

Introducción a la Bioenergética y Enzimología

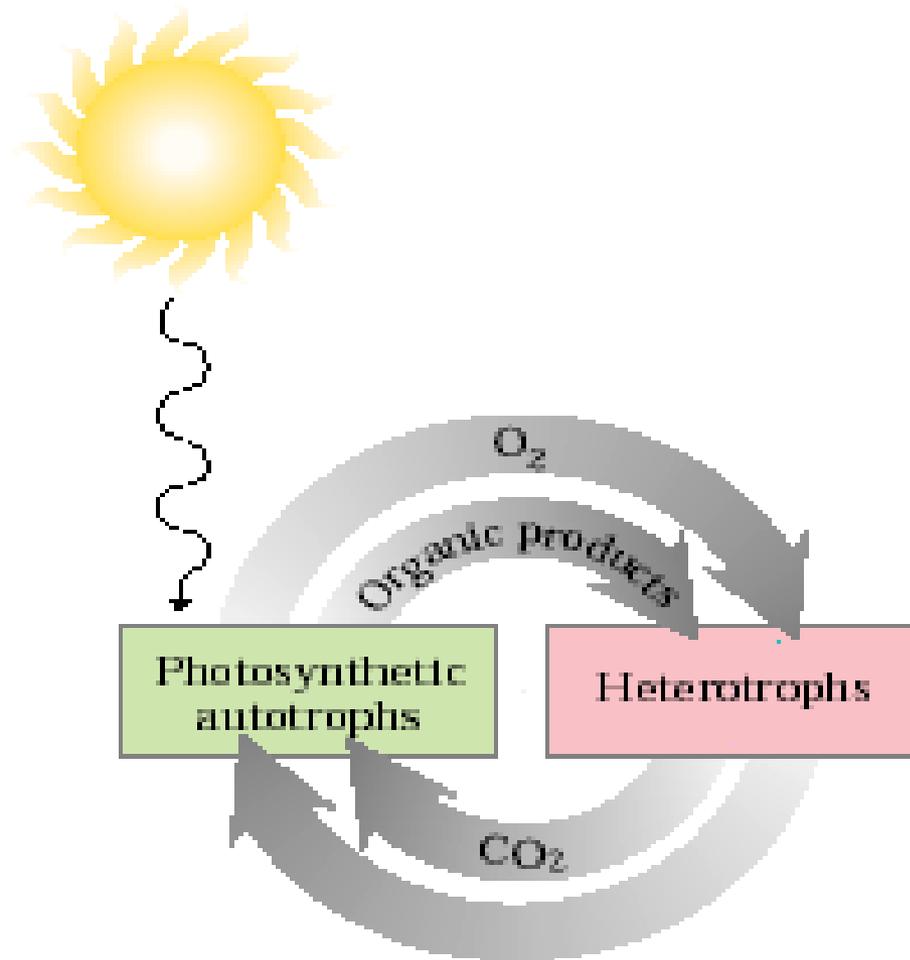


FIGURE 1 Cycling of carbon dioxide and oxygen between the autotrophic (photosynthetic) and heterotrophic domains in the biosphere. The flow of mass through this cycle is enormous; about 4×10^{11} metric tons of carbon are turned over in the biosphere annually.

