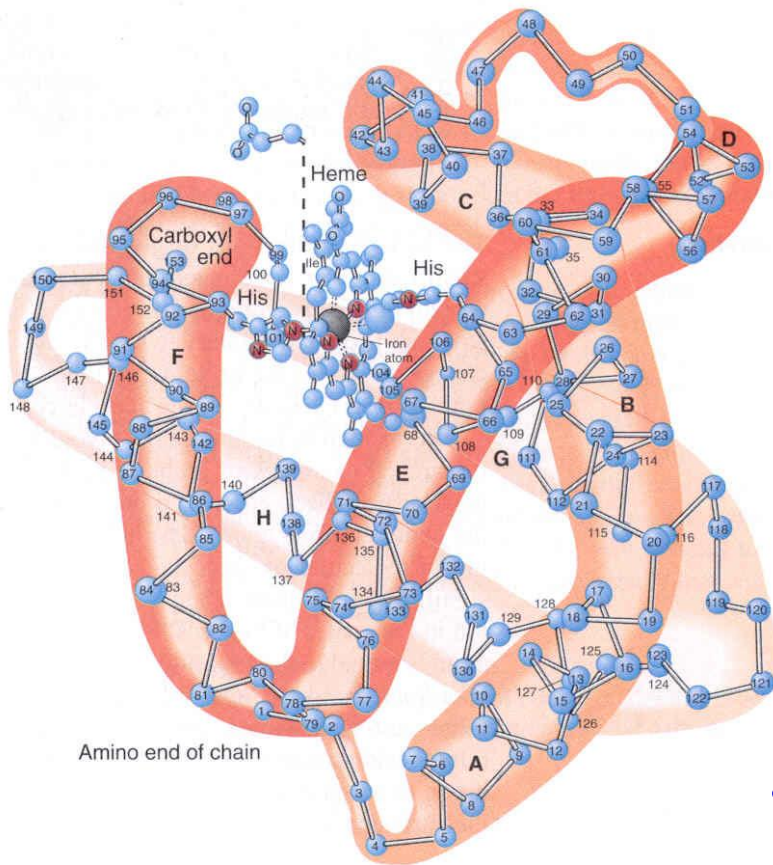


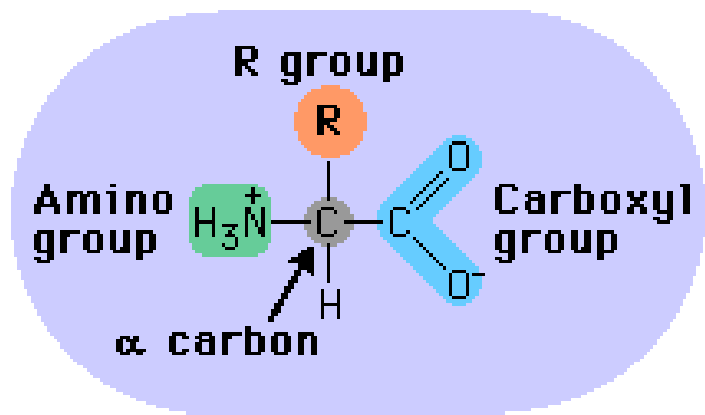
# Proteínas



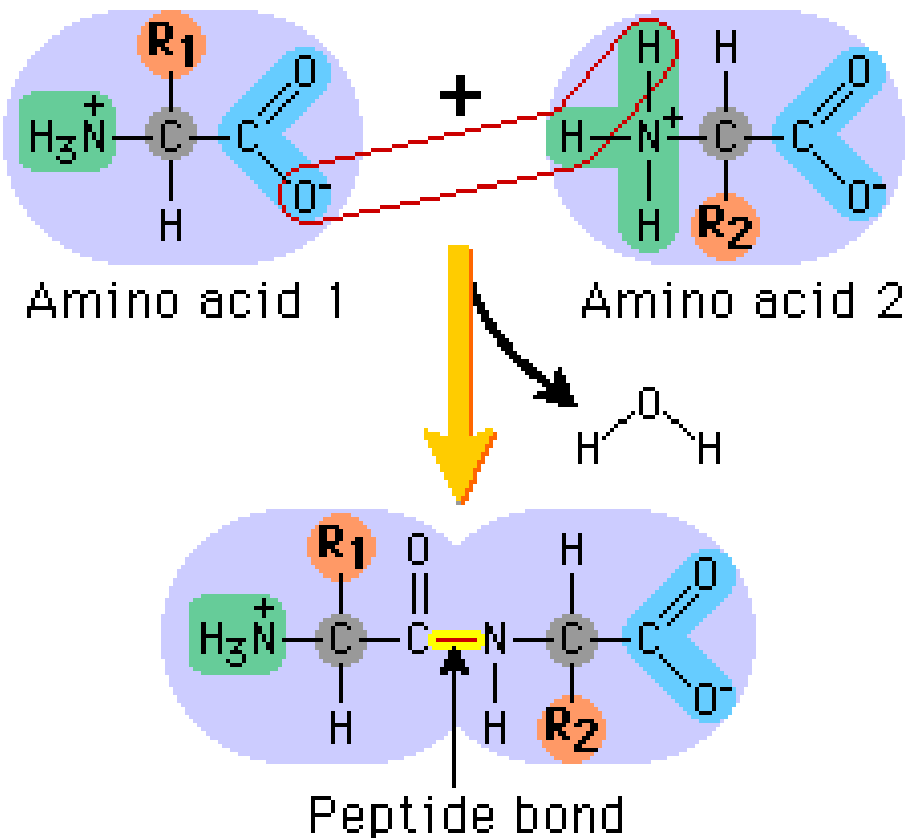
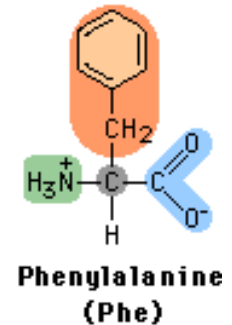
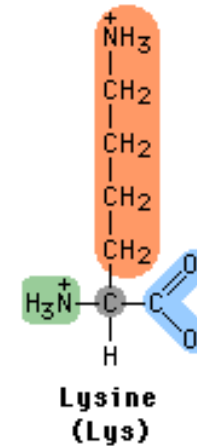
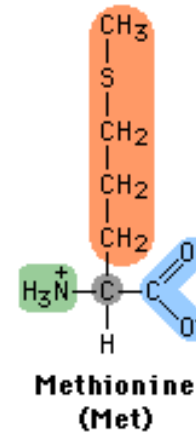
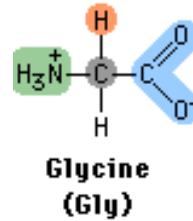
Sequência de aminoácidos:  
polímero de aminoácidos.

