

Enzimas

- Algumas enzimas funcionam apenas com a parte protéica, outras dependem de uma outra molécula
- Cofator → um ou mais íons inorgânicos
 Fe^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Zn^{2+}
- Coenzima → complexo orgânico ou molécula orgânica.

Grupo Prostético = coenzima ou metal que tem ligação forte ou covalente com a proteína

Holoenzima = proteína + coenzima ou metal

Apoenzima = parte protéica dessa enzima

table 8-1

Some Inorganic Elements That Serve as Cofactors for Enzymes

Cu^{2+}	Cytochrome oxidase
Fe^{2+} or Fe^{3+}	Cytochrome oxidase, catalase, peroxidase
K^{+}	Pyruvate kinase
Mg^{2+}	Hexokinase, glucose 6-phosphatase, pyruvate kinase
Mn^{2+}	Arginase, ribonucleotide reductase
Mo	Dinitrogenase
Ni^{2+}	Urease
Se	Glutathione peroxidase
Zn^{2+}	Carbonic anhydrase, alcohol dehydrogenase, carboxypeptidases A and B

table 8-2

Some Coenzymes That Serve as Transient Carriers of Specific Atoms or Functional Groups*

Coenzyme	Examples of chemical groups transferred	Dietary precursor in mammals
Biotin	CO ₂	Biotin
Coenzyme A	Acyl groups	Pantothenic acid and other compounds
5'-Deoxyadenosylcobalamin (coenzyme B ₁₂)	H atoms and alkyl groups	Vitamin B ₁₂
Flavin adenine dinucleotide	Electrons	Riboflavin (vitamin B ₂)
Lipoate	Electrons and acyl groups	Not required in diet
Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide	Hydride ion (:H ⁻)	Nicotinic acid (niacin)
Pyridoxal phosphate	Amino groups	Pyridoxine (vitamin B ₆)
Tetrahydrofolate	One-carbon groups	Folate
Thiamine pyrophosphate	Aldehydes	Thiamine (vitamin B ₁)

*The structure and mode of action of these coenzymes are described in Part III of this book.

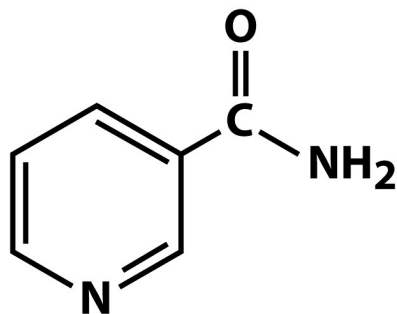
Table 11-3 Characteristics of Common Coenzymes

Coenzyme	Reaction Mediated	Vitamin Source	Human Deficiency Disease
Biotin	Carboxylation	Biotin	<i>a</i>
Coenzyme A	Acyl transfer	Pantothenate	<i>a</i>
Cobalamin coenzymes	Alkylation	Cobalamin (B ₁₂)	Pernicious anemia
Flavin coenzymes	Oxidation–reduction	Riboflavin (B ₂)	<i>a</i>
Lipoic acid	Acyl transfer	—	<i>a</i>
Nicotinamide coenzymes	Oxidation–reduction	Nicotinamide (niacin)	Pellagra
Pyridoxal phosphate	Amino group transfer	Pyridoxine (B ₆)	<i>a</i>
Tetrahydrofolate	One-carbon group transfer	Folic acid	Megaloblastic anemia
Thiamine pyrophosphate	Aldehyde transfer	Thiamine (B ₁)	Beriberi

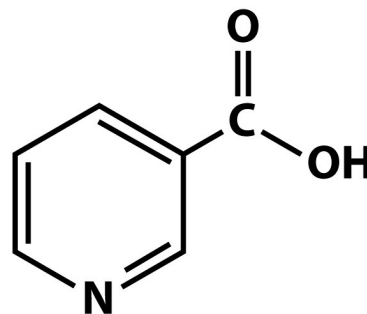
^aNo specific name; deficiency in humans is rare or unobserved.

Table 11-3 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e
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Pelagra- diarréia, dermatite, demência



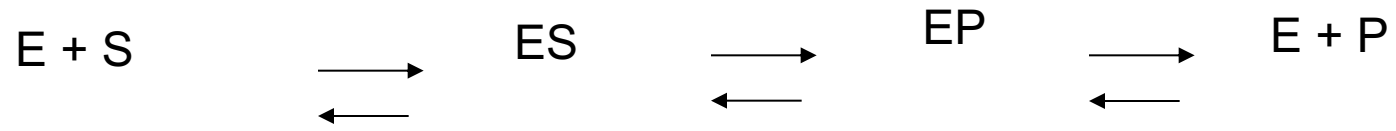
**Nicotinamide
(niacinamide)**



**Nicotinic acid
(niacin)**

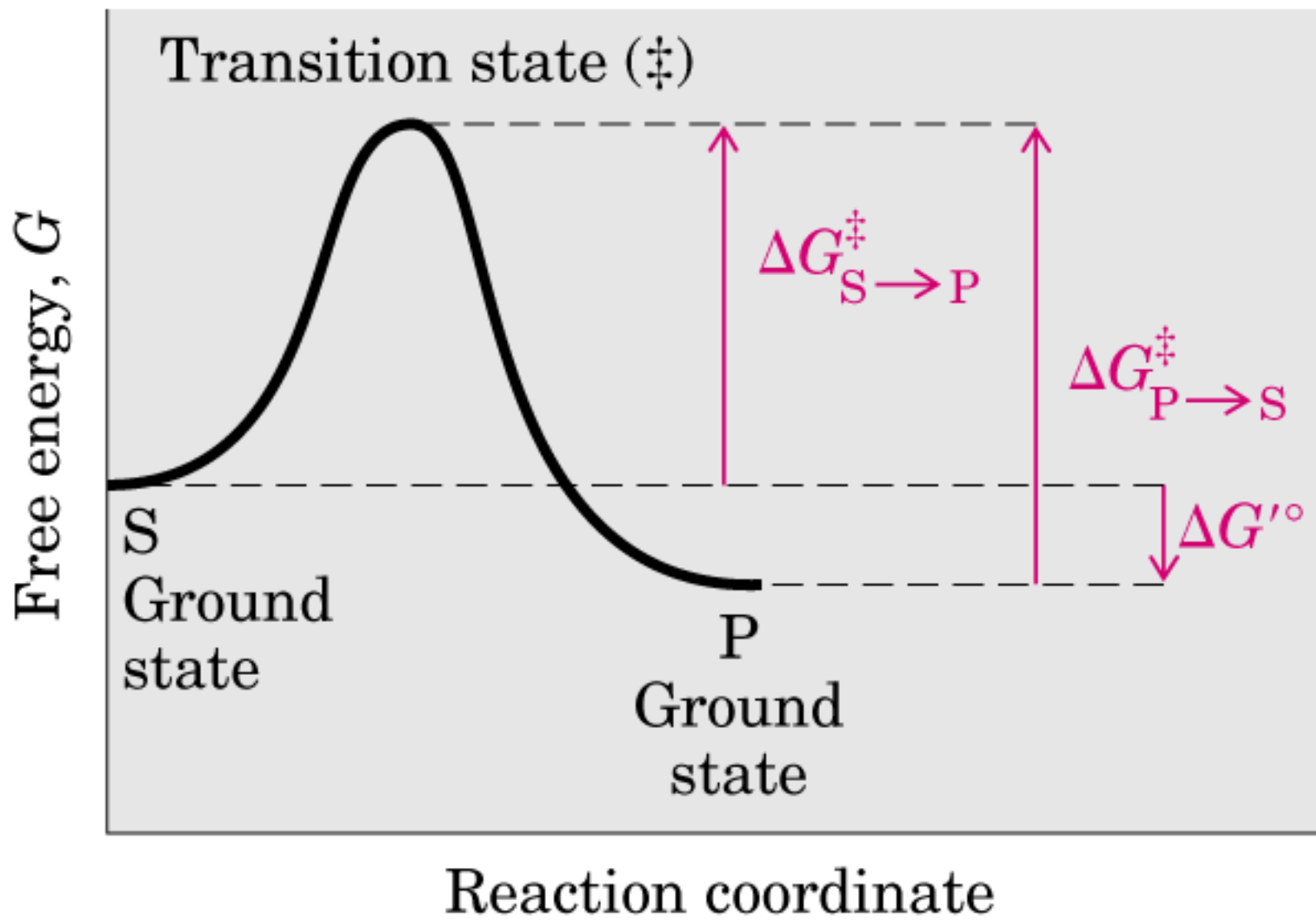
Figure 11-4 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e
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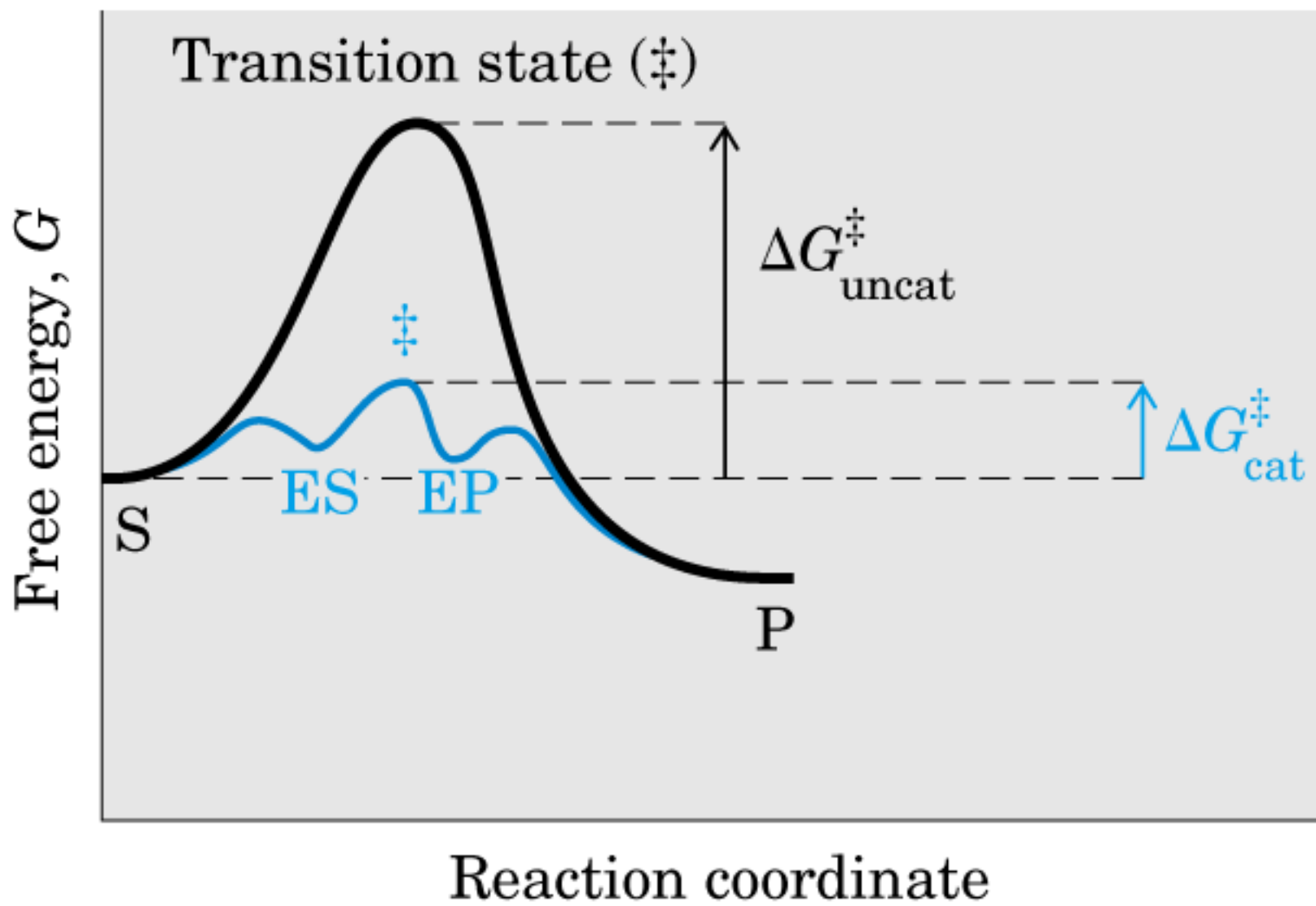
São encontradas principalmente na levedura, fígado, aves, carnes magras, leite, ovos frutas, cereais, legumes.



