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Protein NMR Spectroscopy Principles and Practice

蛋白质核磁共振波谱学 原理与应用

(第二版)

John Cavanagh Wayne, J. Fairbrother
Arthur G. Palmer III, Mark Rance, Nicholas J. Skelton



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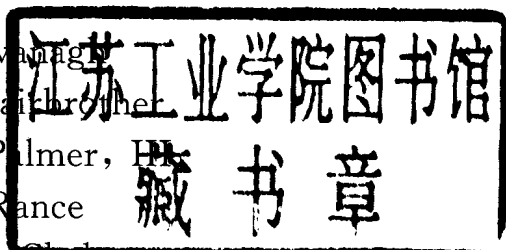
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Second Edition

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导 读

蛋白质核磁共振(NMR)波谱学是自 20 世纪 80 年代发展起来的一门学科,主要用于解析生物大分子的溶液结构。1985 年,瑞士科学家 Kurt Wüthrich 博士领导的研究小组首次解析了蛋白质的溶液结构。此后,核磁共振波谱学技术一直在迅速地发展,成为继 X 光晶体衍射技术之后,第二种能够测定高精度蛋白质三维空间结构的技术。Kurt Wüthrich 博士因此获得了 2002 年诺贝尔化学奖。

与 X 光晶体衍射技术相比,蛋白质核磁共振波谱技术的特点在于,它研究的蛋白质样品通常是在与其作用的生理环境(温度、盐浓度、pH 值)非常相近的溶液中。同时,核磁共振波谱技术是目前研究生物大分子动力学的最有效手段。蛋白质分子中的每一个原子在生理状态下总是处于运动的状态,因此利用核磁共振波谱技术,不仅能获得蛋白质的静态三维空间结构,还能获得其结构的动态特征,即动态结构。

另一方面,由于核磁共振技术本身的特点,它所能研究的蛋白质的分子量是有限制的。例如,利用 ^1H 同核核磁共振实验所能研究的蛋白质分子量上限大约在 10 kDa。自上个世纪九十年代起,随着商业化核磁共振谱仪的磁场强度不断提高,蛋白质核磁共振波谱学的研究方法也有突飞猛进的发展,这个分子量的上限也不断地被突破。这些方法包括:利用大肠杆菌对异源表达的蛋白质进行稳定同位素标记的技术,多维的 ^1H 、 ^{15}N 和 ^{13}C 核磁共振实验技术等等。科研机构纷纷投入人力和物力开始进行蛋白质核磁共振波谱学研究,新的核磁共振实验的脉冲程序种类越来越多,实验脉冲程序的设计也越来越复杂,核磁共振技术所能研究的蛋白质分子量的上限相应提高。当时有关核磁共振技术的专著主要是关于核磁共振理论原理以及有关化学小分子研究的方法。相关科研人员以及刚刚投入这一研究领域的研究生迫切地需要一本有关蛋白质核磁共振波谱学的综合性专著。1996 年由 Elsevier 出版集团出版的《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用(第一版)》就是在这个背景下产生的。

该书(第一版)出版后,蛋白质核磁共振波谱学的研究方法又取得了一些新的突破,如蛋白质样品的氘(^2H)标记技术和与之相关的新实验脉冲程序、残余偶极耦合常数的测定及其在结构解析中的运用、横向弛豫优化谱(TROSY)技术及相关的各种新的实验脉冲程序。由于这些新方法和技术的产生,目前可以利用核磁共振技术去研究 ~ 100 kDa 的蛋白质结构。与此同时,人们越来越清楚地认识到核磁共振技术在动力学研究中的作用,相关研究的开展也逐渐强化了我们对蛋白质动态性质在其发挥功能时的重要性的认识,一些新的核磁共振动力学研究方法也应运而生。现在,科学出版社引进的《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用(第二版)》将第一版出版后十年间的一些主要进展和新的研究方法都涵盖其中。

此书尽可能全面和详尽地描述了蛋白质核磁共振波谱学的原理与应用的相关知识,包括理论原理、实验方法、实验操作,甚至实验技巧等内容,这无疑对科研人员在相关领域的研究、学习和教学都会有很大的帮助。该书的第一章和第二章主要讲述的是有关核磁共振技术理论原理的基本概念和相关知识。第三章简要介绍了核磁共振谱仪和核磁共振实验相关的脉冲设计、数据采集、数据处理和实验设置等基本内容。第四、六、七章讲述了

多维核磁共振谱的相关知识,对目前研究中一些常用的核磁共振实验脉冲程序都有介绍,同时给出了简要的积算符推导并涉及了一些有关实验设置的具体内容。第五章和第八章是有关核磁共振弛豫理论和动力学研究的方法。第九章介绍了有关大分子量蛋白质核磁共振研究的一些新方法,以及蛋白质相互作用的研究手段。第十章简要介绍了蛋白质溶液结构解析的相关内容。

由于本书所涵盖的内容非常多,同时又兼顾理论和应用,部分内容的描述以及一些计算和推导不可能做到非常细致,读者若想更深入地理解和学习,应同时去查询和阅读有关的参考文献。对于刚刚进入这一研究领域的科研人员和研究生来说,建议在对此书所包含的内容有大致了解的基础上,结合自己的研究工作所涉及的具体问题去阅读书中的相关章节,逐渐地加深自己对蛋白质核磁共振波谱学的理解。

本书的五位作者都是当前活跃在蛋白质核磁共振波谱学研究领域,并卓有建树的科学家。他们在繁忙的研究工作之外利用了大量的业余时间编著此书,作为读者,我们应该对他们表示感谢!

我国的蛋白质核磁共振波谱学研究起步比国外稍晚,目前仅少数几个单位具备从事这方面研究的能力,但是不少高校和科研院所都在计划引进人才和购买设备,开始相关的研究工作。因此,蛋白质核磁共振波谱学研究在国内正处于快速发展的时期,会有更多的科研人员和学生投身其中。现在,科学出版社引进的《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用(第二版)》势必会给这一领域的科研和教学工作带来很大的帮助。

夏 斌 金长文
北京大学,北京核磁共振中心
二零零七年八月

前 言

《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用(第二版)》体现了自1996年初版发行以来生物大分子核磁共振波谱学持续快速发展。尽管随着这门科学在未来的不断发展,其他的相关著作也会相继出现,但现在总结和整理一些近期的重要进展,编写新版正合时宜。

第二版最显著的变化在书的封面就可以看到:增添了一位作者——Mark Rance。在编写《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用(第一版)》的过程中,几位作者与Mark在幕后的讨论使他们受益颇多,这些讨论涉及到NMR的理论、仪器以及实验方法。第一版发行后,他们仍经常就如何在第二版中进行改进与Mark进行讨论。因此,在筹备第二版的时候,初版作者们很高兴Mark能够同意放弃顾问角色,加入到合著者的行列中来。《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学理论与应用(第二版)》中许多改进都直接得益于他的贡献。

《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用(第二版)》增加了两个新的章节,它们分别是:第八章,讲述通过自旋弛豫来研究分子构象动力学的实验技术;第九章,涉及的是应用于测定大分子量蛋白质和分子复合体的技术。因此,第一版中的第八章被编排为第二版的第十章。第二版对其他章节也进行了修订并加入了新的技术,包括测定残余偶极耦合,利用横向弛豫进行谱优化等方法,以及作者们自己对核磁共振波谱学更为深入的理解。

与第一版相同,第二版中核磁共振波谱学的实验方面仍然主要以小分子量蛋白质泛素(分子量为8.6 kD)为例来展示。但在第二版中,加入钙结合蛋白质(Calbindin D_{28k}) (分子量为30 kD)作为例子来说明研究分子量大于20 kD的大分子量蛋白质的实验技术。钙结合蛋白质Calbindin D_{28k} 的样品制备,共振信号归属,结构测定的细节都已经被报道过[W. Lutz, E. M. Frank, T. A. Craig, R. Thompson, R. A. Venters, D. Kojetin, J. Cavanagh and R. Kumar (2003) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **303**, 1186-1192; R. A. Venters, L. M. Benson, T. A. Craig, K. H. Paul, D. R. Kordys, R. Thompson, S. Naylor, R. Kumar and J. Cavanagh (2003) *Anal. Biochem.* **317**, 59-66; D. J. Kojetin, R. A. Venters, D. R. Kordys, R. J. Thompson, R. Kumar and J. Cavanagh (2006) *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* **13**, 641-647]。

