

Достижения и некоторые нерешенные проблемы биофизики

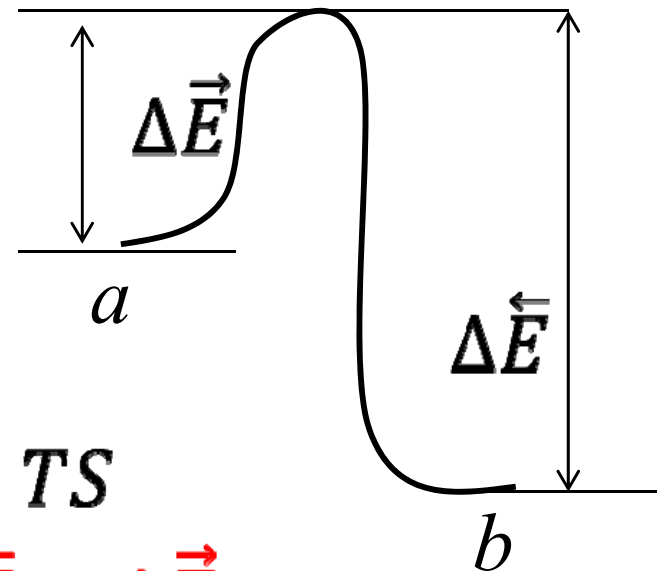
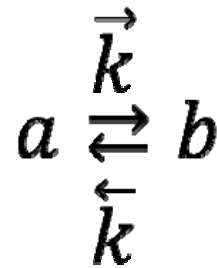
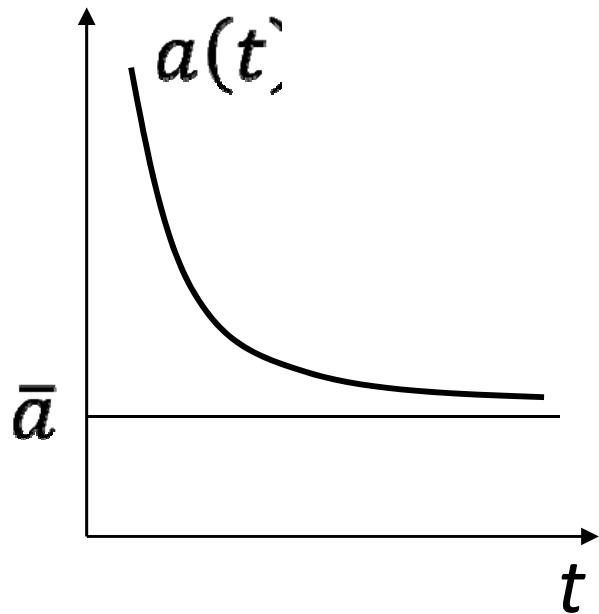
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 кафедра биофизики

The entire cell can be viewed as factory that contains an elaborate net work of interlocking assembly lines, each of which is composed of set large protein machines

Modern machines comprised of subsystems from different "domains" (i.e., mechanical, electrical, fluid, thermal) are often analyzed by energy-based approach

Any real understanding of the function of a protein machine will require not only its resting structure in atomic detail, but also a knowledge of the kinetics and energetic of each of its reaction intermediates

*Extracts from the paper by Bruce Alberts
Cell, vol.92, 291 – 294, February, 1998*



$$G = U - TS$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta \hat{E} - \Delta \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{k}a$$

$$\hat{v} = \hat{k}b$$

$$\vec{k} = k_0 e^{-\Delta \vec{E}/k_B T}$$

$$\hat{k} = k_0 e^{-\Delta \hat{E}/k_B T}$$

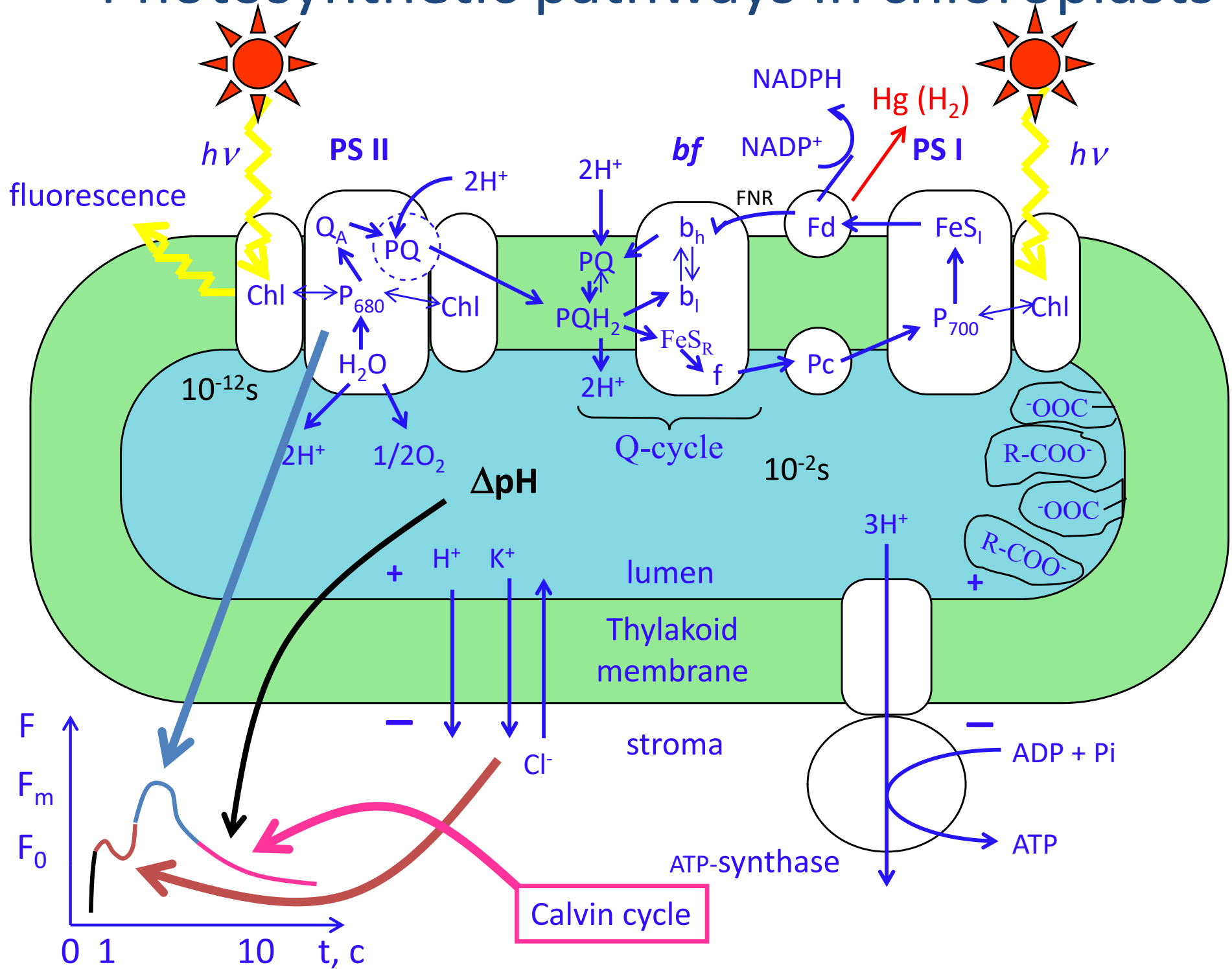
$$\vec{v} = \hat{v}$$

$$\text{npu } \vec{k}\bar{a} = \hat{k}\bar{b} \Rightarrow$$

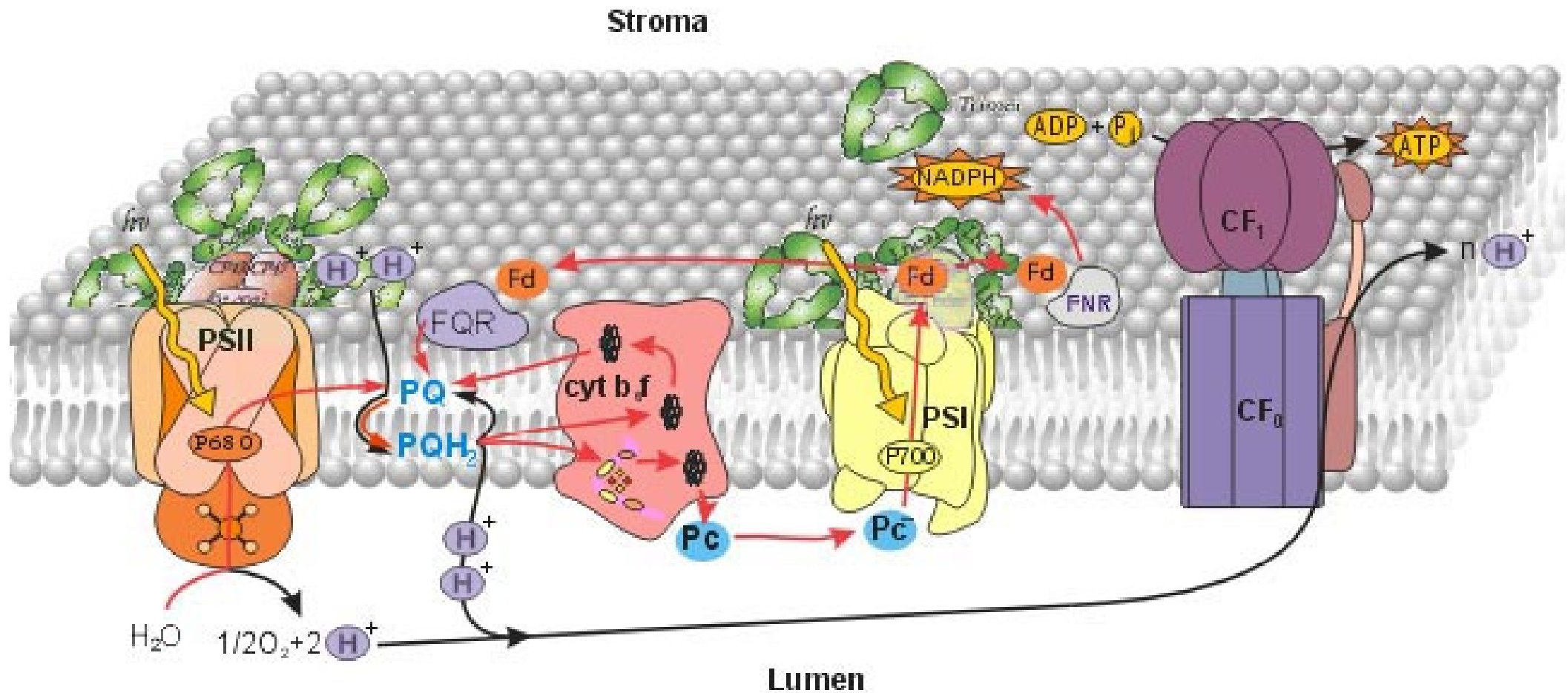
$$K(T) = \frac{\bar{b}}{\bar{a}} = \frac{\vec{k}}{\hat{k}} = k_0 e^{\Delta G/k_B T}$$

