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ARTICLE

Combined solid state and solution NMR studies of α,ε-^{15}N labeled bovine rhodopsin

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Abstract Rhodopsin is the visual pigment of the vertebrate rod photoreceptor cell and is the only member of the G protein coupled receptor family for which a crystal structure is available. Towards the study of dynamics in rhodopsin, we report NMR-spectroscopic investigations of α,ε-^{15}N-tryptophan labeled rhodopsin in detergent micelles and reconstituted in phospholipids. Using a combination of solid state ^{13}C,^{15}N-REDOR and HETCOR experiments of all possible $^{13}C'_{i-1}$ carbonyl/$^{15}N_i$-tryptophan isotope labeled amide pairs, and H/D exchange ^{1}H,^{15}N-HSQC experiments conducted in solution, we assigned chemical shifts to all five rhodopsin tryptophan backbone ^{15}N nuclei and partially to their bound protons. ^{1}H,^{15}N chemical shift assignment was achieved for indole side chains of Trp35$^{1.30}$ and Trp175$^{4.65}$. ^{15}N chemical shifts were found to be similar when comparing those obtained in the native like reconstituted lipid environment and those obtained in detergent micelles for all tryptophans except Trp175$^{4.65}$ at the membrane interface. The results suggest that the integrated solution and solid state NMR approach presented provides highly complementary information in the study of structure and dynamics of large membrane proteins like rhodopsin.

Keywords GPCR · HSQC · Membrane proteins · REDOR · Rhodopsin · Tryptophan

Abbreviations

NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
HSQC	heteronuclear single quantum correlation
TROSY	transverse relaxation optimized spectroscopy
SS-MAS	solid state magic angle spinning
REDOR	rotational echo double resonance
HEK293S	suspension growth adapted human embryonic kidney cell line
DM	dodecyl maltoside
OG	octyl glucoside

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DOPC 1,2-dioleoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine
GPCR G-protein coupled receptors
amino acids are designated by the three-letter abbreviation

Introduction

G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) form the largest family of signaling proteins within the human genome. The only known structure of any GPCR is that of visual photoreceptor rhodopsin in its inactive state (Palczewski et al. 2000). In this state, rhodopsin's covalently bound retinal chromophore is in the 11-*cis* conformation. Illumination causes isomerization to *all-trans* retinal which triggers changes in the structure of the protein that result in an active conformation, Metarhodopsin II. Biophysical studies indicate that light-activation is accompanied by helix movements leading to an opening of the helical bundle at the cytoplasmic side (Hubbell et al. 2003). A crystal structure of light-exposed rhodopsin has been published recently, but its low resolution still precludes understanding the structural details (Salom et al. 2006). Recent modeling results indicate that motions accessible to the dark structure are compatible with the changes observed upon light-activation (Isin et al. 2006). Our long-term goal is to describe dynamics and conformational changes in the rhodopsin structure accurately with NMR spectroscopic methods.

Applicability of both solution and solid state NMR spectroscopy to the study of rhodopsin has already been demonstrated. In solution, ^{19}F labels introduced in the cytoplasmic face of rhodopsin showed distinct chemical shifts and changes upon illumination (Klein-Seetharaman et al. 1999) and nuclear Overhauser effects were observed between defined pairs of ^{19}F labels (Loewen et al. 2001). A study on α-^{15}N-lysine labeled rhodopsin revealed high flexibility of the cytoplasmic C-terminus (Klein-Seetharaman et al. 2002), which was also confirmed by NMR studies of rhodopsin ^{31}P-labeled at its phosphorylation sites in the C-terminus (Getmanova et al. 2004). Finally, solution NMR of α,ε-^{15}N-tryptophan labeled rhodopsin revealed the general feasibility to observe the signals of residues within the central core of the membrane protein (Klein-Seetharaman et al. 2004). Solid state NMR originally addressed questions related to retinal ligand structure including high precision bond length and angle determinations (Feng et al. 2000; Carravetta et al. 2004; Spooner et al. 2004). More recently, ligand-protein contacts and changes upon illumination have been identified (Verdegem et al. 1999; Patel et al. 2004; Patel et al. 2005; Crocker et al. 2006).

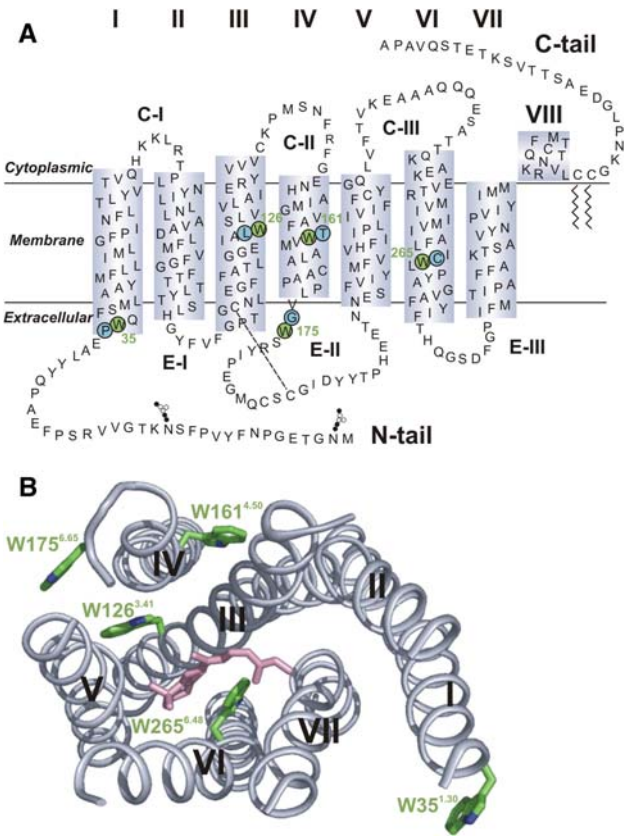

Fig. 1 (**a**) Secondary structure model of bovine rhodopsin with the five tryptophans indicated in green and the *i*–1 amino acids highlighted in blue. (**b**) The three-dimensional structure model of the transmembrane domains of bovine rhodopsin based on the crystal structure shows the orientation of the five tryptophans. 11-*cis*-retinal is highlighted in pink

These NMR studies support earlier conclusions that tryptophan residues play an important role in the activation process. There are five tryptophan residues in rhodopsin: Trp35$^{1.30}$, Trp126$^{3.41}$, Trp161$^{4.50}$, Trp175$^{4.65}$ and Trp265$^{6.48}$ (Fig. 1a). The superscript in residue numbers refers to the general Ballesteros and Weinstein GPCR numbering scheme (Ballesteros and Weinstein 1995). Trp35$^{1.30}$ and Trp175$^{4.65}$ are situated at the extracellular end of the transmembrane helices (Fig. 1b) and are not very highly conserved in the GPCR family. In contrast, tryptophans at positions 126$^{3.41}$, 161$^{4.50}$ and 265$^{6.48}$ are located within the transmembrane domain (Fig. 1b) and are highly conserved (Patel et al. 2005). Early linear dichroism (Chabre and Breton 1979) and UV absorbance (Rafferty et al. 1980) measurements showed that the conformation of at least one tryptophan is affected by light activation, and further site-directed mutagenesis

attributed the observed changes to Trp126$^{3.41}$, Trp161$^{4.50}$ and Trp265$^{6.48}$(Lin and Sakmar 1996). Trp126$^{3.41}$ and Trp265$^{6.48}$ are part of the retinal binding pocket (Nakayama and Khorana 1990; Nakayama and Khorana 1991; Palczewski et al. 2000; Li et al. 2004). The side chain of Trp265$^{6.48}$ in particular is in close contact with the ionone ring and is thus well suited to couple isomerization of the chromophore with helix motion. The solid state NMR experiments performed with ^{15}N- and ^{13}C-tryptophan labeled rhodopsin (Patel et al. 2005; Crocker et al. 2006) revealed a weakening of hydrogen bonds between the indole nitrogens of Trp126$^{3.41}$ and Trp265$^{6.48}$ and other amino acids upon illumination (Patel et al. 2005). Furthermore, contacts between Trp265$^{6.48}$ and the C20-methyl group of the retinal are lost (Crocker et al. 2006) and a new contact is formed with the C19-methyl group.

In the previous NMR studies, only Trp265$^{6.48}$ was assigned using solid state NMR and site directed mutagenesis (Patel et al. 2005). Since Trp265$^{6.48}$ is a conserved residue and its mutation affects ligand binding and activity of rhodopsin (Reeves et al. 1999), a less invasive assignment method would be advantageous. We report here the non-invasive assignment of the backbone resonances of all five tryptophan residues using a combination of solution and solid state NMR spectroscopy of ^{13}C- and ^{15}N-isotope labeled rhodopsin.

Materials and methods

Expression and purification of selectively isotope labeled rhodopsin in HEK293S cell lines

Rhodopsin was expressed in a tetracycline-inducible HEK293S cell line stably transfected with the wild-type opsin gene (Reeves et al. 2002). Cells were grown in spinner flasks in media prepared from individual components (Sigma) as described (Reeves et al. 1996). Cells were harvested on day 6 and resuspended in 25 ml/liter cell culture of buffer A (137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 1.8 mM KH_2PO_4, 10 mM Na_2HPO_4, pH 7.2). 11-*cis* retinal prepared from *all-trans* retinal (Sigma) (Knowles and Priestley 1978) was added at a final concentration of 40 μM. The protein was solubilized with 1% DM and purified by immunoaffinity chromatography. The 1D4 antibody (University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada) was coupled to activated Sepharose 4B (Sigma) as described (Oprian et al. 1987). Rhodopsin was bound to the beads and washed with 20 columns of buffer B (buffer A + 0.05% DM).

Preparation of solid state NMR samples

Samples for solid state NMR measurements were further washed with 10 column volumes of buffer C (2 mM NaH_2PO_4/Na_2HPO_4 + 0.05 DM, pH 6.0) followed by 20 column volumes of buffer D (2 mM NaH_2PO_4/Na_2HPO_4 + 1.46 OG, pH 6.0). Rhodopsin was eluted in buffer D containing 150 μM of the nonapeptide corresponding to the 1D4 epitope. Reconstitution in DOPC (Avanti Polar Lipids, Alabaster, AL) used a procedure described in (Eilers et al. 2002). The pelleted proteoliposomes containing 5–6 mg of protein were transferred into NMR rotors and snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at –80°C until the measurements.

Preparation of liquid state NMR samples

For solution state NMR experiments, rhodopsin bound to 1D4-beads was washed with 20 columns of buffer E (2 mM NaH_2PO_4/Na_2HPO_4 + 0.05% d_{25}-DM, pH 6.0). The protein was eluted as described for solid state NMR samples in buffer E containing 150 μM nonapeptide. Buffer exchange and concentration was performed as described (Klein-Seetharaman et al. 1999) yielding 5–6 mg protein in 220 μl of Buffer F (20 mM NaH_2PO_4/Na_2HPO_4, 10% D_2O, pH 6.5).

NMR spectroscopy

Liquid NMR experiments were carried out on a Bruker 900 MHz spectrometer, equipped with a 5 mm HCN cryogenic probe and z-axis gradient at a temperature of 310 K. Spectra were recorded in 90% H_2O/10% D_2O using a WATERGATE (Piotto et al. 1992) pulse sequence for water suppression. ^{1}H chemical shifts were referenced directly to 3-(trimethylsilyl)-1-propane-sulfonic acid sodium salt (Sigma) at 0.0 ppm, whereas ^{15}N was indirectly referenced. Modified ^{1}H,^{15}N-HSQC spectra with and without ^{13}C/^{15}N decoupling where recorded in an interleaved manner as a single data set. Standard ^{1}H,^{15}N-HSQC spectra were performed on samples dissolved in D_2O. Data were collected with 2K data points and 512-1K scans average per FID.

Solid state experiments were run on a Bruker 600 MHz spectrometer using 4-mm MAS probes. Samples were maintained at 220 K for the duration of the measurements at a sample spinning rate of 8 kHz. ^{1}H and ^{13}C chemical shifts were externally referenced to tetramethylsilane (Sigma) at 0.0 ppm and ^{15}N chemical shifts to $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ at 27.0 ppm. Proton decoupling during acquisition was achieved using two

pulse phase modulation and a proton decoupling field strength of 64 kHz. CPMAS experiments (Metz et al. 1994) utilized 60–80% ramped contact times of 500 μs for the ^{15}N nuclei. Usually 4K or 6K scans were recorded.

^{15}N-detected ^{13}C/^{15}N REDOR (Gullion and Schaefer 1989) experiments used 60–80% ramped cross polarization with a contact time of 500 μs. Two equally spaced dephasing ^{13}C 180°-pulses were applied per rotor period and one refocusing ^{15}N 180°-pulse was applied in the center of the rotor period. Optimal dephasing was observed at 62 rotor cycles (7.75 ms) and used for all experiments. Typically 25K scans or 50K scans were recorded.

