

# Proteínas: Estrutura 1<sup>a</sup>, 2<sup>a</sup>, 3<sup>a</sup> e 4<sup>a</sup>

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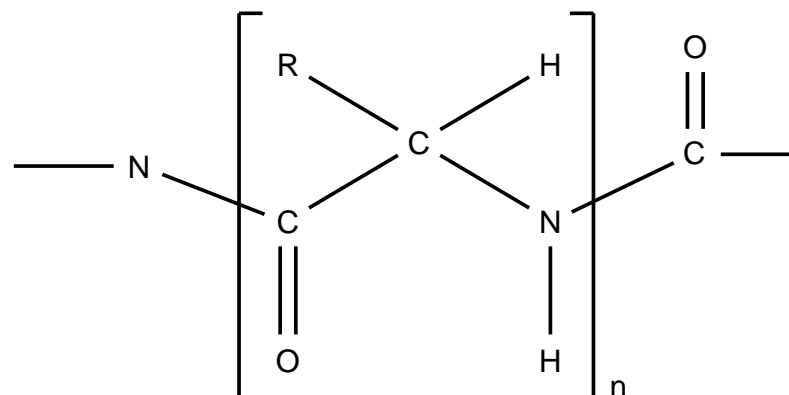


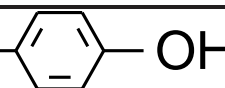
## Relembrando nosso plano geral:

- Estrutura determina o mecanismo de ação molecular e, logo, a função celular de uma biomolécula;
- Interações moleculares determinam a estrutura (e flutuações);
- Metabolismo celular: Equilíbrios acoplados e ciclos reacionais
- Aula 1: Forças intermoleculares. Estrutura da água
- Aula 2: Equilíbrio e cinética. Fosforilação
- Aula 3: Estrutura de proteínas
- Lista de Exercícios 1 para 15/agosto.



## Proteínas são polímeros de aminoácidos (AA)



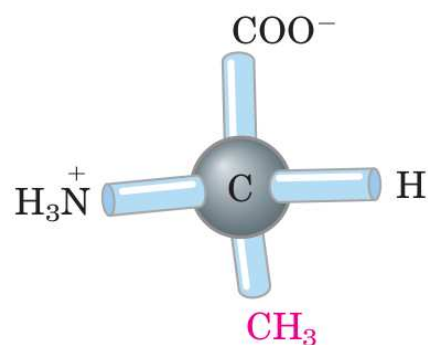
Aminoácido	R	Aminoácido	R
CYS	H <sub>2</sub> C-SH	TYR	H <sub>2</sub> C-  -OH
SER	H <sub>2</sub> C-OH	ASP	H <sub>2</sub> C-C(=O)-OH

- $n$  tipicamente varia entre  $10^2$  e  $10^5$

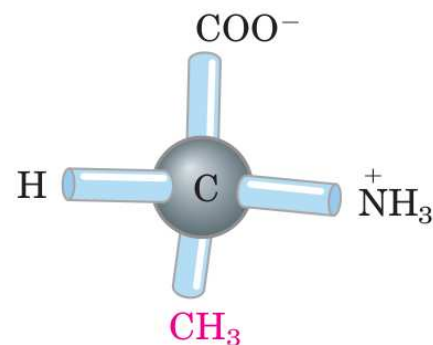


## Aminoácidos

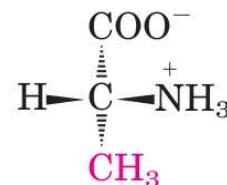
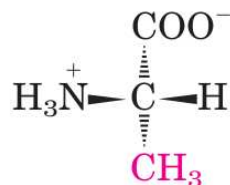
- 20 tipos abundantes na natureza, com diferentes grupos *R*
- Possuem 2 grupos ionizáveis (além de R). Em pH  $\sim 7$ , forma zwitteriônica é mais comum
- São quirais. Todos naturalmente na forma *levróg*ena



