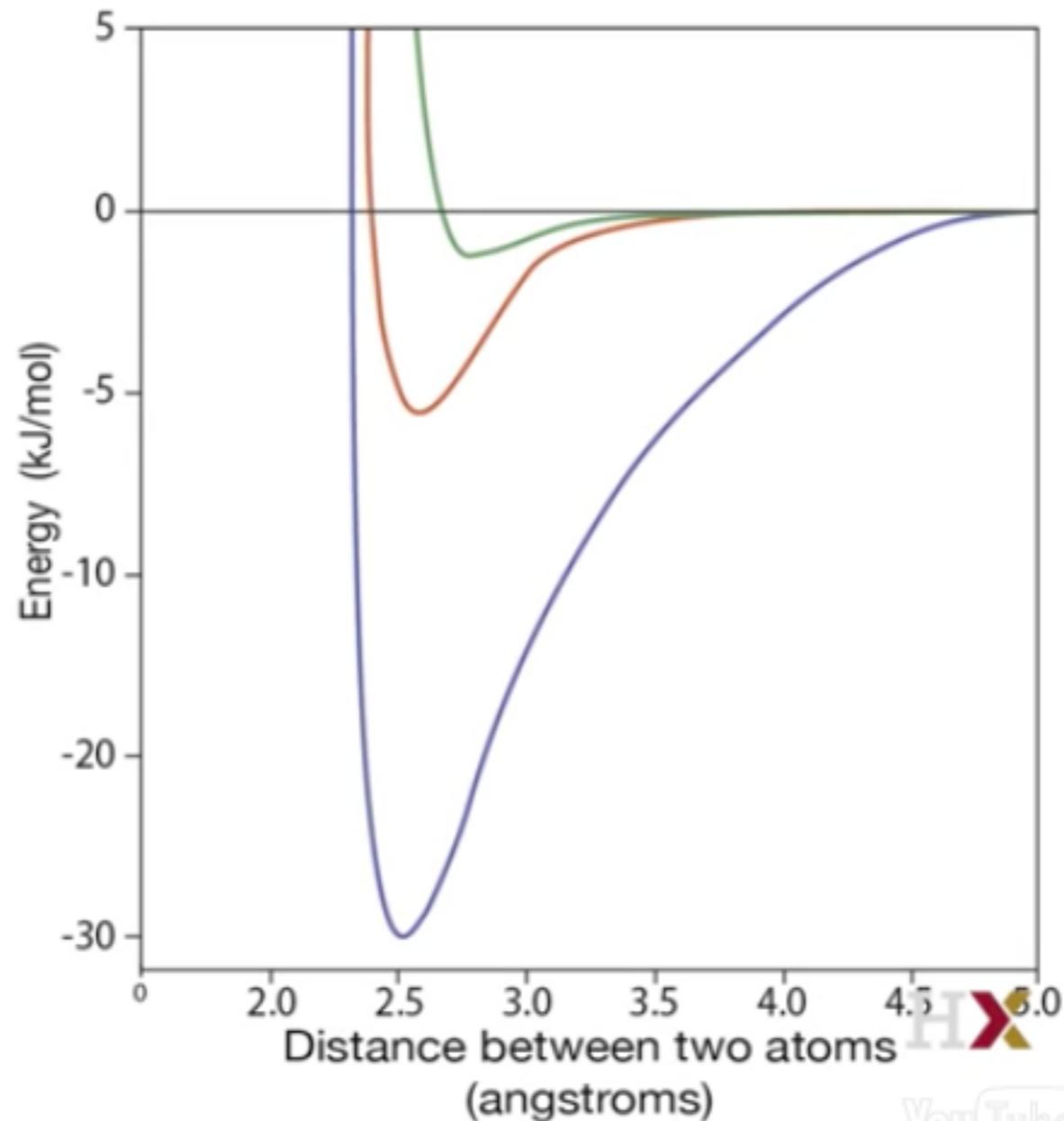


1. Qual é a definição de *protein fold*? E qual é a definição de domínio?
2. Por que existe apenas um número limitado de *folds* na natureza?

3. Qual das curvas abaixo corresponde a:

- i) ligação de hidrogênio
- ii) pontes salinas
- iii) interações de van der Waals ?



1. Quais são as duas principais forças que promovem o enovelamento de uma proteína?

- a) o efeito hidrofóbico
- b) a diminuição de entropia das cadeias
- c) o aumento de entropia das cadeias
- d) a diminuição de entropia do solvente devido ao enovelamento
- e) entalpia

2. Qual é a principal força que desfavorece o enovelamento de uma proteína ?

- a) entalpia
- b) o efeito hidrofóbico
- c) a entropia das cadeias
- d) o aumento de entropia da água

Qual é a principal força que contribui para a estabilização da estrutura secundária ?

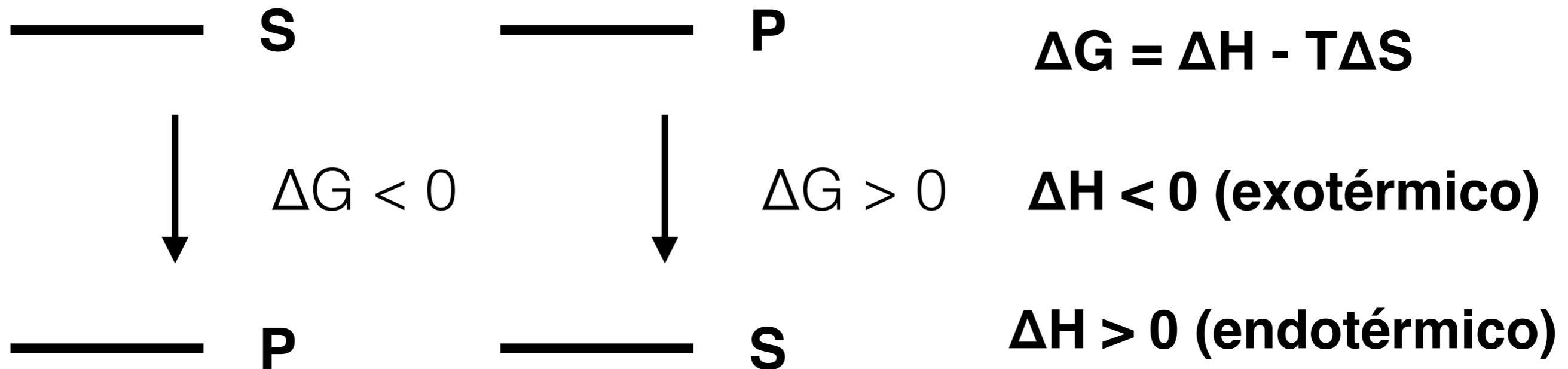
- a) ligação de hidrogênio
- b) o efeito hidrofóbico
- c) interações de van der Waals
- d) pontes salinas

Espontaneidade

$$G = H - TS$$

processo espontâneo: diminuição de energia livre

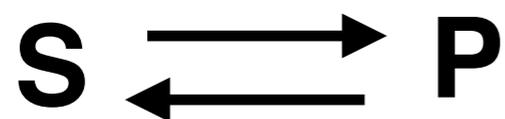
reação bioquímica espontânea: exergônica