尽管我们希望在第二版中尽量避免错误,但读者一定可以发现一些漏洞(真诚地希望您通过A. G. P.的电子邮箱agp6@columbia.edu来帮助我们更正错误)。正误页面将公布在<http://www.palmer.hs.columbia.edu/protein-nmr-spectroscopy>网页上。

我们编写《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用(第一版)》的目的就在于帮助研究生、博士后以及高级研究人员全面地了解核磁共振波谱学的原理,使他们可以在研究工作中评估、实现和优化核磁共振实验技术。我们同样期待第二版也可以为您提供这样的帮助,达到这样的目标。

John Cavanagh
Wayne J. Fairbrother
Arthur G. Palmer, III
Mark Rance
Nicholas J. Skelton

(翻译:任晓白,夏斌)

第一版前言

现代分子生物学与多维核磁共振波谱学相继发展,这使得核磁共振波谱学在获得小到中等分子量的生物大分子的结构以及动力学信息方面的应用不断拓展。将过量表达的蛋白质进行稳定同位素 ^{13}C 、 ^{15}N 标记的分子生物学技术,大大促进了多维异核核磁共振波谱技术的设计和实现。因此,能够利用核磁共振技术来进行完整结构研究的蛋白质的分子量上限不断被突破,从使用 ^1H 同核 NMR 实验研究约 10 kD 的蛋白质分子,增加到利用 ^{13}C 、 ^{15}N 异核 NMR 实验研究约 30 kD 的蛋白质分子,甚至可以结合 ^{13}C 、 ^{15}N 异核 NMR 实验和部分 ^2H 标记,使可研究的蛋白质分子量达到约 40~50 kD。近来,体外转录技术使得 ^{13}C 、 ^{15}N 异核 NMR 技术的应用扩展到了 RNA 分子。将 DNA 和糖类分子进行同位素标记的研究也必将使 NMR 技术得到更广泛的应用。

结构生物学研究领域发展的成熟,使得利用 NMR 光谱学研究生物大分子的结构与功能之间的关系,成为各种化学与生物科学研究中不可或缺的重要组成部分。NMR 技术的成功更体现在,它为越来越多的未经过 NMR 波谱学专业训练的化学与生物学领域的科学家所使用。同时,人们充分利用原子核自旋体系的量子力学性质发展出相当数目的复杂的 ^{13}C 、 ^{15}N 异核 NMR 实验(例如,在 COSY 实验中仅利用了两个 ^1H 射频脉冲,而在 CBCA(CO)NH 实验中则应用了五个不同频率、四个去耦序列的 27 个射频脉冲)。这些进展大都发生在 1986 年 K. Wüthrich 的著作 *NMR of proteins and nucleic acid* 和 1987 年 R. R. Ernst, G. Bodenhausen, A. Wokaun 的著作 *Principles of nuclear magnetic resonance in one and two dimensions* 出版发行之后。

在我们看来,编写一本适合研究生水平的课本是十分必要的,它不仅应该讲述目前生物大分子 NMR 的实用技术,同时还要包括发展这些技术所需的基本原理。学生或研究者们只有整体掌握 NMR 波谱学的原理才能够评估、实现和优化这些日新月异的技术。本着这样的理念,《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用》将从基础理论和实验原理,原子核自旋体系的量子力学理论公式,以及生物大分子研究过程中的实验优化等方面系统地阐述核磁共振波谱学。虽然本书集中讲述有关蛋白质的核磁共振波谱学研究,但是所有的理论和大部分的实验也同样适用于核酸、糖类分子以及有机小分子。本书主要讲述反磁性分子(没有未成对电子自旋)的核磁共振波谱学,有关顺磁性分子(具有未成对电子)的研究在其他一些资料中有讨论(见建议阅读材料)。本书广泛地适用于利用 NMR 波谱学进行有关生物化学、生物学、化学以及物理学等学科研究的学生和研究者们。

