







Cloning, expression and dynamic simulation of TRYP6 from *Leishmania major*(MRHO/IR/75/ER)

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Abstract *Leishmania*, a digenetic protozoan parasite major (MRHO/IR/75/ER), homology modeling of the causes severe diseases in human and animals. Efficient TRYP6 was proposed to predict some functional properties of toxic microbicidal molecules, such as reactivity of this protein. The refined model showed that the core oxygen species and reactive nitrogen species is crucial for *Leishmania* to survive and replicate in the host cells. Tryparedoxin peroxidase, a member of peroxiredoxins family, is vital for parasite survival in the presence of antioxidant, hence it is one of the most important molecules in *Leishmania* viability and then, it may be an appropriate goal for challenging against leishmaniasis. After cloning and sub-cloning of TRYP6 from *Leishmania*

structure consists of a seven-stranded β -sheet and five helices which are organized as a central 7-stranded β -sheet surrounded by 2-stranded β -hairpin, a pocket formed by the residue Pro45, Met46, Thr49, Val51, Cys52, Arg128, Met147 and Pro 148. The catalytic Cys52, located in the first turn of helix B, is in van der Waals with a Pro45, a Thr49 and an Arg128 that are absolutely conserved in all known Prx sequences. In this study, an attractive molecular target was studied. These results might be used in designing of drugs to fight an important human pathogen.

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Introduction

Leishmania, a digenetic protozoan parasite shuttling specifically between a flagellated promastigotes in the gut of the sand fly and an intracellular amastigotes in the mammalian macrophages, causes severe diseases in human and animals. Efficient evasion of toxic microbicidal molecules such as reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reactive nitrogen species (RNS), produced at each stage of infection, is crucial for *Leishmania* to survive and replicate in the host cells [1, 2]. Peroxiredoxin family including tryparedoxin peroxidase (TRYP) of *Leishmania* was shown to be vital for parasite survival in the presence of antioxidant [3]. The most famous function for this family is antioxidant

role and subsequently survival of Leishmania parasite in the host cells [12]. Also, other functions have been attributed to tryparedoxin peroxidase including protection of the mitochondrial genome from direct or indirect peroxide-mediated damage [3]. Its role in arsenite resistant [11] and metastasis [2] are defined which strength the link between parasite virulence and antioxidant defense [12]. [Eisenberger and Jaffe 2009] with a minor modification. SDS Peroxiredoxins are shown to possess peroxynitrite reductase activity and participate in detoxification of ROS [4, 15]. Therefore due to its involvement in vast array of biological phenomenon, tryparedoxin peroxidase aimed as a target for investigation.

In Leishmania spp like *L. amazonensis* [11], *L. infantum* [16, 17], *L. donovani* [18] and *L. major* [8], more than one peroxiredoxins have been described. *L. donovani* and *L. infantum* contain both cytosolic and mitochondrial forms of tryparedoxin peroxidase [11, 13, 17, 18]. Cytosolic tryparedoxin peroxidase would be important for oxidative stress because the first line of oxidative stress products would be in the cytosol. *L. chagasi* has different isogenes which are responsible for the expression of three very similar peroxiredoxins [19]. As shown in www.genedb.org the genes encoding tryparedoxin peroxidase in *L. major* comprise TRYP1 (tryparedoxin peroxidase), TRYP2 (tryparedoxin peroxidase, TXNPx, PXN1, TSA), TRYP3 (tryparedoxin peroxidase, TXNPx, PXN3, TSA), TRYP4 (tryparedoxin peroxidase, TSA, Sense and antisense oligonucleotide primers were designed TXNPx, PXN), TRYP5 (tryparedoxin peroxidase, TXNPx, based on the nucleotide sequence data of TRYP6 gene PXN, TSA), TRYP6 (tryparedoxin peroxidase, TXNPx, (LmjF15. 1140) obtained from Genbank. The sequences of PXN, TSA), and TRYP7 (tryparedoxin peroxidase) that sense and antisense primers used in this study are present on chromosome 15 in a tandem array. TRYPs 1, 3, 5 and 7 encode a predicted protein with 199 amino acids whereas TRYPs 2, 4 and 6 code for a predicted protein with 191 amino acids [8]. To our knowledge there is no report on TRYP6 gene sequence from *L. major* (MRHO/IR/75/ER), as an approved Iranian isolate which is used for leishmanization and preparation of Old World experimental Leishmania vaccine and leishmanin [20, 25].

In this study, full-length gene sequence and its encoded protein of the TRYP6 gene is reported, the gene sequence of Taq polymerase (Fermentas). Thermal cycling was also compared with TRYP6 (LmjF15.1140), another previously reported member of this gene family. Homology modeling was proposed to predict some functional properties of its virtual protein.

Materials and methods

Parasites

Leishmania major promastigotes (MRHO/IR/75/ER) were grown at 26 ± 1 °C in RPMI 1640 medium (Sigma, USA) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS, Sigma)

RNA extraction

RNA extraction was performed using RNeasy solution (CinnaGen) according to the manufacturer instruction. The sample was quantified and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis under RNase free condition.

cDNA synthesis

Using RevertAid™ First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (#K1621, Fermentas), cDNA was synthesized according to the manufacturer instruction.

PCR, RT-PCR and sequence analysis on TRYP6 gene sequence from *L. major* (MRHO/IR/75/ER), as an approved Iranian isolate which is used for leishmanization and preparation of Old World experimental Leishmania vaccine and leishmanin [20, 25].

