

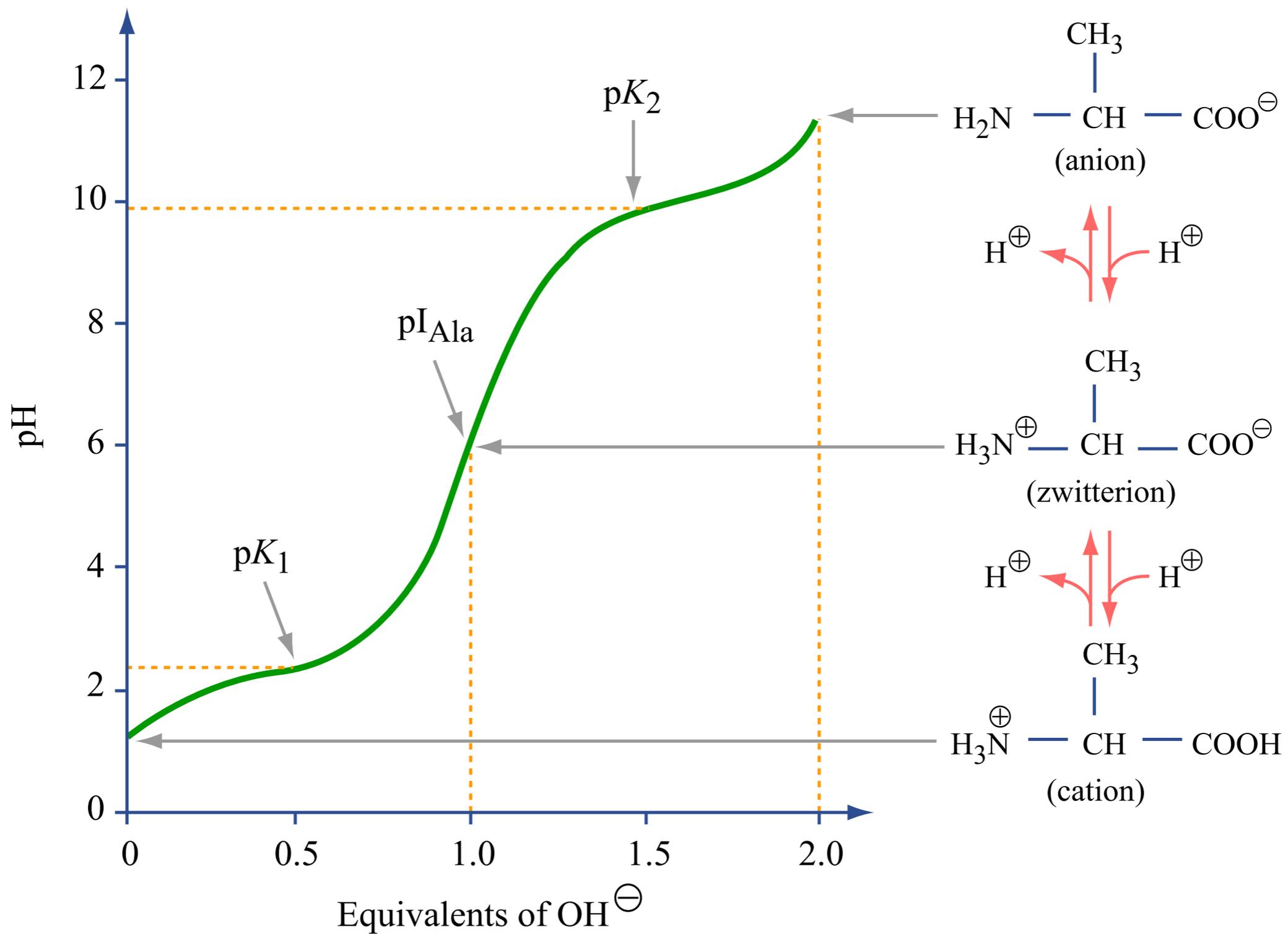
*Welcome to 3.091*

Lecture 31

November 30, 2009

Biochemistry: Protein Structure

# Titration Curve for Alanine



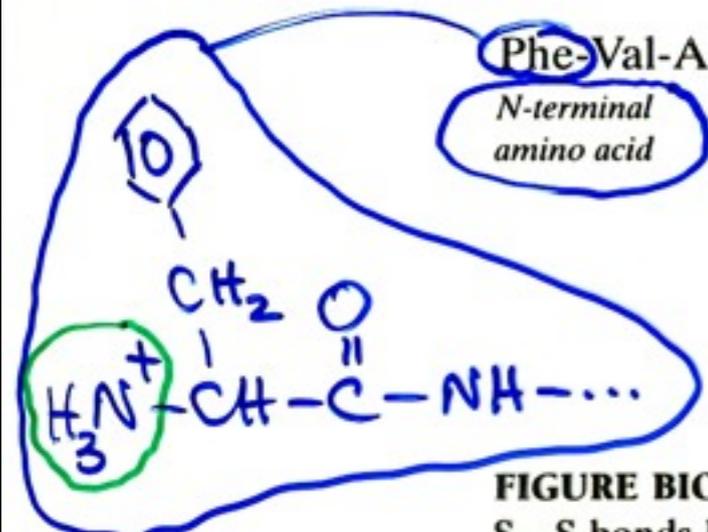
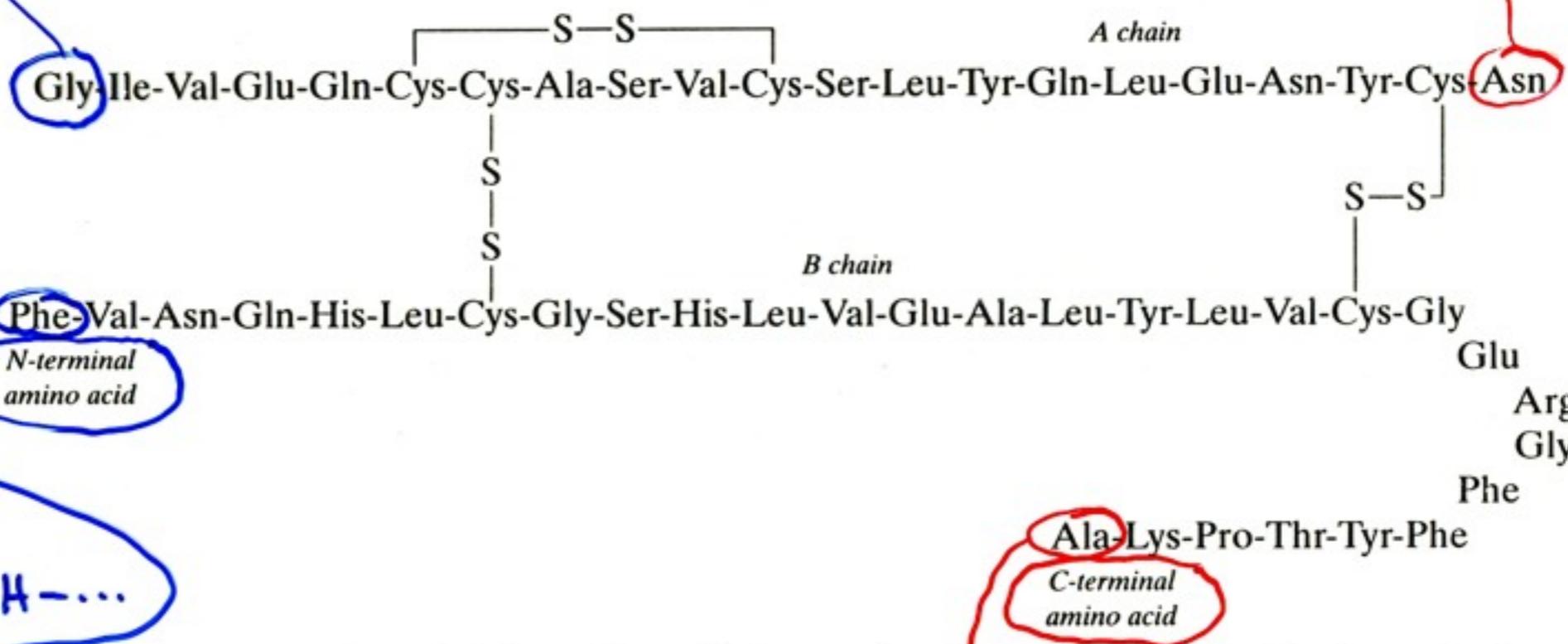
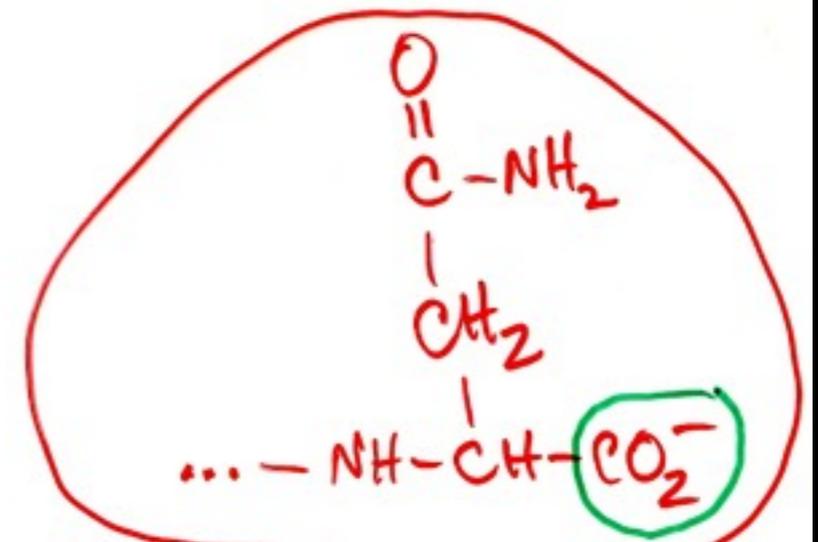
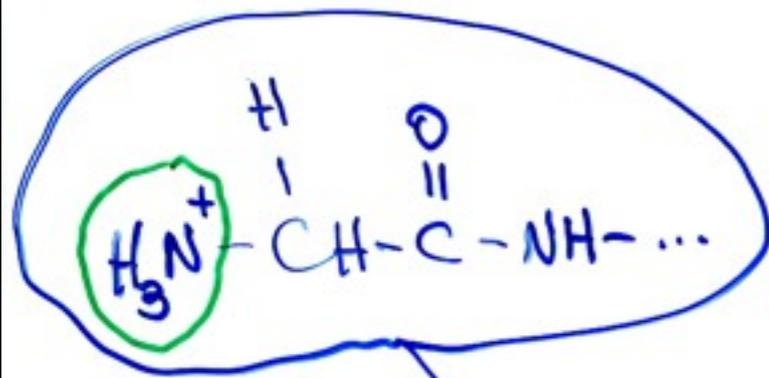
AMINO ACID	pKa VALUE		
	<i>Carboxyl Group</i>	<i>Amino Group</i>	<i>Side Chain</i>

