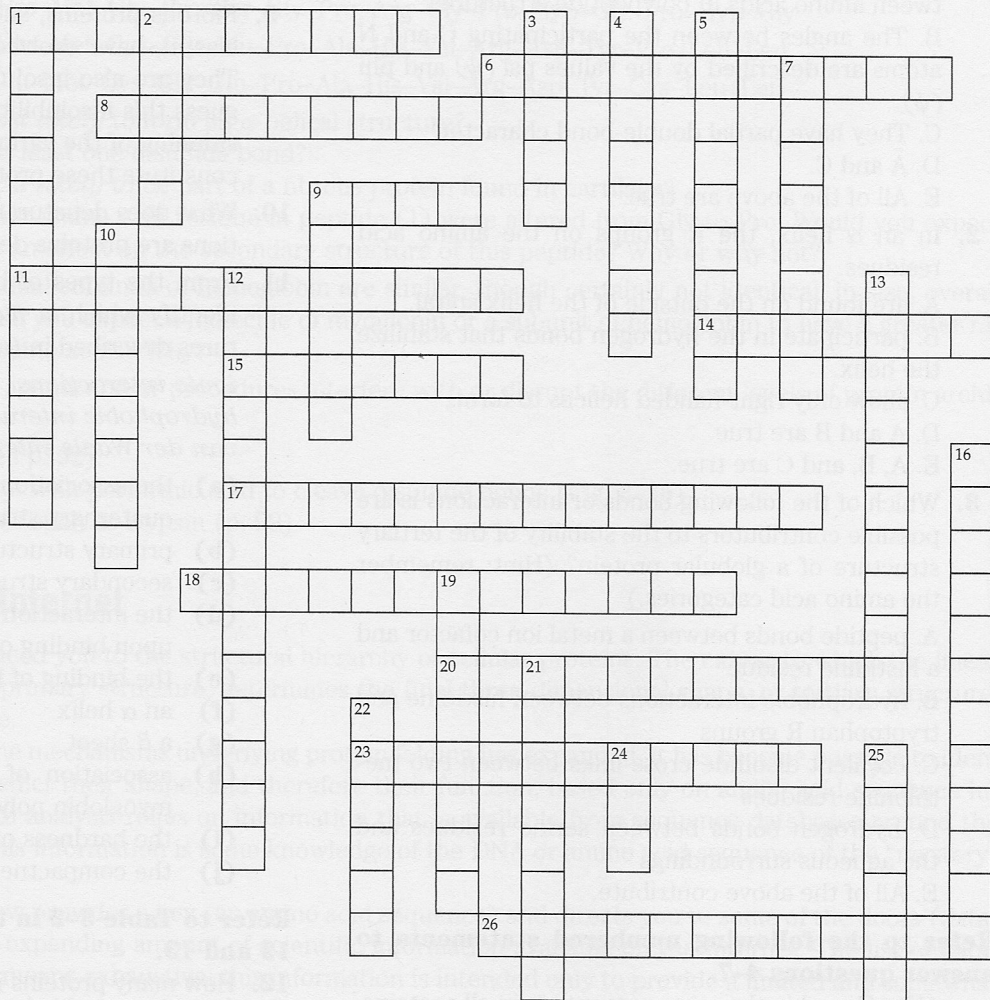


SELF-TEST

Do You Know the Terms?

ACROSS

- Cellular agents that assist in protein folding at elevated temperatures.
- Covalently linked amino acids with a single amino terminus and a single carboxyl terminus is called a(n) _____.
- Bonds that occur between cysteine residues in proteins.
- Also called a "motif."
- Hemoglobin is a(n) _____ protein because it has two or more polypeptide chains.
- They protrude in opposite directions from the zigzag structure of the β conformation. (2 words)
- GCKKGGGLVCAH for example; _____ structure.
- Muscle fibers are an example of a(n) _____ complex.
- Protein secondary structure that extends 0.35 nm per amino acid residue.
- Though unrelated based on their amino acid sequences, proteins that belong to a(n) _____ have related structural features.
- The noncovalent interactions that are thought to be the driving force behind the formation of a "molten globule."
- An example is the re-formation of disulfide bonds during permanent waving.



DOWN

- A native protein is in its functional _____.
- An example of protein misfolding that has lethal consequences.
- A stable arrangement of a few secondary structures.
- α helices are stabilized by _____ bonds between the carbonyl oxygen and the amino hydrogen.
- A β turn is an example of _____ structure.
- Disrupting the hydrophobic interactions of a single-subunit protein would have the greatest effect on the _____ structure of that protein.
- An example of a supramolecular assembly is the collagen _____.
- α -keratin is referred to as a supramolecular complex of protein subunits; hemoglobin with only four subunits is referred to as a(n) _____.
- The saddle conformation is a(n) _____ structure.
- Myoglobin is tertiary as hemoglobin is to _____.
- Roasting a chicken results in the permanent _____ of myosin and actin proteins in the muscle cells.
- Individual amino acids when polymerized in a protein.
- The $\alpha\beta$ subunits in hemoglobin compose a single _____; the intact hemoglobin tetramer contains two of these.
- Protein secondary structure that extends 0.15 nm per amino acid residue.
- This class of proteins binds to and shields hydrophobic portions of unfolded polypeptides in cells. These proteins also are denatured by elevated temperatures.
- Refers to the portion of a protein that is often composed of noncontiguous amino acid sequences and is usually defined on the basis of its contribution to protein function.