

Oxidative Cleavage of Diverse Ethers by an Extracellular Fungal Peroxygenase*

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Many litter-decay fungi secrete heme-thiolate peroxygenases that oxidize various organic chemicals, but little is known about the role or mechanism of these enzymes. We found that the extracellular peroxygenase of *Agrocybe aegerita* catalyzed the H₂O₂-dependent cleavage of environmentally significant ethers, including methyl *t*-butyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, and 1,4-dioxane. Experiments with tetrahydrofuran showed the reaction was a two-electron oxidation that generated one aldehyde group and one alcohol group, yielding the ring-opened product 4-hydroxybutanal. Investigations with several model substrates provided information about the route for ether cleavage: (a) steady-state kinetics results with methyl 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl ether, which was oxidized to 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde, gave parallel double reciprocal plots suggestive of a ping-pong mechanism ($K_m(\text{peroxide})$, 1.99 ± 0.25 mM; $K_m(\text{ether})$, 1.43 ± 0.23 mM; k_{cat} , 720 ± 87 s⁻¹), (b) the cleavage of methyl 4-nitrobenzyl ether in the presence of H₂¹⁸O₂ resulted in incorporation of ¹⁸O into the carbonyl group of the resulting 4-nitrobenzaldehyde, and (c) the demethylation of 1-methoxy-4-trideuteriomethoxybenzene showed an observed intramolecular deuterium isotope effect [$(k_{\text{H}}/k_{\text{D}})_{\text{obs}}$] of 11.9 ± 0.4. These results suggest a hydrogen abstraction and oxygen rebound mechanism that oxidizes ethers to hemiacetals, which subsequently hydrolyze. The peroxygenase appeared to lack activity on macromolecular ethers, but otherwise exhibited a broad substrate range. It may accordingly have a role in the biodegradation of natural and anthropogenic low molecular weight ethers in soils and plant litter.

Recently, a new group of extracellular peroxygenases was described in agaric fungi that are ubiquitous biodegraders of lignocellulose in soils and plant litter. These heme-thiolate enzymes catalyze H₂O₂-dependent halogenations and hydroxylations of numerous aromatic substrates, and thus show some functional similarity to heme chloroperoxidase and to

cytochromes P450 (P450s),³ which are also heme-thiolate proteins (1–4). However, the best-characterized fungal peroxygenase, from *Agrocybe aegerita*, exhibits low sequence identity (~25%) with heme chloroperoxidase and no significant sequence identity with the P450s (5). On the other hand, the absorption spectrum of the native peroxygenase and of its carbon monoxide adduct closely resemble those of P450s (6). So far, little is known about the catalytic cycle of the *A. aegerita* peroxygenase.

The physiological function of these peroxygenases is also unclear, but their extracellular location suggests a role in the biodegradation or detoxification of organic chemicals encountered by the fungi. Ethers stand out as potential substrates for several reasons. First, ether linkages are widespread in soils and litter, not only in abundant natural substances such as lignin, flavonoids, and lignans, but also in anthropogenic compounds that include many solvents, biocides, and surfactants (7–11). Second, an oxidative mechanism is required for the biodegradation of ethers, which are relatively recalcitrant because they do not hydrolyze at physiological pH values (7). Finally, it is already known that functionally similar monooxygenases, including P450s, are capable of ether scission and have a role in the intracellular metabolism of these compounds by some organisms (7, 12–15).

Here we show that the extracellular peroxygenase from *A. aegerita* cleaves many ethers, including some significant environmental pollutants, and we evaluate some limitations on the etherolytic reactions that the enzyme can accomplish. In addition, we report data from stoichiometrical analyses, steady-state kinetics experiments, an H₂¹⁸O₂-labeling study, and intramolecular deuterium isotope effect determinations. These results provide insights into the enzymatic mechanism for ether cleavage.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Reagents—Commercially available chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, except for H₂¹⁸O₂ (90 atom %, 2% w/v), which was obtained from Icon Isotopes, and terminally brominated polyethylene glycol (PEG, ~2 kDa), which was purchased from Iris Biotech GmbH. All of the aliphatic ethers used as substrates were the highest grade available, contained no antioxidant, and were received from the manufacturer under

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³ The abbreviations used are: P450, cytochrome P450; PEG, polyethylene glycol; GC/MS, gas chromatography/mass spectrometry.