E podem conter alguns  
grupos funcionais

# aminoácido



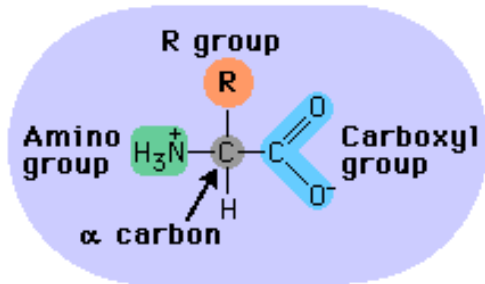
# alguns aminoácidos



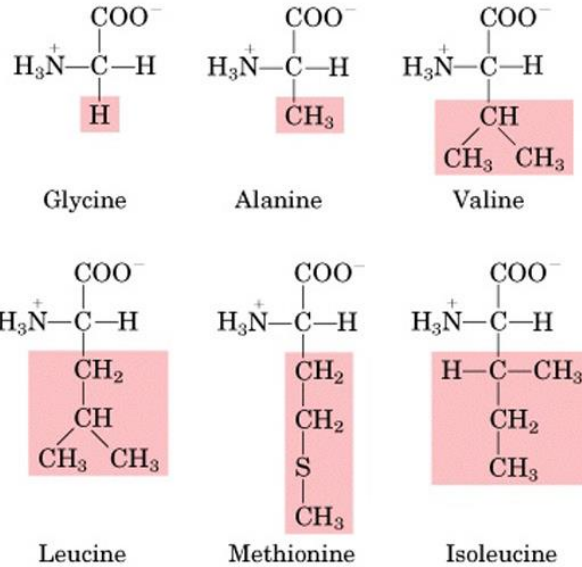
# Ligação peptídica

[http://www.phschool.com/science/biology\\_place/biocoach/translation/pepb.html](http://www.phschool.com/science/biology_place/biocoach/translation/pepb.html)

