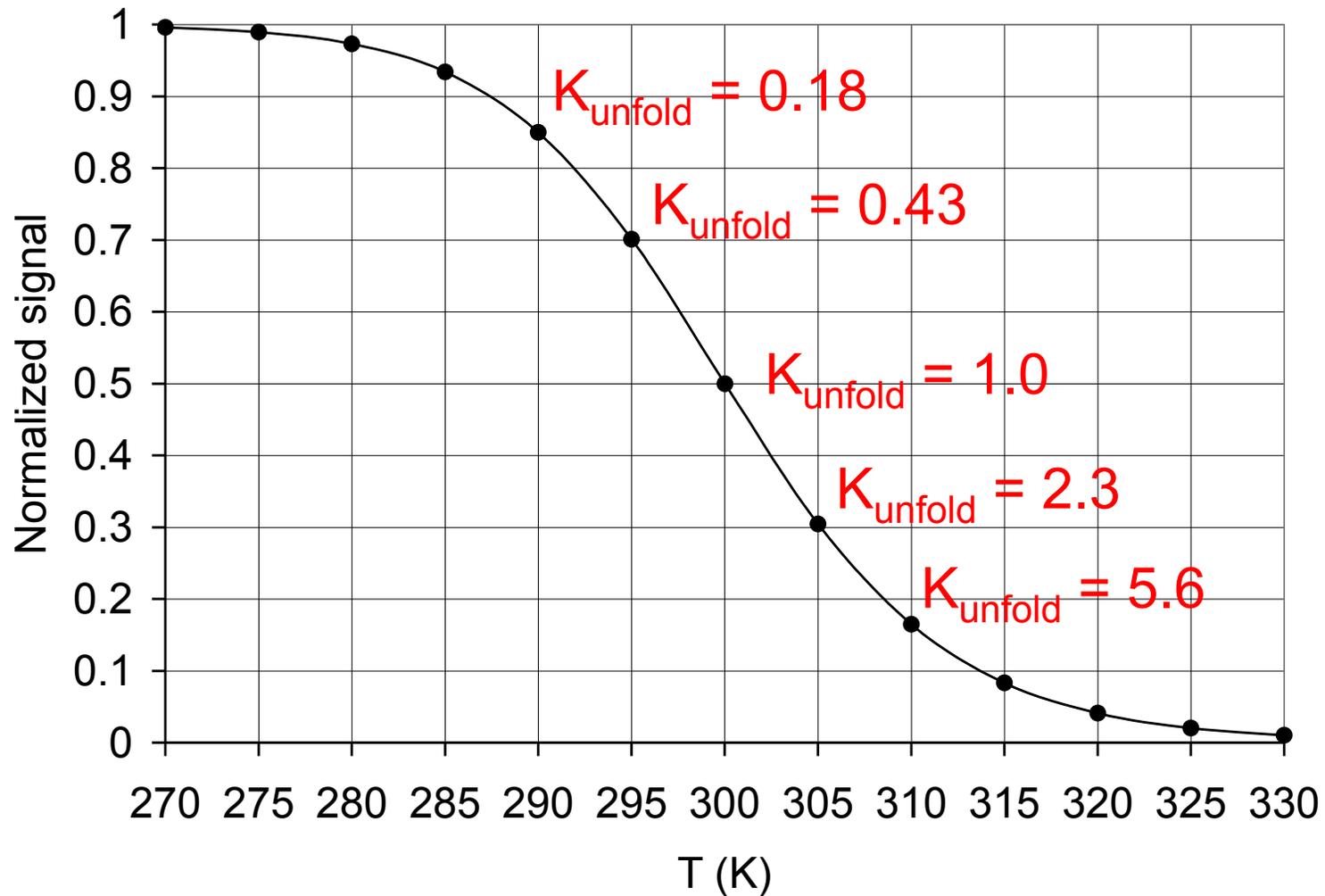


van' t Hoff Analysis

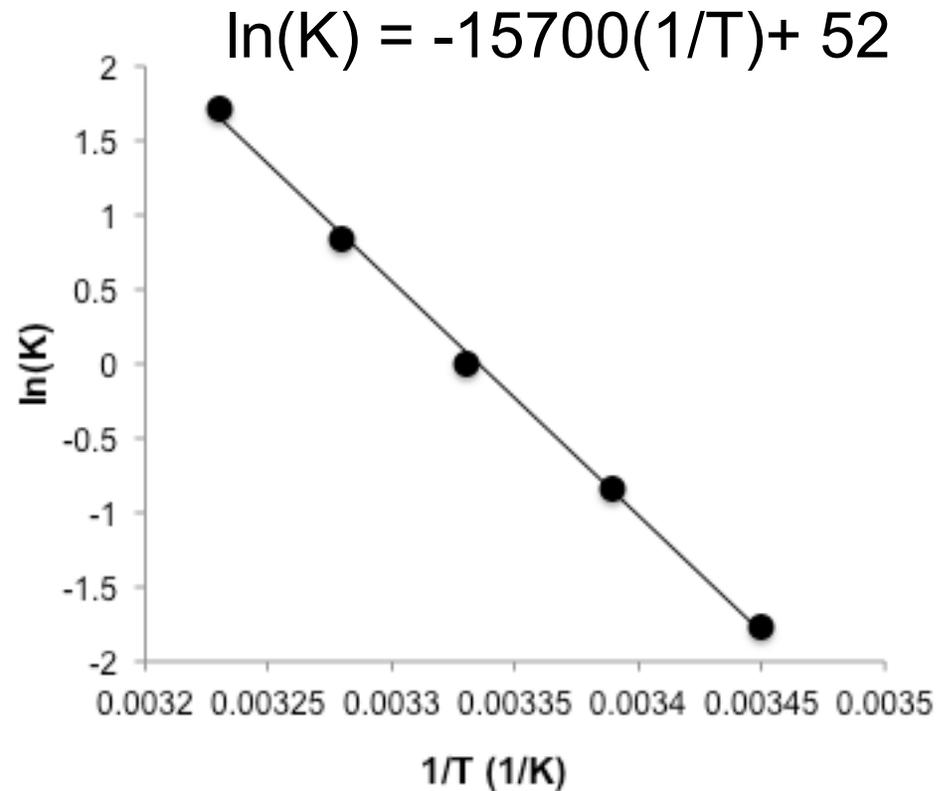


van't Hoff Plot

T (K)	K_{unfold}	$1/T$ (K^{-1})	$\ln(K)$
290	0.18	.00345	-1.7
295	0.43	.00339	-.83
300	1	.00333	0
305	2.3	.00328	+.84
310	5.6	.00323	+1.7

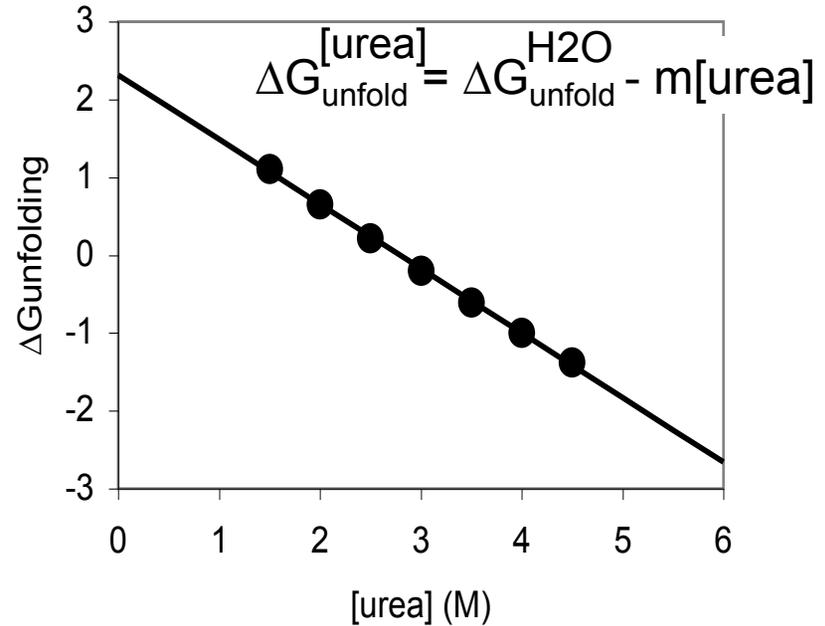
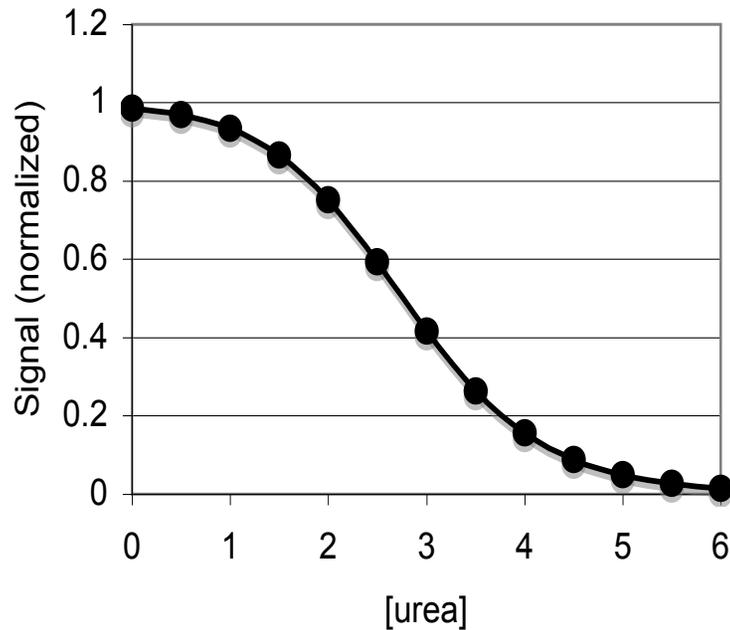
$$\Delta H^\circ = -\text{slope} \cdot R = +31 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

$$\Delta S^\circ = \text{intercept} \cdot R = +100 \text{ cal/molK}$$



Equilibrium Denaturation

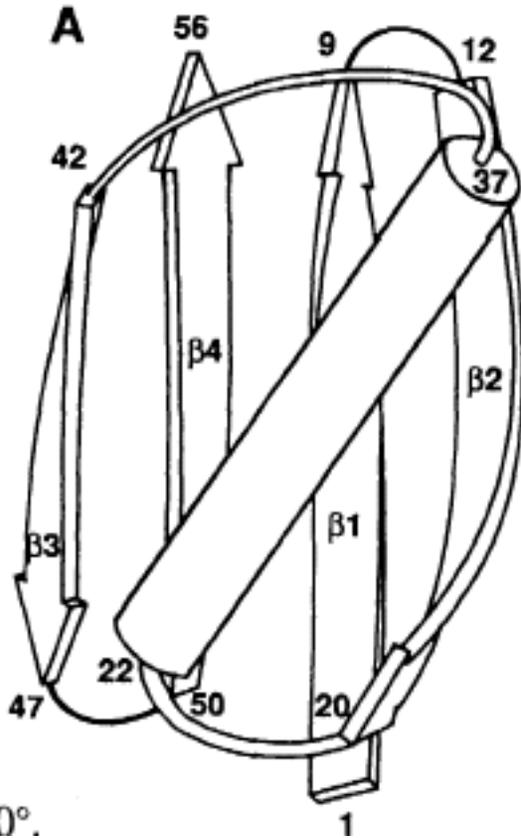
Measure equilibrium constants at each concentration of denaturant, which are used to get ΔG_{unfold} at each conc.



slope = "m" (\propto non-polar SA)

intercept = $\Delta G_{\text{unfold}}^{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

Value of the Hydrophobic Core in Protein Stability



Protein G - B1 domain

Guessing at Enthalpy

Assume each H-bond in 2° Structure is 0.5 kcal/mol more energetic than w/ water.

50 H-bond provides $\Delta H_{\text{unfold}} = +25 \text{ kcal/mol stability}$

Guessing at Entropy

Assume gain of 9 conformations/residue in unfolding:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S_{\text{unfold}} &= R \ln 9^{56} \text{ res.} = 240 \text{ cal/mol}\cdot\text{K} \\ -T\Delta S_{\text{unfold}} &= -72 \text{ kcal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

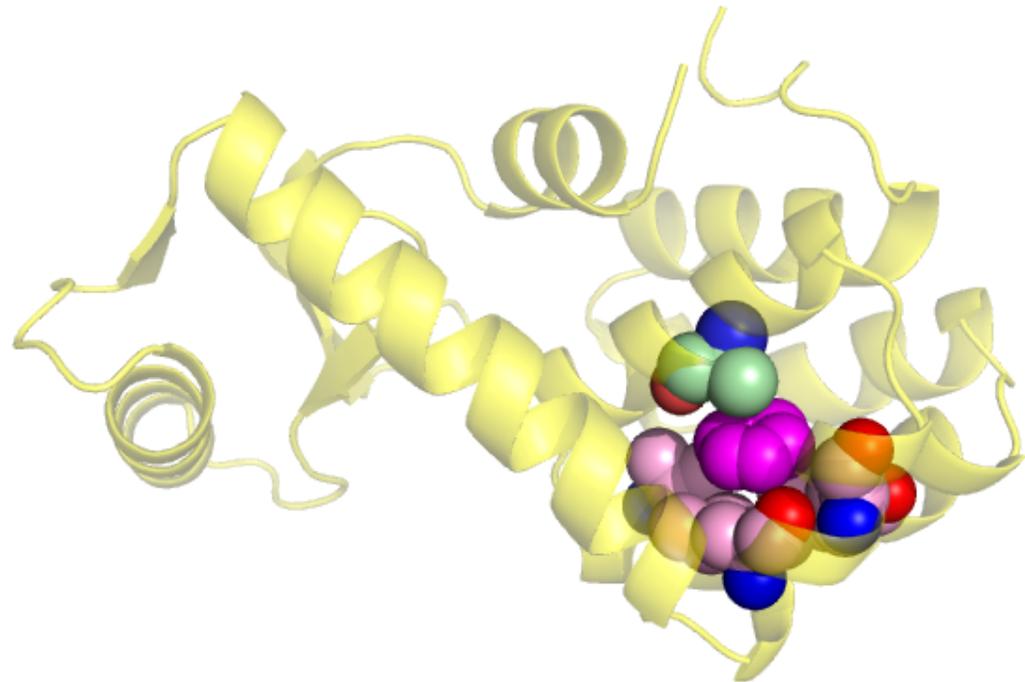
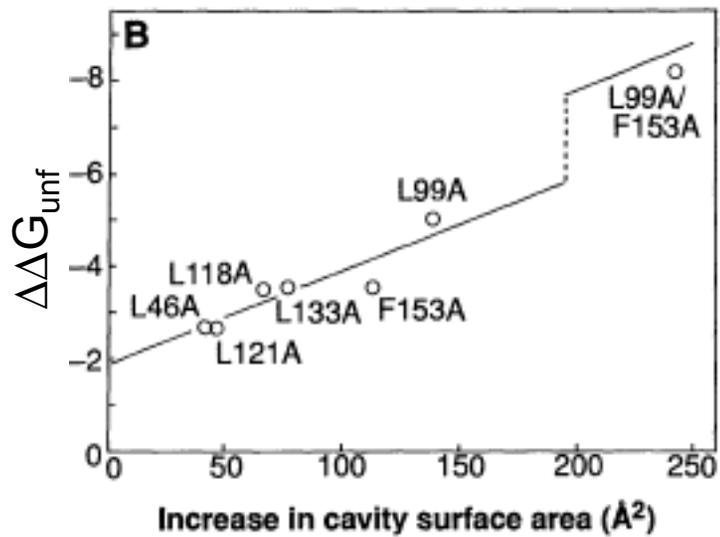
Actual

