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Letter to the Editor

NMR assignment of rat Raf kinase inhibitor protein

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Raf kinase inhibitor protein (RKIP) is a 187 residue, monomeric protein expressed in many tissues. RKIP was initially identified as phosphatidylethanolamine binding protein (PEBP) based on its binding property. However, RKIP appears to function primarily as an inhibitor of Raf and other kinases, and it plays a pivotal role modulating multiple signaling networks (Trakul and Rosner, 2005). Although a number of RKIP crystal structures have been determined at acidic pH (~4.5) (e.g. Serre et al., 1998), there is a paucity of knowledge on its structure, dynamics and interactions in solution under near-physiological conditions. Herein a number of 2D and 3D heteronuclear NMR spectra have been recorded for ^{13}C, ^{15}N-labeled RKIP at pH 7.4 and 30 °C. The non-aromatic ^{1}H, ^{13}C and ^{15}N nuclei have been assigned to an extent of 97% for backbone resonances and 82% for side chain resonances. The chemical shifts have been deposited in the BioMagResBank under Accession No. 6783.

References: Trakul and Rosner (2005) *Cell Res*., **15**, 19–23; Serre et al. (1998) *Structure*, **6**, 1255–1265.

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