

W0434

Domain Organization of *Salmonella typhimurium* Formylglycinamide Ribonucleotide Amidotransferase Revealed by X-ray Crystallography. Ruchi Anand*, Aaron A. Hoskins^{||}, JoAnne Stubbe^{||}, Steven E. Ealick*, *Dept. of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853, ^{||}Dept. of Chemistry and Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, 02139.

Formylglycinamide ribonucleotide amidotransferase (FGAR-AT) catalyzes the ATP-dependent conversion of formylglycinamide ribonucleotide, and glutamine to formylglycinamide ribonucleotide (FGAM) and glutamate in the purine biosynthetic pathway. In eukaryotes and Gram negative bacteria, FGAR-AT is encoded by the *purL* gene as a multidomain protein. In Gram positive bacteria and archaeobacteria FGAR-AT is a complex of three proteins: PurS, PurL and PurQ. We have determined the structure of FGAR-AT from *S. typhimurium* at 1.9 Å resolution. The structure reveals four domains: an N-terminal domain structurally homologous to a PurS dimer, a linker region, an FGAM synthetase domain homologous to an aminoimidazole ribonucleotide synthetase dimer, and a triad glutaminase domain. A structural ADP molecule was found bound. A glutamylthioester intermediate was found in the glutaminase domain at C1135. The N-terminal domain is hypothesized to form the channel through which ammonia passes from the glutaminase domain to the FGAM synthetase domain.