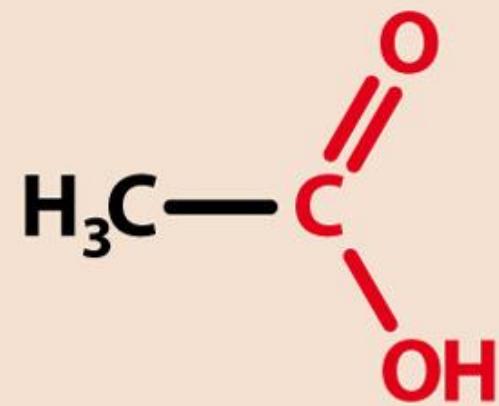
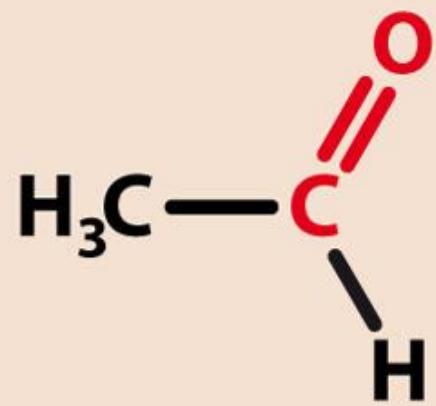
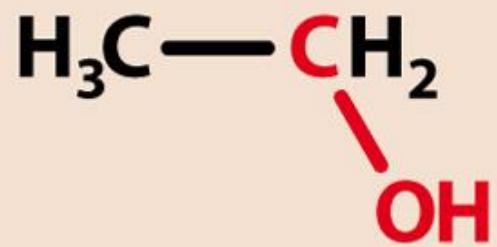


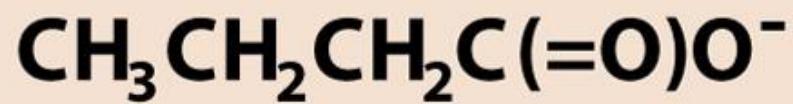
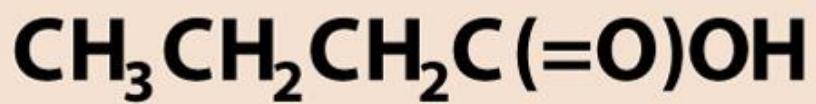
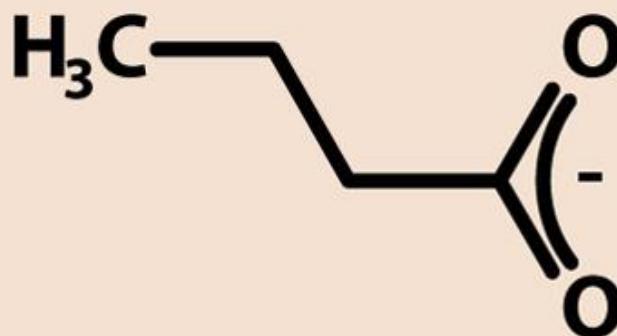
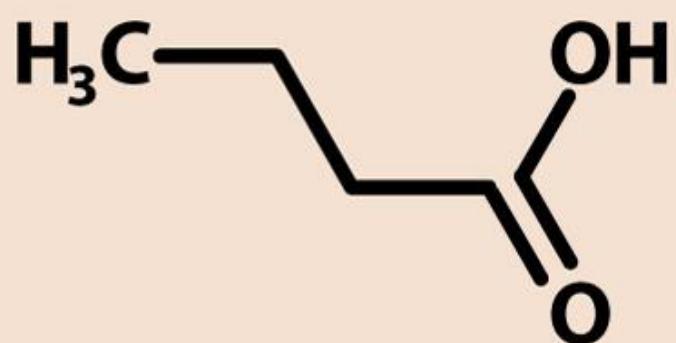
# Kemi der virker

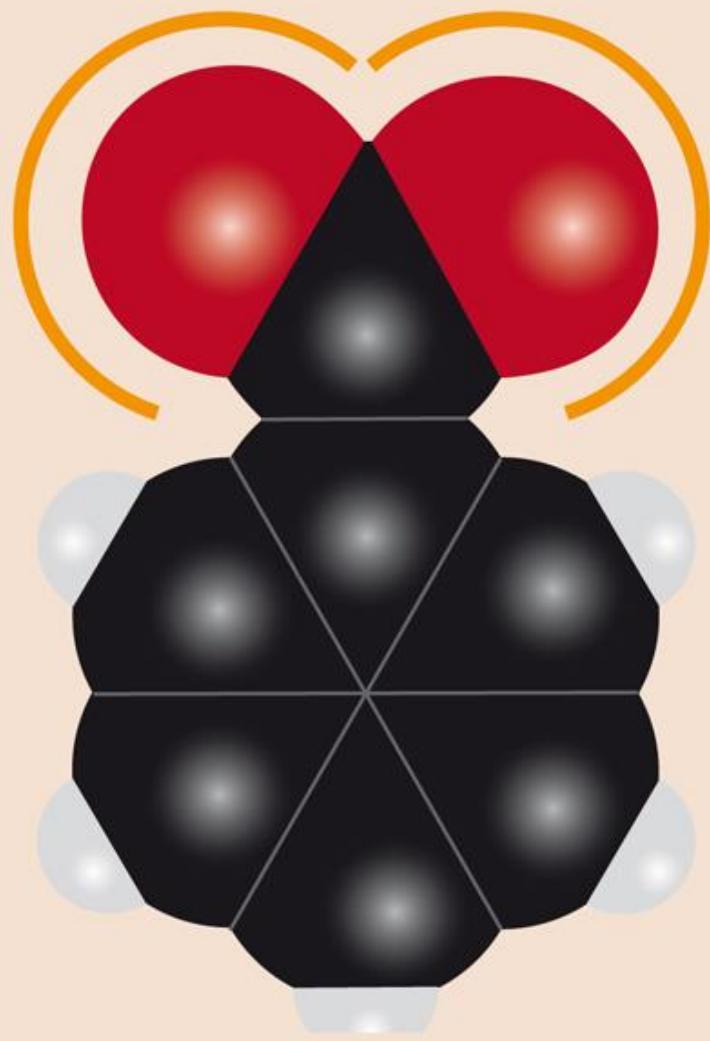
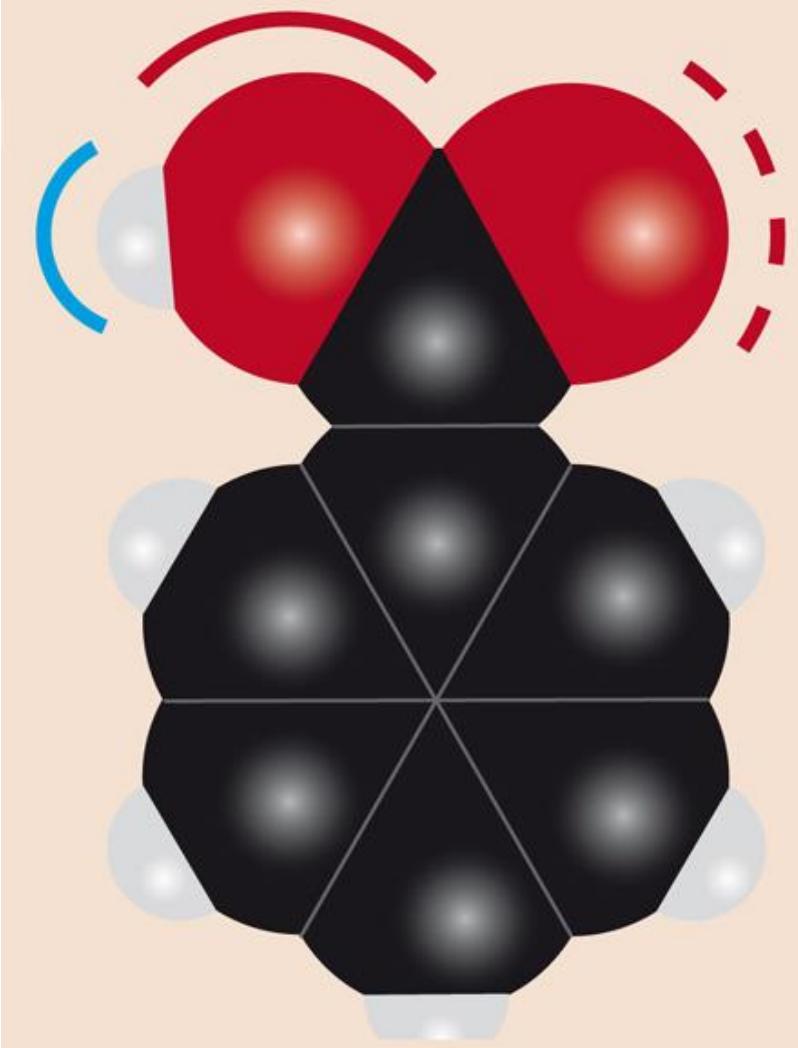
Søren Munthe