《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用》将帮助您充分地理解生物大分子核磁共振波谱学的原理与应用。第一、二、四和第五章主要介绍 NMR 理论的基础。在第一章中,经典 NMR 理论中的孤立自旋将通过布洛赫方程向您介绍。第二章讲述适用于耦合多自旋系统的密度矩阵和积算符的理论公式。多维核磁共振波谱主要的原理,包括相干频率标记、相干转移与混合以及相干转移路径的选择等内容将在第四章中讲述。第五章主要是通过布洛赫、所罗门和半经典的理论描述介绍原子核自旋弛豫和化学交换的原理。现代多维核磁共振波谱研究溶液中生物大分子的实验技术集中在第三、六和第七章。有关 NMR 波谱实验的原理和应用方面的内容,包括数据采集和数据处理在第三章中进行介绍。一

些常用的波谱技术,如自旋去耦、水峰压制、组合脉冲、选择性脉冲,以及一维核磁共振波谱也在第三章中讲述。多维 ^1H 同核核磁共振波谱的理论将结合实际例子在第六章中讲述。多维 $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ 异核核磁共振波谱的理论也同样结合实例在第七章中阐释。这两章包括了用于共振信号归属、原子间距离度量,以及标量耦合常数确定的主要实验技术。第八章概述了解析 NMR 谱图的方法,包括共振信号归属方法和结构计算的具体步骤。生物大分子 NMR 波谱学的这一部分内容发展很迅速,细节的讨论可以编写为另一本专门的著作。因此,第八章仅是提供一个总体的思路和初步的入门知识。

为了确保本书内容的连贯一致,我们以蛋白质泛素(76 个氨基酸残基,分子量为 8565 Da)为例讲解 NMR 波谱学的实验部分内容。未标记的牛泛素蛋白样品购于 Sigma 化学试剂公司(产品号 U6253, St. Louis, MO)。 ^{15}N 以及 $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ 标记的人泛素蛋白质样品购于 VLI Research(Southeastern, PA)。人和牛的泛素蛋白质序列相同。NMR 波谱实验在 Bruker 500-和 600-MHz 的 NMR 谱仪上测定,实验温度为 300 K。样品浓度分别为未标记样品 2.0 mM,标记样品 1.25 mM。样品溶剂为 pH5.8 的 50 mM 磷酸钾缓冲水溶液(95% H_2O /5% D_2O ,或 100% D_2O)。溶解在 100% D_2O 中的样品通过将 95% H_2O /5% D_2O 的样品进行四次重复冻干,然后在核磁管中用 D_2O (99.999%)进行溶解得到。

心怀求知欲的科研工作者们总是遇到这样的棘手问题——我应该阅读哪本书呢?我们真诚地希望《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用》能够给那些对生物大分子 NMR 波谱学具有浓厚兴趣的学生和研究者们一个满意的答案。

John Cavanagh
Wayne J. Fairbrother
Arthur G. Palmer, III
Nicholas J. Skelton

(翻译:任晓白,夏斌)

致 谢

在编写《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用(第二版)》的过程中, Mikael Akke, Clemens Anklin, Volker Dötsch, George Grey, Christian Griesinger, Stephan Grzesiek, William Hull, Lewis Kay, James Keeler, Eriks Kupče, Ann McDermott, Detlef Moskau, Daniel Nietlispach, Daniel Raleigh, A. J. Shaka, Steve Smallcombe, Ron Venter 和 Jonathan Waltho 给予我们极大的帮助。《蛋白质核磁共振波谱学原理与应用(第二版)》还要感谢很多第一版的读者给予我们的宝贵意见, 这里没能将这些名字一一列出, 但是希望他们可以看到这些建议已经被编入修订的新版。如果因为我们的疏忽而没有更正读者为我们提出的错漏, 在此我们预先向您道歉。

