## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Chapter   Froteins Are Polymers That		PROTEINS ARE BORN	31
Fold into Specific Structures	į	Ribosomes Manufacture Proteins	31
PROTEINS ARE THE MACHINES THAT PERFORM CELLULAR FUNCTIONS	1	Molecular Chaperones Are Proteins That Help Other Proteins to Fold Correctly	32
PROTEINS HAVE SEQUENCE-STRUCTURE-FUNCTION RELATIONSHIPS	2	PROTEINS WORK FOR A LIVING	33
AMINO ACIDS ARE THE REPEAT UNITS OF PROTEINS	4	Some Proteins Are Biochemical Catalysts, Called Enzymes	33
Amino Acids Are Chiral Molecules	5	Some Proteins, Called <i>Motors</i> , Convert Energy into Motion	36
The 20 Amino Acids Have Different Physical Properties	5	Some Proteins Help Move Molecules or lons across	
In Proteins, Amino Acids Are Linked Together through		Membranes	40
Peptide Bonds	7	Some Proteins Have Signaling and Regulatory Actions	43
Peptide Bonds Are Planar	7	Some Proteins Are Structural and Protective Materials	48
The Rotational Freedom around the Backbone Peptide Bond Is Described Using Ramachandran Maps	0	DROTEING ARE LICALTUM OR CICK OR DIE	
Side Chains Adopt Preferred Conformations	8 9	PROTEINS ARE HEALTHY OR SICK OR DIE	49
	9	Proteins Can Misfold, Sometimes in Association with Disease	49
NATIVE PROTEINS HAVE COMPACT WELL-DEFINED		Proteasomes Digest Proteins	49
3D STRUCTURES	10	CHIAAAAADW	
Proteins Come in Different Sizes and Shapes	10	SUMMARY	50
Native Protein Chains Are Balled Up and Tightly Packed Proteins Have Hydrophobic Cores	11	REFERENCES	50
The Amino Acids in Native Proteins Are Hydrogen-Bonded	12	SUGGESTED READING	51
to Each Other	13	Chapter 3 Proteins Have Stable	
Cysteines Can Form Disulfide Bonds	13	Equilibrium Conformations	53
PROTEINS HAVE HIERARCHIES OF STRUCTURE	13	NATIVE AND DENATURED STATES ARE STABLE STATES OF	
The Secondary Structures of Proteins Are Helices and Sheets	14	PROTEINS	53
Supersecondary Structures, Also Called Structural Motifs,	14	Anfinsen's Hypothesis: Native States Are	
Are Common Combinations of Secondary Structures	18	Thermodynamically Stable	54
Some Substructures of Proteins Are Compact Functional Domains	18	The Basic Experiment of Protein Stability Is Equilibrium Denaturation	55
Native Protein Topologies Are Described Using Contact Maps	19	Stabilities and Structures Give Insights about the Driving	
How Can You Classify Protein Tertiary Structures?	20	Forces of Folding	57
Proteins Are Classified by Structural and Evolutionary Properties in the CATH Database	22	STATISTICAL MECHANICS IS THE LANGUAGE FOR	
Quaternary Structures: Higher-Order Structures Result from		DESCRIBING PROTEIN STABILITIES	61
Noncovalent Assemblies of Multiple Chains	22	Why Do Proteins Fold and Unfold? The HP Model	62
Domain Swapping Is Another Way That Proteins Can Form	2.2	Proteins Have a Folding Code	64
Quaternary Structures	23	The Collapse of the Chain Helps Stabilize Secondary Structures	65
SOME PROTEINS ARE STABLE AND FUNCTION IN THE		Protein Folding Energy Landscapes Are Funnel-Shaped	66
MEMBRANE ENVIRONMENT	23		
SOME PROTEINS HAVE FIBROUS STRUCTURES	24	SIMPLE PROTEINS DENATURE WITH TWO-STATE	
Fibrous Proteins Include Coiled Coils and $\beta$ -Helices	25	THERMODYNAMICS	67
