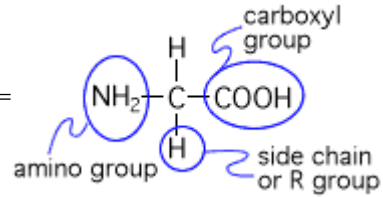


## Amino Acids & Peptides

AMINO ACIDS (subunits of peptides) =

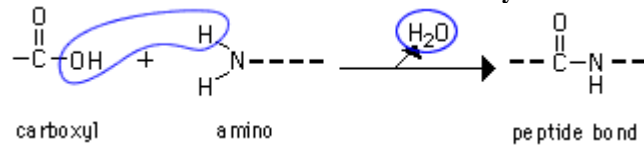


### SOME AMINO ACID EXAMPLES

<i>R Group</i>	<i>Name of Amino Acid</i>	<i>Interesting property of Amino Acid</i>
-H	Glycine	Simplest amino acid
-CH <sub>2</sub> -SH	Cysteine	2 cysteines can form cross-links between peptide chains
-CH <sub>2</sub> -COOH	Aspartic acid	Have a negative charge at intracellular pH
-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -COOH	Glutamic acid	
-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -NH <sub>2</sub>	Lysine	Has a positive charge at intracellular pH
-CH-CH <sub>3</sub>   CH <sub>3</sub>	Valine	Not polar; avoids H <sub>2</sub> O

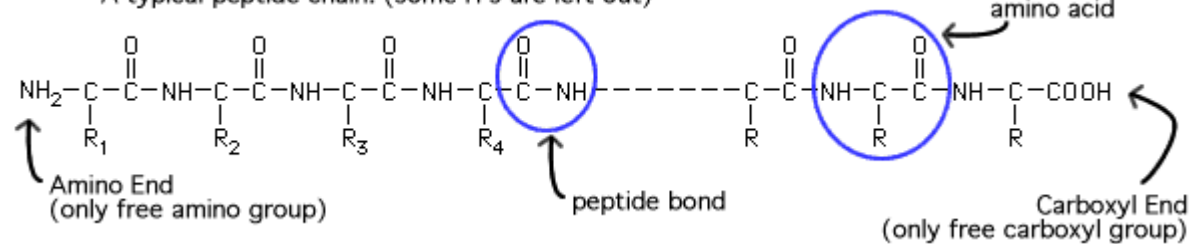
For the names and formulas of all 20 common amino acids, see text and/or other handout.

### PEPTIDE BOND = bond between a carboxyl and an amino group



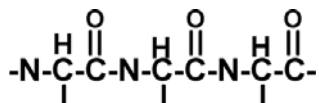
### PEPTIDES = chains of amino acids connected by peptide bonds

A typical peptide chain: (some H's are left out)



Note that:

- 1) The chain has a regular repeating structure (backbone without R-groups)



- 2) All the R groups stick out