$$\Delta G = RT \ln K(T)$$

Photosynthetic pathways in chloroplasts

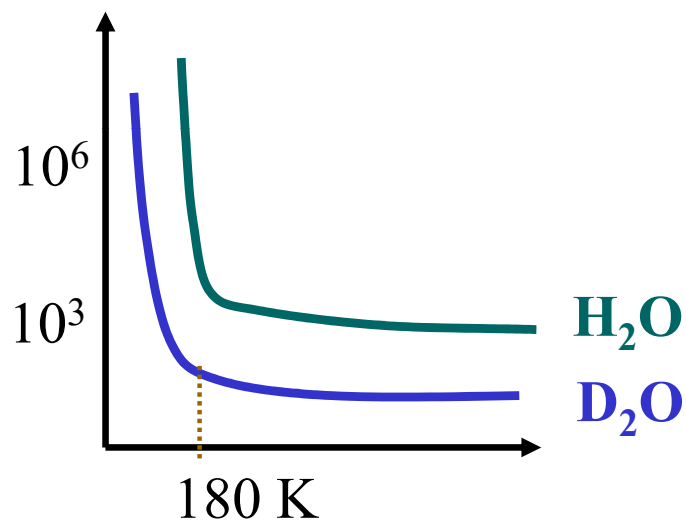
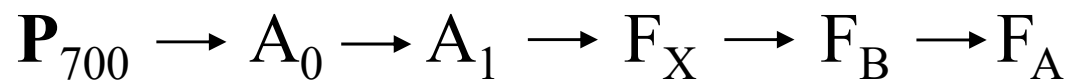
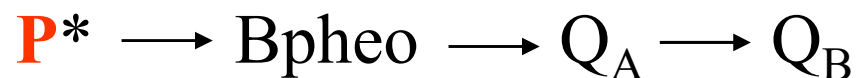
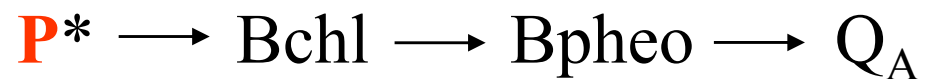
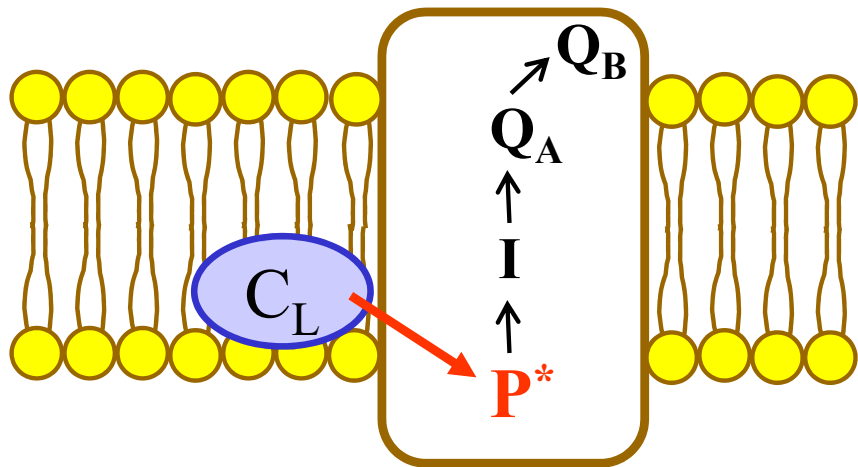


Space distribution of protein electron carriers in a membrane

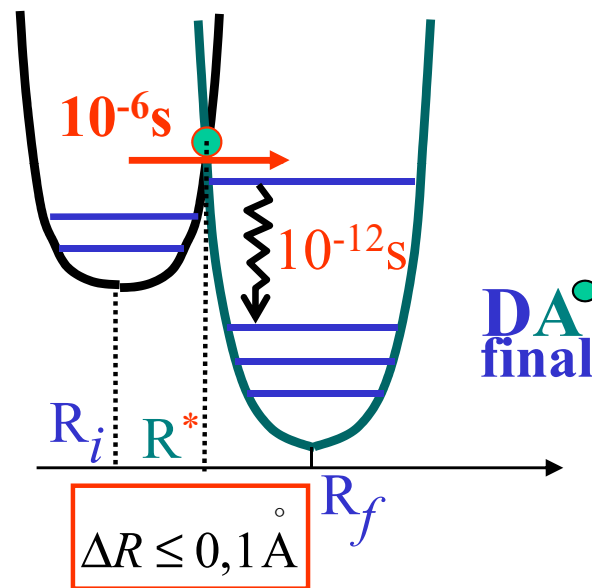


Времена внутримолекулярных движений белка

Первичные процессы фотосинтеза и зрения	$10^{-13} - 10^{-12}$ с
Динамика атомов и групп атомов	$10^{-12} - 10^{-11}$ с
Динамика боковых цепей белков	$10^{-11} - 10^{-7}$ с
Движение доменов и субъединиц	$10^{-8} - 10^{-5}$ с
Лиганд-рецепторные взаимодействия	$10^{-6} - 10^{-3}$ с
Кинетика сворачивания белковой глобулы	$10^{-4} - 10^2$ с



$D^{\bullet}A$
init.

