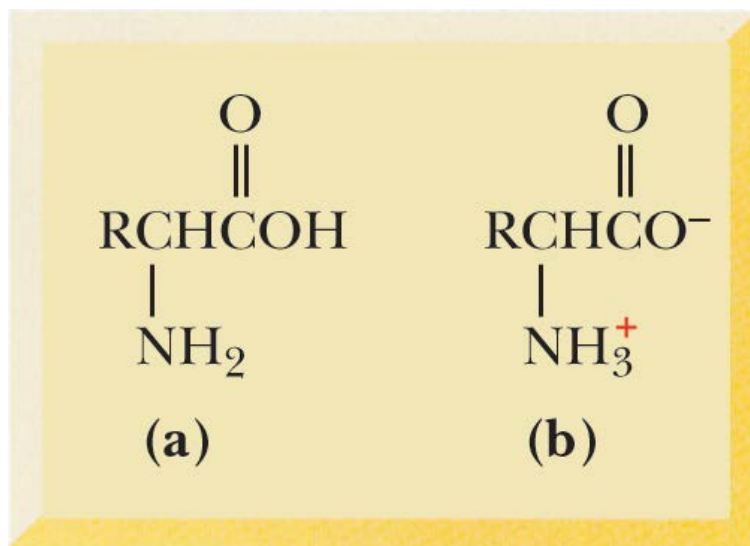
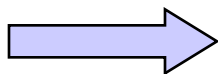


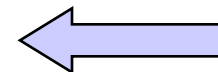
Amminoacidi

Un α -amminoacido

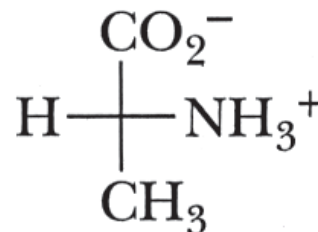
Forma non ionizzata



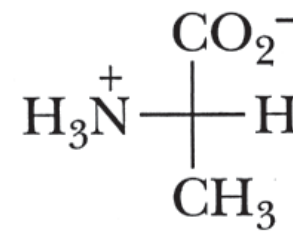
Forma ionizzata
sale interno
(zwitterione)



Il carbonio α è
asimmetrico (chirale)



D-alanina

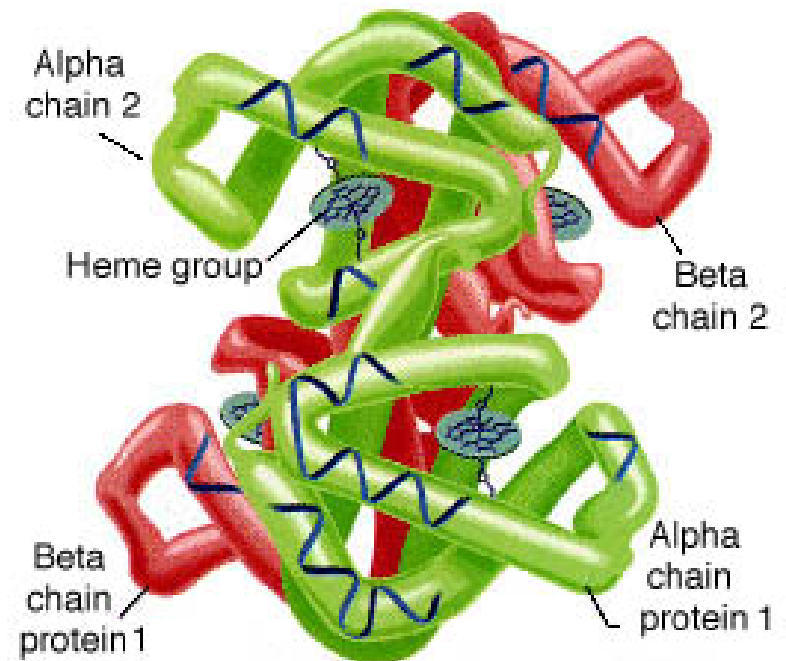
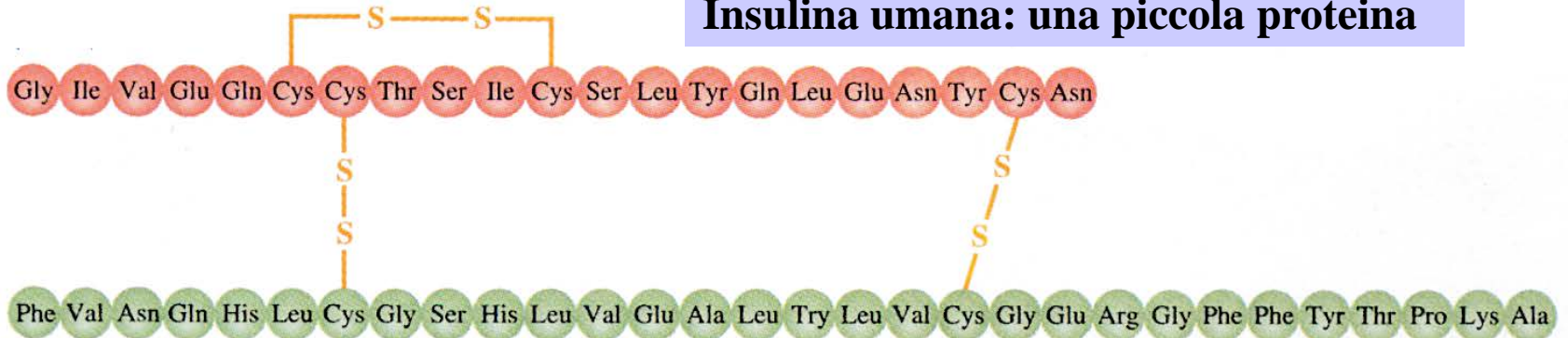


