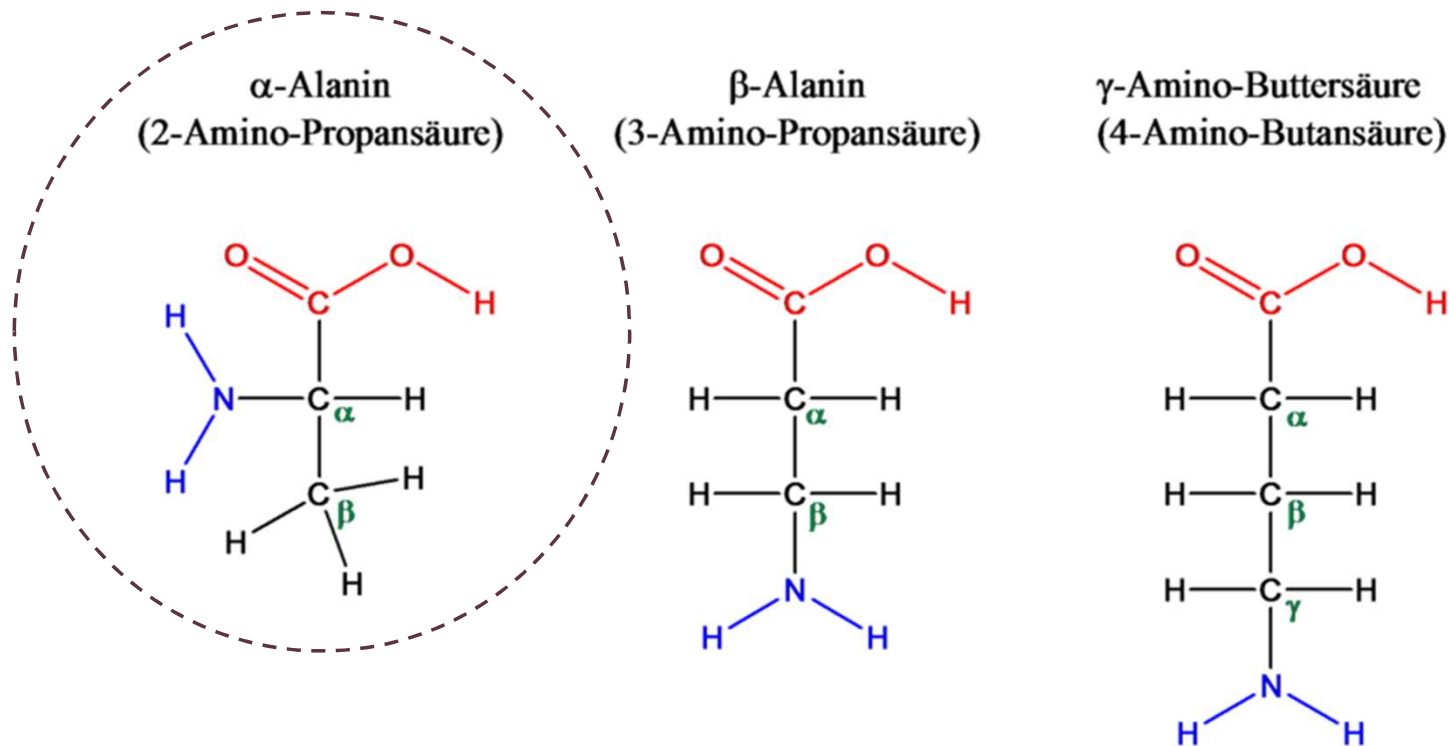


STRUKTUR UND EIGENSCHAFTEN VON AMINOSÄUREN

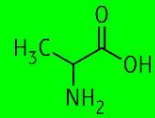


DIE KLEINSTE EINHEIT EINES PROTEINS –
ALLGEMEINE STRUKTUR EINER
AMINOSÄURE

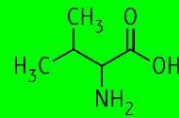
WO BEFINDET SICH DIE AMINOGRUPPE?



