

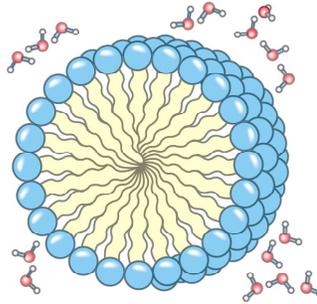
-) For the following two ligands, what type of forces could be involved in their non-covalent binding to a protein's active site? (do not include van der Waals forces) (4) _____

leucine ionic or charge-charge or electrostatic, H-bonding, hydrophobic interaction

glucose H-bonding

-) The image shown here is a(an) (2) _____

micelle



-) 10 mmols of NaH_2PO_4 is dissolved in 423 ml of water. To bring the pH to 7.16, you could add _____ 20 _____ mmols of Na_2HPO_4 . (2) _____

$$\Delta\text{pH} = 7.16 - 6.86 = 0.30$$

$$\Delta\text{pH} = \log R, \quad R = \text{antilog } 0.30 = 1.995 \approx 2.0$$

$$\text{pH} > \text{pKa}, \text{ so } (\text{mmol Na}_2\text{HPO}_4) / (\text{mmol NaH}_2\text{PO}_4) = 2/1 = x/10$$

$$x = 20 \text{ mmol}$$

-) How many mmol of lactic acid must be added to 50 ml of water to make the pH=4.4? (2) _____

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{HA}]}, \quad [\text{HA}] = \frac{[3.98 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}]^2}{1.39 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}} = 1.15 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

$$\text{Total lactate} = [\text{HA}] + [\text{A}^-] = [\text{HA}] + [\text{H}^+] = 3.98 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M} + 1.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M} = 5.13 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$$

$$5.13 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mmol/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} = 256.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mmol} = \boxed{2.57 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mmol}}$$

$$1 \text{ pt credit if answer assumes total lactate} \approx [\text{HA}] = 1.15 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

$$1.15 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mmol/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} = \boxed{5.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mmol}}$$

Sorry about this question - more complicated than I intended - but a few students did get the 1 pt answer.

-) 100 pmol of the following peptide is subjected to automated Edman degradation in a sequencer that produces an average yield of 85% at each cycle. LASVEGAS (2) _____

Step 4 should produce 52.2 or 61.4 pmol of the amino acid valine.

$$0.85 \times 0.85 \times 0.85 \times 0.85 = (0.85)^4 = 0.522, \quad 0.522 \times 100 \text{ pmol} = \mathbf{52.2 \text{ pmol}} \quad (\text{Aswad's answer})$$

$$0.85 \times 0.85 \times 0.85 = (0.85)^3 = 0.614, \quad 0.614 \times 100 \text{ pmol} = \mathbf{61.4 \text{ pmol}} \quad (\text{Lehninger answer})$$

-) Complete the following for the peptide A-N-G-E-L-I-C-A (5) _____
- molecular weight 789 grams/mol
 - net charge at pH 9.7 -2.5
 - isoelectric point (pI) 3.3 ± 0.1
 - Upon incubation with dithiothreitol (DTT), the molecular weight of this peptide will (circle one)
increase decrease remain unchanged
 - Upon incubation with iodoacetate, the molecular weight of this peptide will (circle one)
increase decrease remain unchanged

$$(a) \text{ mol wt} = \frac{(89 + 132 + 75 + 147 + 131 + 131 + 121 + 89)}{\text{amino acid Mr values}} - \frac{7(18)}{\text{water}} = 915 - 126 = 789$$

(b,c)

