

CONCEPT: TITRATIONS OF AMINO ACIDS WITH IONIZABLE R-GROUPS

- Amino acids with ionizable R-groups have ____ inflection/equivalence points.

EXAMPLE: Titration Curve Review of Amino Acid with Ionizable R-Group.

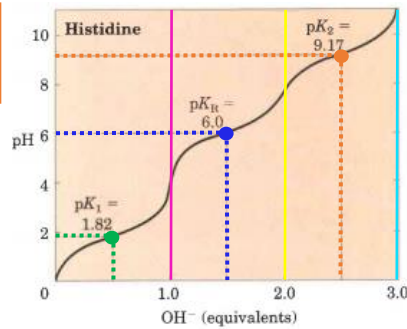
What does the **pink** line represent?
 ____ point of ____ group. (No more COOH).

What does the **yellow** line represent?
 ____ point of ____-group. (No more ____ R-group).

What do the **orange** dot & lines represent?
 ____ & pK_a of ____ group.

What do the **blue** dot & lines represent?
 ____ & pK_a of ____-group.

What do the **green** dot & lines represent?
 ____ & pK_a of ____ group.



What does the **light blue** line represent?
 ____ point of ____ group.
 (No more NH_3^+).

What does the **black** curve represent?
 ____ titration curve.

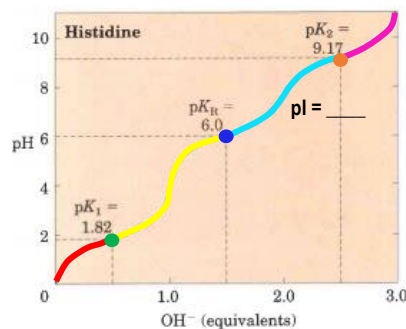
Drawing Amino Acids with Ionizable R-Groups from Titration Curves

- pI will always be equal to the equivalence point that allows the ____ of a net charge.

EXAMPLE: Draw the predominate structure of His at each colored region of its titration curve & calculate its pI .

$pH < \text{Carboxyl } pK_a < pK_R < \text{Amino } pK_a$

Net Charge = ____



$\text{Carboxyl } pK_a < pK_R < \text{Amino } pK_a < pH$

Net Charge = ____

$\text{Carboxyl } pK_a < pH < pK_R < \text{Amino } pK_a$

Net Charge = ____

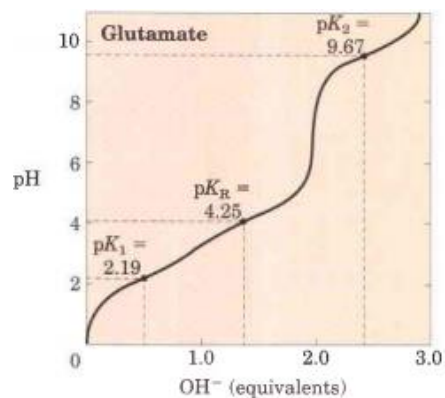
$\text{Carboxyl } pK_a < pK_R < pH < \text{Amino } pK_a$

Net Charge = ____

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PRACTICE: A) Determine the pI of Glu & mark it on the provided titration curve.

- a) 6.96
- b) 5.93
- c) 7.48
- d) 3.22



B) Use the titration curve to draw the predominate structures of Glu at pH = 1.0, pH = 3.0, pH = 7.0, & pH = 11.0.

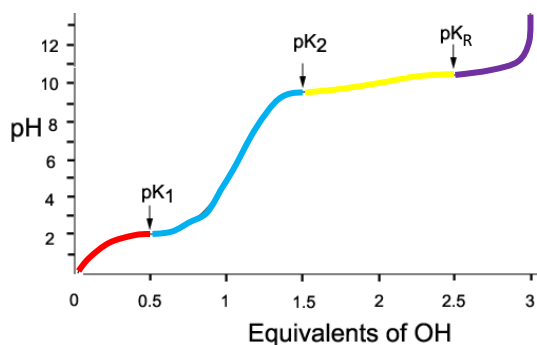
Glu at pH = 1.0

Glu at pH = 3.0

Glu at pH = 7.0

Glu at pH = 11.0

PRACTICE: Draw the predominate structures of K at the indicated sections of its titration curve. Mark the pI on the curve.



Red

Blue

Yellow

Purple

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PRACTICE: Label each arrow on Asp's titration curve & draw its predominate structure at each colored region.

A) Amino group pK_a .

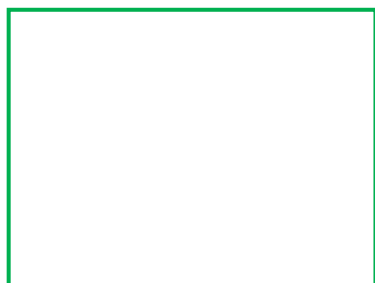
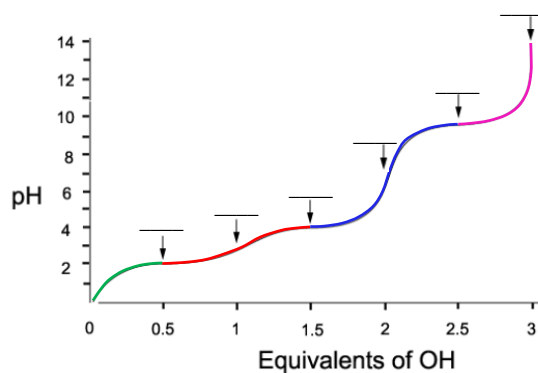
B) Carboxyl group pK_a .

C) R-group pK_a ($pK_a = 3.9$).

D) Amino group equivalence point.

E) Carboxyl group equivalence point.

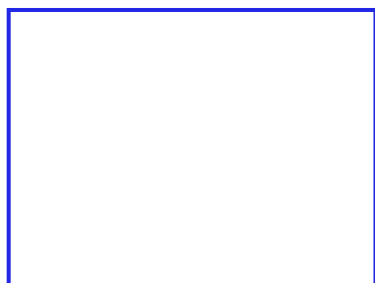
F) R-group equivalence point.



Net Charge = _____



Net Charge = _____



Net Charge = _____



Net Charge = _____