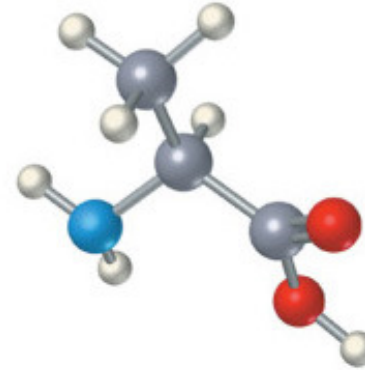
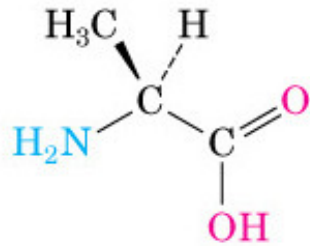


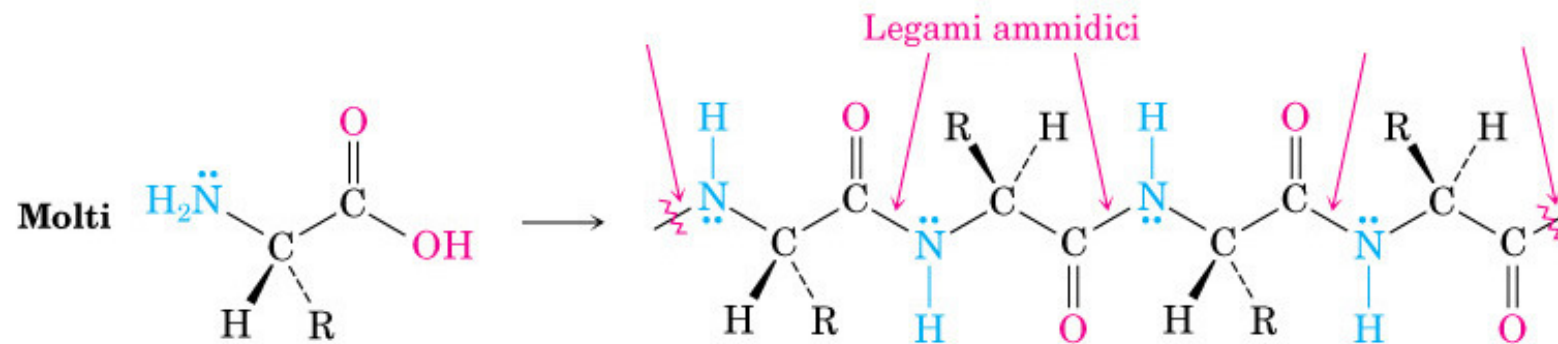
Amminoacidi: composti bifunzionali



Alanina (un amminoacido)

Contengono un gruppo acido ed uno basico

Amminoacidi: peptidi

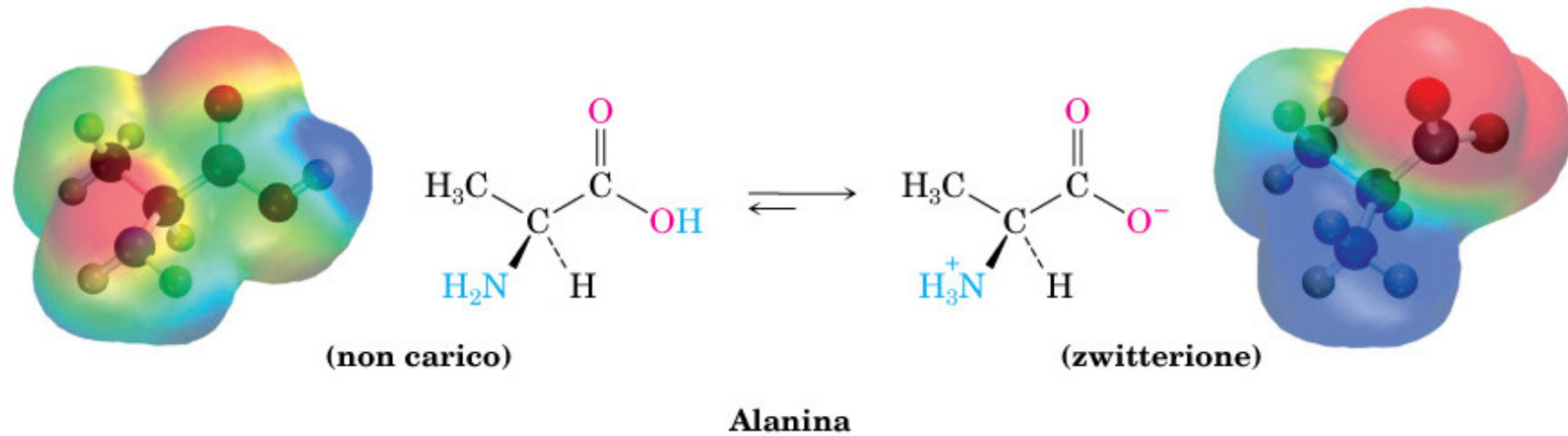


Unità strutturali delle proteine (o peptidi se <50 a.a.)

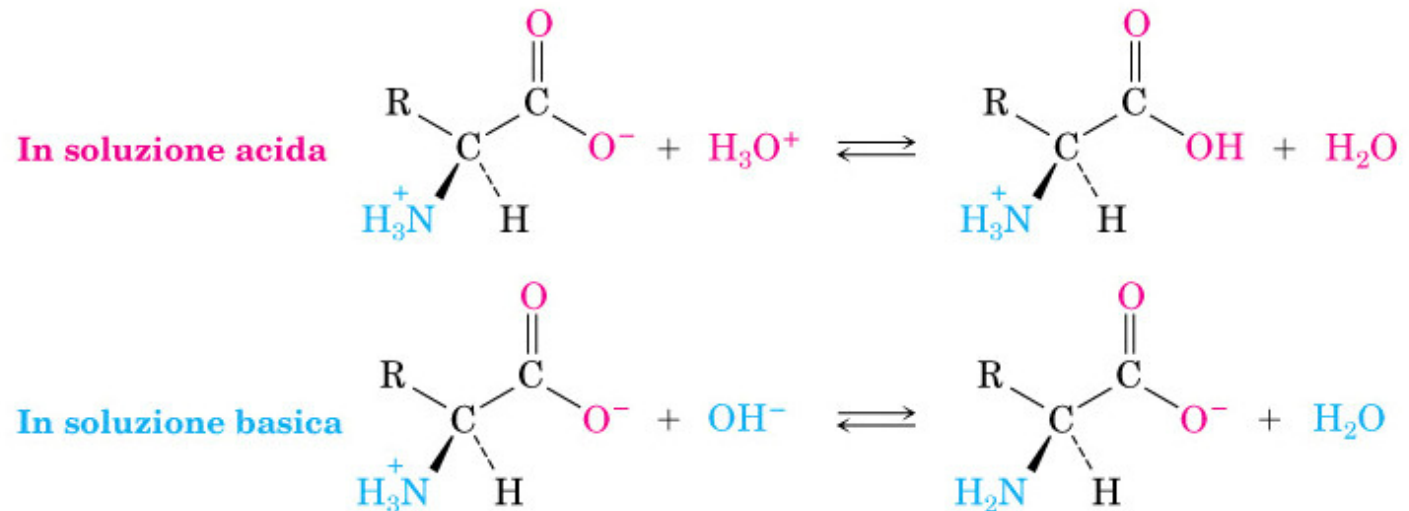
Amminoacidi: zwitterioni

Sono soggetti a reazione acido-base intramolecolare

esistono principalmente in forma di ione dipolare o zwitterione



Sono anfoteri (possono reagire sia come basi che come acidi)

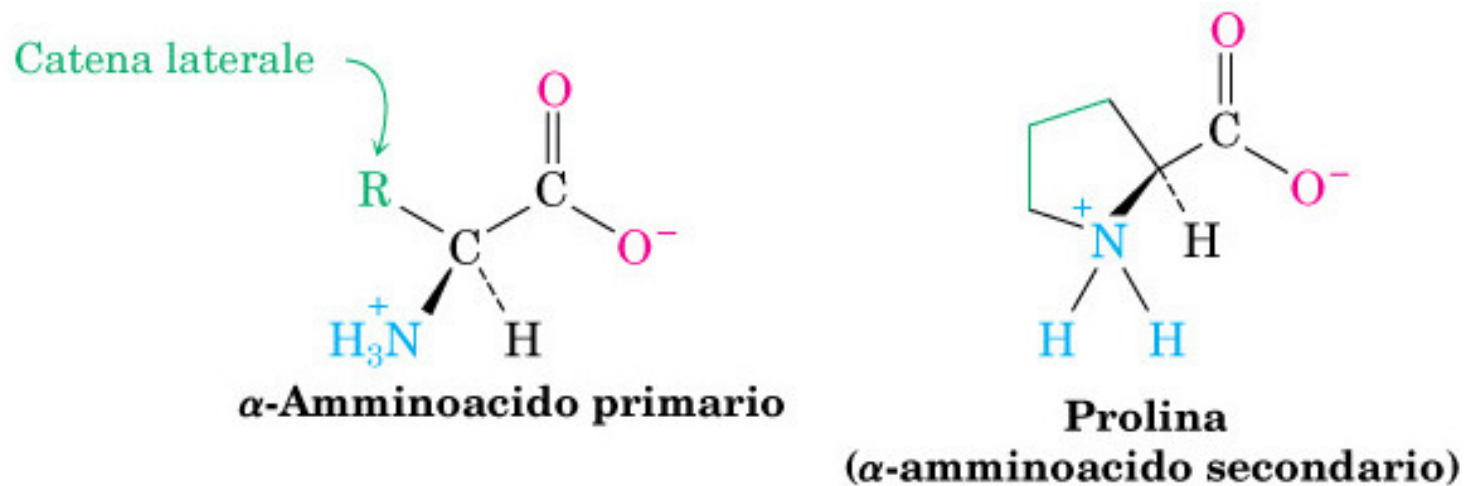


Amminoacidi: alpha-amminoacidi

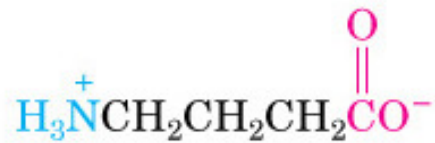
Gli a.a. comuni presenti nelle proteine sono 20

si tratta di **α-amminoacidi**

19 di 20 sono ammine primarie e differiscono solo per la natura del sostituente in α: la catena laterale
la prolina è secondaria (anello pirrolidinico)

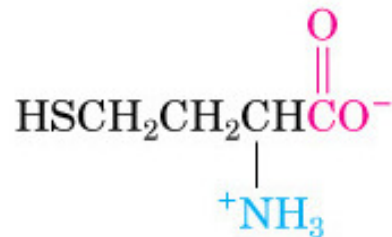


Altri amminoacidi non proteici importanti:



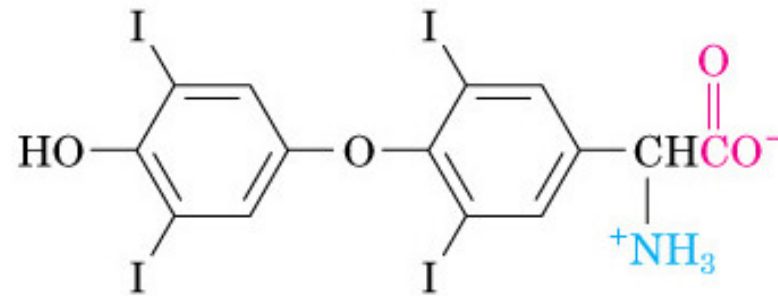
**Acido γ -ammino-
butirrico**

Neurotrasmettitore nel cervello



Omocisteina

Presente nel sangue,
legata a disturbi delle coronarie



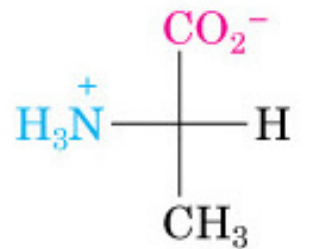
Tiroxina

Ormone tiroideo

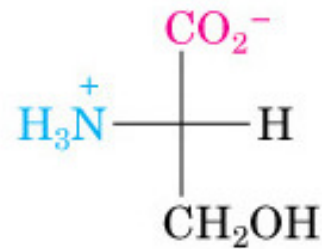
Amminoacidi: chiralità

degli amminoacidi proteici solo la glicina non è chirale

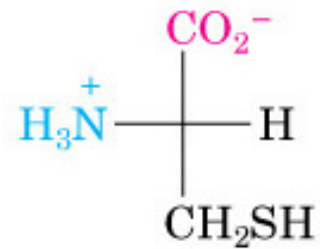
Proiezioni di Fischer



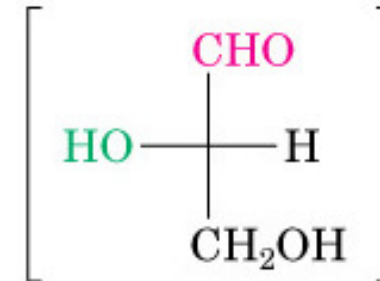
L-Alanina
(S)-Alanina



L-Serina
(S)-Serina



L-Cisteina
(R)-Cisteina



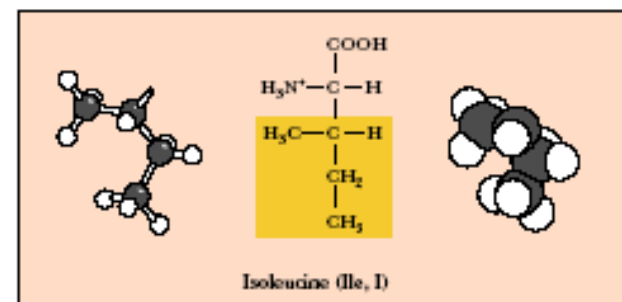
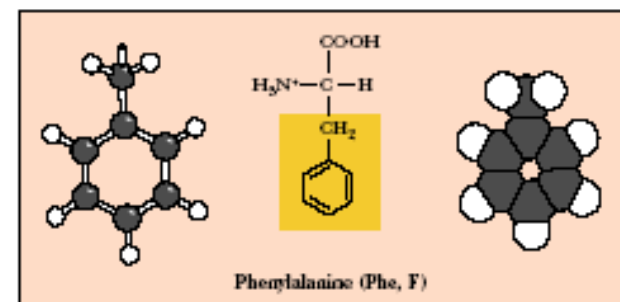
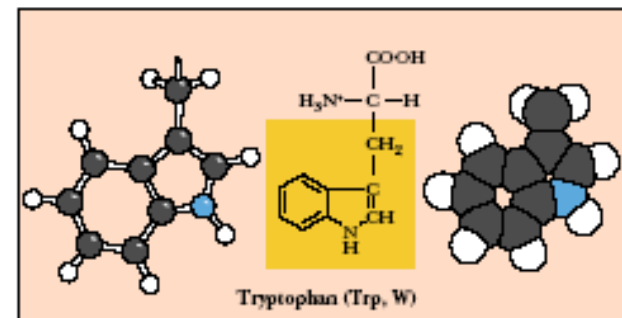
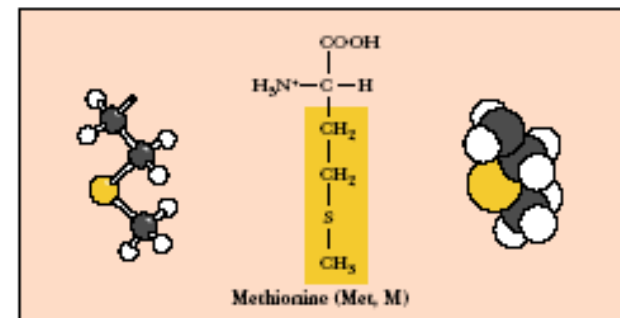
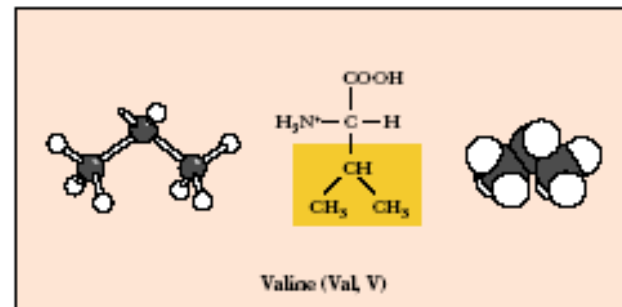
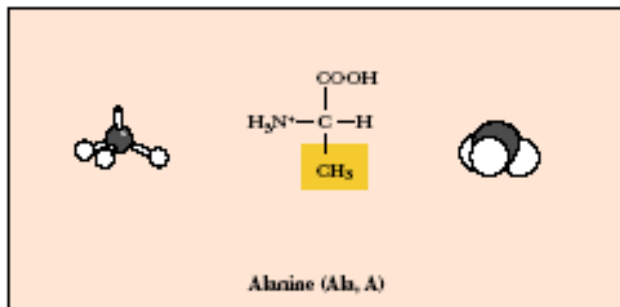
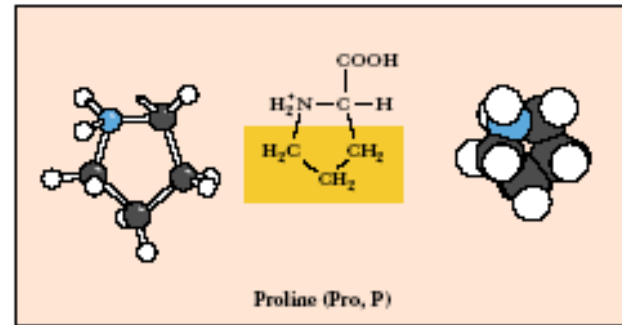
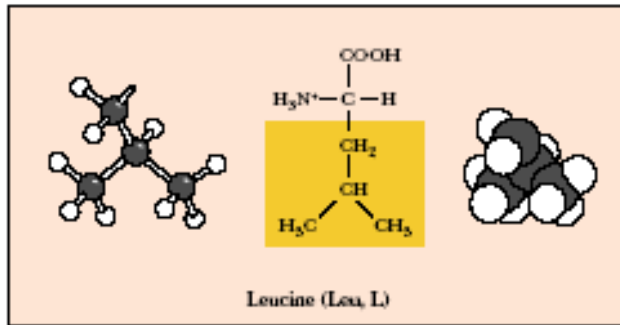
L-Gliceraldeide

L-amminoacidi

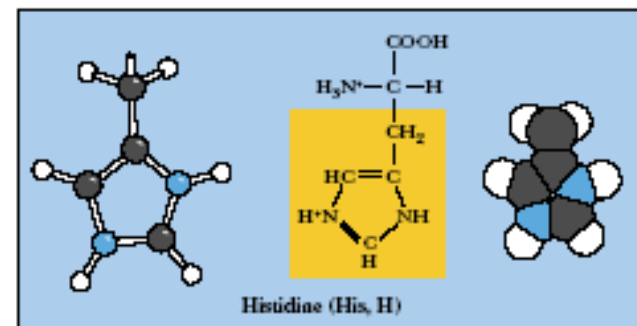
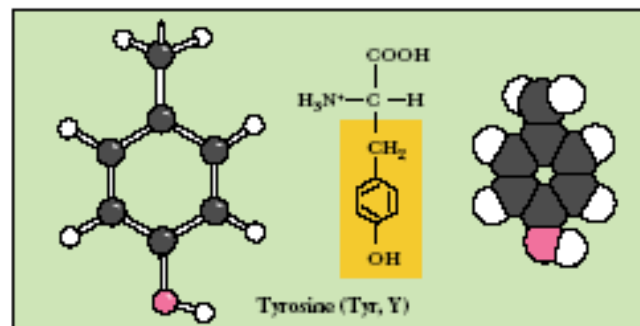
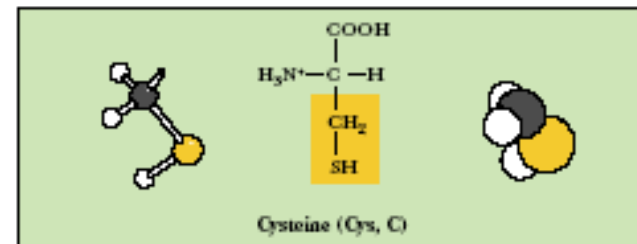
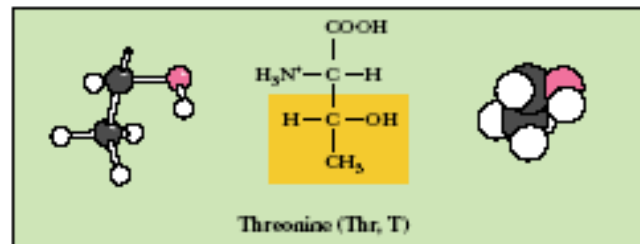
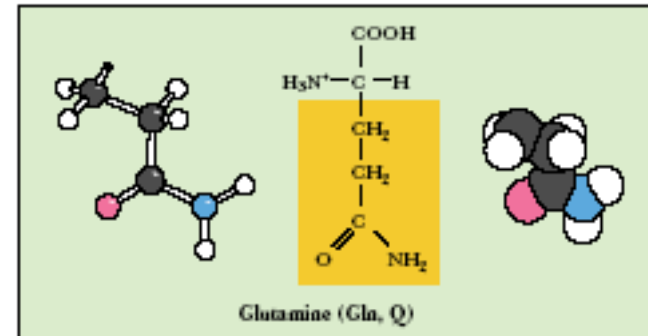
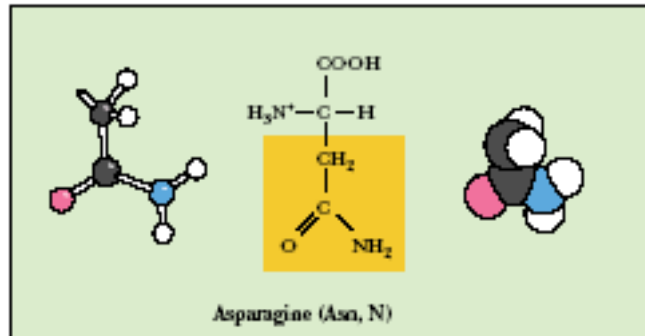
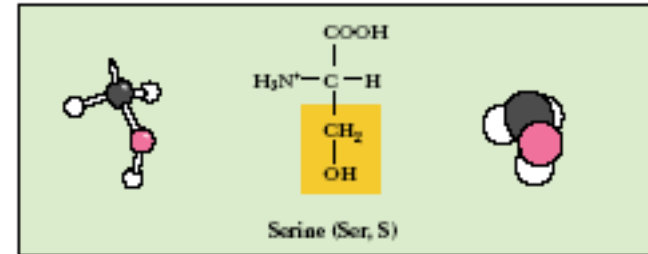
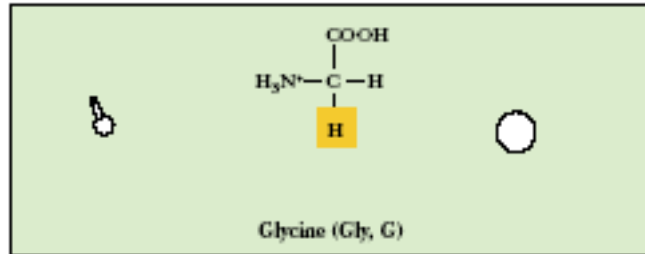
L-carboidrati