NATIVE PROTEINS ARE CONFORMATIONAL ENSEMBLES	26	Protein Stability Depends Linearly on Denaturant Concentration	69
Proteins Fluctuate around Their Native Structures	26 26	Protein Stability Is a Nonlinear Function of Temperature	70
A Protein Can Sample Multiple Substates under Native	26	rotem stability is a Nonlinear Function of Temperature	70
Conditions	26	PROTEINS TEND TO UNFOLD IN ACIDIC OR BASIC SOLUTIONS	71
Some Proteins Are Intrinsically Disordered	27	A DENATURED STATE IS A DISTRIBUTION OF CONFORMATIONS	
SUMMARY	27	The Radius of the Denatured Chain Grows as $N^{0.6}$	73
REFERENCES	27	Confinement or Crowding Can Increase a Protein's Folding	74
SUGGESTED READING	28	Stability	75
Chapter 2 Proteins Perform Cellular		SUMMARY	76
Functions	29	APPENDIX 3A: A SIMPLE ELECTROSTATIC MODEL OF	, 0
PROTEINS CARRY OUT MANY ACTIVITIES IN THE CELL	29	DENATURATION BY ACIDS AND BASES	76
A PROTEIN'S FUNCTIONALITY IS ENCODED IN ITS	=	REFERENCES	80
STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS	30	SUGGESTED READING	80

Chapter 4 Protein Binding Freds to Biological Actions	ų, į	Increasing the Concentration of Peptides Increases the Fibril Concentration	126
INTRODUCTION	81	DEFERENCES	
RINDING CAN BE MODELED USING BINDING POLYNOMIALS	82	REFERENCES	127
Binding Polynomials Are Used to Compute Binding Curves	82	SUGGESTED READING	127
One Ligand Can Bind to, and Saturate, One Site	83		
Binding Polynomials Can Be Constructed Using the Rules of Probability	84	chapte, or the fallecipte sold factors Folding Kinetics	129
Michaelis-Menten Kinetics Arises from an Underlying Binding Step Ligand Binding Rates May Follow Two-State Kinetics, or Be	85	THE LEVINTHAL PARADOX MOTIVATED THE SEARCH FOR A PROTEIN FOLDING MECHANISM	129
More Complex	87	FOLDING RATE EXPERIMENTS ARE CAPTURED BY MASS-ACTION MODELS	130
IN ALLOSTERY, BINDING IS COUPLED TO CONFORMATIONAL CHANGE	88	Small Proteins Fold Rapidly through Two-State Kinetics Single-Exponential Kinetics Is Characterized through the	131
Binding Can Be Cooperative between Two Binding Sites	89	Concept of a Transition State	133
The Hill Model Describes a Type of Cooperative Binding	89	Large Proteins Typically Fold via Multi-exponential Kinetics	135
Oxygen Binding to Hemoglobin Is a Cooperative Process	90	What Is the Difference between a Kinetic Intermediate State and a Transition State?	136
The MWC Model Describes Allostery	90	and a transition state:	130
Binding Affinities Have Their Molecular Basis in Free Energies	94	RATE MEASUREMENTS GIVE INSIGHTS INTO THE PATHWAYS OF PROTEIN FOLDING	137
INHIBITORS AND ACTIVATORS CAN MODULATE OTHER	0.5	Mutational Studies Can Probe Folding Pathways	139
BINDING ACTIONS	95	Denaturants Can Change Folding Rates: The Chevron Plot	140
Some Effector Molecules Are Competitive Prebinding: Ligand Y Binds Only If X Also Binds	95 97	Whole Secondary Structures Often Fold as a Unit	142
Some Effectors Are Noncompetitive	97 97	Ultrafast Folders Shed Light on the Speed Limits to Protein	
Joine Electors the Honcompetitive	57	Folding	142
COUPLED BINDING IS KEY TO REGULATION, SIGNALING,		HOW DO BROTEING FOLD SO FACTS THEY FOLD ON	
