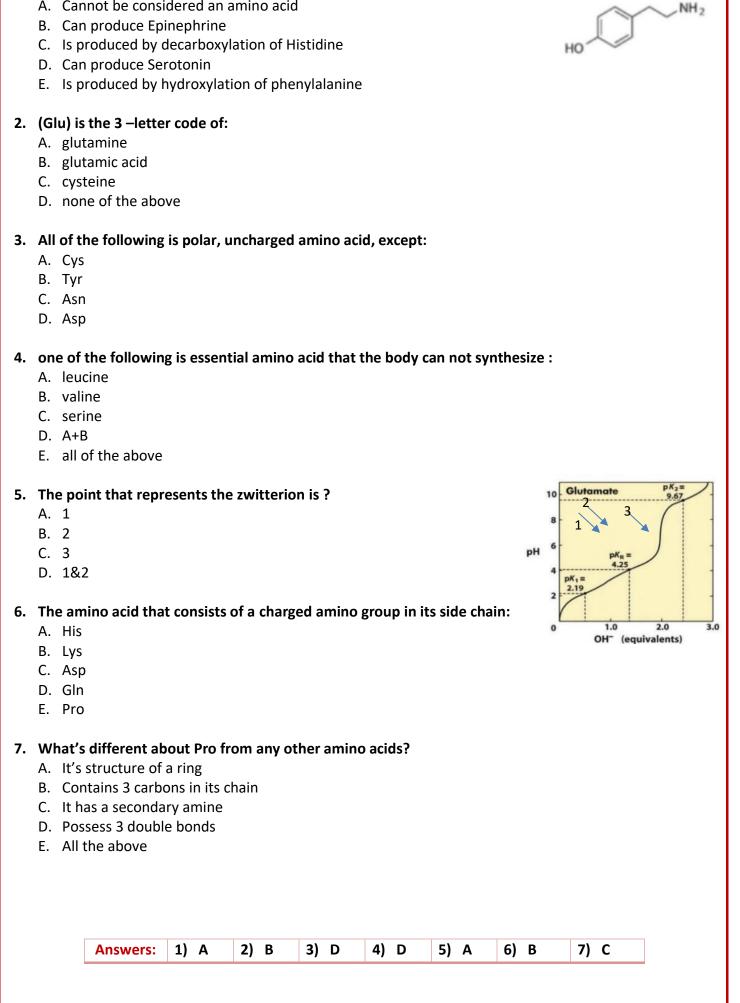
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# Biochemistry

Past paper

Amíno acíds



#### 1. The following structure represents a molecule that:

A. Cannot be considered an amino acid

### 8. Which group has the correct classification?

- A. {Ala, Val, Gli, Leu} nonpolar
- B. {Ser, Asn, Arg} polar
- C. {Gln, Trp, Met} uncharged
- D. B+C
- 9. The amino acid arginine contains a guanidino R-group and has pKa values of 2.2, 9.0, and 12.5. A sample of arginine is titrated from pH=1.0 to pH=14.0 with NaOH. At 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 pH=1.0 to 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 pH=1.0
  - D. Both will have the same net charge at pH=14.0

11. The amino acids have a carboxyl group with a pK around \_\_\_\_\_\_, and an amino group with a pK near

- 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 NH3+ 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: CH3) 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.  $-log10(pK_i + pK_J)$

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 -2 at high pH?

- A. Aspartic acid and glutamic acid
- B. alanine
- C. arginine and lysine
- D. leucine

### 17. For a solution of tyrosine molecules at pH = 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 pKa values of 2.2, 9.0, and 10.2. A sample of tyrosine is titrated from pH = 1.0 to 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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