L-alanina

Gli amminoacidi proteici sono 20 ed hanno sempre chiralità L

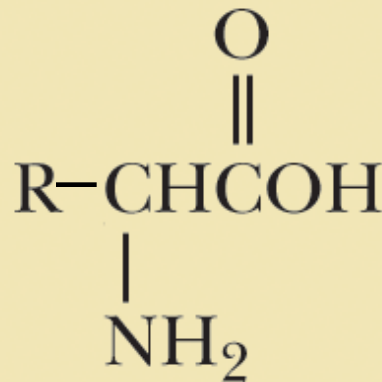
Gli α -amminoacidi sono le unità molecolari (monomeri) che costituiscono le proteine (polimero)

Insulina umana: una piccola proteina



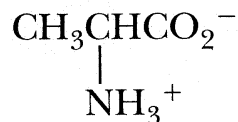
Emoglobina

Gli a.a. differiscono per la catena laterale R

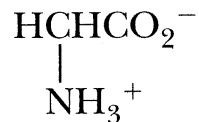


Catene laterali non polari

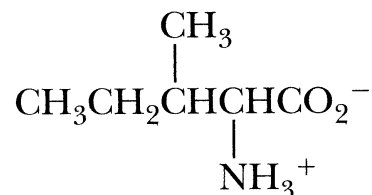
Alanina



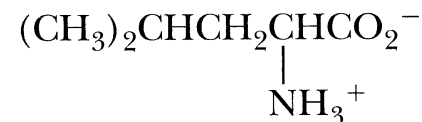
Glicina



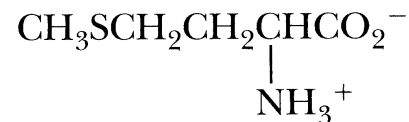
Leucina



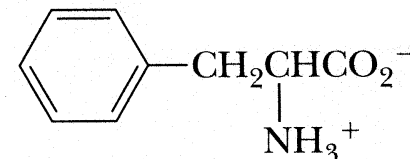
Isoleucina



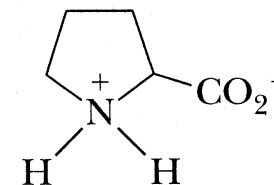
Metionina



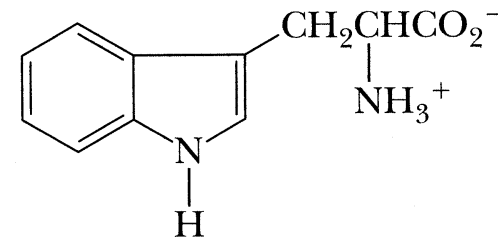
Fenilalanina



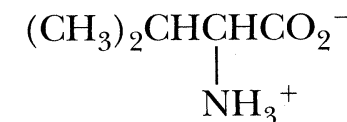
Prolina



Triptofano

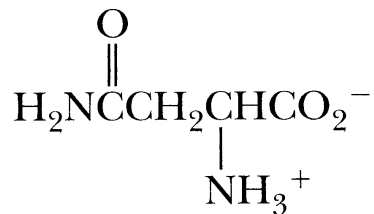


Valina

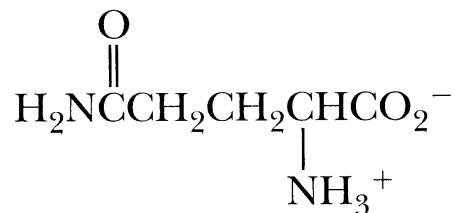


Catene laterali polari

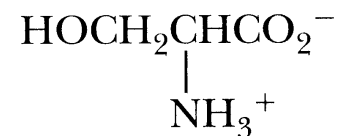
Asparagina



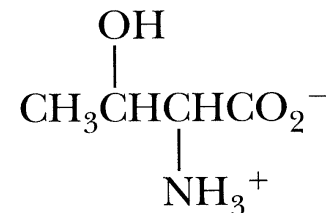
Glutammina



Serina

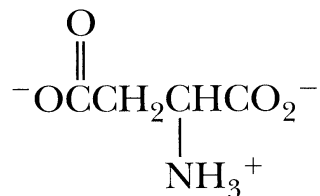


Treonina

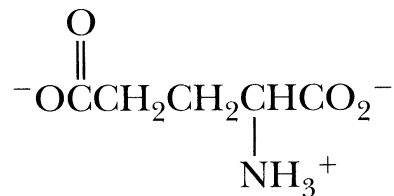


Catene laterali acide

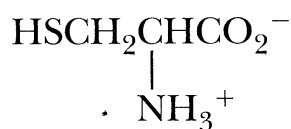
Acido aspartico



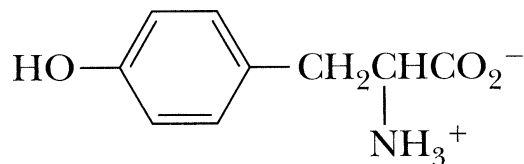