感谢 Bruker 仪器公司为本书提供图 3. 2 和图 3. 3, Ad Bax 提供图 7. 54, Janet Cheetham 和 Duncan Smith 提供图 7. 43 和图 7. 46 的数据, Ron Venter 提供图 9. 1 的数据, Daniel Nietlispach 提供图 9. 2 的数据。图 3. 17 使用了 Azara program (由 Wayne Boucher 提供)。感谢 Joel Butterwick, Michael Grey 和 Francesca Massi 协助我们完成第六、七、八和第十章新增的图片。特别感谢 James Keeler 在我们编写 4. 3 章节的时候允许我们参考他的教学材料。感谢编辑 Noelle Gracy, Luna Han, Julie Ochs 以及 Anne Russum (Elsevier) 一直以来的协助和鼓励。

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PREFACE

The second edition of *Protein NMR Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice* reflects the continued rapid pace of development of biomolecular NMR spectroscopy since the original publication in 1996. While these developments will no doubt continue in the future, ensuring a ready need for additional monographs, the present time is auspicious for a new edition that incorporates important recent developments.

The most notable change in the second edition is evident on the cover: Mark Rance has been added as an author. In writing the first edition of *Protein NMR Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice*, the original authors benefited greatly from many “behind-the-scenes” discussions of NMR theory, instrumentation, and experimental methods with Mark. After publication, the original authors continued to have frequent discussions with Mark concerning improvements for the second edition. Accordingly, the original authors were delighted that, when work on the second edition began in earnest, Mark agreed to abandon his advisory role and become a co-author. Many of the strengths of the second edition of *Protein NMR Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice* are derived directly from his contributions.

The second edition of *Protein NMR Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice* includes two new Chapters: experimental techniques for investigating molecular conformational dynamics through spin relaxation are described in Chapter 8, and techniques applicable to larger

proteins and molecular complexes are described in Chapter 9. As a result, Chapter 8 in the first edition now is renumbered Chapter 10. The other Chapters have been revised to incorporate new techniques, including methods to measure residual dipole couplings and to utilize transverse relaxation optimized spectroscopy, as well as our own improved understanding of NMR spectroscopy.

As in the first edition of *Protein NMR Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice*, the second edition uses the small protein ubiquitin (MW=8.6 kD) to demonstrate the majority of the experimental aspects of NMR spectroscopy. In the second edition, the protein calbindin D_{28k} (MW=30 kD), is used to demonstrate experimental techniques for proteins of molecular mass >20 kD. Details of sample preparation, resonance assignments, and structure determination of calbindin D_{28k} have been reported [W. Lutz, E. M. Frank, T. A. Craig, R. Thompson, R. A. Venters, D. Kojetin, J. Cavanagh and R. Kumar (2003) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **303**, 1186–1192; R. A. Venters, L. M. Benson, T. A. Craig, K. H. Paul, D. R. Kordys, R. Thompson, S. Naylor, R. Kumar and J. Cavanagh (2003) *Anal. Biochem.* **317**, 59–66; D. J. Kojetin, R. A. Venters, D. R. Kordys, R. J. Thompson, R. Kumar and J. Cavanagh (2006) *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* **13**, 641–647].

Although we wish that the second edition will be free of errors or inaccuracies, we recognize that readers undoubtedly will find mistakes (and hopefully communicate them to A. G. P. at agp6@columbia.edu). An errata page will be maintained at http://www.palmer.hs.columbia.edu/protein_nmr_spectroscopy.

We wrote the first edition of *Protein NMR Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice* to enable graduate students, postdoctoral scientists, and senior investigators to understand the unifying principles of NMR spectroscopy and to evaluate, implement and optimize experimental NMR techniques for their own research. We hope that the second edition continues to meet these objectives.

