



**Pakistan School**  
Kingdom of Bahrain

**PAKISTAN SCHOOL,  
KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN.**



Welcome to

Grade 11

# Rules of the class



- 1) Be on time for all your classes.
- 2) Respect all the participants of the class.
- 3) Do not create any disturbance.
- 4) Pay attention to your teacher.
- 5) Raise hand if you have a question.
- 6) Enter into the class with your actual name and CPR number.

## Chapter 2

# Biological molecules

## OBJECTIVES:

At the end of this lesson students will be able to:

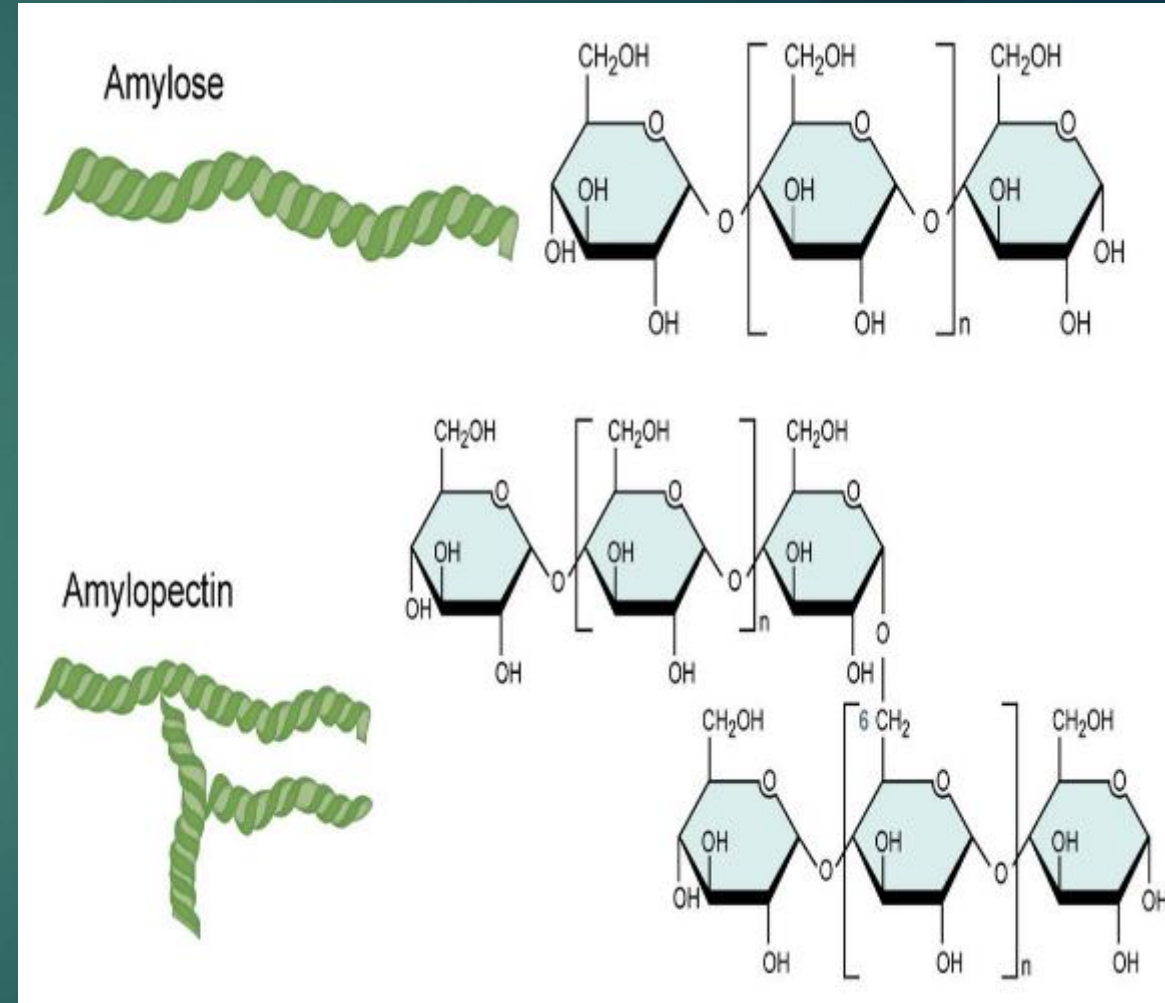
- ▶ Classify polysaccharides
- ▶ Recognize the role of various polysaccharides
- ▶ Describe the basic conformation of proteins

