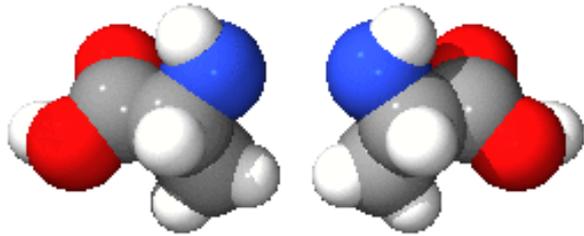
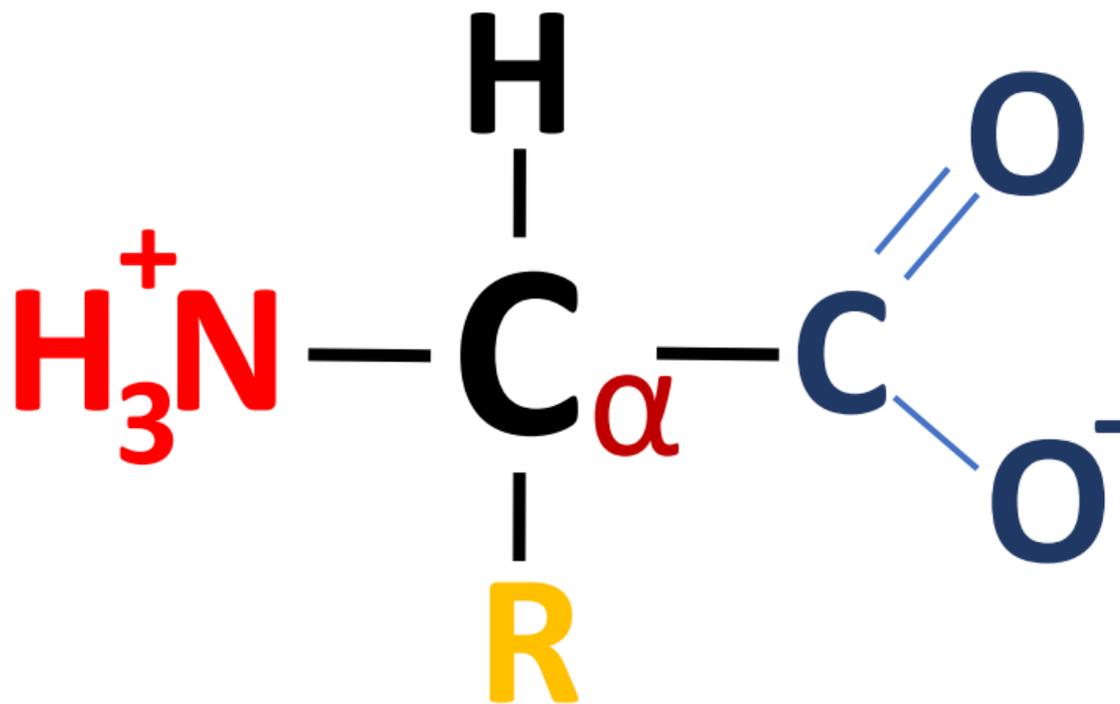


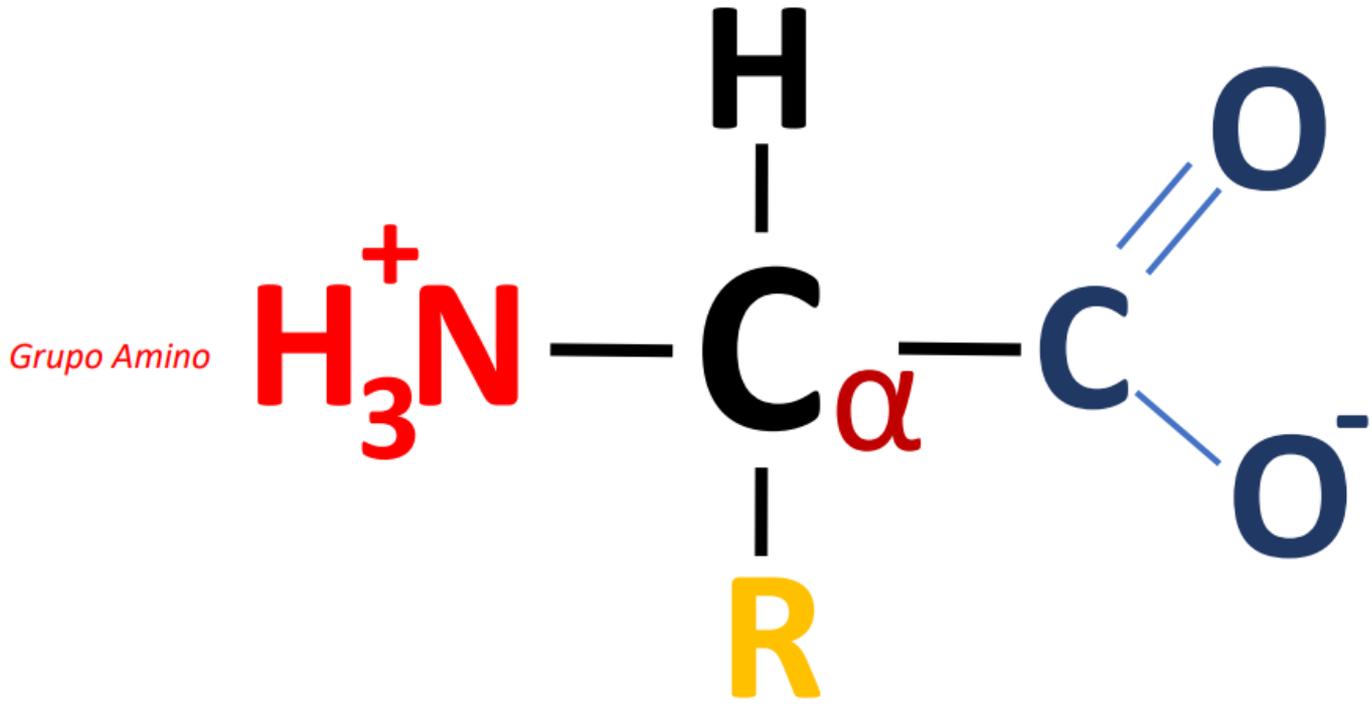
Aminoácidos e Proteínas



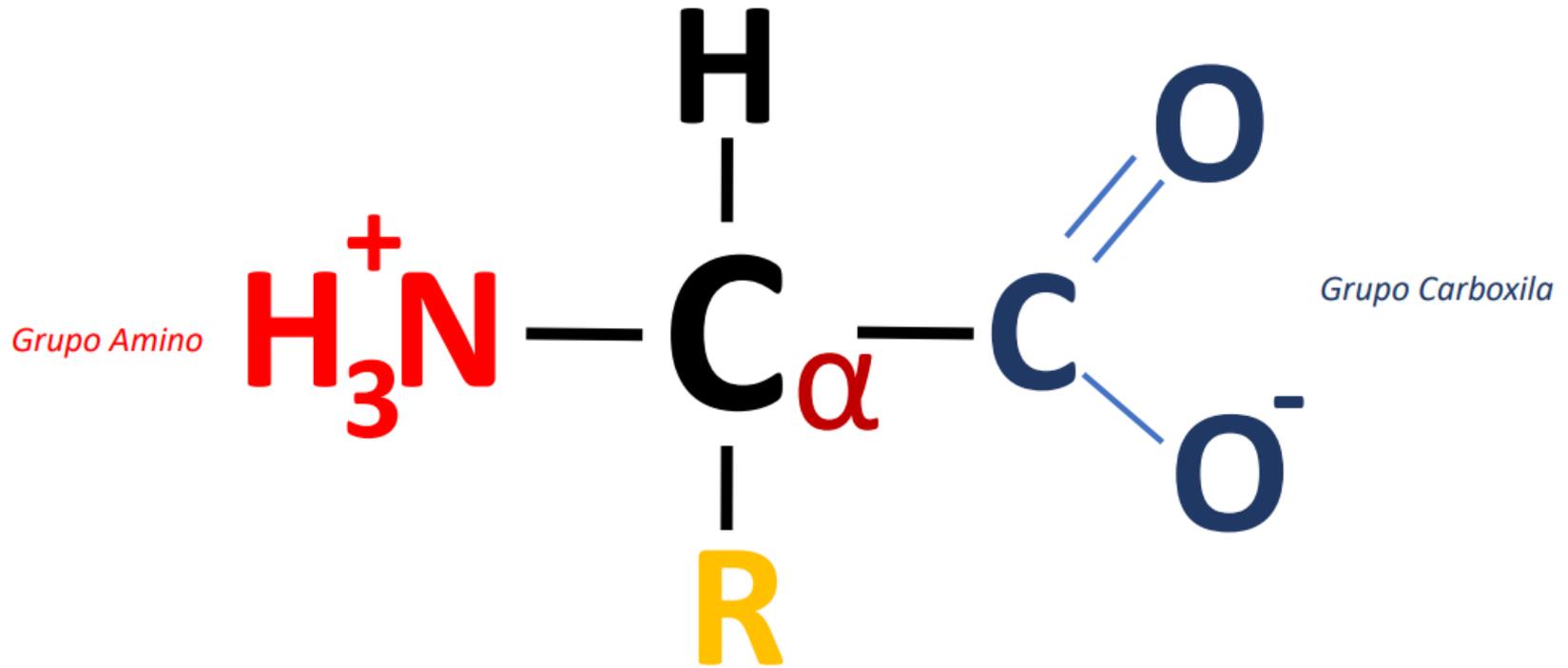
Ronaldo Bento Quaggio



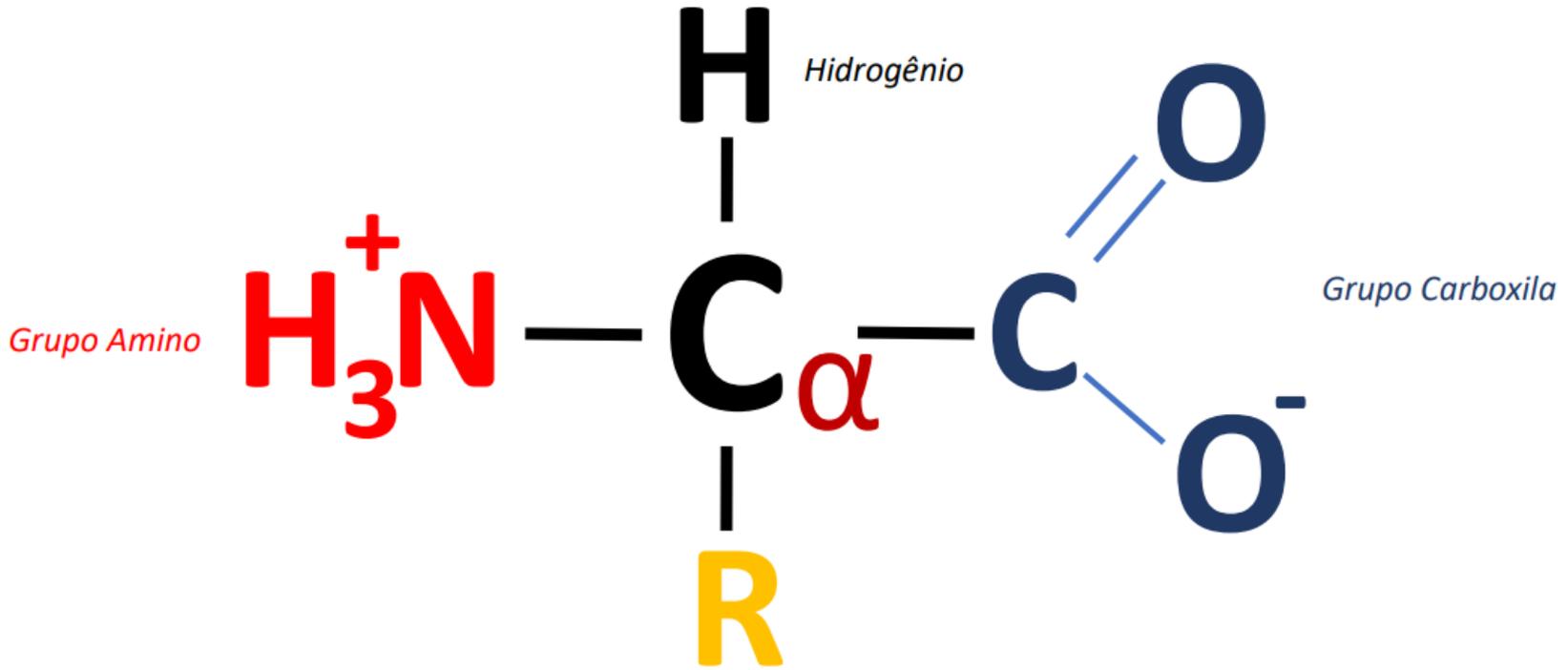
Estrutura geral de um α -aminoácido



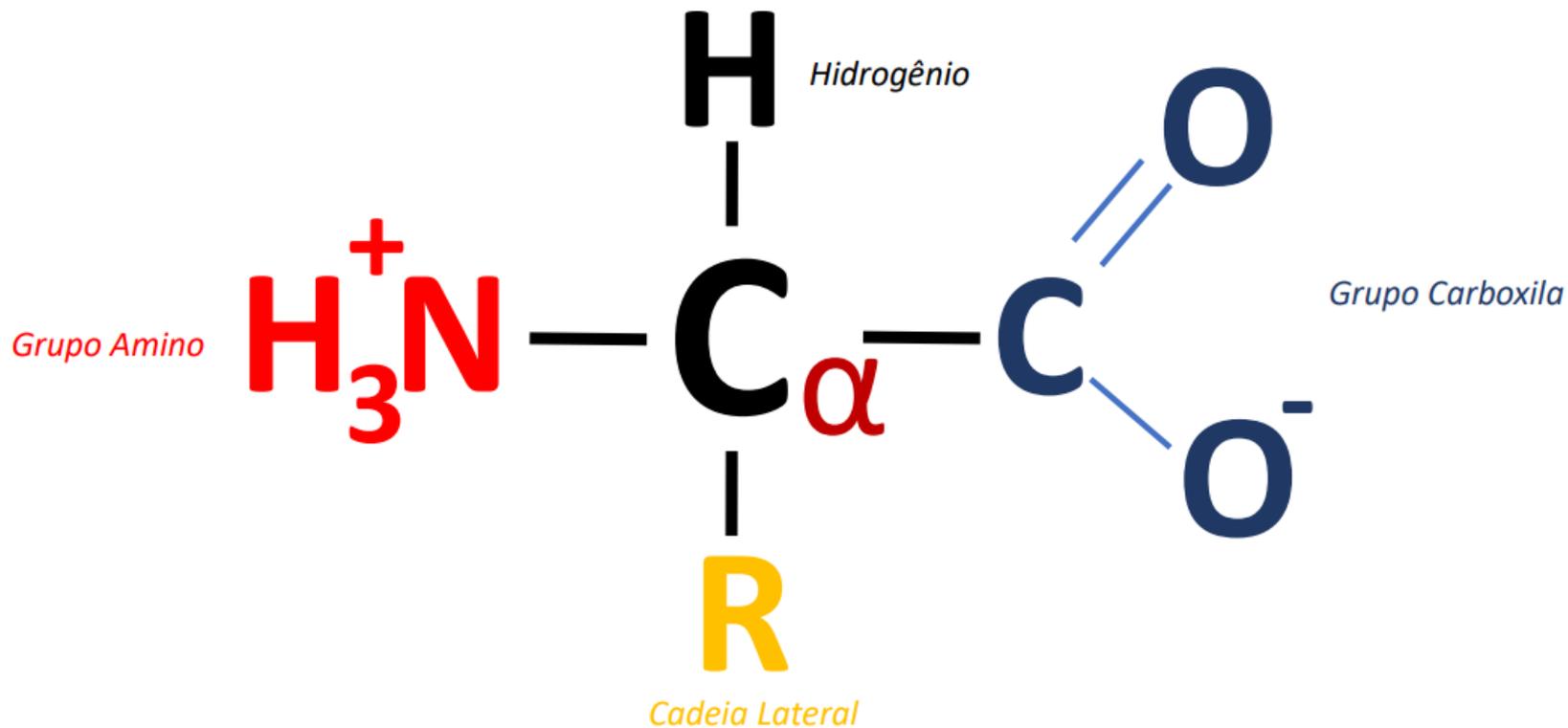
Estrutura geral de um α -aminoácido



Estrutura geral de um α -aminoácido



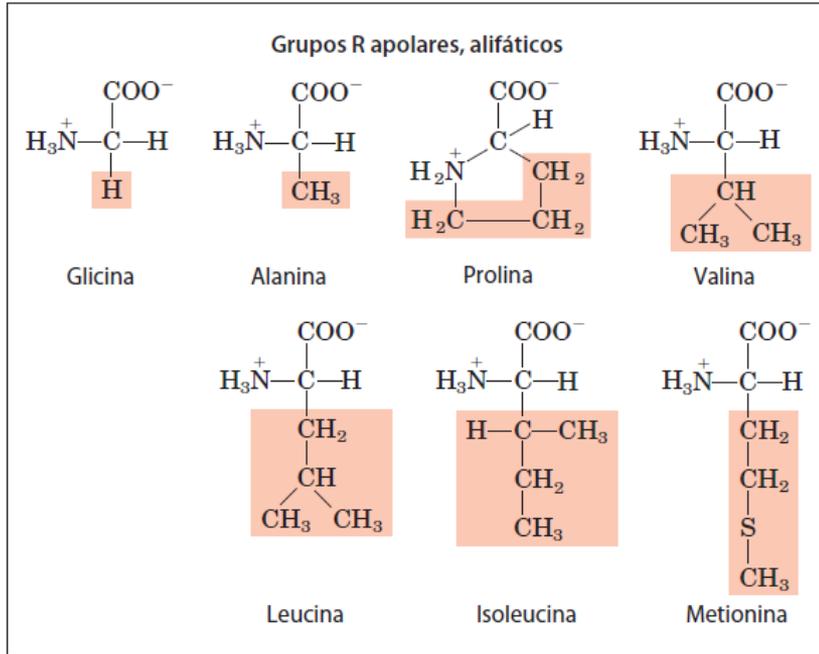
Estrutura geral de um α -aminoácido



Estrutura geral de um α -aminoácido

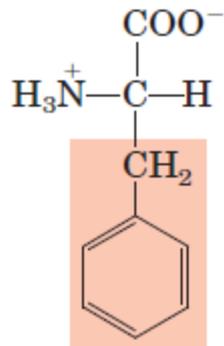
Glicina	Gly	G
Alanina	Ala	A
Valina	Val	V
Leucina	Leu	L
Isoleucina	Ile	I
Prolina	Pro	P
Metionina	Met	M
Fenilalanina	Phe	F
Tirosina	Tyr	Y
Triptofano	Trp	W

Serina	Ser	S
Treonina	Thr	T
Cisteína	Cys	C
Asparagina	Asn	N
Glutamina	Gln	Q
Arginina	Arg	R
Lisina	Lys	K
Histidina	His	H
A. Aspártico	Asp	D
A. Glutâmico	Glu	E

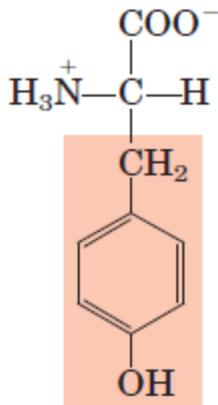


- ✓ Tendem a se agrupar no interior de proteínas – interações hidrofóbicas
- ✓ G → não tem centro quiral
- ✓ M → grupo tio éster (enxofre)
- ✓ P → cadeia lateral com estrutura cíclica, reduz flexibilidade