PCR amplification was performed using *L. major* genomic DNA or cDNA as template. PCR master mix contained 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM each dNTPs, 20 pmol of each primer and 0.5 unit Taq polymerase (Fermentas). Thermal cycling was applied as follow: 94°C for 5 min as initial denaturation, 30 cycles with 94°C for 45 s, 63°C for 45 s and 72°C for 45 s. The final 1 cycle of 72°C applied for 20 min. The PCR product was analyzed by agarose gel and the bands contained amplified products were purified using High Pure PCR Product Purification Kit (#11732668001, Roche).

Cloning of LmTRYP6 in pTZ57R/T

This step was performed using InSight™ PCR Product Cloning Kit (Fermentas) according to the manufacturer instruction. The recombinant plasmid was transformed into *E. coli* XL1-Blue. To confirm the ligation

reaction success, restriction digest was performed on isolated structure of TrpP (PDB code 1e2y) as template with 92% amino acids sequence of identity. The Molecular cloning of LmTRYP6n pET15b

Cloning of LmTRYP6n pET15b

The insert of pTZ57R/T was isolated using restriction enzyme digestion and ligated into pET15b expression vector using T4 DNA ligase. The recombinant DNA was transformed into *E. coli* BL21. The in-frame cloning was verified by sequence analysis of the isolated insert from purified vector. After this verification step, in vitro protein expression of LmTRYP6 was carried out.

Expression of LmTRYP6 protein in vitro

The cultured bacteria harboring recombinant plasmids were induced to express by adding IPTG (final concentration 1 mM) into the culture medium. The protein was purified after 2, 4, 6 and 24 h post induction and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.

Characterization and molecular analysis

Except for some peroxiredoxin genes in some species structural data on individual LmTRYP6 is limited; therefore theoretical homology modeling in combination with molecular dynamics (MD) simulations remains an important tool for structure-function analysis of the protein. Characterization of the LmTRYP6 protein from this novel gene was carried out using Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) analysis, secondary structure prediction and infrastructural analysis.

The whole sequence of LmTRYP6 was used to build up 3D structures by means of Molecular Operating Environment 2008.10 program. The LmTRYP6 sequence was used as a query to search the PDB for homologous sequences known structures using BLAST [30, 31].

Protein database searching and sequence analyzing

BLAST P was used to identify the sequence similarities with several members of peroxiredoxin family for selecting the 3D models of the closest homologs available in Protein Data Bank (PDB) with the least value [30, 31].

Computational methods for building 3D structure

The structure of mentioned template was obtained from the PDB (<http://www.rcsb.org/pdb>). This structure offered the possibility of exploring the molecular infrastructure via structure-based models and simulations. The 3D model of LmTRYP6 was built by homology modeling using the toward C-terminal end from nucleotide 531 to 548 (3.1%

Operating Environment 2008.10 (MOE) software was used for homology modeling, molecular dynamics and structures visualization. The models were stereochemically evaluated using the program PROCHECK. The figures were generated by PyMol program (<http://www.pymol.org>).

The model was subjected to molecular mechanics optimization using CHARMM27 force field, until the gradient of 0.01 kcal/(Å mol) was reached.

Molecular dynamics simulations

Molecular dynamic simulations were carried out at 101 kPa using Nosé-Poincaré-Anderson equations of motion (NPA Algorithm), rigid water and light bonds

constraint, relative accuracy of 10^{-12} , time step of 0.002 ps, temperature response of 0.2 ps and pressure response of 5 ps. The root mean square deviation (RMSD) and the root mean square fluctuation (RMSF) values for the backbone atoms were used to understand the flexibility of the protein.

The PCR and RT-PCR products showed exactly equal size of LmTRYP6 gene on agarose gel. After cloning of LmTRYP6 gene and subsequently confirming by restriction enzyme digestion using BamHI and NdeI, The 555 bp fragments were cut from pTZ57R/T vectors and cloned in the dephosphorylated pET15b. The recombinant pET15b plasmids were transferred into *E. coli* BL21 in order to propagating through bacteria. Isolated recombinant DNA plasmids were confirmed by restriction enzyme digestion and sequencing.

In vitro expression of LmTRYP6 protein

IPTG induced recombinant LmTRYP6 protein was expressed in *E. coli* BL21, analyzed and characterized using SDS-PAGE and Western blot methods.

Sequence analyzing and protein database searching

Based on the presented sequence of LmTRYP6 gene and the one in *L. major*, Friedlin (systemic name LmjF15.1140), the sequence alignment with BioEdit Version 4.8.4 software showed only 79.6% homology between them. LmTRYP6 showed a deletion in nonconserved sequence toward C-terminal end from nucleotide 531 to 548 (3.1%

Table 1 BLAST analysis and homology percentage of the Query (TRYP6) with the subjects

Subjects	PDB code	Identity (%)
Chains A, B and C of tryparedoxin peroxidase from <i>Crithidia fasciculata</i>	1E2YA, B, C	92
Chains A, B and C of tryparedoxin peroxidase from <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> in the reduced state	1UUL A, B, C	70
Chains A, B of crystal structure from a mammalian 2-Cys peroxiredoxin, Hbp23	1QQ2 A, B	58
Chains A, B crystal structure of human peroxiredoxin I in complex with sulfiredoxin	2RII A, B	58
Chains A, B and C of crystal structure analysis of rat Hbp23PEROXIREDOXIN I from Cys52Ser Mutant	2Z9S A, B, C	57
Chains A, B and C of thioredoxin peroxidase B from Red Blood Cells	1QMV A, B, C	57
Chain A, B and C of crystal structure analysis of bovine mitochondrial peroxiredoxin	1ZYE A, B, C	59