NUTRICIÓN

MACRONUTRIENTES

MATERIA PRIMA

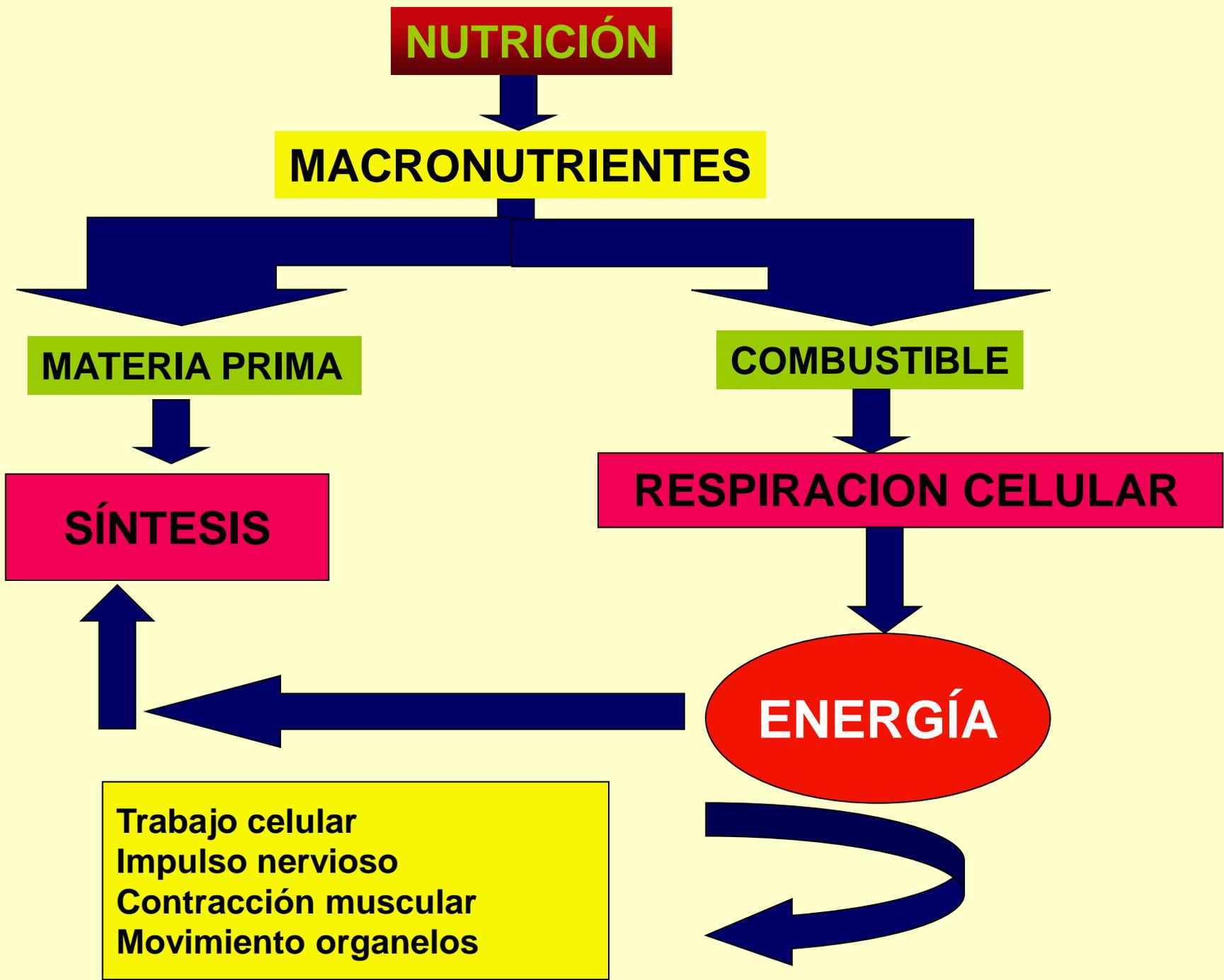
COMBUSTIBLE

SÍNTESIS

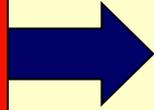
RESPIRACION CELULAR

ENERGÍA

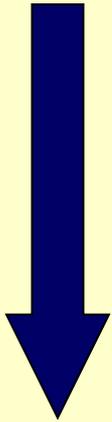
Trabajo celular
Impulso nervioso
Contracción muscular
Movimiento organelos



