



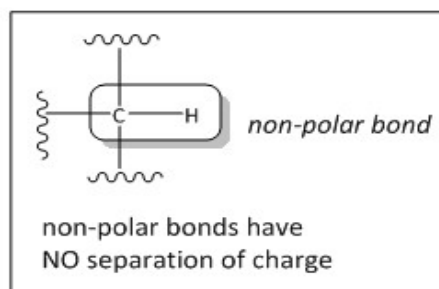
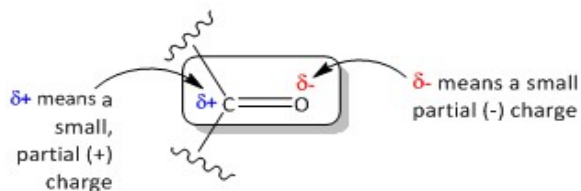
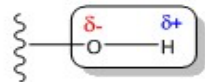
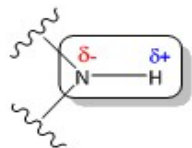
Higher order

PROTEIN DENATURING



Polar bonds vs. Non-polar bonds

Examples of *polar bonds*

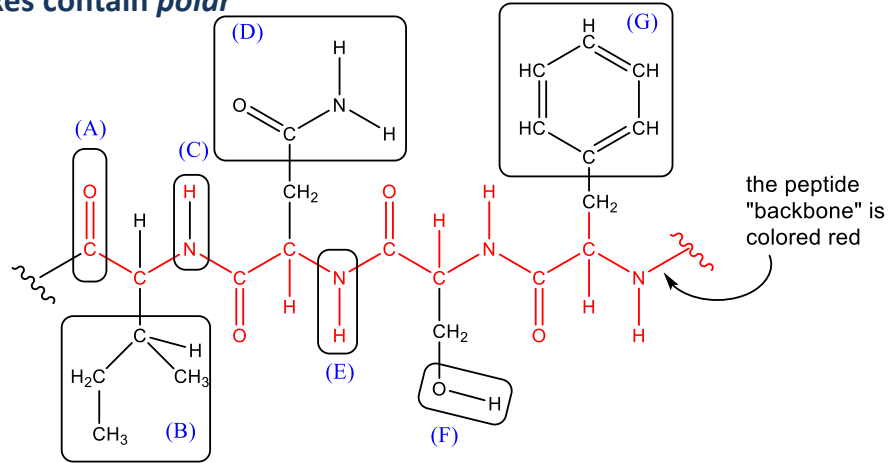


Polar bonds have a separation of charge due to unequal sharing of electrons in the covalent bond. The δ^- atoms has "more" of the electrons and is therefore more negative (since electrons are negative)



Shown below is a drawing of a peptide.

Which labeled boxes contain *polar* bond(s).



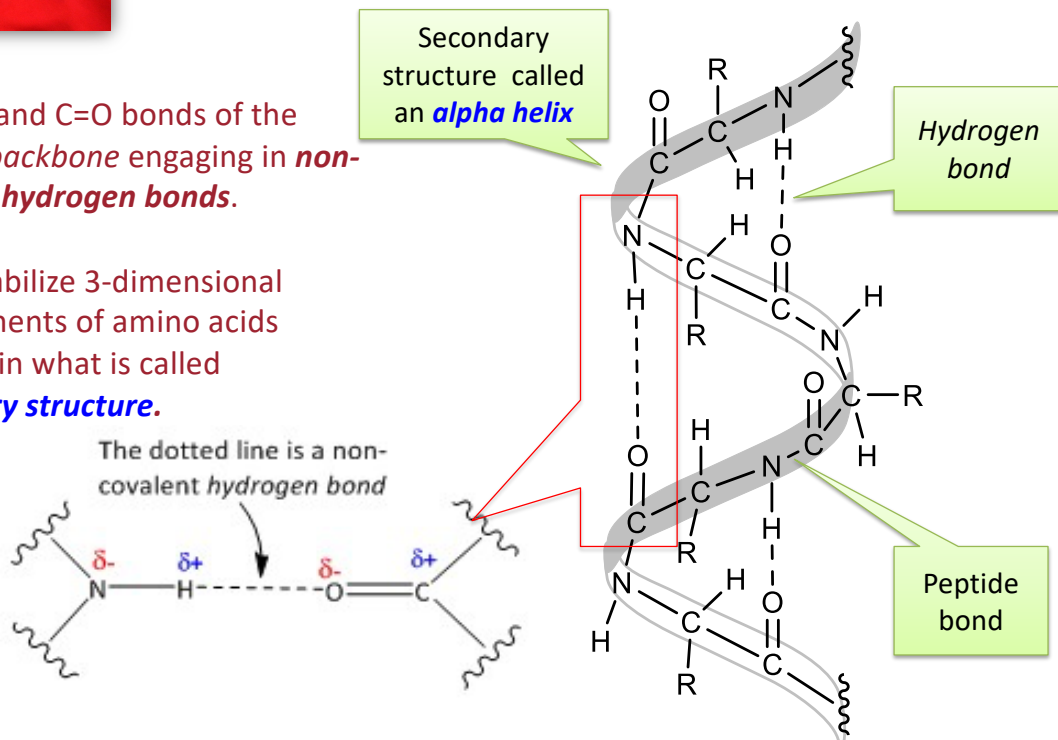
Which boxed areas of the peptide structure are *hydrophobic* (literally, "fears water")



