

# Paravastu Lab work from my understanding

## Protein Background:

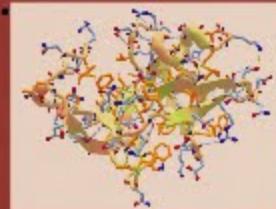
Proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, and nucleic acids are the four essential classes of biological macromolecules (biomolecules) that constitute the structure and functions of all living cells.

# FOUR TYPES OF MACROMOLECULES

WHAT ARE THEIR FORMS AND FUNCTIONS?

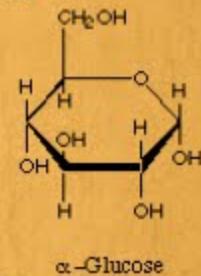
## PROTEINS

Structural components  
of your body - eye  
color, enzymes,  
hair...



## CARBOHYDRATES

Sugars - simple or  
complex



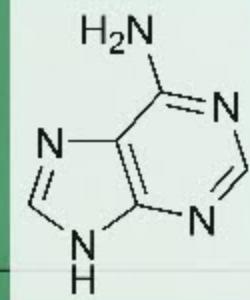
Store  
Energy

## MACROMOLECULES

## NUCLEIC ACIDS

Store genetic material

DNA  
RNA



## LIPIDS

Not polymers  
Don't dissolve in water

F

Proteins work by connecting their molecules to different cells causing functions

The basic structure is called a monomer which is a simple basic string of these molecules



However sometimes to do more complex jobs, this structure just doesn't work... hence the **protein folds**



## **BUT protein folding can go wrong**

---

### Amyloids & Misfolding

**Protein misfolding** is the process where proteins fail to achieve their functional three-dimensional shape, often forming toxic, stable aggregates like amyloids

Why? = Errors can stem from genetic mutations, environmental stressors (heat, pH changes, oxidative stress), or failures in the cell's quality control machinery (chaperones).

**Amyloids** = collections of misfolded proteins that start depositing in tissues and organs

This is very toxic and dangerous (think of it as random blocks of code grouping up and spawning in your code, it's not very good)

Amyloids lead to a group of diseases known as **amyloidosis** and these deposits often accumulate in the heart, kidneys, liver, and nerves.

**Some of these diseases include Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Huntington's, and cystic fibrosis.**

### Paravastu Lab

**The Paravastu Lab uses biophysical techniques, primarily solid-state NMR, paired with computational simulations to characterize and understand the assembly of disease-related amyloids and de novo peptide assemblies.**

structural characterization is critical to our understanding of how these structures form and how to develop targeted therapeutics.

### NMR