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# Substitution of Ca<sup>2+</sup> and changes in the H-bond network near the oxygen-evolving complex of photosystem II†

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Ca<sup>2+</sup>, which provides binding sites for ligand water molecules W3 and W4 in the Mn<sub>4</sub>CaO<sub>5</sub> cluster, is a prerequisite for O<sub>2</sub> evolution in photosystem II (PSII). We report structural changes in the H-bond network and the catalytic cluster itself upon the replacement of Ca<sup>2+</sup> with other alkaline earth metals, using a quantum mechanical/molecular mechanical approach. The small radius of Mg<sup>2+</sup> makes W3 donate an H-bond to D1-Glu189 in Mg<sup>2+</sup>-PSII. If an additional water molecule binds at the large surface of Ba<sup>2+</sup>, it donates H-bonds to D1-Glu189 and the ligand water molecule at the dangling Mn, altering the H-bond network. The potential energy profiles of the H-bond between D1-Tyr161 (TyrZ) and D1-His190 and the interconversion between the open- and closed-cubane S<sub>2</sub> conformations remain substantially unaltered upon the replacement of Ca<sup>2+</sup>. Remarkably, the O5...Ca<sup>2+</sup> distance is shortest among all O5...metal distances irrespective of the radius being larger than that of Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, Ca<sup>2+</sup> is the only alkaline earth metal that equalizes the O5...metal and O2...metal distances and facilitates the formation of the symmetric cubane structure.

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The reaction center of the water-splitting enzyme photosystem II (PSII) is formed by two structurally similar but electrostatically different protein subunits, D1 and D2.<sup>1,2</sup> To oxidize substrate water molecules, PSII uses the electron transfer pathway that proceeds from the catalytic Mn<sub>4</sub>CaO<sub>5</sub> cluster *via* redox active D1-Tyr161 (TyrZ) to the oxidized chlorophyll pair, [P<sub>D1</sub>P<sub>D2</sub>]<sup>•+</sup> (≈ P<sub>D1</sub><sup>•+</sup>+<sup>3-6</sup>). [P<sub>D1</sub>P<sub>D2</sub>]<sup>•+</sup> forms after electronic excitation of the reaction center chlorophylls<sup>7,8</sup> and subsequent electron transfer occurs *via* pheophytin and the initial quinone Q<sub>A</sub> to the secondary quinone Q<sub>B</sub>. As electron transfer occurs, the oxidation state of the oxygen-evolving complex, S<sub>n</sub>, increases from S<sub>0</sub> to S<sub>3</sub> in the order S<sub>0</sub> → S<sub>1</sub> → S<sub>2</sub> → S<sub>3</sub> → S<sub>0</sub> (*e.g.*,<sup>9,10</sup>). O<sub>2</sub> evolves during the S<sub>3</sub> to S<sub>0</sub> transition after S<sub>3</sub> absorbs a photon.

The Mn<sub>4</sub>CaO<sub>5</sub> cluster has four water molecules as ligands, W1 and W2 at the dangling Mn (Mn4) and W3 and W4 at Ca<sup>2+</sup>, which are also candidates for substrate water molecules (*e.g.*,<sup>11,12</sup>). Ca<sup>2+</sup> has seven ligand groups (O1, O2, O5, D1-

Asp170, D1-Ala344, W3, and W4).<sup>1</sup> Ca<sup>2+</sup> and Mg<sup>2+</sup> are the most abundant alkaline earth metals in biological systems. In PSII, Ca<sup>2+</sup> is a prerequisite for O<sub>2</sub> evolution.<sup>13-19</sup> Previously, it was speculated that Ca<sup>2+</sup> was the origin of the distorted cubane structure (*e.g.*,<sup>20</sup>). However, the distortion of the Mn<sub>4</sub>CaO<sub>5</sub> cluster remains even upon the removal of Ca<sup>2+</sup>.<sup>21-23</sup> Indeed, not Ca<sup>2+</sup> but dangling Mn4 is most responsible for the distortion of the cluster shape.<sup>23</sup> The S<sub>2</sub> to S<sub>3</sub> transition is inhibited in Ca<sup>2+</sup>-depleted PSII.<sup>13,24-26</sup> Ca<sup>2+</sup> depletion not only causes the alteration of the H-bond network at the Mn<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and TyrZ moieties<sup>23</sup> but also decreases the redox potential (*E*<sub>m</sub>) of TyrZ significantly due to reorientation of the water molecules in the H-bond network, making electron transfer from the Mn<sub>4</sub>CaO<sub>5</sub> cluster to TyrZ uphill.<sup>27</sup>

Replacement of Ca<sup>2+</sup> with any metals except Sr<sup>2+</sup> inhibits O<sub>2</sub> evolution,<sup>13-17</sup> although the inhibition mechanism may depend on the metals. The geometry of the catalytic site in Sr<sup>2+</sup>-substituted PSII (Sr<sup>2+</sup>-PSII) resembles that of native PSII (Ca<sup>2+</sup>-PSII).<sup>28,29</sup> The *E*<sub>m</sub> values for the artificial clusters with Sr<sup>2+</sup> are also similar to those with Ca<sup>2+</sup>.<sup>30-32</sup> The *E*<sub>m</sub> value for the Mn<sub>4</sub>BaO<sub>5</sub> cluster in Ba<sup>2+</sup>-substituted PSII (Ba<sup>2+</sup>-PSII) is also considered to be similar to that for the Mn<sub>4</sub>CaO<sub>5</sub> cluster in native PSII based on the observation of the normal thermoluminescence S<sub>2</sub>Q<sub>A</sub><sup>•-</sup> band.<sup>33</sup> Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) studies by Kimura *et al.* showed that the double difference S<sub>2</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> spectrum was not affected significantly upon the substitution of Ca<sup>2+</sup> with Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Sr<sup>2+</sup>, whereas the vibrational modes of the

