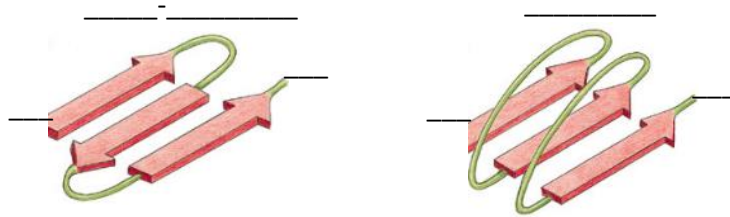


## CONCEPT: ANTIPARALLEL & PARALLEL BETA SHEETS

- *Antiparallel*  $\beta$  sheet:  $\beta$  strands aligned in \_\_\_\_\_ directions in terms of the N & C-terminal ends.
  - Rise per residue for antiparallel  $\beta$  sheets is \_\_\_\_\_ Å.
- *Parallel*  $\beta$  sheet:  $\beta$  strands aligned in the \_\_\_\_\_ direction in terms of the N & C-terminal ends.
  - Rise per residue for parallel  $\beta$  sheets is \_\_\_\_\_ Å.

### EXAMPLE:



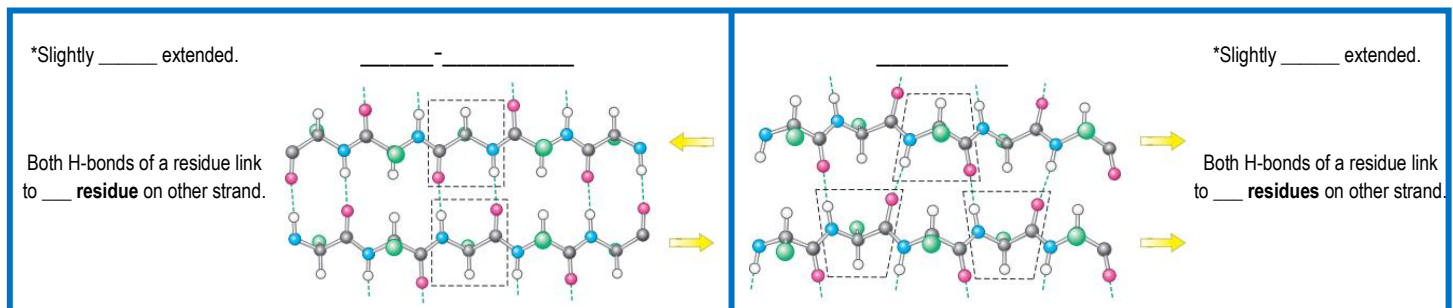
**PRACTICE:** Silk fibroin contains predominantly  $\beta$  sheet conformation. Which of the following is true regarding its  $\beta$  sheets?

- Its antiparallel  $\beta$  sheets are oriented in the same direction.
- Its parallel  $\beta$  sheets are oriented in opposite directions.
- Its antiparallel  $\beta$  sheets are slightly more extended.
- Its parallel  $\beta$  sheets are slightly more extended.

### Antiparallel vs. Parallel $\beta$ -Sheet Hydrogen Bonding

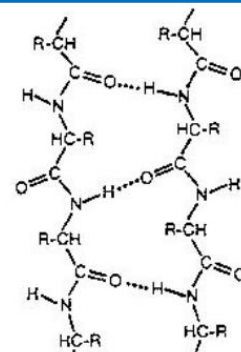
- $\beta$ -sheets are stabilized by hydrogen bonds between C=O and N-H groups on the \_\_\_\_\_ of adjacent  $\beta$ -strands.
  - R-group hydrogen bonding is \_\_\_\_\_ involved in beta sheet stabilization.
- Each residue of both anti-parallel & parallel  $\beta$ -sheets forms \_\_\_\_\_ hydrogen bonds, but bonding is slightly \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Antiparallel  $\beta$ -sheets have *stronger*, \_\_\_\_\_ hydrogen bonds that are \_\_\_\_\_ stable.
  - Parallel  $\beta$ -sheets have *weaker*, \_\_\_\_\_ hydrogen bonds that are \_\_\_\_\_ perfectly perpendicular.

**EXAMPLE:** Antiparallel vs. Parallel  $\beta$ -sheet H-bonds.



**PRACTICE:** The diagram to the right illustrates:

- The polypeptide chain of an alpha helix.
- Two polypeptides of a  $\beta$ -sheet running in a parallel fashion.
- Two polypeptides of a  $\beta$ -sheet running in an antiparallel fashion.
- Two polypeptides of a coiled coil.



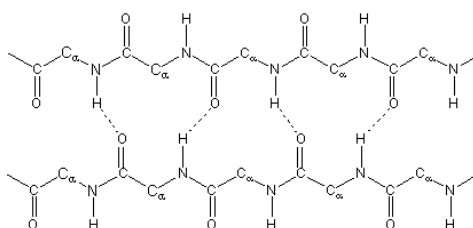
## CONCEPT: ANTIPARALLEL & PARALLEL BETA SHEETS

**PRACTICE:** The major reason that antiparallel  $\beta$ -sheets are more stable than parallel  $\beta$ -sheets is that the latter:

- a) Are in a slightly less extended configuration than antiparallel strands.
- b) Do not have as many disulfide crosslinks between adjacent strands.
- c) Do not stack in sheets as well as antiparallel strands.
- d) Have fewer lateral hydrogen bonds than antiparallel strands.
- e) Have weaker hydrogen bonds laterally between adjacent strands.

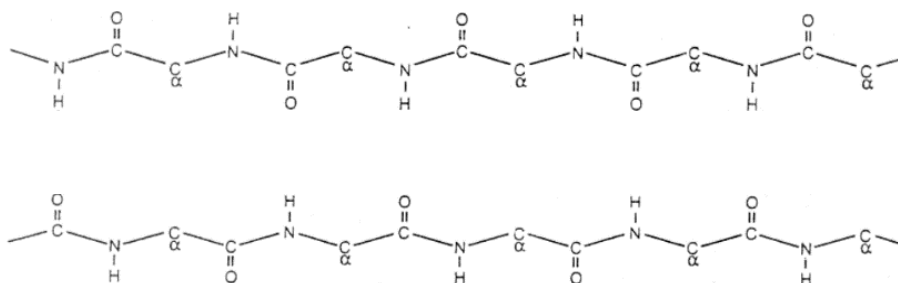
**PRACTICE:** Which (phi, psi) pair of bond angles is closest to those of the residues shown in the figure below?

- a) (-90, -90).
- b) (-90, 90).
- c) (90, -90).
- d) (90, 90).



**PRACTICE:** What type of  $\beta$ -sheet is presented in the figure below? Draw all hydrogen bonds between appropriate groups.

- a) Antiparallel  $\beta$ -sheet.
- b) Parallel  $\beta$ -sheet.



**PRACTICE:** Draw a two-stranded antiparallel  $\beta$ -sheet with appropriate hydrogen bonding between the following peptides:

- 1) L-A-D-Y.
- 2) G-A-G-A.