars, S.D. (for more experimental details, see “Experimental Procedures”). B, Western blot analysis of human tissue samples. Tissue lysates (50 μg of total protein) were loaded onto the gel with recombinant Avi-NaalL (5 ng) as a control. Samples were incubated with 1C11 hybridoma supernatant overnight, and the antibody-antigen complex was visualized using HRP-conjugated anti-mouse secondary antibody. The dashed squares indicate false positive signals, whereas the solid box marks NAALADase L (as determined by MS; data not shown).](http://www.jbc.org/)

![FIGURE 5. Determination of Avi-NaalL DPP IV activity. DPP IV activity was assayed using the fluorogenic substrate Gly-Pro-aminomethylcoumarin (excitation/emission, 335 nm/450 nm). Potential DPP IV activity of recombinant Avi-NaalL (1 μg) was assessed. Avi-GCPII (1 μg) and substrate alone (blank) were used as negative controls, whereas LNCaP lysate (10 μg of total protein) was used as a positive control. The reactions were incubated for 15 h at 37 °C. Each reaction was performed in triplicate and is shown as a mean with S.D. (error bar). RFU, relative fluorescence units.](http://www.jbc.org/)
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recombinant GCPII preparation (Avi-GCPII) and its catalytically ineffective E424A mutant as a corresponding control pair (5, 25).

The results of this carboxypeptidase activity assay presented as differential heat maps of active and inactive protein preparation are illustrated in Fig. 6. The control experiment with Avi-GCPII indicates that the assay is reliable because it confirms a clear preference for acidic residues (Glu/Asp) at both the C- and N termini of the dipeptides (3). On the other hand, Avi-NaalL shows negligible activity and no preference for any amino acid at either the C or N terminus. These results demonstrate that Avi-NaalL does not possess detectable carboxypeptidase activity against an N-acetylated peptide as a substrate.

Putative Endopeptidase Activity—We performed a PICS experiment to assess Avi-NaalL endopeptidase activity. This technique enables simultaneous characterization of both the S and S’ cleavage sites of an enzyme (18). We used a peptide library derived from the HEK293T cell proteome as substrate and included HIV-1 protease as a positive control to assess the functionality of the assay. Additionally, Avi-NaalL(E416A) and HIV-1(D25N), the corresponding catalytically ineffective mutants, were included to ensure reliable background subtraction.

The specificity matrices, presented in the form of heat maps, obtained from PICS are shown in Fig. 7. They summarize the sequences of peptide substrates for Avi-NaalL (72 individual sequences identified; a list of the peptides is shown in Table 2) and HIV-1 protease (over 160 individual sequences identified). The specificity matrix for Avi-NaalL revealed substantial enrichment of acidic residues (Glu/Asp) in the P2’ position and Pro residue in the P3’ position.

Novel Aminopeptidase Activity—To elaborate on the PICS results, we synthesized two of the identified peptides, peptide 52 (AVFVDLEPT) and peptide 71 (GLFIIDPNG), and assayed their processing by Avi-NaalL and Avi-NaalL(E416A). During overnight incubation, both peptides were completely processed by wild-type Avi-NaalL, whereas its E416A mutant showed minimal activity (Fig. 8). Interestingly, we could identify only N-terminally truncated parts of the assayed peptides. Moreover, we detected free phenylalanine in both reactions, which most likely originated from the N-terminal portion of the peptides. These data suggest that Avi-NaalL possesses aminopeptidase rather than endopeptidase activity. To confirm this assumption we performed a time-dependent analysis of hydrolysis of peptide 52 and found that Avi-NaalL indeed processes its peptide substrate sequentially from the N terminus (Fig. 9A).