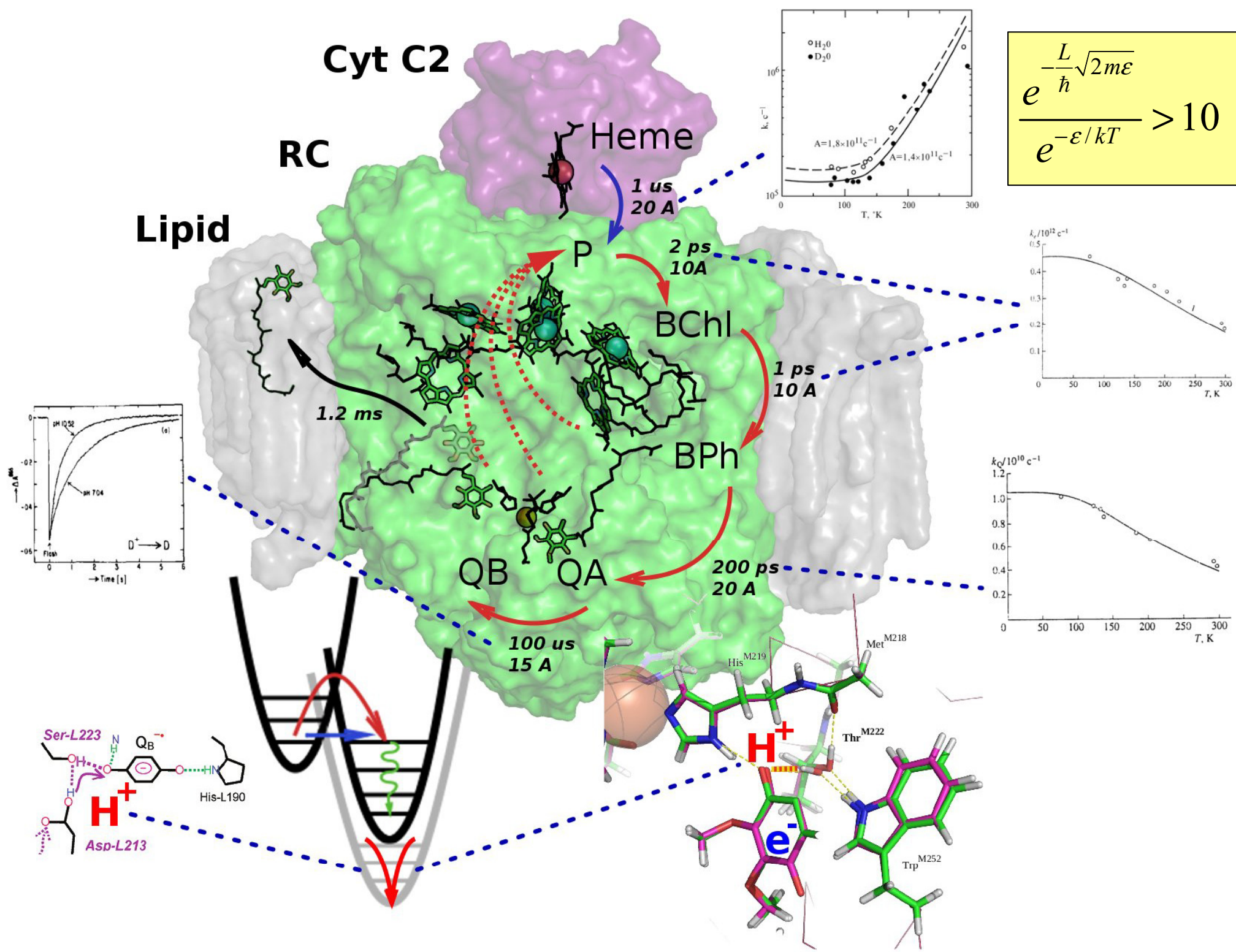


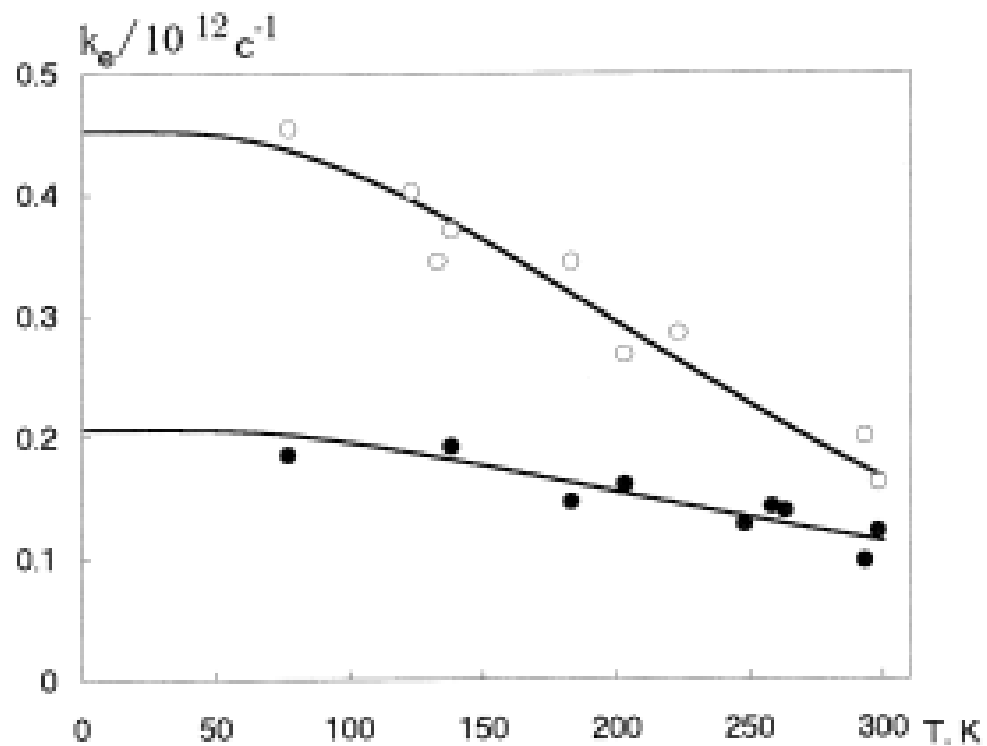
$$k_{\text{tunn}} > k_{\text{act}}$$

at $T < 700\text{K}$

$$\frac{e^{-\frac{L}{\hbar}\sqrt{2m\varepsilon}}}{e^{-\varepsilon/kT}} > 10$$

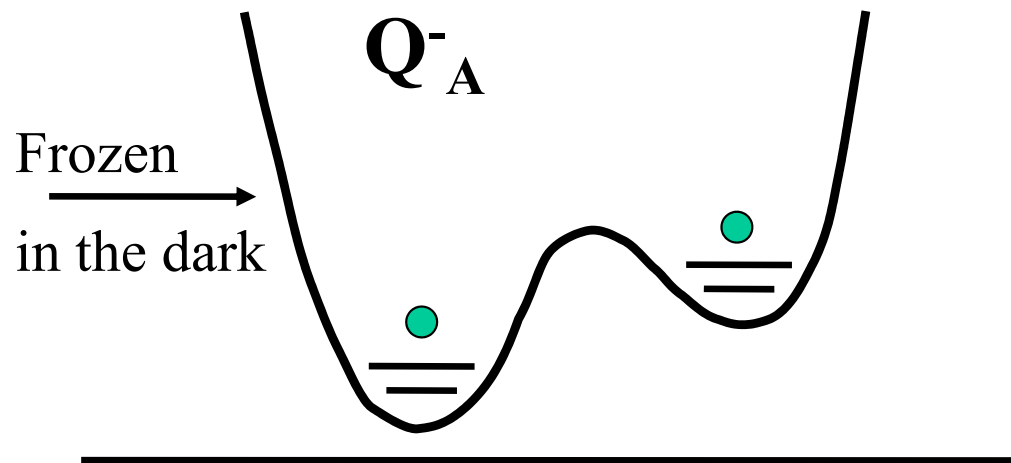
Electron tunneling in a reaction center



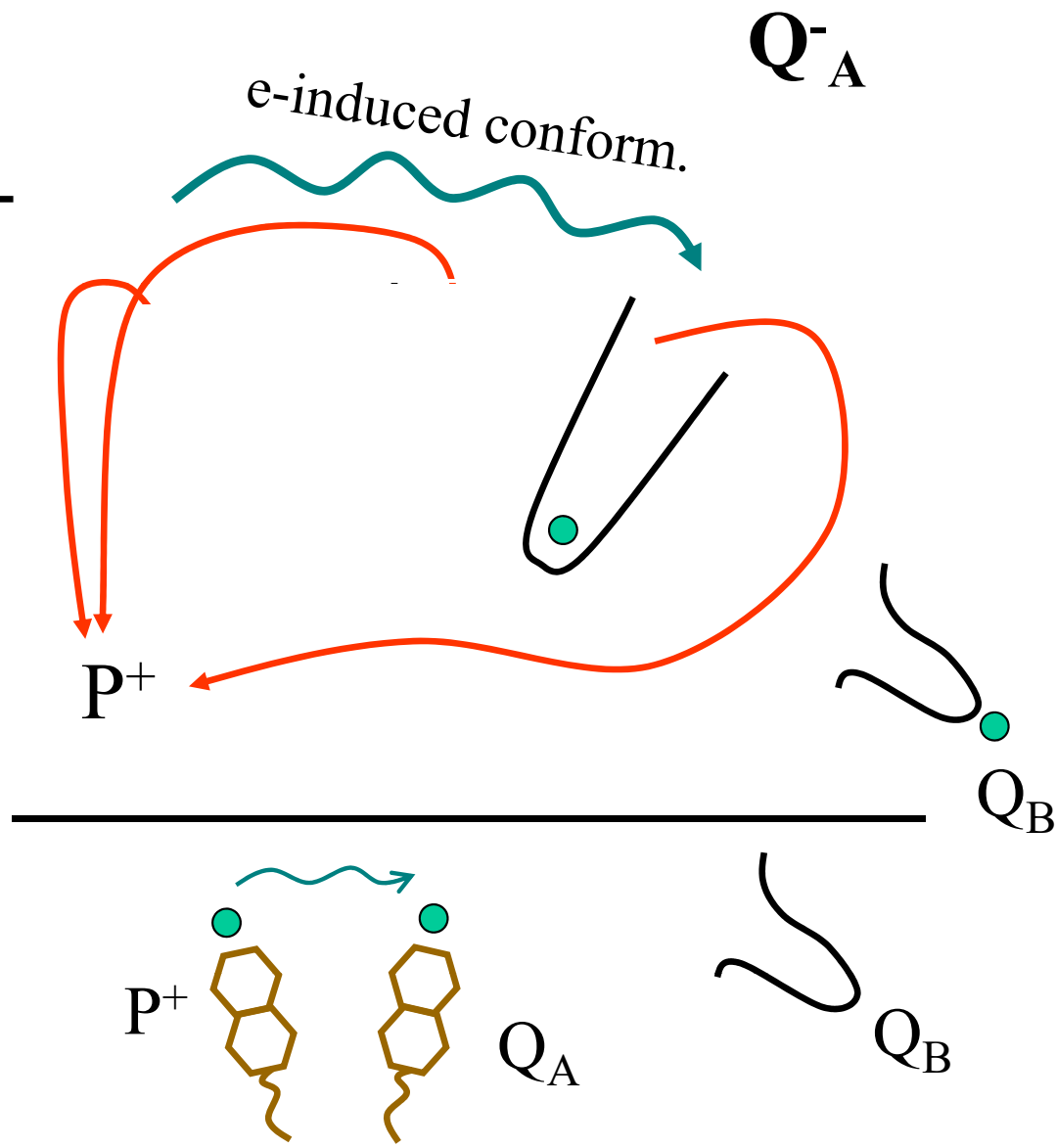


Температурная зависимость константы скорости разделения заряда в реакционном центре

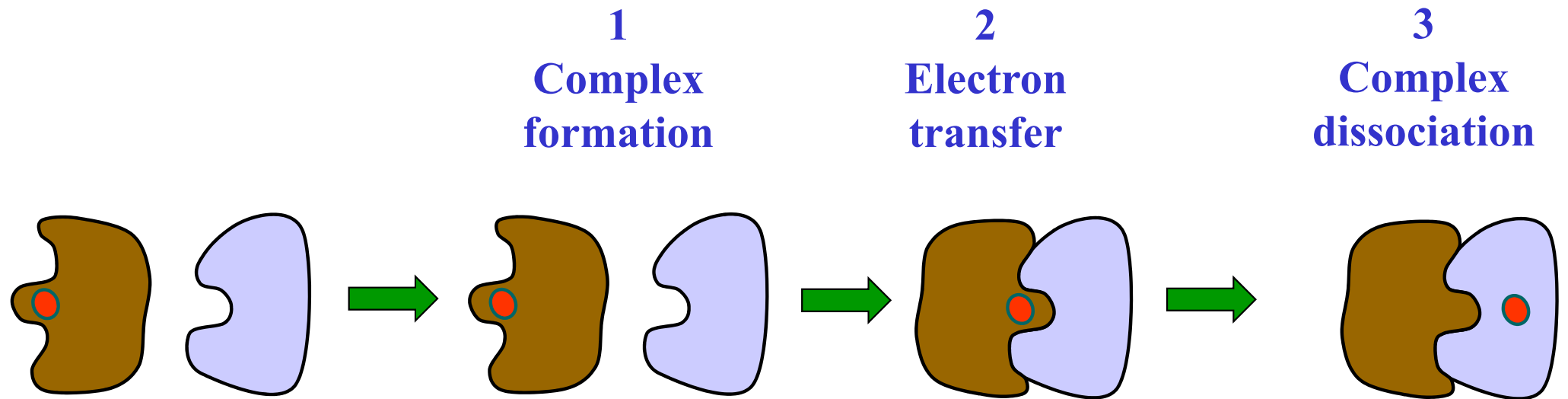
o: контроль, •: под действием DMSO.

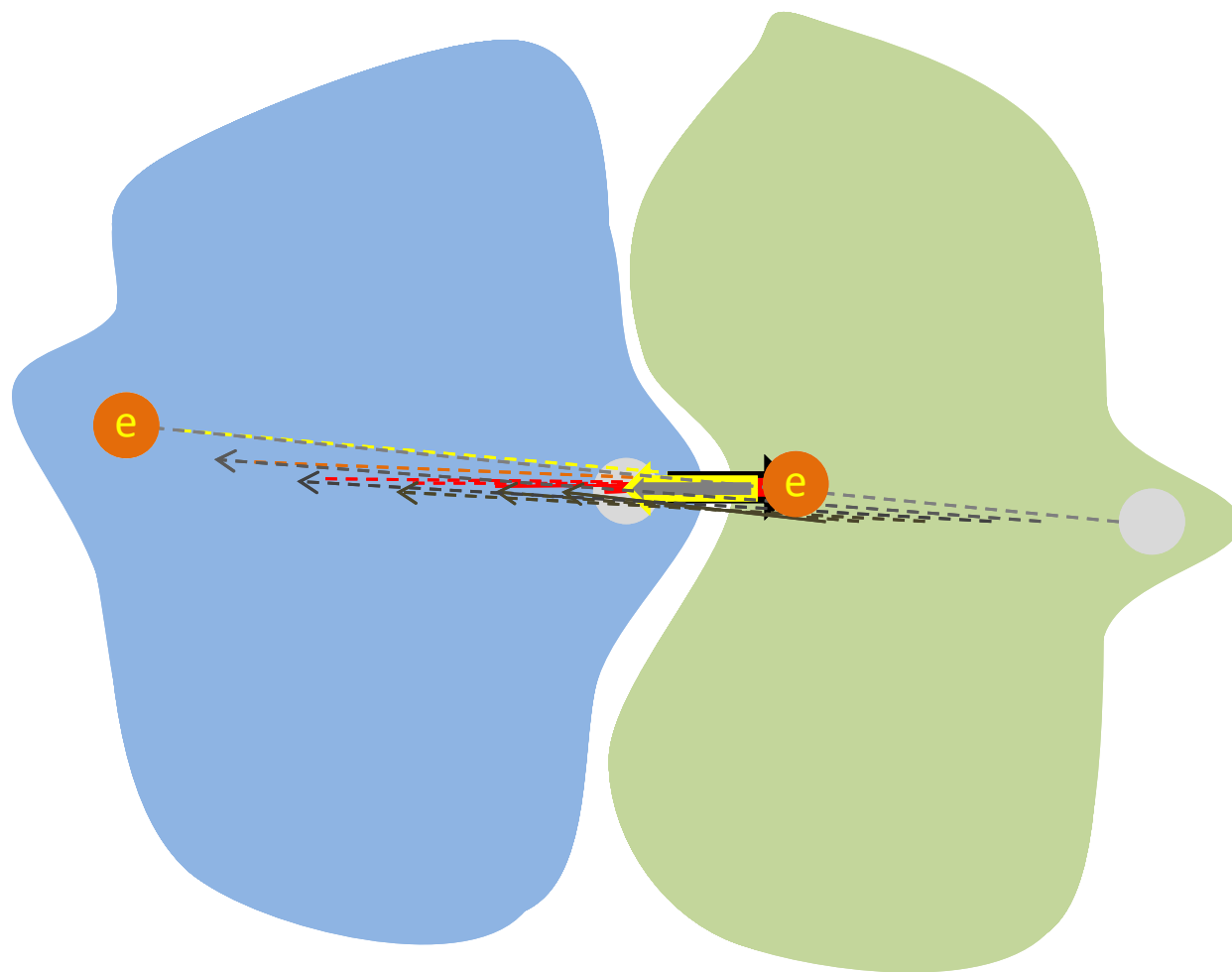
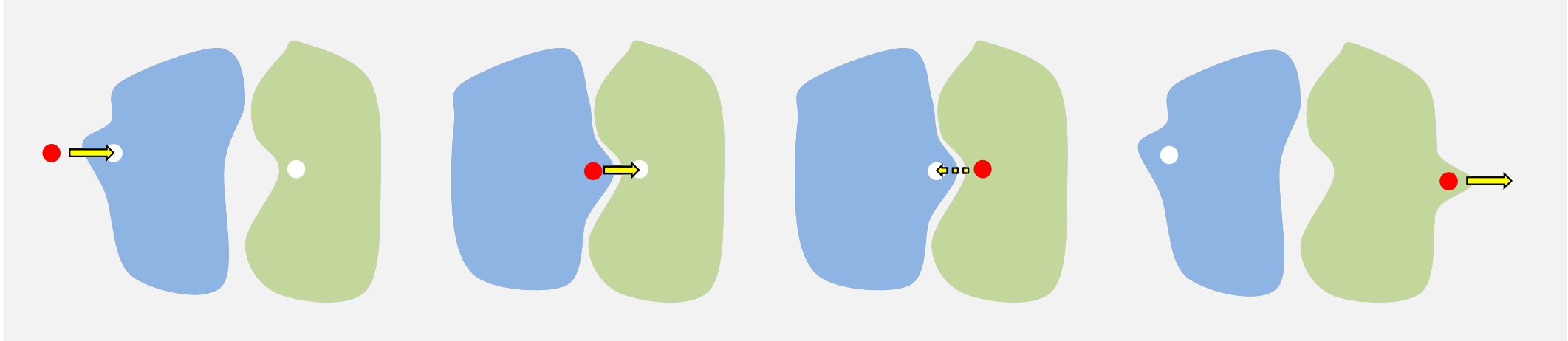


