

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: