Chap 4 Class notes

Structure of protein and monomers → hierarchy

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[HIGH YIELD]
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- 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 → describes the LOCAL folidng of the amino acids or protein
- Tertiary → this typically accounts for the Active site of enzymes. It is the GLOBAL coiling and folding of a protein to give it a 3D structure. → coiling and folding is stabilised by Hydrogen bonds and disulphide bridges.
- Quaternary ; → whether or not the protein consits of multiple polypeptides

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Transcription and Translation

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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