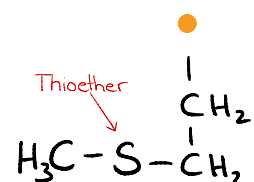
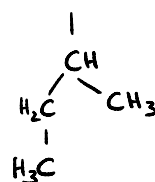
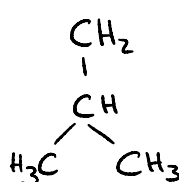
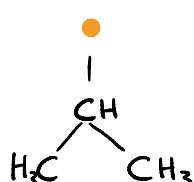
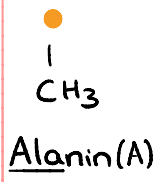
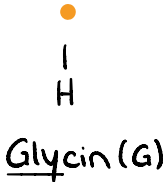
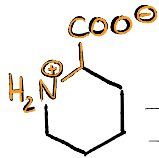


Aminosäuren

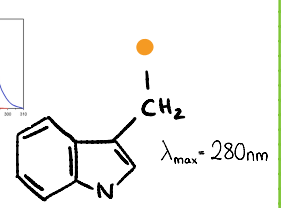
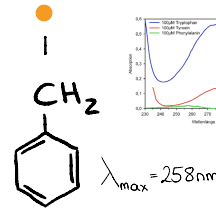
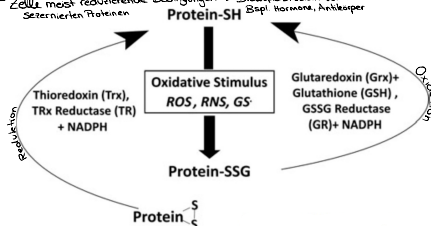
unpolar



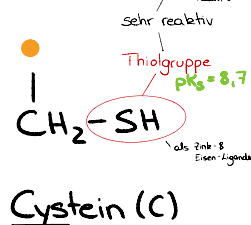
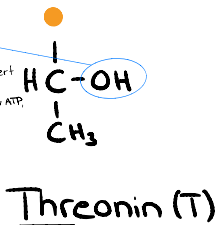
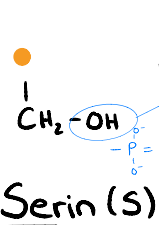
Hydrophobe (aliphatische / Kohlenwasserstoff-) Seitenketten
Häufig im Protein-inneren, hydrophober Kern



gut regulierte Redox-Homöostase
Zelle meist reduzierende Bedingungen → Disulfidbrücken von n. sezernierten Proteinen

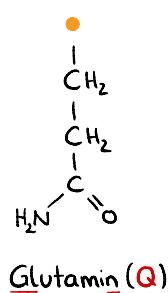
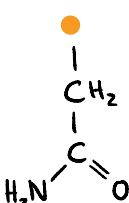
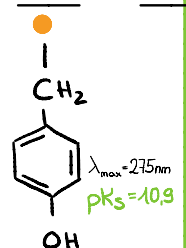


Polar



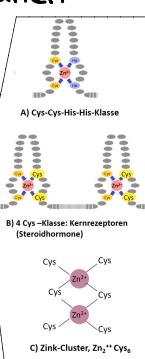
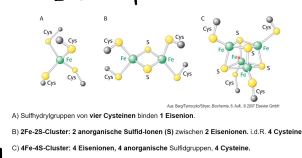
Aromatische Seitenketten

Trp, Tyr überwiegend hydrophob
Tyr -OH & Trp -NH hydrophil
können phosphoryliert werden



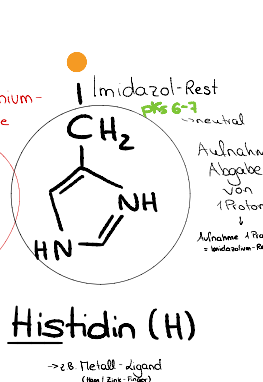
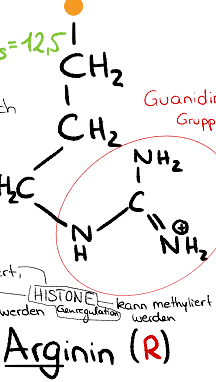
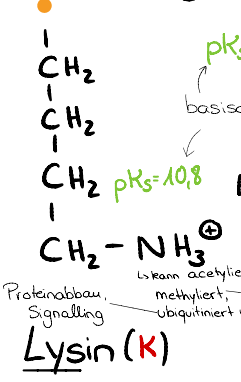
Disulfidbrücken: meist nicht in Zelle wg. reduzierten Bedingungen, aber meist in sezernierten Proteinen (Hormone, Antikörper)
→ Insulin

als Liganden von Metallionen
- Zink: Zink-Finger → DNA-Bind.
- Eisen: Eisen-Schwefel-Cluster



pK_s einer Säure HA: pH-Wert, wo Säure zur Hälfte dissoziiert ist → $[A^-] = [HA]$

Positiv geladen → Basisch / neutral



Negativ geladen → sauer