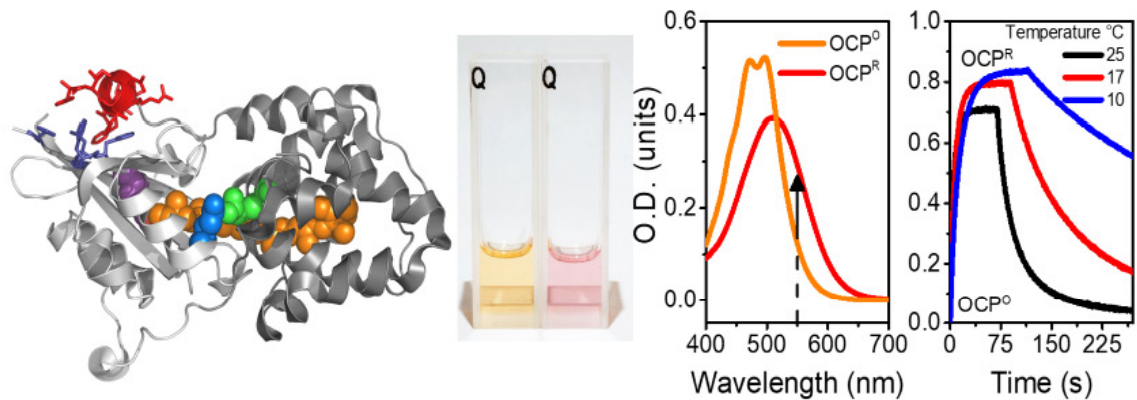
Frozen under
illumination



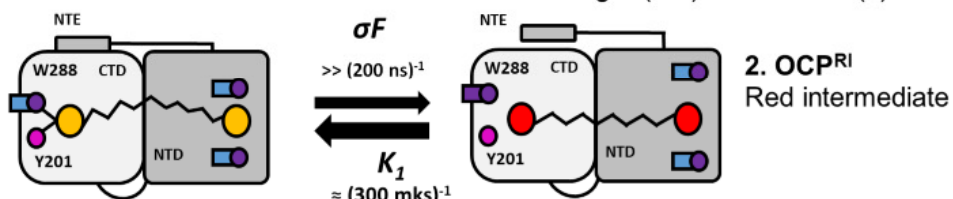
Protein Interaction





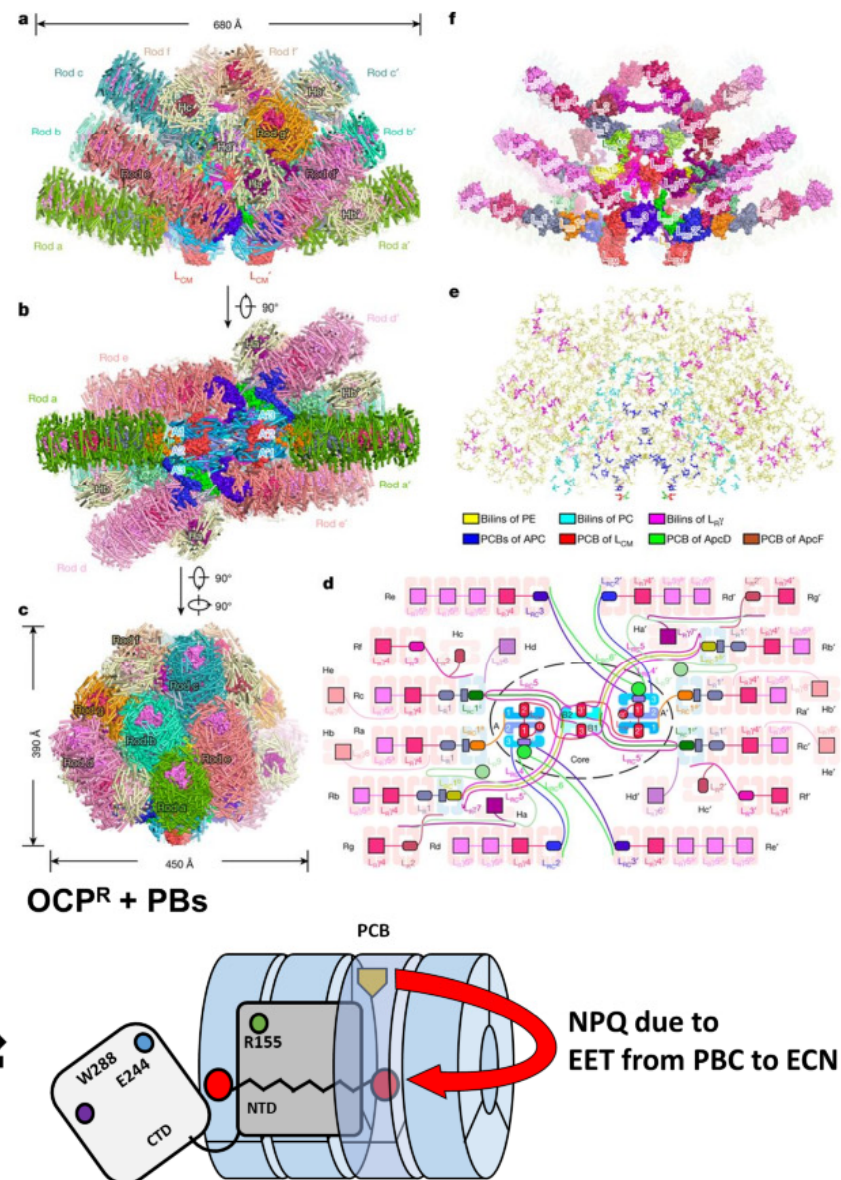
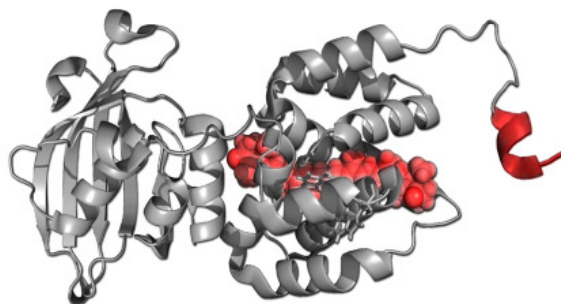
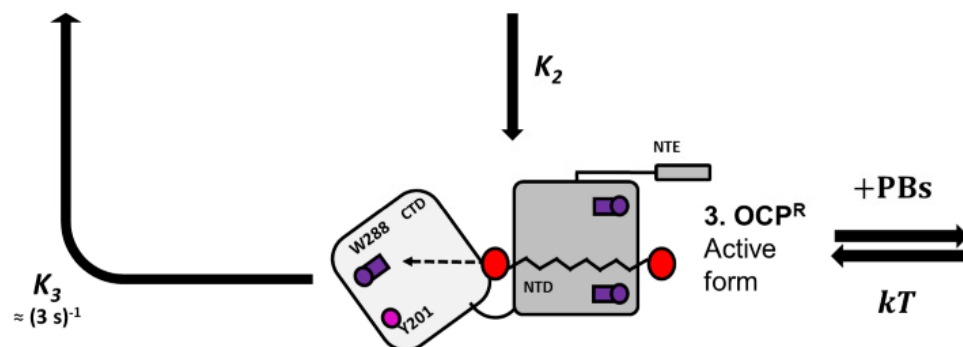


1. OCP^{O}
Inactive form

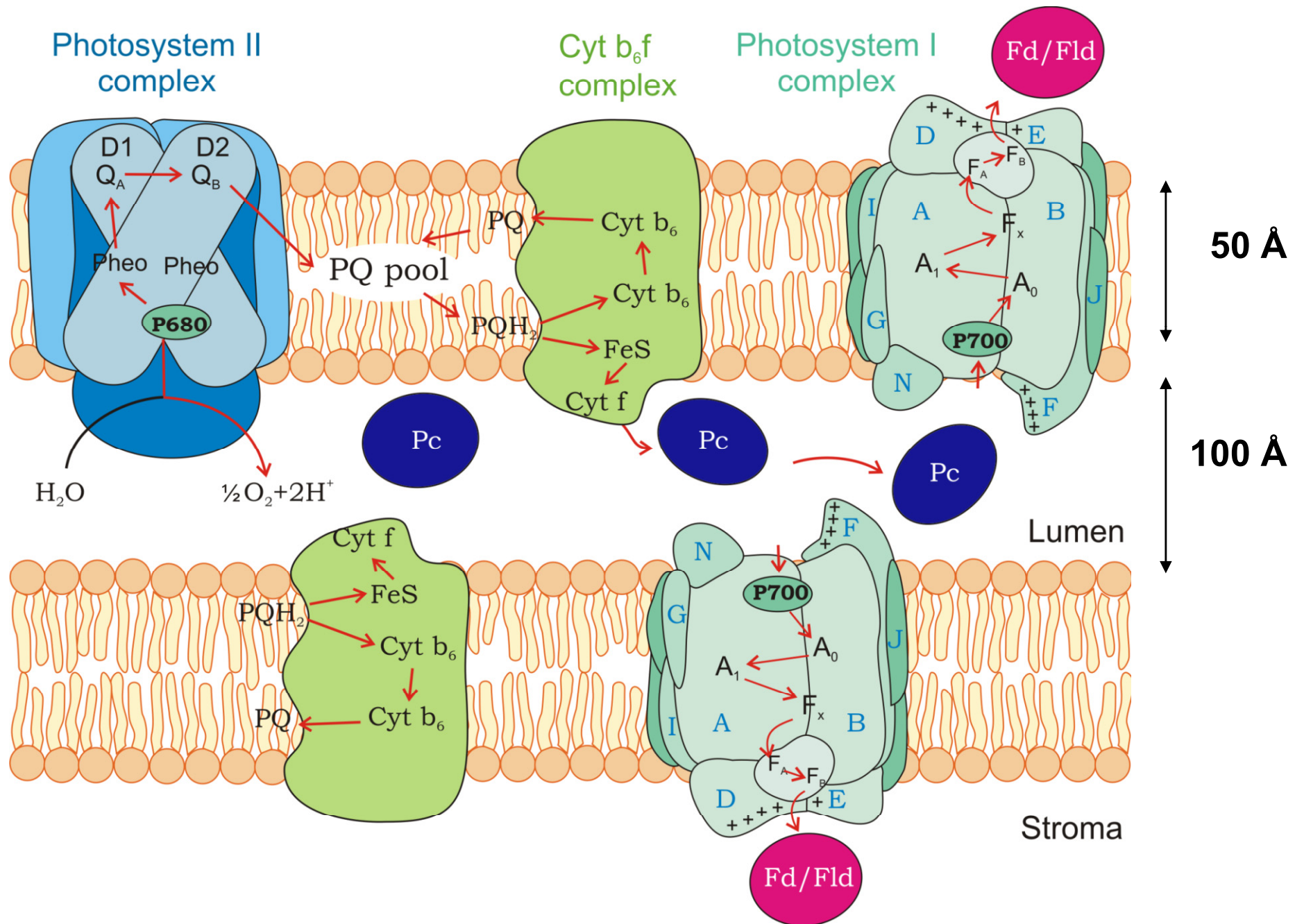


Legend:

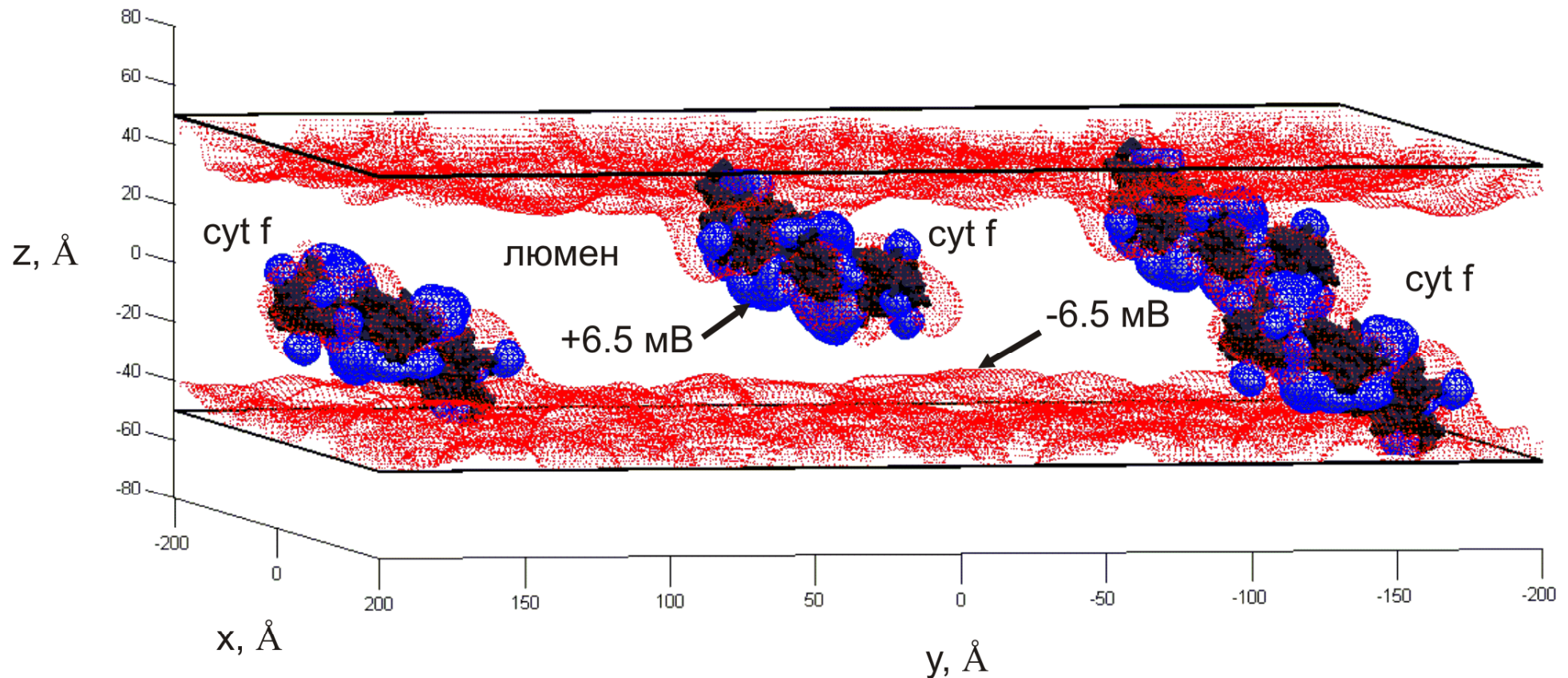
- Tryptophan
- Tyrosine
- Fluorescence
- Static quenching



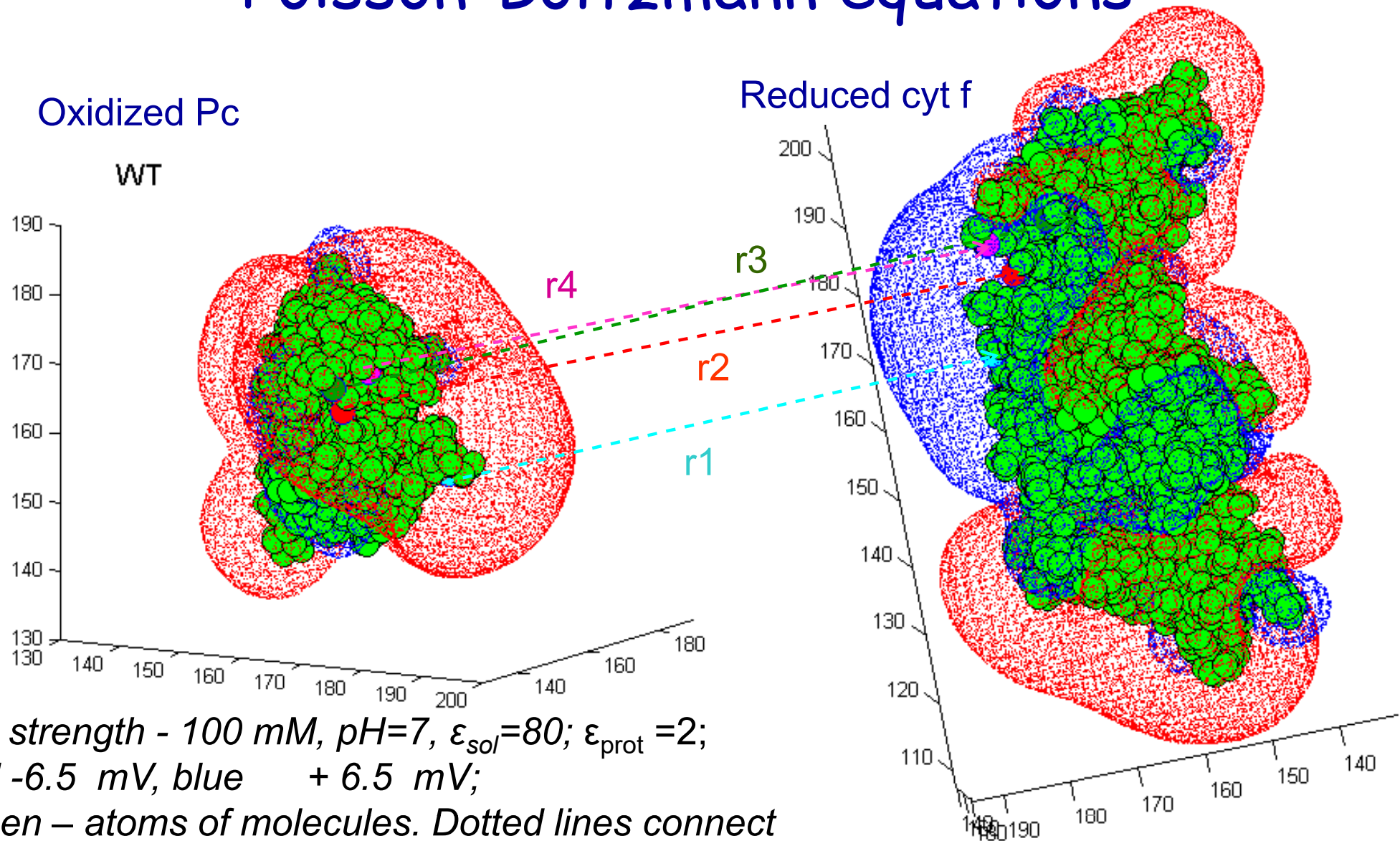
Thylakoid Membrane and Luminal Space



Эквипотенциальные поверхности (6.5 мВ) в люмене тилакоида хлоропласта, $pH=7$, $I=100$ моль/ m^3 , $\sigma=-18$ мКл/ m^2

