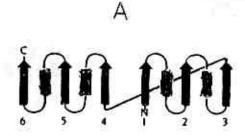
DEPARTMENT & COURSE NO: Chemistry 2.463

TIME: 3 HOURS

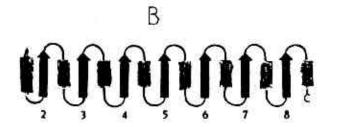
EXAMINATION: Biochemistry of Proteins

EXAMINER: J. O'Neil

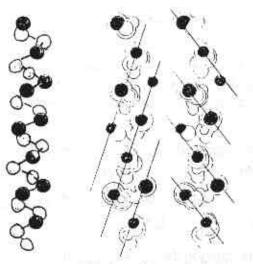
Section 1:		You must answer <u>all</u> of the following questions in Section 1. As a guide you can spend up to 2 hours and 20 minutes on this part of the exam. Wherever possible use diagrams to enhance your answers.
Marks	9	
6	1	Draw the chemical structure of the tripeptide Phe-Leu-Ala at pH 7 and label all the dihedral angles with Greek letters or names.
6	2	Give a definition of "dihedral angle". Use a diagram and explain what is the polypeptide angle $\psi$ (psi).
10	3	What information did V. N. Ramachandran use to construct his Plot? Draw a Ramachandran Plot and label the locations of the right and left-handed $\alpha$ -helices, parallel and antiparallel $\beta$ -sheets, the right-hand $3_{10}$ helix, and the collagen triple helix.
12	4	Describe the properties of the $\beta$ -strand and its organization into sheets.
8	5	Describe the polyproline helix and its role in protein structure and function.
12	6	Explain why Proline and Glycine are termed <u>helix breakers</u> . Does Alanine have a strong or weak helix propensity? Explain. What about Valine?
6	7	Explain how a hydropathy plot is constructed. In general, what information does it convey?
8	8	Below are 2 schematic diagrams. Explain why one forms a closed barrel and the other an open, twisted sheet. Where is the topological switch point in one of the



diagrams and what generally is its function?

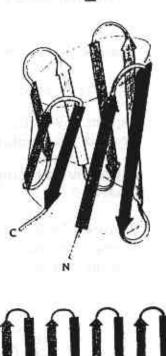


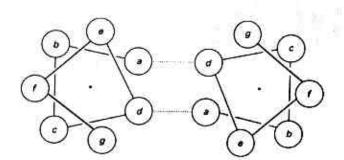
- 9 Prostaglandin H2 synthase-1 is thought to reside in only 1 leaflet of the membrane bilayer. Describe the protein domain which anchors this protein in the leaflet. Name 1 drug molecule that inhibits 1 of the enzymatic activities of this enzyme. Explain why this molecule is a target for the design of new drugs for cancer prevention.
- 6 Using the diagrams below explain the common ways in which α-helices pack together.

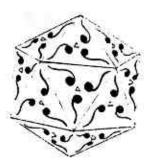


12 11 Identify the following structures. What are the main features of each?
A
B









What is known about the β-sheet propensities of the amino acids? What are 12 4 Chameleon sequences? What is the hydrophobic effect? What is its role in protein folding? 13 8 What is a Lennard-Jones potential? 14 Give a description of helix formation according to the theories of Zimm-Bragg / 15 6 Lifson-Roig. How many different conformations can a 6 amino acid peptide adopt if each 2 16 amino acid can adopt 9 different conformations? Answer 1 of the following questions in Section 2. You can spend about 20 min. on Section 2: this question. Cells have evolved a number of mechanisms to assist protein folding. Describe 6 17. 16 such mechanisms and name the factors involved in the process. Describe the "protein folding problem". Explain the concept of cooperativity and 18. 16 indicate its relevance to protein folding. Describe the hydrophobic zipper model of protein folding.