Figurer til kapitel

3

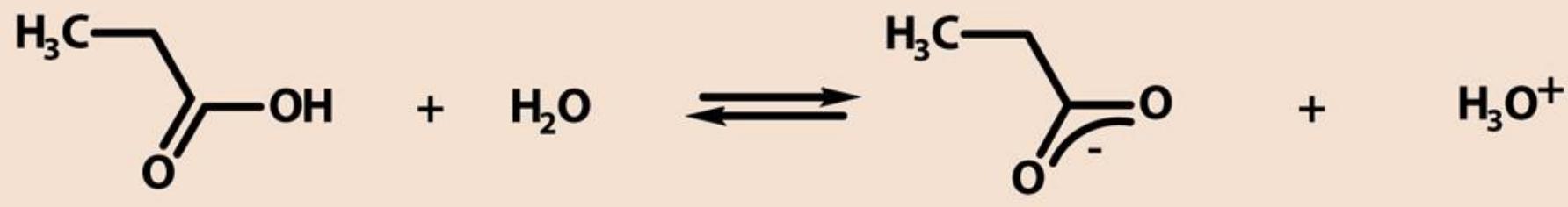






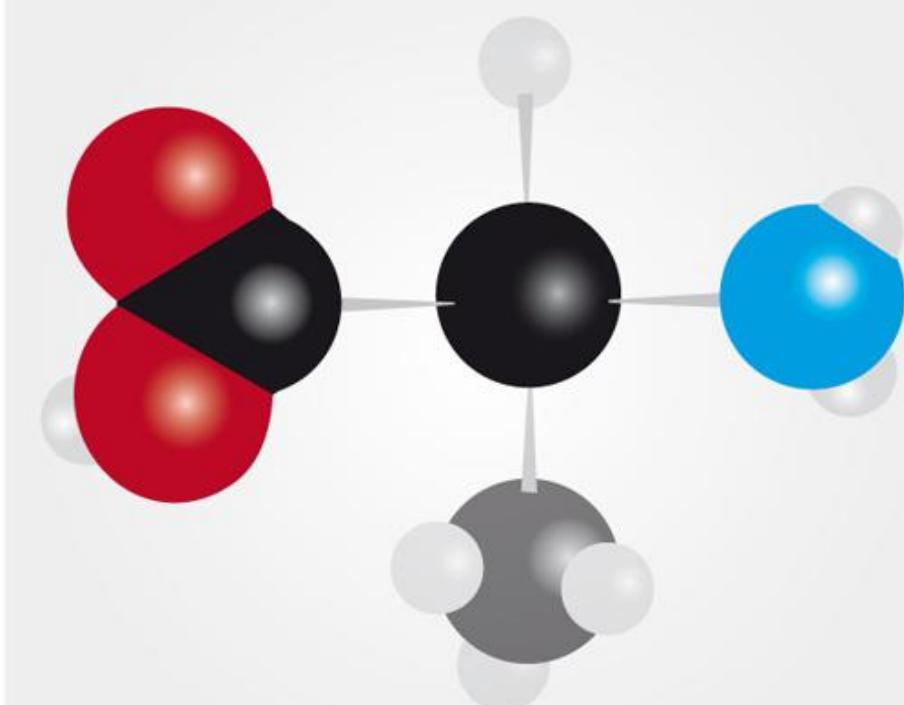
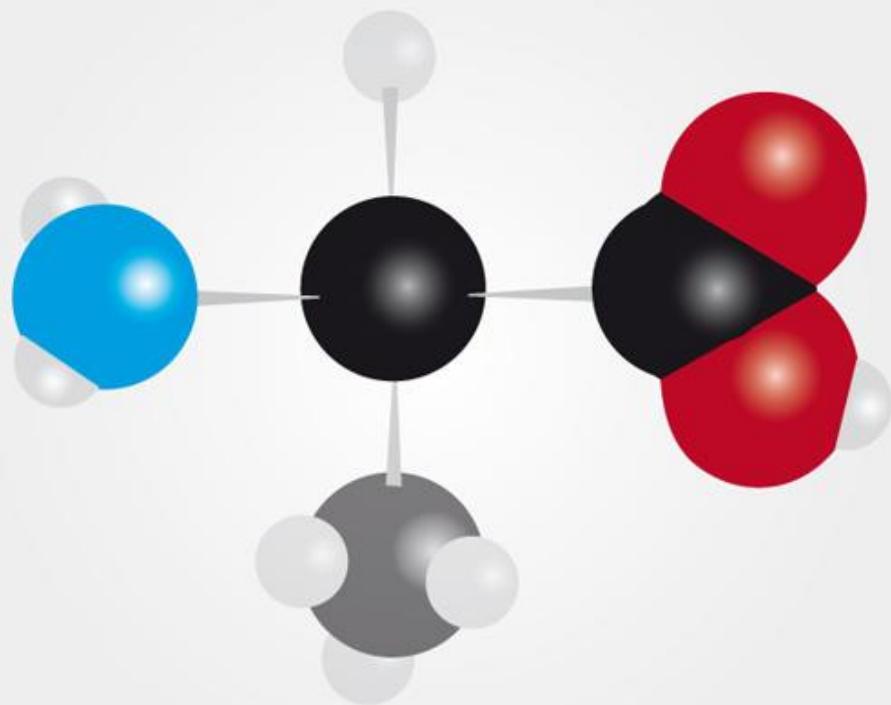
*Opløselighed i*

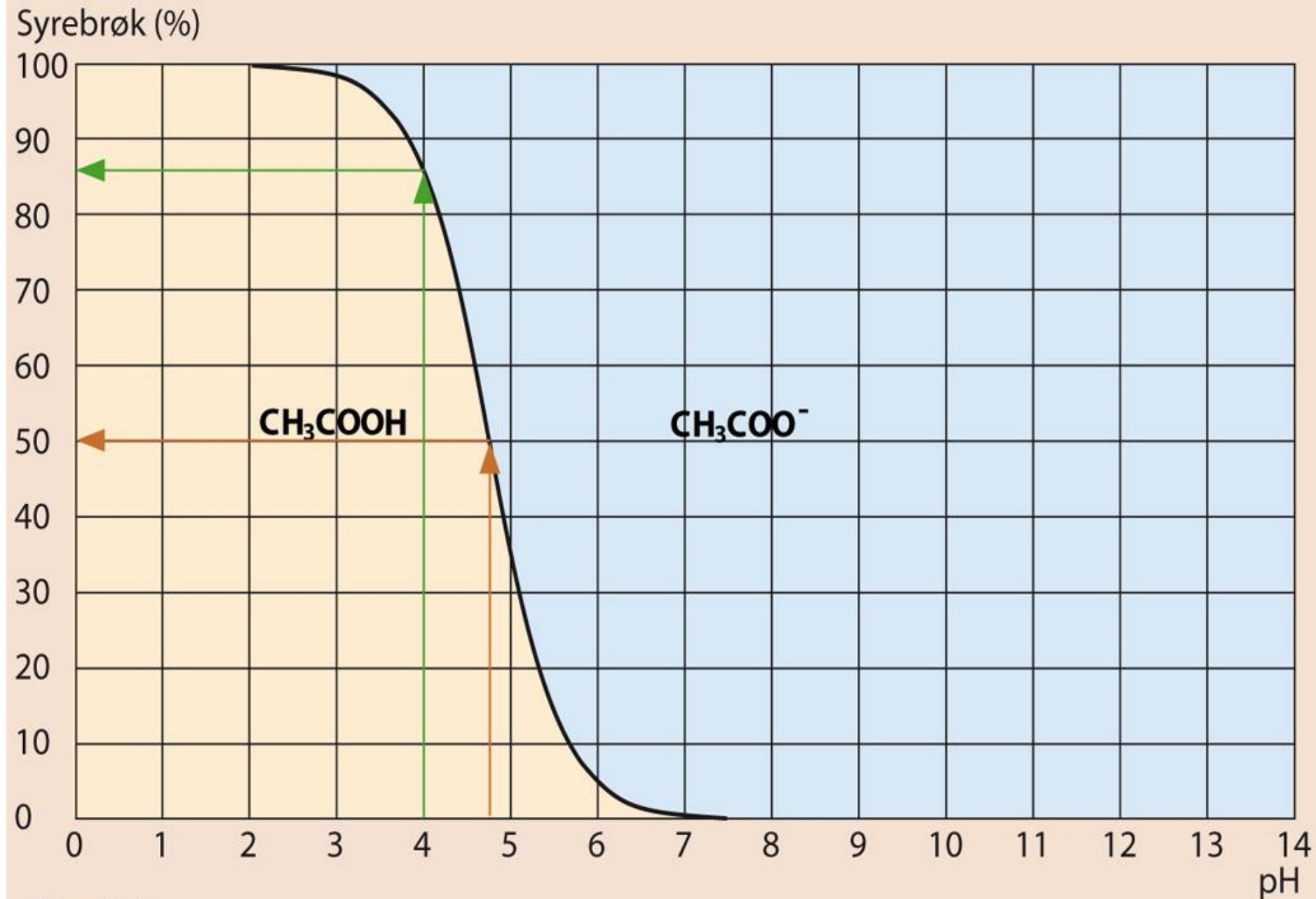
	<i>Sur opløsning</i>	<i>Vand</i>	<i>Basisk opløsning</i>
<i>Amin</i>	<i>Højere</i>	<i>Afhængig af C-kædelængde</i>	<i>Lavere</i>
<i>Carboxylsyre</i>	<i>Lavere</i>		<i>Højere</i>





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Syrebrøk (%)

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

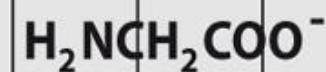
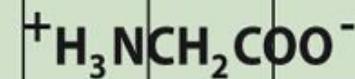
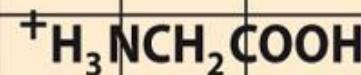
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12

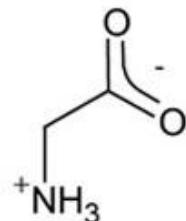
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14

