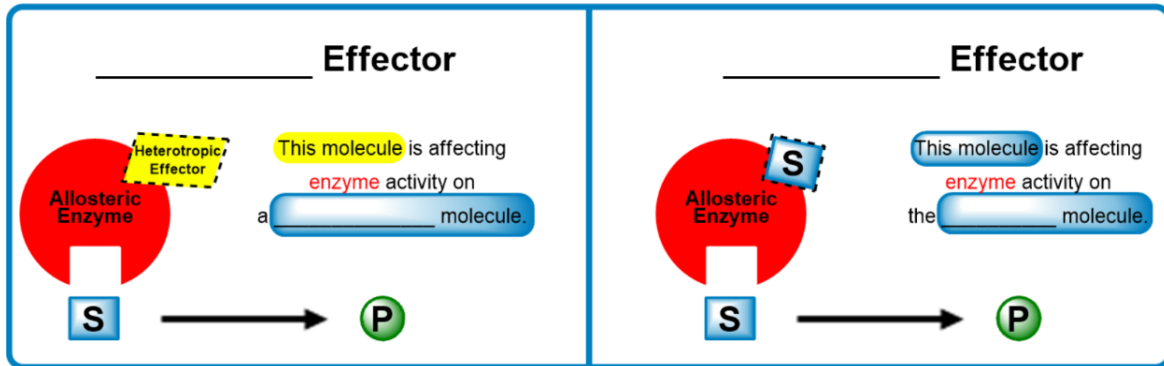


## CONCEPT: ALLOSTERIC EFFECTORS

- **Allosteric effectors:** regulatory molecules binding to \_\_\_\_\_ sites to affect an allosteric enzyme's \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ tropic effectors: molecules affecting an allosteric enzyme's activity on a \_\_\_\_\_ molecule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ tropic effectors: molecules affecting an allosteric enzyme's activity on that \_\_\_\_\_ molecule.
- In other words, with *homotropic* effectors, the \_\_\_\_\_ itself will act as the allosteric effector.

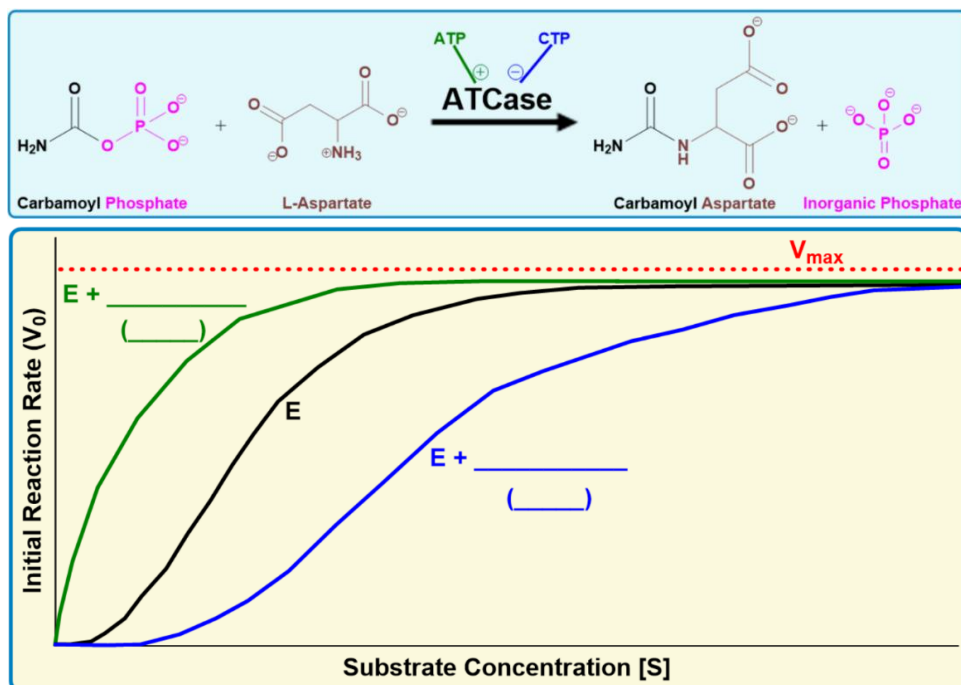
**EXAMPLE:** Heterotropic vs. Homotropic Effectors.



## Activators vs. Inhibitors

- Allosteric effectors also grouped in \_\_\_\_\_ other ways based on their result: 1) *Activators (+)* 2) *Inhibitors (-)*
- \_\_\_\_\_ (+): stabilize the \_\_\_\_\_ State (*decreasing*  $L_0$ ) & shifting the sigmoidal curve to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (-): stabilize the \_\_\_\_\_ State (*increasing*  $L_0$ ) & shifting the sigmoidal curve to the \_\_\_\_\_.

**EXAMPLE:** Heterotropic Effects of ATP & CTP on the Allosteric Enzyme Aspartate Transcarbamoylase (ATCase).



### **CONCEPT: ALLOSTERIC EFFECTORS**

**PRACTICE:** L-arginine is capable of binding to and activating N-acetylglutamate synthase. Since L-arginine is neither a substrate nor a product of this enzyme, how would this effector be classified?

- a) (-) homotropic effector.      b) (+) heterotropic effector.      c) (-) heterotropic effector.      d) (+) homotropic effector.

**PRACTICE:** Considering that  $O_2$  triggers hemoglobin to switch from its low affinity (T) state to its high affinity (R) state to bind more  $O_2$ , what kind of allosteric effector is  $O_2$  relative to hemoglobin?

- a) Heterotropic; activator.      b) Homotropic; inhibitor.      c) Heterotropic; inhibitor.      d) Homotropic; activator.

**PRACTICE:** Which of the following statements about allosteric control of enzymatic activity is false?

- a) Allosteric effectors give rise to sigmoidal  $V_0$  vs.  $[S]$  kinetic plots.
- b) Allosteric proteins are generally composed of several subunits.
- c) An allosteric effector may either inhibit or activate an enzyme.
- d) Binding of the allosteric effector to the enzyme changes the conformation of the enzyme.
- e) Heterotropic allosteric effectors compete with the substrate for binding sites on the enzyme.