Ankara University, Faculty of Agriculture , Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Programme of Fisheries and Aquaculture

AQS104: Biochemistry

Reference: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

AQS104 BIOCHEMISTRY: Weekly Programme	
1. Week: • The foundations of biochemistry • Water	**8. Week:** Principles of metabolic regulation The citric acid cycle
2. Week: • Amino acids, peptides, and proteins • The three-dimensional structure of proteins	**9. Week:** Fatty acid catabolism Aino acid oxidation and the production of urea
3. Week: • Protein function • Enzymes	**10. Week:** Oxidative phosphorylation and photophosphorylation Carbohydrate biosynthesis in plants and bacteria
4. Week: • Carbohydrates and Glycobiology • Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids	**11. Week:** Lipid biosynthesis Biosynthesis of amino acids, nucleotides, and related molecules
5. Week: • DNA-based information technologies • Lipids	**12. Week:** Hormonal regulation and integration of mammalian metabolism Genes and chromosomes
6. Week: Biological membranes and transport Biosignaling	**13. Week:** DNA metabolism RNA metabolism
7. Week: Bioenergetics and biochemical reaction types Glycolysis, gluconeogenesis, and the pentose phosphate pathway	**14. Week:** Protein metabolism Regulation of gene expression

Ankara University, Faculty of Agriculture , Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Programme of Fisheries and Aquaculture

AQS104: Biochemistry

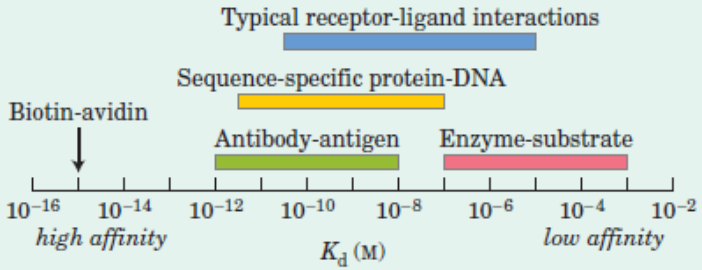
3. Week:

Protein Function

Enzymes

Reference: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

Protein	Ligand	K_d (M)*
Avidin (egg white)	Biotin	1×10^{-15}
Insulin receptor (human)	Insulin	1×10^{-10}
Anti-HIV immunoglobulin (human)†	gp41 (HIV-1 surface protein)	4×10^{-10}
Nickel-binding protein (*E. coli*)	Ni^{2+}	1×10^{-7}
Calmodulin (rat)‡	Ca^{2+}	3×10^{-6}
		2×10^{-5}

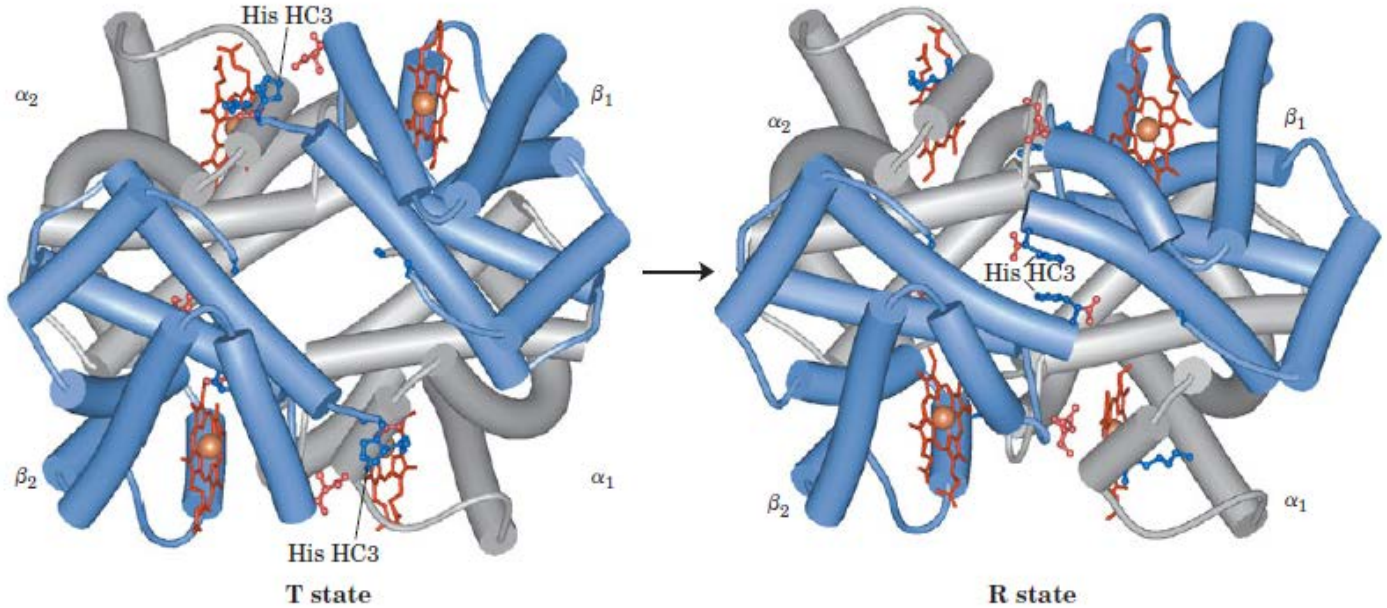


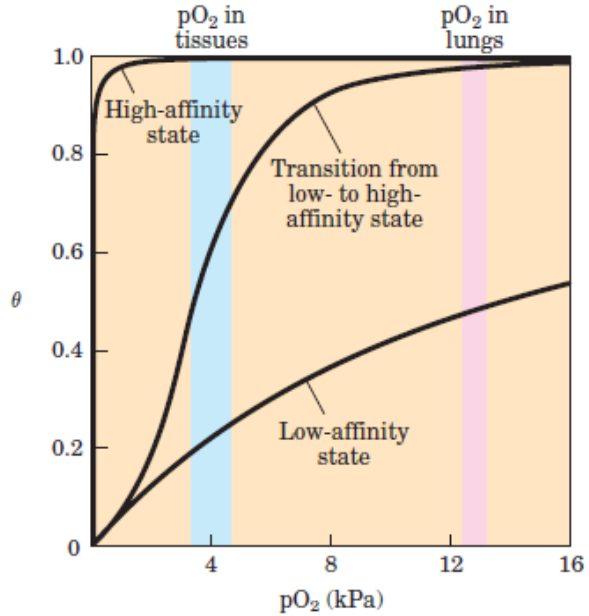
Color bars indicate the range of dissociation constants typical of various classes of interactions in biological systems. A few interactions, such as that between the protein avidin and the enzyme cofactor biotin, fall outside the normal ranges. The avidin-biotin interaction is so tight it may be considered irreversible. Sequence-specific protein-DNA interactions reflect proteins that bind to a particular sequence of nucleotides in DNA, as opposed to general binding to any DNA site.

*A reported dissociation constant is valid only for the particular solution conditions under which it was measured. K_d values for a protein-ligand interaction can be altered, sometimes by several orders of magnitude, by changes in the solution's salt concentration, pH, or other variables.

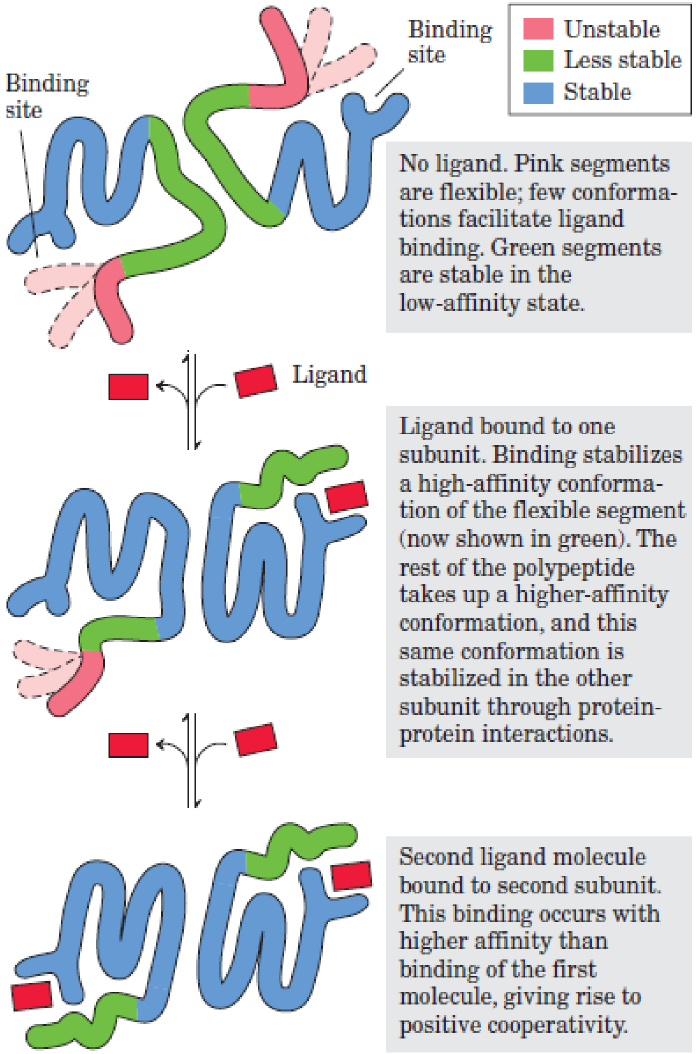
†This immunoglobulin was isolated as part of an effort to develop a vaccine against HIV. Immunoglobulins (described later in the chapter) are highly variable, and the K_d reported here should not be considered characteristic of all immunoglobulins.