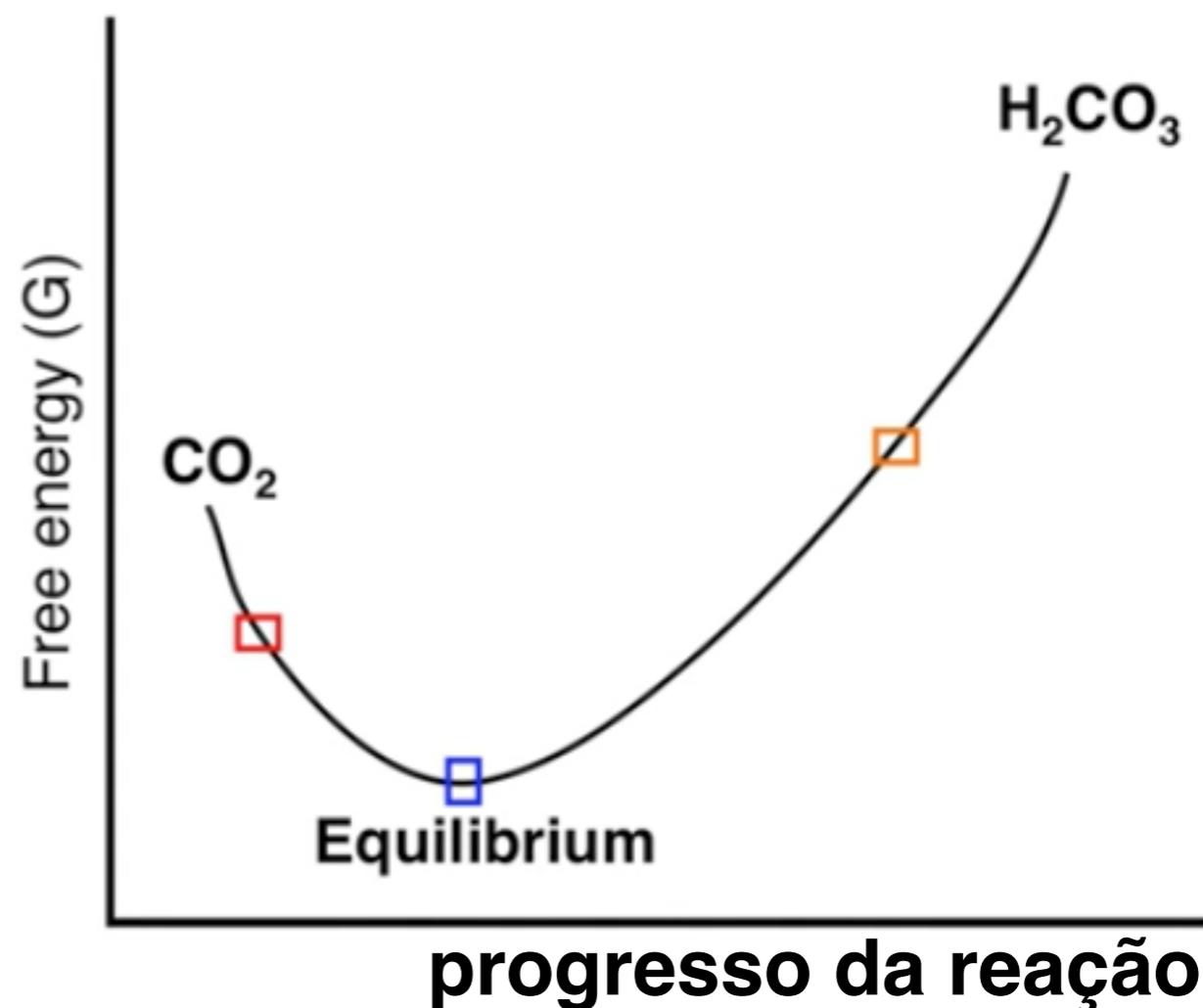
espontâneo

não-espontâneo

Direcionalidade

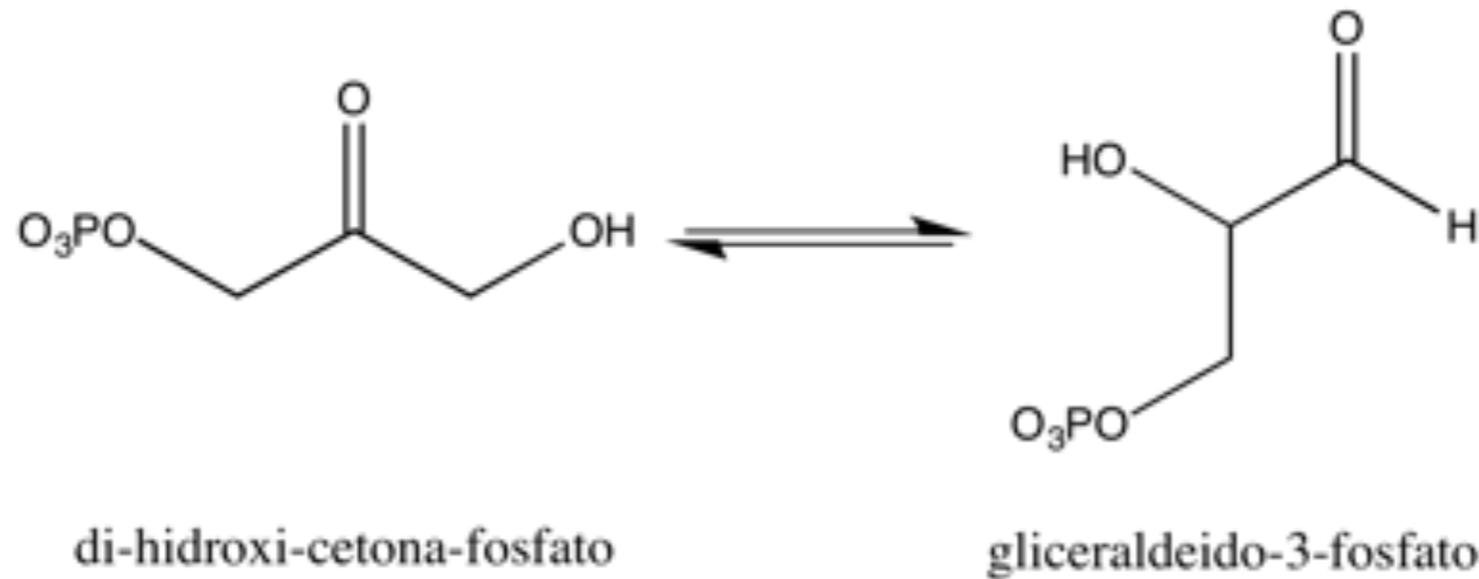


Princípio de Le Chatelier



Se conhecemos a **constante de equilíbrio**, e as **concentrações de reagentes e produtos no início**, podemos prever qual será o sentido da reação

Constante de equilíbrio



$$K_{eq} = 0.0475$$

$$T = 298 \text{ K e } R = 8.315 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta G^0 = -RT \ln K_{eq} = + 7.55 \text{ kJ.mol}^{-1} \quad \text{Não espontânea}$$

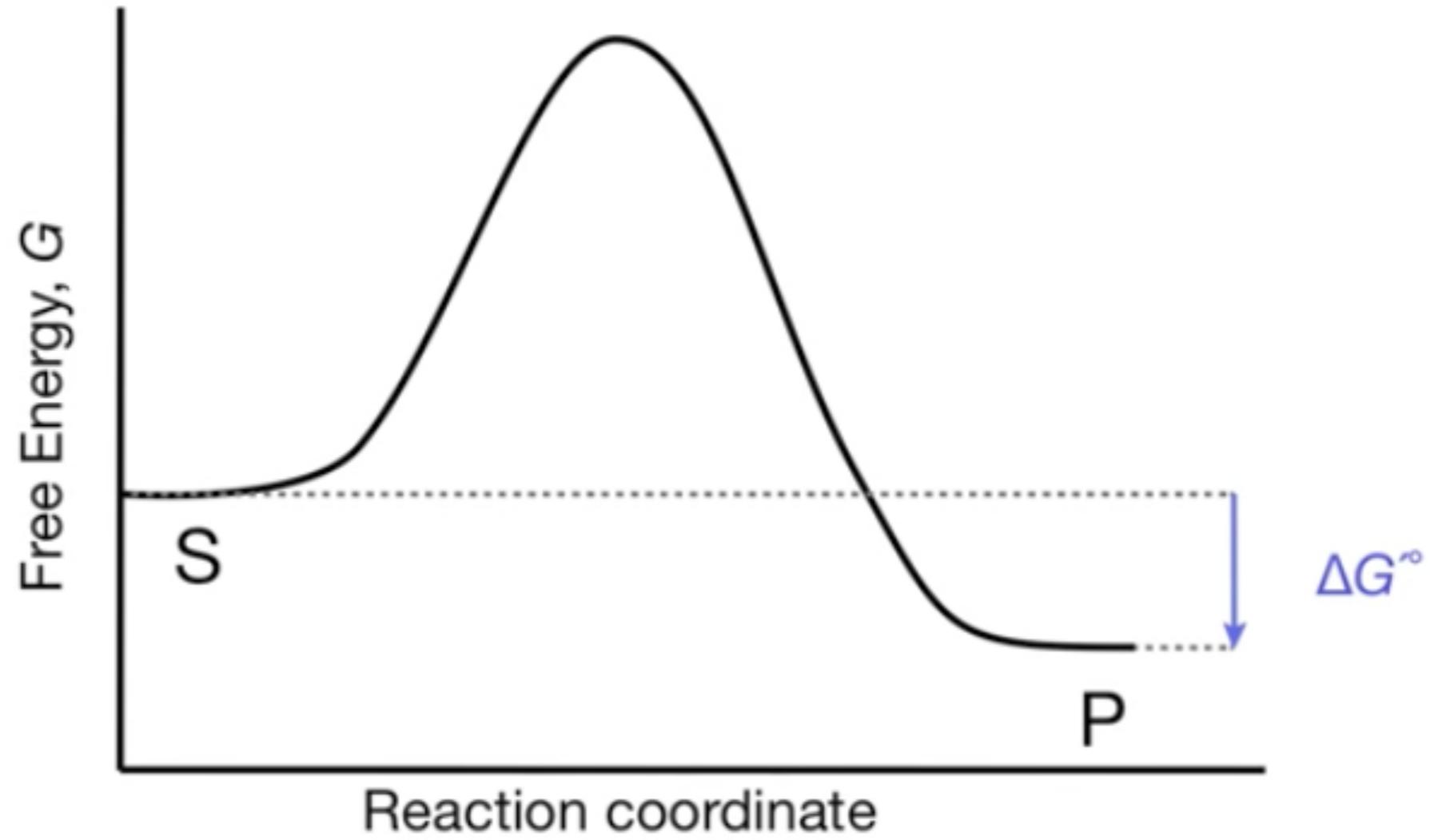
$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln \frac{[\text{produtos}]}{[\text{reagentes}]}$$

**ΔG nas
condições
celulares**

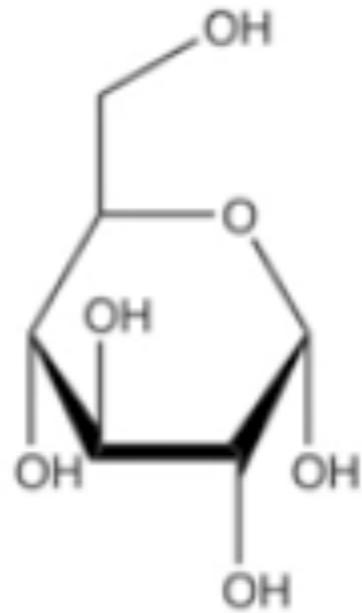
$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln \frac{[3 \times 10^{-3}]}{[200 \times 10^{-3}]} = + 7.55 - 10.41 \text{ kJ.mol}^{-1}$$

**espontâneo
nestas condições**

Velocidade



Glucose



+ATP

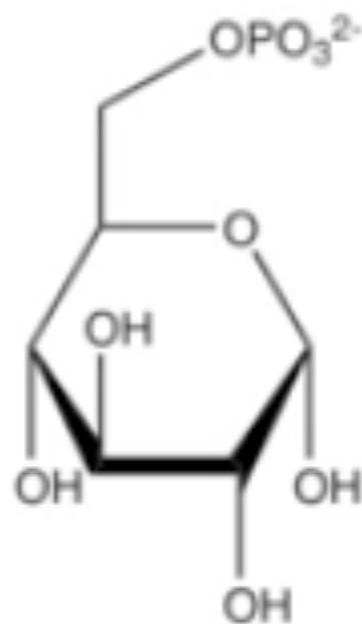


Hexokinase

$v \sim 10^{-13} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}$

$v \sim 1.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}$

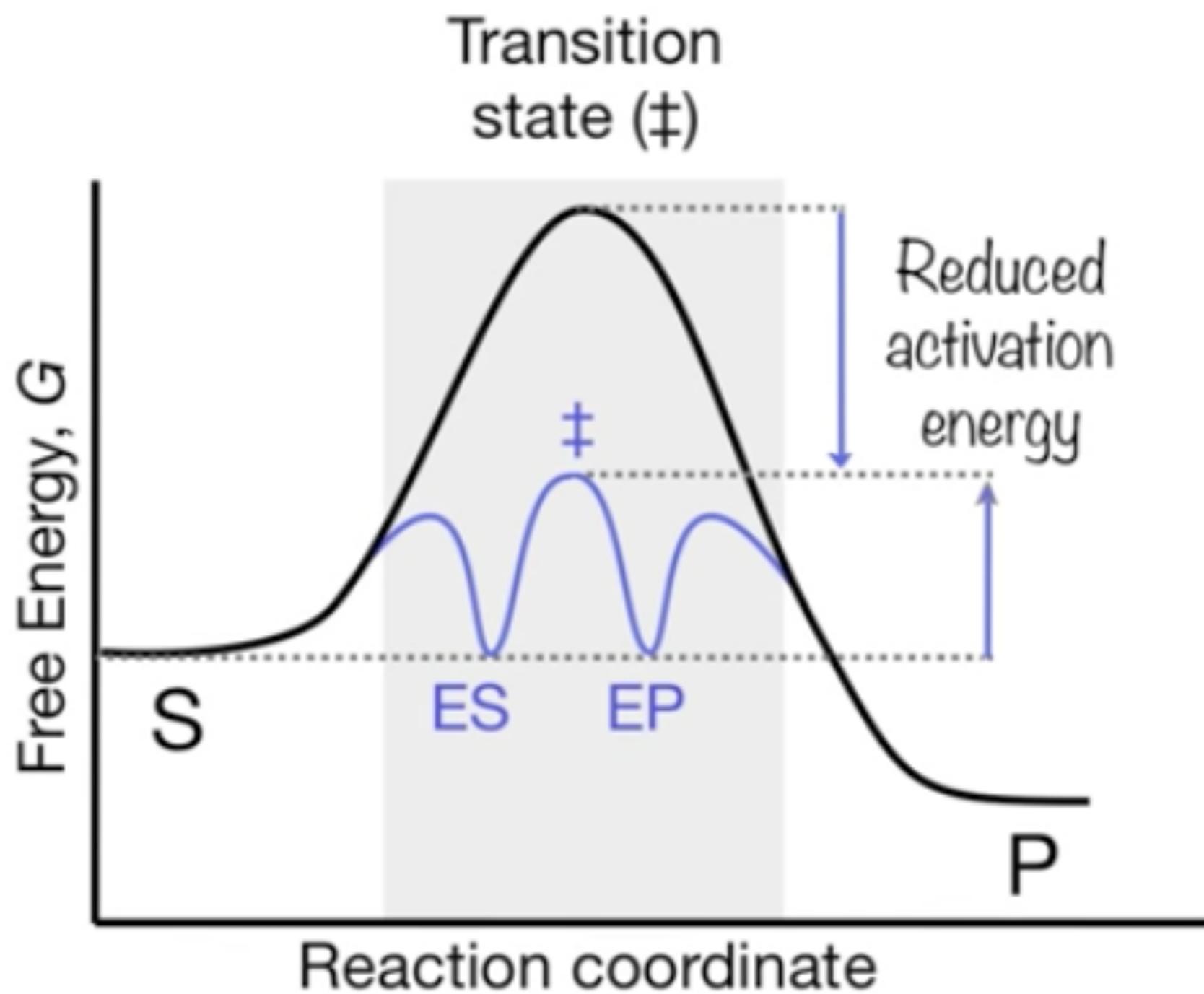
Glucose-6-phosphate



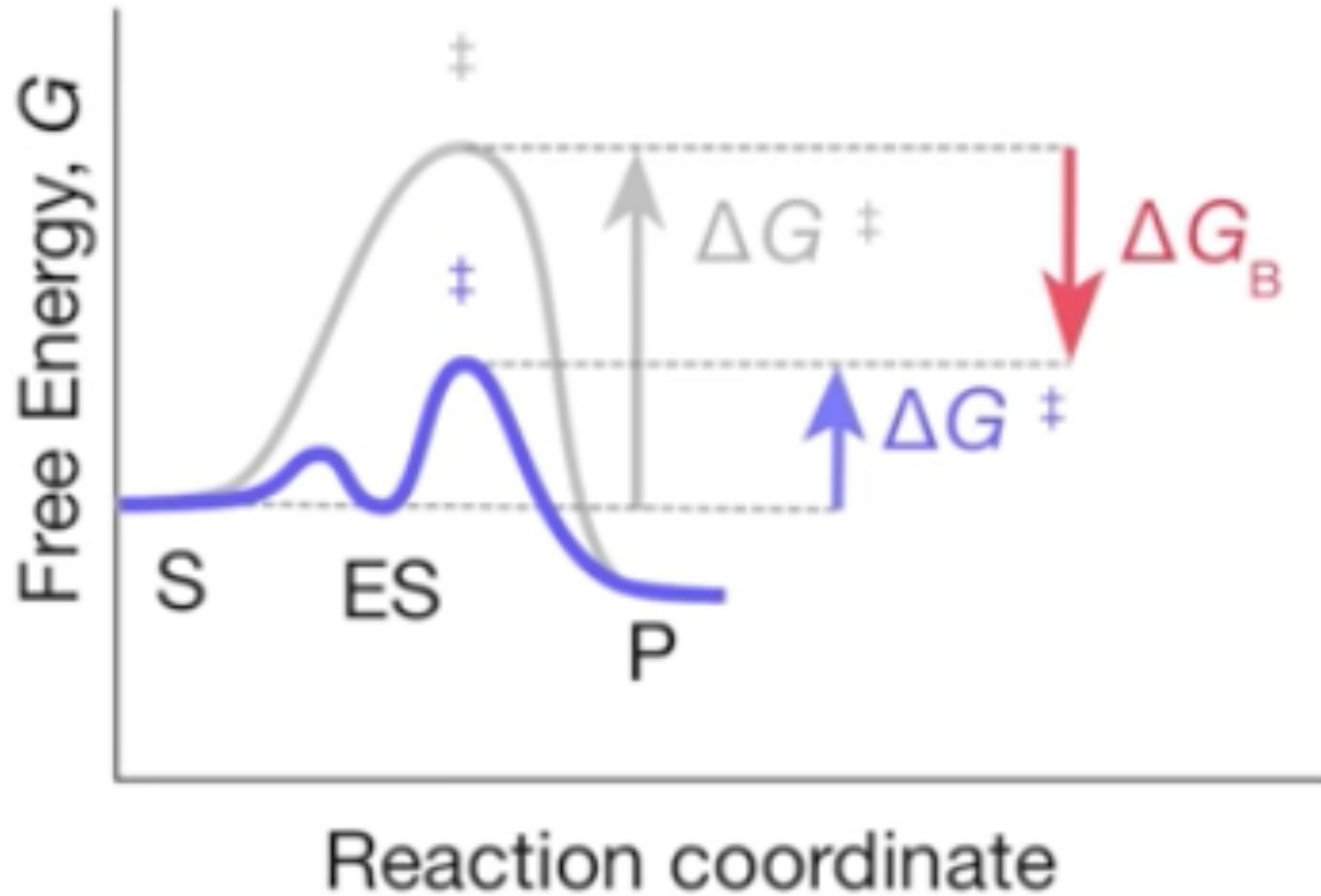
+ADP

$\sim 10^{10}$ vezes + rápida

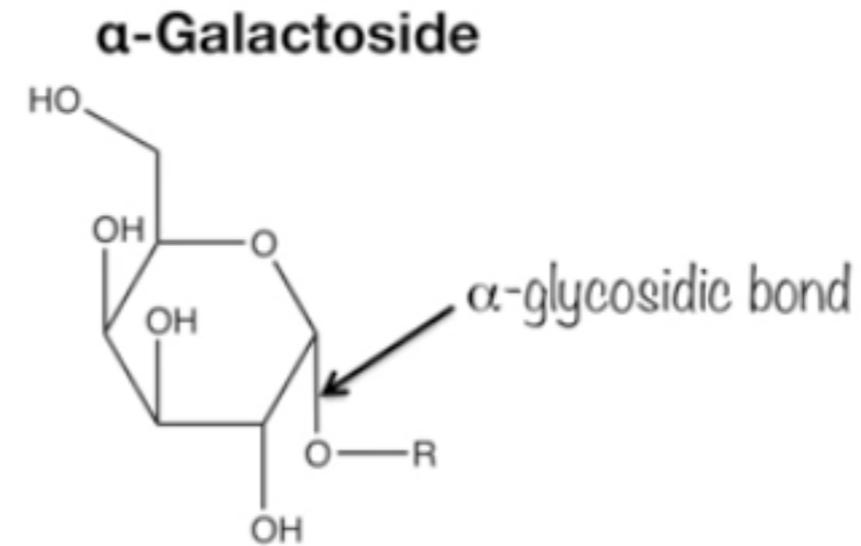
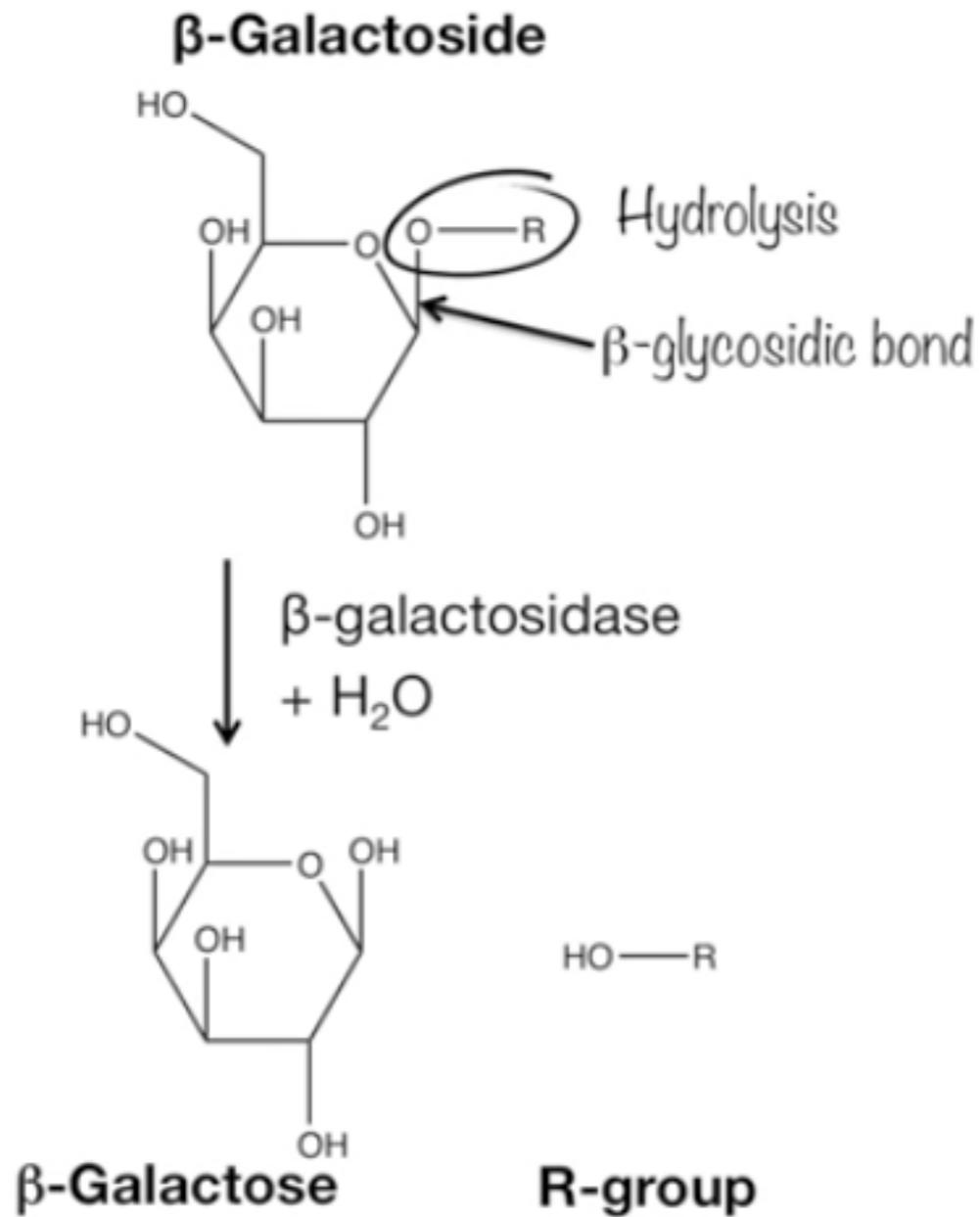
$\Delta G^0 = -16.7 \text{ kJ.mol}^{-1}$



Por que enzimas são bons catalisadores?



