

Biochemistry 404
CRN 10267
Proteins
Course Outline - Fall 2018

Instructors:

(coordinator)

Office and lab: Petch 216 and 218

Phone: 472-4168 Email: boraston@uvic.ca

Dr. Stephen Evans

Office and labs: Petch 239 and 242; UVC A207

Phone: 472-4548 Email: svevans@uvic.ca

Instructors will announce office hours in class.

This course is aimed at understanding the detailed connection between the *structure* and the *function* of macromolecules. Part 1 (Dr. Boraston) is focused on understanding specific methods of quantifying *function*. Part 2 (Dr. Evans) is focused on understanding methods of determining *structure*, and on protein folding.

Part 1 Dr. Boraston (September 6 October 18)

Molecular Interactions: Theoretical and Practical Aspects

1. Properties and isolation of proteins (~4.5 hours)
 - Review of general protein properties
 - Amino acid side chain reactivity
 - Recombinant protein production
 - Methods of protein purification
2. Detecting and quantifying protein-ligand interactions. (~7 hours).
 - Overview of protein-ligand interactions.
 - What is a ligand and why is their interaction with proteins important?
 - Overview of high resolution vs. medium vs. low resolution methods
 - Discussion of selected methods.
3. Binding equilibria (~5 hours).
 - Symbolic equilibrium expressions: representing simple and complex equilibria.
 - Mathematical modeling of binding equilibria and analysis of binding data.
 - Thermodynamics for biochemists.

x

Part 2 - Dr. Evans (October 22 - December 3)

1. Review of protein and peptide structure (1.5 hours)

Secondary structures as a structural biologist looks at them. STRUCTURE = FUNCTION, peptide bonds & Ramachandran plots, complementarity and the α -helix: 4-helix bundle, globin fold, β -sheets, β -bulges, β -turns, antibody fold, Rossmann fold, jellyroll, TIM barrels, etc.

2. Structure determination by protein crystallography (9 hours)

Crystal symmetry: What are crystals? Why use crystals?
X-ray diffraction law.

Crystal quality & data resolution.

What information can be obtained from each determination?

The phase problem: Heavy atoms, MAD & molecular replacement.

Electron density maps.

Data collection & structure fitting.

Refinement of protein structures & indicators of

3. Structure determination by NMR (1.5 hours)

Larmor frequency & proton coupling.

Comparison of NMR of small molecules and proteins.

Fourier Transform methods for data collection.

NOE and multi-dimensional NMR.

Comparison of X-ray and NMR methods.

4. Concepts of protein folding (3.0 hours)

Levinthal paradox & the protein folding problem.

Methods to characterize protein folding: UV-Vis; NMR; X-ray scattering, enzyme activity.

Isomerization of peptide bonds as a rate-limiting step in protein folding.

Disulfide bond formation as a rate-limiting step in protein folding.

Cellular strategies: enzymes, chaperones & chaperonins.

Simple concepts of proteins folding,

DEPARTMENT INFORMATION AND POLICIES

1. The Departme