VEIN BATCH 2027



1De

Sub:Molecularالمادة:Lecture:10المحاضرة:By: Mohammad & tala alomariالمحاد:Edited:نعديل:



Amino acids/ peptides/ proteins of biological importance- 2

Ahmed Salem, MBBCH, MSc, PhD, FRCR <u>asalem@hu.edu.jo</u>

Majority of sides: Dr. Walaa Bayoumie El Gazzar

Dr_ASalem 🗹 تفريغ : محمد العمري / تالا العمري

أول كم سلايد مكررات من المحاضرة السابقة, بس هاض لا يعني تسحبوا عليهم ارجعوا اقرأو هم في شوية إضافات

Protein

- Definition: Organic compounds with high molecular weight formed from amino acids
 - Composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen +/- sulphur
 - Nitrogen forms appx 16% of their weight (characteristic for proteins)
 وهاي نقطة بتميزه عن الfats والcarbohydrates

المركّبات اللي بتعمل الprotein

 Amino acids: organic acids with one or more amino groups (NH2)

Importance of amino acids/ peptides/ proteins

- Amino acids participate in the biosynthesis of:
 - Porphyrins
 hemoglobin
 الموجودة في ال
 - Purines
 - Pyrimidines → DNA
 - المسؤولة عن اخراج الnitrogenous compounds من الجسم Urea •

بعض الكتب بتقول انهم 100-2 , بس اللي مطالبين فيه زي ما عنا بالسلايدز 50-2

- AA form peptides (2-50 amino acids) which have a roles as:
 - Hormones بنقدر نقول انه الdefinition للpeptides :
 - Neurotransmitters

- a combination of 2-50 amino acid
- AA form **proteins** (>50 amino acids) which have a roles as:
 - Plasma membrane
 - Hormones
 - Enzymes

سبحان الله وبحمده, عدد خلقه, و زنة عرشه, ومداد كلماته

Classification of amino acids

و هو الأهم

Chemical classification: according to their chemical structure

**کلهم water soluble

- Polar vs non-polar: according to the polarity of the side chain; can be <u>charged or neutral</u>
 Positive or negative
- Acidic vs basic (basics بس برضه بعضهم acids عن انه اسمهم acids من النظر عن انه اسمهم عن انه اسمهم عن انه اسمهم
- Nutritional classification: according to their nutritional importance (essential vs non-essential) ال non-essential vs non-essential vs non-essential
 داخل الجسم وللأسف مطلوب منا طريقة تركيبهم
- Metabolic classification: according to their metabolic fate
 حسب نتائج تكسير هم.. بتعطى glucose , لا ketone bodies , أو ممكن الثنين مع بعض

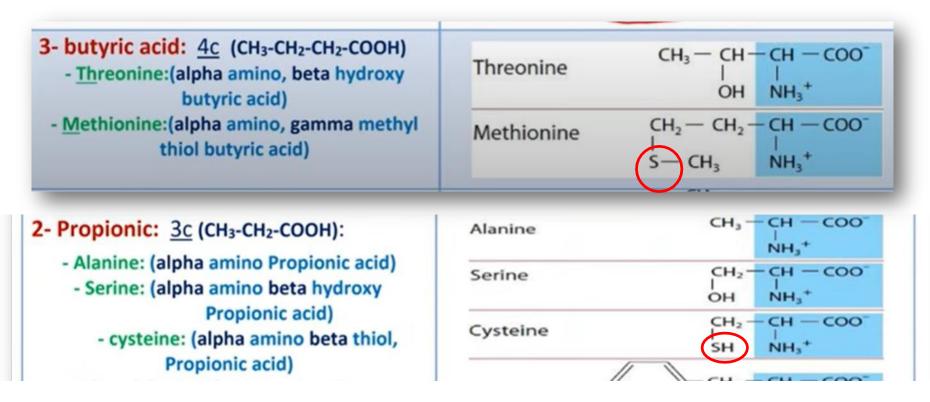
Polarity and charge classification الفرق بينهم بالسلايد التالي لإنه ما في إله وسع هون.. ألقي نظرة عليه وارجع لهون..