Amminoacidi: proprietà

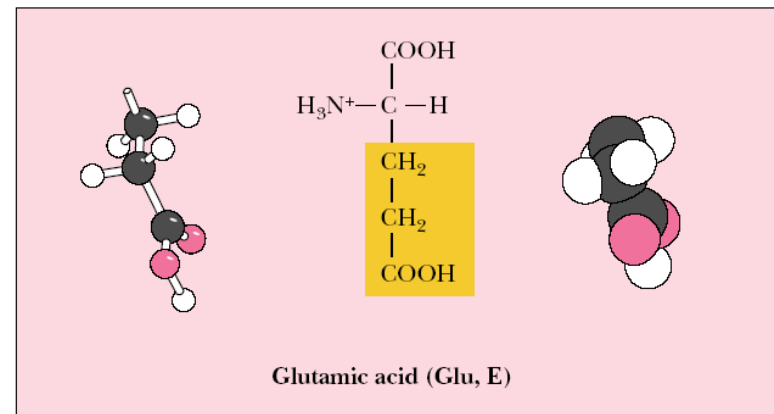
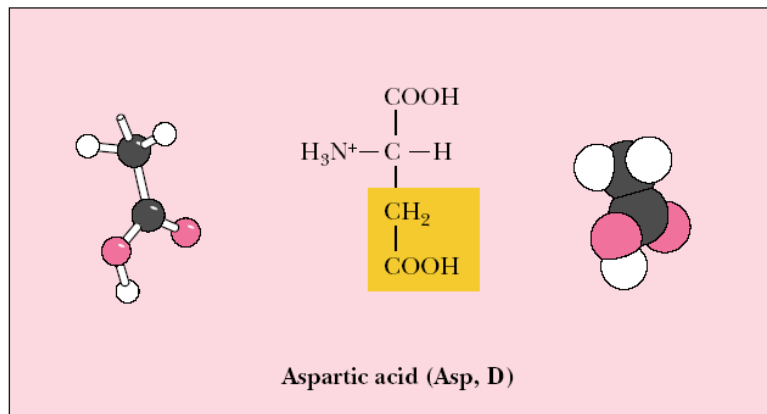
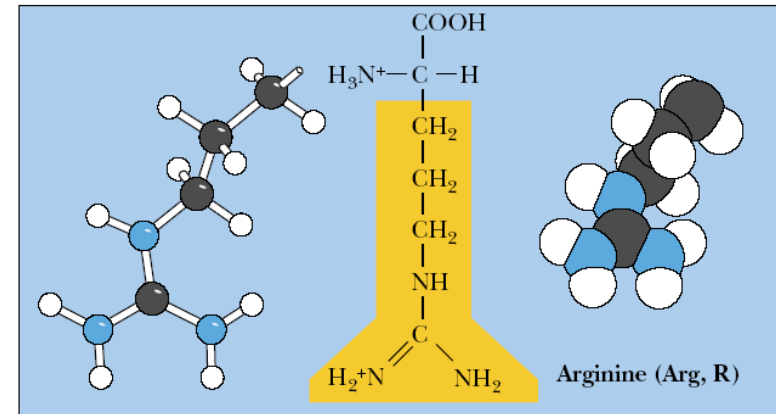
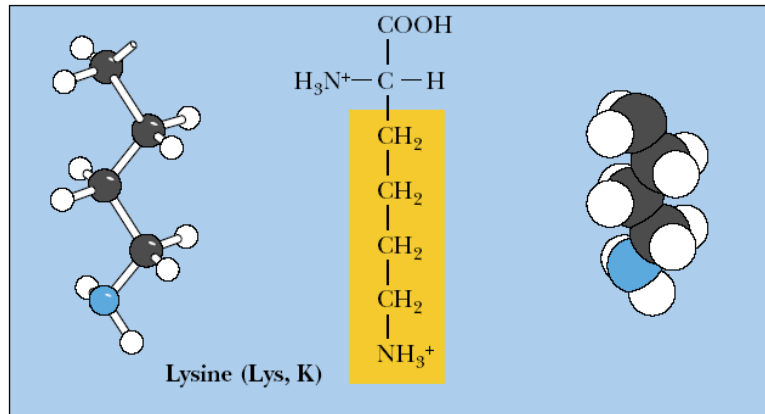
I 20 a.a. comuni sono distinti in neutri, acidi e basici in base alla natura della catena laterale

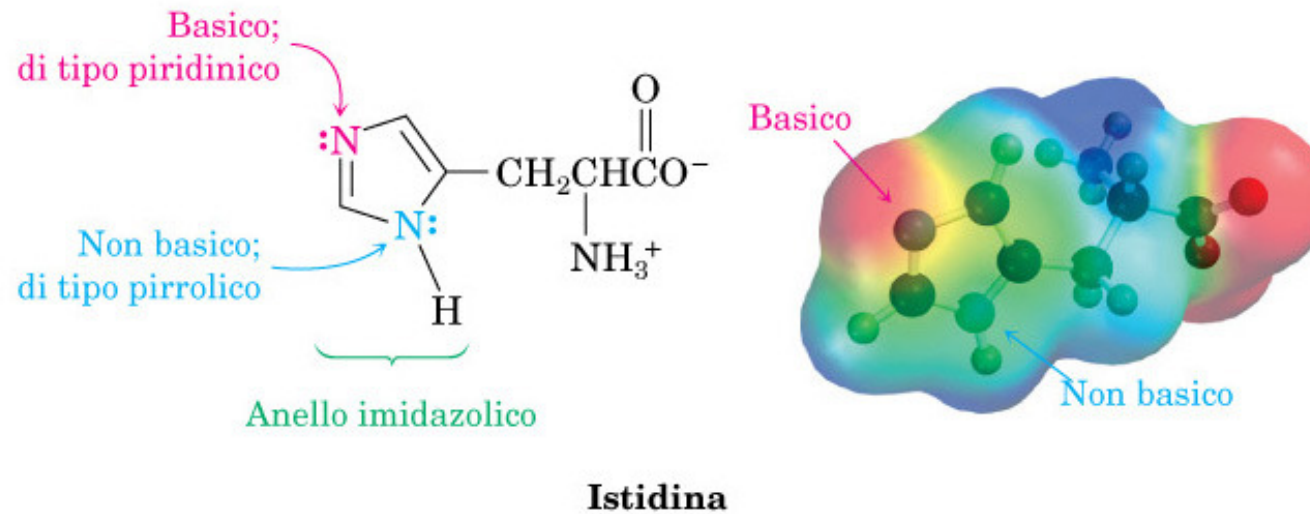


Amminoacidi: proprietà



Amminoacidi: proprietà

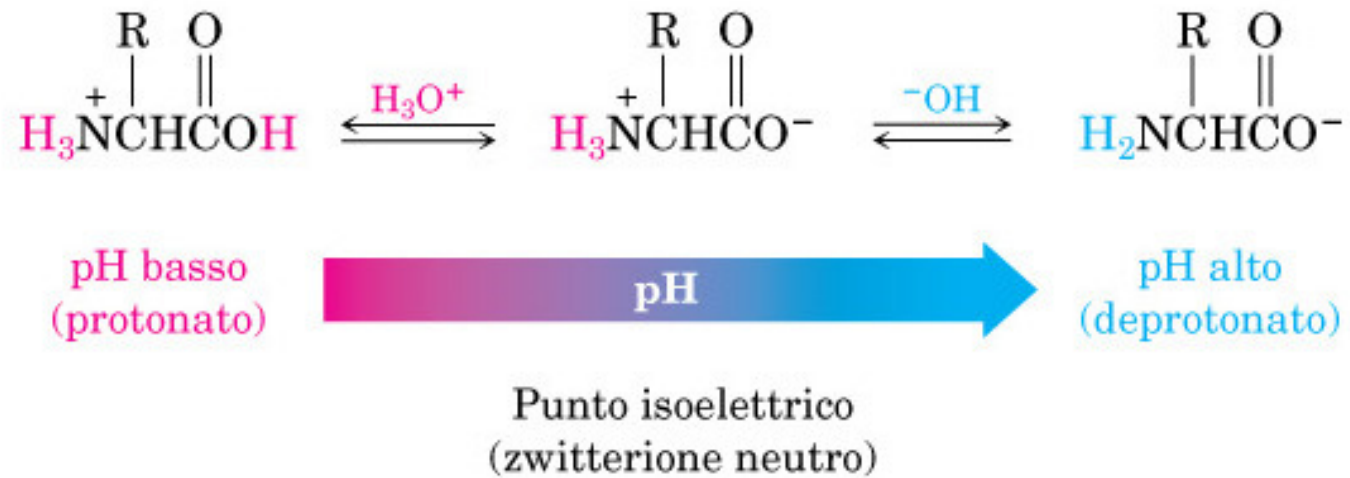




La protonazione è influenzata dal pH – quello fisiologico è circa 7.3

Gli esseri umani sono in grado di sintetizzare solo 10 dei 20 a.a. proteici, gli altri (detti a.a. essenziali) devono essere assunti con l'alimentazione

