Chap 4 Class notes

Structure of protein and monomers → hierarchy

[HIGH YIELD]

- the structure of a protein determines it's shape. → the shape of the protein determines the function → this is typically relevant to enzymes and denatruing which will be discussed later.
- A protein funcitions at atleast 3 of the 4 structrual hierarchial levels.
- primary; specific arrangement of amino acids → present right after translation when amino acids are being joined through condensation polymerisation
- Secondary; the aplha helices or beta pleated sheeths
 COCAL foliding of the amino acids or protein.
- Tertiary → this typically accounts for the Active site of enzymes. It is the
 GLOBAL coiling and forbing of a protein to grad it a 3D structure. → coiling
 and folding is callised by Hydrog bonds and disulphide bridges.
- Quaternary; → whether or not the protein consits of multiple polypeptides

Transcription and Translation

[HIGH YILED]

Transcription

- RNA polyemrase and other transcription factors bind to the promoter region of the sequence
- This sends signals, instructing the undiwing of the DNA helix, leaving the nitrogneous bases exposed

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