AA with non-polar R groups:

- 1 Glycine & 2-Alanine
- 3-Valine
- 4-Lucine and 5-Isoleucine
- 6-Methionine and 7-Phenylalanine
- 8-Tryptophan and 9-Proline
- AA with uncharged polar groups: These are more soluble in water than the first group
 - Their (R) groups contain neutral polar functional groups, which form hydrogen bonds with water, they include:
 - 1- Serine, threonine, tyrosine and hydroxyproline (contain hydroxyl اي مركب فيه extra functional group هو group)
 - polar (اي مركب فيه اشي زيادة عال C atoms) (C atoms (contains SH group) (
 - 3- Asparagine and glutamine (contain amide group)

الpolarity : يعني إنه يكون عندي توزيع غير متساوي للشحنات داخل المركب, يعني جزء منه positive و جزء negative (unequal sharing of electrons in the compound)

الcharge : هي الشحنة النهائية للمركب كامل, هل هو صفّى positive أو negative



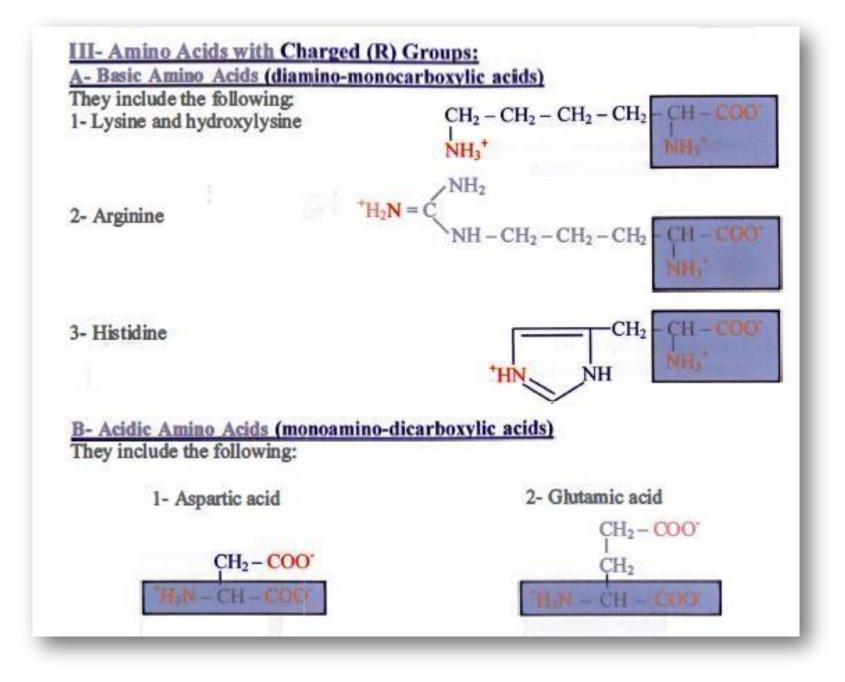
اذا بنلاحظ فالmethionine برضه عنده functional group (الS) بس مع هيك هو non-polar اذا بنلاحظ فالS) بس مع هيك هو والسبب إنه الS الموجودة بالcysteine مرتبطة بH و هاض بخليها more active, بينما ارتباط الS مع CH3 بالmethionine بخليها less active فبتفقد الpolarity تبعتها

Amino acids having charged or ionic polar side chains:

- المركبات هاي فيها polarity نظرا للإختلاف في شحنات الذرّات, وهي برضه charged لإنه المركب في المركب
- These are amino acids in which the R group carries a full charge due to:
 - Ionization of the acidic groups (aspartic and glutamic acids) → giving amino acids negative charges
 - Protonation of basic groups (arginine, lysine and histidine) giving amino acids positive charge

وبدي انتبه للزيادة هاي هل هي acidic (عليها negative charge) ولا basic (عليها positive وبدي انتبه للزيادة هاي هاي وال peptides (charge هاي بفقدوها لما يعملوا charge