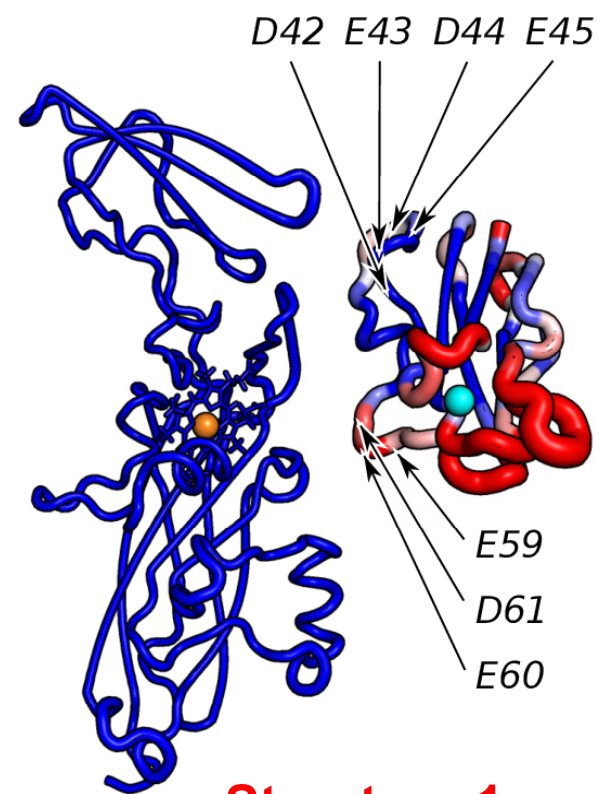


Equipotential surfaces calculated according to Poisson-Boltzmann equations

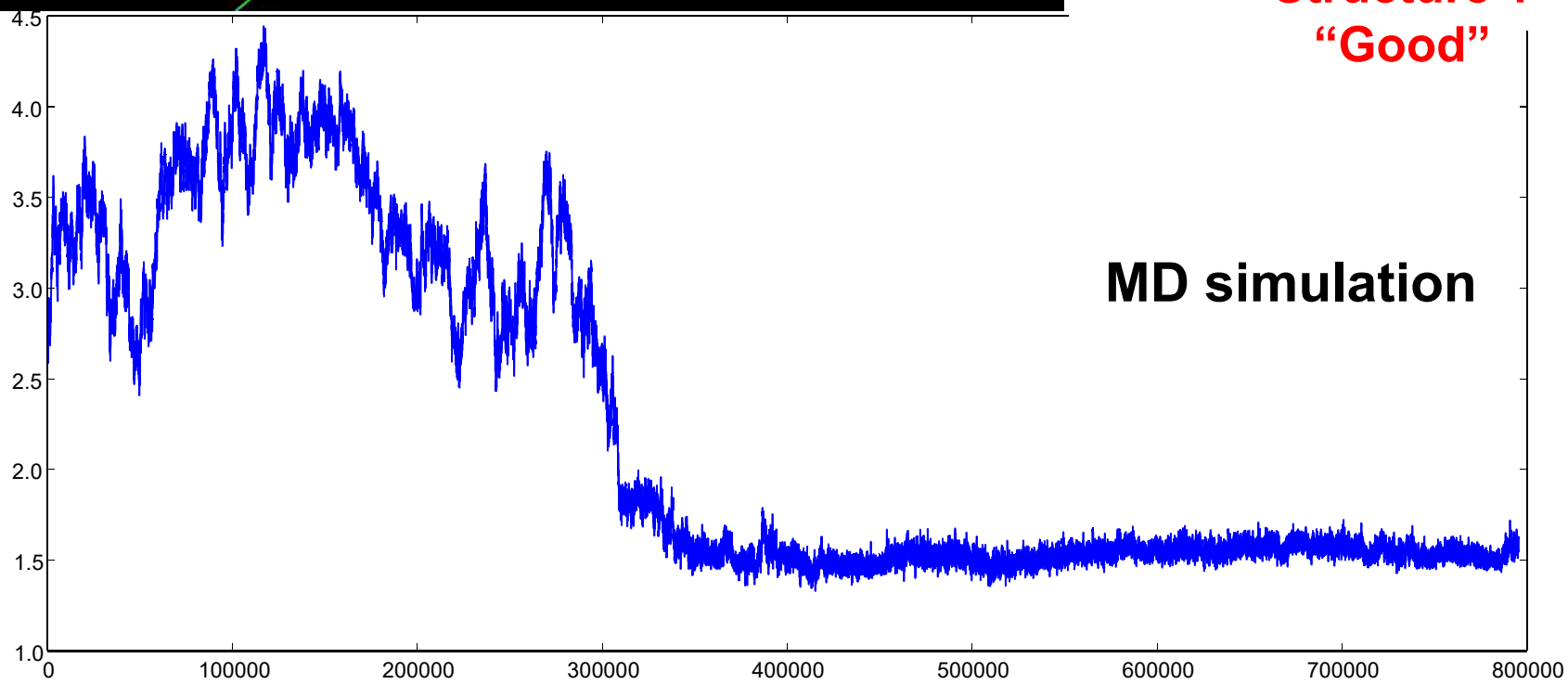


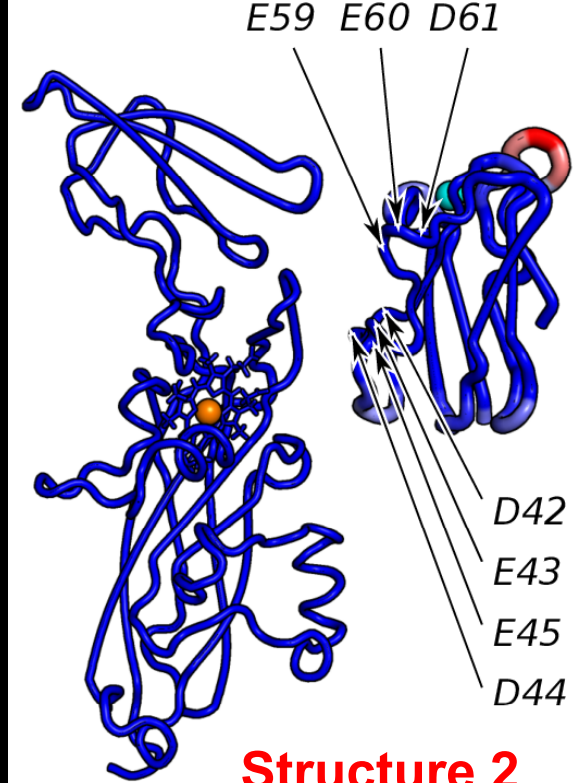
*Ion strength - 100 mM, pH=7, $\epsilon_{sol}=80$; $\epsilon_{prot}=2$;
red -6.5 mV, blue +6.5 mV;*

*green – atoms of molecules. Dotted lines connect
residues on Pc and Cyt f that were used by simulation for
calculation the distance between proteins*

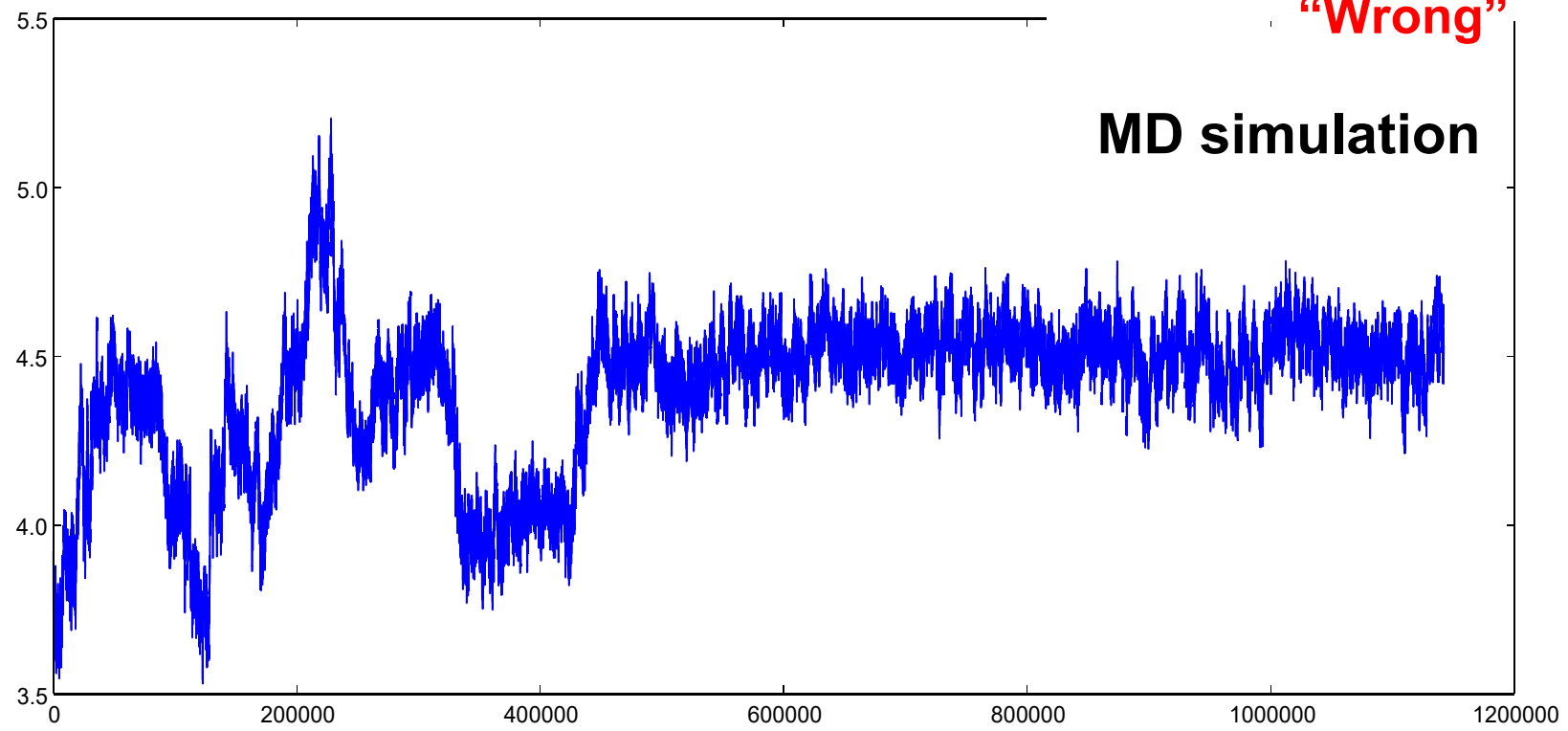


Structure 1
"Good"



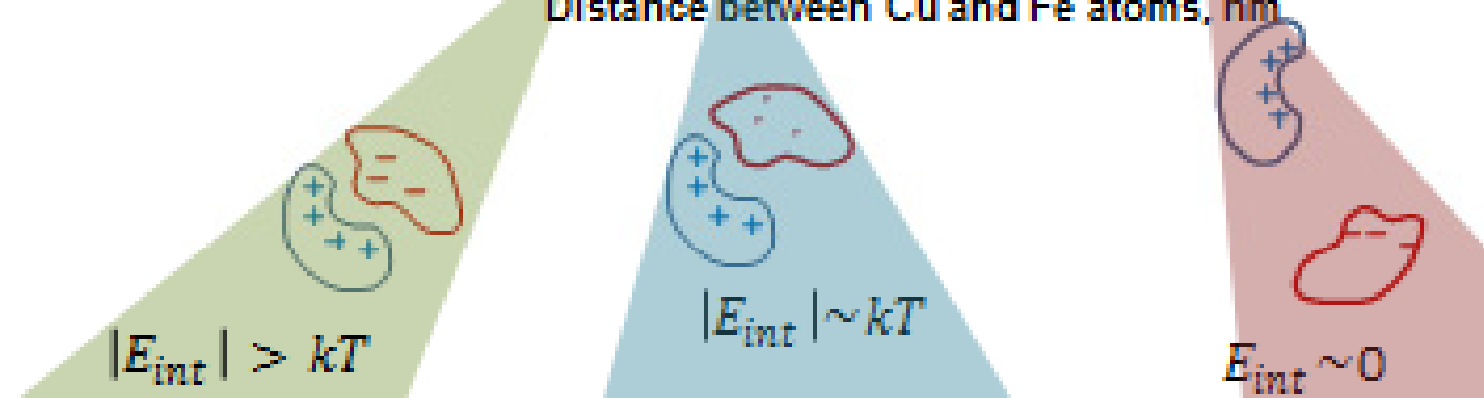
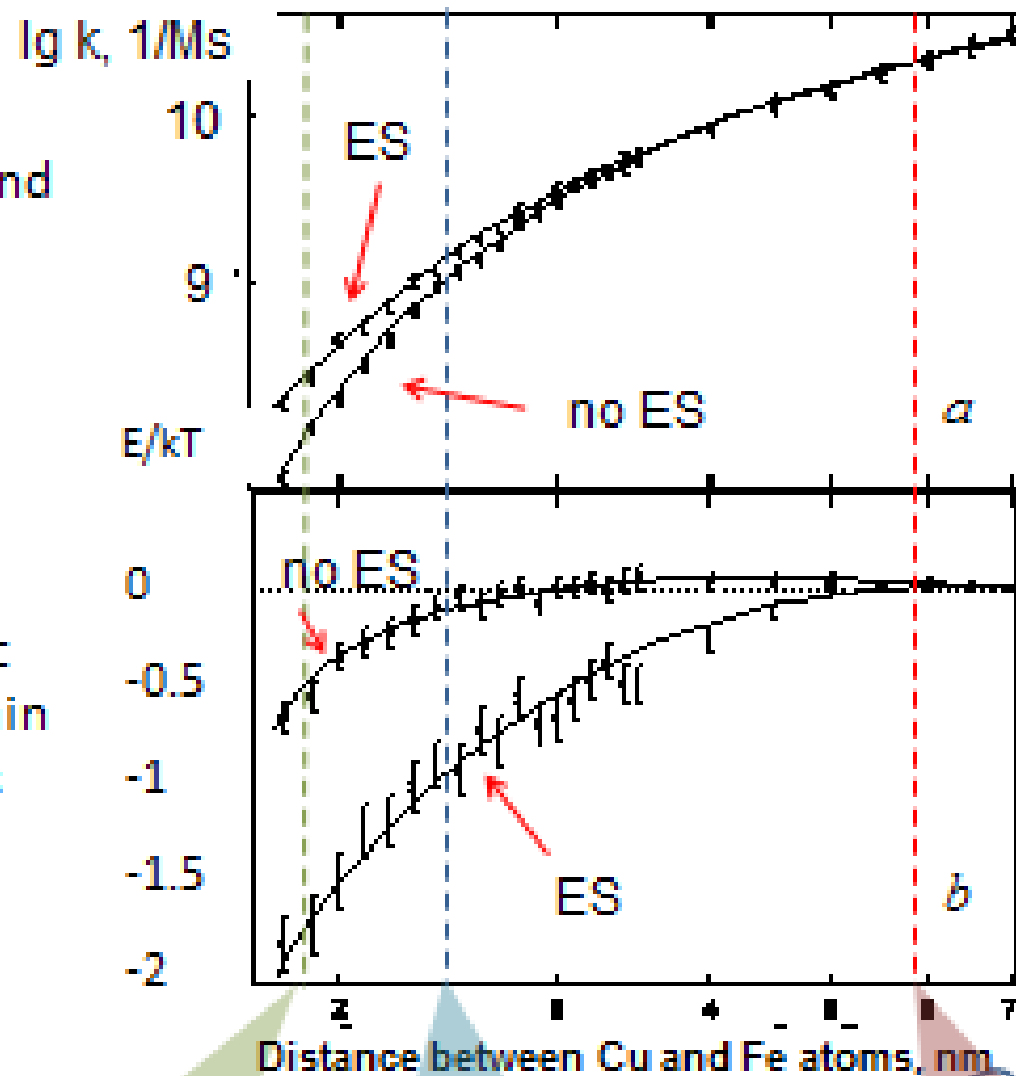


