## Crash Course for NEET 2020

# KEY NOTES ON Biomolecules

Biomentors Classes Online, Mumbai

## NCERT Based - Very Important Points

## Carbohydrates(कार्बोहाइड्रेट)

**Sugars or Saccharides : -**They are polyhydroxyaldehydes or ketones.

## Classification (वर्गीकरण)

Carbohydrates are classified as either reducing or non-reducing sugars :

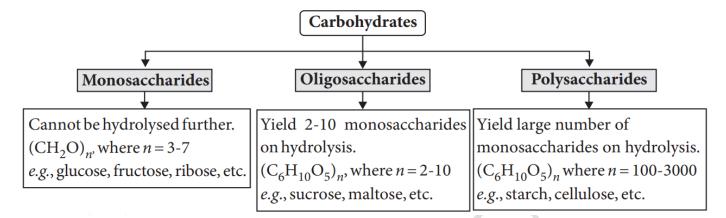
## **Reducing sugars**

- Free aldehydic or ketonic group.
- Reduce Fehling's solution and Tollens' reagent.
- e.g., maltose and lactose.

# Non-reducing sugars

- Do not have free aldehydic or ketonic group
- Do not reduce. Fehling's solution and Tollens' reagent.
- *e.g.*, Sucrose.

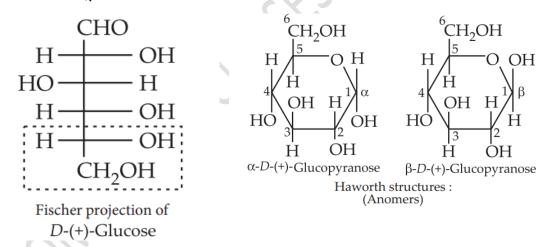
## On the basis of their behaviour towards hydrolysis(जल अपघटन के प्रति कार्बोहाइड्रेट का व्यवहार)



#### Monosaccharides (मोनोसैकैराइड)

Glucose ( $C_6H_{12}O_6$ )

An aldohexose as it contains six carbon atoms and aldehydic group.( ऐल्डोहैक्सोज क्योंकि उसमे छह कार्बन और ऐडिहैडिक समूह है)



The two cyclic hemiacetal forms of glucose differ only in the configuration of the hydroxyl group at C1, called anomeric carbon. ). Such isomers, i.e.,  $\alpha$ -form and  $\beta$ -form, are called anomers. ( ग्लूकोस के दोनों चक्रीय हैमीऐसीटैल रूपों में भिन्नता केवल C1पर उपस्थित हाइड्रोक्सिल समूह के विन्यास में होती है। इसे ऐनोमेरी कार्बन. ऐसे समावयवी अर्थात  $\alpha$  तथा  $\beta$  रूपों को ऐनोमर कहते है I)

#### Preparation of Glucose (ग्लूकोस का विरचन)

### From sucrose सुक्रोस से (Cane sugar)

If sucrose is boiled with dilute HCl or  $H_2SO_4$  in alcoholic solution, glucose and fructose are obtained in equal amounts. (सुक्रोस को तनु HCl अथवा  $H_2SO_4$  के साथ अलक्होलिक विलयन में क्वथन करने पर ग्लूकोस तथा फ़क्टोज समान मात्रा में प्राप्त होते है।)

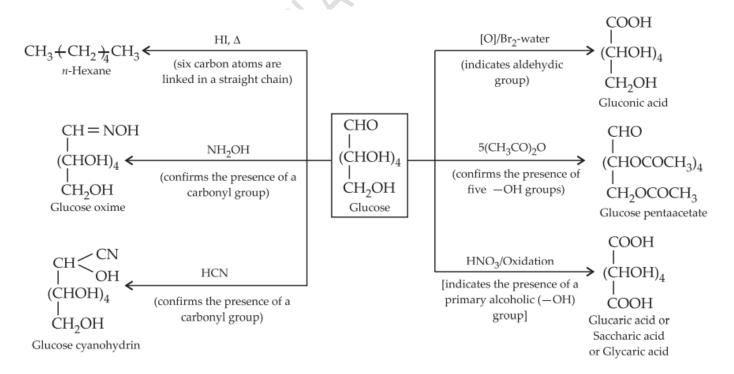
$$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O \xrightarrow{H^+} C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{12}O_6$$
 (Laboratory method)
Sucrose Fructose

