

化学

嗜热酯酶EstTs1的远源三维结构建模及分子对接

詹冬玲<sup>1</sup>, 邵鸿泽<sup>1</sup>, 韩葳葳<sup>2</sup>, 刘景圣<sup>1</sup>

1. 吉林农业大学 食品科学与工程学院, 长春 130118; 2. 吉林大学 分子酶学工程教育部重点实验室, 长春 130012

摘要:

利用Phyre网络服务器, 构建嗜热酯酶EstTs1的三维结构, 并通过分子动力学优化构型, 得到了可靠的构型. 分子对接研究表明, p

硝基苯基丁酸酯是EstTs1的最适底物, 其大小正适合EstTs1的活性口袋. Thr111是底物与酶结合的重要残基, 与底物形成了氢键; Ser85是重要的催化残基.

关键词: 远源三维结构建模; 分子对接; 嗜热酯酶EstTs1

Remote Homology Modeling and Molecular Docking of Thermostable Esterase (EstTs1)

ZHAN Dong ling<sup>1</sup>, SHAO Hong ze<sup>1</sup>, HAN Wei wei<sup>2</sup>, LIU Jing sheng<sup>1</sup>

1. College of Food Science and Engineering, Jilin Agricultural University, Changchun 130118, China|2. Key Laboratory for Molecular Enzymology and Engineering of Ministry of Education, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China

Abstract:

A 3D structure of thermostable esterase (EstTs1) was built by means of the protein homology/analogy recognition engine (Phyre) program and further refined via unrestrained dynamics simulation. The docking results reveal that p-nitrophenyl butyrate (C<sub>4</sub>) is the best substrate of EstTs1, which has the adaptive size to the EstTs1. In addition, the key binding site residue of Thr111 plays an important role in the catalysis of EstTs1 for it made a hydrogen bond with p-nitrophenyl butyrate. One important finding was that the identification of the key binding site: residue of Ser85 which plays an important role in the catalysis of EstTs1.

Keywords: remote homology modeling docking thermostable esterase EsTs1

收稿日期 2011-03-09 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

通讯作者: 刘景圣

作者简介:

作者Email: liujjs1007@vip.sina.com.cn

参考文献:

本刊中的类似文章

文章评论

扩展功能

本文信息

- ▶ Supporting info
- ▶ PDF(540KB)
- ▶ [HTML全文]
- ▶ 参考文献[PDF]
- ▶ 参考文献

服务与反馈

- ▶ 把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶ 加入我的书架
- ▶ 加入引用管理器
- ▶ 引用本文
- ▶ Email Alert
- ▶ 文章反馈
- ▶ 浏览反馈信息

本文关键词相关文章

- ▶ 远源三维结构建模; 分子对接; 嗜热酯酶EstTs1

本文作者相关文章

- ▶ 詹冬玲
- ▶ 邵鸿泽
- ▶ 韩葳葳
- ▶ 刘景圣

PubMed

- ▶ Article by Dan, D. L.
- ▶ Article by Shao, H. Z.
- ▶ Article by Han, W. W.
- ▶ Article by Liu, J. K.

反馈人

邮箱地址

反  
馈  
标  
题

验证码

5042