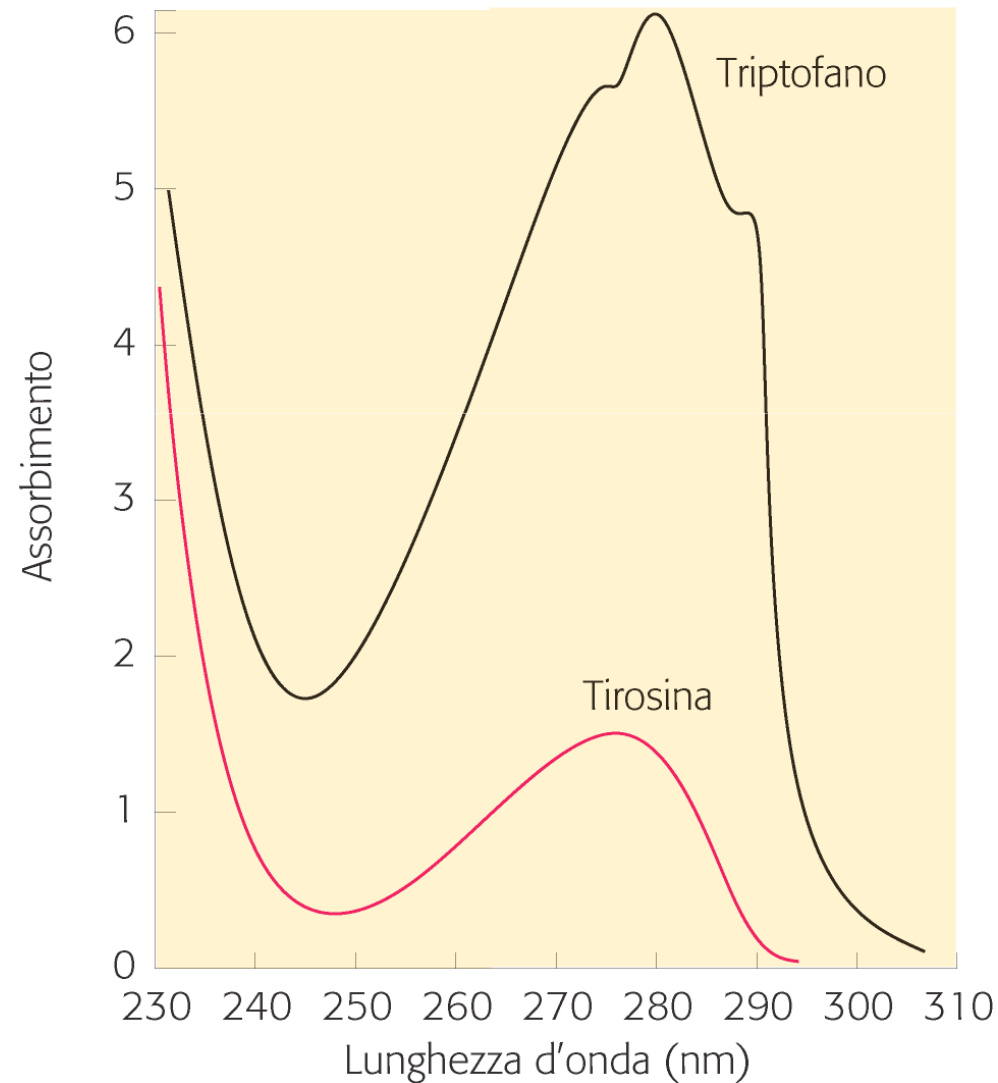


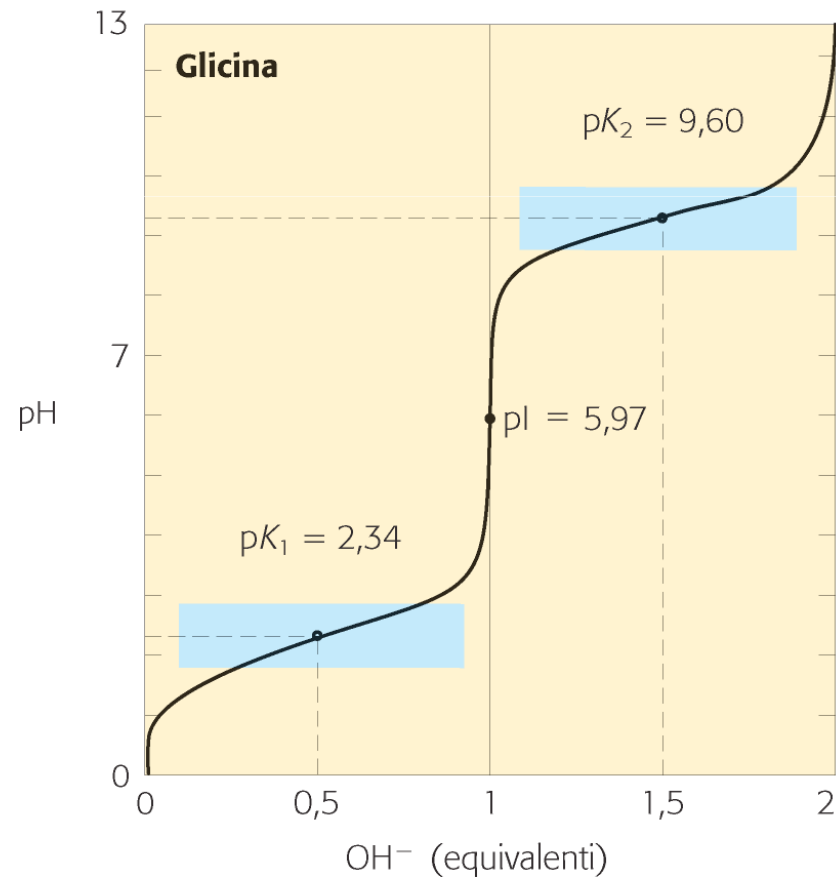
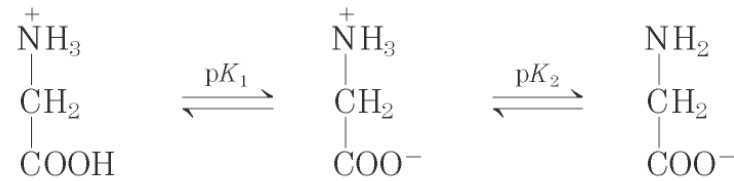
# **Capitolo 3:**

Amminoacidi, peptidi e proteine

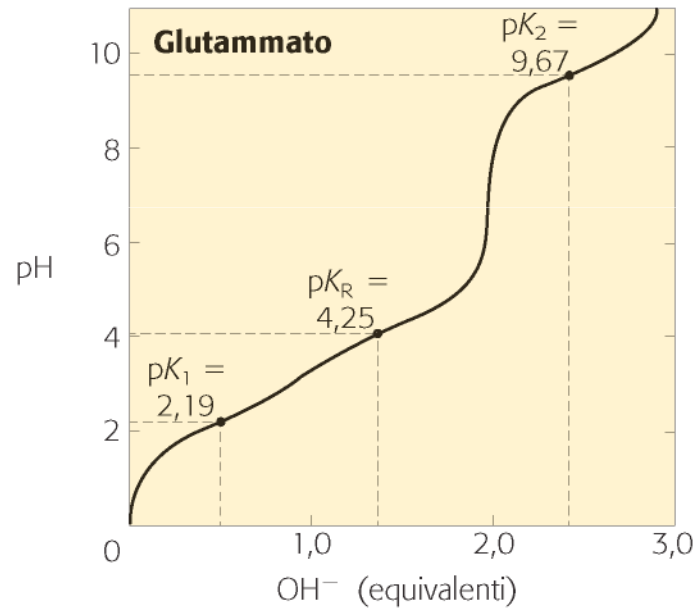
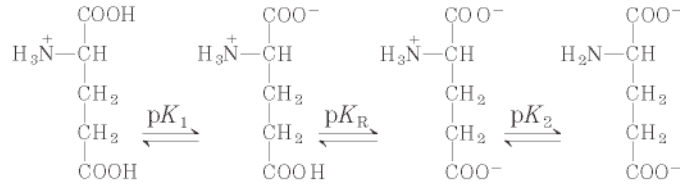
### 3.6 – Assorbimento della luce ultravioletta da parte degli amminoacidi aromatici



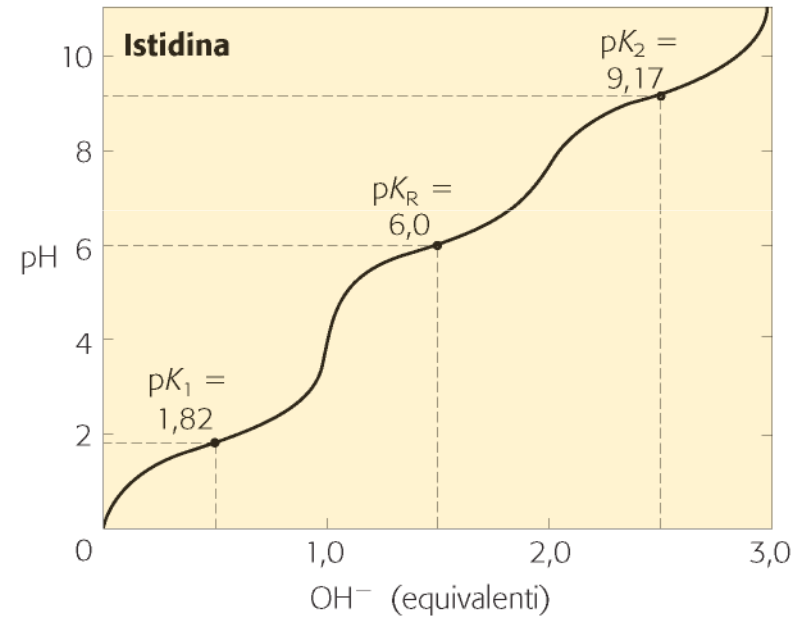
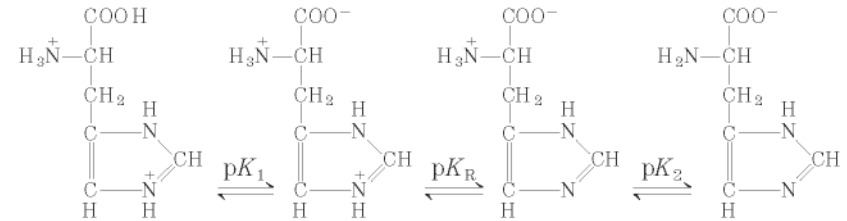
## 3.10 – Titolazione di un amminoacido



# 3.12 – Curve di titolazione (a) del glutammato e (b) dell'istidina



(a)

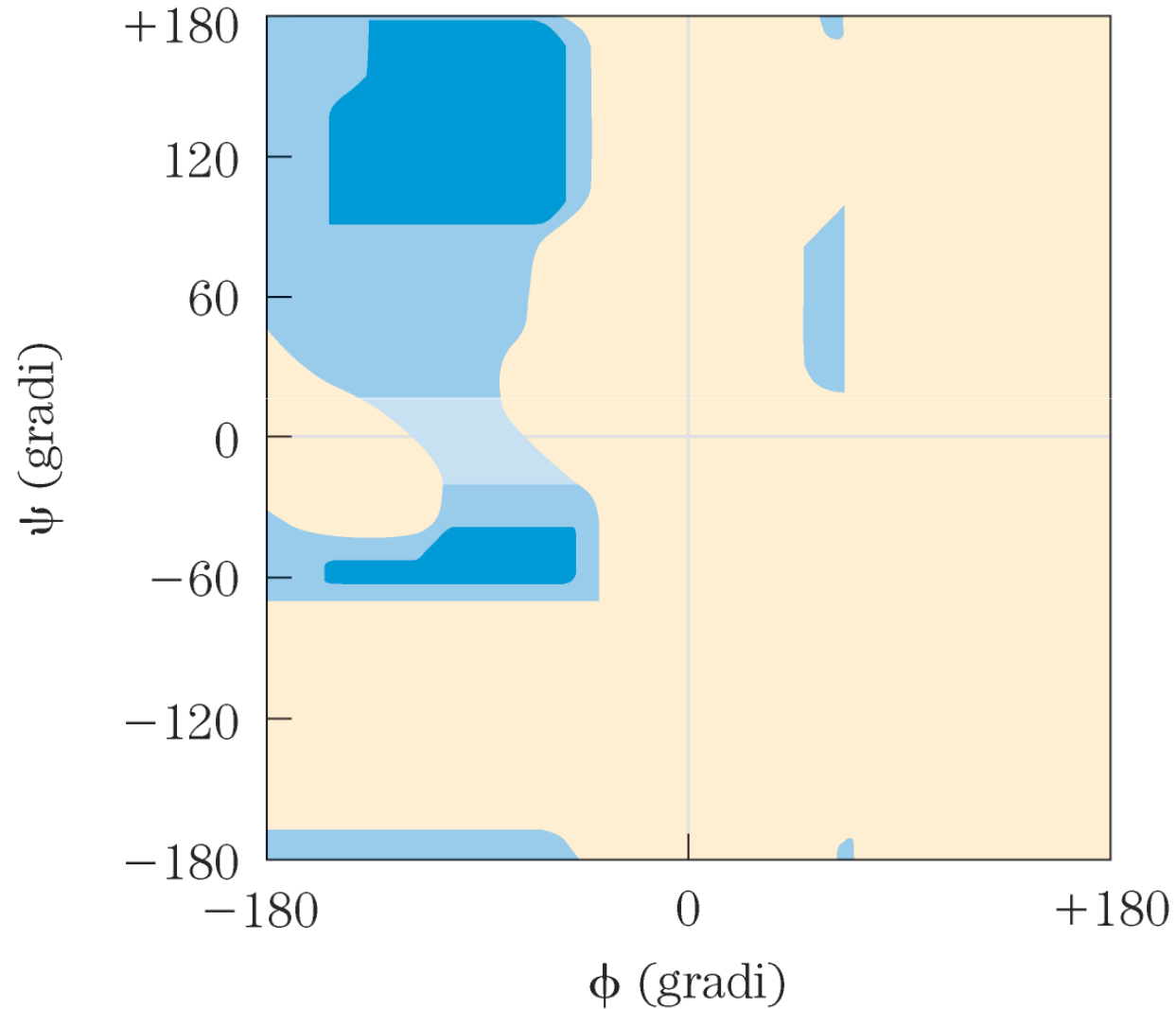


(b)

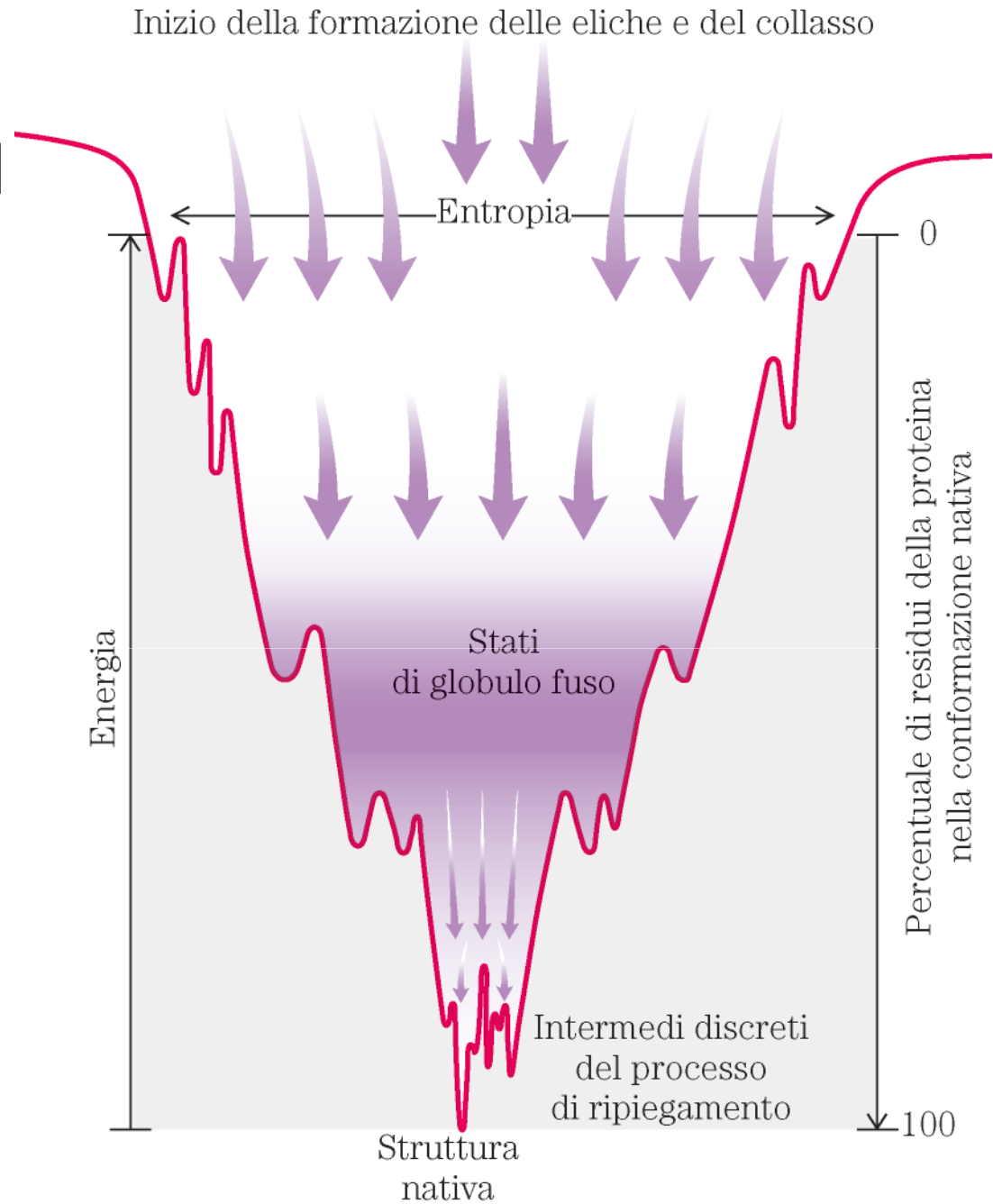
# **Capitolo 4:**

La struttura tridimensionale delle proteine

## 4.3 – Un grafico di Ramachandran per residui di L-alanina



# 4.28 – Termodinamica del ripiegamento delle proteine visto come un imbuto di energia libera

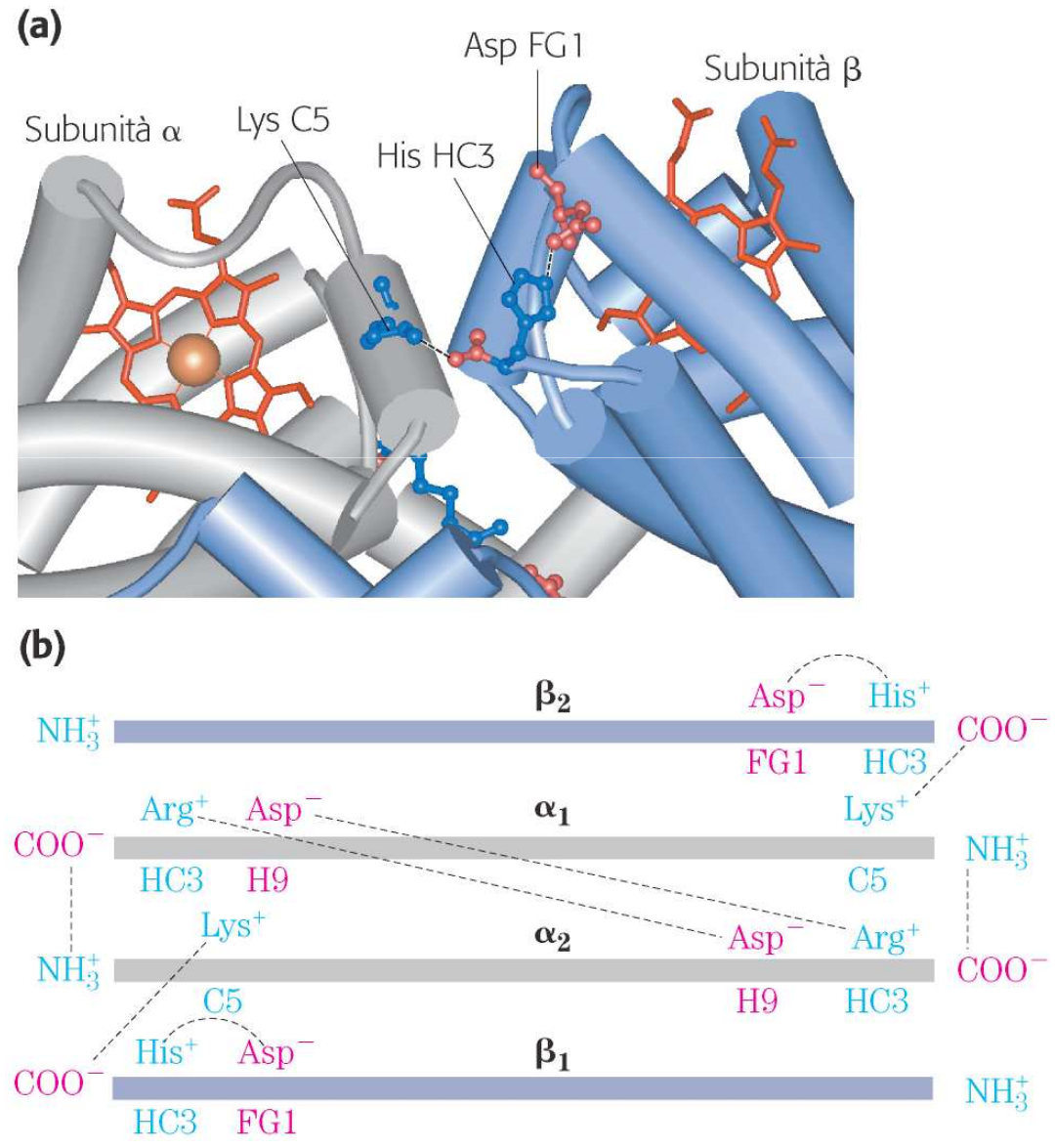


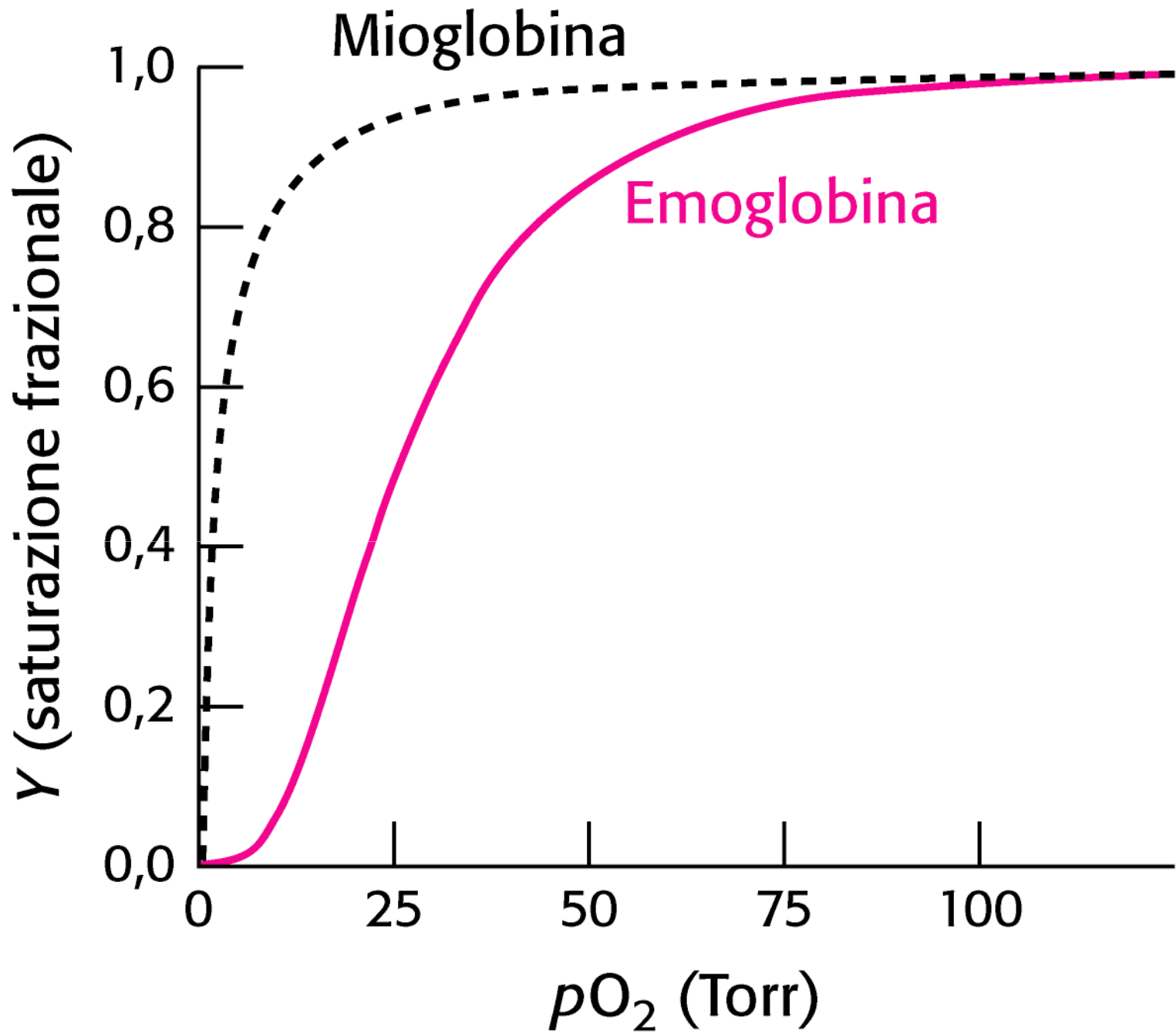
# **Capitolo 5:**

## Funzioni delle proteine

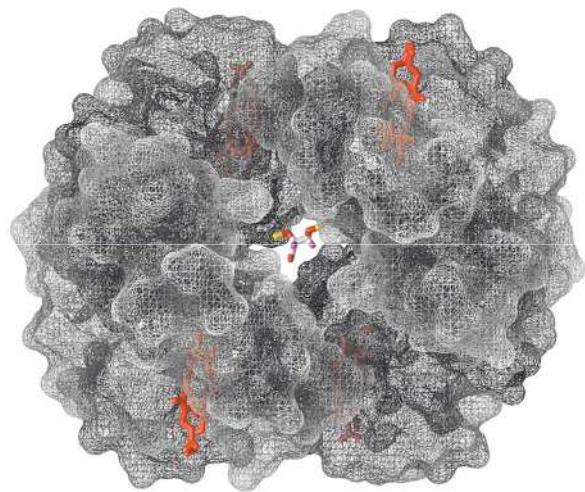


# 5.9 – Ponti salini che stabilizzano lo stato T della deossiemoglobina



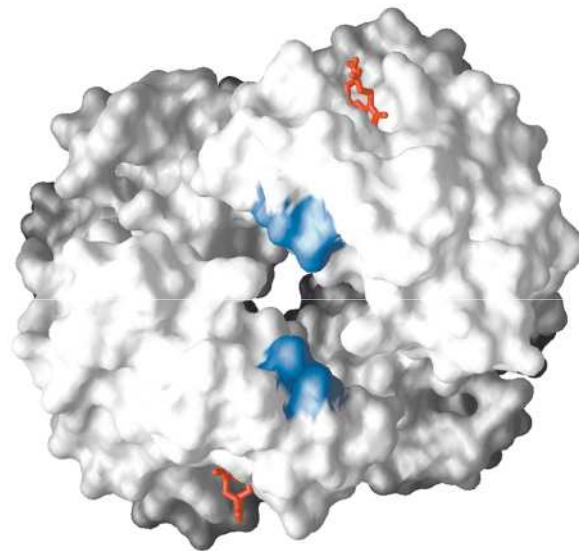


+ 2,3BPG (STATO T)

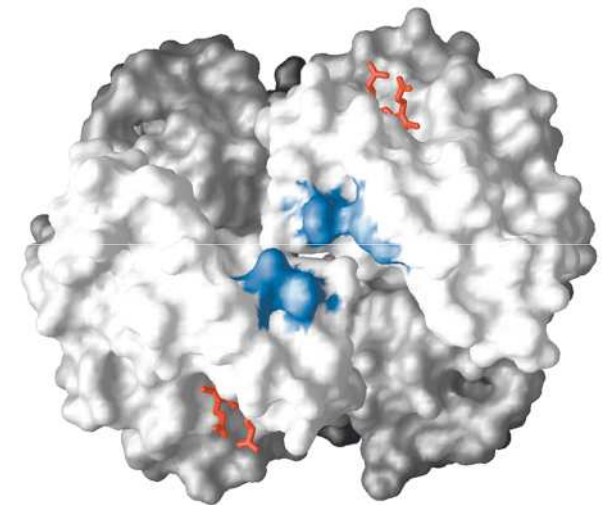


(a)

