

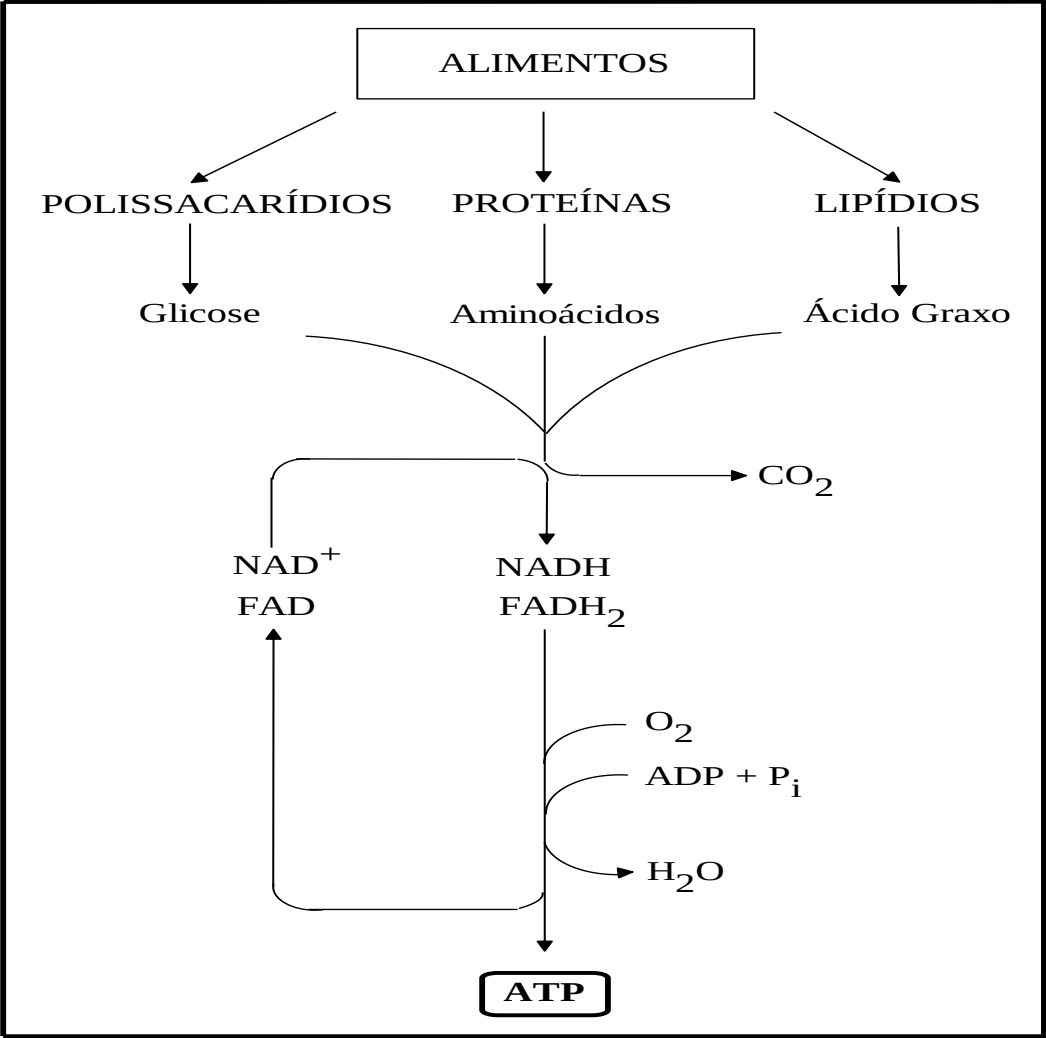
Introdução ao metabolismo

1. Setas
2. Reações de oxido-redução
3. Bioenergia
