



Assiut University

Workshop

Protein electrophoresis and immunoblot (Western blot)

By
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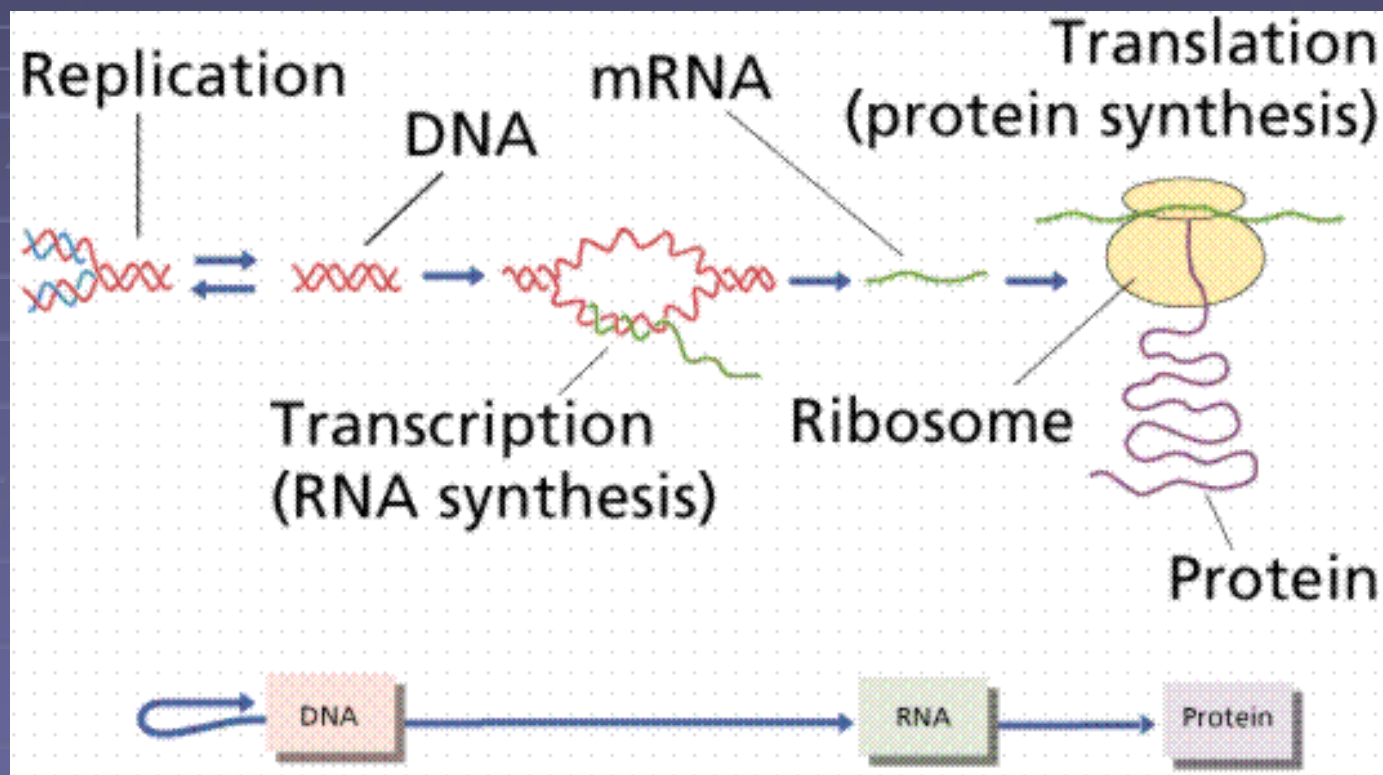
March 27-28
2011

Introduction of protein structure and isolation

Protein Function ■

- Enzymes** - proteases, synthetases, polymerases, kinases ■
- Structural** tubulin collagen, elastin a-keratin ■
- Transport** - serum albumin, hemoglobin, transferrin ■
- Motor** - myosin, kinesin, dynein ■
- Storage** - ferritin, ovalbumin, calmodulin ■
- Signaling** - insulin, nerve growth factor, integrins ■
- Receptor** - acetylcholine receptor, insulin receptor, EG recept ■
- Gene regulatory** - lactose repressor, homeodomain proteins ■
- Special purpose** - green fluorescent protein, glue proteins ■

Protein synthesized by ribosomal machinery which translate the nucleotide sequence in mRNA into amino acid sequence of protein



Codon Usage Table

	AGA									UUA
	AGG									UUG
GCA	CGA						GGA			CUA
GCC	CGC						GGC		AUA	CUC
GCG	CGG	GAC	AAC	UGC	GAA	CAA	GGG	CAC	AUC	CUG
GCU	CGU	GAU	AAU	UGU	GAG	CAG	GGU	CAU	AUU	CUU
Ala	Arg	Asp	Asn	Cys	Glu	Gln	Gly	His	Ile	Leu
A	R	D	N	C	E	Q	G	H	I	L

