

Amino acids

(FOUNDATION BLOCK)

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Learning outcomes

What are the amino acids?

General structure.

Classification of amino acids.

Optical properties.

Amino acid configuration.

Non-standard amino acids.

Derivatives of amino acids.

What are amino acids?

Amino acids are the chemical units that combine to form proteins.

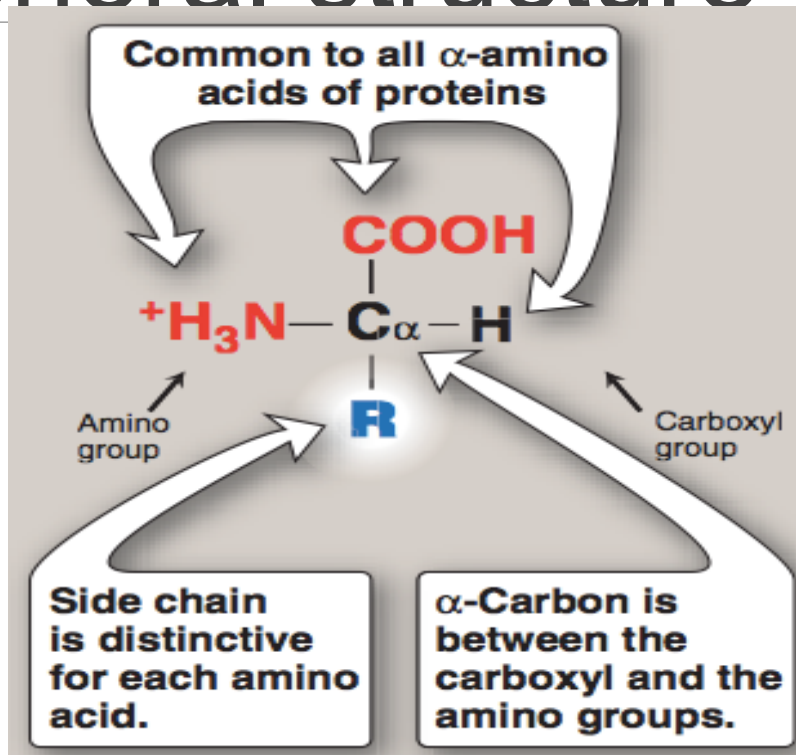
Amino acids are a type of organic acid that contain both a carboxyl group (COOH) and an amino group (NH₂).

Amino acids play central roles: as building blocks of proteins and as intermediates in metabolism.

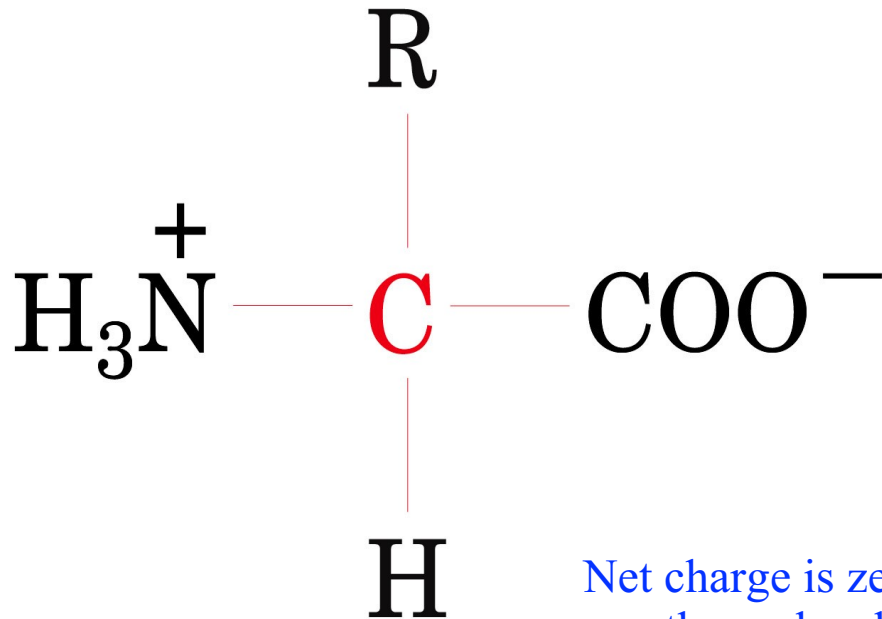
Humans can produce about half of amino acids. The others must be supplied in the food.