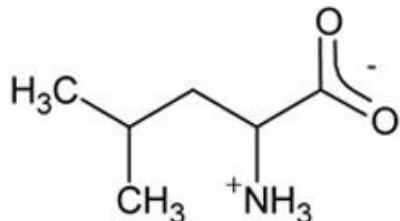
pH



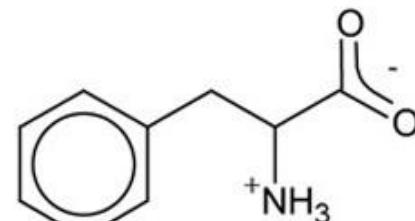
Upolære



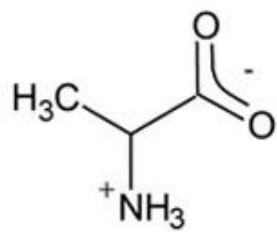
glycin Gly G



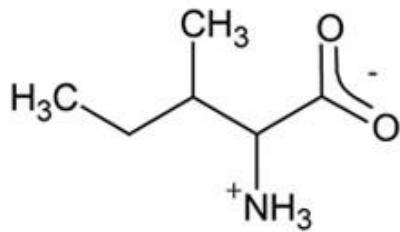
leucin Leu L



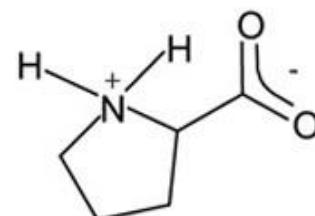
phenylalanin Phe F



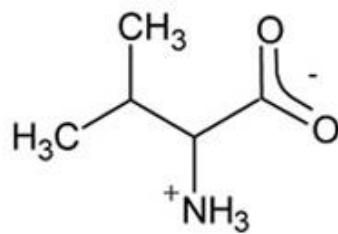
alanin Ala A



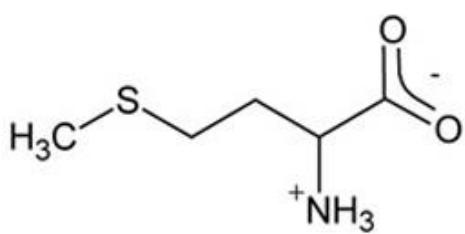
isoleucin Ile I



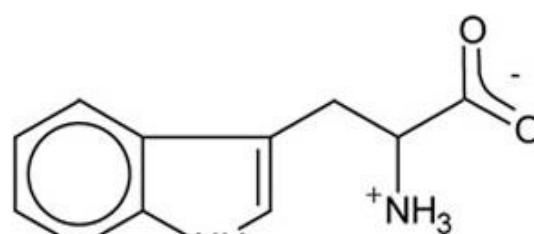
prolin Pro P



valin Val V

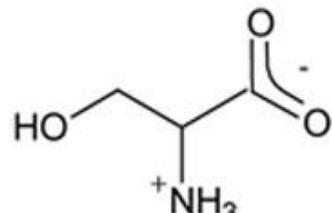


methionin Met M

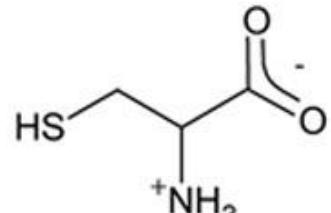


tryptophan Trp W

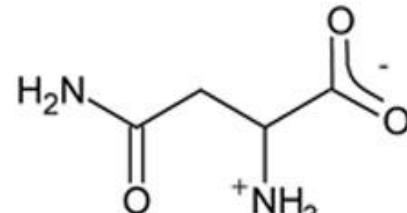
polære



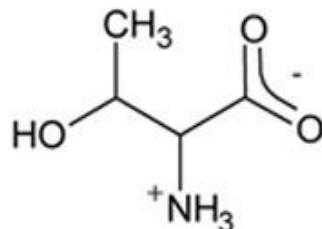
serin Ser S



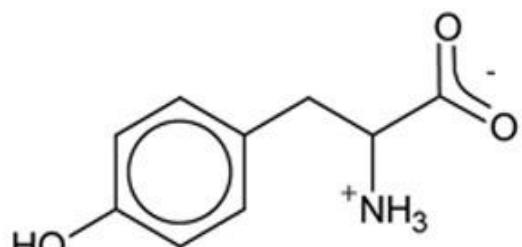
cystein Cys C



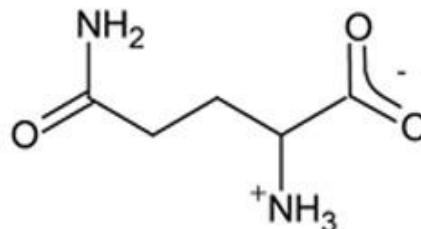
asparagin Asn N



threonin Thr T

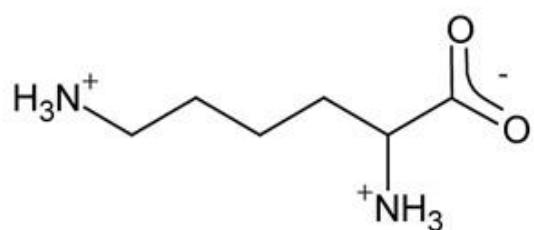


tyrosin Tyr Y

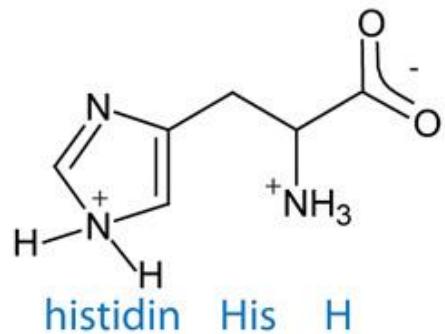


glutamin Gln Q

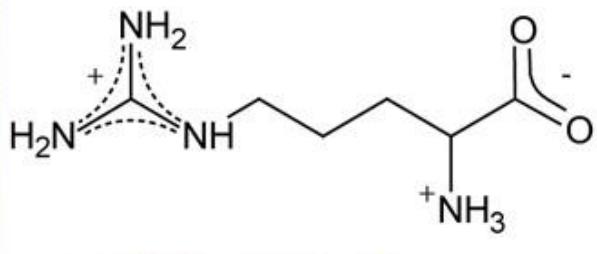
positivt ladet



lysin Lys K

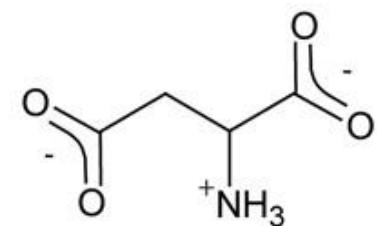


histidin His H

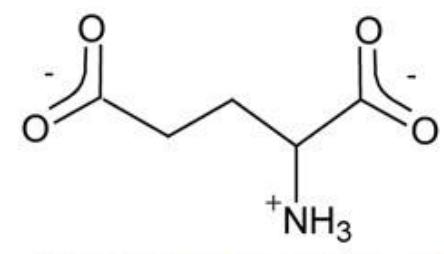


arginin Arg R

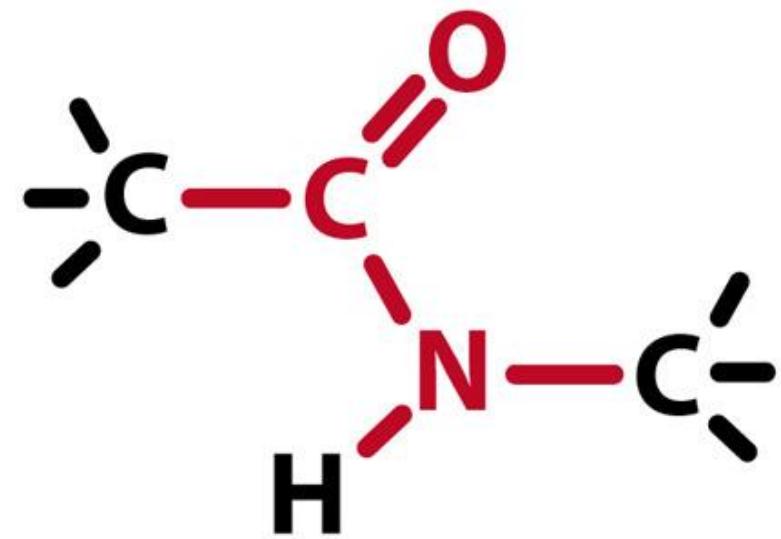
negativt ladet

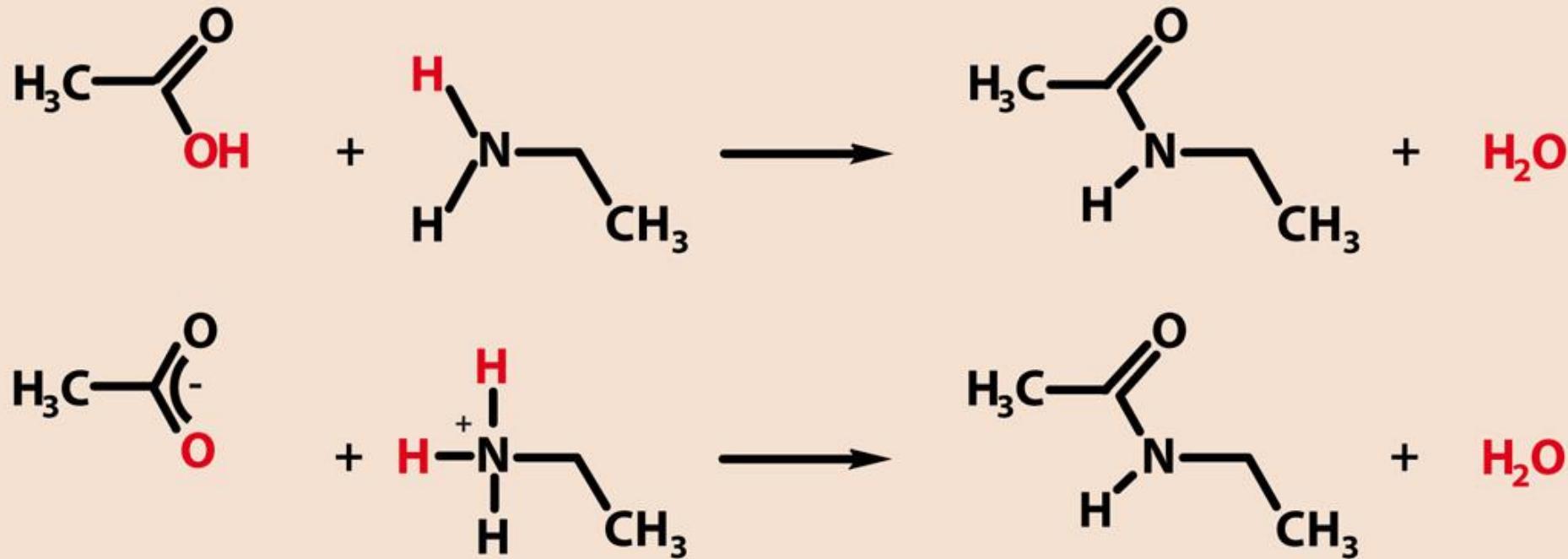


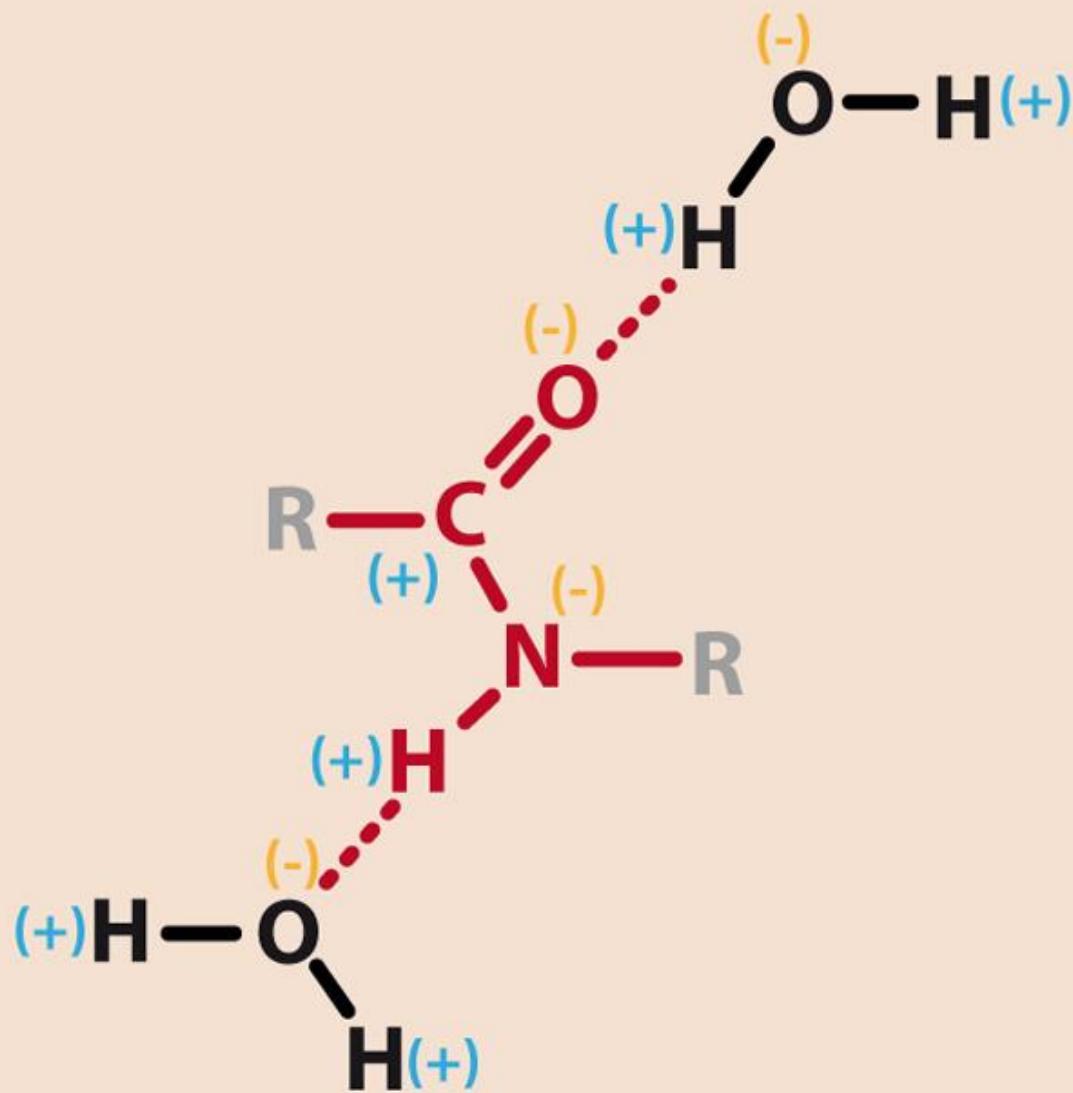
asparaginsyre Asp D

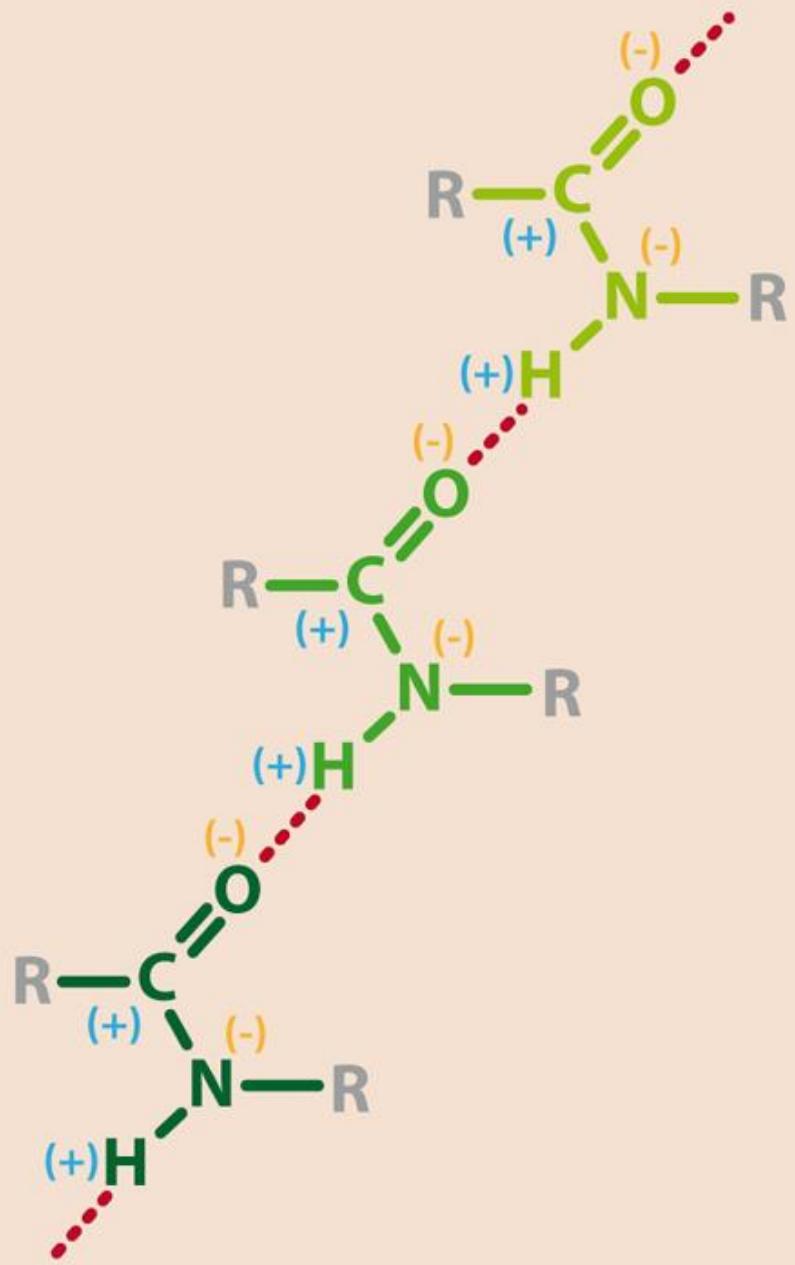


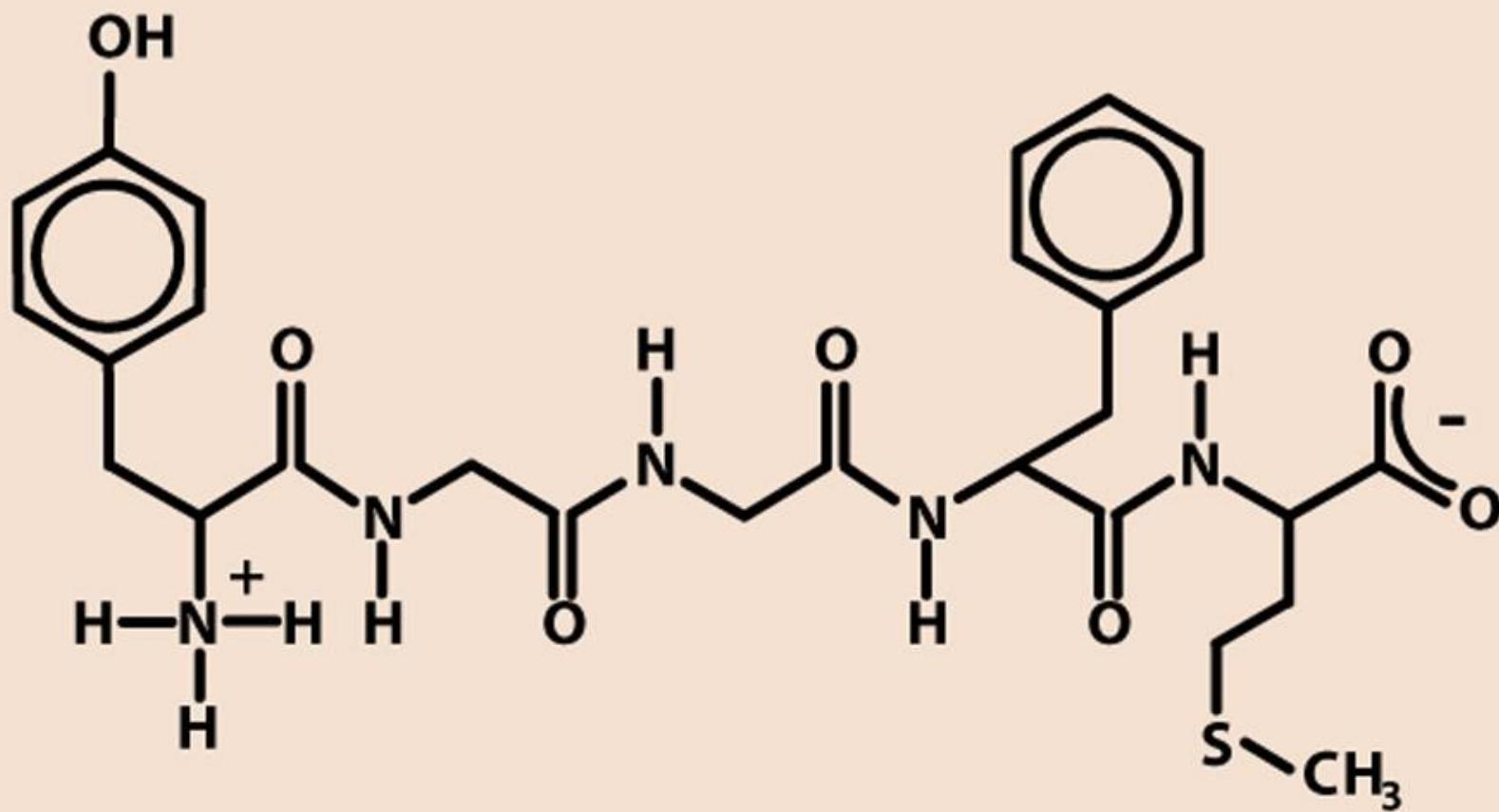
glutaminsyre Glu E

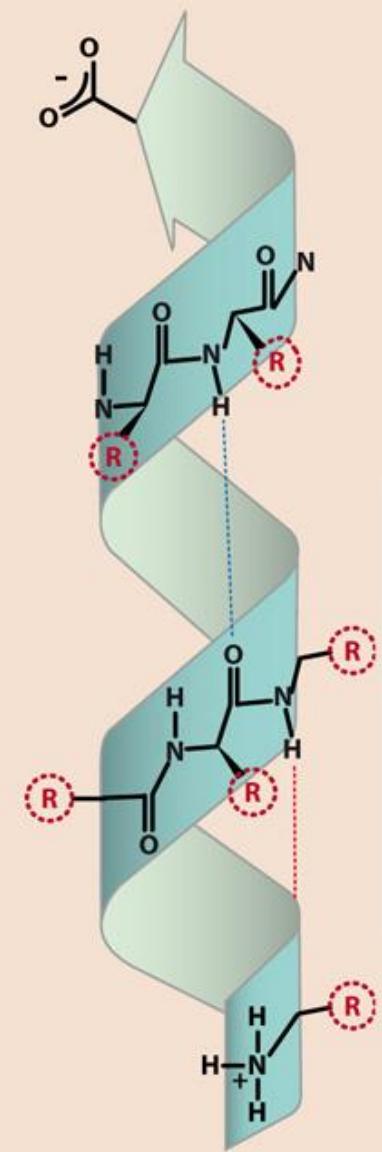
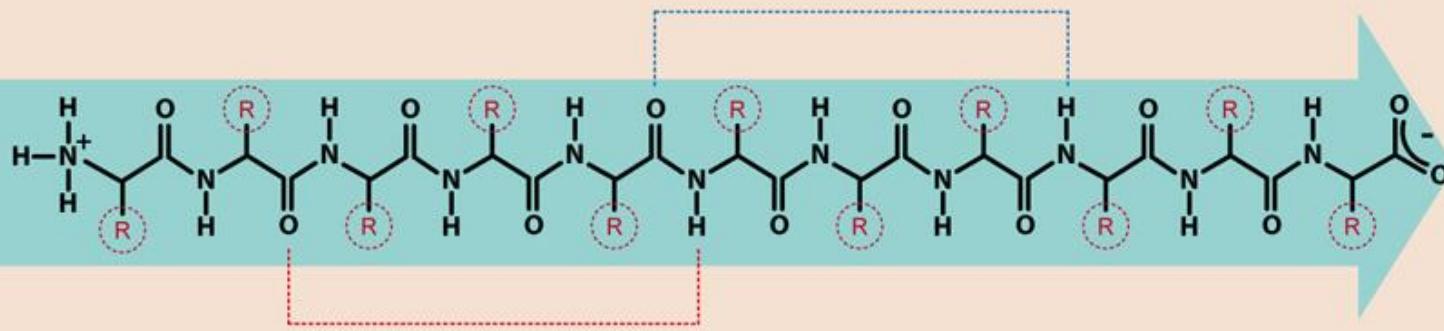


