

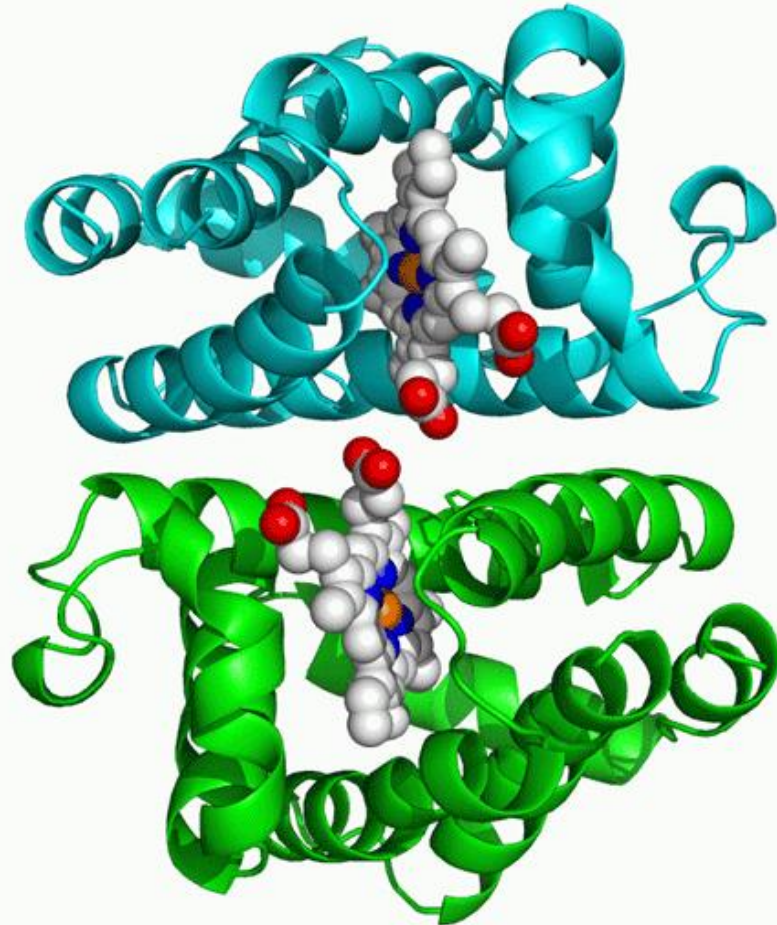
# Aminoacids and Proteins

Dr. Hadi Ansarihadipour

Ph.D., Clinical Biochemistry

Arak University of Medical Sciences, Department of Biochemistry and Genetics

1. Protein
2. Lipid
3. Carbohydrate
4. Nucleic Acid

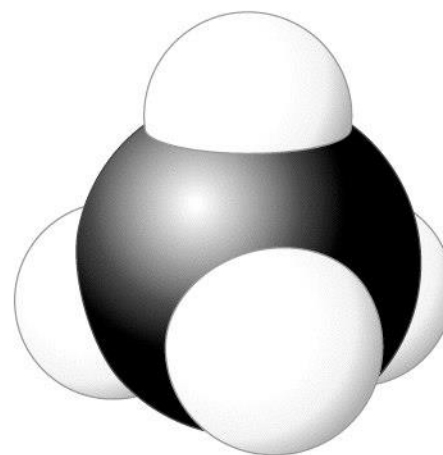
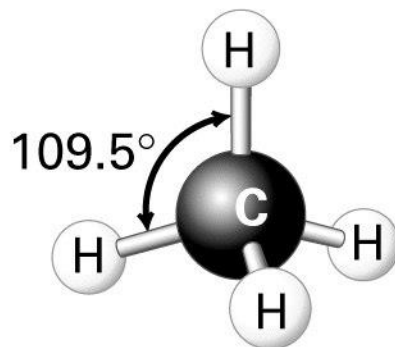
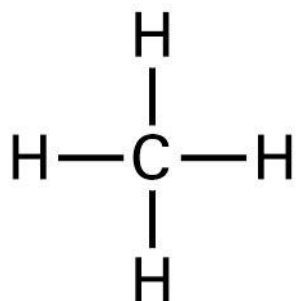


**TABLE 2-1**

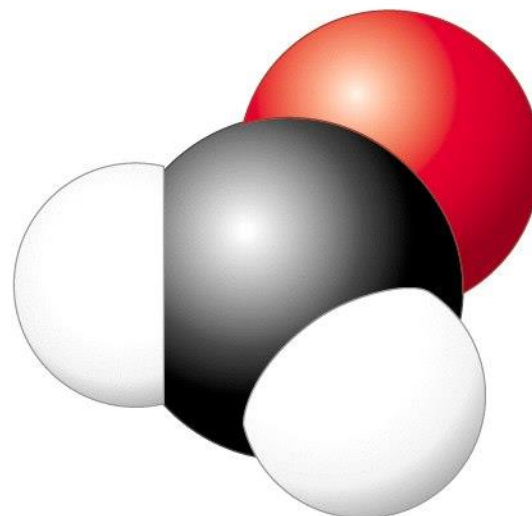
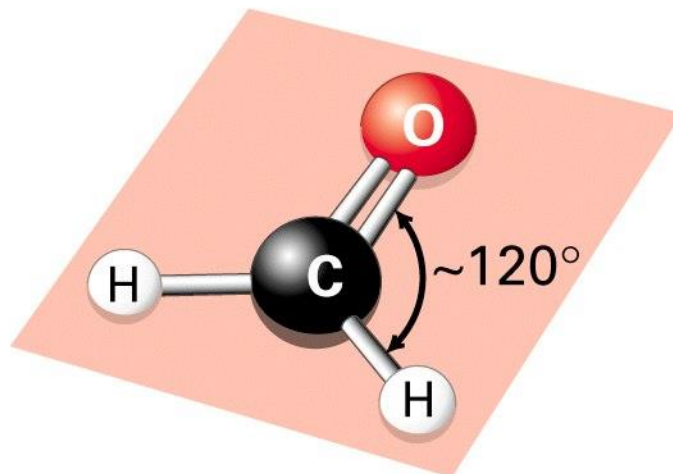
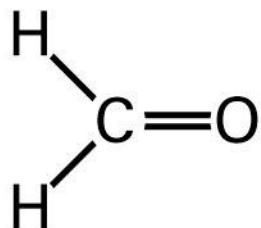
**Bonding Properties of Atoms Most Abundant in Biomolecules**

Atom and Outer Electrons	Usual Number of Covalent Bonds	Bond Geometry
H	1	
$\cdot\ddot{O}\cdot$	2	
$\cdot\ddot{S}\cdot$	2, 4, or 6	
$\cdot\ddot{N}\cdot$	3 or 4	
$\cdot\ddot{P}\cdot$	5	
$\cdot\dot{C}\cdot$	4	