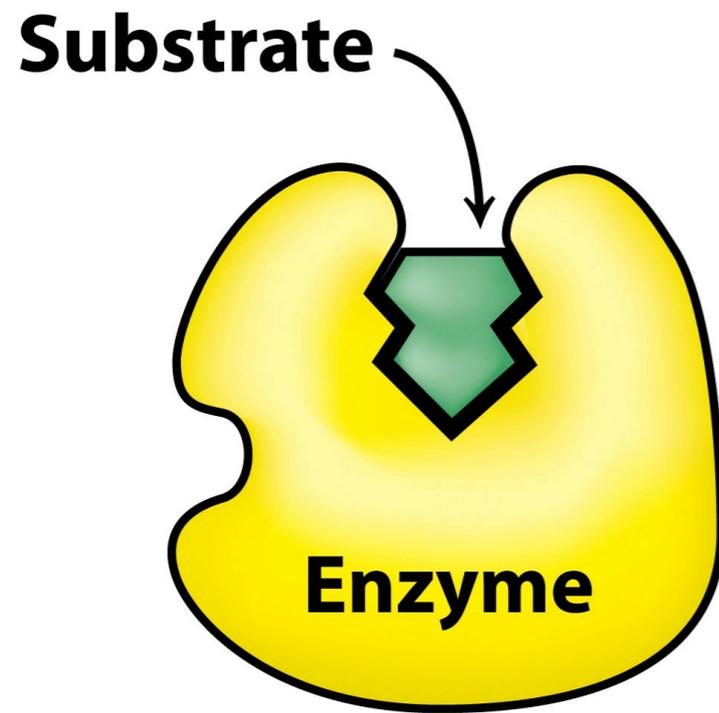
Por que enzimas são bons catalisadores?



Enzimas são altamente específicas

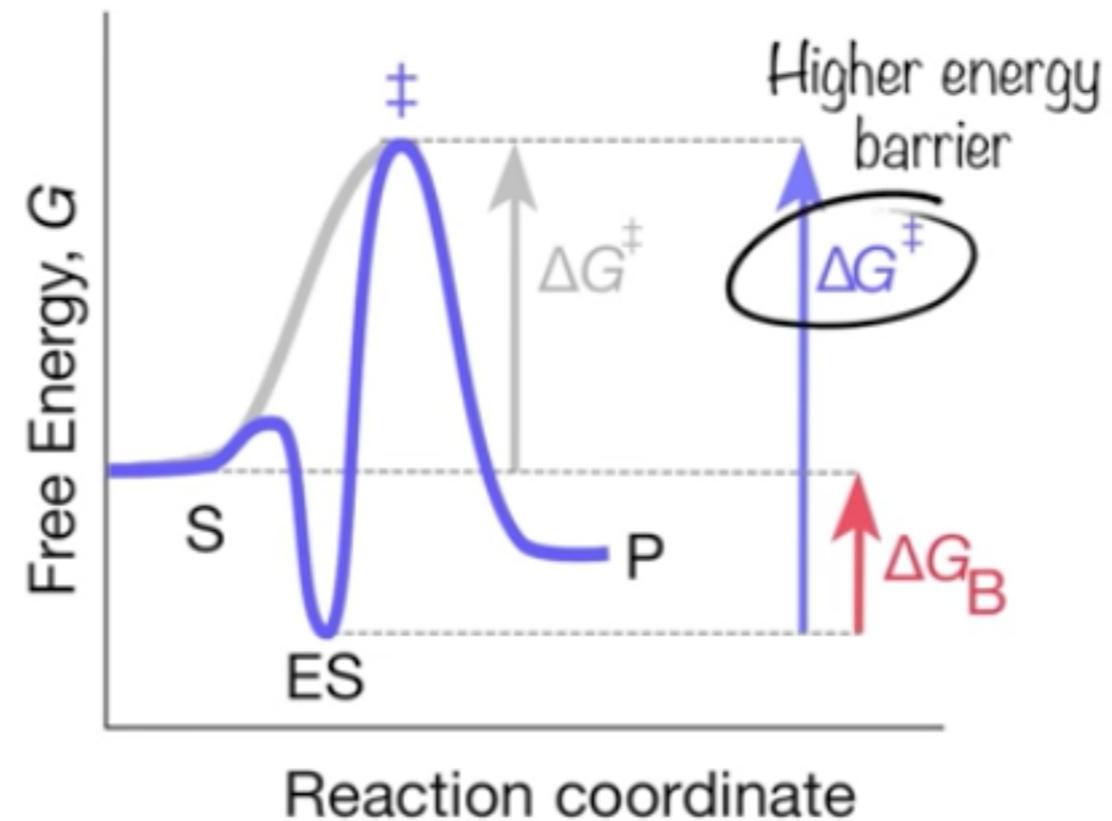
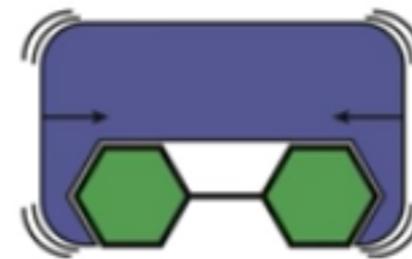
Por que enzimas são bons catalisadores?

-Modelo de Emil Fischer, 1890



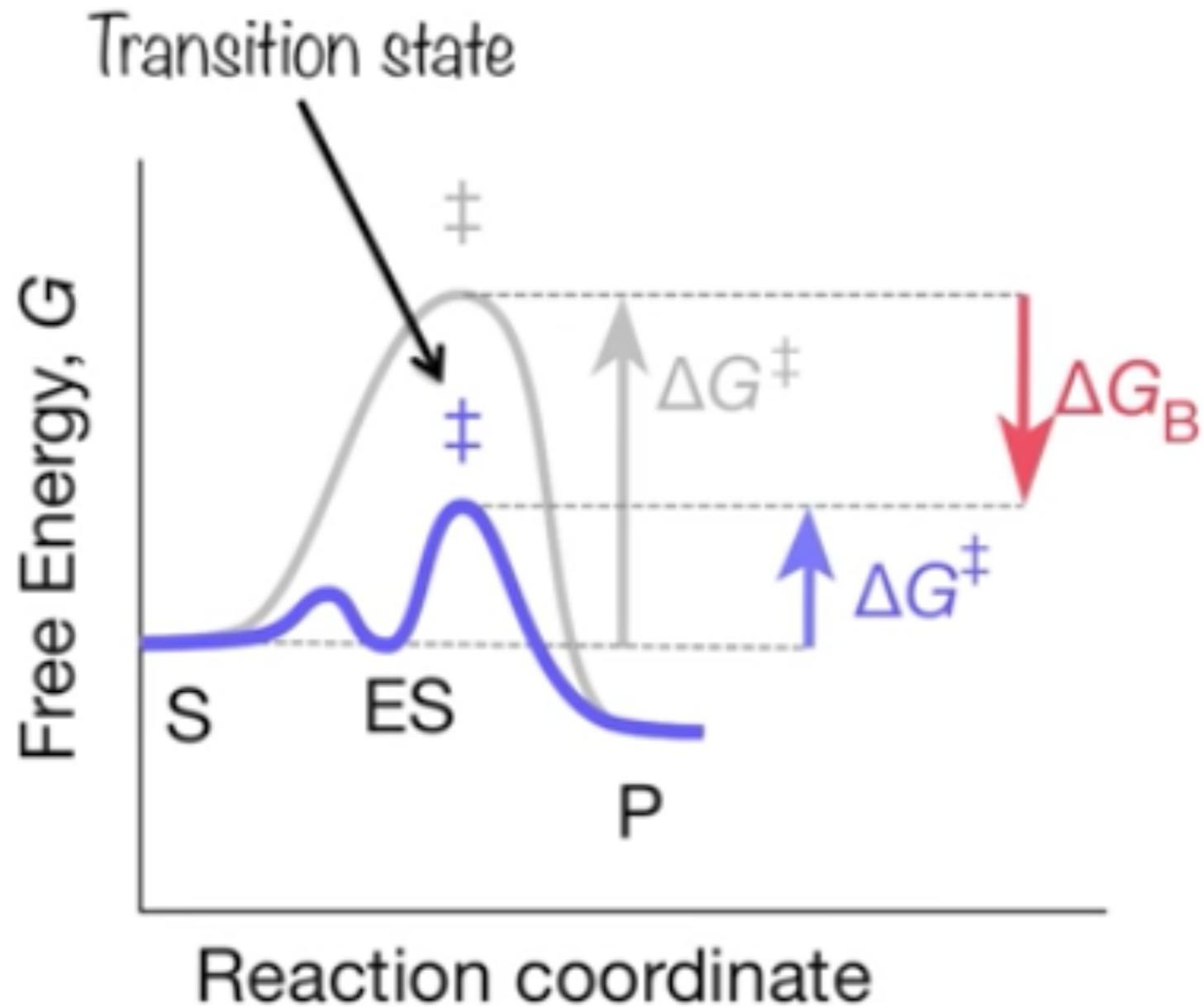
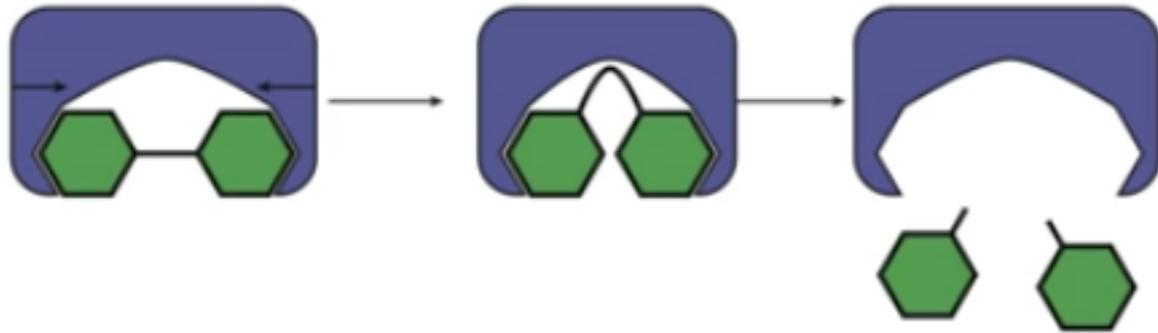
hipótese *Lock and Key*

Enzyme complementary to substrate



Por que enzimas são bons catalisadores?