4. Nomenclatura de enzimas

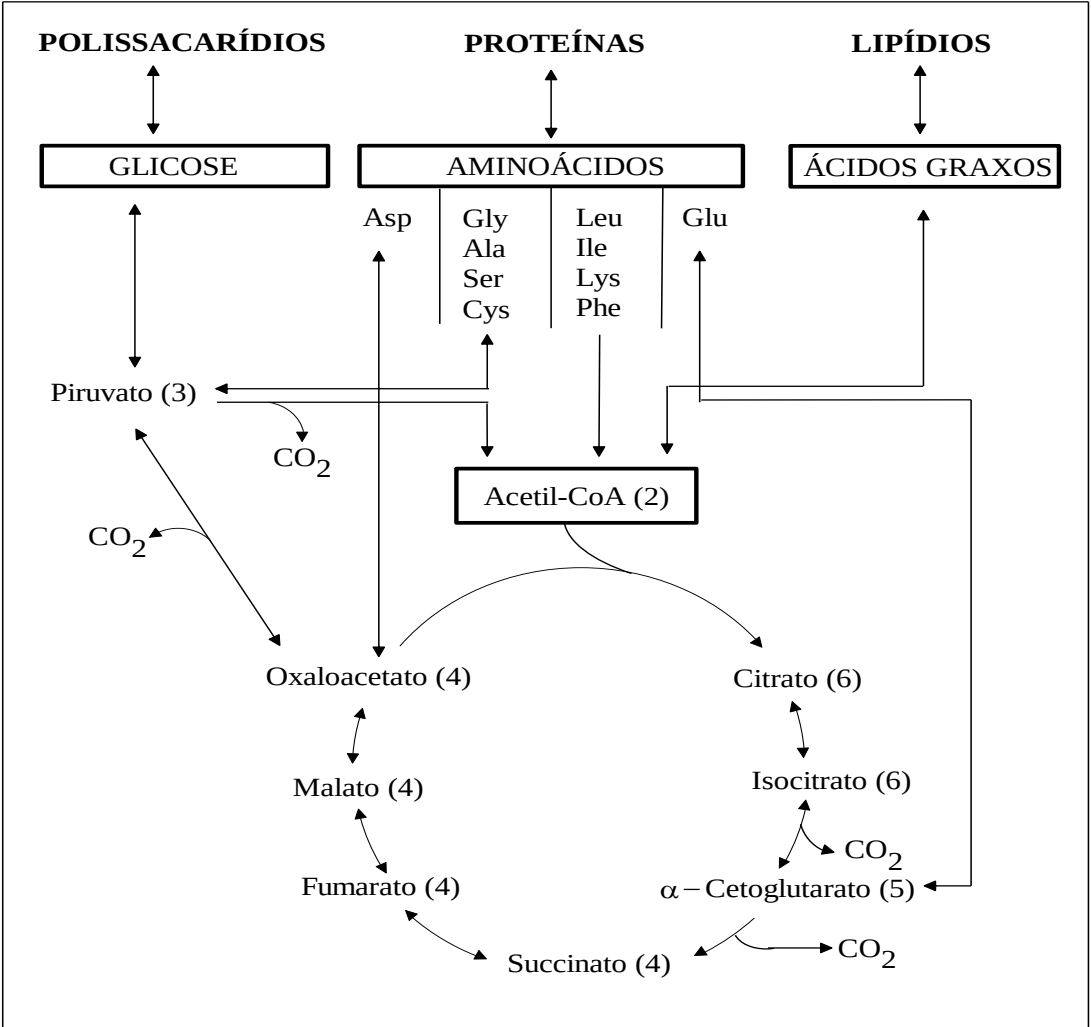
Prof. Mauricio S. Baptista
Departamento de Bioquímica, IQUSP

Metabolismo em 1 slide

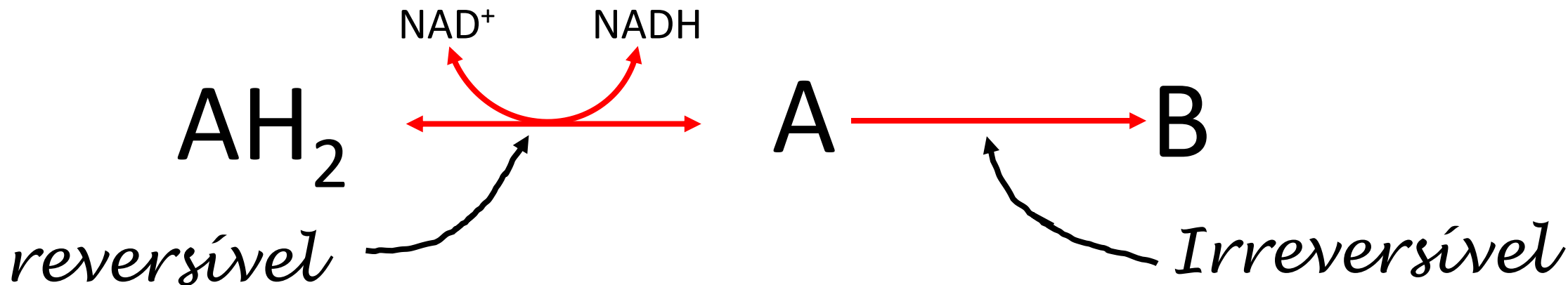
MAPA I



MAPA II



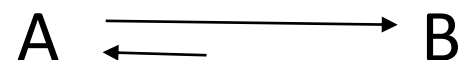
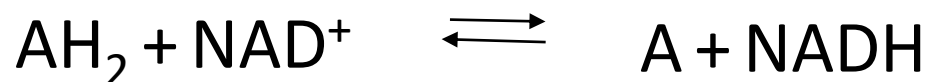
Flechas em Bioquímica



- ΔG menos negativo do que -6.5 Kcal/mol
- Equilíbrio ocorre na condição de concentrações equivalentes de reagentes e produtos ou não é tão deslocado para produto, de tal forma que pode ser revertido!

- ΔG mais negativo do que -6.5 Kcal/mol
- Equilíbrio é tão deslocado para produto, que não pode ser revertido!

Como são as equações em formato clássico de equilíbrios químicos!



Tipos de reações de óxido-redução

- Transferência de elétrons: $\text{Fe}^{+2} + \text{Cu}^{2+} \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{+3} + \text{Cu}^{+}$

- Transferência de átomos de hidrogênio (H): $\text{AH}_2 + \text{B} \rightleftharpoons \text{A} + \text{BH}_2$

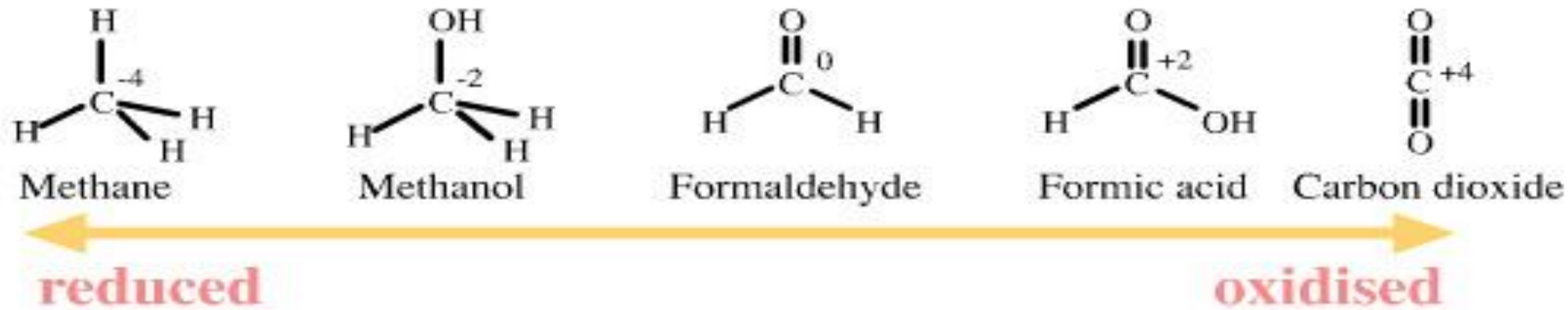
- Transferência de íons hidreto (H^-): $\text{AH}_2 + \text{B}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{A} + \text{BH} + \text{H}^+$