(a) Methane



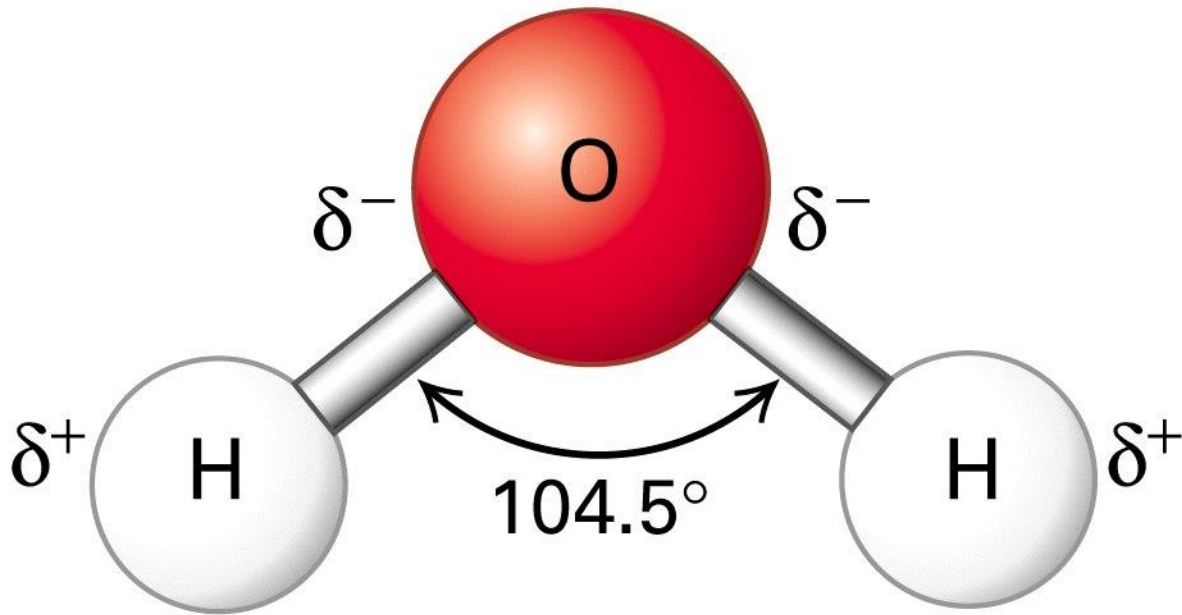
(b) Formaldehyde



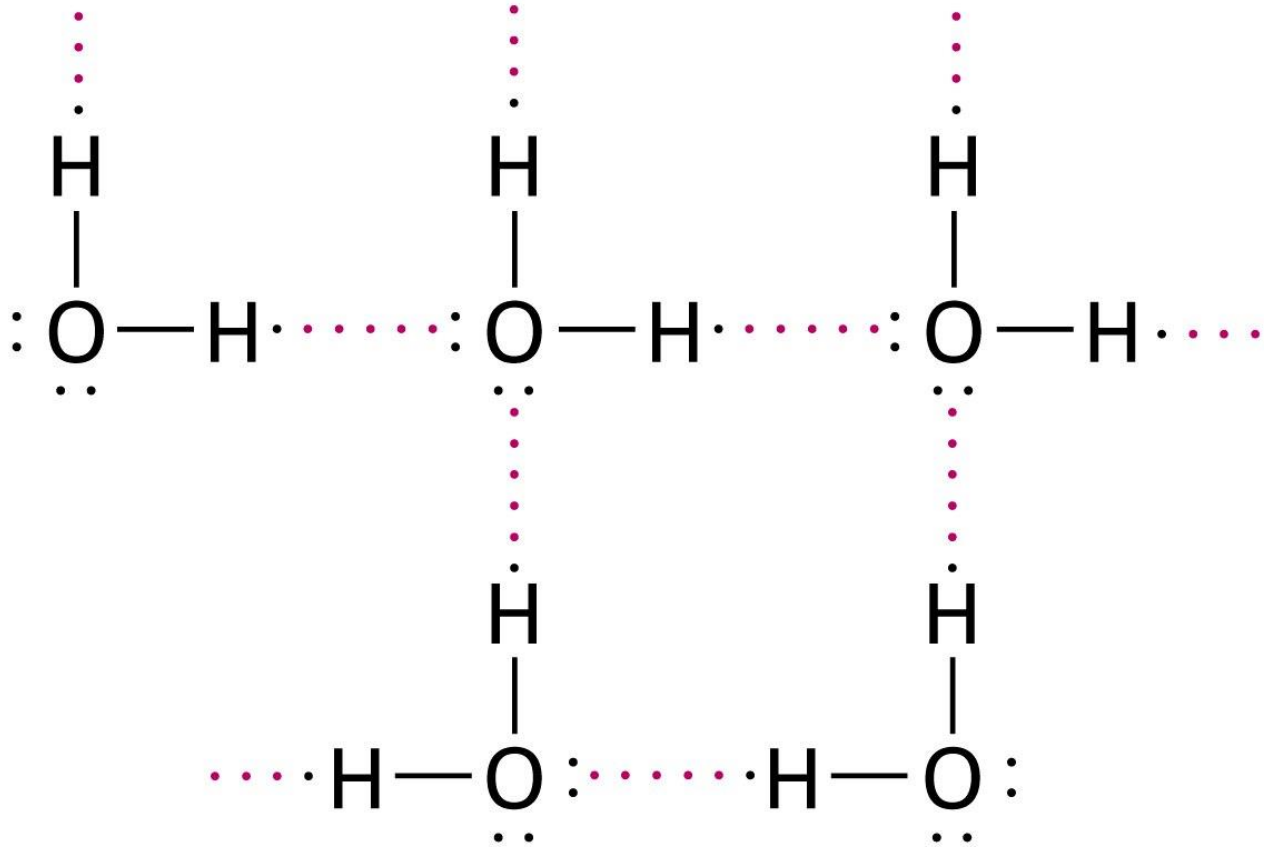
Chemical  
structure

Ball-and-stick  
model

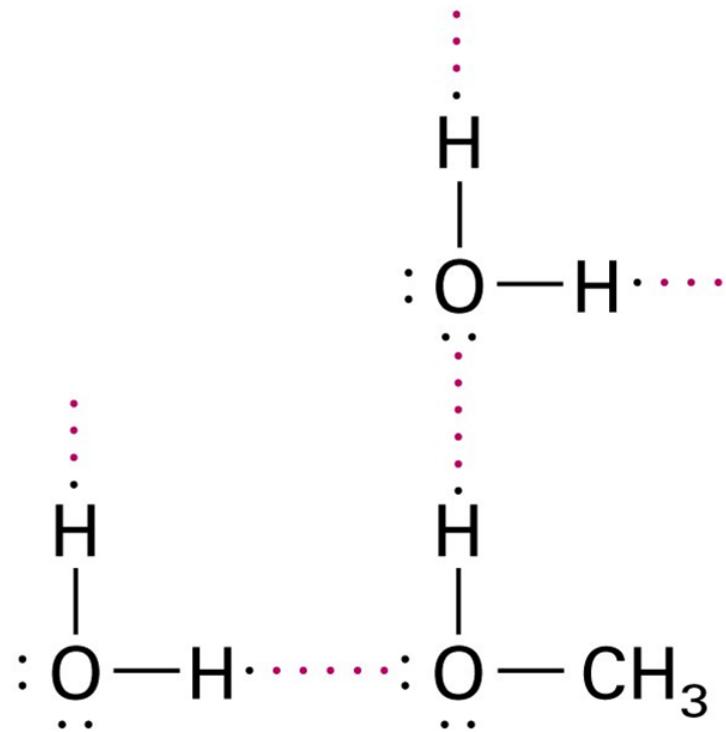
Space-filling  
model



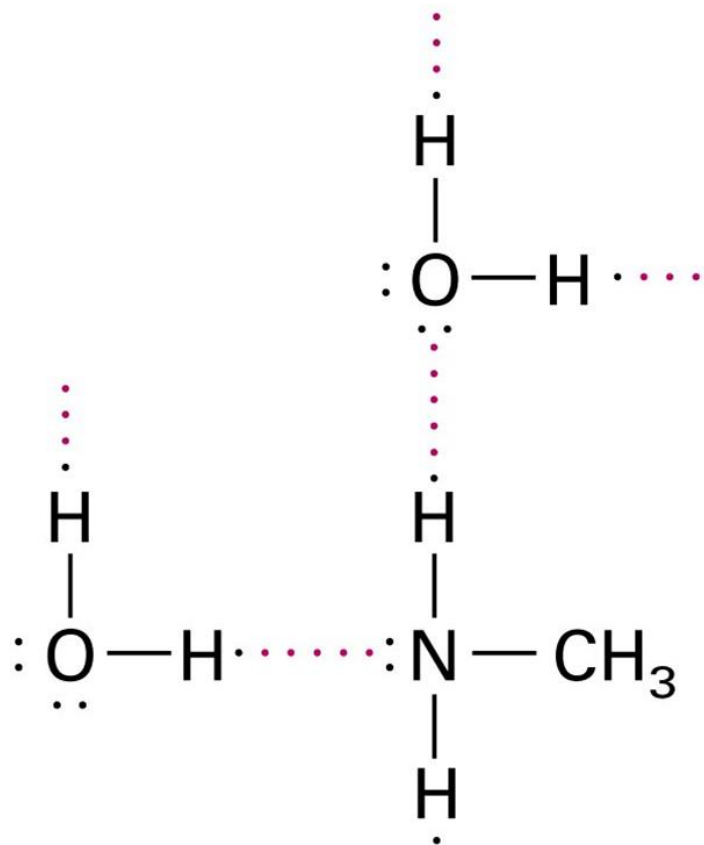
A vertical double-headed arrow representing a dipole moment. The top end is labeled with a minus sign ( $-$ ) and the bottom end with a plus sign ( $+$ ). To the right of the arrow, the text "Dipole moment" is written.