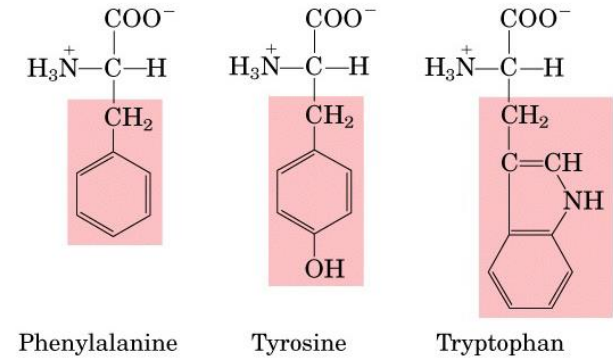
# 20 aminoácidos presentes em proteínas



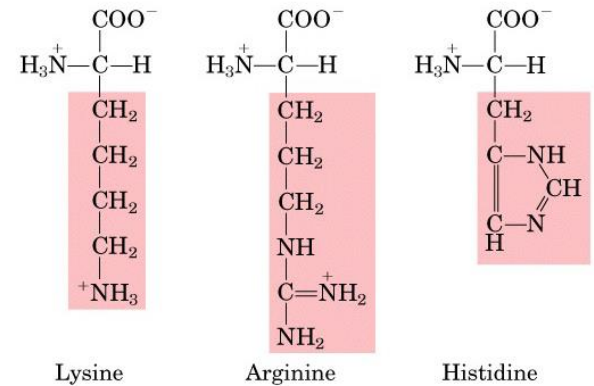
## Nonpolar, aliphatic R groups



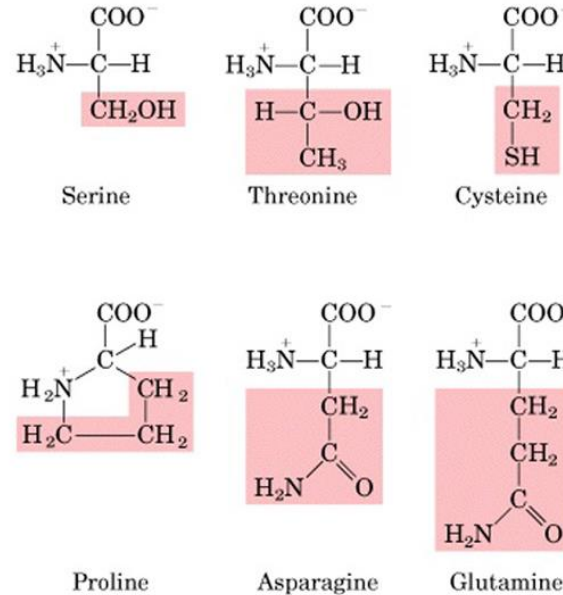
## Aromatic R groups



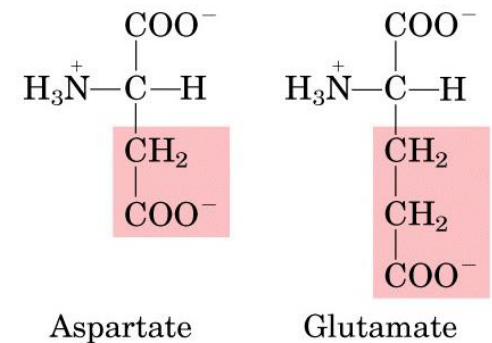
## Positively charged R groups



## Polar, uncharged R groups

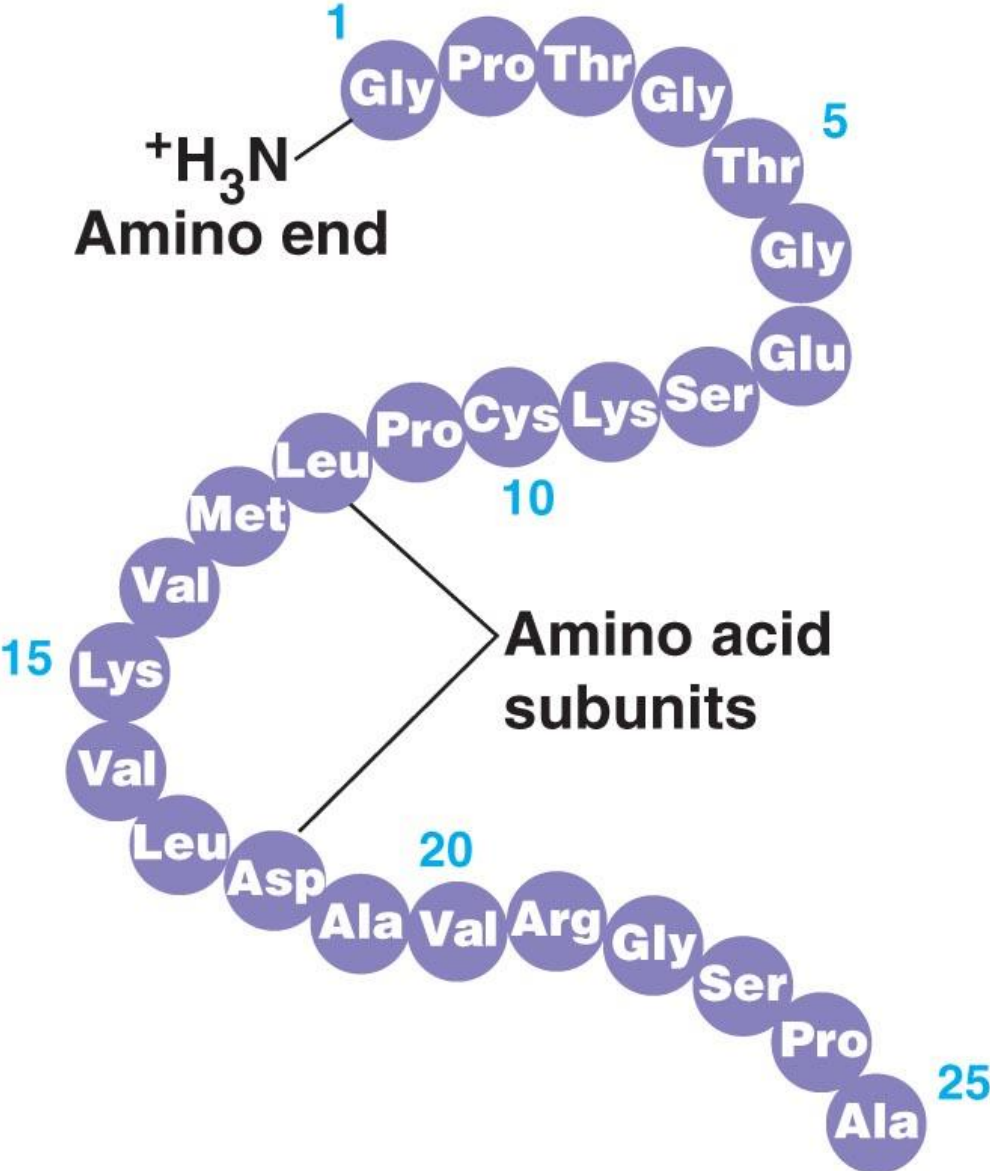


## Negatively charged R groups



| Amino acid    | 3-letter code | 1-letter code | MW (Da) | Structure  |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------|--|
| Alanine       | Ala           | A             | 89.1    | $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$   |
| Arginine      | Arg           | R             | 174.2   | $\text{HN}=\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-NH-}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$ |
| Asparagine    | Asn           | N             | 132.1   | $\text{H}_2\text{N-CO-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$                                |
| Aspartic Acid | Asp           | D             | 133.1   | $\text{HOOC-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$  |
| Cysteine      | Cys           | C             | 121.2   | $\text{HS-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$  |
| Glutamic Acid | Glu           | E             | 147.1   | $\text{HOOC-}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$                               |
| Glutamine     | Gln           | Q             | 146.1   | $\text{H}_2\text{N-CO-}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$                     |
| Glycine       | Gly           | G             | 75.1    | $\text{NH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COOH}$  |
| Histidine     | His           | H             | 155.2   | $\text{NH-CH=N-CH=C-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$<br>  _____                       |
| Isoleucine    | Ile           | I             | 131.2   | $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$            |
| Leucine       | Leu           | L             | 131.2   | $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$                            |
| Lysine        | Lys           | K             | 146.2   | $\text{H}_2\text{N-}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$                        |
| Methionine    | Met           | M             | 149.2   | $\text{CH}_3\text{-S-}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$                      |
| Phenylalanine | Phe           | F             | 165.2   | $\text{Ph-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$  |
| Proline       | Pro           | P             | 115.1   | $\text{NH-}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{-CH-COOH}$<br>  _____  |
| Serine        | Ser           | S             | 105.1   | $\text{HO-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$  |
| Threonine     | Thr           | T             | 119.1   | $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$                          |
| Tryptophan    | Trp           | W             | 204.2   | $\text{Ph-NH-CH=C-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$<br>  _____                         |
| Tyrosine      | Tyr           | Y             | 181.2   | $\text{HO-p-Ph-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$                                       |
| Valine        | Val           | V             | 117.1   | $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-CH-CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{-COOH}$  |