- Combinação direta com oxigênio: $\text{R-CH}_3 + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{R-CH}_2\text{-OH}$

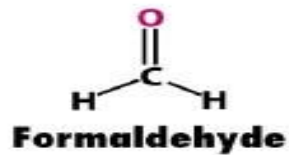
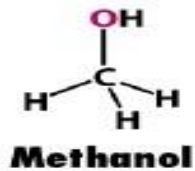
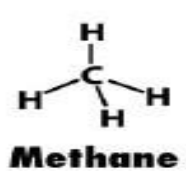
Desidrogenases

Oxiredutases, oxigenases

Oxidação do carbono: remoção de hidrogênio e adição de oxigênio



Most energy → Least energy



1 caloria = 4.2 J

$\Delta G^{\circ'}$ oxidation
(kJ mol⁻¹) -820

-703

-523

-285

0

$\Delta G^{\circ'}$ oxidation
(kcal mol⁻¹) -196

-168

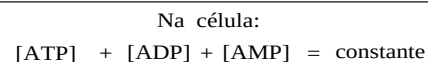
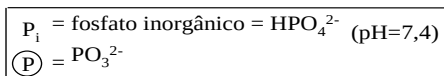
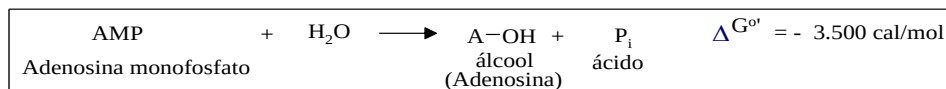
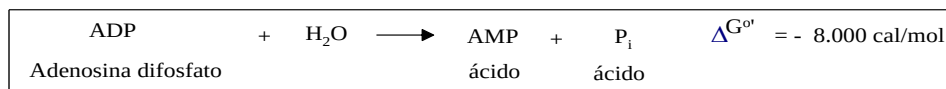
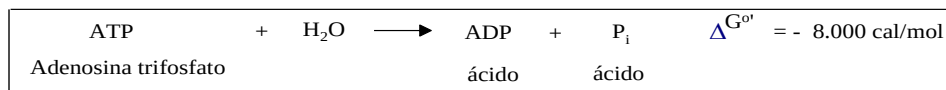
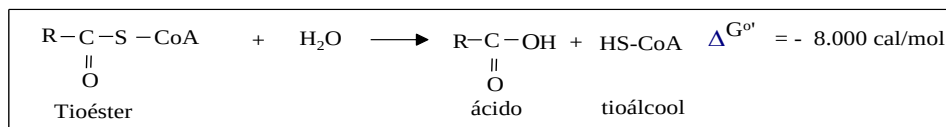
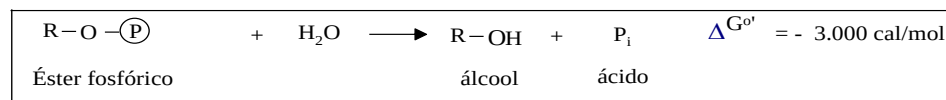
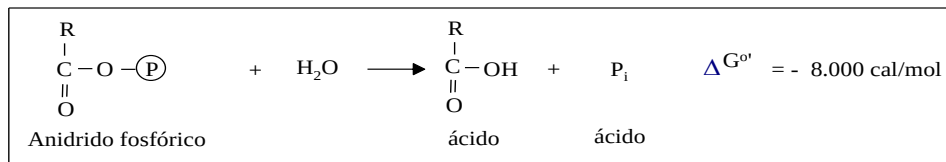
-125