Acido glutammico



Cisteina

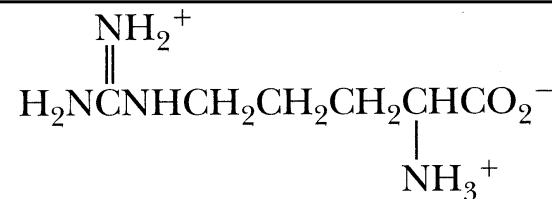


Tirosina

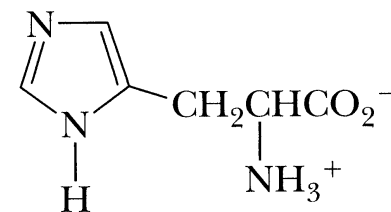


Catene laterali basiche

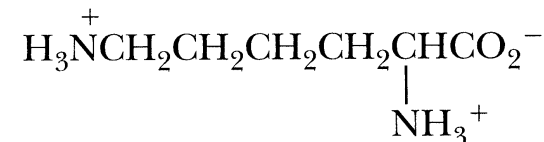
Arginina

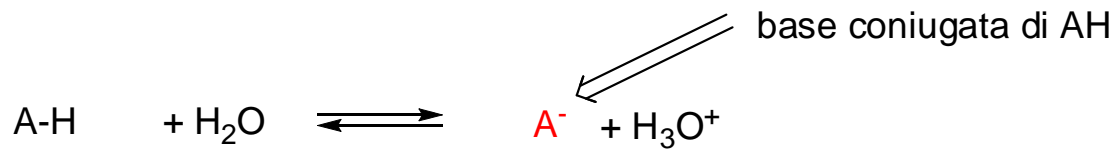


Istidina



Lisina





$$K_a = \frac{[\text{A}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{AH}]} \Rightarrow \frac{K_a}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} = \frac{[\text{A}^-]}{[\text{AH}]}$$

Se $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] > K_a$ si ha $\text{pH} < \text{p}K_a$

$$[\text{AH}] > [\text{A}^-]$$

Se $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = K_a$ si ha $\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a$

$$[\text{AH}] = [\text{A}^-]$$

Se $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] < K_a$ si ha $\text{pH} > \text{p}K_a$

$$[\text{AH}] < [\text{A}^-]$$

Polipeptidi e proteine

Polipeptide

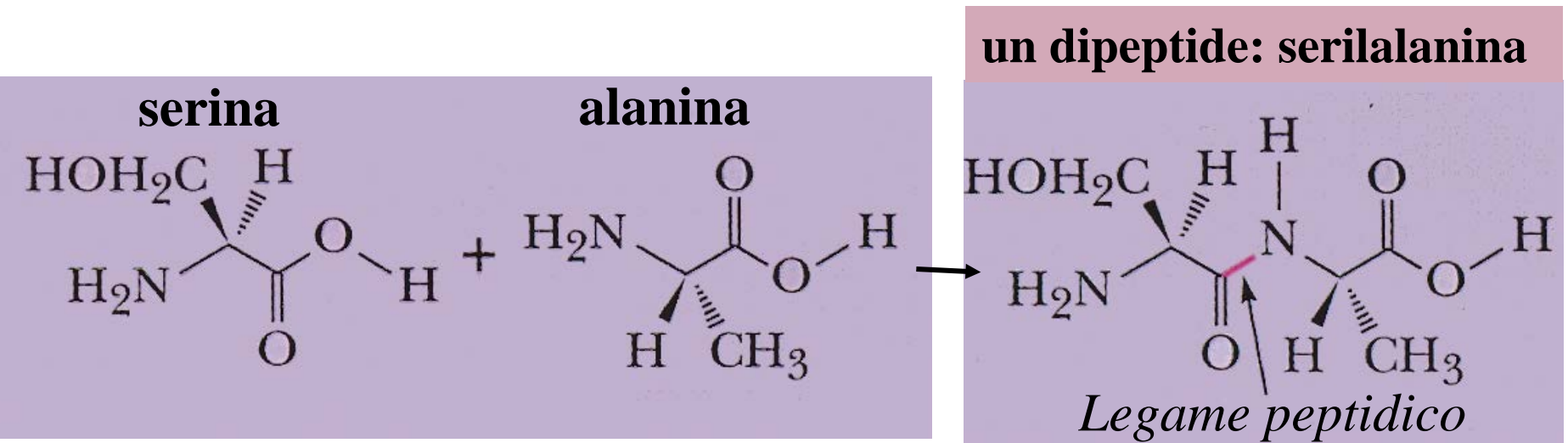
Macromolecola contenente da dieci a cento unità di amminoacidi legate tramite un legame peptidico

Proteina

Macromolecola contenente più di cento unità di amminoacidi legate tramite un legame peptidico

Come è fatto il legame peptidico e tra quali funzioni degli amminoacidi si realizza?

Il legame peptidico è un legame ammidico

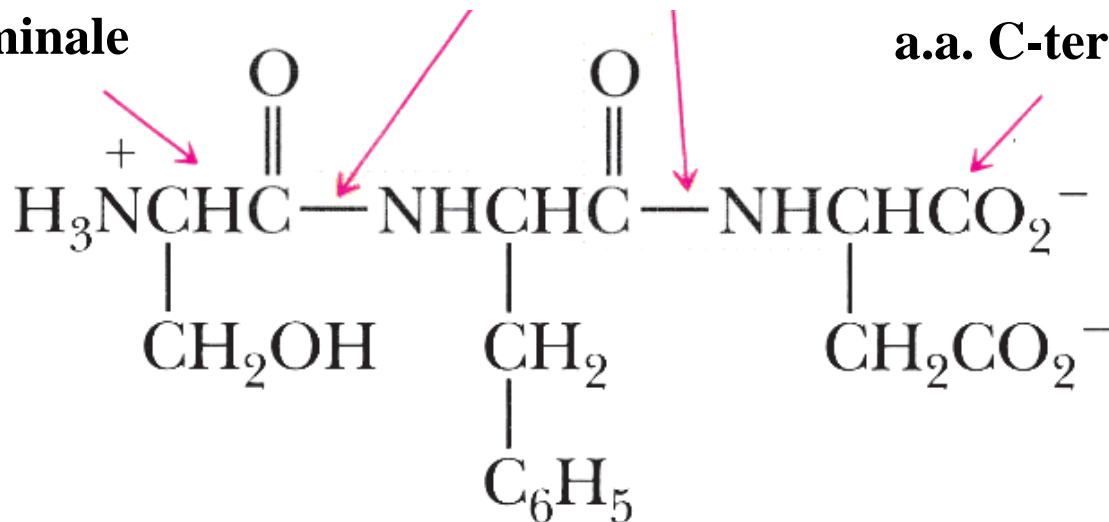


un tripeptide Ser-Phe-Asp

Legami peptidici

a.a N-terminale

a.a. C-terminale

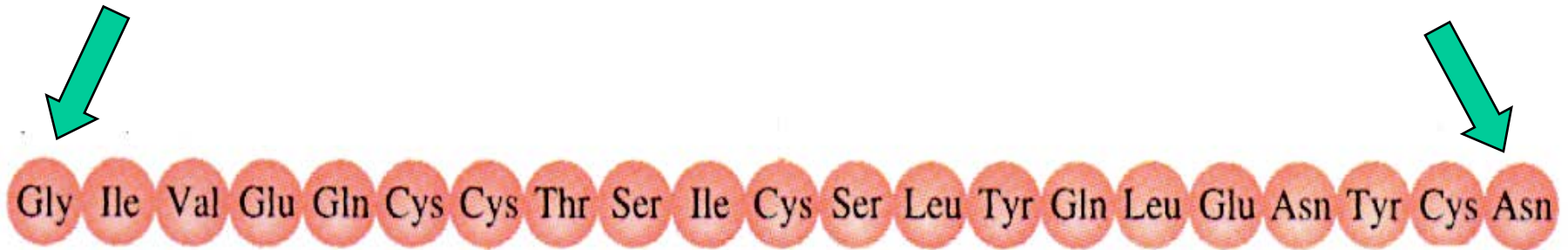


Struttura primaria di polipeptidi e proteine

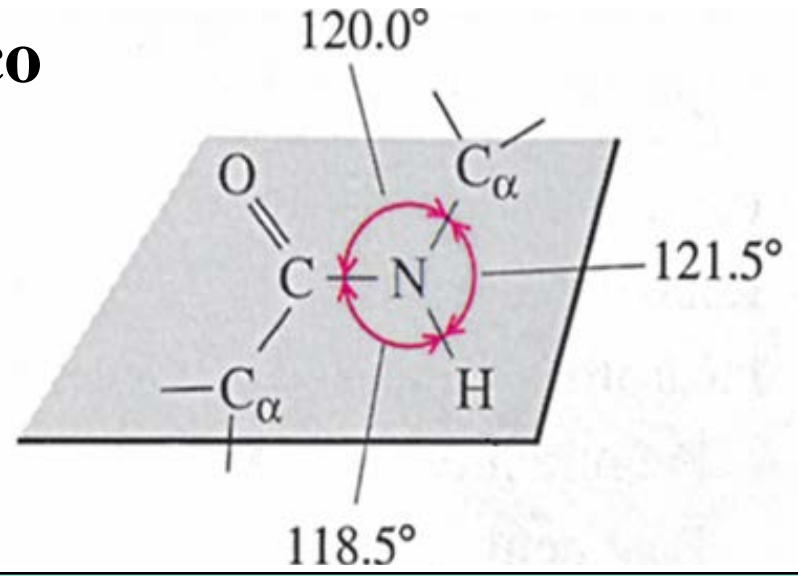
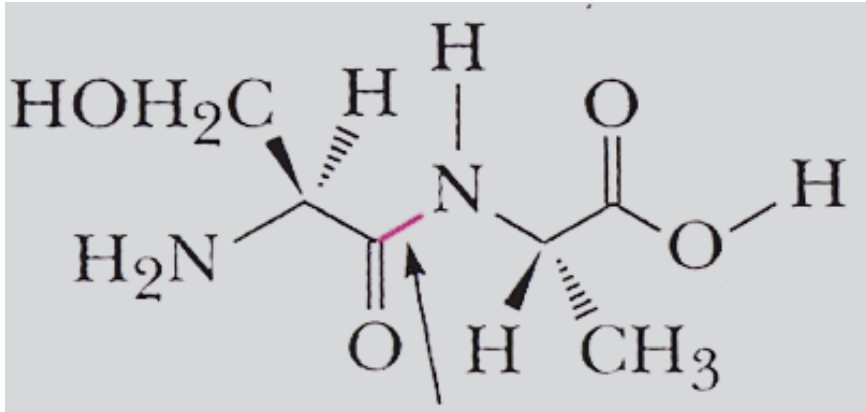
Rappresenta la sequenza degli a.a. lungo la catena polipeptidica (ovvero l'ordine con cui sono legati)

