

Proteins play key roles in a living system

- Beside the structural components of cell, here are three examples of protein functions
 - Catalysis: Almost all chemical reactions in a living cell are catalyzed by protein enzymes.
 - Carrier and transport: Some proteins transports various substances, such as oxygen, ions, and so on.
 - Regulatory: If/when a cell divides, which genes are expressed, etc



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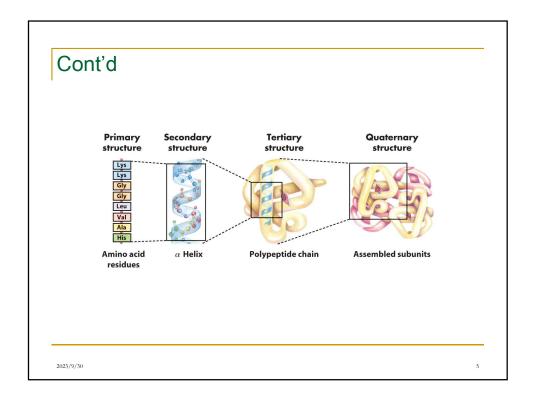
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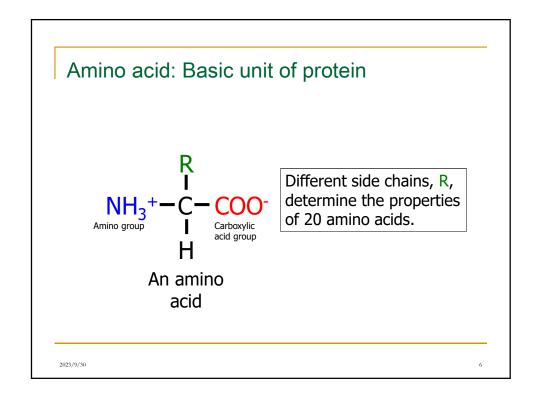
Levels of Protein Structure

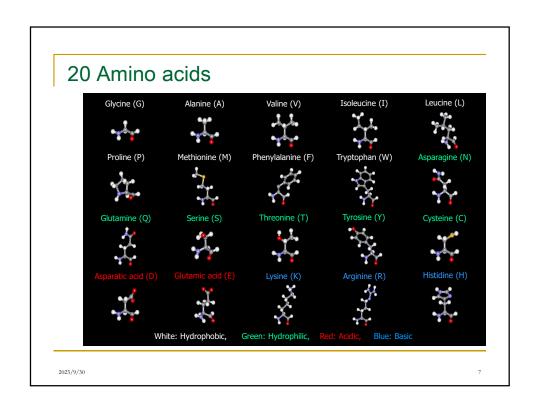
- Primary Structure amino acid sequence in a polypeptide
- Secondary Structure local spatial arrangement of a polypeptide's backbone atoms (without regard to side chain conformation)
- Tertiary Structure three-dimensional structure of entire polypeptide
- Quaternary Structure spatial arrangement of subunits of proteins composed of multiple polypeptides (protein complexes)

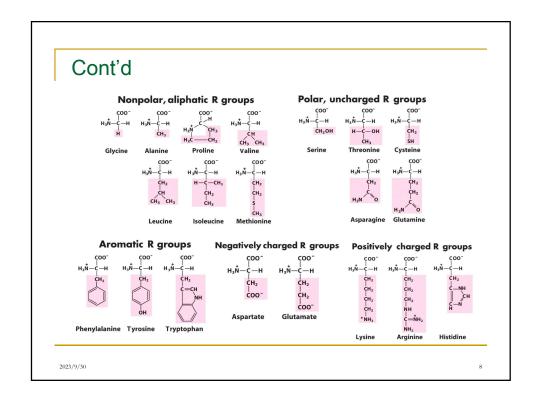
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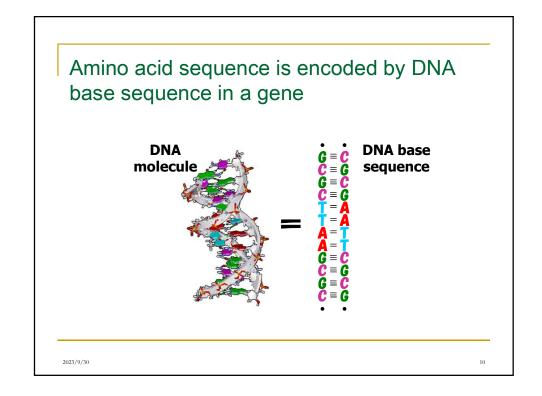