When proteins are digested or broken down, amino acids are left.

General structure



Zwitterion

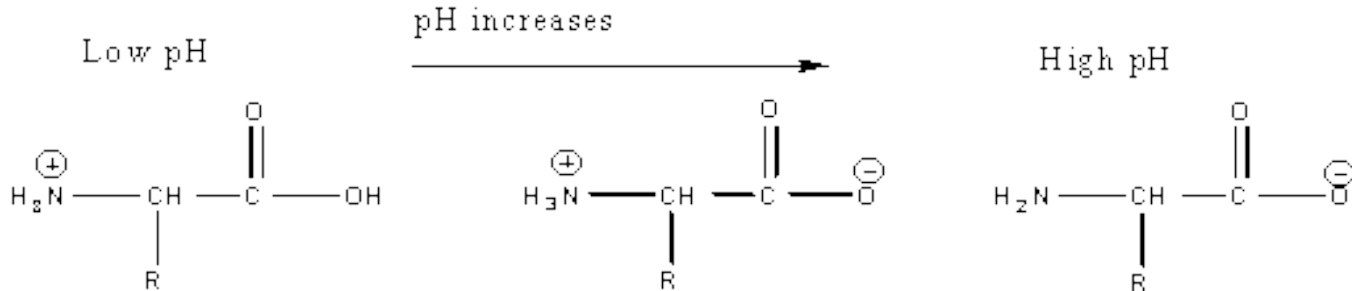


Net charge is zero
on the molecule

Isoelectric point

The pH at which the molecule carries no net charge.

- In acidic solution- cationic.
- In alkaline solution- anionic.



pK Value

It is the ability of an acid to donate a proton (dissociate).

Also known as pKa or acid dissociation constant.

The pK values of α -carboxylic group is in the range of 2.2.

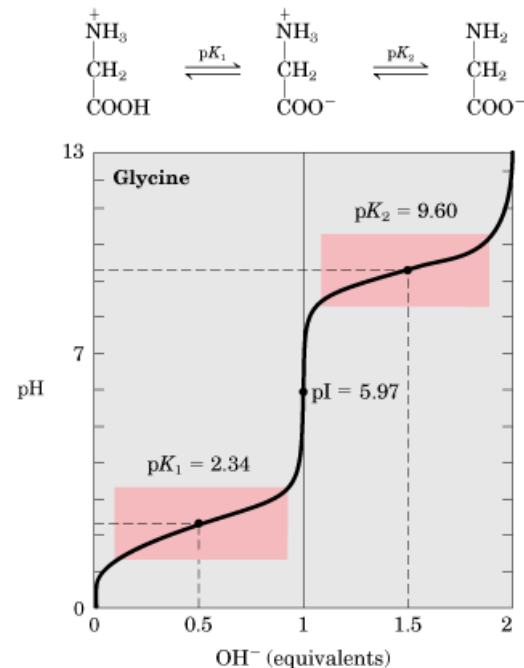
The pK values of α -amino group is in the range of 9.4.

Titration curve of glycine

pK₁ - pH at which 50% of molecules are in cation form and 50% are in zwitterion form.

pK₂ - pH at which 50% of molecules are in anion form and 50% are in zwitterion form.

Buffering action is maximum around pK values and minimum at pI.



Classification of amino acids

Based on the body requirement

- **Essential amino acids:** cannot be made by the body.
e.g. histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan, and valine.
- **Nonessential amino acids:** produced by the body.
e.g. alanine, asparagine, aspartic acid, and glutamic acid.
- **Conditional amino acids:** not essential, except in time of illness or stress.
e.g. arginine, cysteine, glutamine, tyrosine, glycine, proline, and serine.

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According to the properties of the **side chains**:

- Nonpolar amino acids.
- Uncharged amino acids.
- Polar amino acids.