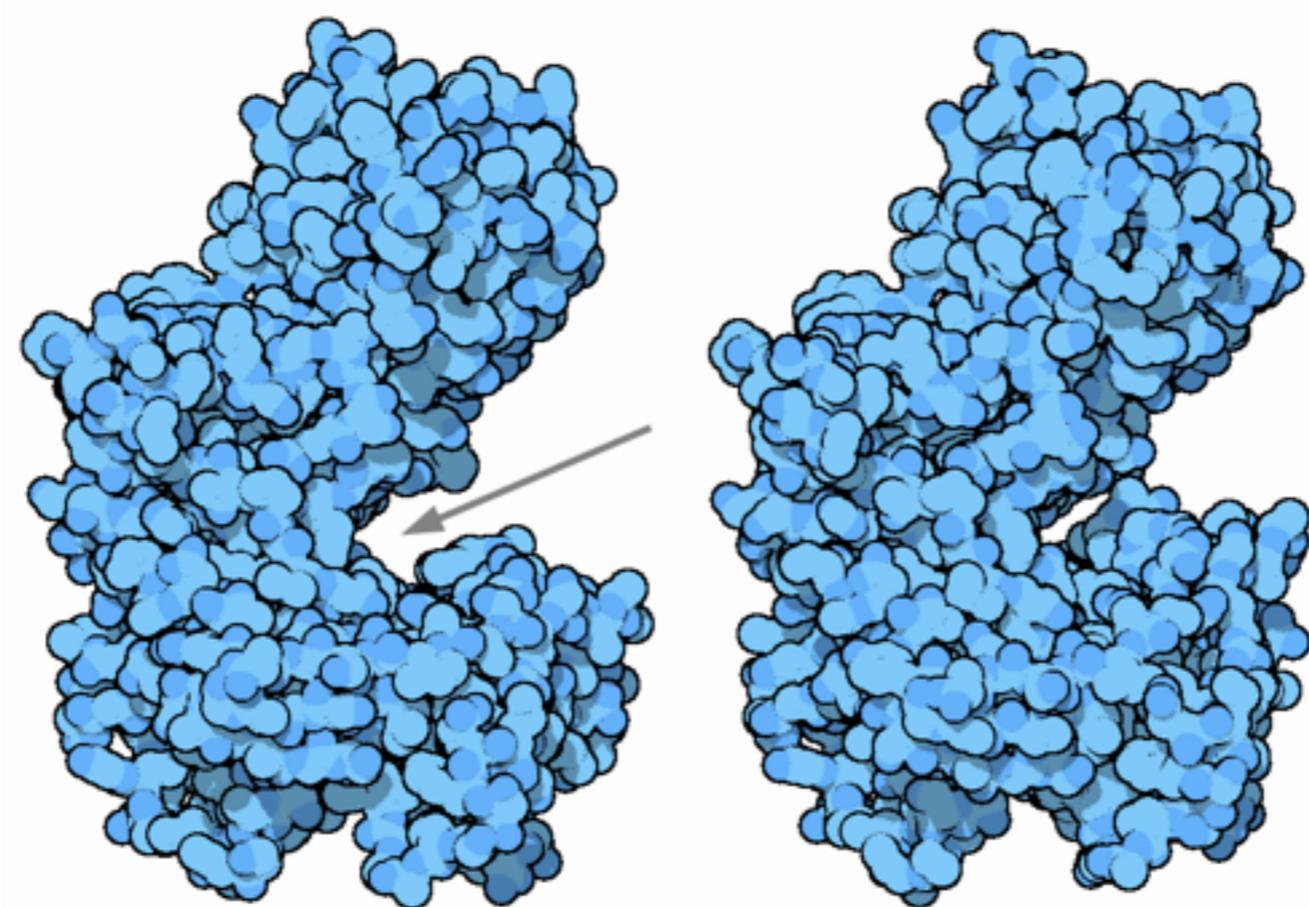
Enzyme complimentary to transition state



Por que enzimas são bons catalisadores?

-Hipótese de Daniel Koshland, 1958

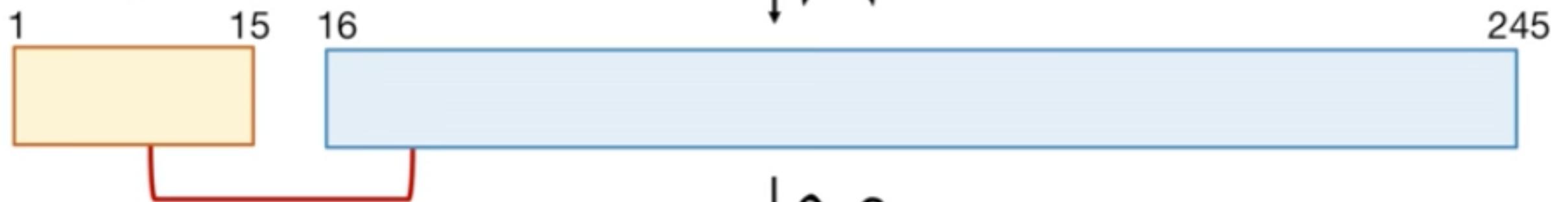
- interações fracas entre enzima e estado de transição
- a conformação da enzima se altera após a ligação ao substrato de forma a favorecer a catálise