-68

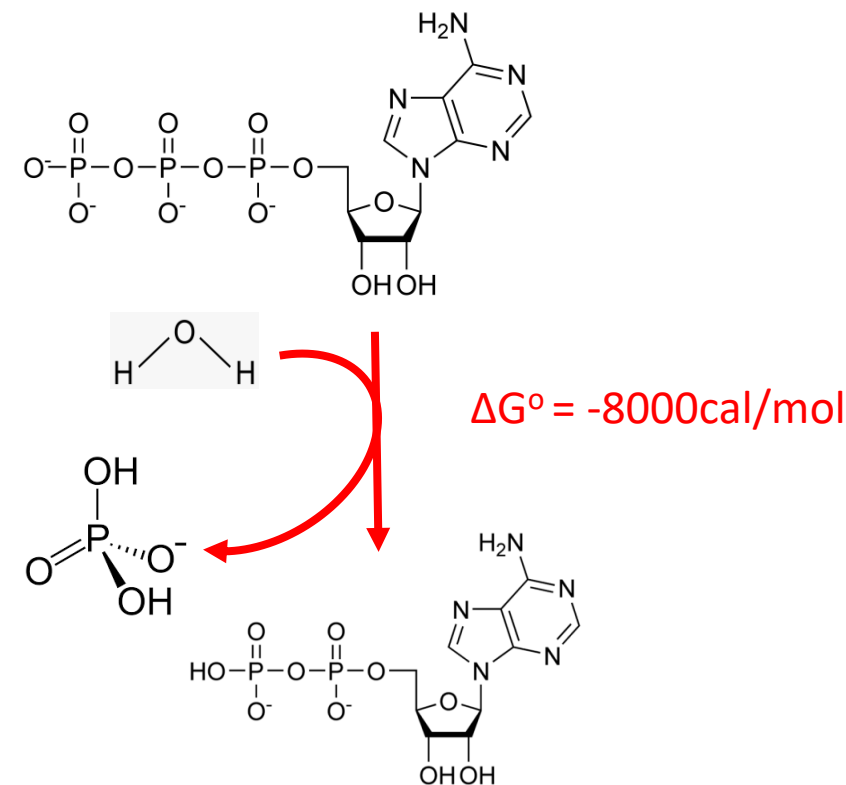
0

COMPOSTOS RICOS EM ENERGIA

$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ \\ \text{C} - \text{O} - \textcircled{\text{P}} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 \end{array}$	$+$	H_2O	$\longrightarrow$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ \\ \text{C} = \text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$+$	P_i	$\Delta G^{o'} = -13.000 \text{ cal/mol}$
Fosfoenol				cetona		ácido	