Nonpolar amino acids

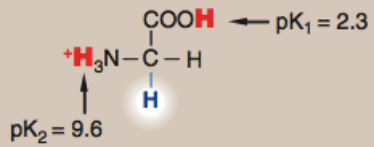
Each amino acid does not bind or give off protons or participate in hydrogen or ionic bonds.

These amino acids promote hydrophobic interactions.

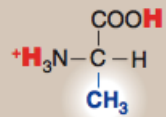
In proteins found in aqueous solution, the side chains of the nonpolar amino acids tend to cluster together in the interior of the protein.

The nonpolar R-group fill up the interior of the folded protein and help give it its 3D shape.

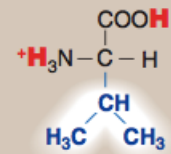
In proteins located in hydrophobic environment, such as a membrane, the nonpolar R-groups are found on the outside surface of the protein, interacting with lipid environment to stabilize protein structure.



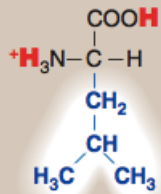
Glycine



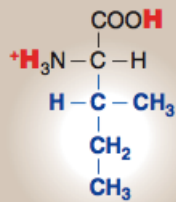
Alanine



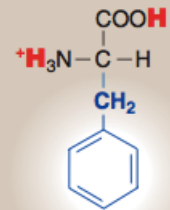
Valine



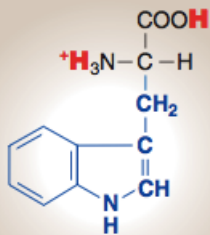
Leucine



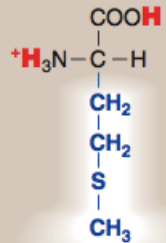
Isoleucine



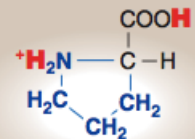
Phenylalanine



Tryptophan



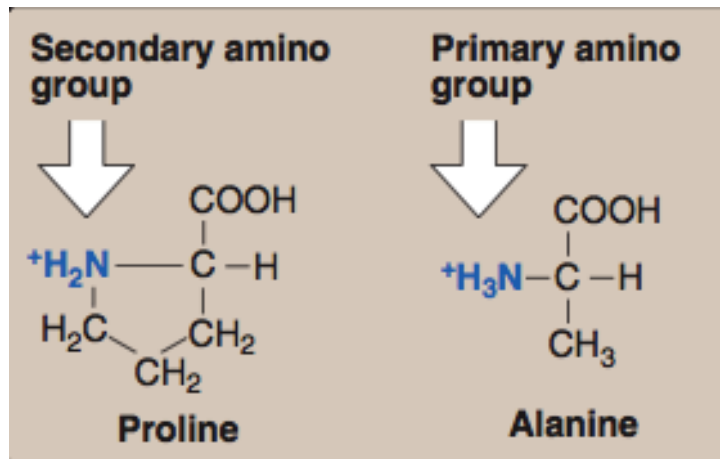
Methionine



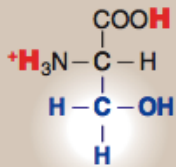
Proline

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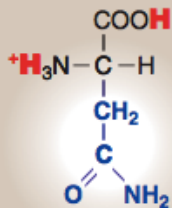
The structure of the proline amino acid differs from other nonpolar amino acids that the side chain of proline and its α -amino group form a ring structure (an imino group).



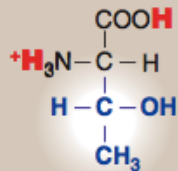
Uncharged amino acids



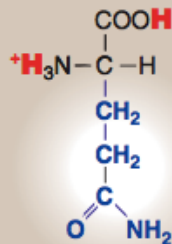
Serine



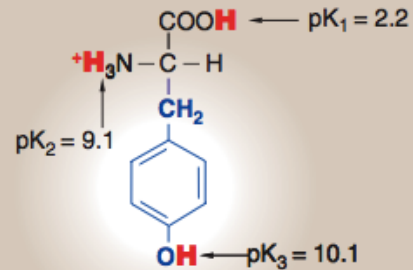
Asparagine



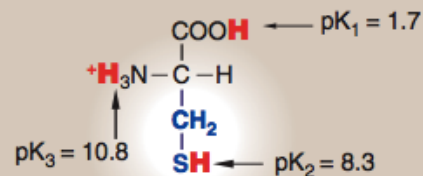
Threonine



Glutamine



Tyrosine



Cysteine

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These amino acids have zero net charge at neutral pH.