When amino acids are connected together to form peptides and proteins their carboxyl and amino groups lose their charges

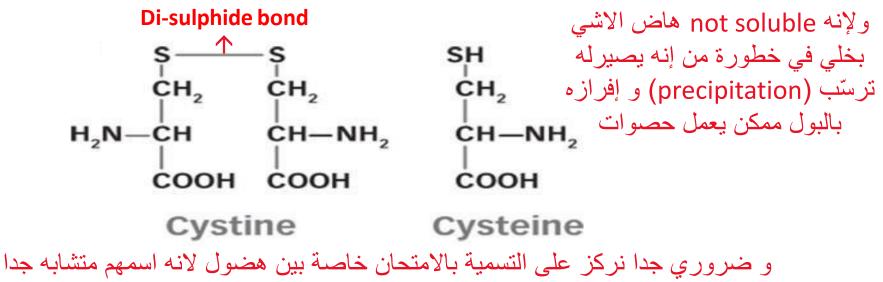


PROPERTIES OF AMINO ACIDS

Solubility: all amino acids are soluble in water.

بس الcystine هو الإستثناء الوحيد.. فهو cystine in water

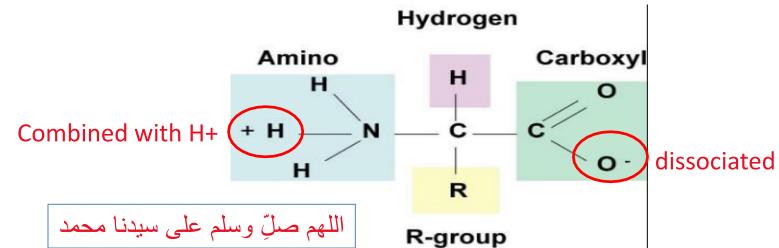
However, cystine is poorly soluble; that is why excretion of large amounts of cystine in urine (cystinuria) leads to stone formation.



noter ~ cystine=2 cysteir * properties of animo acid * DSolubility ++* remember: all the amino acids are polar 200- US le vois coot pero por cis water Soluble I justi de la what - 15; le istis 142 *** 5 (exception) : Suffare Containing) Cyst لوجبة تحد الاصنيسة اللي تحديثاهم جاهًا وهو الرع de is tig white is it cystère a bond is si le chasse 6 Cystine ever que < (24 " boxos (24) H (ver s) S wind poonly soluble may cystine Il she est وذلك رب تكون دالفة هددو ديد آ من * cele ? cle * قراد وعسل Hoas وعدة الأون (Ha والمالي هاى المدمومات دج يصدب عليها تكون حداية ذي قبل عد بالتاني تفقد الهالمطعلمة . remember: *hybrogen bond is strong bond *** Eau wi: * Strates *في عندي حالة اسمها cystinuria , يعني يوجد cystine كثير بنزل 0 ---- H F ---- H بالurine و هو زي ما بنعرف poorly soluble وبالتالي رح يترسّب N ---- H ويعمل حصوات (stone formation) ***

بالحقيقة الcarboxyl group والamino group الثنين acidic. بس الbasic ... بس الbasic يالم amino group الثنين amino group إنه

- يعني إنه المركب بحتوي على جزء positively charged يعني إنه المركب بحتوي على جزء acids و acids و basics و basics
- Amino acids contain at least one carboxyl and one amino group.
- <u>The carboxyl group</u> is acidic and can dissociate into a negatively charged carboxylate ion and a hydrogen ion بتحول من COOH ل-COO
- <u>The amino group is basic</u>; it <u>combines with a hydrogen ion</u> to form the positively charged ammonia ion <u>NH3+U NH2</u>
- <u>At the physiologic pH the amino acid carries both positive and negative</u> <u>charges and has the following structure:</u>



propenties. noteric الم لين وادة خادرة متغاول قتل ما رقوق وقيق حادة Zenais te Elses. C(H) is support the costs Eine IL abise anine all 15 aus ع لمن حادة قادة 6 (Ht) SI - Street (4)) وبتكتسب اله ٩.٩ هاى الخامس آلانق بتحتوى NH2 5 50 NH2 le hus 50