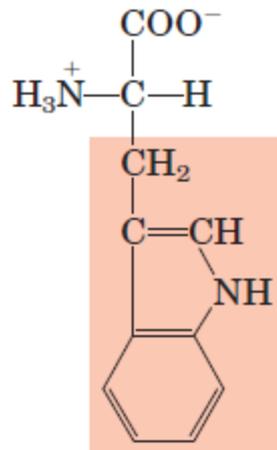
Grupos R aromáticos



Fenilalanina



Tirosina

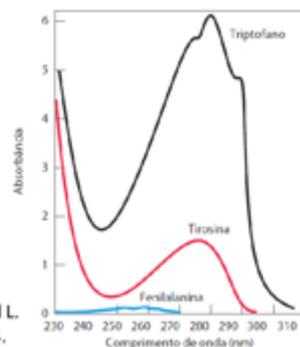


Triptofano

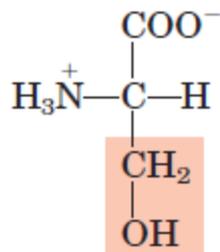
✓ Também participam de **interações hidrofóbicas**

✓ F é mais hidrofóbica que Y e W

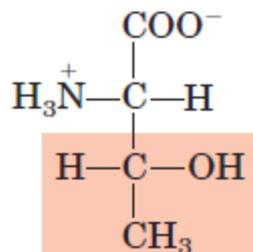
✓ Absorvem luz ultravioleta, o que explica a forte absorção de proteínas em 280nm (W>Y>F)



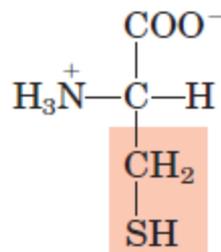
Grupos R polares, não carregados



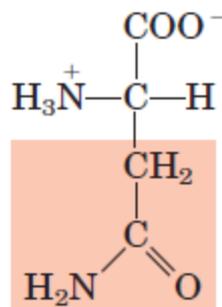
Serina



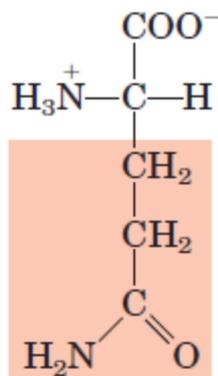
Treonina



Cisteína



Asparagina

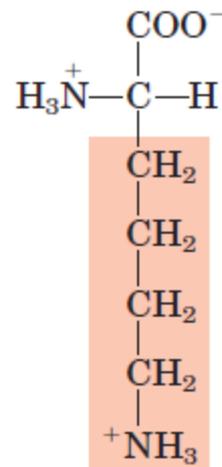


Glutamina

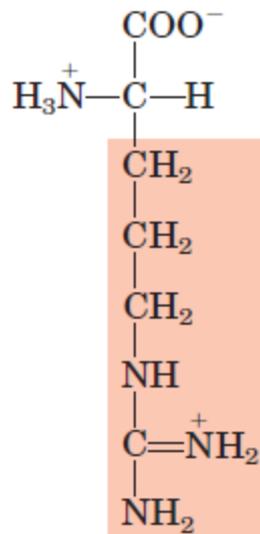
✓ Grupos funcionais formam **ligação de hidrogênio** com água

✓ C → papel essencial na estrutura de muitas proteínas → formação de **dissulfeto** (-S-S-)

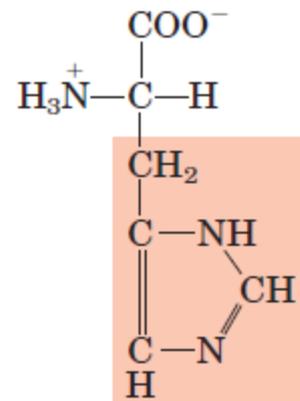
Grupos R cargados positivamente



Lisina

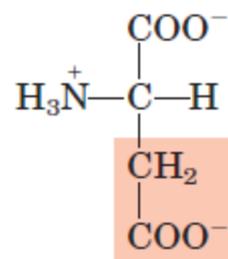


Arginina

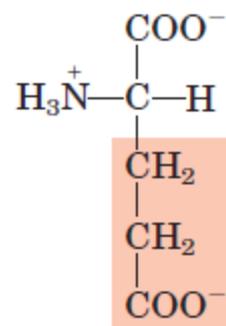


Histidina

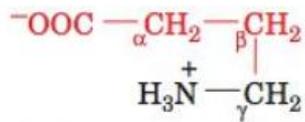
Grupos R cargados negativamente



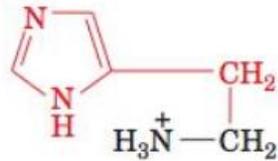
Aspartato



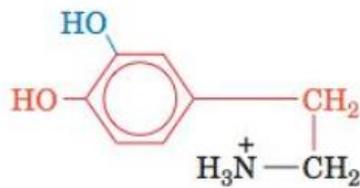
Glutamato



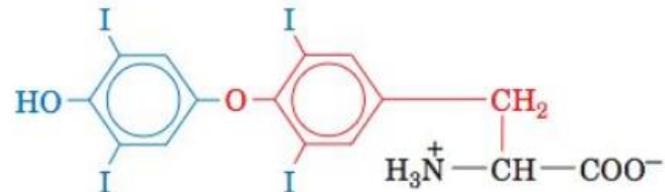
γ -Aminobutyric acid (GABA)



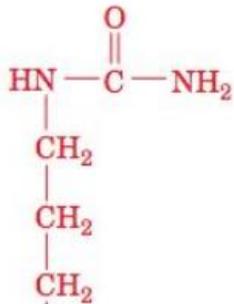
Histamine



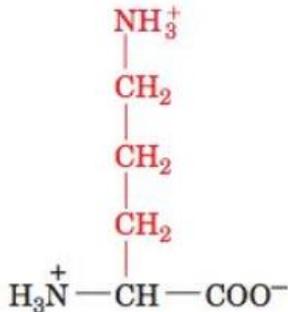
Dopamine



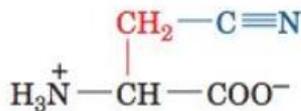
Thyroxine



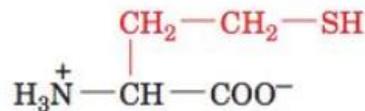
Citrulline



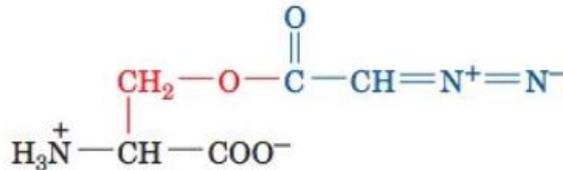
Ornithine



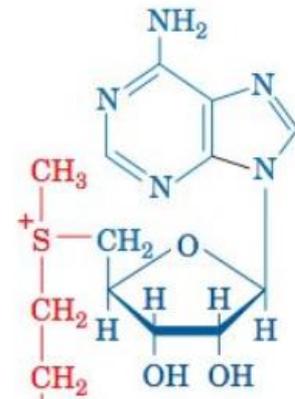
β -Cyanoalanine



Homocysteine



Azaserine

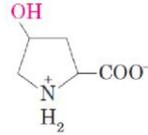


S-Adenosylmethionine

Alguns resíduos incomuns de aminoácidos que são componentes de certas proteínas

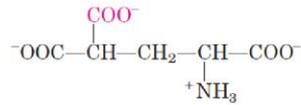
Aminoácidos Incomuns

Hidroxilação



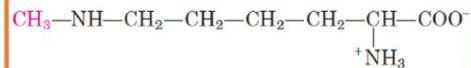
4-Hidroxi prolina

Carboxilação



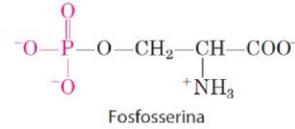
γ-Carboxyglutamato

Metilação

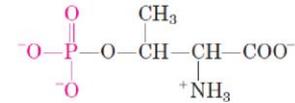


6-N-Metil-lisina

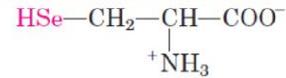
Fosforilação



Fosfoserina



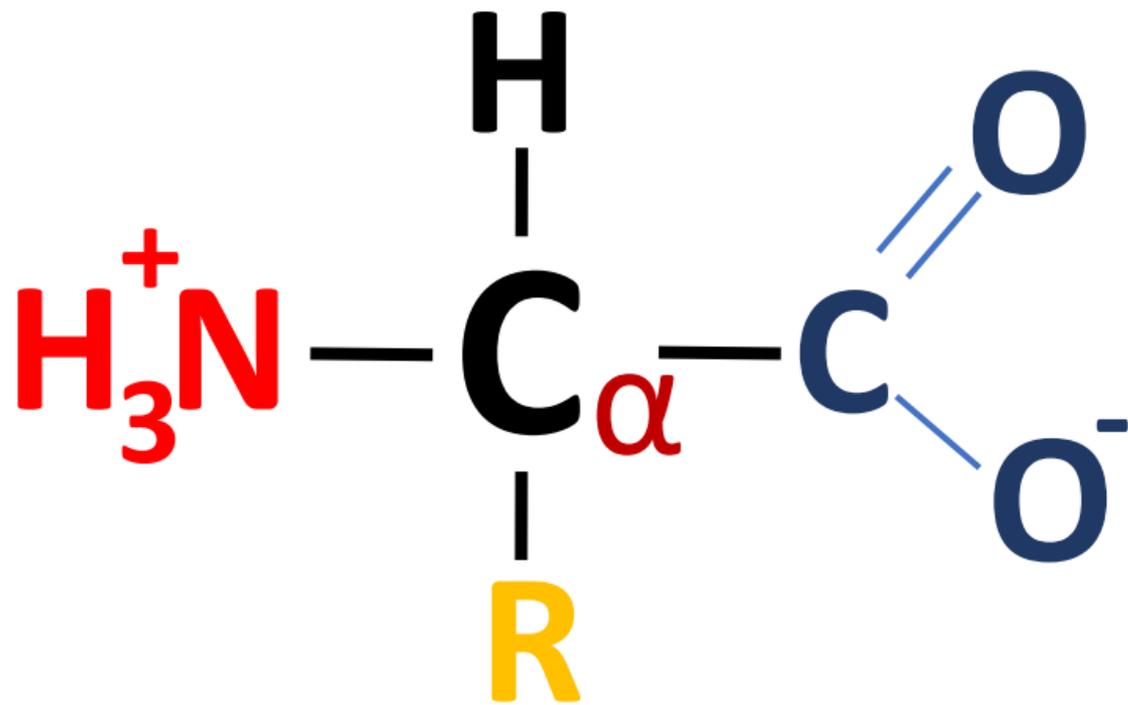
Fosfotreonina



Selenocisteína

Diferente dos demais, que são gerados por modificações pós-sintéticas, a selenocisteína é gerada durante a síntese proteica