a.a N-terminale

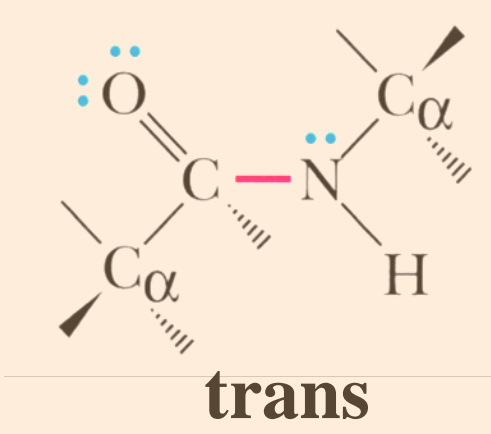
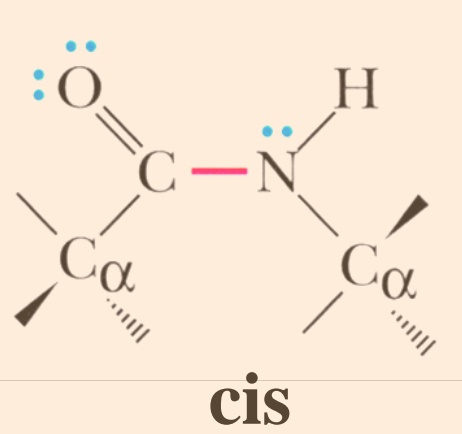
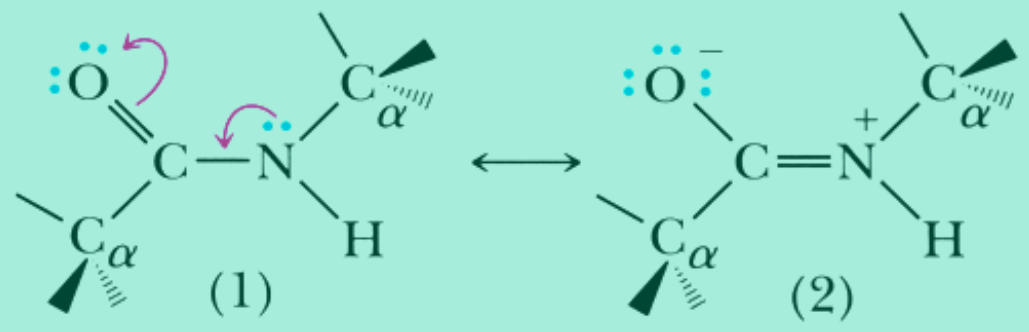
a.a. C-terminale



Geometria del legame peptidico



il legame ammidico ha un parziale carattere di doppio legame; c'è impedita rotazione intorno ad esso.



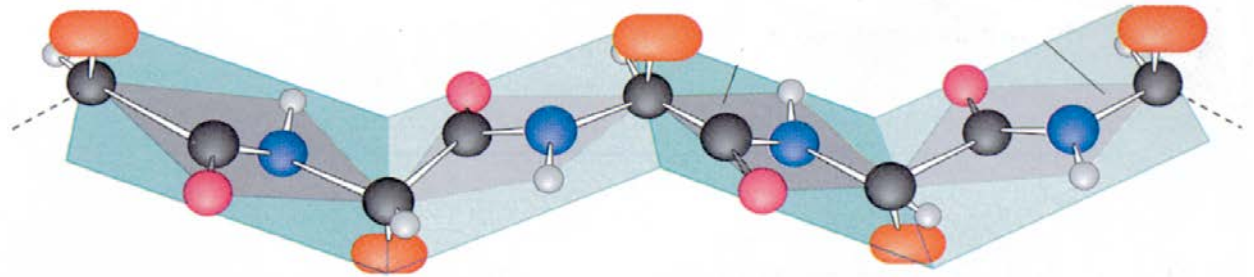
per l'impedita rotazione intorno al legame peptidico, questo presenta due possibili configurazioni (*cis* e *trans*) – (diastereoisomeria)

questo aspetto influenza molto la struttura secondaria e terziaria di una proteina

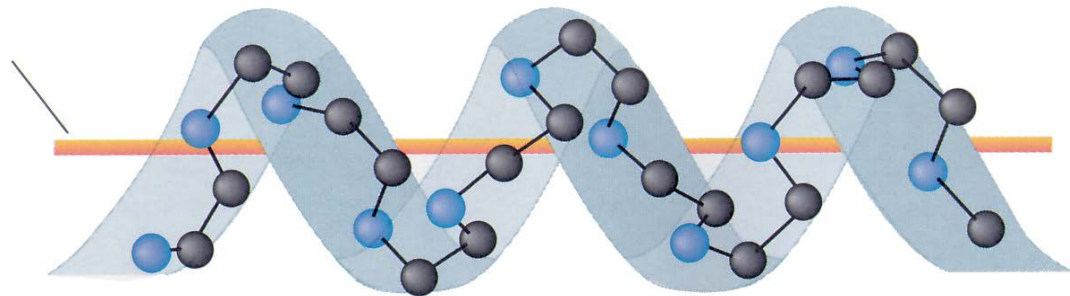
Struttura secondaria di una proteina

Descrive le particolari sistemazioni ordinate (conformazioni) assunte dagli amminoacidi in particolari regioni della proteina

