

Notes 10/22

Monday, October 22, 2007
9:00 AM



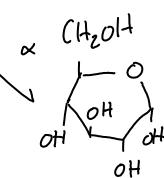
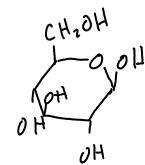
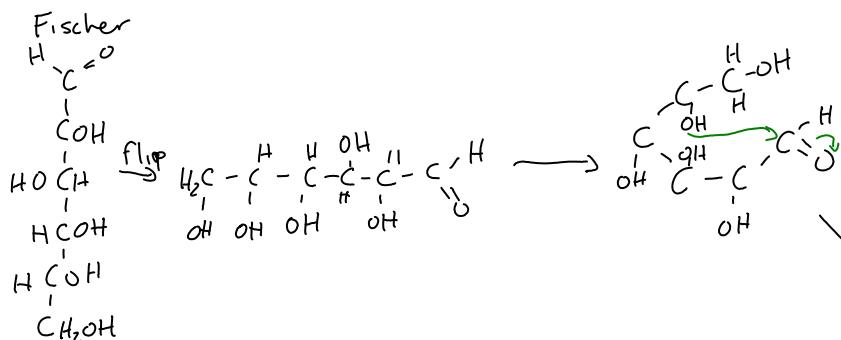
Notes 1022

Audio recording started: 9:06 AM Monday, October 22, 2007

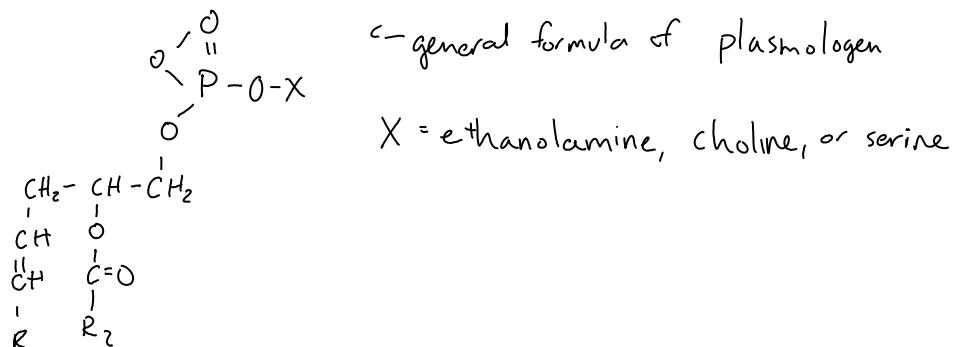
Today:

Review D-luc
Cholesterol & steroids
Lipid-linked proteins
Lipoproteins
Biological membranes

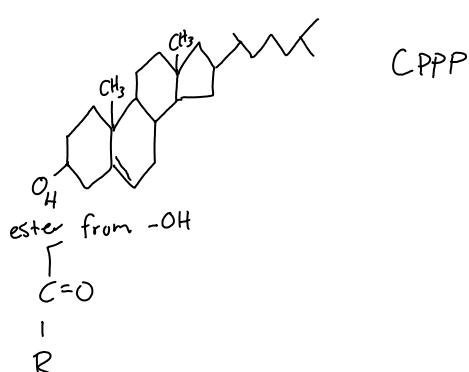
- D-glucose



- Are polysaccharides are reducing sugars? Sometimes...check with Toulouss
- Plasmalogens
 - Phospholipid



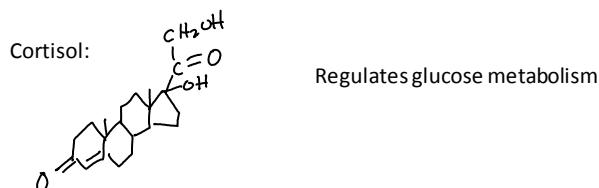
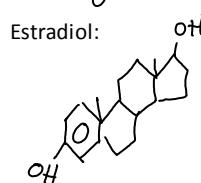
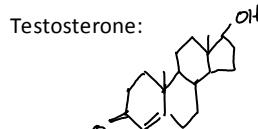
- Cholesterol



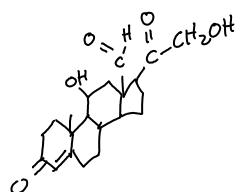
Precursor to steroid hormones
 Membrane proteins
 Lipoproteins
 70% esterified to long chain fatty acids.

Steroids:

Molar polar than cholesterol
 Move through blood as protein carriers from site of production to target tissue.
 Trigger changes in gene expression and metabolism



Aldosterone - produced in cortex of adrenal gland and regulates salt



Lipid-linked proteins (pg 402-404)	Lipoproteins (pg 439+)
Covalent	Noncovalent
Found in membranes	Function in blood plasma
Mediate protein protein interactions	"taxi" triacylglycerol of cholesterol.

Lipid linked proteins:

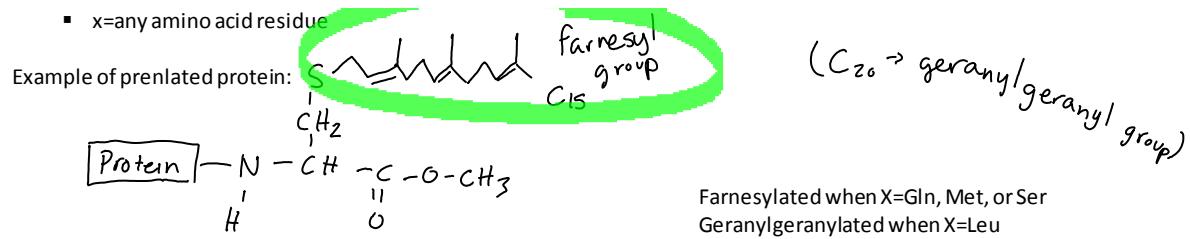
1. Isoprenoid groups
2. Fattyacyl groups
3. Gylcoinositol phospholipid

- Isoprenoid



When protein is connected to isoprenoid it is called prenlated protein

- Prenlated proteins usually follow CaaX motif
 - c=cys
 - a=aliphatic amino acid



Prenlated proteins anchors proteins to membranes and mediates protein-protein interactions.

• **Fatty Acylated proteins**

- Eukaryotic proteins
- Myristic acid - alphaamino n-termo gly
- Palmitic acid thioester linkage
- Functions of fatty acylated protiens:
 - Anchors protein into membrane
 - Targets it to membrane
 - Palmytoylated proteins usually occur on cytoplasmic face
 - Myristoylated protein usually occurs in subcellular compartment (ie E.R. and nucleus)

• **GPI linked proteins**

