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Letter to the Editor

Resonance assignments of a CoA binding protein from *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

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Klebsiella pneumoniae is an enteric gram-negative bacillus causing hospital-acquired infections and infections in debilitated or immunocompromised patients (Chen et al., 2004). Mortality rates as high as 10% for primary liver abscess and 30–40% among those with metastatic meningitis have been reported. In the past two decades, primary *K. pneumoniae* liver abscess and its septic metastatic complications have emerged as one of the most common community-acquired bacterial diseases and *K. pneumoniae* has replaced *Streptococcus pneumoniae* as the leading pathogen of adult community-acquired bacterial meningitis. We have employed multidimensional heteronuclear NMR techniques to determine the structure of the conserved hypothetical CoA binding protein (KP1966, 145 a.a.) from *K. pneumoniae*. Here we report the complete resonance assignments of the backbone resonances and near complete assignments of the side-chain ^{13}C, ^{15}N, and ^{1}H spins using uniformly ^{15}N-labeled and $^{13}C/^{15}N$ doubly labeled samples. The ^{1}H, ^{13}C and ^{15}N chemical shifts have been deposited in the BioMagResBank under the Accession No. 7204.

Reference: Chen et al. (2004) *Gene*, **337**, 189–198.

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