John Cavanagh
Wayne J. Fairbrother
Arthur G. Palmer, III
Mark Rance
Nicholas J. Skelton

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

Concomitant developments of modern molecular biology and multidimensional nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy have increased explosively the use of NMR spectroscopy for generating structural and dynamical information on small to medium-sized biological macromolecules. Efficient molecular biological techniques for incorporation of the stable, NMR active, ^{13}C and ^{15}N isotopes into overexpressed proteins have resulted in dramatic advances in the design and implementation of multidimensional heteronuclear NMR spectroscopic techniques. Consequently, the maximum size protein amenable to complete structural investigation has increased from ~ 10 kDa using ^1H homonuclear NMR spectroscopy to ~ 30 kDa using ^{13}C and ^{15}N heteronuclear NMR spectroscopy and perhaps to ~ 40 or ~ 50 kDa using ^{13}C and ^{15}N heteronuclear NMR spectroscopy combined with fractional ^2H enrichment. Most recently, *in vitro* transcription techniques have expanded the application of ^{13}C and ^{15}N heteronuclear NMR spectroscopy to RNA molecules. Research programs for isotopically enriching DNA and carbohydrate molecules promise to further extend the reach of these powerful NMR techniques.

The maturation of the field of structural biology has made the study of structure-function relationships of biological macromolecules by NMR spectroscopy an integral part of diverse chemical and biological research efforts. As an indication of the success of the technique, NMR

spectroscopy increasingly is being utilized by chemical and biological scientists not specifically trained as NMR spectroscopists. At the same time, a bewildering number of complex ^{13}C and ^{15}N heteronuclear NMR experiments that make increasingly sophisticated use of the quantum mechanics of nuclear spin systems have been developed (for example, compare the two ^1H radiofrequency pulses utilized in the COSY experiment with the 27 radiofrequency pulses applied at five different frequencies and four extended decoupling sequences utilized in the CBCA(CO)NH experiment). These developments have occurred largely after the publication of the seminal texts *NMR of proteins and nucleic acids*, by K. Wüthrich in 1986 and *Principles of nuclear magnetic resonance in one and two dimensions*, by R. R. Ernst, G. Bodenhausen and A. Wokaun in 1987.

In our view, a definite need exists for a graduate-level textbook that not only describes the practical aspects of state-of-the-art techniques in biomolecular NMR spectroscopy, but also presents the fundamental principles used to develop these techniques. Only a thorough understanding of the unifying principles of NMR spectroscopy empowers a student or researcher to evaluate, implement and optimize new techniques that continue to emerge at a dizzying pace. In this spirit, *Protein NMR Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice* systematically explicates NMR spectroscopy from the basic theoretical and experimental principles, to powerful theoretical formulations of the quantum mechanics of nuclear spin systems, and ultimately to optimal experimental methods for biomolecular investigations. Although the text concentrates on applications of NMR spectroscopy to proteins, all of the theory and most of the experiments are equally relevant to nucleic acids, carbohydrates and small organic molecules. The text focuses on the NMR spectroscopy of diamagnetic molecules (without unpaired electron spins); issues germane specifically to paramagnetic molecules (with unpaired electron spins) are discussed in other sources (see Suggested Reading). This text will serve a wide audience of students and researchers reflective of the variety of disciplines that employ NMR spectroscopy, including biochemistry, biology, chemistry, and physics.

Protein NMR Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice provides a comprehensive treatment of the principles and practice of biomolecular NMR spectroscopy. The theoretical basis of NMR spectroscopy is described in Chapters 1, 2, 4 and 5. Classical NMR spectroscopy of isolated spins is introduced through the Bloch equations in Chapter 1. The density matrix and product operator theoretical formalisms of NMR spectroscopy of coupled multi-spin systems are presented in Chapter 2. The major principles of multidimensional NMR