## Primary Structure



Estrutura primária:

sequência de aminoácidos

Ligações peptídicas,  
covalentes

(~ 80 kcal/mol)

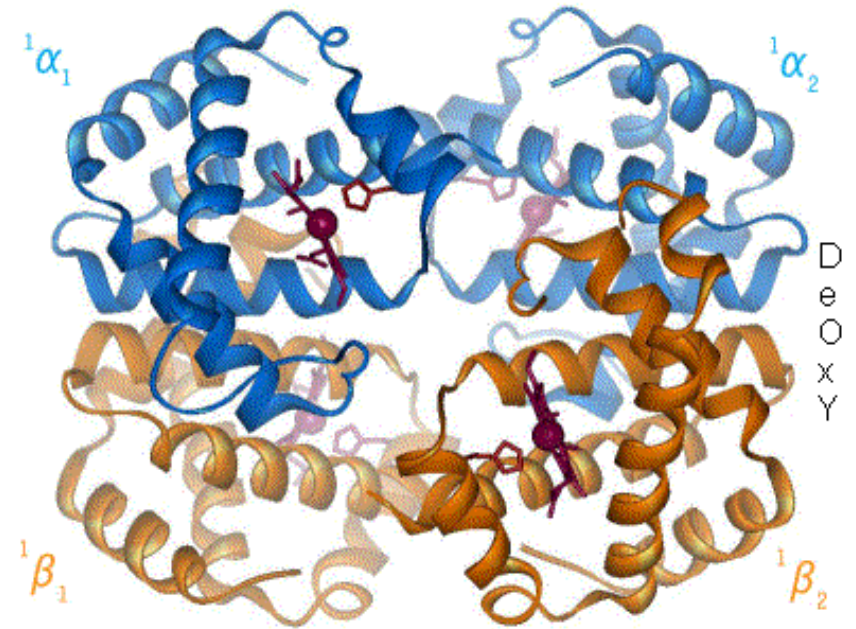
(1 cal = 4.184 J)

Dada a sequência de aa,  
existe uma estrutura  
mais estável e  
biologicamente ativa.



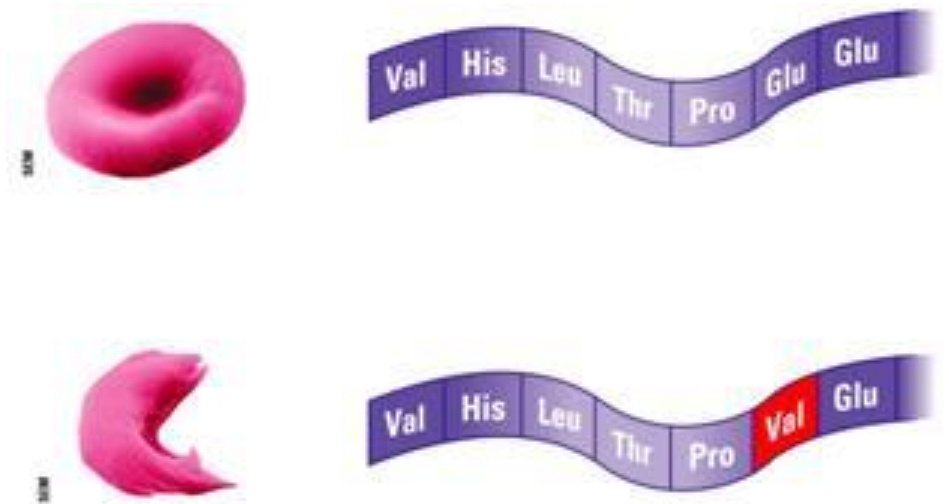
# Anemia falciforme (sickle-cell anemia)

Hemoglobina:  
4 cadeias de ~ 140 aa



1 Val no lugar de 1 Glu  
em duas cadeias da  
hemoglobina.

De-oxi HbS agrega,  
criando polímeros que  
deformam hemácea



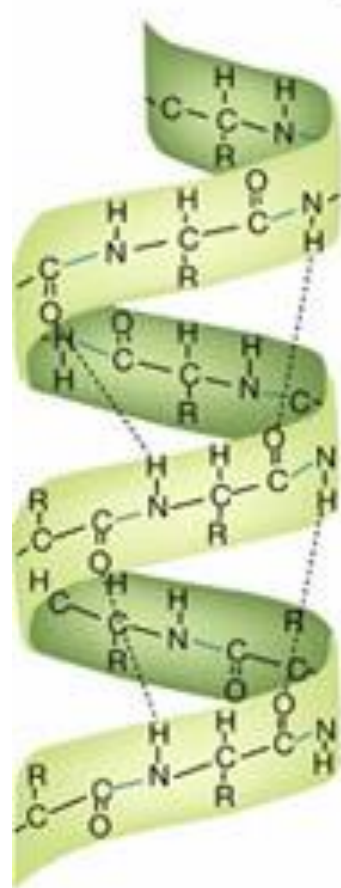
# Estrutura secundária

Secondary structure is the result of hydrogen bonding

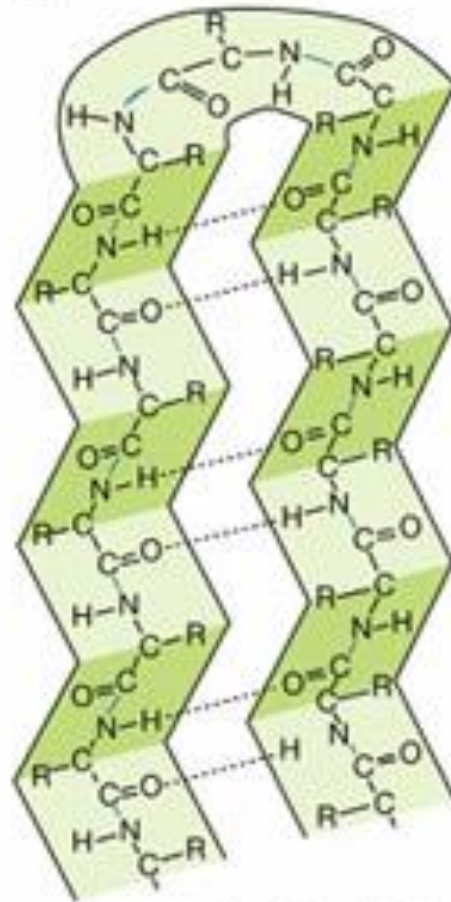
Átomo de H é compartilhado por dois átomos de aa distintos

(3-7 kcal/mol)

Na  $\alpha$ -hélice, ligações de H são separadas por 4 resíduos de aa.



