

Letter to the Editor

NMR assignment of the C-terminal domain of Ole e 9, a major allergen from the olive tree pollen

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Olive tree pollen is one of the main causes of seasonal respiratory allergies in Mediterranean countries. Ten allergens from olive pollen, Ole e 1 to Ole e 10, have been described (Rodríguez et al., 2001). Ole e 9 is a 46 kDa protein composed by an N-terminal domain (36 kDa) and a C-terminal domain (101 aminoacids). The N-terminal domain exhibits 1,3- β glucanase activity. Both, N-terminal and C-terminal domains of Ole e 9 are allergenically independent (Palomares et al., 2003). To gain further insights into the structural bases of their biological function and allergenic properties, we have initiated the solution structure determination of the recombinant C-terminal domain (rCt-Ole e 9) by NMR methods. 2D and 3D NMR experiments with unlabelled, ^{15}N and $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ -labelled rCt-Ole e 9 were performed with 0.7 mM samples in 90% $\text{H}_2\text{O}/10\%\text{D}_2\text{O}$ or in D_2O , pH 6.0, at 283 K or 298 K. The ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{15}N assignments of rCt-Ole e 9 are essentially complete, the exceptions being the CE and ϵCH_3 of Met 62, CD of Tyr 66 and CE of His 68. BMRB deposits with Accession Number 7187.

References: Rodríguez et al. (2001) *Int. Arch. Allergy Immunol.*, **125**, 185–195; Palomares et al. (2003) *Biochem. J.*, **369**, 593–601.

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