AND ENERGY TRANSDUCTION	98	HOW DO PROTEINS FOLD SO FAST? THEY FOLD ON FUNNEL-SHAPED ENERGY LANDSCAPES	143
Biochemical Engines Harness Energetically Downhill Processes to Drive Uphill Processes	98	What Do You Learn from Folding Funnels?	144
PROMINIANI PATCHETS PRODUCE DIRECTED MOTION FROM		DIFFERENT PROTEINS CAN FOLD AT VERY DIFFERENT RATES	146
BROWNIAN RATCHETS PRODUCE DIRECTED MOTION FROM COUPLED BINDING EVENTS	100	SUMMARY	148
SUMMARY	104	APPENDIX 6A: MASTER EQUATIONS DESCRIBE DYNAMICS	148
APPENDIX 4A: TYPICAL DISSOCIATION CONSTANTS FOR	, , ,	APPENDIX 6B: THE ZWANZIG-SZABO-BAGCHI MODEL	
PROTEINS	104	SHOWS HOW FUNNELS ACCELERATE FOLDING	153
REFERENCES	105	The Equilibrium Properties of the ZSB Funnel Landscape	
SUGGESTED READING	105	Model	153
		The ZSB Model Relates Landscape Shape to Folding Speed The ZSB Model Explains the Unusual Temperature	154
Chapter 5 Folding and Aggregation Are		Dependences of Ultrafast Folders	156
Cooperative Transitions	107	The Foldon Assembly Model Is a Folding Mechanism	
PROTEINS CAN UNDERGO SHARP TRANSITIONS IN THEIR STRUCTURES OR PROPERTIES	107	Variant of the ZSB Model	157
Stable and Unstable States Are Represented on Energy		APPENDIX 6C: PROTEIN FOLDING FUNNELS CAN BE BUMPY:	
Landscapes	109	THE SPIN-GLASS MODEL	157
		REFERENCES	159
PROTEINS AND PEPTIDES CAN UNDERGO A COOPERATIVE HELIX-COIL TRANSITION	110	SUGGESTED READING	159
The Schellman Model Describes the Helix-Coil Transition as Nucleation Followed by Growth	113	Chapter 7 Proteins Evolve	161
Helices Can Be Denatured by Heating	115	PROTEINS CHANGE THROUGH EVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES	161
, g		What Are the Mechanisms of Evolutionary Change?	162
PROTEIN FOLDING COOPERATIVITY ARISES FROM		Homologs Are Proteins with Similar Functions and a	
SECONDARY AND TERTIARY INTERACTIONS	116	Common Ancestor	163
Helix-Helix Interactions Contribute to Folding		When Two Protein Sequences Are Similar, Their Structures and Functions Are Usually Similar Too	165
Cooperativity in Helix-Bundle Proteins	117	There Are Three Types of Homolog Relationships:	165
PROTEINS CAN ASSEMBLE COOPERATIVELY INTO		Orthologs, Paralogs, and Xenologs	165
PROTEINS CAN ASSEMBLE COOPERATIVELY INTO AGGREGATES, FIBRILS, OR CRYSTALS	120	Gene Duplication Can Explain the High Symmetries in	
Attractive Interactions Can Drive Proteins to Aggregate	121	Protein Structures	166
Amyloid Peptides Can Assemble to Form Fibrils	121	Evolutionary Processes Can Be Convergent or Divergent	167
•		Phylogenetic Trees Show Evolutionary Relationships between Organisms or Sequences	169
SUMMARY	124	between Organisms of Sequences	109
APPENDIX 5A: ADVANCED HELIX-COIL THEORIES	124	MANY DIFFERENT SEQUENCES FOLD INTO THE SAME	
APPENDIX 5B: AMYLOID AGGREGATION THEORY	125	NATIVE STRUCTURE	170
Most Fibrils Are Relatively Short	125	The HP Model Gives Insight into Sequence–Structure	
Fibril Lengths Increase Sharply with Peptide Concentration	126	Mapping	171

Protein Structures Are Tolerant of Single Amino Acid Changes Sequence Space Is Filled with Sequences That Collapse to	172	TO SIMULATE PROTEIN PHYSICS ON A COMPUTER, YOU NEED A MODEL OF INTERATOMIC ENERGIES	207