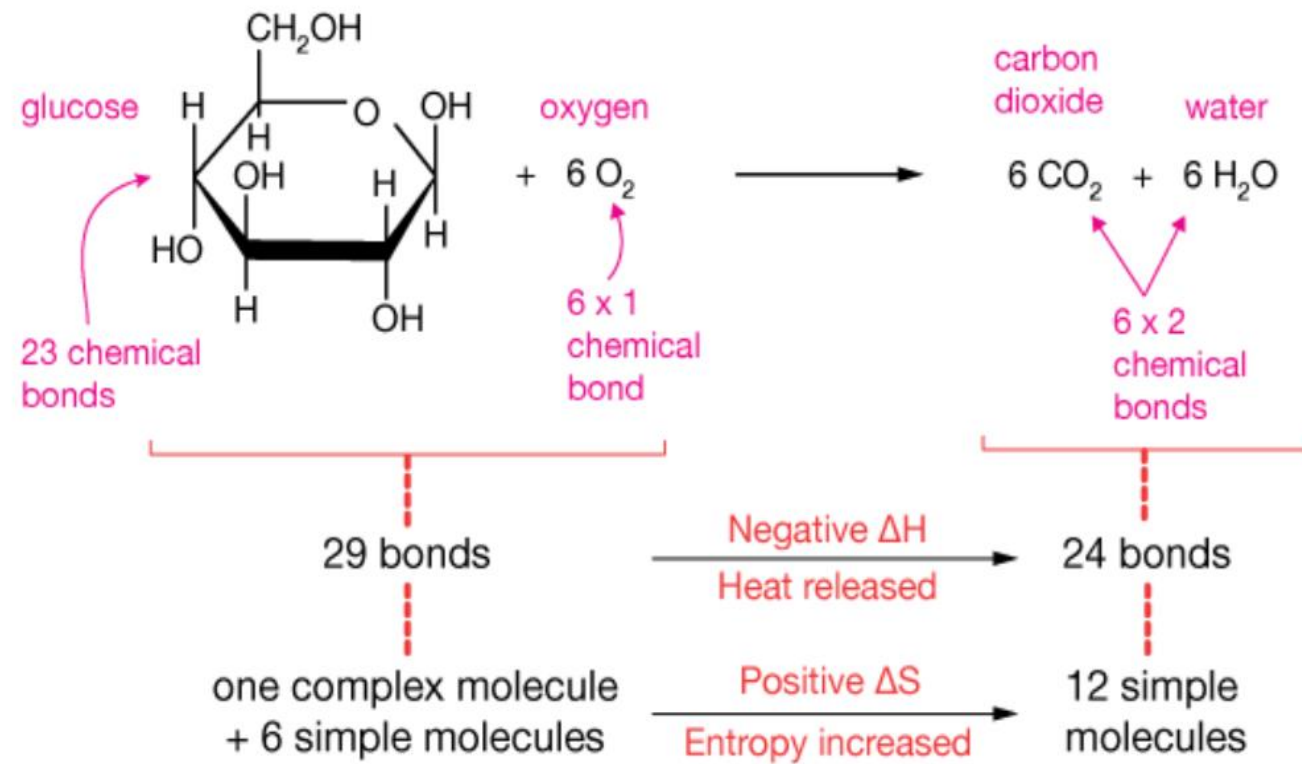


Potencial de transferir grupos fosfatos!



De onde vem a energia liberada durante a oxidação da Glicose?

The figure below shows that this dismantling of glucose is energetically favorable ($\Delta G < 0$) both because it is exothermic and because it takes one highly-organized molecule apart, and converts a total of 7 molecules (one glucose and six oxygen molecules, O_2) to 12 separate simple molecules. That means $\Delta H < 0$ and ΔS is large, so ΔG is large and negative. ($\Delta G = -2880$ KJ/mol of glucose)



