Unusual reactivity of a flavin in a bifurcating electron-transferring flavoprotein leads to flavin modification and a charge-transfer complex

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Nishya Mohamed-Raseek 1, Cornelius van Galen 1, Robert Stanley 2, and Anne-Frances Miller 1,*

From the 1Department of Chemistry, University of Kentucky, Lexington Kentucky, USA; 2Department of Chemistry, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

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From the outset, canonical electron transferring flavoproteins (ETFs) earned a reputation for containing modified flavin. We now show that modification occurs in the recently recognized bifurcating (Bf) ETFs as well. In Bf ETFs, the 'electron transfer' (ET) flavin mediates single electron transfer via a stable anionic semiquinone state, akin to the FAD of canonical ETFs, whereas a second flavin mediates bifurcation (the Bf FAD). We demonstrate that the ET FAD undergoes transformation to two different modified flavins by a sequence of protein-catalyzed reactions that occurs specifically in the ET site, when the enzyme is maintained at pH 9 in an amine-based buffer. Our optical and mass spectrometric characterizations identify 8-formyl flavin early in the process and 8-amino flavins (8AFs) at later times. The latter have not previously been documented in an ETF to our knowledge. Mass spectrometry of flavin products formed in Tris or bis-tris-aminopropane solutions demonstrates that the source of the amine adduct is the buffer. Stepwise reduction of the 8AF demonstrates that it can explain a charge transfer band observed near 726 nm in Bf ETF, as a complex involving the hydroquinone state of the 8AF in the ET site with the oxidized state of unmodified flavin in the Bf site. This supports the possibility that Bf ETF can populate a conformation enabling direct electron transfer between its two flavins, as has been proposed for cofactors brought together in complexes between ETF and its partner proteins.

Electron transferring flavoproteins (ETFs) were among the first flavoproteins to be discovered (1). They remain notable for the very high one-electron (1e) reduction midpoint potential (E°) of their bound FAD (2) that readily adopts the anionic semiquinone (ASQ) state (3) and thereby shuttles 1e equivalents between various acyl-CoA dehydrogenases and the quinone pool in mitochondria (1, 4, 5). Thus, canonical ETFs serve as diffusible adaptor modules that allow a variety of compounds to contribute to the respiratory electron transfer chain (5). Crystal structures solved for human ETF (Homo sapiens ETF, HsETF) (6, 7) and canonical ETFs from bacteria (8, 9) reveal a heterodimer in which each subunit contributes a domain to the ETF ‘base’, which is stabilized by an AMP (Fig. 1) (10, 11). The larger EtfA subunit also contributes most of a third domain that carries the FAD. This ‘head’ or ‘shuttle’ domain is tethered to the base by linkers derived from both subunits but has been shown to rotate by some 80° in the course of catalytic turnover (12, 13). Thus, the structures captured in crystals fall into two categories. In the ‘Open’ or ‘D’ (dehydrogenase-coupled) conformation, the FAD is displayed on the surface and presented to partner dehydrogenases (Fig. S1). In the ‘closed’ or ‘B-like’ conformation (bifurcating, vide infra), the FAD is partially occluded in the interface between the head and the base. Alternation between conformations is believed to be integral to ETF’s catalytic cycle (13, 14) and may gate electron transfer important to the efficiency of electron bifurcation.

The groups of Mayhew, Shiga, and Buckel demonstrated that the ETF of Megasphaera elsdenii (MelETF) contains a second FAD in lieu of AMP (15, 16), accepts a hydride from NADH (16, 17), and mediates electron transfer bifurcation (‘bifurcation’, Bf) (18). Crystal and cryo-EM structures demonstrated that bifurcating ETFs (Bf ETFs) also stabilize both the open and closed conformations (13, 19–22). Variants retaining only the FAD shared with canonical ETFs demonstrated that this retains the 1e reactivity of canonical ETFs, while the second FAD is the seat of the 2e reactivity that is central to bifurcation (23). Thus, and based on computational replication of the two FADs’ distinct optical spectra (23) as well as structural homology (19) and directionality of internal electron transfer (17) and reactivity with NADH (16), it is understood that the FAD shared with canonical ETFs mediates 1e electron transfer (the ’ET’ FAD, yellow in Fig. 1), whereas the FAD unique to Bf ETFs that resides in the base mediates bifurcation (the Bf FAD, green in Fig. 1).

The earliest studies found that flavins released from MelETF included at least three different covalent forms: native FAD, 6-OH FAD, and 8-OH FAD (Scheme S1, (16, 24)). More recently, HsETF has been found to accumulate 8-formyl flavin (8fF) (25), making sense of unexpected spectra observed for porcine ETF (26). Since HsETF contains FAD only in the ET site, the implication is that the ET FAD is
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Figure 1. Ribbon diagram of a Bf ETF heterodimer. Its structure in the closed conformation is shown with the EtfA subunit in blue (domains I.A and II.A) and the EtfB subunit in gold (domain III.B). Although ETF is made up of three domains, domain II.A from EtfA moves relative to the other two (12, 13) so the structure is often discussed in terms of two structural units, the larger of which is comprised of domains I.A and II.I.B. This ‘base’ is in the lower portion of the figure and contains the Bf FAD (green) with its flavin moiety at the interface between the contributing domains I.A and III.B. The ‘head’ or shuttle domain (above) is comprised mainly of domain II.A from the A subunit and contains the ET FAD (yellow). Base residues in pink were mutated to prevent binding of the Bf FAD (Thr-94.B and Thr-97.B, in the numbering of Rhodopseudomonas palustris ETF, RpaETF (23)). The head’s Arg-273.A (in purple) has been shown to modulate the reduction midpoint potentials (E’s) of the ET FAD (38).

unusually susceptible to modification. We suspect that this may be related to the unusual degree to which the flavin ASQ state is stabilized by this site. A stable SQ state of the flavin is essential to bifurcating ETFs’ activity, because it enables the ET flavin to perform 1e transfer. Electron transfer bifurcation (‘bifurcation’) in ETFs involves acceptance of a pair of electrons as hydride from NADH followed by transfer of one to a higher-E° acceptor and the other to a lower-E° acceptor, thereby generating a reductant that is more powerful than NADH. The lower-E° products, reduced ferredoxin or flavodoxin, both support critical reactions such as N2 fixation (27). Bifurcation is thermodynamically allowed only because production of the low-E° product is coupled to favorable reduction of a high-E° carrier. However, the efficiency of bifurcation rests critically on a gate that allows only one of the two electrons to pass to high E°. Alternation of conformations has been proposed to enforce this (13) but still requires that the ET flavin accept electrons only one at a time. This in turn requires that a semiquinone state be strongly stabilized, in contrast to the case for free flavin (28). Moreover, if ET flavin’s resting state in vivo is the ASQ state, then it will only have capacity to accept a single electron (29, 30). This would force the high-energy electron to pass to the low-E° acceptor instead, even in the absence of a conformational gate (31). Thus, the unusual redox tuning of the ET flavin is central to Bf ETF’s mechanism, motivating us to better understand this reactivity as a whole, including ET flavin’s heightened tendency to covalent modification.

Our exemplar of Bf ETFs is the ETF from the nitrogen-fixing phototroph Rhodopseudomonas palustris, RpaETF (32). To compare this with a model canonical ETF that differs in as few respects as possible, the T94,97A variant was used. In this, both Thr-94 and Thr-97 of the smaller (B) subunit were replaced by Ala, thereby eliminating two hydrogen bonds that stabilize the flavin-proximate phosphate of FAD. T94,97A-RpaETF possesses AMP in place of the Bf flavin, similar to canonical ETFs, and its ET flavin displays the 1e redox activity with stable ASQ that typify canonical ETFs, with a relatively high oxidized/anionic semiquinone (OX/ASQ) reduction midpoint potential, E°OX/ASQ, of ~7 mV (23). Crucially, the Thr to Ala substitutions that weaken Bf FAD binding do so without directly perturbing the interface between subunits or the ET site, so effects on the ET flavin will be indirect only. Moreover, the Thr to Ala substitutions convert residue identities conserved among Bf ETFs to identities more common among canonical ETFs (33). Thus, our T94,97A-RpaETF possesses in vivo, we demonstrate formation of a further modified flavin. We show that the special environment of the ET site potentiates the bound flavin for displacement of its 8-methyl by a fragment derived from our amine-based buffer. Tris buffer was found to stimulate modification of a flavin in another case (34) but this is the first instance we are aware of where portions of the buffer molecule become incorporated into the modified flavin product. The resulting species succeeds in explaining a perplexing signal observed near 726 nm (35), in terms of a charge transfer complex suggesting conformational change within an ETF or association of two ETFs that brings their flavins together.

