

PROTEIN

RCSB PDB-101

Introduction

Protein name is derived from a Greek word PROTOS which means “the first or the supreme”.

Proteins are extremely complicated and nitrogenous molecule made up of variable number of amino acid residue joined to each other by a specific covalent bond called peptide bond.

20 amino acid which have been found to occur in all proteins, known as standard amino acid.

Why are proteins important to us?

Proteins make up about 15% of the mass of the average person

Enzymes act as a biological catalyst

Storage and transport – Hemoglobin

Defence -Antibodies

Hormones – Insulin

Ligaments and arteries (mainly formed by elastin Protein)

Muscle – Proteins in the muscle respond to nerve impulses by changing the packing of their molecules (Actin and myosin)

Hair, nails and skin: Protein keratin as main component

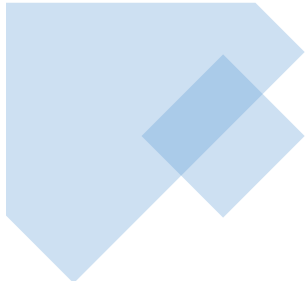
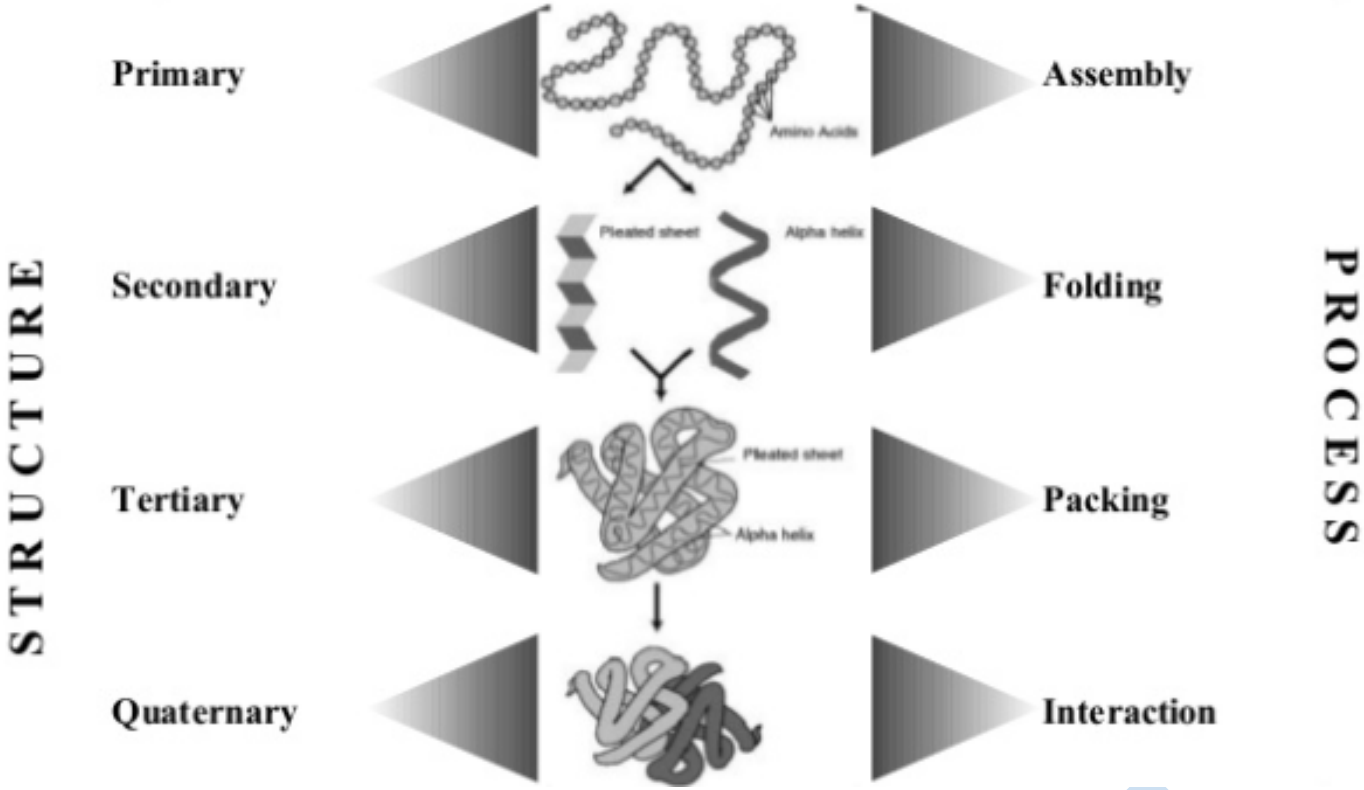
Levels in Protein structure

Majority of protein are compact and highly convoluted molecules.

Each polypeptide assumes at least three levels of structural organization termed as primary, secondary and tertiary structure.