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carboxylate ligand residue disappeared upon substitution with Ba<sup>2+</sup> in the PSII membrane from spinach.<sup>33</sup> According to FTIR studies by Suzuki *et al.*,<sup>34</sup> more than three carboxylate residues, except D1-Glu189 and the carboxyl terminus of the D1 protein, D1-Ala344, were perturbed upon Sr<sup>2+</sup> substitution. FTIR studies by Strickler *et al.* also suggested that D1-Ala344 was not involved in the perturbation observed upon Sr<sup>2+</sup> substitution.<sup>35</sup>

S<sub>2</sub> can form in Mg<sup>2+</sup>-substituted PSII (Mg<sup>2+</sup>-PSII) but not in Ba<sup>2+</sup>-PSII.<sup>36</sup> Vrettos *et al.* reported that Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Ba<sup>2+</sup> are unlikely to bind competitively with Ca<sup>2+</sup>.<sup>14</sup> It was proposed that Ba<sup>2+</sup> led to the deformation of the proton-conducting H-bond network.<sup>37,38</sup> Although the radius of Ca<sup>2+</sup> is one of the key factors,<sup>14,32</sup> it remains unclear what property of Ca<sup>2+</sup> is specifically required for O<sub>2</sub>-evolving activity among alkaline earth metals. Previous theoretical studies by Vogt *et al.* showed the detailed geometry of the Mn<sub>4</sub>SrO<sub>5</sub> cluster in S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>0</sub>, S<sub>-1</sub>, and S<sub>-2</sub> in Sr<sup>2+</sup>-PSII.<sup>29</sup> On the other hand, not only the geometry of the Mn<sub>4</sub>SrO<sub>5</sub> cluster but also the energetics of the H-bond network in S<sub>2</sub>, in which the significance of Ca<sup>2+</sup> is pronounced, remains unclear. FTIR studies suggested that the S<sub>2</sub> to S<sub>3</sub> transition involves the migration of the proton of a ligand water molecule toward D1-Asp61,<sup>39</sup> which is in line with mutational studies (mutated to the other 19 residues).<sup>40</sup> Theoretical studies also showed that a low-barrier H-bond forms between the ligand water molecule W1 and D1-Asp61 specifically in S<sub>2</sub>.<sup>41,42</sup> The replacement of Ca<sup>2+</sup> with the other redox-inactive divalent metals is unlikely to affect the H-bond between W1 and D1-Asp61, as the Ca<sup>2+</sup> binding site is not directly involved in the W1···D1-Asp61 moiety. In contrast, the redox-active TyrZ···D1-His190 pair is directly involved in the H-bond network of the Ca<sup>2+</sup> binding site.<sup>23</sup> Because TyrZ forms a low-barrier H-bond with D1-His190<sup>43</sup> and is directly involved in the H-bond network of the ligand water molecules (W3 and W4) at Ca<sup>2+</sup>,<sup>23,27</sup> Ca<sup>2+</sup>-substitution may affect the low-barrier H-bond formation between TyrZ and D1-His190. However, to the best of our knowledge, the influence of Ca<sup>2+</sup> on the TyrZ···D1-His190 H-bond has not been specifically reported.

To understand the specificity of Ca<sup>2+</sup> in PSII, we investigated the local geometry of the metal-substituted Mn<sub>4</sub>MO<sub>5</sub> cluster (M = Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Sr<sup>2+</sup>, and Ba<sup>2+</sup>) in S<sub>2</sub> with Mn1(III)Mn2(IV)Mn3(IV)Mn4(IV) (open-cubane S<sub>2</sub> conformation) by adopting a quantum mechanical/molecular mechanical (QM/MM) approach based on the native Ca<sup>2+</sup>-PSII crystal structure. As proton transfer occurs most effectively in the well-ordered H-bond network<sup>44,45</sup> and the water molecules in the focusing H-bond network are less disordered in molecular dynamics simulations,<sup>46</sup> comparisons of the H-bond networks among the metal-substituted PSIIs based on the QM/MM-optimized geometries are, therefore, the best starting point.

## Methods

### Coordinates and atomic partial charges

The atomic coordinates were obtained from the X-ray structure of PSII from *Thermosynechococcus vulcanus* (PDB code, 3ARC).<sup>1</sup>

The positions of all heavy atoms were fixed during the optimization of the positions of H atoms with CHARMM.<sup>47</sup> All titratable groups (*e.g.*, acidic and basic groups) were ionized. D1-His337 was considered to be protonated.<sup>48</sup> Atomic partial charges of the amino acids and cofactors were obtained from the CHARMM22<sup>49</sup> parameter set and previous studies,<sup>45</sup> respectively.