$\alpha$ -helix  
(right-handed)



$\beta$ -pleated sheet

Por volta:

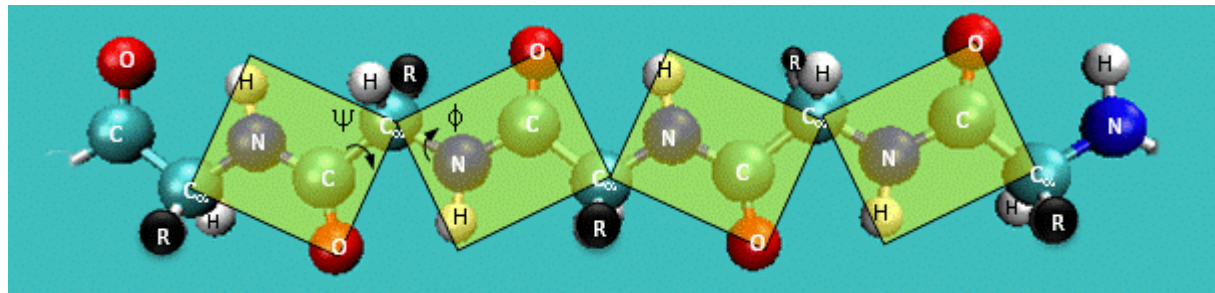
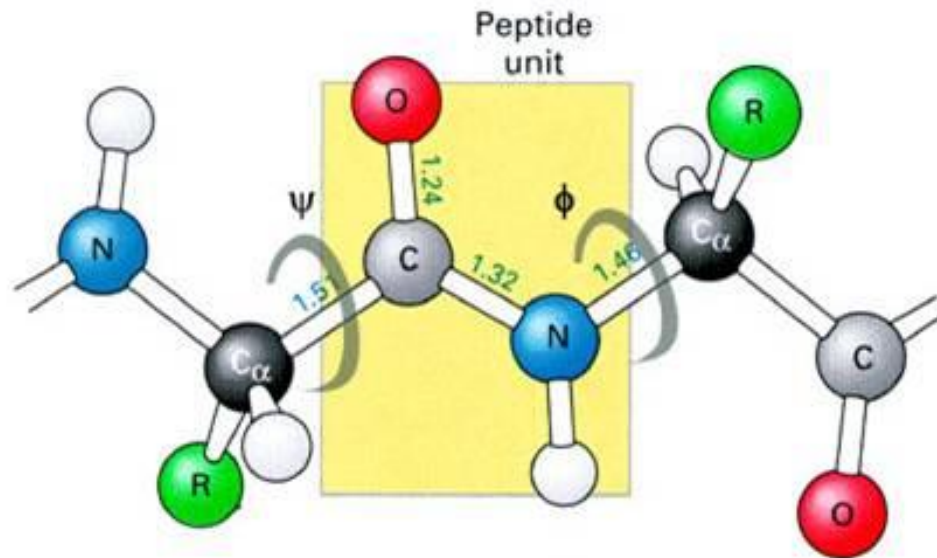
3.6 resíduos

1.5 Å (eixo vertical)

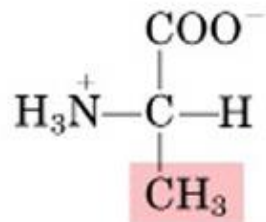
6 Å diâmetro (sem grupos laterais)

(Pauling e Corey, 1951)

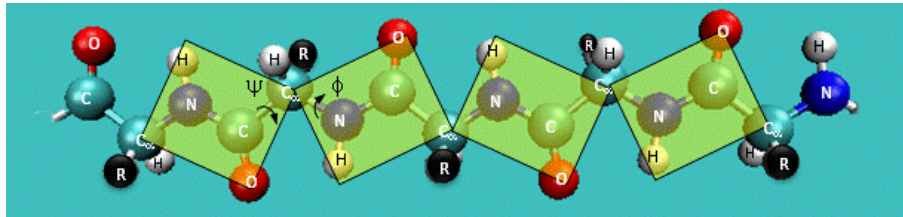
# Por quê diferentes estruturas secundárias?