		10	20	30	40	50	60	
CfTryP	1	MSCGAAKLNHPAPEFDDMALMPNGTFFKKVSLSSYKGYVVLFFYPMDFTFVCPTEIIQFS						60
LmTRYP6	1	MSCGNAKLNHPAPEFDVMALMPNGTFFKKVSLSSYKGYVVLFFYPMDFTFVCPTEIIQFS						60
		70	80	90	100	110	120	
CfTryP	61	DDAKRFAEINTEVISCS DSEYSHLQWTSVDRKKGGLGPMaipMLADKTKAIARAYGVL D						120
LmTRYP6	61	DDAKRFAEINTEVISCS DSEYSHLQWTSVDRKKGGLGPMaipMLADKTKAIARAYGVL D						120
		130	140	150	160	170	180	
CfTryP	121	EDSGVAYRGVFIIDPNGKLRQIIINDMPIGRNVEEVIRLVEALQFVEEHGEVCPANWKKG						180
LmTRYP6	121	EDSGVAYRGVFIIDPNGKLRQIIINDMPIGRNVEEVIRLVEALQFVEEHGEVCPANCMKV						180
		181	188					
CfTryP	181	DAKKKEGH						
LmTRYP6	181	DHNK----		184				

Score = 918.0, Identities = 177/188 (94%), Positives = 177/188 (94%), Gaps = 4/188 (2%)

Score = 918.0, Identities = 177/188 (94%), Positives = 177/188 (94%), Gaps = 4/188 (2%)

CfTryP	1	MSCGAAKLNHPAPEFDDMALMPNGTFFKKVSLSSYKGYVVLFFYPMDFTFVCPTEIIQFS	60
		MSCG AKLNHPAPEFD MALMPNGTFFKKVSLSSYKGYVVLFFYPMDFTFVCPTEIIQFS	
LmTRYP6	1	MSCGNAKLNHPAPEFDVMALMPNGTFFKKVSLSSYKGYVVLFFYPMDFTFVCPTEIIQFS	60
CfTryP	61	DDAKRFAEINTEVISCS DSEYSHLQWTSVDRKKGGLGPMaipMLADKTKAIARAYGVL D	120
		DDAKRFAEINTEVISCS DSEYSHLQWTSVDRKKGGLGPMaipMLADKTKAIARAYGVL D	
LmTRYP6	61	DDAKRFAEINTEVISCS DSEYSHLQWTSVDRKKGGLGPMaipMLADKTKAIARAYGVL D	120
CfTryP	121	EDSGVAYRGVFIIDPNGKLRQIIINDMPIGRNVEEVIRLVEALQFVEEHGEVCPANWKKG	180
		EDSGVAYRGVFIIDPNGKLRQIIINDMPIGRNVEEVIRLVEALQFVEEHGEVCPAN K	
LmTRYP6	121	EDSGVAYRGVFIIDPNGKLRQIIINDMPIGRNVEEVIRLVEALQFVEEHGEVCPANCMKV	180
CfTryP	181	DAKKKEGH	188
		D K	
LmTRYP6	181	DHNK----	184

Fig. 1 Pair wise alignment of LmTRYP6 and CfTryP amino acid sequences

deletion). There is also variations in nucleotide content of by A or T. The BLAST search against the deduced amino LmTRYP6 compromise 34 A and T nucleotides which acid sequence d mTRYP6 from L. major (MRHO/IR/75/ replaced by C or G, and 25 C and G nucleotides replace ER) resulted in the identification of 20 sequences from

different species with a high homology (at least to 30%). PROCHECK program. The Ramachandran plot statistics showed that in LmTRYP6, 89.2% of the residues (141 amino acids) in most favoured regions, 7.6% of the residues (12 amino acids) were found in additional allowed regions, 1.3% of the residues (2 amino acids) were found in generously allowed regions and finally, 1.9% of the residues (3 amino acids) were found in disallowed regions (Fig. 2). The data indicated that the Pnal rePned model had appropriate stereochemistry properties for further analysis.

Homology modeling of LmTRYP6 protein

LmTRYP6 and CfTryP differed from each other by five amino acids including Asn in place of Ala, Val in place of Asp, Cys in place of Trp, Met in place of Lys and Val in place of Gly (Fig. 1). A high level of sequence identity should guarantee more accurate alignment between the target sequence and template structure. The BLAST search resulted in the identification of the crystal structure of CfTryP (PDB code= 1E2Y) from *Crithidia fasciculata* with a high level of sequence identity with LmTRYP6. The identity of this protein with LmTRYP6 was found to be 92%. The single crystal structure of CfTryp (PDBID = 1e2y) with a resolution of 3.2 Å was selected as the template. The CfTRYP6 crystal structure has been resolved by Alphey et al (2000).

Validation of LmTRYP6

The RMS deviations between the initial and the optimized models were 0.67 Å (involving α -carbons), 0.69 Å (involving main atoms) and 1.28 Å (involving all atoms). The geometry of the Pnal rePned models was evaluated with Ramachandran's plot calculations computed with the

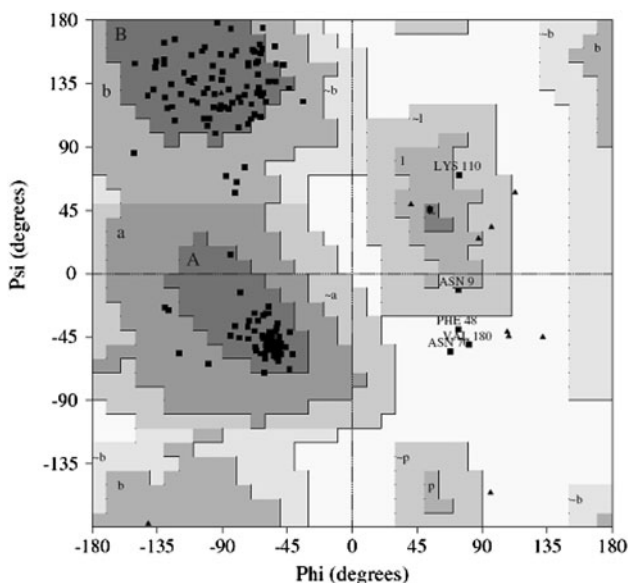


Fig. 2 The Ramachandran's plot calculation for LmTRYP6 was carried out using PROCHECK program