‡Calmodulin has four binding sites for calcium. The values shown reflect the highest- and lowest-affinity binding sites observed in one set of measurements.





Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.



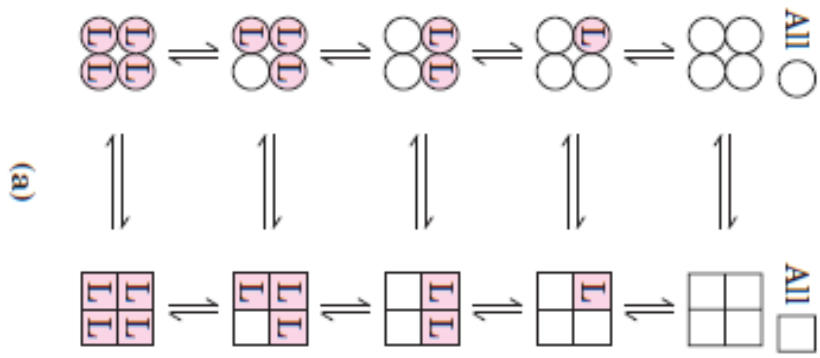
No ligand. Pink segments are flexible; few conformations facilitate ligand binding. Green segments are stable in the low-affinity state.

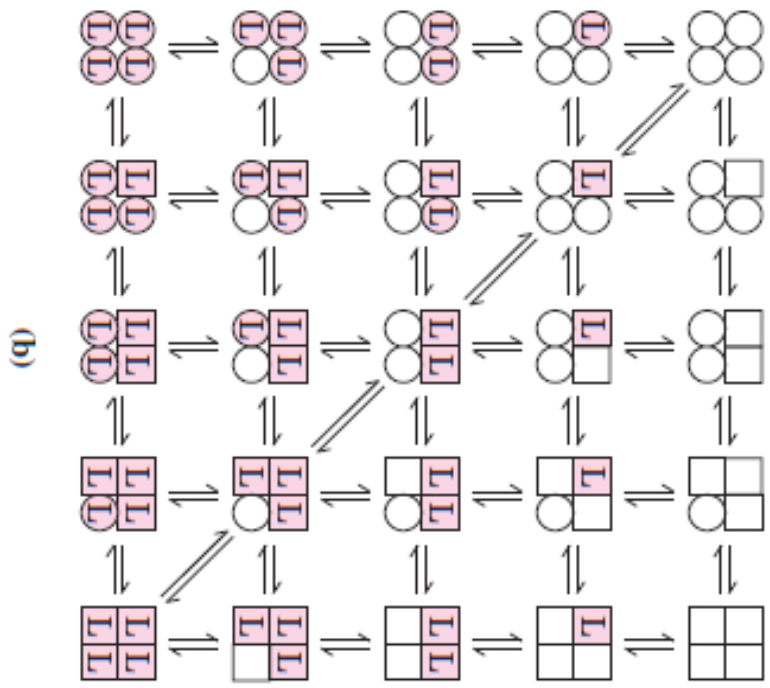
Ligand bound to one subunit. Binding stabilizes a high-affinity conformation of the flexible segment (now shown in green). The rest of the polypeptide takes up a higher-affinity conformation, and this same conformation is stabilized in the other subunit through protein-protein interactions.

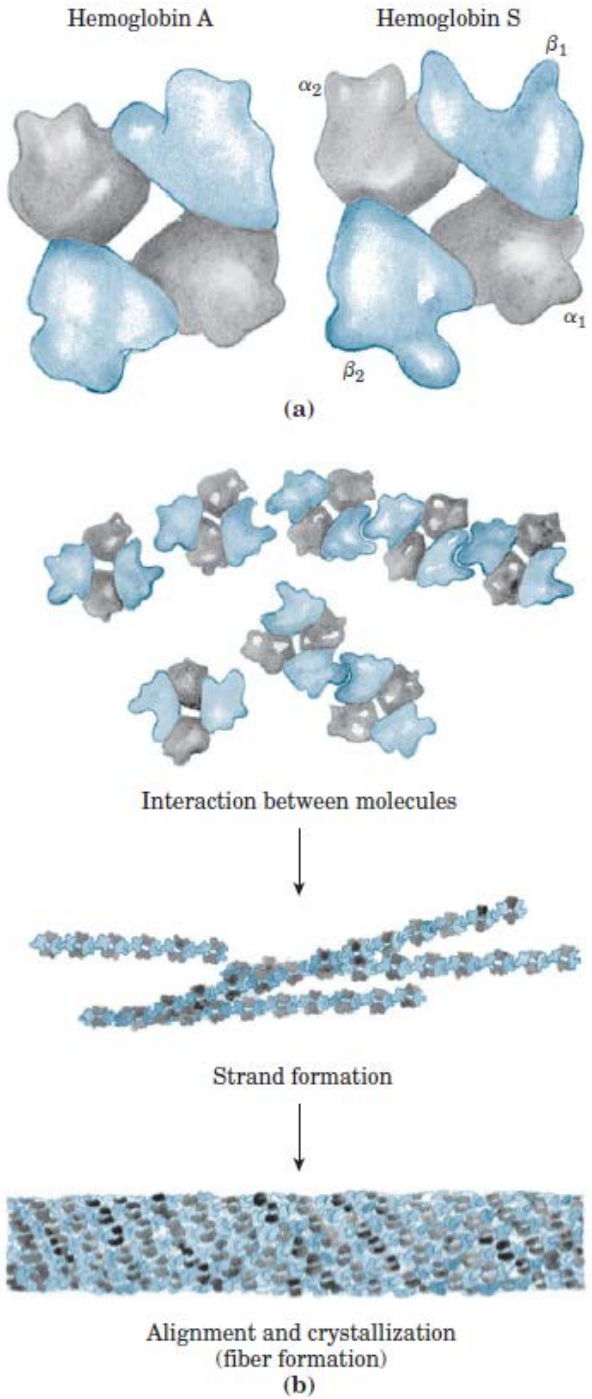
Second ligand molecule bound to second subunit. This binding occurs with higher affinity than binding of the first molecule, giving rise to positive cooperativity.

Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

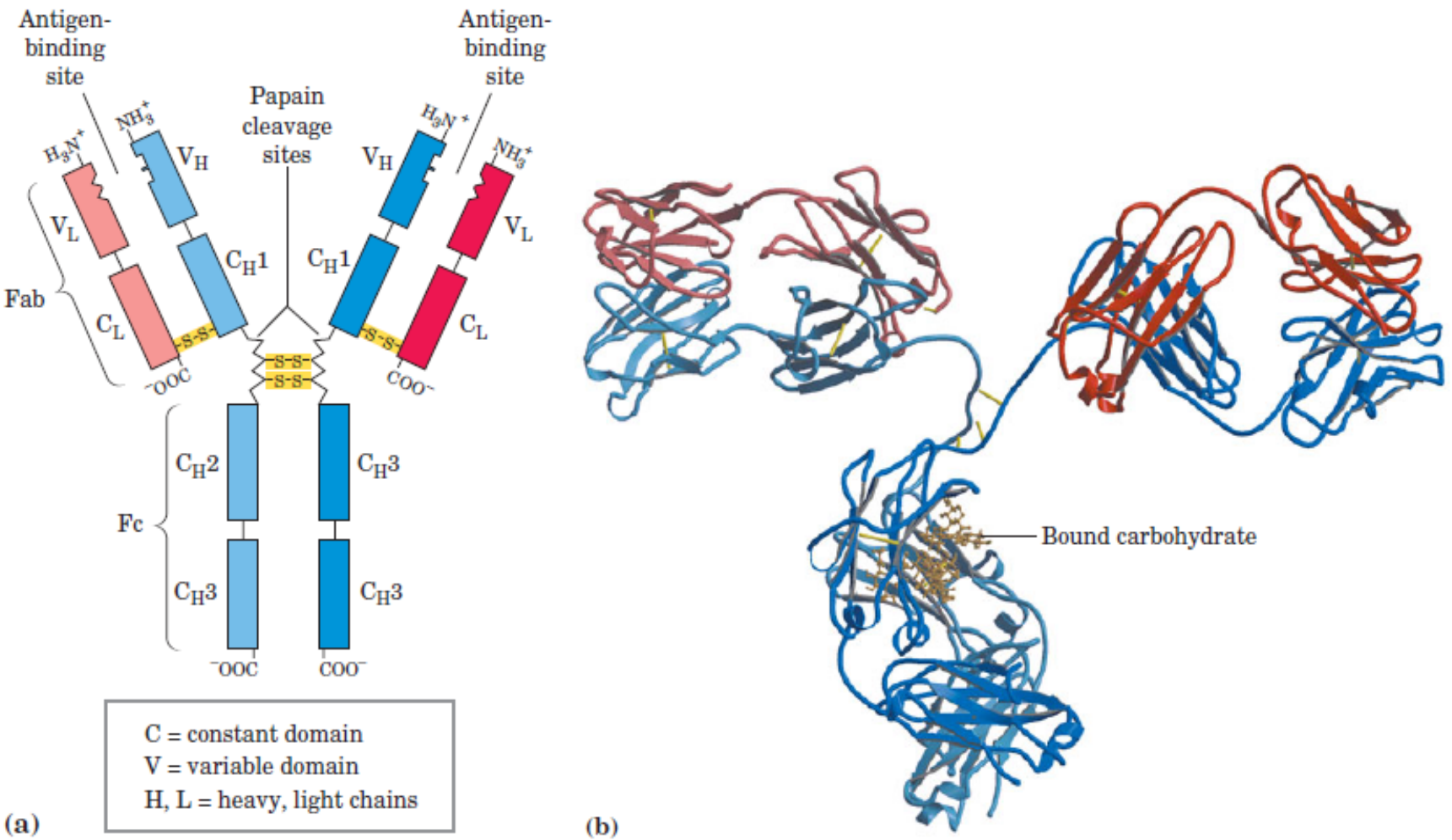
Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.



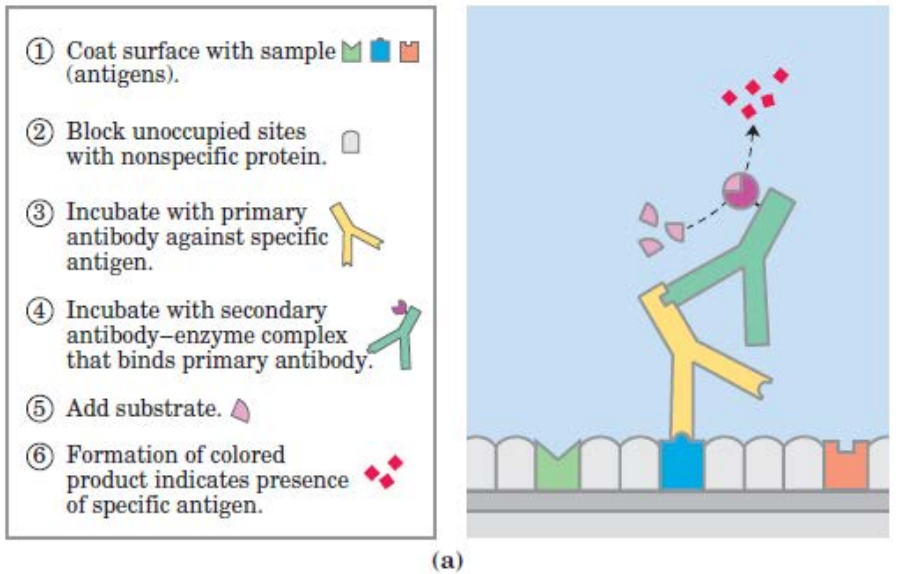




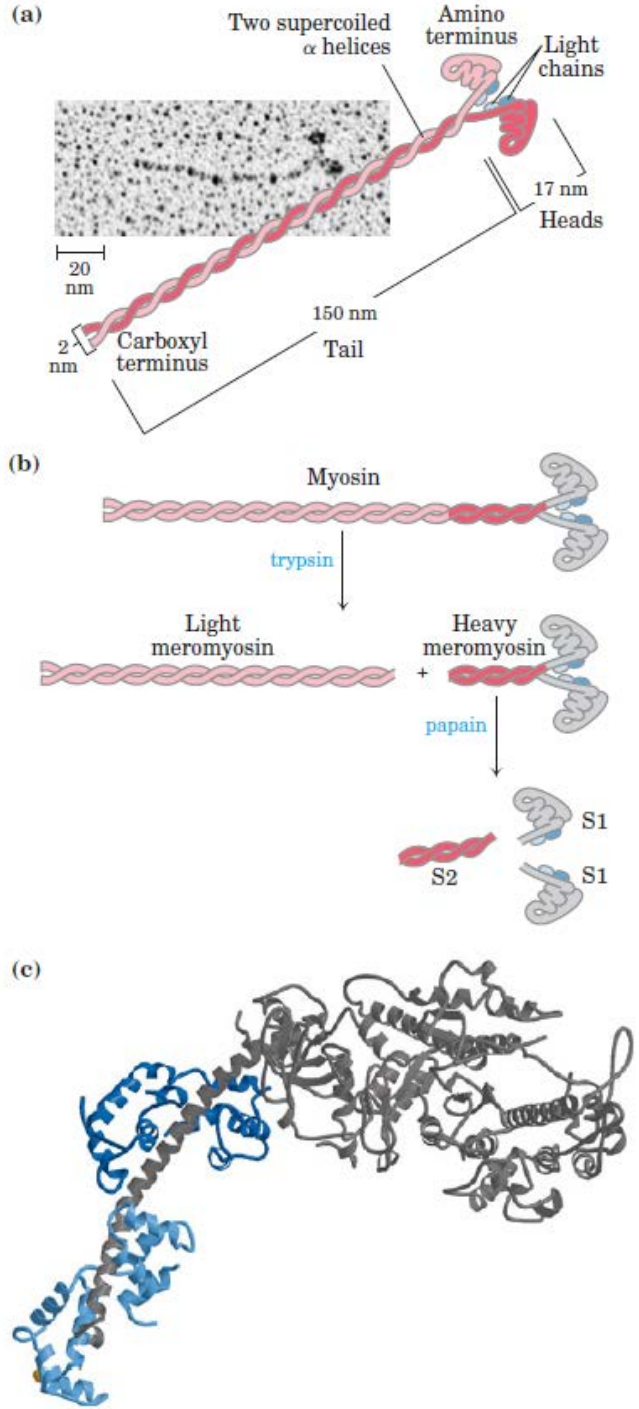
Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.



Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

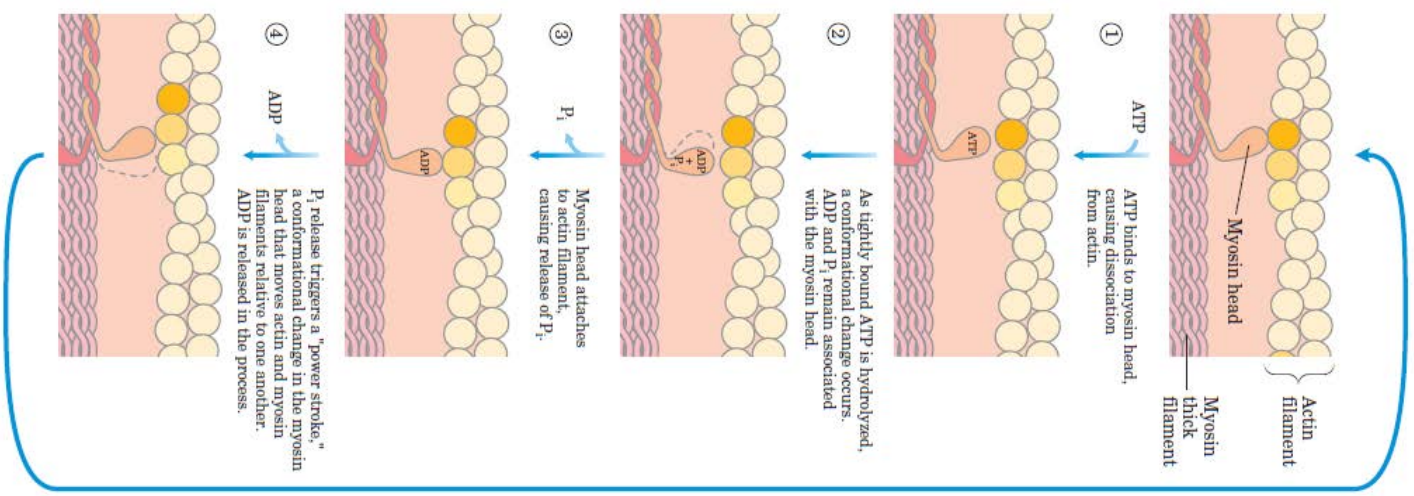


Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.



Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

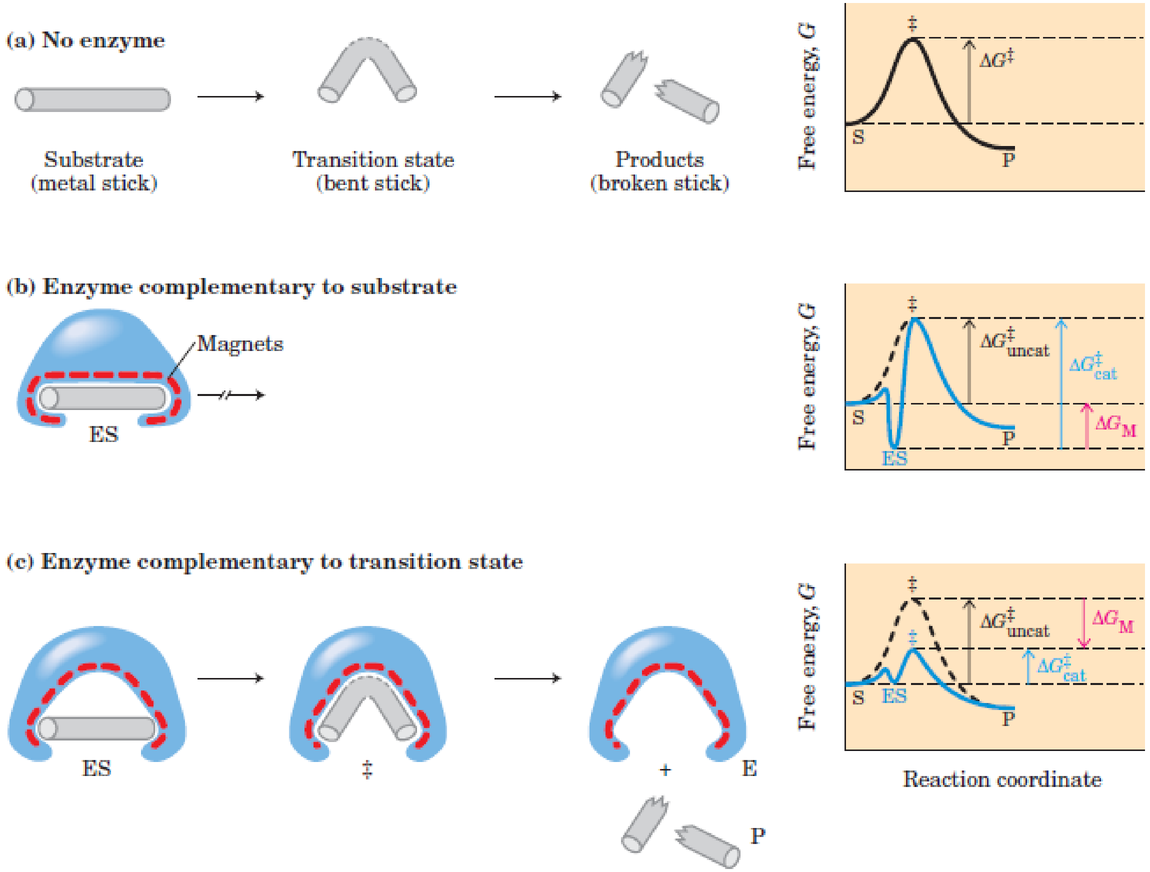


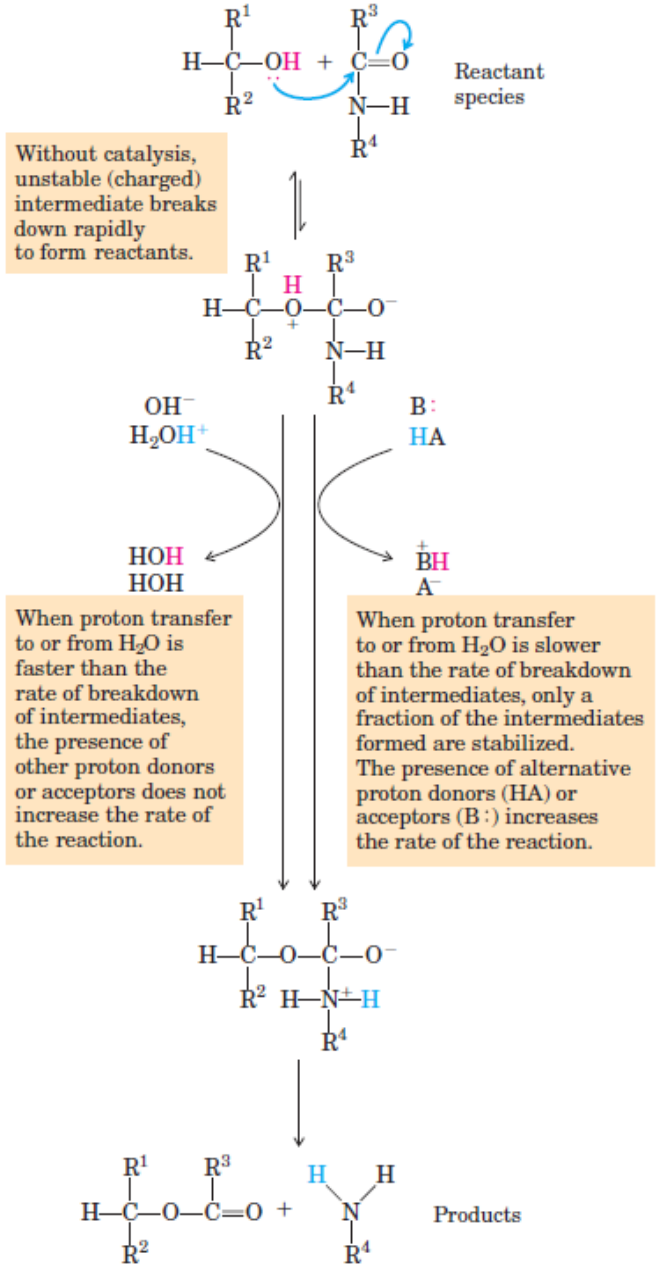
Coenzyme	Examples of chemical groups transferred	Dietary precursor in mammals
Biocytin	CO_2	Biotin
Coenzyme A	Acyl groups	Pantothenic acid and other compounds
5′-Deoxyadenosylcobalamin (coenzyme B_{12})	H atoms and alkyl groups	Vitamin B_{12}
Flavin adenine dinucleotide	Electrons	Riboflavin (vitamin B_2)
Lipoate	Electrons and acyl groups	Not required in diet
Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide	Hydride ion ($:H^-$)	Nicotinic acid (niacin)
Pyridoxal phosphate	Amino groups	Pyridoxine (vitamin B_6)
Tetrahydrofolate	One-carbon groups	Folate
Thiamine pyrophosphate	Aldehydes	Thiamine (vitamin B_1)

Note: The structures and modes of action of these coenzymes are described in Part II.