Glycine	2.4	9.8	
Alanine	2.4	9.9	
Valine	2.3	9.7	
Leucine	2.3	9.7	
Isoleucine	2.3	9.8	
Methionine	2.1	9.3	
Proline	2.0	10.6	
Phenylalanine	2.2	9.3	
Tryptophan	2.5	9.4	
Serine	2.2	9.2	
Threonine	2.1	9.1	
Cysteine	1.9	10.7	8.4
Tyrosine	2.2	9.2	10.5
Asparagine	2.1	8.7	
Glutamine	2.2	9.1	
Aspartic acid	2.0	9.9	3.9
Glutamic acid	2.1	9.5	4.1
Lysine	2.2	9.1	10.5
Arginine	1.8	9.0	12.5
Histidine	1.8	9.3	6.0

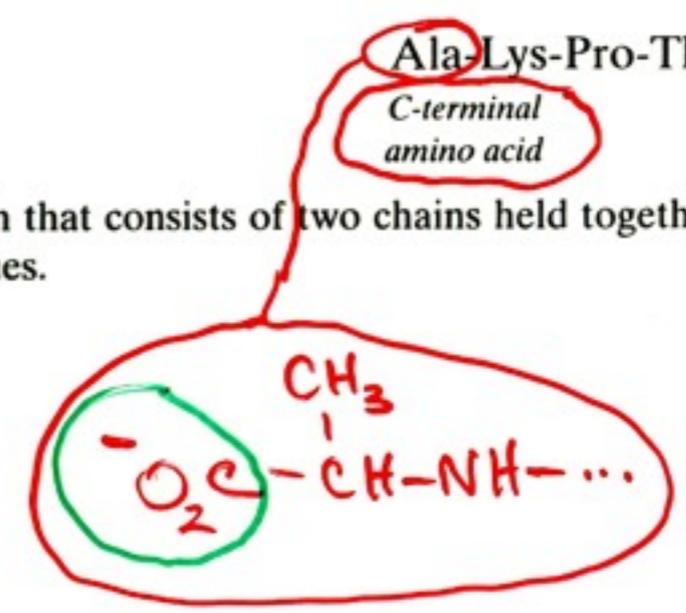
*pKa values for constituents of free amino acids 25°C*

**TABLE P.2 Common Condensation Polymers**

Structure	Trade Name Common Name
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Polyamides</b></p> <p><i>amino end</i></p> $\left( \text{—NH—(CH}_2\text{)}_6\text{—NH—C(=O)—(CH}_2\text{)}_4\text{—C(=O)—} \right)_n$ <p><i>amide bond</i></p> <p><i>carboxylic acid end</i></p>	Nylon 6, 6
$\left( \text{—NH—(CH}_2\text{)}_6\text{—NH—C(=O)—(CH}_2\text{)}_8\text{—C(=O)—} \right)_n$	Nylon 6, 10
$\left( \text{—NH—(CH}_2\text{)}_5\text{—C(=O)—} \right)_n$ <p><i>amide bond</i></p>	Nylon 6
$\left( \text{—NH—} \langle \text{cyclohexane ring} \rangle \text{—CH}_2\text{—} \langle \text{cyclohexane ring} \rangle \text{—NH—C(=O)—(CH}_2\text{)}_{10}\text{—C(=O)—} \right)_n$ <p><i>amide bond</i></p>	Qiana



**FIGURE BIO.8** Insulin is a relatively small protein that consists of two chains held together by covalent S—S bonds between side chains of cysteine residues.

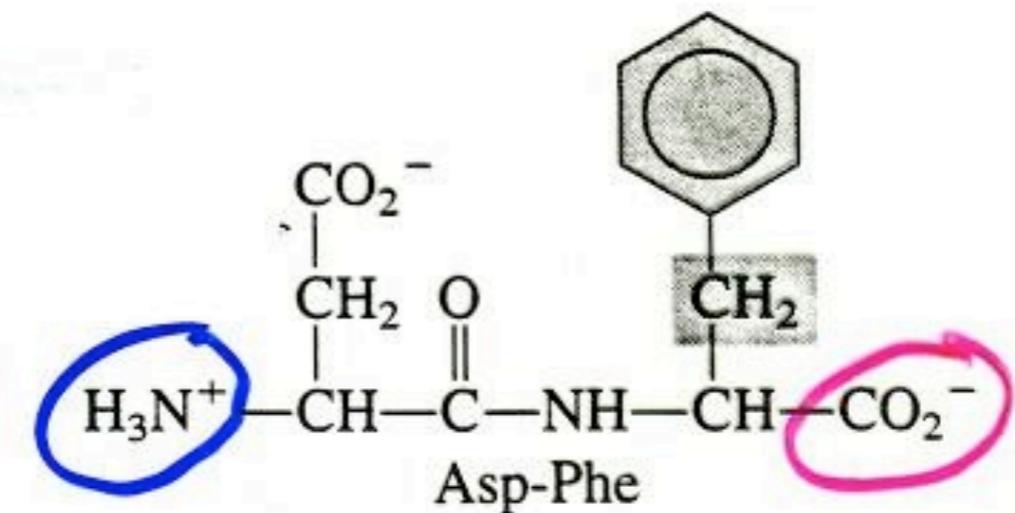
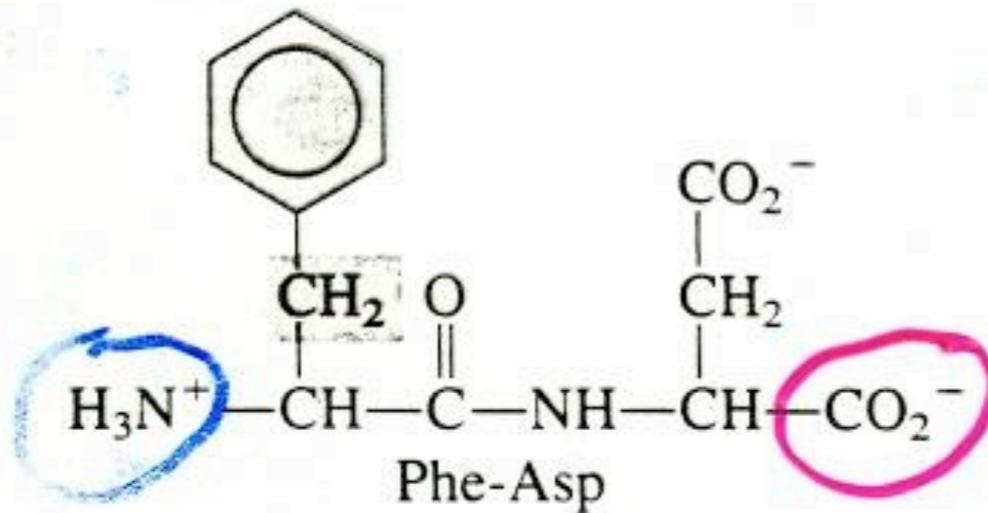
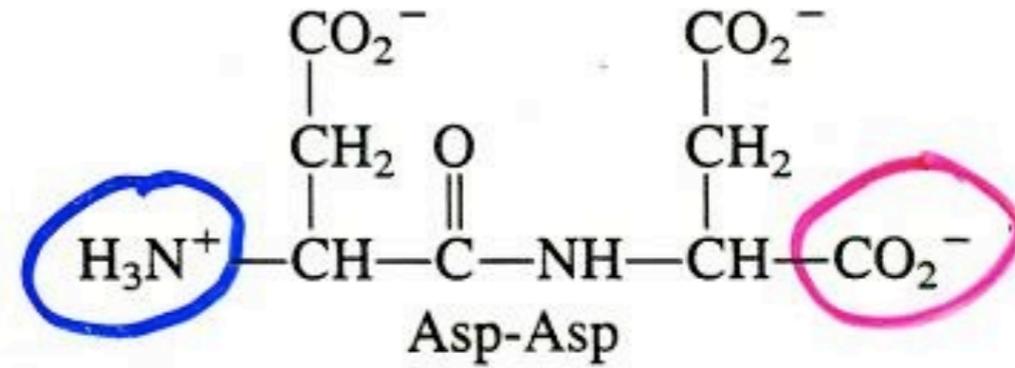
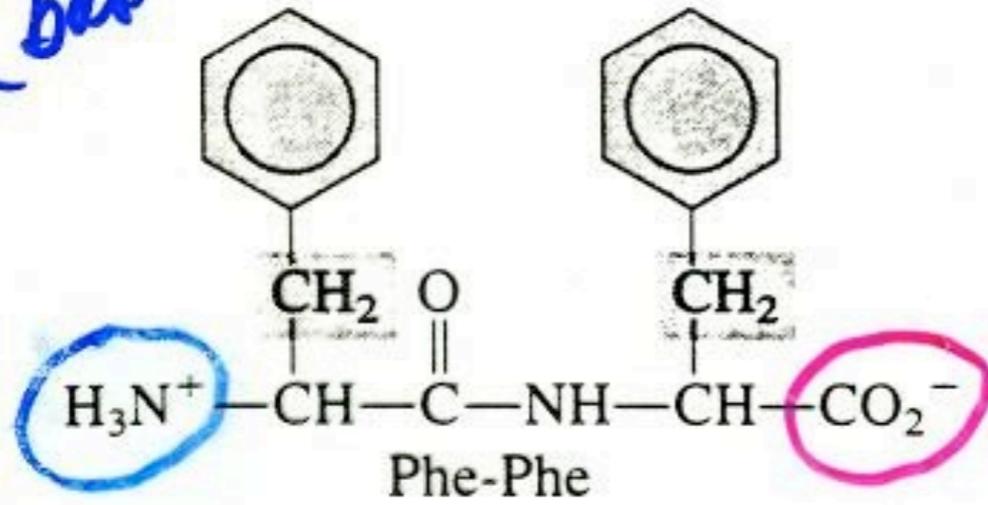