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nitrogen in small bottles. A new bottle of each aliphatic ether was opened for each experiment and analyzed beforehand by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS). The results showed that none of these ethers contained detectable levels of the alcohols, aldehydes, or ketones that we detected as reaction products in the experiments described below.

Methyl 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl ether was prepared by reacting 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl alcohol in methanol containing *p*-toluenesulfonic acid as previously described (16), but with modified product purification. At the conclusion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted with several portions of cyclohexane, which were dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated on a rotary evaporator to produce a thick syrup. This crude product was fractionated by vacuum column chromatography on silica gel with cyclohexane as the eluant (17). Fractions were analyzed by thin layer chromatography and by ^1H NMR analysis, and those showing no detectable impurities were pooled for solvent removal. MS m/z (%) 182 (M^+ , 44), 166 (3), 151 (100), 139 (7), 124 (4), 107 (14), 91 (9), 77 (12), 65 (5), 51 (4). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 3.35 (s, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$), 3.86 (s, 3H, $-\text{OCH}_3$), 3.87 (s, 3H, $-\text{OCH}_3$), 4.37 (s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$), 6.81 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H, $-\text{ArC}_5\text{H}$), 6.85 (dd, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H, $-\text{ArC}_6\text{H}$), 6.87 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, $-\text{ArC}_2\text{H}$).

Methyl 4-nitrobenzyl ether was prepared from 4-nitrobenzyl alcohol and CH_3I as described previously (18) and recrystallized twice at 4°C , first from petroleum ether and then from water. MS m/z (%) 167 (M^+ , 4), 166 (11), 136 (11), 121 (14), 120 (35), 108 (13), 107 (100), 106 (14), 105 (13), 91 (27), 90 (25), 89 (85), 78 (47), 77 (81), 65 (11), 63 (27), 51 (28), 50 (16). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 3.48 (s, 3H, $-\text{OCH}_3$), 4.59 (s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$), 7.53 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H, $-\text{ArC}_{2,6}\text{H}$), 8.24 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H, $-\text{ArC}_{3,5}\text{H}$).

1-Methoxy-4-trideuteromethoxybenzene was prepared from 4-methoxyphenol and CD_3I (99.5 atom % D) as described previously (19) and recrystallized twice from aqueous ethanol. MS m/z (%) 141 (M^+ , 100), 126 (70, $-\text{CH}_3$), 123 (62, $-\text{CD}_3$), 98 (34, $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CO}$), 95 (31, $-\text{CD}_3$, $-\text{CO}$). ^1H NMR (360 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.84 (s, 4H, $-\text{ArC}_{2,3,5,6}\text{H}$), 3.77 (s, 3H, $-\text{OCH}_3$).

PEG terminated with 4-nitrophenyl ethers was prepared by stirring 1 g of dibromo-PEG (~ 0.5 mmol) overnight in acetone that contained 10 mmol each of 4-nitrophenol and powdered K_2CO_3 . The acetone was then removed by rotary evaporation, and the product was redissolved in water, after which it was dialyzed twice against 100 mM NaHCO_3 and twice against distilled water, using a 1-kDa cutoff bag, and finally lyophilized. Approximately 60% of the PEG end groups were 4-nitrophenyl-substituted by this method, as shown by integration of the ^1H NMR signals (in CDCl_3) for the aromatic protons (6.99 and 8.20 ppm) and the internal polyoxyethylene protons (3.65 ppm).