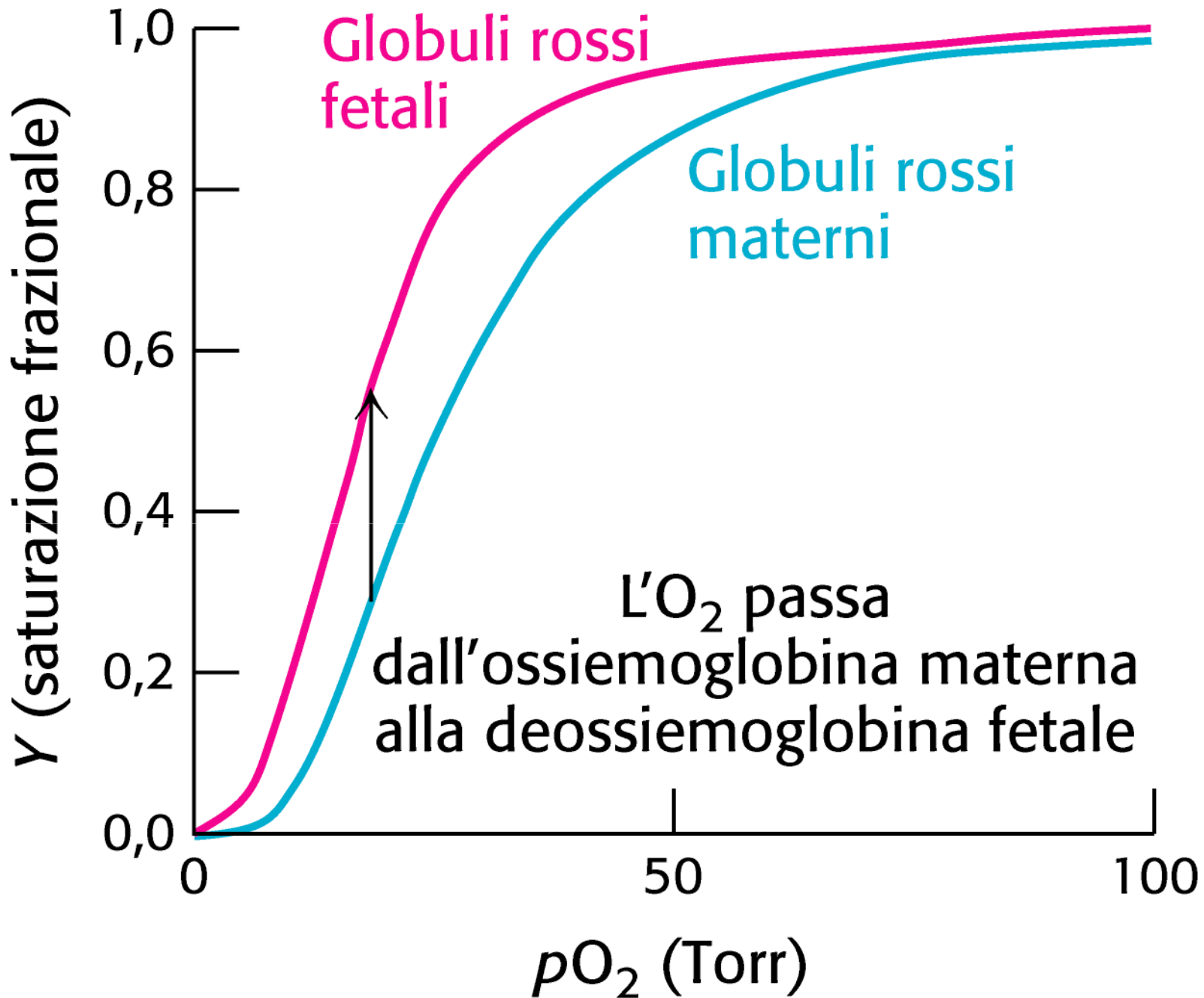
- 2,3BPG STATO R



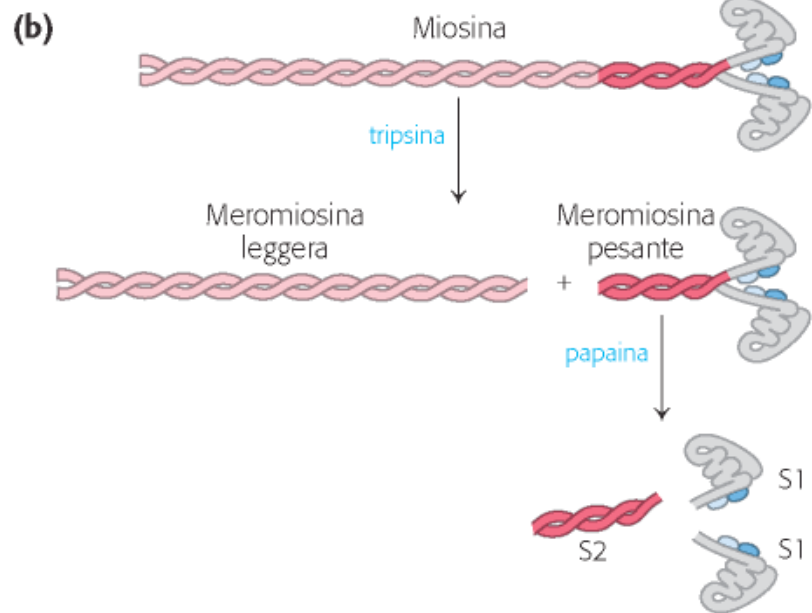
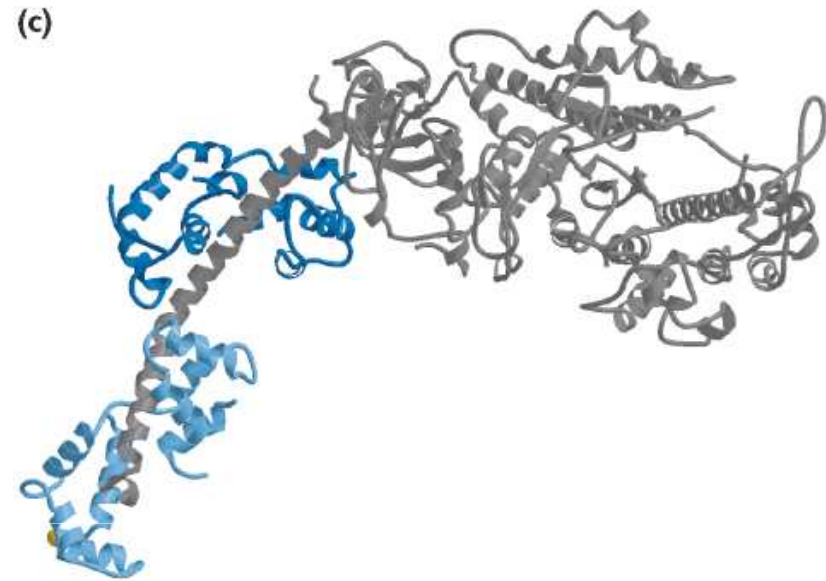
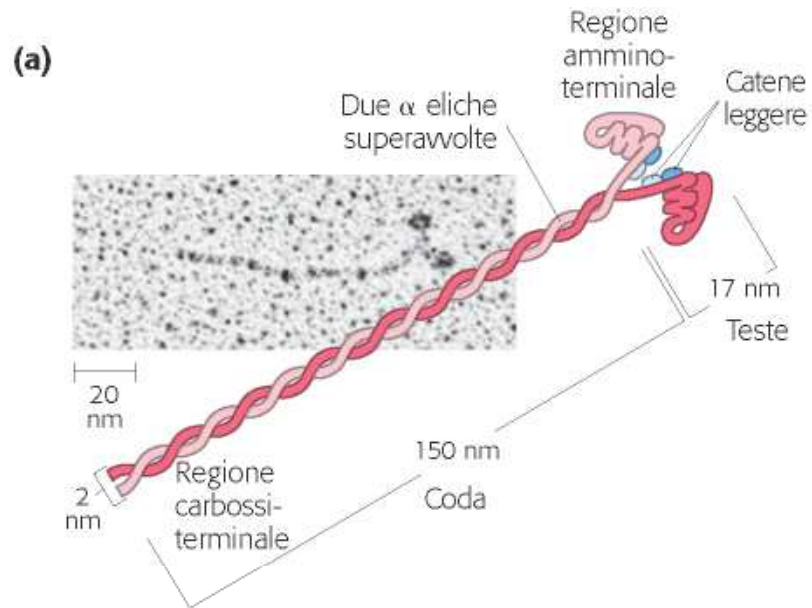
(b)



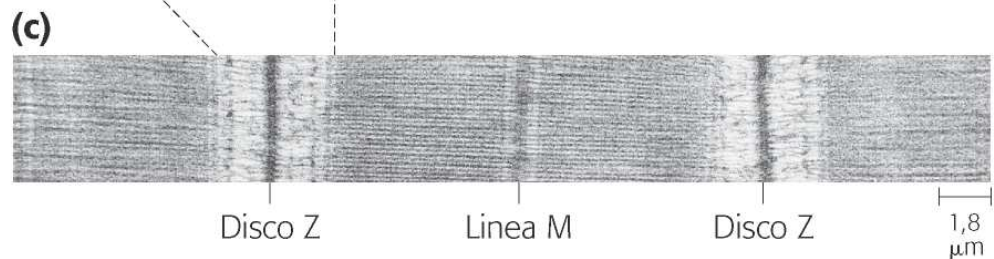
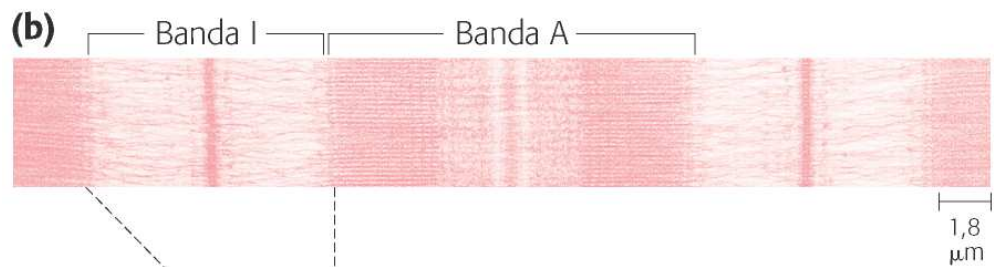
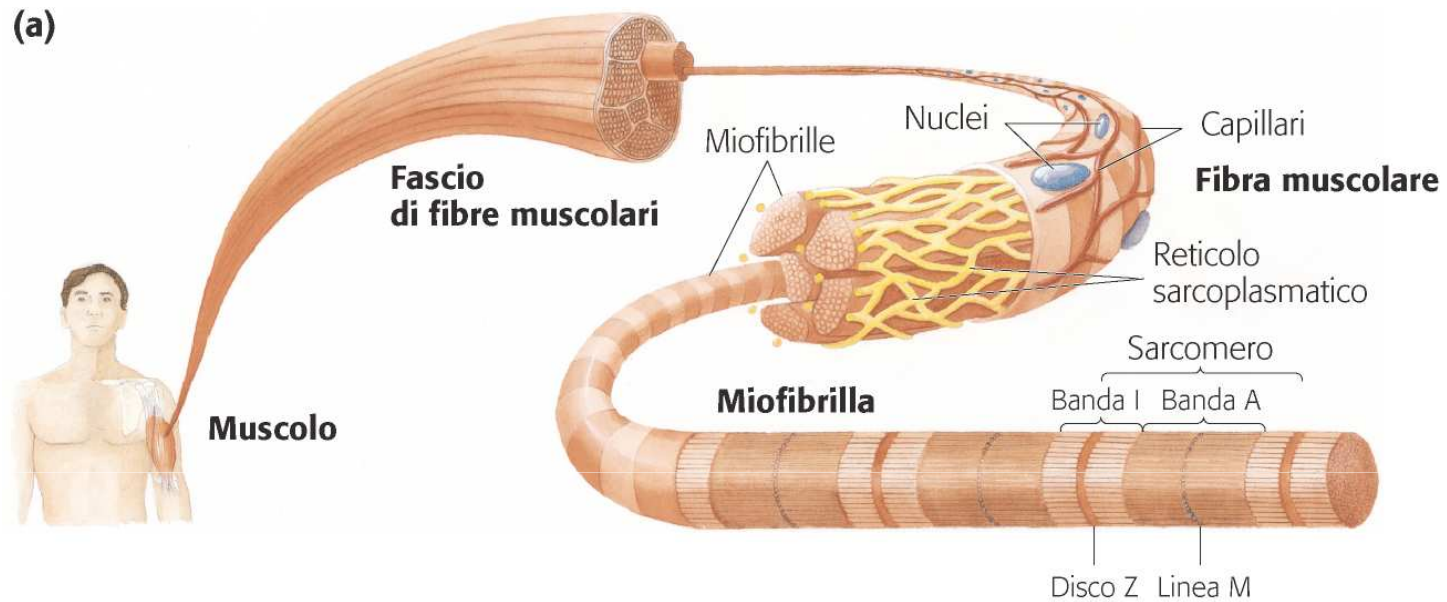
(c)