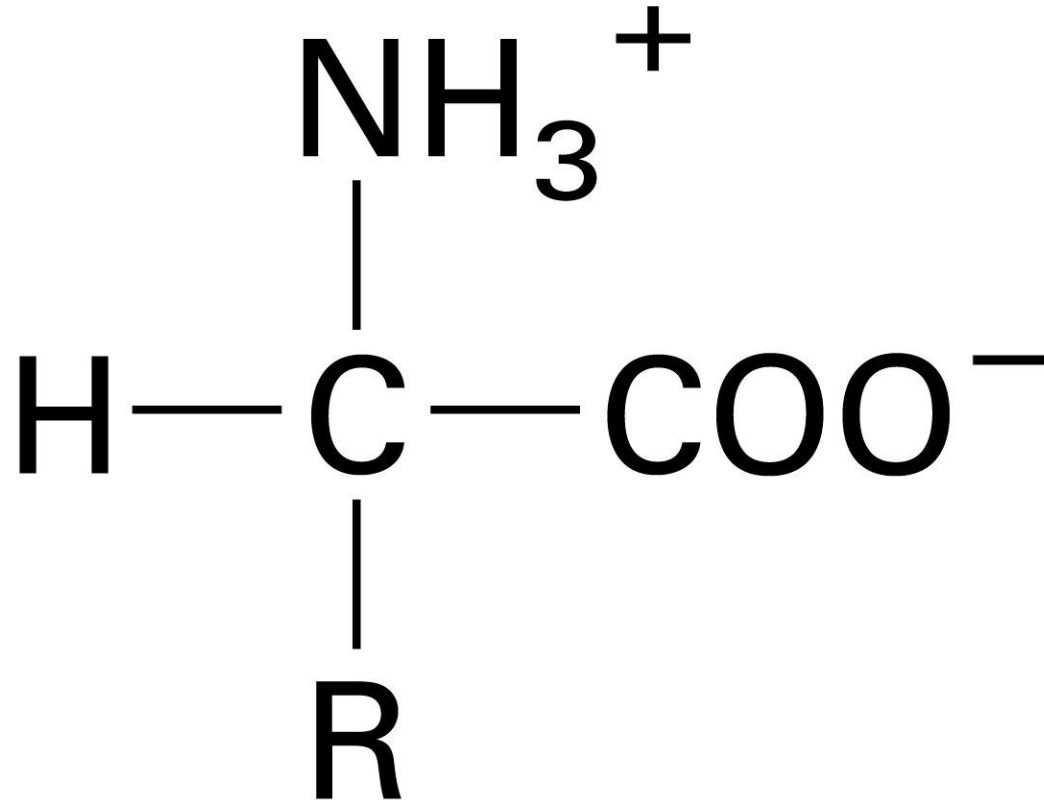
**Water-water**

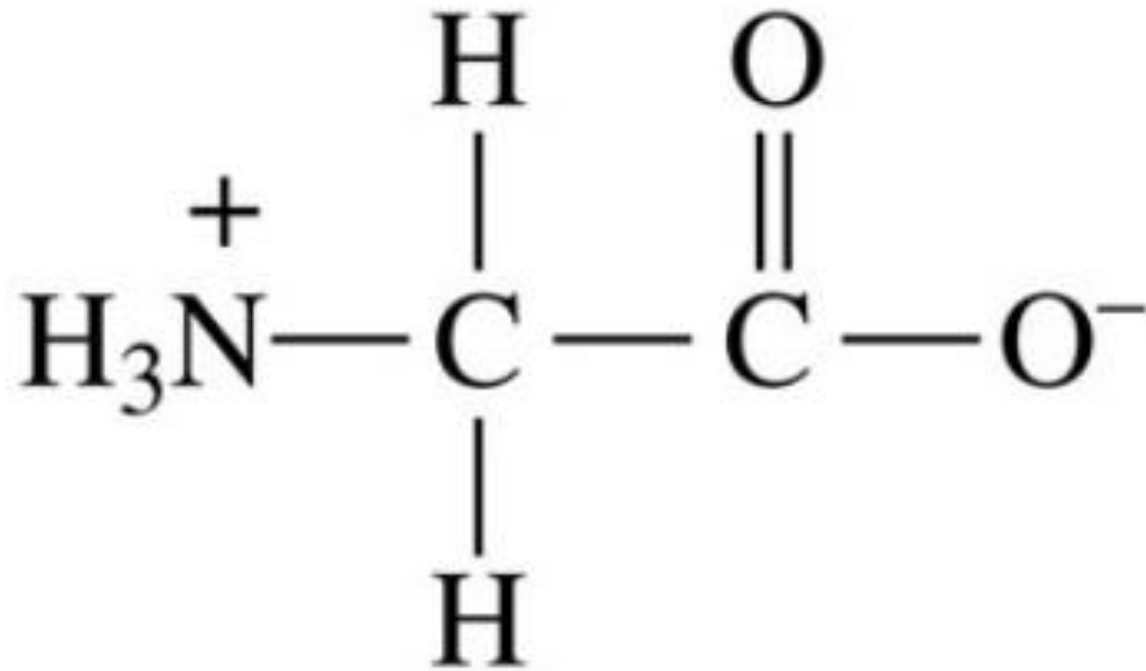


**Methanol-water**

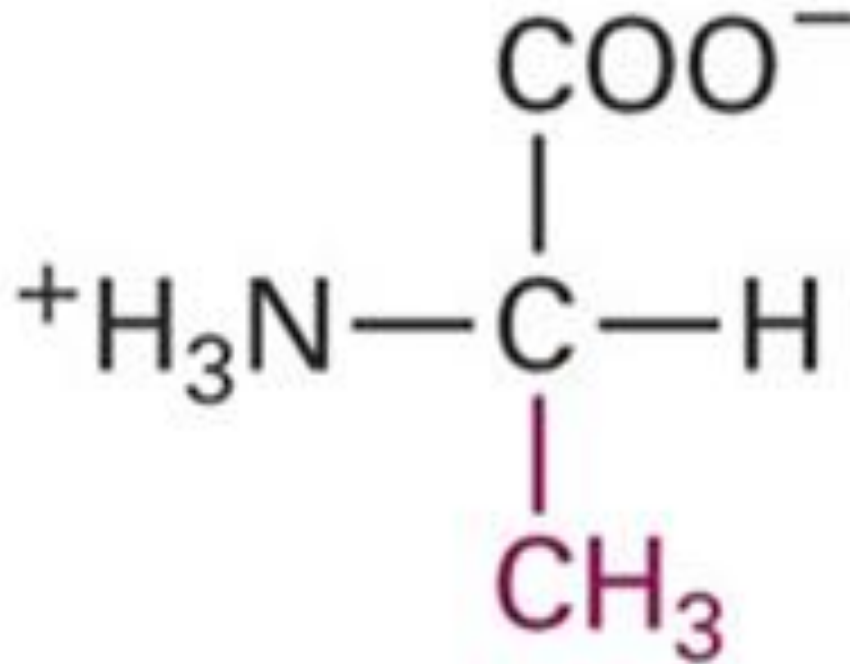


## Methylamine-water

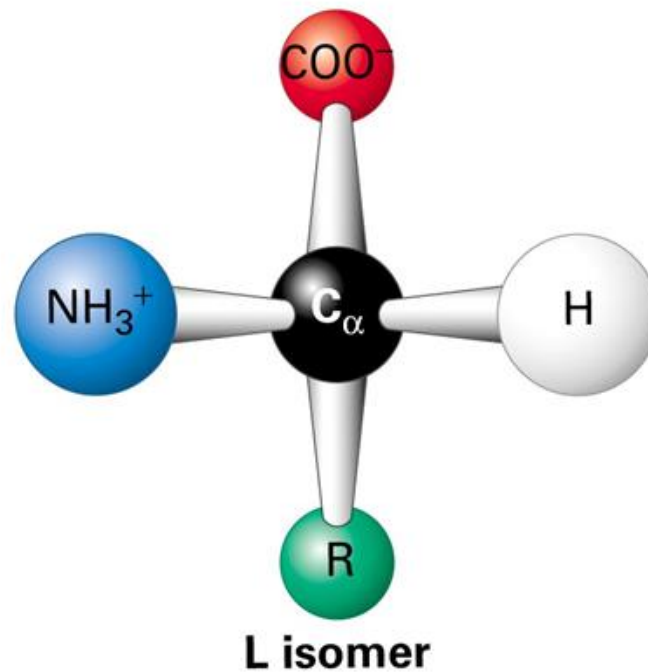
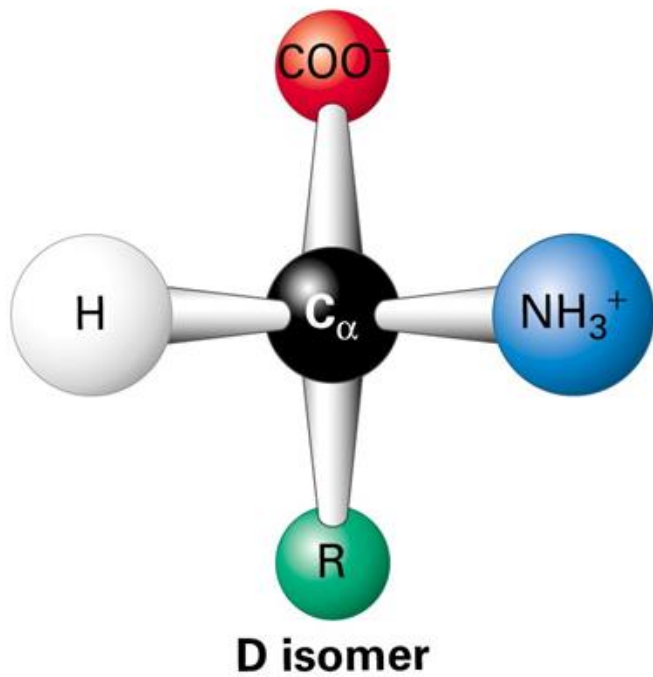




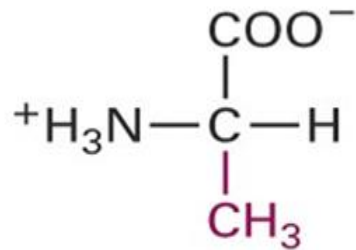
*Glycine*



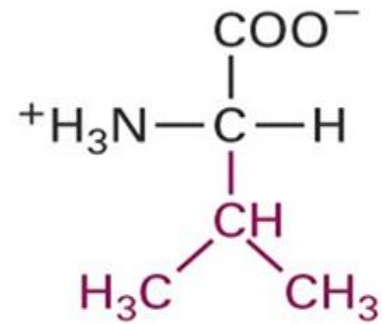
# Alanine



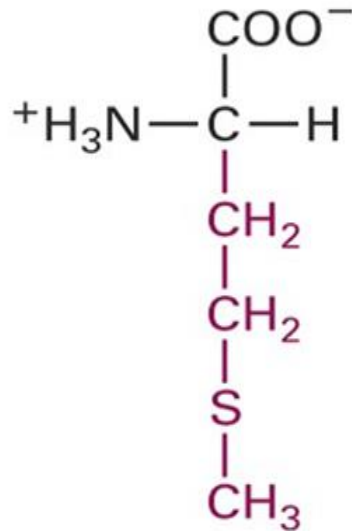
## HYDROPHOBIC AMINO ACIDS



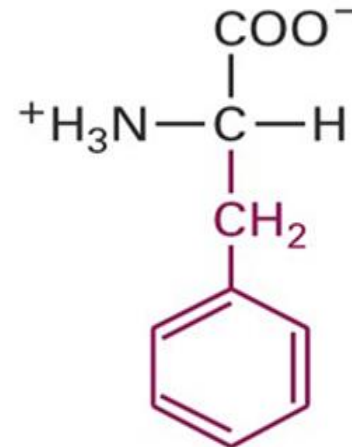
**Alanine**



**Valine**



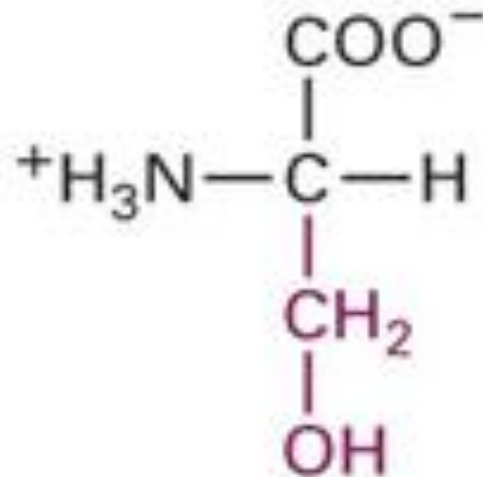
**Methionine**



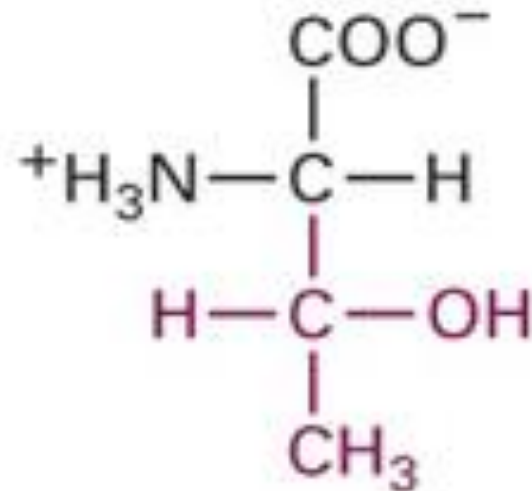
**Phenylalanine**

# HYDROPHILIC AMINO ACIDS

## Polar amino acids with uncharged R groups



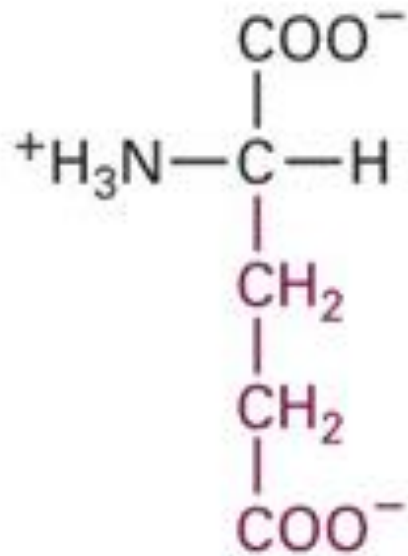
**Serine**  
(Ser or S)



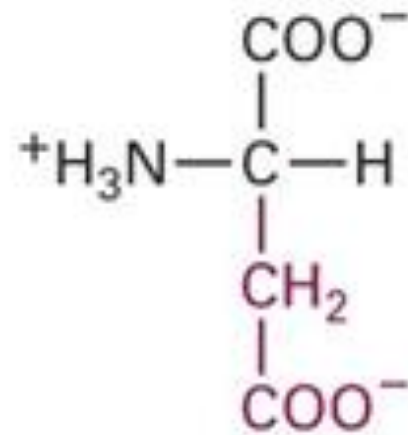
**Threonine**  
(Thr or T)

# HYDROPHILIC AMINO ACIDS

## Acidic amino acids



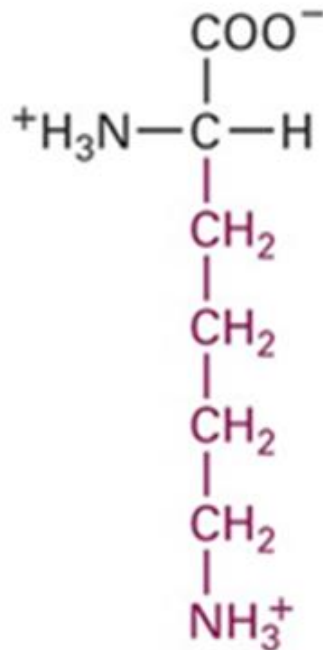
**Glutamate  
(Glu or E)**



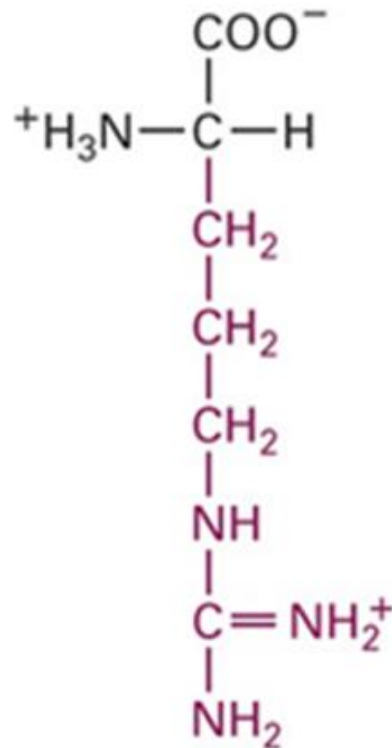
**Aspartate  
(Asp or D)**

# HYDROPHILIC AMINO ACIDS

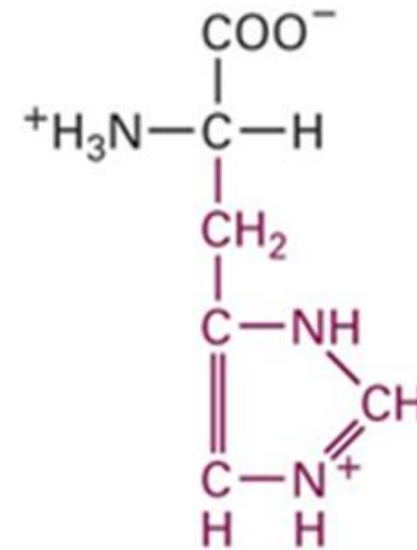
## Basic amino acids



**Lysine**  
(Lys or K)



**Arginine**  
(Arg or R)



**Histidine**  
(His or H)

# Abbreviations and Codes

Alanine **A, Ala**

Arginine **R, Arg**

Asparagine **N, Asn**

Aspartic acid **D, Asp**

Cysteine **C, Cys**

Glutamine **Q, Gln**

Glutamic Acid **E, Glu**

Glycine **G, Gly**

Histidine **H, His**

Isoleucine **I, Ile**

Leucine **L, Leu**

Lysine **K, Lys**

Methionine **M, Met**

Phenylalanine **F, Phe**

Proline **P, Pro**

Serine **S, Ser**

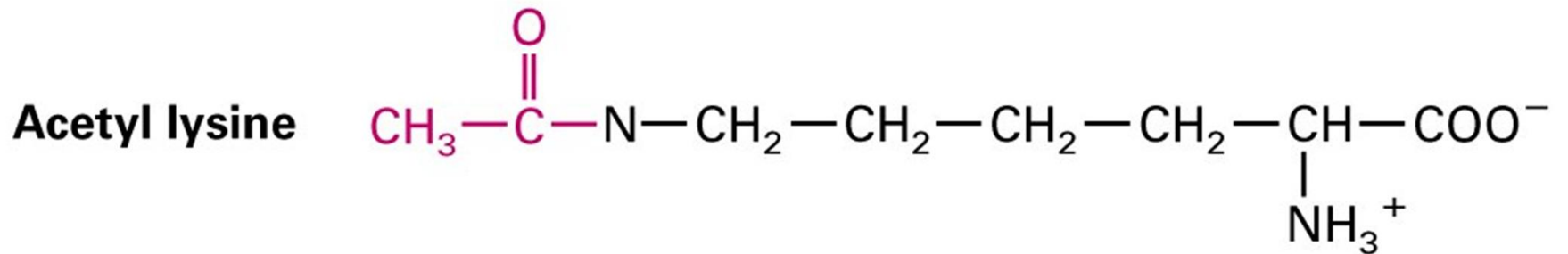
Threonine **T, Thr**

Tryptophan **W, Trp**

Tyrosine **Y, Tyr**

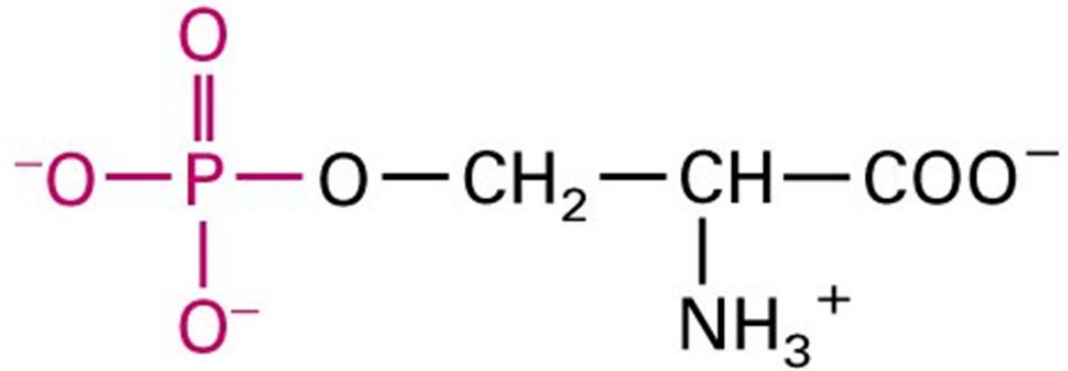
Valine **V, Val**

# Amino Acid Derivates



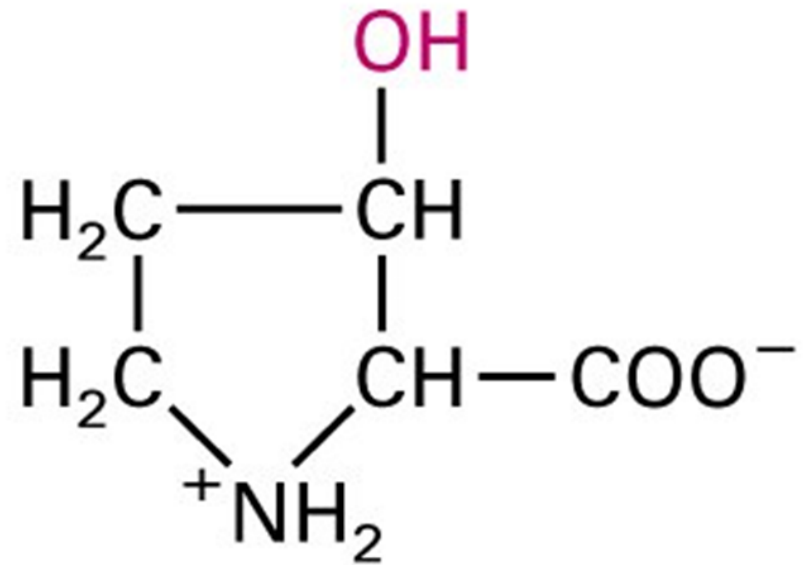
# Amino Acid Derivates

**Phosphoserine**



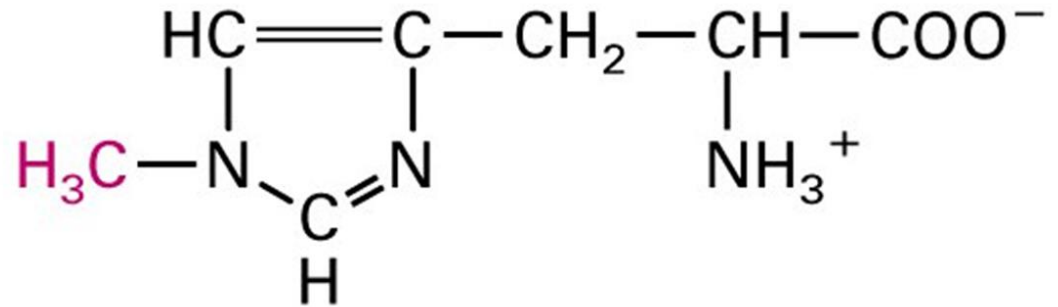
# Amino Acid Derivates

## 3-Hydroxyproline



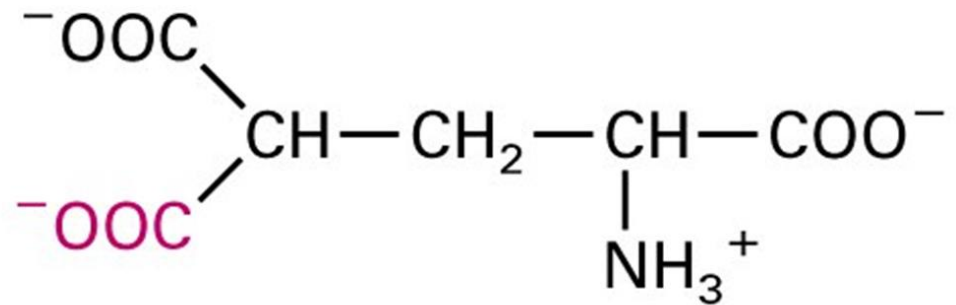
# Amino Acid Derivates

## 3-Methylhistidine

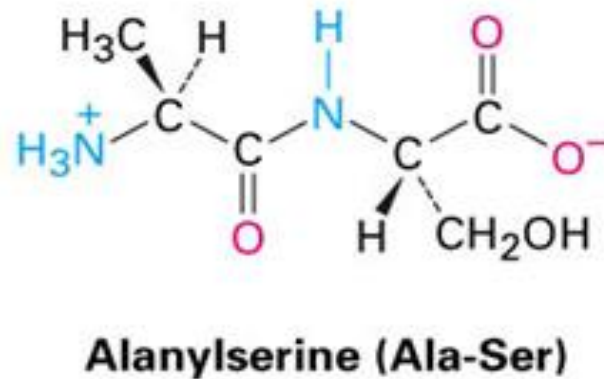
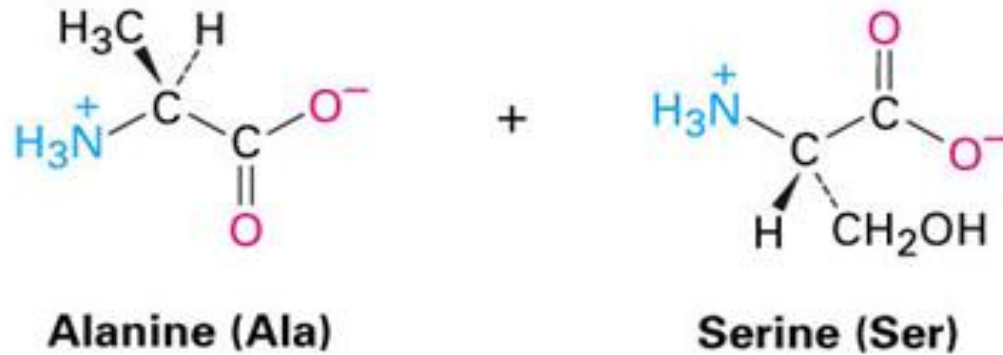


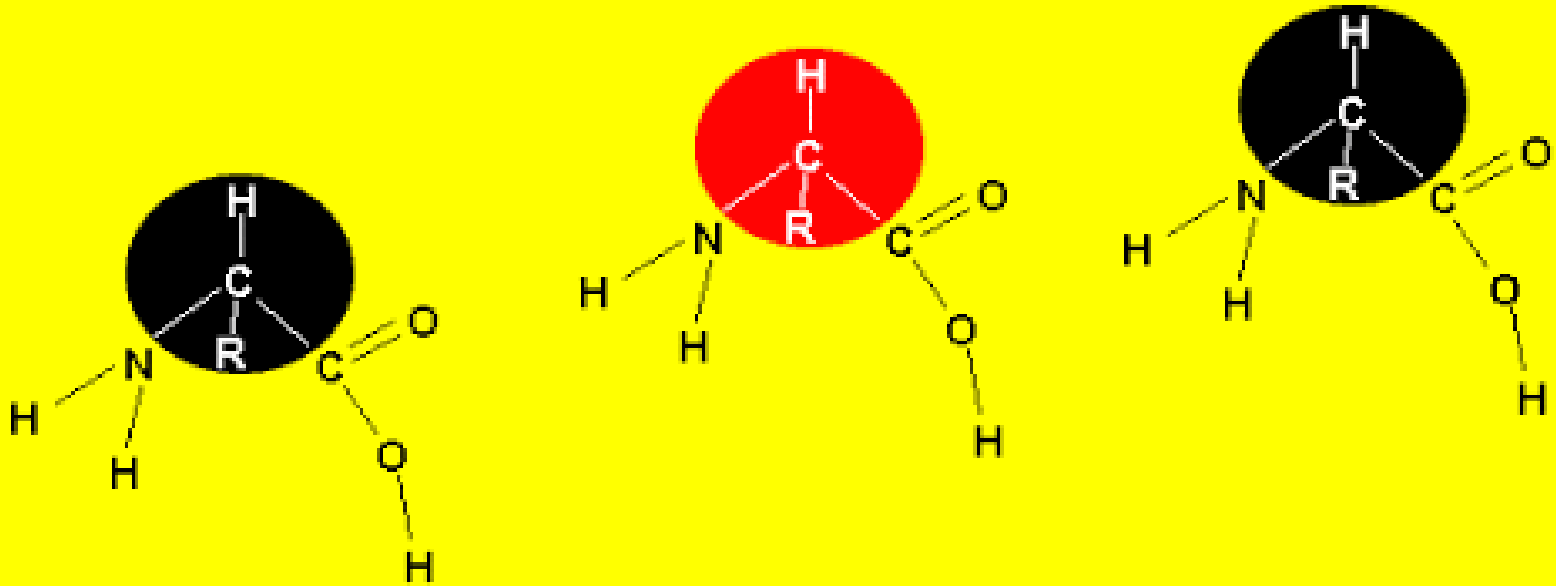
# Amino Acid Derivates

$\gamma$ -Carboxyglutamate



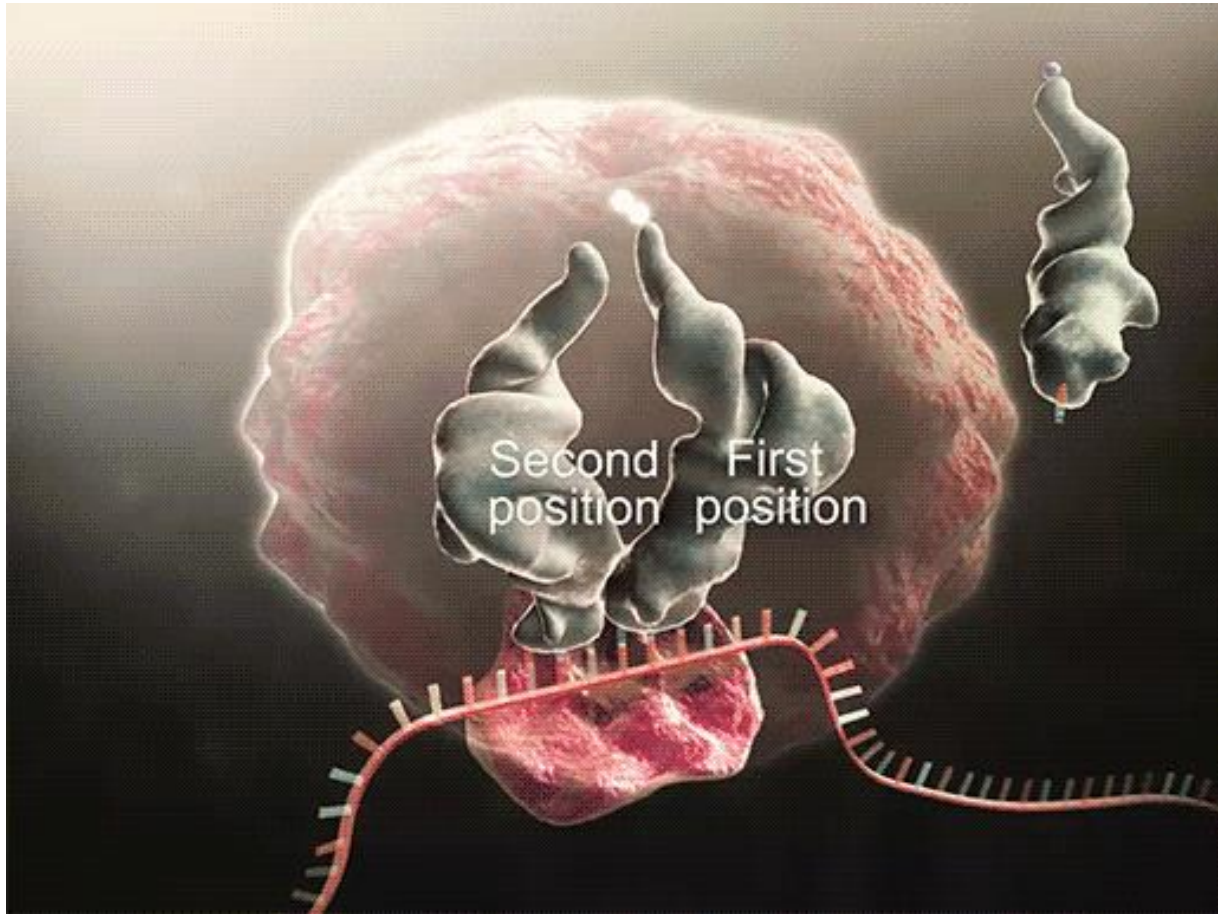
# Peptides and Proteins



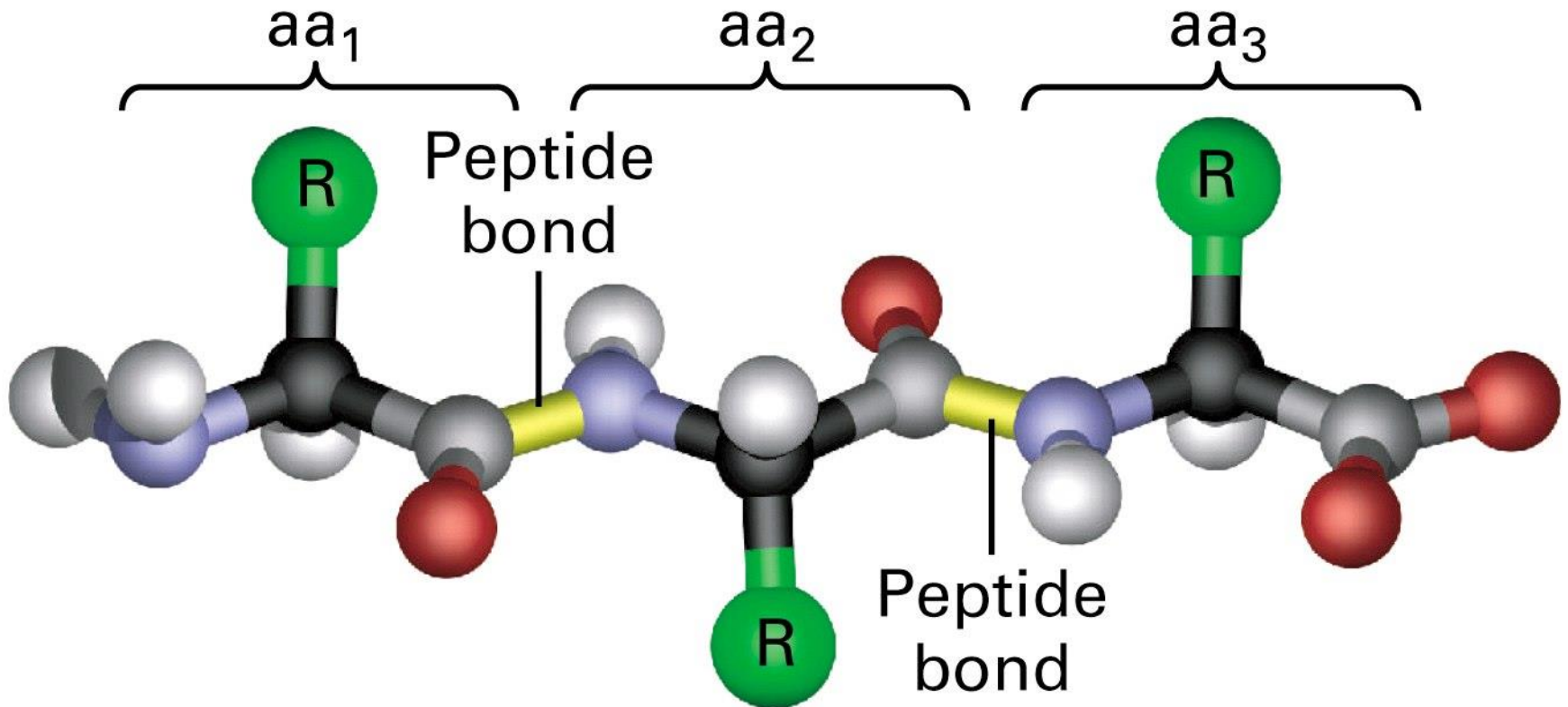


# amino acids

<https://nucleicacidmage.wordpress.com/>

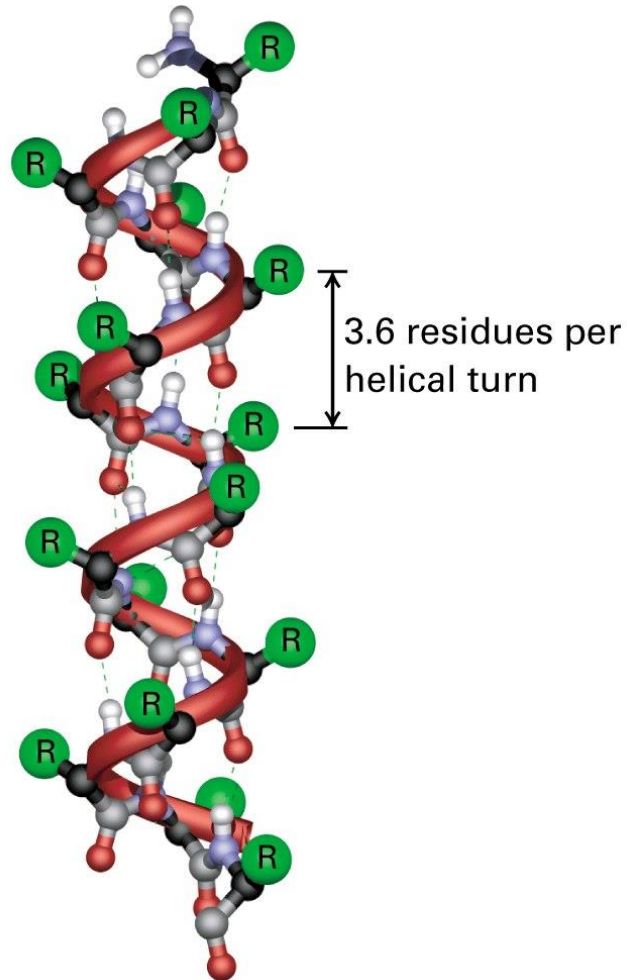


# Primary Structure



# Secondary Structure

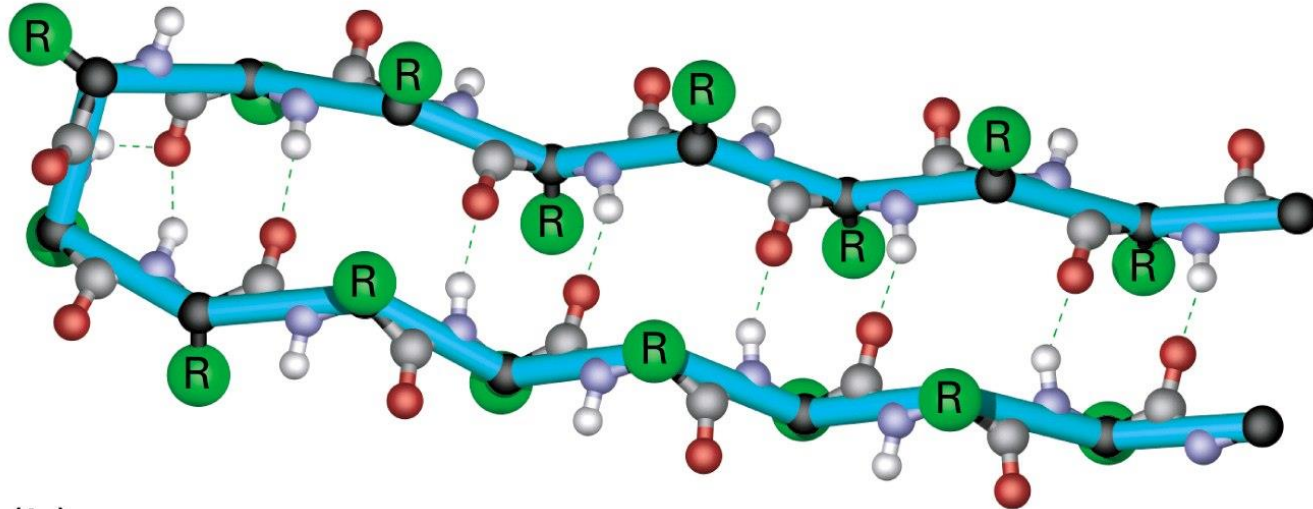
## $\alpha$ - Helix



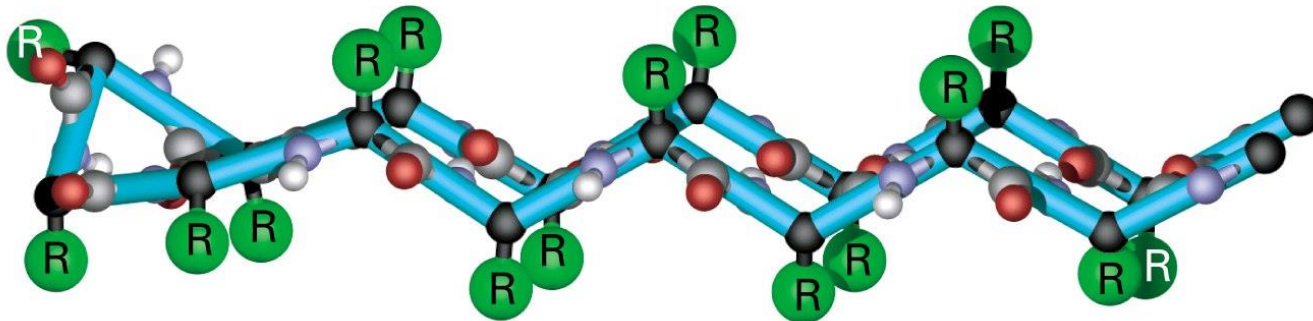
# Secondary Structure

## $\beta$ -Pleated Sheet

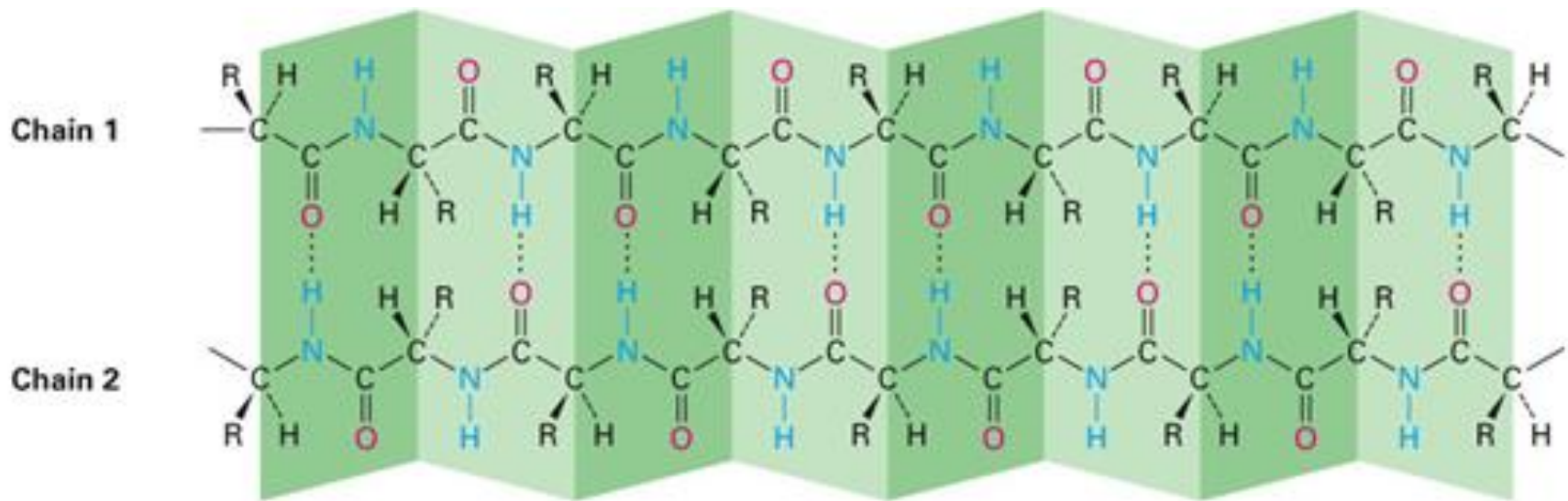
(a)



