

## RB1 - Amino Acids and Proteins – Biology Revision

		1	
Draw the general structure of an amino acid:	Proteins have a primary, secondary, tertiary, and sometimes even a quaternary structure. Explain how each of these structures contribute to the overall function of a protein:		Define t Protein:
			Primary
How many amino acids exist in nature? What is the difference between them?			Seconda
			Tertiary
Why is it biologically useful to have so many different natural amino acids?	Enzymes are a type of protein. Explain how the primary structure of an enzyme affects its ability to catalyse a reaction:		Quaterr
			Conjuga
Which type of reaction produces dipeptides?	The traditional model for enzyme action was the lock and key model. Explain how this model works:		Explain structu
Draw the dipeptide which forms from these amino acids:			
	How do enzymes make a specific reaction more favourable?		Explain of a pro



e the following terms: in:

ry structure:

ndary structure – include 2 examples:

ry structure:

ernary structure:

gated protein:

in why hydrogen bonding is important to the overall ture of a protein:

in how disulfide bonding affects the tertiary structure protein: