

## Letter to the Editor

### NMR assignment of region 51–160 of human KIN17, a DNA and RNA-binding protein

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KIN17 is a 45 kDa nuclear protein which is remarkably conserved in eukaryotes, ubiquitously expressed in mammals, and forms intra-nuclear foci in proliferating cells. Major features of KIN17 are its ability to bind DNA and RNA and to be up-regulated in response to UV and irradiation, suggesting a role in DNA replication, the DNA damage response or RNA processing (Pinon-Lataillade et al., 2004; Miccoli et al., 2005). Human KIN17 comprises an N-terminal zinc finger (27–50) and a C-terminal KOW motif (335–373). Here we report the  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  assignments of the region 51–160 of human KIN17 as a preliminary step toward obtaining the atomic structure of this region and elucidating its biological function.

Residues corresponding to the KIN17 domain were all identified: 99% of the backbone chemical shifts, and for the side chains, all the aliphatic and 88% of the aromatic  $^1\text{H}$ – $^{13}\text{C}$  nuclei were assigned. BMRB deposit with accession number 6938.

References: Miccoli et al. (2005) *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, **25**, 3814–3830; Pinon-Lataillade et al. (2004) *J. Cell. Sci.*, **117**, 3691–3702.

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**Supplementary material** is available in electronic format at <http://dx.dio.org/10.1007/10858-006-0013-y>.