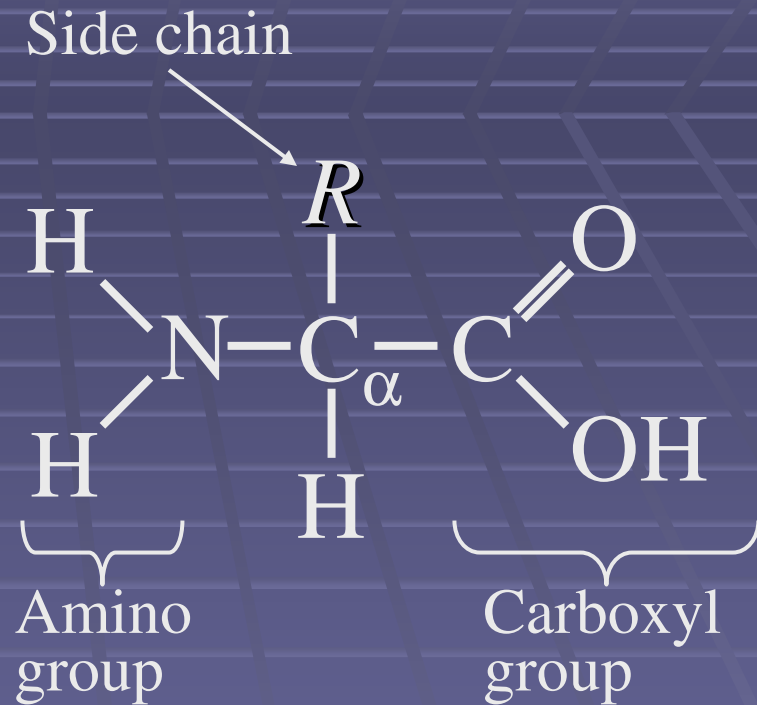
				AGC						
				AGU						
			CCA	UCA	ACA			GUA		
			CCC	UCC	ACC			GUC	UAA	
AAA		UUC	CCG	UCG	ACG		UAC	GUG	UAG	
AAG	AUG	UUU	CCU	UCU	ACU	UGG	UAU	GUU	UGA	
Lys	Met	Phe	Pro	Ser	Thr	Trp	Tyr	Val	stop	
K	M	F	P	S	T	W	Y	V		

Amino acid composition

Basic Amino Acid ■

Structure:

The side chain, R, ■
varies for each of
the 20 amino acids



We group the amino acids into three general groups:

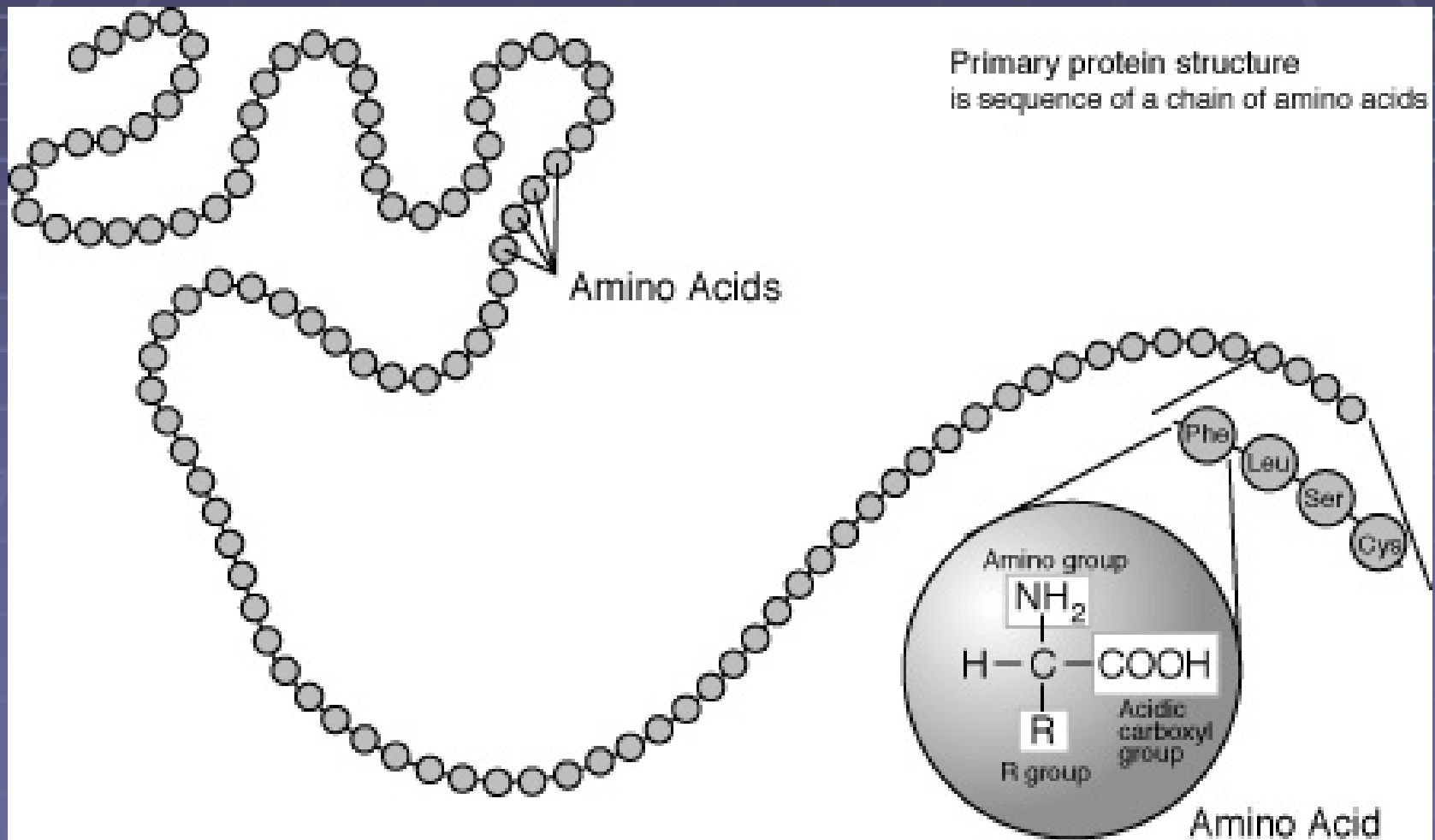
Hydrophobic

Charged (positive/basic & negative/acidic)