$$\Delta H_{\text{unfold}} = +64 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{unfold}} = +148 \text{ cal/mol}\cdot\text{K} \quad (-T\Delta S = -42 \text{ kcal/mol})$$

vdW contribute bulk of enthalpic stabilization
H-phobic effect counters unfavorable entropy of folded protein.

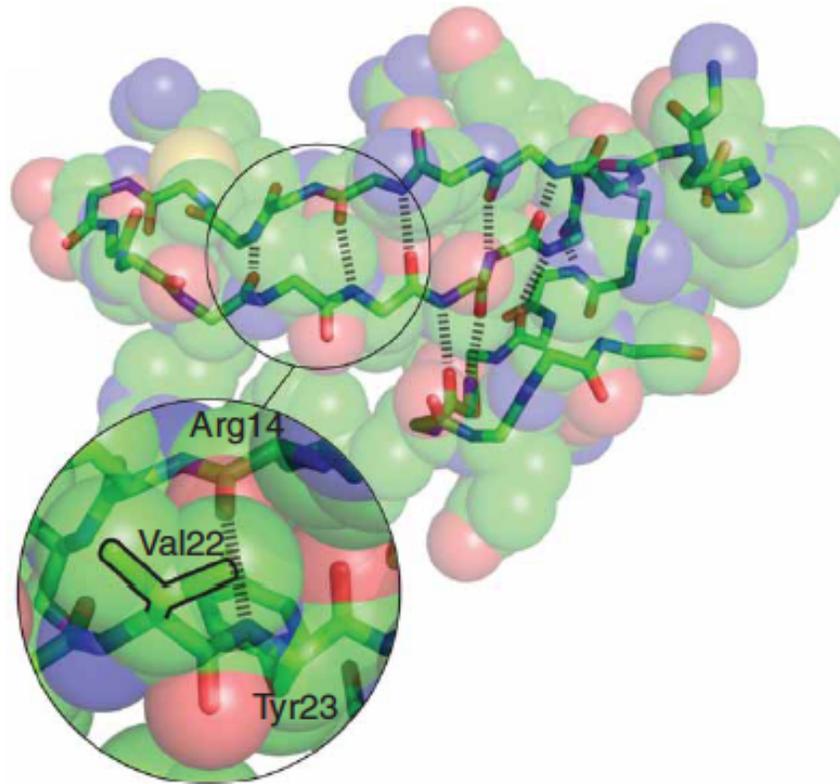
Hole in T4 Lysozyme



Creates 150 Å³ hole

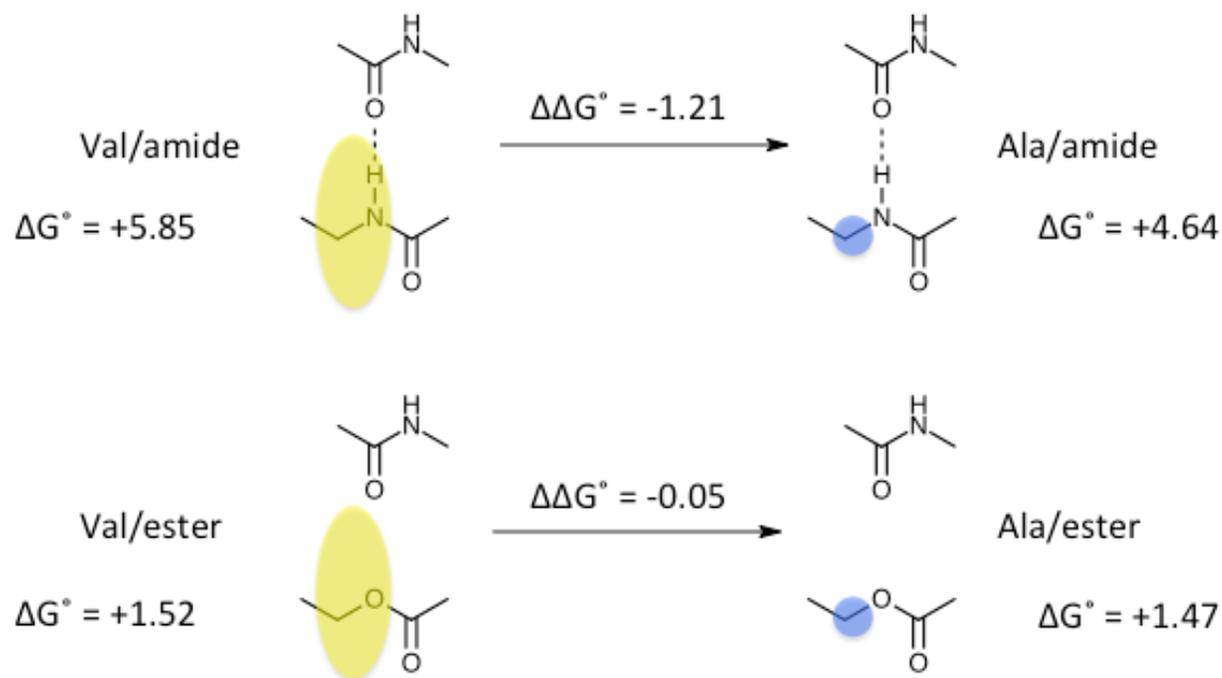
Environment Plays A Role in Energetics of H-bonding

PIN1



Nat. Mol. Struct. Biol., **16**, 684 (2009)

Environment Plays A Role in Energetics of H-bonding



Nat. Mol. Struct. Biol., **16**, 684 (2009)

