

Unit -3

Proteins

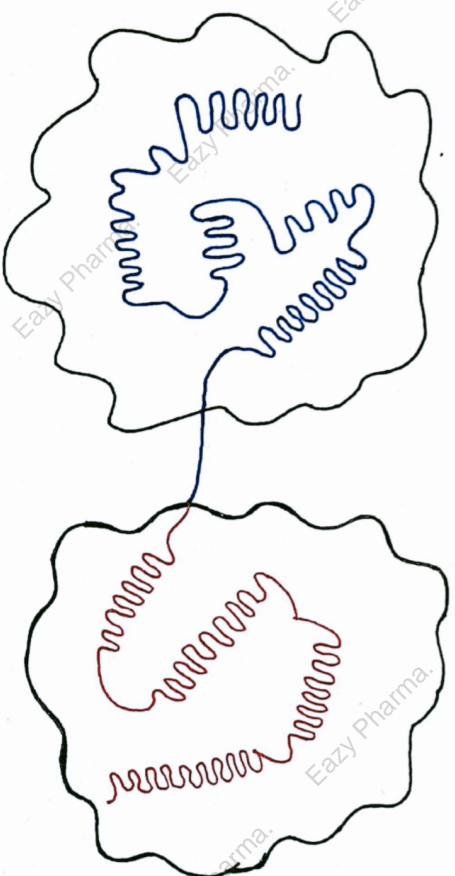
Unit → 3

* Proteins

* Introduction and Definition -

- Protein different types $\frac{2}{20}$

(Quaternary structure of proteins)



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Unit → 3

* Proteins

* Introduction and Definition -

- Protein different types are 20 amino acids are present in the body.

- Proteins are made up of many molecules of

like - Nitrogen, Hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, phosphorus.

