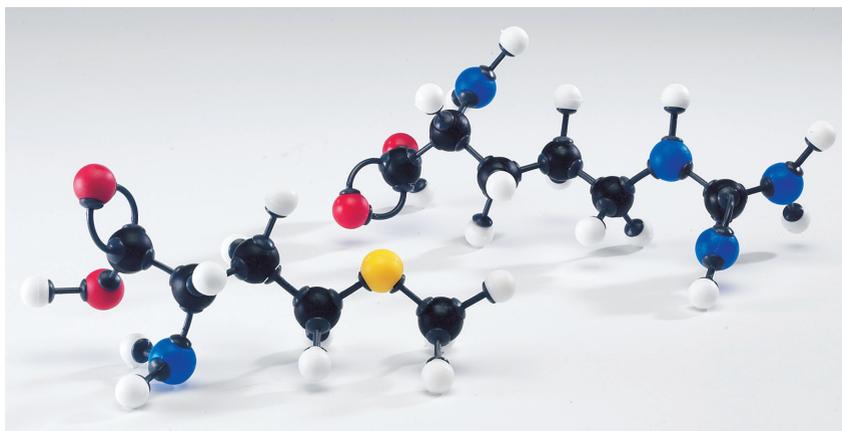




Modèle Moléculaire Les Acides Aminés 45031

NOTICE



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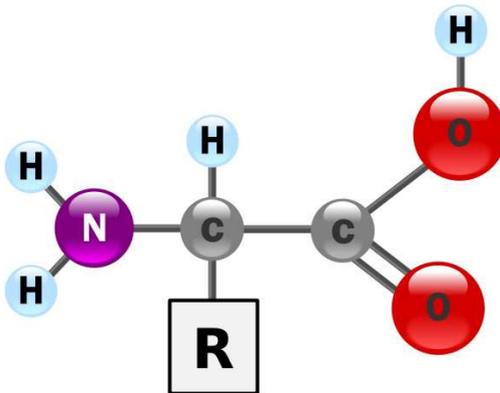
Composition du kit.

- 30 x Carbone tétraédrique
- 12 x Oxygène divalent
- 50 x Hydrogène
- 12 x Azote
- 2 x Soufre
- 80 x Liaison courte
- 20 x Liaison longue

Les acides aminés

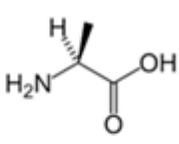
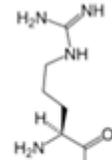
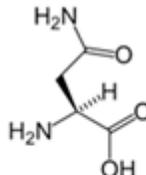
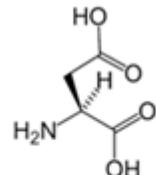
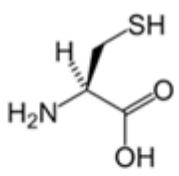
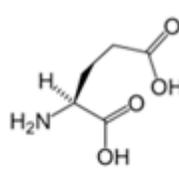
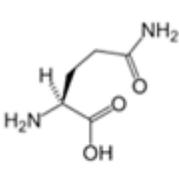
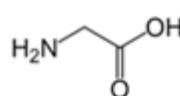
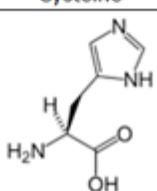
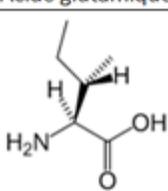
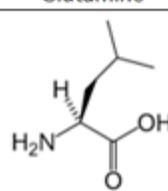
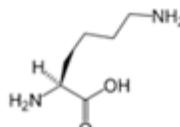
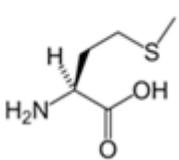
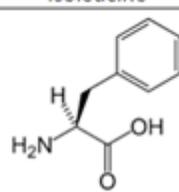
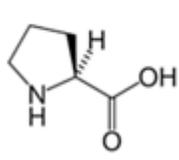
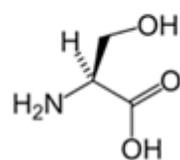
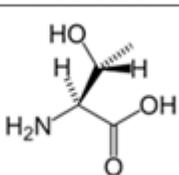
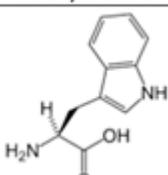
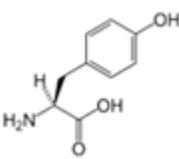
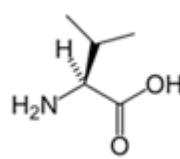
Par définition, un acide aminé est une molécule qui possède à la fois une **fonction acide (COOH)** et une **fonction amine (NH₂)**.

La formule générale d'un acide aminé est donc du type



où R est le **radical**.

Chez les êtres vivants, il existe vingt radicaux, il y a donc **vingt acides aminés différents**.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
|  <p>Alanine</p> |  <p>Arginine</p> |  <p>Asparagine</p> |  <p>Acide aspartique</p> |
|  <p>Cystéine</p> |  <p>Acide glutamique</p> |  <p>Glutamine</p> |  <p>Glycine</p> |
|  <p>Histidine</p> |  <p>Isoleucine</p> |  <p>Leucine</p> |  <p>Lysine</p> |
|  <p>Méthionine</p> |  <p>Phénylalanine</p> |  <p>Proline</p> |  <p>Sérine</p> |
|  <p>Thréonine</p> |  <p>Tryptophane</p> |  <p>Tyrosine</p> |  <p>Valine</p> |