ENERGÍA

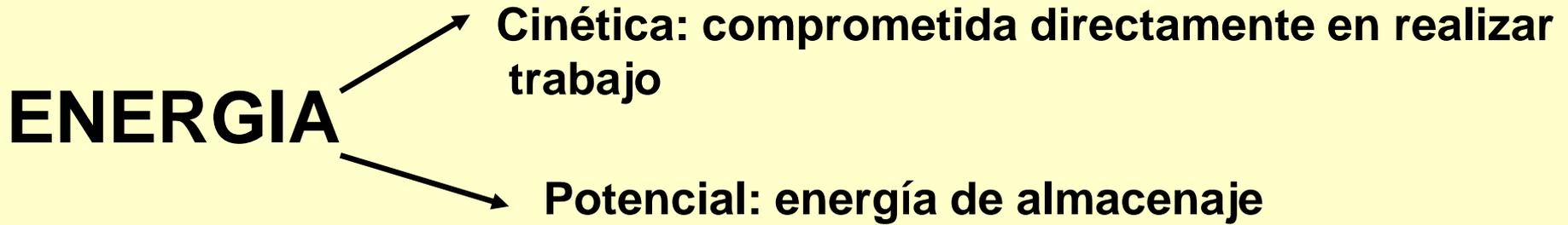


Capacidad de realizar un trabajo



Contenida en los enlaces químicos entre átomos que forman las moléculas que constituyen de los alimentos (C-H)

Capacidad de realizar una reacción química



Formas de ENERGIA:

Mecánica

Hidráulica

Térmica

Electromagnética

Química

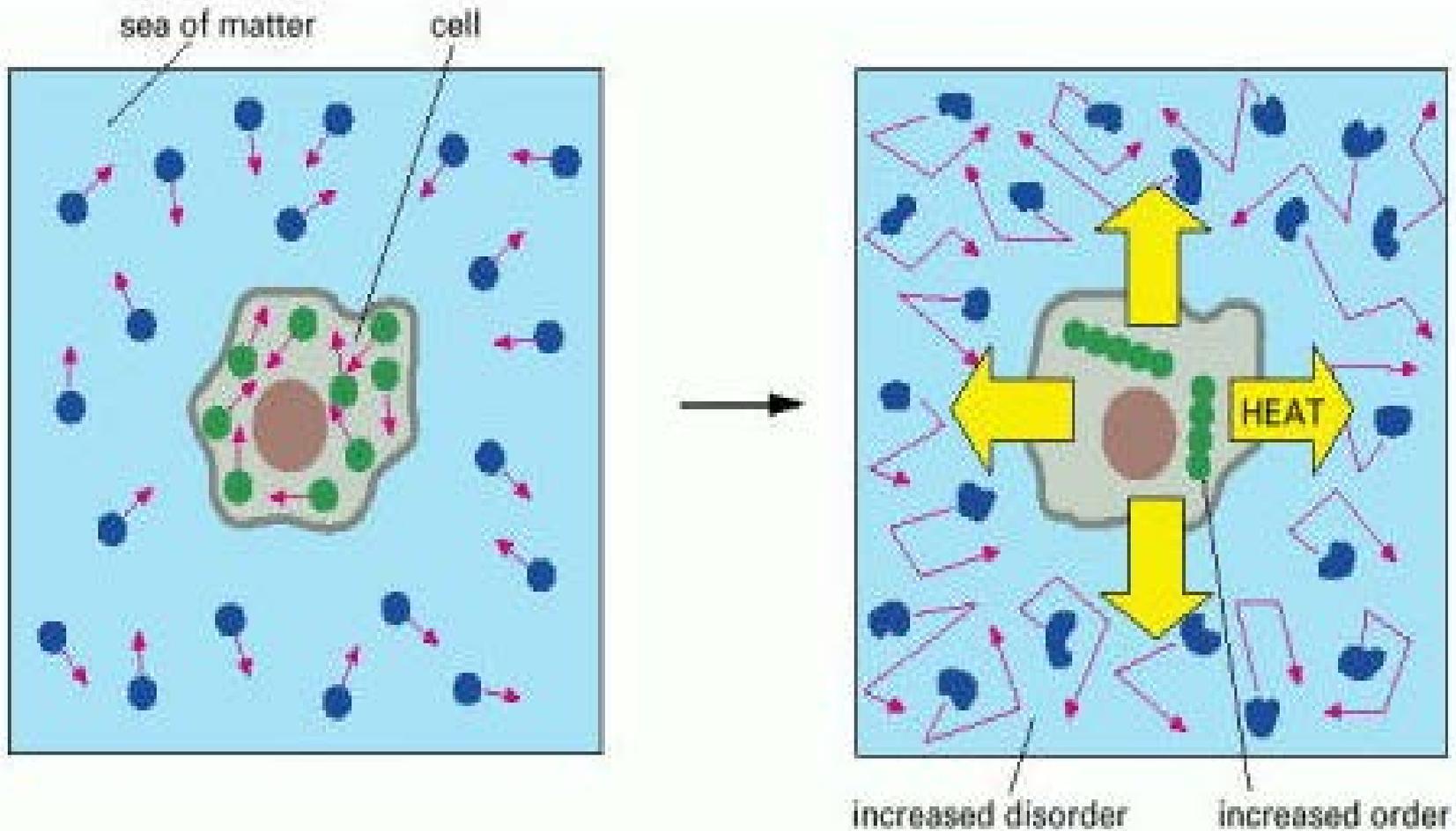
TERMODINÁMICA:

Estudia las transferencias de energía

LEYES DE LA TERMODINÁMICA

**1ª Ley: la energía no se crea ni se destruye
sólo se transforma**

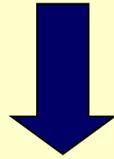
**2ª Ley: toda transferencia de energía produce
un aumento en el desorden**



Por qué los organismos vivos no ocupan el calor como forma de E útil???

Porque calor produce T cuando hay gradientes de t^0

**La energía se transfiere en pequeñas cantidades :
movimiento de electrones**



REACCIONES de OXIDO-REDUCCIÓN: REDOX

Molécula que gana electrón: se reduce

Molécula que pierde electrón: se oxida

<http://www.cat.cc.md.us/~gkaiser/biotutorials/energy/ets.html>

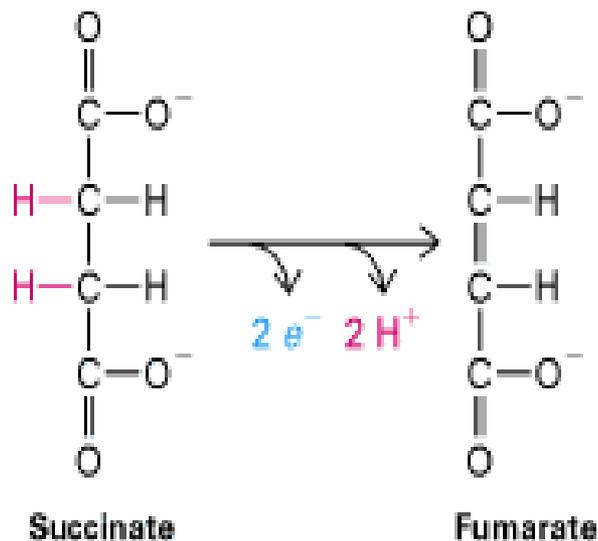
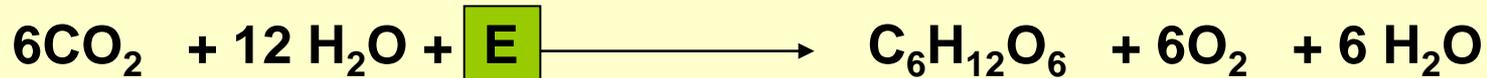


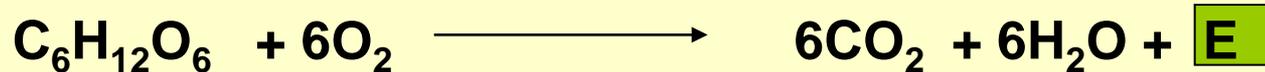
Figure 2-23. Succinate is converted to fumarate by the loss of two electrons and two protons. This oxidation reaction, which occurs in mitochondria as part of the citric acid cycle, is coupled to reduction of FAD to FADH₂.