Molecular dynamic simulation

After minimization, the system heating, equilibration and data sampling were carried out in turn for the LmTRYP6 model and for the CfTRYP, respectively. The system heating was performed gradually from 0 to 310 K in a NVT ensemble (constant: N —number of particles, V —volume and T —temperature) and equilibrated for 100 ps, followed until 1 ns simulation for data sampling in a NPT ensemble (constant: N —number of particles, P —pressure and T —temperature).

Prediction of secondary structure of LmTRYP6 protein

The secondary structure prediction (Fig. 3) was carried out using AntheProt 2000V. 5.2 (<http://antheprot-pbil.ibcp.fr>). The secondary structure of template and Pnal rePned model of LmTRYP6 protein appeared to be highly conserved and showed close similarity to the whole structures of template indicating that Pnal structure is reliable. The aligned protein of LmTRYP6 with the template contained a hydrolase fold similar to that present in all peroxiredoxins (Fig. 4). The core structure consists of a seven stranded β -sheet and five α helices which are organized as a central 7-stranded β 2- β 1- β 5- β 4- β 3- β 6- β 7 (strand β 1 and β 6 are anti-parallel) surrounded by 2-stranded α hairpin, a helices A and D on one side, and α helices B, C and E on the other side.

Active site identification of LmTRYP6 protein

Once the Pnal model was built up, the possible binding sites of LmTRYP6 were searched and structural comparison of the template and the models were built. In this study, active sites were searched to identify protein active sites and binding sites by locating cavities in the LmTRYP6 structure. The largest site was automatically displayed on the structure which is conserved in all peroxiredoxin sequences; hence, their biological function may be identical. In fact, from the structure comparison of template, and from Pnal rePned models it was found that the peroxidatic active site is located in a pocket formed by the residues Pro45, Met46, Thr49, Val51, Cys52, Arg128, Met147 and Pro 148 (Fig. 5). The catalytic Cys52

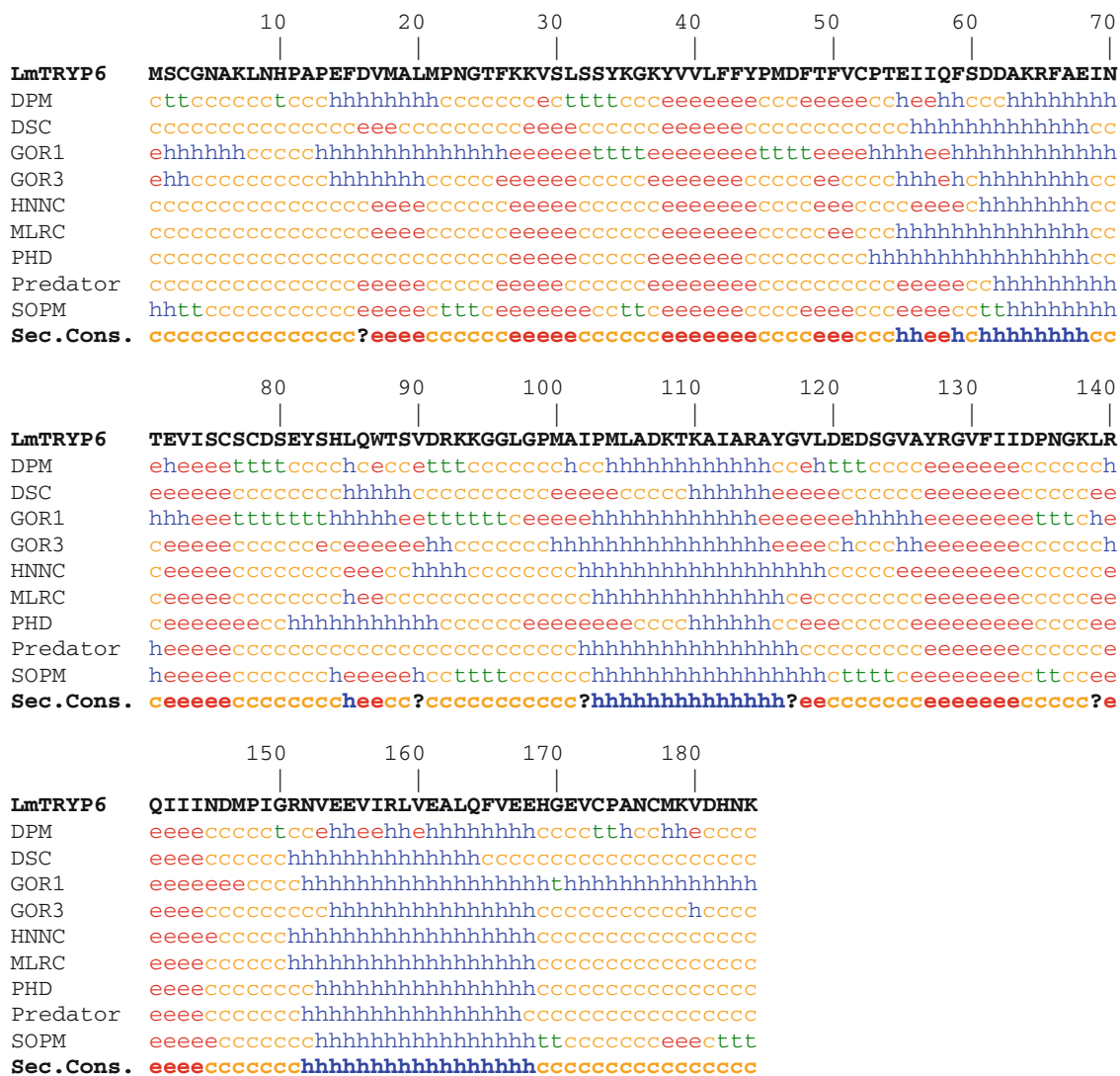


Fig. 3 Prediction of the secondary structure of LmTRYP6 by the server http://npsa.pbil.ibcp.fr/cgi-bin/npsa_automat.pl?page=/NPSA/npsa_seccons.html using different methods: coil, h helix, e strand, t turn

(Cp-residue), located in the first turn of helix, is in van der Waals with a Pro45, a Thr49 and an Arg128 that are absolutely conserved in all known Prx sequences.

Molecular dynamics simulations

Molecular dynamics simulations were carried out (1 ns) for the minimized LmTRYP6 model and the CfTRYP crystal structure (PDB code = 1e2y). The RMSD and RMSF values for the backbone atoms were used to understand the response behavior (Fig. 6). After equilibration, the RMSD to the initial structure were in the range from 0.7 to 1.7 and 0.9 to 5.4 Å for the LmTRYP6 model and the CfTRYP, respectively. Along the simulation, the radius of gyration of the LmTRYP6 model and the CfTRYP, range from 16.87 to 16.46 and 17.11 to 15.74 Å, respectively (data not shown). These results are implying a more compact

structure of the CfTRYP than LmTRYP6, after the simulation. The 2D-RMSD plot, where the RMSD of every conformation to all other conformations of a simulation is shown, demonstrated that the conformational space sampled by CfTRYP in the simulations was larger than LmTRYP6 model (Fig. 6a). Average RMSF values in the MD simulation were usually considered as the criterion for overall flexibility of the system. RMSFs of backbone atoms against each residue were calculated over the last 900 ps for both enzymes. As shown in Fig. 6b, RMSFs in most regions of LmTRYP6 merely showed slight fluctuation than CfTRYP, indicating that the LmTRYP6 are relatively more stable than CfTRYP. On the contrary of LmTRYP6, the N- and C-terminal region of the CfTRYP exhibited steep RMSF-fluctuations indicating that these region are more flexible. Given the decrease of the flexibility of the Cr residue (Cys173) belonging from C-terminal of the

Fig. 4 Cartoon representation of the three dimensional structure of LmTRYP6 model

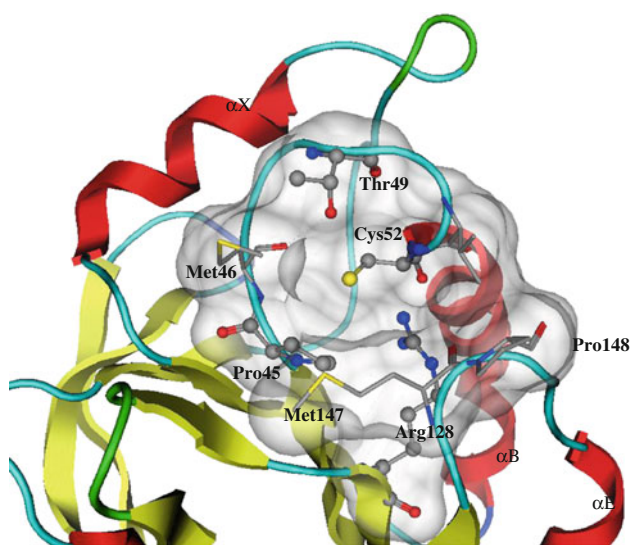
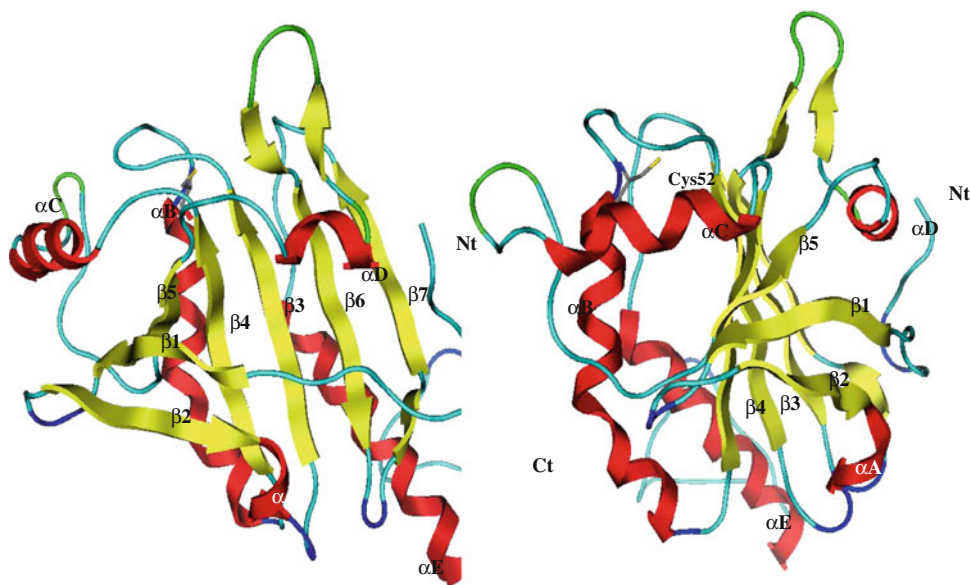


Fig. 5 Surface GRASP representation of the catalytic pocket of the LmTRYP6. Amino acids involved in the pocket (Pro45, Met46, Thr49, Val51, Cys52, Arg128, Met147 and Pro 148) were represented by sticks and indicated

LmTRYP6, it is tempting to speculate that the resolving activity of Cr is less than in CfTRYP at 310 K but may be increase at high temperature.

The decamers was formed via the associations involving only two distinct interfaces, types A and B (Fig. 2).

Discussion

Genome sequencing in many organisms and subsequent abundant data in genbank lead us to find ortholog and paralog genes and subsequently compare biomolecular

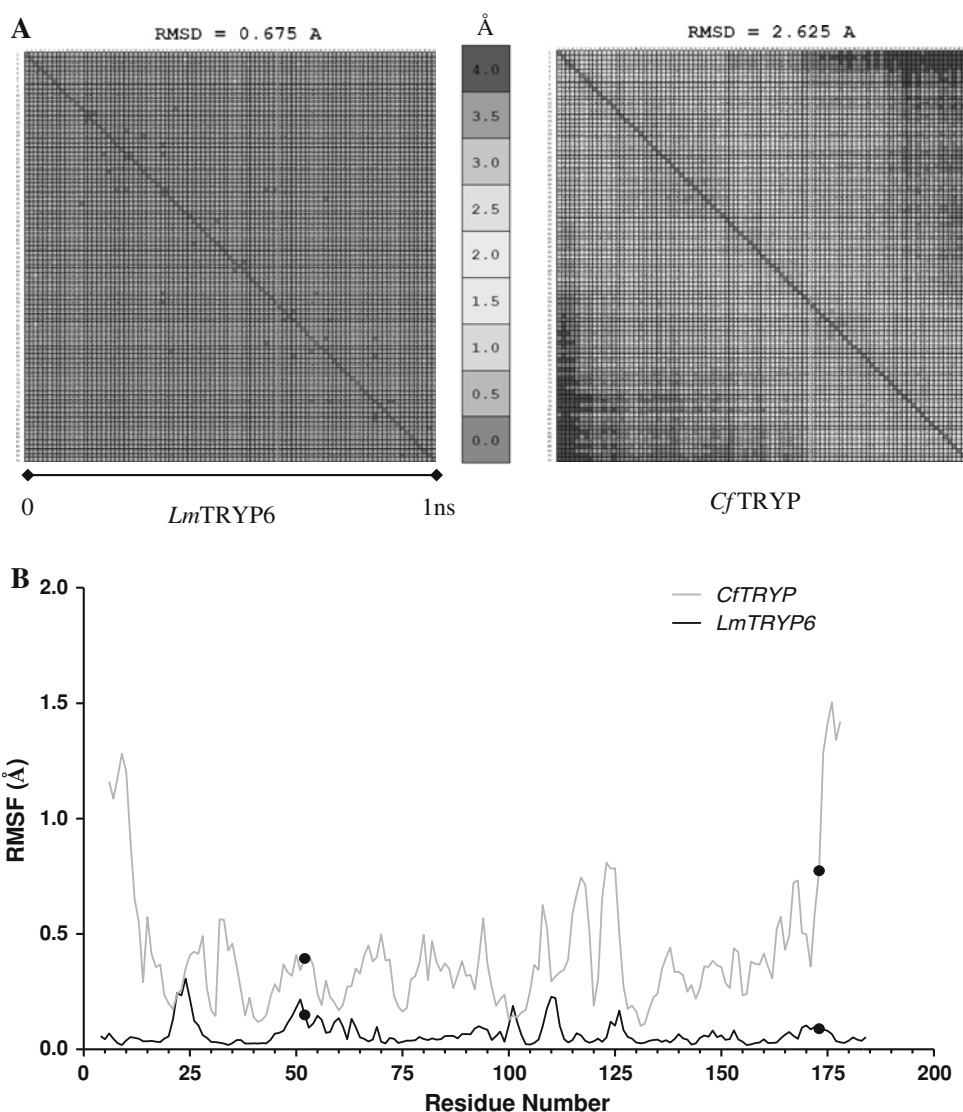
analyze biochemical protein functions, characterize the types of protein structures such as Prst, secondary and tertiary structure, and predict their topology and so on using the full advancement of the bioinformatics analysis data before applying and designing of the experimental biological analysis in laboratories.

Recently, many peroxiredoxins were characterized in different organisms like Schizosaccharomyces pombe [32], black tiger shrimp Penaeus monodon [33], Arabidopsis thaliana [34], Zhikong scallop Chlamys farreri [35], Xenopus embryo [36], Leishmaniaspp [8, 11, 16, 18] and etc.

As shown in Genbank, major has seven members of trypanothione peroxidase family. In this study, TRYP6 from L. major (MRHO/IR/75/ER) was characterized. The result of this analysis is an essential step to understand the detoxification basis of antioxidant process in L. major (MRHO/IR/75/ER) which subsequently could introduce a critical antigen for designing of drugs to fight the parasites.

