Journal of Biomolecular NMR (2006) 36:28

Letter to the Editor

^{1}H and ^{15}N resonance assignment of the first module of FGFR1

DOI 10.1007/s10858-006-0012-z

The extracellular part of the prototypical fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) consists of three Ig modules (Ig1–Ig3), a trans-membrane domain and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The binding of FGFR1 to FGFs and heparin is mediated by the Ig2 and Ig3 modules, while the Ig1 module has an inhibitory effect on the FGFR-ligand interaction (Wang et al., 1995). Since the structure of the Ig1 module is unknown, in order to study the mechanism of its inhibitory effect, we initiated an NMR structure study of the recombinant Ig1 module of FGFR1 (residues 21–126, p16092). 2D and 3D heteronuclear NMR experiments with ^{15}N-labeled Ig1 module were used. Out of 106 residues, NMR signals of only one residue, Asn^{66}, could not be observed. Neither could NMR signals for the backbone atoms of Arg^{67} be observed. For the remaining residues all expected backbone ^{15}NH cross peaks were assigned and all expected ^{15}NH cross peaks of Asn and Gln were assigned except for Asn^{93}. The side chains of 81 residues were completely and 25 were partially assigned. The assignment was deposited into BMBR with accession number 6885.
Reference: Wang et al. (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.*, **270**, 10231–10235.

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Supplementary material is available in electronic format at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10858-006-0012-z.