Proteins which possess more than one polypeptide chain in their molecule also possess a fourth structure called quaternary structure.

Chemistry of Protein Structure





Primary structure

The sequence of amino acid residues along the peptide is called primary structure of the peptide.

It also include the determination of the number of amino acid residues in a peptide chain.

Shows whether the peptide chain is open, cyclic or branched.

Primary structure is linear, ordered and 1 dimensional.

Written from amino end to carboxyl end that is N to C.

primary structure of human insulin


CHAIN 1: GIVEQ CCTSI CSLYQ LENYC N

CHAIN 2: FVNQH LCGSH LVEAL YLVCG ERGFF YTPKT



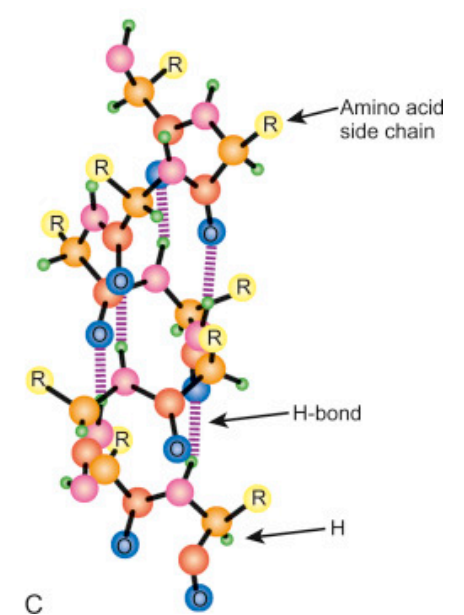
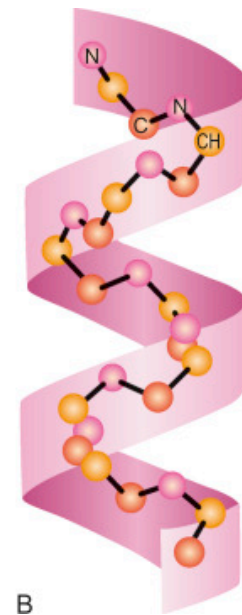


Secondary Structure

- Primary structure shows that peptide are quite straight and extended.
 - X-rays diffraction on protein crystals shows that polypeptide chain tend to twist or coil upon themselves.
 - The folding of the polypeptide chain into specific coiled structure held together by H bonds is called secondary structure of protein.
 - Secondary structure may take one of the following form.
 1. Alpha – Helix
 2. Beta Pleated Sheet
 3. Loop or Coil Conformation
 4. Super secondary motifs
- 

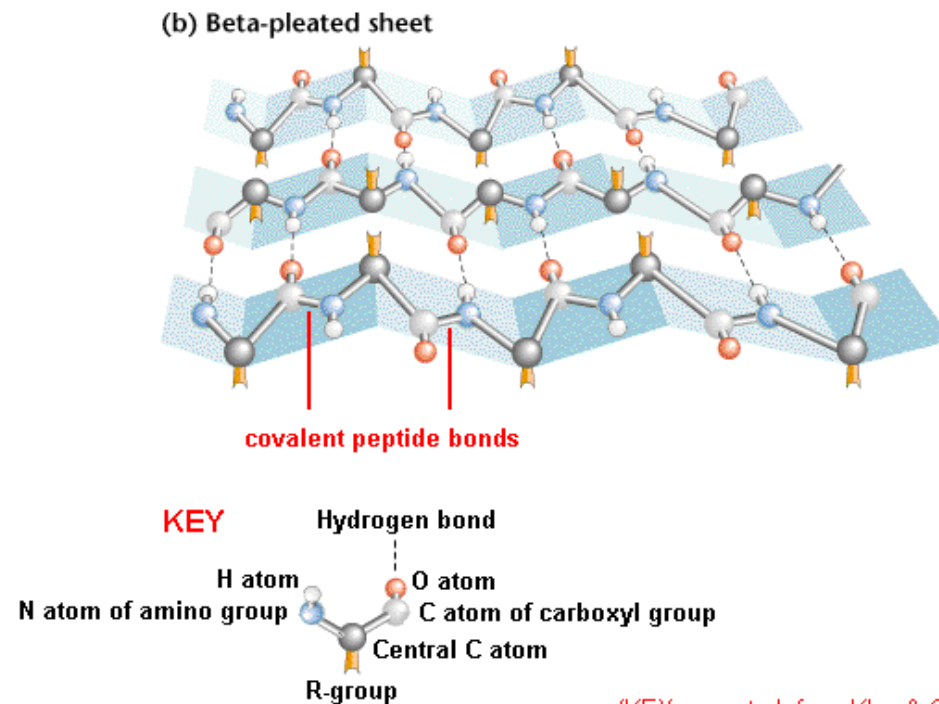
Alpha(α)- Helix

1. It is a clockwise rodlike spiral shape.
2. Formed by intrachain Hydrogen bonding between C=O group of each amino acid and NH₂ group that is present 4 residue ahead.
3. Proteins have great strength and elasticity.
4. Can easily be stretched due to tight coiling.