### QM/MM calculations

The unrestricted density functional theory method was employed with the B3LYP functional (commonly used for PSII by, *e.g.*, Amin,<sup>50</sup> Batista,<sup>51</sup> Guidoni,<sup>52</sup> Ishikita,<sup>45</sup> Pace,<sup>53</sup> Siegbahn,<sup>54</sup> Yamaguchi,<sup>55</sup> and their coworkers as summarized in ref. 56) and LACVP\* basis sets (LANL2DZ (double  $\zeta$  quality basis set with the Los Alamos effective core potential) for Mn, Mg, Ca, Sr, and Ba atoms and 6-31G\* for other atoms)<sup>57</sup> using the QSite<sup>58</sup> program if not otherwise specified. The M06 functional was also used to evaluate the contributions of dispersion correction. See Table S1 (ESI<sup>†</sup>) for the results obtained with other functional/basis sets. All water molecules assigned in the crystal structure were included in the present study. FTIR spectra and theoretical calculations by Nakamura and Noguchi suggested that the ligand water molecules, W1 and W2, are H<sub>2</sub>O in S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub>.<sup>48</sup> pK<sub>a</sub> calculations by Saito *et al.* showed that W1 and W2, were H<sub>2</sub>O and pK<sub>a</sub>(W2) was only marginally ( $\sim 1$  pK<sub>a</sub> unit) lower than pK<sub>a</sub>(W1) in water, whereas pK<sub>a</sub>(W1) was significantly lower than pK<sub>a</sub>(W2) in the PSII protein environment due to the presence of the proton acceptor, D1-Asp61.<sup>42</sup> In the open-cubane S<sub>2</sub> conformation, H<sub>2</sub>O at W2 forms a low-barrier H-bond with D1-Asp61, although the proton remains at this moiety.<sup>41</sup> In the present study, W1 and W2 were modeled as H<sub>2</sub>O. Counter ions were added to neutralize the entire system. In the QM region, all atomic coordinates were fully relaxed (*i.e.*, not fixed at the positions in the crystal structure). For the MM region, the atomic charges of CHARMM22 were used for amino acid groups to facilitate comparison between their influences on the active site in the QM region and their influences on E<sub>m</sub> for further purposes, as E<sub>m</sub> can be calculated using the atomic charges of CHARMM22 and solving the Poisson–Boltzmann equation (*e.g.*,<sup>59</sup>). In the MM region, only the H atom positions were optimized using the OPLS2005 force field, which is mandatory in QSite. In the MM region, the heavy atom positions were fixed to avoid unexpected conformational changes (*e.g.*, caused by the absence of water molecules unassigned in the original crystal structure). In QSite, the QM and MM regions interact *via* electrostatic and van der Waals interactions.

The Mn<sub>4</sub>CaO<sub>5</sub> cluster was considered to be in the S<sub>2</sub> states with antiferromagnetically coupled Mn ions; the resulting Mn oxidation states (Mn1, Mn2, Mn3, Mn4) and the total spin, S, were (III, IV, IV, IV) and S = 7/2 ( $\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow$ ) in S<sub>2</sub>, respectively. It should be noted that the difference in S (*e.g.*, S = 1/2 in S<sub>2</sub>,<sup>60</sup> high, low, ferromagnetic, and antiferromagnetic) did not affect the values; for example, (i) the resulting geometry<sup>61,62</sup> and (ii) the potential-energy profile of proton transfer<sup>41</sup> are not crucial