# POLYSACCHARIDES

- ▶ Yield more than 10 monosaccharides
- ▶ Homo polysaccharides : Condensation of only one kind of monosaccharides  
E.g. = Starch , glycogen , cellulose , chitin
- ▶ Hetero polysaccharides : Condensation of different kind of monosaccharides  
E.g. = agar , pectin , peptidoglycan
- ▶ Functions : 1) Food & energy stores → Starch, glycogen  
2) Structural material → cellulose
- ▶ Storage function due to insolubility in water so no osmotic or chemical influence in cell ; compact folding

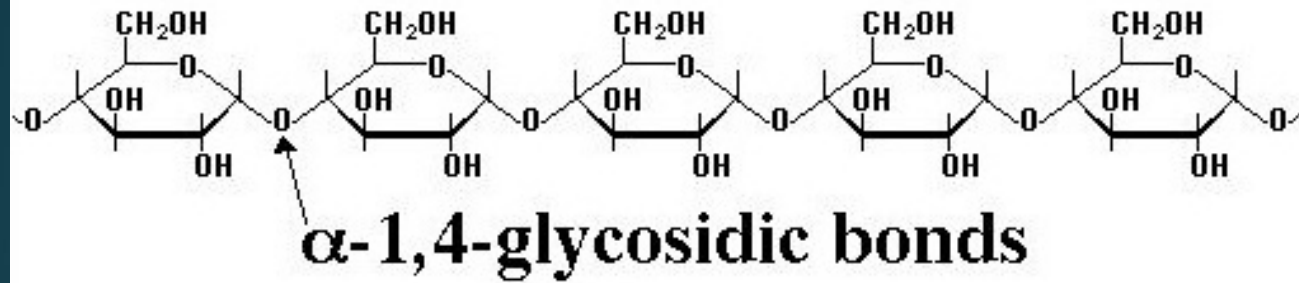
# STARCH

- ▶ Homo polysaccharide - (Monosaccharide units =  $\alpha$  - glucoses)
- ▶ Stored in root, stem, leaves (Potato tubers)
- ▶ Digested by = Amylase
- ▶ Hydrolysis gives maltose  $\rightarrow$  glucoses (due to maltases)
- ▶ Presence test = Iodine test (blue)
- ▶ 2 types : a) Amylose = Linear chain, unit - glucoses,  $\alpha$  -1,4 - glycosidic linkages, soluble in hot water
- b) amylopectin = Branched chain, unit - glucoses,  $\alpha$  -1,6 - glycosidic linkages, insoluble in water