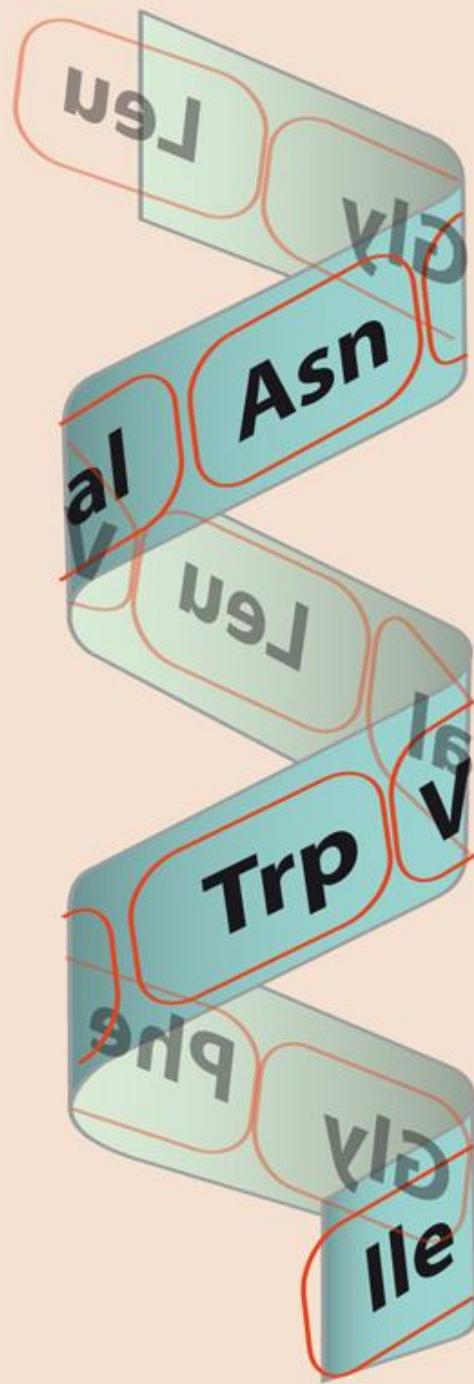


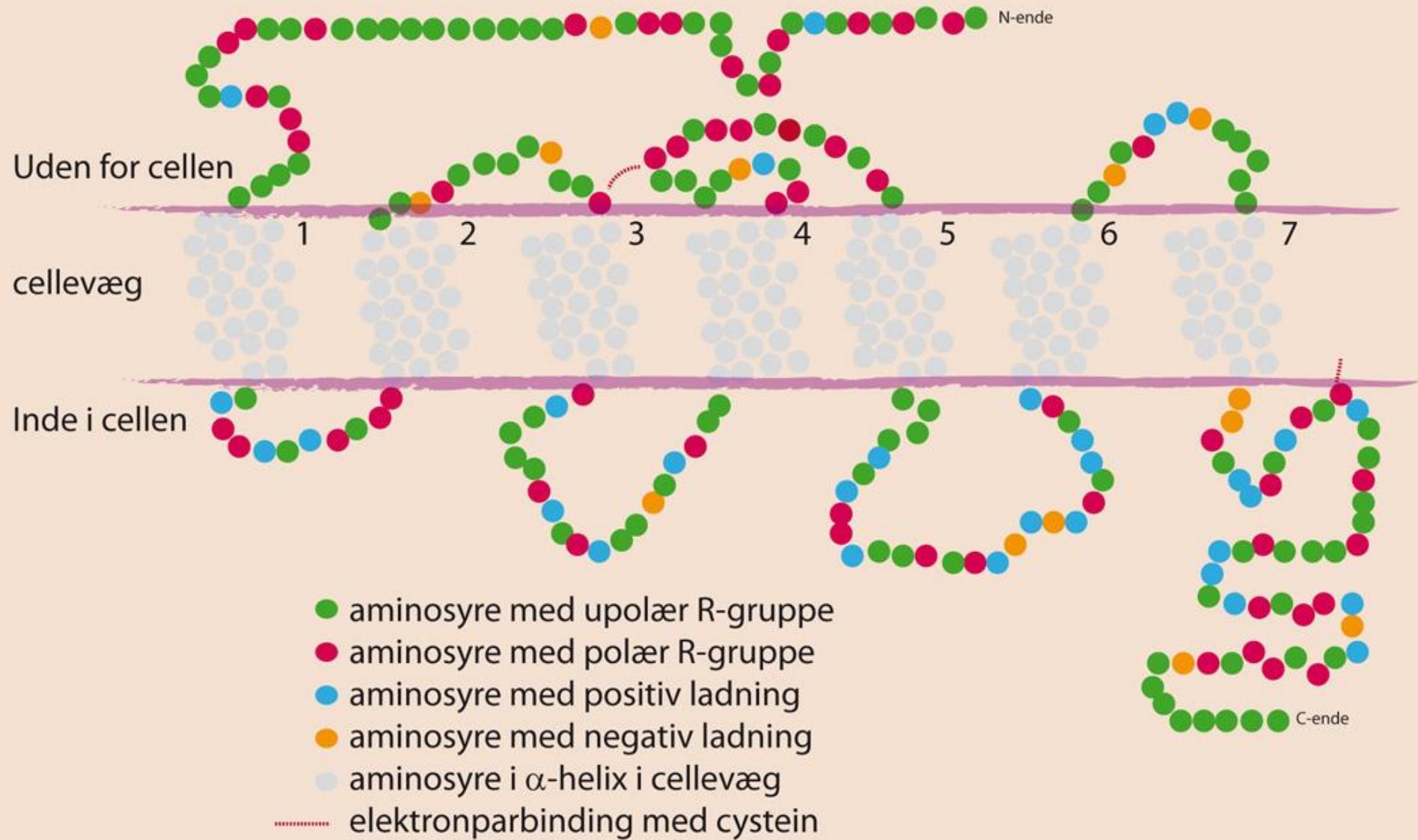


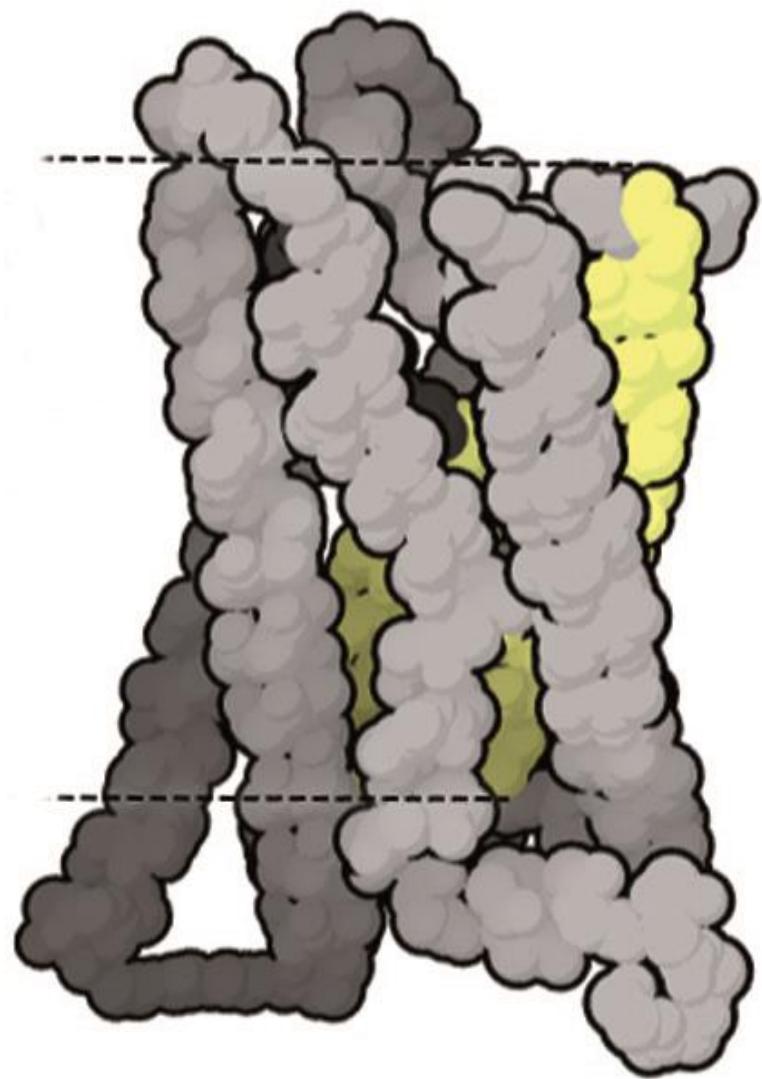