Results

Formation of 8fF confirmed, in air

Working at pH 8 in air, Augustin et al found that certain amino acid substitutions caused human ETF (HsaETF) to accumulate a modified flavin that they demonstrated to be 8fF (25). Accumulation was slower at pH 7 and in the WT HsaETF. Similarly, we found that WT RpaETF did not accumulate significant 8fF at pH 8, but it gradually accumulated modified flavin at pH 9. Accumulation was accelerated in the T94,97A variant possessing only the ET flavin. Therefore, and
because it is a simpler system, we began with T94,97A-RpaETF.

Figure 2A shows the optical spectrum of T94,97A-RpaETF at the completion of purification and concentration in pH 9 buffer versus 24 h later. Spectra of material purified into pH 8 versus pH 9 revealed that at pH 9, changes occurred in the hour required for buffer exchange on a desalting column followed by concentration by ultrafiltration. However, samples prepared and held at pH 8 showed no change for days. Moreover purification steps prior to buffer exchange were always conducted at a lower pH. Thus, the pH 8 preparation can be taken to represent absence of modification (Fig. 2A). Spectra of flavins released from material purified into pH 9 demonstrate that the spectral changes reside in the flavin itself (Fig. 2B). Flavin released after purification at pH 9 displayed characteristics of 8fF including a blue-shifted band II (with $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ near 360 nm) and strength comparable to that of band I (near 450 nm) (25) (Fig. 2B, blue trace). This contrasts with the weaker, longer-wavelength band II of authentic FAD near 374 nm. For flavin released from samples held at pH 9 for 24 h, a stronger-than-expected amplitude for band I with a shoulder at longer wavelengths suggested the presence of an additional modified FAD (vide infra), but the dominant spectral changes were suggestive of oxidation of the 8-methyl group to a formyl group (this C atom is denoted as C8M, Scheme S1).

To test for 8fF, released cofactors were characterized by electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) in anion mode (ES-). The mass spectrum of cofactor from T94,97A-RpaETF held at pH 9 displayed a prominent peak corresponding to authentic FAD at 784 m/z, accompanied by another strong peak at m/z = 822, as expected for 8fF complexed with a Na$^+$ ion (Fig. S2). In contrast, only the m/z = 784 peak was found in the mass spectrum of flavins from WT-RpaETF purified at pH 8. This confirms oxidation of a methyl to a formyl group in the FAD in T94,97A-RpaETF. Two methyls are present in FAD, but the one at position 8 is much more reactive (36, 37). Thus, the rapid modification of the flavin of T94,97A-RpaETF at pH 9 is attributable primarily to formation of 8fF, as in HsaETF (25).

8fF occurs in the ET site yet is responsive to the Bf site

8fF formation also explains the sharp feature that grew into T94,97A-RpaETF’s optical spectrum at 432 nm, as well as the long-wavelength absorption extending beyond 700 nm (Fig. 2A). Both are attributable to 8fF in the ASQ state (25). Thus, bound 8fF’s $E^{\text{OX/ASQ}}$ appears sufficiently high that the ASQ can form even in air-equilibrated buffers, as in (2). Upon release from the protein, the 8fF returned to the OX state, based on disappearance of both these features, indicating that the $E^{\text{OX/ASQ}}$ is elevated by interactions in the ET site. This replicates the effect of the ET site on authentic FAD, which experiences greatly enhanced stabilization of the ASQ state when bound in the ET site (38, 39–41). Similarly, the flavin optical spectrum when bound differs from that when free, confirming that 8fF experiences a distinct environment when bound in the ET site. The fact that 8fF forms only when FAD is bound suggests that the peculiar environment provided by the ET site activates the flavin for modification.

The fact that 8fF is formed in our T94,97A variant that only contains the ET flavin is consistent with modification of FAD in HsaETF that also lacks a Bf flavin (25). However, even in WT-RpaETF containing two FADs, modified flavin did not exceed half of the total after the content of modified FAD had ceased to change. Treatment with ADP confirmed that only the ET FAD was modified (42). Presence of the second FAD nevertheless affected the pace of the process, as the rate of 8fF formation was faster in T94,97A-RpaETF than in Bf FAD-containing WT-RpaETF. This was also true for the R165H-RpaETF, another variant that also abrogates Bf FAD binding. These amino acid substitutions are all distant from the ET site, in a different domain and subunit of the protein (Fig. 1) (38),

**Figure 2. Spontaneous conversion of T94,97A-RpaETF at pH 9.** Panel A compares visible spectra of T94,97A-RpaETF purified into buffer at pH 8 or 9. Black: pH 8 control which is unchanged over weeks. Blue: T94,97A-RpaETF purified by same protocol but transferred into pH 9 buffer instead of pH 8 following the CoNTA column, approximately an hour after initial exposure to pH 9. Red: replicate pH 9 sample 24 h later (held at 4 °C in darkness at pH 9). Panel B compares spectra of flavins released from the proteins in panel A. Black: flavin released from T94,97A-RpaETF freshly purified into pH 8, blue: flavins released from T94,97A-RpaETF freshly purified into pH 9, red: flavins released from T94,97A-RpaETF held for 24 h at pH 9, gray: authentic FAD control. Sample concentrations were 30 μM, please see the Methods for CoNTA chromatography. CoNTA, co-nitrilotriacetate.
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so perhaps the presence of Bf FAD slows modification by favoring the closed conformation that seems less prone to ET flavin modification (25). Overall, the modification affects only one of the two FADs and so can be attributed to reactivity conferred on the ET flavin by its binding site.

Influence of amino acid substitutions

Accelerated modification at pH 9 versus at pH 8 is consistent with mechanisms of 8fF formation that invoke deprotonation of the 8-methyl to form a methide intermediate (37, 43, 44) and/or nucleophilic attack at the 8-methyl by HO⁻ (45) (Scheme S2). These mechanisms imply that stabilization of an anionic state of the flavin should favor 8fF formation, as has been demonstrated in the FOX enzyme (43, 46) and HsaETF (25). In RpaETF, the conserved Arg-273 that is adjacent to the ET flavin has been shown to stabilize the anionic ASQ of the flavin (38) as in canonical ETFs (39, 41). Therefore, we tested the possibility that flavin modification occurs via a stabilized anionic intermediate, by replacing Arg-273. Substitution by either Ala or His essentially eliminated modification of the flavin, whereas the control R273K variant that retains positive charge underwent 8fF (25). Overall, the modification affects only one of the two FADs and so can be attributed to reactivity conferred on the ET flavin by its binding site.

A reductive reaction is confirmed in the absence of O₂

Literature mechanisms for formation of 8fF call for oxidation of intermediates by O₂ (Scheme S2) (43, 45, 47). Nevertheless, anaerobic incubations of RpaETF produced the same modified flavins as did aerobic incubations, although the timescales differed, requiring the use of WT-RpaETF for reasons of stability.

Anaerobic reactions displayed a loss of approximately half the optical signal intensity, whereas overall absorbance changed very little in air (Fig. 3). This suggests reduction of one of RpaETF’s two flavins, as also seen in other enzymes where a flavin gets modified (47, 48). The retained OX flavin spectrum in the anaerobic reaction resembled that of Bf flavin based on the λmax values and unresolved vibronic structure (38), indicating reduction of the ET flavin. In the same time interval, the aerobic reaction’s signals changed shape, gaining new intensity between 500 and 550 nm, and near 320 nm, consistent with conversion of one flavin to 8fF (absorption maxima of free OX state near 352 and 463 vs. those of authentic FAD near 375 and 450 (26) and 8fF ASQ can explain the absorbance seen near 430 nm). Since this is seen only in aerobic reactions, we attribute it to the ET flavin, consistent with the behavior of T94,97A-RpaETF, above. The anaerobic reaction medium did not provide exogenous reductants, but reduction of the ET flavin isoalloxazine ring system is consistent with its serving as an electron sink for oxidation of the 8M methyl group.

In both aerobic and anaerobic reactions, the Bf flavin remained OX even after 216 h, consistent with the low E₅₀, expected if this flavin remains unmodified. However, spectra collected at the longest times reveal a sharp feature near 355 nm in anaerobic reactions (Fig. 3B). We attribute this to the hydroquinone (HQ) state of a modified flavin in the ET site since it is absent from spectra of air-equilibrated samples at comparable times and by analogy with a very similar feature at 340 nm demonstrated for 8fF by Augustin et al. (25). Moreover, the presence of an additional modified flavin (other than 8fF) is supported by absorbance in aerobic reactions at wavelengths longer than 510 nm, where even 8fF does not significantly absorb.