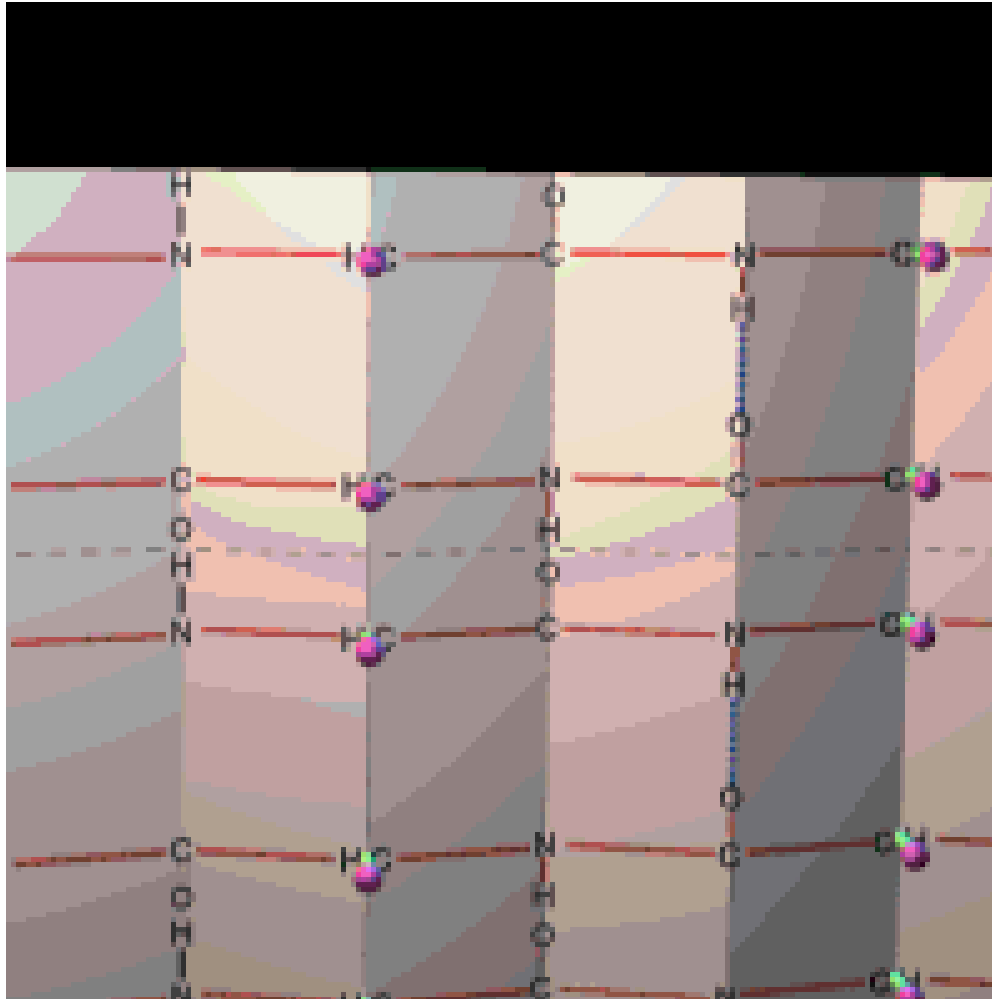
(b)