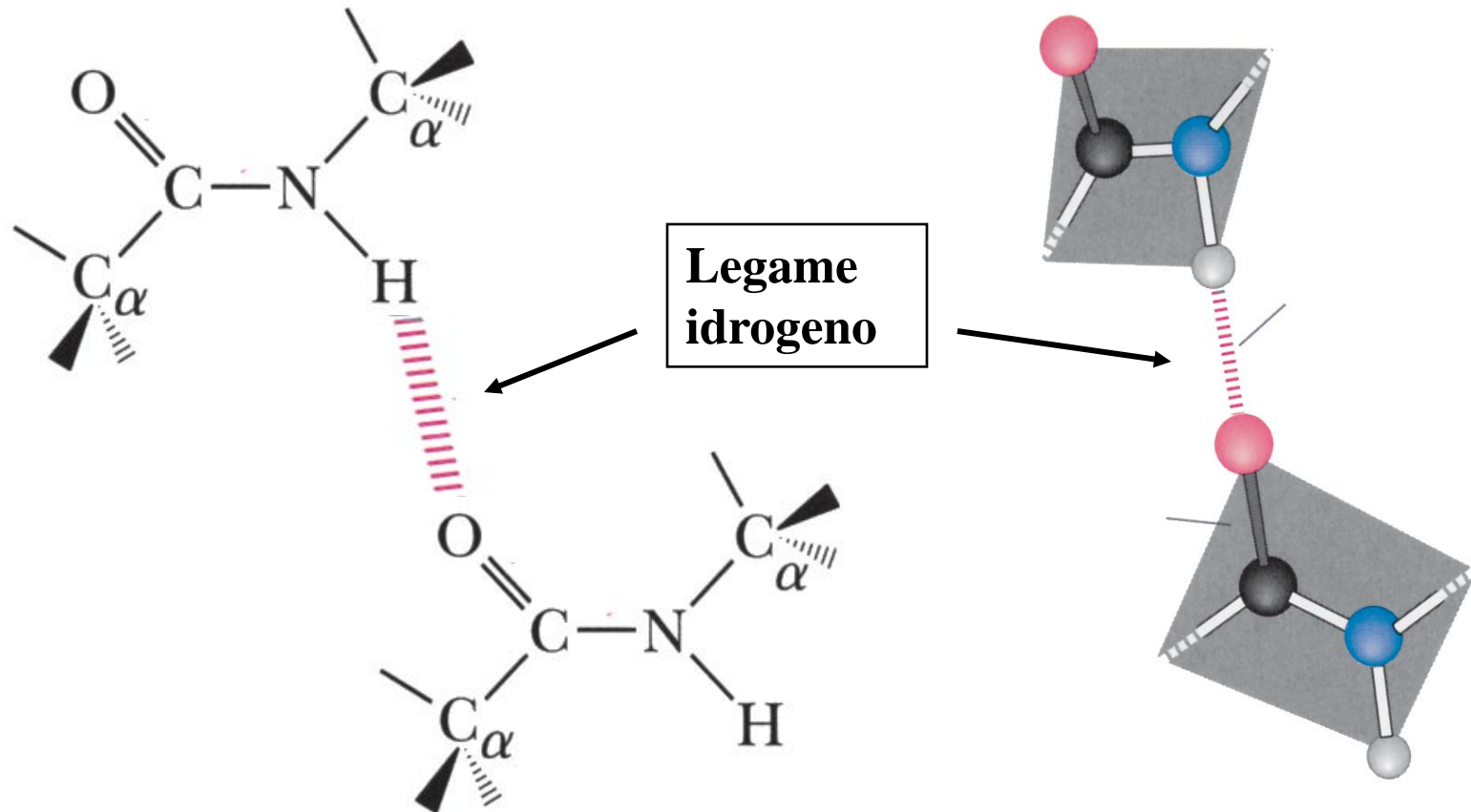
Struttura β
(o a pieghe)



Struttura α
(o ad elica)

