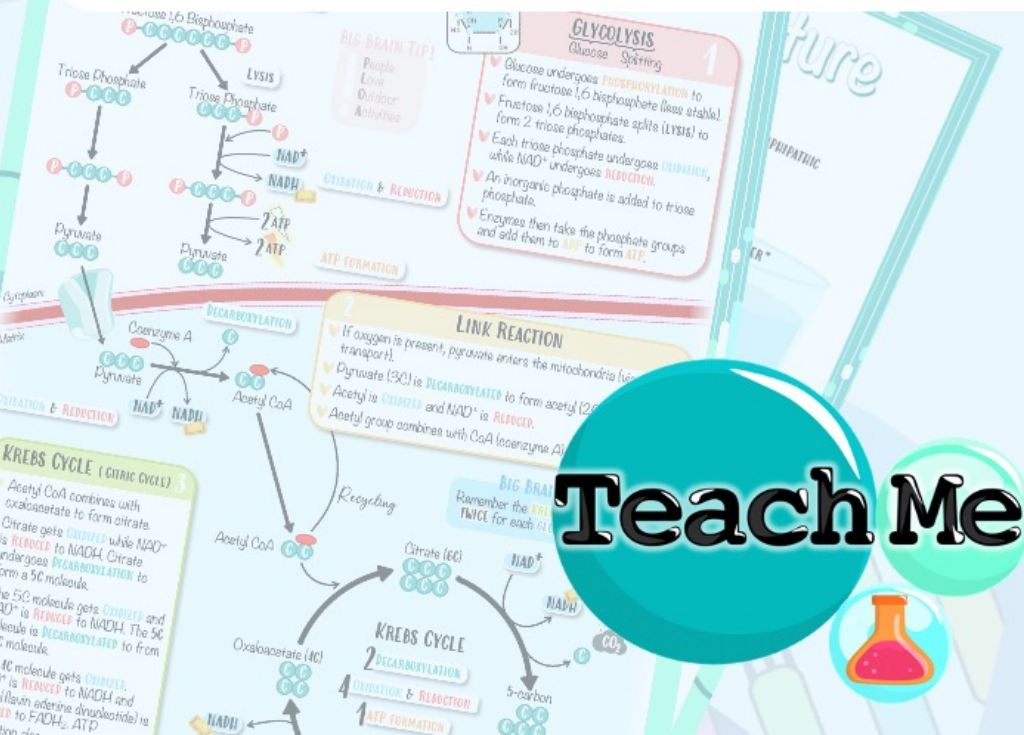


TeachMe

STUDY NOTES

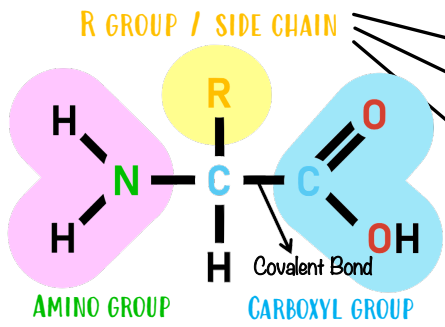
B1.2 PROTEINS (HL)



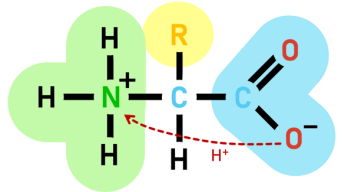
Proteins (HL)

The 4 macromolecules

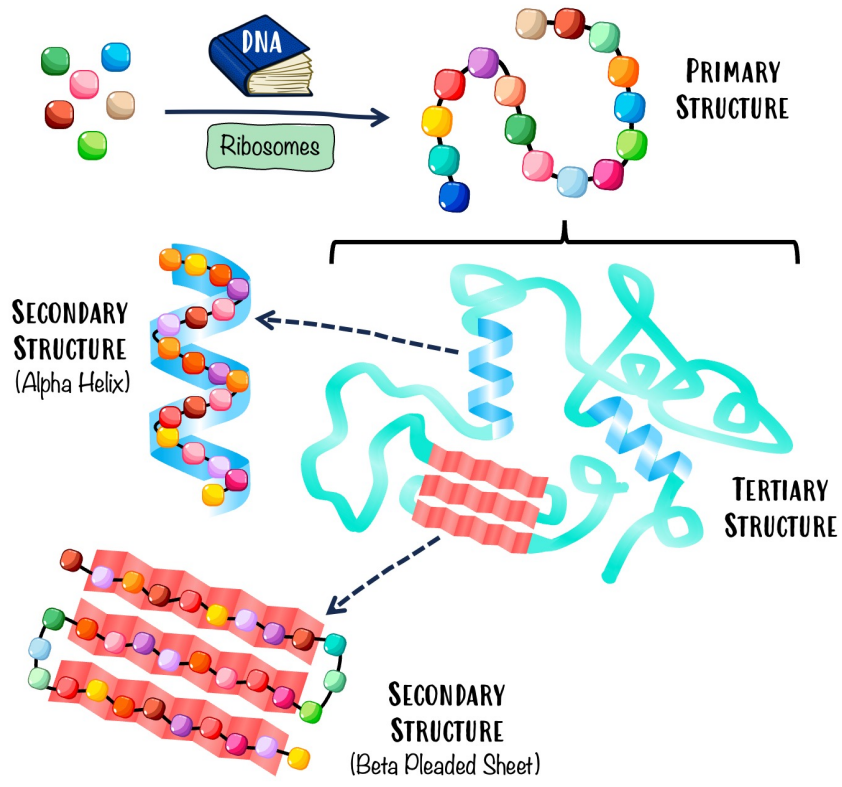
- CARBOHYDRATES
- LIPIDS
- NUCLEIC ACIDS
- PROTEINS



- The 20 amino acids differ in their **R-GROUP**
- Can be **NON-POLAR**, **POLAR** (not ionized), and **POLAR** (ionized).
- Cause different types of **INTERACTIONS**
different folding -> different protein structure