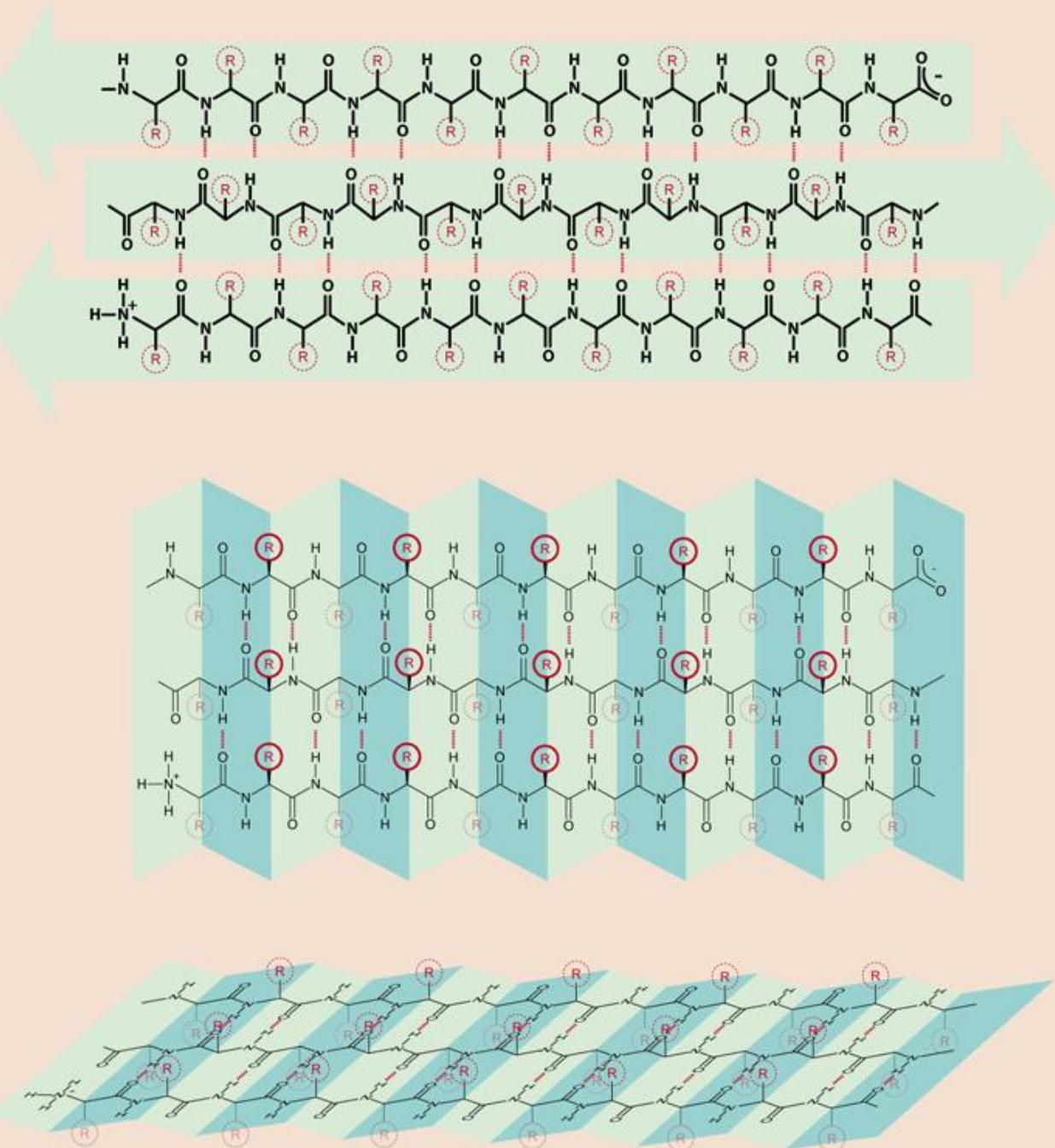


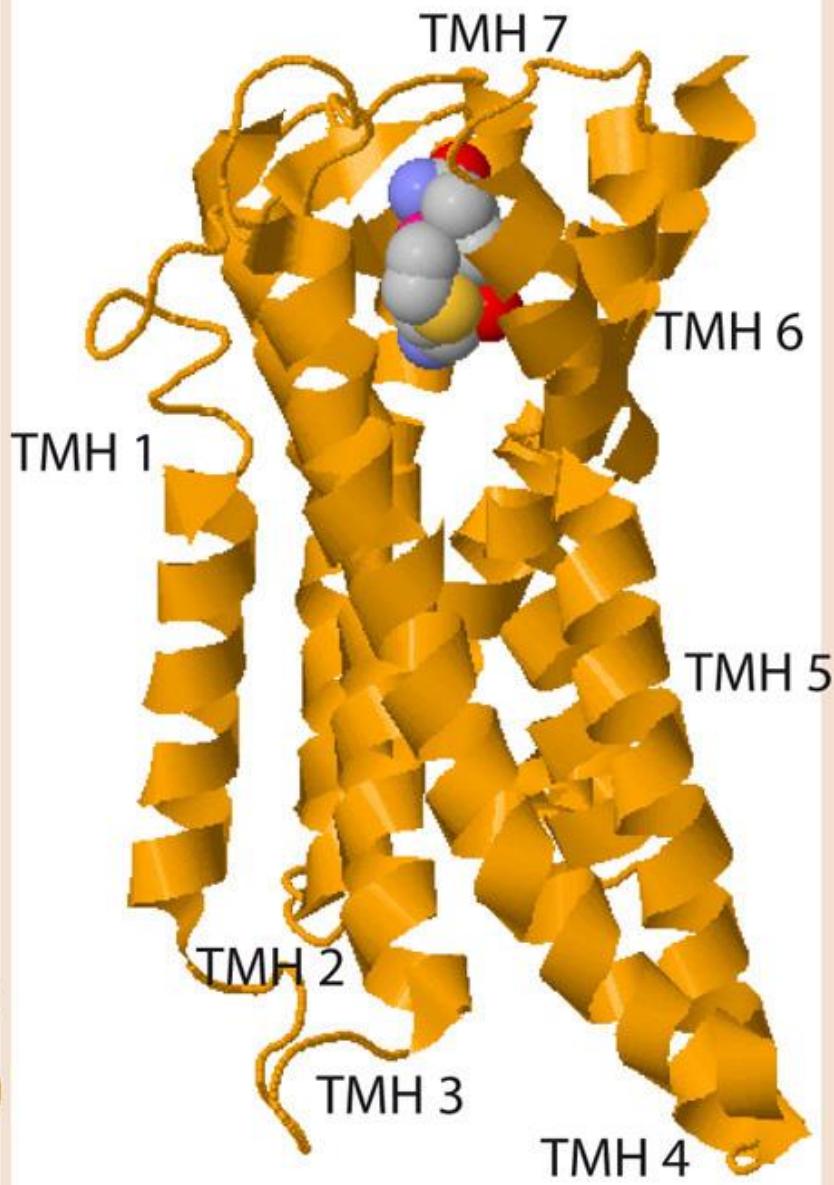
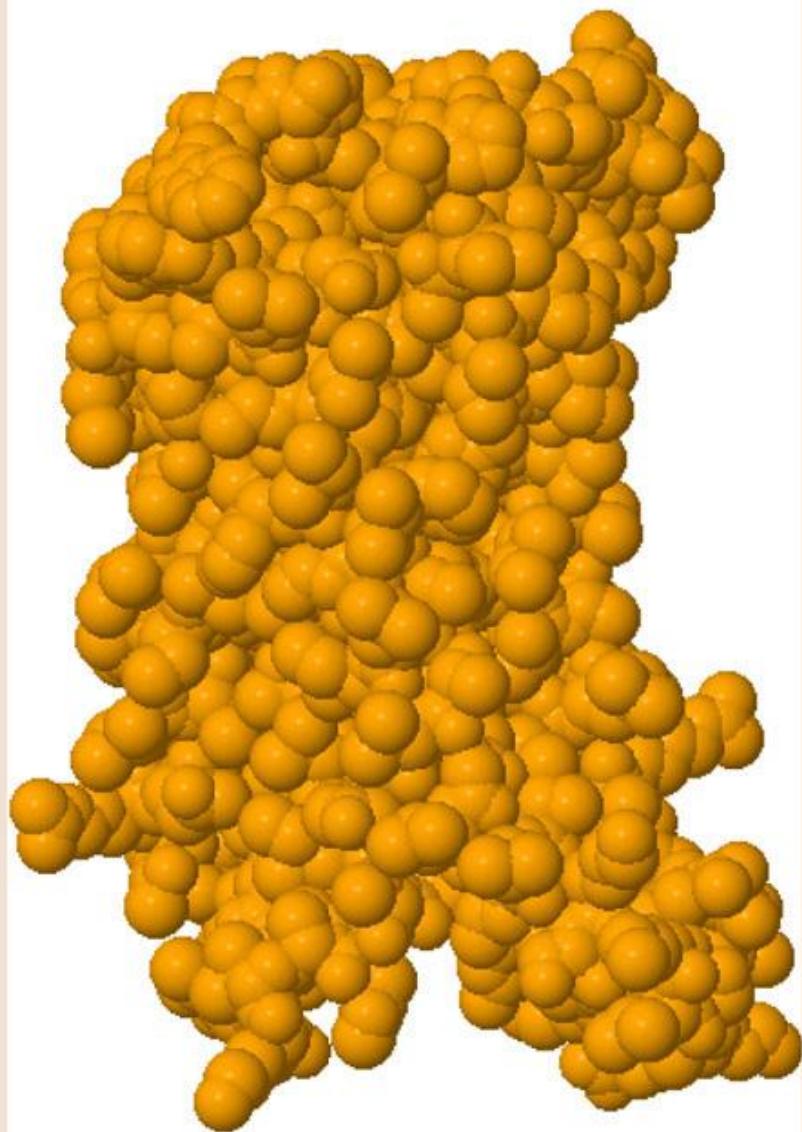




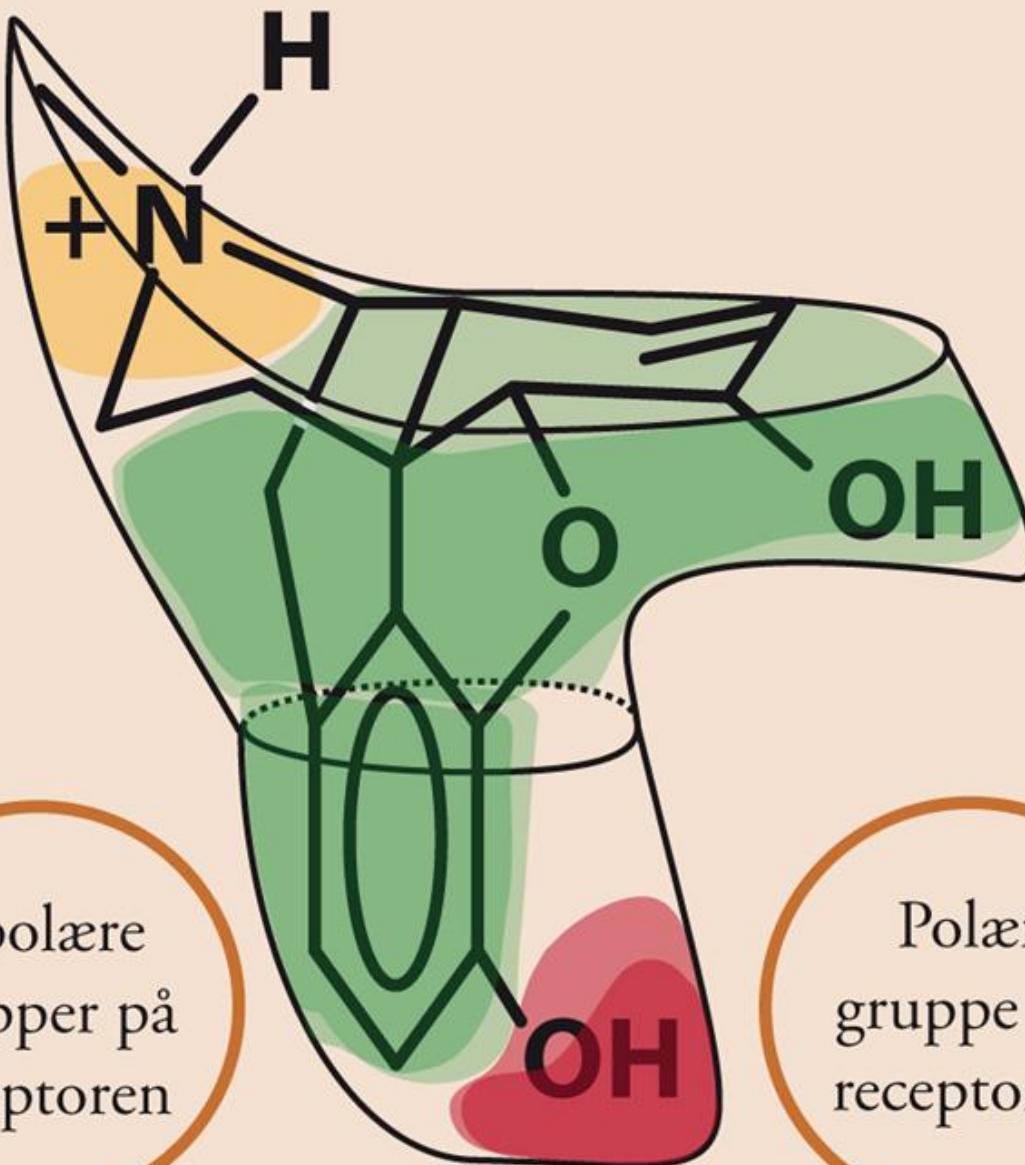






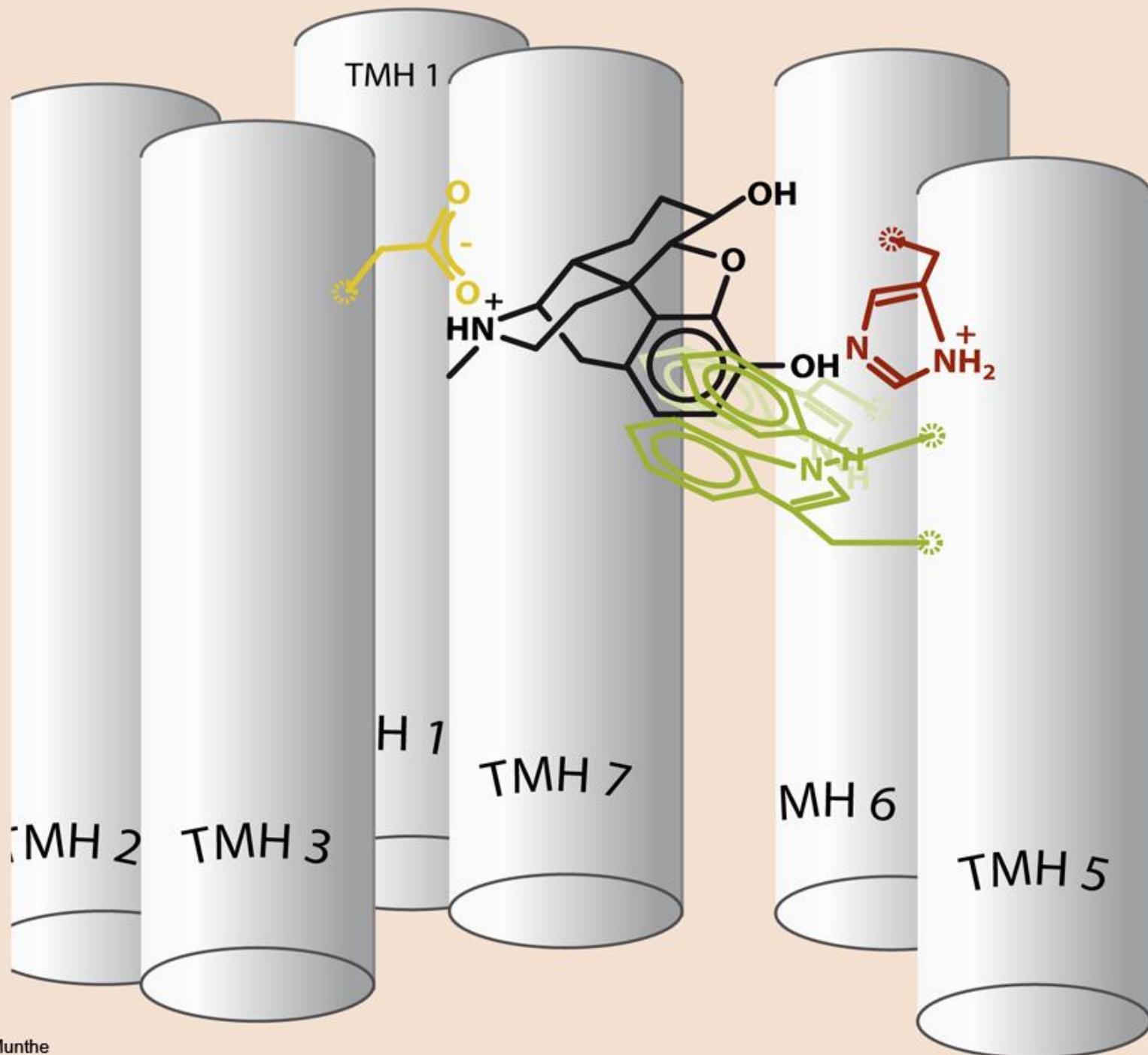


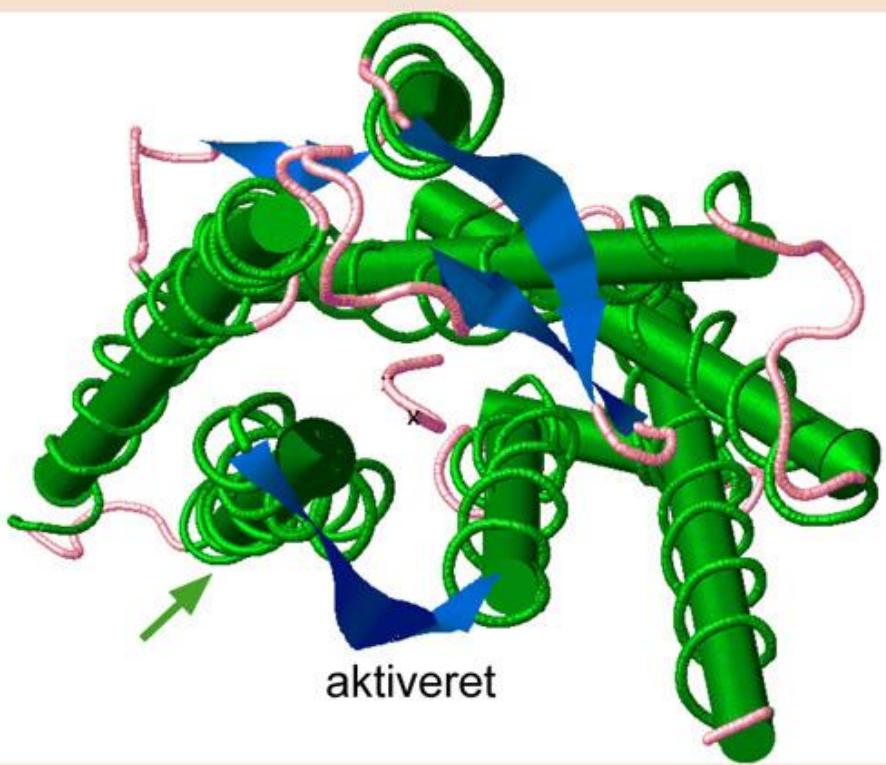
Negativ  
ladning på  
receptoren

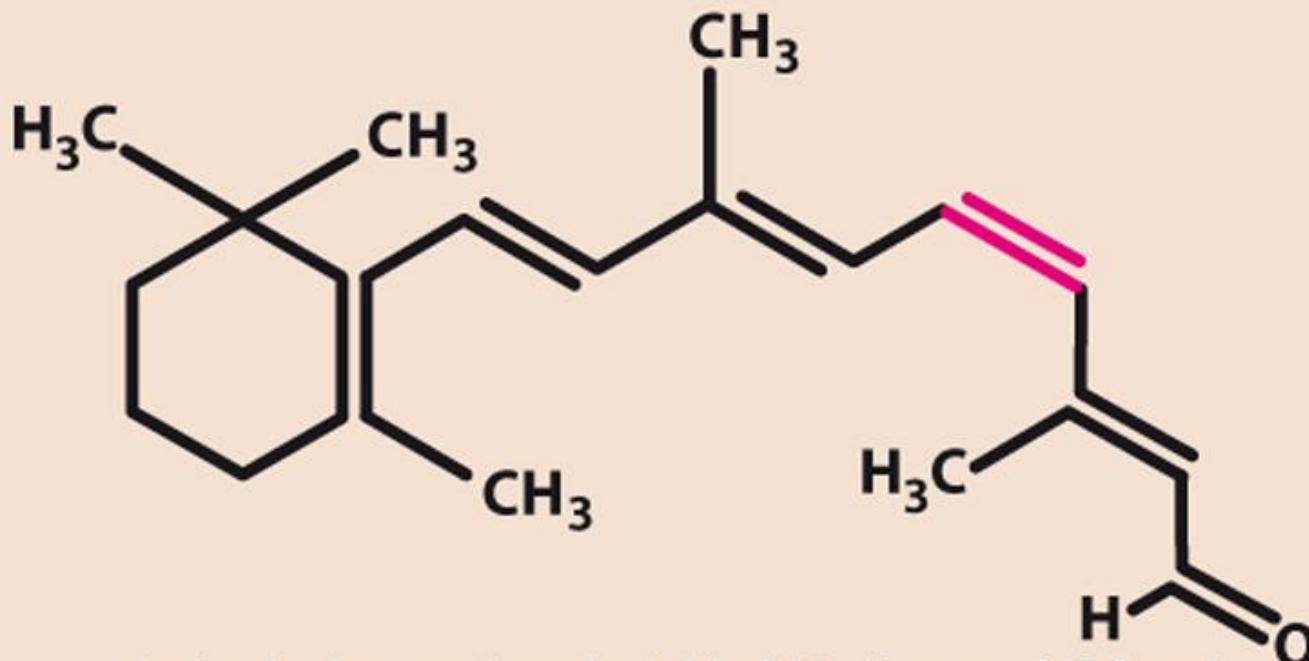


Upolare  
grupper på  