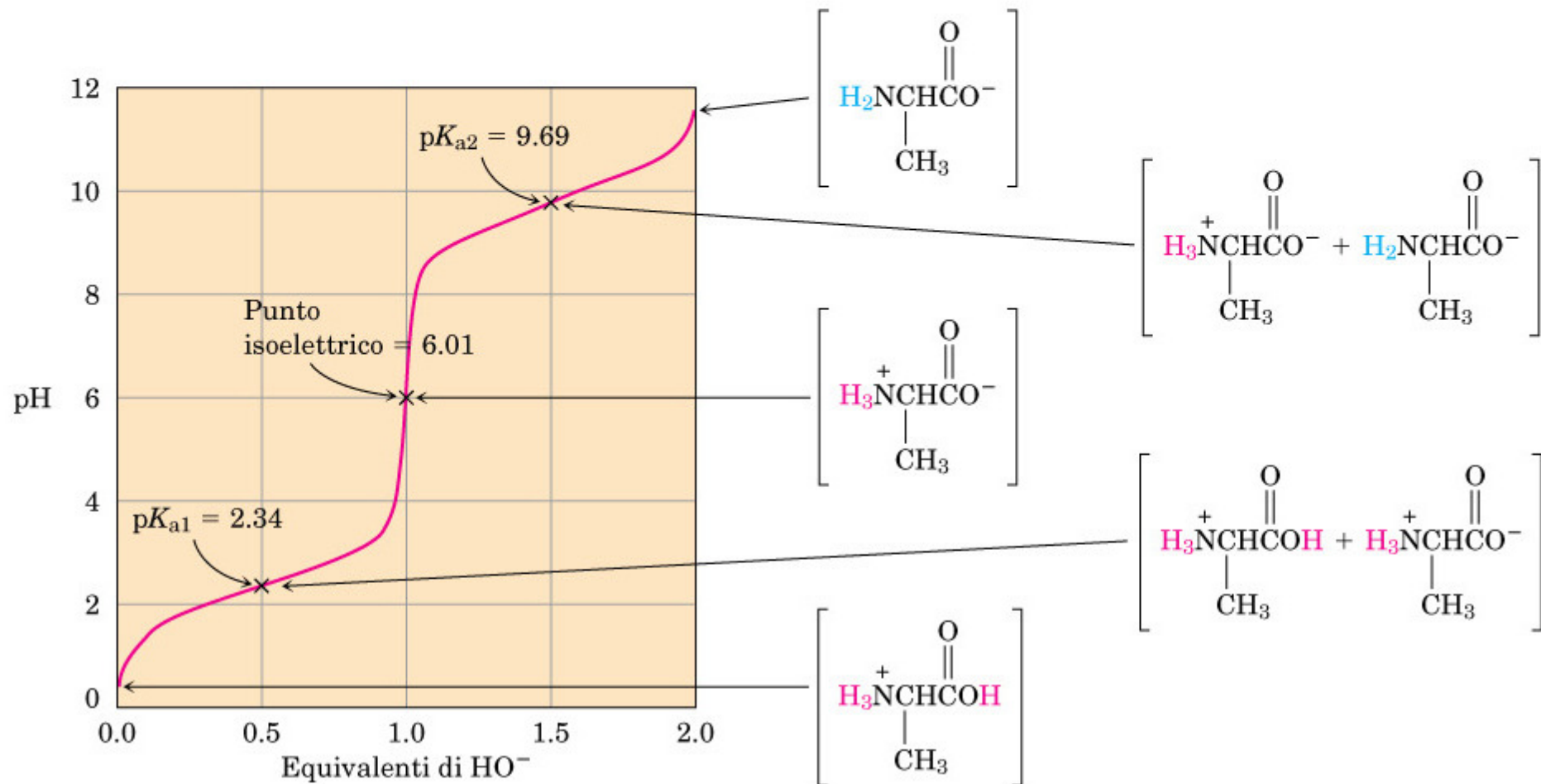
Punto isoelettrico



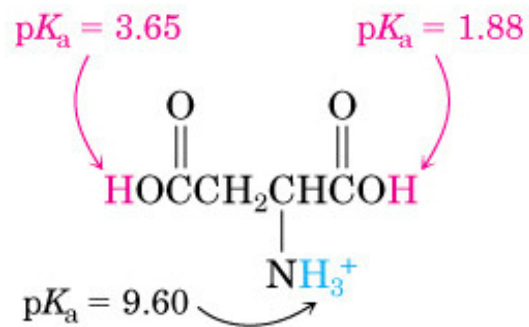
E' il valore di pH in cui l'a.a. è globalmente neutro

Punto isoelettrico

Curva di titolazione per l' alanina, ottenuta usando l' equazione di Henderson-Hasselbalch. Ognuno dei due tratti è tracciato separatamente. A pH = 1, l' alanina è completamente protonata; a pH = 2.34, l' alanina è una miscela 50:50 di forma protonata e neutra; a pH = 6.01, l' alanina è completamente neutra; a pH = 9.69, l' alanina è una miscela 50:50 di forme neutra e deprotonata; a pH = 11.5, l' alanina è completamente deprotonata.