Amino acids can react both with acids and bases, so they are ampholytes $\widehat{\mathbb{R}}$ - \widehat{C} H-COOH $\widehat{\mathbb{R}}$ - \widehat{C} H-COOH $\widehat{\mathbb{R}}$ - \widehat{C} H-COO- $\widehat{\mathbb{N}}$ H₂ General formula of α -amino acids

- In acidic medium
 They are positively charged (R-NH3) (cation)

 بس إنه مش بكل الأحوال الطرفين بكسبوا الشحنة.. يعني لما ينضاف ل acidic medium ال COOH بتضل زي ما هي وال NH2 بتفاعل مع H
- At Iso Electric Point (IEP) → They form dipolar ions (Zwitterions) which are at pH 6.02 for all monoaminomonocarboxylic amino acids محونوا الطرفين عليهم شحنة dipolar
 Undissociated Dissociated

* edeciside IL A.A conclet Elses it seed is it A.A. J. A. A. and the shirts are easily in the set of the set o

الد المروبة المروبة المروبة) الد المروبة المروبة المروبة المروبة المروبة المروبة المروبة المروبة المحمدة محمدة المحمدة المحمدة المحمدة محمدة محم

(قاعدى)) * هاد المحلول دع ديستقبل ال(+H) فن ال + 14 حني 144)

alkaline (sesta) * sue e dig IL biss anima cité à stels:

acidic

6 (var)

* at 1366 13

in (H+) 16 Em

· COOH 200 COOT

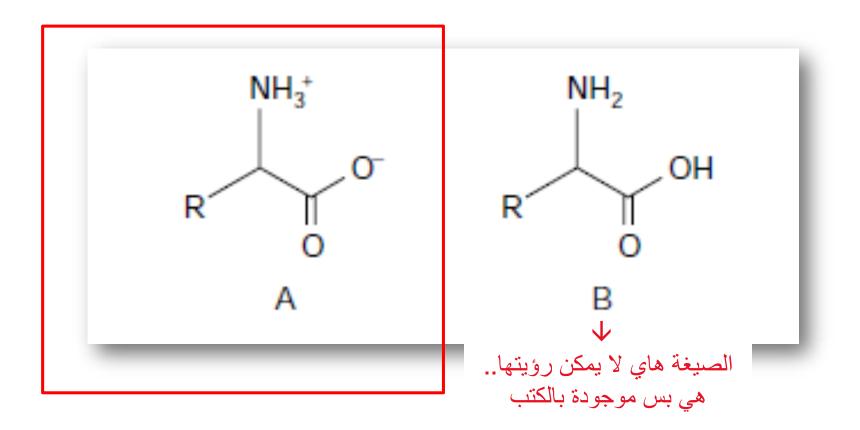
* e dei deill A.A my noites.

At physiological pH

Structure B cannot exist in aqueous solution because at any pH low enough to protonate the carboxyl group, the amino group would also be protonated

Similarly, at any pH sufficiently high for an uncharged amino group to predominate, a carboxyl group will be present as R—COO–.

معلومة مهمة

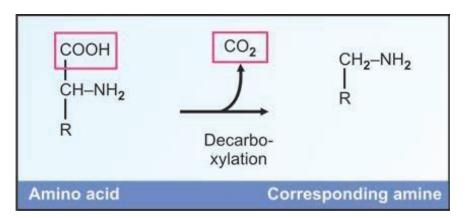


انتزاع coo) co₂ من المركب <u>Decarboxylation</u>

 The amino acids will undergo alpha decarboxylation to form the <u>corresponding</u> <u>amine</u>.

 e.g. Histidine gives histamine. Many primary amines are of great physiologic importance

etarboxy lation. Hill is cont shi con ill' + Lastie Coot shi con esponing she amine



Amino acid derivatives of importance (1)

Gamma amino butyric acid (GABA) is a neurotransmitter:

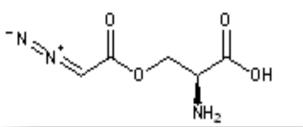
a derivative of glutamic acid and dopamine (derived from tyrosine)
 (oh ضفتله phenylalanine ضفتله)

- Gabapentin (an analogue of GABA) can pass blood brain barrier and can form GABA in brain (عبارة عن دواء يستخدم لتخفيف الألم)
 - Gabapentin is clinically used to relieve pain

Amino acid derivatives of importance (2)

- Histamine (synthesized from histidine) is a mediator of allergic reactions
- Thyroxine (from **tyrosine**) is a thyroid hormone
- Cycloserine (from **serine**) → anti-TB drug
- Azaserine (from serine) → anti-cancer drug*

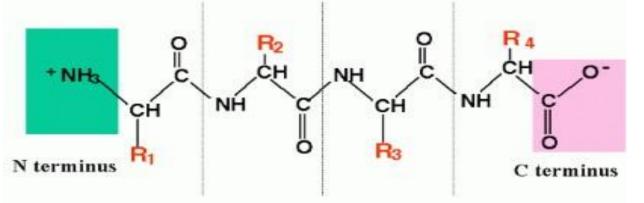
بحتوي على additional N بالterminal group



 Ornithine and citrulline (are derivatives of arginine), and are essential for urea synthesis lipids بال ester link glycosidic link carbohydrates بال

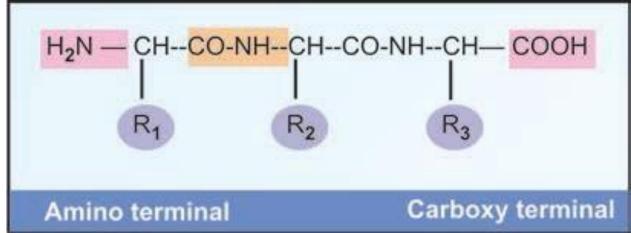
Peptides

عبارة عن عدة AA مرتبطات عن طريق peptide bond



polypeptide chain

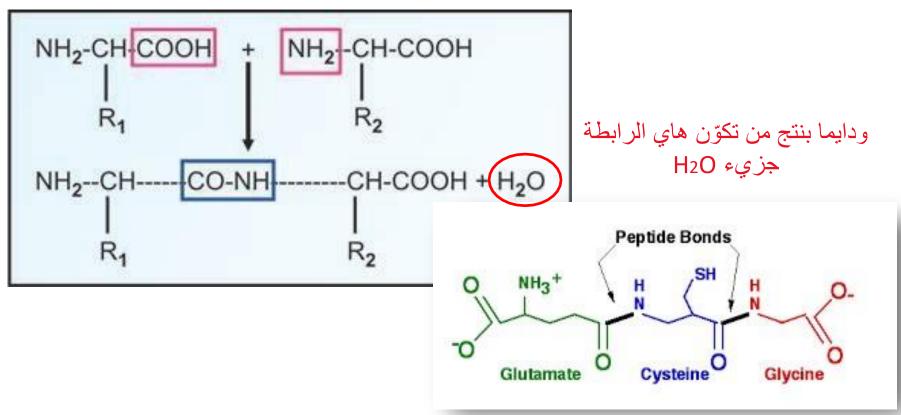
زي ما كنا نقول بالsaccharides إنه عشان يرتبطوا مع بعض لازم لما يكونوا reducing وعندهم free O, فهون نفس المبدأ.. لازم يكون عندي free carboxyl (دايما عاليمين بنهاية السلسلة واسمها C terminus) و free amino (دايما عاليسار ببداية السلسلة واسمها N terminus).. لإنه عشان ترتبط الAA مع بعض الإرتباط بصير عن طريقهم



peptides at el el el sie level de 12 sta (sis devide (dies are 12 A.A. 140 - c cei kis le cic) to is doing & Sin I tel ei og. is indidigang this it is then but 18 by : CH - CO-UH - CH - CO-UH-CH- COOH) d- free who to d-Gree R, dronb Sione Lail 1L Carboly termin back bone amino terminal ina) 12 (W-terminal) C- terminal 11 00 - DH peptide bond.