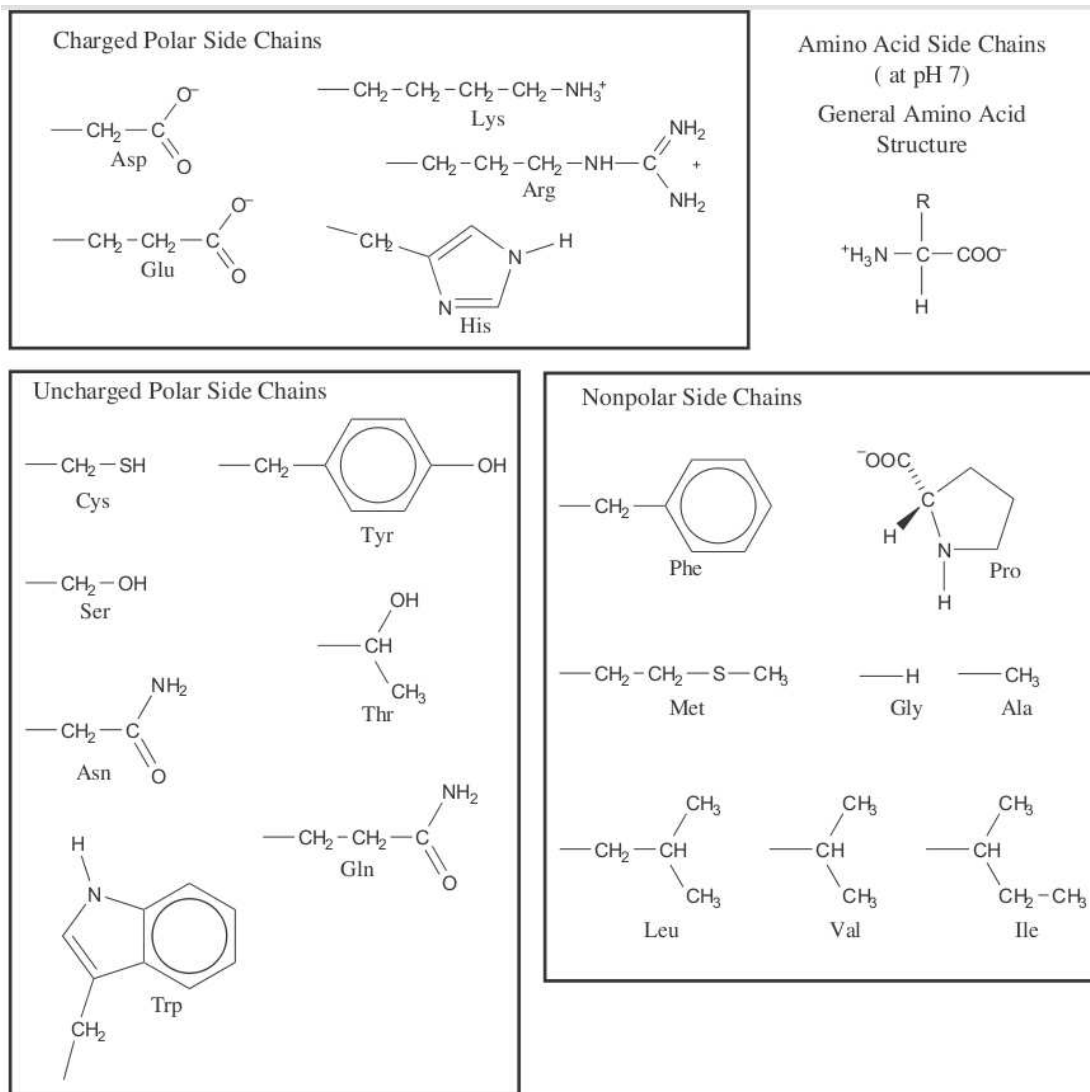
L-Alanine



D-Alanine



# Aminoácidos: Cadeias laterais

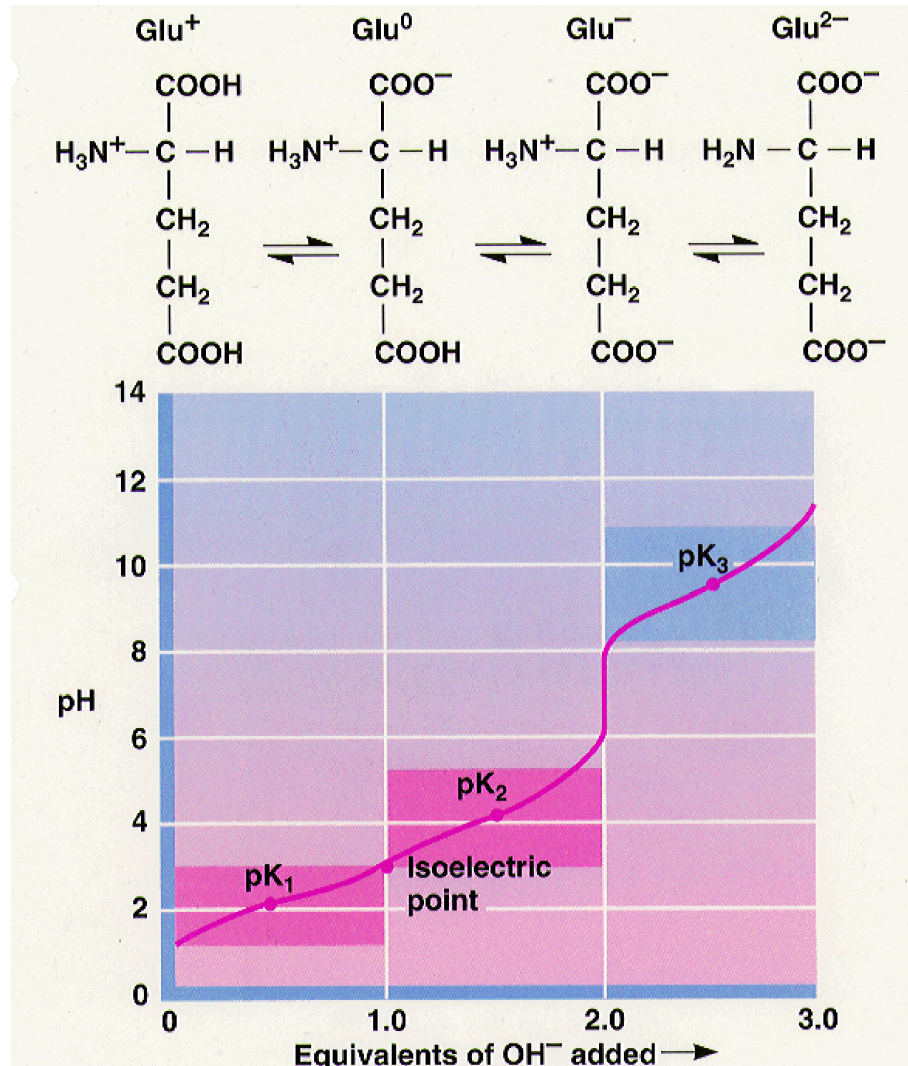


## Aminoácidos: Propriedades

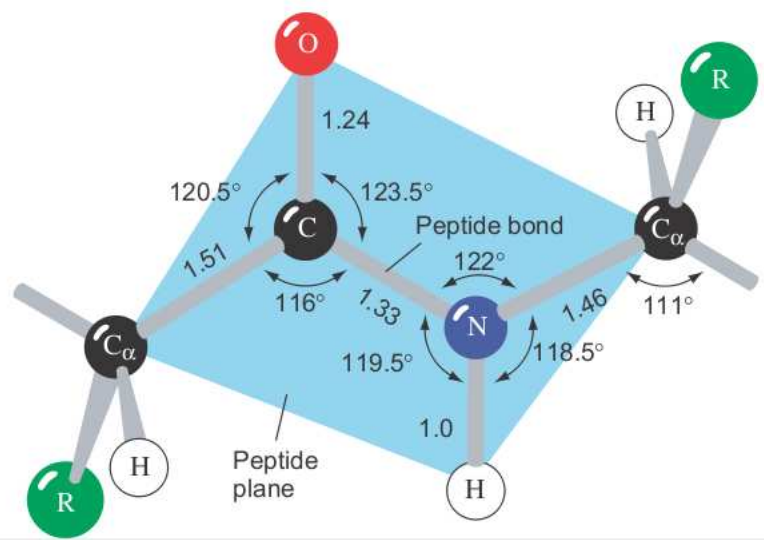
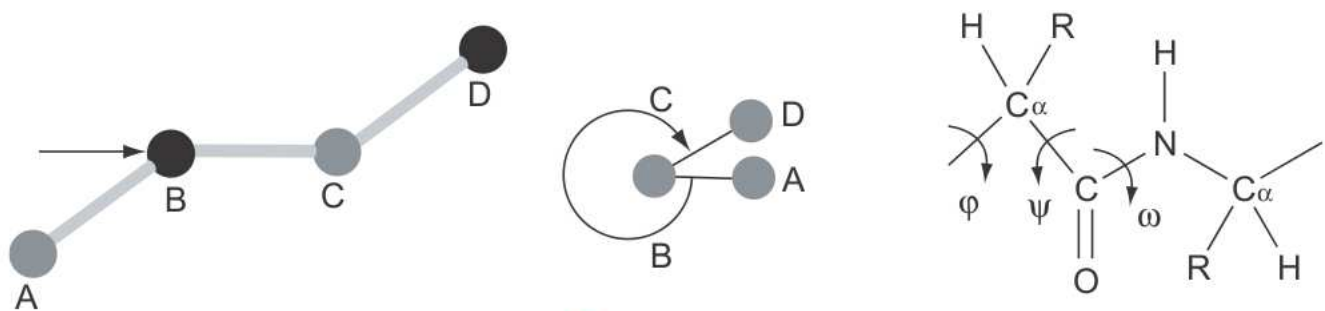
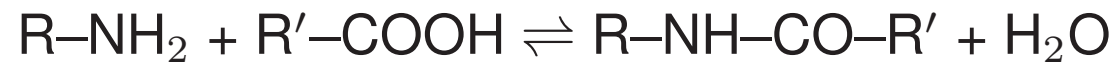
Amino acid	Abbreviation/ symbol	$M_r$	$pK_1$ (—COOH)	$pK_2$ (—NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> )	$pK_R$ (R group)	$pI$	Hydropathy index*	Occurrence in proteins (%) <sup>†</sup>
<b>Nonpolar, aliphatic</b>								
<b>R groups</b>								
Glycine	Gly G	75	2.34	9.60		5.97	-0.4	7.2
Alanine	Ala A	89	2.34	9.69		6.01	1.8	7.8
Proline	Pro P	115	1.99	10.96		6.48	1.6	5.2
Valine	Val V	117	2.32	9.62		5.97	4.2	6.6
Leucine	Leu L	131	2.36	9.60		5.98	3.8	9.1
Isoleucine	Ile I	131	2.36	9.68		6.02	4.5	5.3
Methionine	Met M	149	2.28	9.21		5.74	1.9	2.3
<b>Aromatic R groups</b>								
Phenylalanine	Phe F	165	1.83	9.13		5.48	2.8	3.9
Tyrosine	Tyr Y	181	2.20	9.11	10.07	5.66	-1.3	3.2
Tryptophan	Trp W	204	2.38	9.39		5.89	-0.9	1.4
<b>Polar, uncharged</b>								
<b>R groups</b>								
Serine	Ser S	105	2.21	9.15		5.68	-0.8	6.8
Threonine	Thr T	119	2.11	9.62		5.87	-0.7	5.9
Cysteine	Cys C	121	1.96	10.28	8.18	5.07	2.5	1.9
Asparagine	Asn N	132	2.02	8.80		5.41	-3.5	4.3
Glutamine	Gln Q	146	2.17	9.13		5.65	-3.5	4.2
<b>Positively charged</b>								
<b>R groups</b>								
Lysine	Lys K	146	2.18	8.95	10.53	9.74	-3.9	5.9
Histidine	His H	155	1.82	9.17	6.00	7.59	-3.2	2.3
Arginine	Arg R	174	2.17	9.04	12.48	10.76	-4.5	5.1
<b>Negatively charged</b>								
<b>R groups</b>								
Aspartate	Asp D	133	1.88	9.60	3.65	2.77	-3.5	5.3
Glutamate	Glu E	147	2.19	9.67	4.25	3.22	-3.5	6.3