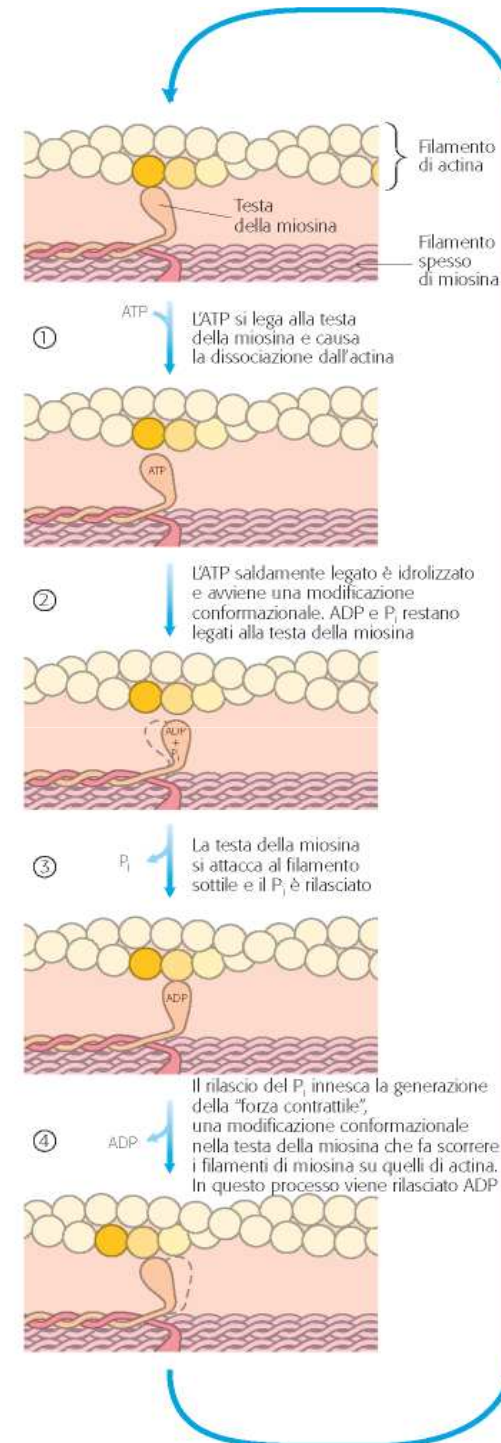
# 5.27 – La miosina



# 5.29 – Struttura del muscolo scheletrico



# 5.31 – Meccanismo molecolare della contrazione muscolare

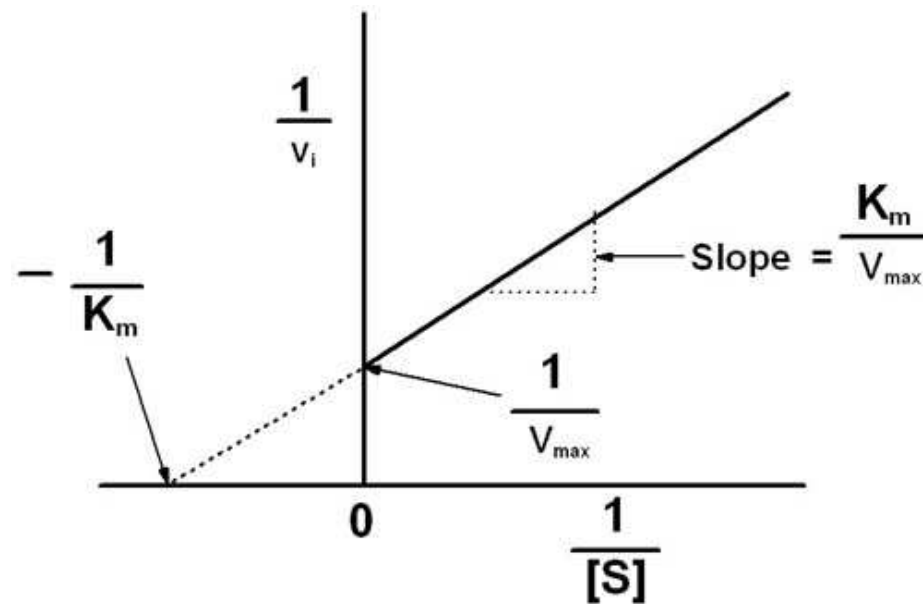


# **Capitolo 6:**

## Gli enzimi



# Immagine doppi reciproci (Figura 1 Box 6.1)

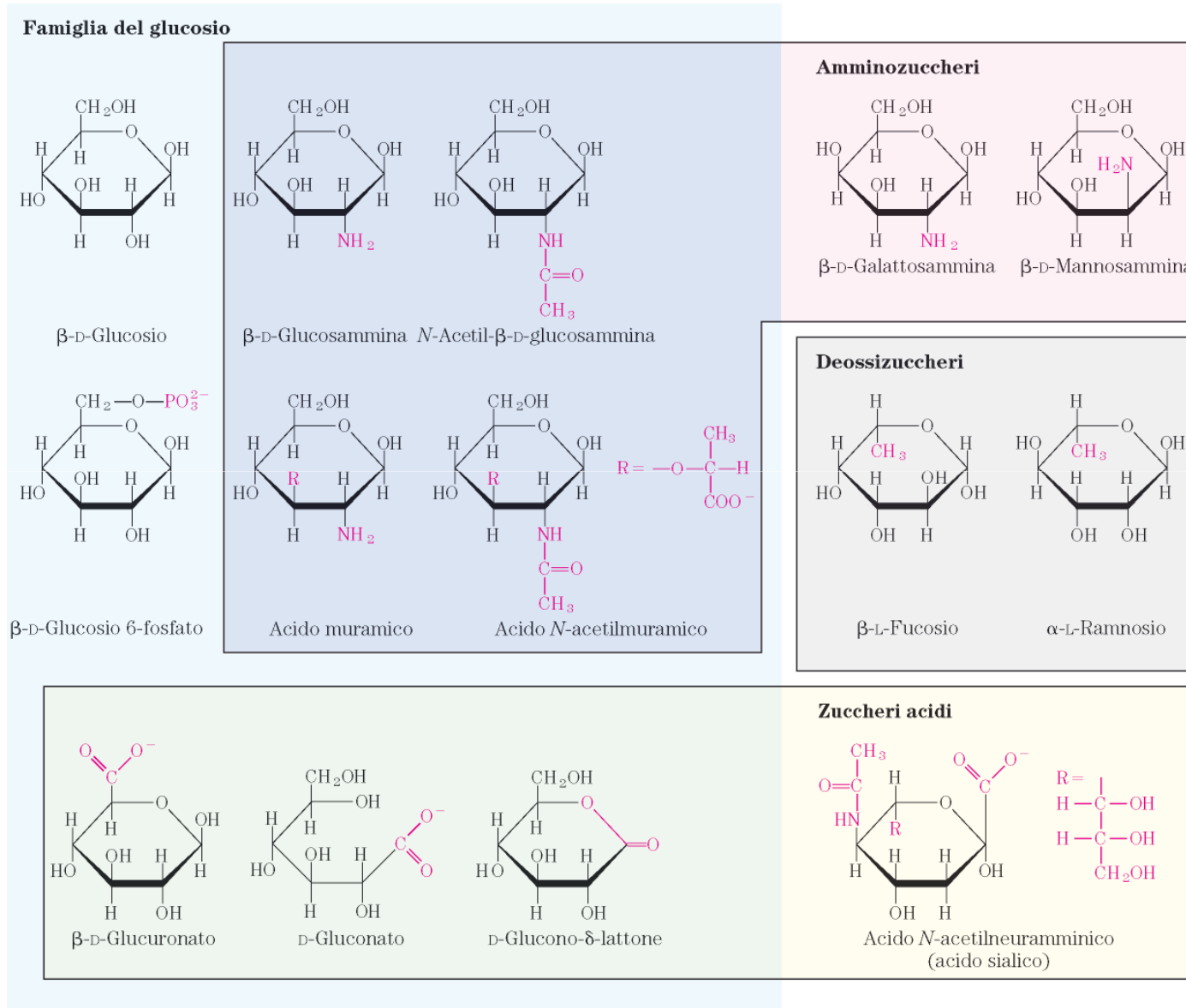




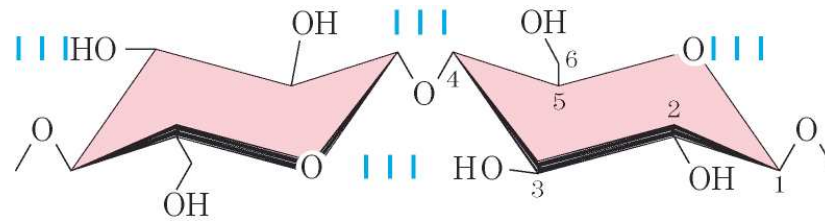
# **Capitolo 7:**

Carboidrati e glicobiologia

# 7.9 – Alcuni importanti derivati biologici degli esosi

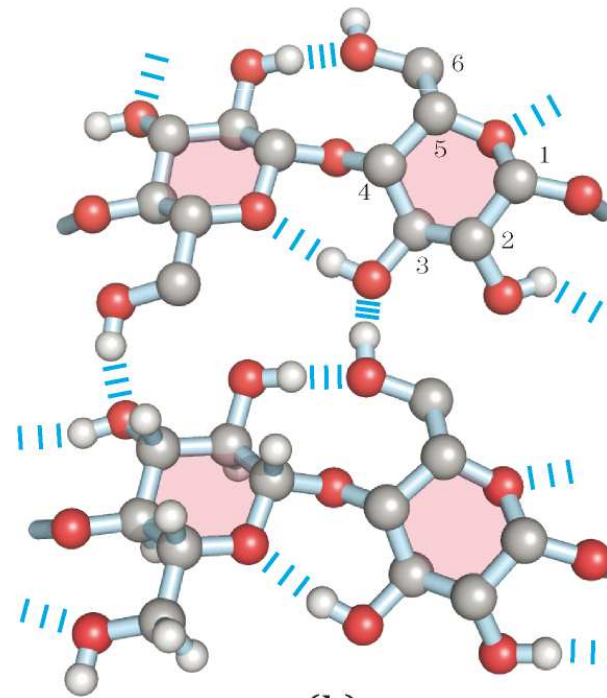


# 7.15 – Struttura della cellulosa



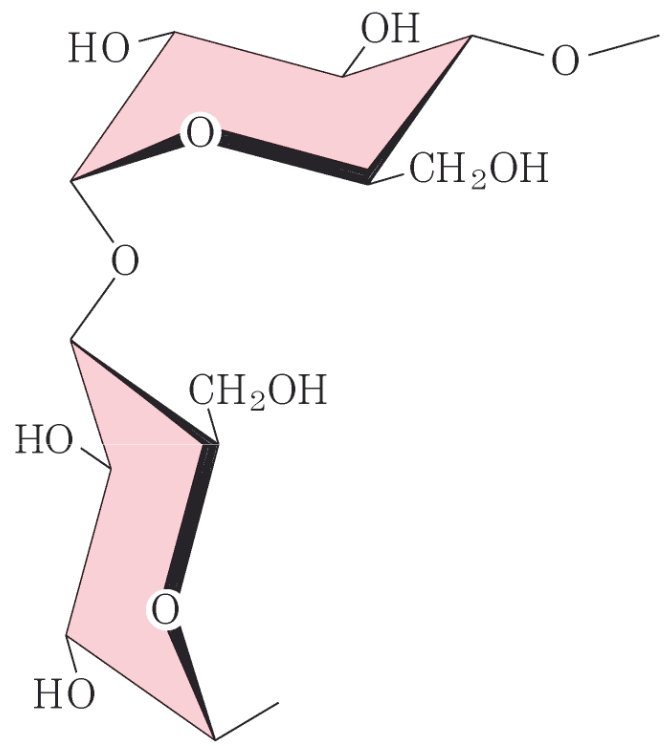
Unità di D-glucosio unite con legami ( $\beta 1 \rightarrow 4$ )

(a)



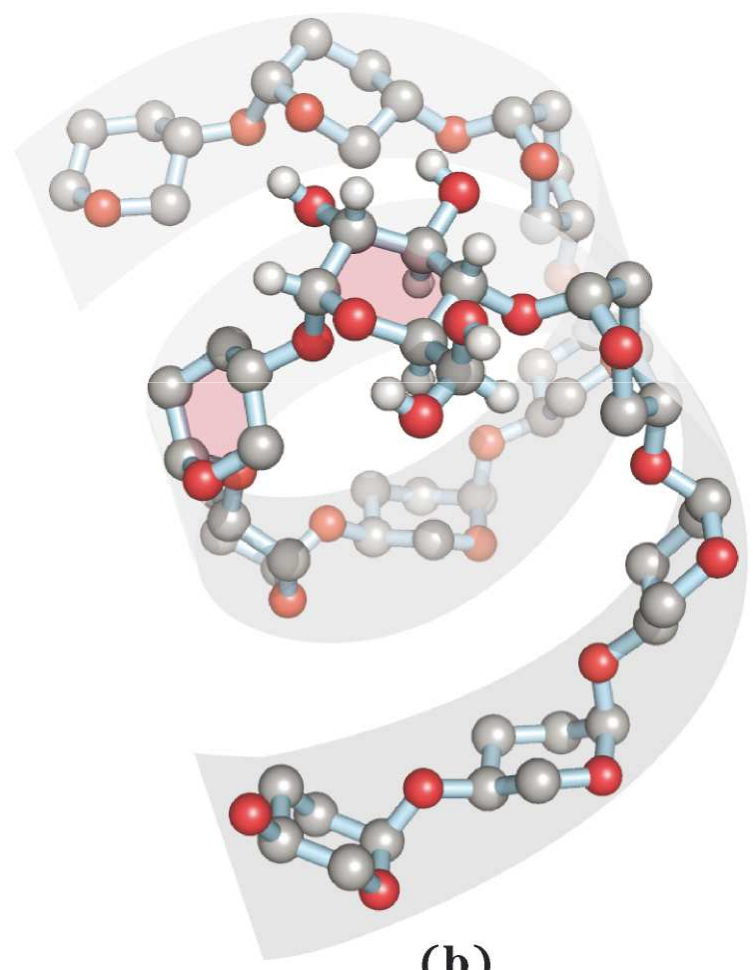
(b)

# 7.20 – Struttura dell'amilosio (la studentessa ha indicato la 7.21)



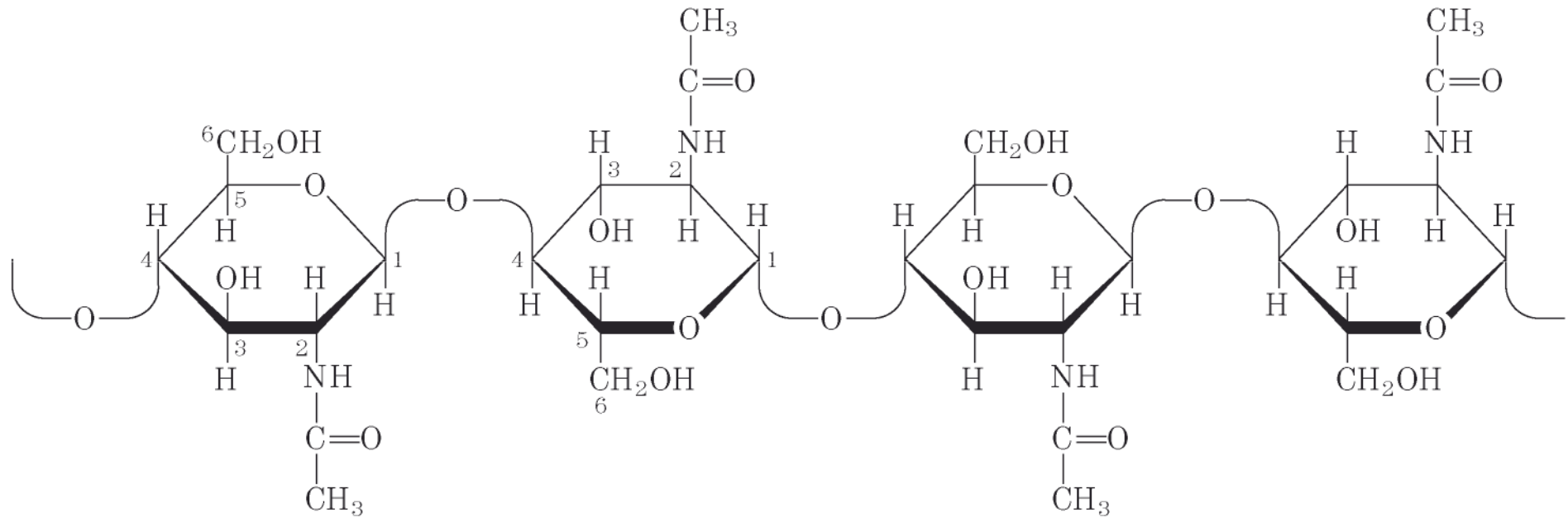
Unità di D-glucosio unite con legami ( $\alpha 1 \rightarrow 4$ )

(a)

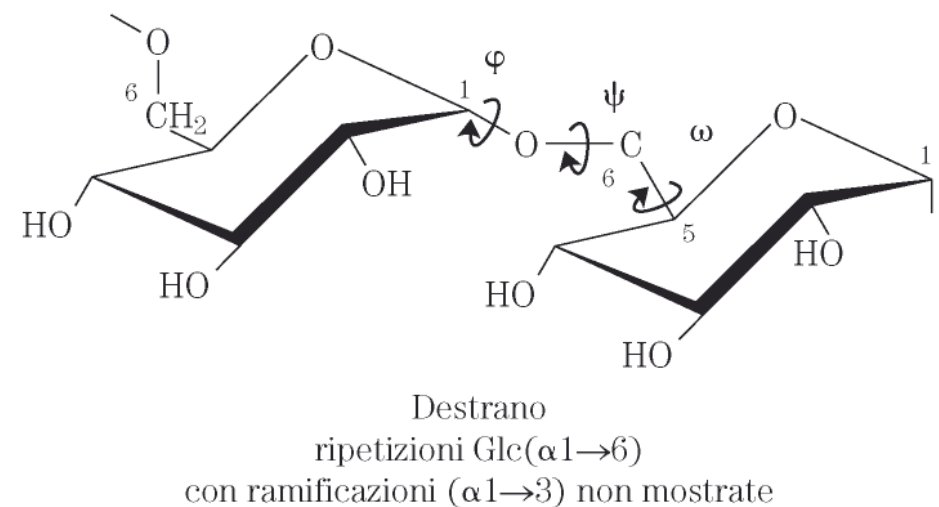
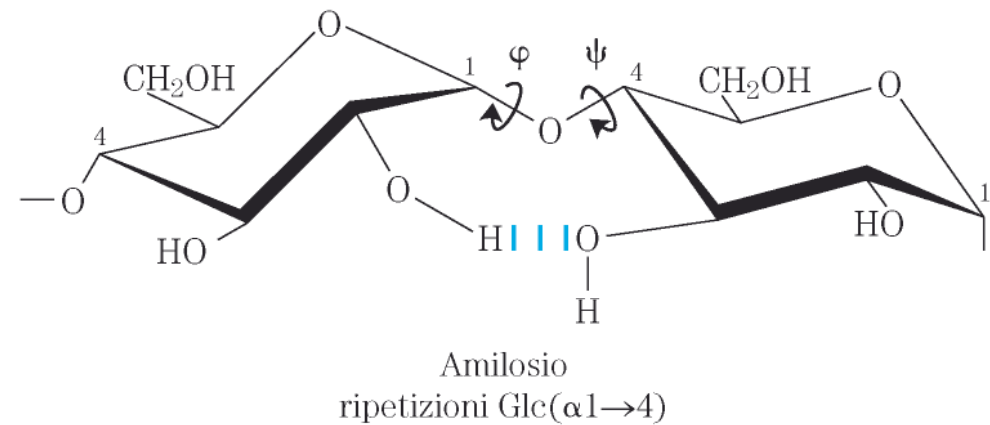
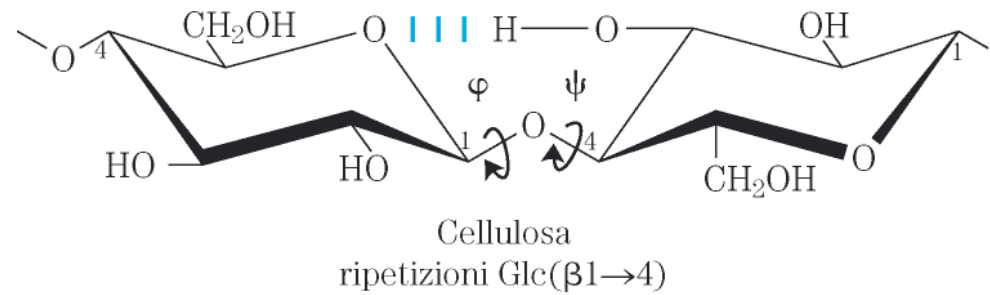


(b)

## 7.17 – Chitina (la studentessa ha indicato la 7.18)

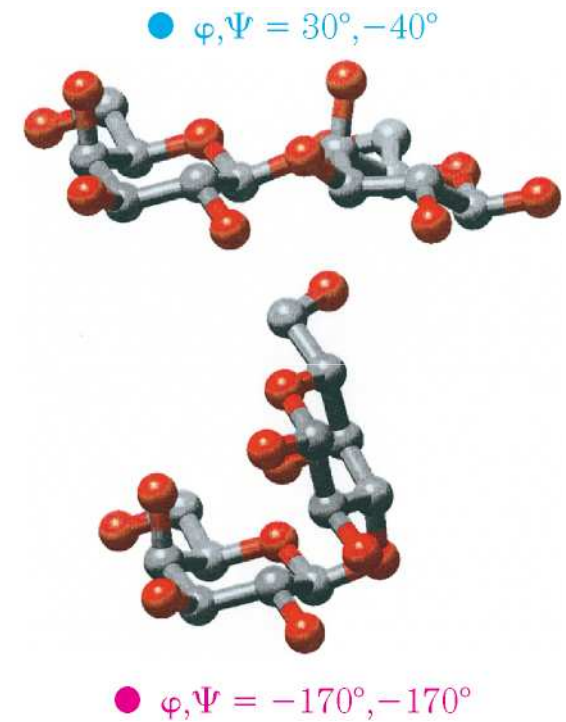
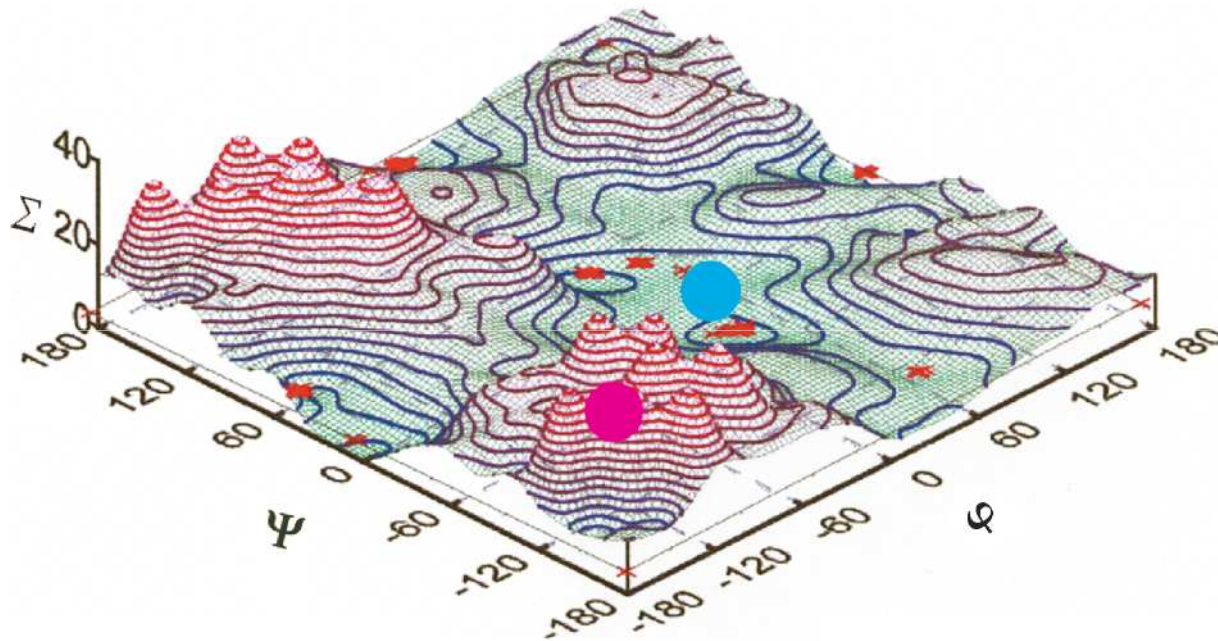


