

1. .

? : (1 )

3

3 (unique tertiary structure)

(specificity) 3 (energy)

. (Packing 가 )

2.

(1)

(2)

)cystic fibrosis ,  $\alpha$ -1, familial hypercholesterolemia,

( CJD: Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease )

: amyloid

(3)

( inclusion body) refolding (aggregation)

in vivo

denaturation refolding protein

. refolding yield destabilize

'pump-out' equilibrium shift

( product

refolding protein



off - pathway

(4)

Protein folding steps are explored for the execution of functions. membrane

fusion protein plasma serpins , Native form metastable trapped folding

intermediate 가

.



- 가 가?
- native interaction 가?
- non-native interaction 가?
- native interaction 가?
- 2 가?
- 2 가 2 가?
- rate-limiting step (transition state) 가?
- 가?

3.

1. Thermodynamic model (random search)

multiple pathway or no pathway

2. Kinetic model

discrete pathway

*What is Levinthal paradox?*

*If 100 residues, 3 conformers per residue,  $10^{-13}$  sec/ transition,*

*Total search time:  $1.6 \times 10^{27}$  years!*

*So, FOLDING CANNOT be a RANDOM SEARCH!*

1. Framework model

secondary structure formation precedes collapse

folding by hierarchy

folding is driven by local interactions

## 2. Collapse model

Hydrophobic collapse (nonlocal interactions)

drives secondary structure formation

가 .

(Q) (intermediate) ?

; energy level , native interactions .

### 1. Hydrophobic collapse (submillisecond event)

$\alpha$ ξ(((( ((((((((( 2 가 , 2  
(non-native state)

2. 2 (coalesce)

### 3. 'Molten globule'

(Native secondary structures w/o tertiary interactions)

2 , 3

compact

### 4. Side-chain packing (stability maximization)

intermediate : concept 3

'native interaction' . , folding intermediate

'native interaction'

Protein dissection

가

native

: Oas & Kim (1988) Nature 336, 42-48

What is New View?

- Classic vs. New View of Protein Folding

pathway vs. landscape

state vs. ensemble

- Resolution to Levinthal paradox:

Collapse to compact state narrowed the search space

As internal free energy ,

conformational freedom (entropy) .

So, there hasn't been any 'paradox.'

Resulted from misconception of framing the folding as playing golf

- Transition state:

Not a single structural state but an ensemble of various conformations.

## New view: folding is parallel multi-pathway diffusion-like process

4.

(1)

• Protein folding of small proteins is reversible, highly cooperative. → two-state model

• Stabilization free energy ( $\Delta G$ ): 5-15 kcal/mol

Proteins are marginally stable

because flexibility is essential for protein folding, function, and removal.

• Measuring the conformational stability of a protein:

Protein structure: a practical approach. chapter 13 (Pace et al.)

Urea-melt, Guanidine-melt, Temperature-melt

Fitting

• Test for a two-state

a) single probe : biphasic - )νιαμοδ( ραλυδομ γνιδλοφ

b) two probes : non-coincident - κρωεμαρφ λεδομ

• Eq'm study

a) I 가 two-state

I too low to detect – quantitative limit

I 가 N U – sensitive method

CD spectroscopy population

averaged no information

→ atom probe 가 .

b) eq'm intermediate – not necessarily on the pathway ( U  $\rightleftharpoons$  N  $\rightleftharpoons$  I )

(2)

Eq'm data 가 two state model kinetic analysis I 가

(monophasic vs. multiphasic)  $\rightarrow$  ψδυτσ χιτενικ folding mechanism 가

sensitive .

### • Kinetic Folding Intermediate

a) I: Intrinsic instability, short-lived • have to be trapped, fast method

How to trap I

- \* low temperature
- \* disulfide intermediate
- \* amide hydrogen exchange & pulse-labeling

**Fast method: stop-flow, temperature jump**

b) kinetic data mechanism – extremely difficult

c) isomeric species 가

proline isomerization  $U_f$  &  $U_s$  . isomeric I structural kinetic

I .

**\*\*Kinetics of unfolding : single exponential**

Kinetics of folding : mutple phases due to heterogeneity of unfolded species

(Q) equilibrium intermediate    kinetic intermediate    가?

:  
native amide proton exchange

Bai et al. (1995) Science 269, 192 - 197

(Q) What is the folding intermediate like?

: molten-globule: native secondary structure but without fixed tertiary interactions

### (3) Detection and Characterization of Intermediates

: chemical heterogeneity (aggregates, incomplete unfolding, domain folding etc.)

(a) Spectroscopy (CD, fluorescence, UV difference, Raman)

(b) NMR (chemical shift of His, amide proton exchange)

(c) Trapping I by blocking -SH group

(d) Differential labeling (extrinsic probes)

➡ : labeling    folding process

➡ Folding    labeling    rapid

➡ probes (spectroscopic, paramagnetic)

(    potential    many controls    .    modification  
)

(e) Limited proteolysis : unfolding

(f) Enzyme activity, ligand binding, antigenicity (mAb: most sensitive)



(g) : Transverse Urea Gradient Gel Electrophoresis

eq'm study, kinetics 가

**For rapid interconversion: single sharp zone**

Longer interconversion: broadened band

Slower interconversion: only the original form

Kinetics: 2 °C ( ) 30 electrophoresis

trapping I by blocking -SH group

: S-S bond cysteine 가 . S-S

bond folding drive .

Unfolding refolding I trap , species S-S bond

Trap: by idoacetic acid, idoacetamide (Creighton), by acid (Kim)

Separation: HPLC (cf. chromatography, paper electrophoresis)

Identification: free-SH blocked by IAA → S-S reduced to -SH → επιταπιρεδ AAI

τνεχσερουλφ /ω δελεβαλ → )γνιδλοφνυ ετελπμοχ( σισηλομρεητ → ΧΛΠΗ

amide proton (pulse-labeling)

\* amide (proton)

( D<sub>2</sub>O ) ,

(solvent exclusion)

- (i) 3 denaturant amide ,
- (ii) denaturant ( H2O pH ),
- (iii) ( msec msec) ( < 10 msec) pH ,
- (iv) pH . protection rate 2-D NMR 가

\* 가 amide 가 .

\* ( ) pH 가 .

:

5. (Empirical Method & Homology Scanning)

SWISS-PROT web site (<http://expasy.hcuge.ch/sprot/sprot-top.html>)

<http://kr.expasy.org/> proteomics tools

1) Residue propensity


## 2) Homology-based


Dalal et al., 1997. Nature Struct Biol 4, 548-552

50%가 (four-helix bundle  $\beta$ -sheet) ,  
가 Homology-based

## 3) Simulation

6.

 Protein disulfide isomerase, Peptidyl prolyl isomerase : slow step

 Chaperones : molecular chaperone unfolded

aggregate(off-pathway) , hsp60 hap70 heat shock  
protein

7. ( )

motif  
가 ,  
motif 'de novo design'

가 가

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가

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