

Letter to the Editor

Resonance assignments for the hypothetical protein TA0938 from *Termoplasma acidophilum*

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One common approach for investigating the molecular function of a protein is to determine its three-dimensional conformation, and then to compare the solved structure against known structures. As a consequence, completion of sequencing efforts of many genome projects has shifted attention towards rapid structure and function determination for all the proteins encoded by newly discovered genes. These structures, and the corresponding protein production vectors and resonance assignments, will provide a valuable resource for structural and functional studies of the hundreds of proteins and their homologues that are targeted by the international structural proteomics efforts (Yee et al., 2003). We report here the resonance assignments of TA0938 as part of a structural proteomics project on the feasibility of the high-throughput generation of samples and NMR analysis from *Thermoplasma acidophilum*. The U-¹⁵N and U-¹³C, ¹⁵N labeled protein contained the complete sequence of TA0938 plus additional N-terminal histidine tag (MGSSHHHHHSSGLVPRGSH). Samples were prepared in 20 mM Tris (pH=6.7), 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 0.01% NaN3, 1 mM benzamidine, 95% H₂O/5% D₂O. The concentration of the purified protein ranged between 0.8 and 1.5 mM. The combined use of automated and manual analysis of triple resonance 3D data (Monleon et al., 2004, and references therein) provided assignments for ~99% of assignable backbone atoms (i.e., 108/109 ¹⁵N-¹H^N sites) and ~96% of total ¹H atoms in TA0938. These ¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁵N chemical shift data have been deposited in BioMagResBank database (accession number 6812). Overall, based on these chemical shifts and some H_N-H_α NOE connectivities, secondary structure for this protein contains six segments of β-strand and one α-helix.

References: Yee et al. (2003) *Acc. Chem. Res.*, **36**, 183–189; Monleon et al. (2004) *J. Biol. NMR*, **28**, 81–84.

Daniel Monleón^a, Sofia Nunes^a, Vicent Esteve^a, Adelinda Yee^b, Cheryl Arrowsmith^b & Bernardo Celda^{a,c,*}

^aDepartment of Physical Chemistry, University of Valencia, C/Dr. Moliner 50, Burjassot, 46100 Valencia, Spain; ^bDivision of Molecular and Structural Biology, Ontario Cancer Institute and Department of Medical Biophysics, University of Toronto, 610 University Avenue, Toronto, ON, Canada M5G2M9; ^cSCSIE, Universitat de Valencia, C/Dr. Moliner, 50, 46100 Burjassot, Valencia, Spain

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: bernardo.celva@uv.es

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