#### (From Starch (स्टार्च से)

Commercially glucose is obtained by hydrolysis of starch by boiling it with dilute  $H_2SO_4$  at 393 K under pressure. (औद्योगिक स्तर पर ग्लूकोस को स्टार्च के जल अपघटन से प्राप्त किया जाता है. इसके लिए स्टार्च को तन् $H_2SO_4$ से साथ 393 K दाब पर क्वथन किया जाता है

$$(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n + nH_2O \xrightarrow{H^+/\Delta} nC_6H_{12}O_6$$
 (Commercial method)  
Starch or Cellulose

# Chemical reaction of Glucose with various reagents (ग्लूकोस की अभिक्रिया भिन्न अभिकर्मक के साथ)



## Reduction of Glucose (ग्लूकोस का अपचयन)

$$CH_2OH(CHOH)_4$$
  $CHO + 2H \xrightarrow{Na-Hg} CH_2OH(CHOH)_4$   $CH_2OH$ 
Glucose Sorbitol

# Oxidation of Glucose (ग्लूकोस का ऑक्सीकरण)

1. Glucose 
$$\xrightarrow{Fehling \ solution}$$
 Gluconic  $acid + Cu_2O \downarrow$ 

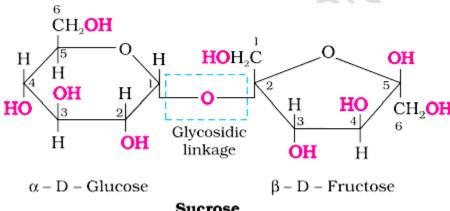
Red ppt.

2. Glucose 
$$\xrightarrow{Tollen\ reagent}$$
 Gluconic  $acid + 2Ag \downarrow$ 

Silver mirror

## Disaccharides(डाइसैकैराइड)

#### 1. Sucrose



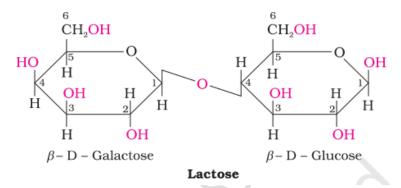
#### Sucrose

These two monosaccharides are held together by a glycosidic linkage between  $\mathcal{C}_1$  of  $\alpha$ -D-glucose and  $\mathcal{C}_2$  of  $\beta$ -D-fructose. Since the reducing groups of glucose and fructose are involved in glycosidic bond formation, sucrose is a non reducing sugar. (ये दोनों मोनोसैकैराइड इकाइयाँ  $\alpha$ -D-ग्लूकोस के  $C_1$  तथा  $\beta$ -D- फ़ुक्टोज़ के  $c_2$  के मध्य ग्लाईकोसाइडी बंध द्वारा जुडी रहती चूँकि ग्लूकोस तथा फ़ुक्टोज़ का अपचायक समूह ग्लाईकोसाइडी बंध में निर्माण में प्रयुक्त होता है. अन्तः सुक्रोस एक अनपचायी शर्करा है।)

#### 2. Maltose

Maltose is composed of two  $\alpha$ -D-glucose units in which  $C_1$  of one glucose (I) is linked to  $C_4$  of another glucose unit (II). The free aldehyde group can be produced at C1 of second glucose in solution and it shows reducing properties so it is a reducing sugar.

#### 3. Lactose



Lactose is composed of  $\beta$ -D-galactose and  $\beta$ -D-glucose. The linkage is between  $C_1$  of galactose and  $C_4$  of glucose. Free aldehyde group may be produced at C-1 of glucose unit, hence it is also a reducing sugar.

## Polysaccharides (पॉलिसैकैराइड)

It is a polymer of  $\alpha$ -glucose and consists of two components— Amylose and Amylopectin. Amylose is water soluble component which constitutes about 15-20% of starch. Chemically amylose is a long unbranched chain with 200-1000  $\alpha$ -D-(+)-glucose units held together by  $C_1$ -  $C_4$  glycosidic linkage.

(यह  $\alpha$ -ग्लूकोस का बहुलक है तथा तथा दो घटको ऐमिलोस तथा ऐमिलोपेक्टिन से मिलकर बनता है. ऐमिलोस जल में घुलनशील अवयव है तथा यह स्टार्च का 15-20% भाग निर्मित करता है. रासायनिक रूप से ऐमिलोस 200-1000,  $\alpha$ -D-(+)- ग्लूकोस इकाइयों की अशाखित श्रृंखला होती है जो आपस में  $C_1$ - $C_4$  ग्लाईकोसाइडी बंध द्वारा जुडी होती है.

