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Serine, threonine, and tyrosine each contain a polar hydroxyl group that can participate in hydrogen bond formation.



The side chains of asparagine and glutamine each contain a carbonyl group and an amide, both of which can also participate in hydrogen bonds.



- Cysteine contains a sulfhydryl group (–SH), which is an important component of the active site of many enzymes.
- . In proteins, the –SH groups of two cysteines can become oxidized to form cystine (disulfide bond).



Side chains as sites of attachment for other compounds:

- The polar hydroxyl group of serine, threonine, and, rarely, tyrosine, can serve as a site of attachment for structures such as a phosphate group.
- The amide group of asparagine, as well as the hydroxyl group of serine or threonine, can serve as a site of attachment for oligosaccharide chains in glycoproteins.

#### 3. Amino acids with acidic side chains:

The amino acids aspartic and glutamic acid are proton donors. At physiologic pH, the side chains of these amino acids are fully ionized, containing a negatively charged carboxylate group (–COO<sup>–</sup>).



Amino acids with basic side chains:
The side chains of the basic amino acids accept protons.









#### http://www.bu.edu.eg/staff/doaamohamed7-courses