

C5855

KALORIMETRIE ITC & DSC

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2019

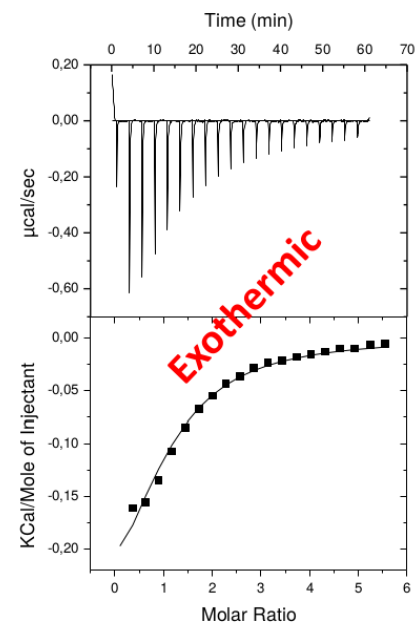
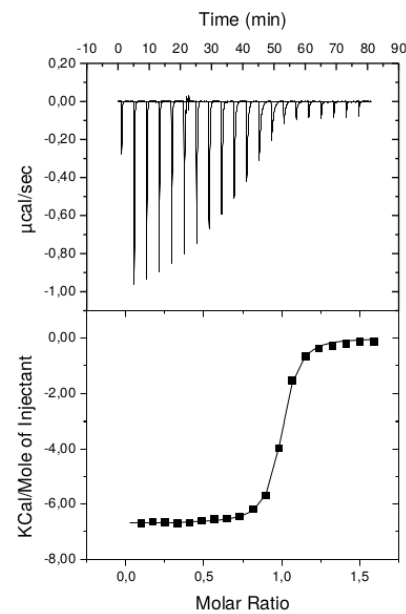
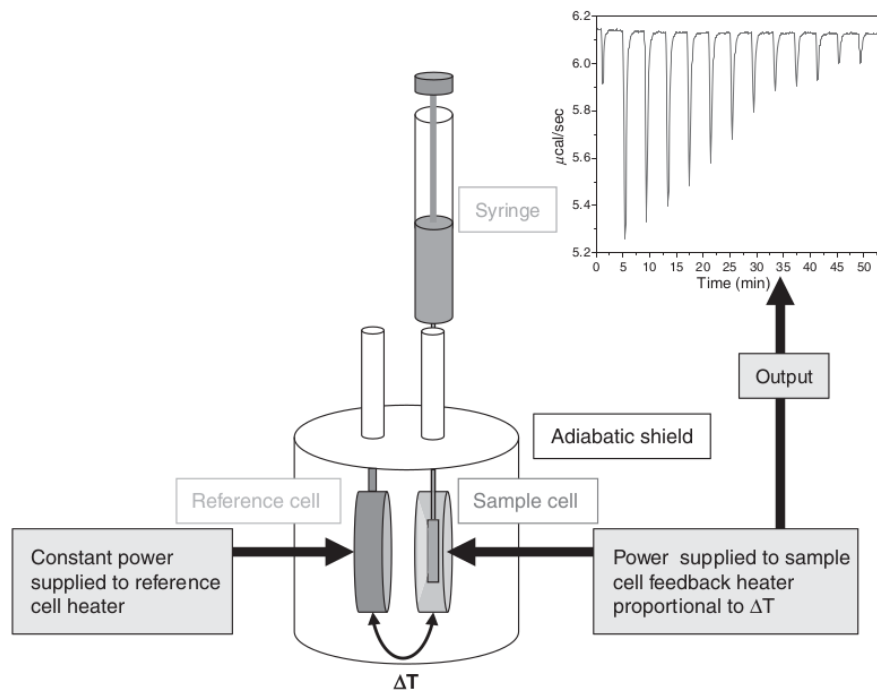
Zdroje

