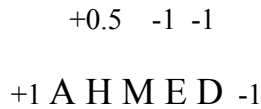


-) If one combines 0.1 moles of NaH_2PO_4 and 0.2 moles of Na_2HPO_4 in 900 ml of water, the final pH will be 7.16 or 7.2. -----

$\log R = \square$, so $\log (0.2/0.1) = 0.301$,
The basic form prevails around the pKa of 6.86
So $\text{pH} = 6.86 + 0.30 = 7.16$

-) At pH 6.0, the net charge on the peptide shown below is -1.5. -----



-) The α -chain of human hemoglobin contains 141 amino acids and the β -chain contains 146 amino acids. A single heme group (including the Fe) has a mol. wt. of 614. What is the estimated molecular weight of a hemoglobin molecule?

65,596 grams per mole. -----

$$2 \text{ alpha chains} + 2 \text{ beta chains} + 4 \text{ hemes}$$

$$2 \times 141 \times 110 + 2 \times 146 \times 110 + 4 \times 614 = 65,596$$

-) Goat myoglobin is 2/3 saturated with O_2 at $\text{PO}_2 = 60$ mm Hg. The P_{50} of this myoglobin is 30 - 31 mm Hg. -----

$$\square = \frac{\text{PO}_2}{\text{P}_{50} + \text{PO}_2}, \quad \frac{2}{3} = \frac{60}{\text{P}_{50} + 60}$$

$$2\text{P}_{50} + 120 = 180, \quad \text{P}_{50} = 30$$

-) The table below shows kinetic data for a reaction catalyzed by 0.01 μM enzyme. From these data, estimate the enzyme's V_{max} , K_m , and k_{cat} .

[S], mM	V_o , $\mu\text{M}/\text{min}$
0.5	14.0
0.8	20.0
2.0	35.0
4.0	48.0
8.0	56.0
20.0	64.0
400.0	69.5
2,000.0	70.0

$$V_{\text{max}} = \underline{70.0} \mu\text{M}/\text{min} \quad \text{-----}$$

$$K_m = \underline{2.0} \text{mM} \quad \text{-----}$$

-) 30 μg of pure enzyme X (mol. wt. = 60,000) can catalyze the formation of 4.5 μmoles of product per minute when saturated with substrate. The k_{cat} (turnover #) of X is

$$\underline{9,000} \text{ min}^{-1} \quad \text{-----}$$

$$K_{\text{cat}} = (\text{mols prod}/\text{min}) / \text{mols enzyme}$$

$$\mu\text{mols enzyme} = 30 \mu\text{g} \times (1 \mu\text{mol}/60,000 \mu\text{g}) = 5 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{mol}$$

$$K_{\text{cat}} = 4.5 \mu\text{mol}/\text{min} / 5 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{mol} = 9,000 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

-) An enzyme (E) catalyzes the reversible formation of B from A: ($A \rightleftharpoons B$). To start the reaction, A is dissolved in a buffer at 25°C. Enzyme is then added and the reaction is allowed to proceed to equilibrium, whereupon, the concentrations of A and B are found to be $1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{M}$ and $4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{M}$, respectively. Calculate K_{eq} for the reaction, the starting concentration of A, and the value of ΔG° for this reaction. (At 25°C, $RT = 2.479 \text{ kJ/mol}$)

$$K_{\text{eq}} = 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{M} / 1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{M} = 30$$

$$[A]_{\text{init}} = 1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{M} + 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{M} \\ = 46.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{M}$$

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \underline{30} \quad \text{-----}$$

$$[A]_{\text{initial}} = \underline{46.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ or } 4.65 \times 10^{-4}} \text{M} \quad \text{-----}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \underline{-8.43} \text{ kJ/mol} \quad \text{-----}$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K_{\text{eq}} = -2.479 \text{ (kJ/mol)} \times \ln 30 = -8.43 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

The strongest, angle-independent force of attraction between the side-chains of glutamate and lysine within a protein is likely to be

- a** electrostatic
- b** H-bonding
- c** hydrophobic interaction
- d** van der Waals
- e** a peptide bond

Catalytic efficiency is defined as

- a** the factor by which an enzyme enhances a chemical reaction
- b** K_m/k_{cat}
- c** k_{cat}/K_m
- d** V_{max}/K_m
- e** V_{max}/k_{cat}

To sequence a protein, it is often cleaved into several peptide fragments which are (these days) most often separated by which method?

- a** SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
- b** isoelectric focusing
- c** gel filtration
- d** ion-exchange chromatography
- e** reversed-phase HPLC

In a right-handed α -helix,

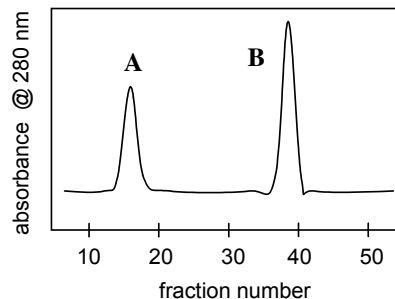
- a** all the psi angles are the same for all participating residues
- b** all the phi angles are the same for all participating residues
- c** a and b are both true
- d** a and b are both false
- e** the psi and phi angles vary with each residue

Enzymes accelerate reactions by ...

- a** increasing the free energy of the overall reaction
- b** decreasing the free energy of the overall reaction
- c** altering the equilibrium constant
- d** destabilizing the transition state
- e** stabilizing the transition state

Here is the elution pattern of two proteins separated by size-exclusion chromatography (SEC; also known as gel filtration). Compared with B, protein A has

- a** a lower isoelectric point
- b** more hydrophobic amino acids
- c** fewer hydrophobic amino acids
- d** a larger molecular diameter
- e** a smaller molecular diameter



If $\Delta G^\circ < 0$ for reaction, the *in vivo* enzyme catalyzed reaction will

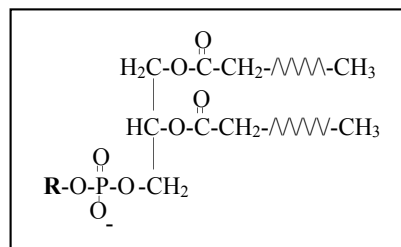
- a always be favored in the forward direction
- b never be favored in the forward direction
- c sometimes be favored in the forward direction**
- d always be at exactly at equilibrium

Phosphorylation of enzymes often occurs at the side chain of _____ and is used to _____ the enzyme.

- a Asp, irreversibly inhibit
- b Asp, reversibly inhibit
- c Gly, feedback inhibit
- d Ser, irreversibly inhibit
- e Ser, reversibly activate**

The compound shown to the right is a

- a steroid
- b glycerophospholipid**
- c sphingolipid
- d fatty acid
- e triacylglycerol



Myoglobin shows a high content of

- a α -helix**
- b β -turn
- c parallel β -sheet
- d anti-parallel β -sheet

An amino acid that has no asymmetric carbon.

- a Pro
- b Arg
- c Ala
- d Gly**
- e Glu

Excluding mirror images, and α -, β - anomeric forms, the number of distinct ketohexoses is

- a 16
- b 8
- c 6
- d 4**

The pH of Ms. Tran's stomach was found to be 2.3. This is equivalent to an HCl concentration of

- a 0.01 mM
- b 0.20 mM
- c 5.0 mM
- d 12.0 mM
- e 15.0 mM