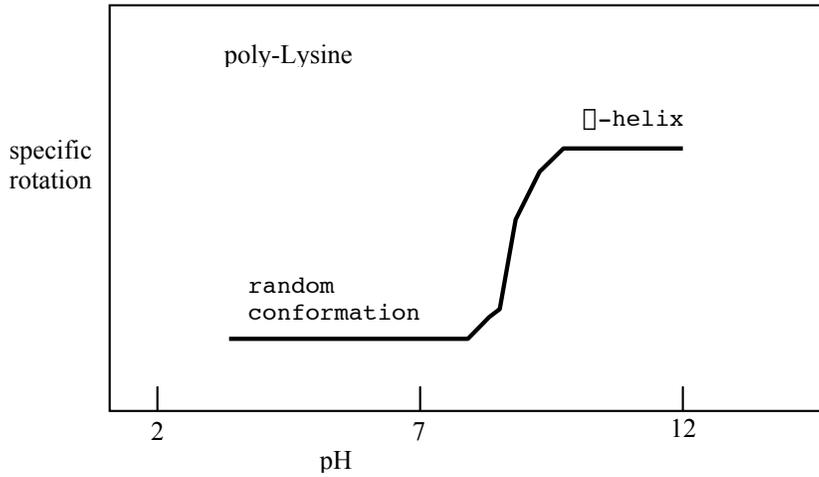
Group	pKa	charge forms acid / base	charge at pH 9.7	charge at pH = (2.34+4.25)/2 = 3.3
Ala, C-term	2.34	0 / -1	-1	-1
Glu, side-chain	4.25	0 / -1	-1	0
Cys, side-chain	8.18	0 / -1	-1	0
Ala, N-term	9.69	+1 / 0	+0.5	+1
Net charge >>>>			-2.5	0

-) The table below shows real data for the purification of an enzyme called PIMT. (4) _____
- Fill in the missing values for the **Specific Activity** and designate the proper units in the open brackets ().
 - Which purification step gives the greatest increase in purity? 3
 - What technique might be used to judge the final purity? SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or SDS-PAGE

Step - Procedure	Total protein (mg)	Enzyme activity (units)	Specific activity (units/mg)
1 Initial extract	531	210,000	395-396
2 Ammonium sulfate precipitation	349	144,000	412-413
3 Anion-exchange chromatography	6.3	87,000	13,800-13,810
4 Affinity chromatography	2.5	42,500	17,000

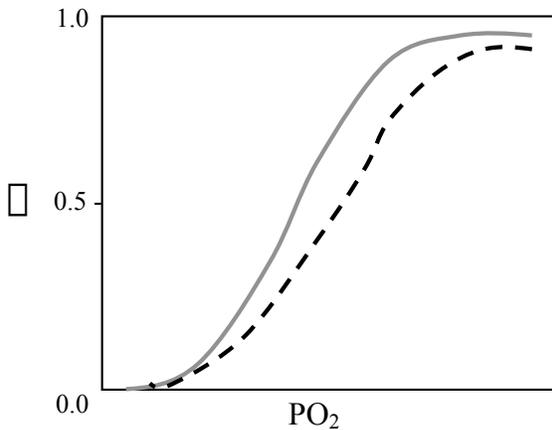
-) Enzyme X enhances the reaction $A \rightarrow B$ by a factor of 2×10^6 . It takes 10 min for 10 μg of X to completely convert 700 mmol of A to B. How long would the same conversion take without enzyme? 38 yr (2) _____
- Let $T = \text{time for no-enzyme reaction}$. $2 \times 10^6 = \text{rxn time (-enzyme)} / \text{rxn time (+enzyme)} = T/10 \text{ min}$
- $T = 10 \text{ min} \times 2 \times 10^6 = 20 \times 10^6 \text{ min} \times 1 \text{ h}/60 \text{ min} \times 1 \text{ d}/24 \text{ h} \times 1 \text{ yr}/365 \text{ d} = 38.05 \text{ yr}$
-

-) Poly-lysine exists in two different structural forms, depending on the pH. Write the name of each form above the appropriate flat region of the plotted line. (2) _____



exactly same as assigned problem # 4 in chap 4

-) The Hb O₂ binding curve below was obtained at pH 7.5. Draw another line to illustrate how the curve would look at pH 7.1. This pH dependence of O₂ binding by Hb is known as the Bohr effect. (2) _____



-) Without drawing any graph, estimate the K_m and V_{max} from this table of kinetic data. (2) _____

S	V
μM	μM/min
0	0
0.040	8.333
0.067	12.500
0.100	16.667
0.133	20.000
0.200	25.000
0.300	30.000
0.400	33.333
0.600	37.500
1.000	41.667
2.000	45.455
4.000	47.619

V_{max} = 47.6-50 μM/min

K_m = 0.13-0.20 μM

Include proper units for full credit!

-) To 5.0 ml of a solution containing 2.0 mg/ml of pure enzyme Z, Joe added just enough AgNO_3 to inhibit all the activity of Z. A total of 0.516 μmol of AgNO_3 was required. Assuming Z contains two cysteines (each with a free -SH group), calculate the molecular weight of Z. 38,700 - 39,000 gm/mol (2) _____

$$0.516 \mu\text{mol AgNO}_3 \times 1 \text{ Enz}/2\text{Ag} = 0.258 \mu\text{mol enzyme}$$

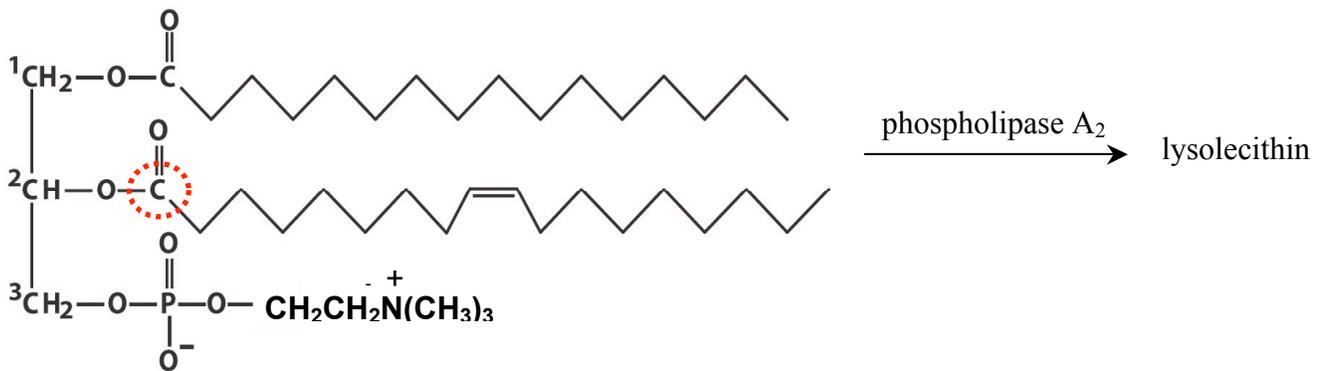
$$\mu\text{g enzyme} = 5.0 \text{ ml} \times 2.0 \text{ mg/ml} = 10 \text{ mg} = 10 \times 10^3 \mu\text{g}$$

$$10 \times 10^3 \mu\text{g enzyme} / 0.258 \mu\text{mol enzyme} = 38,760 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{mol} = 38,760 \text{ gram/mol}$$

-) Blood may contain several different reducing sugars. The commonly used reagent for measuring the total amount of all reducing sugars is Fehling's solution. The best reagent for measuring only D-glucose is the enzyme glucose oxidase.

see assigned problem 6 in chap 7

-) Circle the carbon that undergoes nucleophilic attack in the reaction shown below. (2) _____



See assigned problem 6 in chap 10. Also tests general knowledge of ester hydrolysis mechanism.

-) Define K_{eq} for the following reaction: $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2 \text{NaHCO}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ (2) _____

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{[\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4] [\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]^2}{[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4] [\text{NaHCO}_3]^2}$$

For the following questions, just circle the one best answer.

-) The term that best describes the characteristics of detergents is ... (1) _____
 hydrophilic hydrophobic amphipathic nucleophilic zwitterionic
-) To concentrate an enzyme without denaturing it, you would likely use... (1) _____
 urea ammonium sulfate a detergent HCl NaOH PITC
-) A spectrophotometer set to a wavelength of 280 nm will most easily detect peptides that contain... (1) _____
 Phe Tyr His Ala Lys Glu Cys
-) The tertiary structure of many proteins is stabilized by covalent bonds between the side chains of (1) _____
 Asn Met Pro Cys Ser Trp
-) The organic molecule that holds the Fe^{2+} in place in hemoglobin... (1) _____
 clathrate porphyrin ferroglobin oxytocin
-) Enzymes accelerate reactions by _____ of the reaction. (1) _____
decreasing ΔG^\ddagger increasing ΔG^\ddagger decreasing ΔG° increasing ΔG° decreasing ΔG
-) Chymotrypsinogen is activated *in vivo* by (1) _____
 allosteric activation substrate binding cleavage of a peptide bond phosphorylation