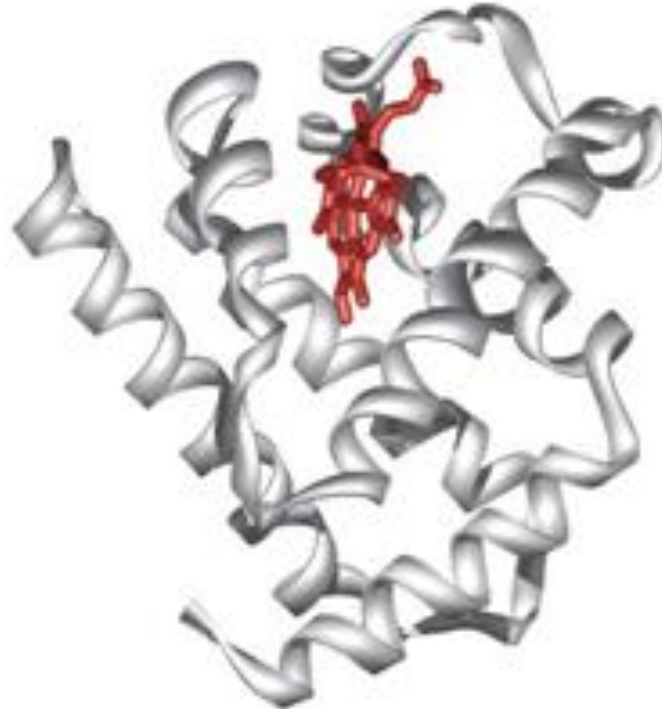
# Secondary Structure



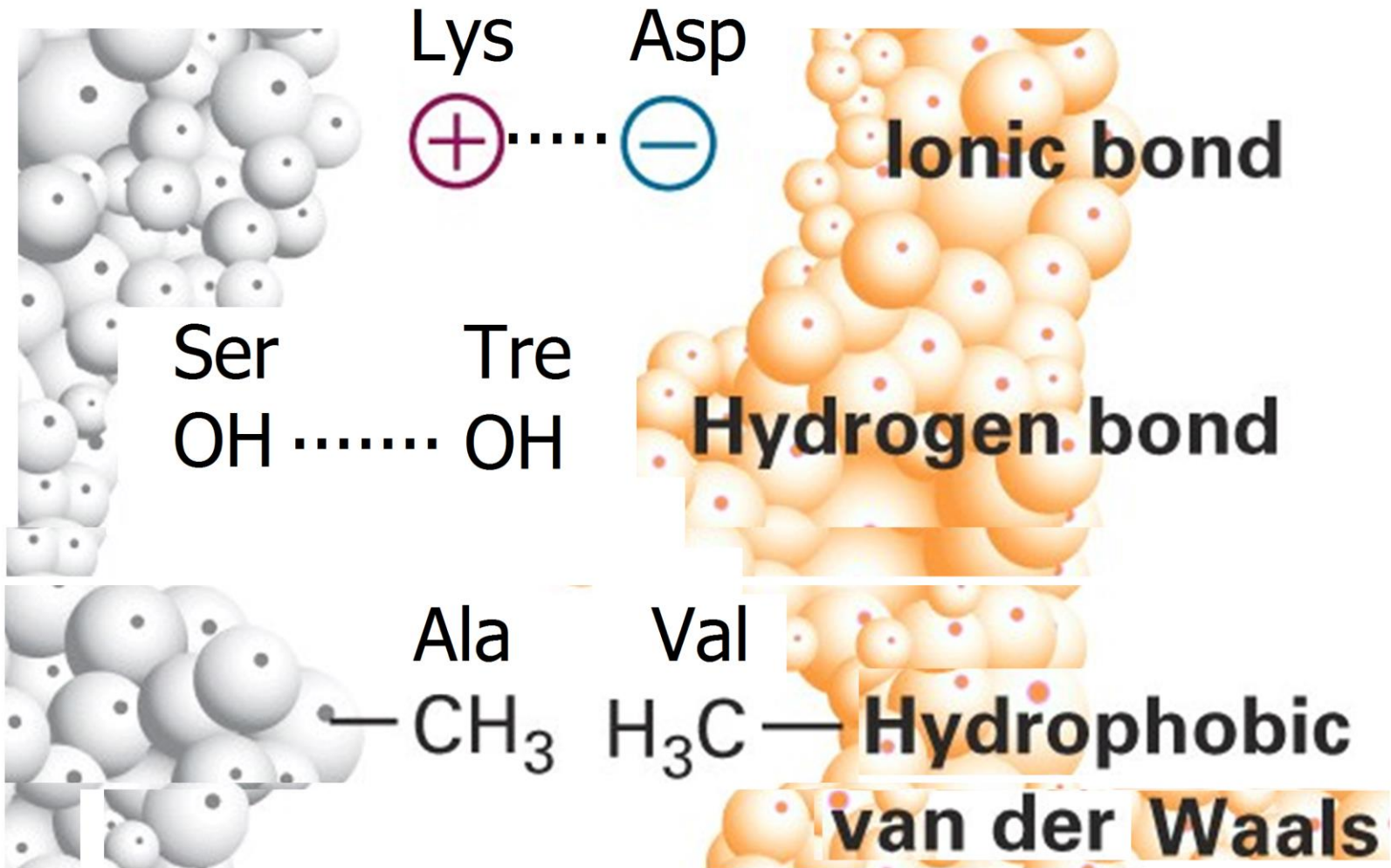
# Secondary Structure

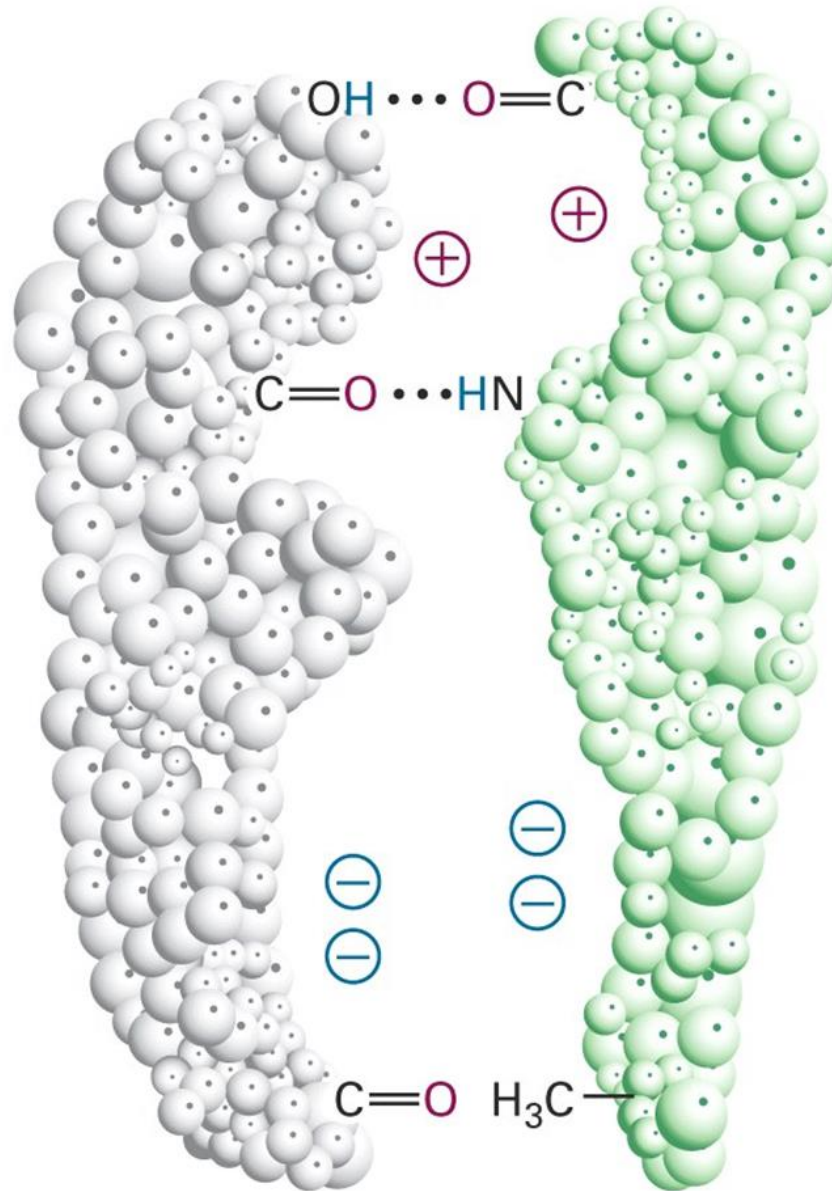


# Tertiary Structure



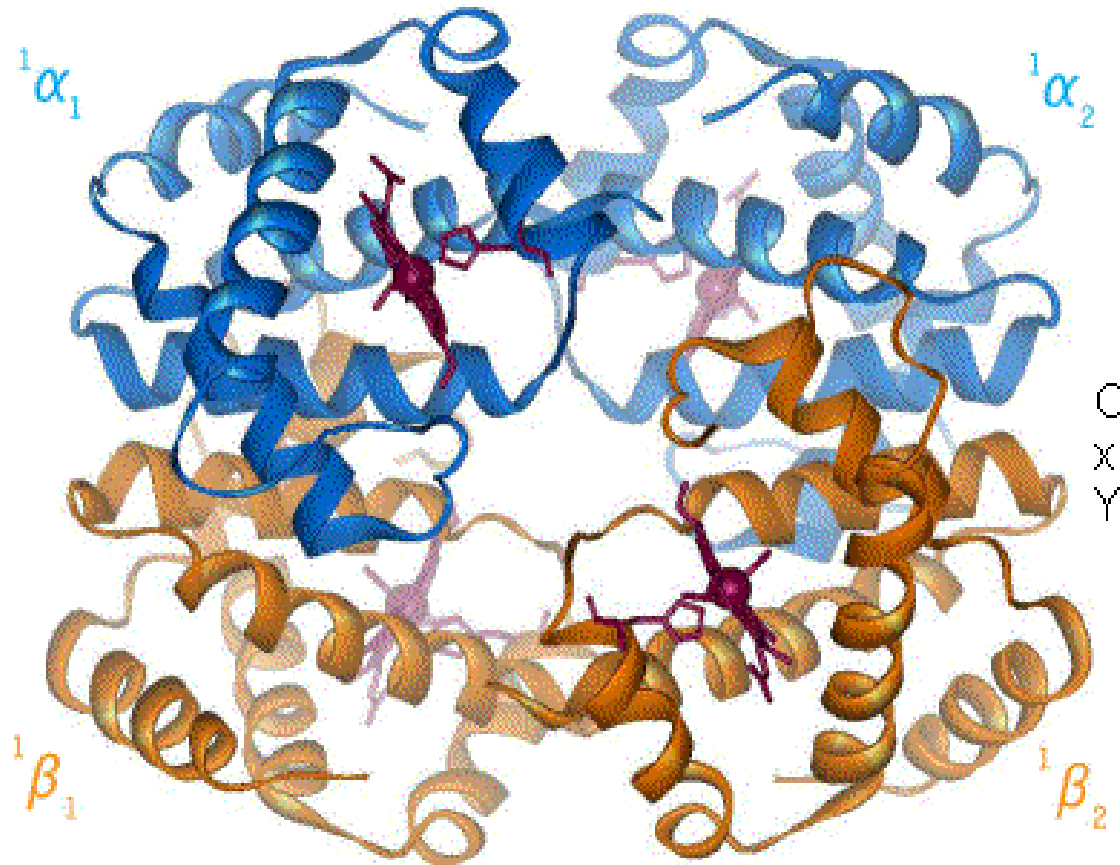
Myoglobin





# Quaternary Structure

Hb A ( $\alpha_2\beta_2$ ) is the major adult Hb and Hb A<sub>2</sub> ( $\alpha_2\delta_2$ ) is the minor one.



(a)

## MOLECULAR STRUCTURE

Primary (sequence)



Secondary (local folding)



Tertiary (long-range folding)