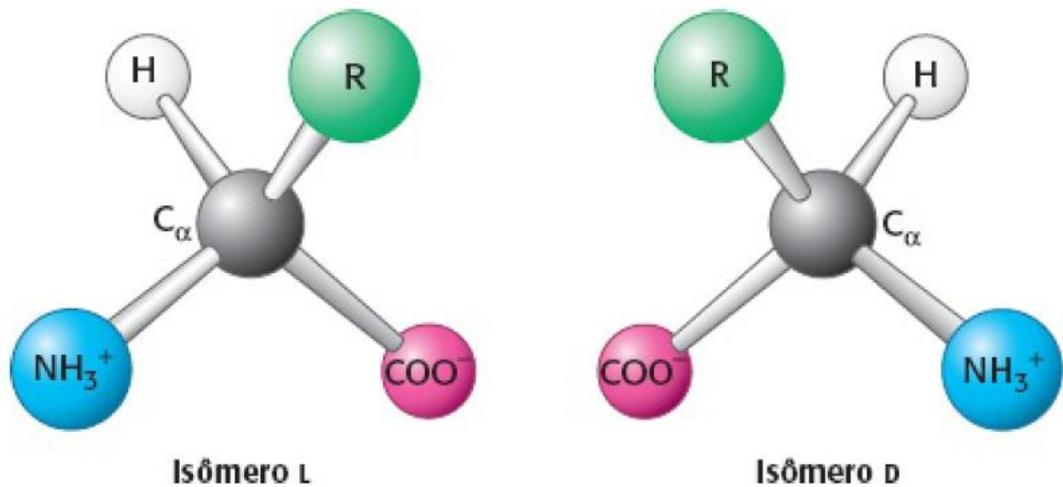
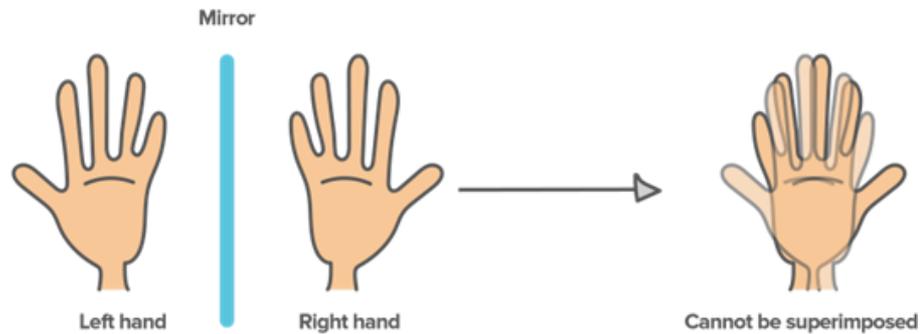
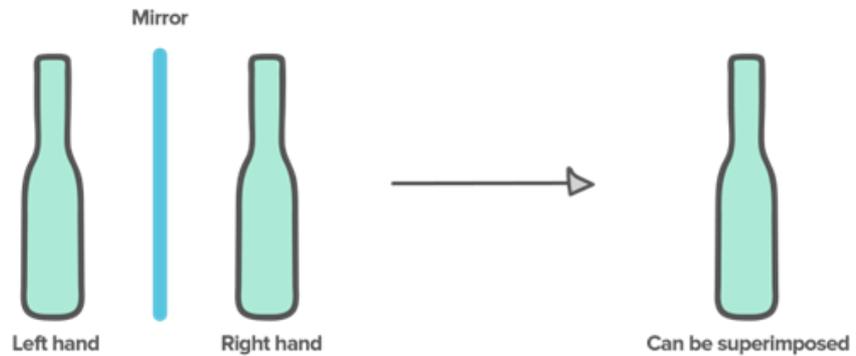


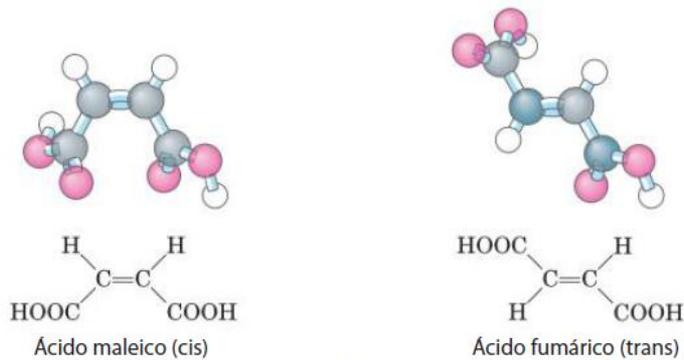
Figura 2.4 Isômeros L e D dos aminoácido. A letra R refere-se à cadeia lateral. Os isômero L e D são formas de imagem especular.

CHIRAL OBJECTS



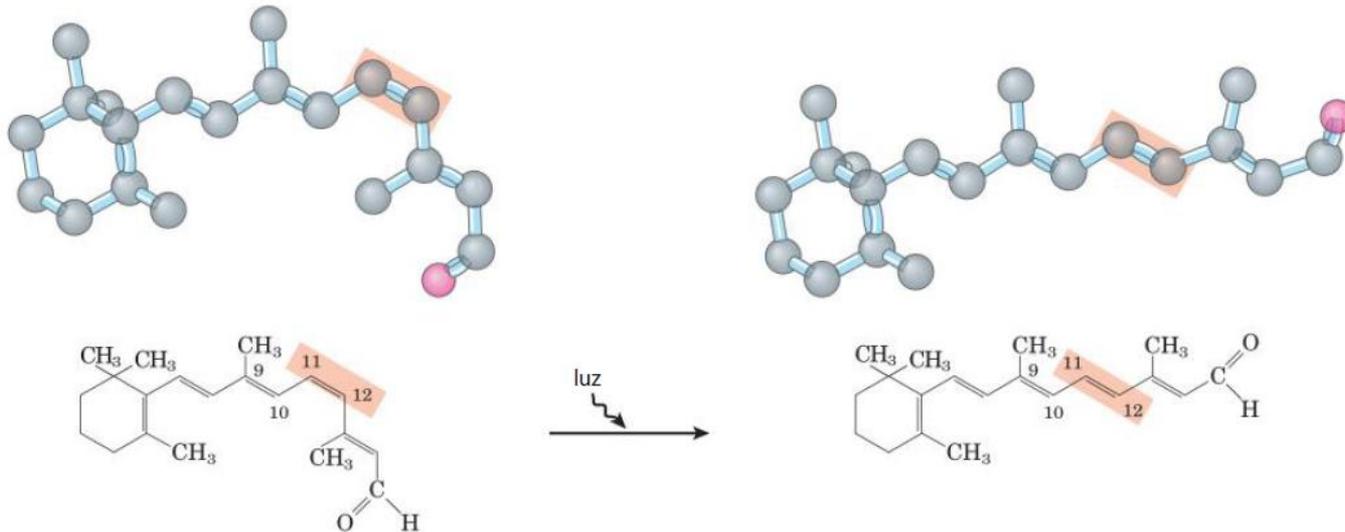
ACHIRAL OBJECTS



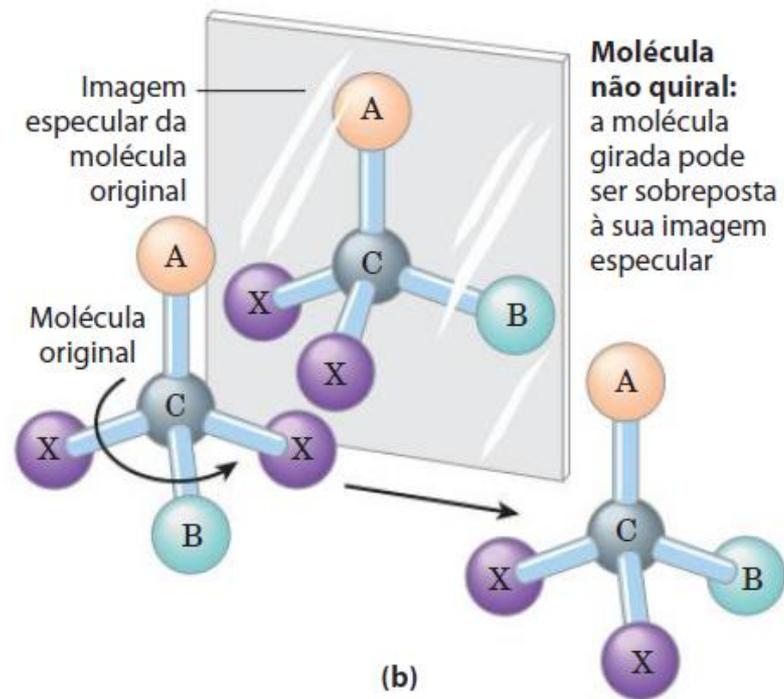
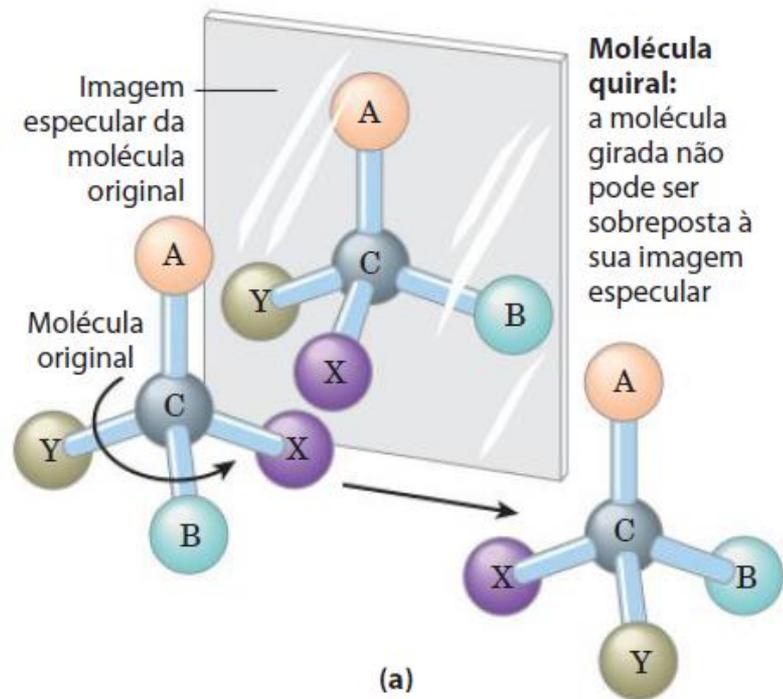