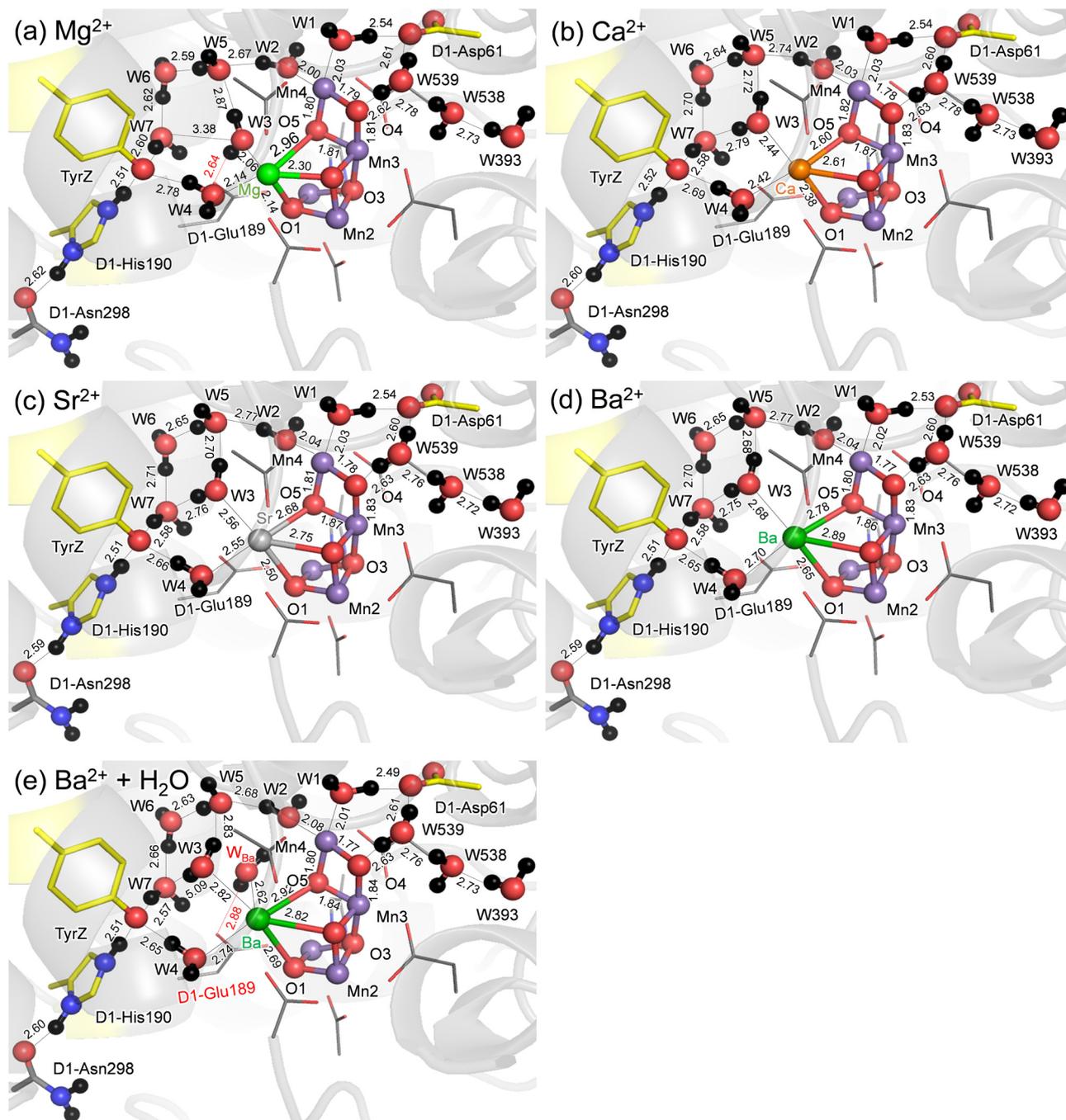


Fig. 1 QM/MM-optimized geometries in the open-cubane  $S_2$  conformations. (a)  $Mg^{2+}$ -PSII. (b)  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII. (c)  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSII. (d)  $Ba^{2+}$ -PSII. (e)  $Ba^{2+}$ -PSII with an additional water molecule at  $Ba^{2+}$  ( $W_{Ba}$ ). Dotted lines indicate H-bonds. Bond distances are in Å.

to the spin configurations as far as the protein electrostatic environment is fully included.<sup>63</sup>

The initial-guess wavefunctions were obtained using ligand field theory<sup>64</sup> implemented in the QSite program. For native PSII, the QM region was defined as the  $Mn_4MO_5$  cluster (including the ligand side-chains of D1-Asp170, D1-Glu189, D1-His332, D1-Glu333, D1-Asp342, and CP43-Glu354; ligand carboxy-terminal group of D1-Ala344; and ligand water molecules, W1–W4), O4–water chain (W539, W538, and W393),<sup>45,65</sup>

Cl-1 binding site ( $Cl^-$ , W442, W446, and the side-chains of D1-Asn181 and D2-Lys317), second-sphere ligands (side-chains of D1-Asp61 and CP43-Arg357), H-bond network of TyrZ (side-chains of D1-Tyr161, D1-His190, and D1-Asn298), including the diamond-shaped water cluster (W5, W6, and W7).<sup>43,66</sup> The QM region defined in the present study is one of the largest among theoretical studies of PSII, which essentially covers the entire H-bond network of the ligand water molecules at the  $Ca^{2+}$  moiety (summarized in ref. 56).



**Table 1** Distances of the open-cubane  $Mn_4MO_5$  clusters in  $S_2$  ( $M = Mg^{2+}$ ,  $Ca^{2+}$ ,  $Sr^{2+}$ , and  $Ba^{2+}$ ) in Å

	$Mg^{2+}$	$Ca^{2+}$	$Sr^{2+}$	$Ba^{2+}$	$Ba^{2+} + \text{water}$
Ionic radius <sup>a</sup>	0.66	0.99	1.12	1.34	1.34
(Surface area ratio <sup>b</sup> )	(0.44)	(1)	(1.28)	(1.83)	(1.83)
W3···M	2.06	2.44	2.56	2.68	2.82
W4···M	2.14	2.42	2.55	2.70	2.74
O1···M	2.14	2.38	2.50	2.65	2.69
O2···M	2.30	2.61	2.75	2.89	2.82
O5···M	2.96	2.60	2.68	2.78	2.92
O5···Mn1	2.93	3.08	3.08	3.12	3.15
O5···Mn4	1.80	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.80

<sup>a</sup> See ref. 67. <sup>b</sup> The surface area of  $Ca^{2+}$  is normalized to 1.

