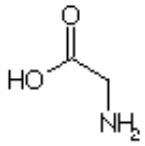
Biochimie structurale :

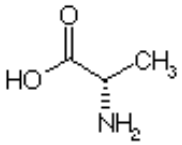
les 20 acides aminés composant les protéines :

Glycine :

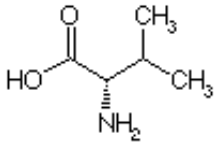


Glycine(Gly)
(Acide aminoacétique)

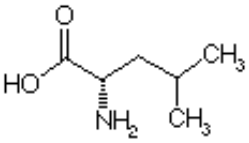
Acides aminés hydrophobes :



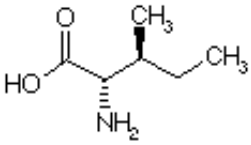
Alanine (Ala)
(Acide L-2-aminopropionique)



Valine (Val)
(Acide 2-amino-3-méthylbutyrique)

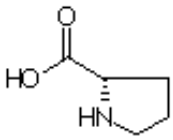


Leucine (Leu)
(Acide 2-amino-4-méthylvalérique)



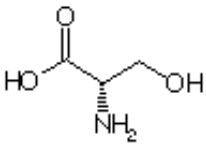
Isoleucine (Ile)
(Acide 2-amino-3-méthylvalérique)

Acide iminé :

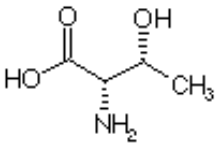


Proline (Pro)
(Acide 2-pyrrolidine-carboxylique)

Acides aminés à fonction alcool :

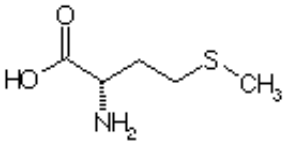


Sérine (Ser)
(Acide L-2-amino-3-hydroxypropionique)
(L-3-Hydroxy-alanine)

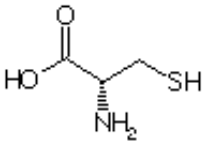


Thréonine (Thr)
(Acide 2-amino-3-hydroxybutyrique)

Acides aminés à fonction soufrée :

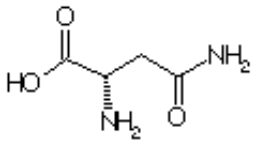


Méthionine (Met)
(Acide L-2-amino-4-méthylthiobutyrique)

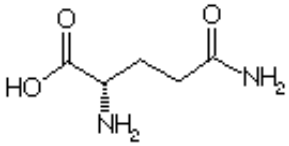


Cystéine (Cys)
(Acide L-2-amino-3-mercaptopropionique)

Acides aminés à fonction amidée :

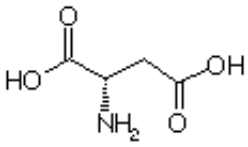


Asparagine (Asn)
(Acide 2-aminosuccinamique)

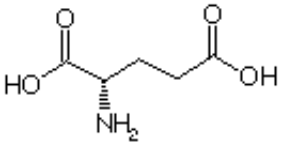


Glutamine (Gln)
(Acide L-2-aminoglutaramique)

Acides aminés chargés négativement :

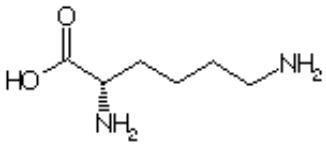


Acide aspartique (Asp)
(Acide 2-aminosuccinique)

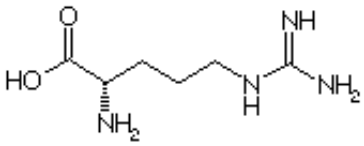


Acide glutamique (Glu)
(Acide L-glutaminique)

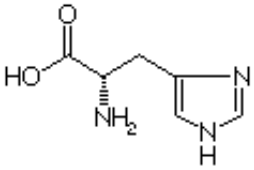
Acides aminés chargés positivement :



Lysine (Lys)
(Acide 2,6-diaminohexanoique)

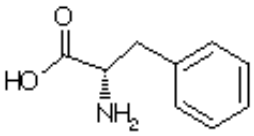


Arginine (Arg)
(Acide (S)-2-amino-5-guanidinovalérique)

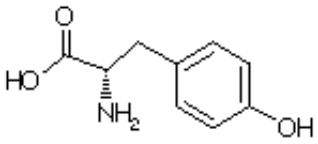


Histidine (His)
(Acide (S)-alpha-amino-1H-imidazole-4-propionique)

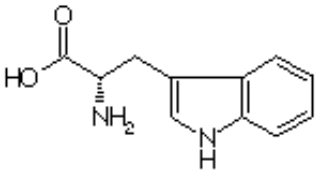
Acides aminés cycliques :



Phénylalanine (Phe)
(Acide (S)-alpha-amino-bêta-phenylpropionique)



Tyrosine (Tyr)
(Acide (S)-3-(p-Hydroxyphényl)alanine)
(Acide (S)-2-Amino-3-(p-hydroxyphényl)propionique)



Tryptophane (Trp)
(Acide (S)-alpha-amino-bêta-(3-indolyl)-propionique)