spectroscopy, including frequency labeling of coherences, coherence transfer and mixing, and coherence pathway selection, are described in Chapter 4. The principles of nuclear spin relaxation and chemical exchange are developed by using the Bloch, Solomon and semiclassical theoretical descriptions in Chapter 5. The experimental techniques used in modern multidimensional NMR spectroscopy of biological macromolecules in solution are described in Chapters 3, 6, and 7. Theoretical and practical aspects of experimental NMR spectroscopy, including data acquisition and data processing, are introduced in Chapter 3. Widely used spectroscopic techniques, such as spin decoupling, water suppression, composite pulses, selective pulses and one-dimensional NMR spectroscopy, also are presented in Chapter 3. Multidimensional ^1H homonuclear NMR spectroscopy is described theoretically and illustrated with experimental examples in Chapter 6. Multidimensional $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ heteronuclear NMR spectroscopy is described theoretically and illustrated with experimental examples in Chapter 7. Both Chapter 6 and 7 present the principal experimental techniques used to obtain resonance assignments, to measure internuclear distances, and to determine scalar coupling constants. Methods for the interpretation of NMR spectra, including resonance assignment strategies and protocols for structure calculations, are summarized in Chapter 8. These aspects of biomolecular NMR spectroscopy are evolving rapidly and detailed discussions could constitute an entire additional book. Consequently, Chapter 8 is intended to provide an overview of the subject and an entry into the primary literature.

In order to provide continuity and consistency throughout the text, a single protein, ubiquitin (76 amino acid residues, $M_r = 8,565$ Da), is used to demonstrate the experimental aspects of NMR spectroscopy. Unlabeled bovine ubiquitin was purchased from Sigma Chemical Company (product number U6253, St. Louis, MO). ^{15}N -labeled and $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ -double-labeled human ubiquitin were purchased from VLI Research (Southeastern, PA). The human and bovine amino acid sequences are identical. NMR spectroscopy was performed using Bruker 500- and 600-MHz NMR spectrometers at a temperature of 300 K. Sample concentrations were 2.0 mM for unlabeled ubiquitin and 1.25 mM for labeled ubiquitin. Samples were prepared in aqueous (95% $\text{H}_2\text{O}/5\%$ D_2O or 100% D_2O) 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer at pH 5.8. NMR samples in 100% D_2O solutions were prepared from samples in 95% $\text{H}_2\text{O}/5\%$ D_2O by performing four cycles of lyophilizing and dissolving in D_2O (99.999 atom%) in the NMR tube.

A common lament of the scientist who wishes to understand a new discipline is "What books should I read?" We hope that *Protein NMR*

Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice provides an answer for students and researchers with an interest in biomolecular NMR spectroscopy.

John Cavanagh
Wayne J. Fairbrother
Arthur G. Palmer, III
Nicholas J. Skelton

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In writing the second edition of *Protein NMR Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice*, we have benefited greatly from helpful discussions with Mikael Akke, Clemens Anklin, Volker Dötsch, George Grey, Christian Griesinger, Stephan Grzesiek, William Hull, Lewis Kay, James Keeler, Eriks Kupče, Ann McDermott, Detlef Moskau, Daniel Nietlispach, Daniel Raleigh, A. J. Shaka, Steve Smallcombe, Ron Venters and Jonathan Waltho. The second edition of *Protein NMR Spectroscopy: Principles and Practice* also has benefited immensely from comments from numerous individuals who have learned or taught from the first edition. We hope that these individuals, anonymous only because they are too numerous to list, will recognize their suggestions incorporated into the revised text. We apologize in advance if we, through our own oversight, have failed to correct inaccuracies pointed out to us by readers.

We thank Bruker Instruments, Inc. for providing Figures 3.2 and 3.3, Ad Bax for providing Figure 7.54, Janet Cheetham and Duncan Smith for providing data for Figures 7.43 and 7.46, Ron Venters for providing data for Figure 9.1 and Daniel Nietlispach for providing data for Figure 9.2. Figure 3.17 was prepared using the Azara program (generously provided by Wayne Boucher). We thank Joel Butterwick, Michael Grey, and Francesca Massi for assistance in preparing the new figures that have been added in Chapters 6, 7, 8, and 10. We are

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