Emil Fischer  
Nobel Prize 1902

Structure of sugars  $\Rightarrow$  amino acids / protein synthesis

N-terminal  
(basic)

C-terminal  
(acidic)



## combinations of phenylalanine and aspartic acid (Phe) (Asp)

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(Phe)

(Asp)

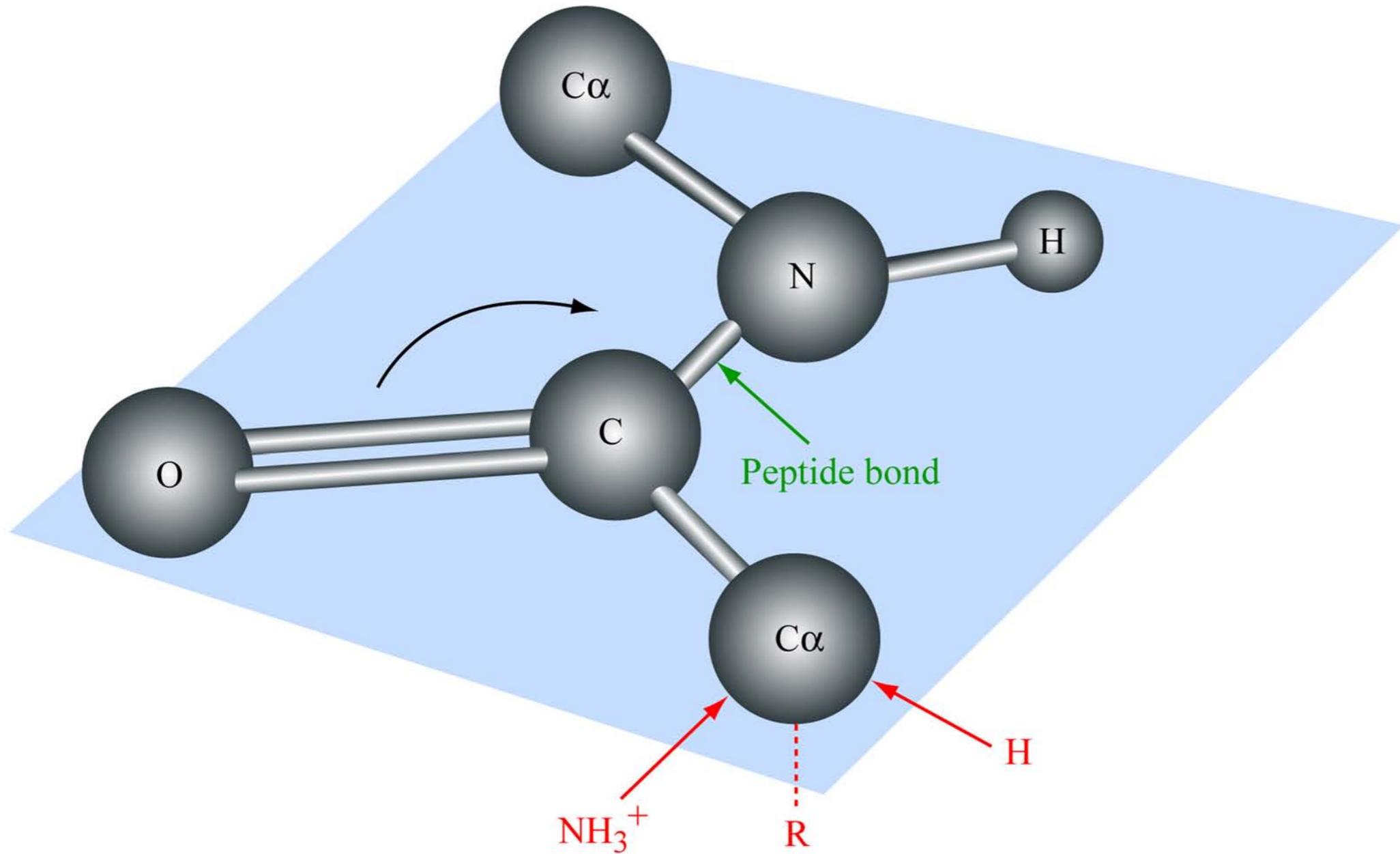
# The Amino Acids and Their Airport Symbols