# Aminoácido: Titulação



# Ligação peptídica

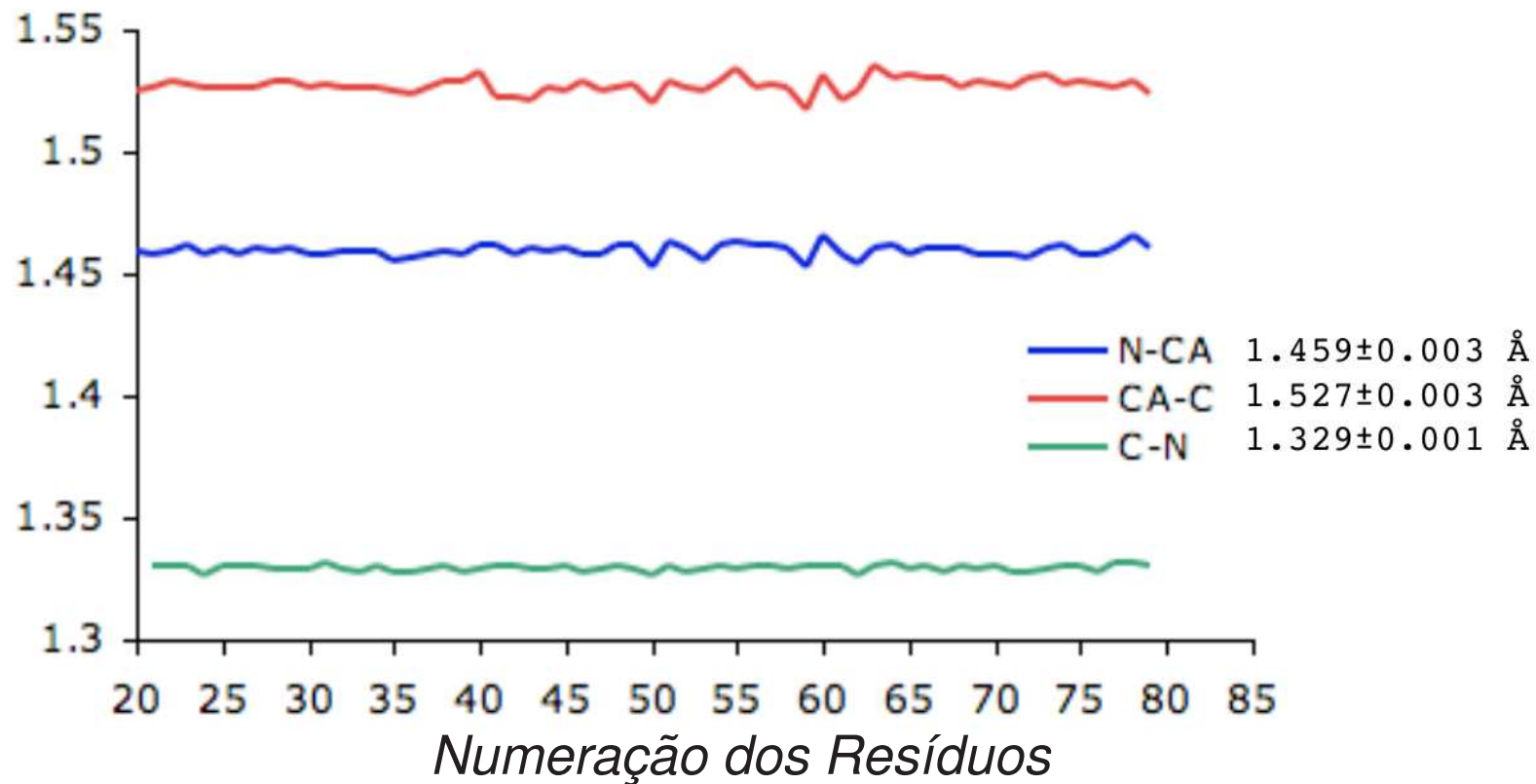


- Ângulos diedrais da cadeia principal:  $\phi, \psi, \omega$





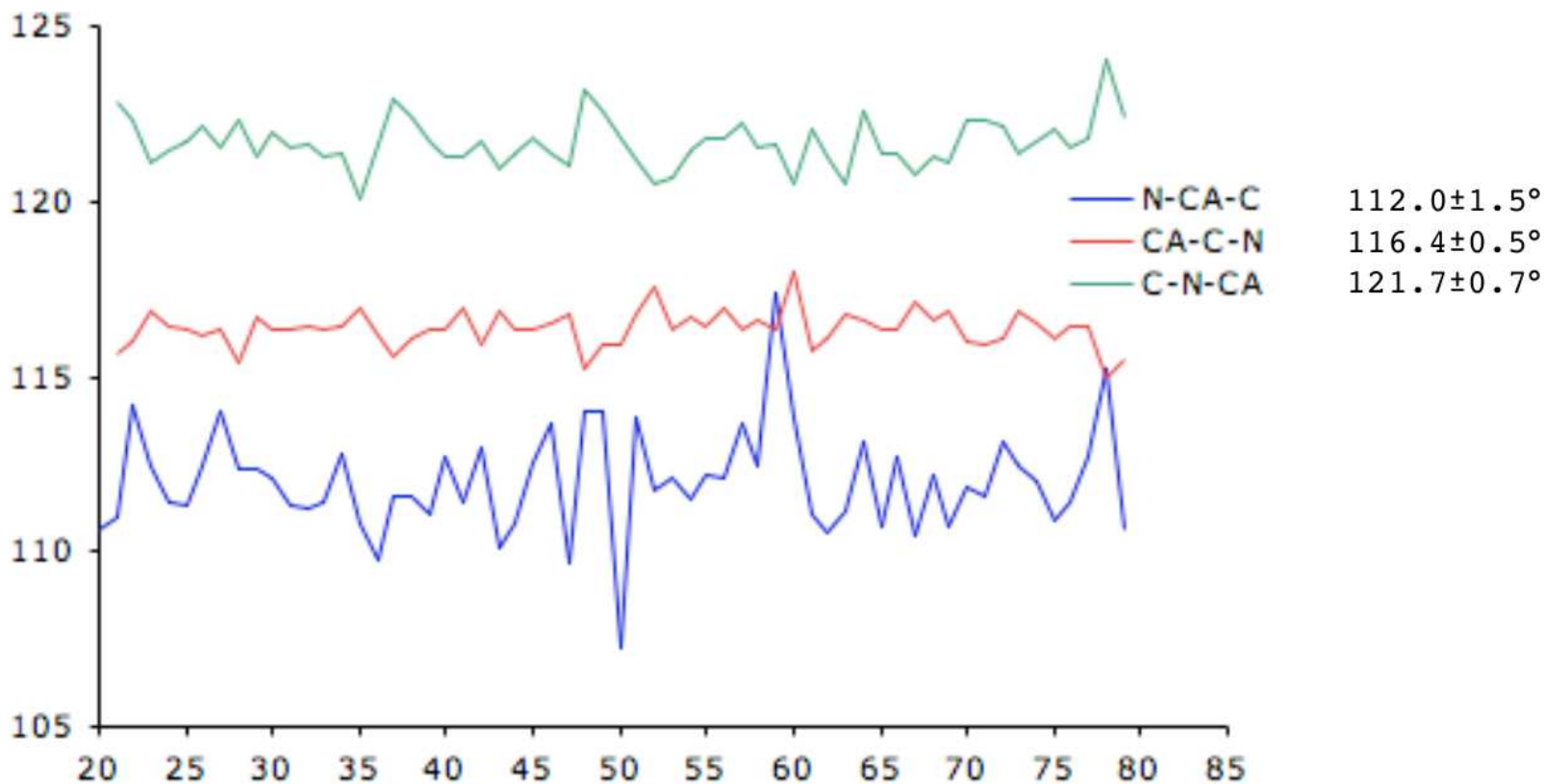
## Distribuição de distâncias de ligação



- Praticamente não mudam! Dentro da mesma proteína (como acima), ou entre várias proteínas



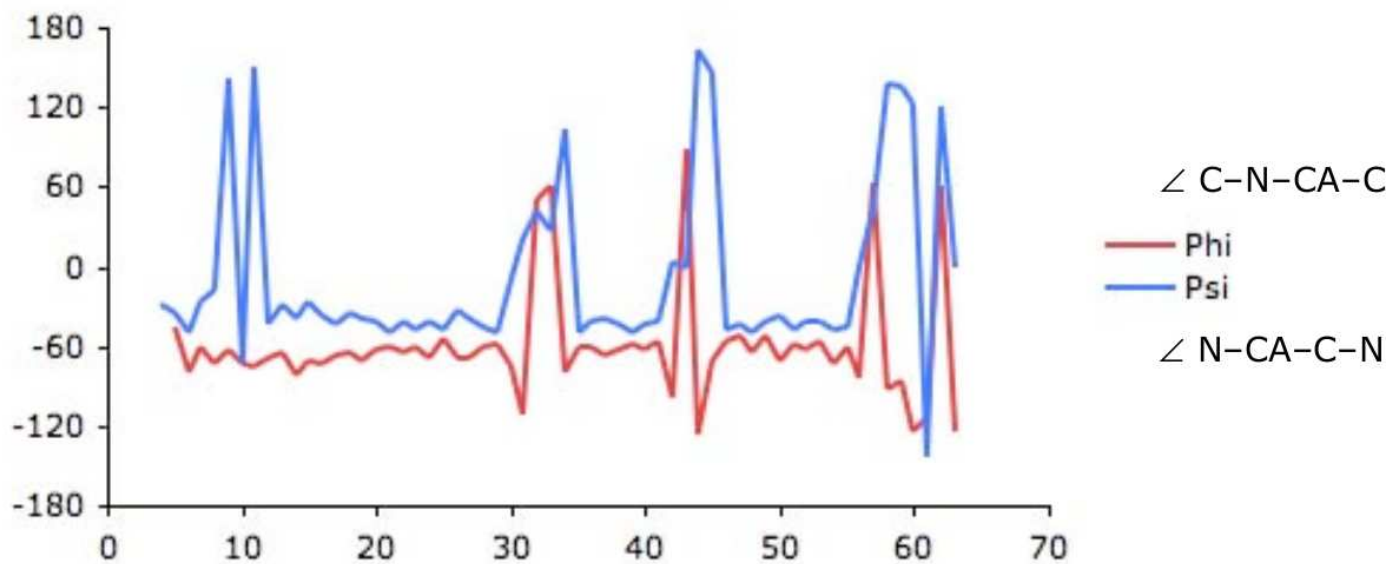
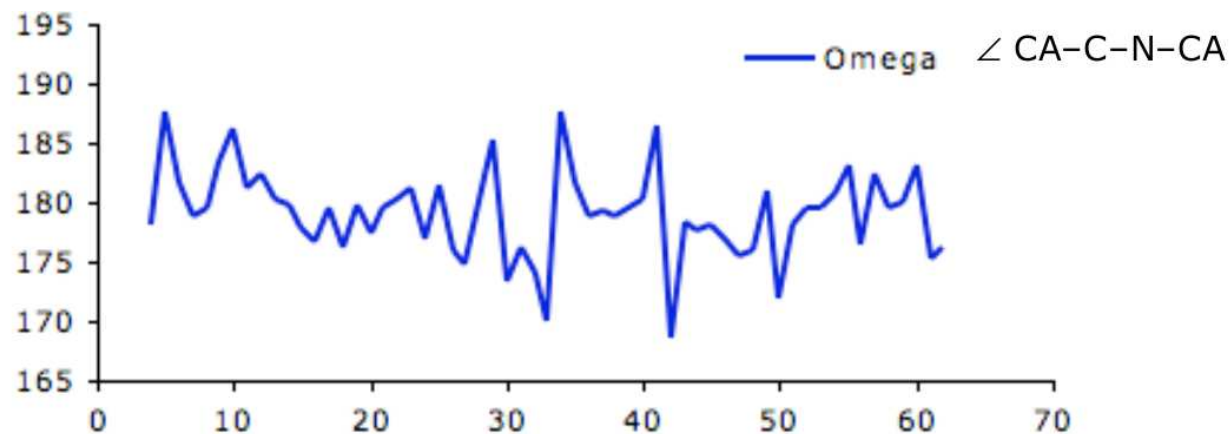
## Distribuição de ângulos de ligação



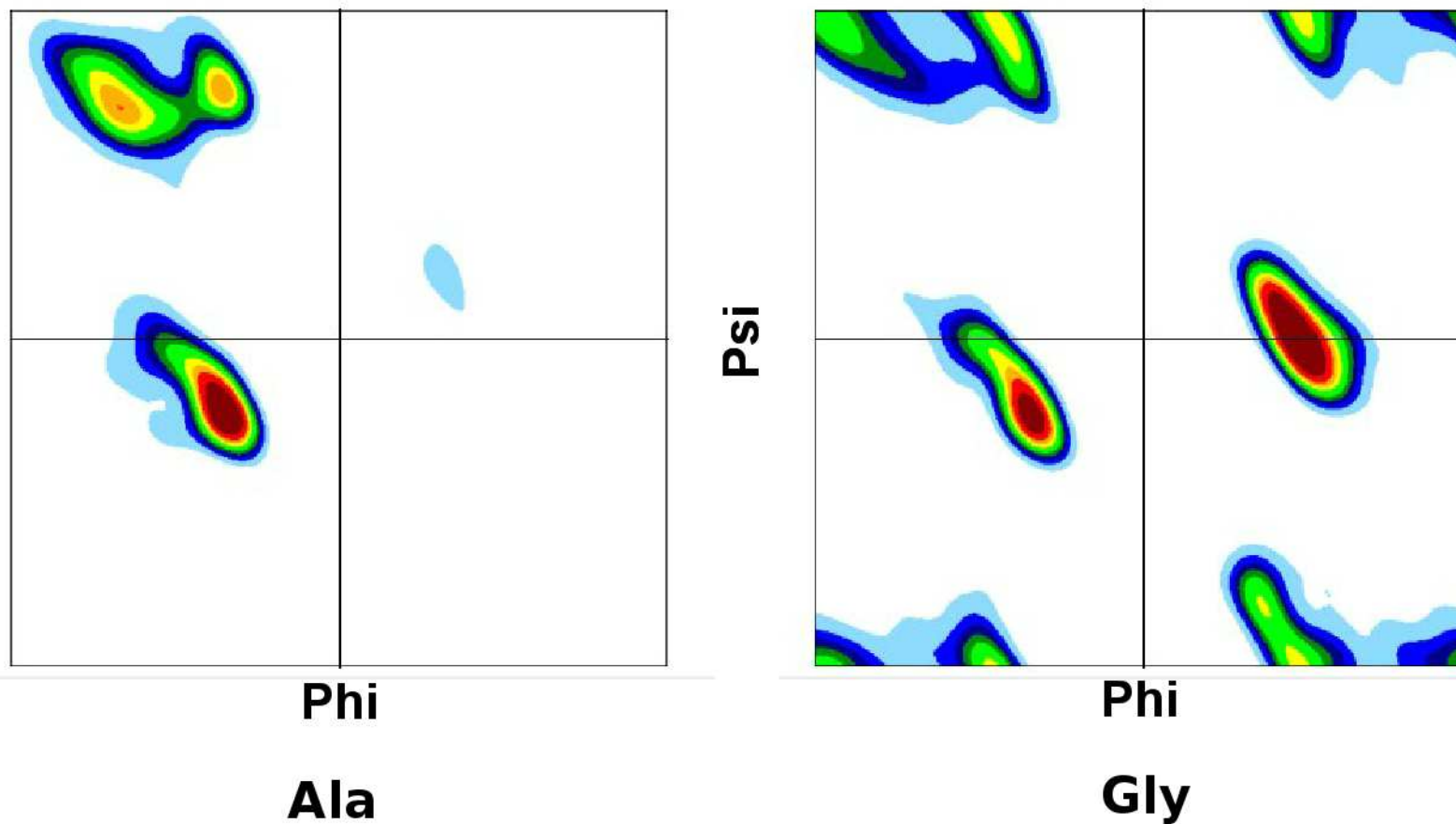
- Também praticamente não mudam!



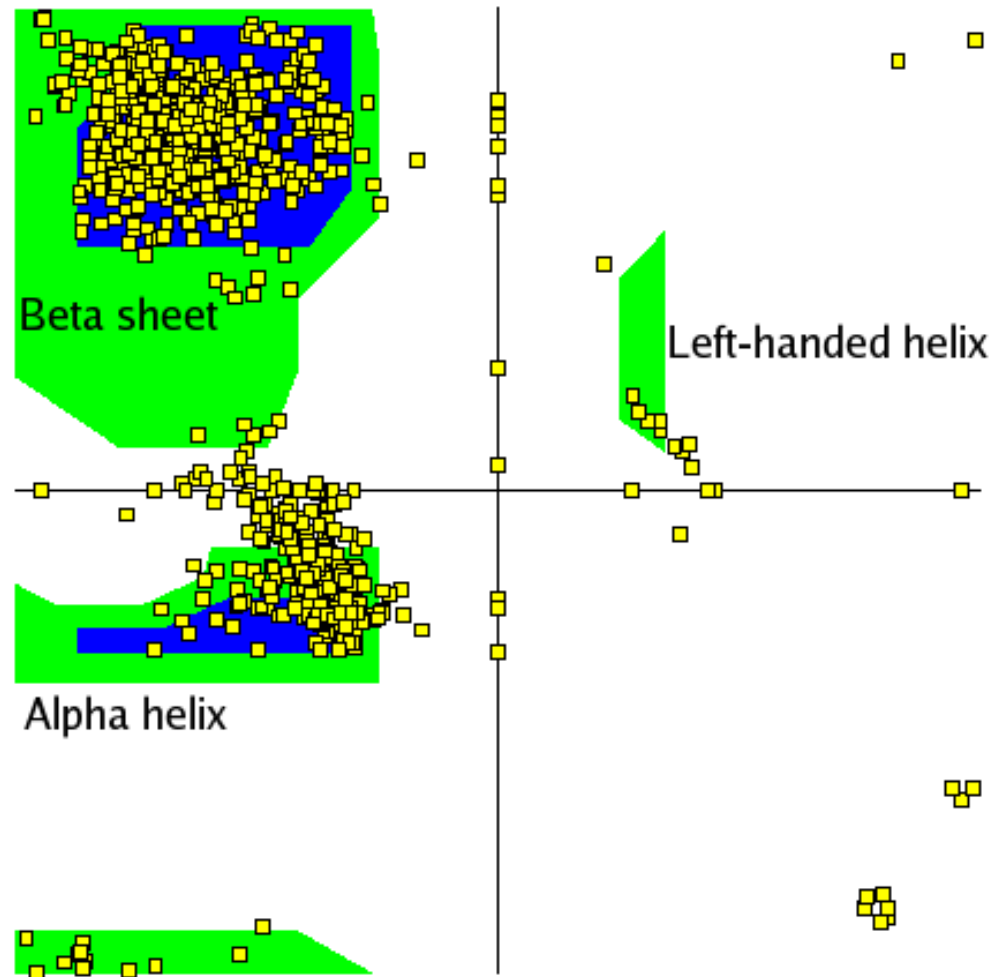
## Distribuição de diedrais



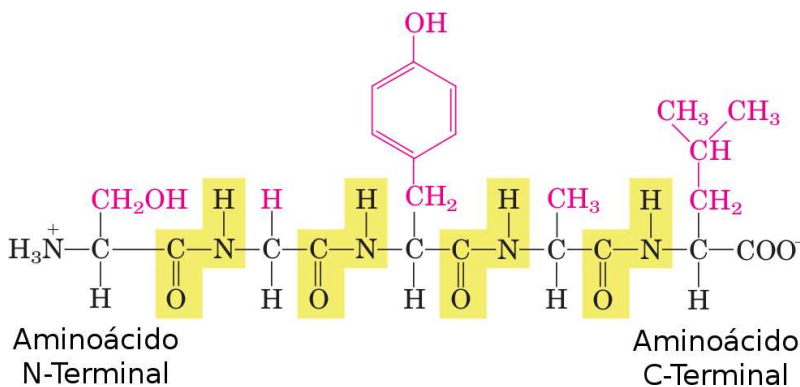
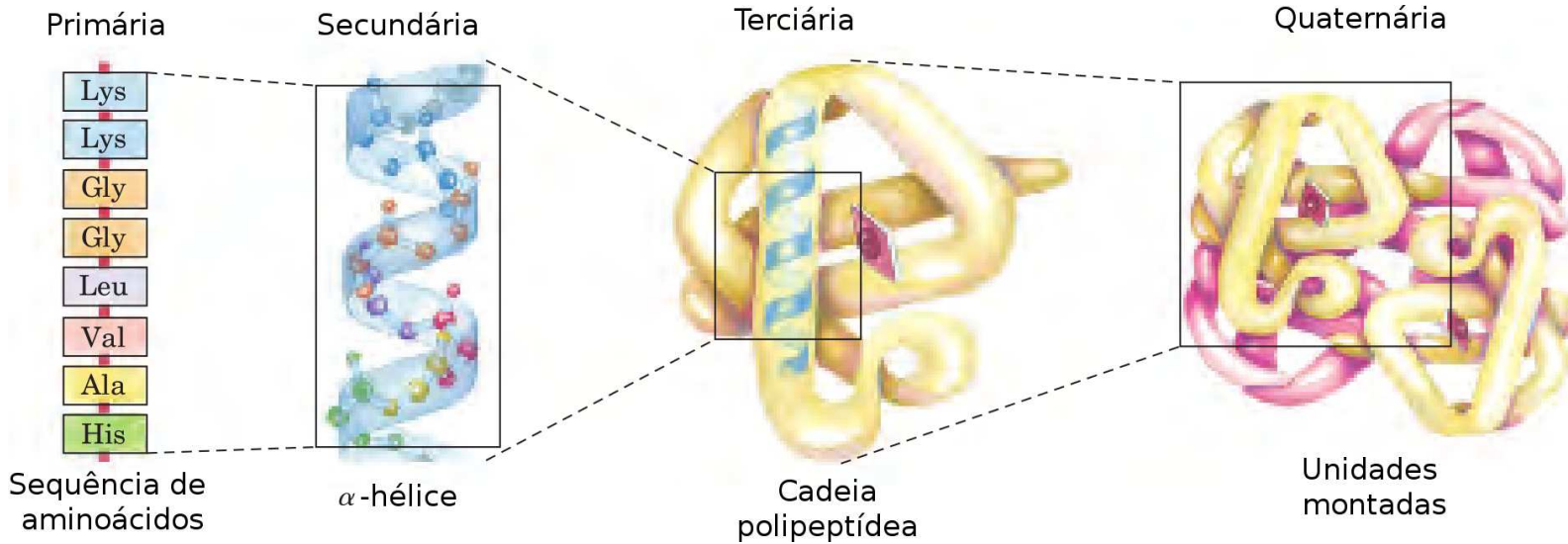
## Gráfico de Ramachandran



## Ramachandran por estrutura secundária



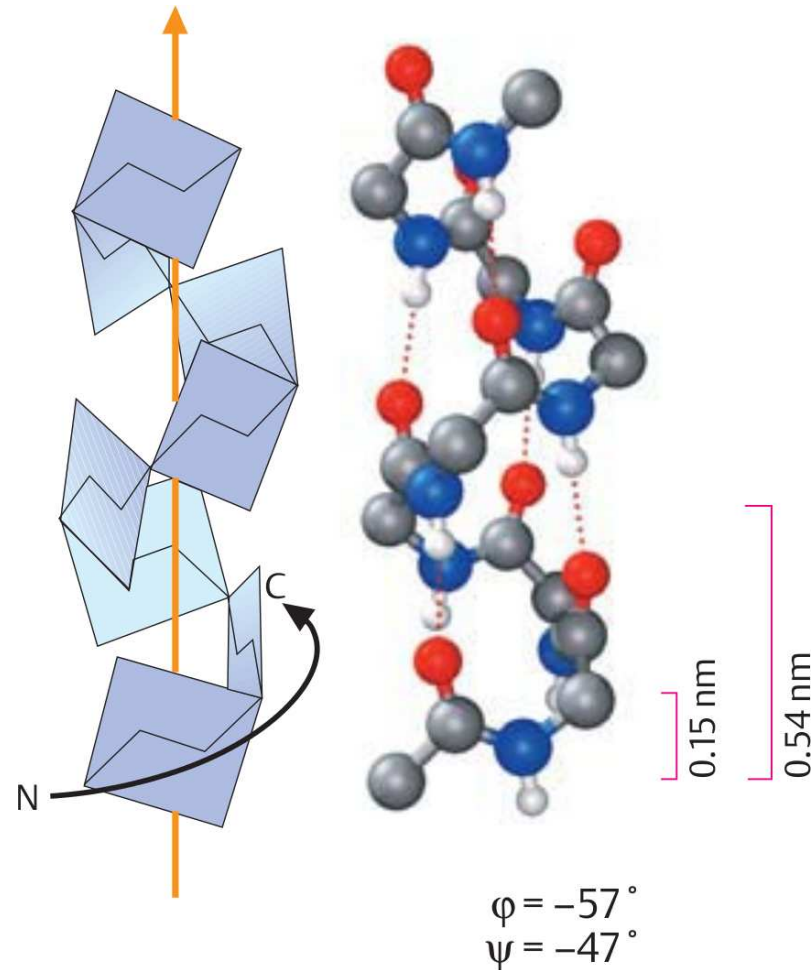
# Estrutura de proteínas



- Ponta com amina livre → N-terminal; ponta com ác. carboxílico livre → C-terminal



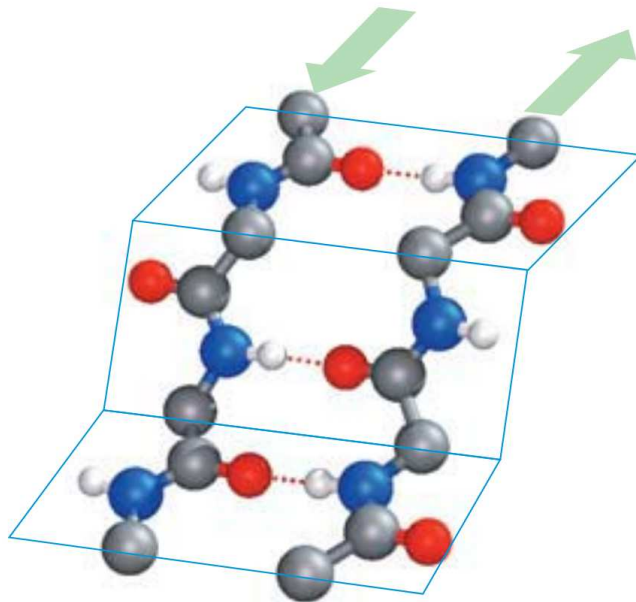
## Hélice- $\alpha$



Ligação de H entre resíduo cada par de resíduos  $i \dots i+4$

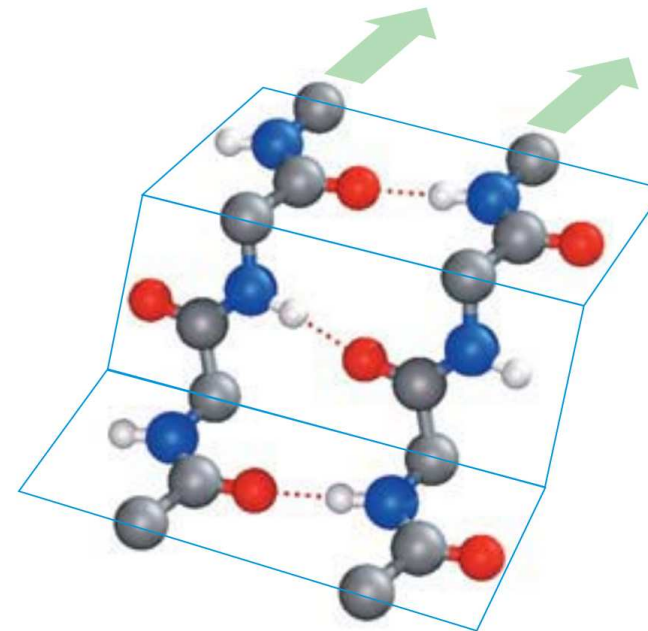


## Folha- $\beta$



1. Antiparallel

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &= -139^\circ \\ \psi &= +135^\circ\end{aligned}$$



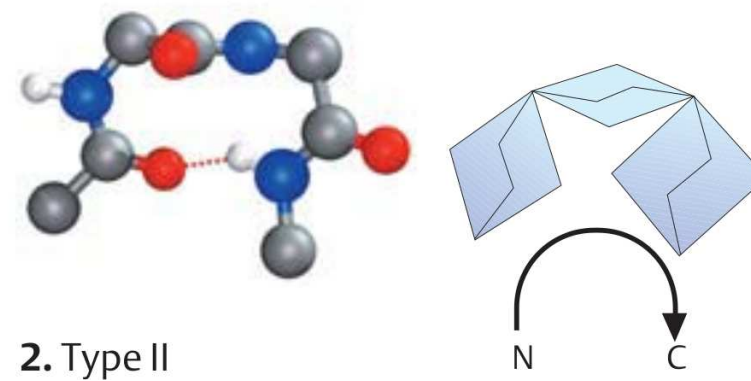
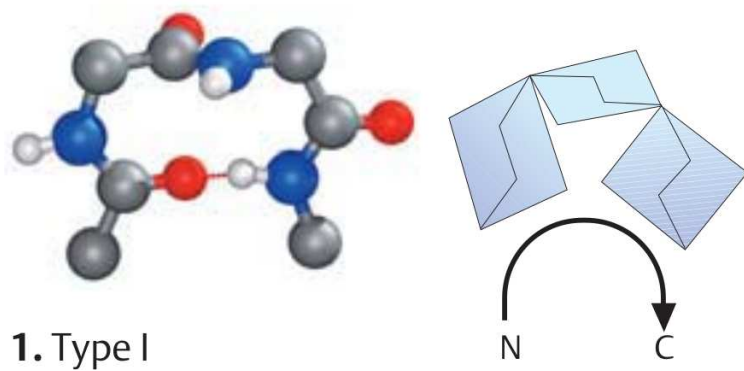
2. Parallel