To obtain more quantitative data on Avi-NaalL enzymatic activity we designed model peptide substrate derived from peptide 71 (Ile ↓ IDPNG) from which only one Ile should be cleaved off by Avi-NaalL. Using this model substrate, we determined kinetic parameters of Avi-NaalL cleavage, $K_m = 210 \mu M$ and $k_{cat} = 2.16 \text{s}^{-1}$ (Fig. 9B), and also determined the inhibition constant of a common aminopeptidase inhibitor bestatin.
toward Avi-NaalL, $K_s = 10.7 \mu M$ (Fig. 9C). Additionally, using high substrate concentration, thus modeling saturation state of the enzyme, we were able to determine the catalytic efficiency of the Avi-NaalL(E416A) mutant, $k_{cat} = 0.0011 \text{s}^{-1}$. This result confirmed our prediction that the Glu-416 indeed serves as a proton shuttle residue, which is crucial for proper catalytic efficiency of the enzyme.

Finally, to further corroborate the Avi-NaalL substrate specificity, we designed a random peptide (RIKLNWFS) and assayed its degradation by Avi-NaalL. As shown in Fig. 10, we identified that the peptide was efficiently processed to single amino acids by Avi-NaalL during overnight incubation, a finding that is in line with the expected cleavage pattern because the peptide contained neither an acidic residue nor Pro that could block the peptide processing. Moreover, this experiment also revealed the fact that Avi-NaalL is able to efficiently process longer oligopeptides as well as smaller tri- or dipeptides.

All of these results demonstrate that Avi-NaalL is an aminopeptidase with wide substrate specificity. Additionally, the results strongly suggest that the apparent Avi-NaalL endopeptidase-like substrate specificity determined by PICS (acidic residues in P2 and Pro in P3 position) is actually a motif preventing further N-terminal processing of peptides by Avi-NaalL.

**DISCUSSION**

**Structural Features of the NAALADL1 Gene Product**—This is the first study to experimentally describe the structure of the NAALADL1 gene product, which is highly homologous to that of GCPII. The amino acids coordinating two active site zinc ions and the catalytic acid/base residue (Glu-416; Fig. 3B) in
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Avi-NaalL are identical to those in GCPII. On the other hand, the GCPII amino acids participating in substrate recognition and formation of the arginine patch, which provides positive charge to the GCPII active site, are not conserved in Avi-NaalL. This structural comparison suggested that Avi-NaalL might bind the C terminus of its potential peptide substrate and position it toward the catalytic acid/base residue to enable proteolysis. However, it also indicated that Avi-NaalL substrate specificity is probably different from that of GCPII.

Both GCPII and NAALADase L belong to the MH clan (family M28) of metallopeptidases. The primary feature of these peptidases is a di-zinc active site center with conserved zinc-coordinating amino acids His, Asp, Glu, Asp/Glu, and His with the same enzymatic activity with the latter. The elucidation of an Avi-NaalL reaction mechanism and substrate binding may hopefully lead to the identification of structure-activity relationship similar to that described for the M20 family. However, additional crystallographic studies, targeting complexes of the wild-type enzyme with a potent inhibitor (e.g. bestatin) or complexes of a catalytically inactive mutant (e.g. Avi-NaalL(E416A)) with a substrate, will be needed to address these questions in detail.

Distribution of the NAALADL1 Gene Product in Human Tissues—Although prior studies have described NAALADL1 gene product expression in human tissues at the mRNA level, this is the first study that analyzes its expression profile at a protein level. Interestingly, the restricted expression of NAALADase L, which we detected only in the small intestine, did not correspond well with the results from our qPCR analysis, which showed wide tissue distribution (Fig. 4). False positive results from the qPCR assay or alternative splicing of the NAALADL1 transcript are two possible explanations for these differences.

Amplification of plasmid NAALADL1 transcript in our qPCR assay conditions was ~90% effective and showed linear dependence between the Cq values and the logarithm of the plasmid concentration over a complete range of standard concentrations for both primer sets. Moreover, we confirmed that both primer sets do not amplify transcripts of close NAALADase L, which we detected only in the small intestine, did not correspond well with the results from our qPCR analysis, which showed wide tissue distribution (Fig. 4). False positive results from the qPCR assay or alternative splicing of the NAALADL1 transcript are two possible explanations for these differences.