Polar

Proteins are chains of amino acids

Polymer – a molecule composed of repeating units ■



Amino Acids

AMINO ACID				SIDE CHAIN			
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	negative	Alanine	Ala	A	nonpolar
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	negative	Glycine	Gly	G	nonpolar
Arginine	Arg	R	positive	Valine	Val	V	nonpolar
Lysine	Lys	K	positive	Leucine	Leu	L	nonpolar
Histidine	His	H	positive	Isoleucine	Ile	I	nonpolar
Asparagine	Asn	N	uncharged polar	Proline	Pro	P	nonpolar
Glutamine	Gln	Q	uncharged polar	Phenylalanine	Phe	F	nonpolar
Serine	Ser	S	uncharged polar	Methionine	Met	M	nonpolar
Threonine	Thr	T	uncharged polar	Tryptophan	Trp	W	nonpolar
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	uncharged polar	Cysteine	Cys	C	nonpolar

┌───────────┐ POLAR AMINO ACIDS ───────────┐ ┌───────────┐ NONPOLAR AMINO ACIDS ───────────┐

Peptidyl polymers

A few amino acids in a chain are called a ■ *polypeptide*. A *protein* is usually composed of 50 to 400+ amino acids.

Since part of the amino acid is lost during ■ dehydration synthesis, we call the units of a protein *amino acid residues*.

Protein Structure and Function

Protein Structure

Primary structure - amino acid sequence.

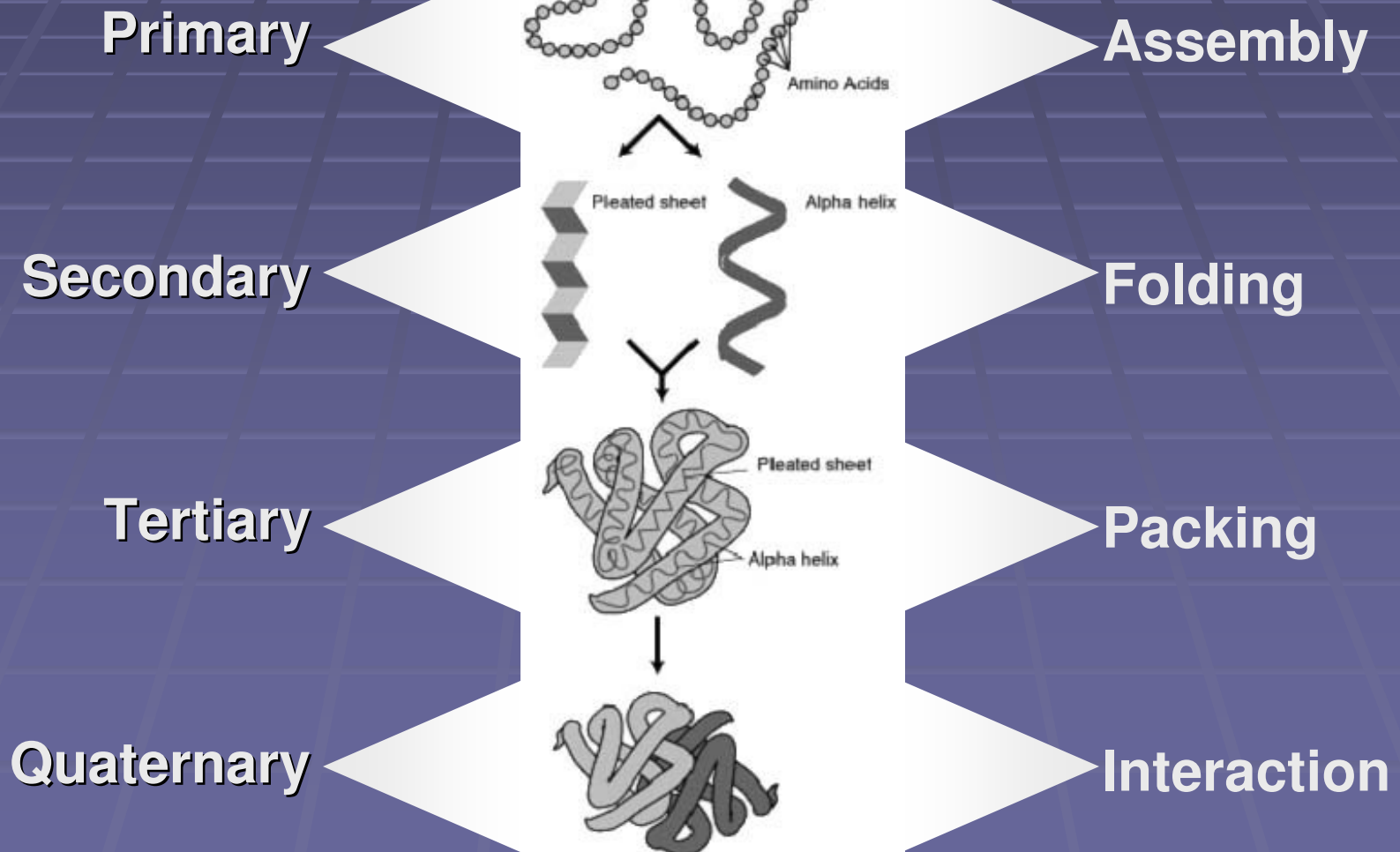
Secondary structure - formation of a helices and b sheets.