(a)

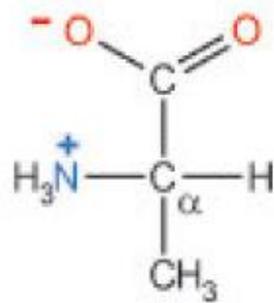
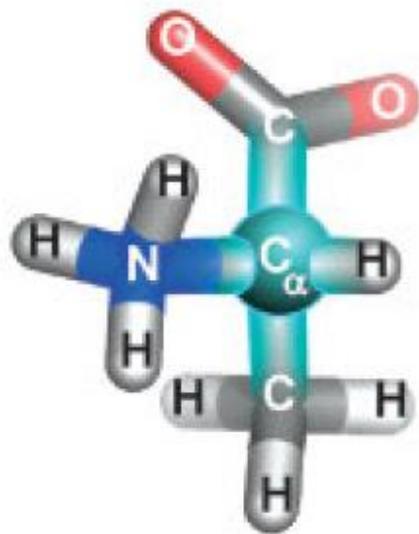
FIGURA 1-19 Configuração de isômeros geométricos. (a) Isômeros como o ácido maleico (maleato em pH 7) e o ácido fumárico (fumarato) não podem ser interconvertidos sem quebrar ligações covalentes, o que requer o gasto de muito mais energia do que a média da energia cinética das moléculas a temperaturas fisiológicas. (b) Na retina dos vertebrados, o evento inicial na detecção de luz é a absorção da luz visível pelo 11-*cis*-retinal. A energia da luz absorvida (em torno de 250 kJ/mol) converte 11-*cis*-retinal em retinal todo *trans*, provocando mudanças na célula da retina, o que desencadeia o impulso nervoso. (Note que os átomos de hidrogênio são omitidos nos modelos de esfera e bastão.)



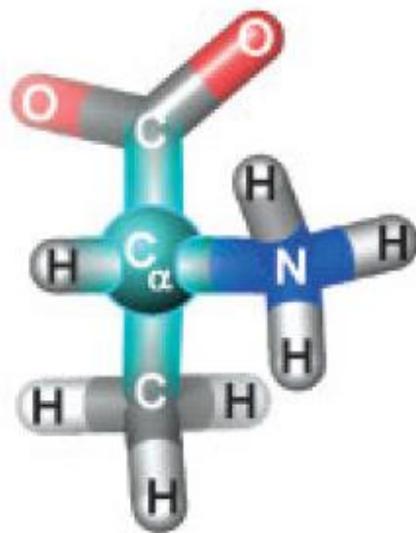
(b)

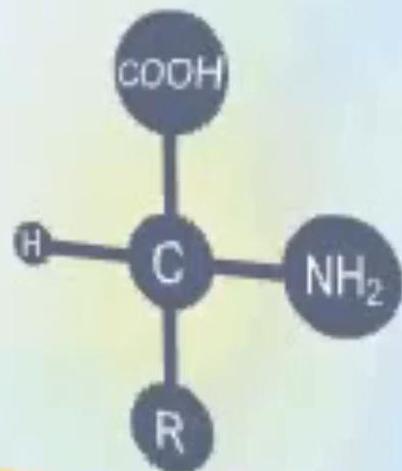
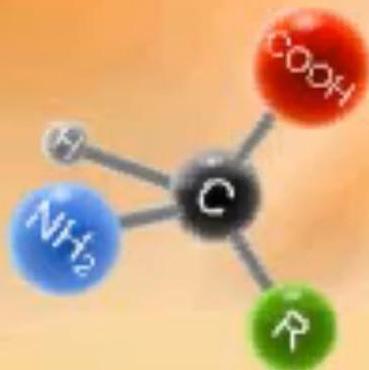
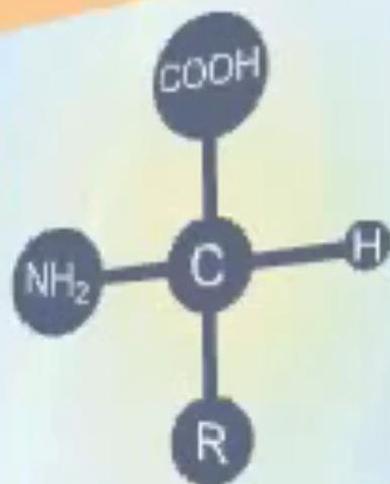
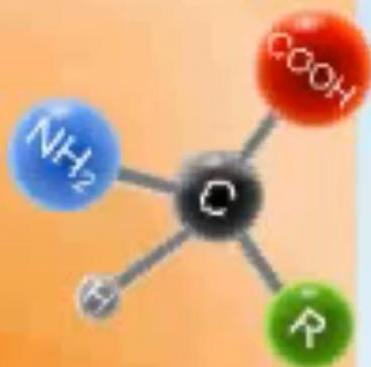


L-Alanina



D-Alanina





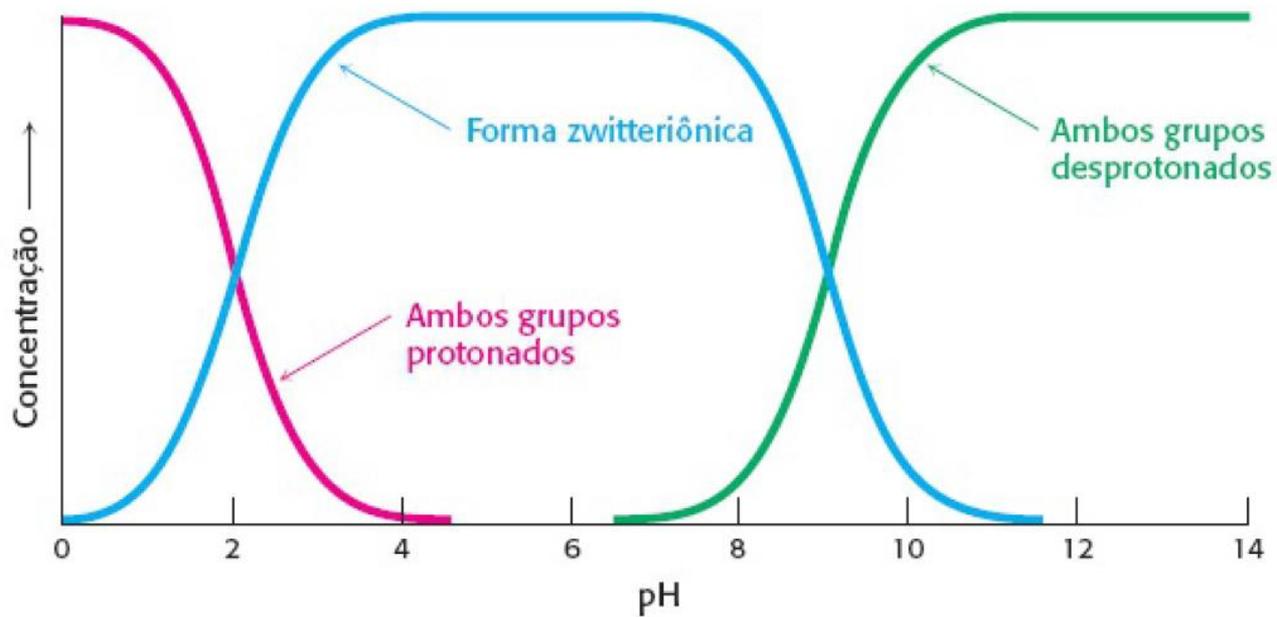
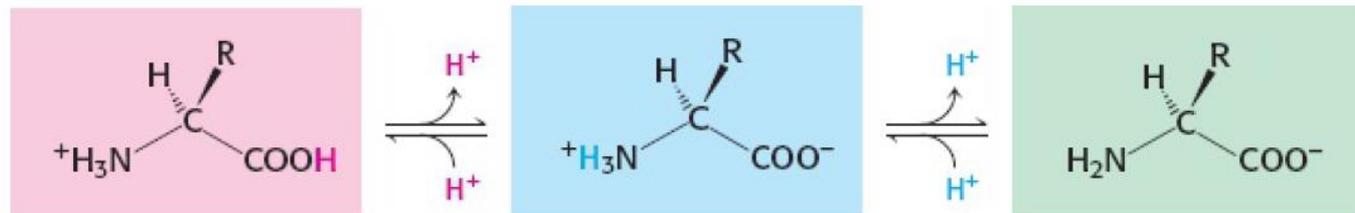
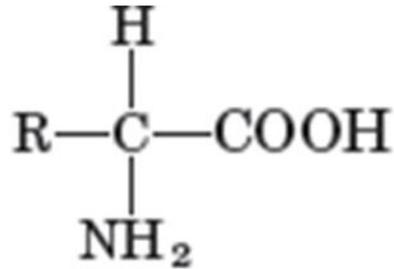
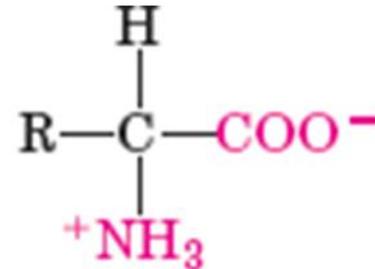


Figura 2.6 Estado de ionização em função do pH. O estado de ionização dos aminoácidos é alterado por uma variação no pH. A forma zwitteriônica predomina próximo ao pH fisiológico.