Replacing a Charged Triad

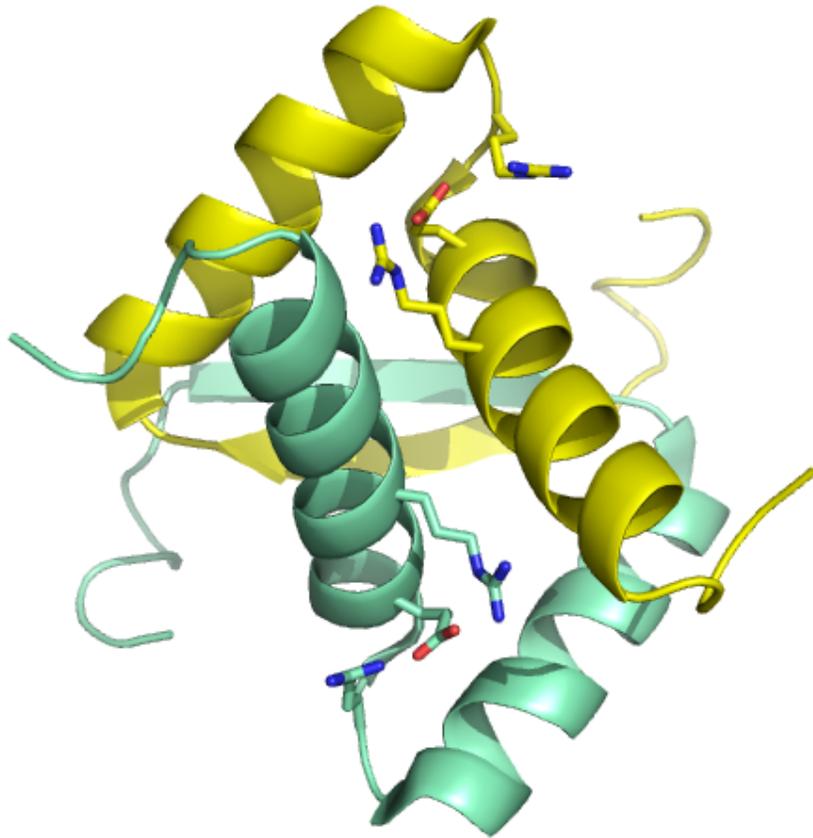
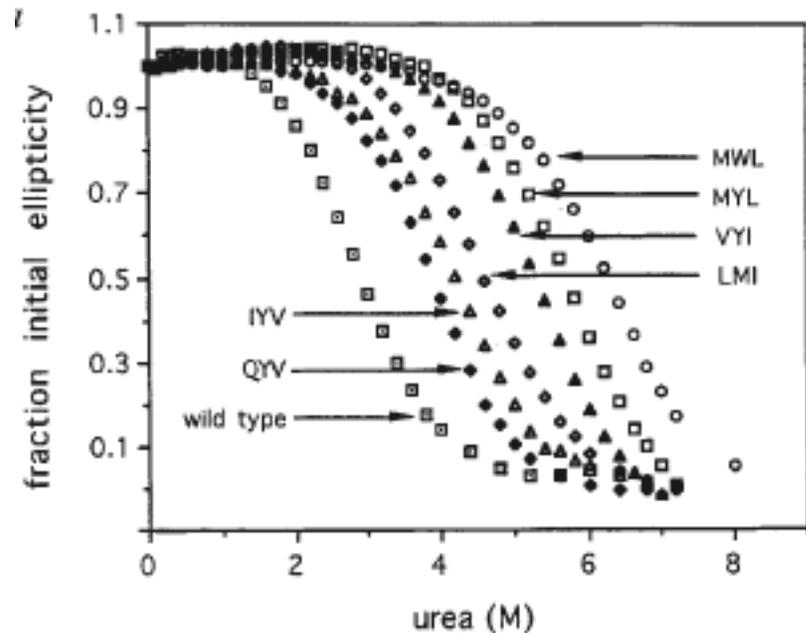
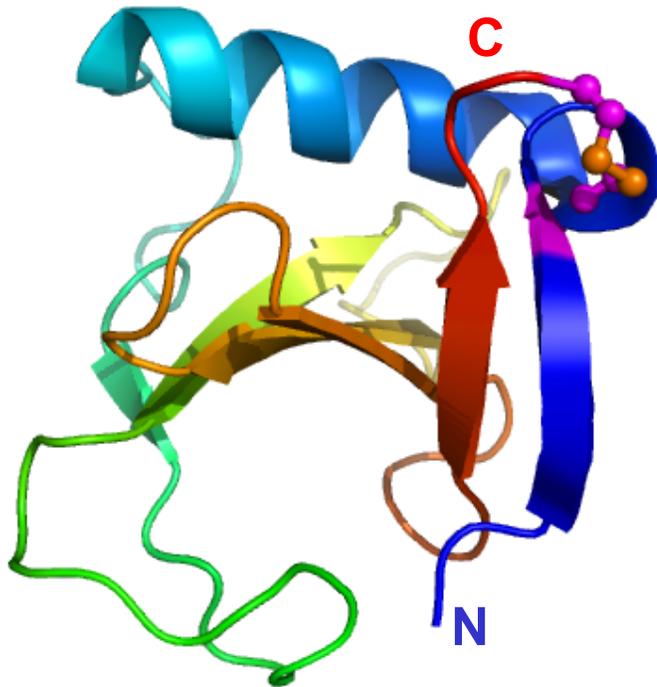


Table 1 Stabilities of wild-type Arc and active variants

protein	ΔG_u^1 kcal per mole of dimer	$\Delta\Delta G_u^2$ kcal per mole of dimer	m kcal per mole of dimer per M
31-36-40			
RER (wild type)	10.3 (± 0.3)	—	1.36
MYL	14.2 (± 0.2)	3.9 (± 0.5)	1.33
MWL	14.8 (± 0.2)	4.5 (± 0.5)	1.30
VYI	13.8 (± 0.1)	3.5 (± 0.4)	1.36
IYV	12.5 (± 0.4)	2.2 (± 0.7)	1.42
QYV	12.4 (± 0.2)	2.1 (± 0.5)	1.49
LMI	11.9 (± 0.2)	1.6 (± 0.5)	1.20



Disulfide in RNase Sa



Cys7-Cy96

$\Delta G_u = 6.1$ kcal/mol + disulfide

$\Delta G_u = 0.3$ kcal/mol - disulfide

Gene 32 Protein: A Structural Zn^{2+}



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{unfold}} &= + 139 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad +Zn^{2+} \\ \Delta H_{\text{unfold}} &= + 84 \text{ kcal/mol} \quad -Zn^{2+}\end{aligned}$$