- **Matthew W. Freyer and Edwin A. Lewis:** Isothermal Titration Calorimetry: Experimental Design, Data Analysis, and Probing Macromolecule/Ligand Binding and Kinetic Interactions
- **Jerome M. Fox, Mengxia Zhao, Michael J. Fink, Kyungtae Kang, and George M. Whitesides:** The Molecular Origin of Enthalpy/Entropy Compensation in Biomolecular Recognition
- **Jose C. Martinez, Javier Murciano-Calles, Eva S. Cobos, Manuel Iglesias-Bexiga, Irene Luque and Javier Ruiz-Sanz:** Isothermal Titration Calorimetry: Thermodynamic Analysis of the Binding Thermograms of Molecular Recognition Events by Using Equilibrium Models

Na úvod ...

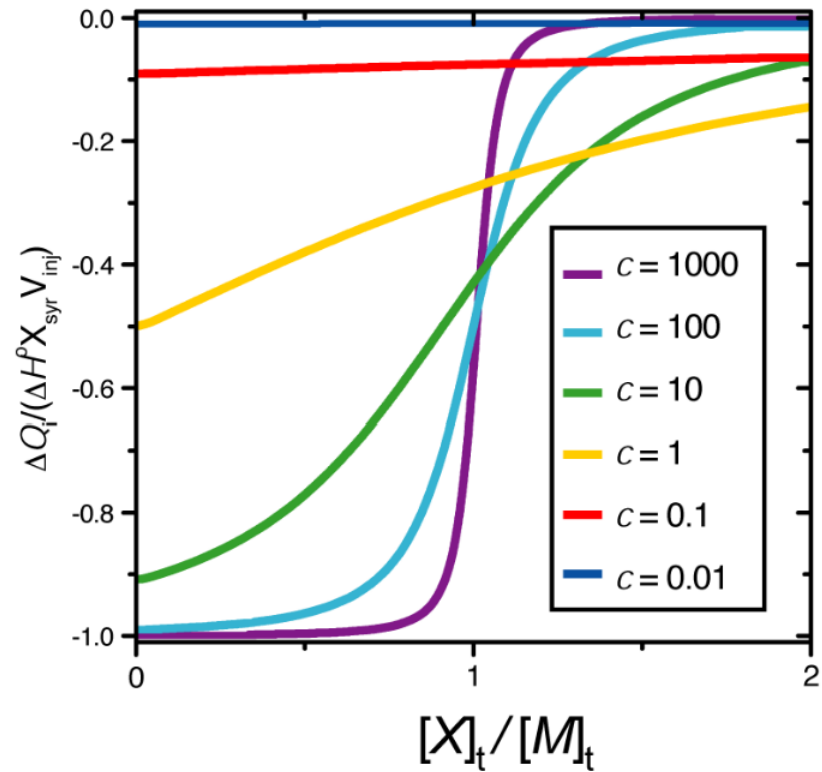
- Jak se změní rovnovážná konstanta, pokud ΔG vzroste o 1 kcal/mol?
- Vyjádřete K_A komplexace $M+L \rightarrow ML$ pomocí veličin $[L]$ a $v=L_b/M_t$.
- Jaký je vztah mezi enthalpií a specifickým teplem fázového přechodu?
- Nakreslete vazebnou isothermu a popište její parametry.
- Vysvětlete pojem kooperativita v kontextu interakce ligand-receptor.

