第二單元:分析蛋白質常用技術 Protein Analysis

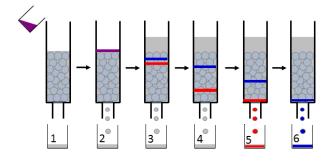
- 2.1 蛋白質的組成與多樣性 Protein composition and diversity
- 2.2 純化蛋白質常用技術-1: 樣品來源與初步分離 Protein sources and crude separation
- 2.3 純化蛋白質常用技術-2: 管柱層析 Column chromatography
- 2.4 純化蛋白質常用技術-3: 蛋白質電泳 Gel electrophoresis
- 2.5 純化蛋白質常用技術-4:蛋白質體學 Proteomics
- 2.6 純化蛋白質常用技術-5: 蛋白質定序 Protein sequencing

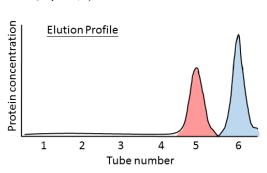
學習目標:

- 1. 熟悉純化蛋白質常用的技術及原理。
- 2. 瞭解各種技術使用的時機及限制。
 - (a) 分析用: 了解樣品中組成成分特性,如分子量、電性等,僅需少量樣品就夠。
 - (b) 製備用:分離後的成分須個別收集,以便進行後續的實驗或分析,樣品量大。

天堂筆記:

- 1. Protein compositions:
 - Soluble proteins vs Membrane proteins
 - Monomeric proteins vs Multimeric protein
 - Average molecular weight (M_r) of an amino acid: 110 dalton
- 2. Techniques often used in protein purification
 - Salting out 鹽析 (ammonium sulphate precipitation, (NH₄)₂SO₄ 硫酸氨鹽沉澱)
 - ✓ 溶液中鹽的濃度增加,使蛋白質溶解度下降而沉澱析出。
 - Dialysis 透析
 - ✓ 透析膜兩邊分子的濃度梯度差,使小分子由高濃度處穿過透析膜往低濃度處擴散。
 - Column chromatography 管柱層析(preparative or analytical use)
 - ◇ Stationary phase (固定相: 指管柱內填充的基質、珠珠等)
 - Mobile phase (流動相: 指液態的樣品、緩衝溶液)





- ◇ Ion exchange (離子交換) chromatography (示意動畫)
 - Anion exchanger 陰離子交換樹酯
 - Cation exchanger 陽離子交換樹酯
- ◇ Gel filtration 膠體過濾(size exclusion, or molecular sieve) chromatography
- ◇ Affinity (親和力) chromatography

- Gel electrophoresis 膠體電泳 (analytical use)
 - ♦ SDS-PAGE (sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis)
 - SDS: negatively charged detergent that denatures protein
 - Separate proteins according to their molecular weight
 - ◇ IEF (<u>i</u>so<u>e</u>lectric <u>f</u>ocusing 等電聚焦電泳)
 - Separate proteins according to their pI
 - ◇ 2-dimension electrophoresis, 2D electrophoresis (二維電泳)
 - First dimension : IEF
 - Second dimension : SDS-PAGE
- Functional assay:
 - ♦ Activity (unit, e.g. mole/min)
 - ◇ Specific Activity 比活性 (unit/mg; e.g. mole/min/mg)
- 3. Proteomics
 - Proteome 蛋白質體: Proteomics 蛋白質體學
 - Genome 基因體: Genomics 基因體學
- 4. Primary structure (一級結構): amino acid sequence 胺基酸序列(covalent structure)
 - Protein sequencing 蛋白質定序:
 - Determined by Edman degradation:
 - Acid hydrolysis
 - N-terminal labeling
 - N-terminal labeling and removal:
 - ✓ Reagent for N-terminal labeling free α -amino group of a peptide:
 - Sanger reagent (1-<u>f</u>luoro-2,4-<u>din</u>itro<u>b</u>enzene, FDNB)
 - Edman reagent (phenylisothiocyanate, PITC)
 - ✓ Protease or chemical cleavage sites:

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Treatment	Cleavage points	
Trypsin	Lys, Arg (C)	
Chymotrypsin	Phe, Trp, Tyr (C)	
Pepsin	Phe, Trp, Tyr (N)	
Cyanogen bromide (CNBr)	Met (C)	

- □ Determined by Mass spectrometry (質譜儀)
- Deduced from DNA sequence

魔咒關鍵詞:

Salting out

Dialysis

Column chromatography

Gel filtration (size exclusion, or molecular sieve) chromatography

Ion exchange chromatography

Anion exchanger vs Cation exchanger

Affinity chromatography

Electrophoresis:

SDS-PAGE vs Isoelectric focusing (IEF)

2D electrophoresis

Proteome; Proteomic Protein sequencing

Edman degradation

魔法参考書目:

- 1. 台大莊榮輝教授教學網頁: http://juang.bst.ntu.edu.tw/BCbasics/index.htm
- **2.** Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (2013), 6th ed, David L. Nelson, and Michael M. Cox, Freeman and Company, New York.
- **3.** Principles of Biochemistry (2013) 4th ed. Voet, Voet, and Pratt. Wiley.
- 4. Biochemistry, a short course. (2015) John L. Tymoczko, Jeremy M. Berg, Lubert Stryer (3rd ed) W.H. Freeman & Company.

魔法練習題:

- 1. 鹽析-在蛋白質溶液中加入硫酸銨鹽,為什麼會使有些蛋白質沉澱?
- 2. 透析-是利用透析膜內外甚麼差異?使得透析膜內樣品中的鹽濃度下降。
- 3. 膠體過濾管柱層析(gel filtration, or size exclusion, or molecular sieve)可以依照蛋白質的何種特性將它們分離?
- 4. 離子交換(ion exchange)管柱層析可以依照蛋白質的何種特性將它們分離?
- 5. SDS-PAGE 電泳依照蛋白質的何種特性將它們在膠體上分離?在生物化學實驗室中可以有哪些應用?
- 6. 等電聚焦(IEF)電泳依照蛋白質的何種特性將它們在膠體上分離?
- 7. 「蛋白質體 Proteome」的定義是甚麼?
- 8. 純化蛋白質時,鹽析過後的樣品中含有下列蛋白質:

Protein	Molecular mass (M_r)	pΙ
A.	42,000	4.8
В.	66,500	4.7
C.	16,700	7.0
D.	34,500	1.0
Е.	120,000	11.0

- 1) 如果使用膠體過濾管柱層析,各蛋白質流出管柱的順序為何?
- 2) 如果使用離子交換管柱層析,在 pH=7 的緩衝溶液中將樣品加入含有陽離子交換樹酯之管柱,哪些蛋白質會與陽離子交換樹酯結合而留在管柱內?
- 3) 如果這些蛋白質都是由一條胜肽鏈組成的,以 SDS-PAGE 電泳分析時,出現在 膠片由上而下的順序為何?