Spectra from the aerobic reaction revealed a second phase in which band II shrank but band I’s component at long wavelengths completed its growth. This second event could also

Figure 3. Comparison of visible spectral changes as a function of time in aerobic versus anaerobic WT-RpaETF at pH 9. A, a 220 μM sample was held in darkness at 4 °C at pH 9 and aliquots were withdrawn and diluted aerobically to 14 μM in more of the same pH 9 buffer for collection of the absorbance spectra shown here. B, a 370 μM sample was held anaerobically in darkness at 4 °C at pH 9; aliquots were withdrawn and diluted anaerobically to 14 μM in the same buffer and the spectra were also collected without exposure to air, within the anaerobic chamber. Times of 120 h, 144 h, 168 h, and 216 h correspond to 5, 6, 7, and 9 days, respectively and are ± 1 h.
occur in the anaerobic reaction but be inconspicuous if it affects the flavin that is reduced. To test for additional reaction after formation of 8fF, samples withdrawn at various times were denatured by heating, and released flavins were observed after oxidation.

**Released flavins confirm a second product**

Over 3 days’ aerobic reaction, released cofactors’ band II shifted to shorter wavelengths and became stronger than band I, which shifted to longer wavelengths, consistent with 8fF formation (yellow spectrum, Fig. 4A). A quasi-isosbestic near 480 nm indicates that spectral changes reflect predominantly a single conversion. At later times, band II shifted back to longer wavelengths and lost intensity, confirming that an additional reaction consumed 8fF. This second phase was also marked by growth in 525 nm intensity, confirming the 525 nm species as a later product than 8fF. No additional species was observed even over weeks, indicating that the 525 nm species is a terminal product and making 8fF an intermediate.

Flavins released from anaerobic reactions did not display accumulation and then consumption of 8fF intermediate. Although an early quasi-isosbestic near 480 nm can still be seen (Fig. 4B), the long-term product appeared without significant delay or shift in Band II. This proved to reflect use of higher ETF concentrations in anaerobic reactions, as consumption of 8fF was also accelerated in more concentrated aerobic samples (Fig. S4), masking early formation of 8fF.

Because spectra of released flavins indicated comparable reaction trajectories in anaerobic and aerobic reactions of 350 μM RpaETF, and the same final product was obtained, we argue that O2 is not essential for conversion of 8fF to the later product.

**Involvement of buffer in modification of flavin**

Because the concentrated anaerobic reaction yielded a single product flavin with fewer possible complications from intermediate forms, we used these conditions to generate the long-term product for characterization. Deconvolution of the spectrum of the final mixture of released flavins reveals that one of RpaETF’s flavins was not modified (Fig. 4C), the Bf flavin based on the experiments above. The deduced spectrum of the modified flavin that formed is shown (red spectrum in 4C). The similarity between this spectrum and those of 8-amino flavin (8AF, λmax =479–499 nm) (45, 47) and roseoflavin (= 8-dimethyl amino flavin, λmax =488–500 nm) (49) suggested that the ET flavin acquired an amine functionality at the 8 position (Scheme S1). Modifications at position 8 by either OH or SH also produce a single dominant band at λ > 450 nm (50–52); however, neither is compatible with our aduct’s formation in ≤2 days in the presence of amine-based buffers, but not in their absence. Our 8AF-like spectrum recalls the result that 8fF is an on-pathway intermediate in the enzymatic formation of 8AF and then roseoflavin by RosB (47), suggesting that the ET site of RpaETF may replicate reactions catalyzed by RosB. Whereas glutamate was identified as the source of the amine installed by RosB (47), the most abundant amine in our system is the buffer: 1,3-bis(tris(hydroxymethyl) amino)propane (BTP, Scheme S1). Moreover, at the pH of 9 we used, compared to BTP’s lower pKa of 6.8, one of the

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**Figure 4. Flavins formed in aerobic and anaerobic reactions.** Flavins released from aerobic reaction of 224 μM RpaETF (B) and compared with deconvoluted optical spectra of flavins formed (C). For each reaction, aliquots were removed at the indicated times and treated to release the flavins from the protein (see Experimental procedures). Spectra shown are scaled to 14 μM, 18 μM, and 18 μM RpaETF, respectively. The precipitated protein pellets were all colorless, indicating that no flavin was lost with the protein. Based on spectra of released flavins, the initial time points of the reactions were dominated by unmodified FAD. In panel C, spectra of the first sample of released flavins (called 0 h in panel B) and of flavins released from a sample reacted for 50 h are shown. The purple dashed difference spectrum representing the reverse of the conversion that occurred over 50 h was used to correct the first spectrum for the signature of 8AF already present around 525 nm. This amounted to approximately 10% of one flavin’s worth of 8AF and yielded the idealized ‘Before Mod’ spectrum, corresponding to the spectrum before any modification had occurred (pale blue dashed line). This spectrum representing 2.0 FADs was subtracted from the 50 h spectrum after multiplication by 0.45 to yield a fully positive difference spectrum, shown in red. This is the absorbance not explainable by FAD and therefore representing the formed flavin (red = pink minus 0.45 *dashed-blue). The spectrum of the 0.3 flavins subtracted is in yellow and labeled ‘residual’ since it is the difference between the observed spectrum of flavins released after 50 h (pink) and the spectrum attributed to modified flavin (red). Spectra of authentic FAD are provided in gray in each panel, for comparison.Inset: photo of NMR samples. Authentic FAD was purchased from Chem-Impex International and dissolved in 2H2O (yellow), the precipitated flavins released from a 50 h anaerobic reaction of RpaETF were dissolved in 2H2O to yield the red sample.

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**Modification of FAD to 8-amino-FAD in ETF**
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secondary amines would be deprotonated and could commit a nucleophilic reductive attack on 8fF.

To learn if amine buffers can contribute an amine functionality to the flavin, we analyzed the red flavin by ESI-MS. To isolate the modified flavin, the mixture of released flavins was allowed to sit in darkness at 4 °C. Red flavin precipitated leaving a yellow supernatant whose spectrum was indistinguishable from FAD’s. When red precipitate was redisolved in water, its spectrum accounted for the one that grew in the course of reactions (compare with figures below). This precipitate was therefore analyzed by ESI-MS and yielded MS fragments compatible with a BTP-flavin adduct (Fig. 5). When RpaETF reacted anaerobically in a buffer of Tris (tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane) instead of BTP, a red flavin was again obtained. However, it produced different MS fragments, compatible with a Tris-flavin adduct (Fig. 5).

Specifically, authentic FAD, the product of reaction in Tris, and the product of reaction in BTP all produced the fragments expected from the adenine containing portion of FAD (53), and the expected companion product is observed from FAD at 255 Da (corresponding to lumiflavin, LF). However, the Tris product and the BTP product each produced different companion fragments that were larger, different from one-another, but both explainable by the structure of the parent buffer. The Tris product displayed a fragment at 384 Da consistent with a Tris-LF adduct complexed with Na+ counterion (361 + 23 Da). BTP product included a peak at 849 Da consistent with the adduct of part of BTP with FAD shown in the figure, in complex with Na+ (826 + 23). An additional prominent fragment at 504 can be explained by loss of an O atom from an OH of BTP attached to LF (520–16 Da, structures not shown) as can the peak at 402 Da (see Fig. S5). Thus, it appears that amine buffers contribute an N-containing fragment to the red flavin mass spectrum, although the precise identity of the fragment retained is obscured by the variety of fragments produced in MS. The visible spectrum, in conjunction with NMR demonstrating retention of only one methyl group, agrees with known reactivity in arguing that the amine is attached in place of the 8-methyl of FAD.

Since both amine-based buffers produced flavins whose spectra resemble 8AF and roseoflavin (45, 54, 55) and the one formed in BTP lost a methyl group based on NMR, we infer that both are 8AFs, with the identity of the attached amine depending on the buffer from which it was derived. This is supported by the pH dependence of the red flavin’s optical spectrum (Fig. S6), which resembles those of 8-OH and 8-SH flavins (50–52). We adopt the notation 8AF in a generic sense to indicate this product of reaction with BTP in what follows, as well as the product formed from Tris, while recognizing that the precise nature of the substituents attached to the amine N depends on the reaction conditions.