β - Pleated Sheath

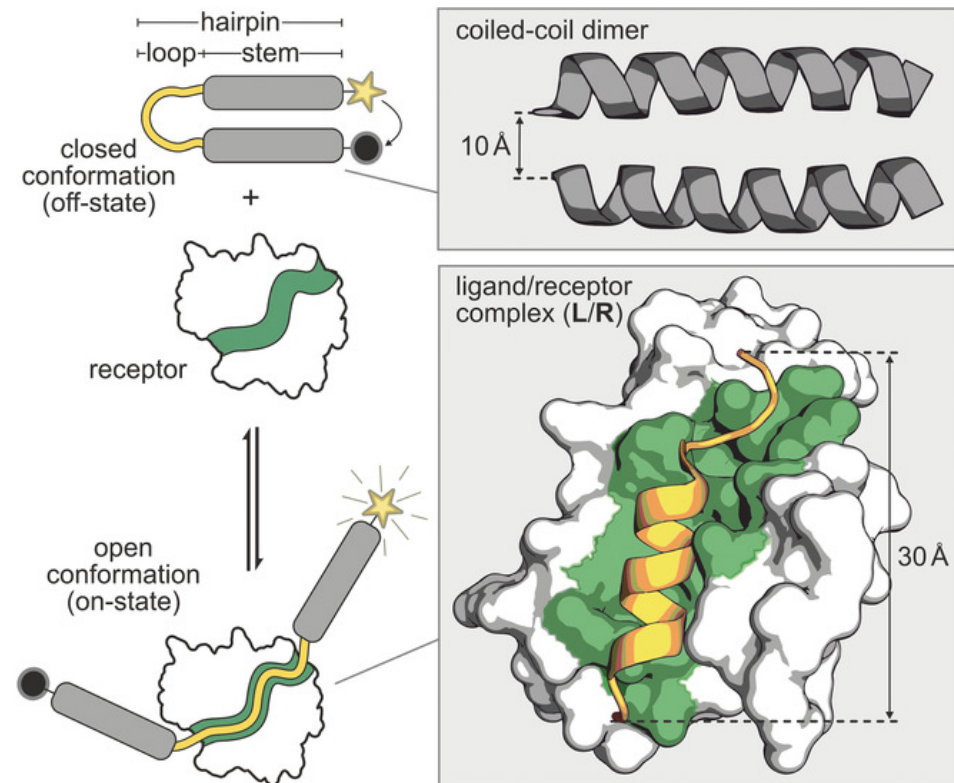
1. 5 to 10 amino acid in this structure line up side by side just like a sheath of cloth can be folded again and again
2. Hydrogen bond present between the peptide strands that is interstrand.
3. This form is fully expended and can't be further stretched and they are inelastic



(KEY corrected, from Klug & Cummings 1997)

Loop or Coil Conformation

1. Present mainly in globular protein.
2. Connect two Alpha helix or Beta sheath.
3. Present in those area where bend is required.



Super secondary Motifs


1. Present in Globular protein.
2. This structure form when two beta pleated sheath are connected to each other by an alpha helix.
3. For example β - α - β supersecondary motif

SUPER SECONDARY STRUCTURE

- ✓ Super-secondary structure comprises localized motifs of secondary structures.
- ✓ Motifs give proteins unique structural features that enable their unique function.
- ✓ Super-secondary structures:
 - ALPHA HELIX MOTIFS**
 - ✓ Helix-turn-helix
 - ✓ Helix-loop-helix
 - ✓ Coiled-coil
 - BETA MOTIFS**
 - ✓ β -hairpin
 - ✓ Greek key
 - ✓ β -barrel
 - ALPHA + BETA MOTIFS**
 - ✓ β - α - β
 - ✓ Zinc finger


ALPHA HELIX MOTIFS

Helix-turn-helix (HTH)




- ✓ Turn ~ 4 amino acids
- ✓ HTH motif binds DNA

Helix-loop-helix (bHLH)



- ✓ HLH is a DNA-binding motif commonly found in transcription factors.


Coiled-coil



- ✓ Coiled coil domains also bind DNA
- ✓ Individual helices have heptad repeats.

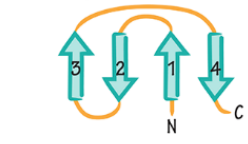
BETA MOTIFS

β -hairpin

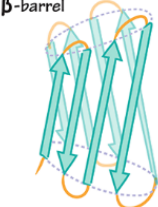


- ✓ Proline and glycine residues favored for sharp angle of turn.