The extracellular peroxygenase of *A. aegerita* (isoform II, 44 kDa) was produced and purified as described previously (2). The enzyme preparation was homogeneous by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and exhibited an A_{418}/A_{280} ratio of 1.75. The specific activity of the peroxygenase was 117 units mg^{-1} , where 1 unit represents the oxidation of 1 μmol of 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl alcohol to 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde in 1 min at 23°C (2).

Product Identification—Typical reaction mixtures (0.2–1.0 ml) contained purified peroxygenase (1–2 units ml^{-1}), potas-

sium phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7.0), and the ether substrate (1–10 mM). When alkyl aryl ethers were used as substrates, the reactions also contained ascorbic acid (4 mM) to inhibit further oxidation of the phenolic products that were released (20, 21). The reactions were started by the addition of limiting H_2O_2 (0.1–0.5 mM) and stirred at room temperature for 3 min, at which time chromatographic analyses showed that product formation was complete.

The reaction products 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde and 4-nitrophenol were analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) using an Agilent Series 1100 instrument equipped with a diode array detector and an electrospray ionization mass spectrometer. Reverse phase chromatography was performed on a Luna C18 column (4.6-mm diameter by 150-mm length, 5- μm particle size, Phenomenex), which was eluted at 0.35 ml min^{-1} and 40°C with aqueous 0.1% v/v ammonium formate (pH 3.5)/acetonitrile, 95:5 for 5 min, followed by a 25-min linear gradient to 100% acetonitrile. Products were identified relative to authentic standards, based on their retention times, UV absorption spectra, and $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ or $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ ions.

Aliphatic aldehydes or ketones produced from the ethers were analyzed as their 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones after addition of 0.2 volume of 0.1% 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine solution in 0.6 N HCl to each reaction mixture. The derivatized products were analyzed using the same HPLC apparatus as above, but the Luna C18 column was eluted with aqueous 0.1% (v/v) ammonium formate (pH 3.5)/acetonitrile, 70:30 for 5 min, followed by a 25-min linear gradient to 100% acetonitrile. With two exceptions, the dinitrophenylhydrazones were identified relative to authentic standards, based on their retention times, UV absorption spectra, and $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ ions. As no standards of the 5-hydroxypentanal or 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)acetaldehyde derivatives were available, they were tentatively identified based on their $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ ions.

The reaction product 4-methoxyphenol was analyzed by reverse phase HPLC using the above apparatus but with a Gemini Phenyl column (4.6-mm diameter by 150-mm length, 5- μm particle size, Phenomenex). The column was eluted at 1 ml min^{-1} and 40°C with aqueous 0.1% (v/v) ammonium formate (pH 10)/acetonitrile, 95:5 for 5 min, followed by a 20-min linear gradient to 100% acetonitrile. The product was identified relative to an authentic standard, based on its retention time and $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ ion.

The reaction product 4-nitrobenzaldehyde was analyzed by GC of a benzene extract, using a Hewlett Packard 6890 chromatograph equipped with a Hewlett Packard 5973 mass spectrometer. GC was performed isothermally at 150°C , using helium as the carrier gas at a column flow rate of 1 ml min^{-1} on a 5% polysiloxane column (Zebron ZB-5, 250 μm diameter by 30 m length, 0.25 μm film thickness, Phenomenex). The product was identified relative to an authentic standard by its retention time and by electron impact MS at 70 eV.

The products ethanol, 2-propanol, and *t*-butanol were detected by subjecting dichloromethane extracts of the aqueous reaction mixtures to GC/MS analysis using the equipment just described. GC was performed using a linear temperature program from 40 to 150°C ($10^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$), using helium as the carrier gas at a column flow rate of 1 ml min^{-1} , on a 5% phenyl-

methylpolysiloxane column (DB-5MS, 250- μm diameter by 30-m length, 0.25- μm film thickness, J&W Scientific). The products were identified relative to authentic standards by their retention times and by electron impact MS at 70 eV.