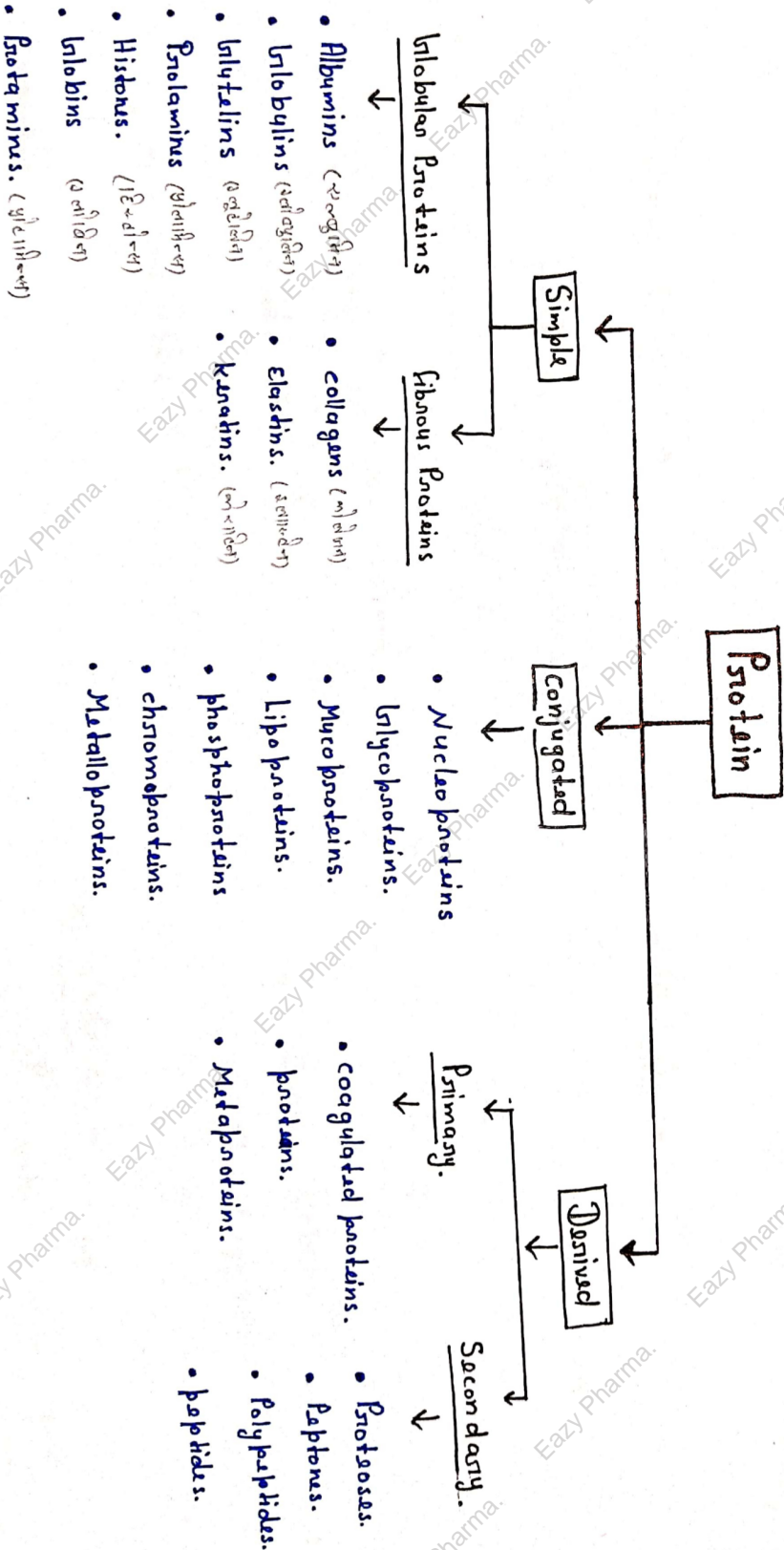


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*** Classification of Proteins -**

- classification based on composition and solubility :-



1) Simple proteins →

- of proteins only amino acid एव मात्र एव

2) Globular proteins →

- of proteins arranged in oval shaped एव एव
- of water as other solvent एव soluble एव
- of digestible एव एव

Example -

i) Albumins →

- soluble in water
- eg- Serum albumin, ovalbumin, (egg), lactalbumin (milk)

ii) Globulins →

- of Neutral and dilute salt solution एव soluble एव

- eg- Serum globulins
- Vitelline (egg yolk)

iii) Glutelins →

- of dilute acid and alkalis एव soluble एव

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eg- • Glutelin (wheat)

• oryzenin (rice)

etc...

iv) Prolamines →

• 2% alcohol soluble

eg- • Gliadin (wheat)

• Zein (maize) (corn)

etc...

b) Fibrous Proteins - (2 types)

• 1st type - fibrous like shape
eg- • water insoluble

eg- • and digested
eg- • or not easily

Examples -

i) collagens → connective tissues protein.

ii) elastin → protein of elastic tissues

iii) keratins →

• 2nd type - skeletal structures
like - hair, nails and horns
are present eg- •

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2) conjugated Proteins → अणुबद्ध प्रोटीन

- २^० अणुबद्ध amino acid and non-protein moiety (prosthetic or conjugating groups) का मिश्रण

for example -

a) Nucleoproteins →

- Prosthetic group is a Nucleic acid (DNA or RNA)

b) Glycoproteins →

- २^० prosthetic group carbohydrates का है।

c) Lipoproteins →

- २^० prosthetic group lipid का है।

d) Phosphoproteins →

- २^० prosthetic group phosphoric acid का है।

3) Derived Proteins → अणुबद्ध प्रोटीन

- २^० proteins का simple

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and conjugated proteins are
derived by 1^{st} and 2^{nd}
denaturation on 1^{st} / 2^{nd}
Q1 is divided into -
→ Primary derived proteins.
→ Secondary derived proteins