Distribution of 4° Structures

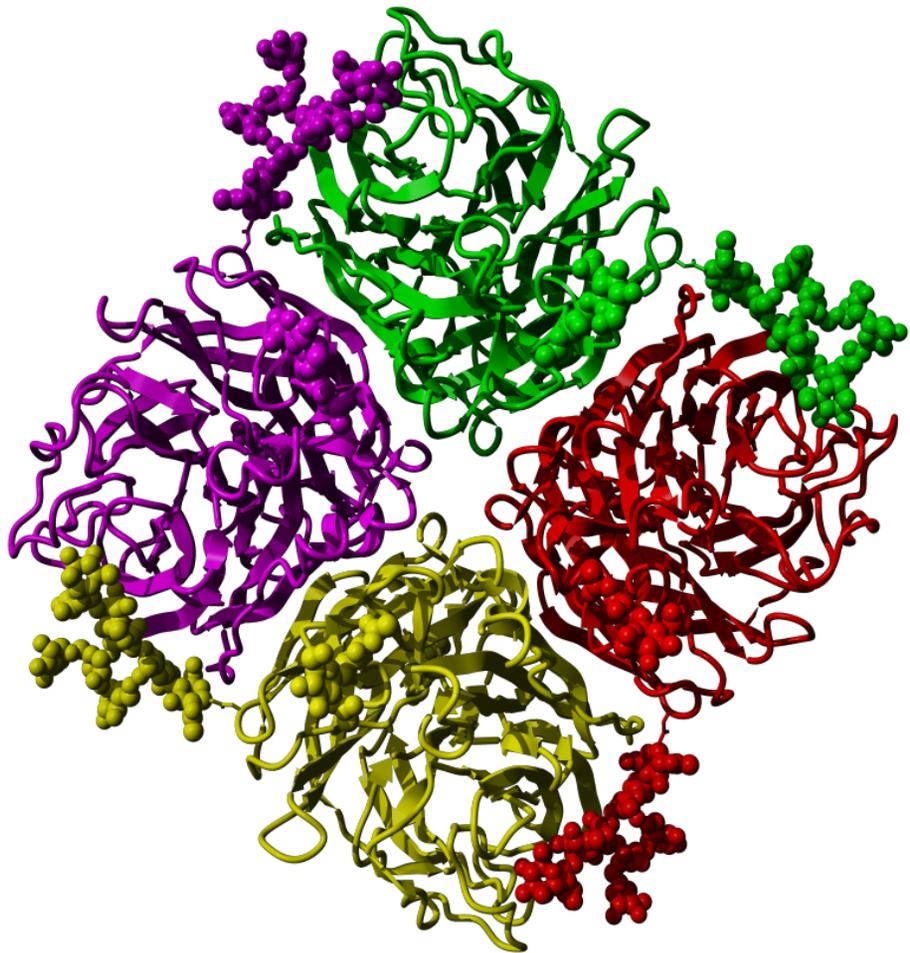
TABLE 1 Natural occurrence of oligomeric proteins in *Escherichia coli*^a

Oligomeric state	Number of <u>homooligomers</u>	Number of heterooligomers	Percent
Monomer	72		19.4
Dimer	115	27	38.2
Trimer	15	5	5.4
Tetramer	62	16	21.0
Pentamer	1	1	0.1
Hexamer	20	1	5.6
Heptamer	1	1	0.1
Octamer	3	6	2.4
Nonamer	0	0	0.0
Decamer	1	0	0.0
Undecamer	0	1	0.0
Dodecamer	4	2	1.6
Higher oligomers	8		2.2
Polymers	10		2.7

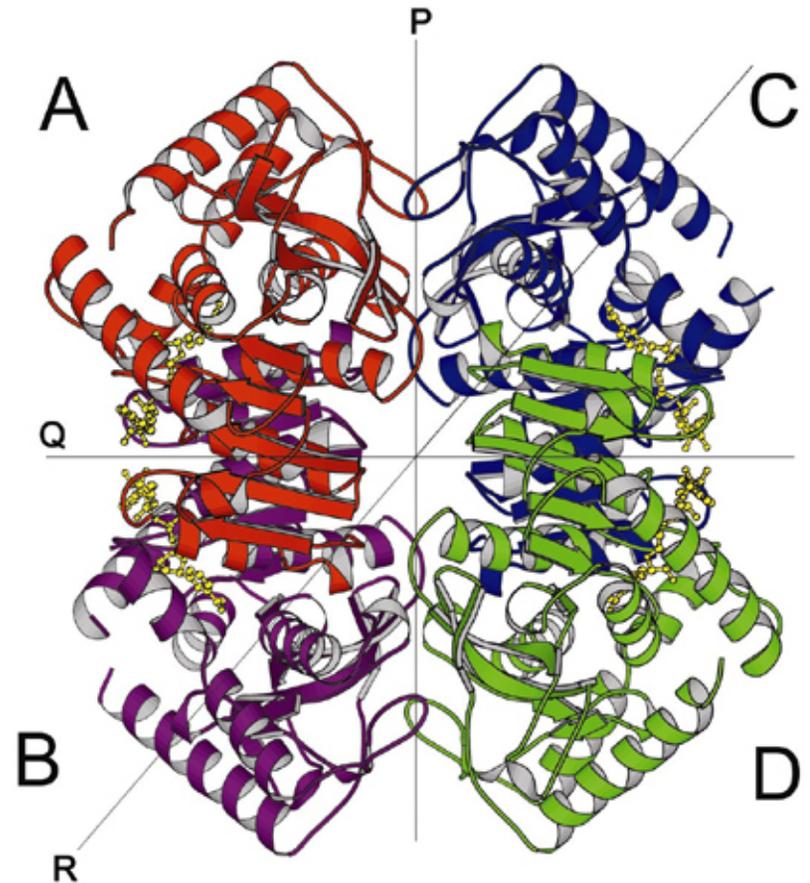
Survey of *E. coli* protein structures including soluble, membrane-bound and structural.

Goodsell & Olson, Ann. Rev. Biophys. Biomol. Struct. **26**, 105 (2000).

α_4 Tetramers

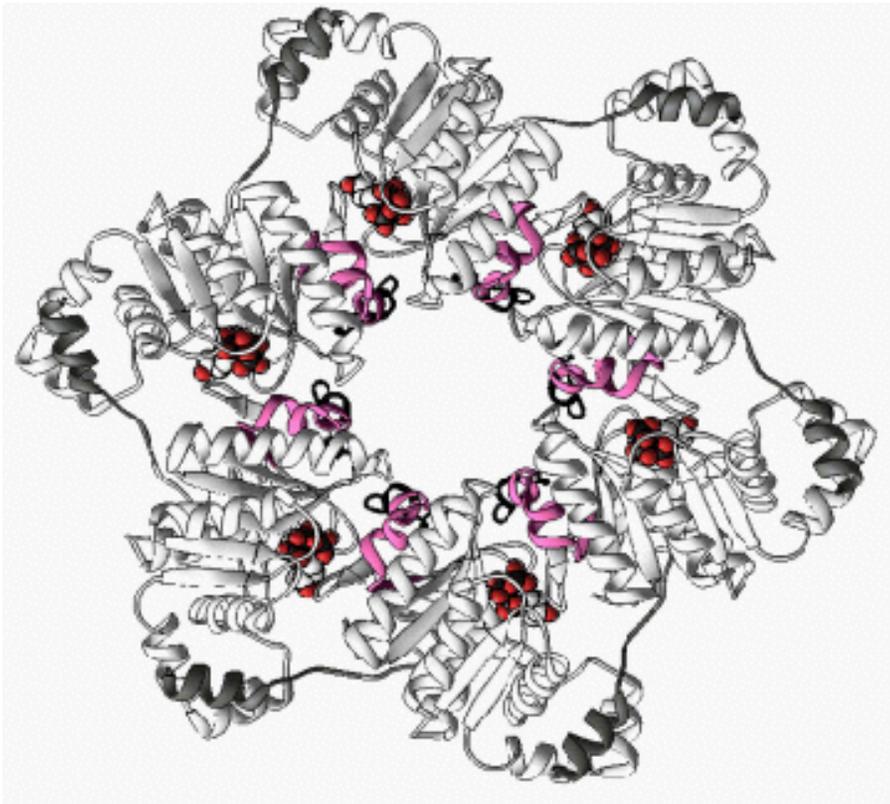


C₄ Tetramer

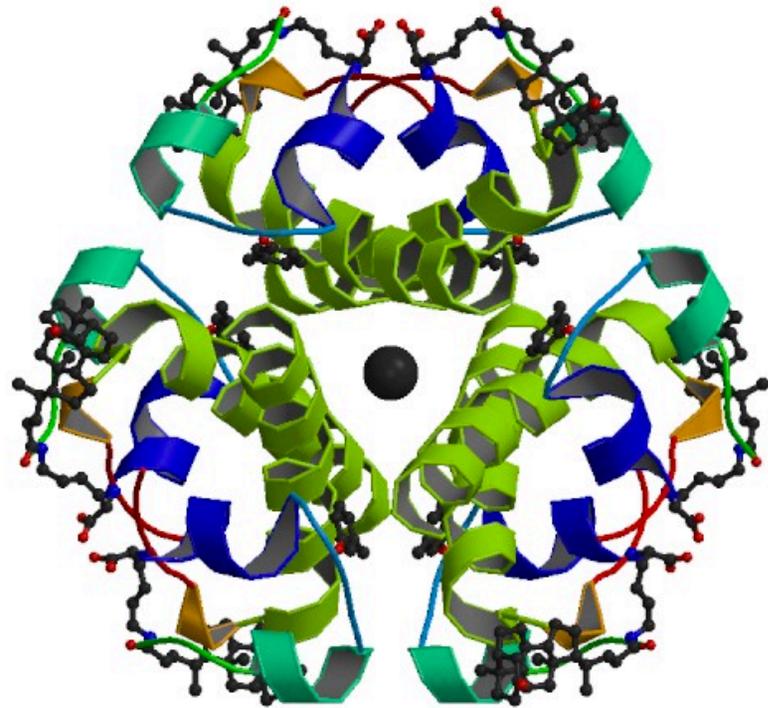


D₂ Tetramer

α_6 Hexamers

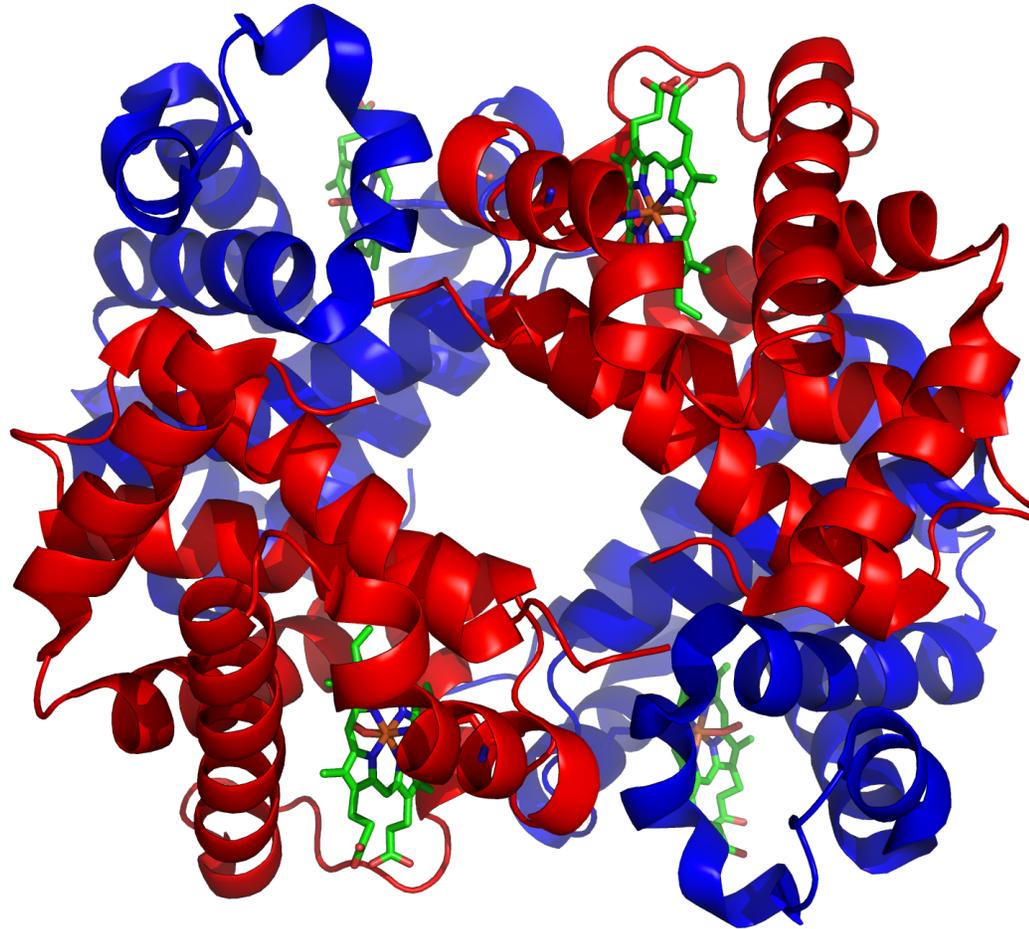


C_6 Hexamer

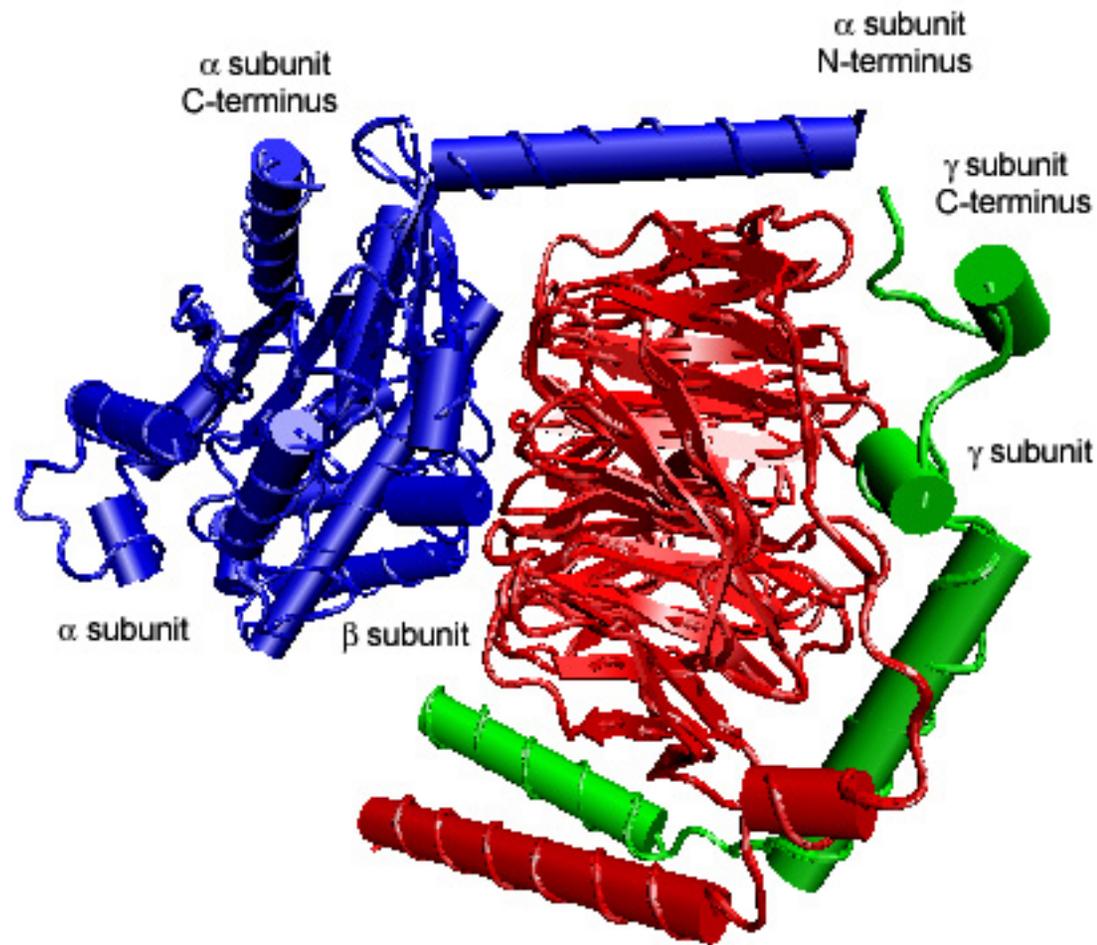