Tertiary structure - the three-dimensional conformation of polypeptide chain. a

Quaternary structure - formation of a protein molecule as complex of more than one polypeptide chain. a

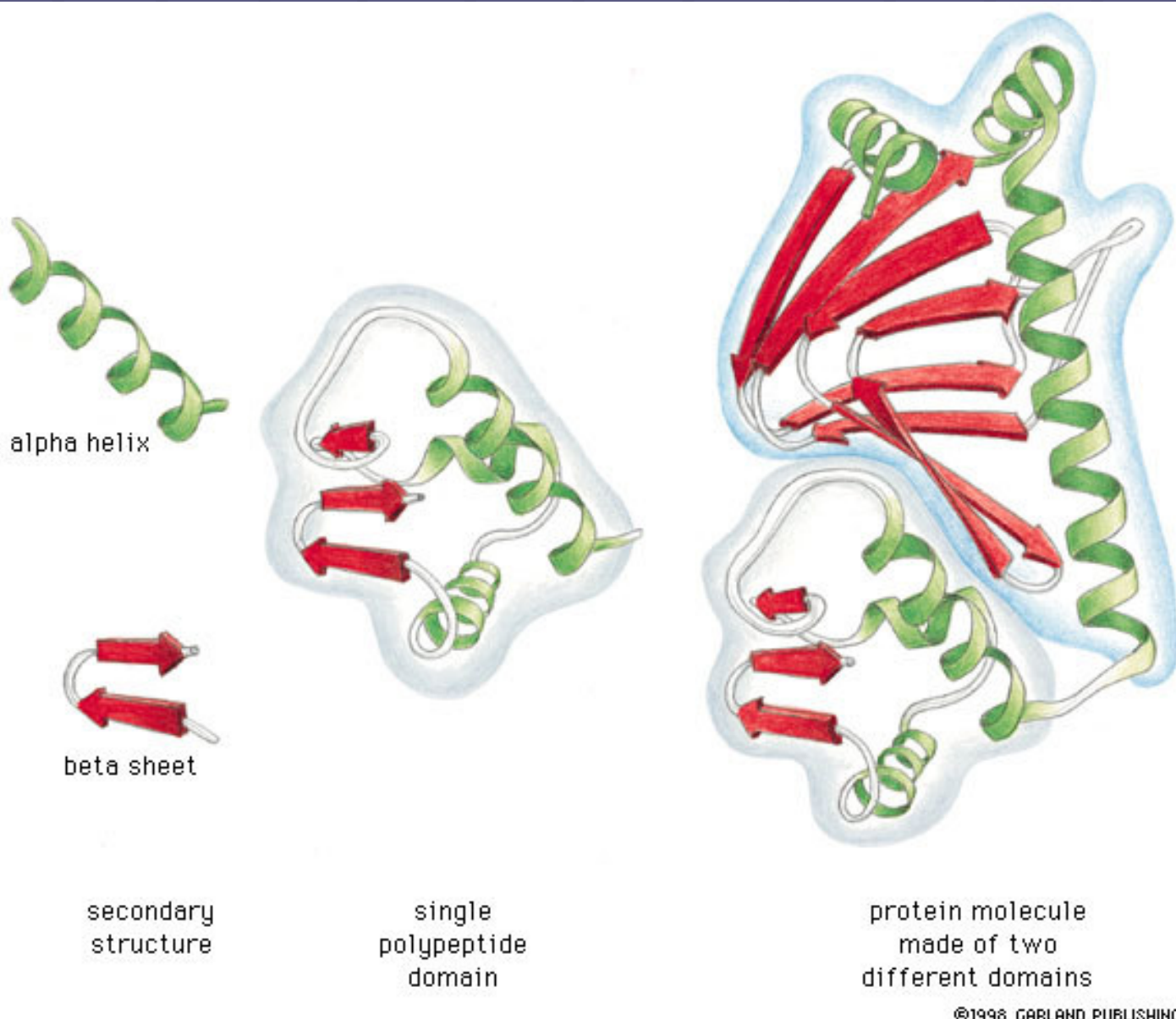
Biology/Chemistry of Protein Structure

STRUCTURE

