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## Biochemistry

Past paper
Amino acids

1. The following structure represents a molecule that:
A. Cannot be considered an amino acid
B. Can produce Epinephrine
C. Is produced by decarboxylation of Histidine
D. Can produce Serotonin
E. Is produced by hydroxylation of phenylalanine
2. (Glu) is the $\mathbf{3}$-letter code of:
A. glutamine
B. glutamic acid
C. cysteine
D. none of the above
3. All of the following is polar, uncharged amino acid, except:
A. Cys
B. Tyr
C. Asn
D. Asp
4. one of the following is essential amino acid that the body can not synthesize :
A. leucine
B. valine
C. serine
D. $A+B$
E. all of the above
5. The point that represents the zwitterion is ?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. $1 \& 2$
6. The amino acid that consists of a charged amino group in its side chain:
A. His

B. Lys
C. Asp
D. Gln
E. Pro
7. What's different about Pro from any other amino acids?
A. It's structure of a ring
B. Contains 3 carbons in its chain
C. It has a secondary amine
D. Possess 3 double bonds
E. All the above
8. Which group has the correct classification?
A. \{Ala, Val, Gli, Leu\} nonpolar
B. $\{$ Ser, Asn, Arg\} polar
C. $\{G I n$, Trp, Met $\}$ uncharged
D. $\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}$
9. The amino acid arginine contains a guanidino R -group and has pK values of 2.2, 9.0, and 12.5. A sample of arginine is titrated from $\mathrm{pH}=1.0$ to $\mathrm{pH}=14.0$ with NaOH . At $\mathrm{pH}=2.2$
A. all of the amino acid molecules will be in the fully protonated form
B. half of the amino acid molecules will be in the fully protonated form
C. all of the amino acid molecules will be in the zwitterion form
D. half of the amino acid molecules will be in the zwitterion form
10. Which property is shared by both arginine and aspartate as each is titrated with NaOH from $\mathrm{pH}=1.0$ to $\mathrm{pH}=14.0$ ?
A. Both will require the same number of NaOH equivalents to complete the titration
B. Both will have the same number of equivalence points at the same pH values
C. Both will have the same net charge at $\mathrm{pH}=1.0$
D. Both will have the same net charge at $\mathrm{pH}=14.0$
11. The amino acids have a carboxyl group with a pK around $\qquad$ ,and an amino group with a pK near
$\qquad$ .
A. 1.1 and 12.1
B. 6.5 and 8.0
C. 3.3 and 10.5
D. 9.0 and 2.5
E. 2.0 and 9.5
12. The amino acid alanine has two pKa values 2.3 for the COOH group and 9.7 for the $\mathrm{NH} 3+$ group . What is the pl for this compound??
A. 6.0
B. 1.0
C. 12
D. 3.5
13. When the amino acid alanine (the R group is: CH 3 ) is added to a solution with a pH of 7.3 , alanine becomes:
A. A cation
B. non-polar
C. a zwitterion
D. an isotope
14. The isoelectric point of an amino acid is defined as :
A. The pH where the molecule carrier no net electric charge .
B. The pH where the carboxyl group is uncharged.
C. The pH where the amino group is uncharged.
D. The pH of maximum electrolytic mobility
E. $-\log 10\left(p K_{i}+p K_{J}\right)$

| Answers: 8) $D$ | 9) $B$ | 10) $A$ | 11) E | 12) A | 13) C | 14) A |
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15. Which of the following amino acids has a net charge of +2 at low pH ?
A. Aspartic acid
B. alanine and glutamic acid
C. arginine and lysine
D. leucine
16. Which has a net charge of $\mathbf{- 2}$ at high $\mathbf{p H}$ ?
A. Aspartic acid and glutamic acid
B. alanine
C. arginine and lysine
D. leucine
17. For a solution of tyrosine molecules at $\mathbf{p H}=10.2$ :
A. all the $\alpha$-carboxyl groups will be uncharged
B. all the $\alpha$-amino groups will be uncharged
C. all the phenolic R-groups will be uncharged
D. all the ionizable groups will be uncharged
18. The amino acid tyrosine contains a phenolic $R$-group and has $p K a$ values of 2.2, 9.0, and 10.2. A sample of tyrosine is titrated from $\mathrm{pH}=1.0$ to $\mathrm{pH}=14.0$ with NaOH . At which pH will all the amino acid molecules be in their fully protonated form?
A. 1.0
B. 2.2
C. 5.6
D. 9.0
19. At which pH will half the amino acid (without ionizable R groups) molecules have a +1 charge?
A. 10.2
B. 9.0
C. 2.2
D. 1.0

| Answers: | 15) C | 16) A | 17) B | 18) A | 19) C |
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