The reaction product methanol was analyzed by GC/MS as described previously (22) using the equipment just described plus a Hewlett Packard 7694 headspace sampler. The aqueous sample solutions (2 ml) were equilibrated at 90 °C in the headspace oven, after which GC was performed isothermally at 45 °C, using helium as the carrier gas at a column flow rate of 1 ml min⁻¹, on the DB-5MS column described above. The methanol was identified relative to an authentic standard by its retention time and by electron impact MS at 70 eV.

To look for evidence that the peroxygenase cleaved ether bonds in 4-nitrophenyl-terminated PEG, we analyzed reaction mixtures by gel permeation chromatography on a column of Sephadex G-25 superfine (1.5-cm diameter, 30-cm length, GE Healthcare) in aqueous Na₂SO₄ (0.35 M, adjusted to pH 3.5) at room temperature (23). The UV absorbance of the eluant was monitored with a diode array detector to determine whether a shift in the polymer molecular weight distribution had occurred (24).

Product Quantification—Stoichiometrical analyses of tetrahydrofuran cleavage were performed by HPLC as described above, using an external standard curve of 4-hydroxybutanal 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone for quantification of UV absorbance at 360 nm. 4-Hydroxybutanal 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone standards were prepared by adding aliquot portions of 2-ethoxytetrahydrofuran to excess 0.1% 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine solution in 0.6 N HCl. Stoichiometrical analyses of methyl 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl ether cleavage were also performed by HPLC as described above, using an external standard curve of 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde for quantification of UV absorbance at 310 nm. Both standard curves had linear regression values with $R^2 > 0.99$.

Enzyme Kinetics—The kinetics of tetrahydrofuran cleavage were analyzed in stirred reactions (0.20 ml, 23 °C) that contained 0.193 μM of the peroxygenase, potassium phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7.0), and 0.060–2.500 mM of the ether. The reactions were initiated with 2.00 mM H₂O₂ and stopped with 0.400 ml of 0.1% 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine solution in 0.6 N HCl after 10 s, at which time less than 6% of the tetrahydrofuran had been consumed. The resulting 4-hydroxybutanal-2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone was quantified by HPLC as described above, and an apparent value of the K_m for tetrahydrofuran was obtained by nonlinear regression using the Michaelis-Menten model in the ANEMONA program (25).

The kinetics of methyl 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl ether cleavage were analyzed in stirred reactions (2.00 ml, 23 °C) that contained 0.098 μM of the peroxygenase, potassium phosphate buffer (25 mM, pH 7.0), and 0.500–2.000 mM of the ether. The reactions were initiated with 0.067–0.200 mM H₂O₂, and the initial velocity of 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde formation was measured by the increase in absorbance at 310 nm ($\epsilon = 9300 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) (26) using a Cary 50 UV/visible spectrophotometer. Three kinetic traces were obtained for each pair of substrate concentrations. Kinetic parameters were determined by non-

linear regression using the ping-pong model in the ANEMONA program (25).

¹⁸O Labeling Experiment—The reaction mixture (0.50 ml, stirred at room temperature) contained 2 units of the peroxygenase, potassium phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7.0), and 0.5 mM methyl 4-nitrobenzyl ether. The reaction was initiated with 2.0 mM H₂¹⁸O₂ and stopped after 5 s by rapid mixing with 0.50 ml of benzene. A portion of the upper organic phase was immediately removed with a pipette and analyzed by GC/MS as described above. For each m/z value, the average total ion count within the 4-nitrobenzaldehyde peak was used after background correction to generate the ion count used for mass abundance calculations.