# 7.18 – Conformazione a livello dei legami glicosidici di cellulosa, amilosio e destrano (la studentessa ha indicato la 7.19)

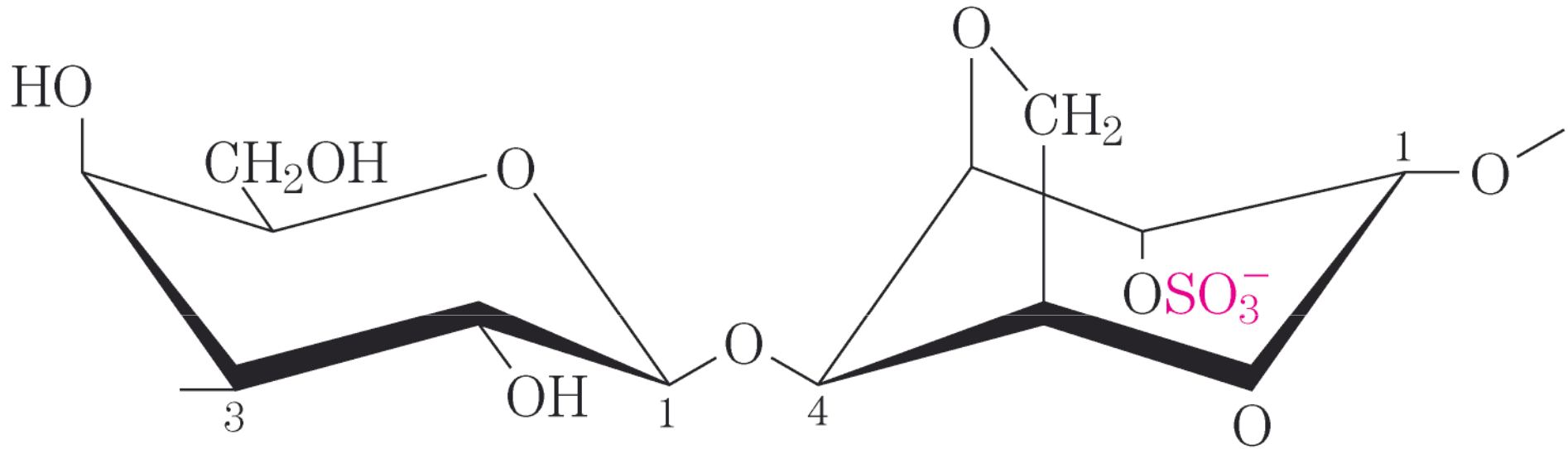




# 7.19 – Mappa delle conformazioni favorite negli oligosaccaridi e nei polisaccaridi (la studentessa ha indicato la 7.20)



## 7.21 – La struttura dell'agarosio (la studentessa ha indicato la 7.23)

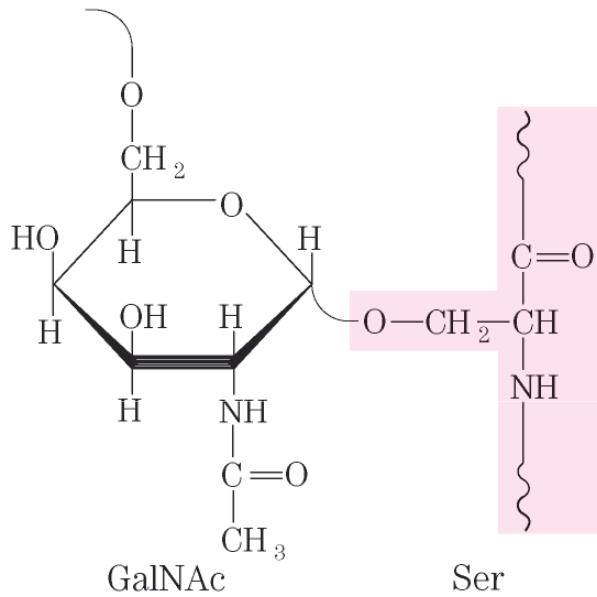


Agarosio

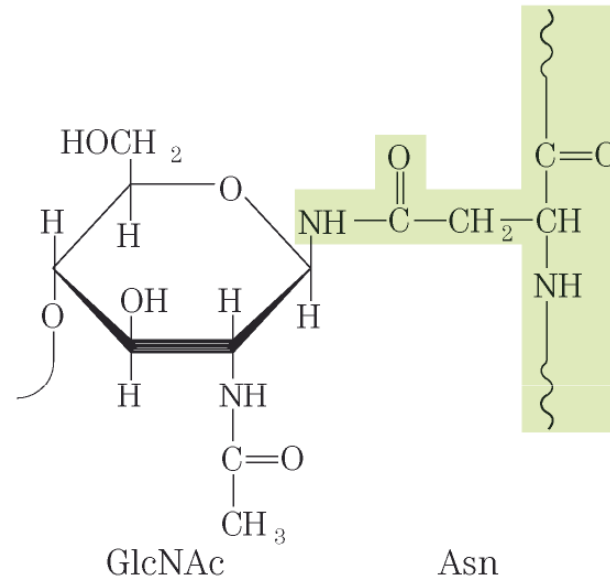
ripetizioni 3)D-Gal(β1→4)3,6-anidro-L-Gal<sup>2S</sup>(α1

# 7.29 – Legami oligosaccaridici nelle glicoproteine (la studentessa ha indicato la 7.31)

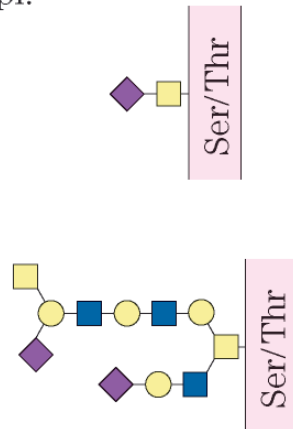
(a) Legame O-glicosidico



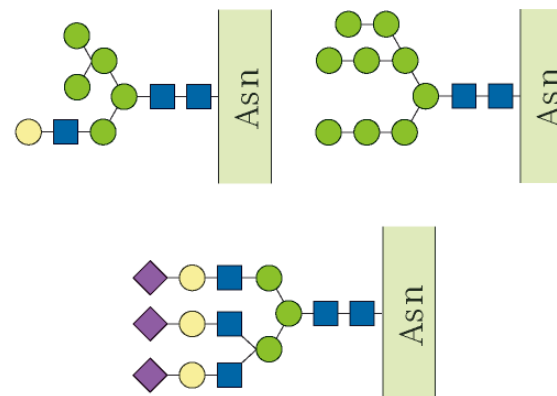
(b) Legame N-glicosidico



Esempi:

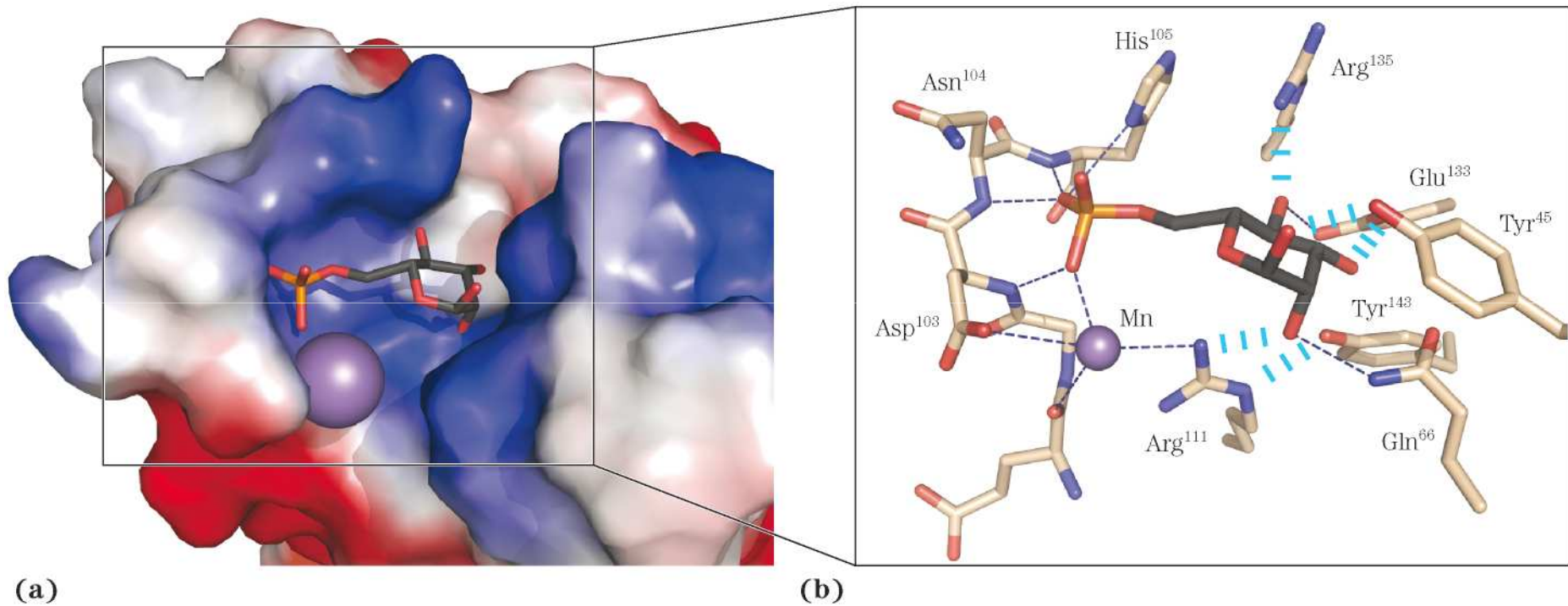


Esempi:

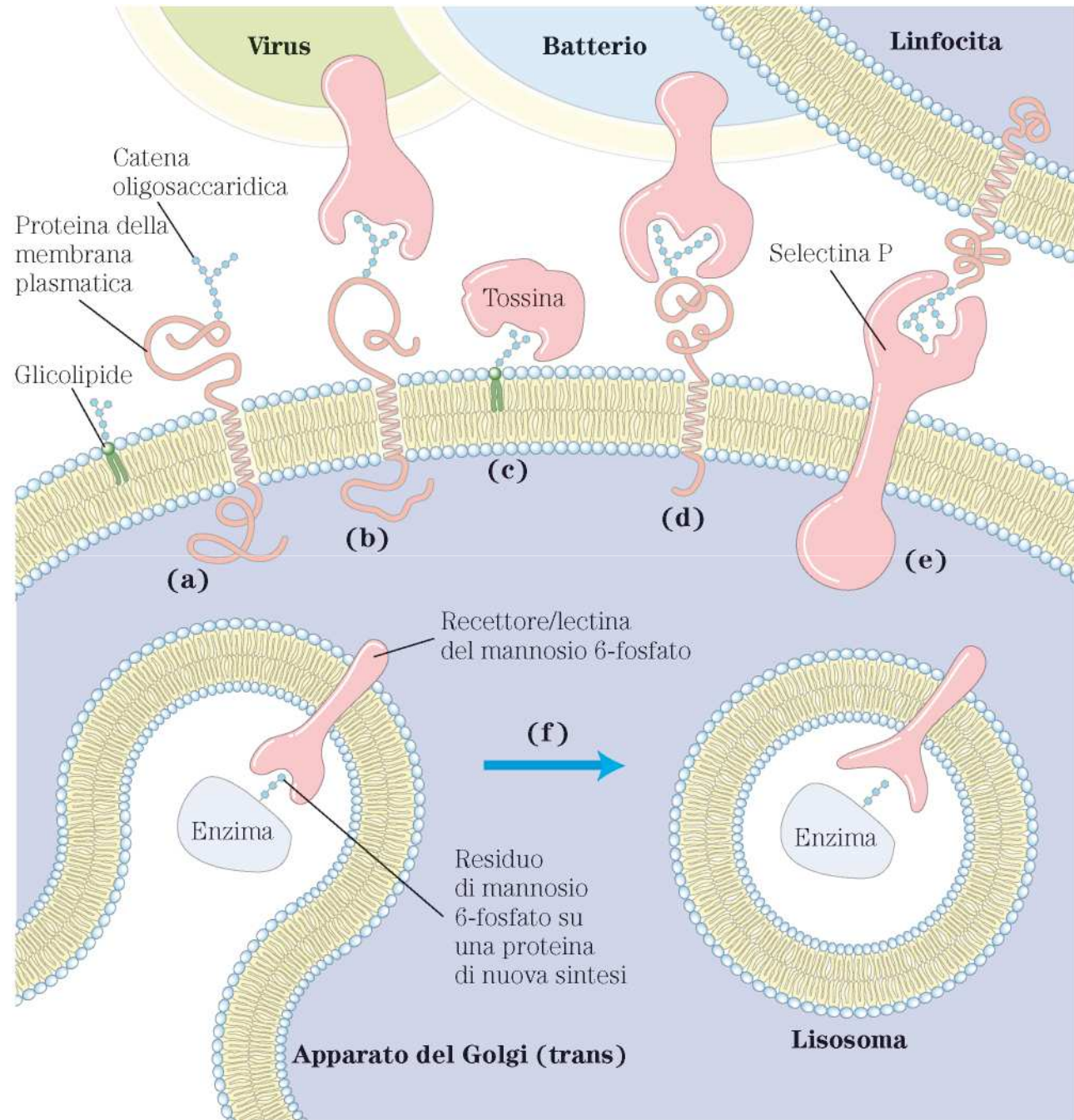


- GlcNAc
- Man
- Gal
- ◆ Neu5Ac
- GalNAc

## 7.33 – Dettagli dell'interazione lectina-carboidrato (la studentessa ha indicato la 7.35)



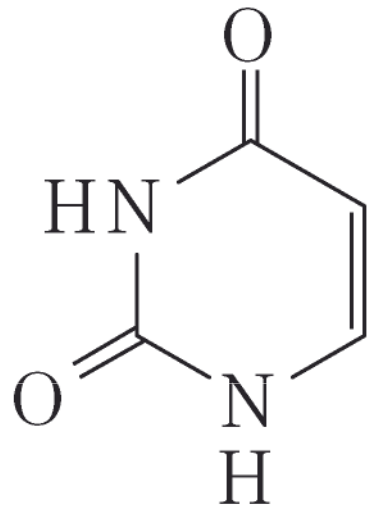
**7.35 – Ruolo degli oligosaccaridi nel riconoscimento e nell'adesione a superfici cellulari (la studentessa ha indicato la 7.37)**



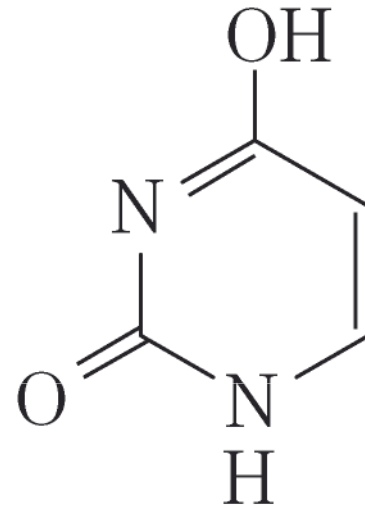
# **Capitolo 8:**

Nucleotidi e acidi nucleici

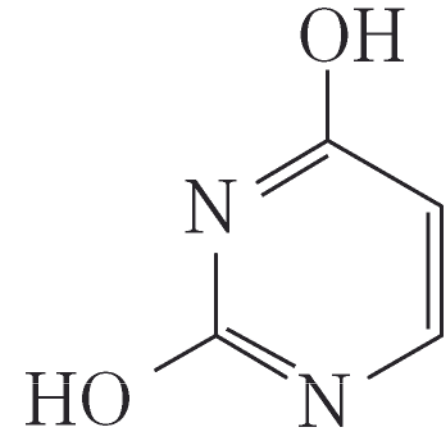
## 8.9 – Forme tautomeriche dell'uracile