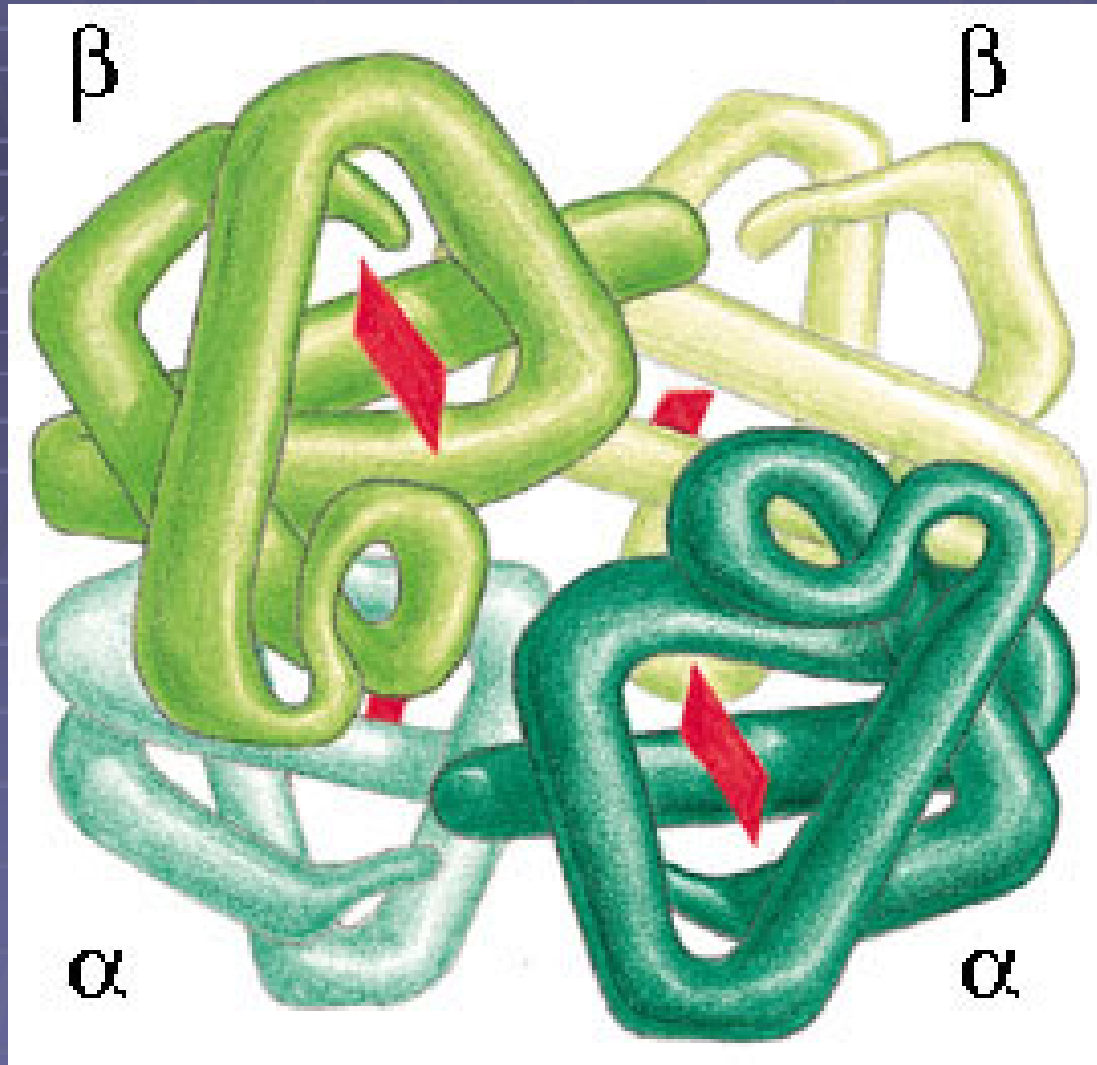


PROCESSES

Tertiary Structure



Quaternary Structure



Hemoglobin

There are Different Forms of Classification apart from Structural

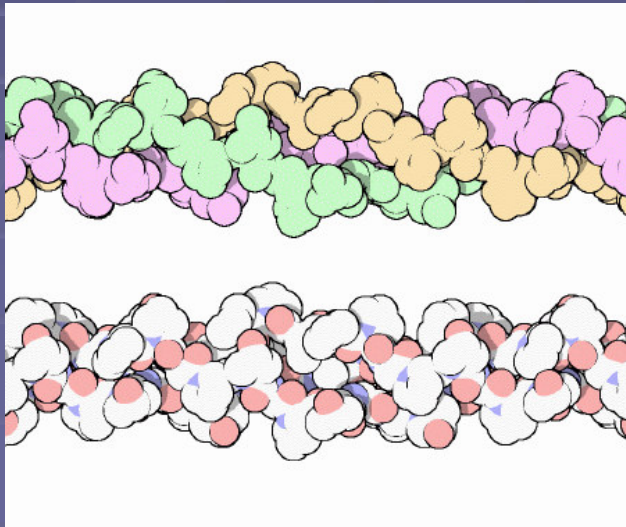
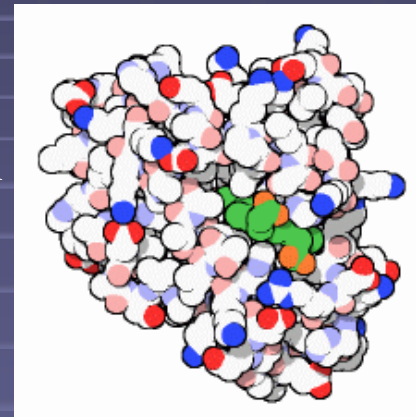
Biochemical ■

Globular ■

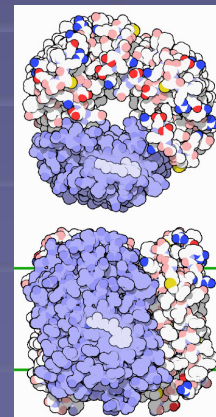
Membrane ■

Fibrous ■

myoglobin

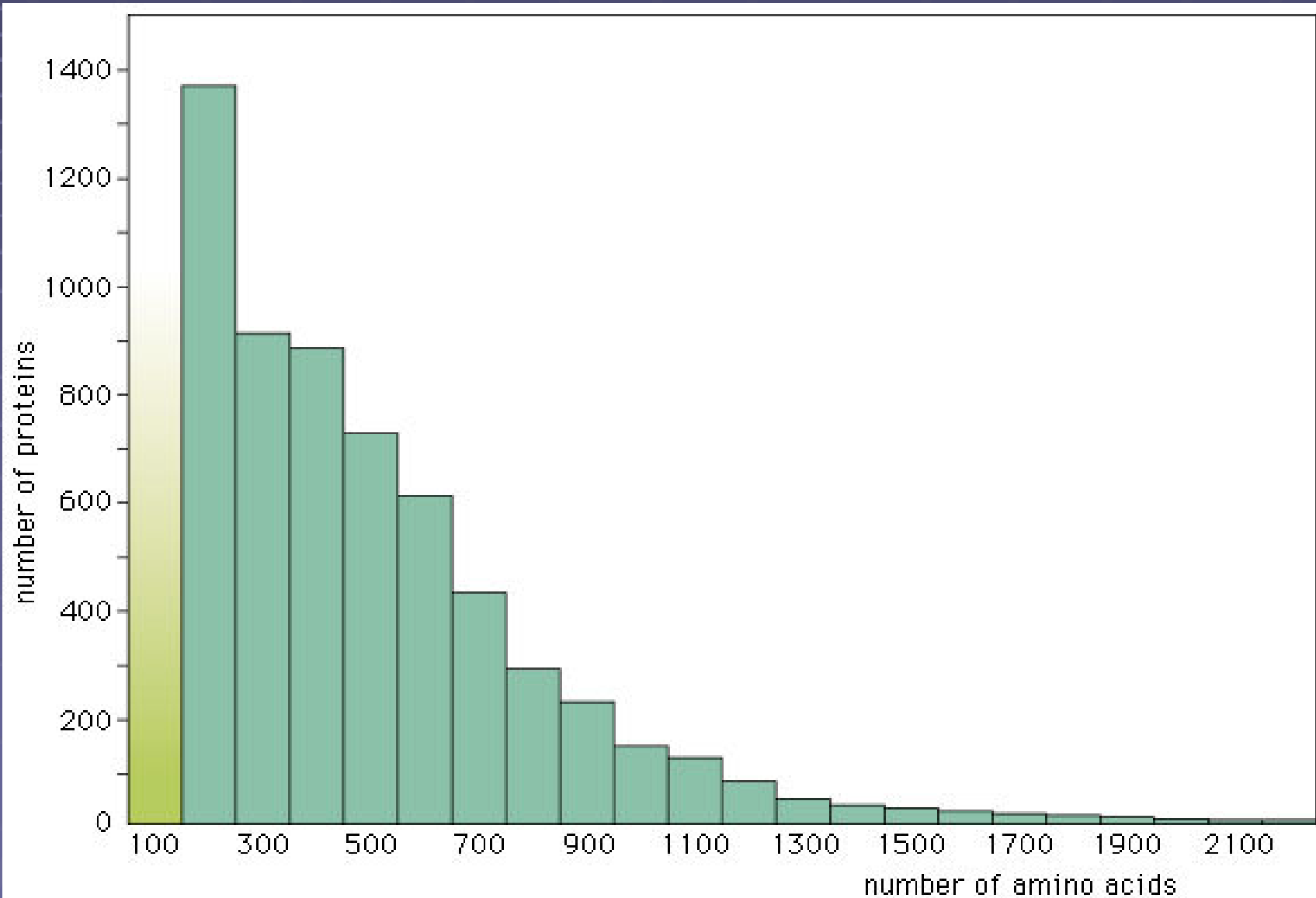


Collagen

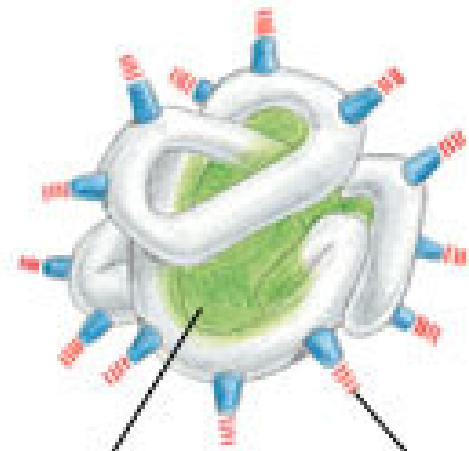
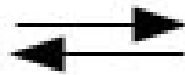
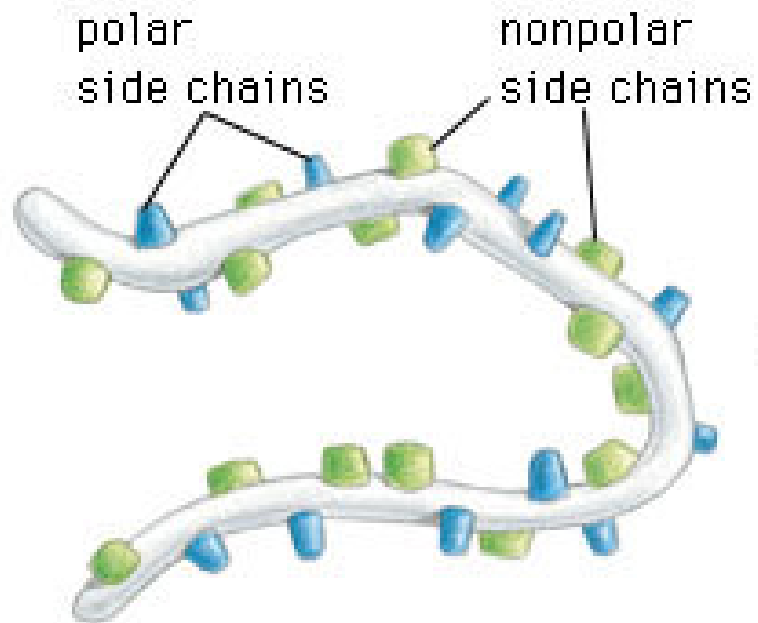


Bacteriorhodopsin

Number & Size Distribution of Cellular Proteins



Protein Folding



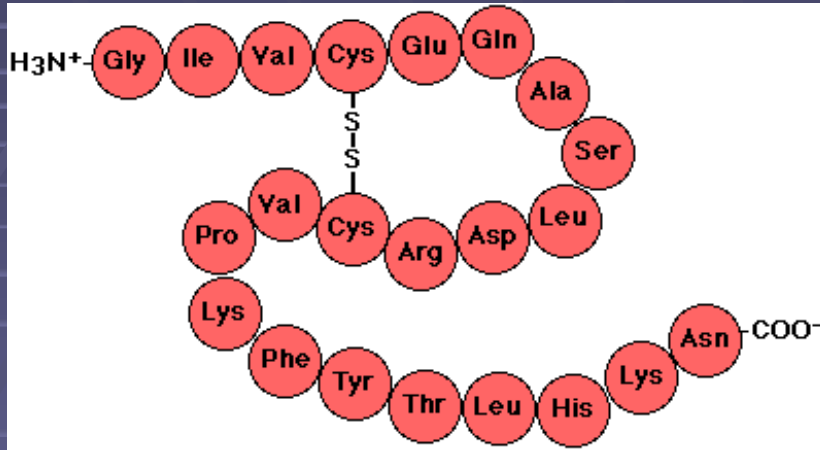
hydrophobic core region contains nonpolar side chains

hydrogen bonds can be formed to the polar side chains on the outside of the molecule

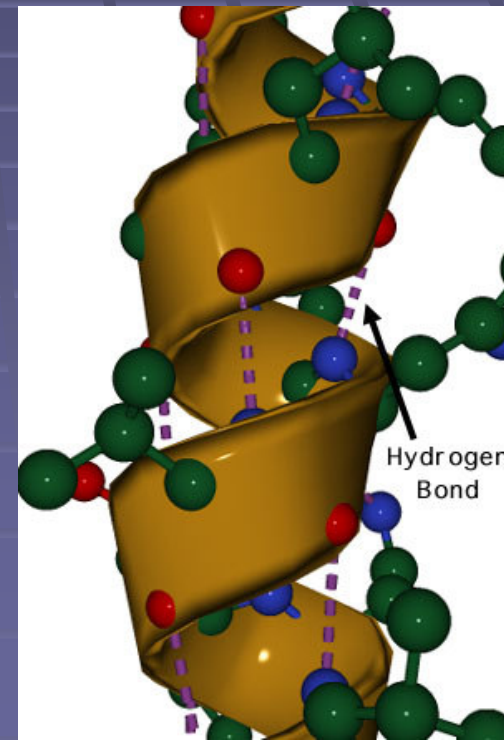
unfolded polypeptide

folded conformation in aqueous environment

Disulfide Bridge – Linking Distant Amino Acids



Hydrogen Bonding And Secondary Structure



Why purify a protein?

Characterize function, activity, ■
structure

Use in assays ■

Raise antibodies ■

many other reasons ... ■

How pure should my protein be?

Application	Required Purity
Therapeutic use, <i>in vivo</i> studies	Extremely high > 99%
Biochemical assays, X-ray crystallography	High 95-99%
N-terminal sequencing, antigen for antibody production, NMR	Moderately high < 95%

Separation of proteins based on physical and chemical properties

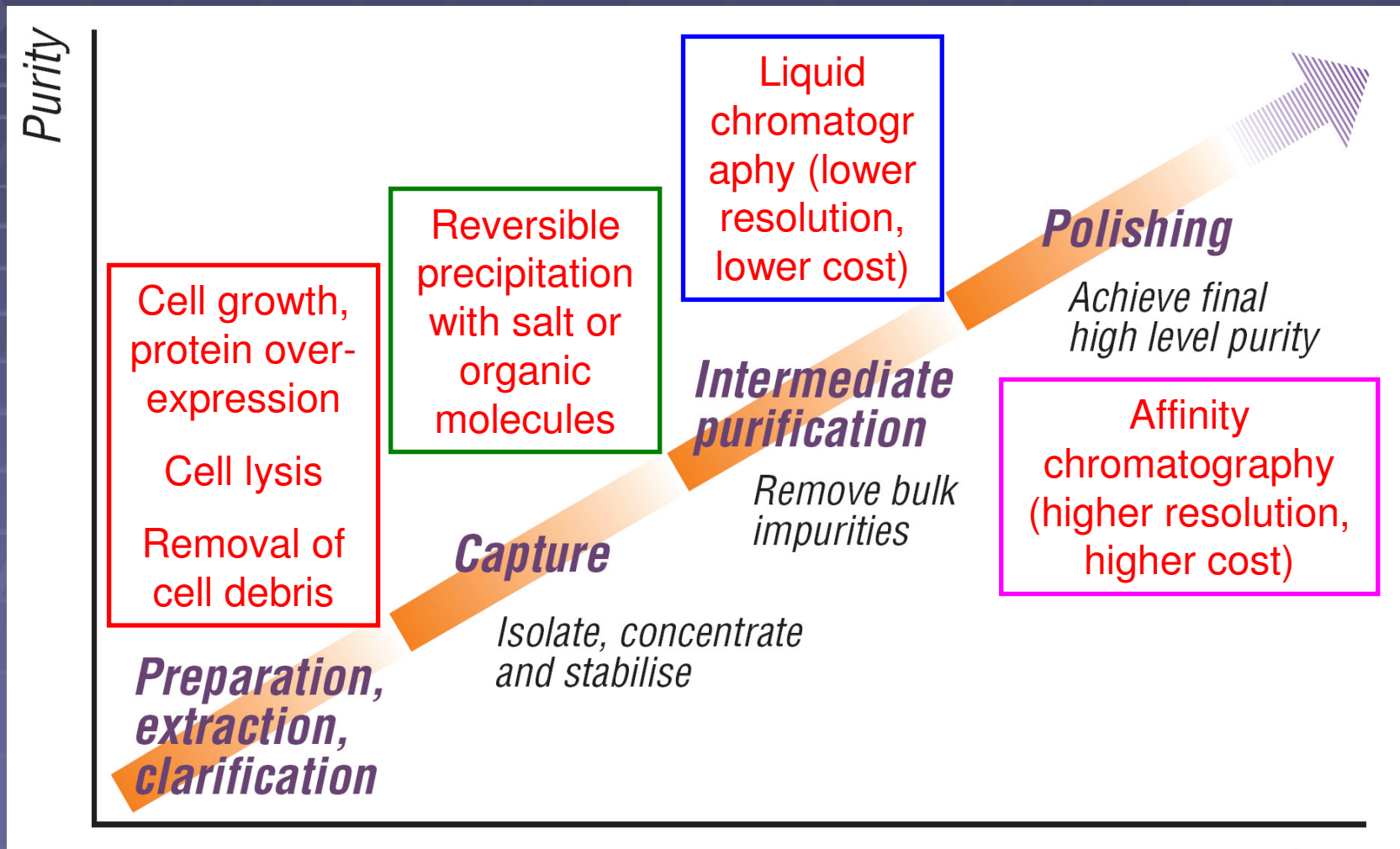
Solubility ■

Binding interactions ■

Surface-exposed hydrophobic residues ■

Charged surface residues ■

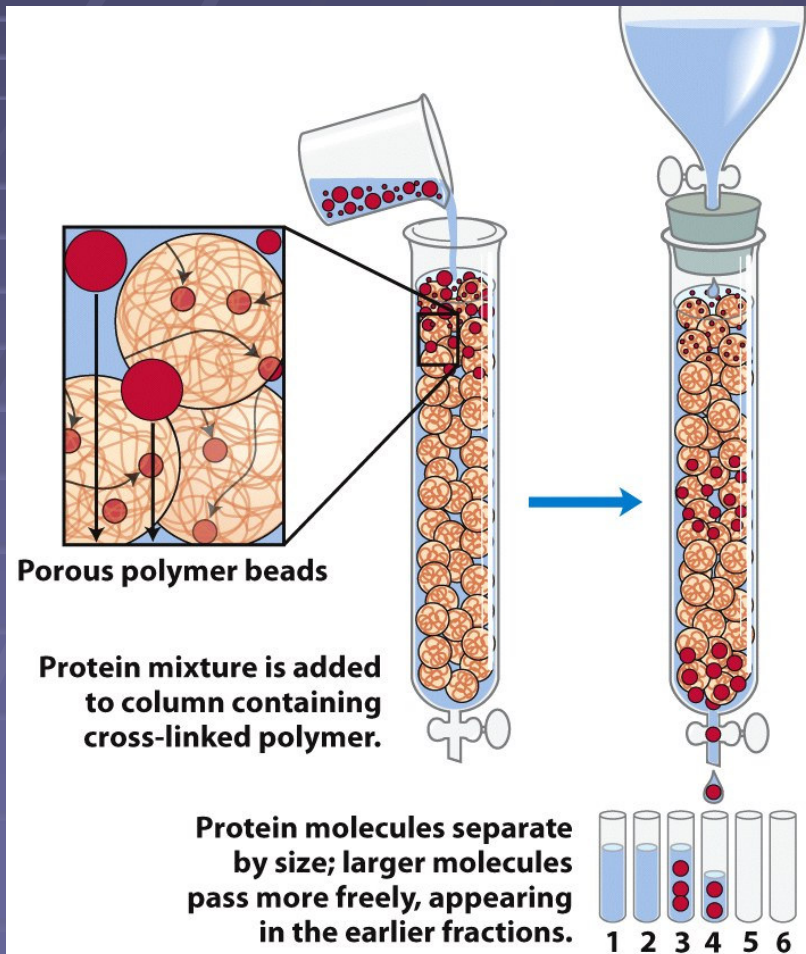
Protein isolation, concentration, and stabilization



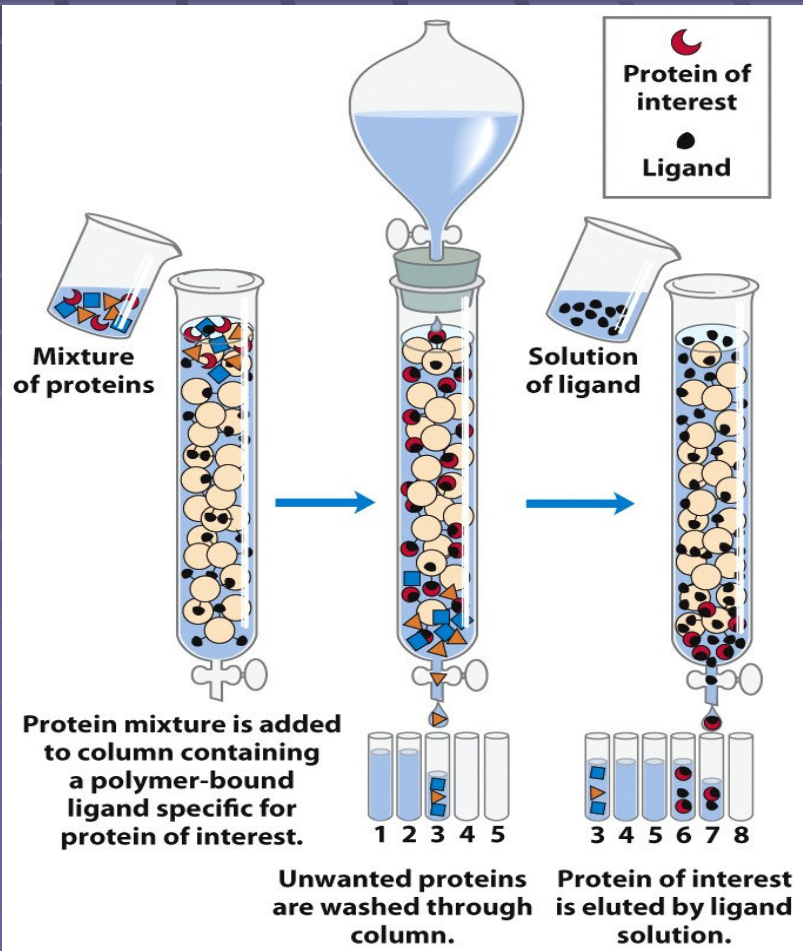
Size exclusion chromatography

Size exclusion chromatography

Size exclusion chromatography



Affinity Chromatography



Protein detection methods

SDS-PAGE ■

Visual confirmation ■

UV Spectrophotometry ■

Absorbance @ 280 nm ■

Colorimetric Techniques ■

Color change proportional to ■
[protein]

Bradford, Lowry, BCA ■

References and additional Reading

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An excellent introduction

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Good historical perspective

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Affinity Purification: Lichty, J.J. *et al. Prot. Expr. Purif.* 41 (2005) 98-105.

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