Hydrogen bonds stabilize protein secondary structure

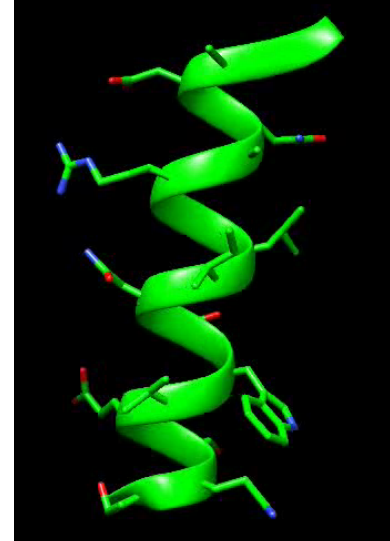
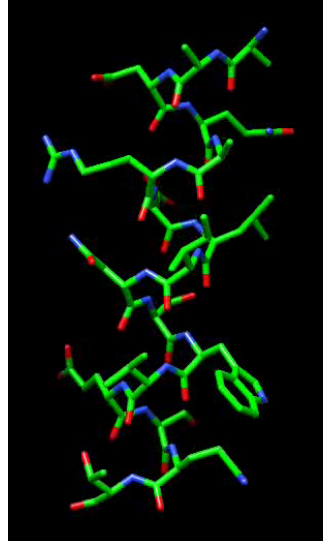
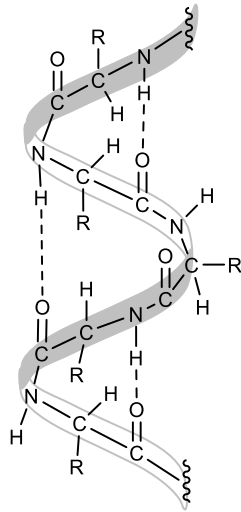
The N-H and C=O bonds of the *peptide backbone* engaging in *non-covalent hydrogen bonds*.

These stabilize 3-dimensional arrangements of amino acids residues in what is called *secondary structure*.

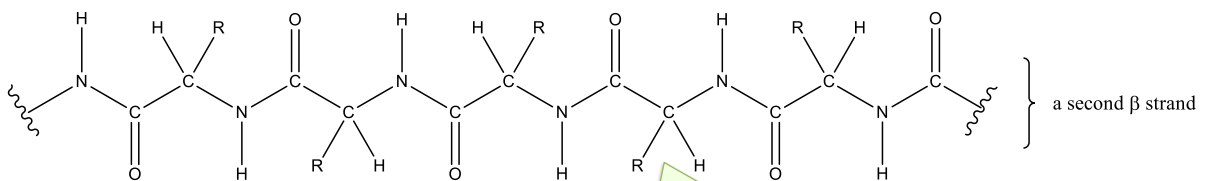
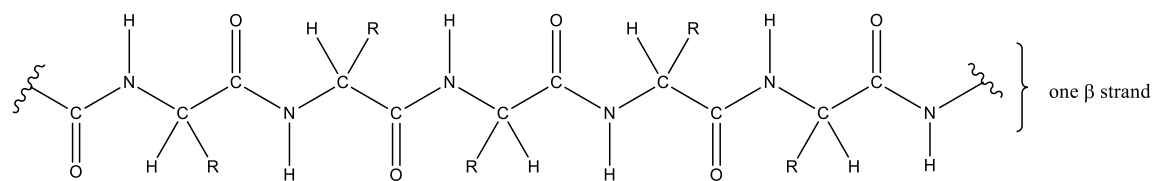




An **alpha helix** is the *shape* the *peptide backbone* takes



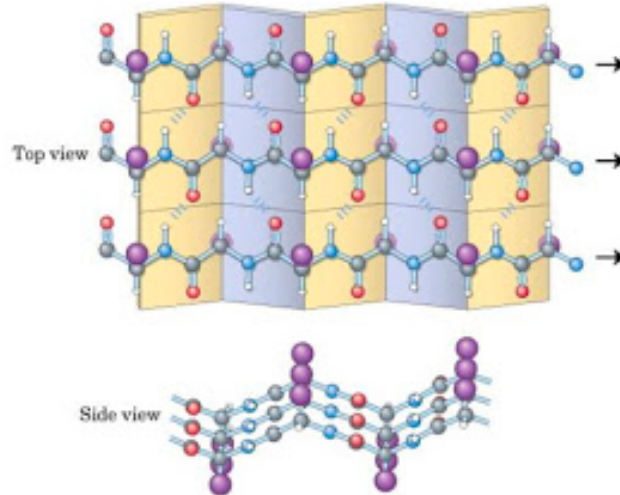
Beta (β) strands (sheets) are another type of protein secondary structure