Lattame



Lattime



Doppio lattime

**Uracile**

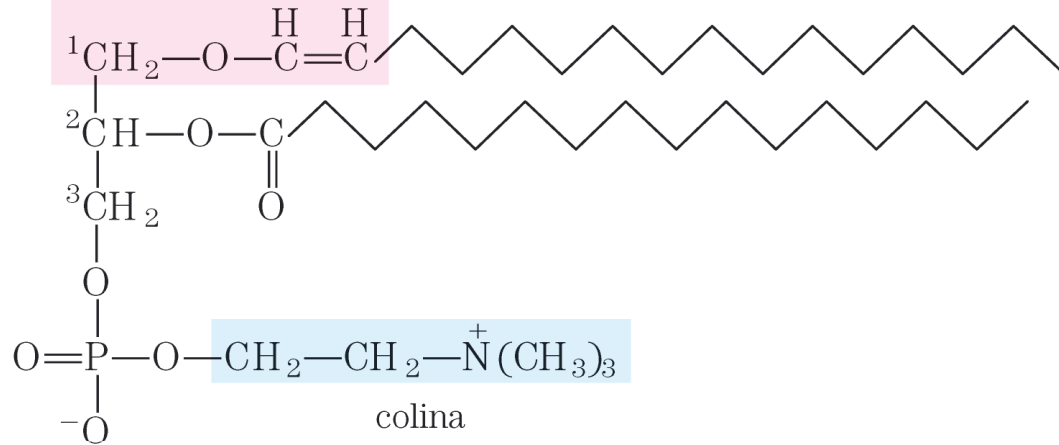
# **Capitolo 10:**

I lipidi



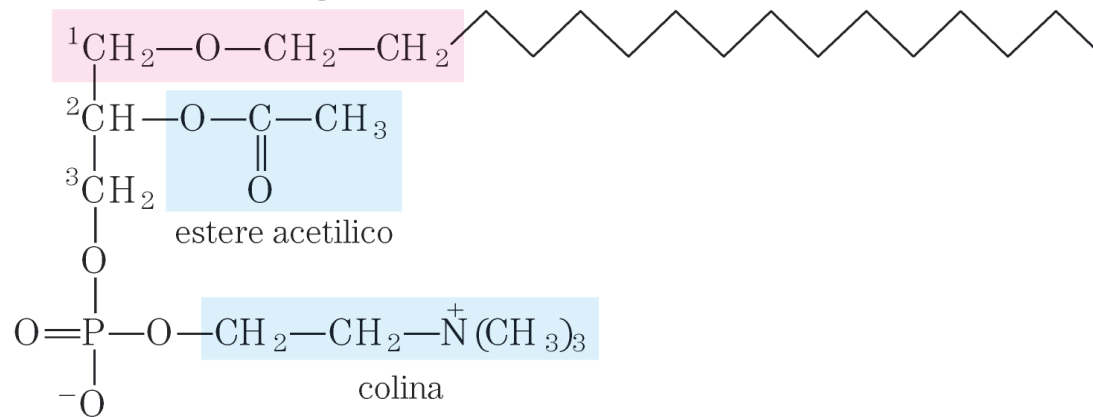
# 10.10 – I lipidi-etero (la studentessa ha indicato la 10.9)

alchene unito  
con legame etere



Plasmalogeno

alcano unito con legame etere

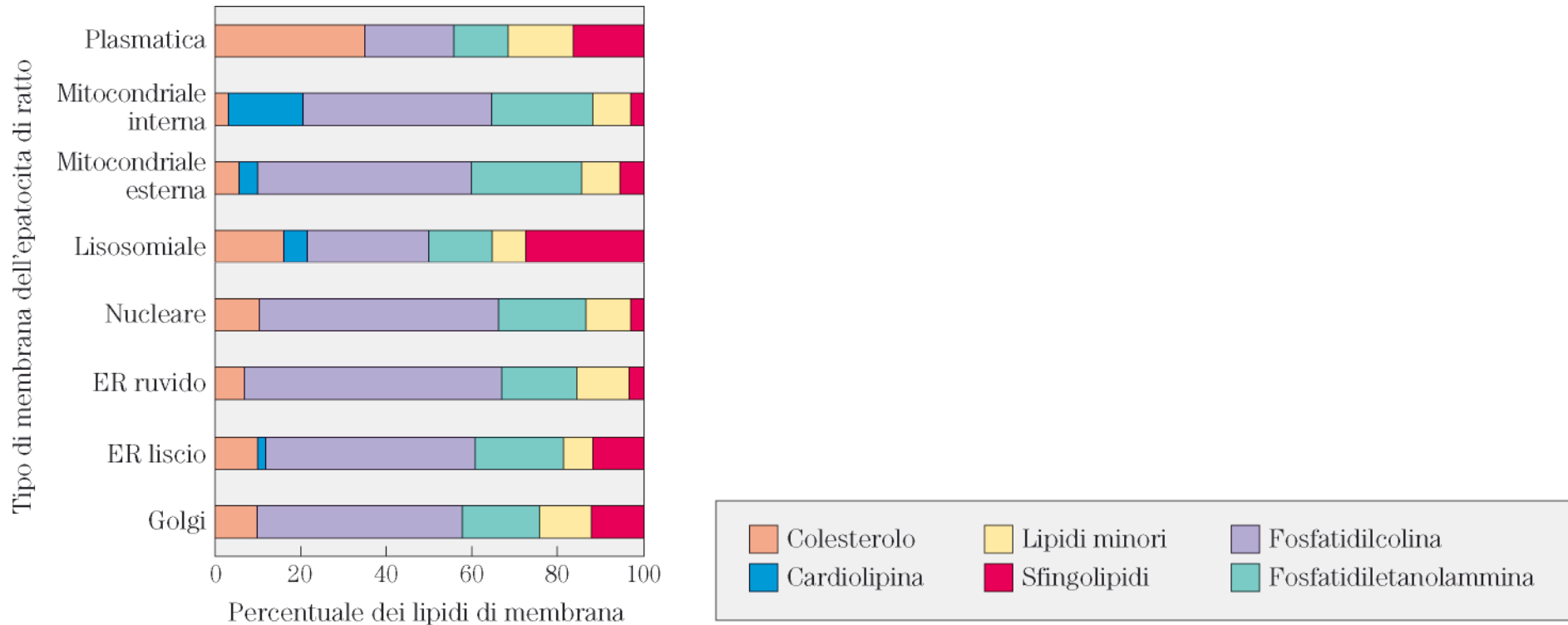


Fattore che attiva le piastrine

# **Capitolo 11:**

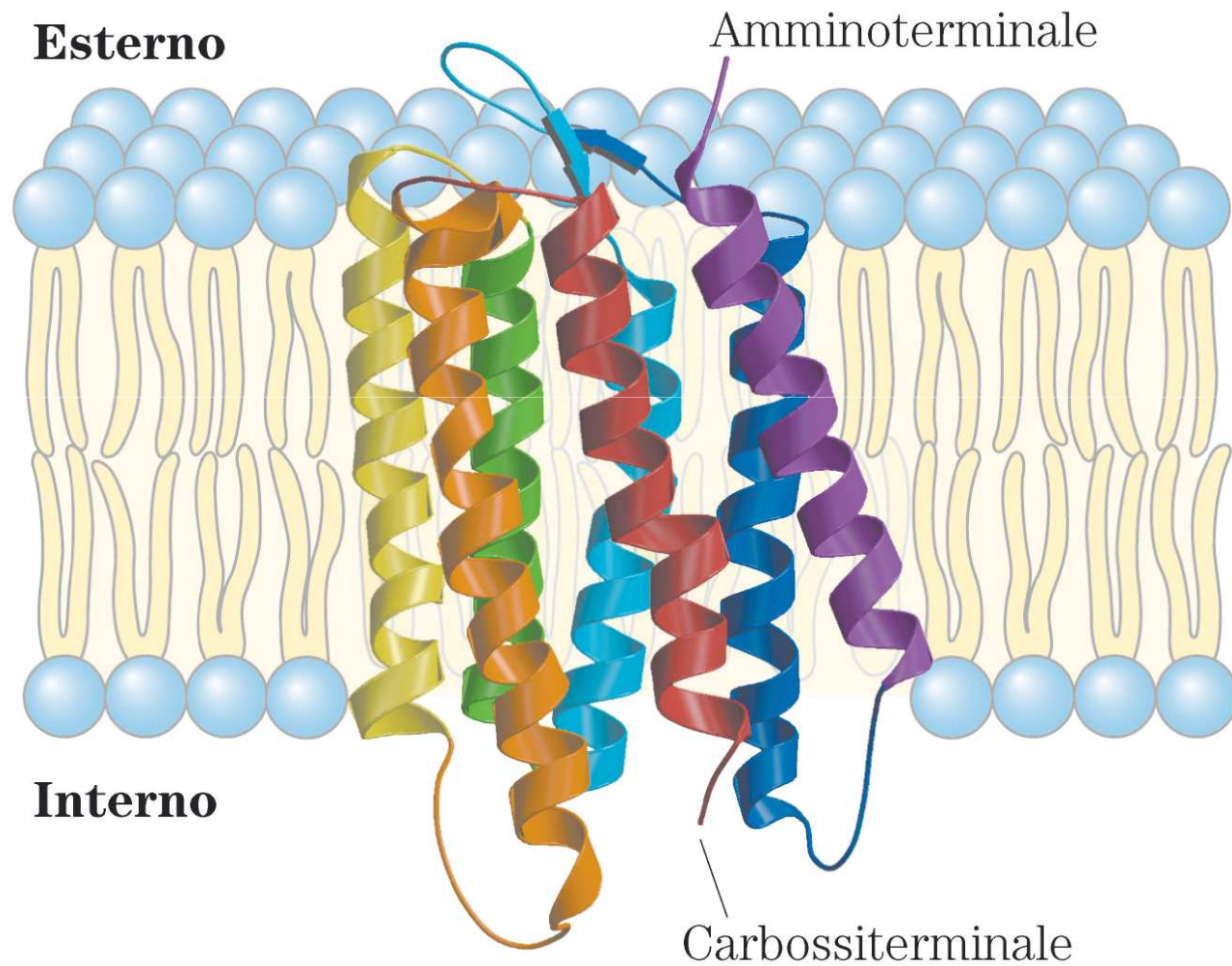
Membrane biologiche e trasporto

# 11.2 – Composizione lipidica della membrana plasmatica e delle membrane degli organelli di epatocita di ratto

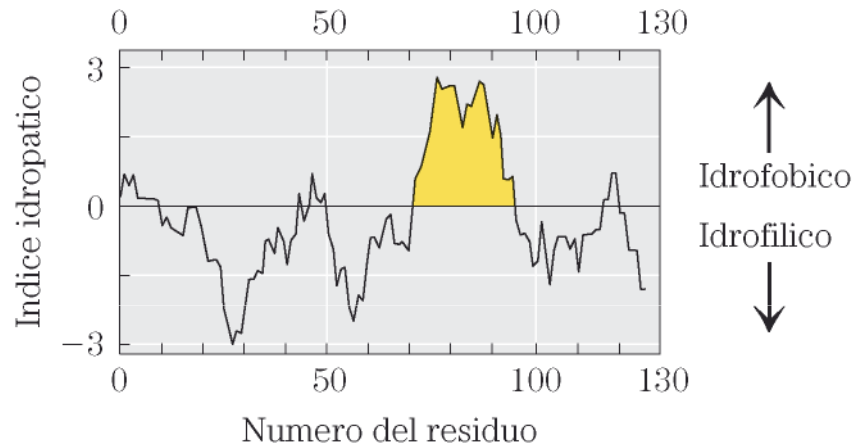




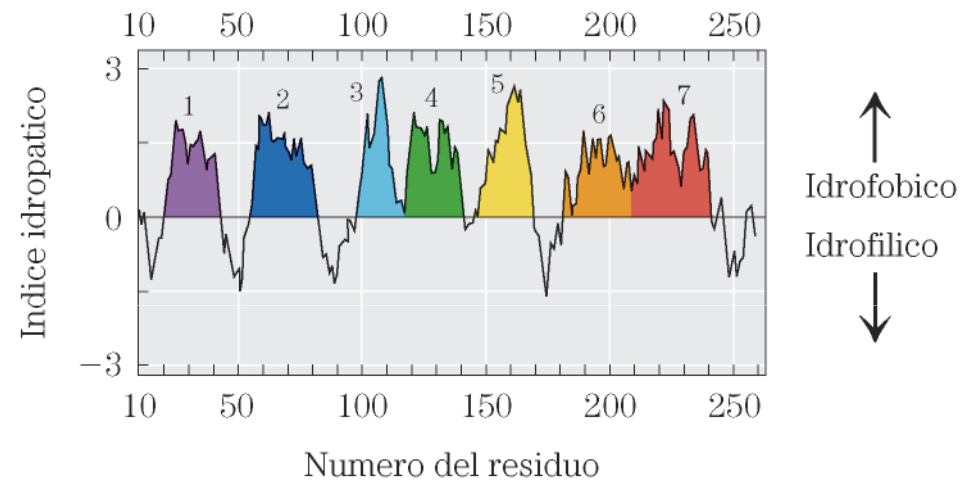
## 11.9 – La batteriorodopsina, una proteina che attraversa la membrana



# 11.11 – Grafici idropatici

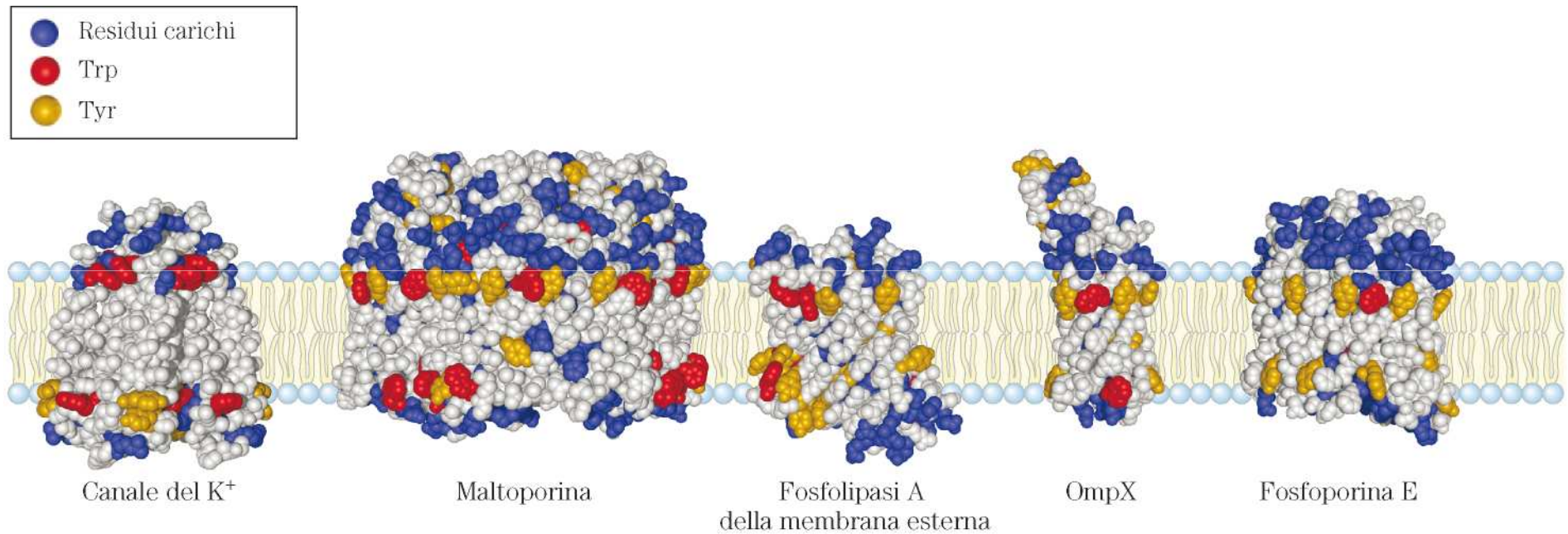


**(a) Glicoforina**

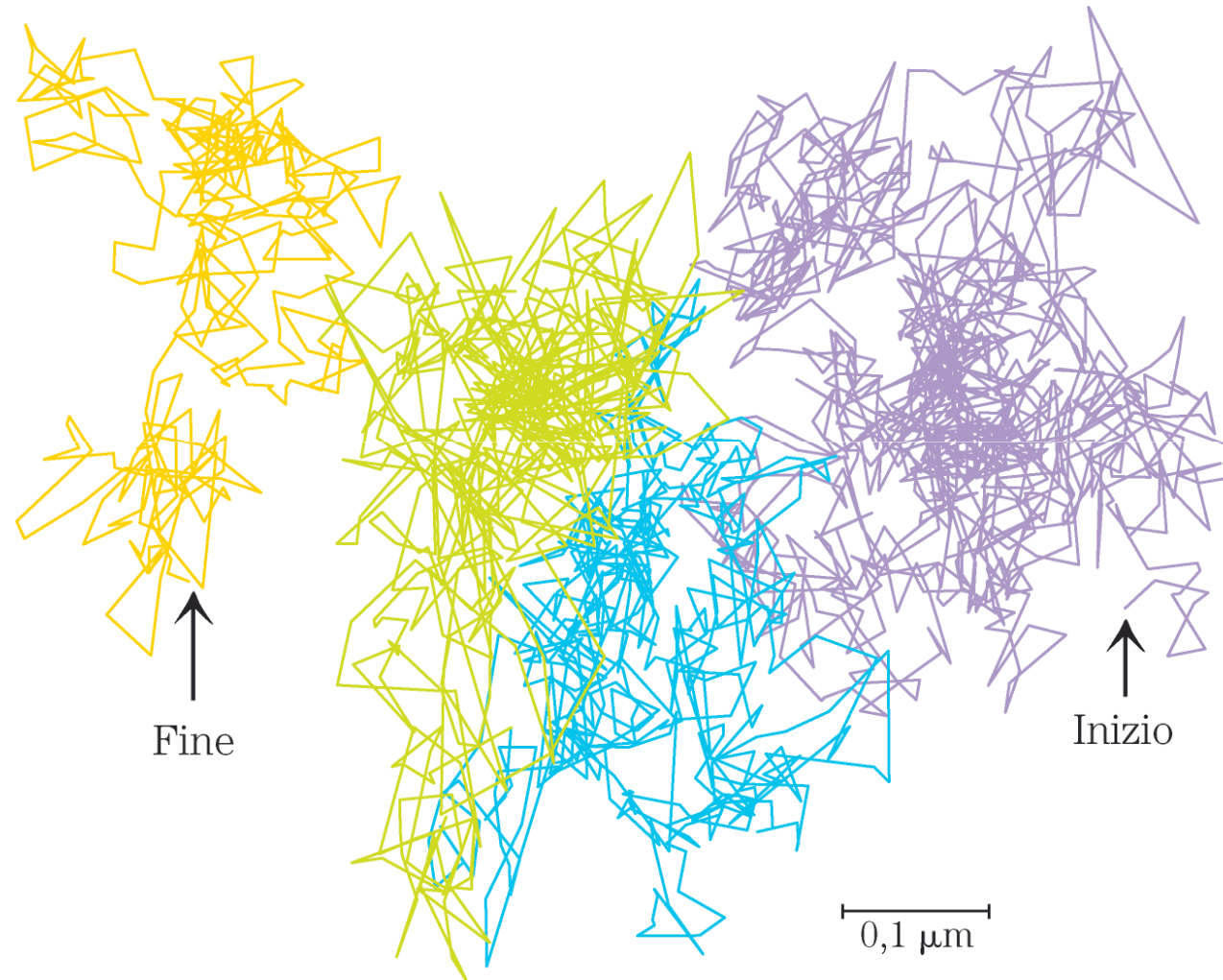


**(b) Batteriorodopsina**

# 11.12 – Residui di Tyr e Trp delle proteine di membrana si raggruppano all'interfaccia acqua-lipide



# 11.18 – Diffusione a salto di singole molecole lipidiche

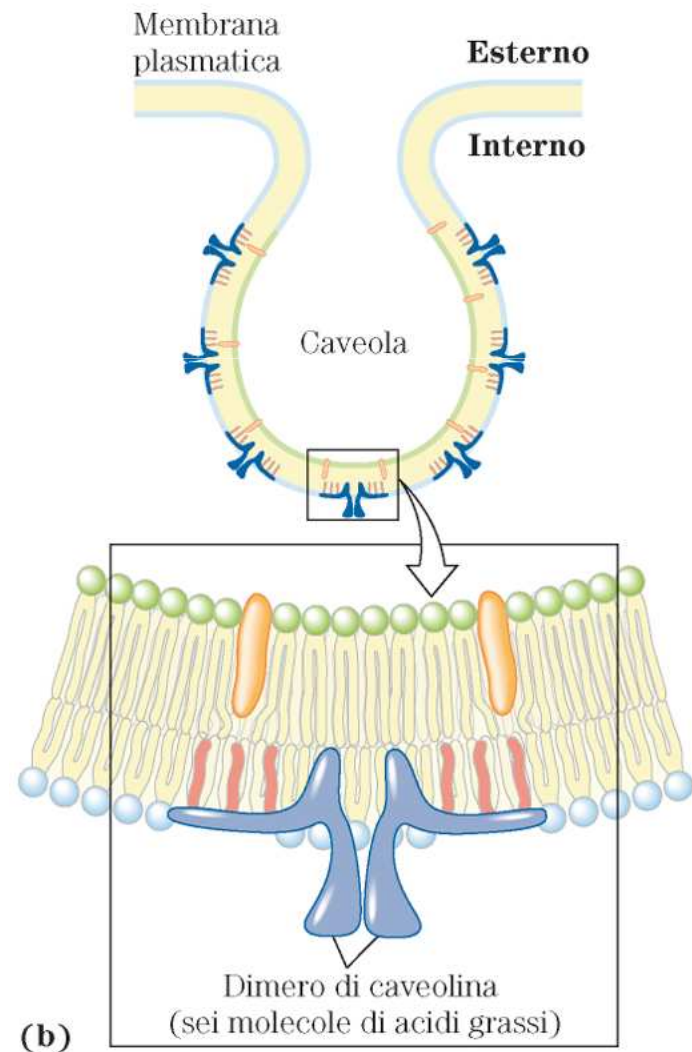




# 11.21 – La caveolina forza verso l'interno la curvatura della membrana

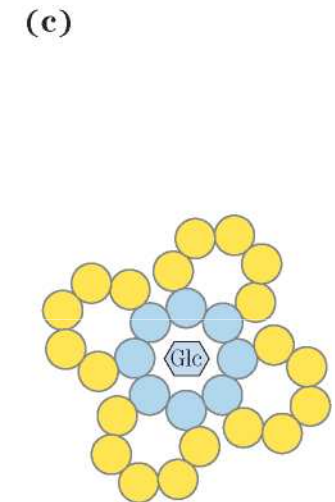
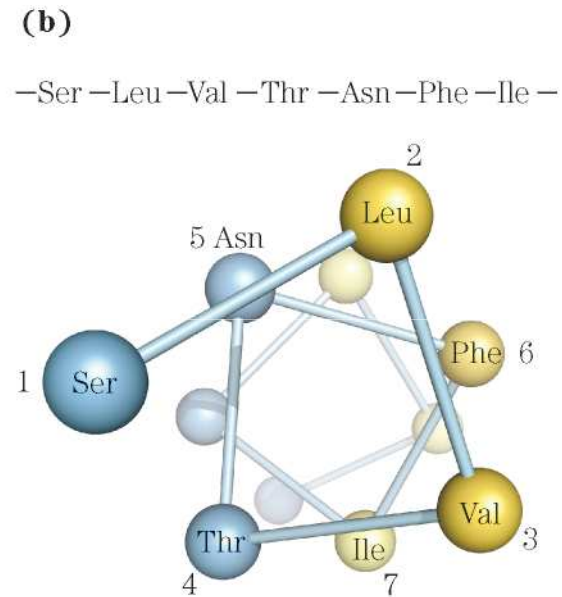
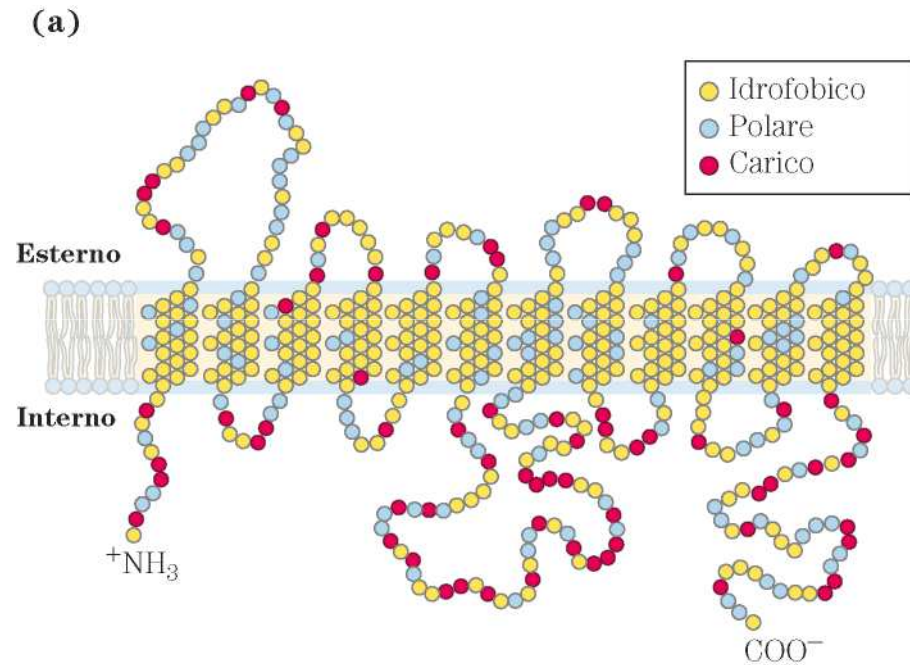


(a)

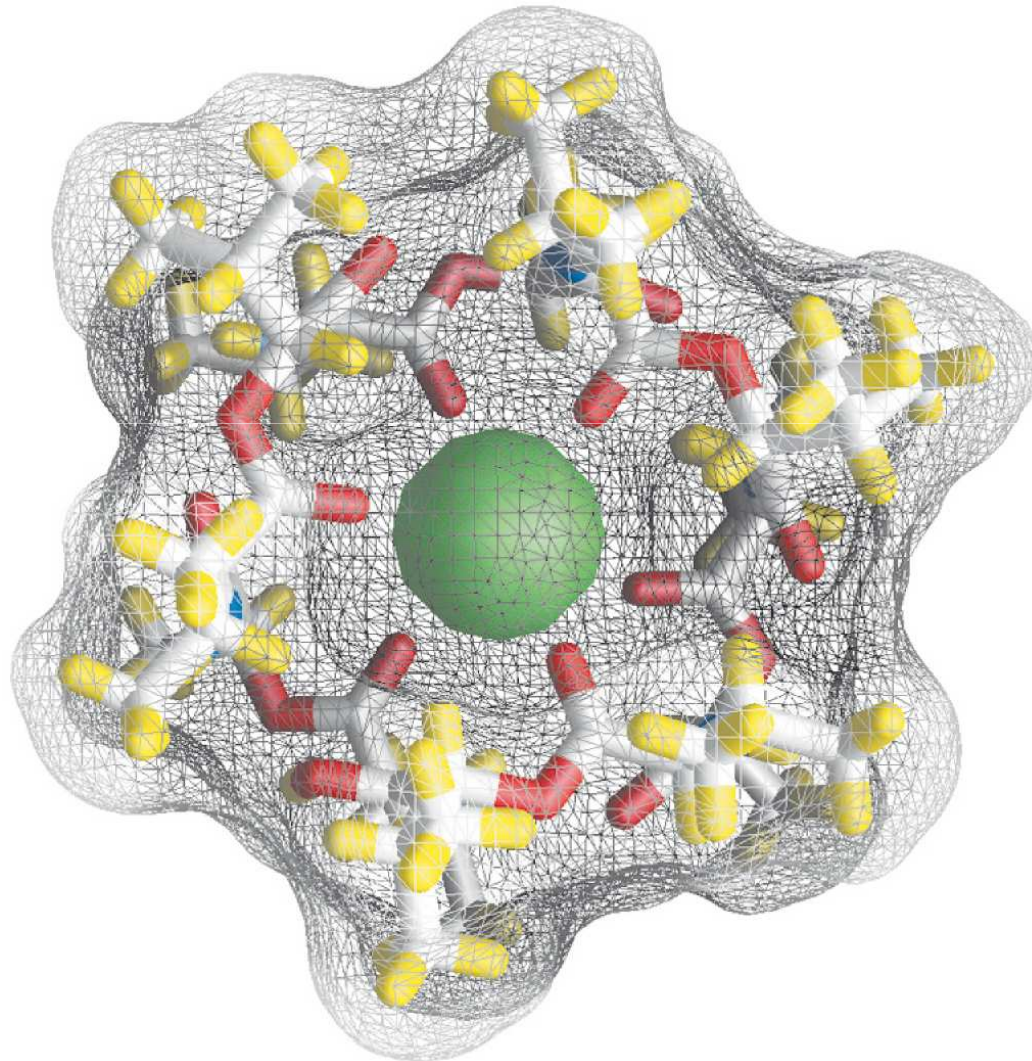


(b)

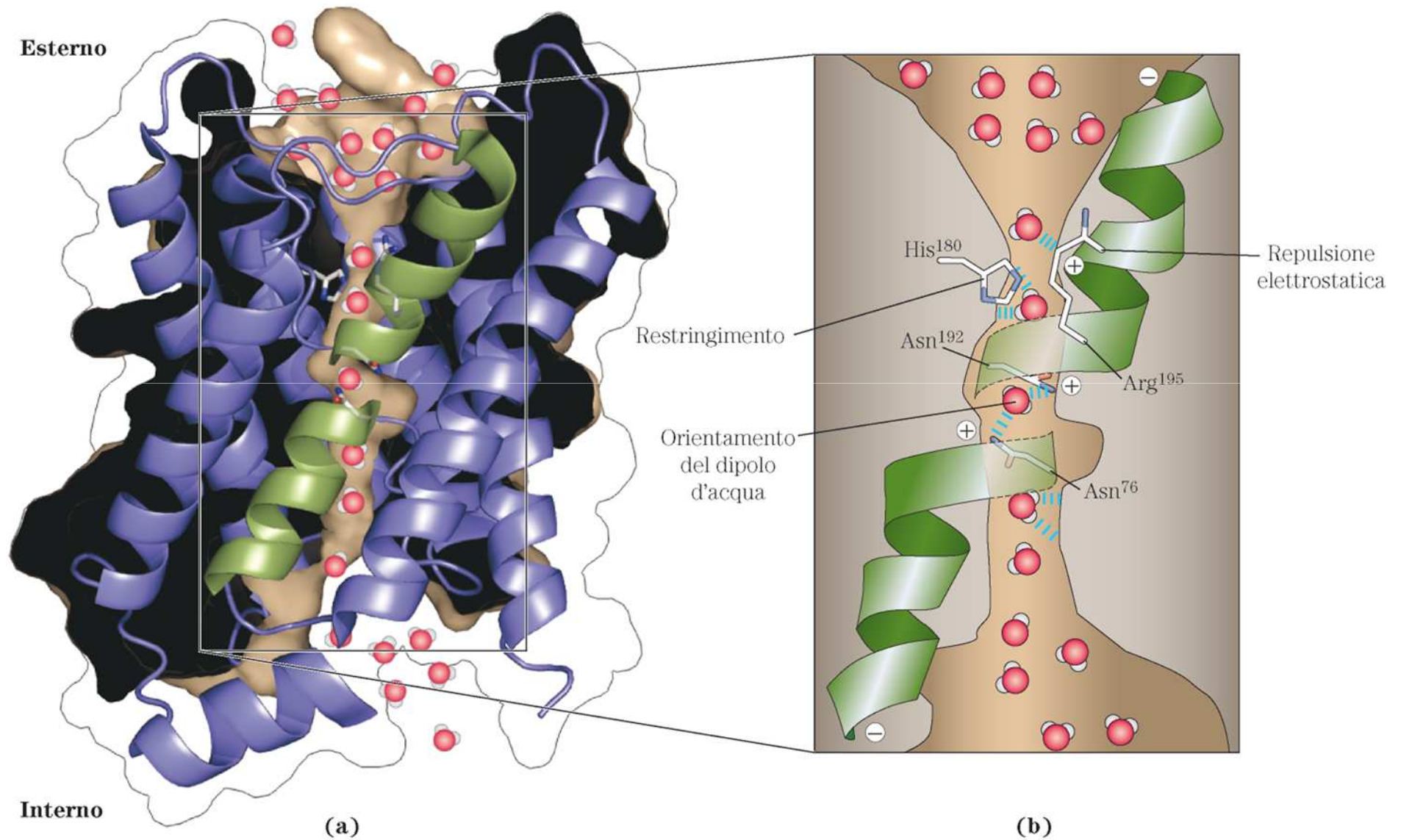
# 11.29 – Struttura proposta per il GLUT1 (la studentessa ha indicato la 11.30)