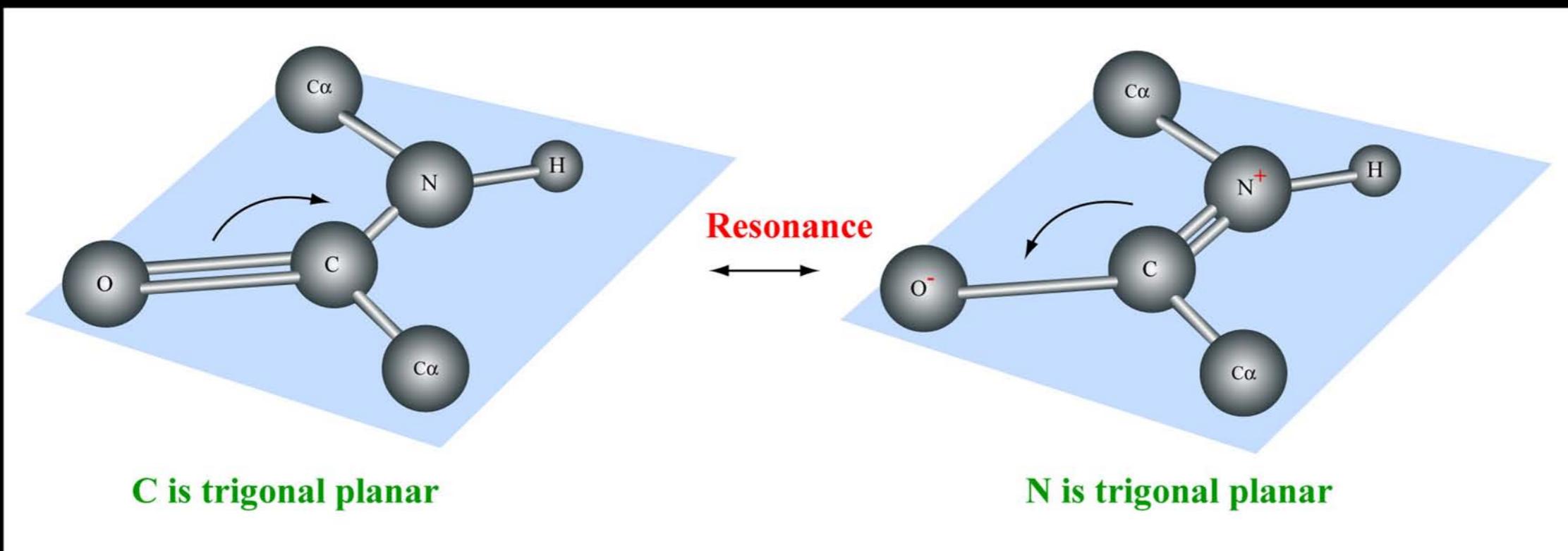
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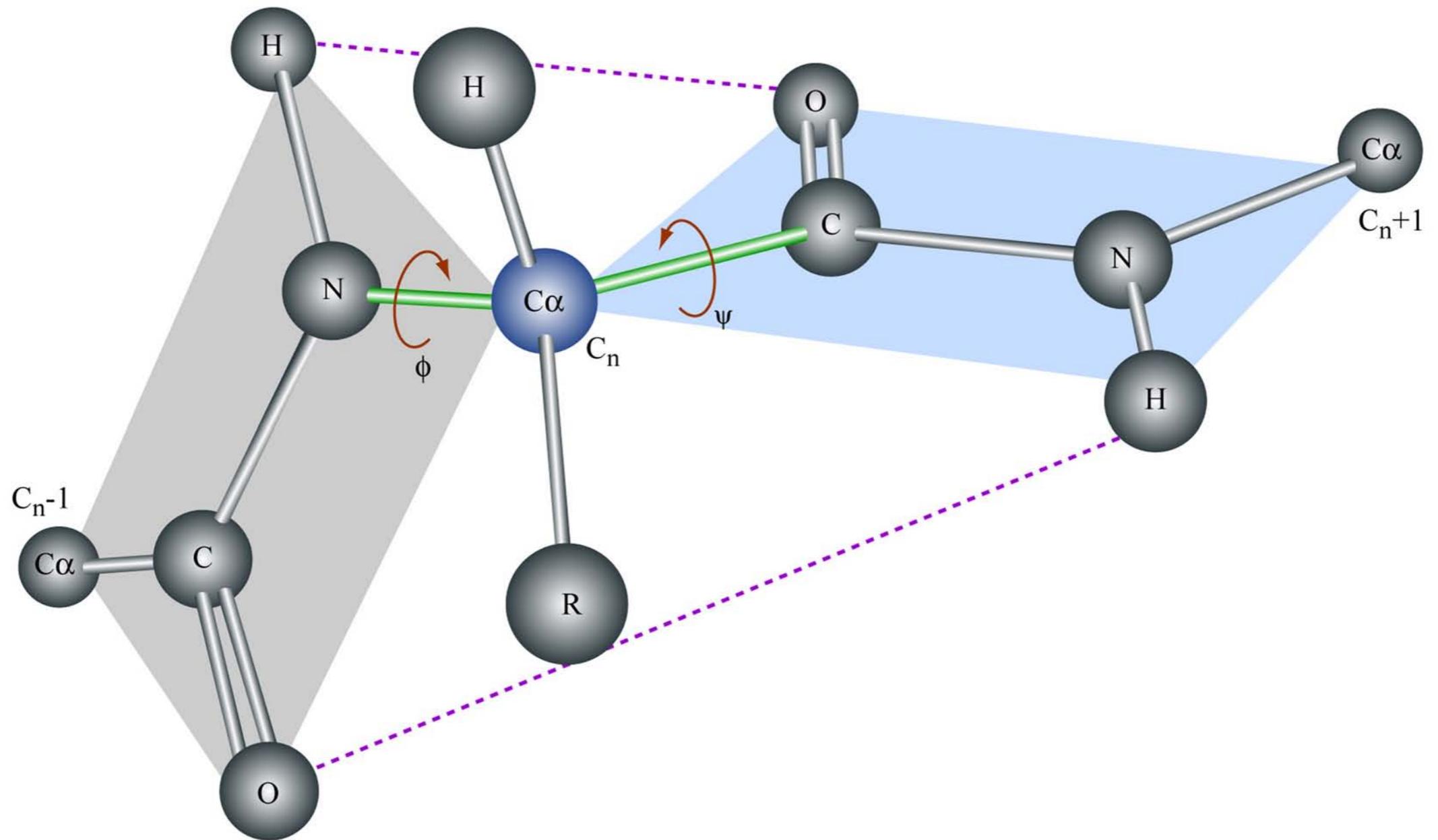
<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Amino Acid</i>	<i>Airport</i>
GLY	Glycine	Mount Goldsworthy Airport Mount Goldsworthy, Australia
ALA	Alanine	Alma-Ata Airport Alma Ata, Kazakhstan
VAL	Valine	Valenca Airport Valenca, Brazil
LEU	Leucine	Seo De Urgel Airport Seo De Urgel, Spain
ILE	Isoleucine	Killeen Muni Airport Killeen, Texas
PRO	Proline	Perry Muni Airport Perry, Iowa
MET	Methionine	Moreton Airport Moreton, Australia
PHE	Phenylalanine	Port Hedland Airport Port Hedland, Australia
TRP	Tryptophan	Tree Point Airport Tree Point, Alaska

SER	Serine	Freeman Muni Airport Seymour, Indiana
THR	Threonine	Mehrabad/Qualeh Morgeh Airport Teheran, Iran
TYR	Tyrosine	Tyler Pounds Field Tyler, Texas
CYS	Cysteine	Cheyenne Airport Cheyenne, Wyoming
ASN	Asparagine	Talladega Muni Airport Talladega, Alabama
GLN	Glutamine	Goulimime Airport Goulimime, Morocco
ASP	Aspartic Acid	Alice Springs Airport Alice Springs, Australia
GLU	Glutamic Acid	does not exist
LYS	Lysine	Satolas Airport Lyon, France
ARG	Arginine	Walnut Ridge Regional Airport Walnut Ridge, Arkansas
HIS	Histidine	Hayman Island Airport Hayman Island, Australia