However

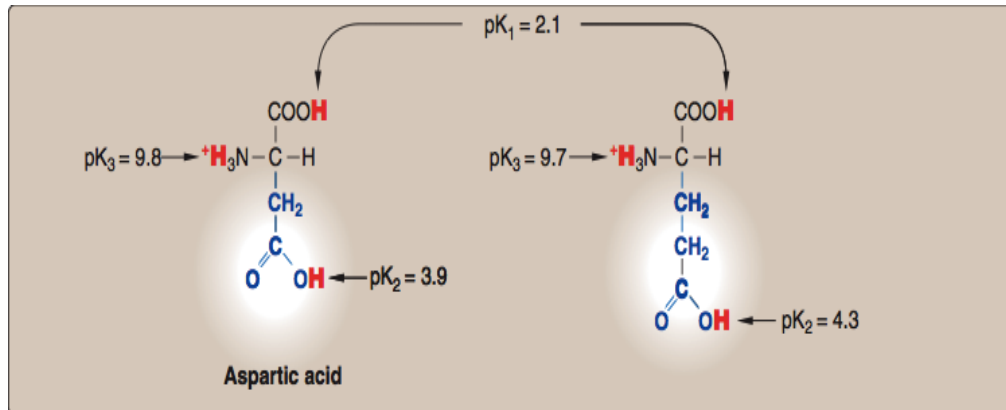
The side chains of cysteine and tyrosine can lose a proton at an alkaline pH.

Serine, threonine and tyrosine each contain a polar hydroxyl group that can participate in hydrogen bond formation.

The side chains of asparagine and glutamine each contain a carbonyl group and an amide group, both of which can also participate in hydrogen bonds.

Polar amino acids

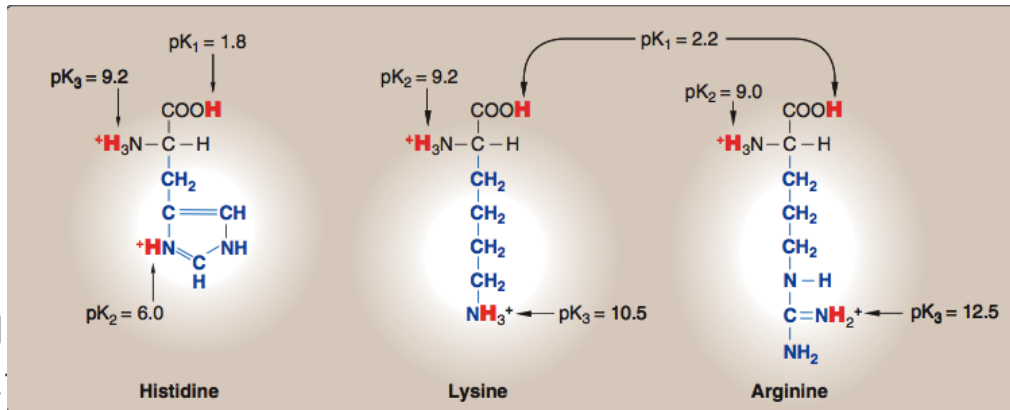
Amino acids with acidic side chains:



- Aspartic and glutamic acids are proton donors.
- At neutral pH, these amino acids are fully ionized (negatively charged). So, they are called aspartate and glutamate.