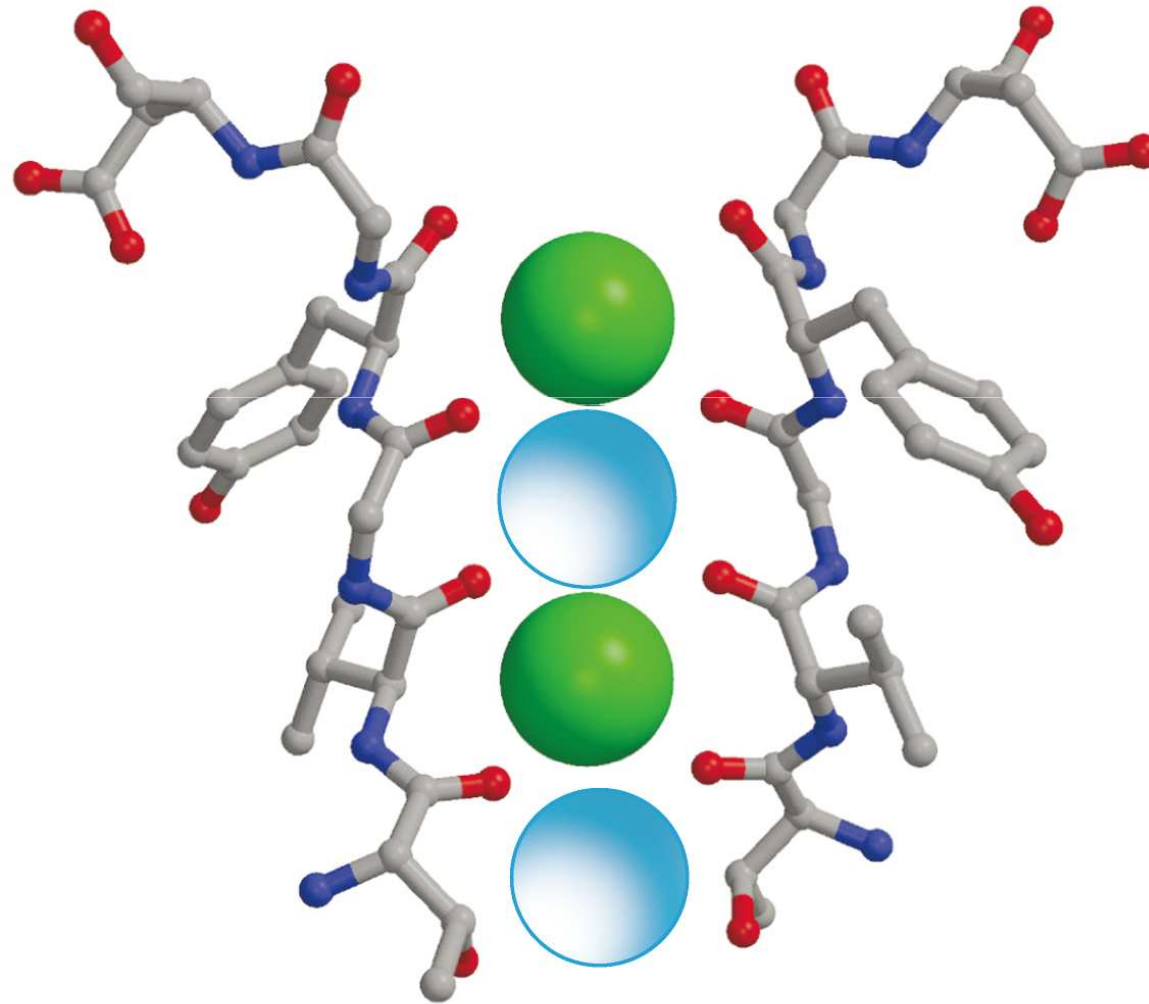
# 11.45 – La valinomicina, uno ionoforo peptidico che lega il $K^+$



# 11.46 – Acquaporina

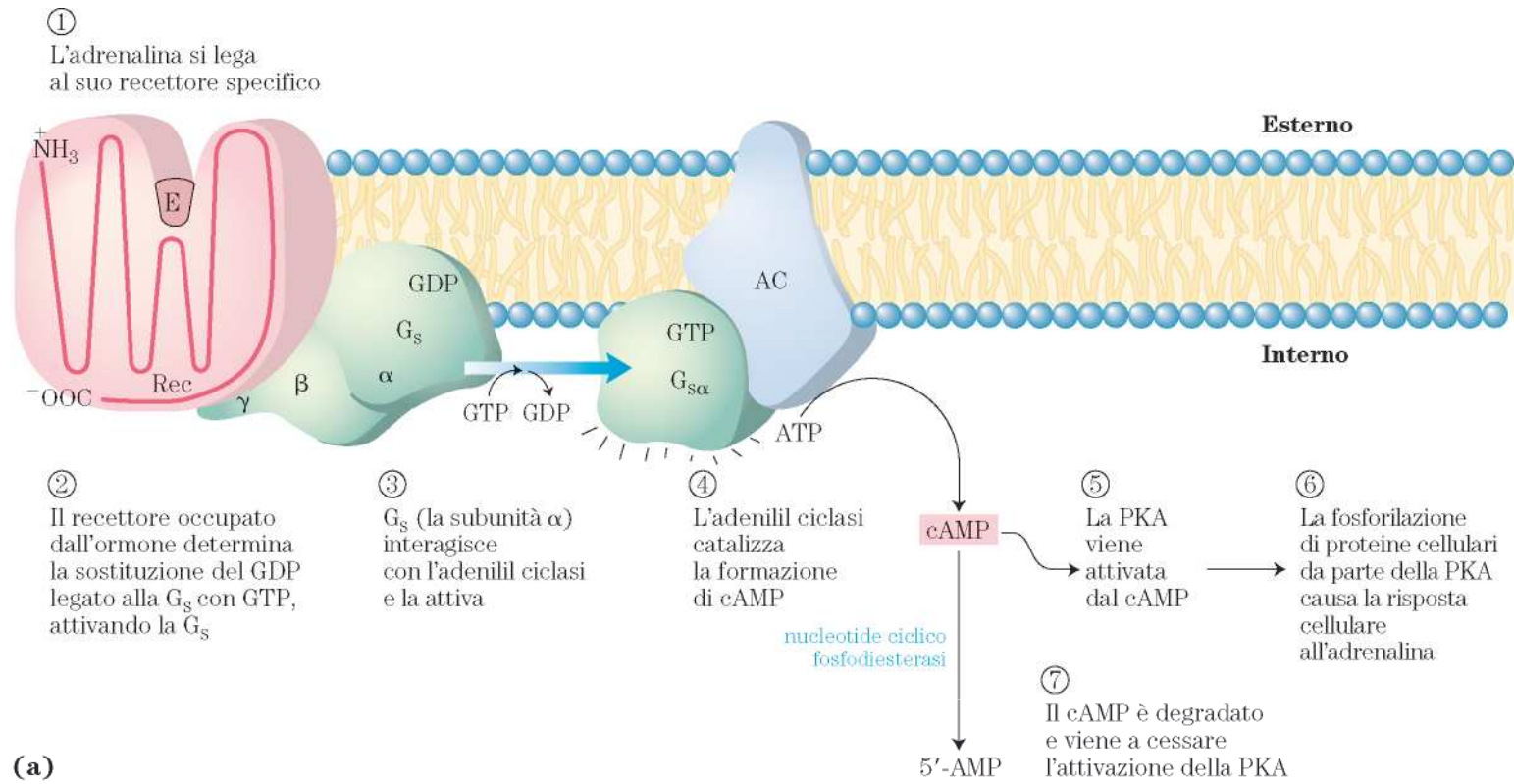


# 11.49 – Siti di legame per il $K^+$ nel poro di selettività del canale del $K^+$

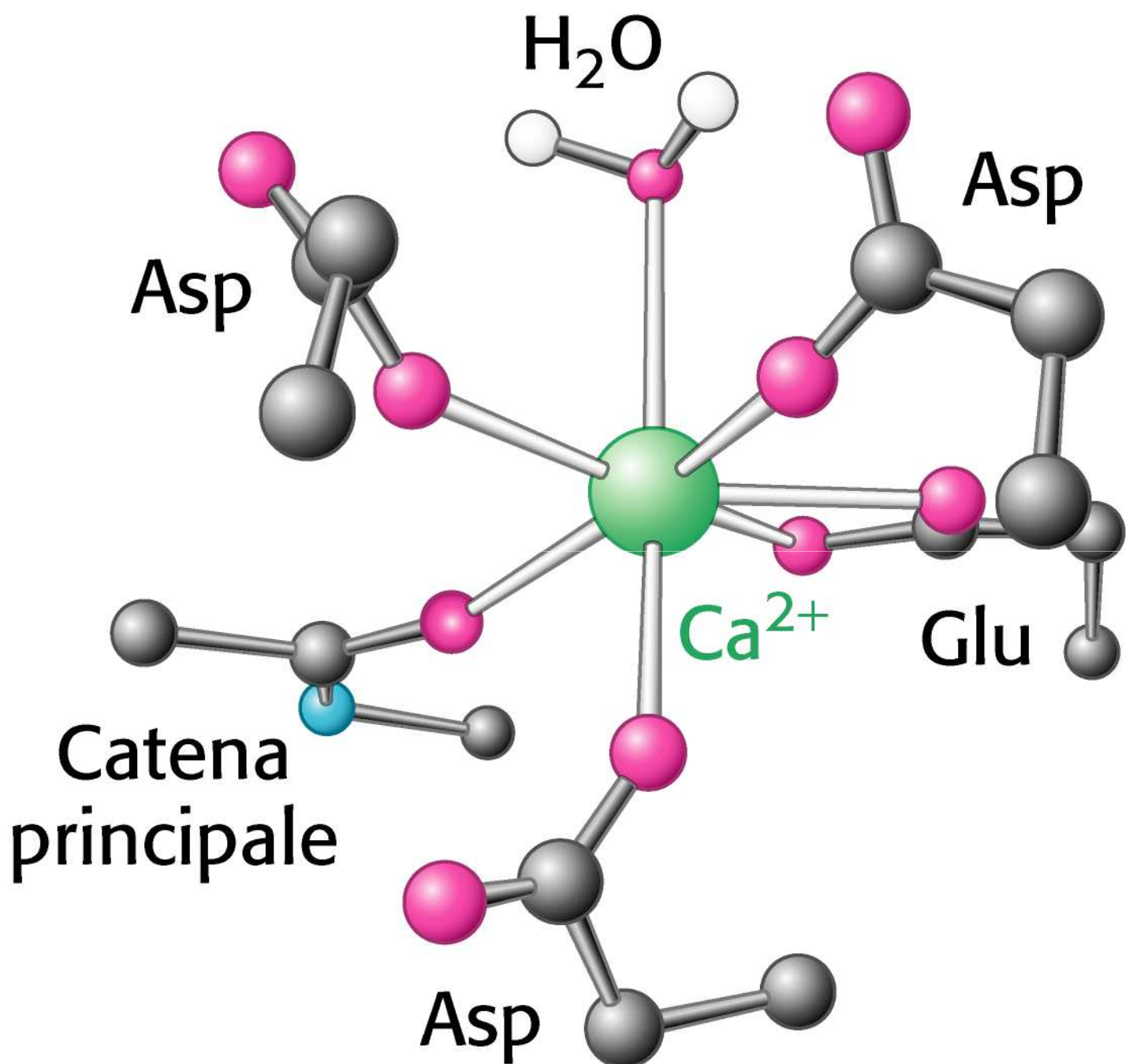


# **Capitolo 12:**

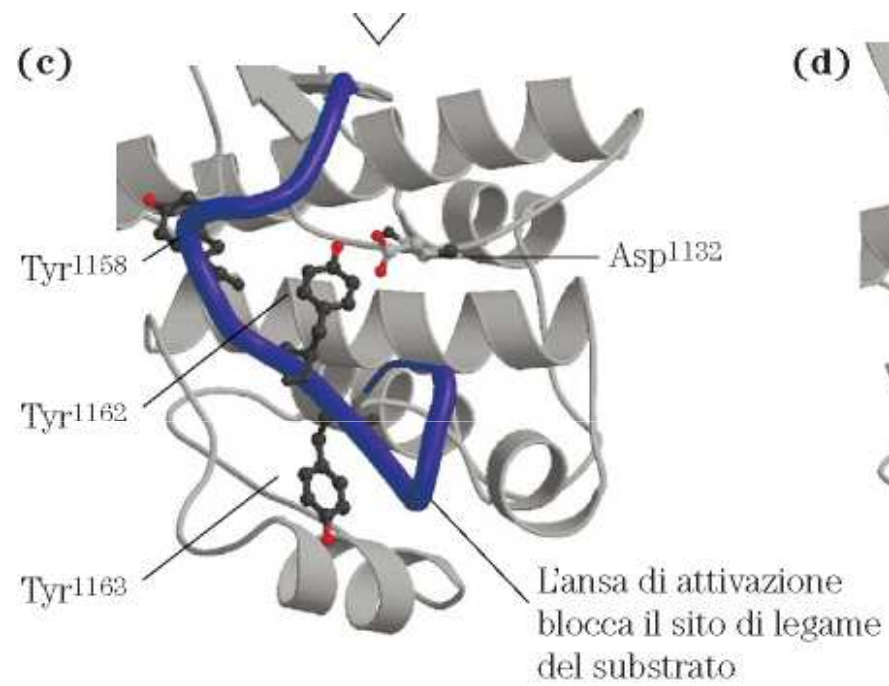
## Biosegnalazione



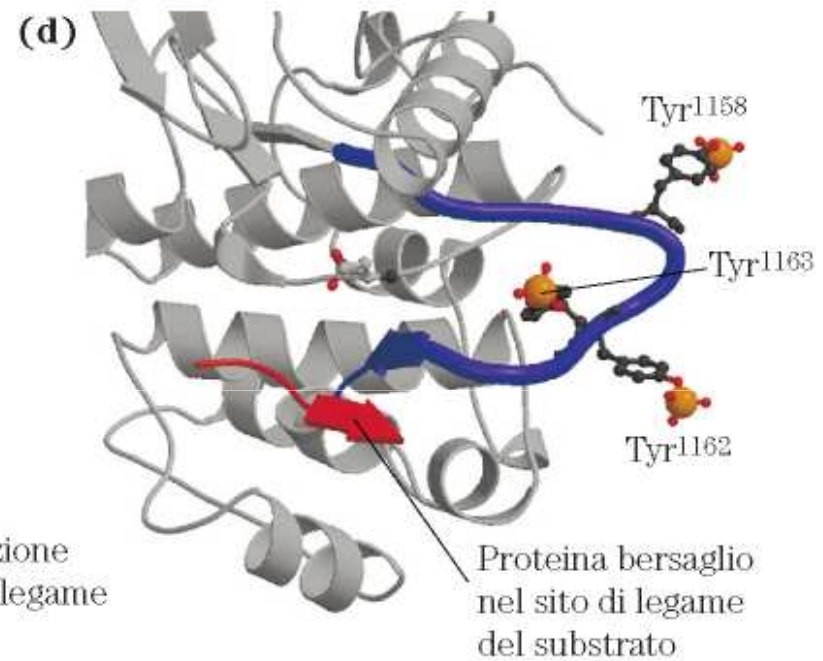
(a)







Dominio tirosina chinase inattivo  
(non fosforilato)



Dominio tirosina chinase attivo  
(fosforilato tre volte)

(b)

