Protein Stability of a 21 Residue Alanine Based Peptide

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Biochemistry Background Genes are used to make amino acids The human genome is 3 billion DNA base pairs Estimated 20,000-25,000 genes Amino acids are the basic building blocks of proteins Two major angles that biochemists are concerned with \Box Φ ψ

Protein Construction



Polypeptide

The Problem The central dogma of biochemistry How do proteins fold How do external variants affect protein folding/stability Methods Computational X-ray crystallography NMR spectroscopy **UV** Raman Fluorescence

Protein Folding/Stability Affected inter-molecular interactions Amino acid hydrophobicity Salt bridges van der Waals forces Ion-ion interactions Hydrogen bonding Observed behaviors in salt solutions **Chloride destabilizes** α -helices **Perchlorate stabilizes** α -helices **Sulfate destabilizes** α -helices

The peptide



Molecular Dynamics

- Used AMBER 9
- System
 - 15 Sodiums added
 - 9 Sulfates added
 - 2338 molecules of Water
 - Temperature of 300K
 - Simulations ran for 70 ns
- Hardware
 - 8 Xeon processor cluster
 - 1 ns of simulation took
 12 hours of clocktime to run



Preliminary Results



Initial helix



4

During Simulation



After 28 ns

Preliminary Conclusions

Sodium Sulfate

- Already unfolding after the equilibrations
- Strong indicator of destabilization



Phosphate and Acetate

- Not unfolding after the equilibrations
- Strong indicator of stabilization

Summary

These simulations support previous experimental results
They also support the trend of the Hoffmeister effect
Based on results not discussed here, the change in solvent activity is the reason for stabilization

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Questions