1. Record Nr. UNISA996214108603316

Titolo	Australian geographer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Sydney, : [Geographical Society of New South Wales], 1928-1929 Sydney, : Science House Carfax International Publishers [Abingdon], : Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group
ISSN	1465-3311
Disciplina	919.42
Soggetti	Geography Géographie 74.00 (human) geography: general Travel Geografie Zeitschrift Periodicals. Australia Description and travel Periodicals Australie Descriptions et voyages Périodiques Australia Australien
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Periodico
Note generali	Refereed/Peer-reviewed

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910557114003321

Autore	Leimkuhler Silke
Titolo	Transition Metals in Catalysis : The Functional Relationship of Fe-S Clusters and Molybdenum or Tungsten Cofactor-Containing Enzyme Systems
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, Switzerland, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2021
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (186 p.)
Soggetti	Biology, life sciences Research & information: general
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Iron-sulfur (FeS) centers are essential protein cofactors in all forms of life. They are involved in many key biological processes. In particular, Fe-S centers not only serve as enzyme cofactors in catalysis and electron transfer, they are also indispensable for the biosynthesis of complex metal-containing cofactors. Among these cofactors are the molybdenum (Moco) and tungsten (Wco) cofactors. Both Moco/Wco biosynthesis and Fe-S cluster assembly are highly conserved among all kingdoms of life. After formation, Fe-S clusters are transferred to carrier proteins, which insert them into recipient apo-proteins. Moco/Wco cofactors are composed of a tricyclic pterin compound, with the metal coordinated to its unique dithiolene group. Moco/Wco biosynthesis starts with an Fe-S cluster-dependent step involving radical/S-adenosylmethionine (SAM) chemistry. The current lack of knowledge of the connection of the assembly/biosynthesis of complex metal-containing cofactors is due to the sheer complexity of their synthesis with regard to both the (genetic) regulation and (chemical) metal center assembly. Studies on these metal-cofactors/cofactor-containing enzymes are important for understanding fundamental cellular processes. They will also provide a comprehensive view of the complex biosynthesis and the catalytic mechanism of metalloenzymes

that underlie metal-related human diseases.