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Letter to the Editor

^{1}H, ^{13}C and ^{15}N resonance assignments for the reduced Forms of Thioredoxin 1 and 2 from *S. cerevisiae*

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Thioredoxins (Trx) are ubiquitous proteins of molecular mass approximately 12 kDa, which function as dithiol reductases, maintaining the redox state of the cell and as protection against oxidative stress. Different from mammals, yeast has two cytoplasmic isofoms, Trx1 and Trx2. Biological function for this gene duplication is not completely understood. It has been shown that Trx1 and Trx2 interact with multiple targets in yeast (Vignols et al., 2005). Trx2 interacts preferentially to AHP1 and TPx1 peroxiredoxins and Trx1 preferentially to PAPS reductase.

We aim to study yeast Trx1 and Trx2 as a way to understand structural and dynamical features for the interaction of Trxs with their targets. To pursue this goal we have assigned Trx1 and Trx2 using triple resonance NMR experiments. Complete assignment was achieved, with the exception of a few missing resonances.

Reference: Vignols et al. (2005) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **102**, 16729–16734.

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