D<u>PEPTIDE BOND FORMATION</u>

 The carboxyl group of one amino acid reacts with alpha amino group of another amino acid to form a peptide bond or <u>CO-NH</u> bridge



3 peptide bond formation (sievizi) Life in in in in in in Reptide boulsing of a lite without should bit gag a it's liden IL sabitgag to iden I kit a · proteins 11 00 = peptides 11 +++ Erei Filter Id ? ge A.As in a tis Cook Il bigi Educe تورع ال 14 من ال A.A الاحق) وحدث احدق ال 40- ون Peptide bond or co-WH le - Lowie all is is and shipped. note: IL H- Hieo ell Ho Hieo A.A 5 2656 H20 US (1926) . H20 1 Que qui pains bit.

Polymerization

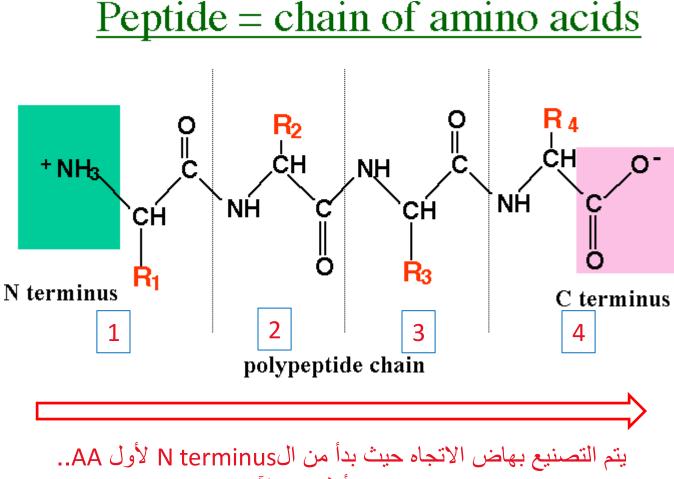
 Process in which relatively small molecules, called <u>monomers</u>, combine chemically to produce a very large chainlike or network molecule, called a <u>polymer</u>

 Proteins are made from polymerization of amino acids through peptide bonds

> Homopolymers $A + A + A + ... \rightarrow AAAA...$ Copolymers $A + B + A + B... \rightarrow ABAB...$

Numbering of Amino Acids in Proteins

- In a polypeptide chain, at one end there will be one free alpha amino group:
 - This end is called the <u>amino terminal (N-terminal)</u> end and <u>the amino</u> acid contributing the alpha-amino group is named as the first amino acid
 - Usually the N-terminal amino acid is written on the left hand side when the sequence of the protein is denoted
 - The bio-synthesis of the protein also starts from the amino terminal end
- The other end of the polypeptide chain is the <u>carboxy terminal end</u> (C-<u>terminal</u>), where there is a free alpha carboxyl group which is <u>contributed</u> by the last amino acid



وتسميته تتم من أول AA لآخر AA

Naming (cont)

- Amino acid residues in polypeptides are named by changing the suffix "-ine" to "-yl"
- For example: Glycine to Glycyl ??

Tryptophan: tryptophyl

الtryptophan هو الوحيد اللي ما

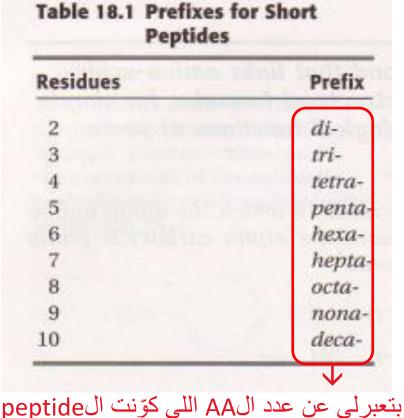
بنتهي بine- بس برضه بنفس المبدأ بصير tryptophyl