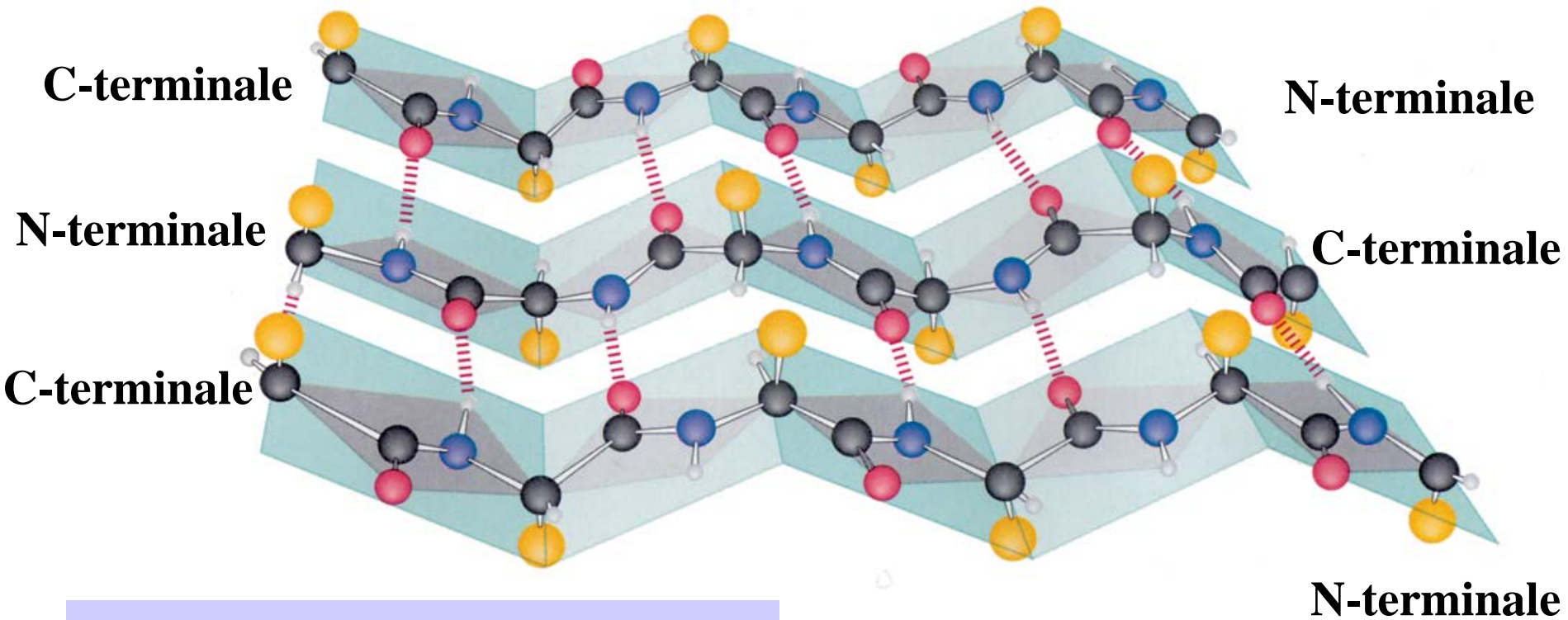


I legami idrogeno stabilizzano una conformazione di una proteina (polipeptide)



Il legame H può essere intercatena o intracatena

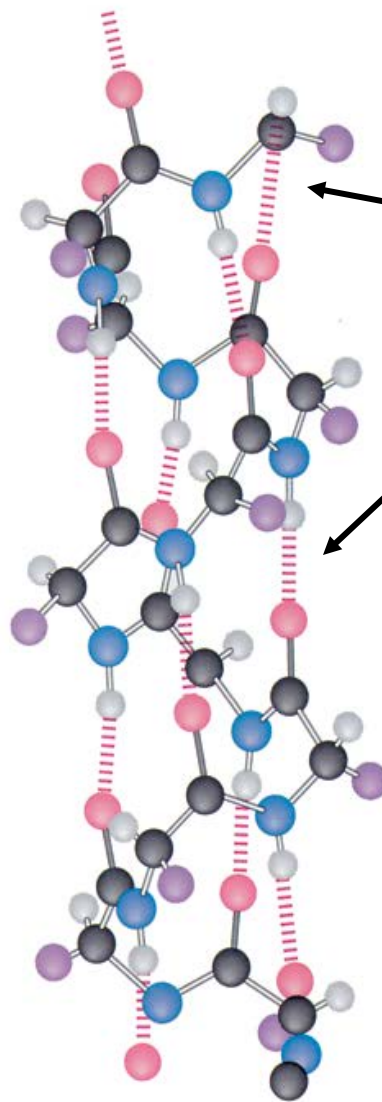
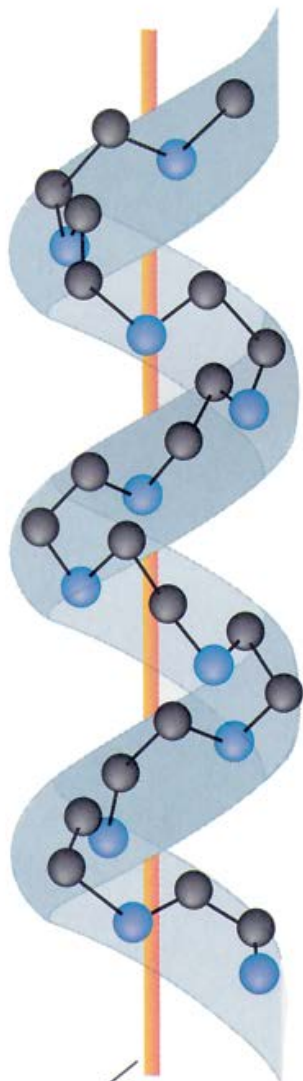
Struttura β (o a pieghe)



Le catene sono antiparallele

Ci sono legami idrogeno intercatena

Struttura α (o ad elica)