Em pH fisiológico os grupos amino e carboxila estão na forma iônica (zwitteriônica)



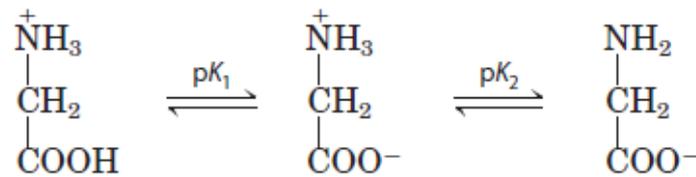
Forma não iônica



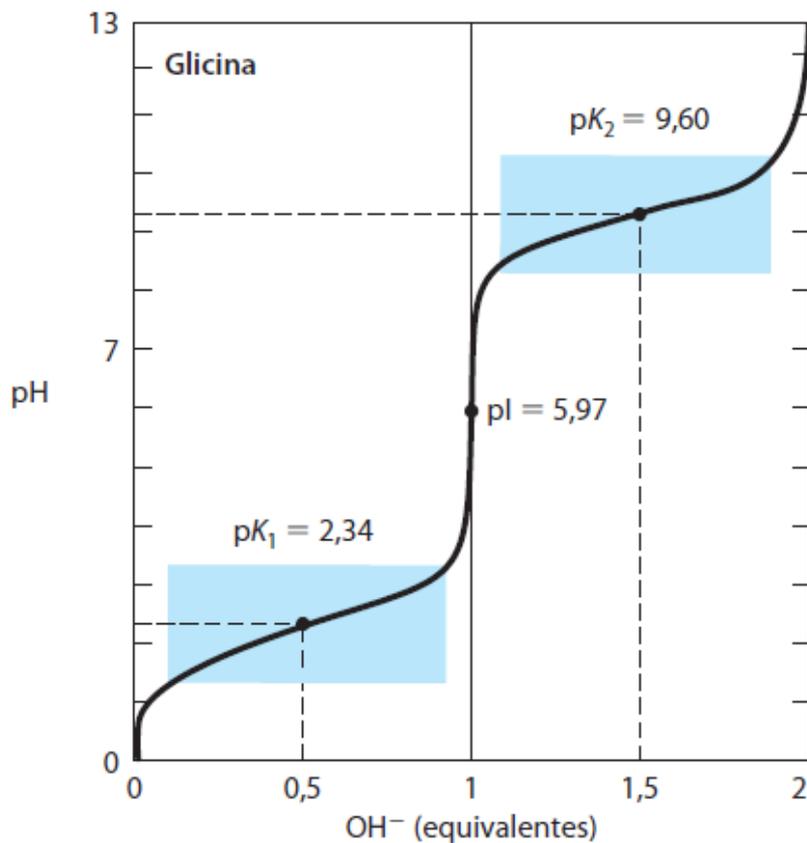
Forma zwitteriônica

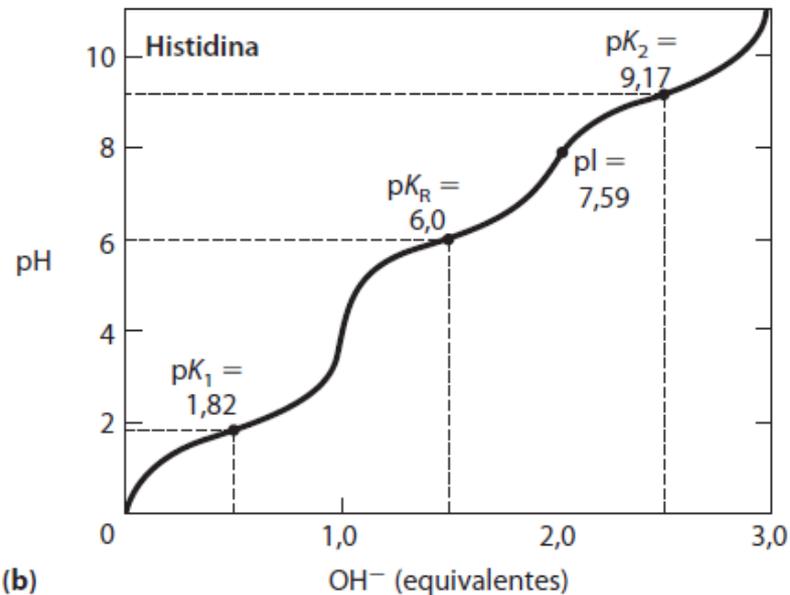
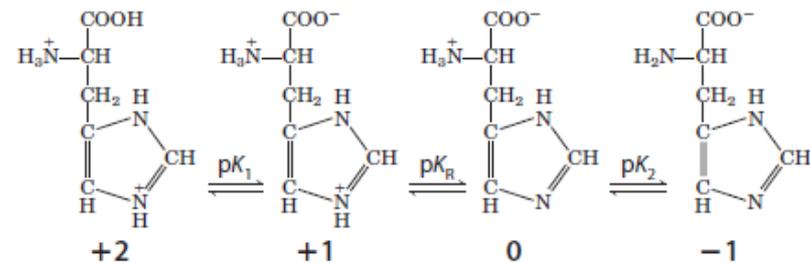
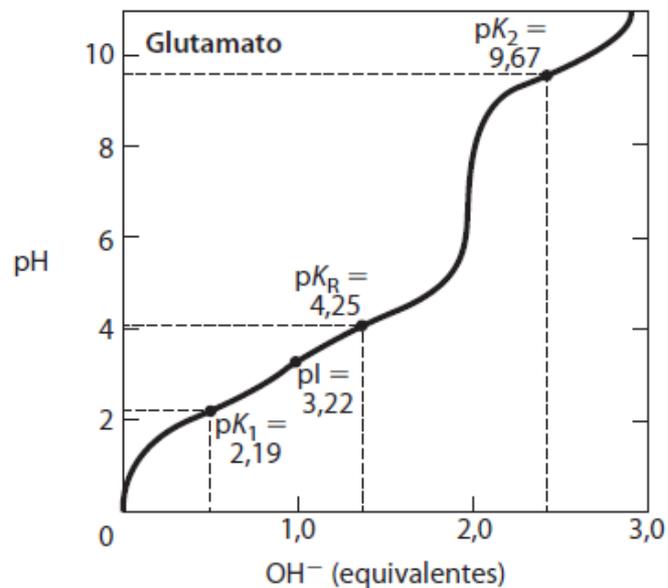
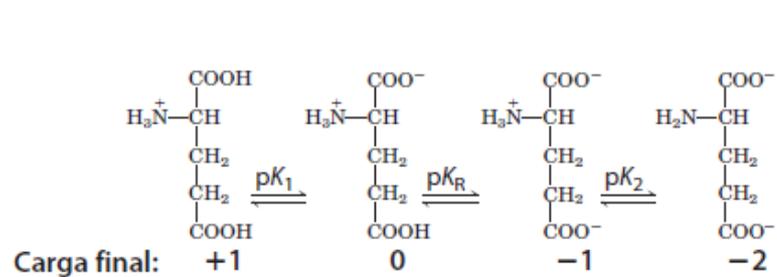
Titulação de um aminoácido

Glicina

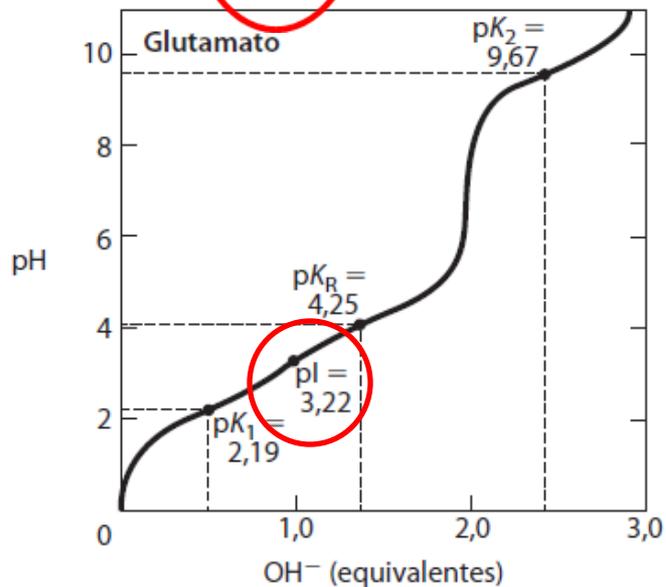
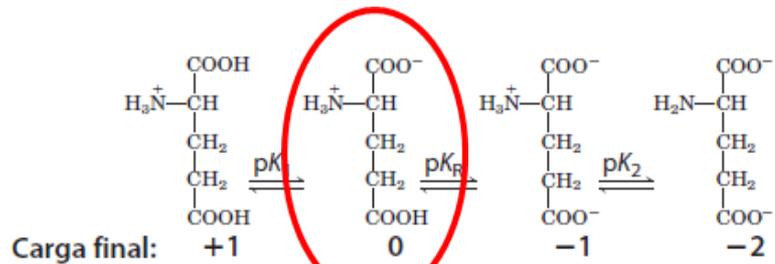


$$pI = \frac{pK_1 + pK_2}{2}$$

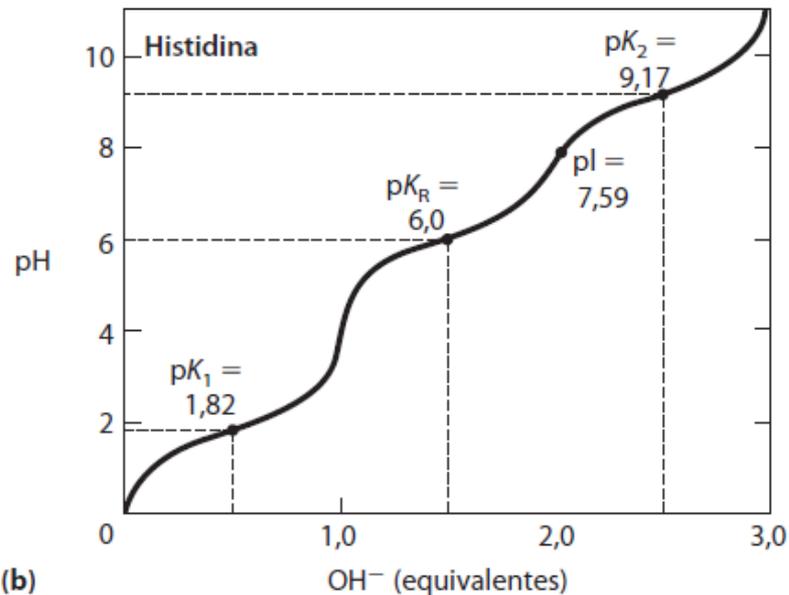
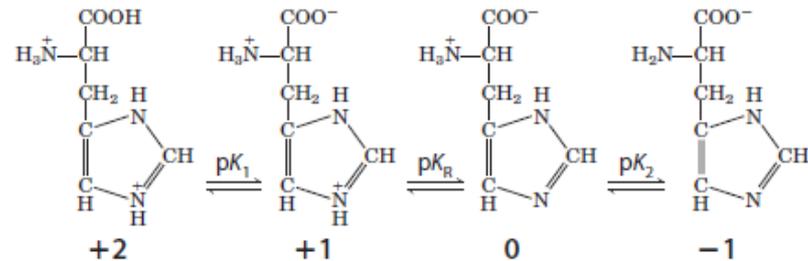




Curvas de titulação para (a) glutamato e (b) histidina. O grupo R do pKa é designado aqui como pK_R.