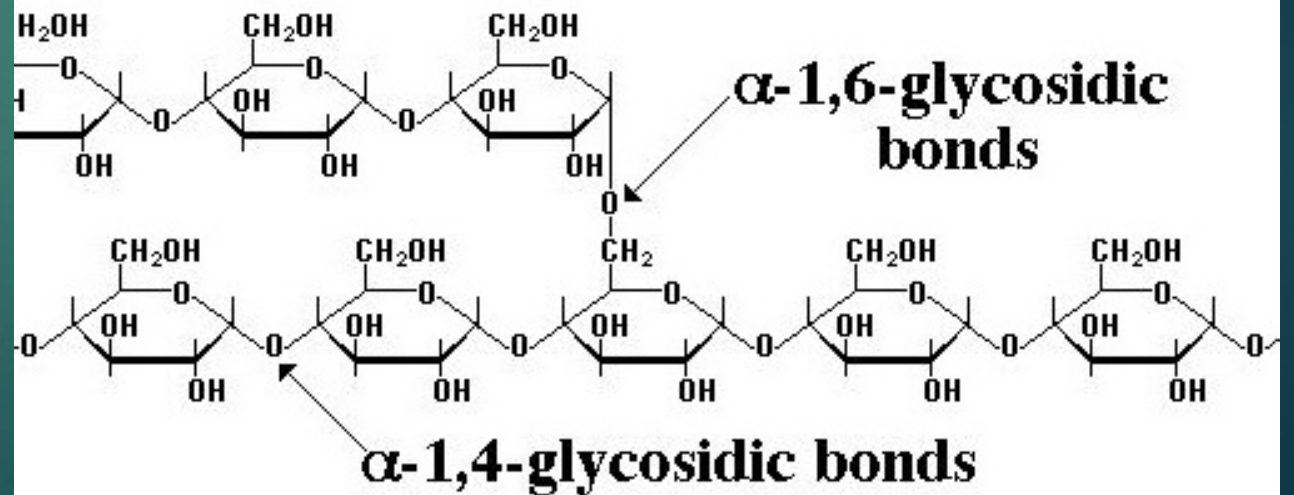




# Amylose



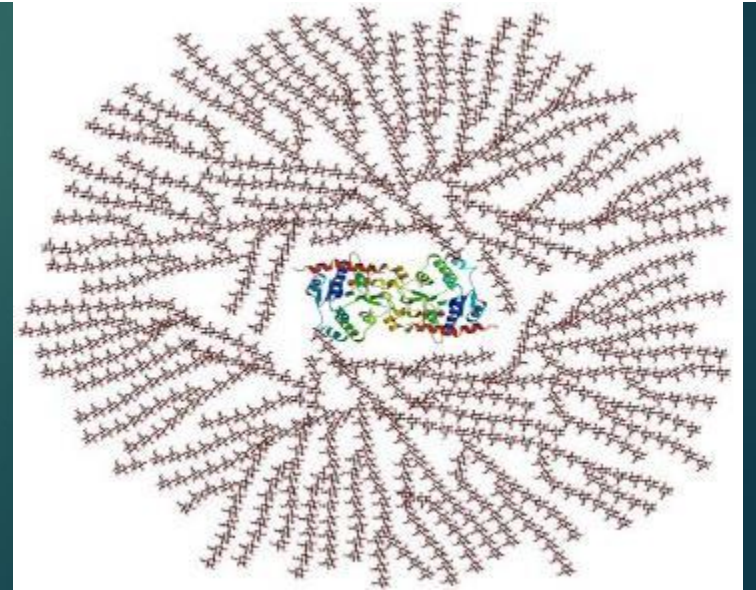
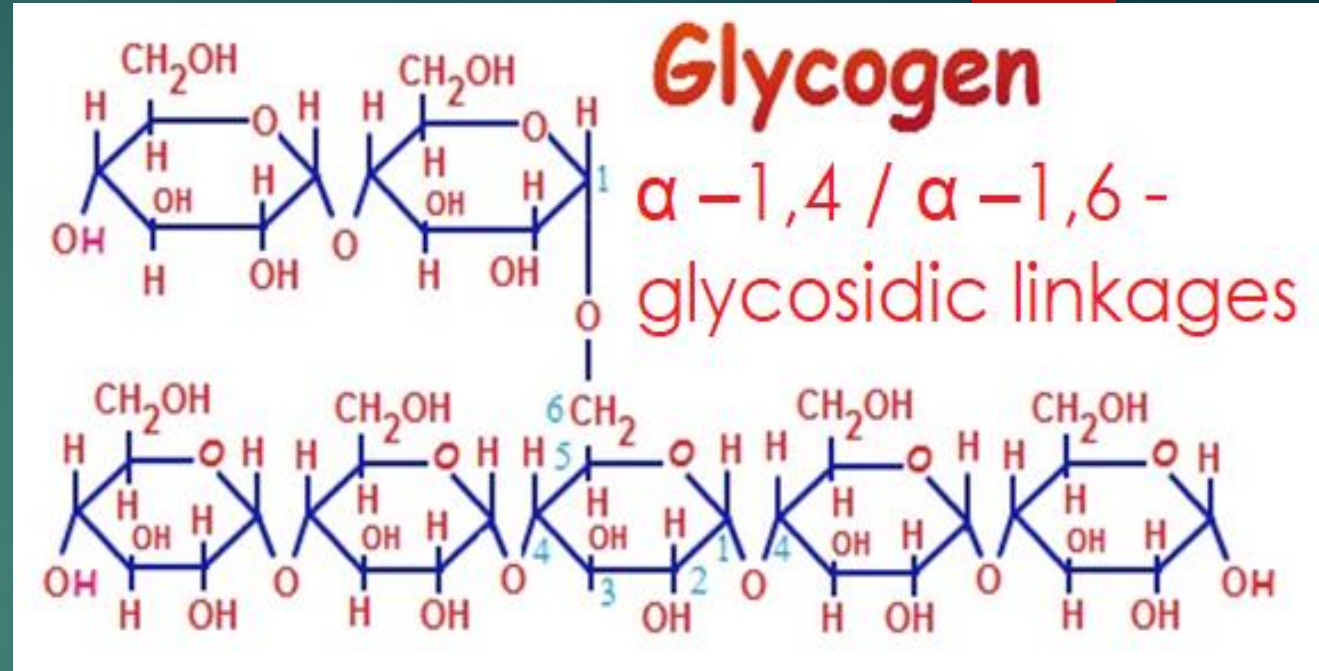
# Amylopectin