Chymotrypsinogen



π-Chymotrypsin



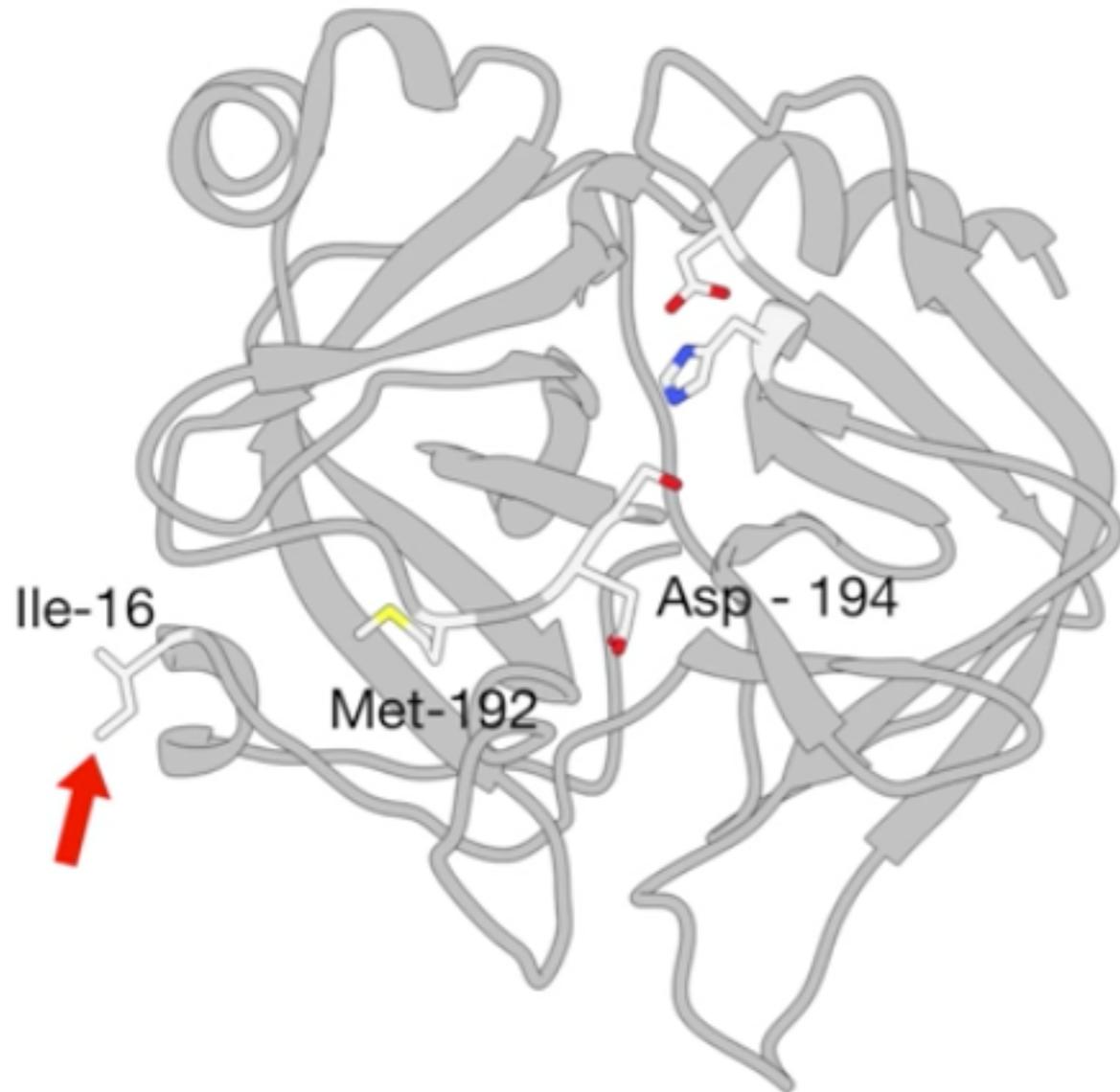
α-Chymotrypsin



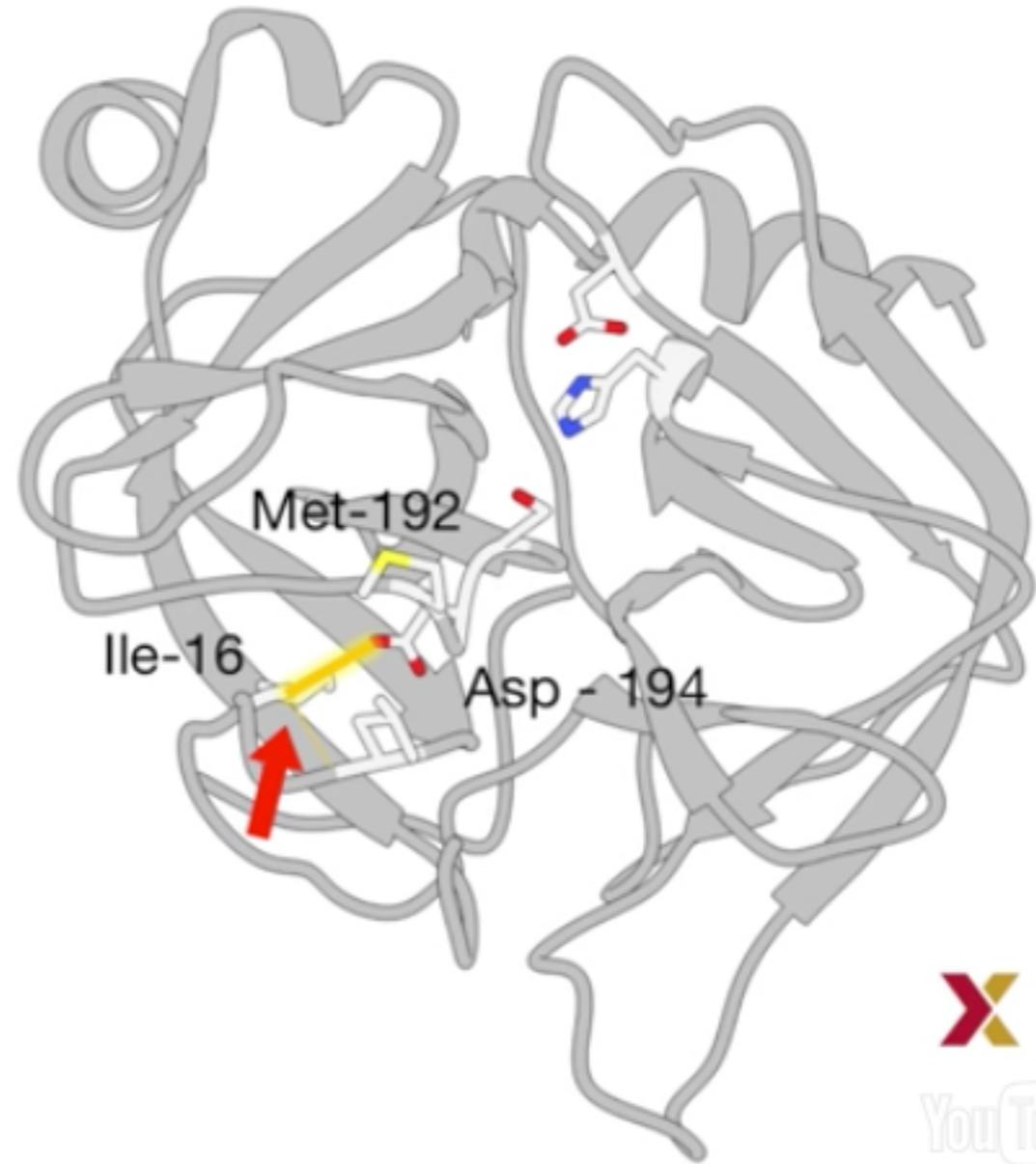
HX

YouTube

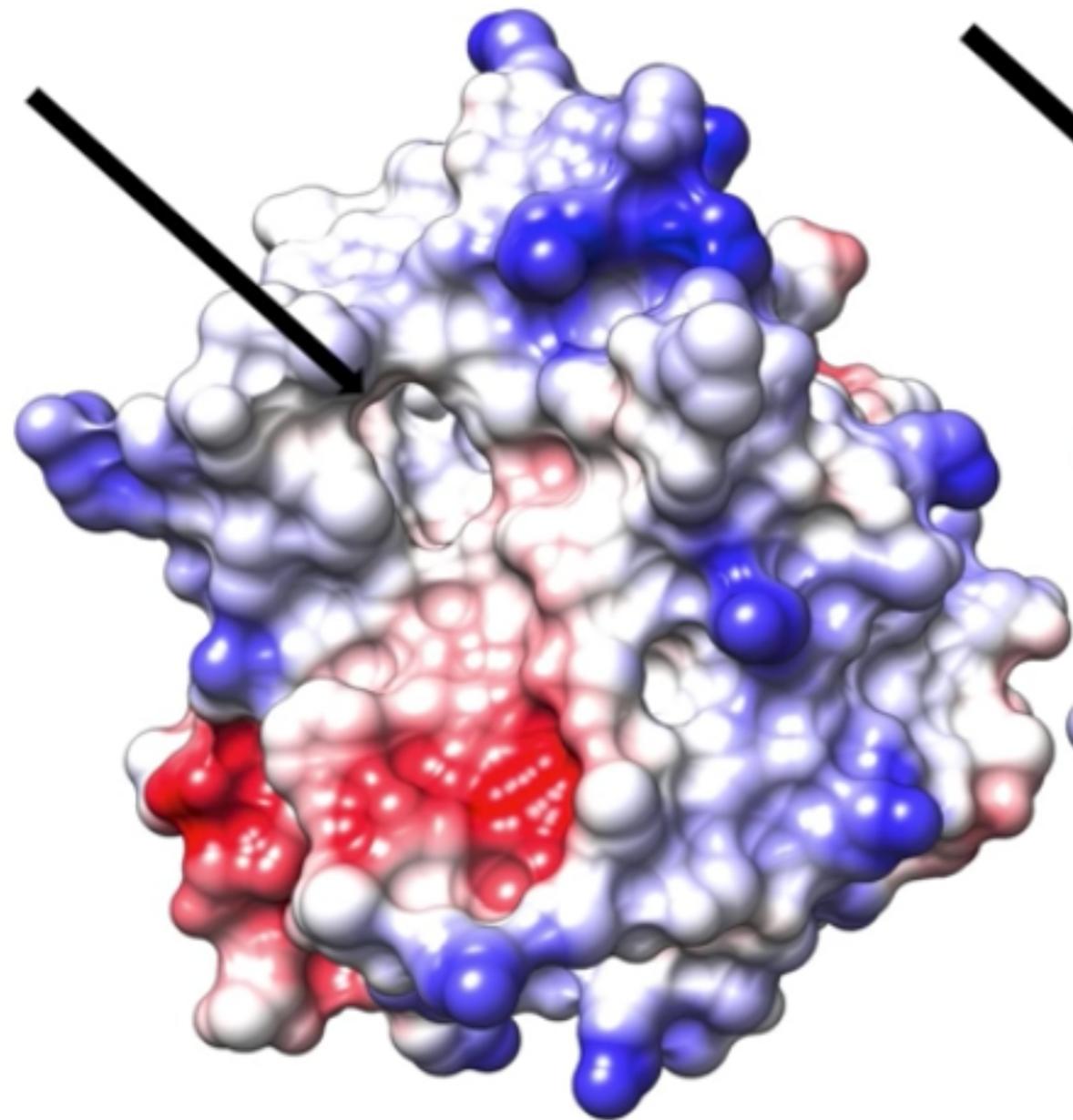
Chymotrypsinogen



Chymotrypsin

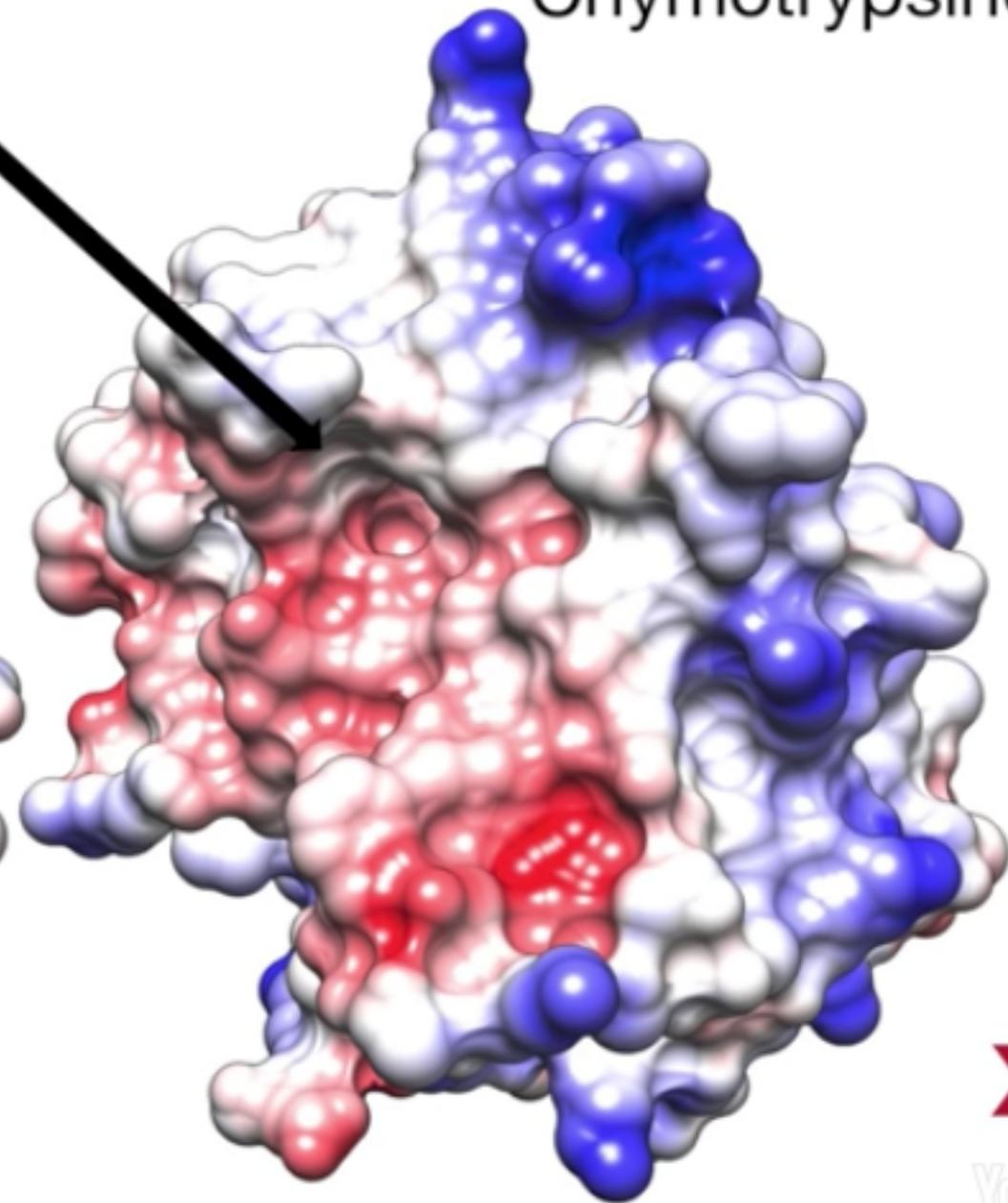