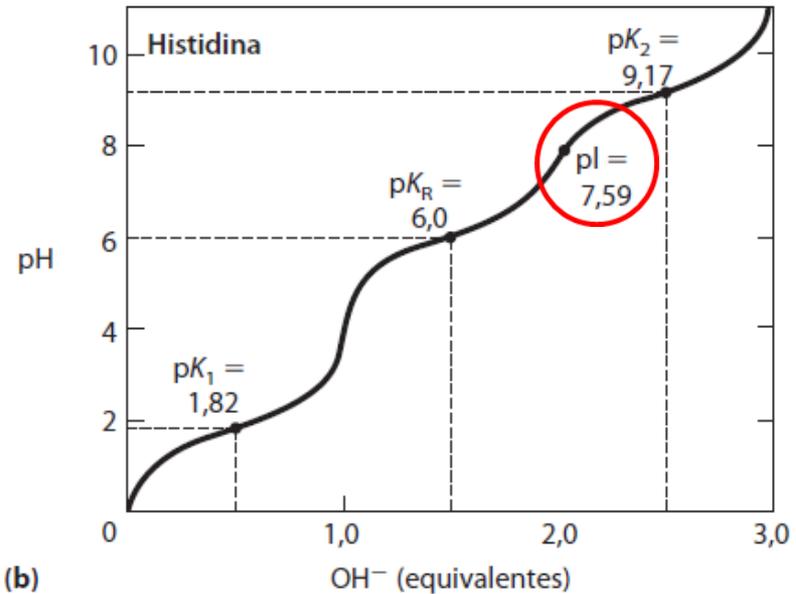
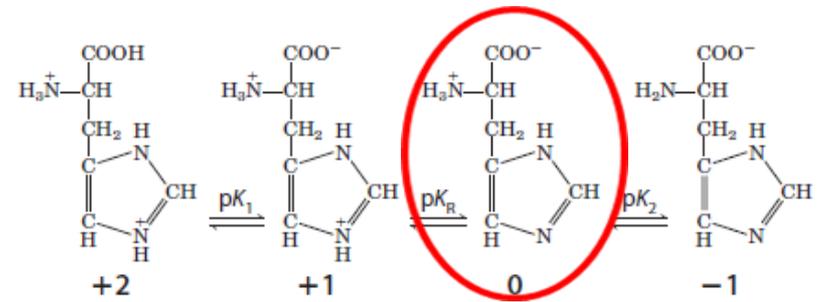
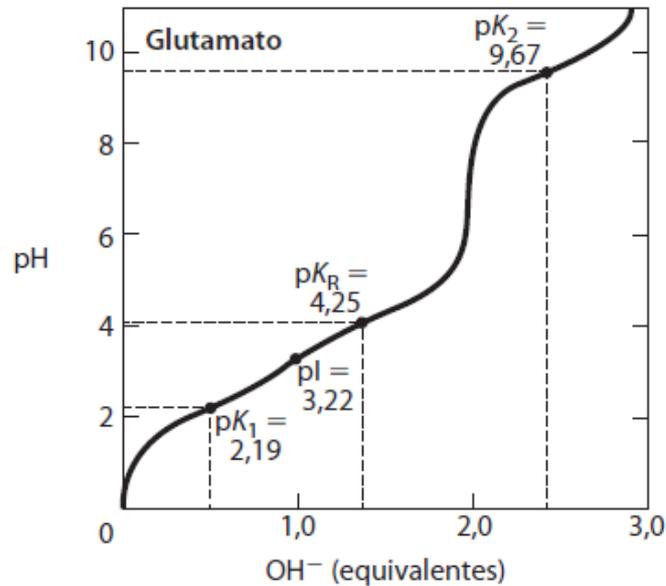
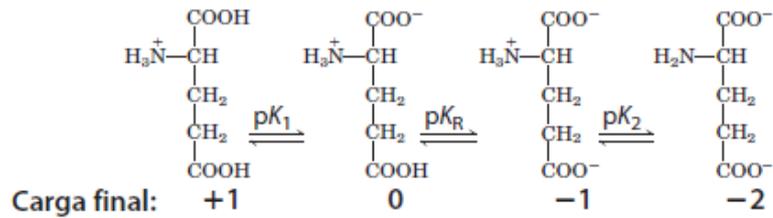


(a)

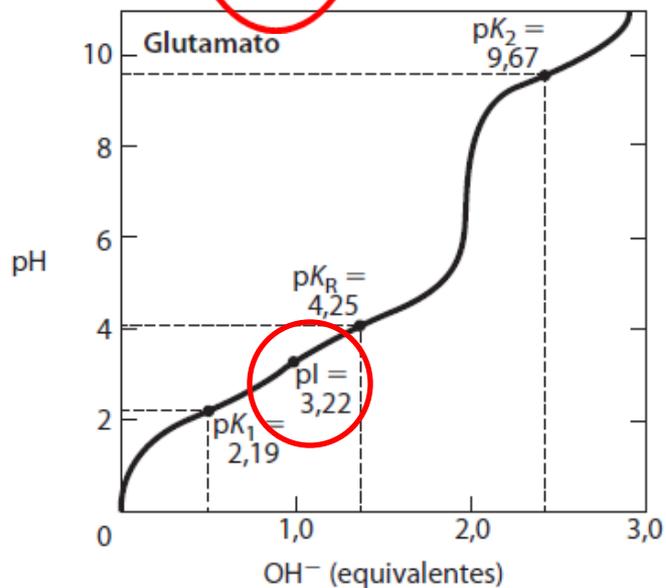
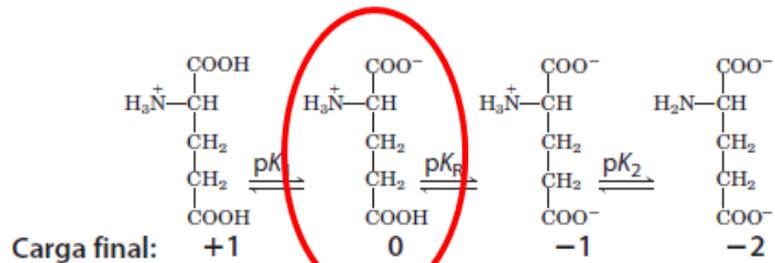


(b)

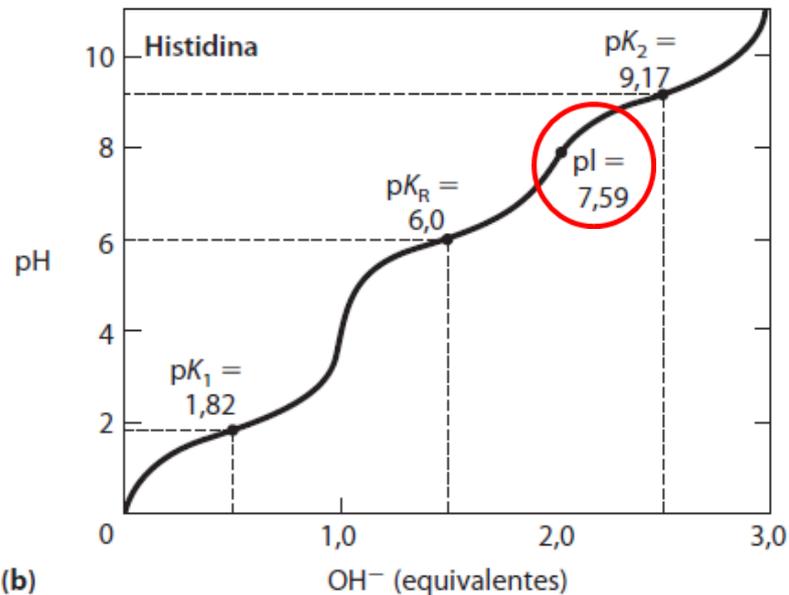
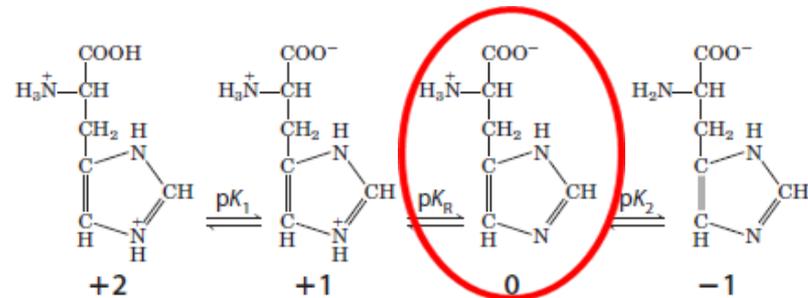
Curvas de titulação para (a) glutamato e (b) histidina. O grupo R do pKa é designado aqui como $\text{p}K_R$.



Curvas de titulação para (a) glutamato e (b) histidina. O grupo R do pKa é designado aqui como pK_R.



(a)



(b)

Curvas de titulação para (a) glutamato e (b) histidina. O grupo R do pKa é designado aqui como pK_R.