Structure 2
“Wrong”

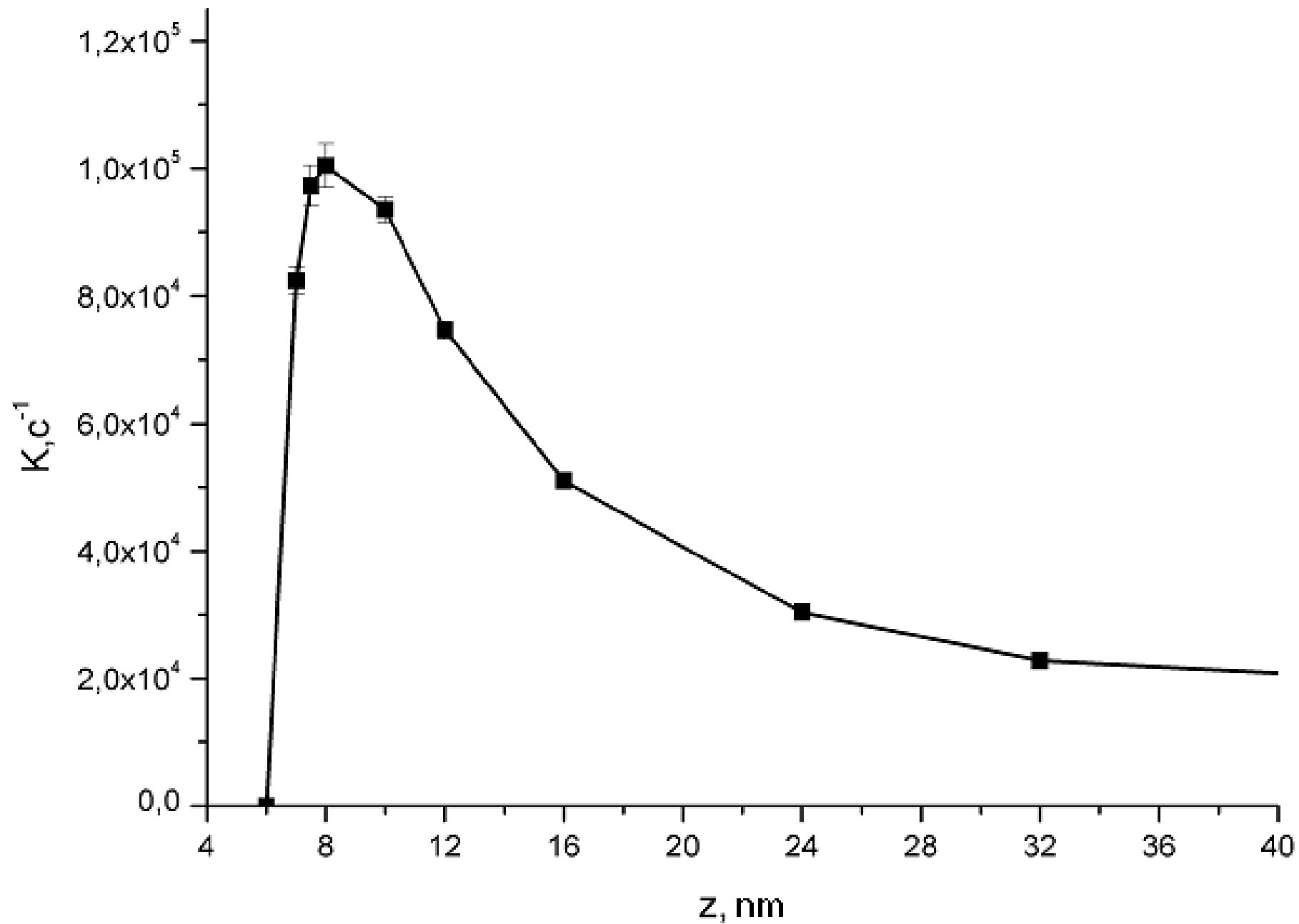


a – Dependence of plastocyanin and cytochrome f protein-protein encounter rate on the distance between their reaction centers

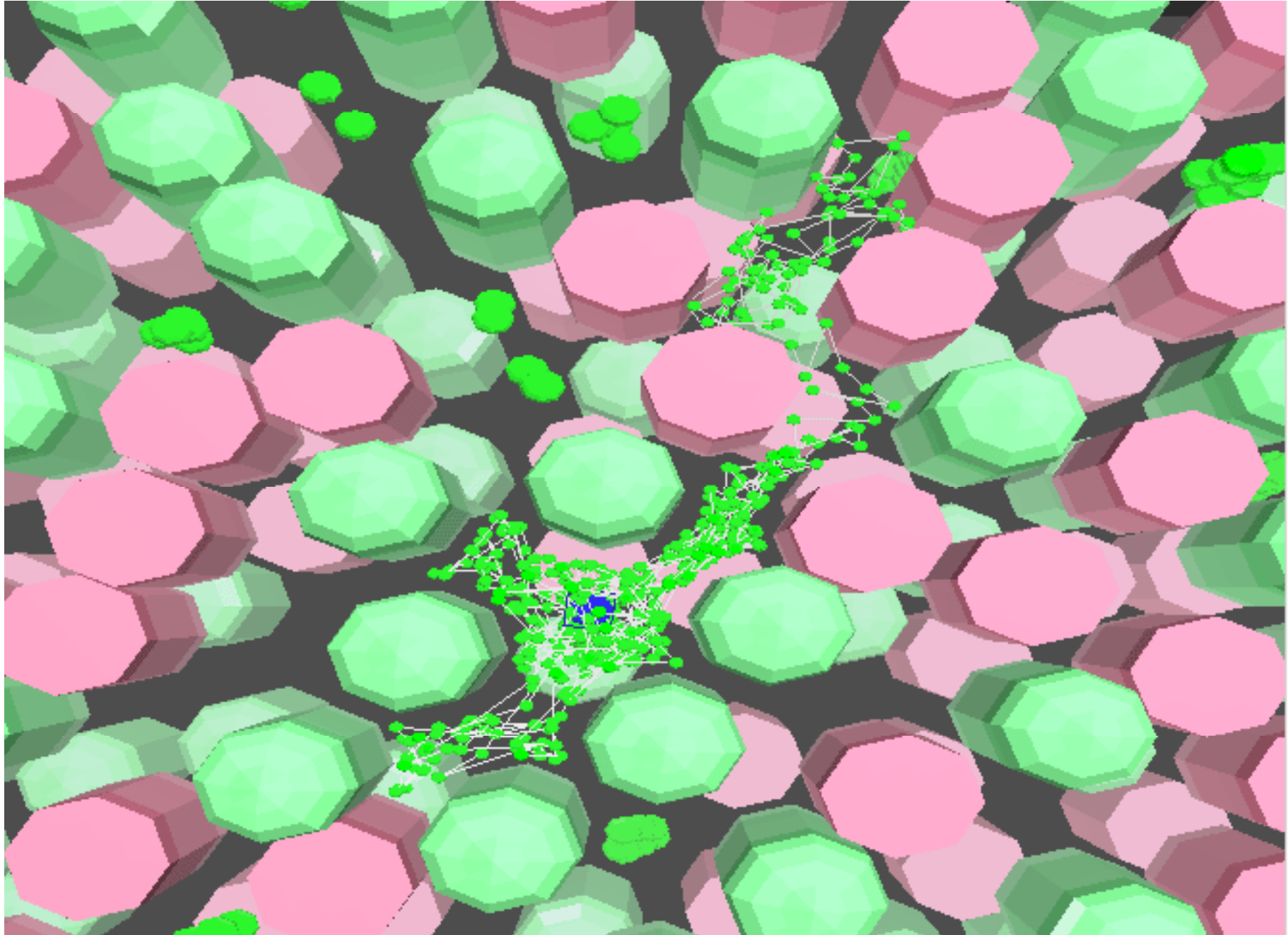
b – Average energy of electrostatic interaction of the proteins at certain distance between reaction centers



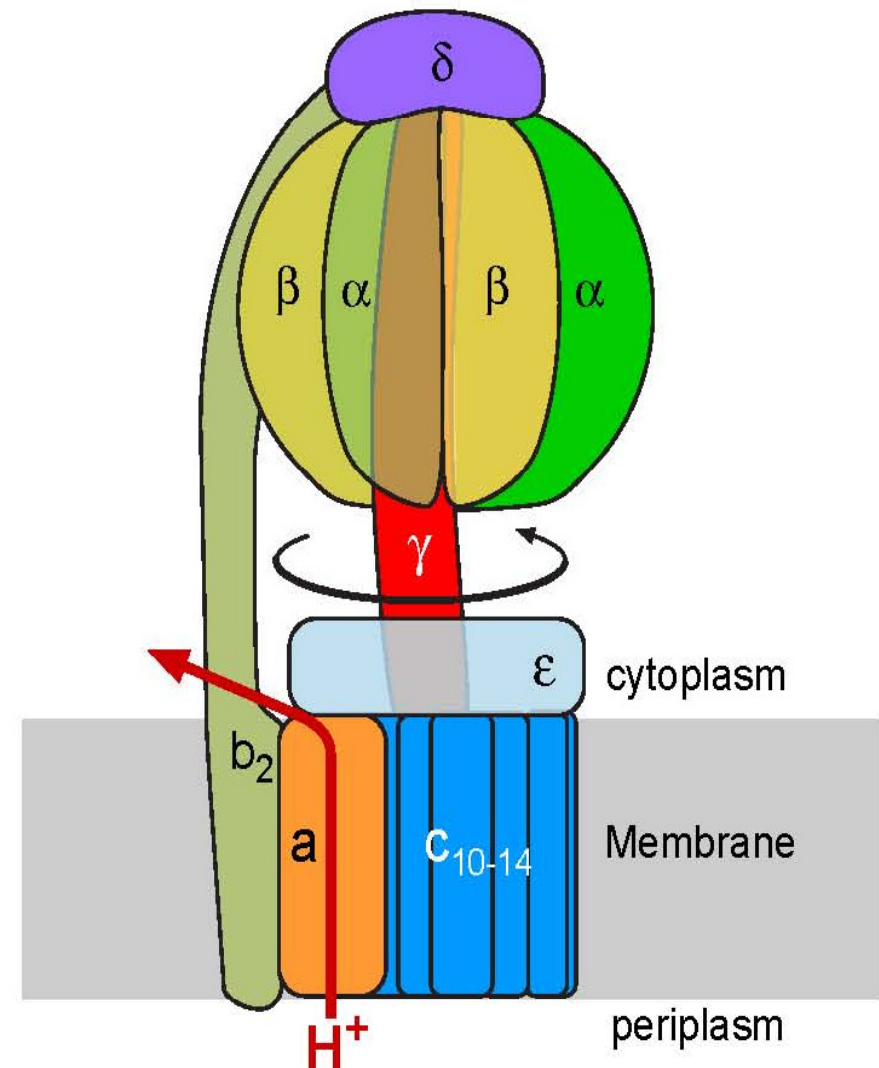
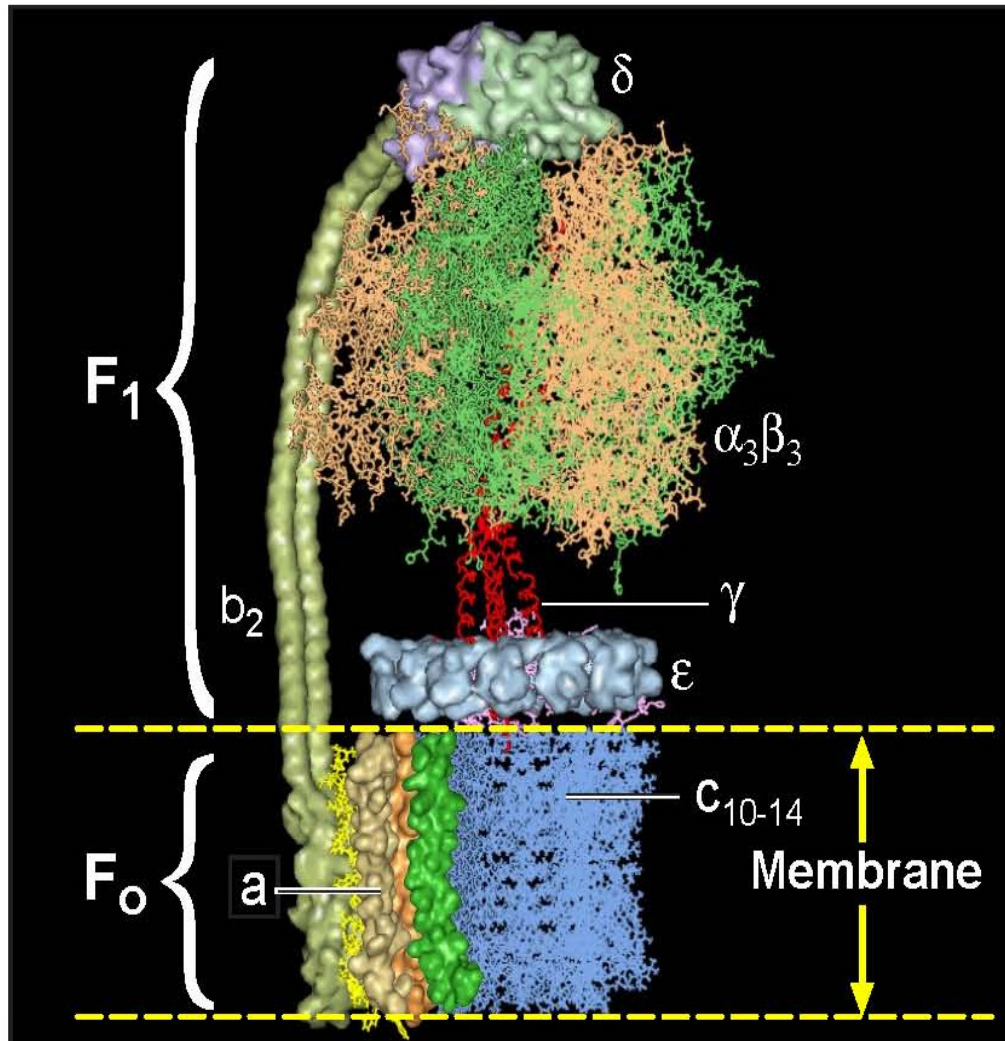
The dependence of Pc-Cyt *f* complex formation rate in lumen on the distance between thylakoid membranes