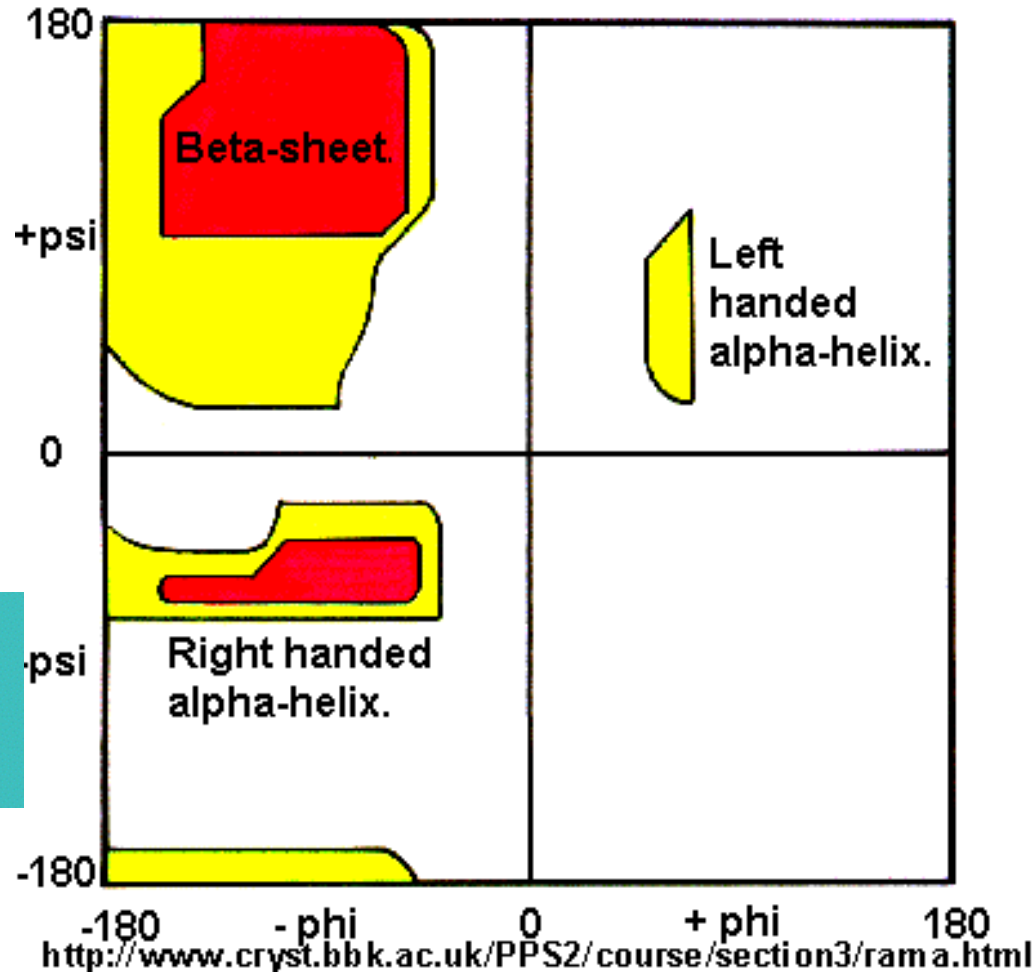




Alanine



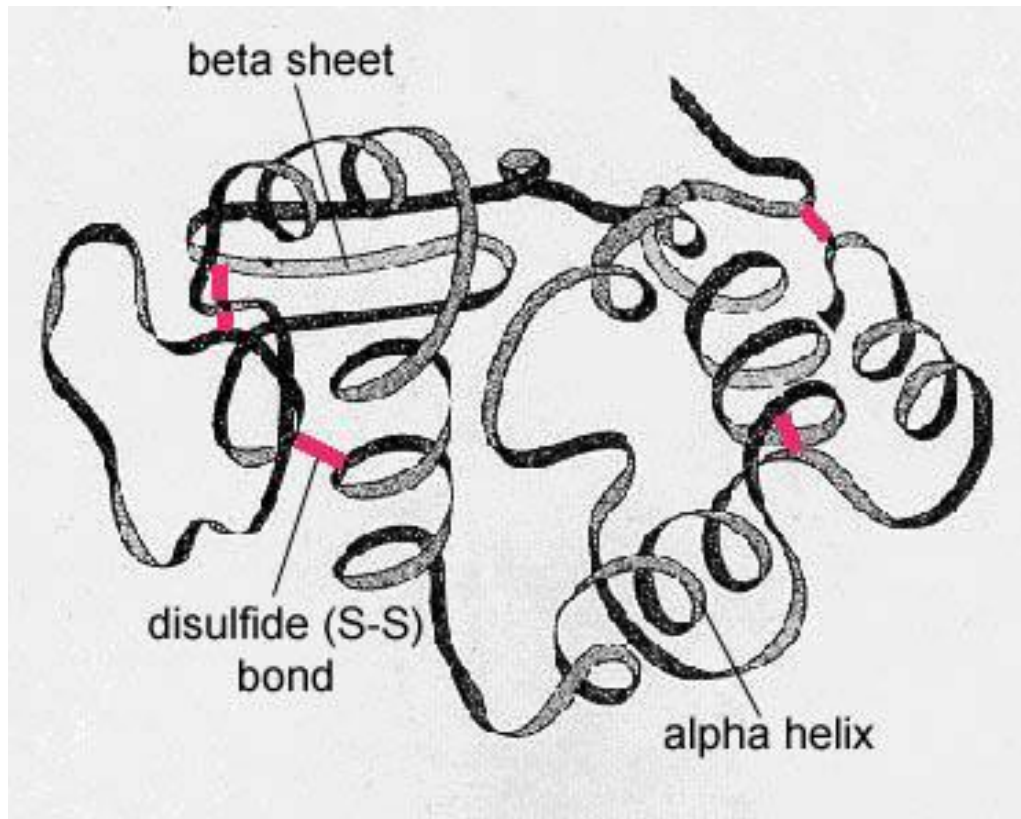
The Ramachandran Plot.



Considera a energia de interação de Van der Waals de um polímero de Ala: **em vermelho** as conformações espacialmente permitidas

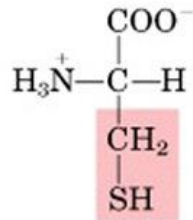
(Cantor e Shimmel, 5-2)