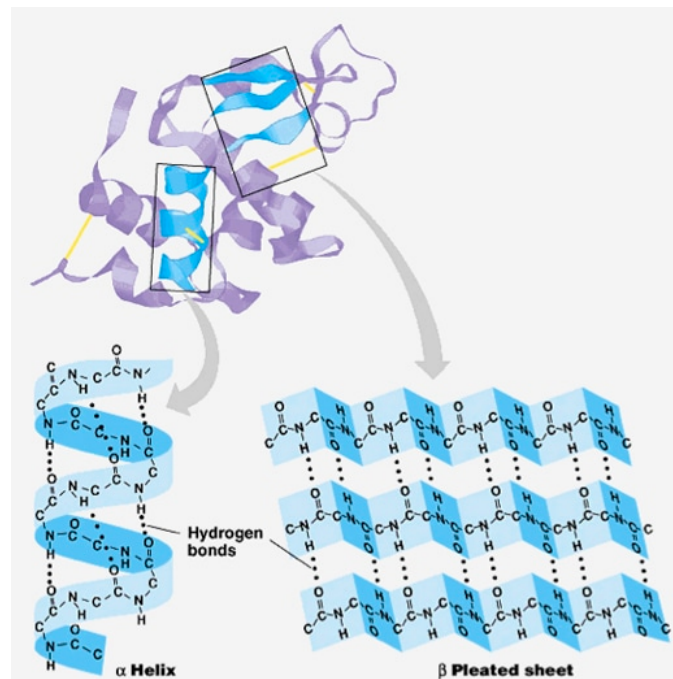
Where are the hydrogen bonds?



Beta (β) strands(sheets) are another type of protein secondary structure



Secondary Structures

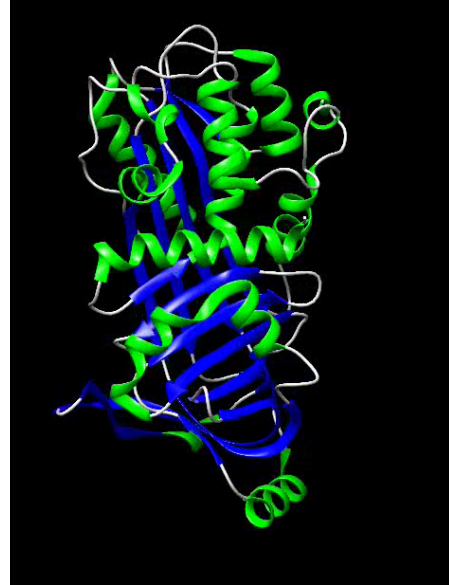




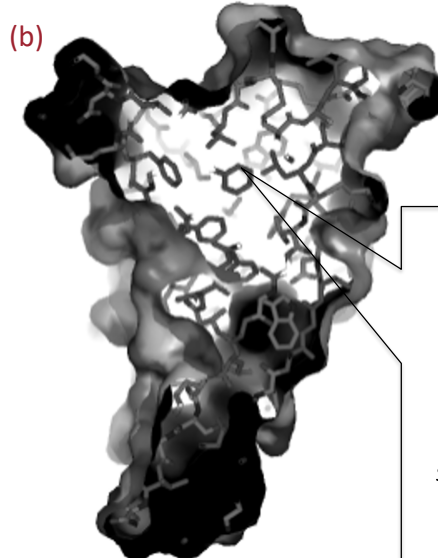
Proteins *fold* to bury the hydrophobic part and expose the hydrophilic parts

Proteins are *amphiphilic* molecules - they have both *polar* (*hydrophilic* = “loves water”) and non-polar (*hydrophobic* = “fears water”) parts. In nature, we find proteins in water based environments.

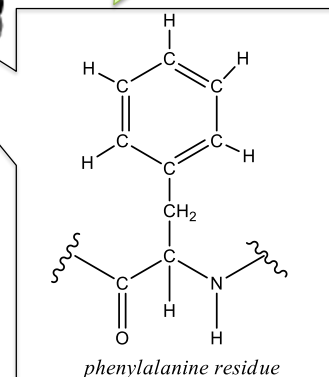
As not all parts of the protein love the water, the protein *folds* in a 3-dimensional way that *buries* the *hydrophobic* parts on the inside of the structure, and *exposes* the *hydrophilic* parts to the outside, where they can interact with the watery environment.



There are two representations of avidin below. The first (a) shows the overall globular protein in a “space filling” model. The second (b) is a slice right through the middle of avidin – so we can see what the protein looks like on the inside.



On the interior of avidin, we find several phenylalanine residues. Why?





Time to Check-In

Join with this CODE at join.nearpod.com or in the app:

JPXKM

<https://share.nearpod.com/vsph/VzJ1AxtMu>