Deuterium Isotope Effect Experiments—The reaction mixtures (0.20 ml, stirred at room temperature) contained 0.4 units of the peroxygenase, potassium phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7.0), 4 mM ascorbate, and 0.5 mM 1-methoxy-4-trideuteromethoxybenzene. The reaction was initiated with 2.0 mM H₂O₂, and 10 s later, a portion was analyzed by LC/MS as described above. For each m/z value, the average total ion count within the 4-methoxyphenol peak was used after background correction to generate the ion count used for mass abundance calculations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cleavage of Environmentally Significant Ethers—In qualitative experiments done with limiting H₂O₂, we found that the *A. aegerita* peroxygenase cleaved alkyl ethers (I–VI, Table 1). The products were carbonyl compounds, which we identified by HPLC/MS as their 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, and alcohols, which we identified directly by GC/MS. Notably, the gasoline additive methyl *t*-butyl ether (III) yielded formaldehyde and *t*-butanol, and the widely used solvent tetrahydrofuran (IV) gave the ring-opened product 4-hydroxybutanal. The solvent 1,4-dioxane (VI) was also oxidized, and although in this case no authentic standard was available, the m/z value for the derivatized product was the same as that expected for the 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone of the ring-opened product 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)acetaldehyde. When these reactions were conducted with nonlimiting H₂O₂, oxidation of the resulting alcohol moieties also occurred, thus generating additional carbonyl groups. For example, 1,4-dioxane was cleaved at both ether linkages and then further oxidized to glyoxal under these conditions (data not shown).

A quantitative analysis of tetrahydrofuran cleavage in the presence of limiting oxidant showed that one equivalent of 4-hydroxybutanal was formed per equivalent of H₂O₂ supplied (Table 2), thus identifying the catalyzed reaction as a two-electron oxidation that splits this ether into one aldehyde and one alcohol. The apparent K_m of the peroxygenase for tetrahydrofuran was 2.1 mM, and the initial turnover rate of the enzyme with 2.5 mM of this ether and 2.0 mM H₂O₂ was 33 s⁻¹ (data not shown). We did not attempt a more complete analysis of tetrahydrofuran oxidation kinetics at a saturating H₂O₂ concentration, because under these conditions the peroxygenase exhibits an interfering catalase activity.⁴ More-

⁴ R. Ullrich, M. Pecyna, M. Kluge, M. Kinne, C. Liers, and M. Hofrichter, Proceedings of the 8th International Peroxidase Symposium, Tampere, Finland, 20–24 August 2008, page 48.

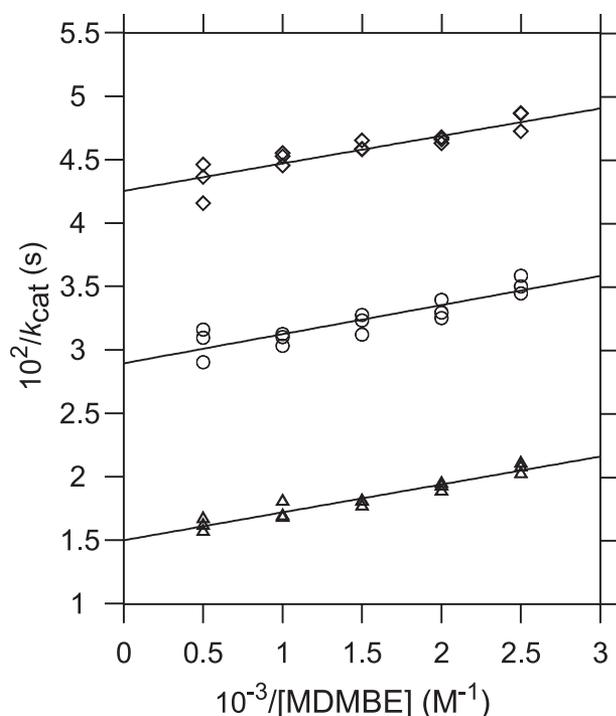


FIGURE 2. Double reciprocal plots of the kinetics data for methyl 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl ether (MDMBE) cleavage by *A. aegerita* peroxygenase. The H_2O_2 concentrations used were 0.067 mM (\diamond), 0.100 mM (\circ), and 0.200 mM (\triangle). The kinetic parameters reported in the text were calculated by a nonlinear regression method (25).

kinetic parameters (25). The results gave a k_{cat} of $720 \pm 87 \text{ s}^{-1}$, a K_m for H_2O_2 of $1.99 \pm 0.25 \text{ mM}$ ($k_{\text{cat}}/K_m = 3.6 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$), and a K_m for methyl 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl ether of $1.43 \pm 0.23 \text{ mM}$ ($k_{\text{cat}}/K_m = 5.0 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$). Double reciprocal plots of the same data gave parallel lines (Fig. 2), which is consistent with a ping-pong enzymatic mechanism.