ITC - Kalorimetrická křivka



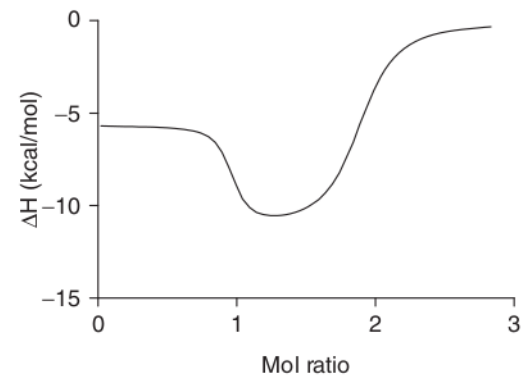
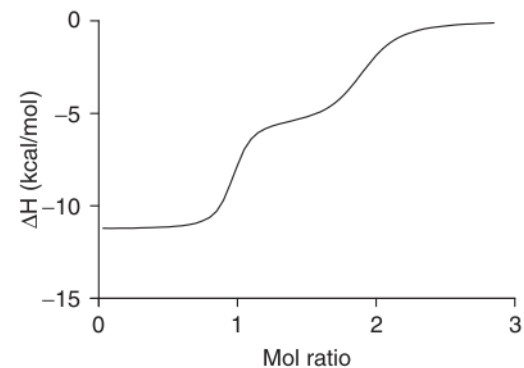
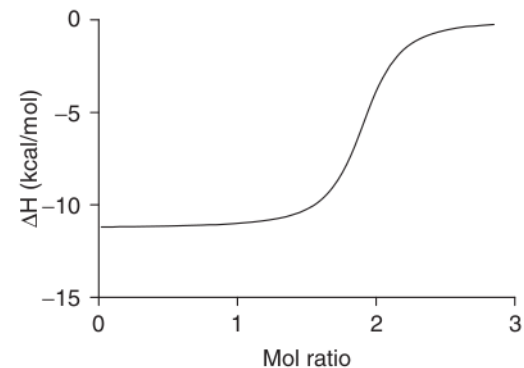
ITC – optimalizace experimentu

Vysvětlete účel kalorimetrické konstanty $c = n \cdot K_A \cdot [M]_t$



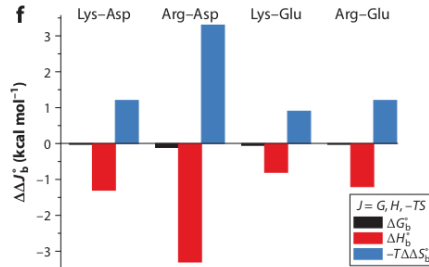
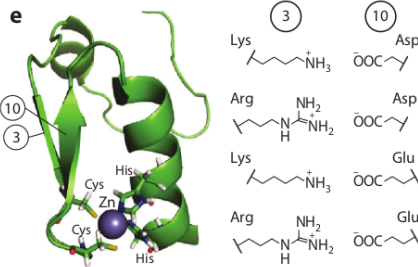
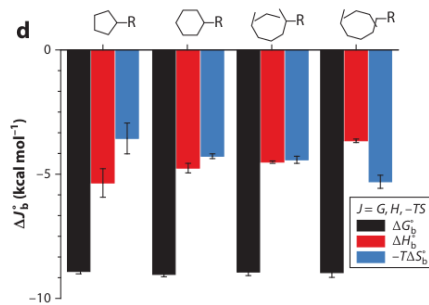
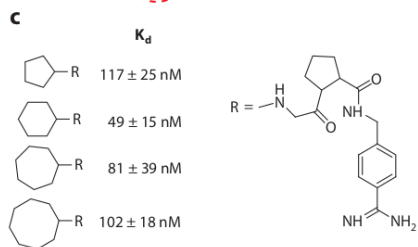
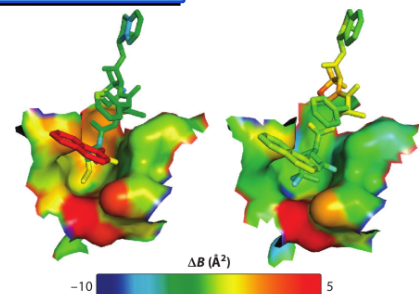
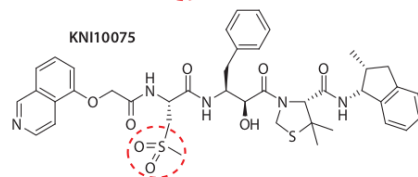
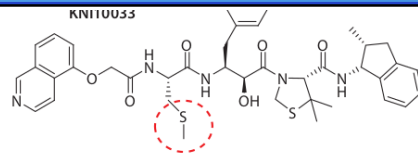
ITC – vazebná místa

Vyhodnořte povahu vazebných míst pro uvedené ITC křivky, srovnejte K_A a ΔH .

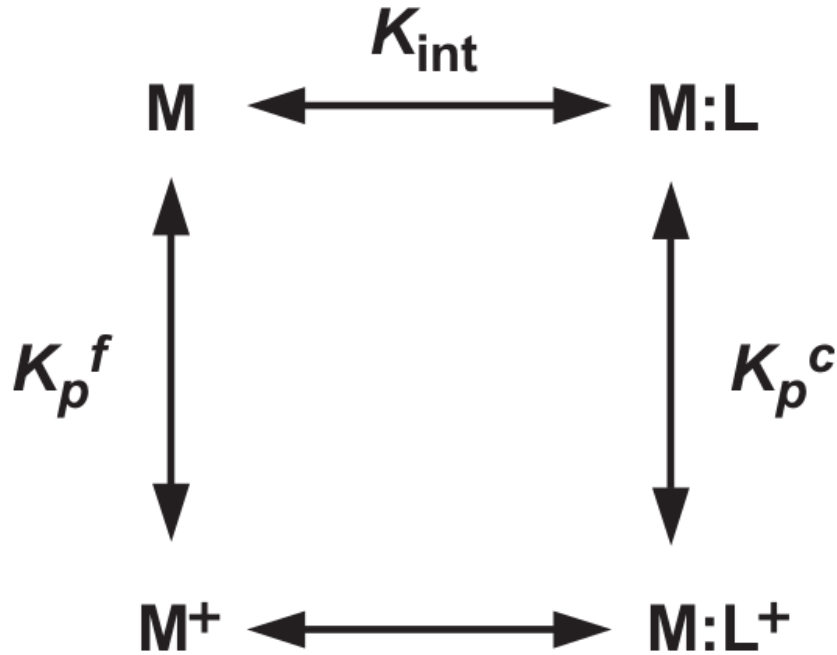


Hnací síly interakce $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$

Vysvětlete, proč je zvýšený entalpický příspěvek často kompenzován poklesem entropického členu.



Vliv pH na K_A



Ověřte platnost uvedeného vztahu popisujícího vliv protonace makromolekuly(M) na afinitu interakce s ligandem. Jaký je význam K_{obs} ?

$$K_{obs} = K_{int} \frac{1 + K_p^c 10^{-pH}}{1 + K_p^f 10^{-pH}}$$

Kompetiční titrace

Odvoďte vztah mezi vlastní asociační konstantou K_2 a jejím analogem K_2^{obs} v přítomnosti slabého kompetitoru A o afinitě K_1 .

Nápověda:

$$K_2^{\text{obs}} = \frac{[MB]}{([M] + [MX])[B]}$$

Displacement Experiments

As an alternative approach for measuring tight binding constants, a displacement experiment can be carried out. The protein of interest is presaturated with a more weakly binding ligand whose binding parameter can be determined directly, and this ligand is displaced by injecting a ligand that binds more strongly. The first ligand will compete with the second and thus reduce the apparent binding constant (43–46).

A first experiment yields the thermodynamic parameters for the first ligand A ($\Delta H_1, K_1$), the second titration gives apparent values for the second ligand B ($\Delta H_2^{\text{obs}}, K_2^{\text{obs}}$). The observed association constant for binding of B (K_2^{obs}) in the presence of A is given by:

$$K_2^{\text{obs}} = \frac{K_2}{1 + K_1[A]} \quad (34)$$

DSC

Vysvětlete dle zjednodušeného schématu rozdíl mezi C_p nativního a denaturovaného proteinu.

