



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 6 Issue: III Month of publication: March 2018

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2018.3540>

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Chemistry of Amino Acids with Aqueous Electrolytes

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Abstract: Our aim has been to synthesize new alkali metals complexes and to identify the various structural features in the ligands, which enhance their selectivity for complex formation with alkali metals ions.

Keywords : electrolyte, biological molecule, amino acid, electropositive manner

I. INTRODUCTION

For the knowledge of water, electrolytes and amino acid interactions it is necessary to know the role of biological molecules in the living organism. During the denaturation process, various structural changes occurs in amino acid solutions. The knowledge of solute-solvent and solute-solute interactions in various solvent in this prerequisite to understanding the process of denaturation. The studies of structural and biological interactions of amino acids in pure aqueous and mixed electrolytes at different temperature and very significant and useful for investigation their physicochemical and biological behavior. The physicochemical and biological behavior of such systems can also be understood in thermodynamics and acoustic parameters. Amino acids are complex organic molecules whose behavior in mixtures is affected to a large extent by the presence of metal electrolytes. The nature of interactions between metal electrolytes in aqueous and non-aqueous medium is of prime importance since they play a vital role in physiological systems fluids are not pure water but solution of electrolytes. Amino acid when dissolved in aqueous solution forms several ionic species due to ionization of their carboxyl and amino group and the structural changes by amino acid in aqueous electrolytes, the unique hydration of these solutes has been reported as follows:

NH_3^+ and COO^- terminal in this solute are in an electropositive manner whereas the intervening backbone is hydrated as per its nature which may be hydrophobic.

Electrostriction of NH_3^+ group is greater than the COO^-

The overlap of hydration cosphere of terminal NH_3^+ and COO^- group adjacent to them results in volume change.

Ion-ion interaction such as hydrogen bonding, electrostatic interaction, and hydrophobic interaction are very important in biological systems. In aqueous electrolytes and amino acid residues of polypeptide chains interact with each other and with the surrounding water through these non-covalent forces and ion-ion interactions between opposite poles. Consequently, the characterization of the thermodynamics between the effect of amino acid hydration can assist in the understanding of the conformational stability and unfolding is studied by using model compounds which contain the relevant amino acids side chain and peptide groups. From the above description it can be understood, that the acoustic and thermodynamics about the solute-solute and solute-solvent interactions in the systems

A. Adducts Of Alkali Metal Salts Of Picolinic Acid With O-Hydroxyacetophenone Phenylhydrazine

Alkali metal salt of picolinic acid and the ligand O-hydroxyacetophenone phenylhydrazine were taken in a molar proportion (1:1) in a conical flask. About 30 c.c. of absolute ethanol was added to it. The contents were refluxed. A clear solution was obtained. It was refluxed for about 6 hours. It was concentrated and cooled, when coloured crystals came apart. It was filtered, washed with the solvent and then dried in an electric oven at 120°C.

1) LiPicA.OHAPz

Found : C, 67.59 ; H, 5.44; N, 11.70%

$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{Li}$ requires

: C, 67.60 ; H, 5.07 ; N, 11.83%

2) NaPicA.OHAPz

Found : C, 64.14 ; H, 5.19; N, 11.12 ; Na, 6.00%

$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{Na}$ requires

: C, 64.69 ; H, 4.85; N, 11.32 ; Na, 6.19%

3) KPicA.OHAPz

Found : C, 62.24 ; H, 4.94; N, 10.78; K, 10.00%

C₂₀H₁₈N₃O₃K requires

: C, 62.01 ; H, 4.65; N, 10.85; K, 10.08%

B. *Adducts With Alkali Metal Salts Of Quinaldinic Acid With O-Hydroxyacetophenone Phenylhydrazone*

Equimolar proportions of alkali metal salt of quinaldinic acid and O-hydroxyacetophenone phenylhydrazone were taken in a 150ml conical flask. About 30ml of absolute ethanol was added to it. The contents were refluxed on an electrically maintained hot plate, while constantly stirring the solution with the help of a magnetic stirrer. In half an hour, a clear solution was obtained. It was filtered, washed with the solvent and then dried in an electric oven at 120⁰c.

1) LiQuinA.OHAPz

Found : C, 71.48 ; H, 5.32; N, 10.25%

C₂₄H₂₀N₃O₃Li requires

: C, 71.11 ; H, 4.94 ; N, 10.37%

2) NaQuinA.OHAPz

Found : C, 68.54 ; H, 4.84; N, 9.78 ; Na, 5.25%

C₂₄H₂₀N₃O₃Na requires

: C, 68.41 ; H, 4.75; N, 9.98 ; Na, 5.46%

3) KQuinA.OHAPz

Found : C, 66.39 ; H, 4.81; N, 9.50; K, 8.80%

C₂₄H₂₀N₃O₃K requires

: C, 65.90 ; H, 4.58; N, 9.61; K, 8.92%

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