^{15}N/^{1}H two dimensional heteronuclear spectroscopy (HETCOR) (van Rossum et al. 1997) was performed using frequency switched Lee-Goldburg decoupling at an effective proton decoupling field of 85 kHz during the evolution period and two pulse phase modulation proton decoupling at 64 KHz during the acquisition period. 2K scans in the ω_2 dimension and 64 rows in the ω_1 dimension were acquired using time-proportional phase increments. The scaling factor for the ω_1 dimension was determined to be 0.575.

All data were acquired using Bruker software xwinnmr version 3.5. Spectra were processed and analyzed with Topspin version 1.3 (Bruker).

Results

Isotope labeling scheme

The following isotope labeling scheme for assignment of ^{15}N-tryptophan labeled rhodopsin was applied similar to previous studies of rhodopsin (Klein-Seetharaman et al. 2002) and bacteriorhodopsin (Mason et al. 2005): in addition to introduction of α,ε-^{15}N-labeled tryptophan we introduced specific backbone carbonyl ^{13}C labels in the *i*–1th position using amino acids enriched with ^{13}C at least at the C′ position. Each of the five tryptophan residues in rhodopsin is preceded by a unique type of amino acid in the primary structure of rhodopsin (Fig. 1). These are proline, leucine, glycine, threonine and cysteine for Trp35$^{1.30}$, Trp126$^{3.41}$, Trp161$^{4.50}$, Trp175$^{4.65}$ and Trp265$^{6.48}$, respectively. For both solution and solid state NMR experiments, we thus prepared rhodopsin samples with unique $^{13}C'_{i-1}/^{15}N_i$ pairs and utilized NMR spectroscopic strategies to identify tryptophan resonances based on their coupling to the *i*–1 amino acid.

Solid state NMR tryptophan resonance assignment

In solid state NMR experiments of rhodopsin reconstituted in DOPC lipids, dipolar couplings between the adjoining NMR active atoms were measured using the rotational echo double resonance experiment (REDOR). Assignment of signals is based on the fact that introduction of dephasing pulses causes significant reduction in the intensity of single resonances, as the directly bound nucleus of the ^{13}C/^{15}N pair in the samples are only 1.3 Å apart (Mason et al. 2005).

^{15}N detected cross polarization (CP) experiments carried out at 310 K yielded spectra with poor signal-to-noise ratios indicating slow protein tumbling at the μs timescale, which interferes with refocusing and decoupling of the MAS signal. In contrast, rapid freezing of the samples in liquid nitrogen and measurements recorded at 220 K gave well-resolved spectra with a good signal-to-noise ratio. Rapid freezing was found critical for a good spectra quality. Starting measurements at low temperatures, going stepwise to higher temperatures and return to low temperatures resulted in broad, poorly resolved lines. It is likely that slow freezing and thawing of the samples causes heterogeneities in structure and dynamics of rhodopsin.

The ^{15}N CP spectrum of α,ε-^{15}N-tryptophan labeled rhodopsin in DOPC is shown in Fig. 2a. It displays features very similar to the spectra of rhodopsin in DM detergent reported by Patel et al. (2005). The poorly resolved resonances between 129 ppm and 140 ppm correspond to the indole side-chain resonances and the three resolved resonances between 110 ppm and 126 ppm to backbone signals. Additionally, a signal at 125.7 ppm was observed with variable intensity in different samples.

Assignment of the three resolved backbone resonances using the REDOR technique is shown in Fig. 2b–d. The resonance at 117.3 ppm was thus assigned to the backbone amide of Trp126$^{3.41}$and the resonance at 122.3 ppm to Trp161$^{4.50}$. For the sample prepared to assign Trp265$^{6.48}$, a strong dephasing was observed at 111.5 ppm, confirming the previous result of Patel et al (Patel et al. 2005). A small effect was detected for the Trp35$^{1.30}$ sample (Fig. 2e) at 125.7 ppm but was very close to the noise level. For Trp175$^{4.65}$, some changes in the entire backbone area and a clear loss of intensity particularly at 111.5 ppm (Fig. 2f) was observed. This resonance is overlapping with the resonance of Trp265$^{6.48}$. In an attempt to achieve better resolution, the CP spectrum was expanded in a 2D ^{15}N,^{1}H HETCOR experiment, shown

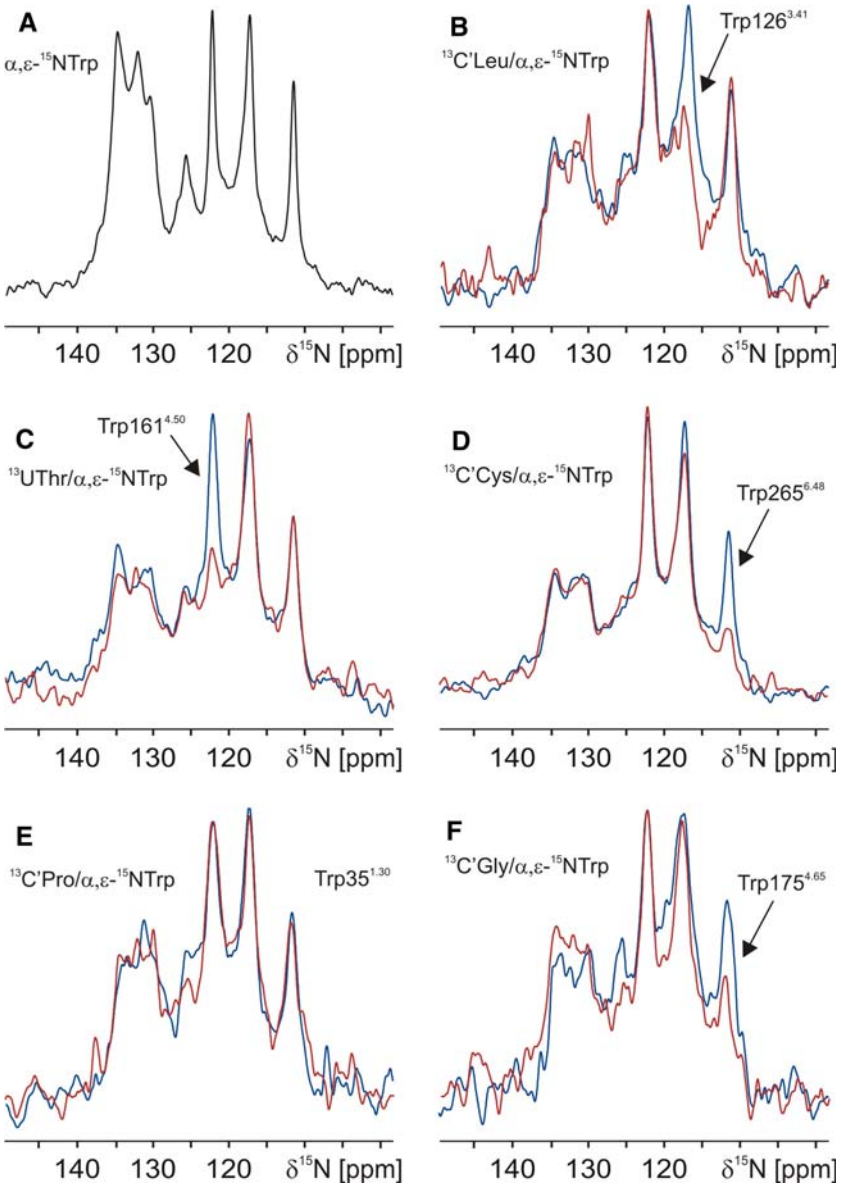

Fig. 2 Dephased (red line) and non-dephased (blue line) ^{15}N detected $^{13}C/^{15}N$ CP REDOR spectra of selectively labeled rhodopsin in DOPC lipid bilayers at 220 K. (**a**) α,ε-^{15}N-Trp. (**b**) $^{13}C'$-Leu/α,ε-^{15}N-Trp. (**c**) ^{13}U-Thr/α,ε-^{15}N-Trp. (**d**) $^{13}C'$-Cys/α,ε-^{15}N-Trp. (**e**) $^{13}C'$-Pro/α,ε-^{15}N-Trp. (**f**) $^{13}C'$-Gly/α,ε-^{15}N-Trp

in Fig. 3. This resulted in unambiguous identification of the 125.7 ppm signal as a backbone resonance. However, resolution enhancement was not sufficient to further resolve the side-chain signals or to separate the Trp175$^{4.65}$ and Trp265$^{6.48}$ resonances.