Compact Protein-Like Folds Proteins and Other Polymers Can Be Designed to Fold to	173	Molecular Energetics Can Be Described by Atomistic Force Fields	207
Stable Structures	174	Bond Lengths and Bond Angles Are Treated Using Spring-Like Forces	209
EVOLUTION IS NOT AN ABSTRACTION. IT'S REAL.		Van der Waals Interactions Are Short-Ranged Attractions	
IT'S HAPPENING NOW	175	and Repulsions	210
Drug Resistance Is an Example of Evolution in Action Molecular Clocks: Some Evolutionary Changes Proceed at a	175	Charge Interactions Are Modeled Using Coulomb's Law Solvent Interactions Are a Major Determinant of Protein	210
Constant Rate	176	Conformations Explicit-water models Represent Waters as Individual	211
Directed Evolution Is a Way to Improve Proteins in the Laboratory	177	Molecules	212
		Implicit-water models Treat Water as a Continuous Medium	212
SUMMARY	179	SUMMARY	215
REFERENCES	179	APPENDIX 9A: HOW TO COMPUTE CARTESIAN	213
SUGGESTED READING	180	COORDINATES FROM INTERNAL COORDINATES	215
Chapter 8 Bioinformatics: Insights from		APPENDIX 9B: HOW TO OPTIMALLY SUPERIMPOSE TWO STRUCTURES	216
Protein Sequences	181	APPENDIX 9C: THE POISSON-BOLTZMANN EQUATION TREATS ELECTROSTATIC INTERACTIONS	217
COMPARING AMINO ACID SEQUENCES GIVES INSIGHT INTO		REFERENCES	217 219
PROTEIN STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION	181	SUGGESTED READING	219
Sequences Change through Evolutionary Mutations	182	SUGGESTED READING	220
Proteins Having Similar Sequences Usually Have Similar Structures and Functions	182	Chapter IV Molecular Simulations and	
or actures and Fanctions	102	Conformational Sampling	221
HOW DO YOU DETERMINE THE RELATEDNESS BETWEEN		YOU CAN FIND STATES OF LOW ENERGY BY ENERGY	
SEQUENCES? Some Amino Acids Swap More Often Than Others	183 184	MINIMIZATION  To Compute Forces, Take the Desire of the Description	222
Some Amino Acids Swap More Often Than Others	104	To Compute Forces, Take the Derivative of the Potential Energy	222
TO COMPARE SEQUENCES, YOU START WITH GOOD		Following Gradients Downhill Leads to States of Low Energy	225
ALIGNMENTS	186	MOVECHI AD DIVINAMICS CIMILII ATIONIS CONTENTIONIS	
How Do You Align One Sequence with Another? BLAST Uses a Query Sequence to Search a Database for	186	MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS SOLVE NEWTON'S EQUATIONS OF MOTION ITERATIVELY	225
Related Sequences	189	How Do You Compute a Molecular Dynamics Trajectory?	226
Aligning Multiple Sequences Gives More Insight Than	.03	What Time Step $\Delta t$ Should You Use for MD Simulations?	227
Aligning Two Sequences	190	What Is the Computational Time for MD Simulations?	228
You Can Improve Sequence Alignments by Structure Matching	101	How Do You Analyze Trajectories?	228
Matering	191	Accelerated Sampling Methods Can Explore Larger Actions and Longer Timescales	231
HOW DO YOU CONSTRUCT A PHYLOGENETIC TREE?	191	Stochastic Dynamics Entails Averaging over Solvent	
EVOLUTION CONSERVES SOME AMINO ACIDS AND CHANGES OTHERS	193	Fluctuations	233
You Can Express the Degree of Residue Conservation Using	193	METROPOLIS MONTE CARLO SIMULATION IS A STOCHASTIC	
Sequence Entropy	193	METHOD OF SAMPLING CONFORMATIONS	234