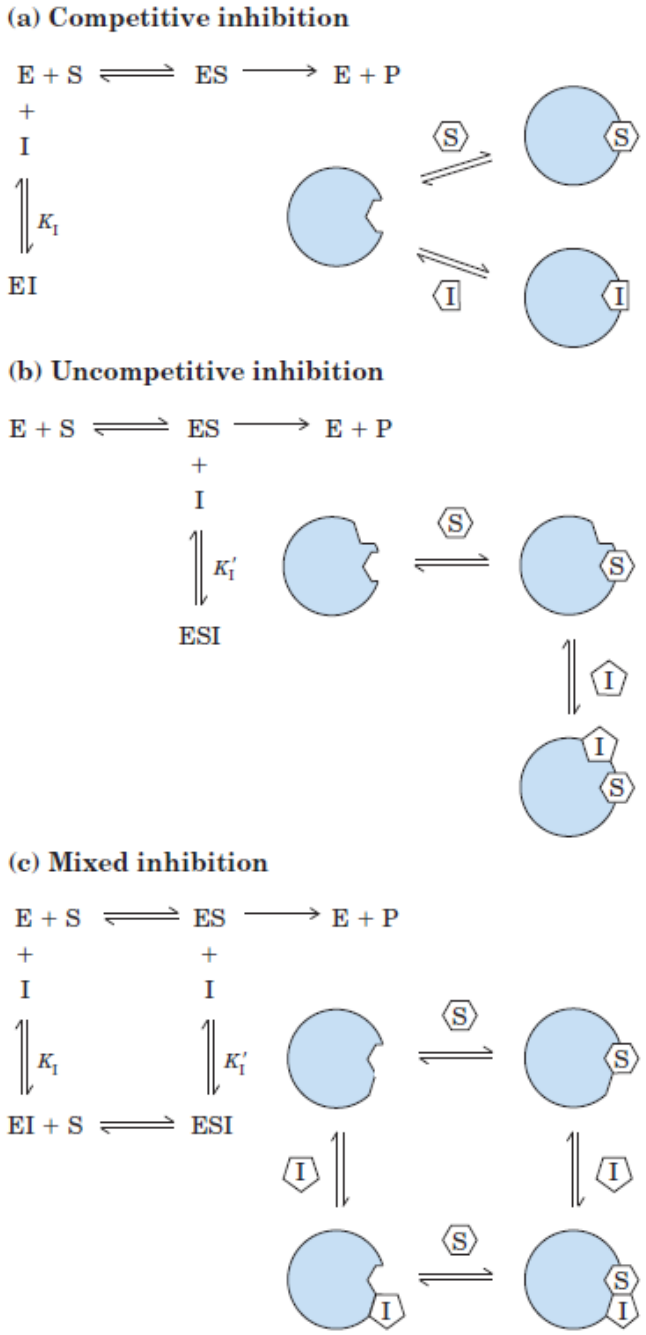
Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.





Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.



Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

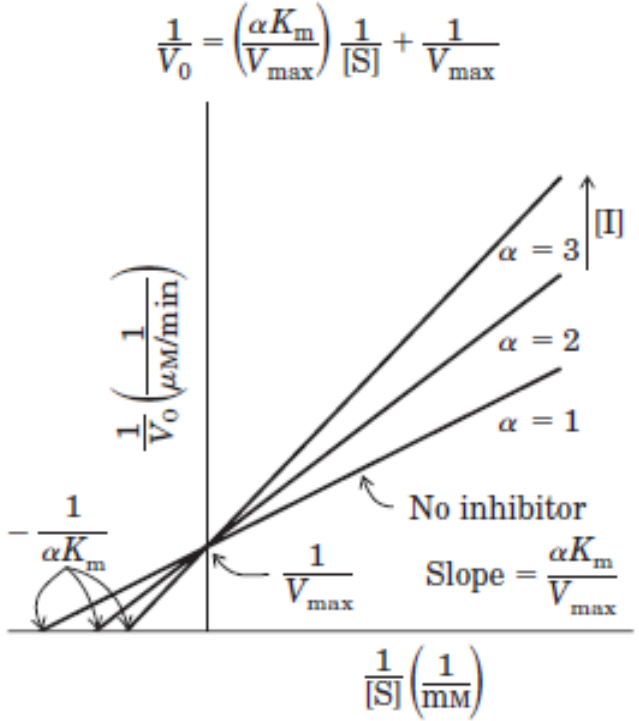


FIGURE 1 Competitive inhibition.

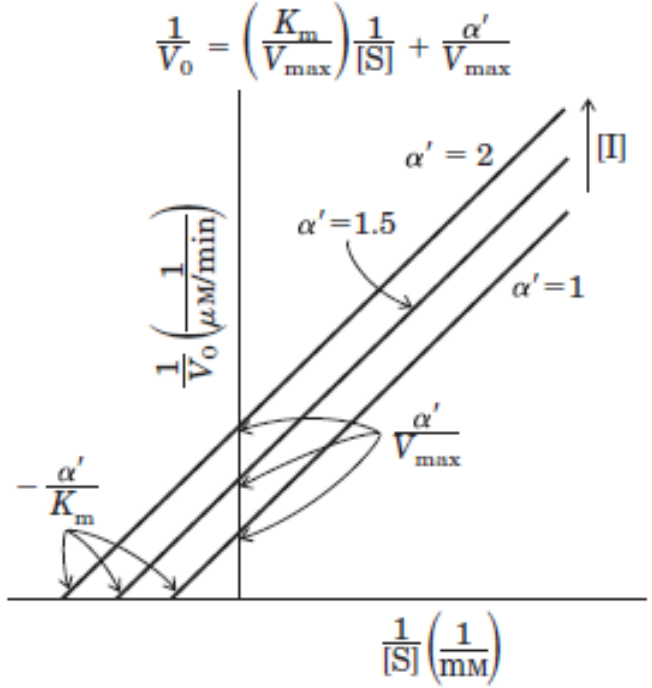


FIGURE 2 Uncompetitive inhibition.

