TOPIC 2.4: PROTEINS

Amino Acids

The monomer of a protein is called an amino acid

• Amino acids are linked together to form polypeptides

There are 20 different amino acids that form polypeptides

• These can be linked in any sequence to create variation



Structure of a Generalised Amino Acid

Protein Structure

Primary Structure

- Order of amino acid sequence
- Formed by covalent peptide bonds

Secondary Structure

- Folding into repeat patterns (α -helix or β -pleated sheet)
- By hydrogen bonds between amine and carboxyl groups

Tertiary Structure

- Overall three-dimensional arrangement of a polypeptide
- Determined by interactions between variable side chains

Quaternary Structure (optional)

• Presence of multiple polypeptides or prosthetic groups

Functions of Proteins

Proteins are a very diverse class of compounds that may serve a wide range of functions within the cell, including:

- Structure (collagen, spider silk)
- **H**ormonal (insulin, glucagon)
- Immunity (immunoglobulins)
- **T**ransport (haemoglobin)
- Sensation (rhodopsin)
- Movement (actin, myosin)
- Enzymatic (Rubisco, catalase)

The totality of all proteins that are expressed within a cell, tissue or organism at a certain time is called the **proteome**

• The proteome of any given individual will be unique as protein expression patterns are influenced by a genome

the cell, including:

Peptide Bonds

Amino acids are covalently joined by peptide bonds to form polypeptide chains (requires condensation reactions)

The sequence of amino acids is encoded by genes and the assembly of a polypeptide chain occurs at the ribosome



Structure of a Dipeptide



Denaturation

Denaturation is a structural change in a protein that results in the loss (usually permanent) of its biological properties

Denaturation can be caused by certain conditions:

- **Temperature** (heat may break structural bonds)
- **pH** (alters protein charge \Rightarrow changes solubility & shape)



Folded Protein

Unfolded (Denatured)