An artificially evolved albumin binding module facilitates chemical shift epitope mapping of GA domain interactions with phylogenetically diverse albumins.
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<td>Abstract</td>
<td>Protein G-related albumin-binding (GA) modules occur on the surface of numerous Gram-positive bacterial pathogens and are known to mediate host-pathogen interactions. In this study, we have genetically engineered a new albumin binding module that is capable of interacting with both human and bovine albumins. This module, which we refer to as the “evolved albumin binding module” (EABM), consists of a single domain that is capable of binding albumins from different species. The EABM is stable and retains the ability to mediate host-pathogen interactions. The EABM may be generally useful in NMR structural studies of other protein-protein complexes.</td>
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