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &= -119^\circ \\ \psi &= +113^\circ\end{aligned}$$





## Voltas (turns)

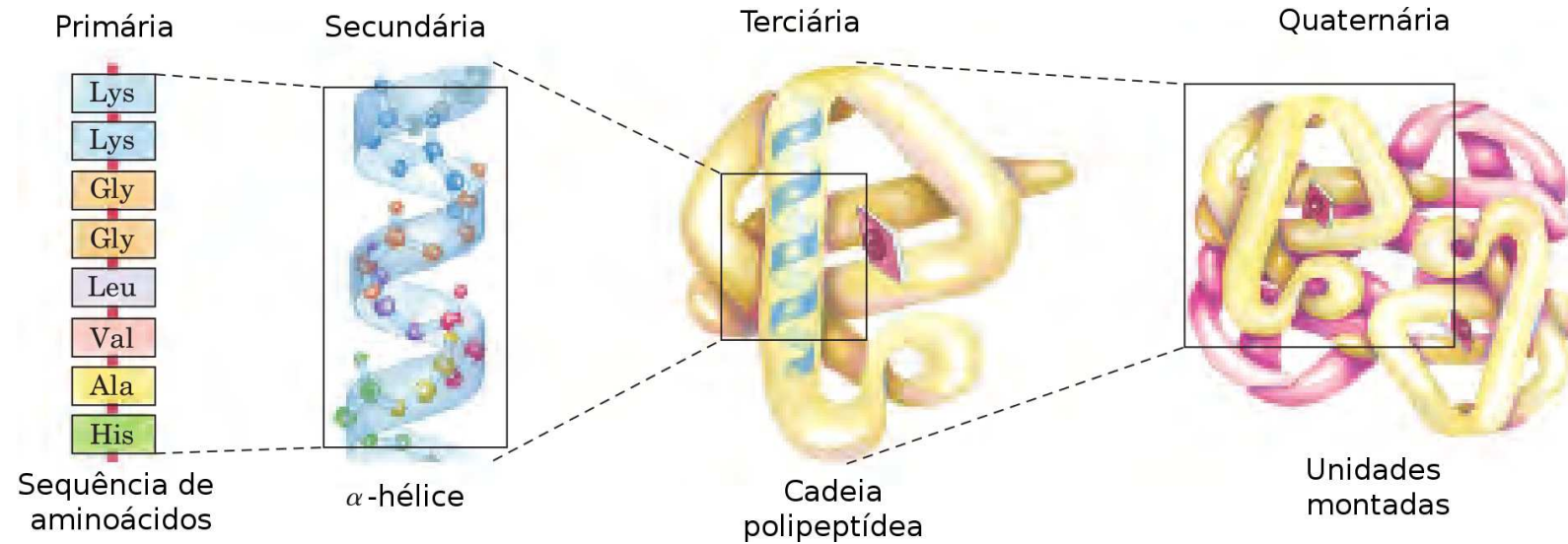


## Modificações pós-traducionais

- Fosforilação (Ser, Thr, Tyr);
- Acetilação, amidação (C-terminal), glicosilação, ...
- Extensa lista:  
*[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-translational\\_modifications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-translational_modifications)*
- Grupos prostéticos e co-fatores: Coenzimas, biotina, flavina, hemes, metais (Cu, Mn, Mg), agregados de ferro-enxofre, ...

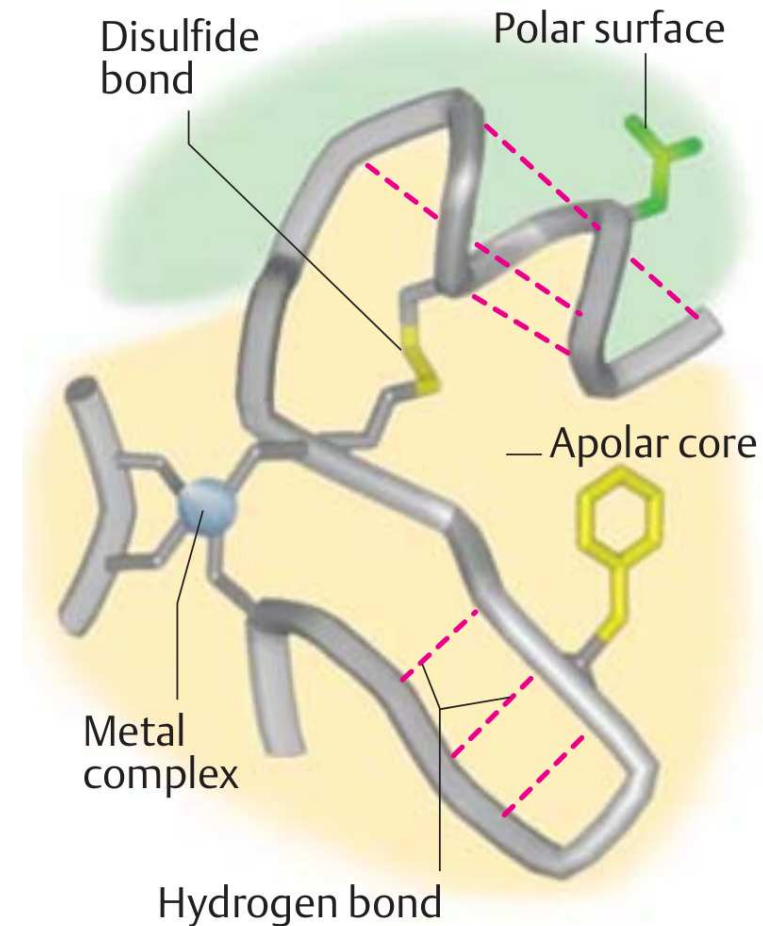


# Estrutura de proteínas



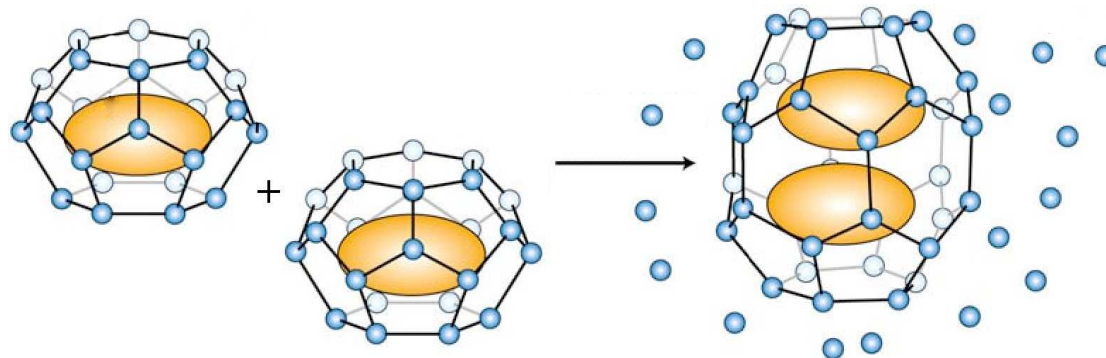
## Interações proteicas

- Efeito e contatos hidrofóbicos
- Ligações de hidrogênio
- Interações eletrostáticas (*i.e.* pontes salinas)
- Pontes dissulfeto

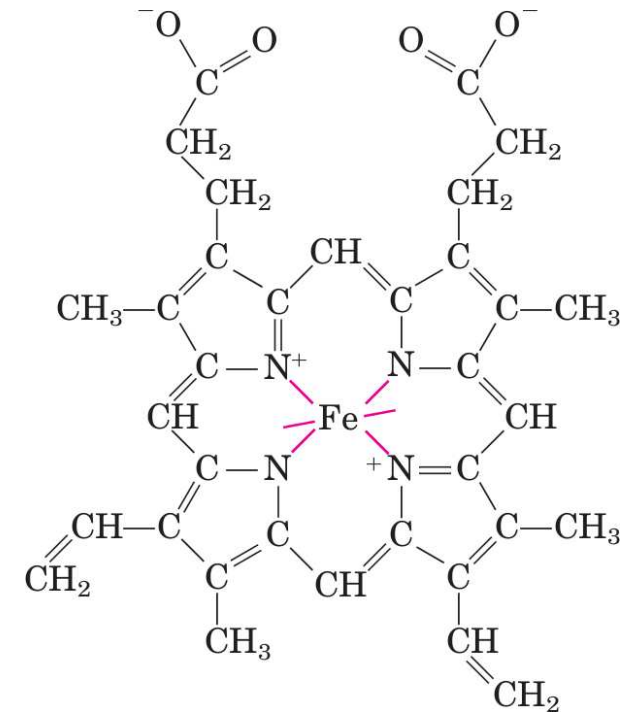
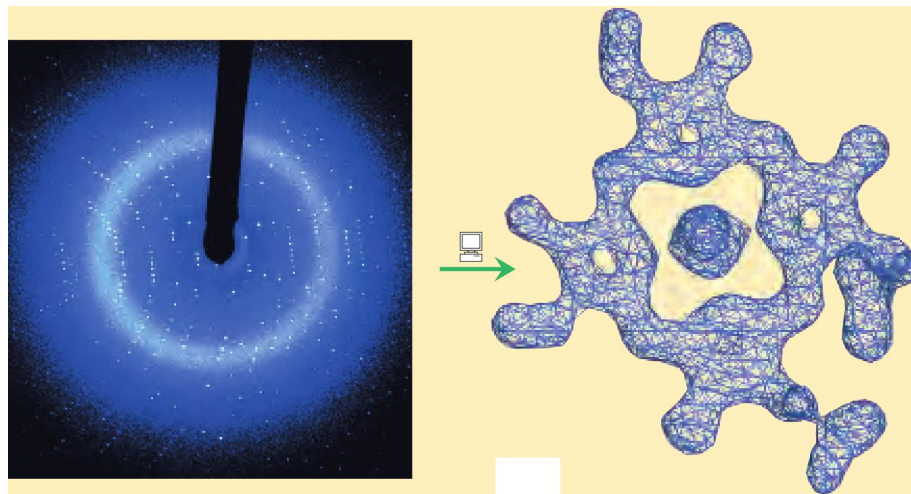