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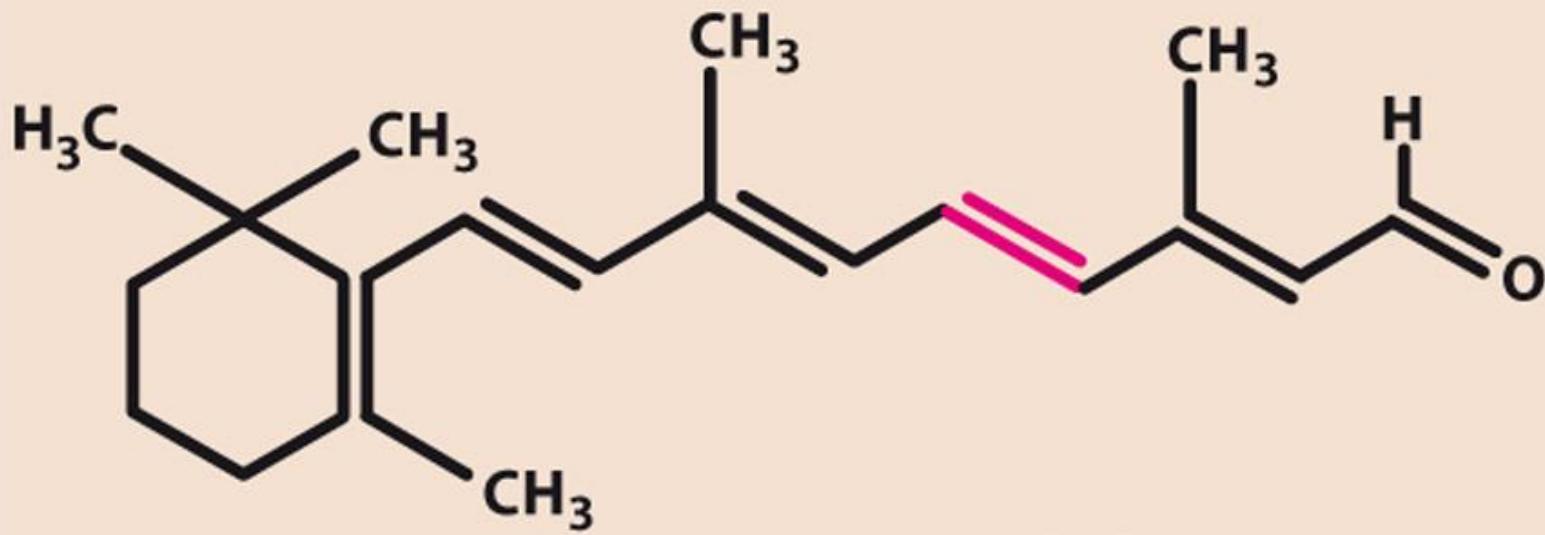
Polær  
gruppe på  
receptoren







(retinal - den markerede dobbeltbinding er på Z-form)



(retinal - den markerede dobbeltbinding er på E-form)