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* Amino Acids -

* Definition -

- Amino acids are proteins as they building block are work oned to
- Commonly are proteins of 20 amino acids present in it
- of 20 amino acids peptide bond are are linked in it

* classifications -

1) Based on chemical nature -

- a) Neutral Amino acids →
eg- glycine, alanine, serine, threonine, valine, leucine etc.
- b) Acidic Amino acids →
eg- glutamic acid, aspartic acid etc.
- c) Basic amino acids →
eg- lysine, Arginine etc.

d) Sulphur containing Amino acids -

eg. cystine, methionine.

e) Heterocyclic Amino acids →

eg. Histidine, tryptophan, proline etc...

②

On the basis of Nutritional

Requirement -

a) Essential Amino acids -

• 2 amino acids body n^o synthesised etc etc set amino acids of diet

2 set body n^o diet

set etc

eg - Valine, tryptophan,

leucine, phenylalanine, threonine etc..

b) Non-essential amino acids →

2 amino acids body n^o synthesised etc etc

eg - glycine, serine, glutamine, Asparagine, cysteine etc...

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* Structure of Proteins →

• four levels of organisation -

- 1) Primary structure. (प्रथम स्तर)
- 2) Secondary structure. (द्वितीय स्तर)
- 3) Tertiary structure. (तृतीय स्तर)
- 4) Quaternary structure. (चतुर्थ स्तर)

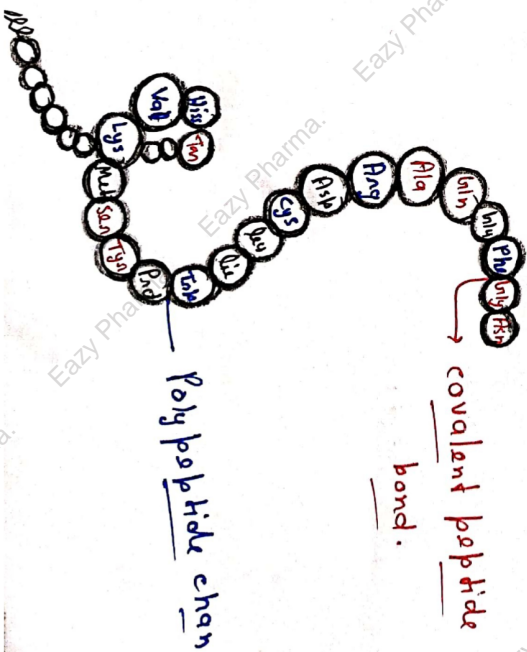
1) Primary structure →

- Each protein has a unique sequence of amino acids. (प्रत्येक प्रोटीन का एक विशिष्ट अमिनो एसिड श्रृंखला है।)

• Primary structure of study

amino acid sequence is determined by the order of

• the structure of amino acids covalent peptide bond is very strong (जोड़ है।)



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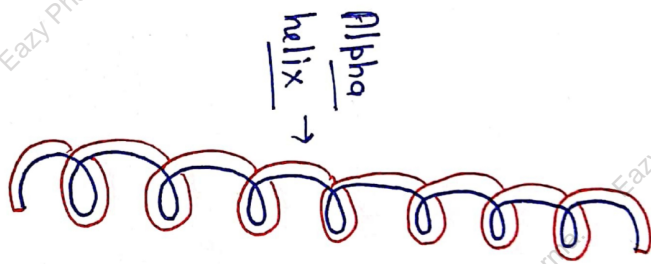
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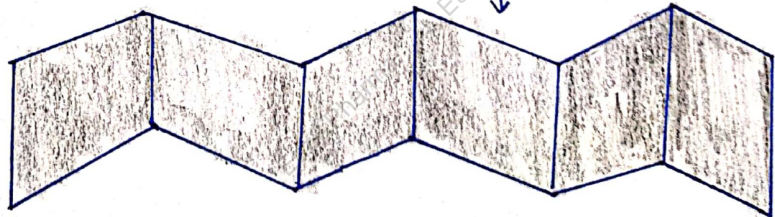
2) Secondary Structure -

- n° protein \rightarrow primary structure
 1° advanced form n° \rightarrow 2°
peptide bond, Hydrogen bond n° \rightarrow 2°
 1° secondary structure n° \rightarrow 2°
 n° n° \rightarrow 2°
- n° two types n° \rightarrow 2°
 - \rightarrow α - helix
 - \rightarrow Beta pleated sheet

etc...