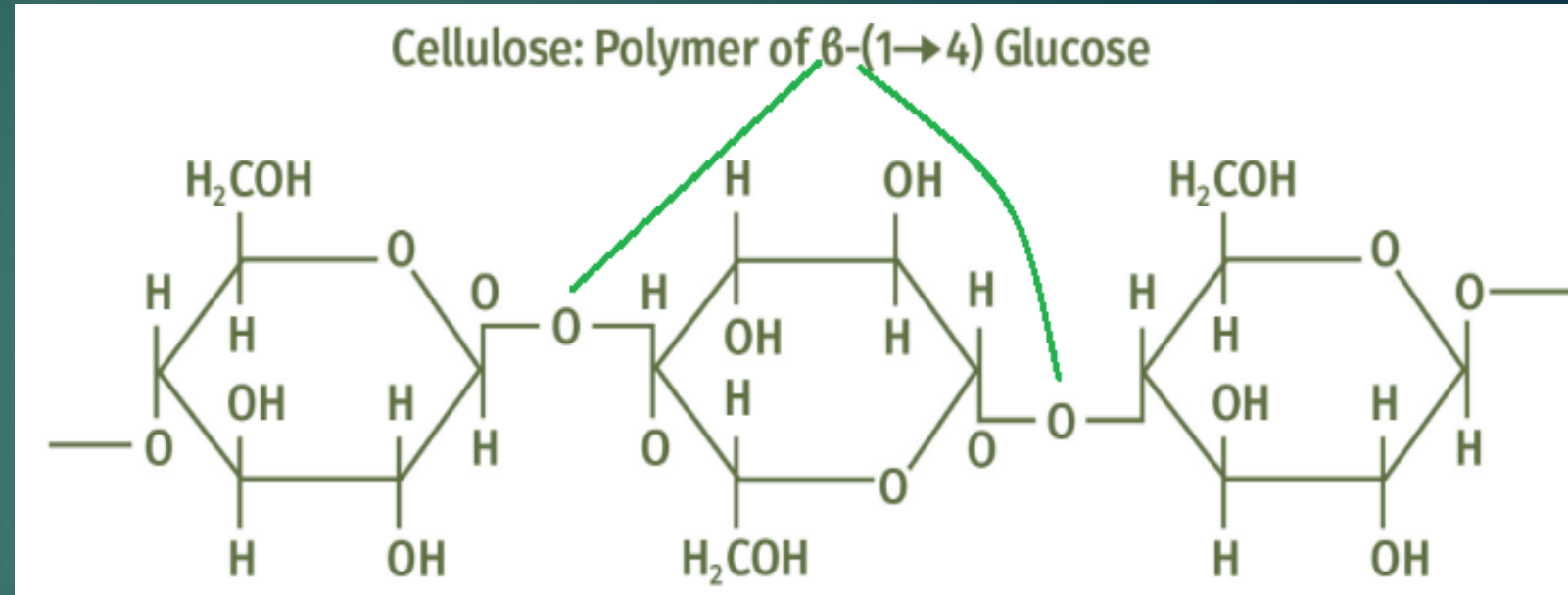
# GLYCOGEN

- ▶ Homo polysaccharide - (Monosaccharide units =  $\alpha$  - glucoses)
- ▶ Storage carbohydrate for animals
- ▶ Stored in liver & muscles (animal's starch)
- ▶ Presence test = Iodine test (red)
- ▶ Similar to amylopectin but more branched
- ▶ Digestion pattern similar to starch