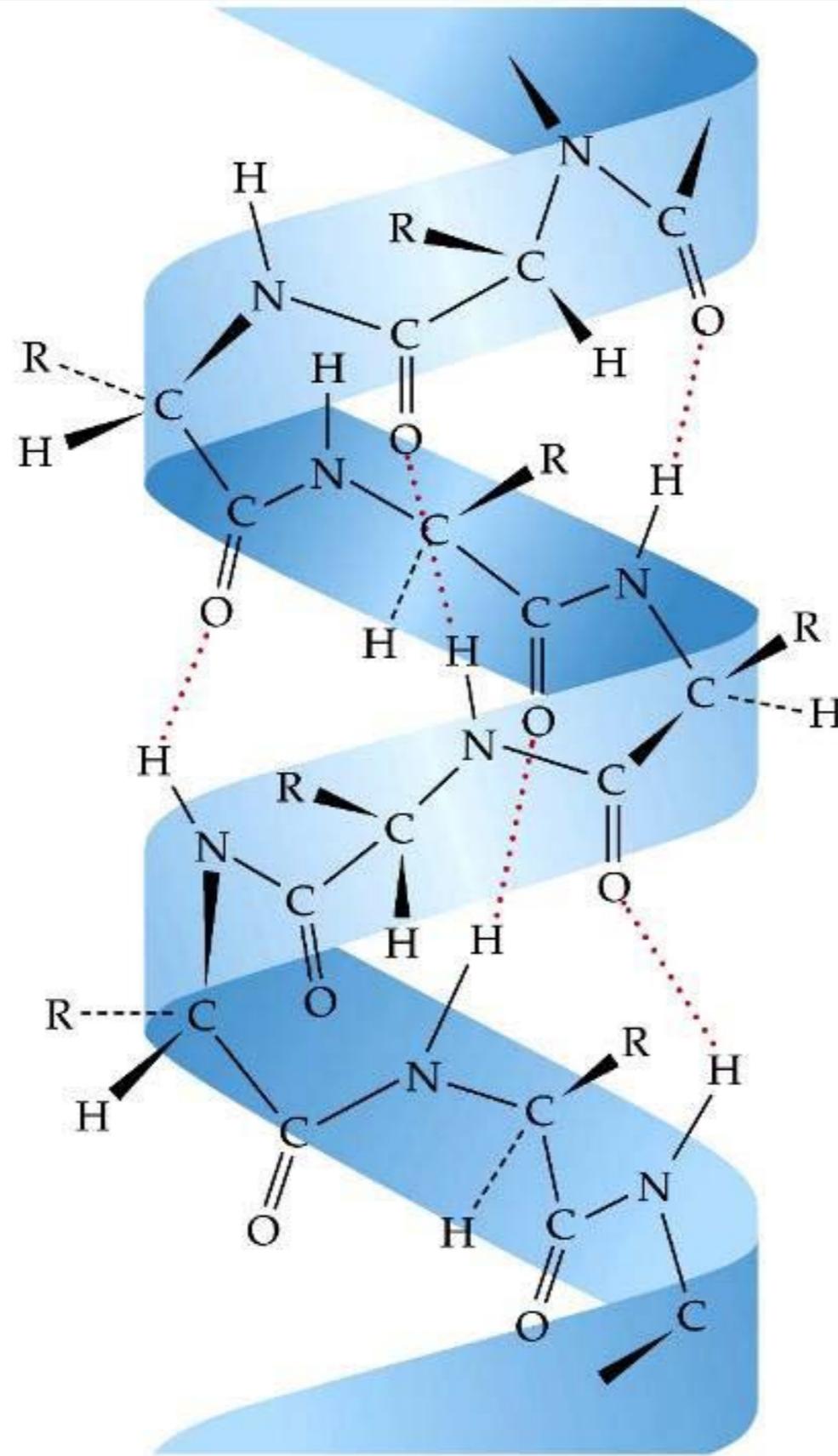
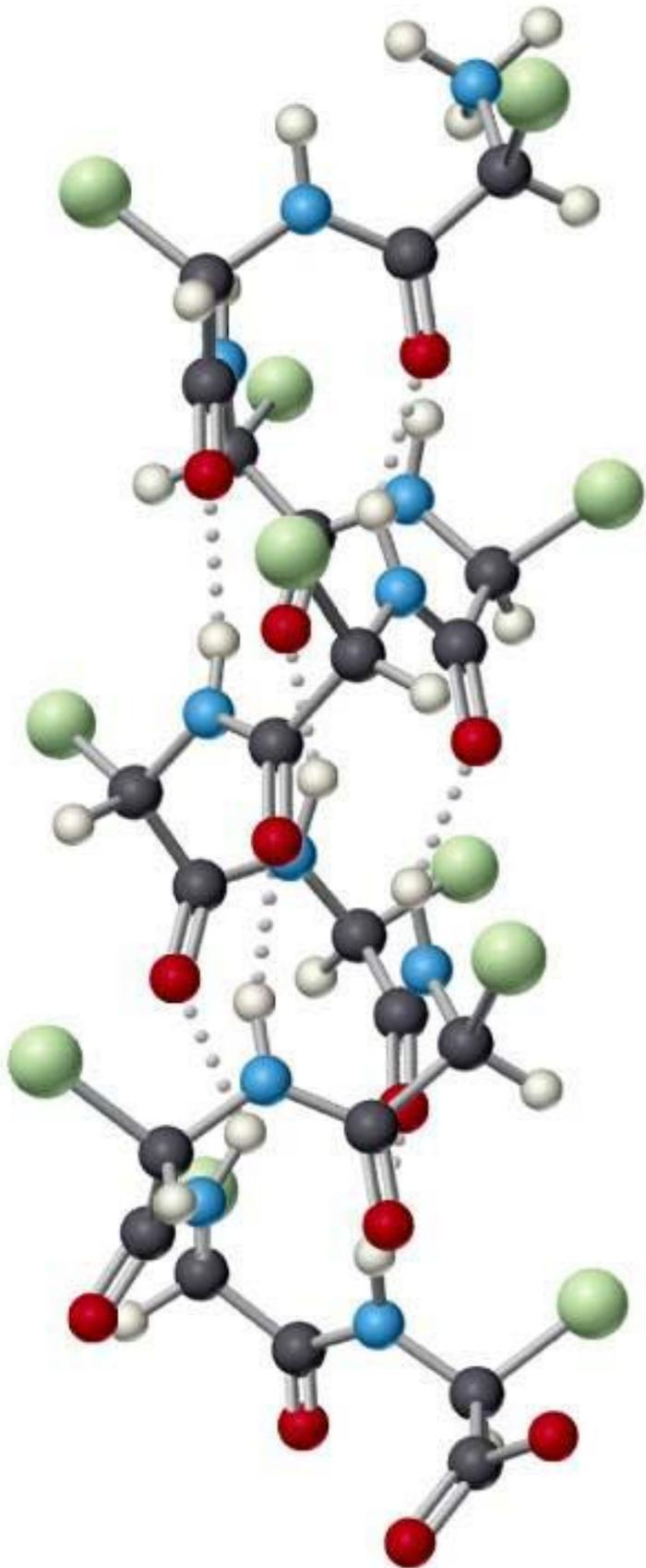
data show that all six atoms lie in a plane



