

Introduction to Proteins and Amino Acids

This lecture is the introduction to the proteins unit. In this unit we will describe some of the important functions of protein and their constituent amino acids including why some amino acids are essential (or conditionally essential), how they are interconverted and how they are used for energy. Amino acids also are the precursors for many other important biological molecules, so we will discuss these non-protein functions of amino acids as well.

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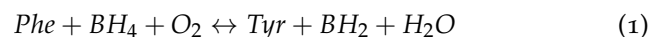
Learning Objectives

- Apply your knowledge of amino acid biochemistry to explain why proteins are essential macronutrients
- Understand the basic structure of protein
- Identify the property that makes an amino acid different from another
- Describe different functional roles of protein
- Identify the major proteins present in food
- Differentiate between the different classifications of amino acids
- Understand how nonessential amino acids can become essential
- Explain the nutritional requirements of collagen synthesis

Proteins, Amino Acids and Essentiality

Glucose and other carbohydrates are not strictly essential. As we described in the unit on gluconeogenesis, we can generate glucose even if dietary supplies are low or absent. The same is not true for proteins, which are macromolecules comprised of linear chains of amino acids. Plants, bacteria and fungi can often synthesize their own amino acids, during evolution humans have lost the ability to make certain amino acids (see Table 1). Since most proteins consist of at least some of each of the amino acids that means that we cannot generate new proteins unless we have a dietary supply of the essential amino acids¹. In this context, dispensible means that we can make these amino acids from other fuels in our body, such as glucose². Essential means that we must get those amino acids in our diet.

WHEN WE SAY THAT AN AMINO ACID IS CONDITIONAL, that means that we need another amino acid in order to make that amino acid. For example, we can make Tyrosine, but only if we have sufficient amounts of Phenylalanine as catalyzed by the enzyme phenylalanine hydroxylase³:



Recommended Protein Intake

The USDA recommends increasing protein levels over the lifespan (see Table 2), but suggests a wide range where <35% of calories are

Table 1: Amino Acid Essentiality. Arginine is considered a semi-essential amino acid, which means that it is nutritionally required during development. Therefore, depending on the stage you may see it referred to as either essential or conditional.

Dispensible	Essential	Conditional
Ala	Phe	Arg
Asp	Val	Tyr
Asn	Thr	Cys
Glu	Trp	Pro
Gly	Ile	Gln
Ser	Met	
	His	
	Leu	
	Lys	

¹ A useful mnemonic is PVT TIM HALL to remember the essential amino acids, as listed in Table 1, including Arginine.

² As an example, recall from the glycolysis lecture that pyruvate can be converted to alanine via the activity of ALT.

³ BH₄ in this equation indicates tetrahydrobiopterin, a cofactor for this reaction.

from protein. From an essentiality perspective, the amounts of each amino acid needed from the diet depend on the amino acid content of the food. As an example, legumes (beans and nuts) tend to be low in the amino acid methionine while grains often contain low levels of lysine. When thinking about an appropriate protein amount, two things are important; are there sufficient dietary levels of the essential amino acids, and if protein levels are low are calories coming from lipids or carbohydrates.

Diseases of Protein Malnutrition

In the developed world, protein deficiency is rare, however in some developing nations protein deficiency is a major public health problem. Protein deficiency can present in two main ways, *kwashiorkor* which is a deficiency of protein, but an acceptable total calorie intake; and *marasmus* which is a deficiency of both protein and calories. Protein deficiencies can lead to impaired physical and mental development, fatty liver, hair loss and characteristic distended abdomen.

Protein Storage and the Amino Acid Pool

Unlike glucose⁴ and fatty acids⁵ There is no storage pool of amino acids for exchange or use. Instead, amino acids are stored as functional proteins in many tissues, but largely in muscle. This means that protein-deficient diets come at a functional cost, as proteins are broken down to enable amino acid liberation for fuel or for synthesis of other proteins.

WHILE THE MAJORITY OF AMINO ACIDS ARE PART OF PROTEINS, THERE ARE SOME FREE AMINO ACIDS BOTH IN TISSUES AND IN THE BLOOD. This is known as the *amino acid pool*, which functionally comprises of the available amino acids that can be used for protein synthesis. As proteins are broken down, this pool fills up with amino acids. The available amino acid pool is especially important for the essential amino acids, since once they are depleted they must be obtained from the diet.

