

Post-translational Modifications

Post-translational modifications begin after successful translation. They include:

- **Removing the first Met** from the N-terminal of the polypeptide
- **Removal of the** so-called **signal peptide** from the N-terminal
- in the case of some protein hormones, the resulting peptide molecule is further split - e.g. the formation of insulin :
 - is produced as **preproinsulin**
 - removal of the signal peptide produces **proinsulin**
 - after the formation of disulfide bonds, a section of length 31AA - the so-called **C peptide - is cleaved from proinsulin**
 - the definitive insulin molecule then consists of **A and B chains** connected in a characteristic spatial arrangement by disulfide bridges

Links

Related articles

- - DNA
 - DNA structure
 - DNA replication
- Transcription factors
- Transcription
- Post-transcriptional Modifications
- Translation
- RNA
 - mRNA

Reference

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