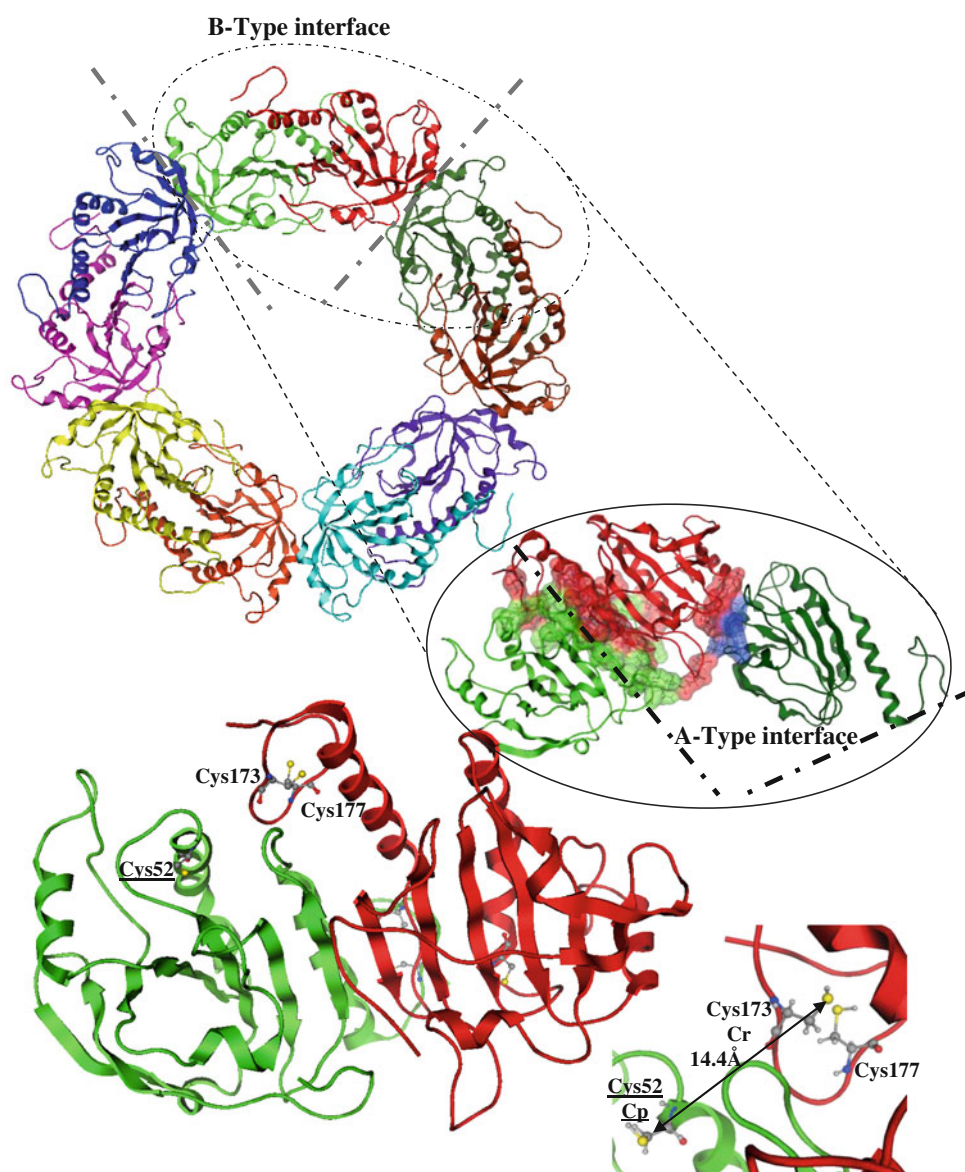
The sequence of LmTRYP6 protein was predicted virtually, which is, contained 184 amino acids with molecular weight of 20,547.56 Daltons (about 20 kDa) and isoelectric point of 6.1101. As shown in Fig. 3, predicted secondary structure of LmTRYP6 protein showed that it contains seven beta-strands, two alpha-helices and remaining coil structures. Sequence analysis also revealed that LmTRYP6 belongs to peroxiredoxin family. As illustrated based on sequence alignment of peroxiredoxins from all biological kingdoms in agreement with Hofmann et al. [37], two major clusters have been distinguished among peroxiredoxins including Prx1, Prx6, Prx5, Tpx and BCP subfamilies [37, 38]. Typical 2-Cys peroxiredoxins have conserved cysteine residues across all kingdoms with at least 30% or higher

Fig. 6 Molecular dynamics simulation: a 2D-RMSD in simulation of LmTRYP6 (left pane) and CfTRYP (right pane). The root mean square deviation of every conformation to all other conformations of simulation, as a function of time of back-bone atoms during a 1 ns simulation, is shown in the 2D-RMSD (dark color indicated high deviation). b Global fluctuations (RMSF) of LmTRYP6 and CfTRYP during the last 900 ps of simulation at 310 K. Cp (Cys52) and Cr (Cys173) were indicated by a black circle



sequence identity. In terms of labels based on mechanism alignment protein showed that LmTRYP6 possess two all typical 2-Cys peroxidoredoxins is categorized under Prx1 conserved Cys52 and Cys173 that are separated by 121 or Prx6 subfamilies. Therefore, LmTRYP6 seems to be amino acid residues like Prx1. belonging to either Prx1 or Prx6. Members of Prx6 sub-family studied thus far have a C-terminal extension that is Gln197 is essential for membrane binding, as the even longer than the Prx1 enzymes. These enzymes LmTRYP6 did not possess this domain, therefore it should (Prx6) are 111 distinct in that the two Cys residues, be a Cytosolic and soluble form of the enzyme. resolving and peroxidatic, are positioned 35 residues away Characterization of the gene and identification of function from each other and is often present in close associational specificity and biological function of the protein with a third Cys in a CXDWWFC(R) motif. The third which is linked to its 3D folding structure are required to Cys is not essential but may facilitate catalysis under design appropriate experiments for further studies including certain circumstances [39]. Prx1 subfamily includes four ing site-directed mutant agensis in order to confirm the of the six mammalian peroxidoredoxins. These isoforms hypothetical functions attributed to the protein domains have the conserved N- and C-terminal Cys residues that and individual amino acids, identifying active sites, are separated by 121 residues [41]. The characteristic improving inhibitors for a given binding site, modeling feature of this category is the presence of two highly substrate specificity, identifying and predicting antigenic conserved redox active-Cysteine residues: the peroxidatic epitopes, inferring function from calculated electrostatic Cysteine (Cys52) and the resolving Cysteine (Cys173) potential surrounding the protein, and docking of simulation present in the Val-Cys-Pro catalytic domains. Multiple protein protein. Accessing 3D folding structure would