Physical and Biological Factors Affect the Evolutionary Conservation of Amino Acids	195	Here's How to Estimate Averages by Uniform Sampling MMC Is an Efficient Method of Sampling Populated States	234 235
Evolutionary Variations Are Sometimes Correlated in the		The second of our pring to paraced states	233
Sequence Mutual Information (MI) Measures the Tendencies of Pairs	196	ADDITIONAL PRINCIPLES LEAD TO IMPROVED	
of Amino Acids to Coevolve	197	COMPUTATIONAL SAMPLING Sampling at Higher Temperatures Allows Broader	239
		Exploration of Configuration Space	240
SUMMARY	197	The Replica-Exchange Method (REM) Is an Efficient	
APPENDIX 8A: EXAMPLE OF A BLAST RUN	198	Sampling Method Using Chemical Alchemy, You Can Compute Changes in	240
APPENDIX 8B: ESTIMATING EVOLUTIONARY RATES USING A MARKOV MODEL FOR RESIDUE SUBSTITUTIONS	198	Free Energy	242
REFERENCES	200		
SUGGESTED READING	200	SUMMARY	243
		APPENDIX 10A: THE VERLET AND LEAPFROG ALGORITHMS GENERATE MD TRAJECTORIES	244
Chapter 9 Protein Geometries and		The Verlet Algorithm	244
Energetics	201	The Leapfrog Algorithm	244
YOU CAN REPRESENT A PROTEIN STRUCTURE BY ITS	•		
ATOMIC COORDINATES	201	APPENDIX 10B: PERIODIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ARE	
From the Coordinates, You Can Compute the Radius of Gyration	205	USED IN MD SIMULATIONS  APPENDIX 100, SOME METHODS FOR FAHILANCED CAMPLING	245
How Similar Are Two Protein Structures? Compute the	205	APPENDIX 10C: SOME METHODS FOR ENHANCED SAMPLING Histogram-Reweighting Methods Let You Predict a	245
RMSD between Them	207	Distribution at One Temperature from Another	245

Changes in Free Energy Can Be Computed by Umbrella Sampling, Free-Energy Perturbation, or Thermodynamic		MULTIPROTEIN ASSEMBLIES CAN BE STUDIED BY ELASTIC NETWORK MODELS	284
Integration Methods	246	SUMMARY	287
REFERENCES	248	APPENDIX 12A: HERE'S HOW TO EXPRESS THE ELASTIC FREE ENERGY IN TERMS OF THE ADJACENCY MATRIX	287
SUGGESTED READING	249	APPENDIX 12B: HOW IS I' RELATED TO LOCAL PACKING	207
		DENSITIES?	288
erch a 1 2 2 CN , i 3 , i = 1		APPENDIX 12C: HOW DO YOU DETERMINE THE GNM MODES?	289
Chapter 11 Predicting Froten, structures from Sequences	, 1 Ja 3	APPENDIX 12D: NORMAL MODE ANALYSIS	290
•		Normal Mode Analysis Describes the Motions Near	
SOME PROTEINS HAVE COMPUTABLE NATIVE STRUCTURES	251	Equilibrium	290
COMPARATIVE MODELING IS A MAIN TOOL FOR STRUCTURE PREDICTION	252	There Is an Inverse Relationship between Covariance and	202
Here Is How Homology Modeling Works	252	Stiffness You Can Find the Collective Modes Using NMA	292 292
A First Step in Modeling a Protein Is Often Determining Its	232	Tou Call Find the Collective Modes Using NMA	292
Secondary Structures	254	APPENDIX 12E: MEAN-SQUARE FLUCTUATIONS IN INTERNAL	
You Can Assemble Protein Structures from Fragments		DISTANCES DEPEND ON THE NETWORK CONNECTIVITY	294
Instead of Secondary Structures	255	APPENDIX 12F: HOW CAN YOU COMPARE ONE MOTION	
Threading or Fold Recognition Can Help You Find Local Structures within Your Target Protein	256	WITH ANOTHER?	294
Sequence Co-evolution Analysis Can Help You Predict	230	REFERENCES	295
Protein Structures	256	SUGGESTED READING	296
THE STATE OF THE S		Chantes 12 Malaustau Madaliau (c. C.	