Previously reported data on NAALADL1 transcript expression by Pangalos et al. (1), amplifying the region between exons 14 and 16, showed wide tissue distribution. On the other hand, a study by Shneider et al. (2), using a large probe spanning exons 10–15, detected NAALADL1 transcript only in the small intestine. The discrepancies between these two studies could be explained by alternative splicing of the NAALADL1 transcript.
short amplicons are more prone to recognize several splice variants, whereas long probes are more specific.

Data from the AceView database also support a high degree of alternative splicing of the NAALADL1 transcript, describing more than 15 different splice variants (27). Among these variants, deletions of exon 11 (68 bp) or exon 13 (91 bp) are most common. The NaalL_A primer set, targeting exons 6 and 7, can detect both of these potential splice variants, whereas the NaalL_B primer set, targeting exons 13 and 14, cannot detect a variant lacking exon 13. This observation may be responsible for the different results in lung, ovary, and prostate tissues, in which NaalL_A but not NaalL_B primer sets amplified the NAALADL1 transcript (Fig. 4A).

Taken together, both the presented and previously published data support the hypothesis that the NAALADL1 transcript undergoes extensive alternative splicing. This processing may function as a regulatory mechanism of NAALADase L expression.

Putative Activities of NAALADase L—We were unable to detect the previously reported DPP IV activity in our enzyme preparation. The previous reports used either polyclonal antibody immunoprecipitate (2) or crude cell lysate (1, 2). Due to the ubiquitous presence of DPP IV activity in mammalian cells (28), we suggest that their results may have been false positive. Furthermore, one of these studies also reported DPP IV activity for GCPII and GCPIII, which was subsequently disproved by experiments with purified recombinant protein (3, 4).

The results from our carboxypeptidase assay, which suggest slow but specific Avi-NaalL cleavage of N-acetylated dipeptides with identical C and N termini, can be explained by sequential N-terminal degradation of the tested dipeptides. The free N-terminal amino acid, present in the reaction mixture 19 times more frequently than other amino acids, would be detected preferentially, leading to a false positive signal. The release of free N-terminal amino acid could be explained either by the ability of Avi-NaalL to cleave the N-acetyl moiety from the dipeptide or by incomplete N-acetylation during library synthesis.

Aminopeptidase Activity of NAALADase L—After ruling out the potential carboxypeptidase activity of Avi-NaalL, we used PICS, a more general method, to probe potential Avi-NaalL proteolytic activity. PICS enables not only analysis of endopeptidase activity but, in theory, also determination of aminopeptidase activity. Because the method is based on MS analysis of P’ regions of the cleaved peptides (i.e. the C-terminal fragments of putative peptide substrates), which are assigned by the peptide spectrum matching against the proteomic database, the cleavage of even one amino acid from the N terminus of putative peptide substrate can be detected. However, because the downstream sequences of different peptides are often identical, the determination of the “P sequence” can be ambiguous. We identified ~15% of peptides in our assay with more than one possible P sequence. We omitted these P sequences from the analysis (see Table 2 and “Experimental Procedures” for more details about data analysis).

The PICS data suggested that Avi-NaalL prefers an acidic residue at P2’ and a Pro residue at P3’. Interestingly, individual analysis of 72 peptide sequences revealed that Asp/Glu in the P2’ position (31 peptides identified) and Pro in the P3’ position (25 peptides identified) are almost mutually exclusive. Of those 56 peptides, Glu/Asp and Pro were present simultaneously only in two cases. This observation led us to assume that these amino acids do not form a conserved substrate recognition motif for Avi-NaalL. Indeed, subsequent enzymatic analyses revealed that the identified cleavage pattern acts as a stopping point for N-terminal peptide degradation rather than as a substrate recognition motif. Nevertheless, these results confirmed the potential of PICS for characterization of aminopeptidase substrate specificity.