(aspartic acid وال glutamic acid) بعيدا عن ال

2

3

- Thus, peptide bonds formed by: ****
 - carboxyl group of <u>glycine</u> with amino group of <u>Alanine</u>, and then carboxyl group of Alanine with amino group of <u>Valine</u>
 - \rightarrow is called glycyl-alanyl- valine and abbreviated as
 - NH2-Gly-Ala-Val-COOH
 - or Gly-Ala-Val
 - or simply as GAV



(الدكتور ما حكى اشي بموضوع حفظهم بس اعتقد انهم حفظ, ومش صعب كثير الموضوع لو تدققوا فيهم)

Table 18.2 Three-Letter Abbreviations for Amino Acids	
Amino acid	Abbreviation
alanine	Ala
arginine	Arg
asparagine	Asn
aspartic acid	Asp
cysteine	Cys
glutamine	Gln
glutamic acid	Glu
glycine	Gly
histidine	His
isoleucine	lle
leucine	Leu
lysine	Lys
methionine	Met
phenylalanine	Phe
proline	Pro
serine	Ser
threonine	Thr
tryptophan	Trp
tyrosine	Tyr
valine	Val

وهاي اختصار ات كل واحد من الAA

Biologically Important Peptides

 When 10 or less number of amino acids are joined together, it is called an <u>oligopeptide</u>

*More than 10 called polypeptide, more than 50 is protein peptide

- Some of them are biologically active:
 - الe of them are blologically active. hypothalamus • Thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) is a tripeptide
 - Vasopressin (ADH) is a nonapeptide; with 9 amino acids, secreted by posterior pituitary ال pituitary gland

الTRH بطلع من

كلهم بطلعوا من الanterior pituitary باستثناء الADH والoxytocin بطلعوا من الposterior

• **Glutathione** is a tripeptide. It is <u>glutamyl cysteinyl glycine</u>. It is involved in detoxification, erythrocyte membrane integrity

موجود بالerythrocyte membrane, إله وظائف كثير منها برضه إنه بعمل erythrocyte membrane,

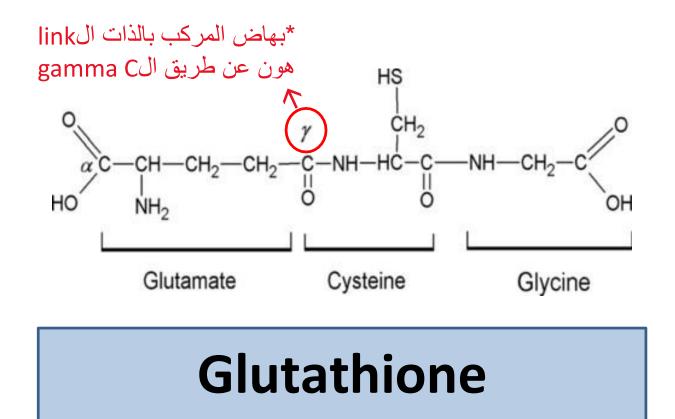
• Aspartame is an artificial non-saccharide sweetener 200 times sweeter than sucrose

is commonly used as a sugar substitute in foods and beverages

lt is a methyl ester of the aspartic acid/phenylalanine <mark>dipeptide –</mark> يستخدم في الdiets بشكل كبير لأنه أكثر حلاوة من الsucrose, يعني بنلاقيه بالPepsi diet مثلا..

وأكثر حلاوة يعنى بنحتاج منه كميات أقل بكثير وبتعطى نفس النتيجة

* * * Biologically important *** peptides 3glutathione -HOH () TRH 6 3 Q.As is ashe she 4× aculio 20 9 A.As. 3 A.As hembrarell (siges 6 hermone parisis Cit RBCS II Dis + engletio ei IL Long ei IL eizylowed. . hypothalamus



سبحانك اللهم وبحمدك, أشهد ألا إله إلا أنت, أستغفرك وأتوب إليك



اللهم إني أستودعك ما درست وقرأت وحفظت وفهمت. فرُدَّه لي عند حاجتي إليه

