Ser、His、Asp 残基を含むアミノ酸由来ビニルポリマーの合成と酵素活性評価

(同志社大理工¹) ○市原 史織¹・西村 慎之介¹・古賀 智之¹ Synthesis of Amino Acid-Derived Vinyl Polymers Containing Ser-, His-, and Asp-Residues and Their Enzyme Activities (¹Dept. of Molec. Chem. & Biochem., Doshisha University) ○Shiori Ichihara,¹ Shin-nosuke Nishimura,¹ Tomoyuki Koga¹

Enzyme activity is based on the specific three-dimensional structure of protein. Enzymes are highly active under specific pH and temperature conditions; however, they are easily deactivated via denaturation caused by environmental change. Therefore, it is desirable to develop artificial enzymes with chemical and physical stabilities. In this study, we report an artificial enzyme composed of amino acid-derived vinyl polymers that show serine protease-like catalytic activity. Serine protease is capable of hydrolyzing ester and peptide bonds, with serine, histidine, and aspartic acid in its active site. Gly, Phe, Ser, His, and Asp-derived vinyl monomers were synthesized. RAFT polymerization of these monomers was carried out at different feed compositions. Enzyme activity of the polymers was evaluated by hydrolysis of *p*-nitrophenyl acetate.

Keywords: Artificial Enzyme, Amino Acid-Derived Vinyl Polymer, RAFT Polymerization, Serine Protease, Hydrolysis

酵素の活性は、タンパク質の三次元構造に基づく。酵素は最適な pH と温度条件下で高い活性を示すが、環境の変化により容易に変性して活性が低下する。そのため、幅広い条件で活性が高くなるような人工酵素の開発が望まれている。本研究では、セリンプロテアーゼ様の触媒活性を示すアミノ酸由来のビニルポリマーについて報告する。セリン (Ser)、ヒスチジン (His)、アスパラギン酸 (Asp)、グリシン (Gly) およびフェニルアラニン (Phe) 由来のビニルモノマーを合成した¹⁾。それらのモノマーを

用いて、可逆的付加-開裂連鎖移動 (RAFT) 重合を行い、親水性と疎水性のバランスが異なるポリマー (P1, P2) を合成した (Fig. 1)。p-ニトロフェニルアセテートを基質として用いて、ポリマーの酵素活性について検討した。いずれのポリマーも、酵素活性を示すことが分かった。また、P2の方が、酵素活性が高く、疎水性の違いが影響していると考えられる。

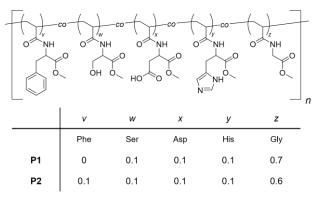


Fig. 1 Chemical structures of P1 and P2.

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