Intermediacy of a radical and improved understanding of a long-wavelength band

Even though our reactions were conducted in darkness to minimize photoexcitation of flavin, anaerobic incubation resulted in flavin reduction and the buffer is a possible electron donor. Therefore, we sought to identify the reduced flavin state. Examination anaerobic reactions at wavelengths beyond 600 nm revealed growth of a strong band at 726 nm. Indeed, the sample became olive green in color. The long-wavelength signal has been correlated with formation of the HQ of ET flavin (ET-HQ) in the presence of OX Bf flavin (Bf-OX (35), Fig. 6A) and attributed to a charge-transfer (CT) complex of ET-HQ • Bf-OX (35). However, this would require the two flavins to make van der Waals contact with one-another, which has not been observed in any ETF crystal structure. Therefore, we sought to test an alternative possibility: that the 726 nm band might correspond to an SQ state of modified flavin in the ET site. Long-wavelength bands are well known for flavin SQ states (56). In particular, the neutral SQ state of 8fF semiquinone has excitation maxima at wavelengths greater than 600 nm (25, 26, 57).

Figure 6B compares the EPR spectra obtained at room temperature for aliquots withdrawn at different times from anaerobic reaction of RpaETF in pH 9 BTP. An EPR signal was indeed observed. Early in the reaction, the peak-to-trough width was 10 G, consistent with a population dominated by 8fF (58). However, the later signals displayed peak-to-trough widths of 12 G, indicating that a different radical species attains dominance, analogous to the conversions observed optically. This broader signal is still narrower than that of FAD ASQ (at 15 G (59, 60)) but more similar to the 12 G width reported for flavin linked via C8M to a His side chain (61).

At maximum, the EPR signal accounted for a spin population of 0.16 (most likely, RpaETF containing one radical accounts for 16% of the population). This occurred long before the 726 nm signal had attained full strength, and indeed, the radical population shrunk as the 726 nm band grew, at long times (Fig. 6D). Since the radical was formed by reduction of OX flavin, as indicated by diminishing absorbance at 455 nm, the later diminution of radical is most simply attributed to further reduction to HQ. This is consistent with the published attribution of the 726 nm signal to a species containing a HQ state of one flavin and the OX state of another (35). It is also consistent with accumulation of a signal attributable to modified flavin HQ near 355 nm, at times later than 72 h (3 days) (Fig. 6A).

Because the radical population was small throughout, it can be a consequence of formation of 8fF and the fact that the $E_{OXASQ}$ of 8fF is higher than that of FAD (2, 3). Its maximum coincided with completion of the formation of 8AF based on A525 of released flavin and suggests that broadening of the EPR signal reflects conversion of 8fF to 8AF (possibly via unresolved intermediates, Fig. 6B). At longer times, the 726 nm band continued to grow, suggesting a slow step following formation of 8AF. This was not accompanied by any further change in the chemical composition of flavins based on their spectra after release (Fig. 6C) and only very slight changes in the population of OX flavin based on absorbance at 455 nm (Fig. 6D), so we speculate that it could reflect a conformational change or dimerization bringing two flavins sufficiently close together to produce a CT complex. The sequence of events...
indicates that 8AF formation is a prerequisite for 726 nm band formation. We therefore tested whether it might even be sufficient, upon partial reduction.

**Nature of the 726 nm species**

The attribution of the signal near 726 nm to CT between the HQ of one flavin and the OX state of another was supported.
computationally (35) and rests on literature precedent, as such bands have been characterized even for free FMN (62). Indeed, free 8AF in pH 9 BTP formed such band upon partial reduction, but with an absorption maximum of 717 nm, rather than the 726 nm observed in protein (Fig. 7A). Further reduction abolished the band, as in RpaETF. Thus, the protein is not required for formation of the CT species.

Our titrations were performed at a lower free flavin concentration than those of earlier authors (62, 63), indicating that our 8AF has a higher tendency to dimerize. This is consistent with the 717 nm band’s narrower width and distinct features suggesting a better defined or longer lived complex, despite the absence of protein. Given that the diphosphate groups of the two FAD variants would repel one-another, we wondered whether our use of a buffer with two potentially cationic sites was significant, and whether once again, BTP might be noninnocent.

To determine whether BTP at pH 9 is required for formation of the presumed CT complex, we performed a reductive titration in its absence. 8AF in water at pH 6.8 was reduced stepwise (Fig. 7B). Between 300 and 550 nm, the spectra resembled what was seen in 20 mM BTP. The sharp signal that formed near 320 nm is attributed to the HQ state of 8AF because it formed upon full reduction. This substantiates our assignment to a modified flavin HQ of the similar sharp 340 nm feature observed in modified RpaETF (Fig. 3B).

In water, a CT band formed half-way through reduction. However, it was broad and featureless, resembling the more commonly observed flavin CT bands (62–64). Crucially, the featureless band could be converted to the sharper better-defined 717 nm band by simple anaerobic addition of BTP (Fig. 7C). The elevation of pH that likely accompanied addition of BTP might also contribute to the spectral changes. Fig. S6 shows that deprotonation of the 8AF shifts intensity from a component at 490 nm to one at 570 nm and produces better-defined features. However, considering the electrostatics attending FAD and BTP, it seems likely that BTP also interacts with the participating flavins’ pyrophosphates, and we credit...
that with suppressing structural fluctuations and transient dissociations that cause line broadening in BTP’s absence. Collectively, our data demonstrate that 8AF and partial reduction are necessary, and along with BTP are sufficient, to form the strong, featured CT species observed near 720 nm.

Because the distinctive CT band is formed from 8AF, we infer that 8AF was present in the RpaETF that displays the 726 nm band. We attribute it to bound rather than released flavin, because the samples contained 2 FAD per ETF and did not display the precipitation that inevitably accompanies flavin release from RpaETF. Together, our data argue against the possibility that our enzymes contained a precursor, representing a committed intermediate that advances to 8fF and 8AF only upon exposure to air during flavin release.

Our initial report proposed that the 726 nm band reflects reduced ET flavin in complex with OX Bf flavin, and our current data suggest that the ET flavin was most likely 8AF while the Bf flavin remained FAD (compare Fig. 8A of Duan et al (35) with the red trace in Fig. 4C, above). Thus, in retrospect, the proposed CT complex between the ET flavin and the Bf flavin would have contained the HQ of 8AF in complex with the OX state of authentic FAD. However, our new data reveal that 8AF alone can produce such a band at 717 nm.

To test the possibility of a CT complex between 8AF-HQ and FAD-OX, we mixed equal quantities of 8AF and FAD and conducted anaerobic stepwise reduction of the mixture (Fig. 8A). Two reductive phases were seen, corresponding to formation of the CT followed by its disappearance (difference spectra describing each phase are shown in Fig. S7). The first phase displayed a clear isosbestic indicating that a single process dominated and the difference spectrum associated with phase 1 revealed loss of the oxidized spectrum of 8AF with the formation of 8AF-HQ (shoulder at 350), in conjunction with growth of CT intensity at 717 nm (compare Fig. S7A dark teal difference with 8AF spectrum in Fig. 8A). The inset demonstrates linear relationship between reduction of 8AF and formation of 717 nm band (Fig. 8A inset).

After completion of phase 1, the spectrum between 300 and 500 nm was dominated by that of OX FAD (lime green in Fig. 8A), which also underwent 2e reduction without significant population of an intermediate. The difference spectrum associated with phase 2 revealed loss of the 717 nm band in conjunction with reduction of FAD-OX to the corresponding HQ (Fig. S7A). The fact that the 717 nm band grows with reduction of one flavin and then decays with reduction of the second flavin demonstrates that the band emanates from two flavins rather than a flavin and its attached adenine. This experiment also rules out the possibility that the 717 nm band represents SQ of the 8AF, which would have been maximal half-way through reduction of 8AF. Instead, the 717 nm signal is maximal at the halfway point of the titration of both flavins (1.0 reducing equivalent relative to the total concentration of flavins) when the spectrum shows that the FAD remains oxidized whereas the 8AF is fully reduced. This is in contrast with the interpretation of the half-reduced spectrum of 8-mercaptopFMN in (65). Thus, the 717 nm band represents 8AF-HQ in complex with FAD-OX.

Panel B shows that when only 8AF is present, the 300 to 550 nm spectrum half-way through the reduction is recognizably a mixture of the OX starting spectrum and the final HQ spectrum. However, in the region of λ > 600 nm, the spectrum half-way through reduction cannot be constructed by any linear combination of the starting and ending spectra. This demonstrates formation of a distinct chromophore when OX and HQ 8AF coexist. Interestingly, the CT band formed by 8AF-HQ • FAD-OX has the same λmax of 717 nm as that of 8AF alone (Fig. 7). This insensitivity to composition is somewhat surprising given that Abramovitz and Massey saw CT band wavelengths trend with the separation between the E’’s of the donor and the acceptor (66). It also prevents us from inferring whether the band seen in RpaETF corresponds to a complex of (8AF)2 or an 8AF•FAD complex based on its wavelength. However, the former could only be produced by dimers of ETF and therefore would yield one CT complex per two ETFs, whereas an 8AF•FAD complex.
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Figure 8. Comparisons of reductive titrations of 8AF in a 1:1 mixture with FAD versus alone. A, spectra collected in the course of stepwise reduction of a mixture of 15 μM each 8AF and FAD with Ti citrate as the reductant. The spectrum of precipitated and redissolved 8AF is shown in gray for comparison. In each case, the total flavin concentration was approximately 30 μM. The legend provides number of reducing equivalents present at selected points in the titration. An isosbestic characterizing the first phase is circled and numbered ‘1’, whereas an isosbestic of the second phase is circled and numbered ‘2’. The inset plot of A717 versus A520 shows the sequential occurrence of the two phases, which are numbered in the same way. In phase 1, A717 grows with reduction of the 8AF whose OX state absorbs at 520 nm. In phase 2, A717 drops but in this case, the spectrum of FAD-OX is converted to that of FAD-HQ. The pH 8 does not populate a 726 nm species (Fig. 9). Indeed, RpaETF maintained at pH 8 (38). Indeed, RpaETF maintained at pH 9 (Fig. 6A) compared to its strength in a mixture of free FAD and 8AF (Fig. 8A), the protein greatly increases the favorability of complex formation, making a stoichiometry of one CT per ETF unit more probable and arguing for CT complexes involving an ET site with a Bf site. We previously invoked a conformational change to permit van der Waals contact between the two flavins within one ETF but now also consider that this could be accomplished by a dimer of ETFs, based on our observation that flavin modification is accelerated at higher protein concentrations and the known tendency of ETF to form protein-protein associations (13, 20–22).

Significance for published E’s

Our current attribution of the 726 nm band to a complex containing a modified flavin reveals that some of our earlier work at high pH also included modified flavin, by accident (67). This could explain why our early work on WT RpaETF prepared at pH 9 yielded E’s of $E^\prime_{OX/ASQ} = -47$, $E_{ASQ/HQ}^\prime = -83$, and $E_{OX/HQ}^\prime = -223$ mV versus NHE (67), whereas they were −61, −122, and −243, respectively, for material maintained and characterized at pH 8 (38). Indeed, RpaETF maintained at pH 8 does not populate a 726 nm species (Fig. 9B), compared to RpaETF maintained at pH 9 (Fig. 9A). The E’s differences are not enormous, but they are significant. In particular, the E’s of the ET flavin are more separated for samples lacking 8AF, providing better stabilization of the ASQ state and thus better enforcement of the 1e transfer activity required of the ET flavin for most efficient bifurcation. For RpaETF maintained at pH 9, the stability constant of the ASQ at the potential that maximizes its population, $K_{asq} = [ASQ]^2/[OX][HQ] = 4$, whereas for RpaETF maintained at pH 8, $K_{asq} = 11$. In particular, the $E_{ASQ/HQ}^\prime$ is

could be formed by the ET and the Bf sites of a single ETF if a conformational change is invoked or within a dimer of ETFs that brings the ET site of one into contact with the Bf site of another, and vice-versa, to yield two CT complexes per two ETFs. Based on the relative strength of the 726 nm band observed in RpaETF (Fig. 6A) compared to its strength in a mixture of free FAD and 8AF (Fig. 8A), the protein greatly increases the favorability of complex formation, making a stoichiometry of one CT per ETF unit more probable and arguing for CT complexes involving an ET site with a Bf site. We previously invoked a conformational change to permit van der Waals contact between the two flavins within one ETF but now also consider that this could be accomplished by a dimer of ETFs, based on our observation that flavin modification is accelerated at higher protein concentrations and the known tendency of ETF to form protein-protein associations (13, 20–22).

Figure 9. Effect of sample storage pH on the course and product of reduction. Reductive titrations of WT-RpaETF at A: pH 9 and B: pH 8. For a 30 μM sample of WT-RpaETF maintained and titrated at pH 8, negligible CT band at 726 nm was formed, whereas in a 24 μM sample of WT-RpaETF maintained and titrated at pH 9, considerable 726 nm band accumulated. Both samples were in 20 mM BTP buffer and only the pH differed. The sharp feature near 425 nm in panel A is most likely a reduced state of 8fF or 8AF (25). The amount of 726 nm band formed in panel A is consistent with this sample’s modest 2 to 3 h tenure at pH 9, as needed for buffer transfer and concentration, in contrast to the much longer incubations used to monitor modification to its end-point, for Figures 4 and 6. The titration at pH 8 was performed using sodium dithionite (NaDT) whereas the titration performed at pH 9 employed Ti citrate, but prior work showed that the identity of the reductant does not alter formation of the 726 nm band (35, 67). Attainment of an endpoint was tested by waiting 15 to 30 min and then collecting an additional spectrum. Once spectra ceased to change, the titration was deemed complete, as shown in panel A.
considerably lower for authentic ET-FAD, consistent with the separate phases of reduction shown in Figure 9B. Since the $E^\circ$ values reported initially most likely reflected a significant population of 8AF or 8FF formed on the time scale of experiments conducted at pH 9, only the more recent values should be used (38).

Discussion

Our new results make sense of several perplexing spectral signatures (35) and shifted $E^\circ$'s (67). Crucially, they underscore the remarkable reactivity conferred by the ET site of ETF. ETFs are notorious for their formation of 8-OH and 6-OH flavins, which have been documented since 1974 (16, 68). The fact that MeETF was found to contain significant amounts of 8-OH flavin in its ET site, as isolated, demonstrates that breakage of the C-C bond attaching C8M to the xylene ring is facilitated (24). Sato et al isolated MeETF without modification, but the ET flavin was reconstituted to the protein rather than copurified, so their report is consistent with our finding that it is primarily the ET flavin that is modified (15). Additionally, their work was conducted in phosphate buffer at pH 6, thereby suppressing modification and accounting for the absence of 8FF formation. Moreover, the reaction is slow enough that it may have been avoided or not detected in other systems, which have not usually been maintained at elevated pHs. Thus, 8AF is unprecedented as an 'accidental' occurrence in ETFs, despite the numerous variants already reported for these proteins (16, 24–26, 68), so we infer that 8AF is not formed in abundance in vivo. Of wider significance, we find that amine buffers, especially at pHs above their $pK_a$s, should not be assumed to be benign. On the contrary, we demonstrate that the ET site can enable amines to displace the C attached to the 8 position of the flavin. This opens exciting possibilities for producing modified flavins for other uses. Consequently, one would like to know what features of the ET site are responsible for this reactivity.

Production of modified flavin and possible significance of methide formation as a side-effect of ASQ stabilization

It is too early to establish the mechanism by which 8AF is formed in ETF, but our data offer some clues. Therefore, we present a model that seeks to associate our observations with a proposed sequence of events, to be tested by future work (Scheme S3). Based on our data and precedent (45, 47), we propose that (1) 8FF is an intermediate in formation of 8AF, (2) 8FF formation is promoted by methide tautomer stabilization by ET site residues, and (3) the site attracts OH$^-$ as the O atom donor. Although 8FF did not accumulate as an intermediate at high ETF concentrations, its formation and consumption could be observed in more dilute reactions, consistent with mechanisms proposed for enzymatic 8AF formation (45, 47, 69). Conversion of 8FF to 8AF does not appear to require O$_2$ or tautomers enabled by the OX flavin π system, since it occurred anaerobically. However, it may involve radical-mediated bond migration and eventual recombination to yield 8AF-HQ (4). We propose that further conformational change and/or dimerization of two ETFs then yields the 726 nm CT species.

Our proposal that the ET site stabilizes a methide-like state of the ET flavin is based on literature mechanisms for 8FF formation, which call for delocalization of electron density from C8M to the flavin's N1-O2 locus as a result of HO$^-$ attack on the C8M and/or deprotonation of the C8M to form a paraquinoiud methide tautomer (Schemes S1 and S2 and (43, 45, 47, 70, 71)). Methyl groups do not normally ionize under physiological conditions, but the 8-methyl protons of flavin were found to exchange with water at pH 6.8 and 90 to 95 °C, indicating that a deprotonated state is accessible, if only via transient tautomerization (Schemes S1 and S2) (72, 73). Moreover, positive charge near N1-O2 is seen to favor 8FF formation (46), as well as covalent attachment of flavin to protein nucleophiles via the flavin C8M (71), supporting reaction via a methide intermediate (Scheme S2) (74, 75). Models of RpaETF indicate that a conserved His side chain donates a H-bond to the ET flavin O2 with a conserved Tyr side chain in turn donating a H-bond to the His (Fig. S8, bottom right). The same motif is seen in the MeETF found by Massey et al to stabilize the benzoquinoid state of 8-mercaptolavin (65). Thus, we expect that RpaETF’s ET site can populate the proposed methide intermediate (Scheme S3).

We propose that population of methide tautomer may correlate with stabilization of the ASQ state by the ET site. A distinguishing functional feature of ETFs in general is their stabilization of the ASQ state of the ET flavin, which underpins its function as a 1e carrier (5, 38). We note that the ASQ state is only marginally stable for free flavin (28). However, the $E^\circ$ of RpaETF's ET flavin is −61 mV versus N.H.E. (38), compared to ~313 mV for free flavin (28), indicating a 24 kJ/mol stabilization of ASQ relative to OX, in the ET site. Because the methide is also anionic, we propose that the very interactions that stabilize ASQ may also stabilize methide-like intermediates in 8FF formation. In support, stabilization of the benzoquinoid tautomer was found to correlate with stabilization of the ASQ (76). Indeed, the RpaETF variants that formed less 8AF (Fig. S3) also stabilized less ASQ (38). Thus, susceptibility to modification may constitute a general occupational hazard, for proteins that stabilize flavin ASQ.

The problem may be particularly acute for the ET flavin of ETF due to the surface exposure of the flavin dimethyl benzene ring in ETF's open conformation (Fig. S1). The ETFs that exist primarily in stable complexes with partner proteins may be less susceptible, as the bound partner protein may occlude the ET flavin from potential modifiers in solution. Other enzymes needing such reactivity or stabilizing anionic states of flavin may bury the flavin (77, 78), cover it with bound substrate (79), or passivate the flavin by committing an amino acid side chain to a covalent bond with the C8M (74). In contrast, it appears that biology exploits posttranslationally generated 8FF with its elevated ASQ stability to enhance catalytic activity in formate oxidase (43).

Besides residues near N1 and O2, a basic residue near C8M has been proposed to accelerate formation of 8FF, either by positioning OH$^-$ to attack C8M (43) or by deprotonating the
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C8M methyl (45). Doubayashi et al. and Robbins et al. have demonstrated that high pH and an Arg near C8M accelerate at least one of the steps in 8F formation (43, 46). Our substitutions of Arg-273 demonstrate that in RpaETF as well, positive charge in this position is required for flavin modification (Fig. S3). Since the side chain or Arg-273 is adjacent to the C8M, Arg273 could recruit OH\(^{-}\) to that position from whence it could attack C8M, especially at the high pH that favors reaction of RpaETF. Thus, multiple factors may contribute, and their relative importance is likely to vary among flavin-binding sites. However, the above two motifs in RpaETFs ET site (Fig. S8) are consistent with RpaETF’s formation of 8F via a methide intermediate and attack by OH\(^{-}\). Since the flavin present at the start of the reactions was mostly unmodified and OX (blue curves in panels 4A and 4B) but became reduced beyond the ASQ state in anerobic reactions, it appears that the isalloxazine ring system absorbs two of the four reducing equivalents lost in formation of 8F (see Scheme S2). The simplest possibility is that sufficient residual O\(_2\) is present in the early phases of sample degassing to accept two more reducing equivalents and thereby permit attack by a second OH\(^{-}\) and dehydration to yield reduced 8F (Scheme S3). One molecule of O\(_2\) per two ETFs would require 0.17 mM O\(_2\), which is within the concentration dissolved in air-equilibrated buffer. Our MS data argue against presence of a hydroxyl on the C8M in the initial RpaETF; however, the possibility of cystic disulfide linkages as oxidants also deserves investigation, in future work. Robbins et al. offer the interesting suggestion that reducing equivalents could be accepted by a protein residue that had formed a covalent link to the flavin (43), although initial formation of the adduct would have required oxidation by two equivalents (48) (Scheme S2). Our proposed nucleophilic attack by OH\(^{-}\) would be a variation on the same theme and would allow water to be the source of the O of 8F. This contrasts with literature proposals that generally invoke O\(_2\) as both the source of the O atom (47, 69) as well as the acceptor of reducing equivalents (43, 45), but our proposal is supported by Konjik et al.’s demonstrations using H\(_2\)\(^{18}\)O that the added carbonyl O of 8F can derive from water (47).

One reason that literature mechanisms for forming 8AF invoke so many oxidizing equivalents is that many assume departure of C8M as formate (45) or CO\(_2\) (47, 69) which are highly oxidized, and the hydrogens displaced from the 8-methyl group in the course of its oxidation are also portrayed as being oxidized to H\(_2\)O. If we contemplate reduced biproducts instead, the requirement for an oxidant can be diminished. Moreover, if we recall the small radical population seen, as well as Konjik’s determination that thiamine is required for RosB activity (47), in conjunction with established radical mechanisms supported by thiamine (80), we can entertain possibilities raised by bond migration and homolysis of the bond attaching C8M to the ring. The small amount of radical accumulated under our conditions could not account for the reducing equivalents involved, however, it could nevertheless be on-pathway, since it disappeared in conjunction with conversion to 8AF-HQ signaled by appearance of the 726 nm band. The fact that the reaction was faster at higher RpaETF concentrations also supports the possibility of a radical mechanism, which would conclude via recombination. Finally, a radical mechanism would be consistent with our MS data showing buffer-flavin adducts retaining only part of the parent buffer molecule. These observations imply that the nonflavin product could contain another fragment from the buffer. This could be united with a formyl fragment or even a less oxidized C8M. Fragmentation of alkyl amines such as our buffers was also seen when they were consumed as sacrificial reductants by photoexcited flavins (81), although we note that the relevance of photochemistry is limited, since the current reactions were always protected from light. Thus, resolution of such details must await definitive identification of the nonflavin product(s). In the meantime, our proposed sequence of events expols well-known carbonyl chemistry. This predicts nonflavin products that depend on the identity of the buffer present and so will be readily testable.

We have shown that a modified flavin is responsible for the sharp CT band formed in RpaETF at pH 9 in BTP. Specifically, we found that the 726 nm signal is not due to flavin SQ and confirmed that it is best explained by a HQ•OX CT complex including a modified flavin in its HQ state. Indeed, the modified flavin sufficed to produce a sharp CT band near 717 nm, in the presence of BTP at pH 9. The modified flavin in question turned out to be an 8AF wherein the amino adduct was derived from the buffer present and indeed varied with buffer identity. The CT bands formed in different amine-based buffers were not distinguishable, in part due to their band widths. However, this is consistent with computations indicating that distinct spectral properties of 8AF derive mainly from the N atom’s nonbonding lone pair conjugated into the π system and less on the particulars of the alkyl groups attached to the N (82). This enigmatic band can also be seen in figures from other research groups and ETFs from organisms other than R. palustris.

Finally, our time courses demonstrate that the 8AF is fully formed before the 726 nm band achieves full amplitude, consistent with our demonstration that 8AF is necessary, and sufficient in the presence of BTP. The CT complex observed in RpaETF is composed of an 8AF and an FAD rather than interaction between 8AFs in the ET sites of two ETFs, because the 726 nm CT band was maximal after the ET 8AF had been fully reduced to the HQ, rather than half-way through reduction of the ET flavin (35). We previously proposed that the 726 nm band reflects a complex between the two flavins of a single ETF, because it was not observed in the T94,97A variant lacking Bf flavin (35). We now interpret that result as a consequence of the instability of the variants lacking the Bf flavin (38), in conjunction with the slowness with which the required 8AF forms. Thus, a complex between ET flavin of one ETF and Bf flavin from another ETF is another possible explanation for the CT band at 726 nm and would be consistent with the concentration dependence of 8AF formation and growth of 726 nm band (Fig. S4). In the open conformation, the ET flavin is exposed on the surface of the ETF and the Bf flavin’s xylene ring also protrudes from the
protein (13, 14, 19, 20). Thus, an interaction between two ETFs consistent with our concentration dependence could possibly explain the 726 nm band in terms of Bf-OX of one ETF making contact with 8AF-HQ in the ET site of another ETF (and vice-versa). However, we find this less likely based on the high yields of 726 nm band formed.