To obtain the potential energy profiles of the  $O\cdots H^+\cdots N$  bond for TyrZ···D1-His190, the QM/MM-optimized geometry was used as the initial geometry. The H atom under investigation was moved between the O and N moieties by 0.05 Å, after which the geometry was optimized by constraining the distance between  $O-H^+$  and  $H^+-N$ , and the energy was calculated. This procedure was repeated until the H atom reached the O moieties. To obtain the potential energy profiles of the Mn1···O5 and O5···Mn4 bonds for the open- and closed-cubane  $S_2$  conformations, the QM/MM-optimized geometry of the open-cubane  $S_2$  conformation was used as the initial geometry. The O5 was moved toward the Mn4 moiety by 0.05 Å, after which the geometry was optimized by constraining the Mn1···O5 distance, and the energy was calculated.

## Results

### H-bond network

QM/MM calculations show that the difference in the geometry is predominantly observed at the M binding moiety of the  $Mn_4MO_5$  cluster (Fig. 1). Among the three metal-substituted PSII,  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSII is closest to  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII, as the H-bond patterns are conserved between the two PSII (Fig. 1b and c). The only remarkable difference is observed at the slightly longer distances between M and the ligand water molecules in  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSII than in  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII, 2.42–2.44 Å for  $Ca^{2+}$  and 2.55–2.56 Å for  $Sr^{2+}$ , predominantly due to the radii (Table 1).

The small radius of  $Mg^{2+}$  shortens the  $Mg^{2+}\cdots W3$  and  $Mg^{2+}\cdots W4$  distances (to 2.06 and 2.14 Å, respectively) (Table 1). The small radius of  $Mg^{2+}$  also breaks the H-bond between  $W3\cdots W7$  (3.26 Å), which is energetically compensated for by the H-bond formation between W3 and D1-Glu189 (2.66 Å). Eventually, the alteration in the H-bond network occurs with respect to the  $Ca^{2+}$ - and  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSII (Fig. 1a), which may be associated with the inhibited  $O_2$ -evolving activity in  $Mg^{2+}$ -PSII. In contrast, the large radius of  $Ba^{2+}$  increases the  $Ba^{2+}\cdots W3$  and  $Ba^{2+}\cdots W4$  distances significantly (to 2.68–2.70 Å, Table 1). However, the H-bond pattern of the H-bond network essentially remains unchanged with respect to the  $Ca^{2+}$ - and  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSII (Fig. 1d). The surface area of  $Ba^{2+}$ , which is 1.8 times larger than that of  $Ca^{2+}$ , may allow the third water molecule ( $W_{Ba}$ ) to bind at  $Ba^{2+}$  in addition to W3 and W4

(Table 1). To evaluate the existence of the extra water molecule,  $W_{Ba}$  is placed at the resulting cavity near  $Ba^{2+}$ . QM/MM calculations show that  $W_{Ba}$  bridges the gap between D1-Glu189 and W2 *via* H-bonds (Fig. 1e). Thus, the alteration of the H-bond network is pronounced if the third water molecule is incorporated at the  $Ba^{2+}$  site. Note that no remarkable difference in the QM/MM-optimized geometry is observed when considering dispersion correction (Table S2, ESI†).

### H-bond between TyrZ and D1-His190

The distance between  $Ca^{2+}$  and D1-Tyr161 (TyrZ) is 4.8 Å.<sup>1</sup>  $Ca^{2+}$  substitution induces deformations in the shape of a cluster of water molecules near TyrZ (*i.e.*, W3, W5, W6, and W7, Fig. 1), which are essential for forming the low-barrier H-bond between TyrZ and D1-His190.<sup>43</sup> Nevertheless, TyrZ···D1-His190 remains short ( $\sim 2.5$  Å, Fig. 1). The potential-energy profile for the H-bond indicates that TyrZ and D1-His190 form low-barrier H-bonds in all metal-substituted PSII (Fig. 2). It seems likely that the difference in the radius does not affect the formation of the low-barrier H-bond between TyrZ and D1-His190 if the H-bond network is maintained.

### Energetics of the open- and closed- $S_2$ cubane conformations

In  $S_2$ , the Mn1(III)Mn2(IV)Mn3(IV)Mn4(IV) state adopts the open-cubane  $S_2$  conformation, where the Mn1(III)···O5 distance is larger than the O5···Mn4(IV) distance. In contrast, the Mn1(IV)Mn2(IV)Mn3(IV)Mn4(III) state adopts the closed-cubane  $S_2$  conformation, where the Mn1(IV)···O5 distance is shorter than the O5···Mn4(III) distance.<sup>68</sup> In electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopy for the  $Mn_4CaO_5$  cluster, the  $g = 2$  multiline and  $g > 4.1$  signals are observed (*e.g.*,<sup>69</sup>). The  $g > 4.1$  signals are classified into two cases: the  $g = 4.1$  and  $g = 4.8$  signals. Recent QM/MM calculations showed that the  $g = 4.1$  signal corresponds to the closed-cubane conformation.<sup>70</sup> However, only the open-cubane  $S_2$  conformation was identified in the XFEL structures, but not the closed-cubane  $S_2$  conformation,<sup>71–73</sup> probably because the open-cubane  $S_2$  conformation is energetically more stable than the closed-cubane  $S_2$  conformation.<sup>23,50,62,74</sup> This also holds true for  $Mg^{2+}$ -PSII,  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSII, and  $Ba^{2+}$ -PSII: the differences in the alkaline-earth-metal and the H-bond network do not affect the stability of the open-cubane  $S_2$  conformation with respect to the closed-cubane  $S_2$  conformation (Fig. 3).