Liquid state NMR results

Figure 4 shows $^{1}H,^{15}N$-HSQC spectra of α,ε-^{15}N Trp labeled bovine rhodopsin solubilized in partially deuterated DM in solution. Five resonances in the indole region and five signals for the protein backbone are observed. Several weak additional peaks in the backbone region were also detected. We attribute them to natural abundance signals originating from very flexible regions probably in the C-terminus (K. Werner et al., unpublished results). Two of the backbone signals at 7.7 ppm and 8.3 ppm are more intense as compared to the remaining three resonances and therefore likely arise from the more flexible interface tryptophans Trp175$^{4.65}$ and Trp35$^{1.30}$. Similarly, two of the indole resonances at 10.6 ppm and 11.4 ppm show a higher intensity compared to the other side chain signals. A 4-h standard $^{1}H,^{15}N$-HSQC spectrum of a

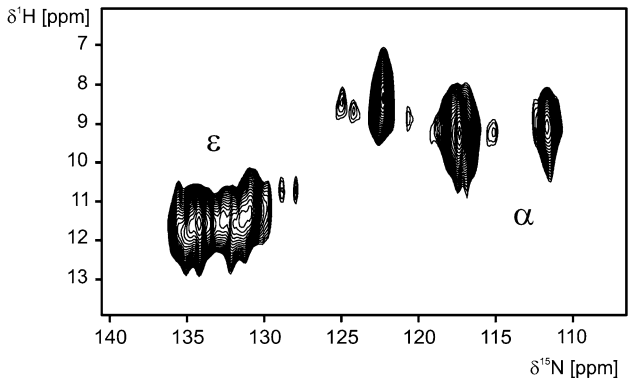

Fig. 3 ^{15}N detected ^{15}N,^{1}H HETCOR experiment of α,ε-^{15}N-Trp at 220 K in lipid bilayers, backbone and indole signals are labeled with "α" and "ε" respectively

α,ε-^{15}N Trp sample recorded 2 h after dissolving the sample in D_2O at 4°C showed the loss of the backbone peak at 8.3 ppm and the indole resonance at 10.6 ppm (indicated by arrows in Fig. 4). Although both Trp175$^{4.65}$ and Trp35$^{1.30}$ are expected to be solvent exposed based on the crystal structure (Palczewski et al. 2000), Trp175$^{4.65}$ is the only tryptophan that is not part of a transmembrane helix (Fig. 1b). We therefore conclude that the 8.3/10.6 ppm pair arises from Trp175$^{4.65}$. This implies that the 7.7/11.4 ppm pair arises from Trp35$^{1.30}$.

Rhodopsin solubilized in detergent micelles represents a system with an effective size of approx. 150 kD (Jastrzebska et al. 2004), making it challenging for liquid NMR spectroscopy due to signal overlap and rapid relaxation. Initially, standard heteronuclear experiments such as a proton detected HNCO as well as a carbon detected CN experiments

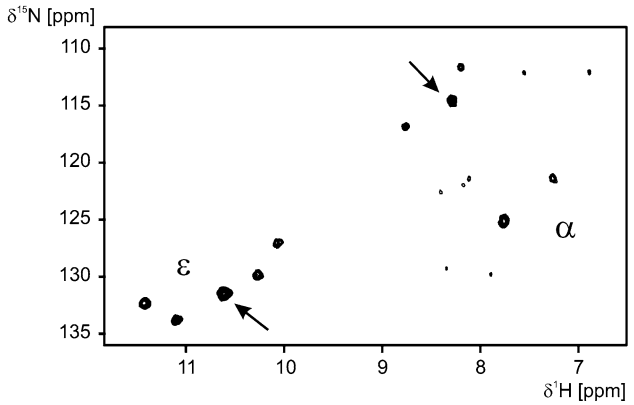

Fig. 4 ^{1}H, ^{15}N HSQC solution NMR spectra of 0.5 mM [α, ε]-^{15}N-Trp rhodopsin in d_{25}-DM at 310 K, backbone and indole signals are labeled with "α" and "ε" respectively. The signals which disappear upon solvent exchange are indicated with arrows

were applied in order to obtain the desired sequential correlation. As in previous HNCO experiments designed to assign lysine backbone resonances in α-^{15}N-lysine labeled rhodopsin, no cross peaks were obtained. This is in contrast to the lysine residue located in the flexible C-terminus, where an HNCO cross peak was obtained for Lys339 (Klein-Seetharaman et al. 2002).