## Efeito hidrofóbico

- Principal determinante do enovelamento de proteínas
- É um balanço de forças fundamentais (van der Waals e eletrostática), responsáveis pela solvatação aquosa
- Solutos apolares quebram rede de ligações de H. Forma-se “jaula” de água em torno do soluto. Diminuem as interações favoráveis água–água e a entropia
- Agregação diminui superfície da jaula e, logo, a quantidade de água “congelada”. A entropia do solvente aumenta e interações fortes água–água são em parte restabelecidas.



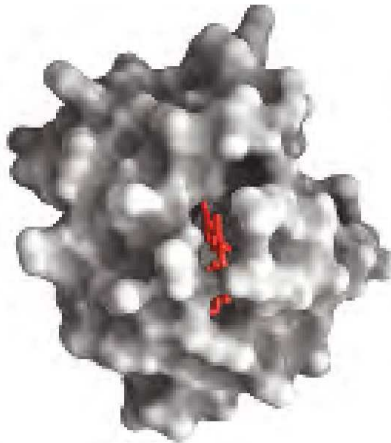
## Estrutura por Difração de raios-X



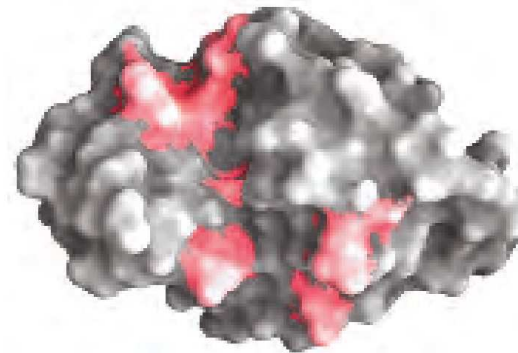
- Densidade eletrônica → arranjo espacial dos átomos



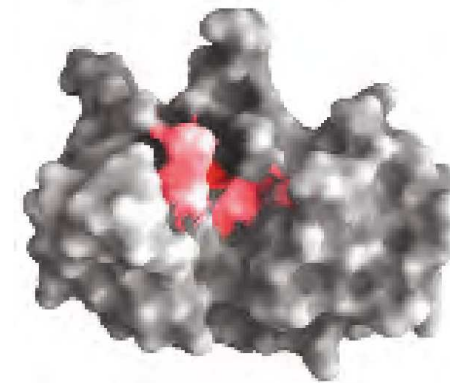
## Exemplos de estruturas proteicas



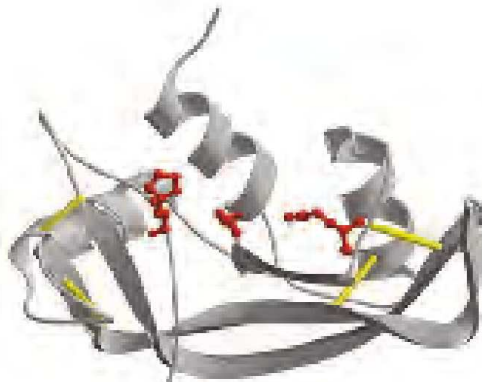
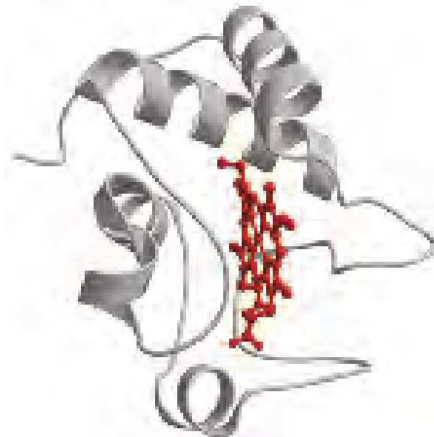
Cytochrome c



Lysozyme



Ribonuclease



- Diferentes representações. Vejamos a Mioglobina



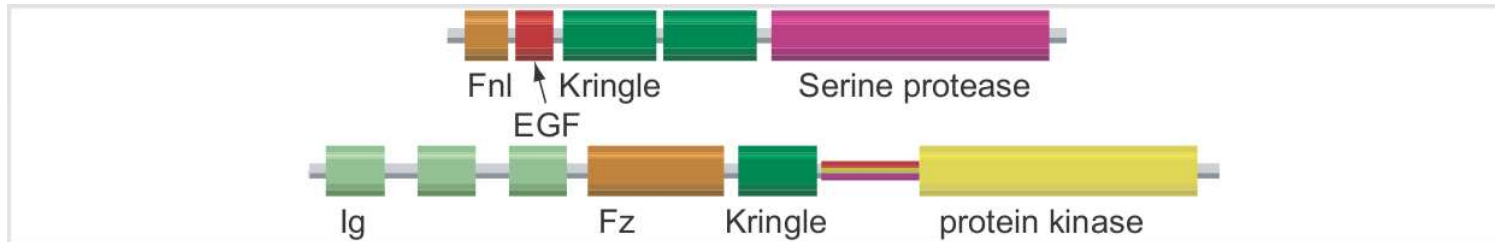
## Banco de dados de proteínas, PDB

- Protein Data Bank (PDB): [www.rcsb.org](http://www.rcsb.org)
- Contém hoje ~ 150.000 estruturas tridimensionais de proteínas. Muitas em complexos com ligantes, DNA, outras proteínas, etc...
- Principais técnicas experimentais: Difração de raios-X e ressonância magnética nuclear (RMN)
- Vejamos o respectivo arquivo para Mioglobina (1MBO)