# CELLULOSE (most abundant)

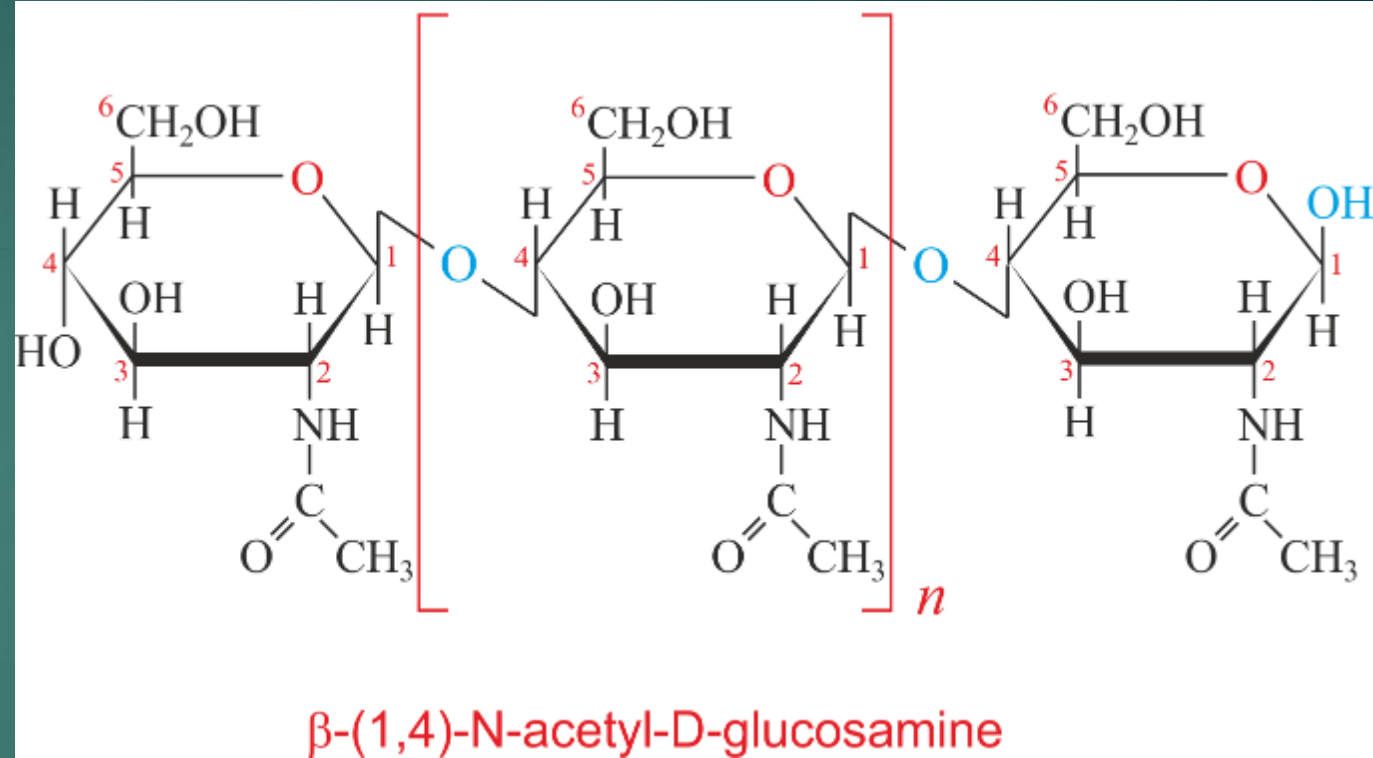
- ▶ Homo polysaccharide - (Monosaccharide units =  $\beta$  - glucoses)
- ▶ Plant structural carbohydrate (e.g. cell wall)
- ▶ Cotton & paper = pure forms



- ▶ Presence test = Iodine test (no color)
- ▶ Structure = Linear unbranched chain , unit – glucoses ,  $\beta$  –1,4 - glycosidic linkages
- ▶ Glucose units – upright and inverted arrangement

# CHITIN (2<sup>ND</sup> most abundant)

- ▶ Homo polysaccharide - (Monosaccharide units = N-acetyl glucosamine)
- ▶ Structural carbohydrate (e.g. fungi cell wall, arthropods exoskeleton)
- ▶ Unbranched
- ▶ Units – alternative upright and inverted arrangement
- ▶  $\beta$  -1,4 - glycosidic linkages