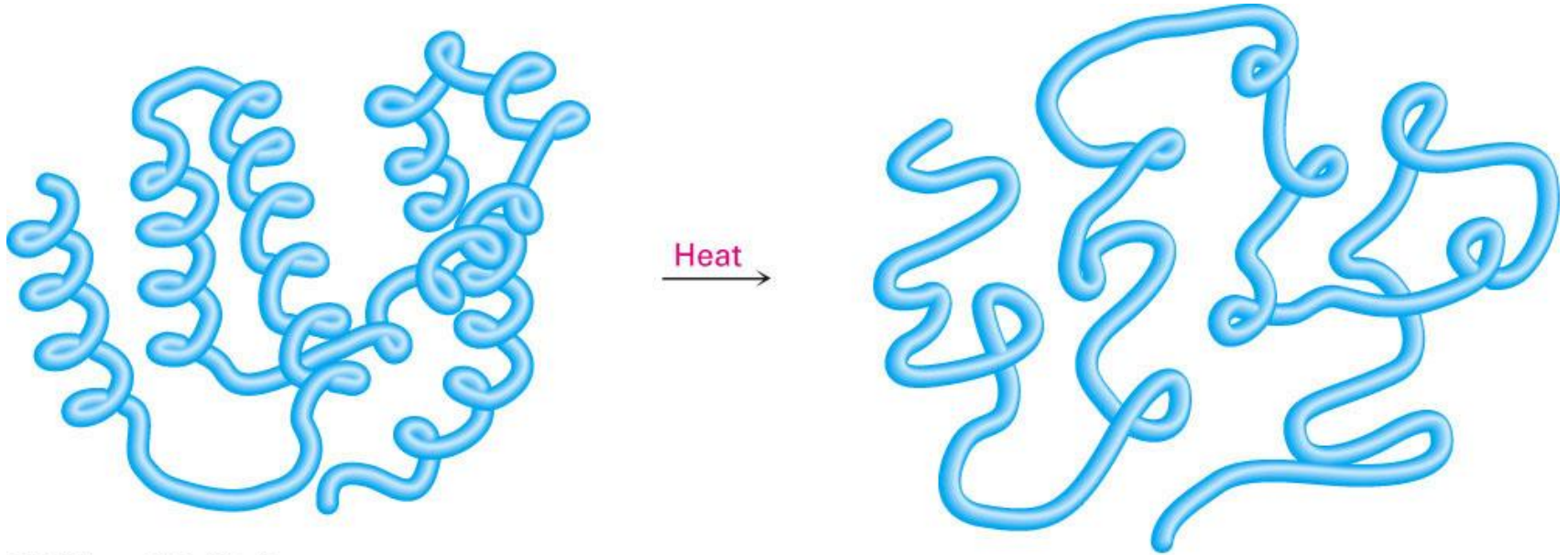


Quaternary (multimeric organization)



Supramolecular (large-scale assemblies)

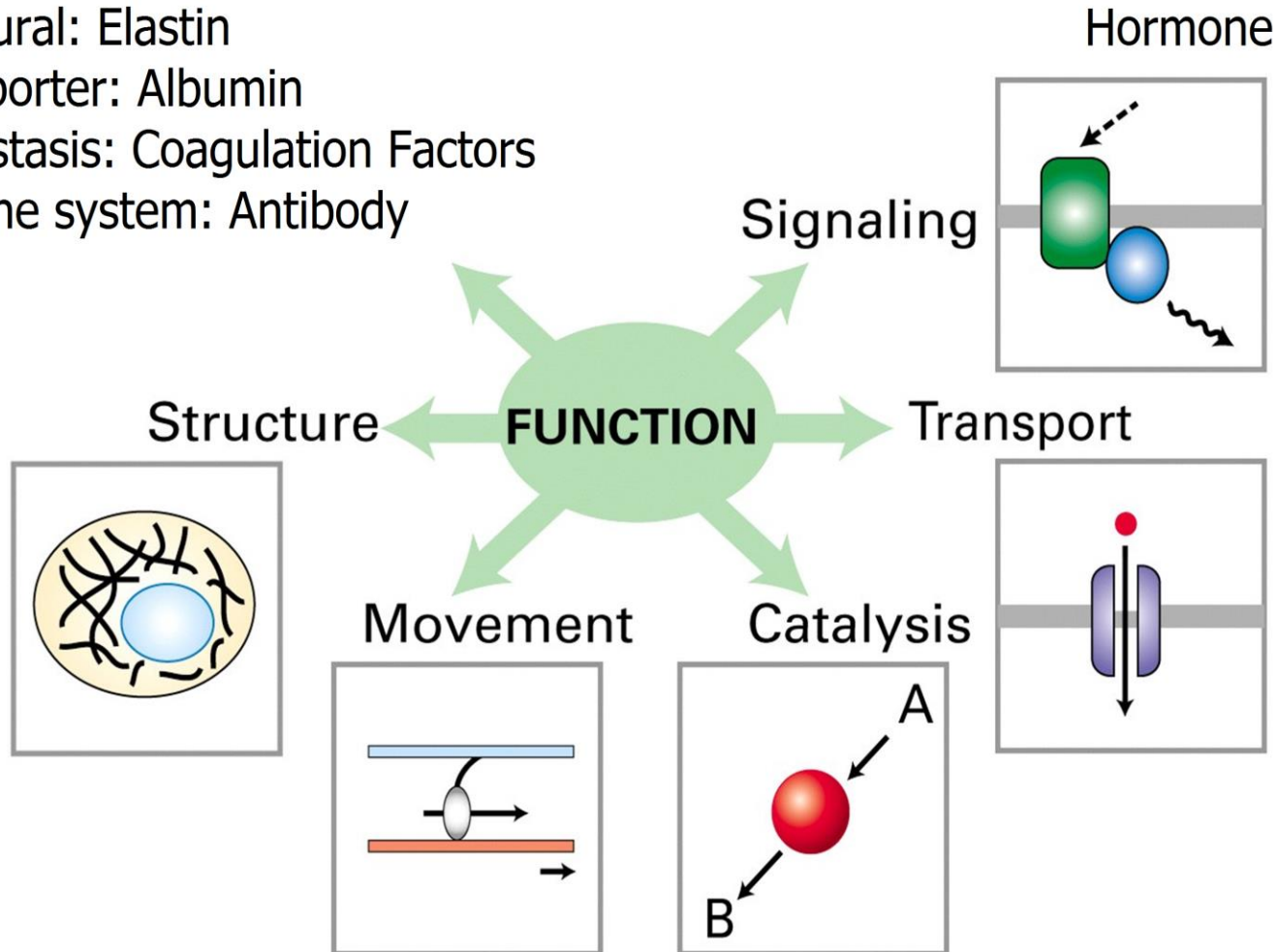
# Denaturation of Proteins



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Structural: Collagen  
 Structural: Elastin  
 Transporter: Albumin  
 Hemostasis: Coagulation Factors  
 Immune system: Antibody

Cadherin  
 Integrin



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[www.dezazma.com](http://www.dezazma.com)