Source:			
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1 | Proteins

1.1 | Structures

- Proteins account for 50% of the dray mass of most cells
- Enzymes are mostly proteins
- · Very structurally complex
 - · They are constructed from the same 20 sets of amino acids
- · A polypeptide is a polymer of amino acids
 - · A protein is made up of one or more polypeptides
- A protein must serve a biological function to be a protein
 - · It also must be folded and coiled into a specific 3 dimensional structure
- There are many types of proteins
 - · Enzymatic proteins
 - Selective acceleration of chemical reactions
 - · Digestive enzymes are an example that catalyze the hydrolysis of bonds in food
 - · Defensive proteins
 - · Protect against disease
 - · Antibodies are an example and inactivate as well as help destroy viruses and bacteria
 - Storage proteins
 - · Storage of amino acids
 - Casein is an example which is in milk and is the major source of amino acids for baby mammals
 - · Transport proteins
 - · Transport of substances
 - Hemoglobin is an example that transports oxygen from the lungs to other parts of the body.
 - · Hormonal proteins
 - COordination of an organism's activities
 - Insulin is an example as it causes other tissues to take up glucose thus regulating the blood sugar concentration
 - · Receptor proteins
 - · Response of cell to chemical stimuli
 - Responsible for stuff like detecting signaling molecules released by other nerve cells
 - · Contractile and motor proteins
 - · Meant for movement
 - · Responsible for stuff like flagella
 - Structural proteins
 - They are used as support
 - Keratin is an example

Amino Acids

- · All amino acids share a common structure
 - · It is an organic molecule with both an amino group and a carboxyl group
 - An amino group is two Hydrogens bonded with a nitrogen and a carboxyl group is an oxygen double bonded with a carbon and an OH bonded with the same carbon
 - The side chain determines the unique characteristics of the particular amino acid

1.1.1 | Protein Structure