

Letter to the Editor

^1H , ^{13}C , and ^{15}N resonance assignment of *Bombyx mori* chemosensory protein 1 (BmorCSP1)

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Chemosensory proteins are small acidic water-soluble proteins, which are believed to transport in particular hydrophobic sensory molecules at the periphery of receptor neurons. This protein family abundantly found in insects is characterized by high hydrophilicity and a conserved pattern of four cysteins forming two disulphide bridges. The antennal cDNA fragment coding for the residues 1–112 of the protein from the silkworm moth *Bombyx mori* (BmorCSP1; Picimbon et al., 2000) was cloned into pET32a vector and expressed in *E. coli* BL21 α cells as a ^{13}C , ^{15}N -labeled precursor protein with the N-terminal part fused to thioredoxin and a hexahistidine tag. The thioredoxin part of the fusion protein was cut off with enterokinase. The enterokinase cleavage site was determined by MALDI-TOF MS to occur between K3 and Y4 of the native CSP1 sequence. Backbone and side-chain assignment was obtained from the standard triple resonance experiments. All backbone H, N, and C α , 95% carbonyl, 99% H α , and 96% backbone nuclei were assigned. BMRB deposit: Accession No. 6943.

Reference: Picimbon, J.-F. et al. (2000) *Arch. Insect Biochem. Physiol.*, **44**, 120–129.

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