#### **CONCEPT:** AMINO ACID ONE LETTER CODE

### **Phonetic 1-Letter Amino Acid Codes**

• 8 out of 20 of the one-letter abbreviations are \_\_\_\_\_ in origin.

# 1-Letter Symbol Phonetic Origins:

Arginine = "\_\_ginine" = \_\_

Glutamine = "\_\_\_-tamine" = \_\_\_

Asparagine = "Asparagi\_\_e" = \_\_\_

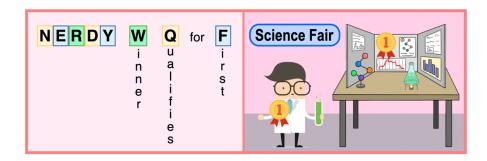
Phenylalanine = "\_\_enylalanine" = \_\_

Aspartic Acid = "aspar\_\_ic" = \_\_\_

Tryptophan = "t\_\_iptophan" = \_\_

Glutamic acid = "glutam\_\_c" = \_\_\_

Tyrosine = "t\_\_rosine" = \_\_



**EXAMPLE:** Which of the following amino acid 1-letter symbols is of phonetic origin?

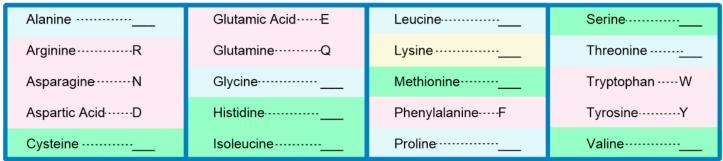
- a) E
- b) K
- c) T
- d) C

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#### **Other 1-Letter Codes**

| <u> </u>   |  |
|--|--|
| ● For amino acids with 1st letters, their one-letter-symbol is their 1st letter.                                   |  |
| ● Some amino acid 1st letters are not unique but are still used because they are more                              |  |
| □ For example, overall leucine is more common than lysine in proteins, so leucine's symbol =                       |  |
| ● Only a few letters remained in the alphabet, so "" was chosen for Lysine since its closest to L in the alphabet. |  |
|  |  |

## **Amino Acid 1-Letter-Symbols**



**EXAMPLE** Which 1-letter-code is unique in that it is neither the first letter of the amino acid nor phonetic in origin?

- a) I
- b) L
- c) K
- d) G
- e) T

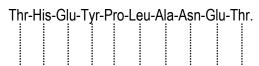
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**PRACTICE:** Convert the following amino acids into their 1-letter codes: Glycine, Isoleucine, Valine, Tryptophan, Proline.

- a) G, I, V, T, P c) G, L, V, W, P
- b) L, I, V, Y, P d) G, I, V, W, P

**PRACTICE:** Convert the following 3-letter amino acid codes into 1-letter codes to answer the following question:

How does NASA organize a party?



**PRACTICE:** Convert the following 3-letter amino acid codes into 1-letter codes to reveal the sentence.

Ile-Leu-Ile-Lys-Glu-Cys-Ala-Asn-Asp-Tyr!