

Assignment

Bioinformatics (Proteins and its domains)

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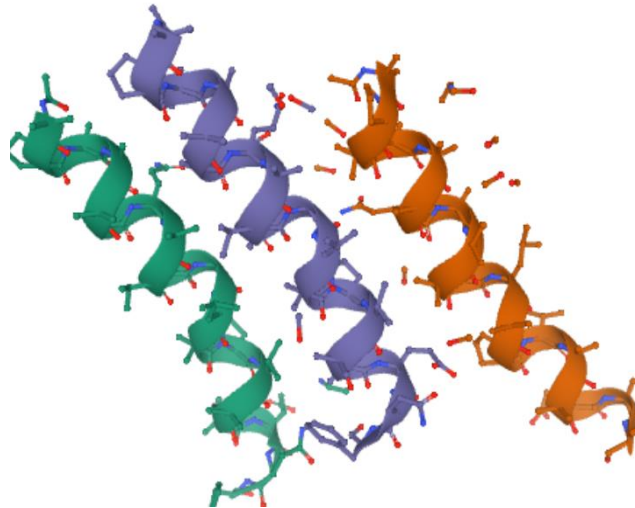
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SAHIWAL CAMPUS

Q1. Find one example of four domains of alpha helix.

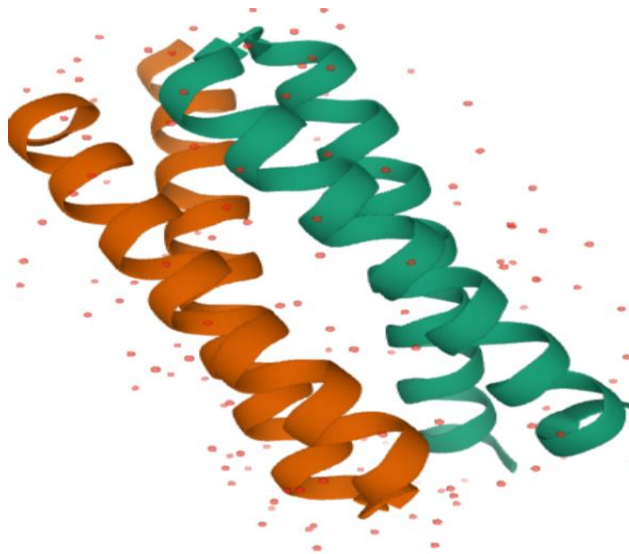
1) α helix domain

Alamethicin, a transmembrane voltage gated ion channel, acting as a peptide antibiotic.



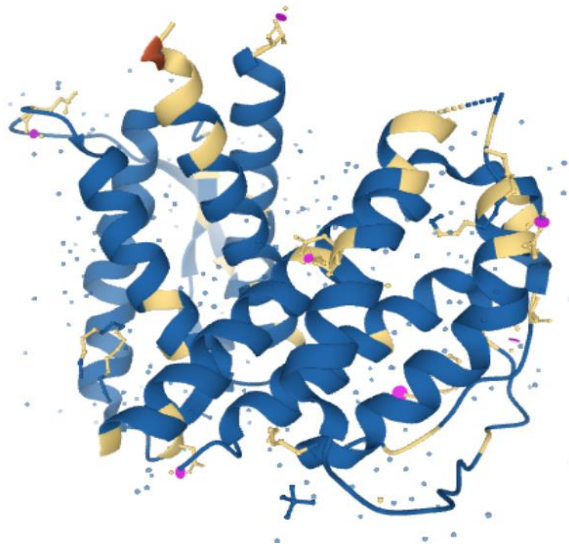
2) $\alpha\alpha$ alpha helix domain

ColE1 Rom protein, RNA binding protein, found in plasmids and involved in their replication.



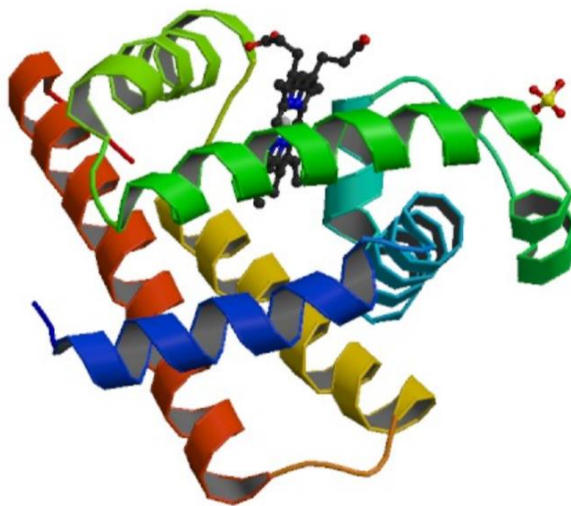
3) $\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ alpha helix domain

Interleukin-2, a cytokine, regulate the cells of the immune system.



4) 8α alpha helix domain

Myoglobin, a sperm whale MB, involved in stable pocket formation for the non-covalent binding of heme prosthetic group.



Q2. What is the difference between peptides and proteins?

Proteins and peptides are fundamental components of cells that carry out important biological functions. Proteins give cells their shape, for example, and they respond to signals transmitted from the extracellular environment. Certain types of peptides play key roles in regulating the activities of other molecules. Structurally, proteins and peptides are very similar, being made up of chains of amino acids that are held together by peptide bonds (also called amide bonds).

Sr. No.	Proteins	Peptides
1	Larger in size	Smaller in size
2	Molecules having more than 50 amino acids	Molecules having 2 to 50 amino acids
3	Well defined structure	Less defined structure
4	Complex conformations such as secondary, tertiary, and quaternary structures	No such complex confirmations
5	Having one or more polypeptides joined together	Having oligopeptides or polypeptides