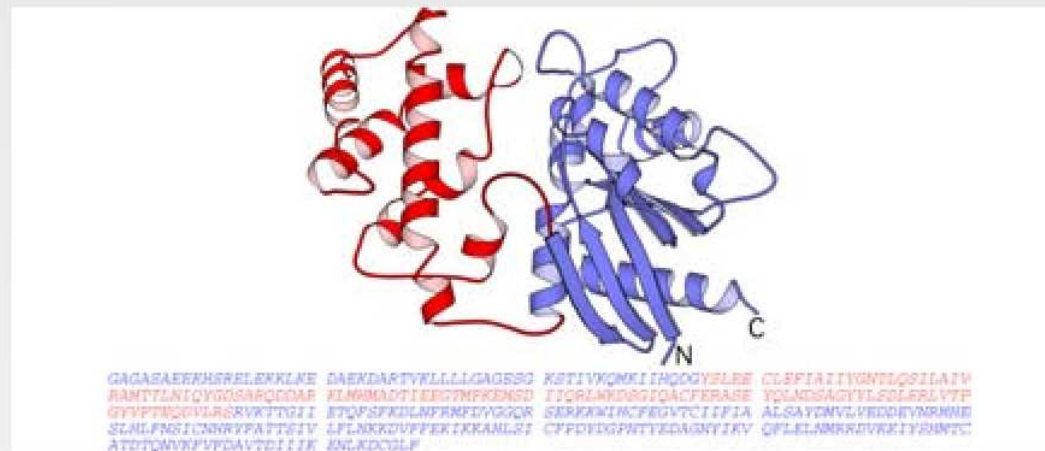




# Proteínas são organizadas em domínios



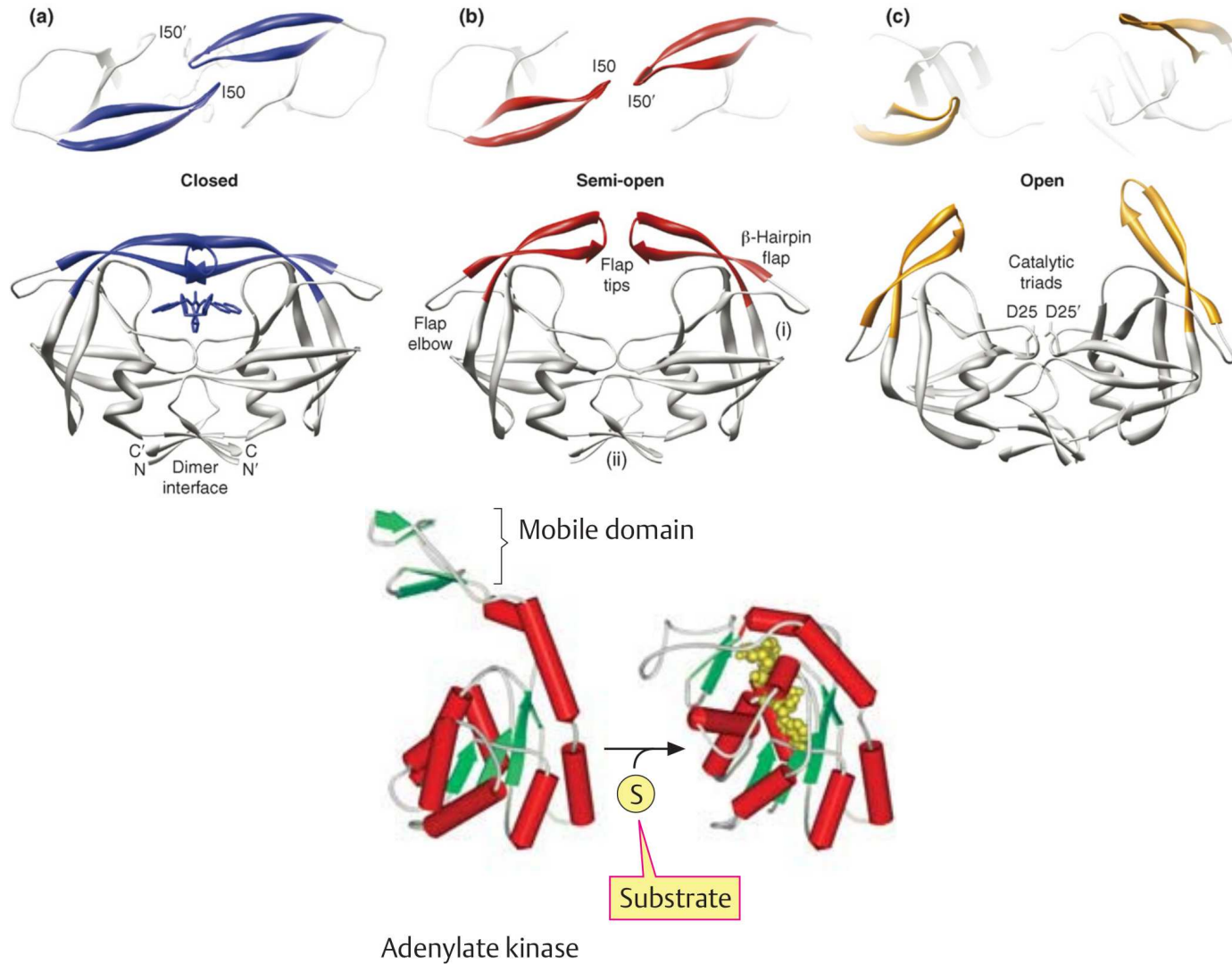
**FIGURE 2.27** ■ Domain organization of two typical multi-domain proteins, tissue plasminogen activator (*top*) and a receptor tyrosine kinase (*bottom*) as presented in the Pfam database (<http://pfam.sanger.ac.uk>), where the cylinders are links to the corresponding family.



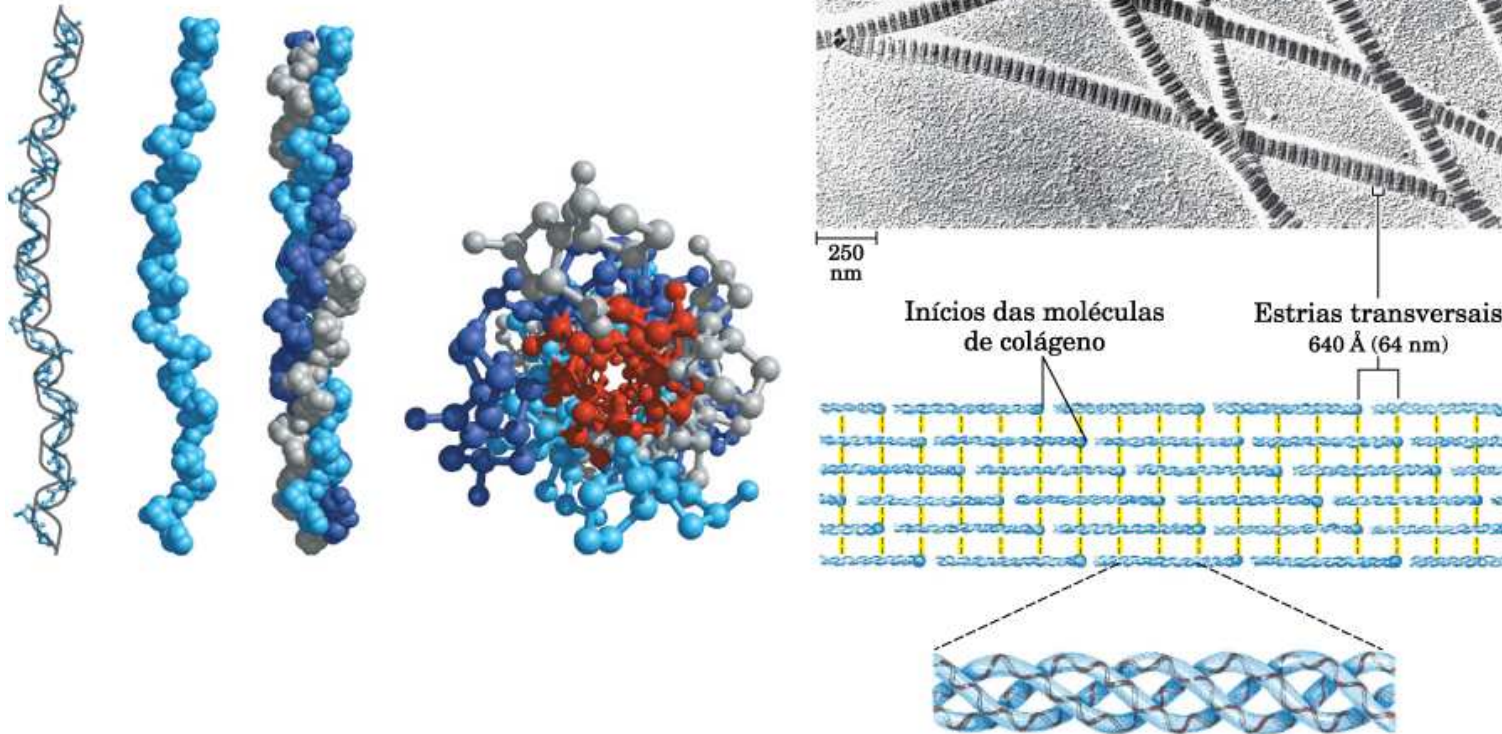
**FIGURE 2.25** ■ A two-domain protein, transducin  $\alpha$ , with one domain (red) as an insertion in the other domain, a G-domain (blue). The amino acid sequence is shown in blue and red for the main and inserted domain, respectively.



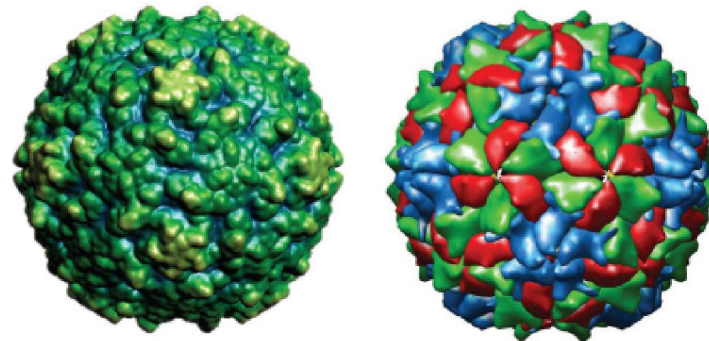
# Proteínas tem estrutura flexível



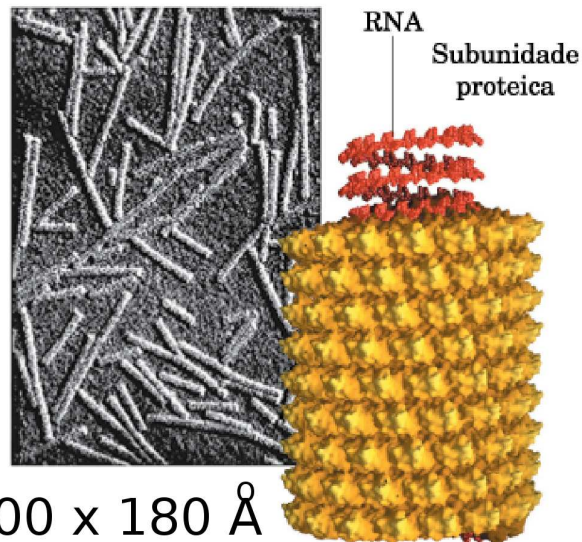
## Exemplos mesoscópicos: Colágeno



## Exemplos mesoscópicos: Capsídeos virais



300 Å



3000 x 180 Å

Poliovirus, icosaédrico. Mosaico do tabaco