Chymotrypsin



Active enzyme

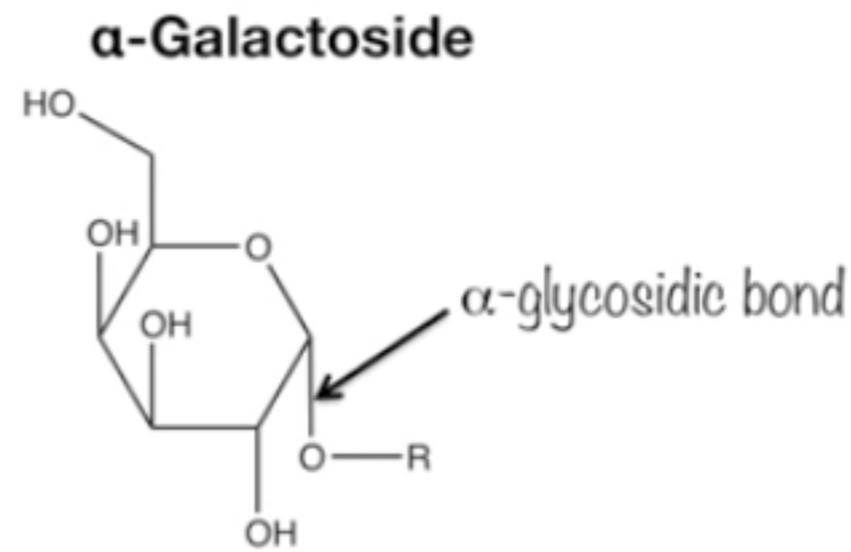
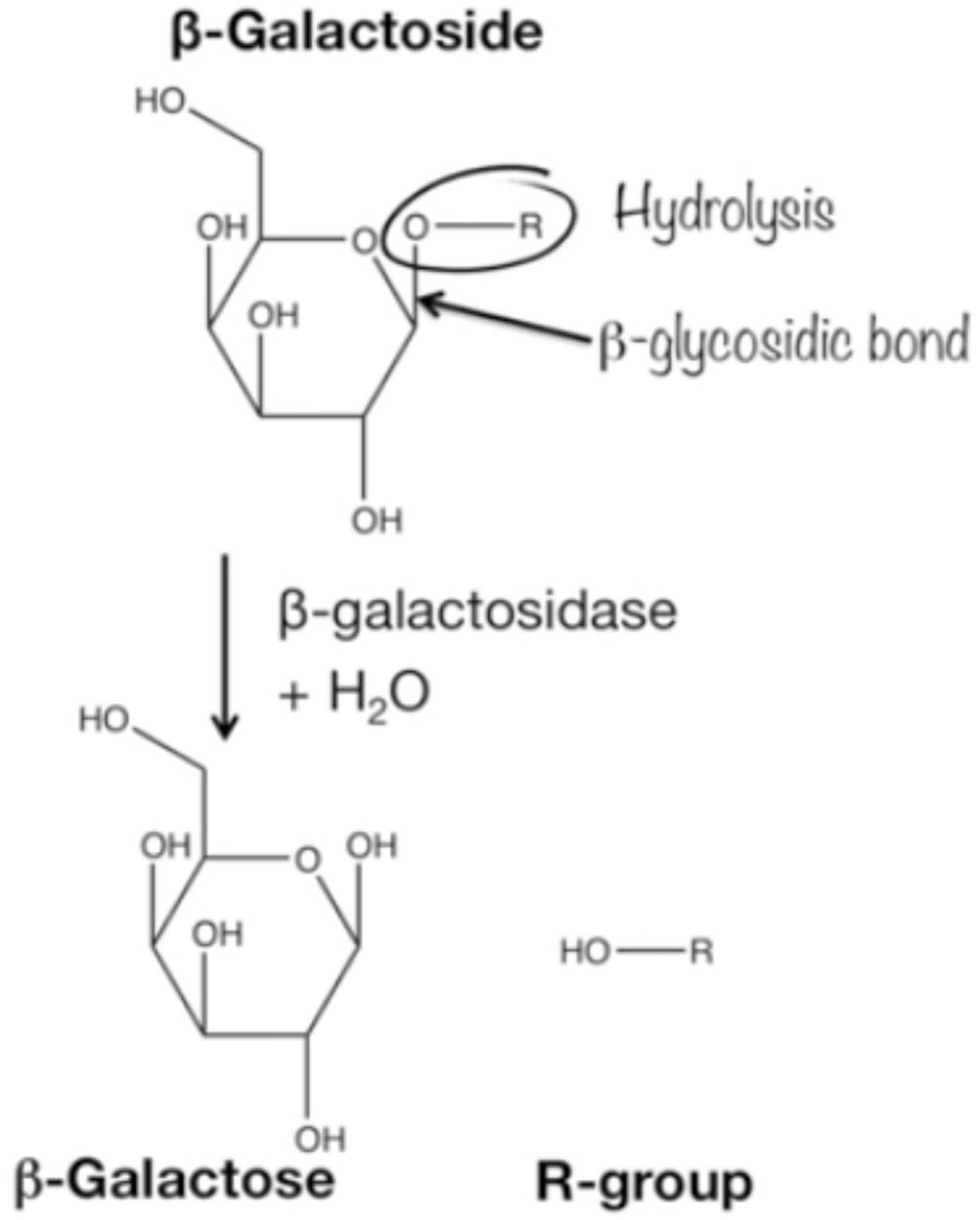
Chymotrypsinogen



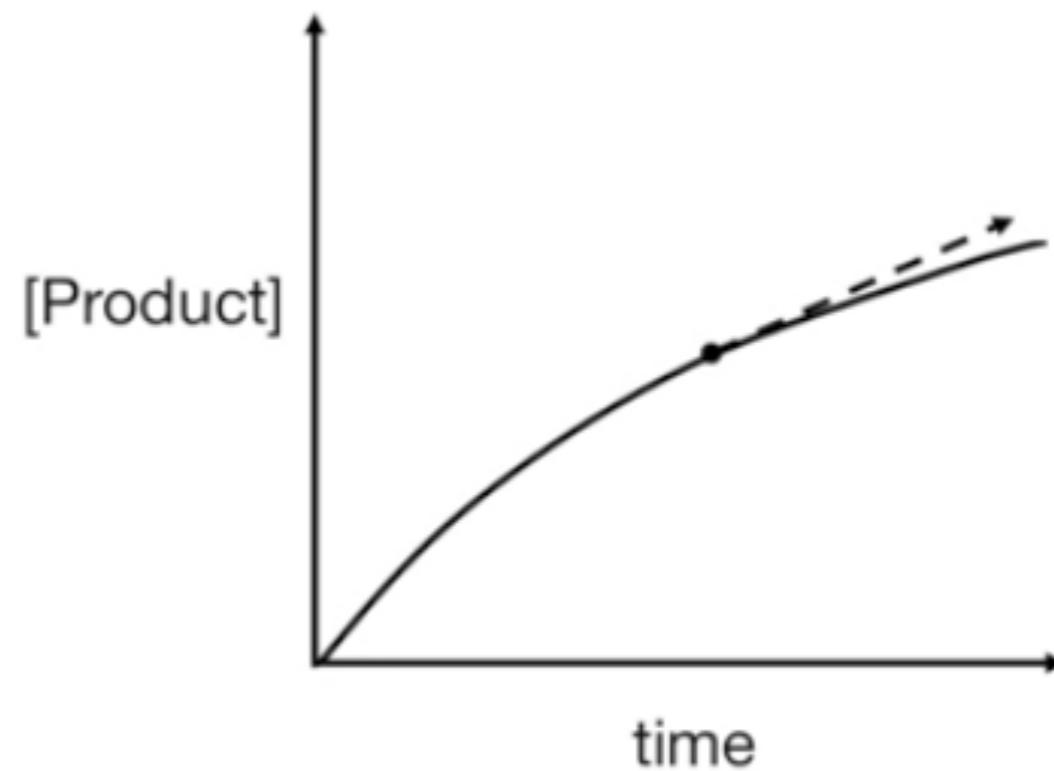
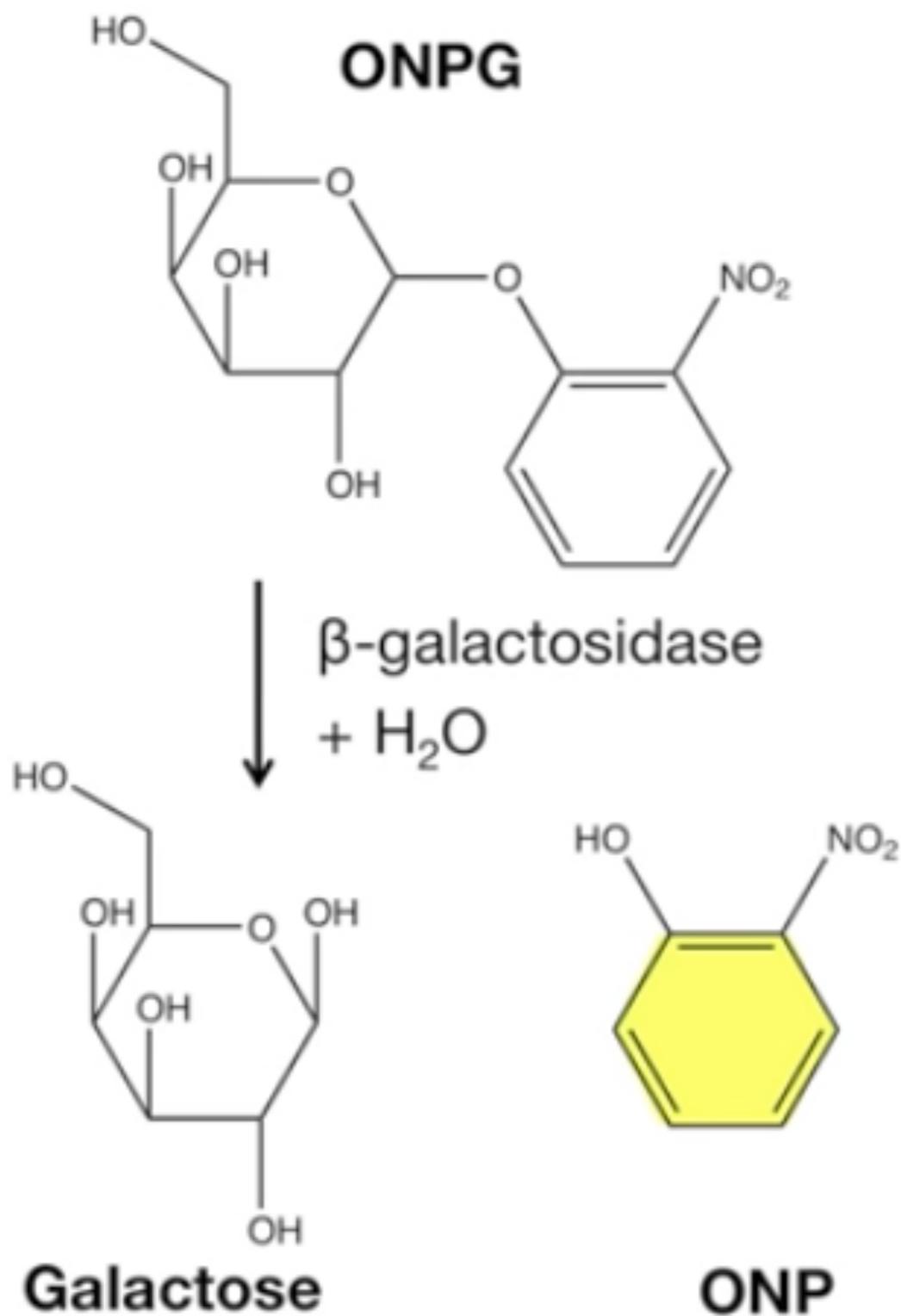
Inactive enzyme