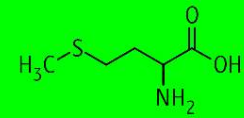
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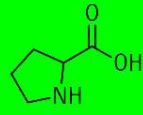
Alanin



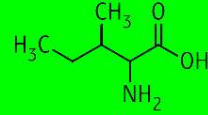
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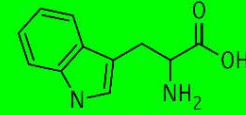
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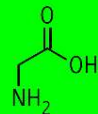
Prolin



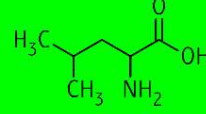
Isoleucin



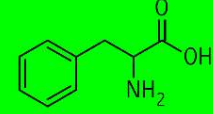
Tryptophan



Glycin

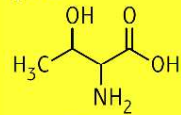


Leucin

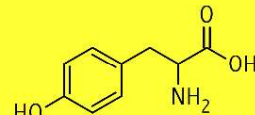


Phenylalanin

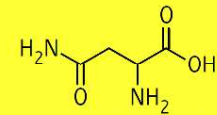
polar



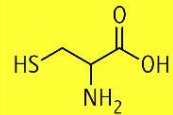
Threonin



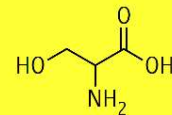
Tyrosin



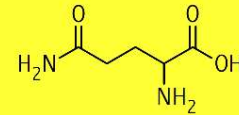
Asparagin



Cystein

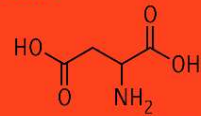


Serin

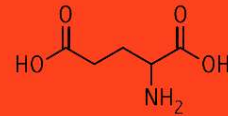


Glutamin

sauer

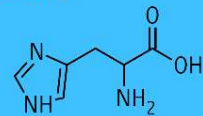


Asparaginsäure

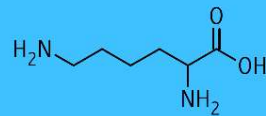


Glutaminsäure

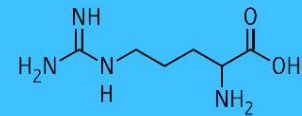
basisch



Histidin

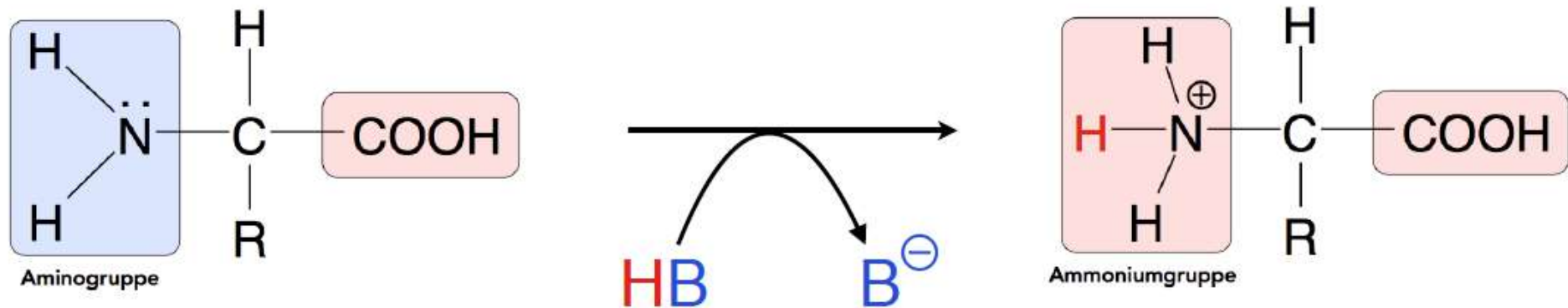


Lysin

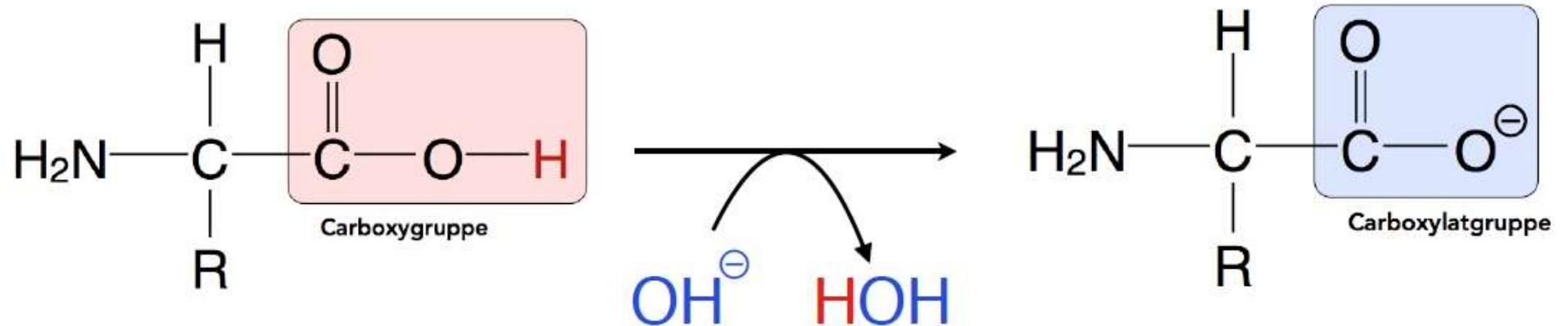


Arginin

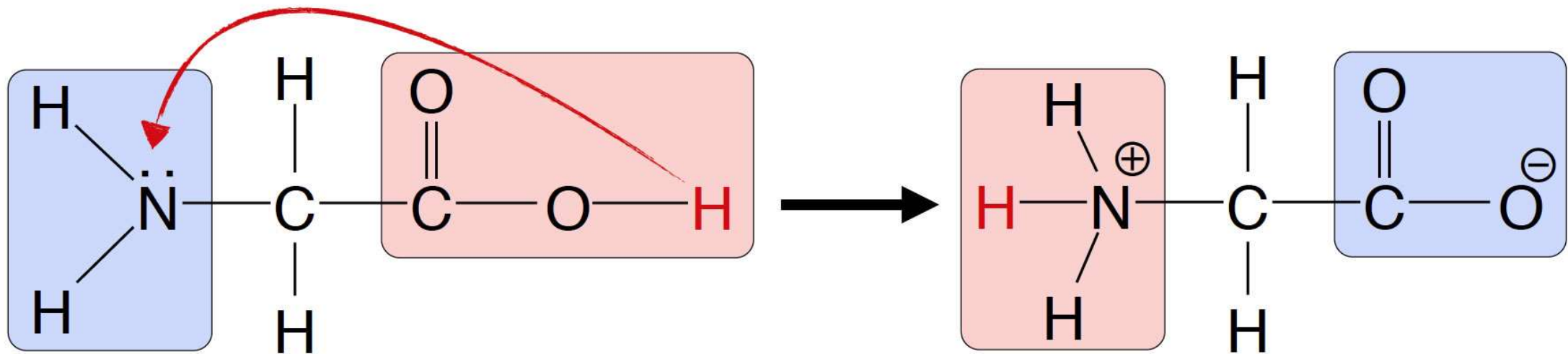
DIE AMINOGRUPPE IST BASISCH



DIE CARBOXYGRUPPE IST SAUER



AMINOSÄUREN ALS ZWITTER-IONEN



DIE PH-ABHÄNGIGKEIT DER LADUNG EINER AMINOSÄURE

