pKa measurements from nuclear magnetic resonance for the B1 and B2 immunoglobulin G-binding domains of protein G: comparison with calculated values for nuclear magnetic resonance and X-ray structures.
Two-dimensional homo- and heteronuclear nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy was used to determine pKa values for the B1 and B2 immunoglobulin G-binding domains of protein G. The high-pH denatured state of each domain, characterized by the presence of an isoleucine beta3-beta4 hairpin, is present in the high-pH denatured state and may therefore form early in the folding of protein G.