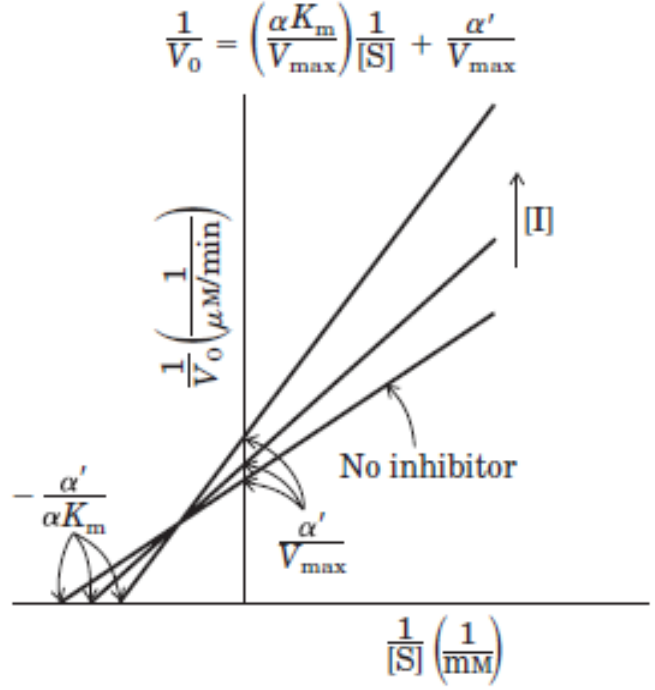
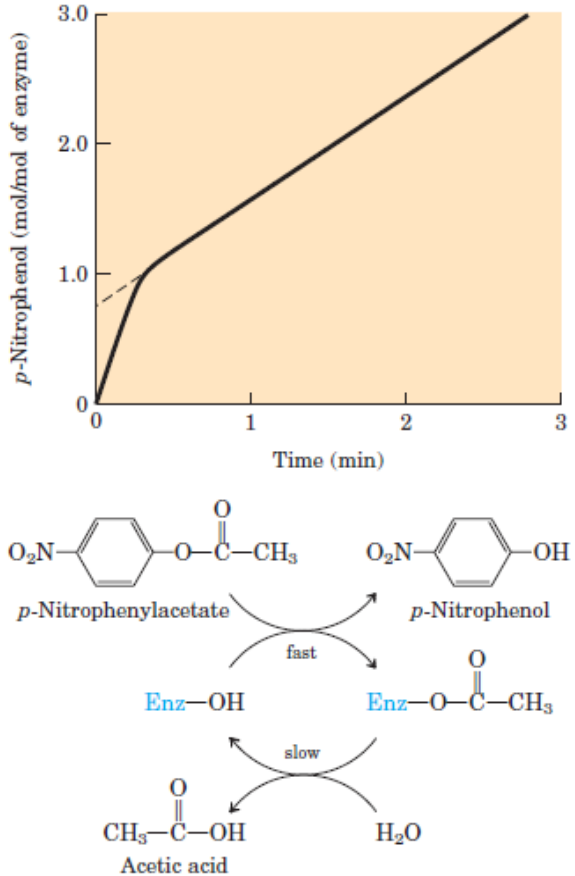
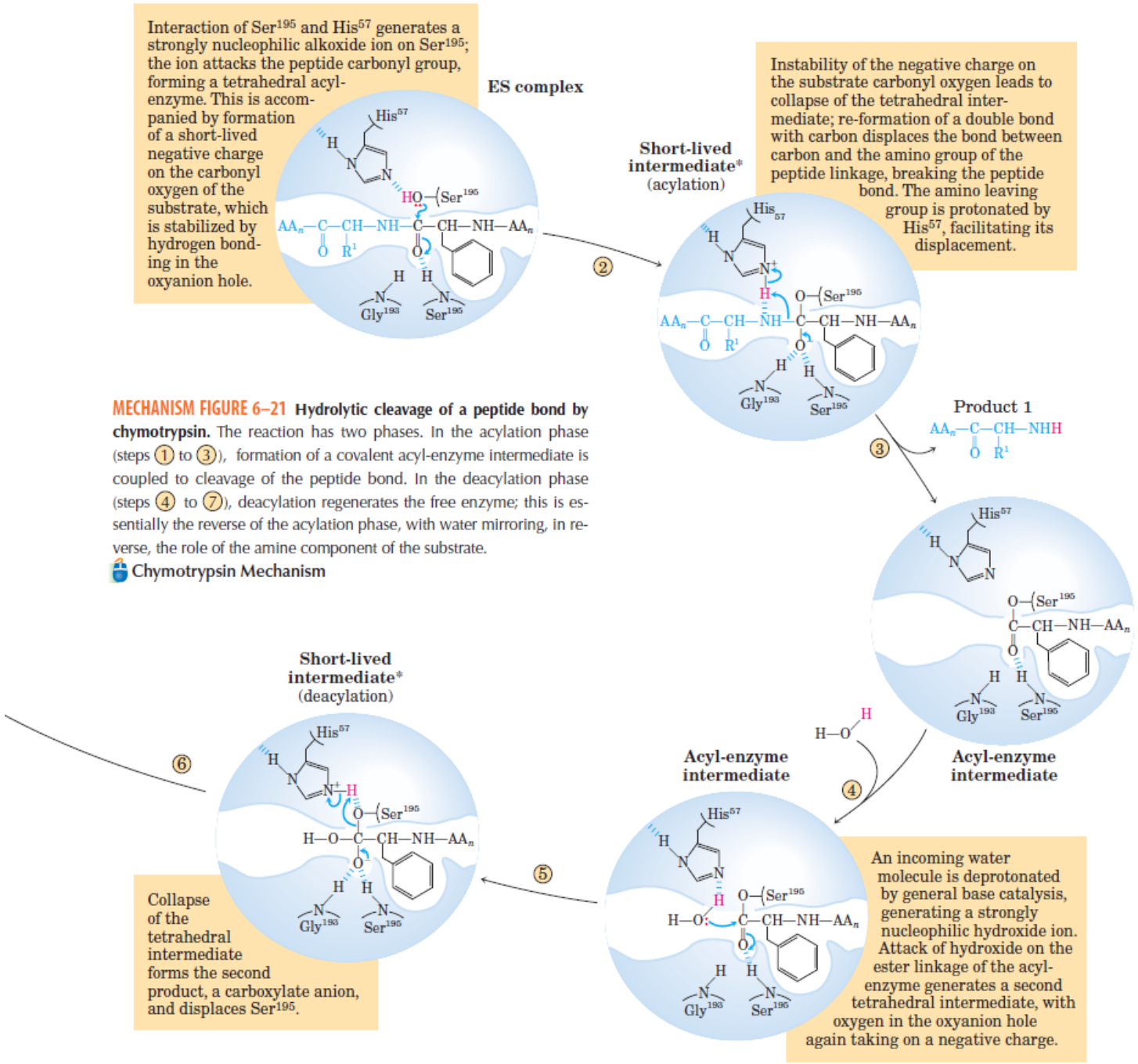


FIGURE 3 Mixed inhibition.



Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

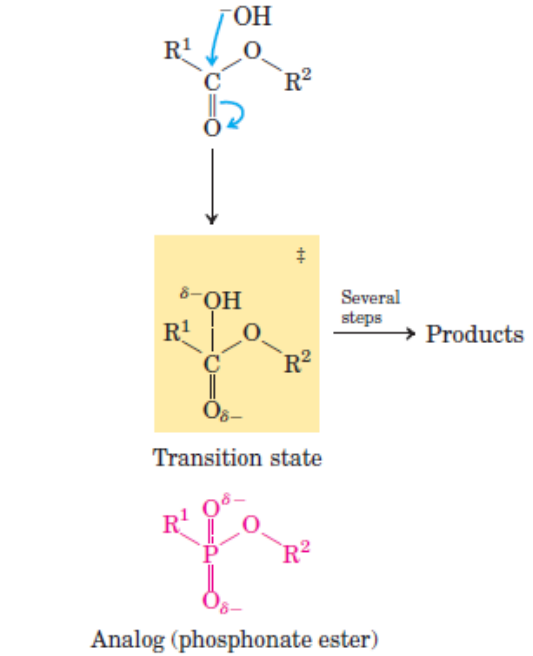


MECHANISM FIGURE 6–21 Hydrolytic cleavage of a peptide bond by chymotrypsin. The reaction has two phases. In the acylation phase (steps ① to ③), formation of a covalent acyl-enzyme intermediate is coupled to cleavage of the peptide bond. In the deacylation phase (steps ④ to ⑦), deacylation regenerates the free enzyme; this is essentially the reverse of the acylation phase, with water mirroring, in reverse, the role of the amine component of the substrate.

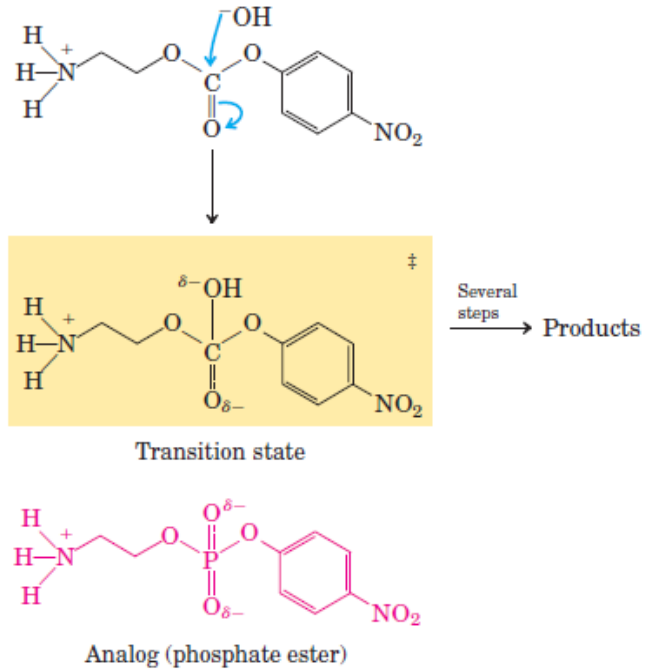
Chymotrypsin Mechanism

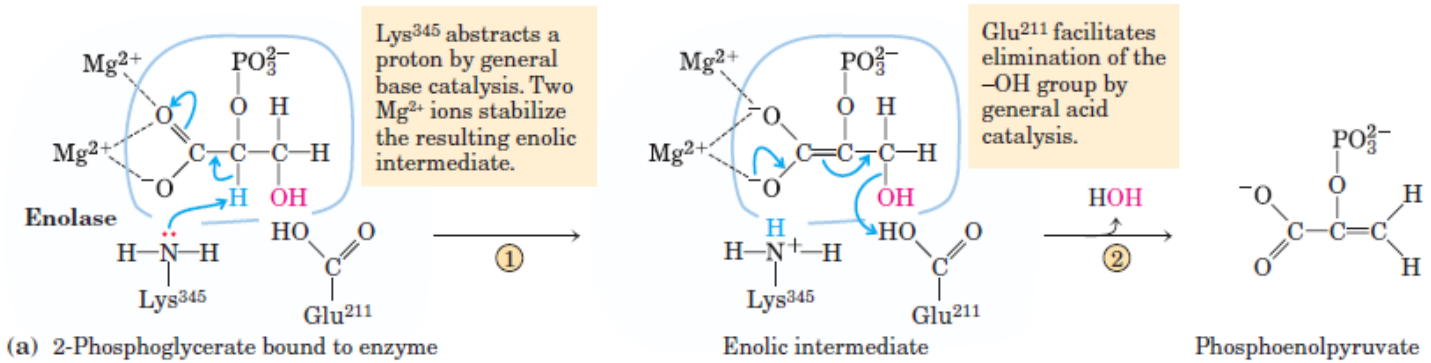
Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

