アミノアシル tRNA の化学的 N-末端修飾と in vitro 翻訳系への応用

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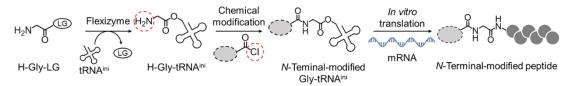
N-Terminal chemical modification of aminoacyl-tRNA and its application to *in vitro* translation system (¹*Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo*) ○Hiroki Murakami, ¹ Naohiro Terasaka, ¹ Haruo Aikawa, ¹ Hiroaki Suga ¹

N-Terminal modification of proteins or peptides with fatty chain groups plays important roles in recognizing receptors and binding to cell membrane in nature. For example, NTCP receptor is known to recognize N-myristoylated proteins. N-Terminal modification on peptides with fatty chain groups can mimic such proteins in nature, potentially granting a lipophilic function to molecules. To obtain such N-terminal-modified peptides with fatty chains, as an alternative to post-translational modification which is difficult to be applied to various fatty chains, an incorporation of the N-terminal-fatty-chain-modified amino acids into peptides by ribosomal synthesis can be a suitable tool. In this research, we developed a method for the preparation of an N-terminal-modified aminoacyl-tRNA and successfully synthesized N-terminal-modified peptides with a specific fatty chain by the genetic code reprogramming technology, using our FIT (Flexible in vitro translation) system¹.

Myristoyl group was chosen as a model fatty chain group to define proper conditions. First, H-Gly-tRNAⁱⁿⁱ was obtained by aminoacylation of tRNAⁱⁿⁱ using Flexizyme. The *N*-terminal modification of H-Gly-tRNAⁱⁿⁱ was performed by reacting its amino group with myristoyl chloride. Then, the *N*-Myr-Gly-tRNA was applied to the FIT system, and then translation of *N*-myristoylated peptide was confirmed by MALDI-TOF MS. Other fatty chains were also applied to this procedure, and peptides containing various fatty chains were successfully translated.

Keywords: Peptide; N-Terminal modification; Aminoacyl-tRNA; in vitro translation system

自然界におけるタンパク質やペプチドの N-末端脂質修飾は、受容体認識や細胞膜との結合に重要な役割を果たしている。例えば N-末端がミリストイル化されたタンパク質は NTCP 受容体の認識に必要であることが知られている。従ってペプチドのN-末端脂質修飾は自然界に存在するそうしたタンパク質を模倣することができ、分子に親油性の機能を与える。そのような N-末端脂質修飾ペプチドを得るためには、幅広い脂肪鎖には適用することが難しい翻訳後修飾に代わる方法として、N-末端脂質修飾アミノ酸を翻訳で組み込む方法が考えられる。本研究では、N-末端脂質修飾アミノアシル tRNA の調製法の開発を行い、その tRNA を遺伝暗号のリプログラミングを可能とする tFIT (tElexible tIn tIn



[1] Y. Goto et al. Nat. Protocols, 6, 779–790 (2011).