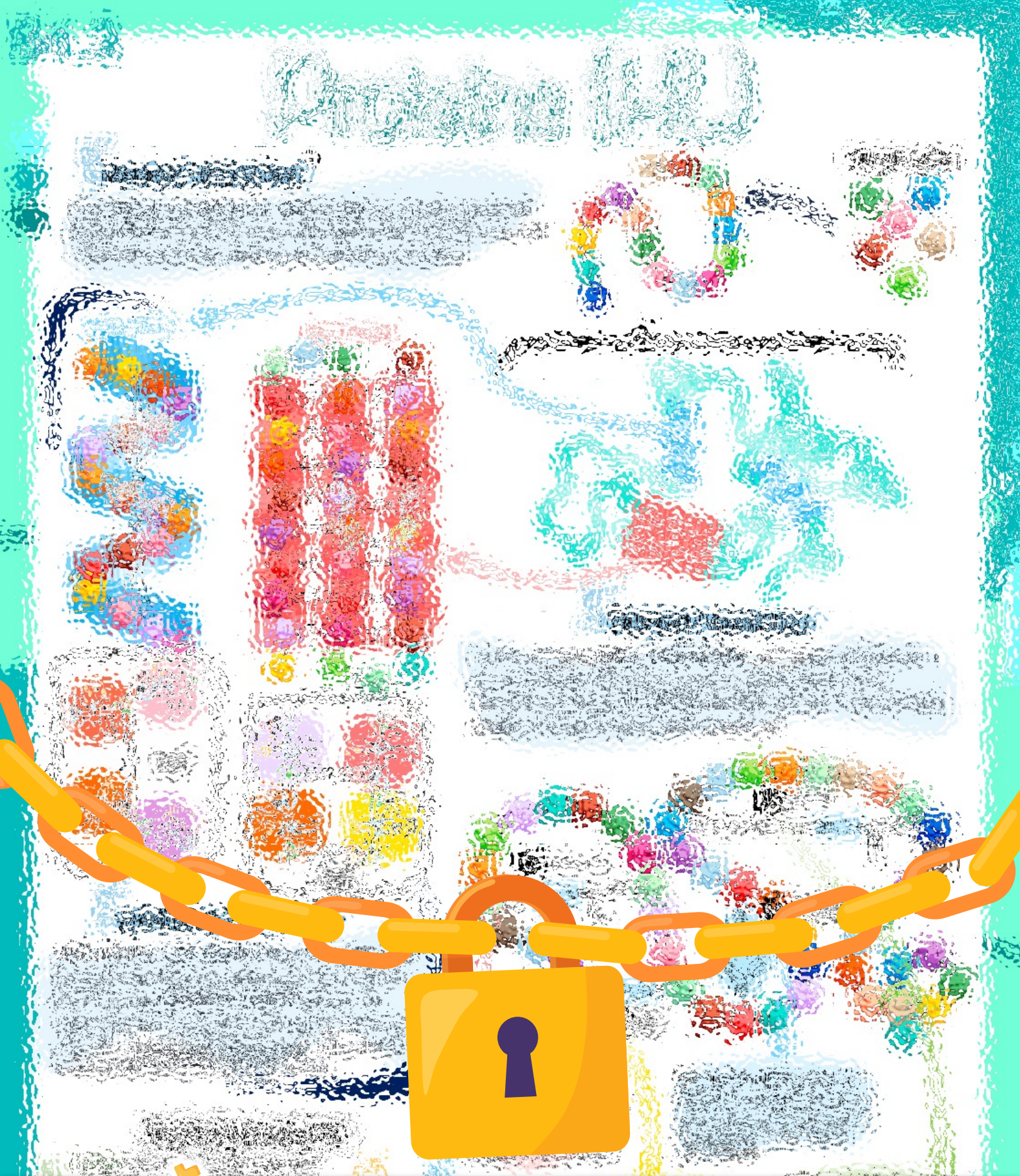


CATEGORY	NUMBER OF AMINO ACIDS	EXAMPLE & EXPLANATION
NON-POLAR	9	 R-group is Hydrocarbon
POLAR	6	 R-group has elements that form a polar covalent bond (oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur)
POLAR DUE TO (+) IONIZATION CHARGE	3	 R-group is ionized to form a positive charge
POLAR DUE TO (-) IONIZATION CHARGE	2	 R-group is ionized to form a negative charge

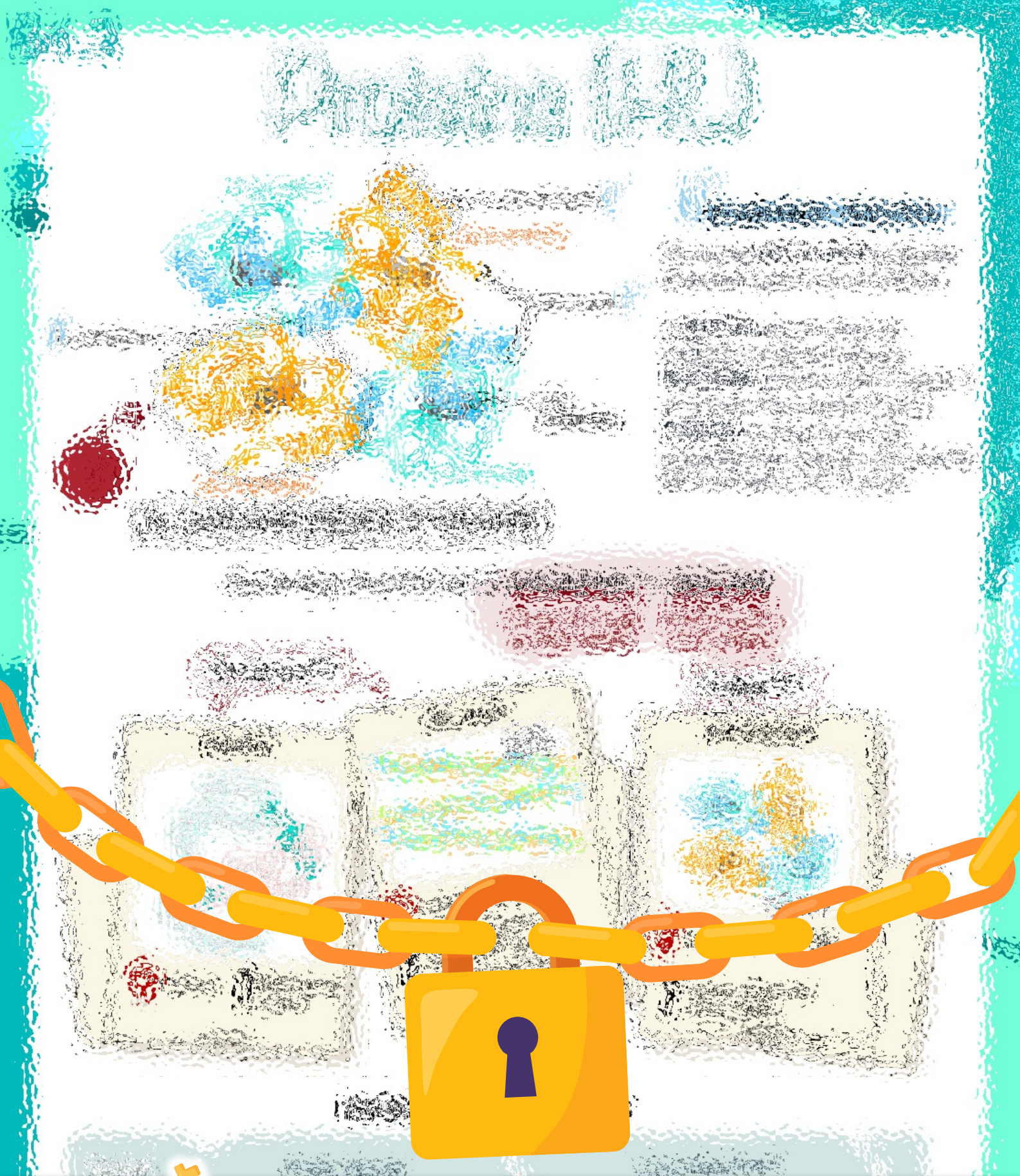


OVERVIEW OF PROTEIN STRUCTURE





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