DANTULARI NARAYANA RAJA COLLEGE (AUTONOMUS)

ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY

SEASON - 2022

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

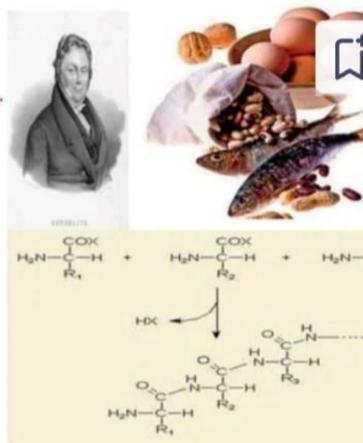
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PROTEINS

- Term was coined by J.Berzelius(1838).
- · Polymers of amino-acids
- Interlinked by peptide bond formed by dehydration synthesis.
- Molecular weight ranging from 4500daltons to 40 million daltons.
- Each polypeptide chain has two specific ends-
- 1. N-terminus.
- 2. C-terminus.

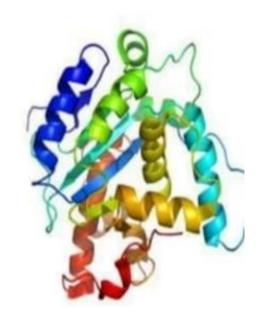


STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF PROTEINS.



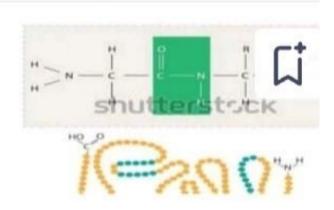
PROTEINS HAVE FOUR LEVELS OF STRUCTURE:-

- 1. Primary Structure.
- 2. Secondary Structure.
- 3. Tertiary Structure.
- 4. Quartenary Structure.



PRIMARY STRUCTURE

- 1. Linear sequence of amino acids.
- Joined together by a Covalent Bondknown as -"PEPTIDE BOND".
- Formed between alpha amino group of one amino group and alpha carboxyl group of another amino group.
- Joining of amino acids by peptide bond form a polypeptide chain (when more then 30 amino acids).
- Its sequence is determined by nucleotide triplet in DNA.
- e.g.-enzyme- RIBONUCLEASE and INSULIN harmone.





SECONDARY STRUCTURE

The regular recurring arrangements in space of adjacent amino acid residues in a polypeptide chain.

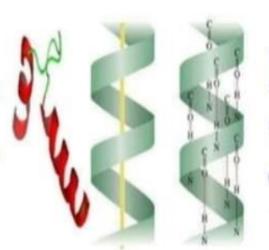
- · It is of two types:-
- 1. Alpha helix Structure.
- Beta pleated Structure.



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1) ALPHA HELIX STRUCTURE

- When a polypeptide chain is often coiled into a regular spiral to have a- 3D form.
- 2. It is very precise having 3.6 amino acid in each term of the helix.
- The amino acids are so placed that their side chains are extended outwards from the spiral.
- The helical structure is maintained by a series of regularly spaced intermolecular H- bonds formed b/w hydrogen and oxygen atom.
- 5. e.g.:-KERATIN of hair and nails.

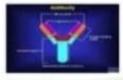




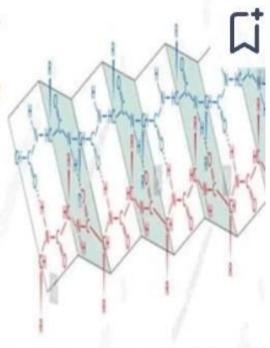


2) BETA-PLEATED STRUCTURE.

- Two or more polypeptide chains joined together by <u>intermolecular H-bonds and may</u> <u>bend into parallel folds which by H-bonding</u> assume to form a pleated structure.
- In a pleated structure the adjacent polypeptide chains may run in the same direction (Parallel pleated) or in opposite direction (Antiparallel pleated sheet).
- e.g.:-<u>Antibodies</u>.
 Protein of silk fibre.



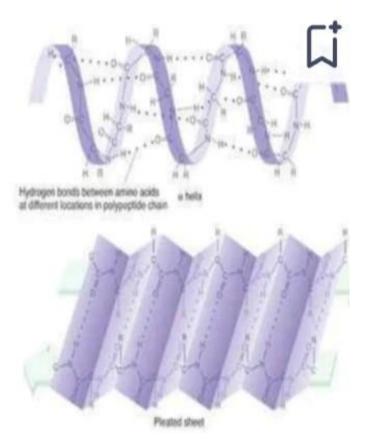






CONCLUSION

 So ,the alpha helix (random coil) and beta-pleated conformations are termed the secondary structure of proteins



TERTIARY STRUCTURE

- When helical polypeptide molecules fold on itself and assume a complex but specific form-Spherical, Rod like or any form in b/w these.
- These geometrical shapes are known as the tertiary structure of proteins.
- The coils and folds of the polypeptide molecules are so arranged as to hide the non-polar amino-acid side chains inside and to expose the polar side-chains.
- The tertiary structure of a protein bring distant amino-acid side chains nearer to form active sites of enzyme protein.
- Maintained by <u>H-bonds</u>, ionic, disulphide, van der walls and hydrophobic bonds formed b/w one part of a polypeptide and another.
- The biological activity of a protein molecule depends largely on the specific-tertiary structure.
- This structure is easily disrupted by pH, temp. and by chemicals stopping the functions of proteins.
- e.g:-globular proteins- albumen of eggs, Hb of RBC's, gluten of wheat.





DENATURATION OF TERTIARY STRUCTU



QUARTERNARY STRUCTURE

- When proteins consists of two or more polypeptide chains, each with primary, secondary and tertiary structure i.e. more than one amino acid chain.
- Such proteins have a quarternary structure.
- The quarternary structure of a protein is maintained by the same types of bonds that maintain the tertiary structure.
- e.g:-PHOSPHORYLASE enzyme.

DNA Polymerase.

Haemoglobin.



SUMMARY



THANKYOU