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Amino acids with basic side chains:



- H
- A

charged).

vely

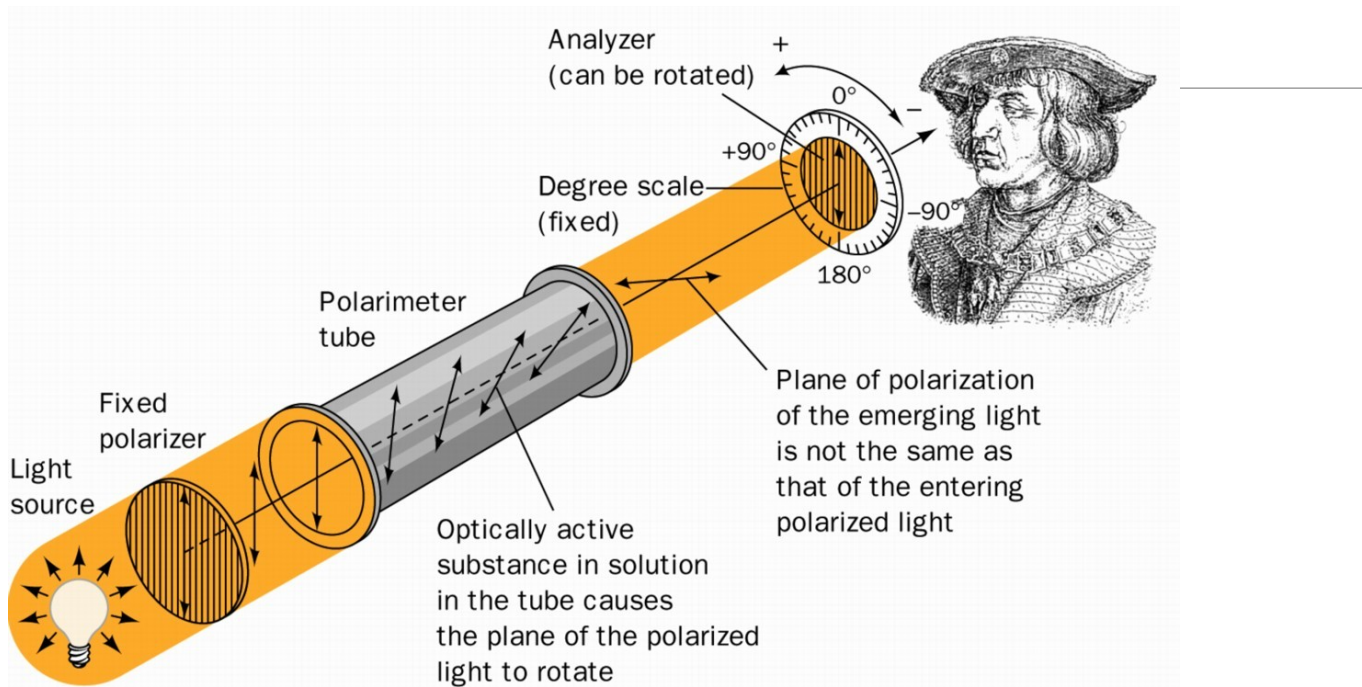
Optical properties

The α -carbon of most of the amino acids is attached to four different chemical groups- **asymmetric**.

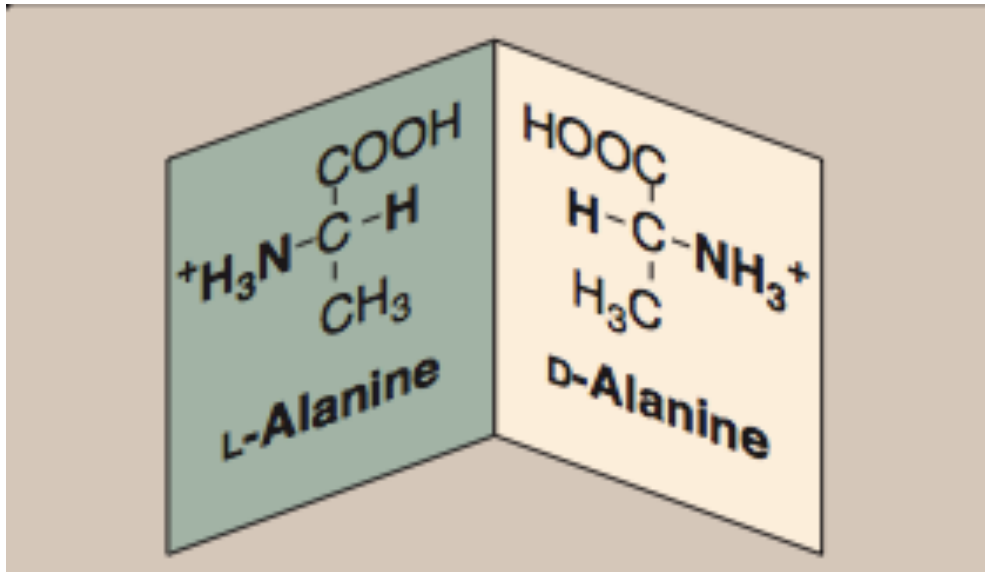
Asymmetric molecules are optically active, and symmetric molecules are optically inactive.

