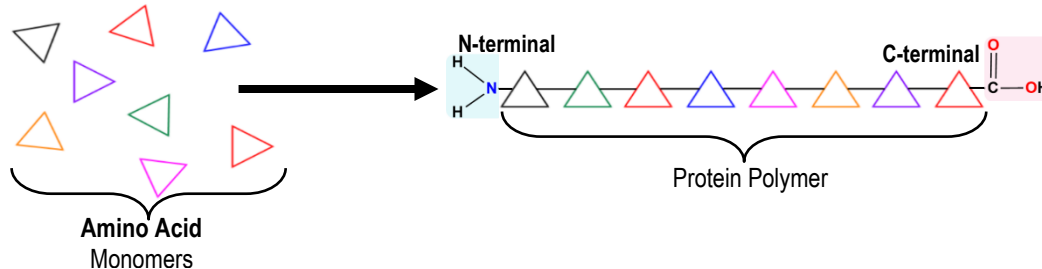


CONCEPT: PROTEINS

- Proteins: one of the four major biological macromolecules that have vast _____ & _____ roles.
- Proteins are polymers of _____ monomers, which have _____ (N-terminal & C-terminal ends).
 - N-terminal has a free amino group and the C-terminal has a free carboxyl group.

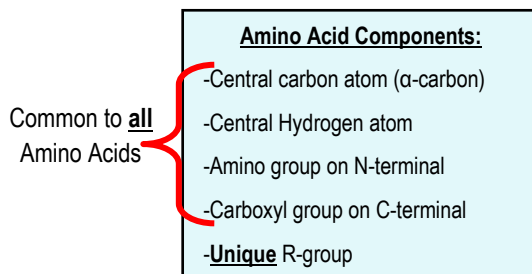
EXAMPLE:



Amino Acids

- Each amino acid monomer contains *common components* & a *unique* _____.
- Living organisms use _____ different amino acids grouped based on their R-groups.

EXAMPLE:



Amino Acid Structure

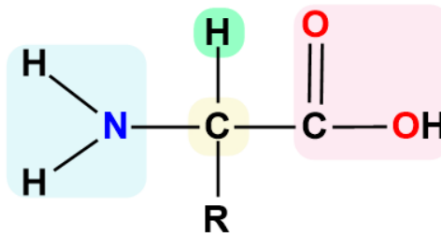


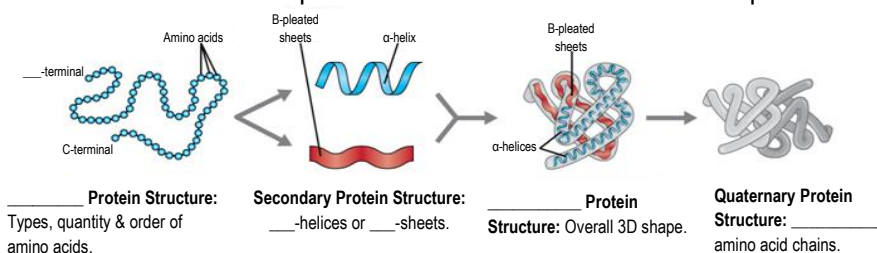
Table of Amino Acids Grouped on R-groups:

AMINO ACID			AMINO ACID		
Nonpolar, aliphatic R groups	Glycine	Alanine	Valine	Positively charged R groups	Lysine
Leucine	Methionine	Isoleucine	Arginine	Histidine	
Serine	Threonine	Cysteine	Aspartate	Glutamate	
Proline	Asparagine	Glutamine	Phenylalanine	Tyrosine	Tryptophan

Protein Structure

- Proteins can have up to _____ levels of structure: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary & Quaternary levels of structure.
- Several terms refer to amino acid chains that _____ in length: Oligopeptide, Peptide, Polypeptide & Protein.

EXAMPLE: Consider the protein levels of structure below & complete the chart.

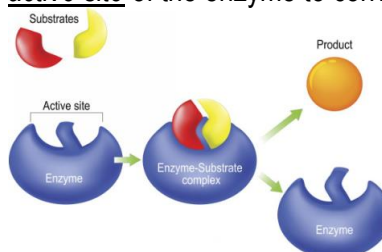


Term	Length of Amino Acid Chain
Oligopeptide	____ - ____ amino acids
Peptide	< ____ amino acids
Polypeptide	> ____ amino acids
Protein	100's to 1000's of amino acids (Includes _____ form)

Enzymes

- Recall: enzymes are proteins that _____ (or speed up) other reactions *without being consumed* by the reaction.
- The reactants (or _____) fit into the active site of the enzyme to convert them to products.

EXAMPLE:



“-ase” = enzyme
(ex. Peptidase)

CONCEPT: PROTEINS

PRACTICE: Which of the following is not a component of an amino acid?

- a) Peptide
- b) α -carbon
- c) Amino group
- d) Carboxyl group

PRACTICE: Which level of protein structure corresponds to the formation of α -helices and β -pleated sheets?

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Tertiary
- d) Quaternary

PRACTICE: Fill in the blanks: Enzymes _____ chemical reactions _____ being consumed by the reaction.

- a) Speed-up ; while
- b) Slow-down ; without
- c) Catalyze ; without
- d) Inhibit ; while