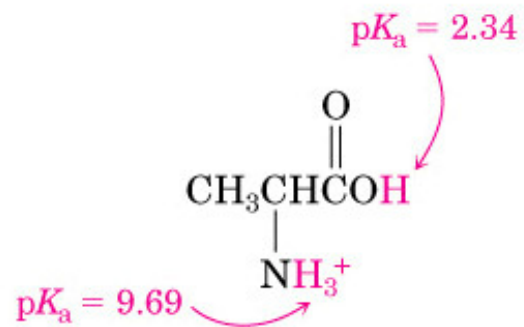


Punto isoelettrico



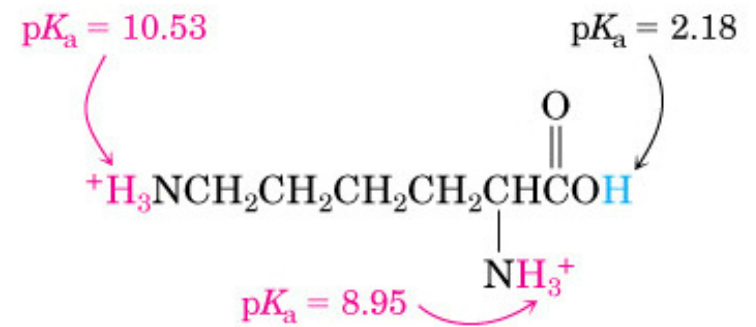
$$pI = \frac{1.88 + 3.65}{2} = 2.77$$

Amminoacido acido
Acido aspartico



$$pI = \frac{2.34 + 9.69}{2} = 6.01$$

Amminoacido neutro
Alanina

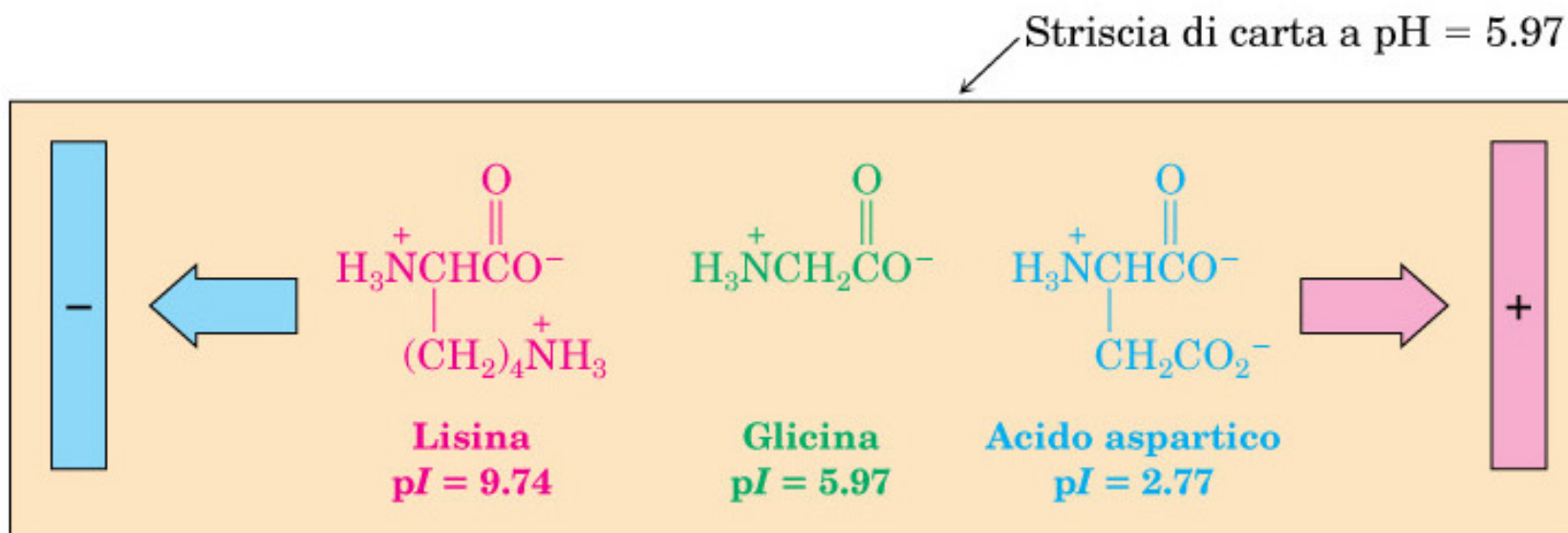


$$pI = \frac{8.95 + 10.53}{2} = 9.74$$

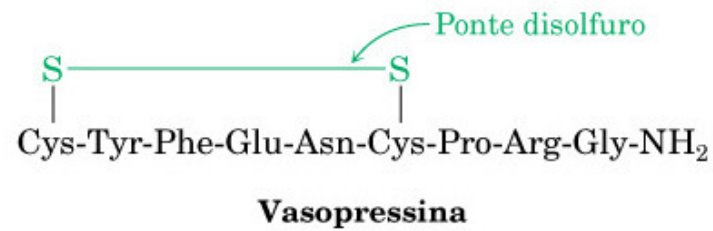
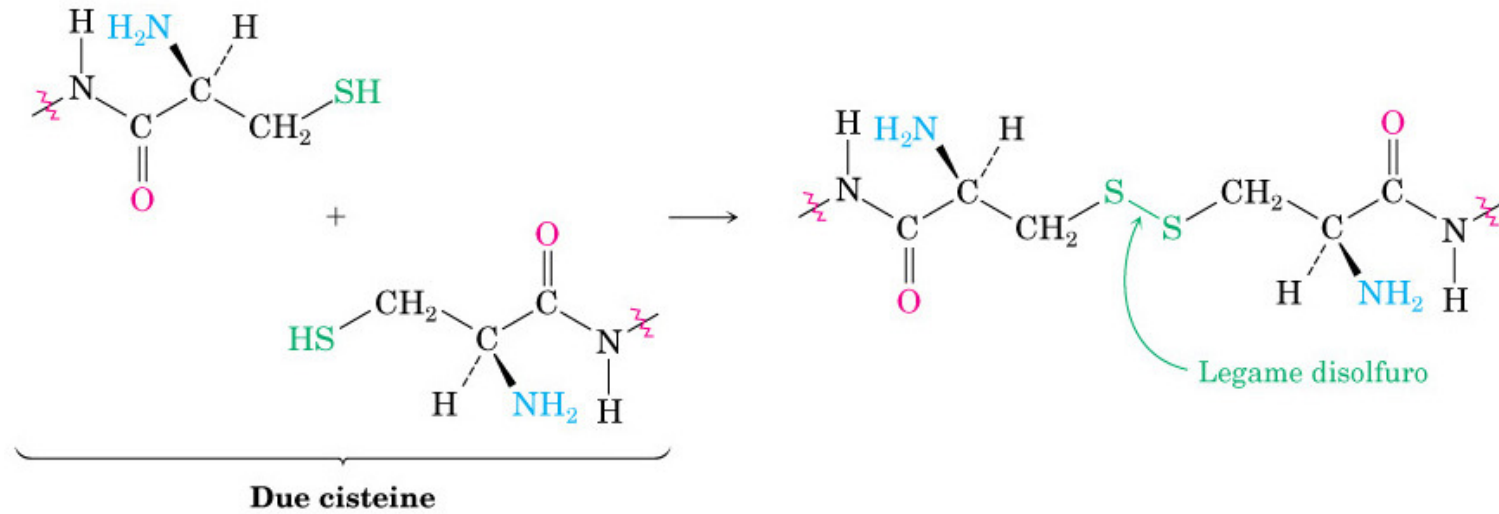
Amminoacido basico
Lisina

Elettroforesi

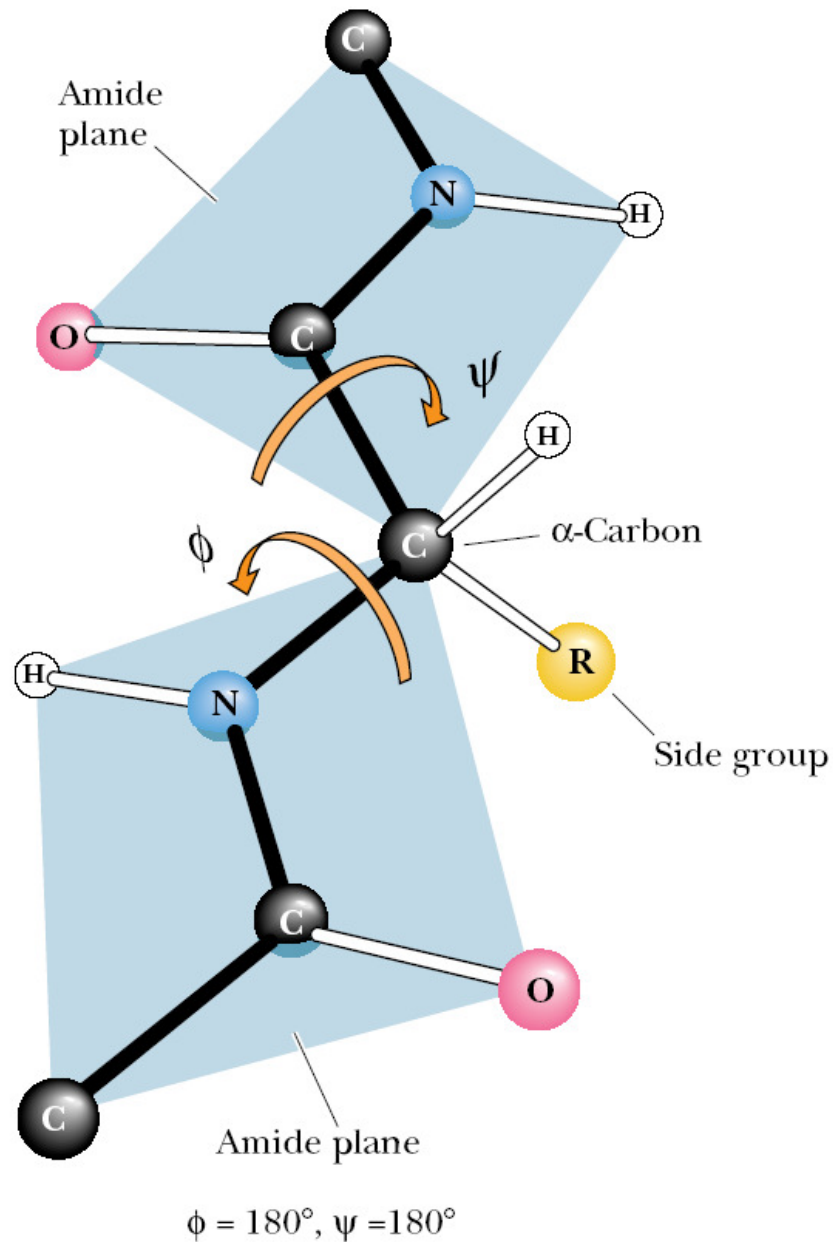
Separazione di una miscela di amminoacidi mediante elettroforesi. A $\text{pH} = 5.97$ le molecole di glicina sono per lo più neutre e non migrano, le molecole di lisina sono protonate e migrano verso l'elettrodo negativo e le molecole di acido aspartico sono deprotonate e migrano verso l'elettrodo positivo.



Il legame disolfuro

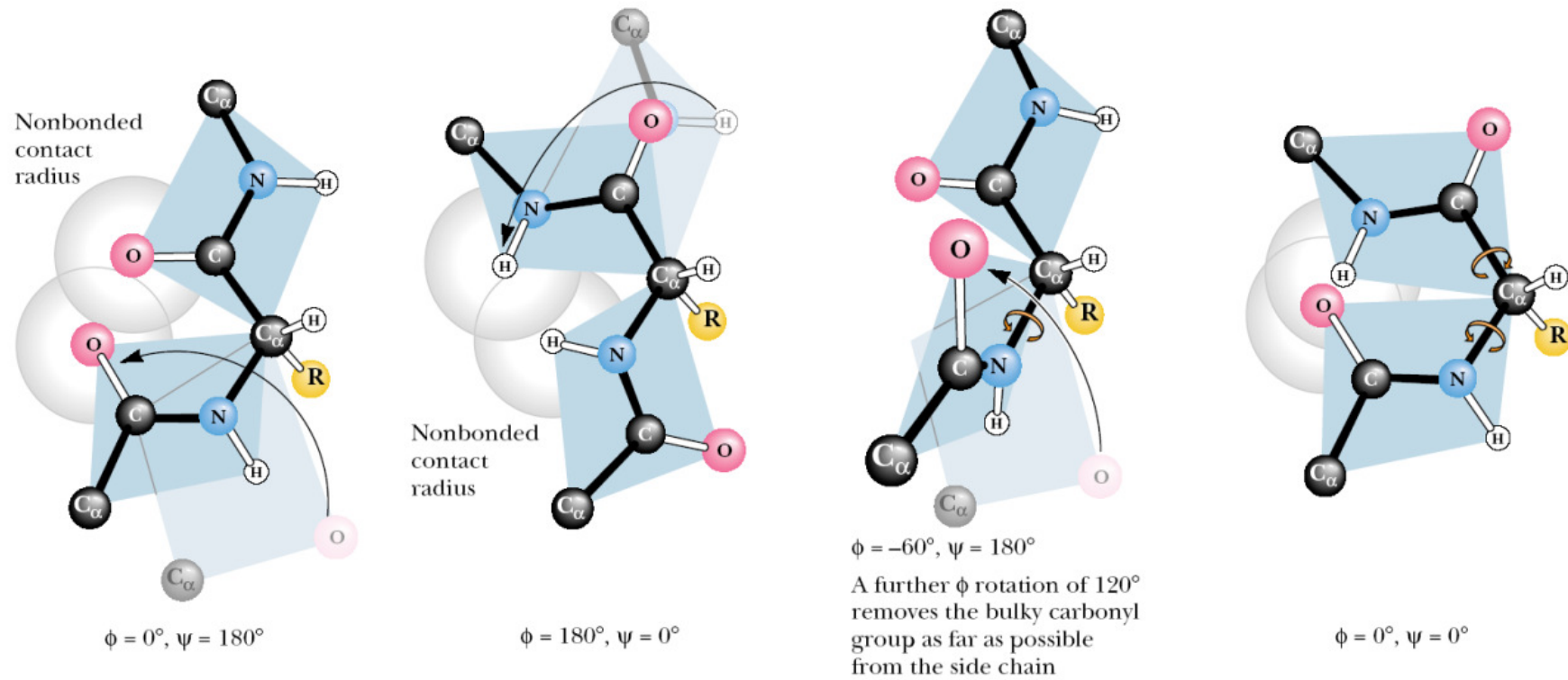


Può unire a.a. della stessa catena o di catene diverse

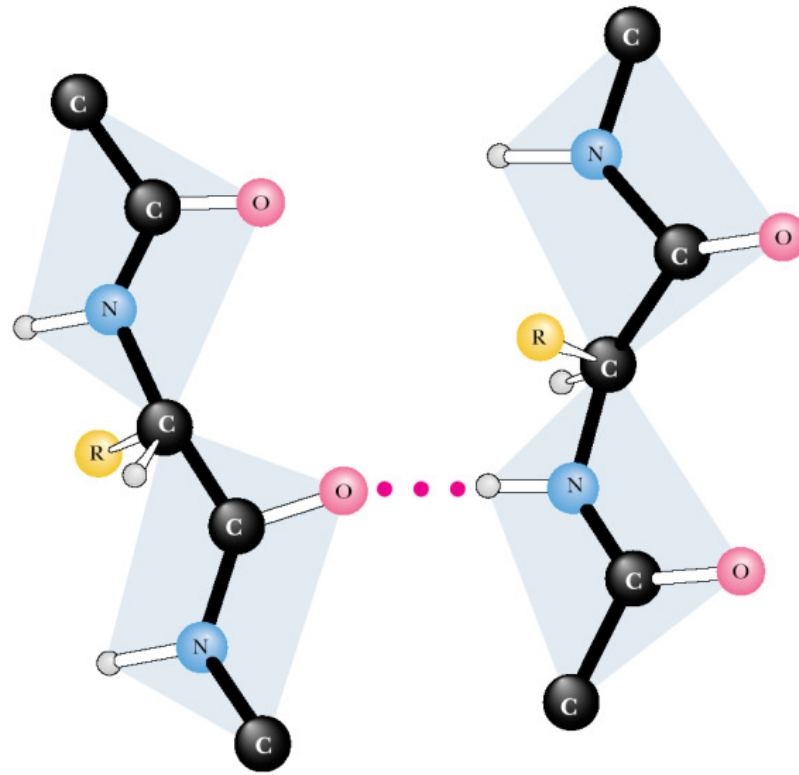


Sul legame ammidico c'è una barriera rotazionale di $88 \sin^2\theta \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$ a causa del parziale carattere di doppio legame