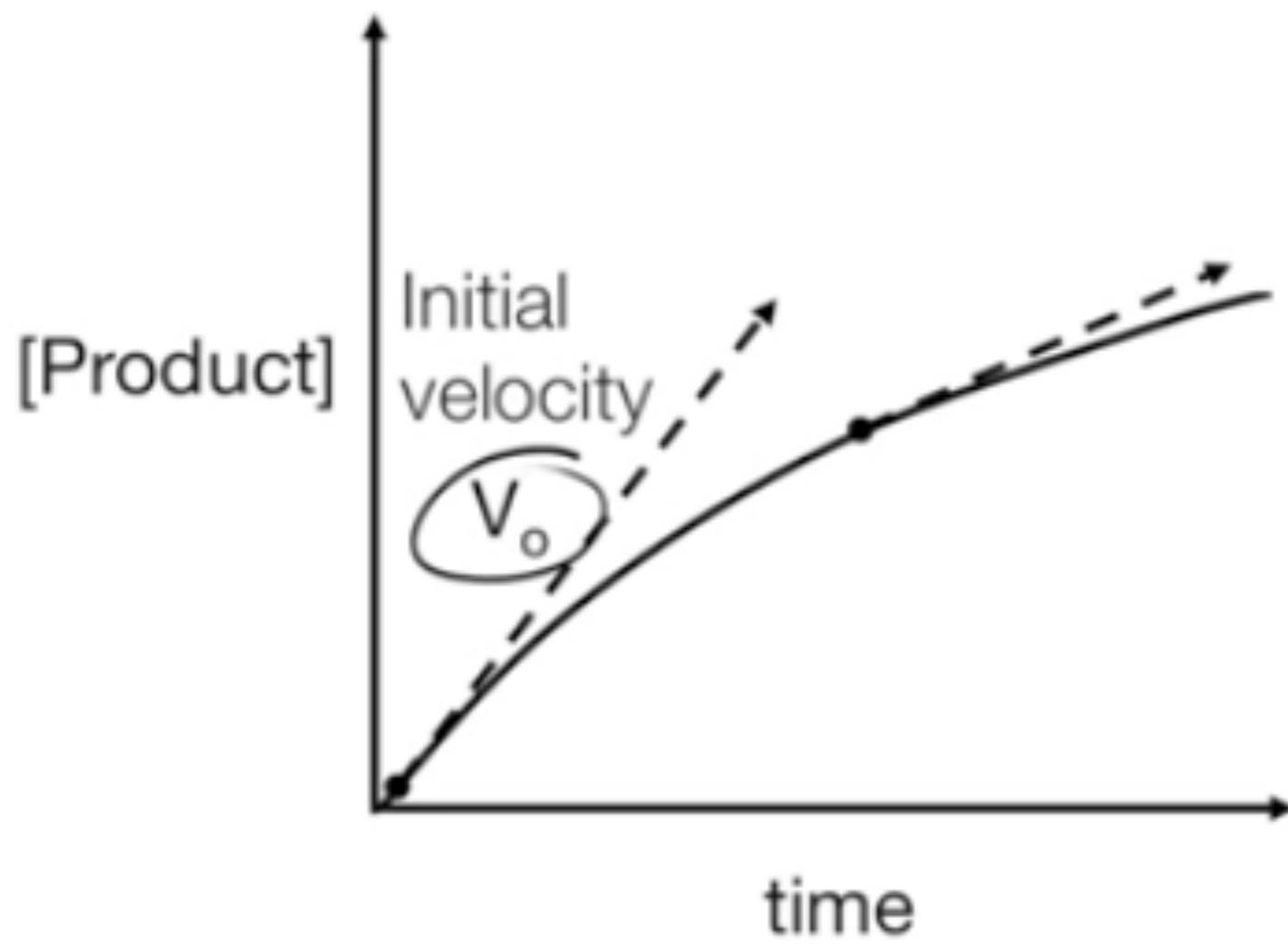
Como podemos medir a velocidade de reação?



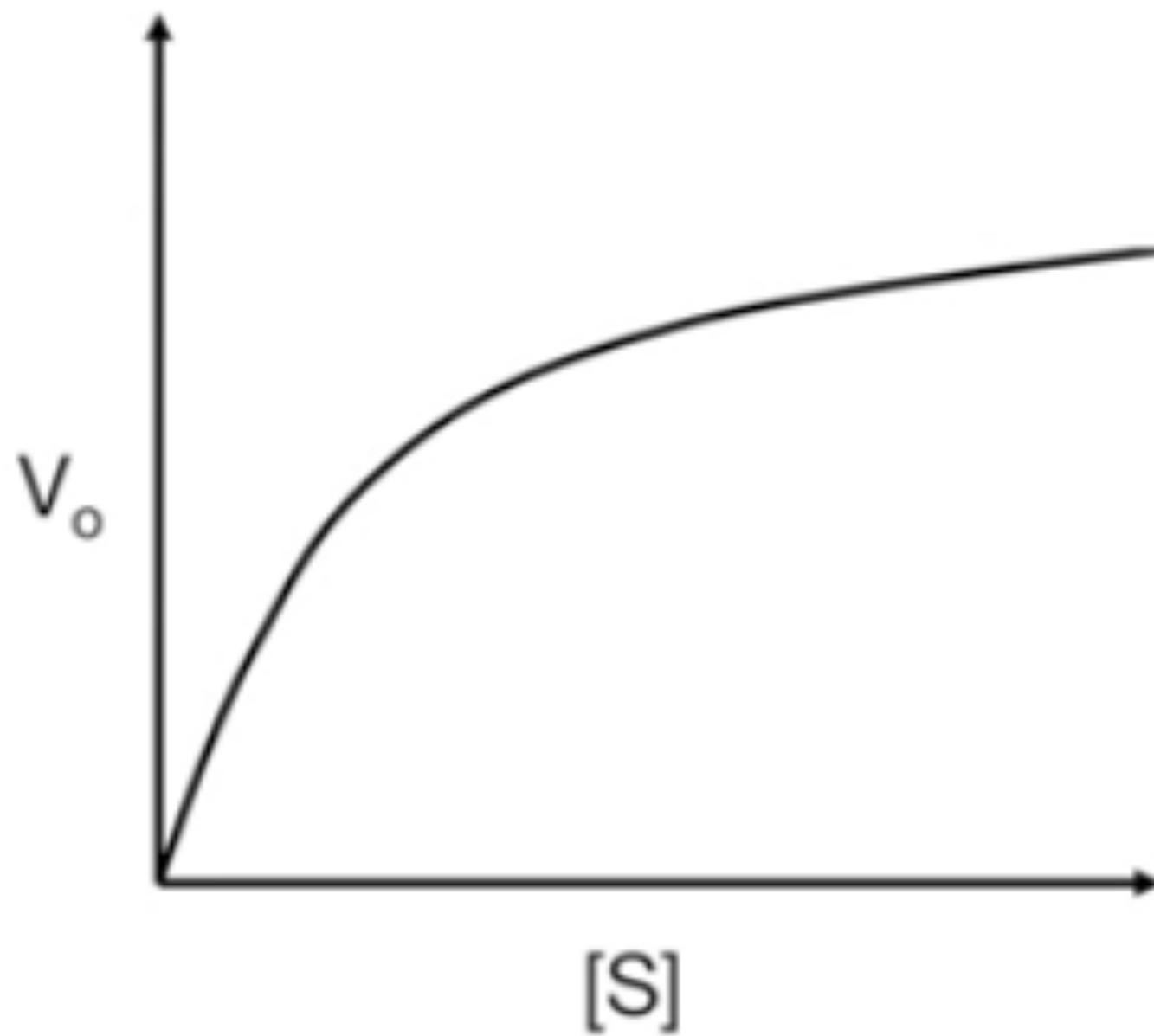
Podemos usar p-nitrofenol para medir a velocidade da betaglicosidase



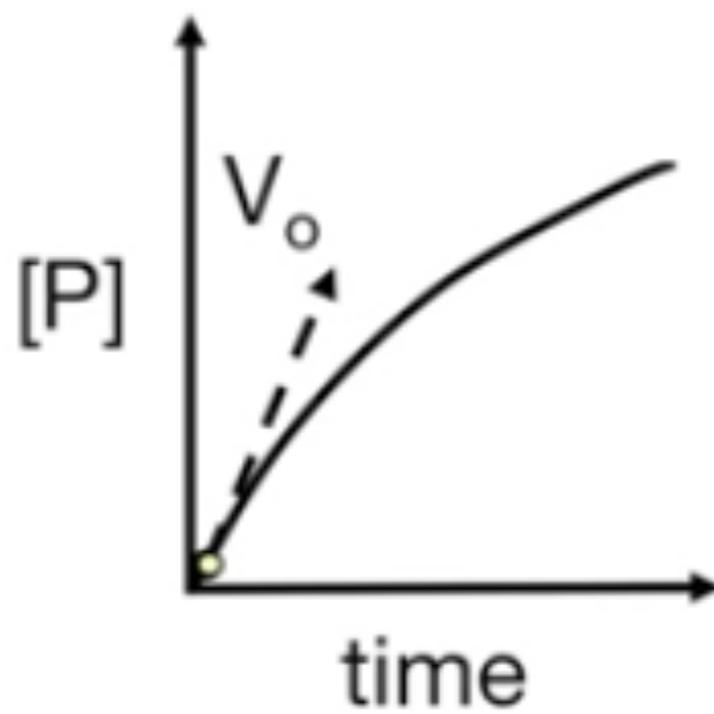
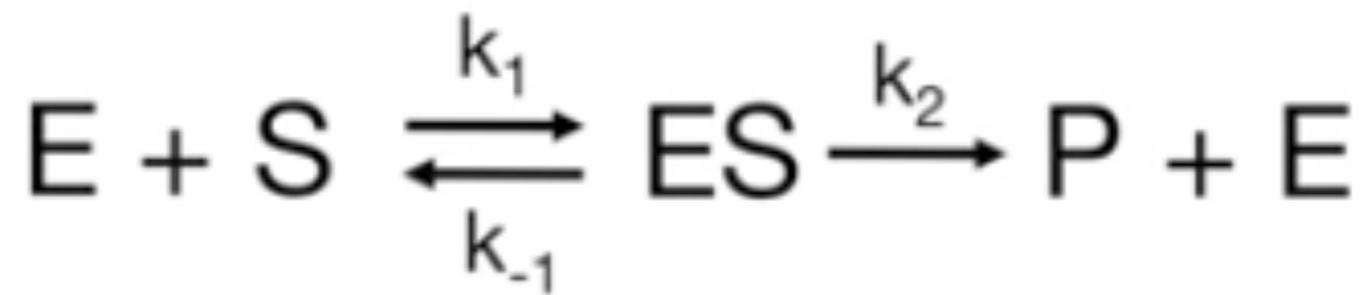
$$V = \frac{d[P]}{dt}$$



$$V = \frac{d[P]}{dt}$$



Holding $[E]$ constant



$$V_0 = k_2 [ES]$$

$$V_{\max} = k_2 [E_T]$$

Max rate:
all enzyme is in
ES complex