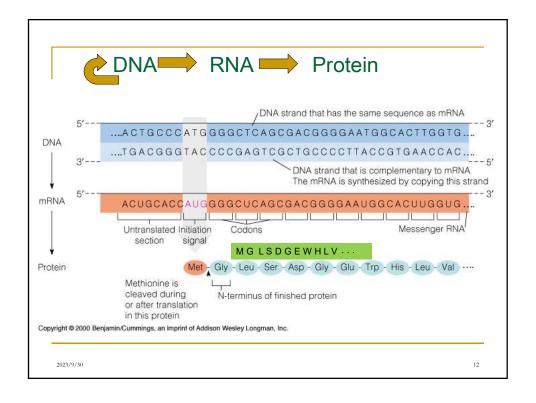


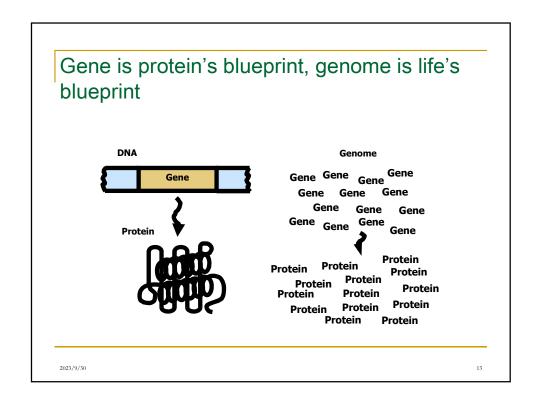


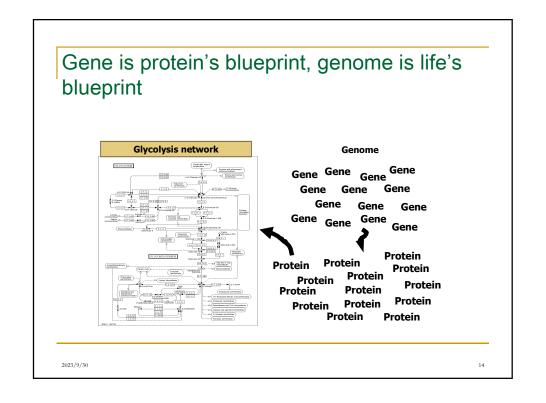
Proteins are linear polymers of amino acids NH₃+ C C CO + NH₃+ C C CO - H₄ NH₃+ C C CO - NH Peptide NH₃+ C C CO - NH Peptide Dond The amino acid sequence is called as primary structure