STATISTICAL POTENTIALS ARE "ENERGY-LIKE" SCORING FUNCTIONS FOR SELECTING NATIVE-LIKE PROTEIN		Chapter 13 Molecular Modeling for Drug	
STRUCTURES	257	Same and the	
Contact Potentials Express the Noncovalent Pairing		DRUGS OFTEN ACT BY BINDING TO PROTEINS	297
Preferences of Amino Acids in Native Structures	259	PHARMACEUTICAL DISCOVERY IS A MULTISTAGE PIPELINE PROCESS	298
OTHER COMPUTATIONAL TOOLS CAN ALSO HELD VOL		DESIGNING A DRUG REQUIRES OPTIMIZING MULTIPLE	230
OTHER COMPUTATIONAL TOOLS CAN ALSO HELP YOU PREDICT NATIVE STRUCTURES	261	PROPERTIES	300
Clustering Algorithms Can Separate Similar Conformations	201	What Properties of a Molecule Are Drug-Like?	300
from Different Ones	261	What Are the Properties of a "Druggable" Protein?	301
Databases of <i>Decoys</i> Can Help You Develop Energy-Like			
Scoring Functions	262	LIGAND-BASED DISCOVERY USES KNOWN LIGANDS TO	202
To Compute Protein Structures, You Need Accurate Conformations of Side Chains and Loops	262	DESIGN NEW ONES  If You Know the Biological Activities of Some Ligands, You	303
Full Protocols Are Available for Predicting Structures	263	Can Estimate the Activities of Others Using QSAR Methods	303
		Similarity Searching Seeks Compounds Similar to the Good	
CASP: A COMMUNITY-WIDE EVENT EVALUATES		Ones You Know Already	304
STRUCTURE-PREDICTION METHODS	263	A Pharmacophore Is a 3D Arrangement of Properties of	205
ATOMISTIC PHYSICAL SIMULATIONS CAN PREDICT THE STRUCTURES OF SOME SMALL PROTEINS	264	Some Atoms Some Drugs Are Developed by Linking Fragments Together	305 305
METHODS ARE AVAILABLE FOR PREDICTING THE	204	Some Drugs Are Developed by Linking Tragments Together	303
STRUCTURES OF PROTEIN COMPLEXES, MULTIMERS, AND		TARGET-BASED DISCOVERY DESIGNS DRUGS BY USING THE	
ASSEMBLIES	265	STRUCTURE OF A TARGET PROTEIN	305
SUMMARY	265	Docking Is a Fast Way to Find Ligands That Bind to a Given	
APPENDIX 11A: THE MIYAZAWA-JERNIGAN	267	Protein Structure	306
CONTACT-POTENTIAL MATRIX REFERENCES	267 267	Including Protein Flexibility Can Improve the Modeling of Ligand Binding	308
SUGGESTED READING	268	Molecular Dynamics Simulations Can Calculate Binding	300
3000E3TED READING	200	Free Energies	308
Charles to by the transfer of the		Structure-Based Methods Have Helped to Discover New	200
Chapter 12 Biological Actions Arise from	360	Drugs	309
Protein Motions	269	A MAJOR CLASS OF DRUGS IS THE BIOLOGICS	310
NATIVE PROTEINS HAVE CORRELATED MOTIONS	269	CHALLENGES AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DRUG	310
ELASTIC NETWORK MODELS USE BEADS AND SPRINGS TO DESCRIBE PROTEIN MOTIONS	270	DISCOVERY	311
Some Motions of Different Parts of a Structure Are	270	Drug Resistance Can Be Caused by a Protein Mutation Near	
Correlated with Each Other	272	a Drug-Binding Site	3 1 1
		Quantitative Systems Pharmacology Goes beyond "One Target–One Mechanism"	312
PROTEIN MOTIONS CAN BE OBSERVED IN EXPERIMENTS	272	Peptides and Macrocycles Can Interfere with	312
AND PREDICTED BY THE GNM Protein Fluctuations Can Be Observed in NMR Experiments	273	Protein-Protein Interactions	313
Protein Breathing Motions Can Be Observed in Hydrogen	274	Sometimes Biological Activity Correlates Better with	
Exchange (HX) Experiments	275	Ligand-Protein Off-Rates Than with Binding Affinities	314
- '	-	You Can Sometimes <i>Repurpose</i> an Old Drug for a New Medical Indication	314
PROTEIN MOTIONS ARE RELEVANT TO MECHANISMS OF	277	medical indication	2 ا د
ACTION  Protein Motions Can Be Decomposed into a Spectrum of	278	SUMMARY	315
Protein Motions Can Be Decomposed into a Spectrum of Normal Modes	278	REFERENCES	316
Directions of Motion Can Be Found Using the Anisotropic	2.0	SUGGESTED READING	316
Network Model	280	INDEX	317