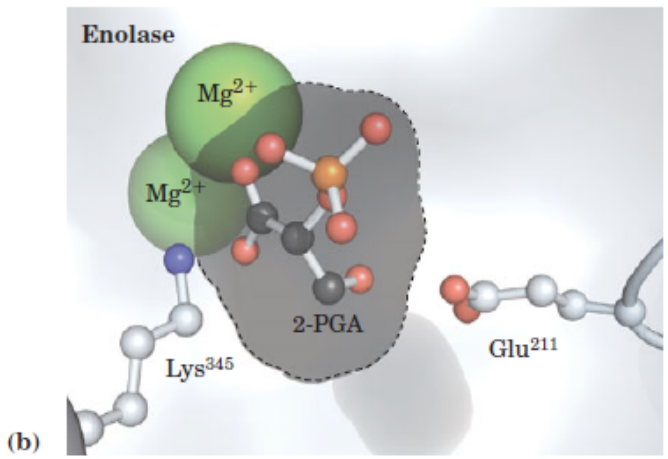
Ester hydrolysis



Carbonate hydrolysis

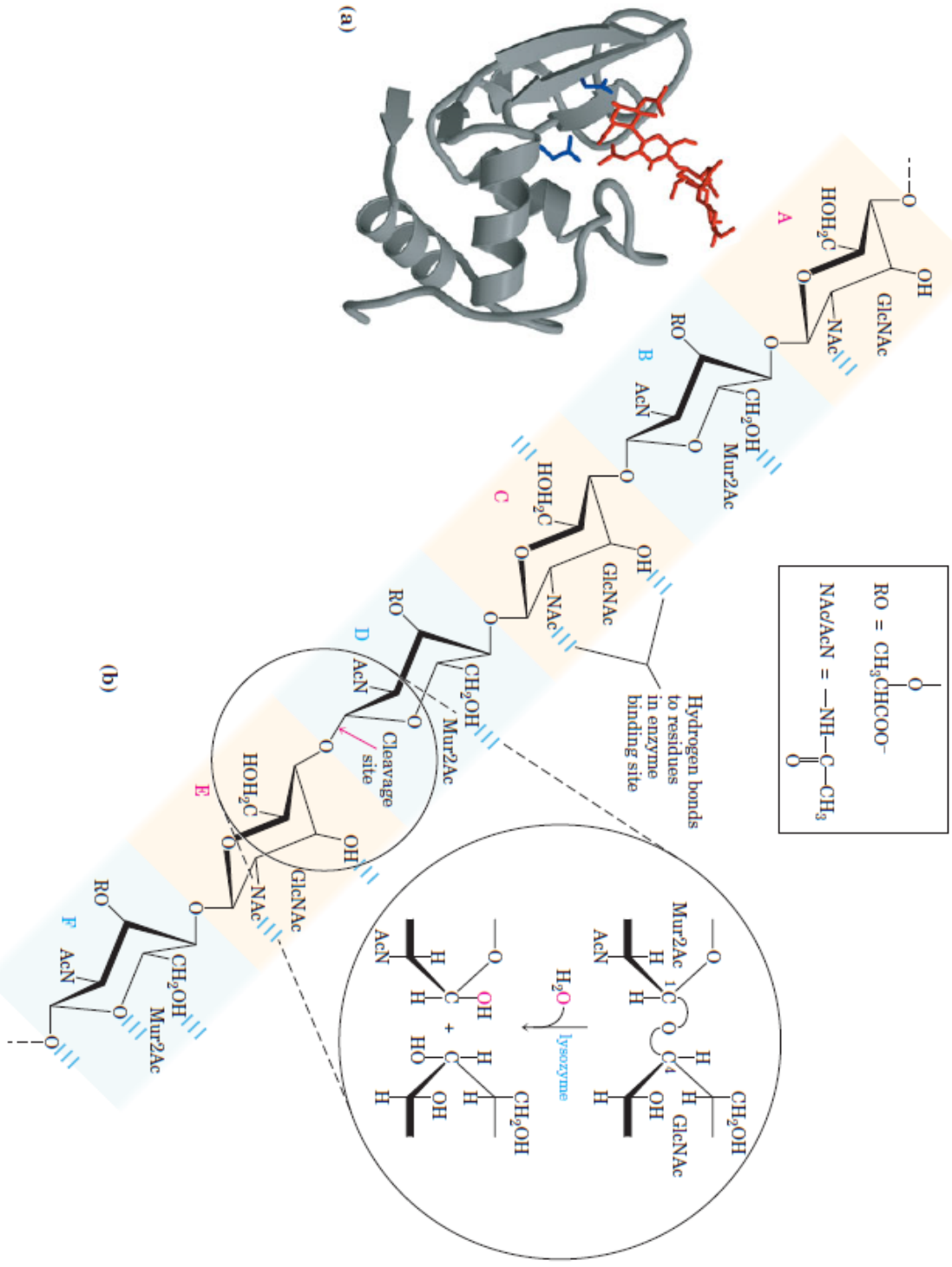


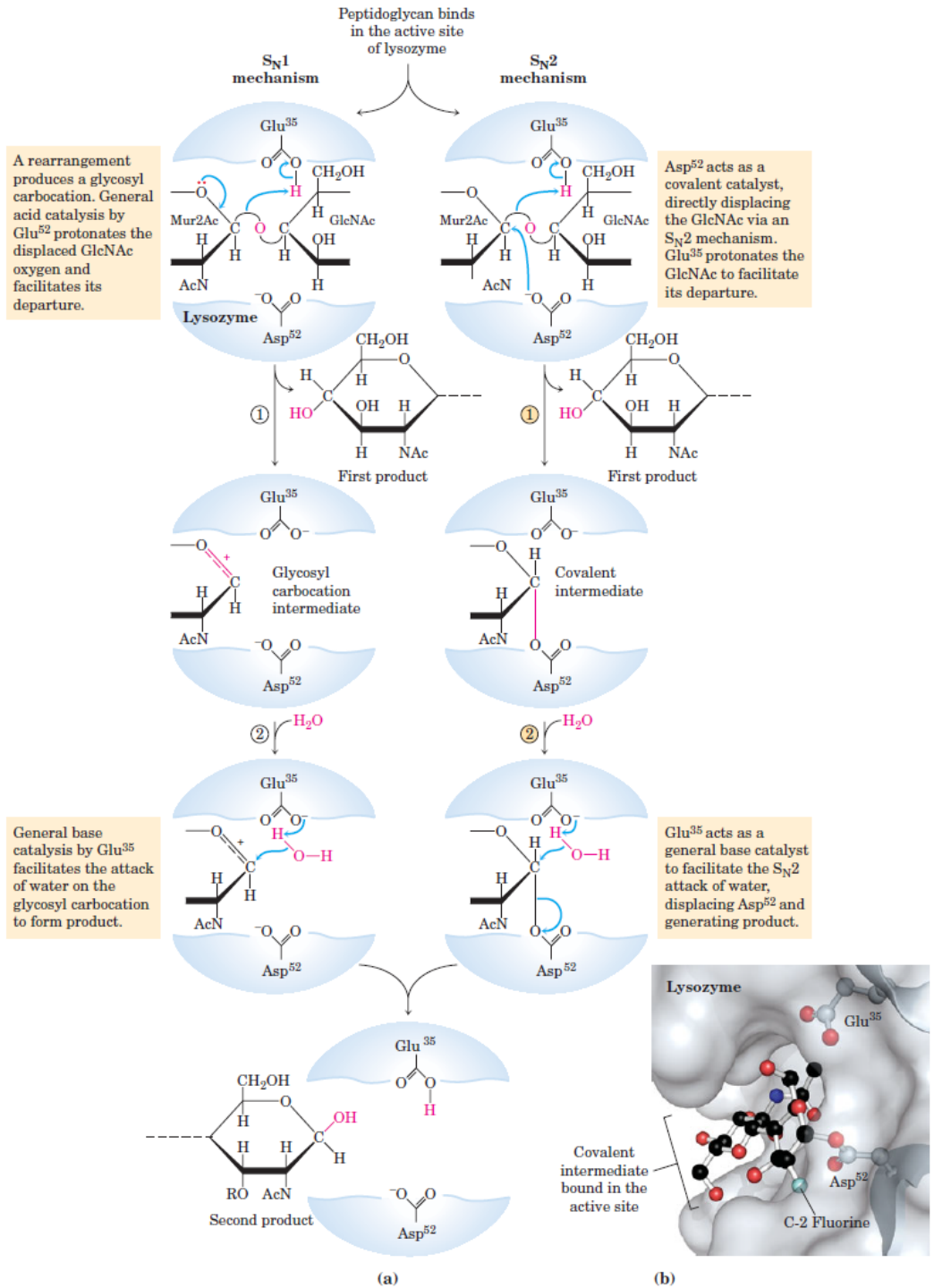




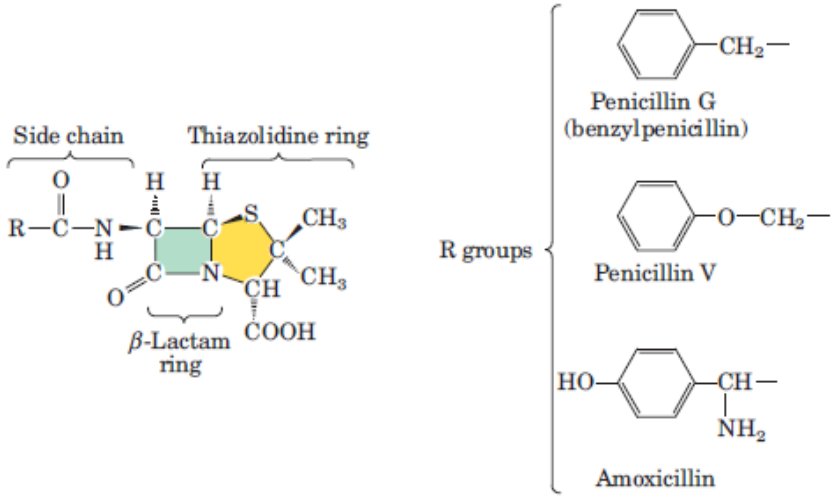
Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.

Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.



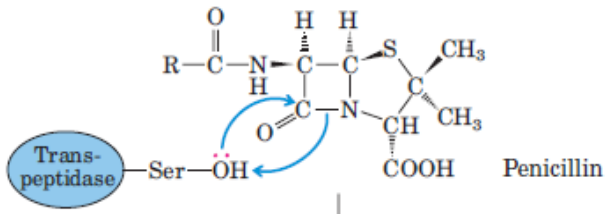


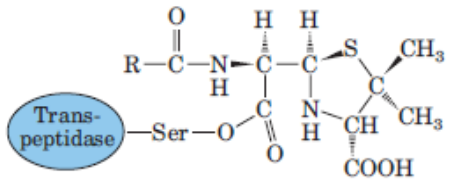
Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.



General structure of penicillins

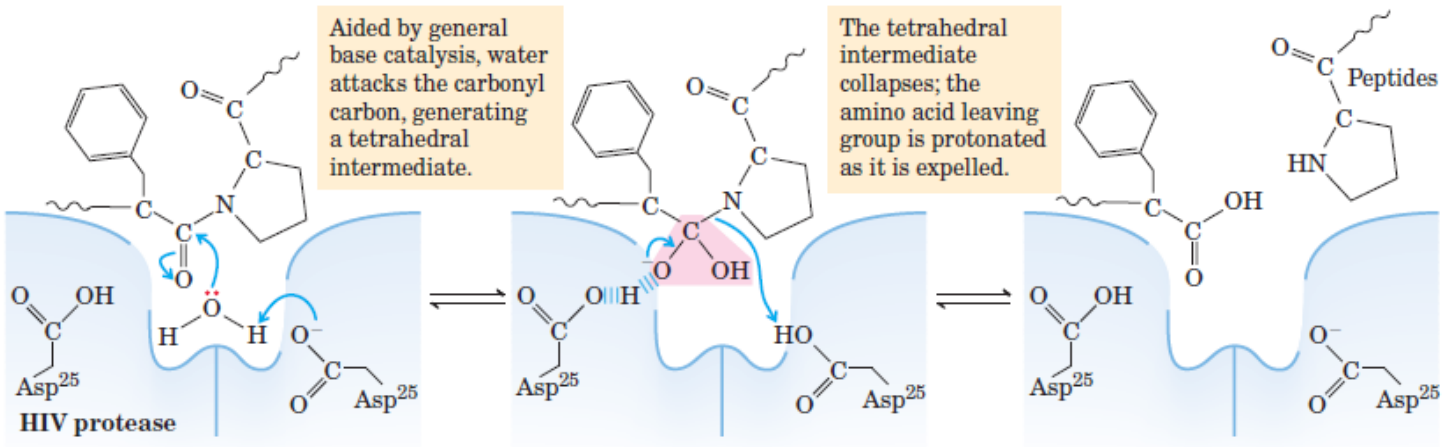
(a)



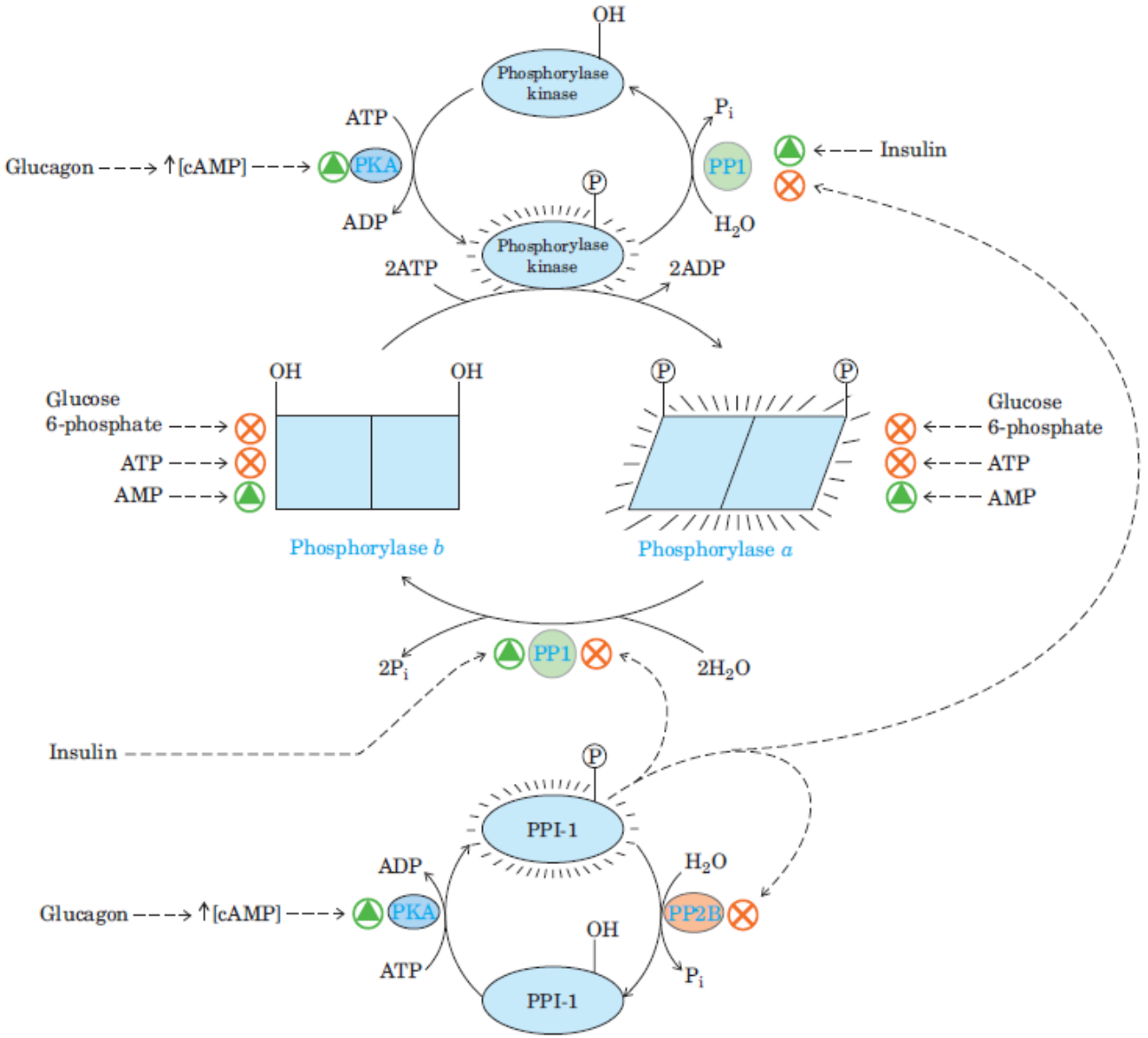


Stably derivatized, inactive transpeptidase

(b)



Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.



Figures & Tables are taken from: Nelson, D. L., Lehninger, A. L., & Cox, M. M. (2008). ***Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (5th edition)***. Macmillan.