| Name | |
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| Protein Primary and Secondary Structure | |
| This worksheet accompanies the Jmol Exploration: Protein Primary and Secondary Structure which can be accessed at: https://cbm.msoe.edu/modelingResources/molecularExplorations/proteinPrimSecStructure.html | |
| Question numbers are included in the exploration for easy referencing. | |
| Protein Secondary Structure | |
| 1. Draw the chemical structure of the backbone of an amino acid. | |
| 2. Identify the $\alpha\text{-carbon}$ with an arrow. What bonds to the $\alpha\text{-carbon}$ | |
| 3. What part of the amino acid structure is missing in this representation? | |
| α Helices | |
| 4. Describe the stability/flexibility of the alpha helix backbone. | |
| 5. How do the hydrogen bonds affect the structure of the alpha helix? | |
| 6. Where are the side chains (R groups) – inside the alpha helix or outside the alpha helix? Why? | |
| Antiparallel β Sheet | |
| 7. Do the two beta strands connect to each other? | |

8. How do the hydrogen bonds affect the structure of the beta sheet?

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| Comparing Parallel and Antiparallel β Sheets | | |
| 9. | The hydrogen bonds in a (circle one) <i>parallel / antiparallel</i> sheet form a zig-zag pattern and the hydrogen bonds in a (circle one) <i>parallel / antiparallel</i> sheet are parallel to each other, like the rungs of a ladder. | |
| 10. | Which type of sheet (parallel or antiparallel) do you think is more stable and why? | |
| 11. | Give an example (using colors) of two adjacent strands that are antiparallel in GFP. | |
| 12. | Give an example (using colors) of two adjacent strands that are parallel in GFP. | |

13. Where are the side chains (R groups) on the beta sheet? Why?