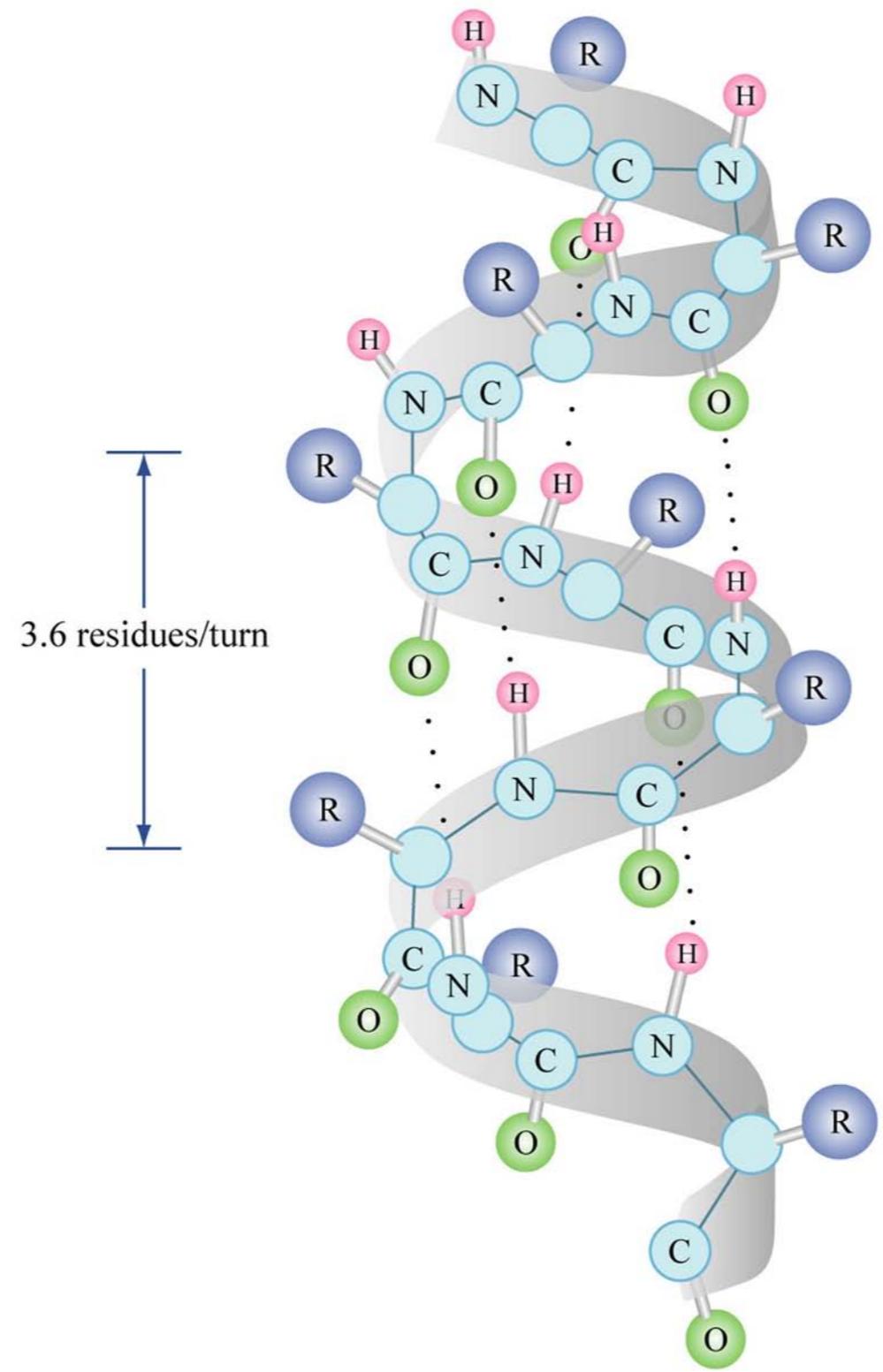




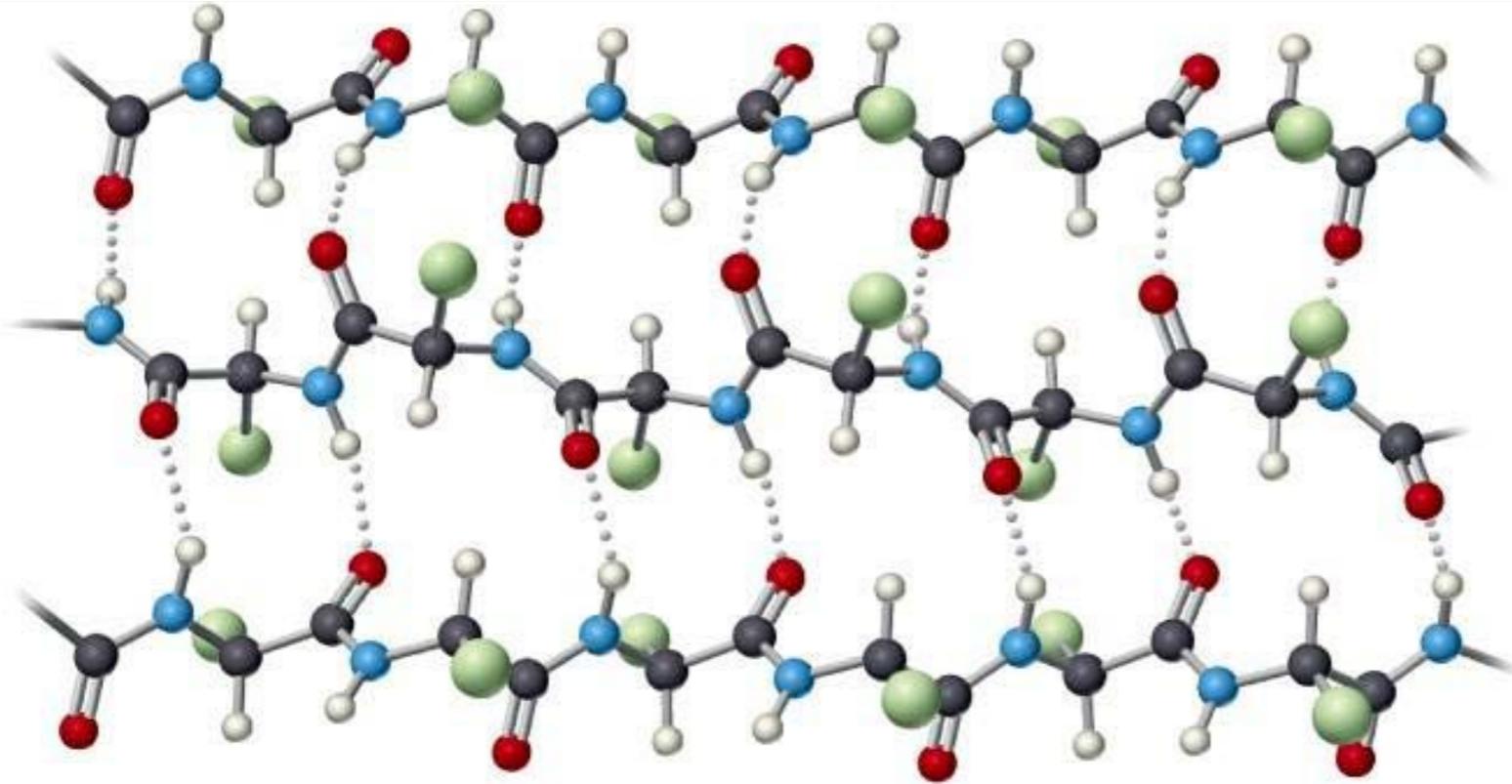
# DNA alpha-helix



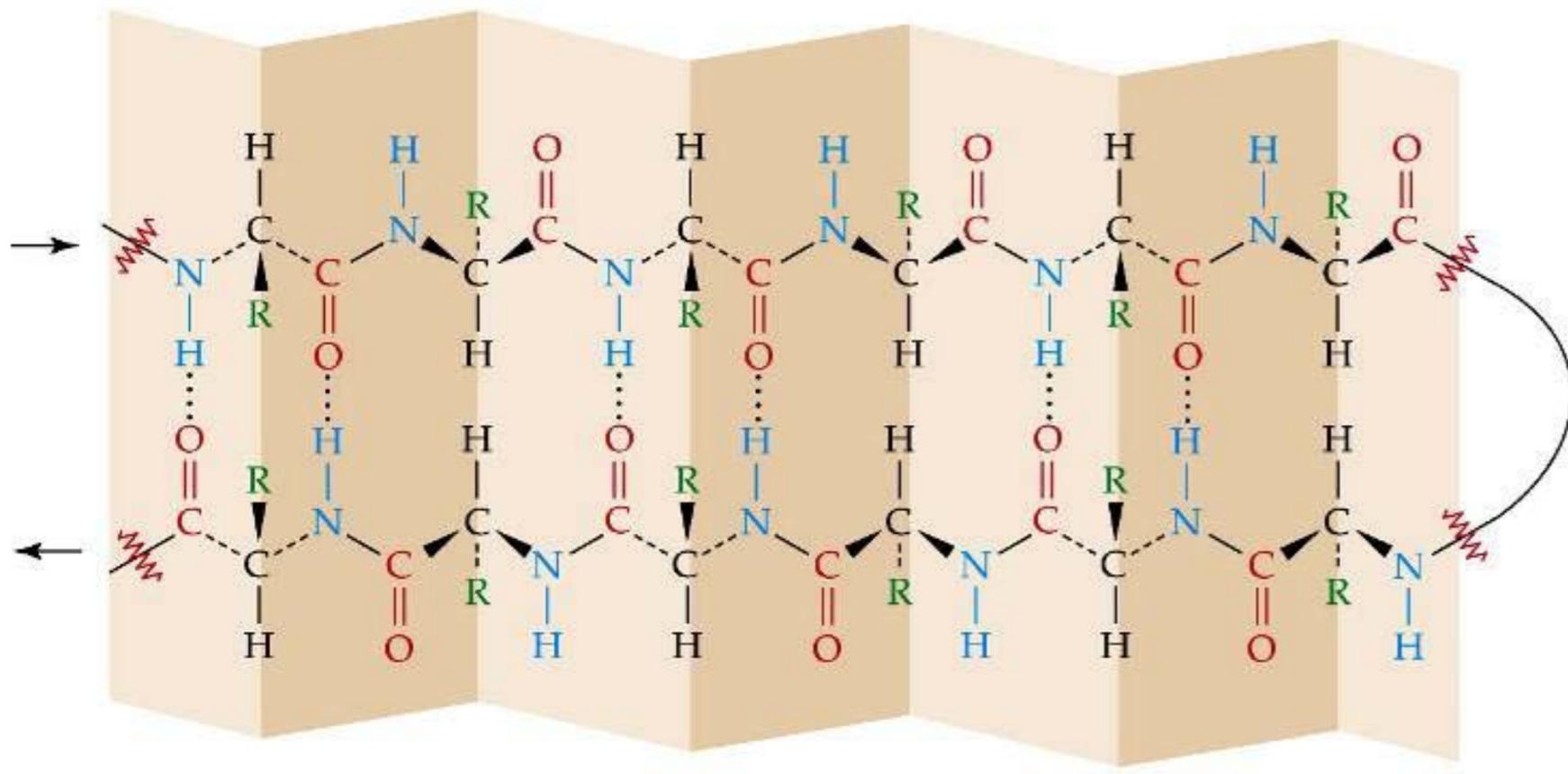
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Source: Fig. 24.7 in McMurry & Fay. *Chemistry*, 4th ed. Prentice Hall, 2003.