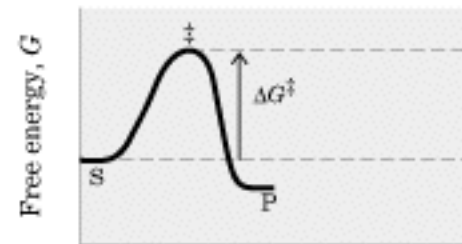
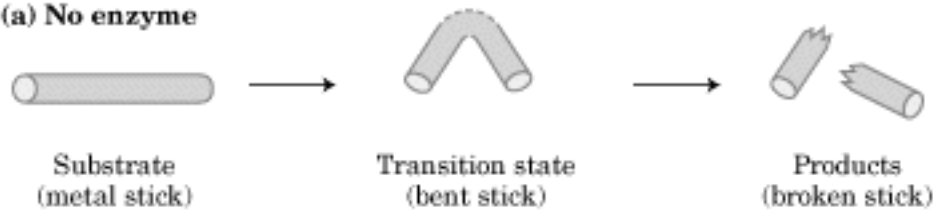
Energia de Ativação

- Diferença entre a energia do estado fundamental e a energia do estado de transição.
- Quando maior a energia de ativação mais lenta é a reação.

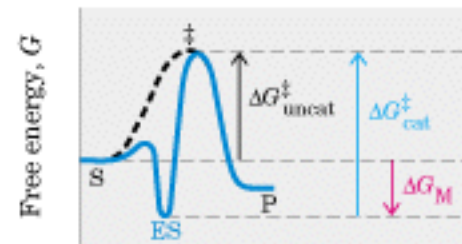
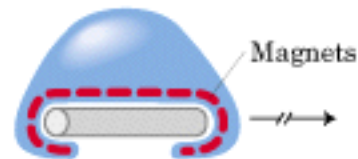




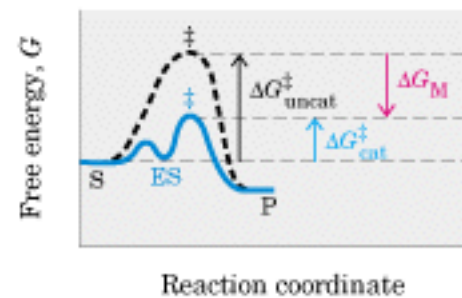
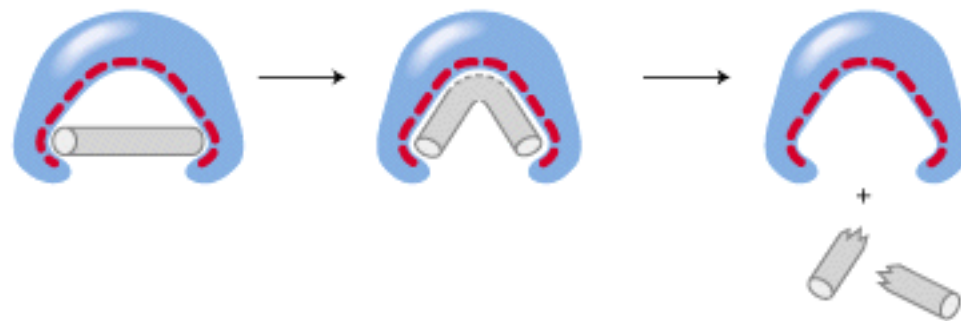
(a) No enzyme



(b) Enzyme complementary to substrate



(c) Enzyme complementary to transition state



(a) No enzyme

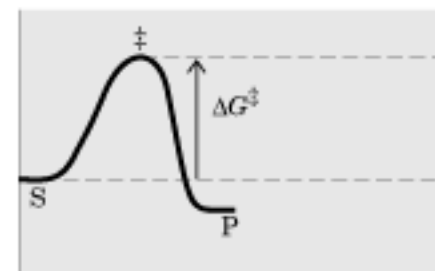


Substrate
(metal stick)

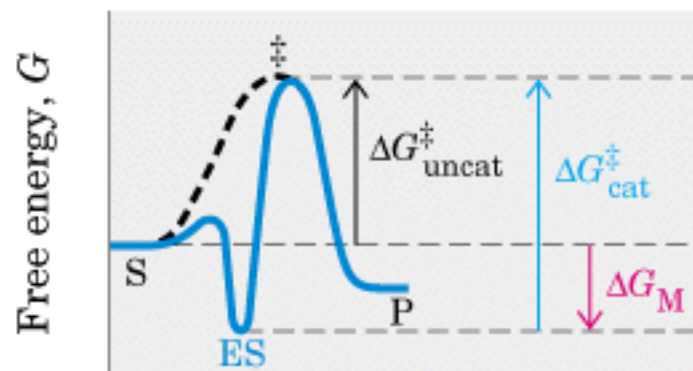
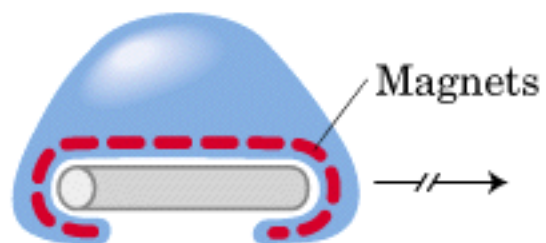
Transition state
(bent stick)

Products
(broken stick)

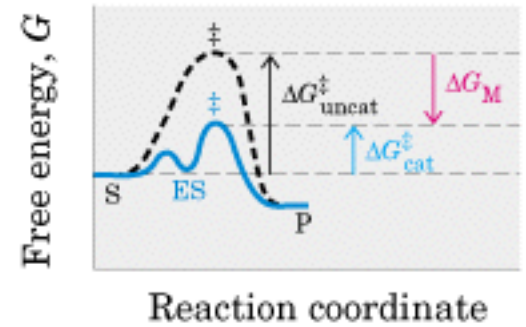
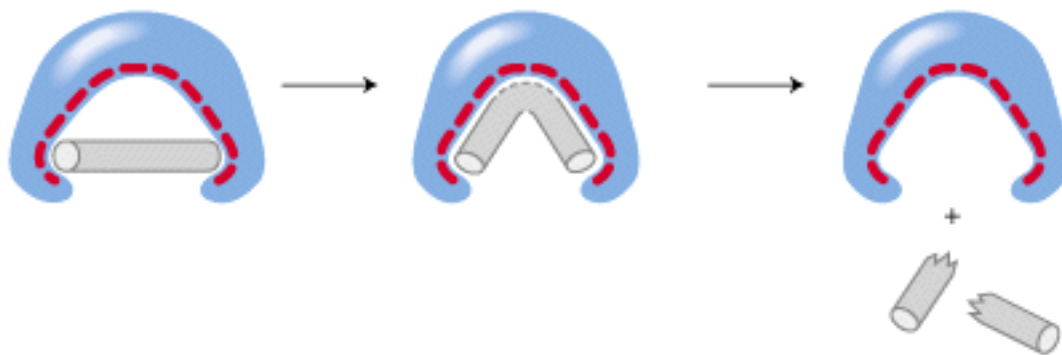
Free energy, G