Amylopectin is insoluble in water and constitutes about 80- 85% of starch. It is a branched chain polymer of  $\alpha$ -D-glucose units in which chain is formed by  $C_1-C_4$  glycosidic linkage whereas branching occurs by  $C_1-C_6$  glycosidic linkage. (ऐमिलोपेक्टिन जल में अविलेय होती है तथा यह स्टार्च का 80- 85%भाग बनती है. यह  $\alpha$ -ग्लूकोस इकाइयों की शाखित श्रृंखला होती है जिसमे  $C_1-C_4$  ग्लाईकोसाइडी बंध होते है. जबिक शाखन  $C_1-C_6$  ग्लाईकोसाइडी बंध द्वारा होती है।)

#### Cellulose:

Cellulose occurs exclusively in plants and it is the most abundant organic substance in plant kingdom. It is a predominant constituent of cell wall of plant cells. Cellulose is a straight chain polysaccharide composed only of  $\beta$ -D-glucose units which are joined by glycosidic linkage between C1 of one glucose unit and C4 of the next glucose unit.

#### Glycogen:

The carbohydrates are stored in animal body as glycogen. It is also known as animal starch because its structure is similar to amylopectin and is rather more highly branched. It is present in liver, muscles and brain. When the body needs glucose, enzymes break the glycogen down to glucose. Glycogen is also found in yeast and fungi.

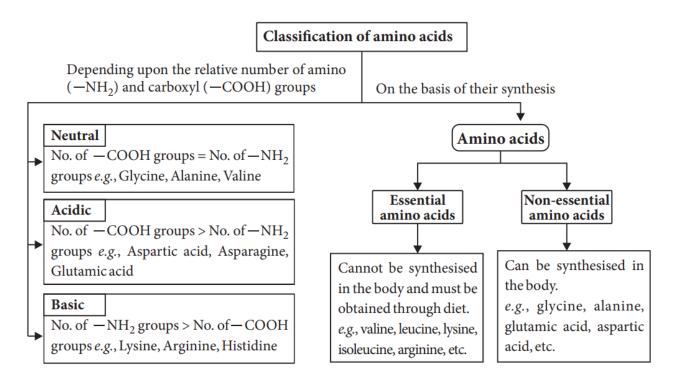
## Proteins (प्रोटीन)

They are the biomolecules of the living system made up of nitrogenous organic compounds by condensation polymerisation of  $\alpha$ -amino acids. (वे  $\alpha$ - एमिनो अम्ल के संघनन बहुलकन द्वारा नाइट्रोजन युक्त कार्बनिक यौगिकों से बने जीवित प्रणाली के जैव-अण् हैं।)

$$R = C - COOH$$
 ( $R = side chain$ )

 $H$ 
 $\alpha$ -Amino acid

#### Classification of Amino acids (एमिनो अम्ल का व वर्गीकरण)



#### Amino acid table

Name of the amino acids	Ch	aracteristic feature of side chain, R	Three letter symbol	One letter code
<ol> <li>Glycine</li> </ol>		Н	Gly	G
2. Alanine		- CH <sub>3</sub>	Ala	A
3. Valine*		$(H_3C)_2CH$ -	Val	V
4. Leucine*		$(H_3C)_2CH-CH_2-$	Leu	L
5. Isoleucine*		$H_3C$ - $CH_2$ - $CH$ - $CH_3$	Ile	I
6. Arginine*		HN=C-NH-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> -   NH <sub>2</sub>	Arg	R
7. Lysine*		H <sub>2</sub> N-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> -	Lys	K
8. Glutamic ac	eid	HOOC-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -	Glu	E
9. Aspartic aci	d	HOOC-CH <sub>2</sub> -	Asp	D
10. Glutamine		O    	Gln	Q
		O II		
11. Asparagine		$H_2N$ - $C$ - $CH_2$ -	Asn	N
12. Threonine*		H <sub>3</sub> C-CHOH-	Thr	T
13. Serine		HO-CH <sub>2</sub> -	Ser	S
14. Cysteine		HS-CH <sub>2</sub> -	Cys	C
15. Methionine*		H <sub>3</sub> C-S-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -	Met	M
16. Phenylalanine*		$C_6H_5$ - $CH_2$ -	Phe	F
17. Tyrosine		$(p) HO-C_6H_4-CH_2-$	Tyr	Y
12.				1
18. Tryptophan*		$-CH_2$ $N$ $H$	Trp	w
19. Histidine*		H <sub>2</sub> C NH	His	Н
20. Proline		$COOH^{\circ}$ $HN \longrightarrow H$ $CH_2$	Pro	Р