Greek key




β -barrel



- ✓ A complex beta sheet structure.
- ✓ β -barrels are commonly found in proteins that transport ions across cell membranes.


ALPHA + BETA MOTIFS

β - α - β



- ✓ Often found in parallel sections of beta sheets
- ✓ β - α - β motifs are almost always right-handed

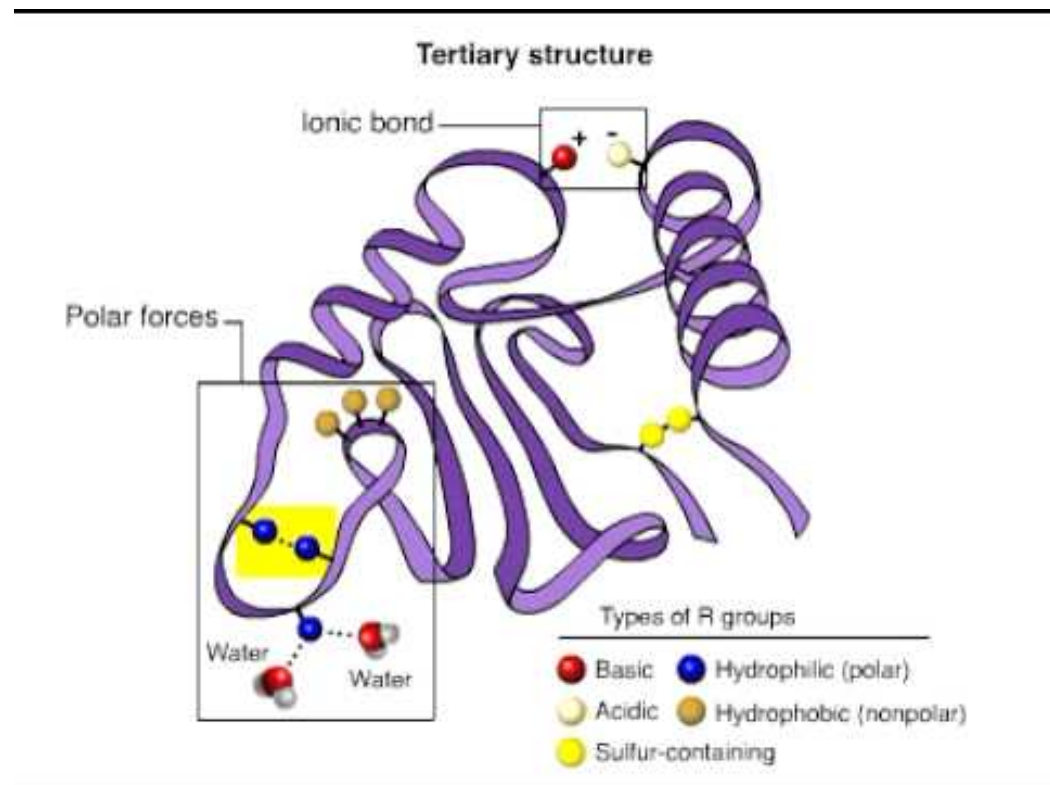
Zinc finger



- ✓ Cys2His2 zinc finger motif
- ✓ Zinc fingers have a variety of shapes and structures
- ✓ Zinc fingers also bind DNA

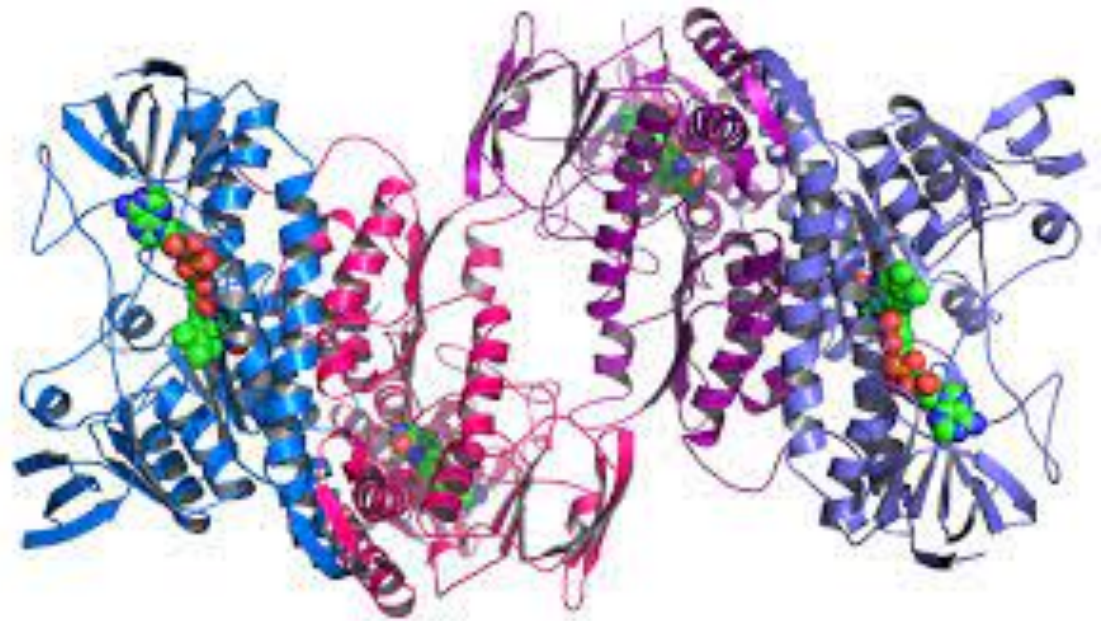
Tertiary structure

1. The tertiary structure mean the overall conformation of a polypeptide.
2. Myoglobin chain is when fully extended its length is 20 time than is width.
3. X-rays diffraction show that its structure is just like a foot ball i.e. globular.
4. The globular structure is due to folding and refolding

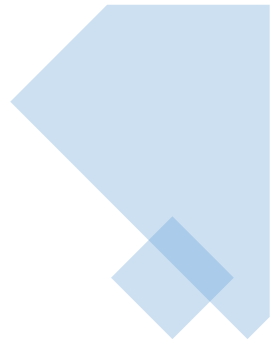
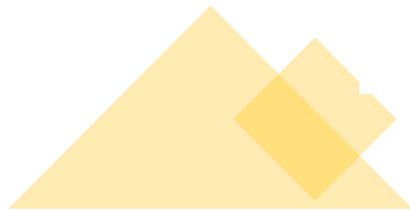
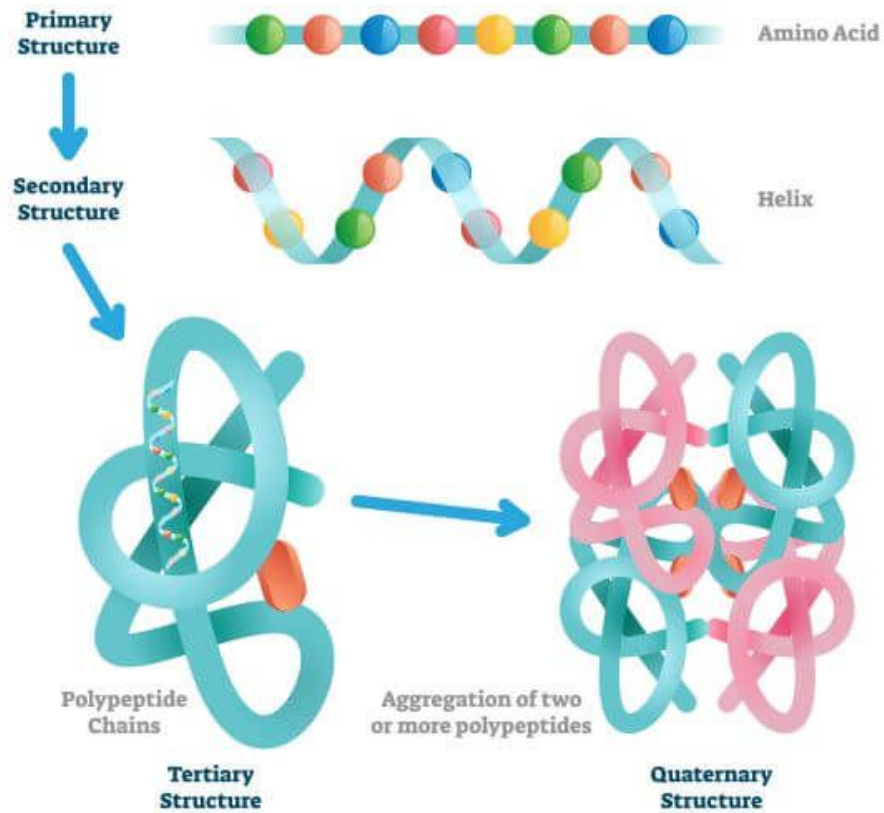


Quaternary Structure

1. Formed by those protein having more than one peptide chain subunit.
2. Each peptide have its own primary, secondary, and tertiary structure.
3. The number and arrangement of the over all structure of the peptide subunit is called quaternary structure.
4. For example structure of Hemoglobin.



PROTEIN STRUCTURE



Phyre²

Protein Homology/analogY Recognition Engine V 2.0

Subscribe to Phyre at Google Groups

Email:

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Position opening

If you are interested in joining the Phyre development team, please contact [Prof. Michael Sternberg](#) for further information.




Other Resources

[Missense3D](#): Analyse structural impact of missense variants

[PhyreRisk](#): A dynamic database to view human sequences and structures and map genetic variants

[Cambridge 2019 Workshop](#) | [Older Workshops](#) | [Phyre2 paper](#)

- <http://www.sbg.bio.ic.ac.uk/phyre2/html/page.cgi?id=index>

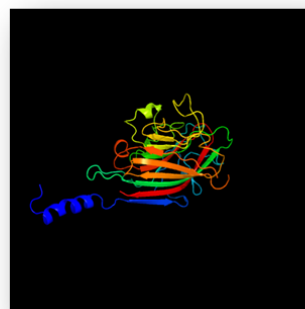
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	Or try the sequence finder
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Please tick as appropriate. 	NOT for Profit <input type="radio"/> FOR Profit (Commercial) <input type="radio"/> Other <input checked="" type="radio"/>
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PvuI-BLEC-3



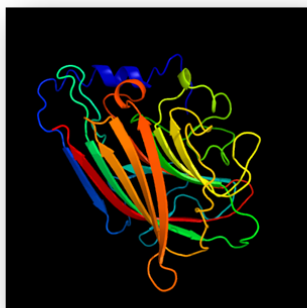
PvuI-BLEC-5



PvuI-BLEC-6



PvuI-BLEC-7



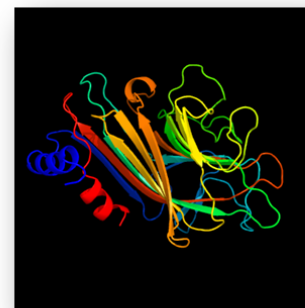
PvuI-BLEC-8



PvuI-BLEC-10



PvuI-BLEC-12



PvuI-BLEC-13



PvuI-BLEC-14



PvuI-BLEC-17

SECONDARY DATABASES

- **Secondary databases** make use of publicly available sequence data in primary **databases** to provide layers of information to DNA or protein sequence data.
- **Secondary databases** comprise data derived from analysing entries in primary **databases**.

- **ExPASy (Expert Protein Analysis System)**

<https://web.expasy.org/protparam/>

ProtParam tool

ProtParam ([References](#) / [Documentation](#)) is a tool which allows the computation of various physical and chemical parameters for a given protein user entered protein sequence. The computed parameters include the molecular weight, theoretical pI, amino acid composition, atomic composition, life, instability index, aliphatic index and grand average of hydropathicity (GRAVY).

Please note that you may only fill out **one** of the following fields at a time.

Enter a Swiss-Prot/TrEMBL accession number (AC) (for example **P05130**) or

Or you can paste your own amino acid sequence (in one-letter code) in the box


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>Pvu1-LLEC-1
MLAISHLLLFIFFTTFSPIHSLFFNITNFDDPTSNISYQGDGRSTNGSIDLNKVSYYFRVGRALYSKPLRLWDSPSNVVDVTRTRFTFSIDRVNSSETS
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NEVRIISRLIHRNLVQFVGVWCHEEGELLVFDYMPNGSLDTHLFGDKKPLAWDIRYKVALGVALALRYLHEDAEQCVLHRDIKSANVLLDTHDFSTKLGDF
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```
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ILSAKHP
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```
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```

Please note that you may only fill out **one** of the following fields at a time.

Enter a Swiss-Prot/TrEMBL accession number (AC) (for example **P05130**) c

Or you can paste your own amino acid sequence (in one-letter code) in the

```
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LIKRRRKDDCMLYDAGDDEIGPTSVKFDLDRGTIPRRFEYKELVDATNGFSDERRL  
GQGASGQVYKGVLSYLGRVWATKRTFADFENSERVFTNEVRII
```

RESET

Compute parameters

ProtParam

User-provided sequence:

```
      10      20      30      40      50      60
MLAISHLLLF IFFTTFSPIH SLFFNITNFD DPTSNISYQG DGRSTNGSID LNKVSYFRV

      70      80      90     100     110     120
GRALYSKPLR LWDPSSNVVT DFVTRFTFSI DRVNSSETSY ADGFAYLAP LGYQIPPNSA

     130     140     150     160     170     180
GGTFALFNAT TNSDLPQNHV FAVEFDTFIG STDPPMKHVG VNDNSLTSVA FENFDIDNNL

     190     200     210     220     230     240
GKMCHTLITY TASTQTLFVS WSFKGRPTTK DSNMNSLSY SIDLKKILPE WNWIGFSAST

     250     260     270     280     290     300
GLYTEHNVIY SWEFNSSLKD SSAENEGVKL NHKGSKLVLI VAILCPLVLL LVGASTFVVI

     310     320     330     340     350     360
LIKRRRKDD CMLYDAGDDE IGPTSVKFDL DRGTIPRRFE YKELVDATNG FSDERRLGQG

     370     380     390     400     410     420
ASGQVYKGVV SYLGRVVAIK RIFADFENSE RVFTNEVRIL SRLIHKNLVQ FIGWCHEEGE

     430     440     450     460     470     480
FLLIFEYMQN GSLDTHLFGN KRMLEWHVRY KIALGVVTAL HYLHEDAEQC VLHRDIKSAN

     490     500     510     520     530     540
VLLDMEFNTK VGDFGMAKLV DPRLRTQRTG VVGTYGYLAP EYVNGGRASR ESDMYSFGVV

     550     560     570     580     590     600
ALEIASGRRT YQDGEFHVCL MNWVWQLYVE GELLRAADEK LRNEFDENEM RSLLVVGLWC

     610     620     630     640     650     660
TNPNDKERPK AAQVMKVLQL EAPLPLPLD MYERAPPMQL ITMPHHSNP HSGPSQPITS
```



Number of amino acids: 667

Molecular weight: 75271.53

Theoretical pI: 6.04

Amino acid composition: [CSV format](#)

Ala (A)	35	5.2%
Arg (R)	36	5.4%
Asn (N)	39	5.8%
Asp (D)	39	5.8%
Cys (C)	7	1.0%
Gln (Q)	16	2.4%
Glu (E)	36	5.4%
Gly (G)	45	6.7%
His (H)	19	2.8%
Ile (I)	33	4.9%
Leu (L)	69	10.3%
Lys (K)	29	4.3%
Met (M)	15	2.2%
Phe (F)	41	6.1%
Pro (P)	28	4.2%
Ser (S)	56	8.4%
Thr (T)	39	5.8%
Trp (W)	9	1.3%
Tyr (Y)	25	3.7%
Val (V)	51	7.6%
Pyl (O)	0	0.0%
Sec (U)	0	0.0%
(B)	0	0.0%
(Z)	0	0.0%
(X)	0	0.0%

Dalton

Measure of molecular weight or molecular mass. One molecular hydrogen molecular atom has molecular mass of 1 Da, so 1 Da = 1 g/mol. Proteins and other molecular macromolecule molecular weights are usually measured in molecular kDa or kD (kilodaltons) - 1000 Da. molecular average molecular amino molecular acid = 110 Da.

Protein Isoelectric Point calculates the theoretical **pI** (isoelectric point) for the protein sequence you enter.



- The **Instability index** is a measure of proteins, used to determine whether it will be stable in a test tube. If the **index** is less than 40, then it is probably stable in the test tube. If it is greater (for example, enaptin) then it is probably not stable.
- The aliphatic index of a protein is a measure of the relative volume occupied by aliphatic side chain of the following amino acids: alanine, valine, leucine and isoleucine. An increase in the aliphatic index increases the thermostability of globular proteins. The index is calculated by the following formula.

$$\text{Aliphatic index} = X(\text{Ala}) + a \cdot X(\text{Val}) + b \cdot X(\text{Leu}) + b \cdot X(\text{Ile})$$

$$\text{Aliphatic index} = X(\text{Ala}) + 2.9 \cdot X(\text{Val}) + 3.9 \cdot X(\text{Leu}) + 3.9 \cdot X(\text{Ile})$$

$$\text{Aliphatic index} = X(\text{Ala}) + 2.9 \cdot X(\text{Val}) + 3.9 \cdot (X(\text{Leu}) + X(\text{Ile}))$$

$$\text{Aliphatic index} = X(\text{Ala}) + 2.9 \cdot X(\text{Val}) + 3.9 \cdot X(\text{Leu/Ile})$$

$X(\text{Ala})$, $X(\text{Val})$, $X(\text{Ile})$ and $X(\text{Leu})$ are the amino acid compositional fractions. The constants a and b are the relative volume of valine ($a=2.9$) and leucine/isoleucine ($b=3.9$) side chains compared to the side chain of alanine
- **Grand average of hydropathicity index (GRAVY)** is used to represent the hydrophobicity value of a peptide, which calculates the sum of the **hydropathy** values of all the amino acids divided by the sequence length.

Instability index:

The instability index (II) is computed to be 32.38
 This classifies the protein as stable.