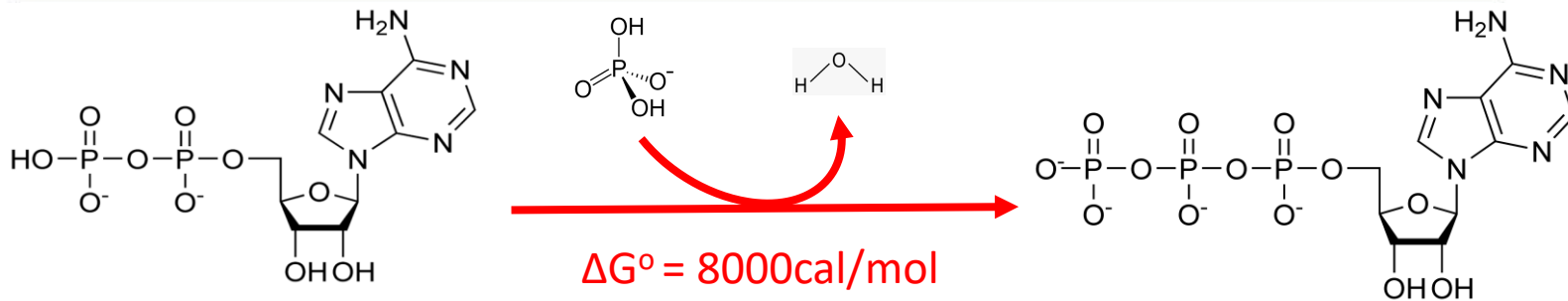
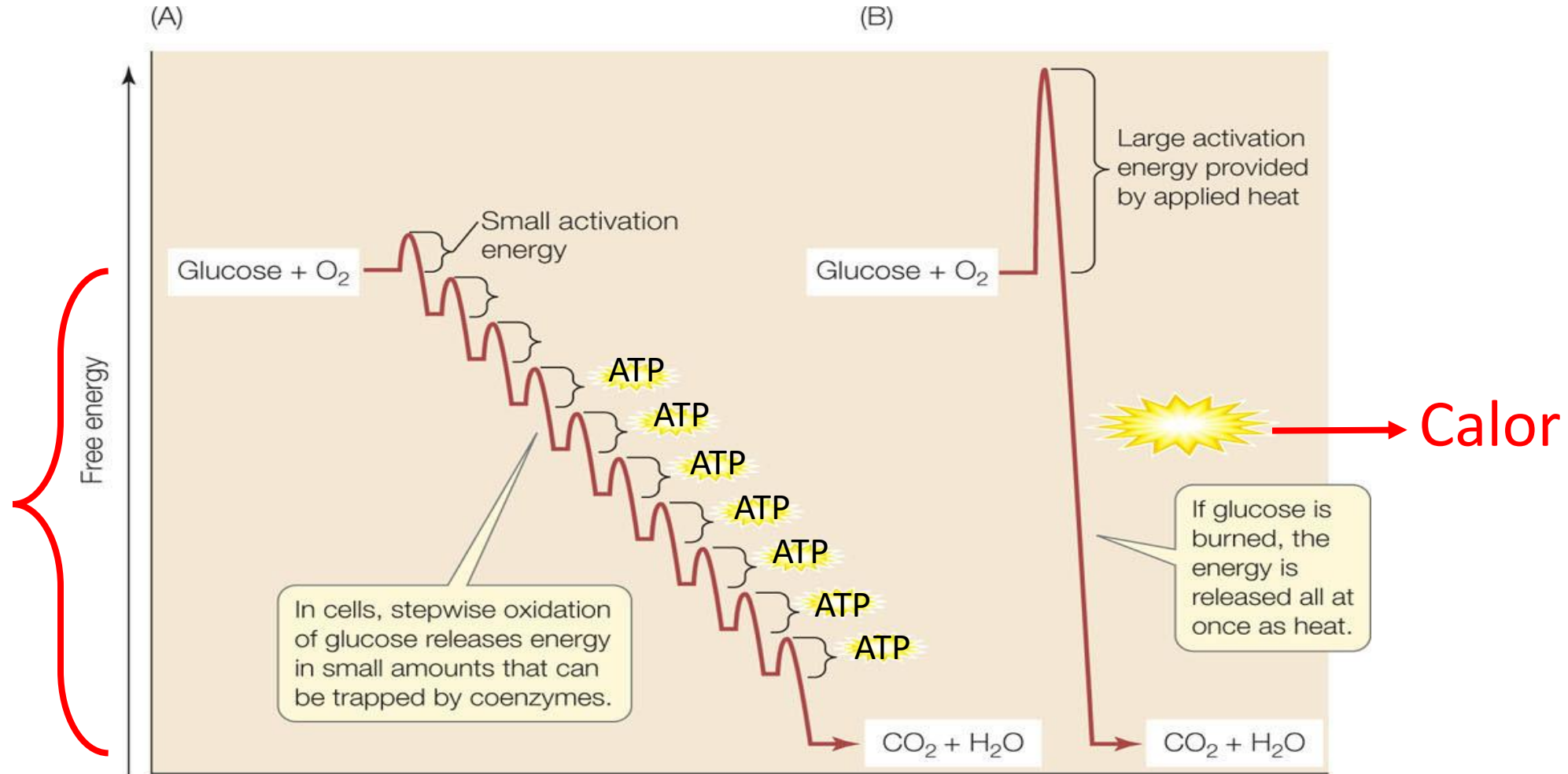
$$\Delta G = -2880 \text{ KJ/mol}$$



Notice that consumption of one molecule of glucose requires 6 molecules of oxygen. That's why we need to breathe in O_2 and why the degradation of glucose is called **oxidation**. Carbon dioxide — what we exhale — and water — what we pee and sweat away — are given off in the process.

Energia é usado para sintetizar ATP

$\Delta G = -2880 \text{ KJ/mol}$



Nomenclatura de enzimas

- Função, especificidade (recomendada e sistemática)

_____	_____	ase
substrato	função	
	isomerase	
	desidrogenase	
	mutase	
	quinase	
	fosfatase	