Name of protein	Type of protein: 1. globular/fibrous 2. simple/conjugated	Key properties	How it is formed	Where it's found	Types of bonding involved
Haemoglobin	Globular Conjugated	- responsible for carrying oxygen from the air in the lungs to all the cells in the body via red blood cells present in the blood	 made up of 4 polypeptide chains: two alpha chains and two beta chains total of 574 amino acids are present in one molecule of haemoglobin alpha and beta chains form an alpha helix and they are held together two drogen bonding contains a heme group (containing the prosthetic group heat) 	- red blood cells	- hydrogen bonding
Insulin	Globular Simple	- subble in water - insoluble in aboriol 3	 an insulin molecule consists of two polypeptide chains, which are held together by disulphide bonds the A chain begins with a section of alpha-helix, and the B chain ends with a section of beta-pleated sheet amino acids with hydrophilic R groups are on the outside of the molecule, which makes it soluble in water 	- the pancreas	- disulphide bonds
Catalase	Globular Conjugated	 works best at neutral pH breaks down hydrogen peroxide which is a common by product of metabolism and is damaging to cells 	 quaternary protein containing four haem prosthetic groups the presence of iron II ions in the prosthetic groups allow catalase to interact with hydrogen peroxide and speed up its breakdown 	- the liver	- hydrogen bonds