D_3 Hexamer

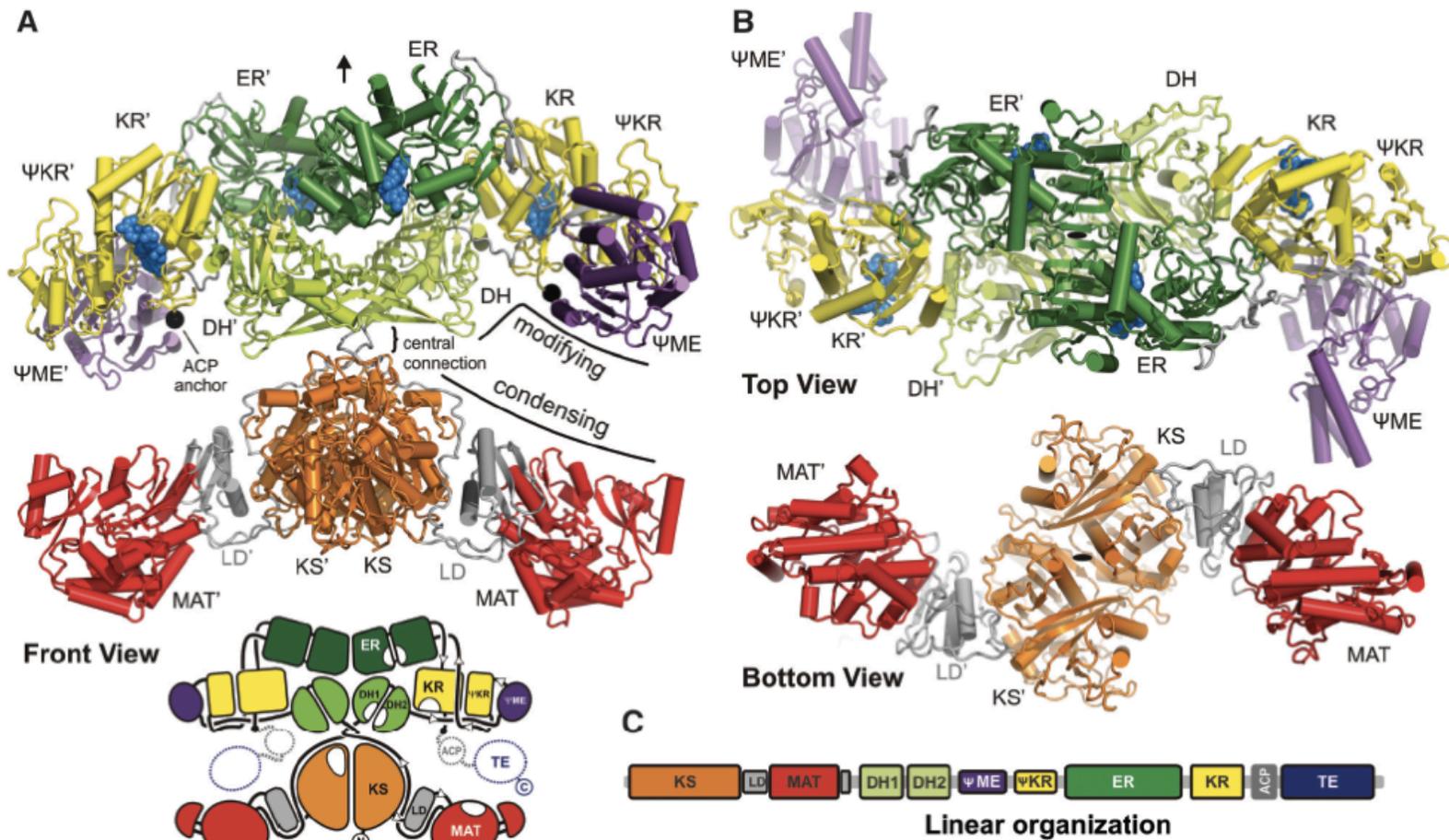
Hemoglobin - $\alpha_2\beta_2$ Tetramer



Heterotrimeric G Protein

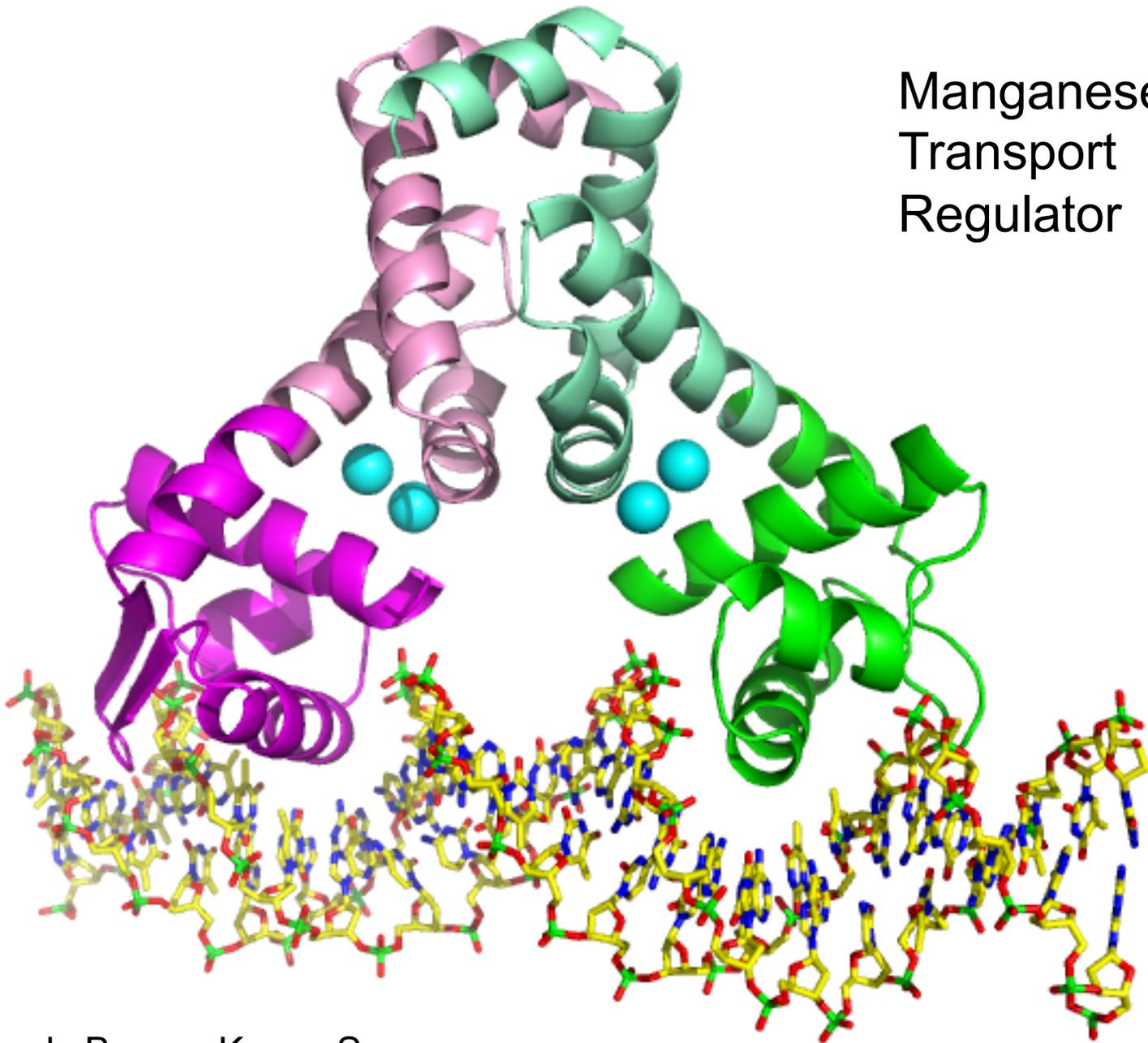


Functionally Distinct Domains



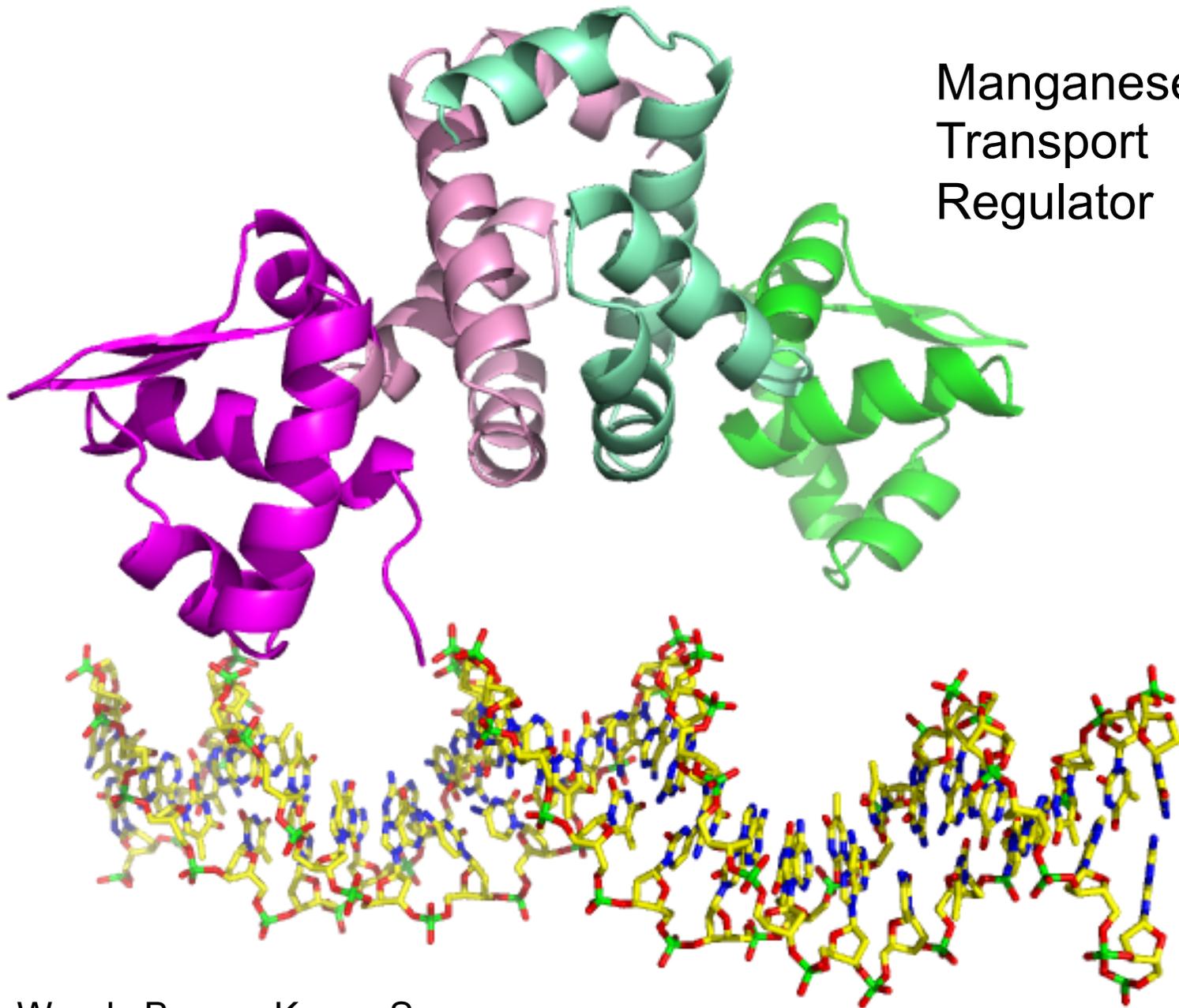
Mammalian Fatty Acid Synthase

Manganese
Transport
Regulator



Thanks Wendy Breyer, Kayce Spear

Manganese
Transport
Regulator



Thanks Wendy Breyer, Kayce Spear

Tobacco Mosaic Virus