## Discussion

Mn K-edge X-ray absorption spectroscopy<sup>21</sup> and ENDOR<sup>22</sup> studies suggested that the (electronic) structure of the  $Mn_4CaO_5$  cluster remains essentially unaltered upon  $Ca^{2+}$  depletion. Consistently, the present QM/MM calculations show that  $Ca^{2+}$ -substitution/-depletion does not substantially affect the electronic structure of the  $Mn_4MO_5$  cluster<sup>75</sup> (see also Table S3, ESI†).

The potential-energy profiles for the interconversion between the open- and closed-cubane  $S_2$  conformations, namely, the energy



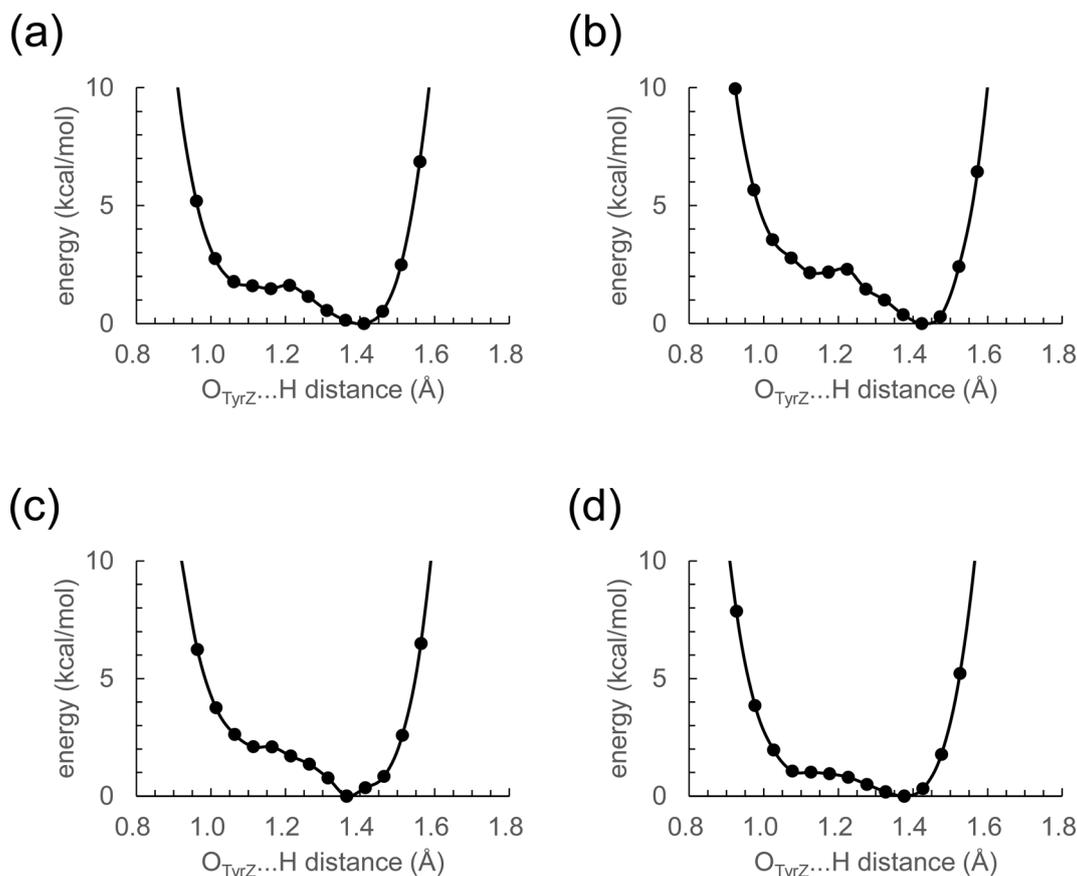


Fig. 2 Potential-energy profile of the H-bond between TyrZ and D1-His190 in  $S_2$ . (a)  $Mg^{2+}$ -PSII. (b)  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII. (c)  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSII. (d)  $Ba^{2+}$ -PSII.

difference between the open- and closed-cubane  $S_2$  conformations, are similar in native  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII and metal-substituted PSII (Fig. 3), which suggests that the inhibition of the interconversion of the two  $S_2$  conformations is not responsible for the inhibition of  $O_2$  evolution upon replacement of  $Ca^{2+}$ . Thus, the difference in the  $pK_a$  value for ligand-water deprotonation between alkaline earth metals may still be one of the plausible hypotheses for the inhibition mechanism.<sup>14,76,77</sup>

The PSII crystal structure shows that  $Ca^{2+}$  has seven ligand groups (O1, O2, O5, D1-Asp170, D1-Ala344, W3, and W4).<sup>1</sup> In particular, O1, O2, and O5 form the  $Ca^{2+}$  binding site of the  $Mn_4CaO_5$  cluster. Most distances with **M** increase as the radius of the alkaline earth metal increases (Fig. 4a). However, the  $O5 \cdots M$  distance is exceptional. Intriguingly, the  $O5 \cdots M$  distance in  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII is the shortest among all metal-substituted PSII. Thus,  $Ca^{2+}$  is the alkaline earth metal that interacts most strongly with the  $Mn_4O_5$  host region. The short  $O5 \cdots Ca^{2+}$  distance, even shorter than the  $O5 \cdots Mg^{2+}$  distance, suggests that  $Ca^{2+}$  may function most cooperatively with the Mn sites of the  $Mn_4O_5$  cubane among all alkaline earth metals.