**Legami idrogeno
intracatena**

Asse dell'elica

Struttura terziaria di una proteina

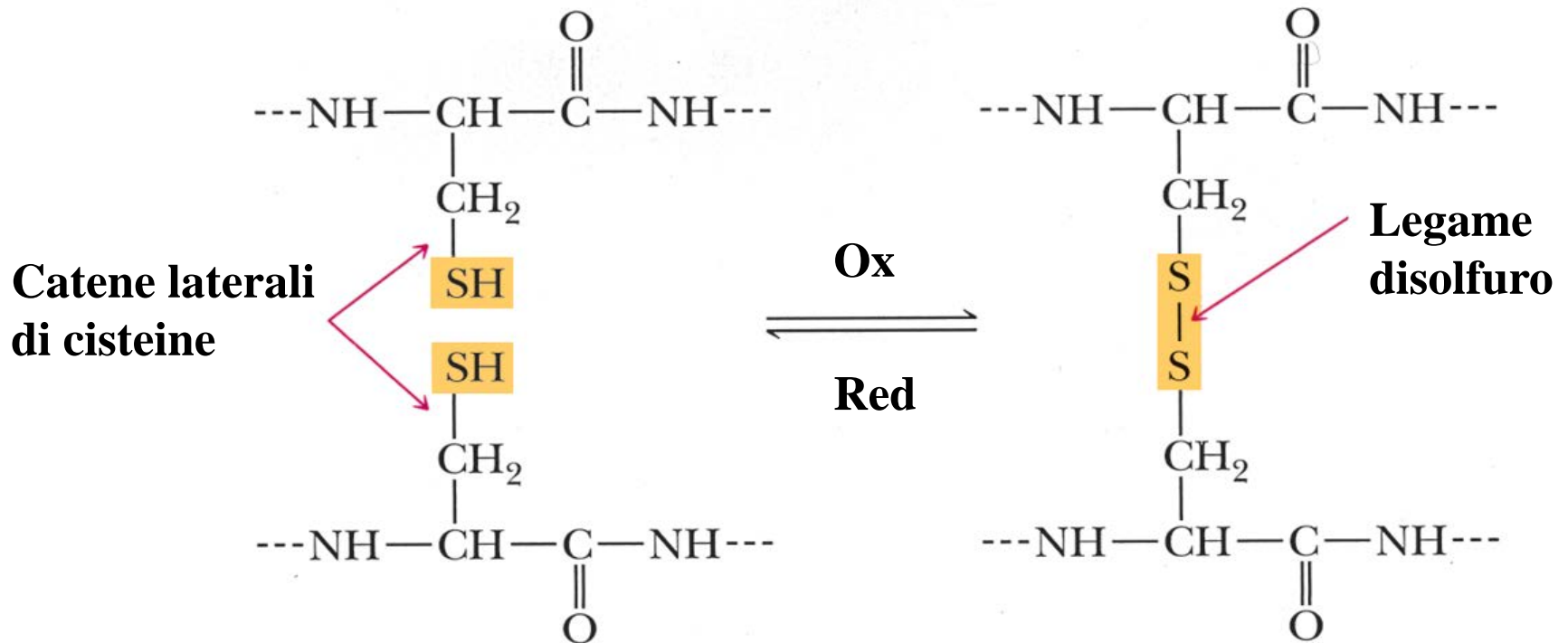
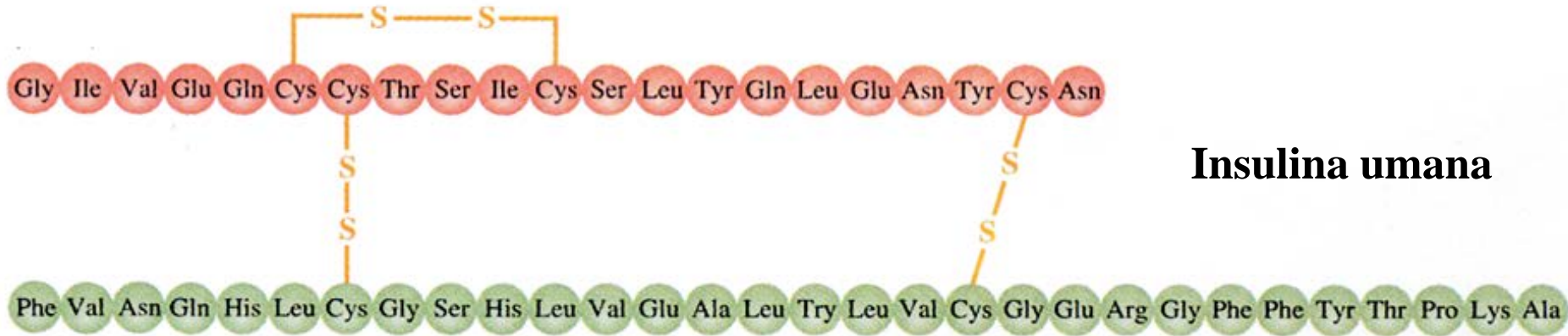
Si riferisce al tipo di avvolgimento o disposizione complessiva che assume una catena proteica nello spazio



Struttura terziaria della mioglobina.

Si individuano alcuni tratti con struttura α .

Oltre ai legami idrogeno la struttura terziaria di una proteina è “tenuta insieme” anche da legami disolfuro:



Struttura quaternaria di una proteina

La possiedono le proteine formate da più di una catena polipeptidica.
Indica la disposizione reciproca delle catene nello spazio:



Struttura quaternaria
dell'emoglobina