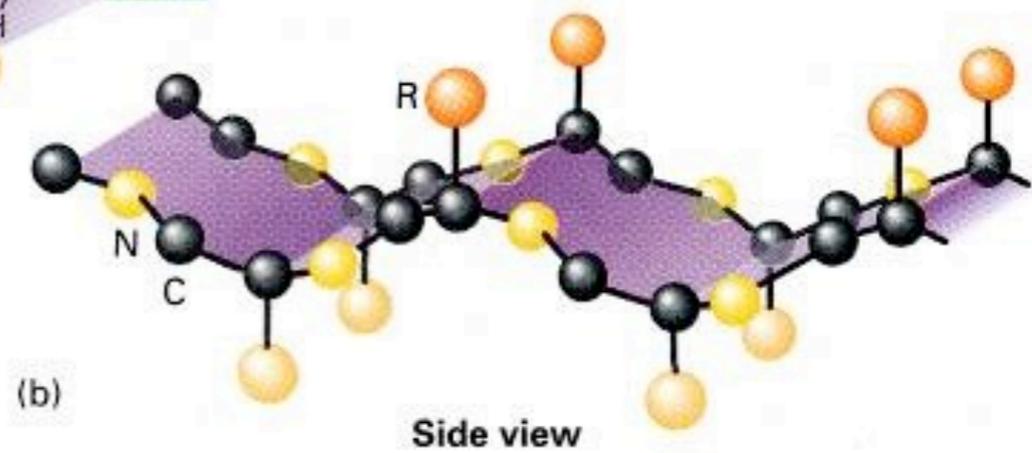
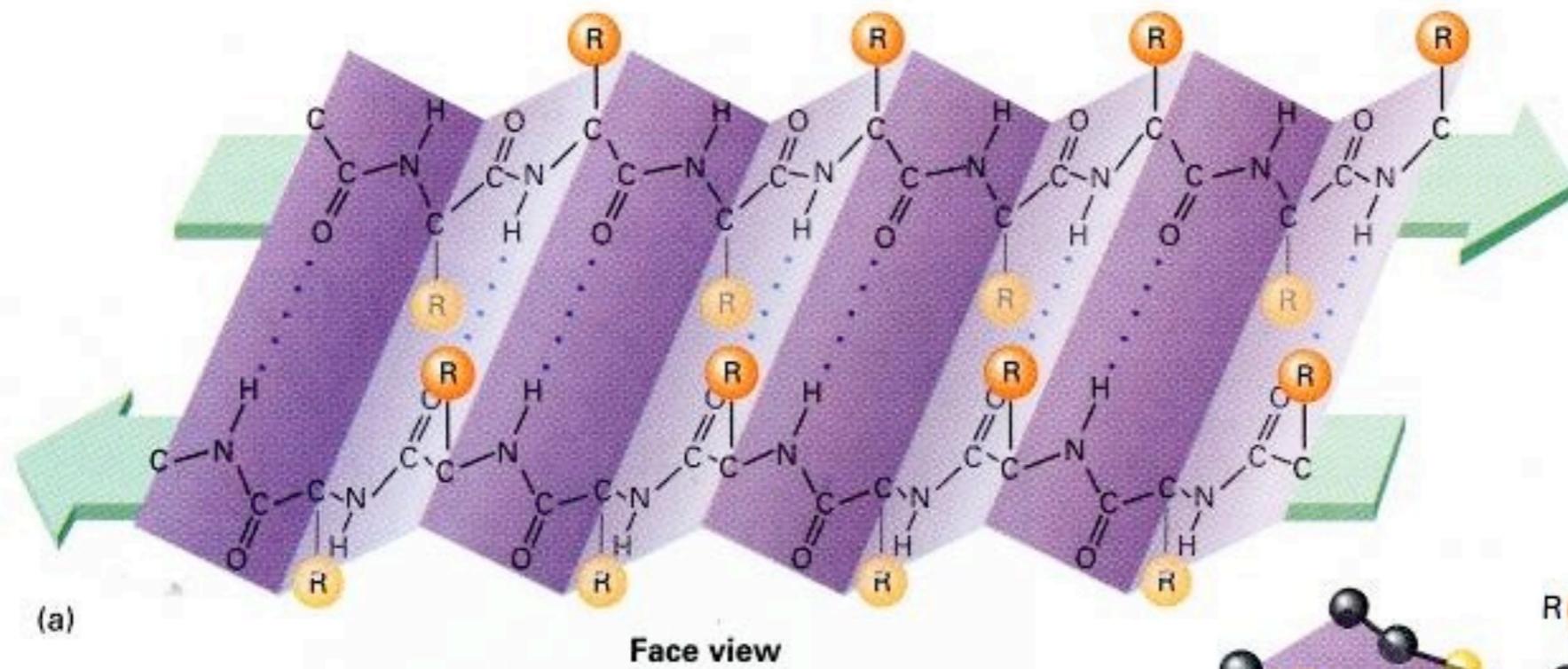


# DNA beta-pleated sheet

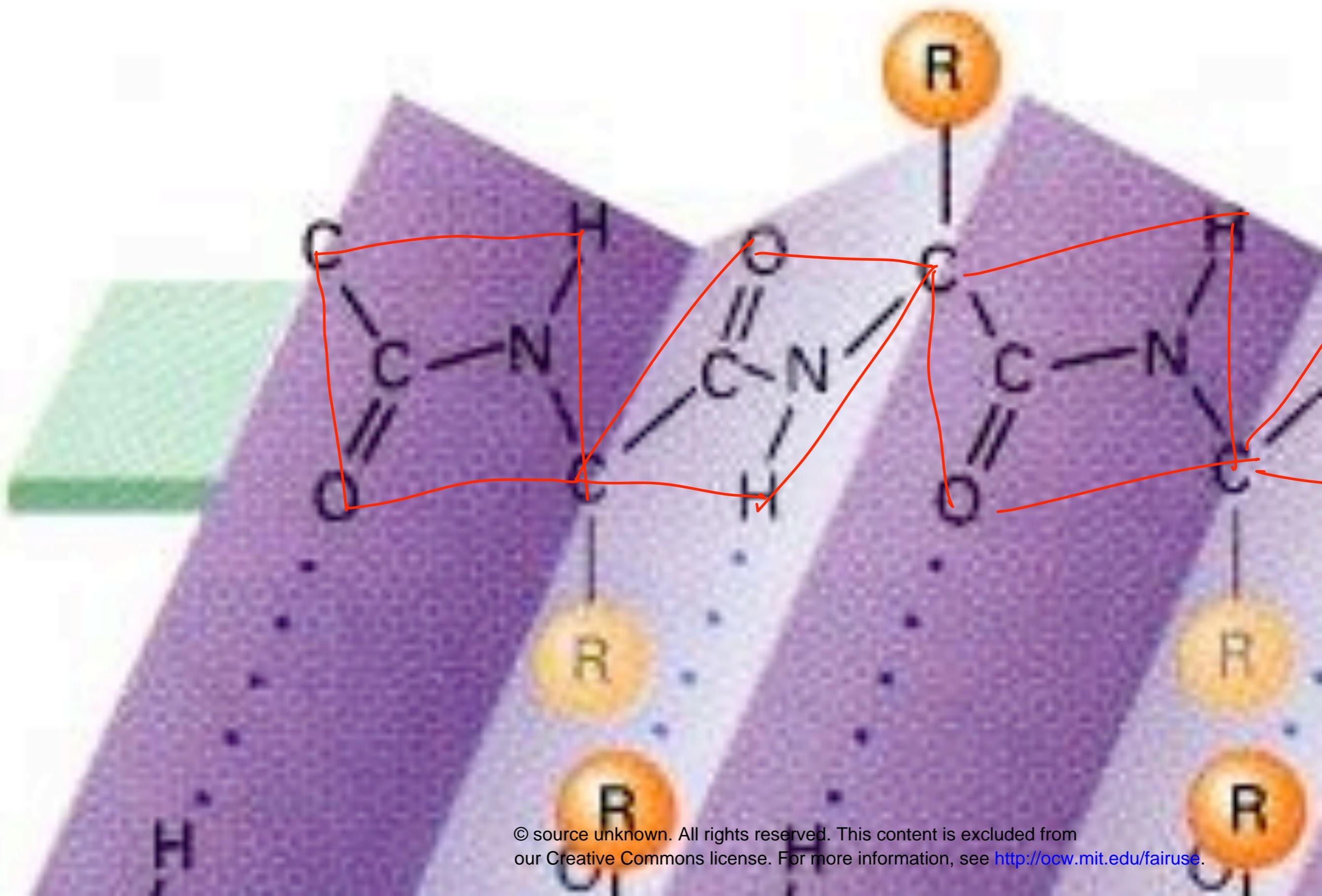


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Source: Fig. 24.8 in McMurry & Fay.  
*Chemistry*, 4th ed. Prentice Hall, 2003