The  $O5 \cdots M$  and  $O2 \cdots M$  distances are identical (2.6 Å) only in  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII, which suggests that the shape of the open-cubane  $Mn_3CaO_4$  region is most symmetric with respect to the [**M** ( $Ca^{2+}$ )-O1-O3-Mn3] plane among all metal-substituted PSII (Fig. 4b). The result presented here indicates that the binding

of  $Ca^{2+}$  is not the origin of the distorted cubane structure (e.g.,<sup>20</sup>), but it minimizes the distortion of the cluster with respect to other alkaline earth metals, leading to the symmetric shape of the open-cubane  $Mn_3CaO_4$  region. The minimized distortion with  $Ca^{2+}$  may indicate that the  $Mn_4CaO_5$  cluster is most stable among all alkaline earth metal clusters. Thus,  $Ca^{2+}$  may contribute to the remarkably large turnover number of  $10^5$  for the  $Mn_4CaO_5$  cluster in native PSII.<sup>78</sup>

In summary, no significant difference is observed in the core structure or the characteristics of the H-bond between TyrZ and D1-His190 among the metal-substituted PSII (Fig. 2). This is consistent with the recent observations of synthetic  $Mn_4Ca$  clusters, in which  $Ca^{2+}$  can be structurally and energetically replaced by other metal ions (e.g., Y and Gd).<sup>79</sup>

The characteristics of  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSII are closest to those of  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII among  $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $Sr^{2+}$ , and  $Ba^{2+}$ -PSII (Fig. 3). The H-bond pattern of the H-bond network of only  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSII is also consistent with that of  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII (Fig. 1). The calculated  $pK_a$  value of a ligand water molecule at the  $Mn_4MO_5$  cluster at the same level for  $Ca^{2+}$  and  $Sr^{2+}$  ( $\sim 13$ ) in the absence of the PSII protein environment (i.e., gas phase).<sup>77</sup> In contrast, the  $pK_a$  value for the ligand water molecule differs by 2 units between  $Mg^{2+}$  and  $Ba^{2+}$ ,<sup>76</sup> which largely originates from the difference in the radius. The difference in  $pK_a$  alters the H-bond distances with the ligand water molecules, whereas the difference in the



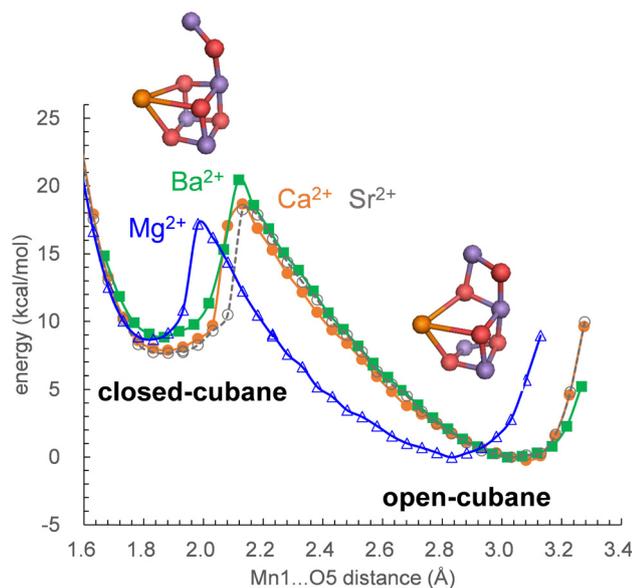
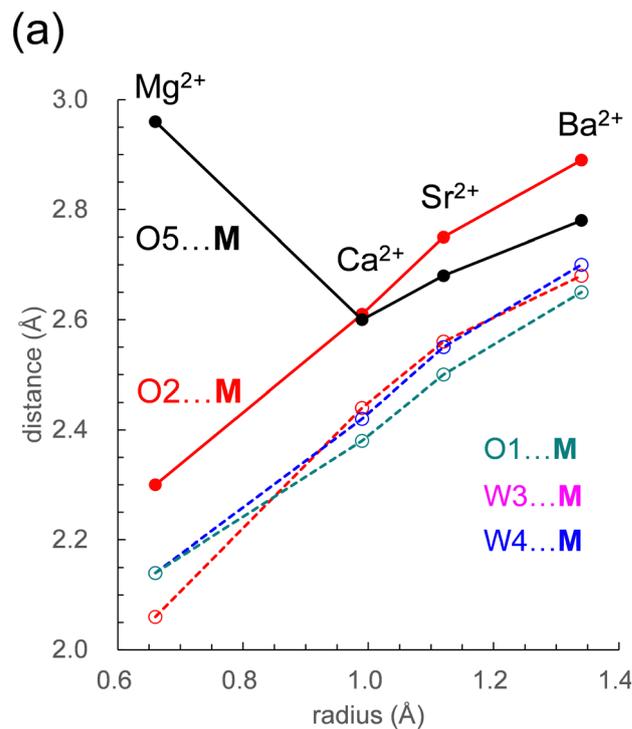


Fig. 3 Potential-energy profile for the O5 position along the Mn1...O5 and O5...Mn4 axes. The local energy minimum at the short Mn1...O5 distance ( $\sim 1.8$  Å) corresponds to the closed-cubane  $S_2$  conformation, whereas the local energy minimum at the long Mn1...O5 distance ( $\sim 3.0$  Å) corresponds to the open-cubane  $S_2$  conformation. The geometry was fully QM/MM-optimized at each point. Blue solid curve with open triangles:  $Mg^{2+}$ -PSII; orange solid curve with closed circles:  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII; gray dotted curve with open circles:  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSII; green solid curve with closed squares:  $Ba^{2+}$ -PSII.

radius alters the distance between the metal center and the ligand water molecule. These differences are ultimately pronounced in the difference in the H-bond pattern of W3 in  $Mg^{2+}$ -PSII. In  $Mg^{2+}$ -PSII, W3 donates an H-bond to D1-Glu189, but the H-bond between W3 and W7 disappears, altering the H-bond network with respect to  $Ca^{2+}$ - and  $Sr^{2+}$ -PSIIs (Fig. 1a). In contrast, an increase in the radius compared to that of  $Ba^{2+}$  does not induce an alteration in the H-bond pattern of the H-bond network (Fig. 1d). Indeed, the difference in the  $pK_a$  value for the ligand water molecule among  $Ca^{2+}$  (12.8),  $Sr^{2+}$  (13.2), and  $Ba^{2+}$  (13.4) is very small,<sup>76</sup> which cannot explain the inactivity of  $Ba^{2+}$ -PSII. Only if a water molecule additionally binds at  $Ba^{2+}$  as the third ligand water molecule does it donate H-bonds to D1-Glu189 and W2, altering the H-bond network (Fig. 1e). According to recent X-ray free electron laser (XFEL) structures, a water molecule (O6) was inserted between W2 and D1-Glu189 during the  $S_2$  to  $S_3$  transition.<sup>72,73</sup> However, in  $Mg^{2+}$ -PSII, W3 is closer to O5 and already donates an H-bond to D1-Glu189, which may inhibit O6 insertion (*i.e.*, the  $S_2$  to  $S_3$  transition). In  $Ba^{2+}$ -PSII, the binding site of the third ligand water molecule overlaps with the O6 binding site in the XFEL  $Ca^{2+}$ -PSII structure. Thus,  $Ba^{2+}$  with a third ligand water molecule may restrict the insertion of an extra water molecule (*e.g.*,<sup>71,72</sup>) in the  $S_2$  to  $S_3$  transition. The low-barrier H-bond between TyrZ and D1-His190 remains unaffected even in the  $Mg^{2+}$ - and  $Ba^{2+}$ -PSIIs irrespective of the  $Ca^{2+}$ /metal binding site being relatively close to TyrZ (Fig. 2). Although  $Mg^{2+}$  and  $Ba^{2+}$  may not bind competitively with  $Ca^{2+}$ ,<sup>14</sup> the observed alteration



(b)

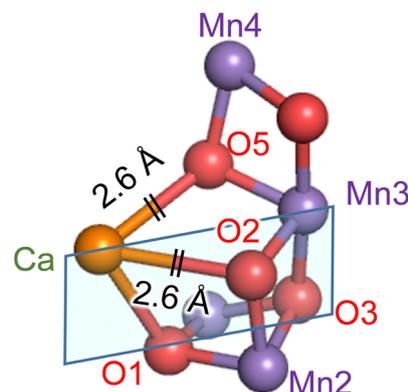


Fig. 4 (a) Dependence of the distances with **M** on the radius in the open-cubane  $S_2$  conformation: O5...**M** (black solid line); W3...**M** (red dotted line); W4...**M** (blue dotted line); O1...**M** (green dotted line). (b) The open-cubane  $Mn_4CaO_5$  structure and the [**M** ( $Ca^{2+}$ ) - O1 - O3 - Mn3] plane (sky blue square). See Table 1 for ionic radii.

in the “external” environment of the catalytic center (*e.g.*, ligand structure and H-bond network) may be associated with the inhibition mechanism for  $O_2$  evolution if the metal-substituted PSIIs are properly assembled.

More importantly,  $Ca^{2+}$  exclusively minimizes the “internal” structure of the catalytic center.  $Ca^{2+}$  is the unique alkaline earth metal that (i) has the shortest O5...**M** distance (irrespective of the radius being larger than  $Mg^{2+}$ ) and interacts most strongly with the  $Mn_4O_5$  host region and (ii) equalizes the O5...**M** and O2...**M** distances (2.6 Å) and facilitates the formation of the symmetric cubane structure (Fig. 4a). The



resulting distortion-free  $\text{Mn}_4\text{CaO}_5$  cluster is energetically advantageous with respect to the other metal-substituted clusters, which may contribute to the remarkably large turnover number of  $10^5$  in native PSII.<sup>78</sup> This may be one of the reasons why  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  is the preferred redox-inactive site in nature as the catalytic  $\text{O}_2$ -evolving center.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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