Aliphatic index: 87.06

Grand average of hydropathicity (GRAVY): -0.176

ID	Phaseolus vulgaris Genomic Database Identifier	Physical position on <i>P. vulgaris</i> genome			Protein length (aa)	pI	Molecular weight (Da)	Instability index	Aliphatic index	GRAVY	Stable or unstable	NCBI Accession No.
		Chr.	Start position (bp)	End Position (bp)								
Pvul-LLEC-1	Phvul.001G045400.1.p	1	3.677.580	3.680.026	667	6.04	75271.53	32.38	87.06	-0.176	stable	XP_007161136.1
Pvul-LLEC-2	Phvul.001G040800.1.p	1	4.327.634	4.329.496	620	5.68	68751.89	27.71	90.05	-0.085	stable	XP_007161076.1
Pvul-LLEC-3	Phvul.001G040700.1.p	1	4.336.106	4.338.606	672	5.77	74995.03	28.89	83.11	-0.189	stable	XP_007161075.1
Pvul-LLEC-4	Phvul.001G040600.1.p	1	4.339.156	4.340.979	607	6.01	67907.43	31.81	94.43	-0.064	stable	XP_007161074.1
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Pvul-LLEC-9	Phvul.001G040000.1.p	1	4.399.520	4.401.949	666	5.83	74151.24	25.70	88.11	-0.129	stable	XP_007161067.1
Pvul-LLEC-10	Phvul.001G234200.1.p	1	4.880.986	4.881.980	664	8.68	73859.86	33.83	92.30	-0.104	stable	XP_007163432.1
Pvul-LLEC-11	Phvul.002G214900.1.p	2	38.345.248	38.347.335	695	5.85	77309.63	32.79	87.80	-0.128	stable	XP_007159169.1
Pvul-LLEC-12	Phvul.002G215200.1.p	2	38.371.310	38.373.253	647	7.31	72858.74	30.71	85.09	-0.229	stable	XP_007159173.1
Pvul-LLEC-13	Phvul.002G215300.1.p	2	38.383.003	38.384.994	663	7.32	74176.59	31.47	90.89	-0.201	stable	XP_007159174.1
Pvul-LLEC-14	Phvul.002G215400.1.p	2	38.393.780	38.395.786	668	6.75	75537.69	36.90	91.44	-0.147	stable	XP_007159175.1
Pvul-LLEC-15	Phvul.003G204500.1.p	3	43.061.296	43.063.308	670	5.11	73707.66	42.72	86.10	-0.074	unstable	XP_007155476.1
Pvul-LLEC-16	Phvul.005G103200.1.p	5	32.195.113	32.197.596	691	5.99	77701.63	41.04	86.43	-0.115	unstable	XP_007149844.1
Pvul-LLEC-17	Phvul.005G103300.1.p	5	32.198.665	32.200.731	688	6.34	77072.28	34.86	91.89	-0.078	stable	XP_007149845.1
Pvul-LLEC-18	Phvul.006G087700.1.p	6	19.974.245	19.976.281	678	5.75	72719.33	36.68	85.27	-0.040	stable	XP_007146994.1
Pvul-LLEC-19	Phvul.006G185000.1.p	6	28.613.191	28.616.354	692	5.51	78507.66	36.34	89.22	-0.143	stable	XP_007148157.1
Pvul-LLEC-20	Phvul.006G200800.1.p	6	29.750.251	29.752.428	639	6.96	72045.08	36.62	88.17	-0.155	stable	XP_007148350.1
Pvul-LLEC-21	Phvul.007G078200.1.p	7	7.489.146	7.491.182	678	6.24	75420.09	41.56	84.10	-0.087	unstable	XP_007143518.1
Pvul-LLEC-22	Phvul.007G260300.1.p	7	38.169.156	38.172.057	670	6.25	74866.04	36.79	84.51	-0.263	stable	XP_007145693.1
Pvul-LLEC-23	Phvul.007G260400.2.p	7	38.176.633	38.178.637	450	7.61	50666.97	39.48	84.60	-0.294	stable	XP_007145694.1
Pvul-LLEC-24	Phvul.007G260500.1.p	7	38.182.876	38.185.141	657	6.43	72940.88	37.51	88.23	-0.212	stable	XP_007145695.1
Pvul-LLEC-25	Phvul.008G117700.1.p	8	14.407.039	14.409.057	672	7.01	74202.12	34.28	99.33	-0.066	stable	XP_007140498.1
Pvul-LLEC-26	Phvul.008G117800.1.p	8	14.436.075	14.438.400	668	7.32	73975.61	33.83	94.03	-0.115	stable	XP_007140499.1
Pvul-LLEC-27	Phvul.008G239600.1.p	8	58.823.983	58.826.861	699	5.59	74937.86	33.42	87.78	-0.018	stable	XP_007141948.1
Pvul-LLEC-28	Phvul.008G279300.1.p	8	62.071.477	62.073.771	662	6.64	72808.09	38.34	86.56	-0.003	stable	XP_007142422.1
Pvul-LLEC-29	Phvul.010G015800.1.p	10	2.345.298	2.347.358	686	5.74	75220.67	36.40	93.76	-0.068	stable	XP_007134058.1
Pvul-LLEC-30	Phvul.011G119200.1.p	11	18.774.057	18.775.652	531	5.98	59066.39	34.97	94.11	-0.007	stable	XP_007132721.1