It is interesting to compare the above values with those obtained for functionally similar enzymes. Some P450s that cleave aromatic ethers such as alkoxy coumarins bind them more strongly with K_m values around 1–10 μM , but have much lower k_{cat} values in the vicinity of 0.1 s^{-1} or less (27, 28). Similarly, fungal lignin peroxidases have relatively low K_m values around 10–100 μM for H_2O_2 and for simple aromatic substrates such as 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl alcohol, but also exhibit low k_{cat} values on the order of 1–10 s^{-1} (26). As a result, the k_{cat}/K_m ratios for methyl 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl ether cleavage by the *A. aegerita* peroxygenase are somewhat higher than those for lignin peroxidase-catalyzed benzyl alcohol oxidations and are much higher than those for P450-catalyzed ether oxidations.

Source of the Oxygen Introduced during Ether Cleavage—We showed previously by ^{18}O labeling that H_2O_2 supplies the oxygen atom that the *A. aegerita* peroxygenase introduces when it hydroxylates aromatic rings (20, 21). The analogous experiment is difficult with alkyl ethers, because the oxygen on the resulting aliphatic aldehyde exchanges rapidly in water. However, benzaldehyde oxygens exchange less rapidly, making the assay feasible with benzyl ethers if a short reaction time is employed (29). We selected methyl 4-nitrobenzyl ether (VIII, Table 1) as the substrate because the nitro substituent in the

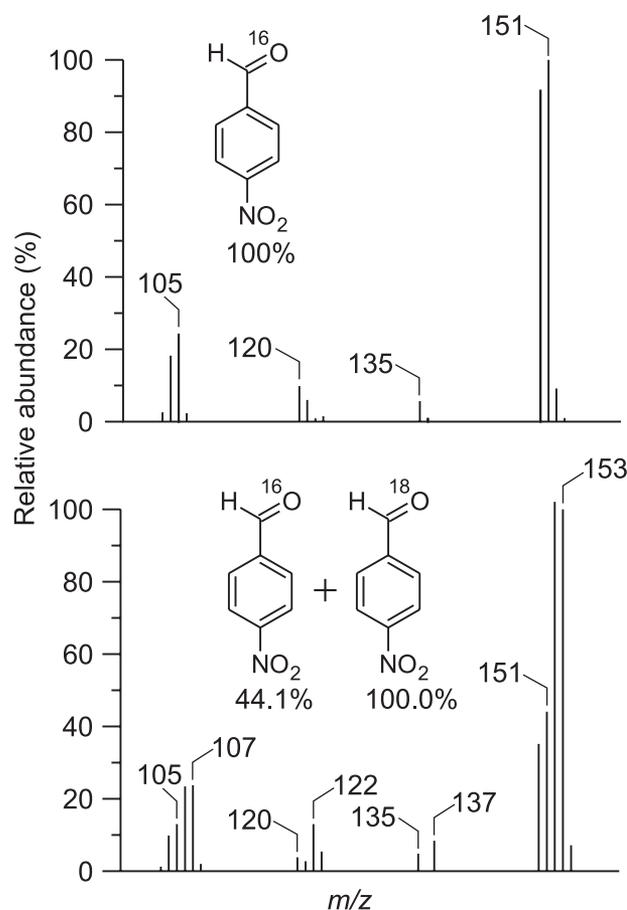


FIGURE 3. Incorporation of ^{18}O from $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}_2$ into the carbonyl group of 4-nitrobenzaldehyde after cleavage of methyl 4-nitrobenzyl ether by *A. aegerita* peroxygenase. Upper, MS of the product obtained with natural abundance H_2O_2 . Structural assignments (37) for m/z values are as follows: $[\text{M}]^+$, 151; $[\text{M} - \text{O}]^+$, 135; $[\text{M} - \text{NO} - \text{H}]^+$, 120; $[\text{M} - \text{NO}_2]^+$, 105. Lower, MS of the product obtained with 90 atom % $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}_2$.