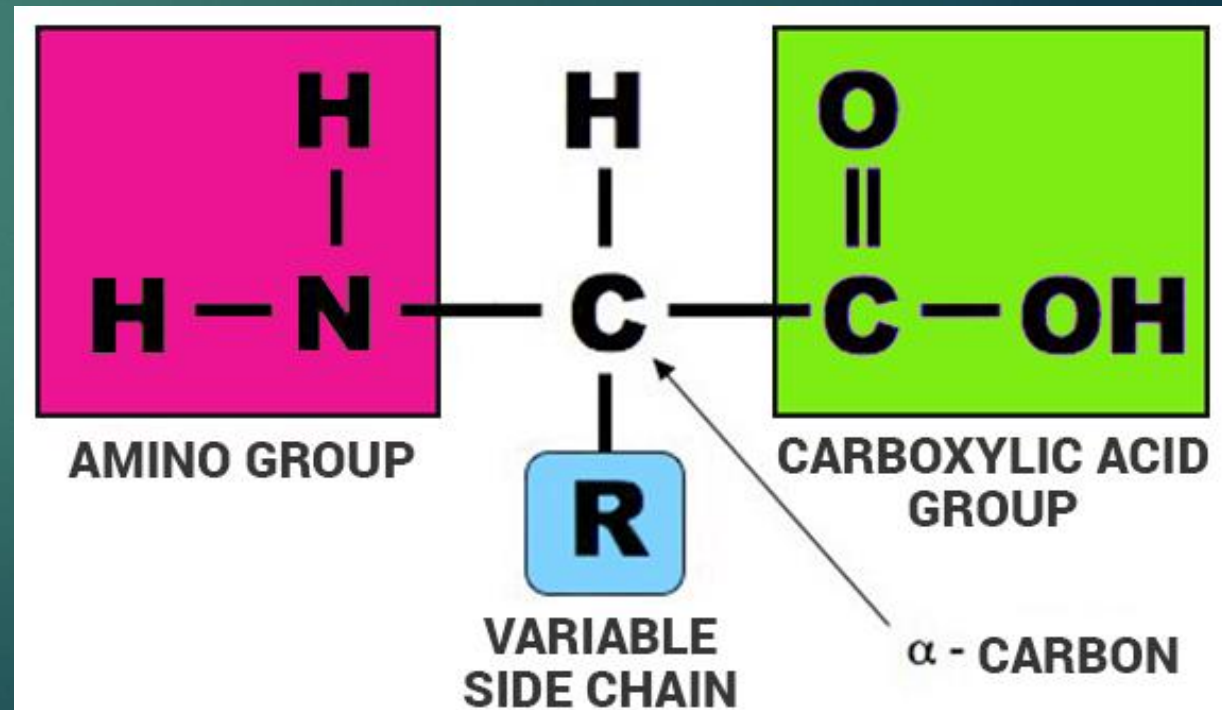


# PROTEINS

- ▶ Main structural components of cell
- ▶ Contain (C H O N – all , P S – some , Fe I Mg – few)
- ▶ Polymers of amino acids or polypeptide chains
- ▶ Single or multiple polypeptide

## AMINO ACIDS

- ▶ Biologically, 20 types of Amino acids in proteins
- ▶ R – group determines the chemical properties