Plastoquinone trajectory in a thylakoid membrane

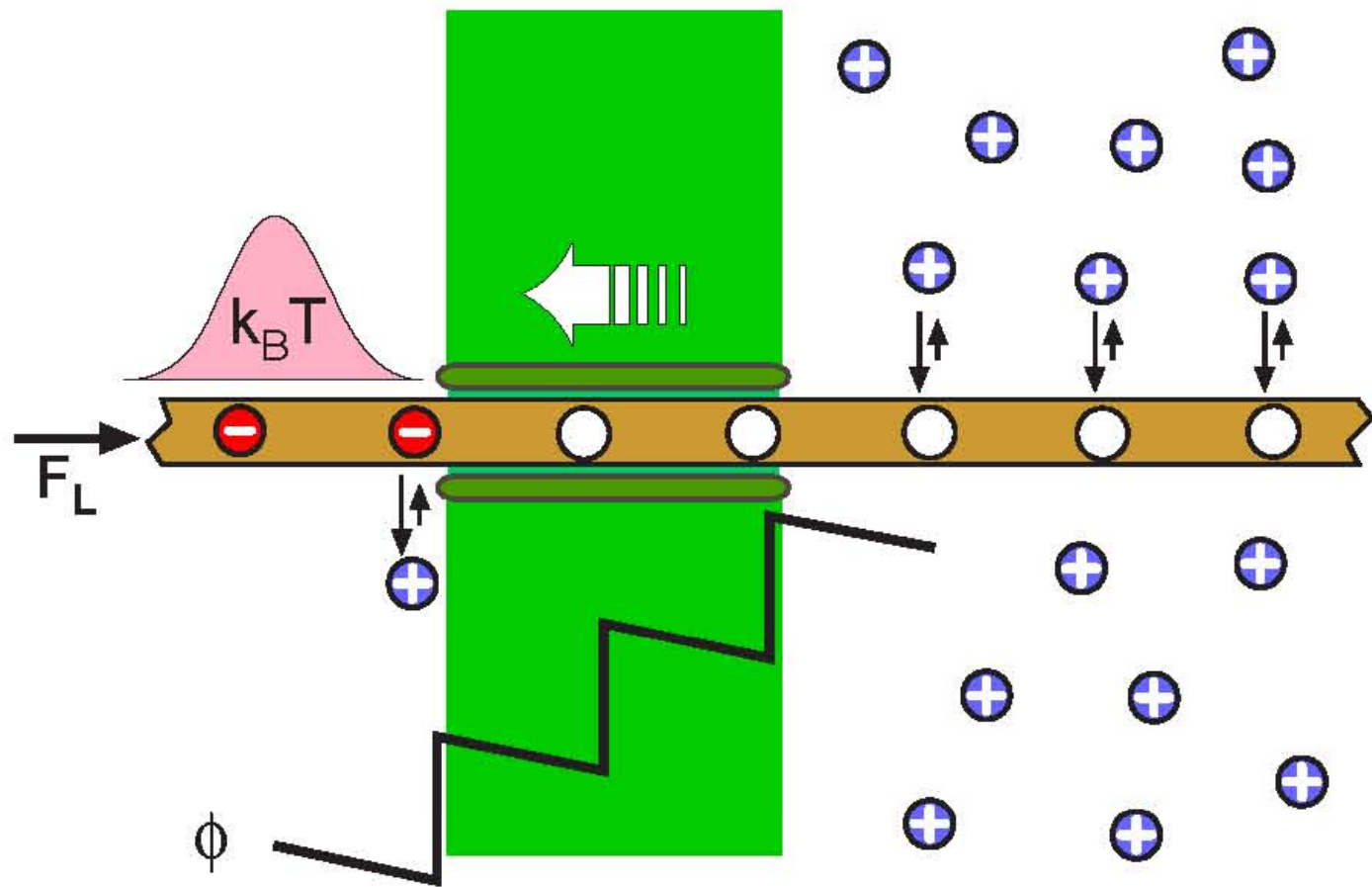


Структура АТФ-азы



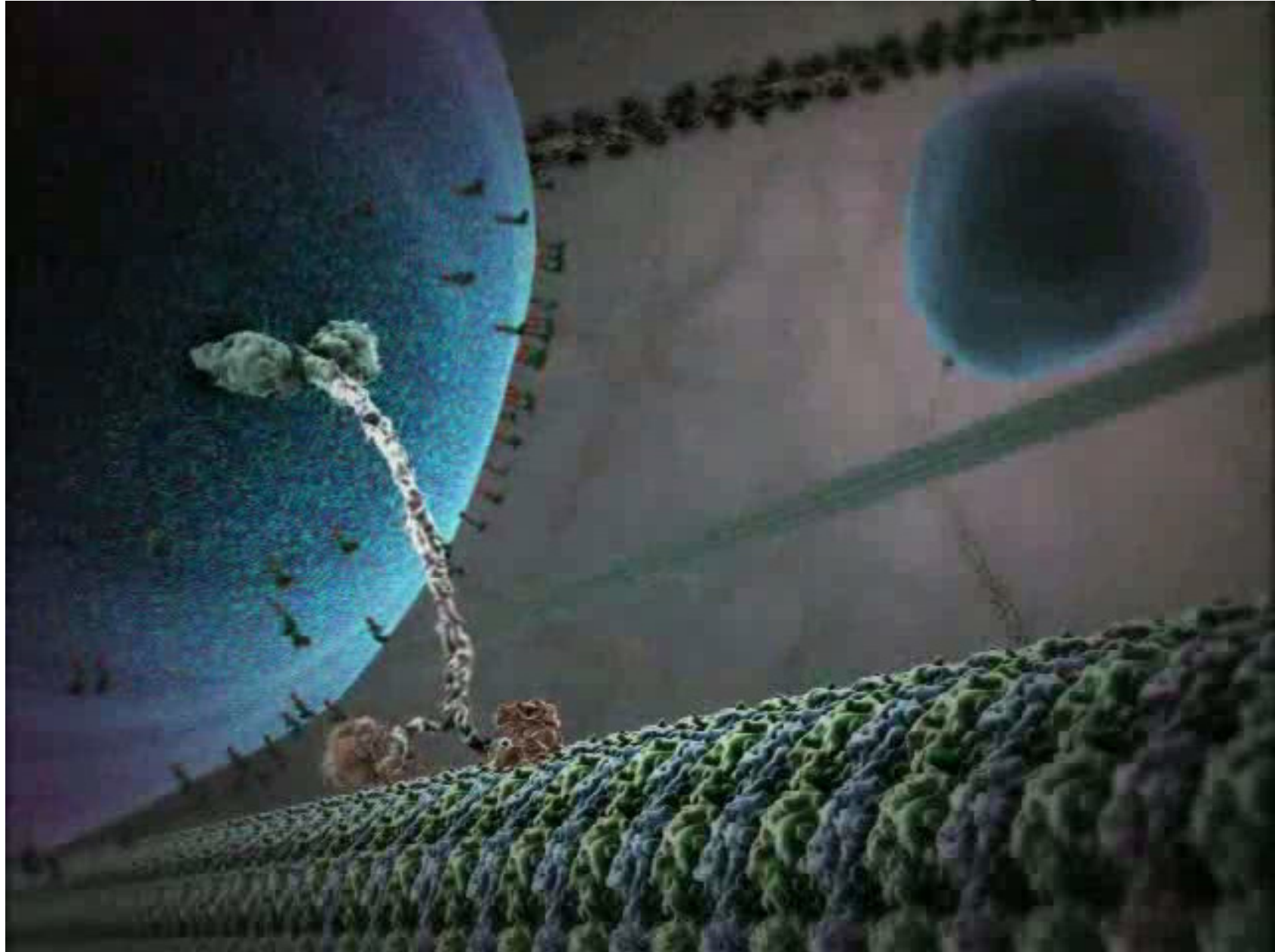
Общая схема работы митохондриальной АТФ-азы





(b)

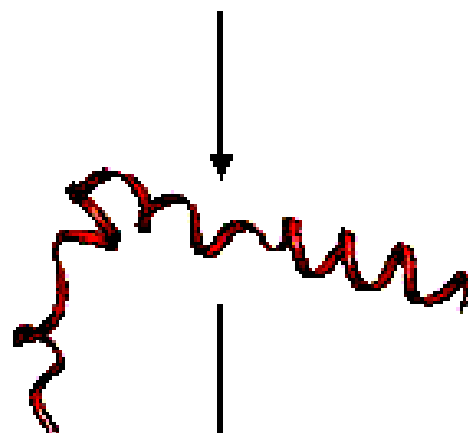
Направленный перенос везикулы кинезином вдоль микротрубочки



Сворачивание белка

MET LEU SER ASP GLU ASP PHE LYS ALA VAL PHE GLY
MET THR ARG SER ALA PHE ALA ASN LEU PRO LEU TRP
LYS GLN GLN ASN LEU LYS LYS GLU LYS GLY LEU PHE

Unfolded State



Native state