$\overline{}$	Ш	ino a	acid s	sequ	ence	e is e	encod	aea	וט עס	N P	1
b	as	e se	equer	ice i	n a o	ene	<u> </u>				
			90.0.								
					Secon	d letter					
	T			С		A		G			
First letter	т	TTT	Phe (F)	TCT	Ser (S)	TAT	Tyr (Y)	TGT	Cys (C)	Т	
		TTC		TCC		TAC		TGC		C	
		TTA		TCA		TAA	Stop	TGA	Stop	Α	
		TTG	Lea (L)	TCG		TAG	Stop	TGG	Trp (W)	G	
		СТТ	Leu (L)	CCT	Pro (P)	CAT	His (H)	CGT	Arg (R)	T	
	c	СТС		CCC		CAC		CGC		С	
		CTA		CCA		CAA	Gln (Q)	CGA		A	
		CTG		CCG		CAG		CGG		G	
		ATT	Ile (I)	ACT	Thr (T)	AAT	Asn (N)	AGT	Ser (5)	Т	ō
	A	ATC		ACC		AAC		AGC		С	letter
		ATA		ACA		AAA	Lys (K)	AGA	Arg (R)	Α	
		ATG	Met (M)	ACG		AAG		AGG		G	
		GTT	Val (V)	GCT	Ala (A)	GAT	Asp (D)	GGT	Gly (G)	т	
	G	GTC		GCC		GAC		GGC		С	
		GTA		GCA		GAA	Glu (E)	GGA		Α	
		GTG		GCG		GAG		GGG		G	







In 2003, Human genome sequence was deciphered!

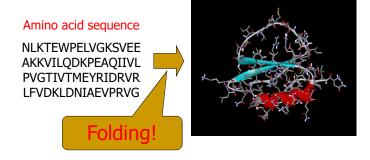
- · Genome is the complete set of genes of a living thing.
- In 2003, the human genome sequencing was completed.
- The human genome contains about 3 billion base pairs.
- The number of genes is estimated to be between 20,000 to 25,000.

• The difference between the genome of human and that of chimpanzee is only 1.23%!

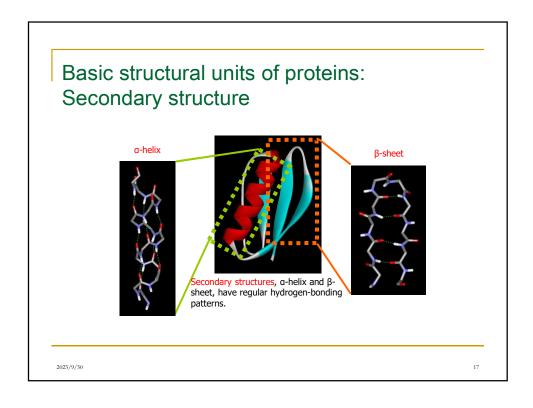
3 billion base pair => 6 G letters
&
1 letter => 1 byte
The whole genome can be recorded in
just 10 CD-ROMs!

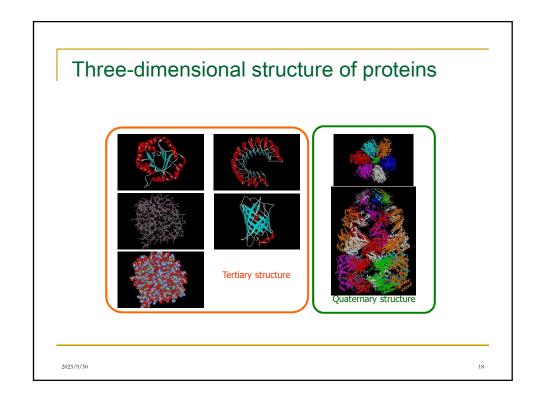
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Each Protein has a unique structure



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Hierarchical nature of protein structure

Primary structure (Amino acid sequence)

Secondary structure (α-helix, β-sheet)

Tertiary structure (Three-dimensional structure formed by assembly of secondary structures)

Quaternary structure (Structure formed by more than one polypeptide chains)

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Close relationship between protein structure and its function

Example of enzyme reaction Substrates enzyme Antibody Matching the shape to A Digestion of A! Binding to A

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Summary

- Proteins are key players in our living systems.
- Proteins are polymers consisting of 20 kinds of amino acids.
- Each protein folds into a unique three-dimensional structure defined by its amino acid sequence.
- · Protein structure has a hierarchical nature.
- Protein structure is closely related to its function.
- Protein structure prediction is a grand challenge of computational biology.

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