# Estrutura terciária



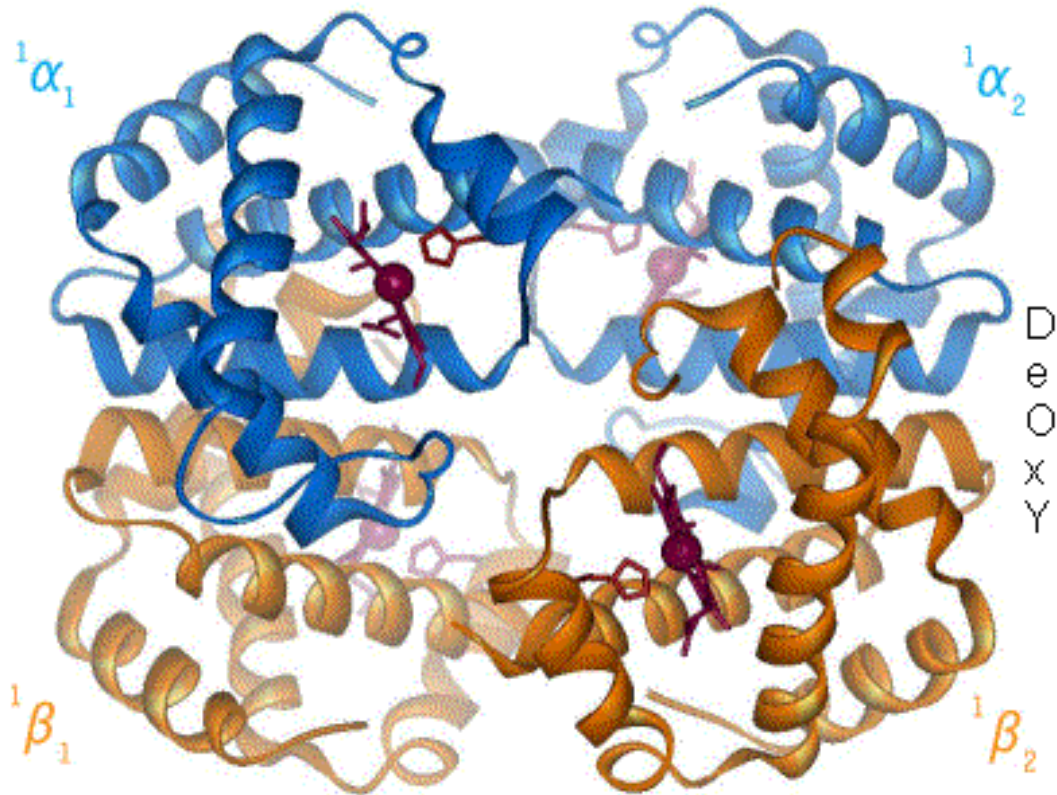
- Ligações de H

- Pontes S-S entre cisteínas



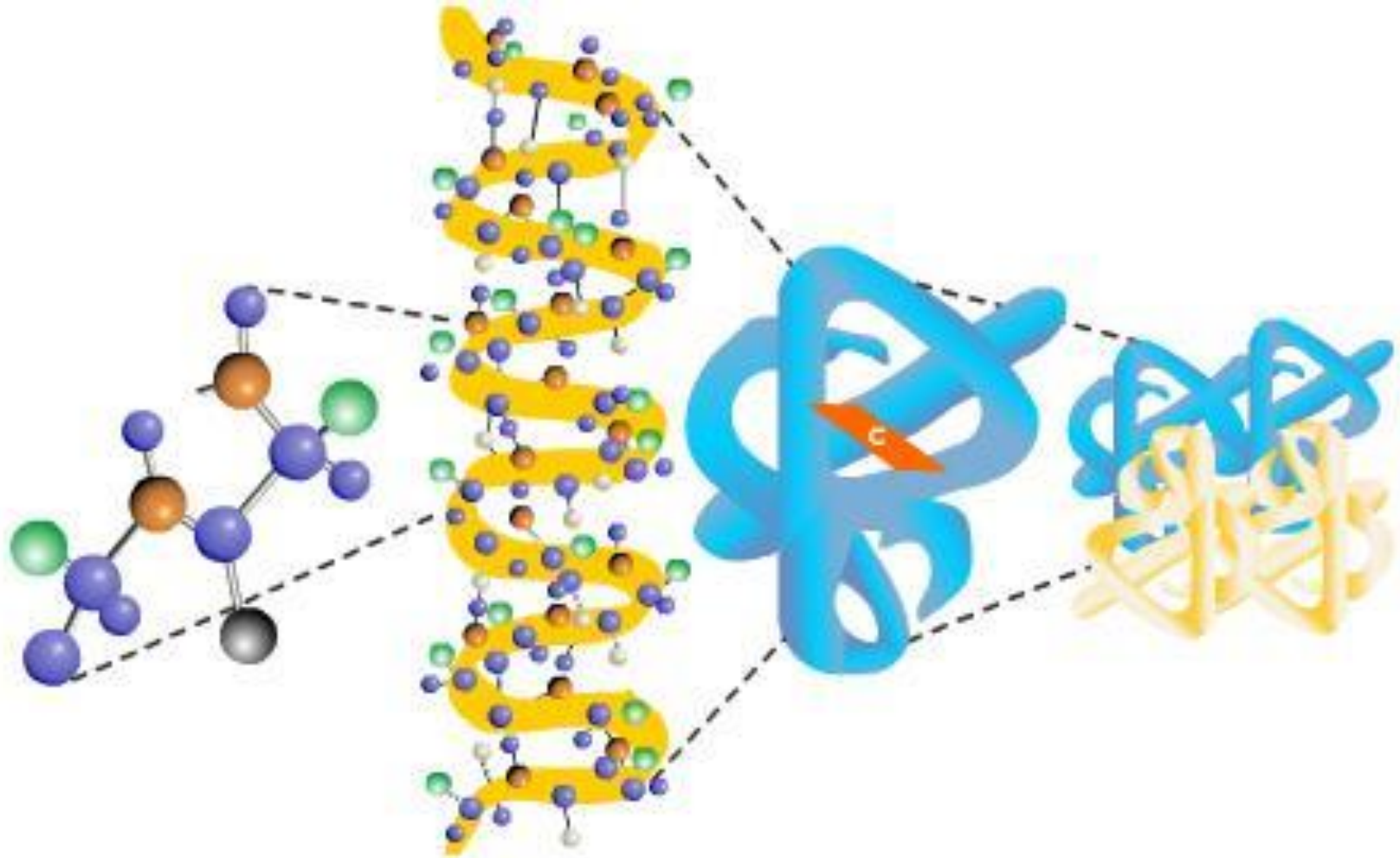
- aa polares e apolares em meio aquoso ou na membrana lipídica