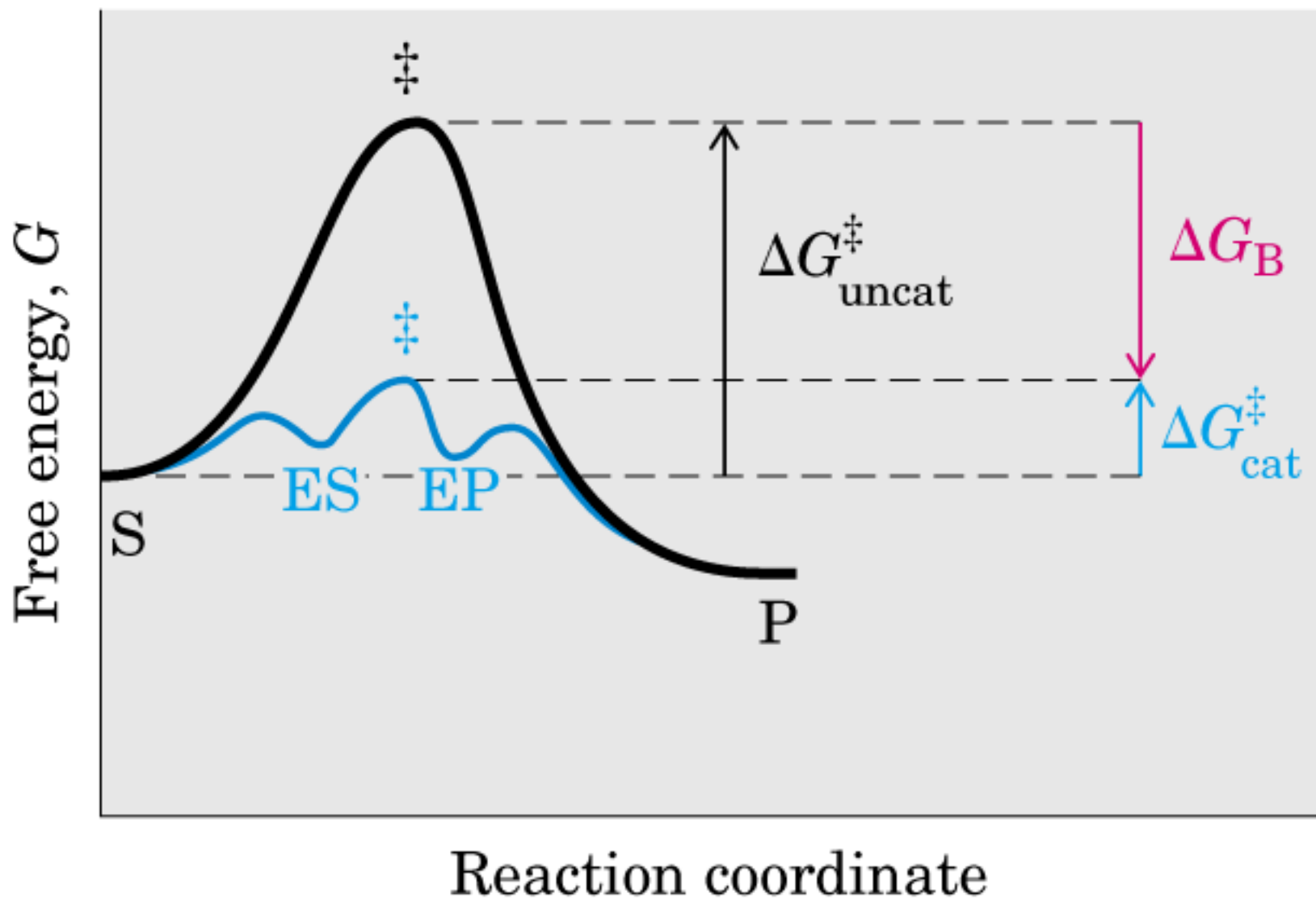


(b) Enzyme complementary to substrate



(c) Enzyme complementary to transition state

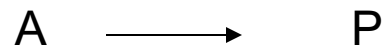




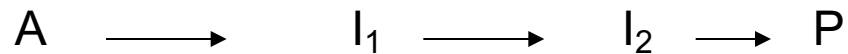
Cinética Enzimática

Cinética Química

Uma reação estequiométrica



Pode ocorrer por uma sequência de intermediários

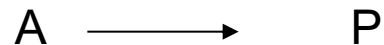


A caracterização de cada intermediário constitui a descrição do mecanismo

Ordem de reação

A uma temperatura constante, a velocidade da reação elementar é **proporcional** à frequência na qual os reagentes colidem.

A **constante de proporcionalidade** é conhecida como **constante de velocidade k**



A velocidade instantânea de **formação do produto** ou **consumo do reagente** é

a **velocidade da reação v**

$$v = \frac{d[P]}{dt} = -\frac{d[A]}{dt} = k[A]$$

a **velocidade da reação em qualquer ponto no tempo** é **proporcional à concentração do reagente**

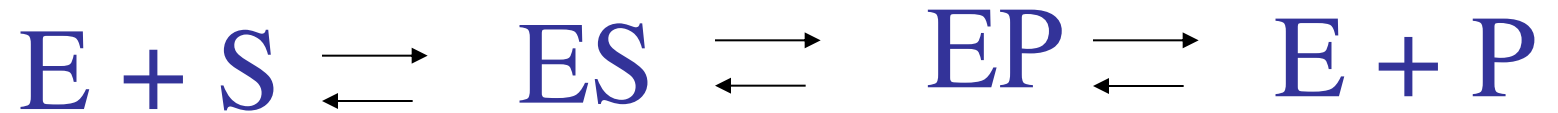
A ordem da reação corresponde ao **número de moléculas** que devem **colidir simultaneamente** para formar um produto.

Uma reação elementar unimolecular é de primeira ordem

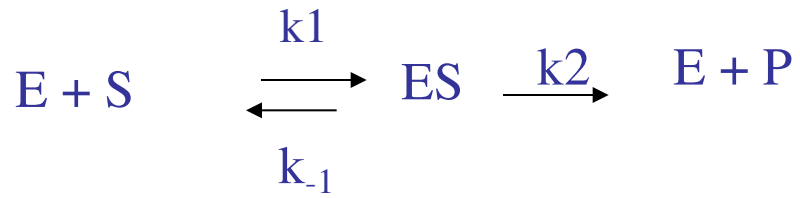


Reação **bimolecular** de **segunda ordem**

$$V = k[A]^2$$



Quando a [S] é muito maior que a [E] a velocidade da reação fica independente da [S] e a segunda etapa torna-se a limitante da velocidade da reação.



$$V_0 = k_2[ES]$$

$$\text{Enzima livre } [E] = [E_t] - [ES]$$

No estado estacionário a velocidade de formação e decomposição de [ES] se igualam

$$k_1([E_t] - [ES])[S] = k_{-1}[ES] + k_2[ES]$$

$$k_1([Et]-[ES])[S]=k_{-1}[ES]+k_2[ES]$$

$$\frac{([Et]-[ES])[S]}{[ES]} = \frac{k_{-1} + k_2}{k_1} = K_M$$

$$[ES] = \frac{[Et][S]}{K_m + [S]}$$

$$[ES] = \frac{[Et] [S]}{K_m + [S]}$$

$$V_0 = k_2 [ES]$$

$$[ES] = v_0 / k_2$$

$$V_0 = \frac{k_2 [Et] [S]}{K_m + [S]} \longrightarrow V_{\max} = k_2 [ET]$$

$$V_0 = \frac{k_2 [Et] [S]}{K_m + [S]}$$

$$V_{\max} = k_2 [ET]$$

$$V_0 = \frac{V_{\max} [S]}{K_m + [S]}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{V_{\max}[S]}{K_m + [S]}$$

Equação de Michaelis-Menten descreve uma hipérbole retangular .

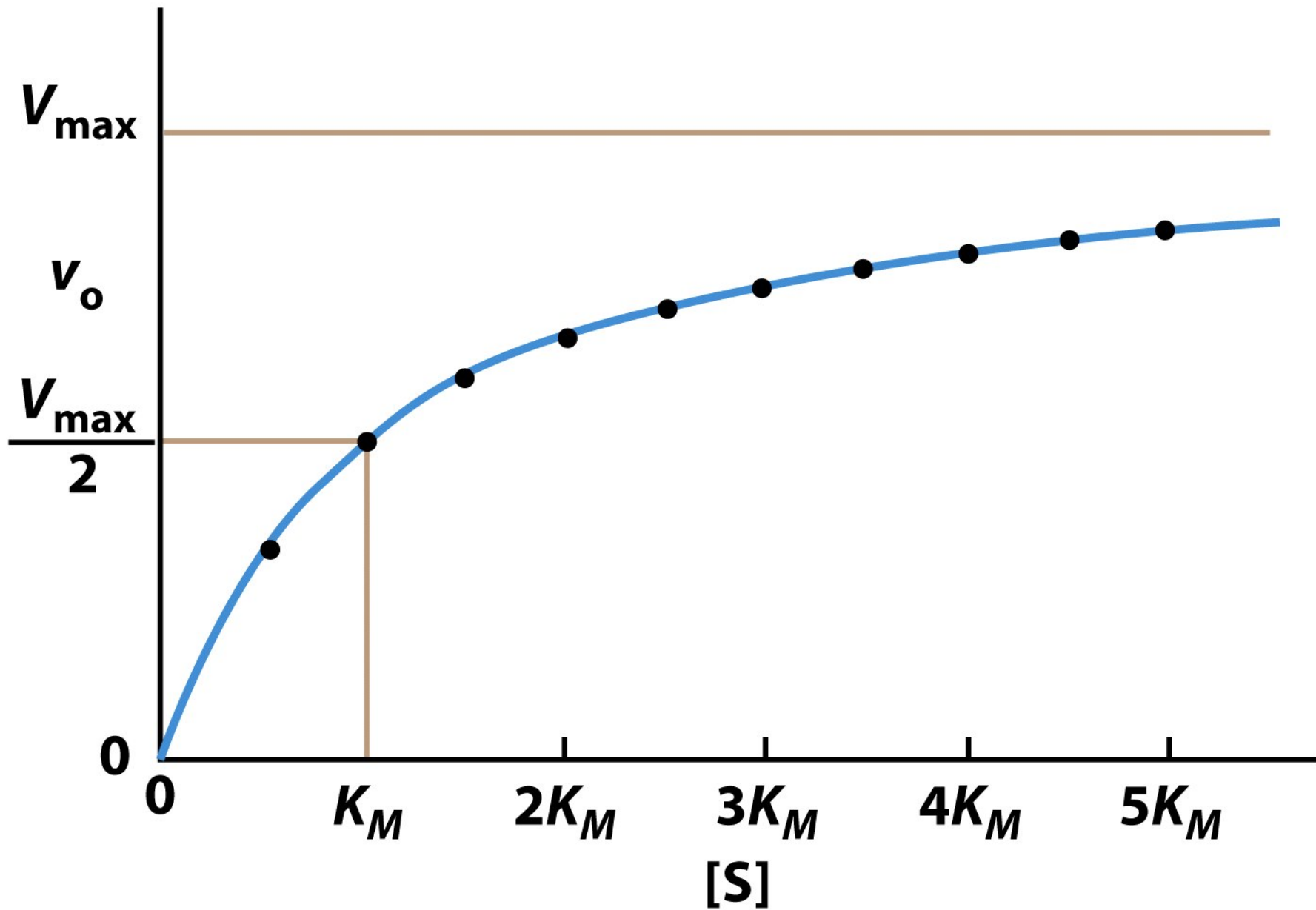


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K_M a Constante de Michaelis

Quando:

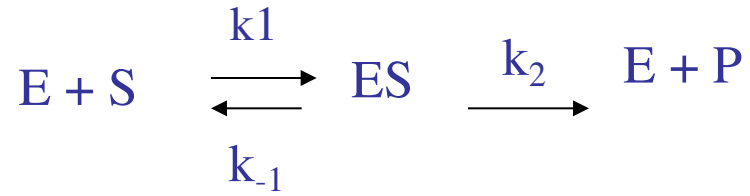
$$[S] = K_M$$

$$V_0 = \frac{V_{\max}[S]}{K_m + [S]} \longrightarrow V_0 = V_{\max}/2$$

K_M é a concentração do substrato no qual a velocidade da reação corresponde à metade da velocidade máxima.

