

^1H , ^{13}C , and ^{15}N resonance assignment of photoactive yellow protein

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Received: 2 January 2012 / Accepted: 6 April 2012 / Published online: 19 April 2012
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Abstract Photoactive yellow protein (PYP) is involved in the negative phototactic response towards blue light of the bacterium *Halorhodospira halophila*. Here, we report nearly complete backbone and side chain ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{15}N resonance assignments at pH 5.8 and 20 °C of PYP in its electronic ground state.

Keywords PYP · *Halorhodospira halophila* · *para*-coumaric acid · NMR spectroscopy · Photoactivation

Biological context

Photoactive yellow protein (PYP) is a 125 amino acid (14 kDa) water-soluble, blue-light sensor protein, first found in the halophilic bacterium *Halorhodospira halophila* (Meyer 1985). PYP is a photoreceptor, believed to be responsible for the negative phototactic response of its host organism (Sprenger et al. 1993). This kind of response is required for organisms to evade potentially harmful short-

wavelength light. Based on this observation, PYP has become a suitable model to understand the signal-transduction mechanism in Per-Arnt-Sim (PAS) domain signaling (Crosthwaite et al. 1997; Nambu et al. 1991). Several PYP-like proteins have meanwhile been found in other organisms, where they are also thought to act as light sensors. In addition, PYP-like proteins found in purple bacteria are involved in cell buoyancy or sensing bacteriophytochromes (Jiang et al. 1999; Kyndt et al. 2004).

Understanding of light transduction in PYP requires structural information in atomic detail. A 1.4 Å crystallographic structure was determined in 1995 by Borgstahl et al. and in 1998 Düx and coworkers revealed the solution structure and backbone dynamics of PYP by NMR spectroscopy. The reaction center of PYP is protected from solvent by R52, which is believed to function as a gateway in the photocycle (Borgstahl et al. 1995; Genick et al. 1997). The chromophore, *para*-coumaric acid (*pCA*), is covalently bound to C69 with a thioester bond and *pCA* participates in two short hydrogen bonds with E46 and Y42 to stabilize the negative charge of *pCA* in the electronic ground state, pG. Upon blue-light capture, the chromophore undergoes *trans-cis* isomerisation and the intermediate pR is formed, which subsequently relaxes to the proposed signaling state, pB. In the latter state, the reaction center is exposed and the two short hydrogen bonds are broken (Borgstahl et al. 1995; Sigala et al. 2009; Yamaguchi et al. 2009).

In this paper, we present the nearly complete assignment of the backbone and side chain resonances of the pG state of PYP.

Methods and experiments

Uniformly ^{13}C , ^{15}N -labeled wild type PYP was overexpressed and purified as described previously (Düx et al.

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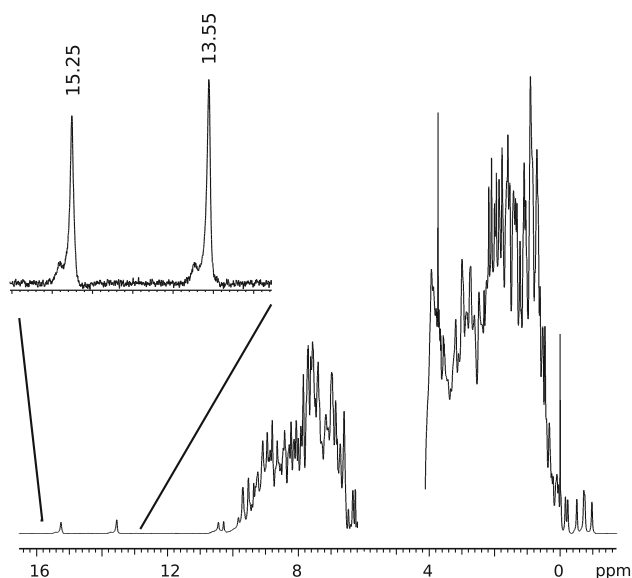


Fig. 2 1D ^1H NMR spectrum of PYP at pH 5.8, obtained with a selective water flip-back pulse, to detect the hydrogen bonds donated by Y42 and E46 to the chromophore oxygen. The downfield region is enlarged and the hydroxyl resonances of E46 and Y42 are observed at 15.25 and 13.55 ppm, respectively

have too similar H^ϵ frequencies to be able to determine which $\text{H}^\epsilon\text{-C}^\zeta$ peak corresponds to which residue. Therefore this information was obtained from pH-titration experiments, using the fact that tyrosine C^γ and C^ζ chemical shifts change simultaneously by large amounts during this titration. As the Y76 signals start moving at a lower pH than those of Y118, it was possible to assign the C^ζ nuclei in this fashion. We also can detect signals due to two short hydrogen bonds, which belong to Y42 and E46, using a 1D proton water flip-back sequence that suppresses the water signal without saturating it (see Fig. 2). These NMR signals have been assigned by Sigala et al. (2009).

Previously, ^1H and ^{15}N chemical shift assignments have been made at 37 °C by D ux et al. (1998), but these have not been submitted to the BMRB. Our results agree well with these, with a few exceptions. ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{15}N assignments for the N-terminal deletion variant $\Delta 25\text{-PYP}$ at 20 °C are available under BMRB accession number 6321 (Bernard et al. 2005), and these show significant differences as a result of the removal of part of the native protein structure.

The ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{15}N assignment can be found in the BioMagResBank under accession number 18122.

Acknowledgments This work was supported by a VIDI career development award to F.A.A.M from The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO).

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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