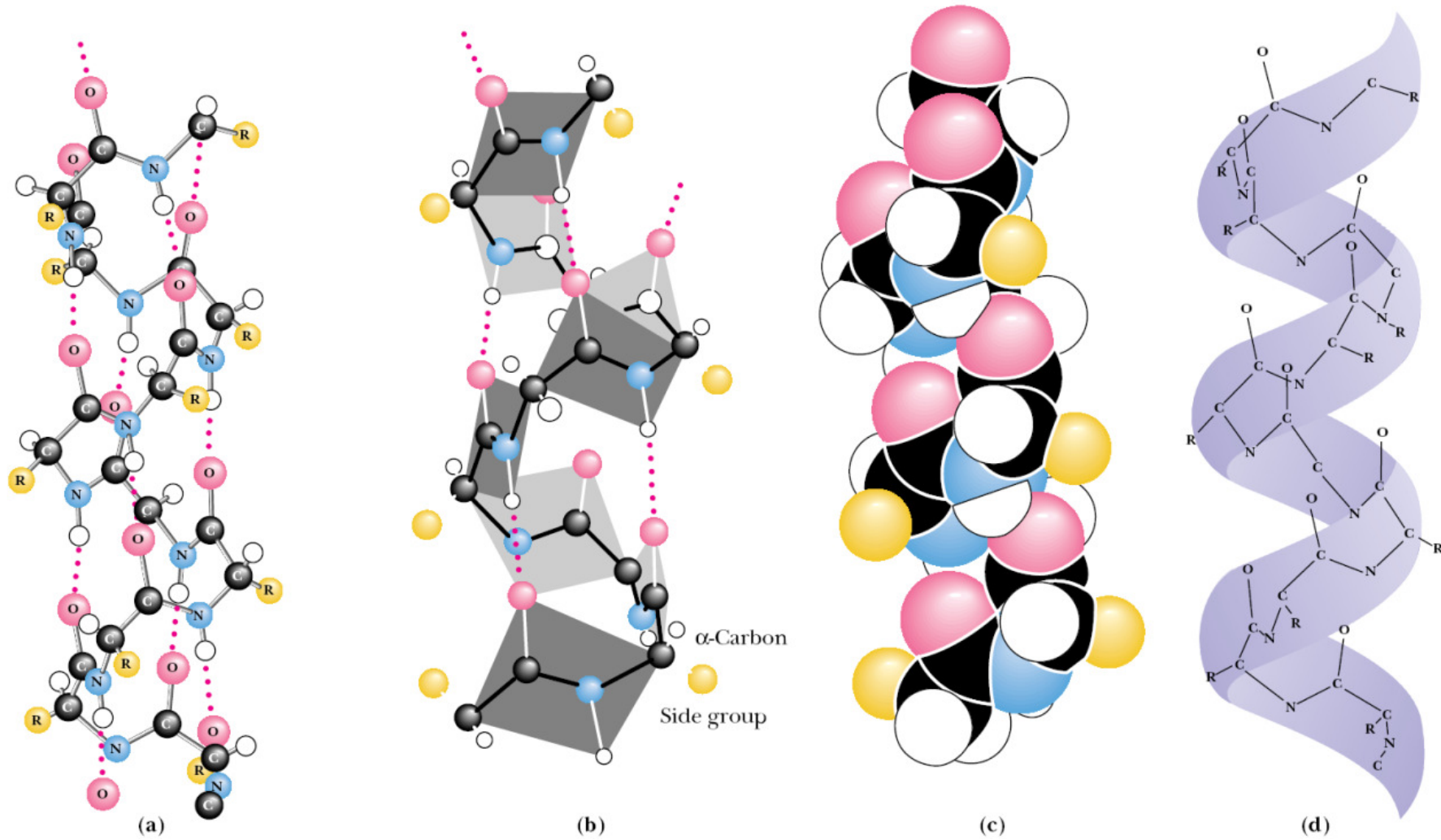
Per ogni amminoacido esistono due gradi di libertà rotazionali



In realtà non tutti gli angoli sono ugualmente possibili ed alcune conformazioni sono più probabili

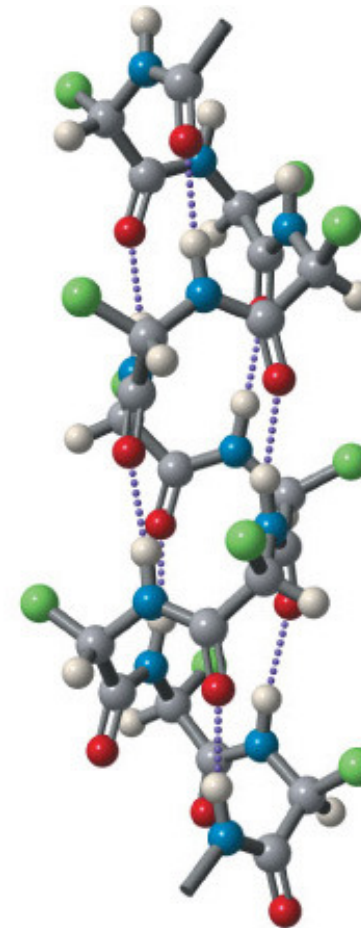
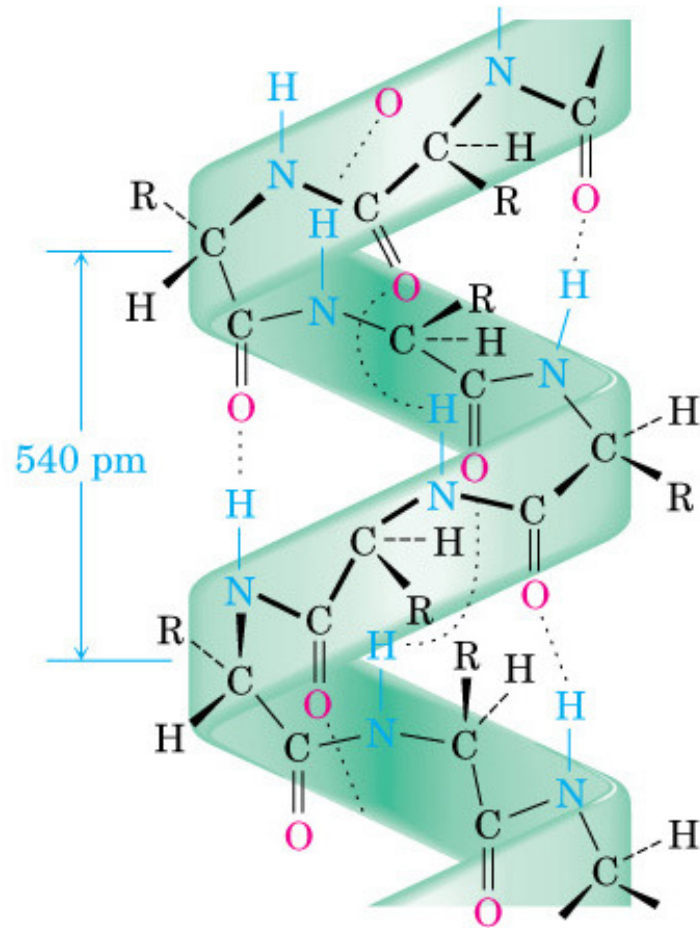


Ulteriori interazioni determinano le conformazioni delle proteine: legami a H

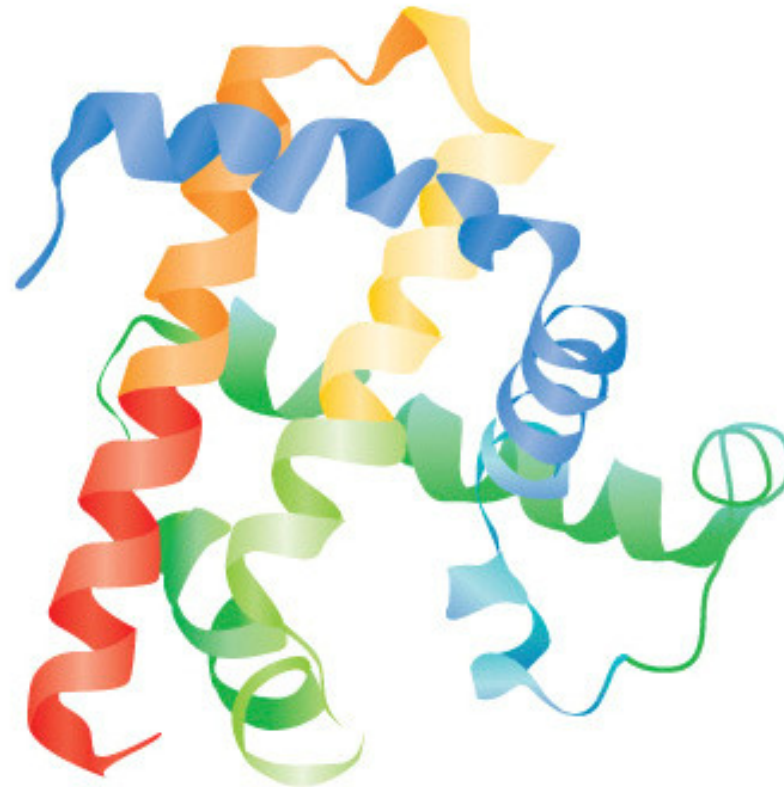


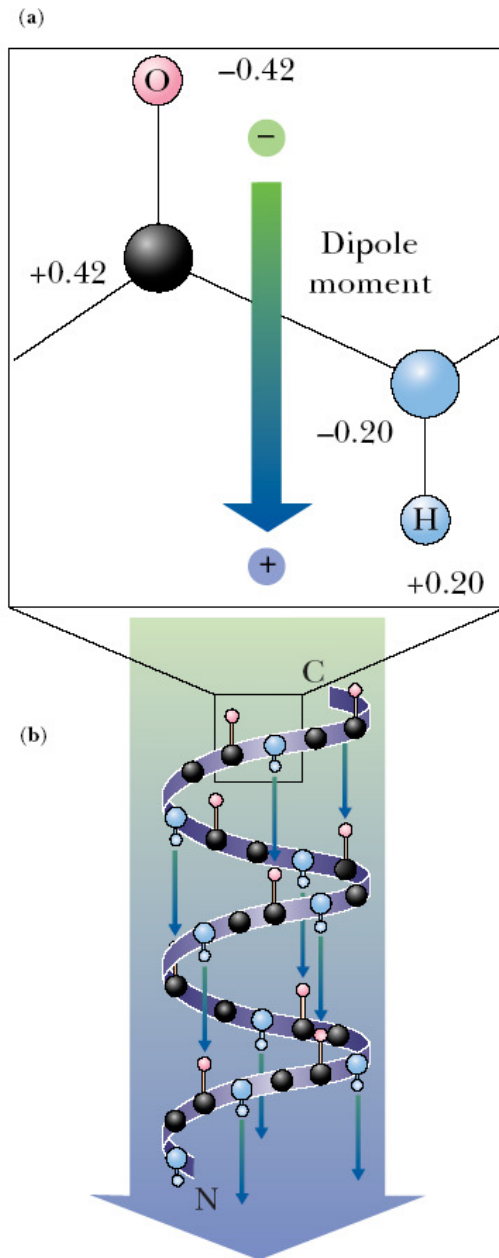
Strutture a elica

La struttura secondaria ad elica presente nell' α -cheratina.