Se a enzima tiver um valor pequeno de K_M , ela atingirá a máxima eficiência catalítica em baixas concentrações do substrato

No início da reação [P] é desprezível



$$k_2 \ll k_{-1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{k_{-1}}{k_1}} + \frac{k_2}{k_1} = K_M$$



K_s constante de dissociação ES = à medida que K_s decresce a afinidade da Enzima pelo substrato aumenta desde que k_2/k_1 seja pequeno comparado a K_s

$$\frac{1}{V_0} = \frac{K_m}{V_{\max}[S]} + \frac{1}{V_{\max}}$$

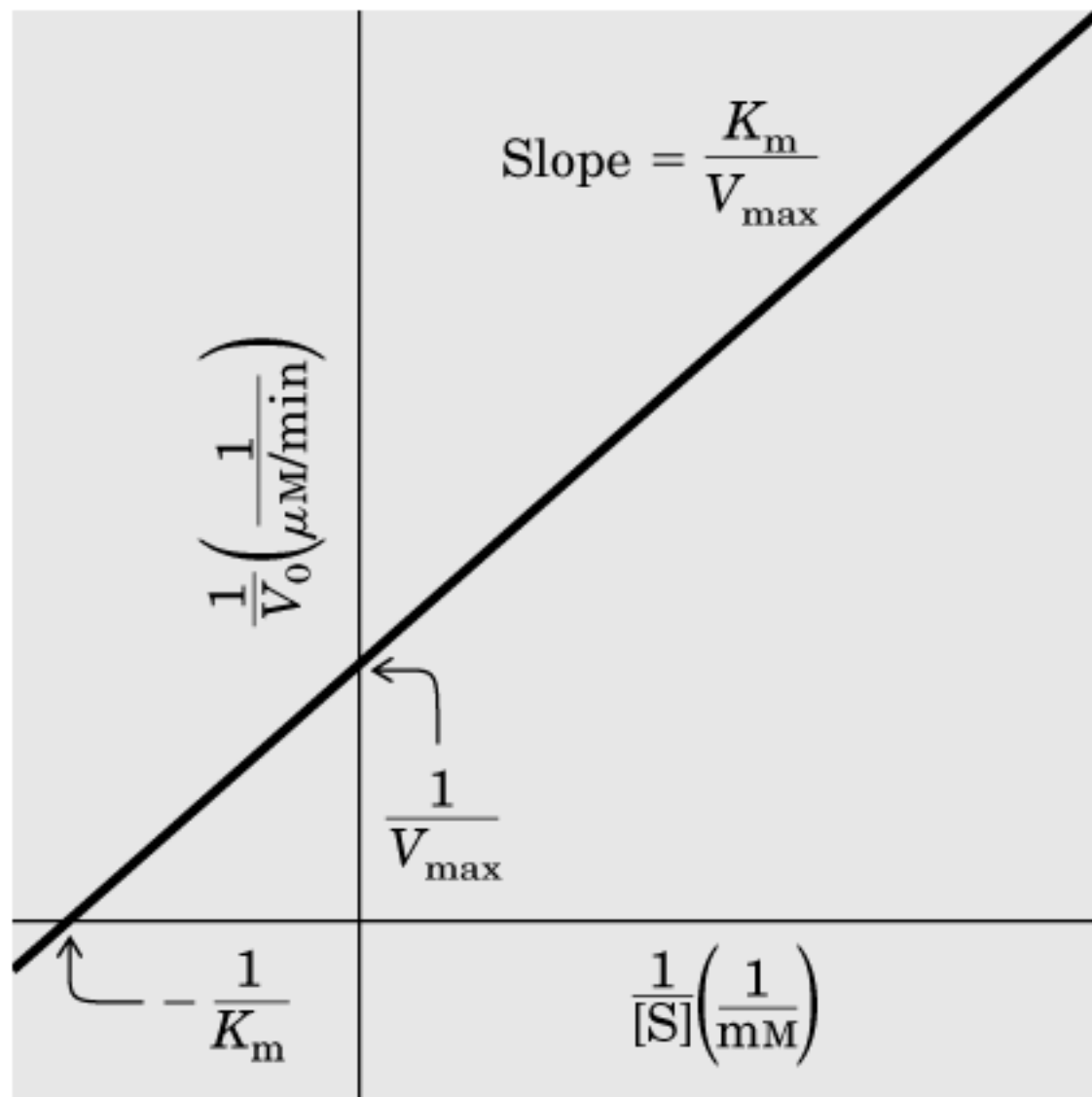


table 8-6

 K_m for Some Enzymes and Substrates

Enzyme	Substrate	K_m (mM)
Catalase	H_2O_2	25
Hexokinase (brain)	ATP	0.4
	D-Glucose	0.05
	D-Fructose	1.5
Carbonic anhydrase	HCO_3^-	26
Chymotrypsin	Glycyltyrosinylglycine	108
	<i>N</i> -Benzoyltyrosinamide	2.5
β -Galactosidase	D-Lactose	4.0
Threonine dehydratase	L-Threonine	5.0

9 (pag 338): A reação $\text{Glicose} + \text{ATP} \rightarrow \text{glicose 6-fosfato} + \text{ADP}$ pode ser catalisada por duas enzimas: hexoquinase e glicoquinase. A partir dos resultados apresentados no quadro a seguir, pode-se concluir qual das enzimas tem maior afinidade pela glicose? Justificar por que as velocidades de reação são diferentes.

Hexoquinase			Glicoquinase		
Tubo nº	Glicose (mM)	Velocidade da reação (µmoles/min)	Tubo nº	Glicose (mM)	Velocidade da reação (µmoles/min)
1	0,01	0,07	1	5	80
2	0,02	0,14	2	10	160
3	0,05	0,36	3	20	250
4	0,10	0,72	4	50	300
5	0,20	1,20	5	100	320
6	0,50	1,45	6	150	310
7	1,00	1,44	7	200	320
8	2,00	1,44	8	500	320

A hexoquinase tem uma afinidade muito maior para glicose (0.1 mM glicose), comparada a glicoquinase (10 mM glicose). Saturando a enzima rapidamente, o que faz com que a V_{max} seja menor do que a glicoquinase.

Unidade Enzimática

- Como é difícil purificar enzima com a mesma atividade, a quantidade numa solução é definida pelo efeito produzido
- **I Unidade Internacional**= certa quantidade que catalisa a formação de 1 μmol de produto/ min sob condições definidas.
- **Atividade específica**= número de Unidades por mg de proteína

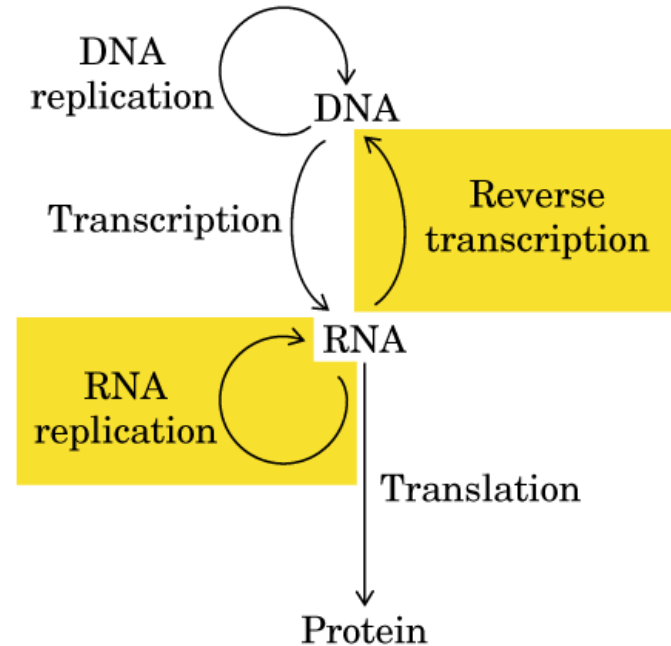
Inibições reversíveis

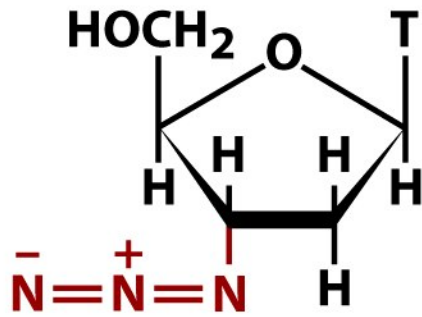
Inibidores Enzimáticos

- Substâncias que reduzem a atividade de uma enzima.

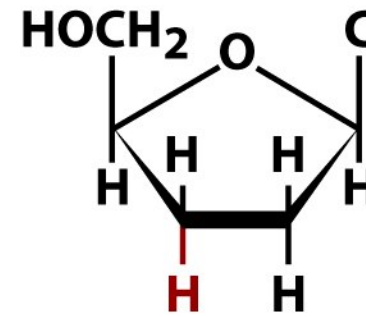
- **Exemplo: AZT**

Inibidor da transcriptase reversa

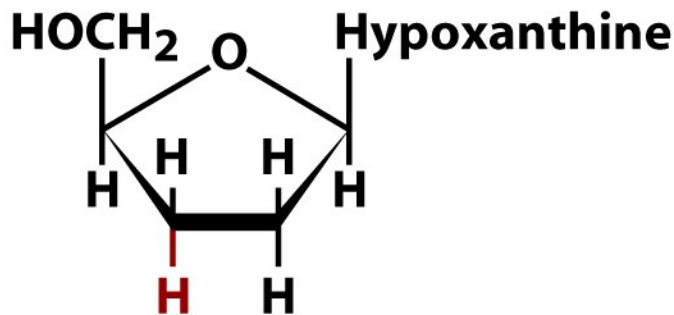




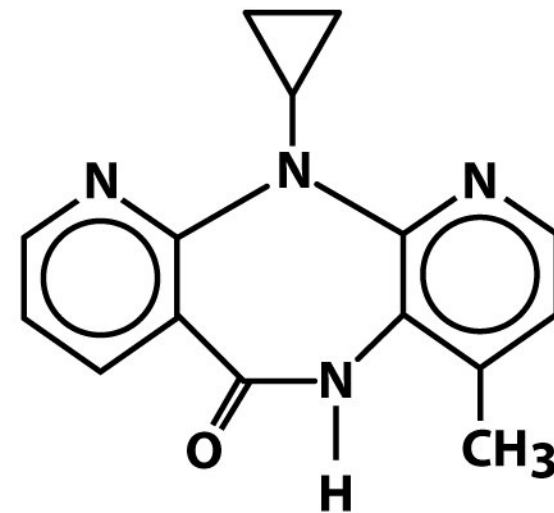
**3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine
(AZT; Zidovudine)**



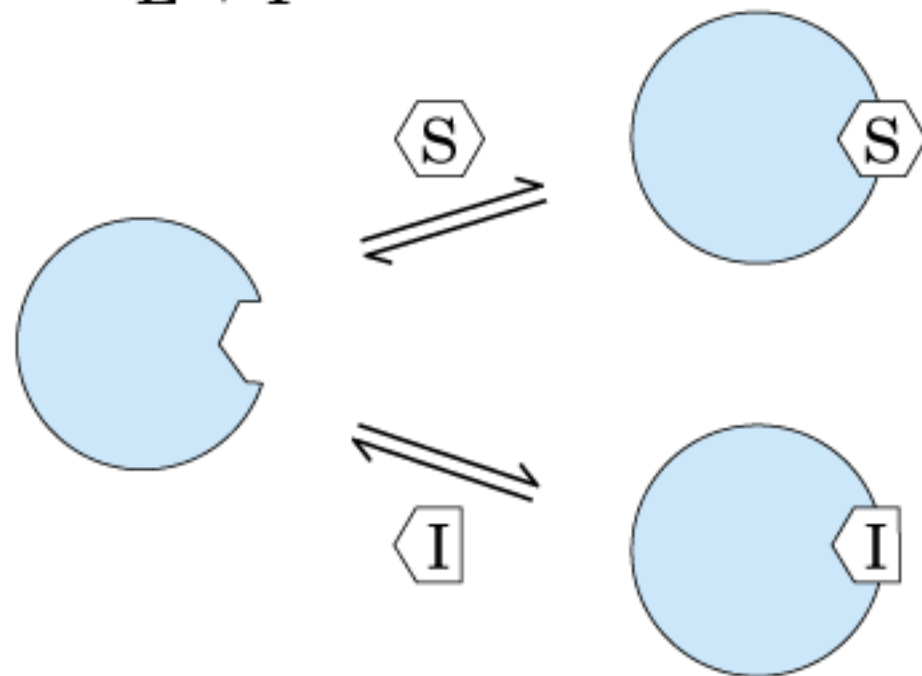
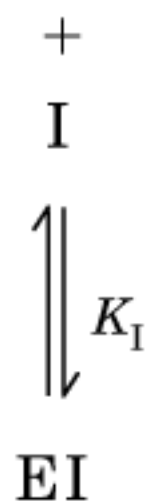
**2',3'-Dideoxycytidine
(ddC, Zalcitabine)**



**2',3'-Dideoxyinosine
(ddI, Didanosine)**

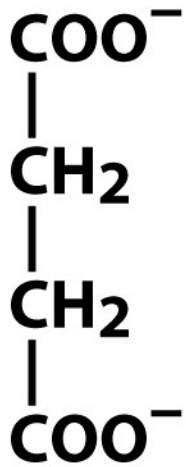


Nevirapine



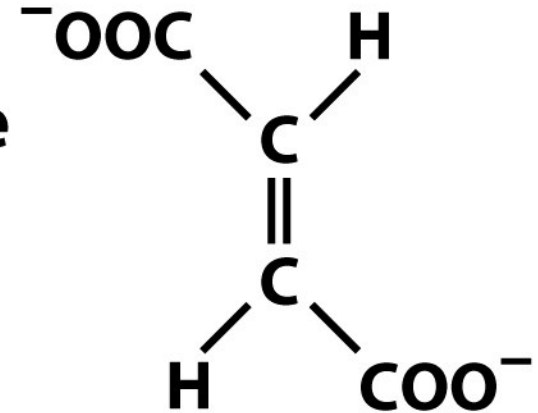
(a) Competitive inhibition

$$k_i = [E] [I] / [EI]$$

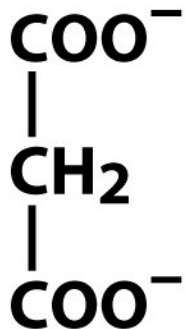


Succinate

succinate dehydrogenase



Fumarate



Malonate

succinate dehydrogenase



NO REACTION

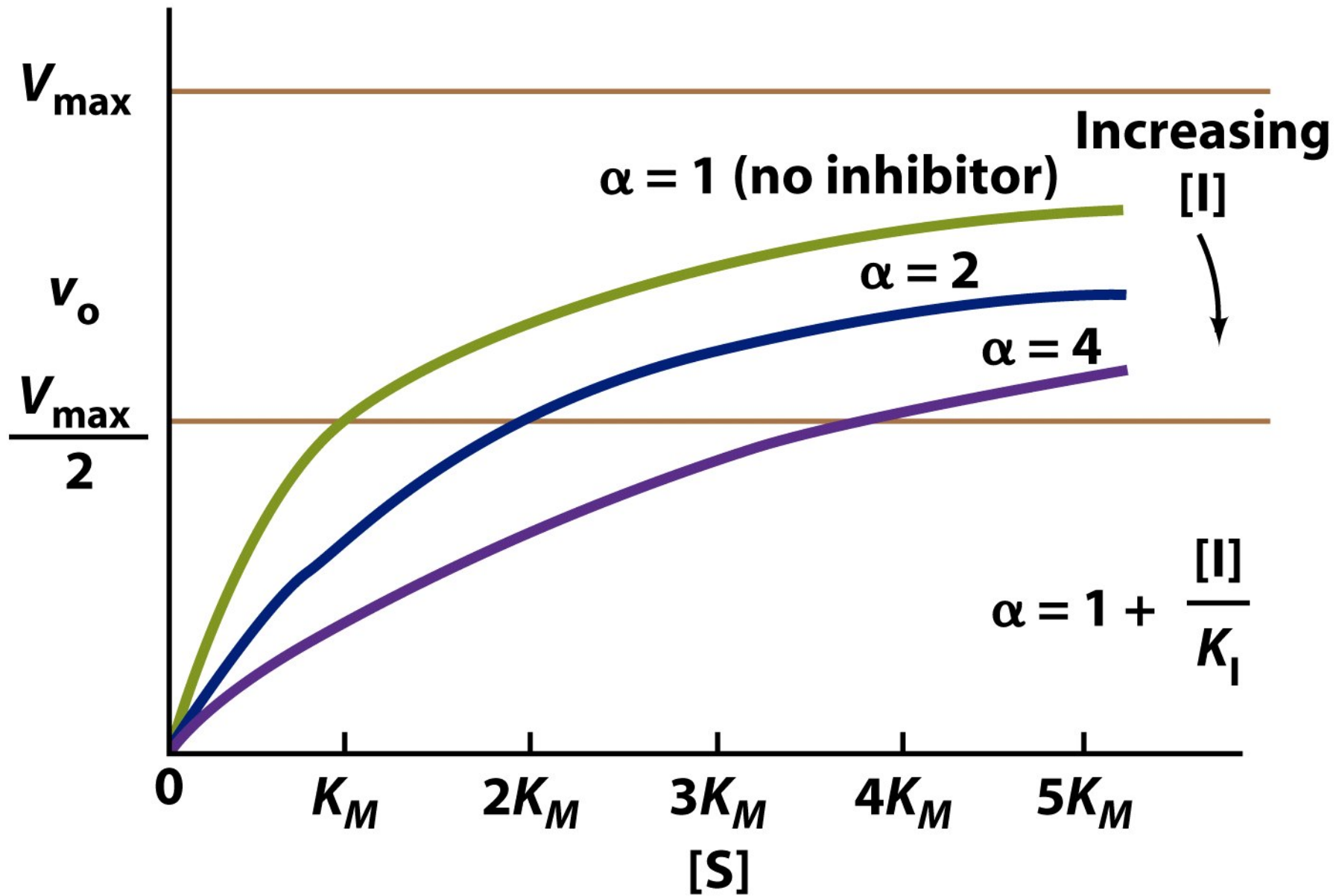


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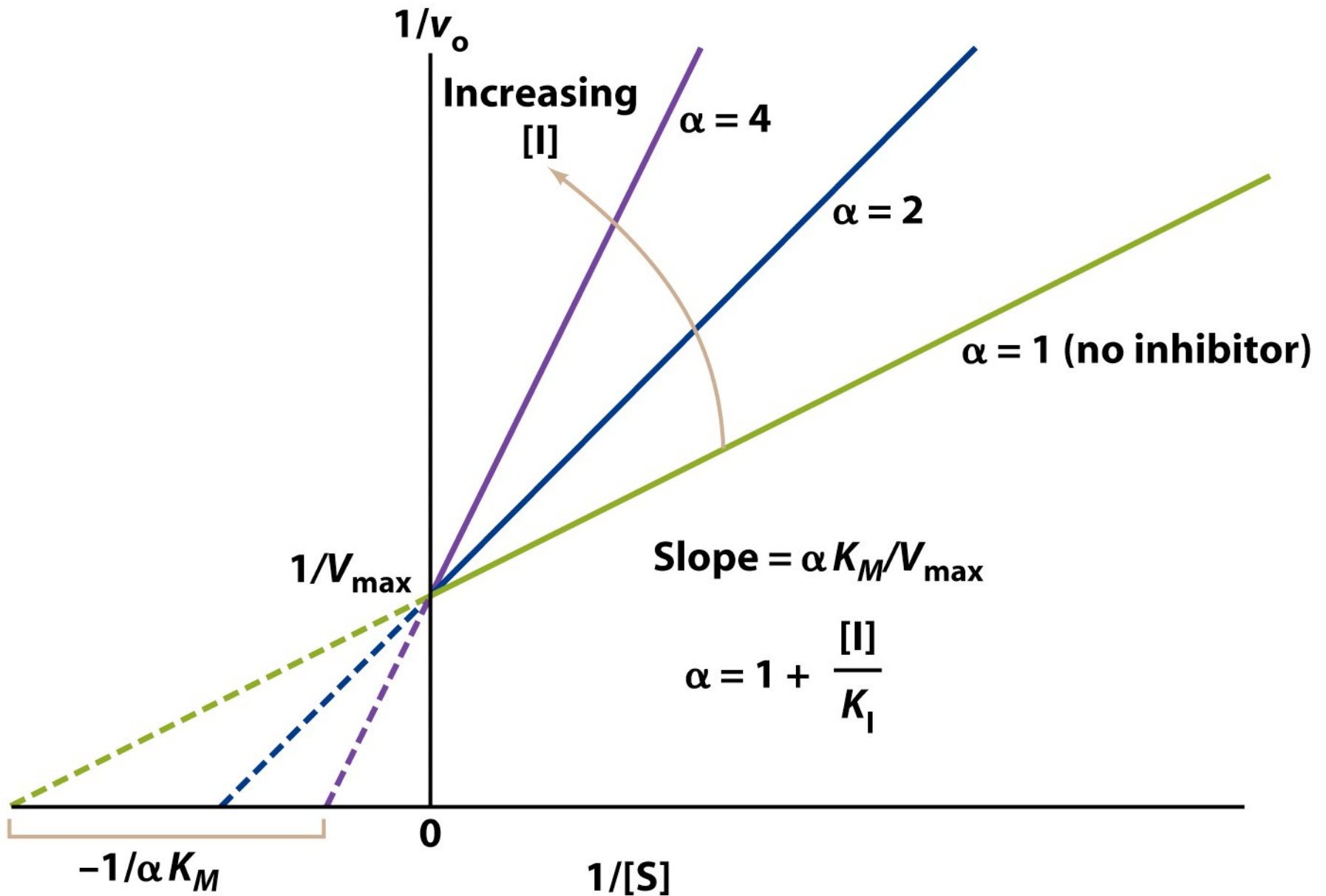
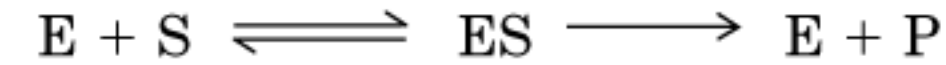


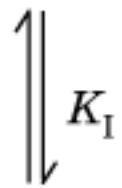
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Não competitiva



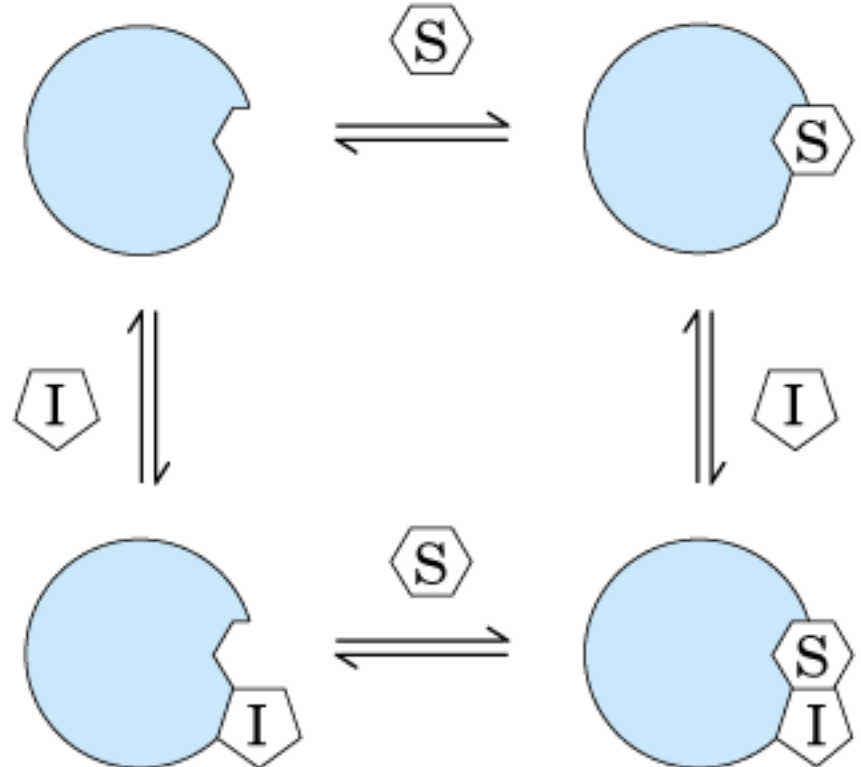
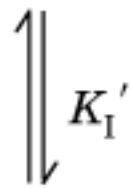
+

I

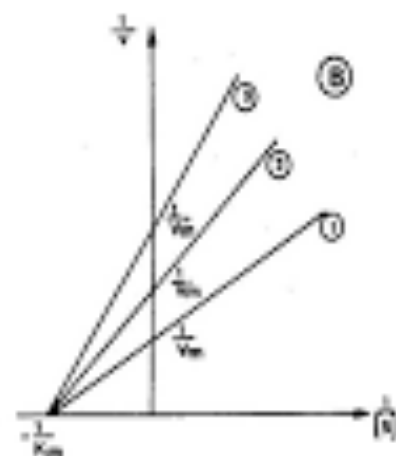
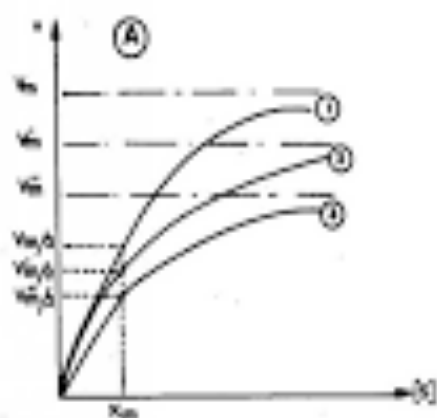


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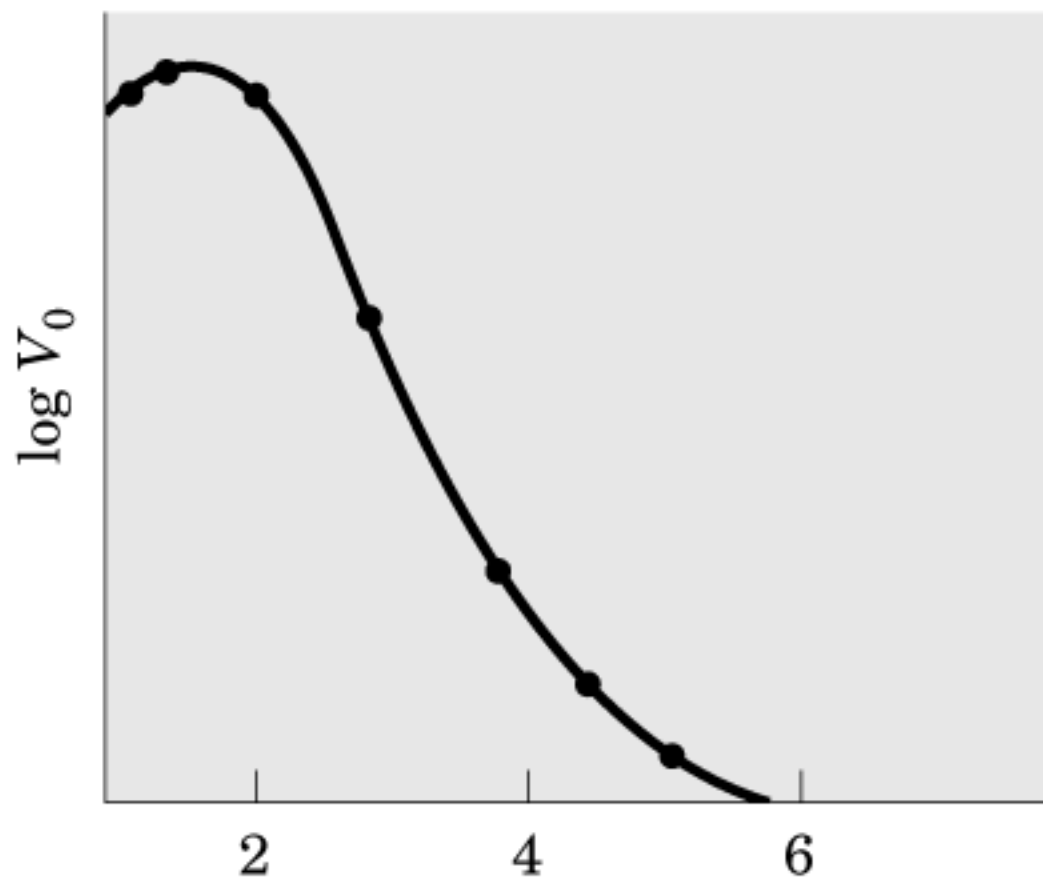
Inibidor Não-Competitivo



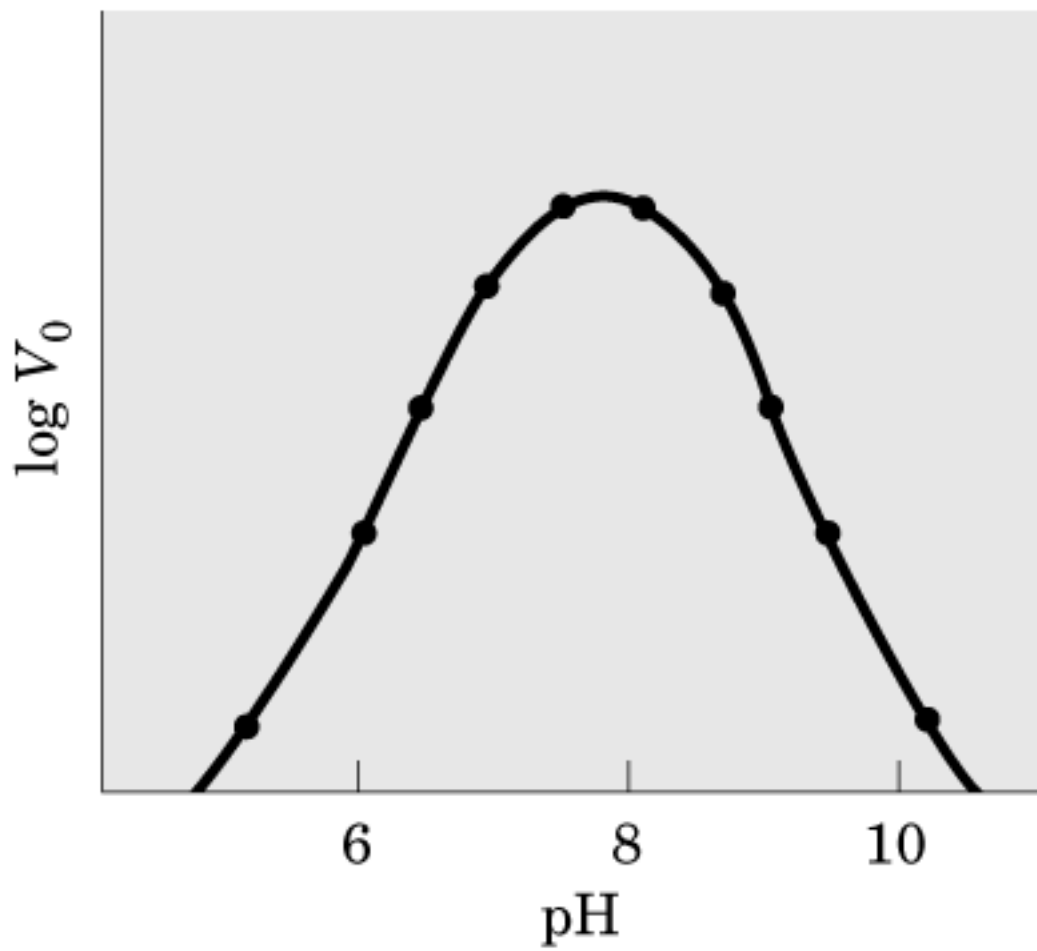
- 1- sem inibidor
- 2- com inibidor [I]
- 3- com inibidor 2[I]

V_{\max} diminui, mas o K_m não é alterado.