\* essential amino acid, a = entire structure

#### **Zwitter ions**

In aqueous solution, the carboxylic group can lose a proton and amino group can accept a proton giving rise to a dipolar ion known as zwitter ion. This is neutral but contains both positive and negative charges. (जलीय विलयन में कार्बोक्सील समूह एक प्रोटॉन मुक्त कर सकता है जबिक ऐमीनो समूह एक प्रोटॉन ग्रहण कर सकता है। जिसके फलस्वरूप एक द्विधुवीय आयन बनता है जिसे ज्वीटर आयन कहते है. यह उदासीन होते है परंत् इसमें धनावेश तथा ऋणावेश दोनों ही उपस्थित होते है ।)

$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ R-CH-C-OH \end{array} \longmapsto \begin{array}{c} O \\ \parallel \\ R-CH-C-O \end{array}$$

$$: NH_2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R-CH-C-O \\ \uparrow \\ NH_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} C \\ \parallel \\ Z \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ Z \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} C \\ \parallel \\ Z \end{array}$$

## Classification of proteins (प्रोटीन का वर्गीकरण)

Proteins can be classified into two types on the basis of their molecular shape. (आणविक आकृति के आधार पर प्रोटीनों दो वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है)

## 1. Fibrous proteins (रेशेदार प्रोटीन)

When the polypeptide chains run parallel and are held together by hydrogen and disulphide bonds, then fibre—like structure is formed. Such proteins are generally insoluble in water. Some common examples are keratin (present in hair, wool, silk) and myosin (present in muscles), etc. (पॉलिपेप्टाइड श्रृंखलाए समानांतर होती है तथा हाइड्रोजन और डाई सल्फाइड आबंधो द्वारा संयुक्त रहती है तो रेशासम बनती है। इस प्रकार के प्रोटीन सामान्यतः जल में अविलेय होते है। कुछ सामान्य उदहारण किरोटिन(बाल, उन तथा रेशम में उपस्थित)तथा मायोसीन(मासपेशियो में उपस्थित)आदि है।

# 2. Globular proteins (गोलिकाकार प्रोटीन)

This structure results when the chains of polypeptides coil around to give a spherical shape. These are usually soluble in water. Insulin and albumins are the common examples of globular proteins.( जब पॉलिपेप्टाइड की श्रृंखलाए कुंडली बनाकर गोलाकृति प्राप्त कर लेती है तो ऐसे संरचनाए प्राप्त होती है। ये सामान्यतः जल में विलेय होती है. इन्सुलिन तथा एल्ब्यूमिन इनके सामान्य उदहारण है ।

#### Proteins can also be classified on the basis of their function

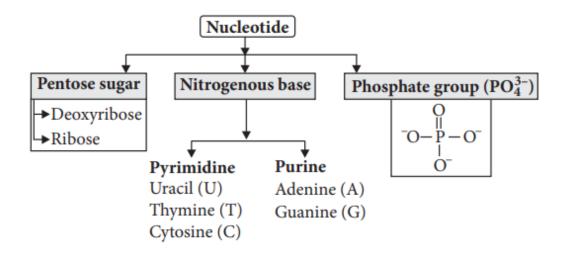
Protein	Function	Examples
Enzymes	Biological catalysts, vital to all living systems.	Trypsin, pepsin.
Structural proteins	Proteins that hold living systems together.	Collagen.
Harmones	Act as messengers.	Insulin.
Transport proteins	Carry ions or molecules from place to another in the living system.	Haemoglobin.
Protective proteins (antibiotics)	Destroy any foreign substance released into the living system.	Gamma globulin.
Toxins	Poisonous in nature.	Snake venom.

**Common structure of a nucleobases** The structures of pyrimidine and purine are shown for comparison

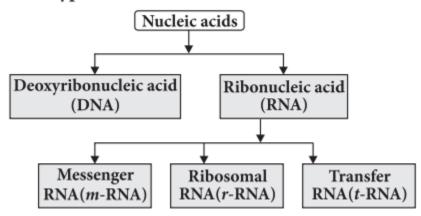
**Base Pairing**: The adenine– thymine (A–T) base pair has two hydrogen bonds, whereas the guanine–cytosine (G–C) base pair has three hydrogen bonds.