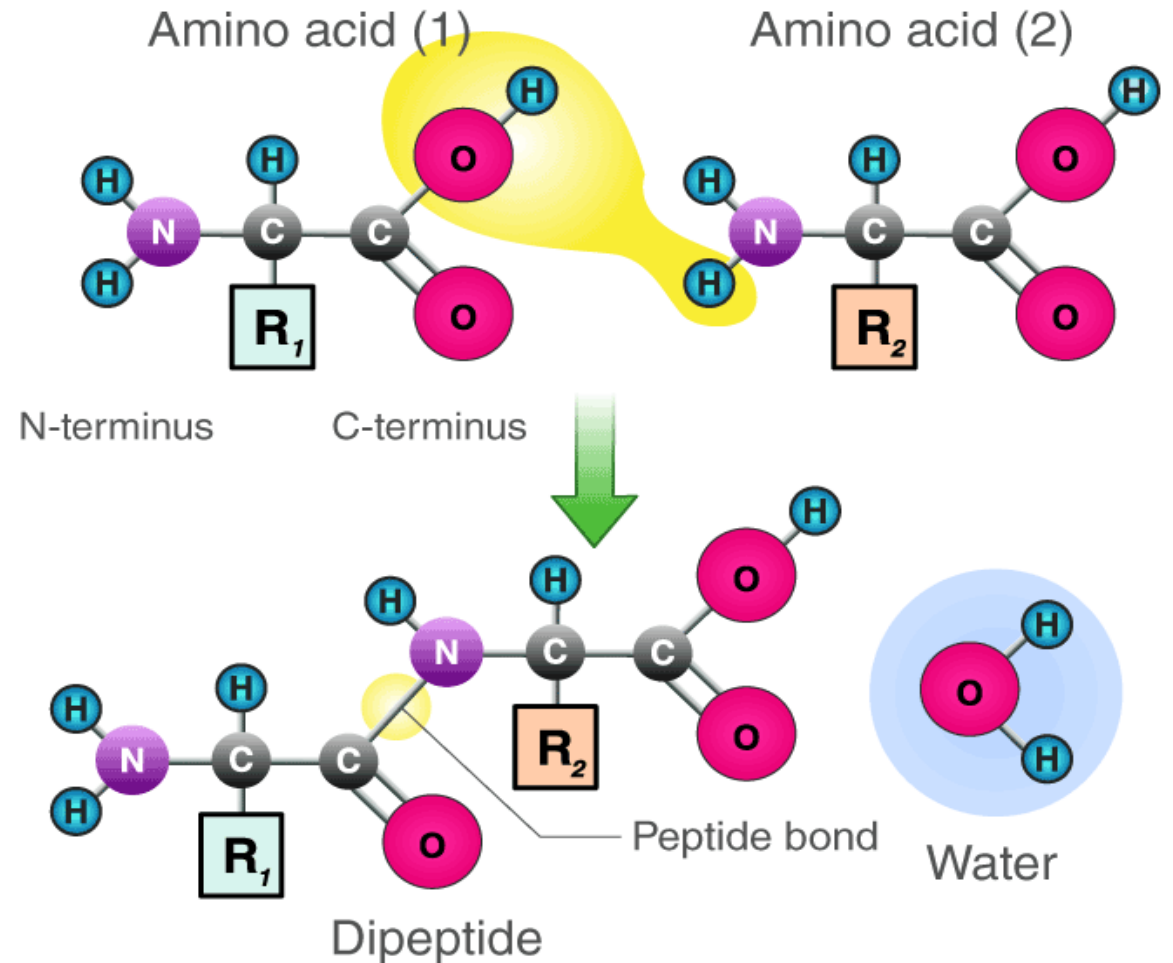
# DIPEPTIDES & POLYPEPTIDES

- ▶ Formed by condensation of A.A. on ribosome under instructions of mRNA which takes these instructions from DNA = Translation
- ▶ Bond between C of carboxylic acid of one A.A. and N of amino group of another A.A. = Peptide bond