Efeito do pH



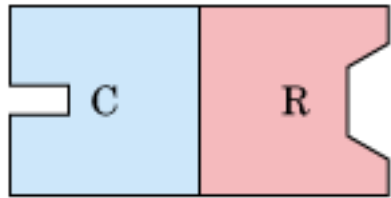
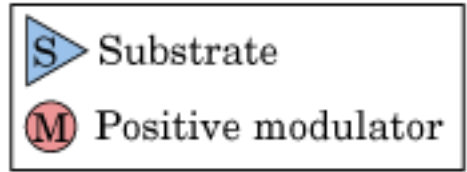
Pepsin
(a)



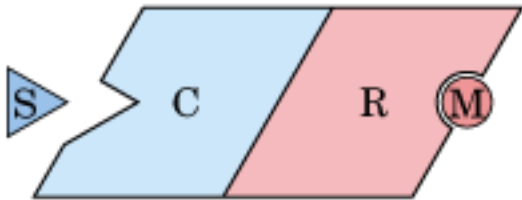
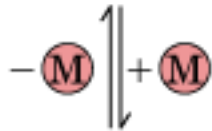
Glucose 6-phosphatase
(b)

Enzimas Regulatórias

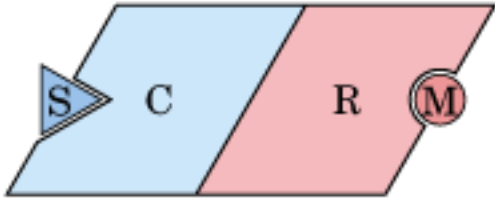
Enzimas Alostéricas



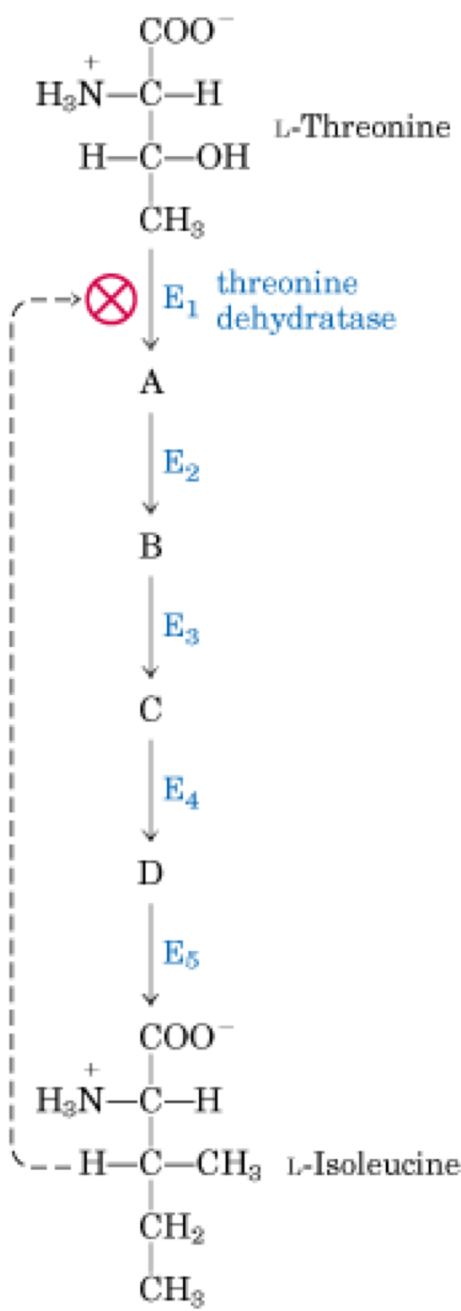
Less-active enzyme

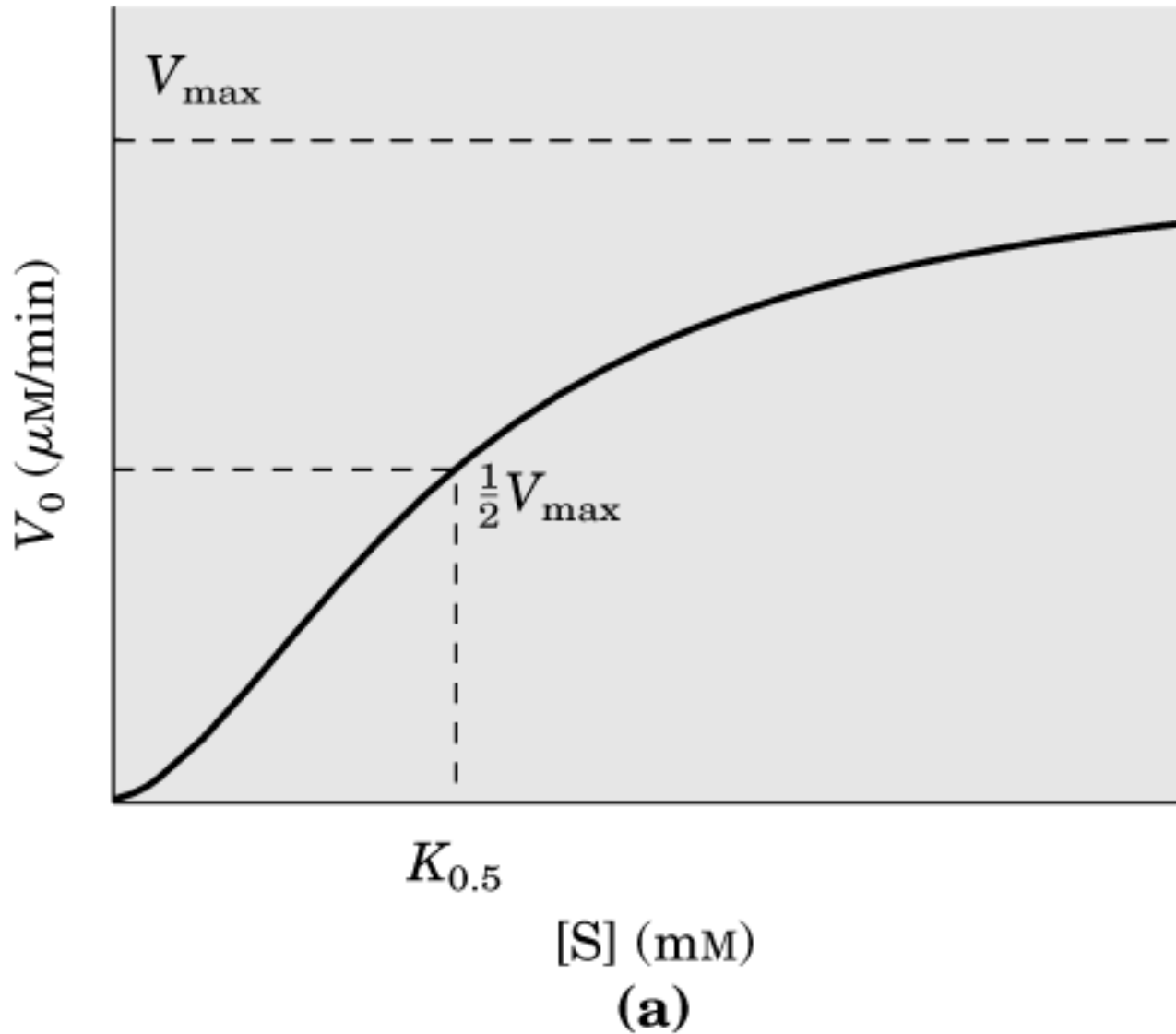


More-active enzyme

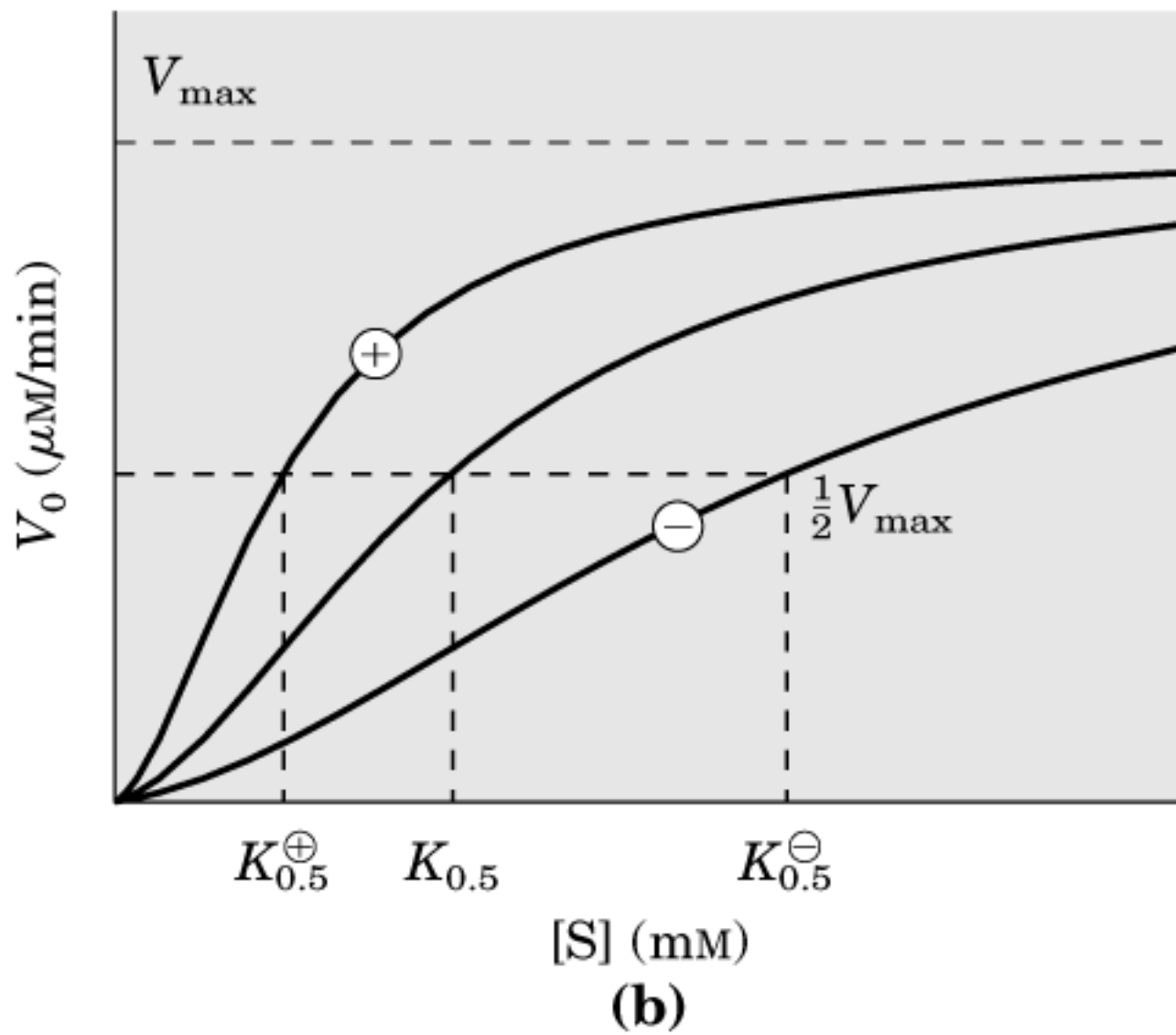


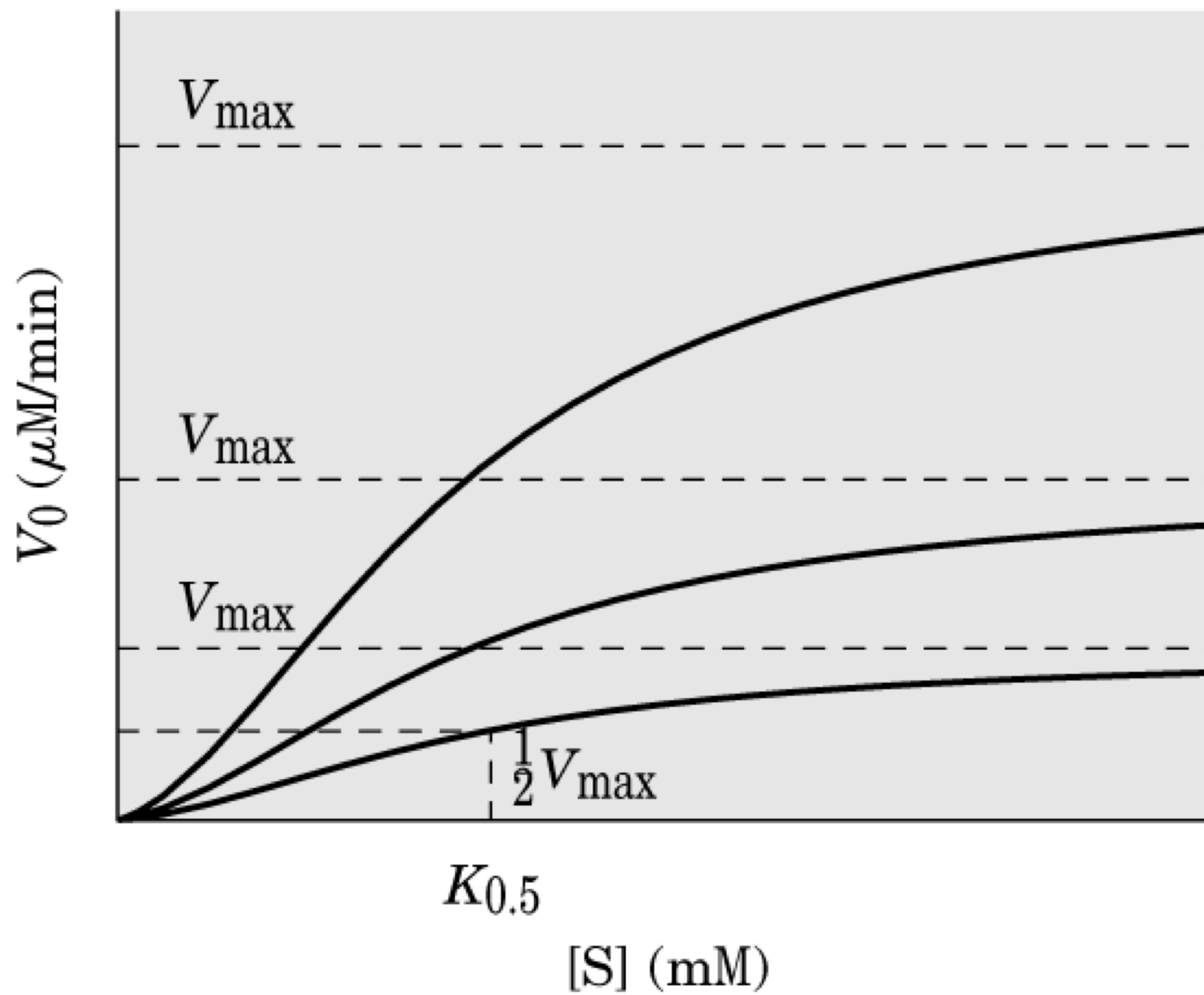
Active enzyme-substrate complex





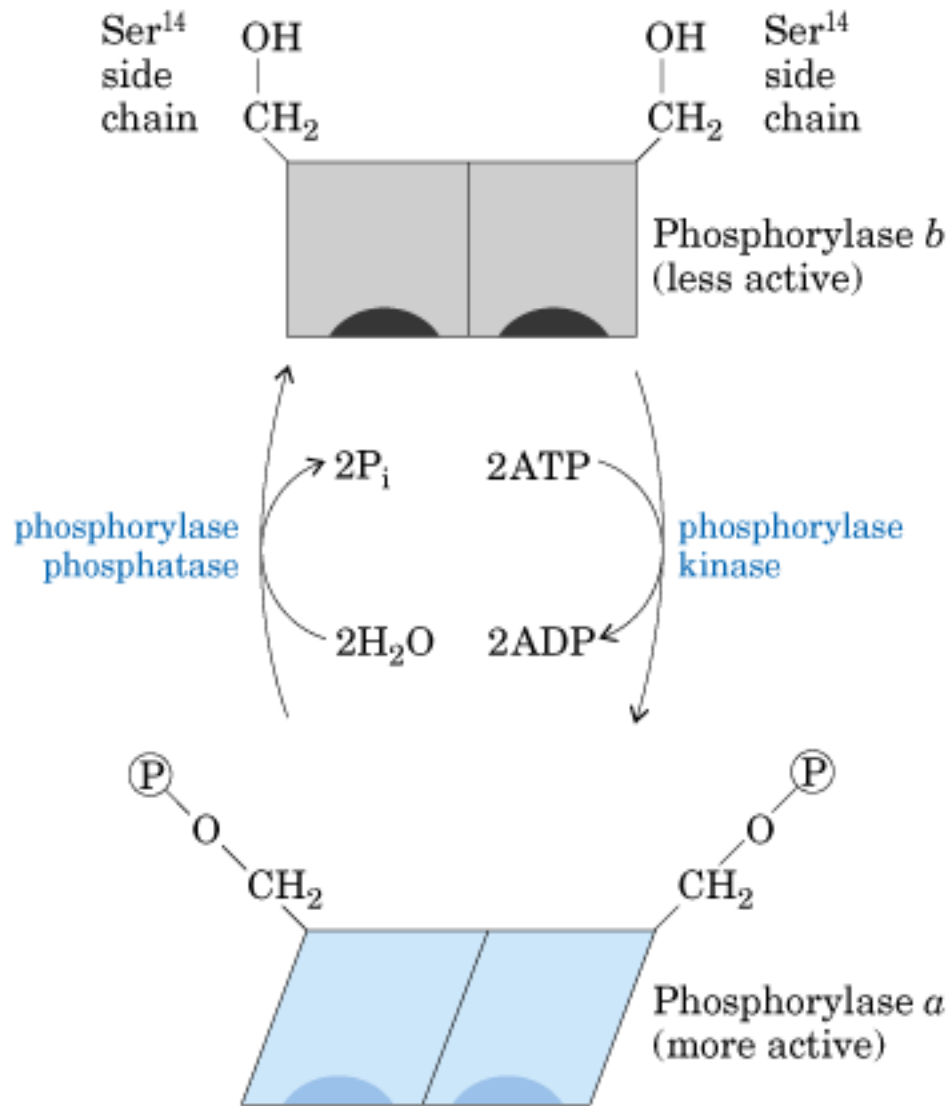
A curva é sigmoidal, em vez de hiperbólica como as que seguem Michaelis-Menten





(c)