**Contact between two flavins and implications for conformational change or protein associations**

On mechanistic grounds, we remain intrigued by the original proposal that a conformational change allows the ET flavin to make contact with the Bf flavin in the same ETF (35). This is supported by the known ability of ETF’s head domain to rotate and move the ET flavin relative to the Bf flavin (13, 14). Since no conformation has yet been observed experimentally that brings the two flavins of ETF close enough for direct electron transfer (19), the state in which this occurs must be short-lived and/or relatively unstable. However, our data on free flavins demonstrate that the Bf forms a better-defined more stable CT complex with FAD than does FAD alone, allowing the possibility that an analogous complex in ETF incorporating 8AF is similarly more favorable than the naturally occurring conformation in which electron transfer actually occurs between two unmodified FADs. Thus, we speculate that the CT band we can now better explain, near 726 nm, might represent a mechanistically relevant conformational intermediate: a conformation in which electron transfer from the Bf to the ET flavin occurs via direct electron transfer within a CT complex. Such a mechanism would help to maximize the efficiency of bifurcation (35).

**Concluding remarks**

We have identified a new variant of FAD in which the C8M of FAD is replaced by an alkyl amine fragment of an amine-based buffer. The resulting 8AF appears to form from the 8fF documented by other authors in the ET site of ETF, specifically. The nature of the fragment added to the flavin depends on the identity of the buffer provided, but the adducts are 8AFs based on their optical spectra, NMR, and pH dependence, and they present considerable chemical and spectroscopic opportunities. Specifically, this 8AF explains the unusually well-defined CT band previously reported in half-reduced RpaETF in terms of an 8AF-HQ + FAD-OX CT complex, as it can form such a CT complex even in the absence of protein, when BTP is present. Formation of the CT band in Bf ETF demonstrates that two flavins can achieve van der Waals contact, implying either association of two ETFs or a conformational change that brings the ET flavin into contact with the Bf flavin within one ETF. Even a transient van der Waals complex between the two flavins would provide a high-efficiency mechanism for electron transfer between them. The fact that 8AF did not form from free FAD underscores the extent to which the ET site perturbs the reactivity of its bound flavin. Thus, the mechanisms by which 8fF and 8AF form provide new sources of insight into the tuning applied by the ET site that accomplishes the remarkable feat of stabilizing the ASQ state required for bifurcation. We propose that the interactions responsible also prime the bound flavin for oxidation to 8fF, for example, by stabilizing methide character.

**Experimental procedures**

**Protein purification**

WT-RpaETF was expressed in NiCo21(DE3) Escherichia coli cells bearing plasmids encoding RpaETF with an N-terminal His6 tag and RpaETB with a C-terminal His6 tag from the genes fixB and fixA, respectively (67). The strain also contained the plasmid pGro7 (Takara Bio) that encodes the chaperones groES/EL. Cells were grown in 1l of Terrific Broth supplemented with 20 mg/l riboflavin and 2 mM MgSO4 along with carbencillin (100 μg/ml), spectinomycin (100 μg/ml), and chloramphenicol (50 μg/ml) at 37 °C, shaking at 250 rpm, to an optical density at 600 nm of ~1 to 2. After cooling the culture to 18 °C, groES/EL gene expression was induced with 1 mg/ml L-arabinose. After 30 min further growth, ETF gene expression was induced with 0.1 mM IPTG. Cultures were then grown for an additional 20 h at 18 °C. Cells were harvested by centrifugation at 4500 rpm, 4 °C for 30 min, and the pellet was stored at ~80 °C after washing once in PBS (10 mM Na2HPO4, 1.8 mM KH2PO4, 137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, pH 7.4).

Frozen cell pellet (~30 g) was resuspended on ice in 60 ml of BugBuster (EMD Millipore) containing 1 mM 4-(2-aminoethyl)benzenesulfonyl fluoride hydrochloride (AEBSF, protease inhibitor), 1 mM FAD (Chem-Impex International), 2 μl of Benzonase Nuclease HC, and 2 μl of RNasezyme Solution (EMD Millipore) and further incubated at 4 °C for 2 h with stirring. After centrifugation at 15, 000 g for 30 min at 4 °C to remove debris, the supernatant was mixed with 1.5 ml of Benzonase Nuclease HC, and 2 μl of RNasezyme Solution (EMD Millipore) and further incubated at 4 °C for 2 h with stirring. After centrifugation at 15, 000 g for 30 min at 4 °C to remove debris, the supernatant was mixed with 1.5 ml of nickel-nitritetriacetic acid resin (EMD Millipore) pre-equilibrated in buffer containing, 20 mM Tris, pH 7.8, 500 mM KCl. After stirring incubation of the cell lysate at 4 °C with resin for 30 min, the mixture was transferred to a column at 4 °C. After collecting the flow-through, the column was washed with 20 column volumes of 20 mM Tris, pH 7.8, 500 mM KCl containing 20 mM imidazole. Finally, the column was developed with two column volumes of 20 mM Tris, pH 7.8, 500 mM KCl containing 100 mM imidazole, and the eluate was collected in three fractions. After SDS-PAGE analysis of the fractions, those containing pure RpaETF were pooled and imidazole was removed by passage over a 10DG gel filtration column (Bio-Rad) equilibrated with 20 mM BTP, pH 9.0, 200 mM KCl, 10% (w/v) glycerol (working buffer). Because the affinity chromatography was always performed at lower pH, with transfer to pH 8 or 9 only occurring afterward, we describe samples as having been purified into pH 8 or pH 9, rather than saying that they were purified at one of those pHs. To fully populate all flavin-binding sites, the protein was incubated overnight in 1 mM FAD at 4 °C in darkness. Excess flavin was then removed by gel filtration on a 10DG column pre-equilibrated with working buffer (or the pH 8 equivalent) and concentrated to 400 to 800 μM in a 10 kDa cutoff.
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centricon, in a process that took 2 to 3 h. Material was used immediately thereafter.

The T94,97A ETF variant of RpaETF was overexpressed from genes encoding an N-terminally His tagged EtfA and a C-terminally His tagged EtfB incorporating the two mutations. Plasmid-bearing NiCo21 cells were grown in Terrific Broth medium supplemented with 20 mg/ml riboflavin, 20 mg/l adenosine 5-monophosphate, 2 mM MgSO4, 100 μg/ml carbencillin, and 100 μg/ml of spectinomycin. Cultures were grown at 37 °C, with shaking at 250 rpm until they reached an optical density at 600 nm of ~1 and then cooled to 18 to 20 °C. Gene expression was induced with 0.1 mM IPTG and the cultures were then grown for 20 h at 18 to 20 °C. Cells were harvested by centrifugation at 11,900g at 4 °C for 10 min. Harvested cells (10 g/l culture) were washed with PBS and then lysed by resuspending in 80 ml of BugBuster (primary amine free, Millipore) supplemented with 1 mM AMP, 2 μl/ 80 ml benzonase nuclease (HC, 250 U/μl), 2 μl/80 ml lysozyme (30 kU/μl), 1 mM TCEP (tris(2-carboxyethyl) phosphine), and 1 mM AEBSF protease inhibitor and incubated at 4 °C with stirring for 2 h. Insoluble material was removed by centrifugation at 15, 000g for 45 min at 4 °C.

Clariﬁed cell lysate was mixed with 1.5 ml of Con-nitrilotriacetate resin (Thermo Fisher, Cat. No. 89966) that had been pre-equilibrated with 3 ml of equilibration buffer containing 20 mM Tris pH 7.4, 500 mM KCl, 10% (w/v) glycerol, 1 mM TCEP, and 20 mM imidazole. Protein was eluted with two bed volumes of elution buffer (or working buffer, contained in a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube wrapped in aluminum foil to exclude light and prevent photochemical transformation of cofactors. RpaETF was denatured by heating at 100 °C for 10 min and then removed by centrifugation at 14,000g for 10 min after cooling the samples. Supernatant was transferred to a quartz cuvette and the optical spectrum was recorded on a HP 8453 spectrophotometer.

Absorbance at 450 nm was used to determine the released FAD concentration (E_{450} = 11.3 mM⁻¹ cm⁻¹ (17)).