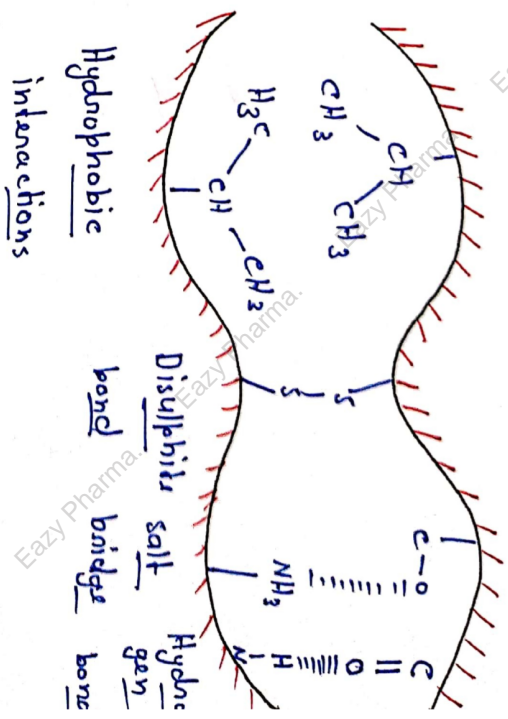
Beta pleated sheet \rightarrow



3) Tertiary Structure -

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- 2^o structure Secondary structure
 2^o complex structure
- Tertiary structure involved in 3^o structure
 3^o three dimensional folding of polypeptide chain.
- 3^o polypeptide chain highly folded structure due to the following bonds -
 - Hydrogen bond.
 - Disulphide bond.
 - Hydrophobic bond.
 - Ionic bond.



(Tertiary structure of protein)

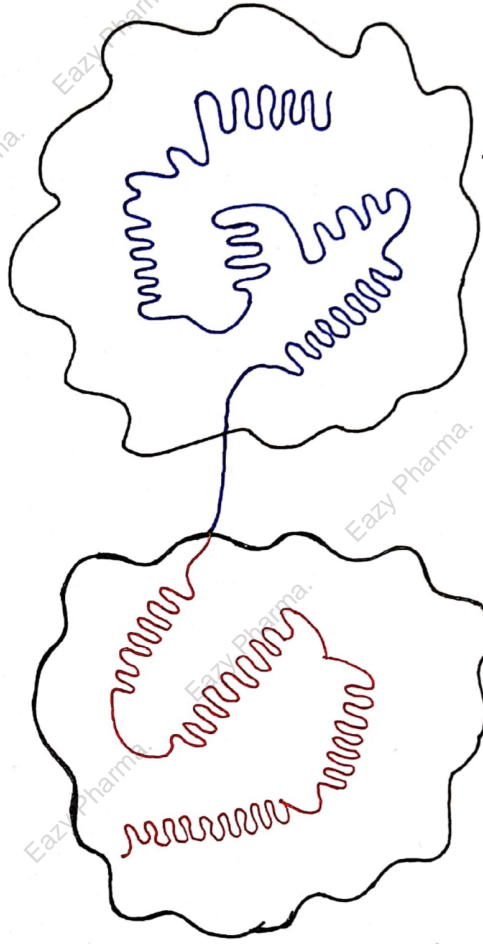
* Quaternary structure -

- Not two or more polypeptide chains interact and 3^o interact

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(Quaternary structure of protein)



of complex structure and it

Complete

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* Qualitative tests for Amino acids and Proteins

• following tests of Proteins -

- 1) Biuret test.
- 2) Ninhydrin test.
- 3) Million test.
- 4) Xanthoproteic test.
- 5) Sodium Nitroprusside test.
- 6) Heller test.

① Biuret test (or) test

100 ml biuret or dilute copper sulphide or 41% treated for 10 ml in alkaline medium



A purple colour is obtained



if purple colour obtain in 10% protein present

② Ninhydrin Test →

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• firstly protein solution

and Ninhydrin reagent and

dry test tube and



Heat and



give purple or violet colour.



confirm protein present

⑤

Million test →

dry used protein solution and



then dry million reagent

add and (10% Mercurous chloride

in H₂SO₄)



white colour ppt and



confirm protein present

④ Xanthoproteic test →

firstly protein solution

and



then dry conc HNO₃ reagent add and



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↓
white colour or ppt
form
↓
Then ↓ Heat
form yellow crystals.
↓
confirm protein present
✓/

⑤ sodium Nitroprusside
test -

firstly protein solution or
test tube or add 2 ml
↓
then add 2 concⁿ HNO₃
add 2 or 3
↓ Heat
white colour or ppt
form
↓
confirm protein present ✓/

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* Biological Role of Proteins →

of following physiological roles perform as follows -

1) Nutritional Role →

- of body and nutrition provide as amino acid
- essential amino acids, Nitrogen, and Sulphur etc.

2) Catalytic Role -

- the enzymes nature of protein as follows

- the body and as follows

3) Hormonal Role -

- Most of the hormones nature of proteins as follows

- the body and as follows

4) Receptor proteins →

- Receptor Nature of protein as follows

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in call surface ut present
eid t /

b) Storage Protein -

• Protein body in food of
ant in stored eid t

• Like - Albumin

• in body in growth in
ant and t /

⑦ Some proteins are protective -

eg - keratins (skin, hair, and
nails)

* Biological Role of Amino acids -

• in protein of few building
blocks ant work and t

• few amino acids. ant as
a neurotransmitters in use
for ant t

• in body in many important
biochemical compounds of
ant work and t /

• Body in growth in skin
ant and t /

etc - - -

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* Diseases Related to

Malnutrition of Protein -

* Protein deficiency -

* Protein deficiency diseases -

① Kwashiorkor (protein deficiency)

* Definition -

- Kwashiorkor is a protein deficiency disease that occurs in children who have a diet high in carbohydrates and low in protein.

is a

• Such as -

Yams, rice, bananas etc...

- It usually affects older children.
- It affects older children.

* Symptoms - (characteristics)

- Muscle mass loss
- Diarrhoea (stools)
- Weight gain stops
- Immune system damage

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- Fatigue (थकान)
- feet में खुजली
- दस्तों में खुजली

* Diagnosis (निर्णय) -

- Blood levels of creatinine
- Arterial blood gas.
- Blood urea nitrogen

* Treatment →

- Diet में protein and calories में increase करना है that best result लाएगा

* Manasimus → (दस्त रोग)

* Definition -

- Manasimus रोग शरीर में protein and calories में body में deficiency है

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- set disease \rightarrow infant (12y)
- and very young children affect

* Symptoms - (child)

- chronic diarrhoea.
- loss of weight.
- Respiratory infection
- Dry skin.
- etc...

* Diagnosis \rightarrow

- Doctor \rightarrow set Physical

Examination of child \rightarrow

* Treatment \rightarrow

- Diet \rightarrow protein and calories \rightarrow increase \rightarrow set disease \rightarrow treat

* Diseases caused by abnormal proteins —

- Alzheimer's disease.
- Amyloidosis.
- Parkinson's disease.
- etc...

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THANK YOU.

By Dr Firoz khan

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