Modificação Covalente



Glicogênio fosforilase

Isozimas

Formas diferentes de uma mesma enzima;

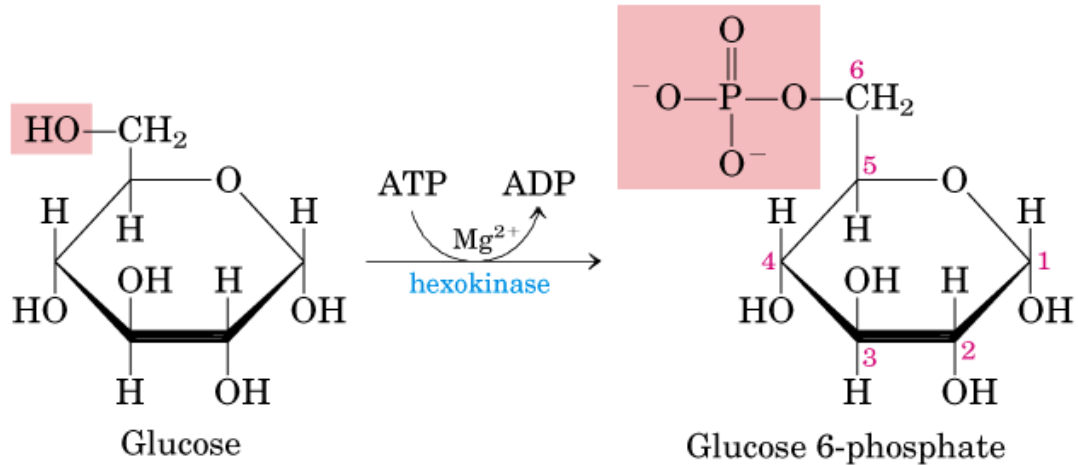
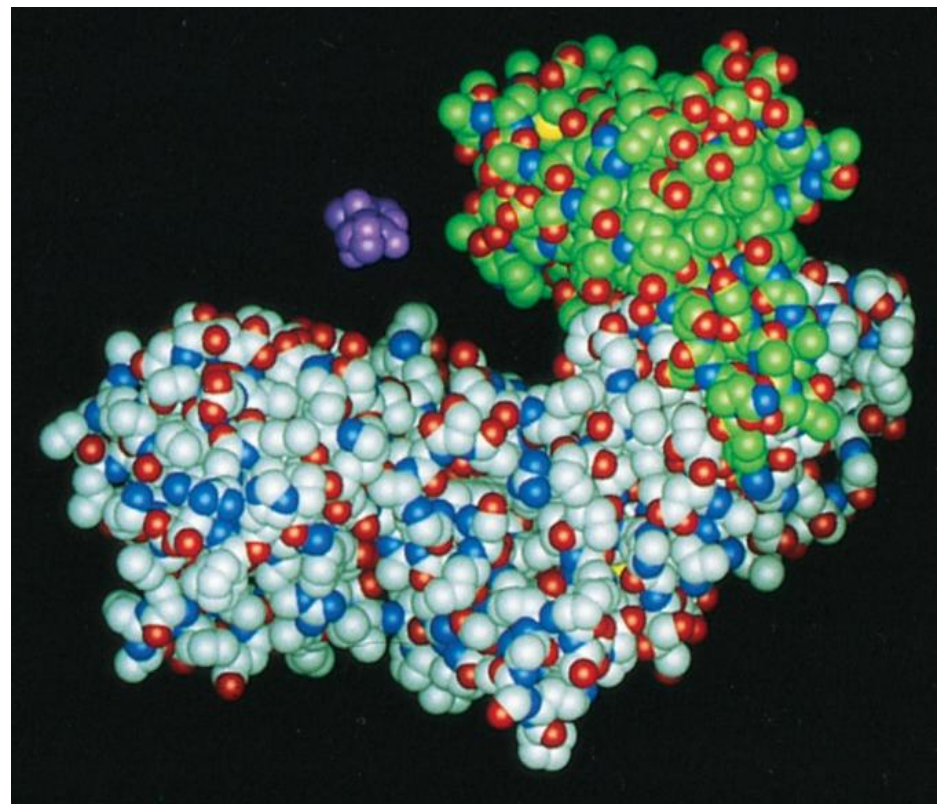
As isozimas ou **isoenzimas** são enzimas que diferem na sequência de aminoácidos, mas que catalisam a mesma reação química. Estas enzimas podem mostrar diferentes parâmetros cinéticos (i.e. diferentes valores de K_M), ou propriedades de regulação diferentes.

Exemplo:

Glicoquinase

Hexoquinase

Hexokinase



$$\Delta G'^{\circ} = -16.7 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

No fígado, a glicose é fosforilada pela **glicoquinase**

A glicoquinase não é inibida por G-6P e tem Km alto