Aerobic and anaerobic reactions

Samples were shielded from light and held at 4 °C for the duration of all reactions

Aerobic flavin modification was conducted using freshly puriﬁed RpaETF in the working buffer. Immediately upon puriﬁcation, approximately 100 μM RpaETF in a microfuge tube was wrapped in aluminum foil and stored at 4 °C. An aliquot withdrawn at the start was named the 0 h sample. Reactions were sampled at intervals by removal of an aliquot. At each time point, ~10 μl was diluted to 300 μl in working buffer. After collection of an optical spectrum, the ETF was heat-denatured to release the cofactors and protein was removed by centrifugation. UV/visible spectra of the supernatants were recorded immediately using a HP 8453 spectrophotometer, and mass spectrometric analysis was performed at Georgia State University’s mass spectrometry facility. To assess dependence on concentration, aerobic modiﬁcation was performed with 100, 224, and 350 μM WT RpaETF.

Anaerobic incubations were conducted in darkness using larger quantities of protein to permit sampling at more time points. Immediately following puriﬁcation and concentration (in air), approximately 400 μM WT RpaETF was equilibrated with an N2 atmosphere for 15 min in 50 μl aliquots at room-temperature in the antechamber of a glove box (Belle Technology). The concentrated protein was then brought into the anaerobic chamber and placed at 4 °C in darkness. At the time of transfer into the anaerobic chamber, the ‘0 h’ sample (~10 μl) was removed and diluted into degassed working buffer for collection of an optical spectrum (HP 8452A spectrophotometer, Agilent technologies, refurbished by OLIS and equipped with a Quantum Northwest temperature controller, housed in the anaerobic chamber). Additional samples were withdrawn from the reaction and immediately characterized via their optical spectra, over several days. Immediately after collection of the spectrum, each sample was removed from the anaerobic chamber and cofactors were released and characterized, as detailed above. Sample volumes and dilution factors were recorded to permit correction for dilution in the spectra and ﬂavin quantiﬁcations. In some cases, aliquots were also characterized by reductive titration or mass spectrometry at Georgia State University’s facility.

Reductive titrations

Reducive titrations were performed in an inert atmosphere, monitored using a HP 8452A spectrophotometer (Agilent technologies) refurbished by OLIS and equipped with a Quantum Northwest temperature controller, inside a glove box (Belle Technology), using a 1 cm path length self-masking quartz cuvette (Cat. No. 18-Q-10-GL14-C, Starna Cells) at room temperature. 8AF was separated from total released ﬂavin by precipitation (48 h at 4 °C in darkness) and then resuspended in water or phosphate buffer (see details in figure.
capitons). Solutions of 8AF alone or in combination with FAD were reduced stepwise in water (pH 6.8) or 20 mM BTP buffer at pH 9, using Ti(III) citrate (\(E_{340} = 0.74 \text{ mM}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}\) (83)).

**Displacement of the ET flavin using ADP**

Freshly purified WT RpaETF (700 \(\mu\text{M}\)) in BTP buffer at pH 9 was stored in the anaerobic chamber at 4 °C for 4 to 5 days to accumulate the 726 nm signal. About 25 \(\mu\text{l}\) of this material with pre-accumulated 726 nm signal was diluted with the degassed working buffer to 350 \(\mu\text{l}\), yielding a final protein concentration of 50 \(\mu\text{M}\). The optical spectrum was collected under inert atmosphere. Then, 200 mM ADP was added, and optical spectra were collected every 30 min for 8 to 10 h.

**EPR**

Freshly purified RpaETF was degassed and taken into the anaerobic chamber. For the EPR analysis, around 25 \(\mu\text{l}\) of sample was collected in a capillary tube at the given time intervals. Both ends of the capillary tube were sealed using cire-toseal to maintain anaerobicity while the EPR signal was being collected. The flavodoxin neutral SQ was stable in these sealed capillaries for more than 2 h. For data collection, each capillary tube was placed in an EPR quartz tube which was in turn positioned in the center of the EPR resonator. Electron paramagnetic resonance experiments were performed on 370 \(\mu\text{M}\) RpaETF in working buffer using an EMX-plus X-band EPR spectrometer model (Bruker) with 9.87 GHz microwave frequency. A microwave power of 1.262 mW was used, based on its being found to be nonsaturating for both controls, Fremy’s salt (K₂(SO₃)₂NO (84)) and flavodoxin, and the radicals in RpaETF. Modulation amplitude was 4.0 G at a modulation frequency of 100 kHz. Samples were run at 295 K in 50 \(\mu\text{l}\) capillaries and 32 scans with a conversion time of 16.00 ms, a time constant of 5.12 ms, and a sweep time of 33 s. The magnetic field was scanned from 3420 to 3620 G. The field modulation amplitude and phase of the signal channel were calibrated with solid DPPH (\(\alpha\alpha’\)-diphenyl-\(\beta\)-picryl hydrazyl) and the radicals in RpaETF. Modulation amplitude was 4.0 G at a modulation frequency of 100 kHz. Samples were run at 295 K in 50 \(\mu\text{l}\) capillaries and 32 scans with a conversion time of 16.00 ms, a time constant of 5.12 ms, and a sweep time of 33 s. The magnetic field was scanned from 3420 to 3620 G. The field modulation amplitude and phase of the signal channel were calibrated with solid DPPH (\(\alpha\alpha’\)-diphenyl-\(\beta\)-picryl hydrazyl). EPR signal strengths were converted to spin concentrations responsible based on the double integral of each signal, demonstrated accumulation of 8AF. The material was then removed from the anaerobic chamber, heat denatured, and centrifuged to remove the colorless protein pellet. The dark orange supernatant containing both flavins was stored in the refrigerator at 4 °C for 2 to 3 days in darkness during which time red flakes precipitated leaving a yellow liquor. The latter was decanted to leave precipitated red flavin. The red precipitate was resuspended in D₂O. Thus, the sample contained both red flavin and residues of BTP buffer plus KCl and glycerol. An authentic FAD sample was generated by dissolving FAD (from Chem-Impex International) in D₂O. For the red flavin, the signal of residual HOD was suppressed using weak presaturation as implemented in Bruker’s nosypr1d sequence. Chemical shift was referenced versus residual HOD at 4.7 ppm.

**Mass spectrometry**

Samples of 8AF were prepared from the red material that precipitated out of cold 20 mM BTP, by redissolving it in HPLC grade water. To monitor the 8fFAD, protein was transferred quickly into water via gel filtration and concentrated by ultrafiltration before being denatured to isolate the 8fFAD. Isolated flavins were shipped to Georgia State University along with purchased FAD dissolved in water, as a control. ESI-MS in negative ion mode (MS-ESI (-)) was carried out on a Waters Q-TOF micro-mass spectrometer, with the samples being infused directly at a 5 \(\mu\text{l}/\text{min}\) flow rate. The ESI tuning settings were capillary voltage at 3000, sample cone voltage at 40, extraction voltage at 1, desolvation temperature at 100 °C, and source temperature at 70 °C.

**Stability constant of ASQ**

The stability constant of the ASQ at the potential that maximizes its population, \(K_{sq}\) was calculated from the values of \(E^{o}_{\text{OX}/\text{ASQ}}\) and \(E^{o}_{\text{ASQ}/\text{HQ}}\) as per Mayhew noting that Mayhew denotes \(E^{o}_{\text{OX}/\text{ASQ}}\) as \(E^{o}_{2}\) and \(E^{o}_{\text{ASQ}/\text{HQ}}\) as \(E^{o}_{1}\) (28).

\[
K_{sq} = \frac{[\text{ASQ}]^2}{[\text{OX}][\text{HQ}]} \quad \text{and} \quad K_{sq} = 10^{-\frac{2.303F}{RT} (E^{o}_{\text{OX}/\text{HQ}} - E^{o}_{\text{SQ}/\text{HQ}})}
\]

(85)

**Structural model of RpaETF**

RpaETF’s sequence was modeled on the crystal structure of Acidaminococcus fermentans ETF 4KPU.pdb with which it shares 40% identity (19), and the resulting structure was validated via computation and spectroscopy (23).

**Data availability**

Data are all provided, either contained in the article or in the supporting information.

**Supporting information**—This article contains supporting information (13, 19, 25, 42, 43, 45, 47, 53, 66, 69, 71, 76–78, 86–93).

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**Conflict of interest**—The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest with the contents of this article.

**Abbreviations**—The abbreviations used are: 8fF, 8-formyl flavin; 8AF, 8-amino flavin; ASQ, anionic semiquinone; Bf, bifurcating; BTP, 1,3-bis[tris(hydroxymethyl)amino]propane; CT, charge-transfer; ESI-M5, electrospray ionization mass spectrometry; ET, electron transfer; ETF, electron transferring flavoprotein; HQ, hydroquinone; LF, lumiflavin; OX/ASQ, oxidized/anionic semiquinone; TCEP, tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine.

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