Aminoácido	Abreviação/ símbolo	M_r^*	pK_1 (-COOH)	pK_2 (-NH ₃ ⁺)	pK_R (grupo R)
Grupos R alifáticos, apolares					
Glicina	Gly G	75	2,34	9,60	
Alanina	Ala A	89	2,34	9,69	
Prolina	Pro P	115	1,99	10,96	
Valina	Val V	117	2,32	9,62	
Leucina	Leu L	131	2,36	9,60	
Isoleucina	Ile I	131	2,36	9,68	
Metionina	Met M	149	2,28	9,21	
Grupos R aromáticos					
Fenilalanina	Phe F	165	1,83	9,13	
Tirosina	Tyr Y	181	2,20	9,11	10,07
Triptofano	Trp W	204	2,38	9,39	
Grupos R polares, não carregados					
Serina	Ser S	105	2,21	9,15	
Treonina	Thr T	119	2,11	9,62	
Cisteína [†]	Cys C	121	1,96	10,28	8,18
Asparagina	Asn N	132	2,02	8,80	
Glutamina	Gln Q	146	2,17	9,13	
Grupos R carregados positivamente					
Lisina	Lys K	146	2,18	8,95	10,53
Histidina	His H	155	1,82	9,17	6,00
Arginina	Arg R	174	2,17	9,04	12,48
Grupos R carregados negativamente					
Aspartato	Asp D	133	1,88	9,60	3,65
Glutamato	Glu E	147	2,19	9,67	4,25

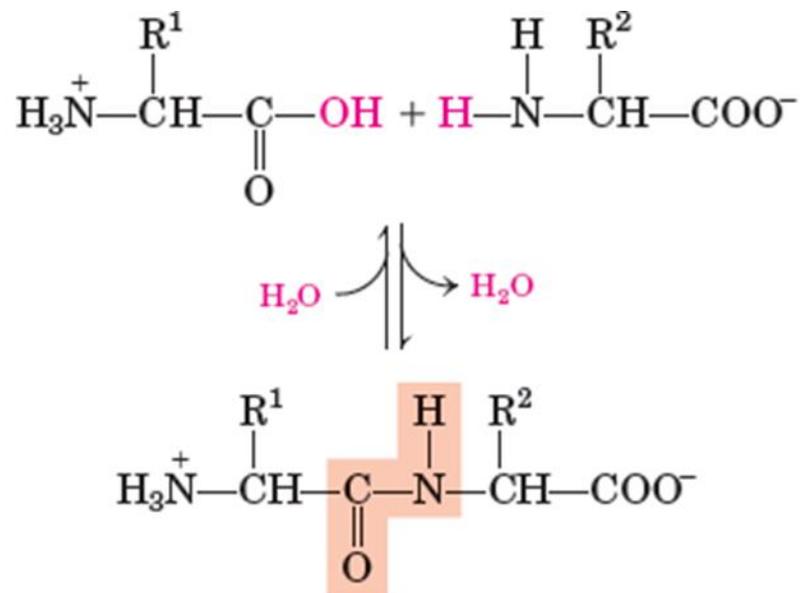
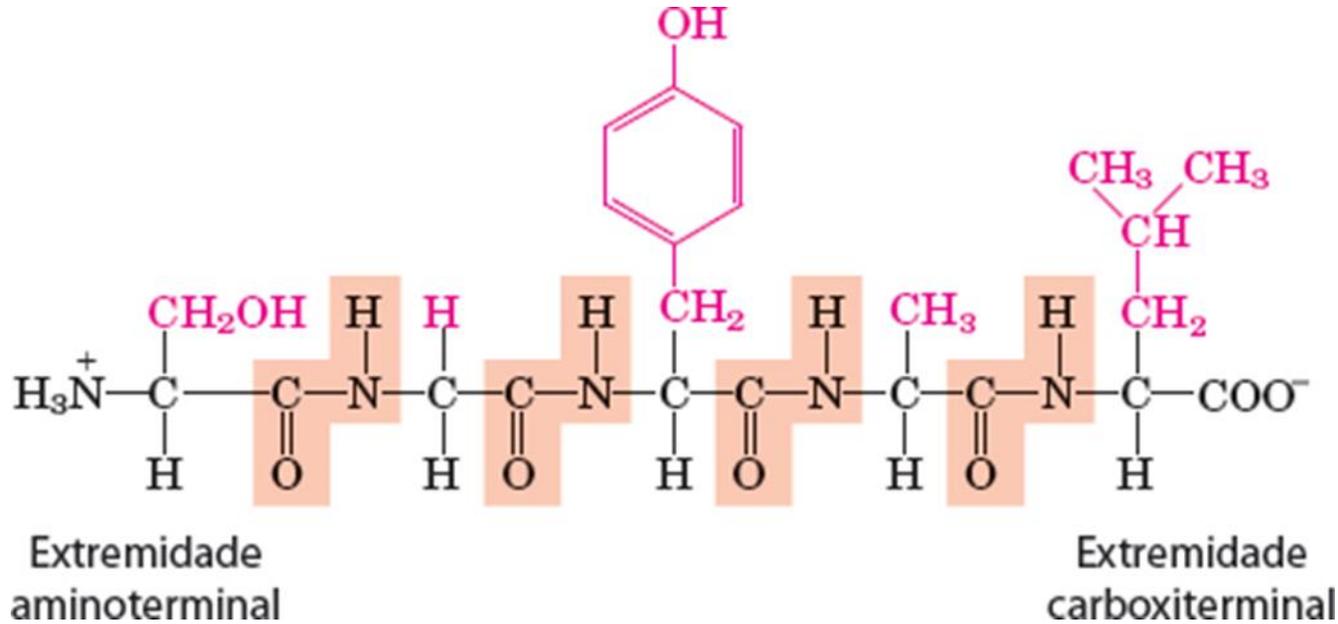
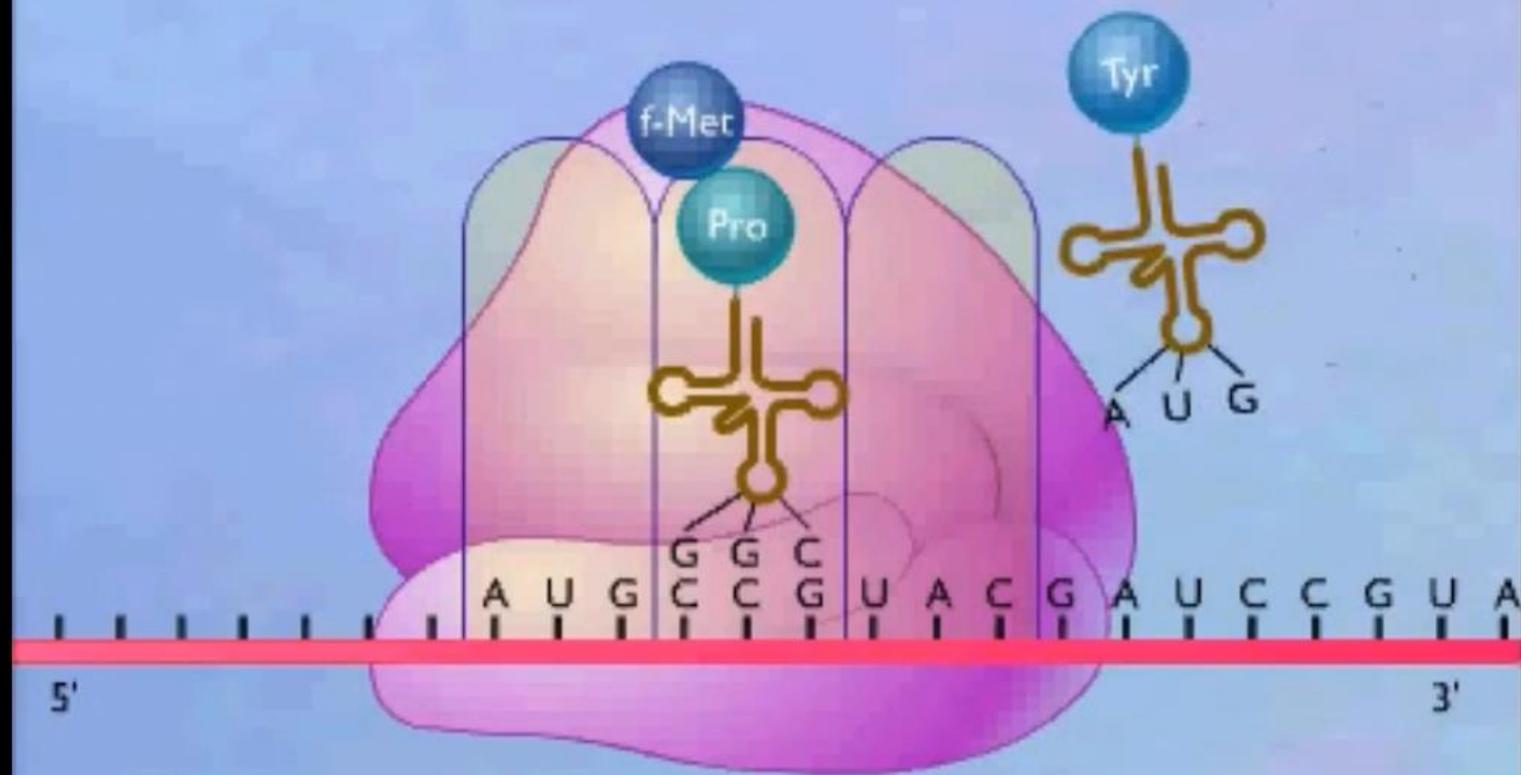


FIGURA 3-13 Formação de uma ligação peptídica por condensação.

O grupo α -amino de um aminoácido (com grupo R^2) atua como nucleófilo para deslocar o grupo hidroxila de outro aminoácido (com grupo R^1), formando uma ligação peptídica (sombreada). Os grupos amino são bons nucleófilos, mas o grupo hidroxila é um grupo de saída fraco e não prontamente deslocado. No pH fisiológico, a reação mostrada aqui não ocorre em grau apreciável.



N-Ser-Gly-Tyr-Ala-Leu-C **≠** **N-Leu-Ala-Tyr-Gly-Ser-C**



A estrutura de proteínas pode ser descrita em 4 níveis: estrutura primária, secundária, terciária e quaternária