Condensation of 2 A.A. → dipeptide

Condensation of 3 A.A. → tripeptide

Condensation of many A.A. → polypeptide

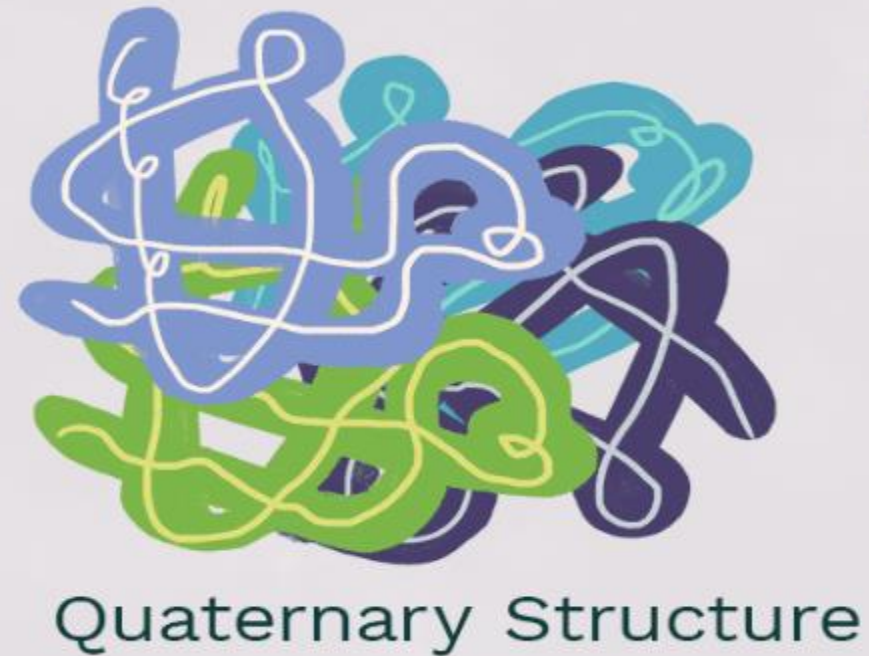
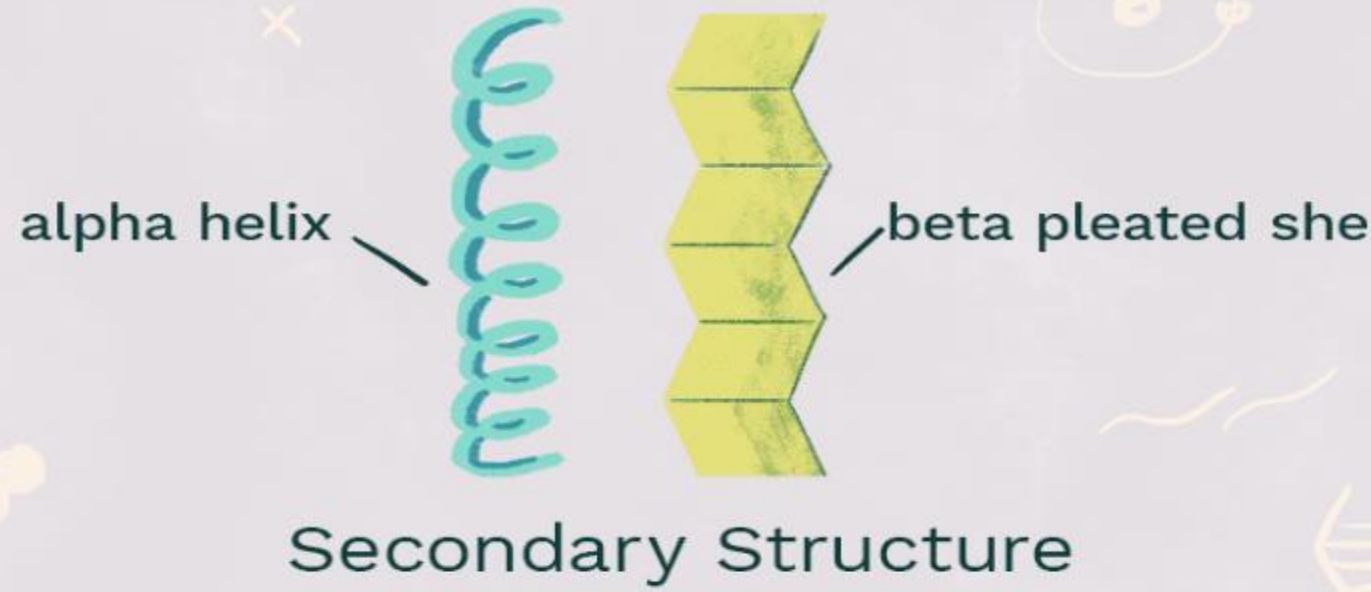
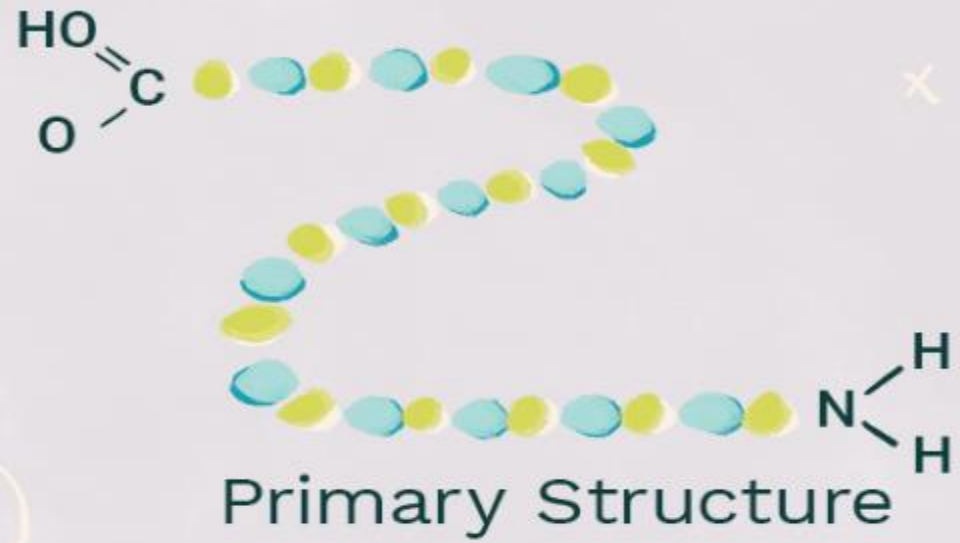


# STRUCTURAL CONFORMATIONS IN PROTEINS

- ▶ **Primary structure** : Linear polypeptide with specific sequence & number of A.A. formed on ribosomal surface
- ▶ **Secondary structure** :  $\alpha$  - helix (helical),  $\beta$  - pleated sheet (flattened sheets formed by H-bonding of opposite charge bearing groups of different A.A).
- ▶ **Tertiary structure** : Globular shaped proteins formed by multiple folding of  $\alpha$  - helix by ionic bonds and disulfide bridges
- ▶ **Quaternary structure** : Complex structure in which more than 1 globule attached together by hydrophobic interaction



# Types of Protein Structures



# PLENARY:

1. Define polysaccharides and give examples.
2. What is the difference between starch and glycogen ?
3. What is the product of hydrolysis of polysaccharides ?
4. What is the general structure of an amino acid ?
5. How many levels are there in protein formation ?



**STAY**  
**HOME**

**STAY SAFE**

**Allah**

**Hafiz**