resulting benzaldehyde has been reported to slow the exchange additionally (30). GC/MS analysis showed that the peroxygenase-catalyzed cleavage of this ether in the presence of 90 atom % $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}_2$ resulted in 69% ^{18}O incorporation into the carbonyl group of the resulting 4-nitrobenzaldehyde, as evidenced by the shift of the principal molecular ion from m/z 151 to m/z 153 (Fig. 3).

Evidence for a Hydrogen Abstraction Mechanism—Additional work showed that the *A. aegerita* peroxygenase cleaved alkyl aryl ethers, yielding aliphatic aldehydes and phenols. The phenols tended to undergo further oxidation to polymeric products and 1,4-benzoquinone because this enzyme exhibits general peroxidase activity (31). However, the phenolic products were readily detectable when ascorbate was included in the assay to suppress their further oxidation (20, 21). By this method we found, for example, that 1,4-dimethoxybenzene (IX, Table 1) was oxidized to 4-methoxyphenol. Because 1,4-dimethoxybenzene is symmetrical and its methoxyl carbons are not prochiral, it is a suitable substrate to determine whether a catalyzed etherolytic reaction exhibits an intramolecular deuterium isotope effect, which gives an approximate value for the intrinsic deuterium isotope effect on cleavage of the ether bond (19, 27, 32).

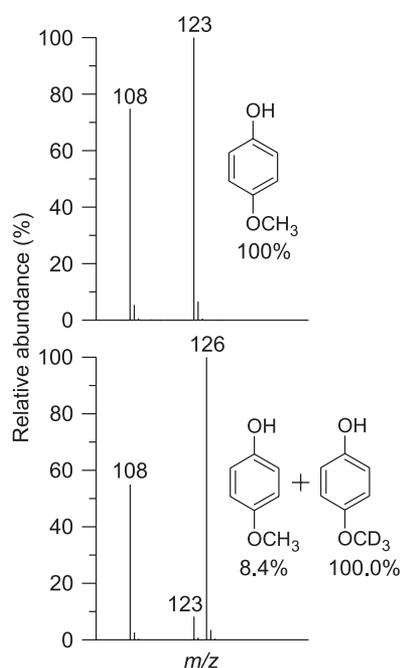


FIGURE 4. Preferential cleavage by *A. aegerita* peroxygenase of the non-deuterated methoxyl group in 1-methoxy-4-trideuteromethoxybenzene. Upper, MS of 4-methoxyphenol- h_3 obtained from the oxidation of natural abundance 1,4-dimethoxybenzene. Structural assignments for m/z values are as follows: $[M - H]^-$, 123; $[M - CH_3 - H]^-$, 108. Lower, MS of the 4-methoxyphenol- h_3 /4-methoxyphenol- d_3 mixture obtained from the oxidation of 1-methoxy-4-trideuteromethoxybenzene. The lower MS shown is one of three used to calculate the observed mean intramolecular isotope effect.

HPLC/MS analysis showed that the peroxygenase-catalyzed cleavage of 1-methoxy-4-trideuteromethoxybenzene resulted in a marked preponderance of 4-methoxyphenol- d_3 (m/z 126, $[M - H]^-$) over 4-methoxyphenol- h_3 (m/z 123, $[M - H]^-$) (Fig. 4). The observed mean intramolecular isotope effect $[(k_H/k_D)_{obs}]$ from three experiments was 11.9 ± 0.4 . In general, oxidations that occur via hydrogen abstraction exhibit intrinsic deuterium isotope effects of this magnitude, whereas those that occur via insertion of an oxygen atom show much lower isotope effects with $(k_H/k_D)_{obs} \approx 2$ (27, 32).

Hypothetical Reaction Mechanism—In summary, our data show that ether cleavage by the *A. aegerita* peroxygenase exhibits (a) kinetics that are consistent with a ping-pong reaction mechanism, (b) incorporation of H_2O_2 -derived oxygen into the oxidized product, and (c) a high intramolecular deuterium isotope effect that suggests abstraction of an ether β -hydrogen by the enzyme. These results support a mechanism similar to that envisaged for the peroxygenase activity of P450 (12, 13), in which the enzyme heme is oxidized by H_2O_2 to give an iron species that carries one of the peroxide oxygens and can be depicted formally as FeO^{3+} . This intermediate then abstracts a hydrogen located beta to the ether oxygen, which is followed by rebound of an $\cdot OH$ equivalent to produce a hemiacetal that subsequently hydrolyzes (Fig. 5).

This working model obviously needs refinement, especially regarding the structure of the oxidized heme. Our attempts to observe oxidized intermediates after titration of the enzyme with H_2O_2 have been unsuccessful because they result in bleaching of the heme, and further progress will probably require a rapid transient-state kinetics approach. The sequence

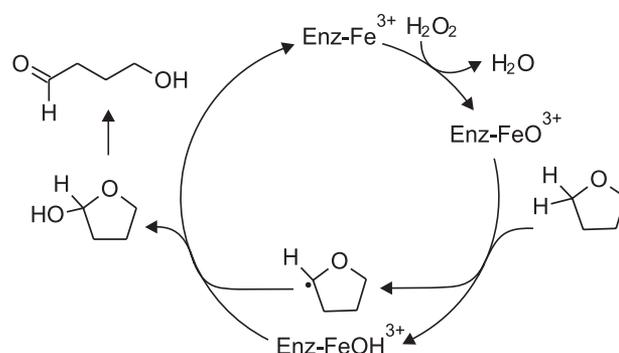


FIGURE 5. Hypothetical reaction mechanism for ether cleavage by *A. aegerita* peroxygenase, with tetrahydrofuran shown as the oxidized substrate.

of substrate binding to the peroxygenase also remains to be established, and additional experiments with molecular clock substrates would be advisable to check whether they yield data consistent with the radical rebound mechanism we have proposed (13).

Scope of Ether Cleavage—We noted some apparent size limitations on ether substrates for the *A. aegerita* peroxygenase. For example, although the enzyme cleaved 4-nitroanisole (X, Table 1) to 4-nitrophenol, it failed to cleave a 4-nitrophenyl-terminated PEG (XI). The gel permeation chromatography method we used to assess cleavage provides a sensitive assay for random *endo* scissions of the polyoxyethylene ethers in PEG (24), yet we observed no shift in the molecular weight distribution of the polymer after enzymatic treatment. Moreover, we found no evidence for *exo* cleavage of model XI, which would have released 4-nitrophenol if it had occurred. In additional experiments, we found that the peroxygenase released *n*-propanal efficiently from 1,4-di-*n*-propoxybenzene, but released only traces of *n*-butanal from 1,4-di-*n*-butoxybenzene (data not shown). These results suggest that the active site of the *A. aegerita* peroxygenase is unlikely to accommodate macromolecular ethers such as lignin or polyoxyethylene surfactants.

However, our results indicate a likely role for fungal peroxygenases in the extracellular breakdown of natural and anthropogenic low molecular weight ethers. Some of these reactions are probably fortuitous, as are many of the extracellular xenobiotic oxidations carried out by lignocellulolytic fungi (33). In other cases, ether cleavage may have a physiological function, for example in the biodegradation of lignin fragments, or in the detoxification of fungicidal methoxyaromatic phytotoxins via demethylation and subsequent polymerization (34). It is pertinent that many lignocellulolytic fungi produce the necessary extracellular H_2O_2 (35), and that this oxidant is also deposited in soils from rainwater (36).

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