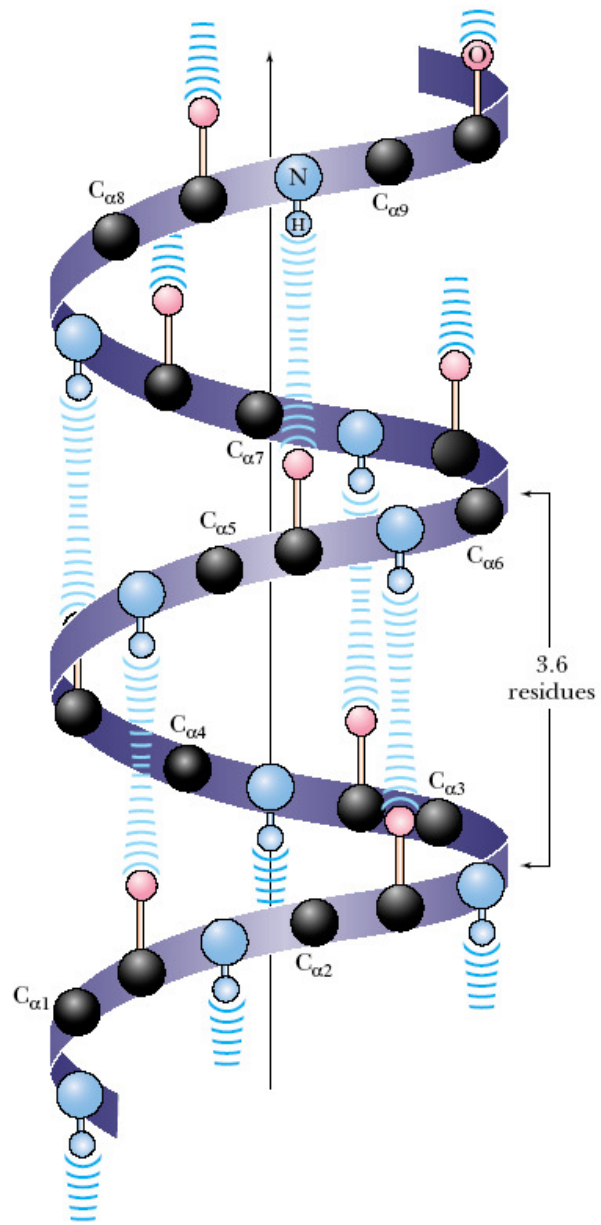
Struttura secondaria e terziaria della mioglobina, una proteina globulare con estese sezioni ad elica, qui mostrate come nastri.





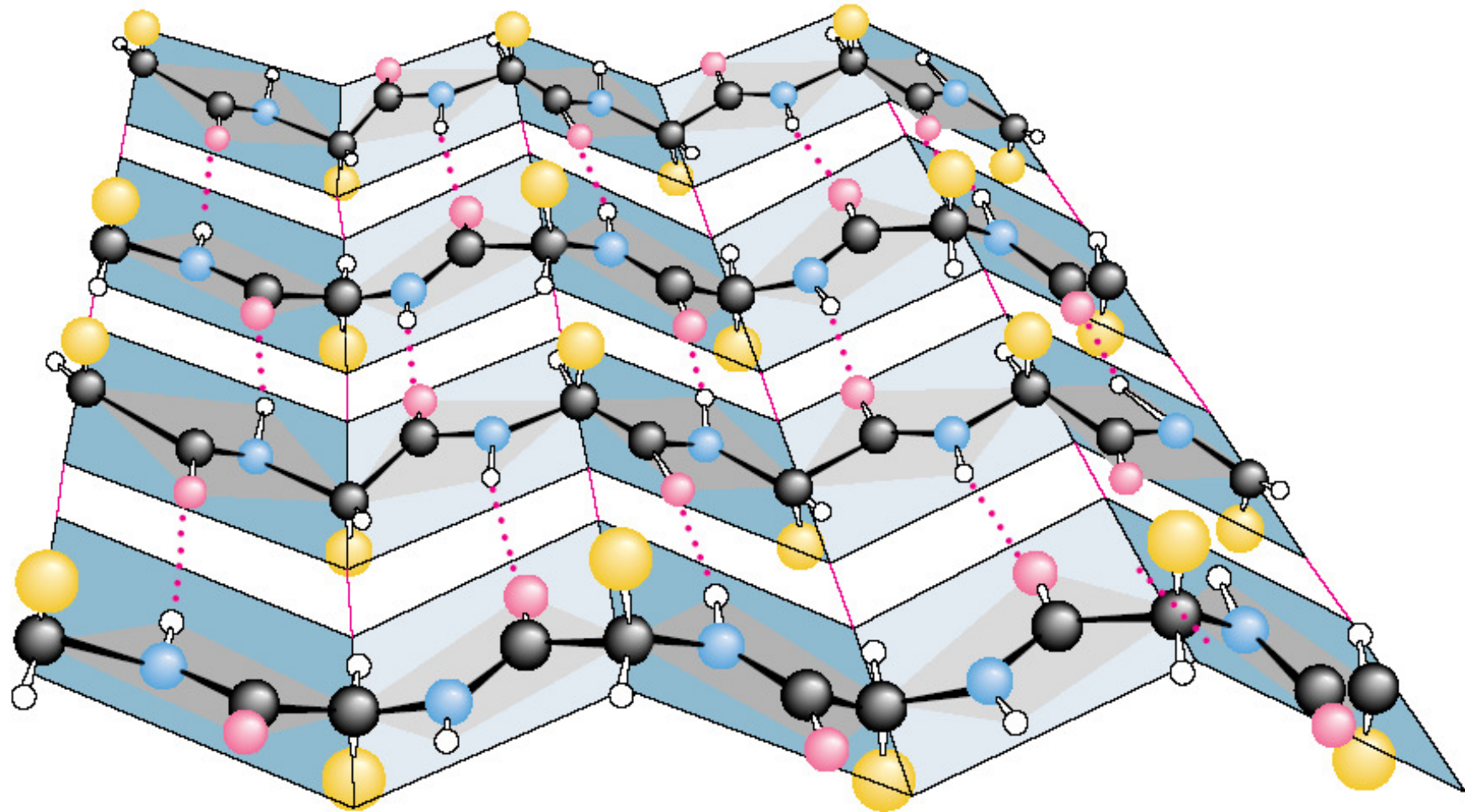
Momenti dipolari dei singoli legami peptidici si sommano in una struttura a elica

Leganti positivi tendono a legarsi in prossimità del C-terminale, negativi dell'N-terminale

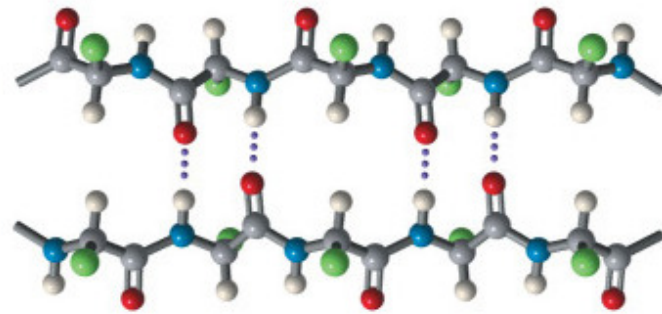
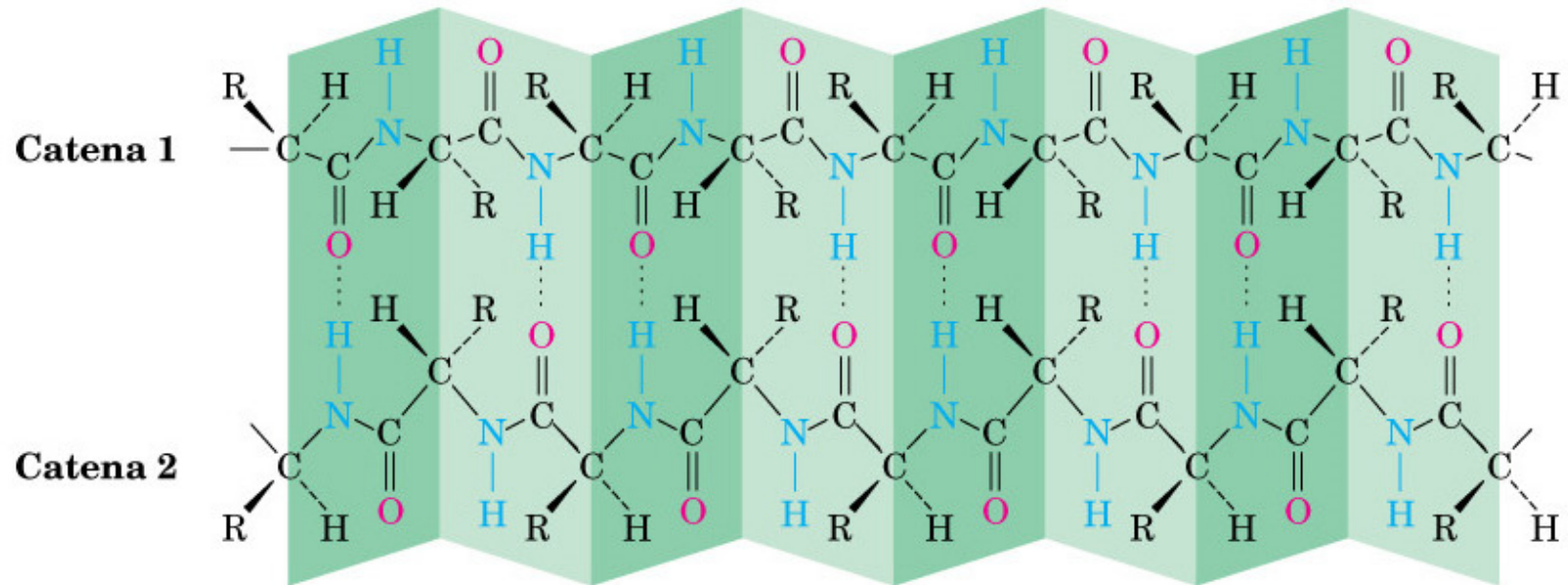


Agli estremi dell'elica vi sono accettori e donatori di legami a H liberi

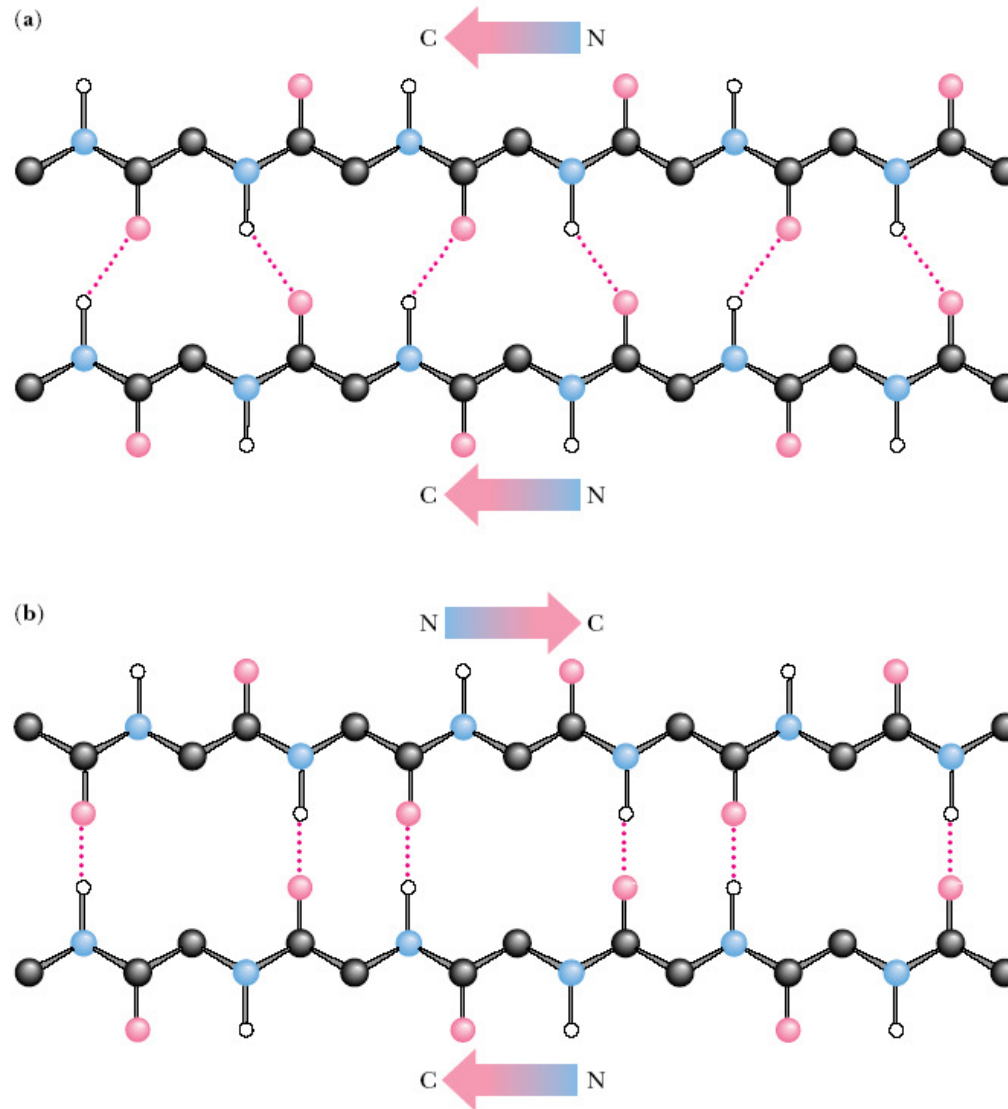
Un altro motivo di struttura secondaria: il β -foglietto



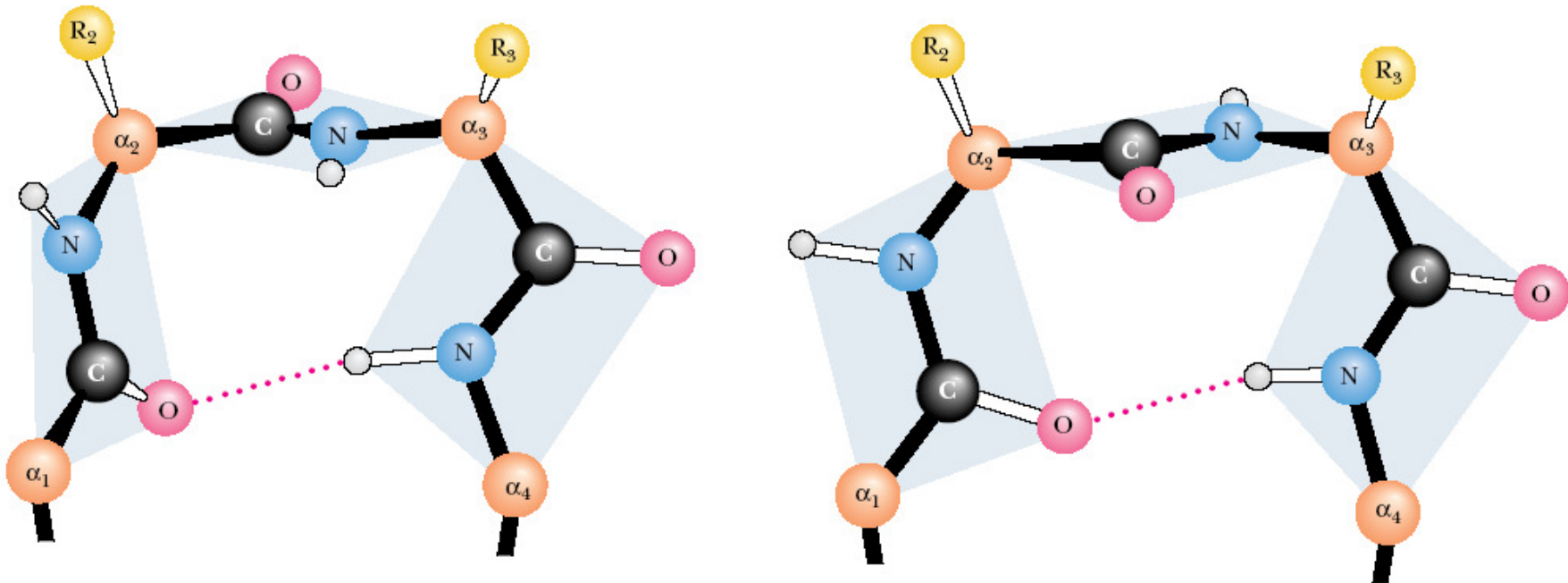
La struttura a foglietto β pieghettato nella fibroina della seta.



foglietto β parallelo e anti-parallelo

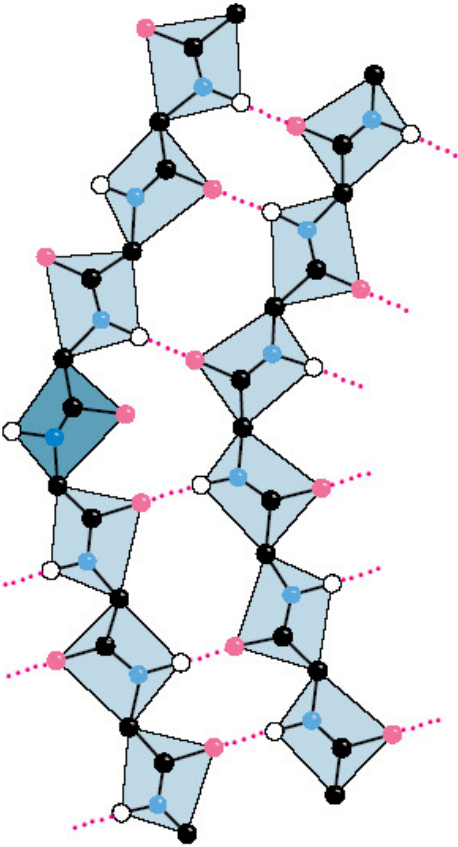


β turn

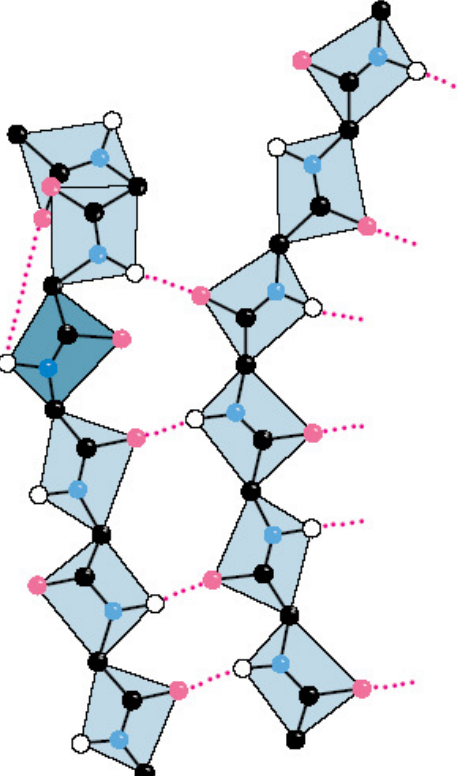


Sono presenti spesso glicine e proline

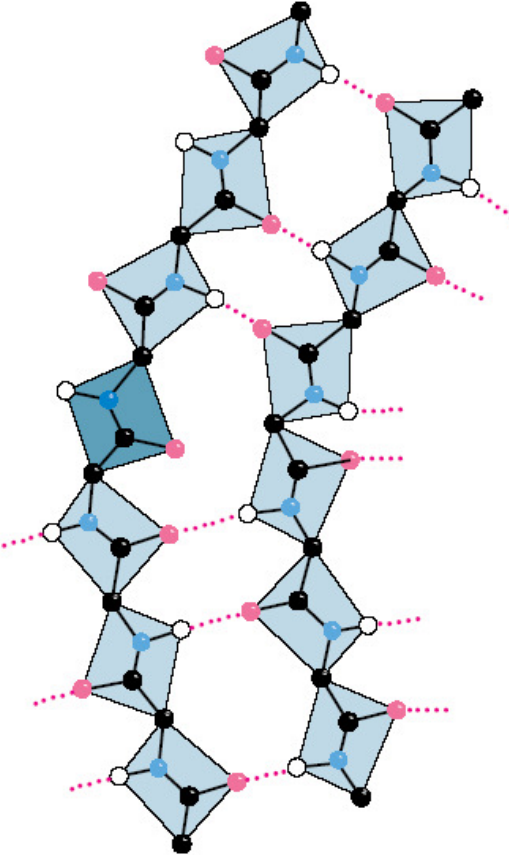
β buldge



Classic buldge



G-1 buldge



Wide buldge