# Estrutura quaternária



hemoglobina

Estrutura primária determina as estruturas secundária, terciária e quaternária



(a) Primary structure



(b) Secondary structure



(c) Tertiary structure



(d) Quaternary structure

# Desnaturação de proteínas

**Perda da estrutura, perda da função**

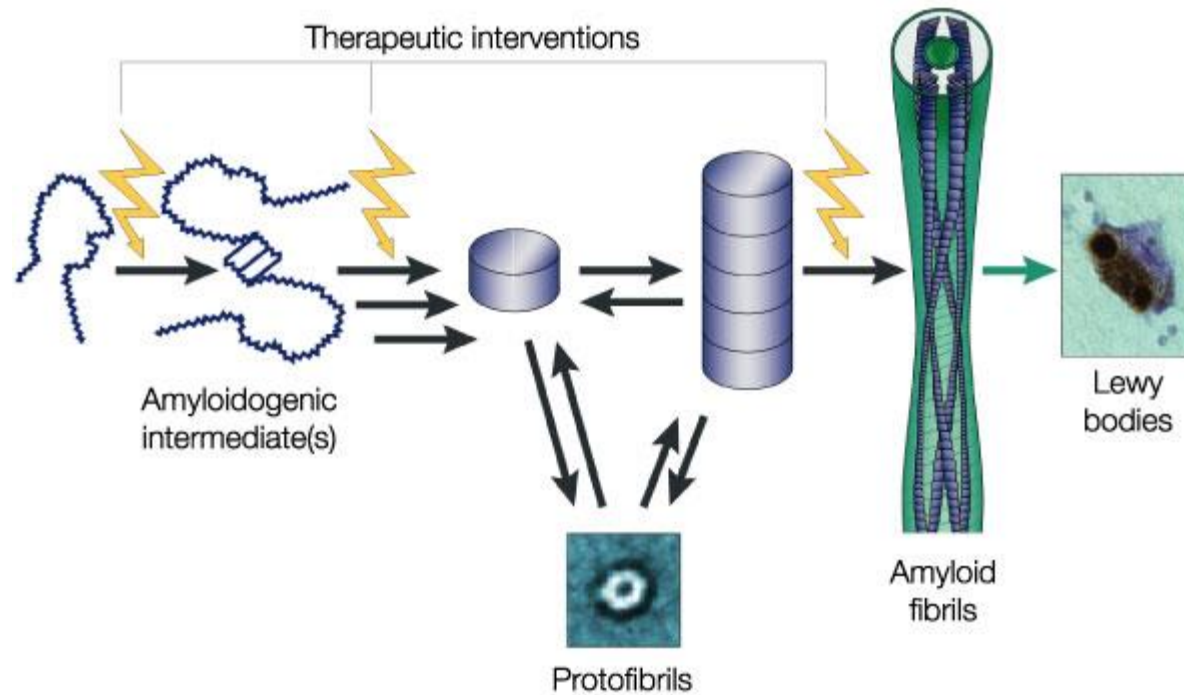
- aumento de temperatura
- variação de pH do meio
- agentes químicos

P. ex., esquentando a clara de ovo (albumina):  
perda das estruturas secundária e terciária

Interessante problema de desnaturação e  
"renaturação" de proteínas: modelos físicos



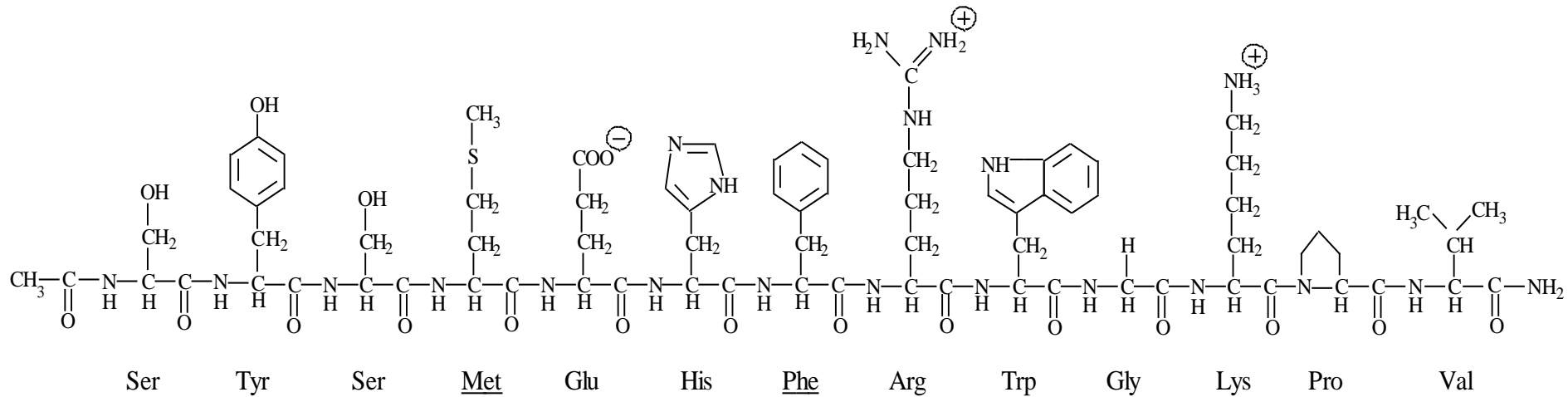
# A proteína pode assumir estruturas estáveis diferentes da nativa



Mal de Alzheimer,  
Parkinson  
Doença da Vaca-Louca  
Doença de Creutzfeldt–Jakob

**Estudo das formações de  
Fibras Amiloidogênicas**

# Peptídeos biologicamente ativos que são sequências de aa



**hormônio  $\alpha$ -MSH**