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Letter to the Editor

Resonance assignments of the 34 kD rabbitpox vCCI:human MIP-1β complex

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Chemokines play important roles in both the immune response and in inflammation processes. The poxvirus encoded viral CC chemokine inhibitor (vCCI) tightly binds many members of the CC chemokine subfamily, effectively inhibiting host chemokine actions. A protein–protein complex was formed between rabbitpox vCCI and the ^{45}AASA^{48} mutant of the human CC chemokine MIP-1β. Here we report the H^N, N, CO, and $C^{\alpha\beta}$ chemical shift assignments for vCCI, and complete ^{1}H, ^{13}C, ^{15}N chemical shift assignments for MIP-1β–^{45}AASA^{48} when both proteins are bound to each other. The residues with no assignment information available correspond to loop regions and/or show conformational flexibility, namely residue 1 for MIP-1β–^{45}AASA^{48} and residues 1–16, 29, 109–110, 126, 147, 152, 171, 207, 231, 235 for vCCI. For this work, [^{2}H/^{13}C/^{15}N]-labeled vCCI and [^{13}C/^{15}N]-labeled MIP-1β–^{45}AASA^{48} were used to form complexes with their unlabeled binding partners.

The NMR chemical shifts were deposited in the BMRB (http://www.bmrb.wisc.edu) under the Accession Code 7024.

References: Seet BT and McFadden G (2002) *J. Leukocyte Biol.* **72(1)**, 24–34

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