All mammalian amino acids are optically active except glycine.

- They rotate the plane of polarized light in a polarimeter.



Amino acid configuration



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L-Amino acids rotate polarized light to the left.

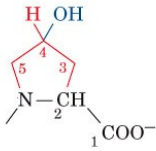
D-Amino acids rotate polarized light to the right.

Both L and D forms are chemically same.

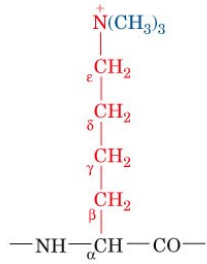
All mammalian amino acids are found in L-configuration.

D-amino acids are found in antibiotics, plants and in the cell wall of microorganisms.

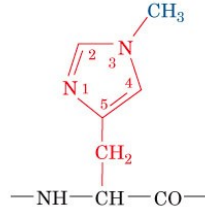
Non-standard amino acids



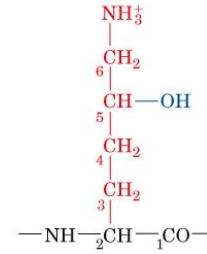
4-Hydroxyproline



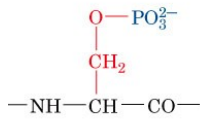
ε-N,N,N-Trimethyllysine



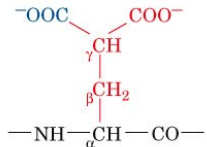
3-Methylhistidine



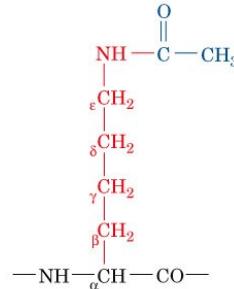
5-Hydroxylysine



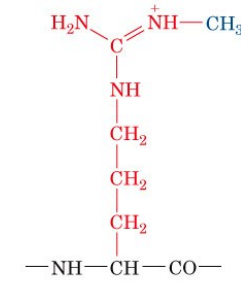
O-Phosphoserine



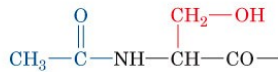
γ-Carboxyglutamate



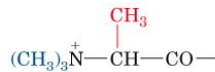
ε-N-Acetyllysine



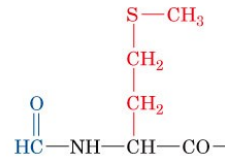
ω-N-Methylarginine



N-Acetylserine



N,N,N-Trimethylalanine



N-Formylmethionine

Amino acids derivatives

Gamma amino butyric acid (GABA, a derivative of glutamic acid) and dopamine (from tyrosine) are neurotransmitters.

Histamine (Histidine) is the mediator of allergic reactions.

Thyroxine (Tyrosine) is an important thyroid hormone

.

Take home messages

Each amino acid has an α -carboxyl and a primary α -amino group (except for proline, which is an imino acid).

At physiological pH, the α -carboxyl is dissociated.

Each amino acid also contains twenty distinctive side chains and the chemical nature of this side chain determines the function of the amino acid.

All free amino acids and charged amino acids in peptide chains, can serve as buffers.

Take home messages

Buffering action of proteins is maximum around pK values and minimum at isoelectric point.

All mammalian amino acids are optically active except glycine.

All mammalian amino acids are found in L-configuration

References

Lippincott's Illustrated reviews: Biochemistry 4th edition, Unit 1, Chapter 1, Pages 1-12.

Helpful videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uo2sd2ttNTQ>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UT_YFQItvhM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RSRiywp9v9w>

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