Fig. 7 Quaternary structures of LmTRYP6. **a** Model structure of a decamer of the LmTRYP6 with A-type dimer and B-type dimer association, surface contact is shown as surface GRASP representation. **b** B-type dimer of the LmTRYP6. Cp (Cys52) (underlined) and Cr (Cys173) were represented by stick and indicated



be done with the relatively slow and expensive experimental methods supplemented by theoretical methods. Bioinformatics is a theoretical method, which provides computational tools such as homology modeling for predicting, analyzing and visualizing of protein 3D structures. Thus, the dimers and the decamers were

Amino acid sequence analysis of LmTRYP6 revealed that they are closely related to the crystal structure of CfTryP from *C. fasciculata*. To define the structural and mechanics optimization (Fig. 7).

functional characteristics, the 3D structure of LmTRYP6 was built by homology modeling and simulations. The LmTRYP6 protein has a hydrolase fold similar to that present in all peroxidases (Fig. 4). A core structure-protonation states of the LmTRYP6 using a method based on PROPKA showed that the Cys52 has 0.85 pKa value. This low pKa value may be correlated to the high reactivity of the Cp-residue as it has been reported in peroxidases [42]. According to the homology sequence, side.

the LmTRYP6 share Cys177 in the place of Trp among the Prx1 group. These two Cys, Cys173 (pKa=9.51) and

Table 2 The B-type interface was stabilized by 12 hydrogen bonds, 12 hydrophobics and 4 ions interaction and A-type interface was stabilized only by four hydrogen bonds

B-type interface											
Hydrogen bonds				Hydrophobic interaction				Ion interaction			
Ch	Res. atom	Ch	Res. atom	Ch	Res. atom	Ch	Res. atom	Ch	Res. atom	Ch	Res. atom
1	K7.NZ	2	D122.OD1	1	L8.CD2	2	I144.CD1	1	K7.NZ	2	D122.OD1
1	N9.ND2	2	D122.OD2	1	V51.CG2	2	V172.CG1	1	D122.OD1	2	LYS7.NZ
1	T54.OG1	2	A175.N	1	I142.CB	2	I144.CG2	1	R140.NH2	2	D146.OD2
1	D122.OD1	2	K7.NZ	1	I143.CB	2	I143.CD1	1	D146.OD2	2	R140.NH2
1	D122.OD2	2	N9.ND2	1	I143.CD1	2	L159.CD1				
1	R140.NH2	2	D146.OD2	1	I144.CD1	2	L8.CD1				
1	Q141.NE2	2	N145.OD1	1	I144.CG2	2	I142.CB				
1	N145.OD1	2	Q141.NE2	1	I149.CG1	2	L159.CD2				
1	D146.OD2	2	R140.NH2	1	L159.CD1	2	I143.CD1				
1	V153.N	2	N176.ND2	1	L159.CD2	2	I149.CG1				
1	A175.N	2	T54.OG1	1	L163.CD2	2	I149.CG2				
1	N176.ND2	2	V153.N	1	V172.CG1	2	V51.CG2				

A-type interface			
Hydrogen bonds			
Chain	Res. atom	Chain	Res. atom
1	ASP79.OD1	10	SER80.N
1	SER80.N	10	ASP79.OD1
1	LYS108.O	10	LYS110.NZ
1	LYS110.NZ	10	LYS108.O

Arg128, Met147 and Pro 148 (Fig. 5). The catalytic Cys52 (Cp-residue), located in the first turn of helix, is in van der Waals with a Pro45, a Thr49 and an Arg128 that are absolutely conserved in all known Prx sequences.

The decamers was formed via the associations involving only two distinct interfaces. The B-type interface involves the edge-to-edge association of strands of the central β -sheet of two LmTRYP6 chains to make an extended 14-stranded β -sheet (Fig. 7b). However, the A-type interface is a tip-to-tip association centered on the helix packing against its counterpart in the other chain. The B-type interface was stabilized by 12 hydrogen bonds, 12 hydrophobics and 4 ions interaction. In contrast, A-type interface was stabilized only by 4 hydrogen bonds (Table 2). These few stabilized interactions in the A-type interface showed that the decamers was none physiologically relevant state as it was reported by Karplus and Hall [39]. The Cr residue (Cys173) from one monomer is about 14.4 Å away from Cp (Fig. 7b).

Cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) due to major is prevalent in many countries worldwide including many rural areas in 15 of 30 provinces in Iran. Also, recent reports indicated an outbreak of the disease [40]. Antimoniate is a current choice for CL but there are expanding evidences of developing clinical resistance toward this line of drugs. It is

hypothesized that the resistance is related to trypanothione peroxidase over expression in parasites [46].

Thus, the study of defensive mechanisms in the medically important protozoa parasite, major, has attracted consid-

erable attention because of the awareness that toxic peroxides generated by oxidative stress are eliminated through a unique system of enzyme cascade including trypanothione peroxidase as an important stuff for survival during oxidative stress, enhancing the infectivity and survival abilities and altering its capability to drug response. Therefore, in view of the above rational, trypanothione peroxidase could be considered as an important target for developing anti-leish-

manial drugs to fight an important human pathogen. In the context of molecular dynamics, questions regarding the relationship among enzyme activity, solvent effects, protein stability, and flexibility often arise.

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