It should be noted that the peptides used for our PICS experiments were dimethylated at their N termini. This suggests that Avi-NaalL is capable of cleaving off N-terminal amino acids...
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with blocked primary amine groups. However, this assumption conflicts somewhat with the results from the carboxypeptidase assay, in which N-acetylated dipeptides were inefficiently processed by Avi-NaalL. A likely explanation for this phenomenon is incomplete dimethylation of the peptide library, which would leave some peptides accessible to Avi-NaalL degradation.

Subsequent analysis of two individual peptides identified by PICS confirmed the aminopeptidase activity of Avi-NaalL. We were able to detect only the P’ portion of peptide substrates. Additionally, we identified individual amino acids that were present in the N-terminal portions of the analyzed peptides (Phe in peptides 52 and 71 or Phe and Trp in random peptide). Moreover, reactions with prolonged incubation times revealed that either Asp/Glu at P2’ or Pro at P3’ is sufficient to significantly decrease the cleavage efficacy, but only the combination of both amino acids completely prevents peptide degradation (Fig. 8, peptide 52). The inhibition experiment with bestatin together with detection of complete degradation of random peptide showed that Avi-NaalL probably belongs to the group of aminopeptidases that are able to cleave a variety of amino acids.

FIGURE 9. Quantitative analysis of Avi-NaalL aminopeptidase activity. A, time-dependent analysis of the peptide 52 cleavage by Avi-NaalL. Recombinant Avi-NaalL was mixed with peptide 52 in final concentrations of 0.1 and 100 μM, respectively. Reactions were performed at 37 °C and were stopped at times ranging from 5 to 90 min and analyzed by LC/MS. The relative amount of individual peptides or amino acids is plotted against reaction time in A1–A5. B, determination of kinetic parameters of model peptide substrate (I-D-P-N-G) cleavage by Avi-NaalL. The enzyme was incubated with various concentrations of substrate, ranging from 6.3 to 1600 μM, for 15 min at 37 °C. The reaction mixtures were subsequently analyzed using HPLC. Each reaction was done in duplicate, and the result is shown as a mean with S.E. (error bar). The kinetic parameters were obtained by non-linear fit of the data using GraFit version 5.0.11 (Erithacus Software Ltd.). The reciprocal linear plot is also illustrated for comparison. C, determination of inhibition constant of aminopeptidase specific inhibitor bestatin toward Avi-NaalL. Various concentrations of bestatin, ranging from 0.1 to 500 μM, were incubated with Avi-NaalL and a model substrate (I-D-P-N-G) for 15 min at 37 °C. The reaction mixtures were subsequently analyzed using HPLC. Each reaction was done in duplicate, and the result is shown as a mean with S.E. (error bar). The IC50 value was obtained by non-linear fit of the data using GraFit version 5.0.11 (Erithacus Software Ltd.), and the Ki value was then calculated using the Cheng-Prussoff equation for competitive mode of inhibition (31).
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P2’ or prline residue at P3’. This activity is inhibited by the specific aminopeptidase inhibitor bestatin.

Given its restricted expression profile and wide substrate specificity, we suggest that the physiological functions of the NAALADLI gene product are probably associated with the final stages of protein digestion in the human body and suggest a new name for this enzyme: human ileal aminopeptidase (HILAP).

Acknowledgments—We acknowledge Jana Starková and Karolína Šrámková for excellent technical support, Helena Jindrová for performing size exclusion chromatography column calibration, Mirka Blechová for peptide synthesis, and Pavla Angelisová (Institute of Molecular Genetics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic) for preparation of mAbs.

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Structural and Biochemical Characterization of a Novel Aminopeptidase from Human Intestine

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J. Biol. Chem. 2015, 290:11321-11336.
doi: 10.1074/jbc.M114.628149 originally published online March 9, 2015

Access the most updated version of this article at doi: 10.1074/jbc.M114.628149

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