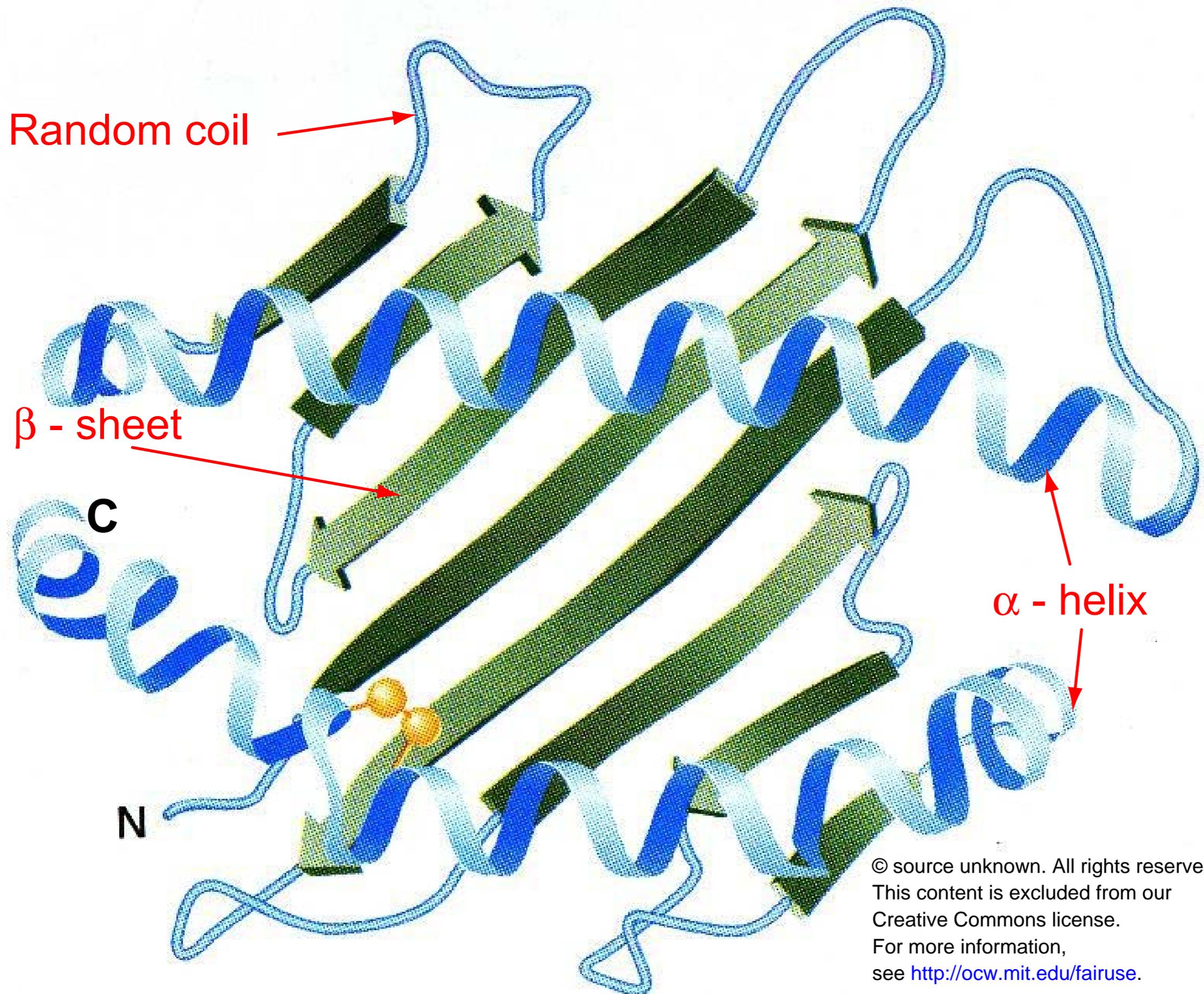




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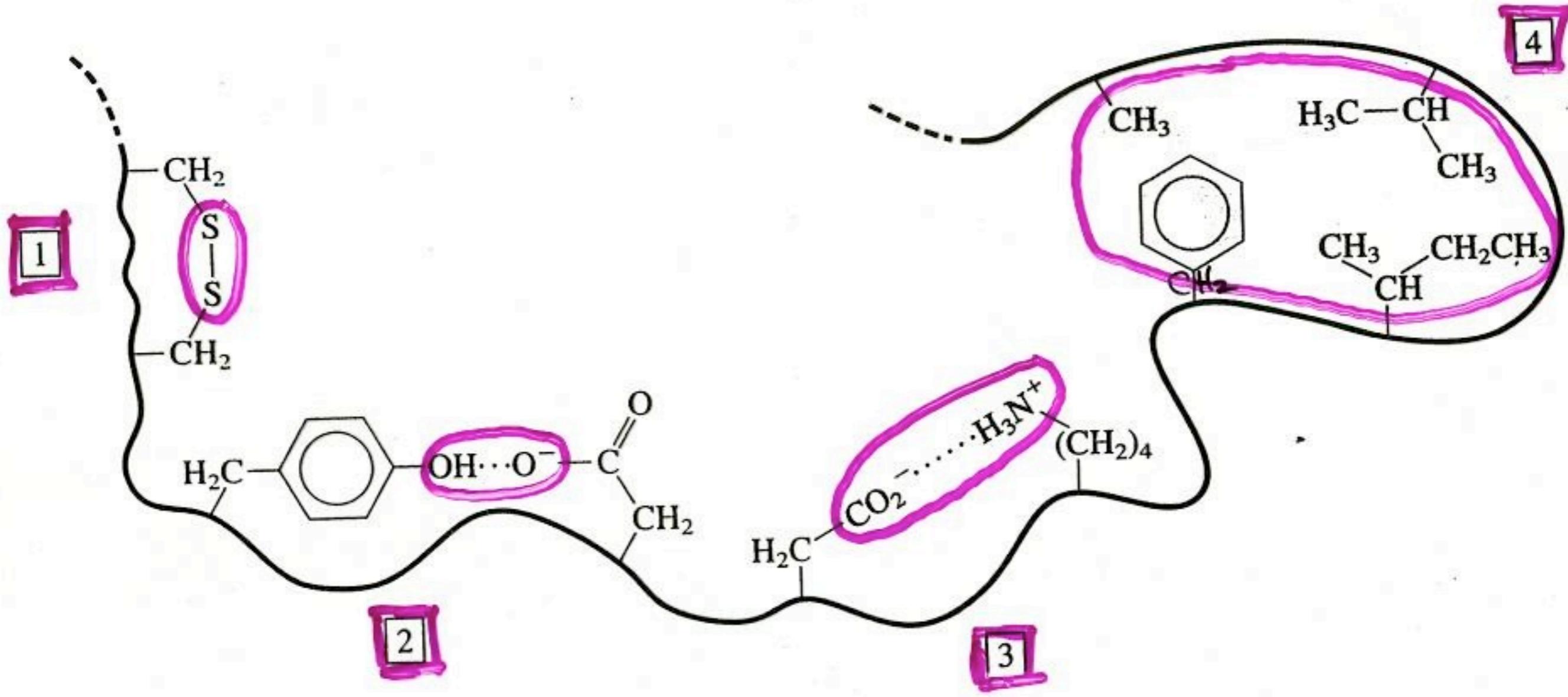


# protein exhibiting various secondary structures

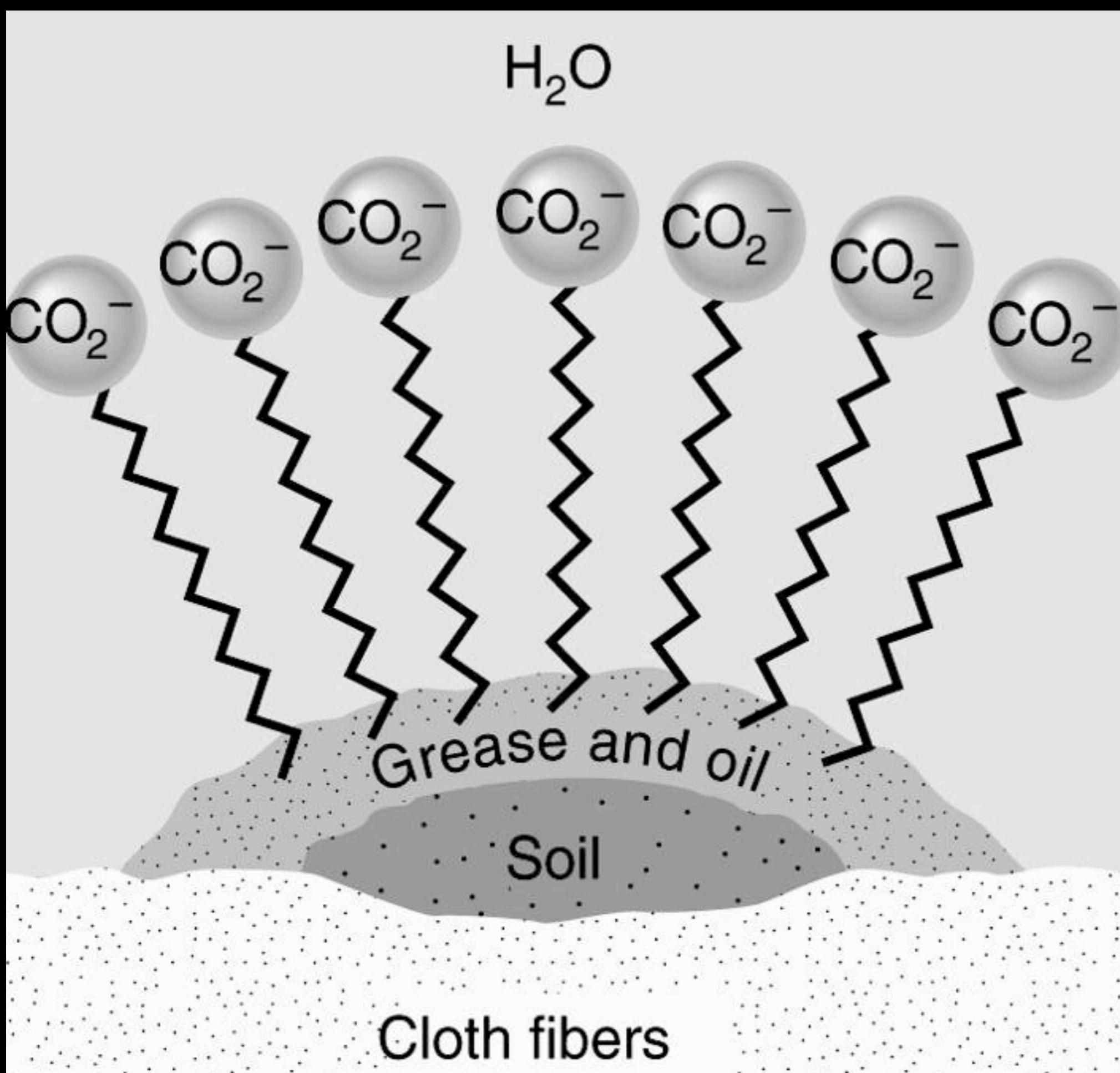


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# tertiary structure of proteins



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Source: Fig 8A.6 in Spencer, J. N.,  
G. M. Bodner, and L. H. Rickard.  
Chemistry: Structure and Dynamics.  
New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 2003.

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3.091SC Introduction to Solid State Chemistry  
Fall 2009

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