BRANCHED-CHAIN AMINO ACIDS⁶ ARE A SPECIAL SUBGROUP OF ESSENTIAL AMINO ACIDS. These three amino acids, *Leucine*, *Isoleucine* and *Valine* are very important as it relates to the amino acid pool for two reasons:

1. They are extremely abundant in our proteins, comprising of 20% of all amino acids and 35% of essential amino acids. Therefore

Table 2: Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Range (AMDR) for protein intake over the lifespan in percent of calories (from [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture., 2015]). Values are listed as a percent of total calories.

Age	Amount
1-3	5-20
4-19	10-30
19+	10-35

⁴ Glycogen stored in the liver, muscle and kidneys.

⁵ Triglycerides stored in adipose tissue.

⁶ Abbreviated as BCAAs

during protein synthesis, these essential amino acids can become limiting.

2. There are very low levels of free BCAAs in tissue. Normally there are about 3g/kg of amino acids in tissue, but only about 100mg of that are the three BCAAs.

These two factors combine to mean that BCAAs are especially nutritionally important, especially during growth and other times of protein synthesis⁷. Some foods that have especially high levels of BCAAs include red meat, chicken, fish and eggs.

⁷ As such, the degradation of BCAAs is under especially tight control, as we will discuss in the amino acid oxidation lecture

Major Proteins in Human Nutrition

There are many thousands of different proteins, each of which have different synthetic requirements and nutritional components. However, some proteins are much more abundant in the food we eat, or in our bodies. Some of the major proteins we will discuss are collagen, actin and myosin.

ACTIN AND MYOSIN ARE MAJOR PROTEINS IN MUSCLE. Foods that are muscle derived, especially meats are high in actin and myosin. These form the contractile units of muscle and are the major component in both meat and in building muscle tissue. These proteins form long fibers, and therefore are generally denatured by cooking in order to aid digestion. Since mammalian-derived meat and human skeletal muscle are similar in composition, these proteins contain high levels of all the essential amino acids needed for muscle growth.

WHEY AND CASEIN ARE ABUNDANT IN MILK PRODUCTS. Casein makes up up to 80% of all protein in cow milk. Whey proteins include a variety of soluble globular proteins that are digested quite efficiently. On the other hand Casein tends to be fairly insoluble, and often slow to digest. This results in a faster, but less sustained increase in blood amino acids when digesting whey than casein. Both whey and casein contain high levels of all of our essential amino acids and like meat are thought of as complete proteins.

THERE ARE SEVERAL VEGETARIAN SOURCES OF AMINO ACIDS. Soy contains high levels of all the essential amino acids, so unlike pea or wheat derived-proteins are considered complete protein sources. The major protein in wheat is gluten, which is low in lysine. Legumes on the other hand are low in methionine. Vegetarian diets often combine wheat and legume-derived proteins to form a complete protein source.

COLLAGEN HAS ATYPICAL COMPOSITION AND REQUIREMENTS

Collagen is a triple helical protein that makes up much of our connective tissue⁸. Collagen is also a major component in ligaments, tendons and the skin. Collagen is the most abundant protein mammals, making up 25-35% of the whole body content. Collagen has quite a unique amino acid composition, with extremely high levels of both proline and hydroxyproline. Collagen synthesis is especially important during growth, wound healing and tissue remodelling.

⁸ Connective tissue includes the extracellular matrices that hold cells in place

HYDROXYPROLINE IS NOT ONE OF THE STANDARD AMINO ACIDS.

It is synthesized from the conditionally essential amino acid Proline⁹ via the enzyme *Proline hydroxylase*. Collectively proline and hydroxyproline comprise about a third of the weight of collagen [Bowes and Kenten, 1948]. The conversion of Proline to Hydroxyproline occurs post-translationally, meaning that collagen is translated first, then the reaction occurs on the already assembled protein. Proline hydroxylase requires Vitamin C (also known as ascorbate) to catalyze the reaction. The instability of collagen due to Vitamin C deficiency is the biochemical basis of scurvy¹⁰.

⁹ Proline can be generated from Arginine, so is therefore conditionally essential on arginine levels.

Other Nutritional Aspects of the Protein Package

While we have focused on the proteins and amino acids contained in particular foods, we appreciate that protein is generally consumed as part of a larger, more complex set of foods. As we will discuss in the lecture on non-protein products of amino acids, there are often other key nutrients that should be considered when thinking of a protein-rich food. Some particularly relevant nutrients that may be present or absent depending on the protein source include Vitamin B12, iron, carnitine and creatine. These are in addition to the types of fats and carbohydrates that may also come along with the protein source.

¹⁰ James Lind. *A Treatise of the Scurvy in Three Parts. Containing an Inquiry into the Nature, Causes and Cure of that Disease, Together with a Critical and Chronological View of what has been Published on the Subject*. London, 1753

References

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