## Nucleic acid(न्यूक्लीक अम्ल)

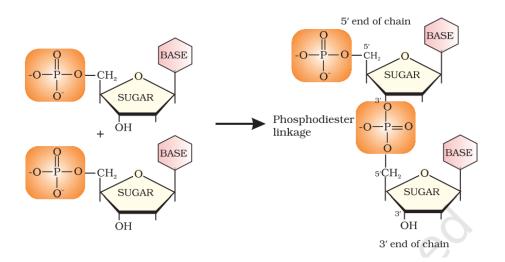
Nucleic acids are the polymers of nucleotides present in nucleus of all living cells and play an important role in transmission of the hereditary characteristics and biosynthesis of proteins.



# Types of nucleic acids:



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Chargaff 's rule: Amount of purine bases is always equal to that of pyrimidine bases. Purine base of one strand of DNA molecule pairs with pyrimidine base of the other strand. Adenine (A) pairs with thymine (T) through two H-bonds (A=T) and guanine (G) pairs with cytosine (C) through three H-bonds (A=T). In case of RNA, adenine (A) pairs with uracil (U), (A=U).

**Replication**: It is the process by which a single DNA molecule produces two identical copies of itself.

#### Vitamin (विटामिन)

They are generally regarded as organic compounds required in the diet in small amounts to perform specific biological functions for normal maintenance of optimum growth and health of the organism.

(इन्हें सामान्यतः इस प्रकार विचारित किया जा सकता है कि ये विशिस्ट जैविक क्रियाओं के संपन्न होने के लिए हमारे आहार में आवश्यक वे कार्बनिक पदार्थ है जिनसे जीव की इस्टतम वृद्धि और स्वास्थय का सामान्य रखरखाव होता है।)

Vitamins are classified into two groups depending upon their solubility in water or fat जल तथा वसा में विलेयता के आधार पर विटामिनो दो समूह में वर्गीकृत किया गया है)

# 1. Fat soluble vitamins (वसा विलेय विटामिन )

Vitamins which are soluble in fat and oils but insoluble in water are kept in this group. These are vitamins A, D, E and K. They are stored in liver and adipose (fat storing) tissues. (इस वर्ग में उन विटामिनों को रखा गया है जो वसा तथा तेल में विलेय होते है परंतु जल में अविलेय. ये विटामिन A, D, E तथा K हैं। ये यकृत तथा ऐडिपोस(वसा संग्रहित करने वाला ) ऊतक में संग्रहित रहते हैं ।)

# 2. Water soluble vitamins (जल में विलेय विटामिन)

B group vitamins and vitamin C are soluble in water so they are grouped together. Water soluble vitamins must be supplied regularly in diet because they are readily excreted in urine and cannot be stored (except vitamin B12) in our body. (B वर्ग के विटामिन तथा विटामिन C जल में विलेय होते हैं अन्तः इन्हे एक साथ इस वर्ग में रखा गया हैं। जल में विलेय विटामिनों कि पूर्ति हमारे आहार में नियमित रूप से होने चाहिए क्योंकि ये आसानी से मूत्र के साथ उत्सजित हो जाते हैं तथा इन्हे हमारे शरीर में (except vitamin B12) संचित नहीं किया जा सकता ।)

## Some important Vitamins, their Sources and their Deficiency Diseases

Sl. Name of No. Vitamins	Sources	Deficiency diseases
1. Vitamin A	Fish liver oil, carrots, butter and milk	Xerophthalmia (hardening of cornea of eye) Night blindness
<ol> <li>Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (Thiamine)</li> </ol>	Yeast, milk, green vegetables and cereals	Beri beri (loss of appe- tite, retarded growth)
3. Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> (Riboflavin)	Milk, eggwhite, liver, kidney	Cheilosis (fissuring at corners of mouth and lips), digestive disorders and burning sensation of the skin.
<ol> <li>Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> (Pyridoxine)</li> </ol>	Yeast, milk, egg yolk, cereals and grams	Convulsions
5. Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	Meat, fish, egg and curd	Pernicious anaemia (RBC deficient in haemoglobin)
6. Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid)	Citrus fruits, amla and green leafy vegetables	Scurvy (bleeding gums)
7. Vitamin D	Exposure to sunlight, fish and egg yolk	Rickets (bone deformities in children) and osteo- malacia (soft bones and joint pain in adults)
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8. Vitamin E	Vegetable oils like wheat germ oil, sunflower oil, etc.	Increased fragility of RBCs and muscular weakness
9. Vitamin K	Green leafy vegetables	Increased blood clotting time