

2D-Hyperfine Sublevel Correlation Investigation of the Tyrosyl Radicals of Photosystem II

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The biological water oxidation is the initial reaction that takes place in Photosystem II (PSII), a multi-subunit protein located in thylakoid membranes of higher plant chloroplasts and cyanobacteria. The light absorption and the subsequent charge separation leads to the generation of the primary oxidant of PSII, $P680^{+}$, an oxidized multi-chlorophyll pigment assembly. $P680^{+}$ is coupled to the chemical catalysis occurring at the Mn_4CaO_5 cofactor that undergoes four oxidation steps, S_0 to S_1 , ... S_3 to $(S_4)S_0$ and evolves O_2 during the last step. Two redox-active tyrosine residues, Tyrosine Z (Y_Z) and Tyrosine D (Y_D) exist on the donor side of PSII at symmetrical positions to the P680 (Figure). Y_Z is a preferential fast electron donor, mediating the electron transfer from Mn_4CaO_5 to $P680^{+}$ [1]. Y_D is a slow auxiliary donor to $P680^{+}$ and is oxidized (Y_D^{\bullet}) at each charge separation step of Mn_4CaO_5 . The presence of Y_D^{\bullet} leads to a more efficient photooxidation of the Mn_4CaO_5 cluster, relative to reductive process [2]. Although both tyrosine residues play significant role on the proper function of PSII, detailed information about their proton environment is still not available.

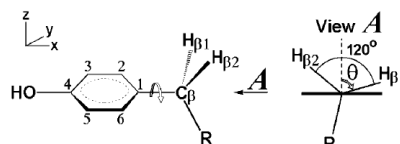


Figure: Schematic representation of a tyrosine

Based on the above, we performed an investigation on the tyrosyl radicals of *spinaciaoleracea* (spinach) PSII at 80 K, with Mn_4CaO_5 being either at S_1 or S_2 oxidation states, by using 2D-Hyperfine Sublevel Correlation (HYSCORE) Spectroscopy. The experimental spectra show characteristic peaks originating from the aromatic ring protons and β -methylene ones of Y_D^{\bullet} . Our subsequent simulated analysis determine the hyperfine couplings constants of the proton nuclei with the free electron of Y_D^{\bullet} radical.

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