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Opinion Article

Characteristics of Human Protein Interaction

Dianfan Li*

Department of Biochemistry, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, China

ABOUT THE STUDY

In proteins, there are twenty different types of amino acids. The kind, quantity, and structure of amino acids that make up the polypeptide backbone distinguish proteins from one another. As a result, their molecular structures, nutritional characteristics, and physicochemical properties differ. Proteomics ultimate purpose is to identify or compare the proteins expressed in a particular genome under specific conditions, investigate their connections, and use the data to forecast cell behavior or design therapeutic targets. Proteomics needs tools for protein analysis, much as genome analysis necessitates DNA sequencing. Mass spectrometry is the fundamental technology for protein analysis, similar to DNA sequencing.

Protein electrophoresis is the technique of sorting or refining proteins by putting them in a gel matrix and then watching how they move in the presence of an electrical field. It's a crucial method for investigating protein function and the impact of a specific protein on the development or physical function of an organism by introducing it into the organism. Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis is the most widely used technology for protein separation. Solubility, size, charge, and binding affinity can all be used to distinguish proteins. In biochemistry, forensics, genetics, and molecular biology, it's a procedure that's commonly employed.

In research, Western blot is frequently used to separate different proteins. Gel electrophoresis is a technique for separating proteins based on their molecular weight and, as a result, their sort. These results are then transferred to a membrane, which is depicted by the band for each protein. After then, antibodies specific to the protein of interest are used to treat the membrane. The antibody that is not bound to the protein of interest is washed away, leaving only the antibody that is bound to the protein of interest. The attached antibodies are then recognized after the film has been developed. Because the antibodies attach to the protein of interest selectively, just one band should be seen. The amount of protein present is proportional to the thickness of the band; consequently, performing a standard can show the amount of protein present.

Edman Degradation and Mass Spectrometry are the two most prevalent methods for identifying proteins. Edman Degradation is a method for sequencing amino acids in a peptide that was invented by Pehr Edman. The amino-terminal residue of the peptide is tagged and cleaved without disturbing the peptide bonds between other amino acid residues. Protein Mass Spectrometry is a technique for estimating the mass and elemental composition of a sample of molecules, as well as clarifying the chemical structure of molecules like peptides, by measuring the mass-to-charge ratio of charged particles.

Protein mass spectrometry is an important method for determining and characterizing the mass of proteins, and a number of procedures and instruments have been developed to accommodate its numerous applications. Led to the invention of MALDI and ESI in the 1980s, mass spectrometry was widely used to research proteins. The identification of proteins has been greatly aided by these ionization approaches. Peptide mass fingerprinting and *De novo* peptide sequencing are two methods for identifying peptides.

Scientists can use X-ray crystallography to identify the three-dimensional structure of a protein crystal with atomic precision. High-powered X-rays are directed at a small crystal containing trillions of identical molecules by crystallographers. The X-rays are scattered by the crystal onto an electronic detector similar to the one used in digital cameras to acquire photos. The researchers accurately rotate the crystal after each X-ray blast, which can last anywhere from a few seconds to several hours, by entering its desired orientation into the computer that runs the X-ray device. The scientists can now see how the crystal scatters or diffracts X-rays in three dimensions. The strength of each diffraction pattern is sent to a computer, which calculates the position of every atom in the crystallized molecule using a mathematical equation. As a result, the molecule is represented as a three-dimensional computer image.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) is another protein imaging technology that employs the magnetic characteristics of atoms to identify the three-dimensional structure of proteins. NMR spectroscopy is unique in that it may disclose the atomic

Correspondence to: Dianfan Li, Department of Biochemistry, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, China, Email: dianfan.li@sibab.ac.cn

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structure of macromolecules in solution if a highly concentrated solution is available. This method is based on the fact that certain atomic nuclei are magnetic by nature. The chemical shift of nuclei is determined by their immediate surroundings. The interactions between nearby nuclei's spins provide definite structural information that can be exploited to identify entire three-dimensional structures of proteins.

Protein microarrays have also been used to investigate protein interactions. The original two-hybrid screen has been scaled up in these large-scale modifications. The two-hybrid screen is based on the fact that most eukaryotic transcription factors contain modular activating and binding domains that can still activate transcription when divided into two different pieces as long as they are brought near together. The transcription factor is usually divided into two parts a DNA-Binding Domain (BD) and an Activation Domain (AD). One protein is genetically attached to the BD, whereas another is genetically fused to the AD. If indeed the two target proteins connect to each other, the BD and AD will join forces and activate a reporter gene that indicates the interaction of the two hybrid proteins.