Next, 2D ^{1}H,^{15}N-HSQC spectra were compared with and without ^{13}C/^{15}N scalar coupling. Routinely, ^{13}C/^{15}N decoupling is implemented in ^{1}H,^{15}N correlation spectra in order to avoid loss of magnetization during the transfer pathway. We took advantage of this coupling effect running pairs of two-dimensional spectra for each sample in an interleaved manner to correct for the long-term instrumental drift. Thus in the course of the experiment every individual FID was collected with and without suppressing ^{13}C/^{15}N scalar coupling. By applying the latter experiment to a soluble protein of about 15 kD with a similar labeling pattern an intensity decrease of about 10% was seen for an amide signal with a ^{13}C enriched adjacent carbonyl carbon (data not shown). However, no positive result was obtained for rhodopsin. A TROSY version of the HSQC experiment yielded spectra with worse signal-to-noise ratio as described previously (Klein-Seetharaman et al. 2004).

Discussion

Here, we have presented a non-invasive combined solution and solid state NMR approach which relied on enrichment of specific atoms with NMR-active isotopes and resulted in the complete assignment of tryptophan backbone and partial assignment of tryptophan side-chain NH resonances in rhodopsin. The integration of solution and solid state NMR results is summarized in Fig. 5 and Table 1. Figure 5 shows a projection of the ^{15}N dimension of a ^{1}H,^{15}N HSQC of α,ε-^{15}N-Trp labeled rhodopsin (grey line) overlaid with a solid state ^{15}N CP experiment (black line). Assignments of resonances in solid state NMR spectra are labeled in blue and the assignments in solution state NMR derived either from solvent exchange or from transfer of the solid state assignments are labeled in red and italicized. Solution state NMR spectra were obtained in DM micelles, while solid state NMR spectra were obtained in the more native DOPC lipid environment. Despite the differences in environment used, there was remarkable agreement between the chemical shifts observed in solution and in solid state. This finding is consistent with recent investigations of rhodopsin in

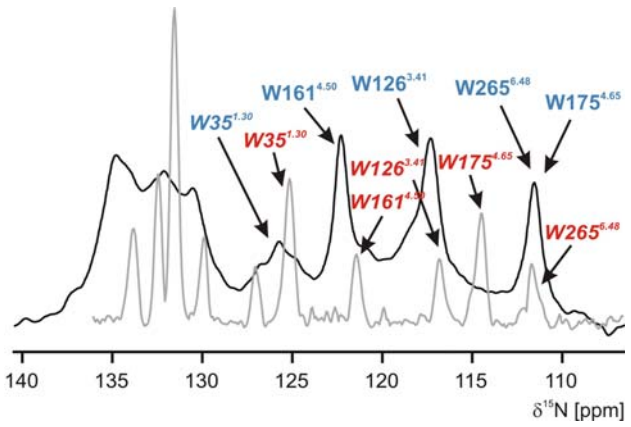

Fig. 5 Overlay of a ^{15}N detected CP experiment (black line) with an ^{15}N projection of a ^{1}H, ^{15}N HSQC spectra (grey line) of α, ε-^{15}N-Trp labeled rhodopsin. Solid state signal assignments are indicated in blue and solution state signal assignments in red. Indirectly obtained assignments are marked in italic

the dark and light-activated states by EPR spectroscopy that confirm the similarities between the results obtained in lipid bilayers and those obtained in DM (Kusnetzow et al. 2006). Further data suggest that rhodopsin displays similar thermal stability in DM and the native membrane (Ramon et al. 2003), but the Metarhodopsin II decays with a faster rate constant in DM (Arnis and Hofmann 1993). Extensive efforts to stabilize membrane proteins in micelles in a native like conformation for NMR studies have shown that empirical factors still determine which detergent is most suitable for a given protein (Page et al. 2006; Sanders and Sönnichsen 2006). Spectra of the same protein in different micellar systems often display striking differences in the chemical shift dispersion reflecting directly the suitability of the detergent. For rhodopsin, DM is the detergent that best preserves the functional and structural properties of the protein.

The overlap in chemical shifts observed in solution and in solid state allowed us to exploit the information from solution and solid state NMR complementarily. Solid state REDOR measurements resulted in the unambiguous assignment of all residues and tentative assignment of Trp35$^{1.30}$ (also labeled in italic) for which the signal to noise ratio was low. However, the ^{15}N-chemical shifts of Trp175$^{4.65}$ and Trp265$^{6.48}$ were overlapping and found both at 111.5 ppm. Solution NMR was able to compensate for these two gaps in the solid state NMR assignment. ^{1}H,^{15}N-HSQC experiments measured before and after H/D exchange in solution NMR provided evidence supporting the assignment of Trp35$^{1.30}$. Furthermore, the change in environment from DOPC to DM resulted in a strong shift of the Trp175$^{4.65}$ but not the Trp265$^{6.48}$ resonance, such that these two peaks are now well-resolved. The tentative Trp175$^{4.65}$ resonance assignment was asserted through H/D exchange. The shift in Trp175$^{4.65}$ when going from DOPC to DM is not surprising because this tryptophan is located at the membrane/water interface in contrast to Trp265$^{6.48}$, which is located in the transmembrane region facing the interior of the protein. Based on these locations, the chemical shift of the Trp175$^{4.65}$ resonance would be expected to show a dependence of detergent/lipid used, while the chemical shift of the Trp265$^{6.48}$ would be expected to be independent of the detergent/lipid environment.

Table 1 Solid state and solution NMR assignment of ^{15}N signals and solution NMR assignment of $^{1}H^{N}$ signals of α, ε-^{15}N labeled rhodopsin

Amino acid position	δ^{N}_{solid}	$\delta^{N}_{solution}$	$\delta^{H^N}_{solution}$
Trp35$^{1.30}$	125.7	125.0	7.7
Trp126$^{3.41}$	117.3	116.7	8.7
Trp161$^{4.50}$	122.3	121.3	7.2
Trp175$^{4.65}$	111.5	114.4	8.3
Trp265$^{6.48}$	111.5	111.6	8.2

The similarity in chemical shifts observed for rhodopsin studied in solution and in solid state is in agreement with comparisons between the two approaches made for other proteins. For example, very good agreements were found in the earliest comparisons for the ^{15}N chemical shifts of staphylococcal nuclease (Cole et al. 1988). Comparison of ^{13}C chemical shifts of the soluble peptides and proteins antamanide (Detken et al. 2001) and kaliotoxin (Lange et al. 2005; Lange et al. 2006), bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor (BPTI) (McDermott et al. 2000), the α-spectrin SH3 domain (Pauli et al. 2001; van Rossum et al. 2001, 2003; Castellani et al. 2002), the catabolite repression histidine-containing phosphocarrier protein Crh (Bockmann et al. 2003), ubiquitin (Igumenova et al. 2004a, b; Seidel et al. 2005; Zech et al. 2005), the disulfide reductase thioredoxin (Marulanda et al. 2004) and the β1 immunoglobulin binding domain of protein G (GB1) (Franks et al. 2005) show that solution and solid state values agree within 1 ppm. ^{15}N chemical shifts show somewhat larger deviations with a mean value of approx. 2 ppm because of the stronger dependence of ^{15}N chemical shifts on the electrostatic environment. Less information is available for membrane proteins. Partial assignments exist for the light-harvesting protein complex (Gammeren et al. 2005), the outer-membrane protein G (Hiller et al. 2005) and sensory rhodopsin II (Etzkorn et al. 2006) and structures have

been determined for helical peptides such as gramicidin (Arseniev et al. 1985; Ketchem et al. 1993), the 40 amino acid containing transmembrane domain of the HIV protein Vpu (Sharpe et al. 2006) and the 52 amino acid containing phospholamban (Andronesi et al. 2005). The structure of gramicidin in solution and in solid state was very similar (Arseniev et al. 1985; Ketchem et al. 1993), while Vpu and phospholamban showed somewhat larger structural differences. However, the length of the transmembrane domain of the Vpu fragment differs (Park et al. 2003; Sharpe et al. 2006) and parts of the phospholamban helix present in solution is structurally disordered in the solid state (Zamoon et al. 2003; Andronesi et al. 2005).

In several of these studies, it was the combination between solid state and solution state NMR spectroscopy, that has made possible resonance assignments, structure calculations and determinations of the orientation of the proteins in lipids (Park et al. 2003). In the case of sensory rhodopsin, a seven transmembrane protein similar in size and overall architecture to rhodopsin, rigid segments were assigned based on polarization exchange between water and the protein, while the flexible loops and the C-terminus were assigned using scalar transfer, a principle usually applied in the liquid state (Etzkorn et al. 2006). This study emphasizes in particular the utility of the combined approach to study protein dynamics. Thus, these examples, and the results presented here suggest that a complementary approach combining solution and solid state NMR may be generally applicable to other membrane proteins and may prove particularly useful for large membrane proteins like rhodopsin where full structure determinations are not possible and where the need for understanding the role of protein dynamics for protein function is critical.

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