Electrones viajan acompañados de un H⁺: transferencias de H

Ejemplo de Reducción: Fotosíntesis



Ejemplo de Oxidación: Respiración Celular



686 Kcal/molécula de glucosa

No toda la E que se libera en la hidrólisis de un enlace C-H es útil para formar un enlace químico

Una molécula de glucosa que se oxida forma 36-38 ATP

Cada enlace P que se hidroliza del ATP libera 7.3 Kcal

Por cada molécula de glucosa que se oxida se producen 280 Kcal



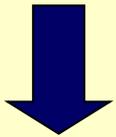
25% rendimiento

Cómo se puede predecir que una reacción ocurra en forma espontánea???

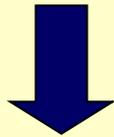
E de enlace contenida en reactantes debe ser > que E contenida en los productos

Aumenta el desorden del sistema (2ª Ley de la TD)

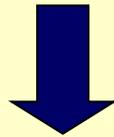
$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$



E libre

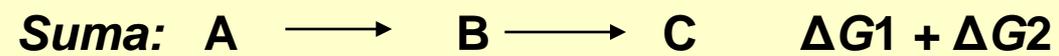


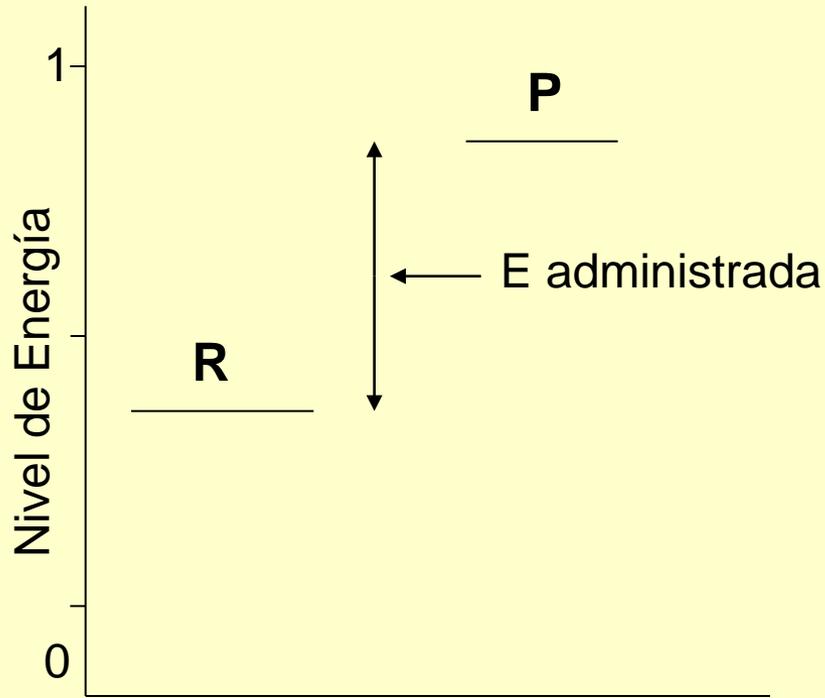
Entalpía



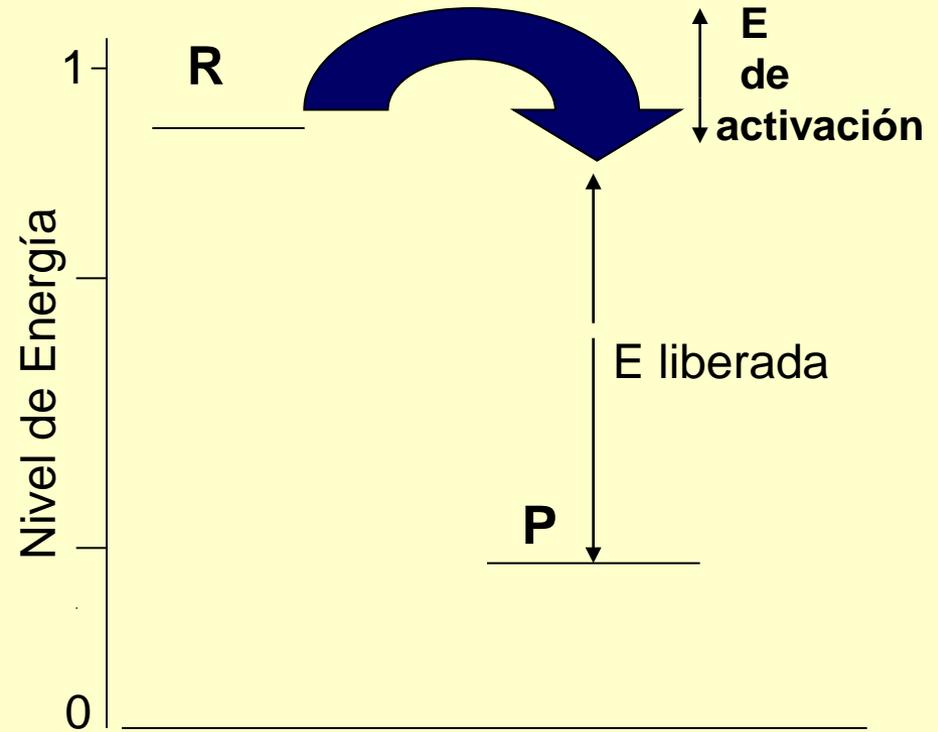
Entropía

$$\Delta G < 0$$





Reacciones de Reducción
Endergónicas
Síntesis
Anabolismo
Orden
 $\Delta G > 0$



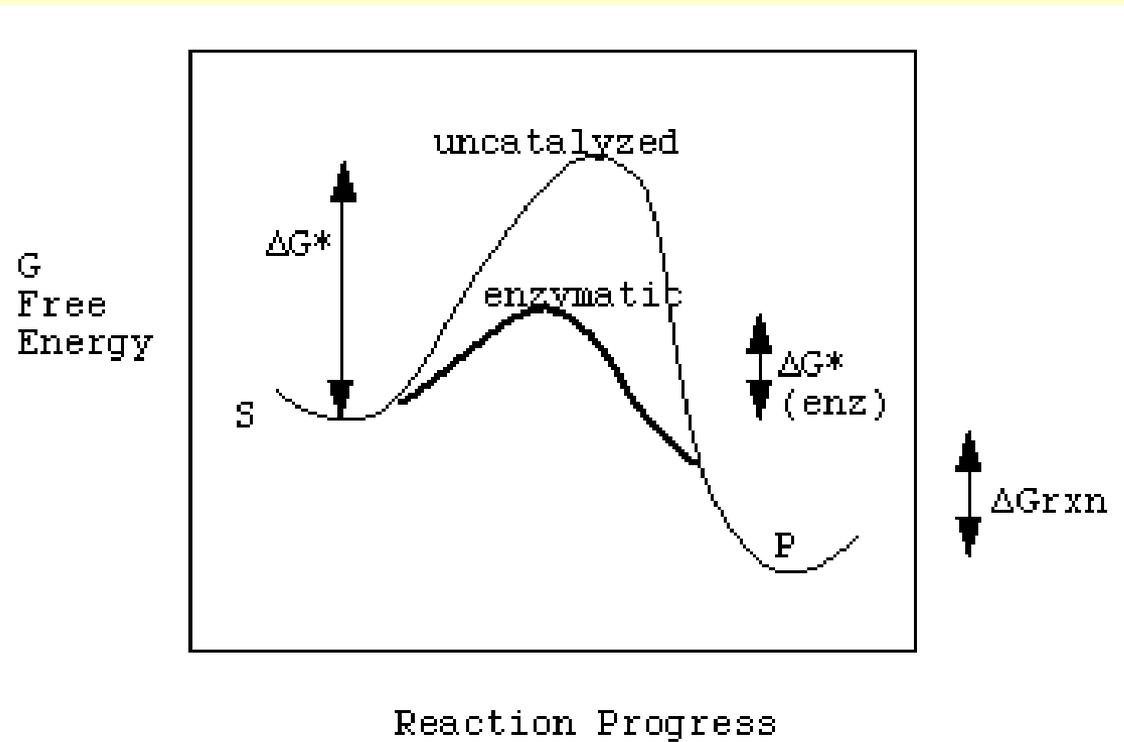
Reacciones de Oxidación
Exergónicas
Degradación
Catabolismo
Desorden
 $\Delta G < 0$

En la célula las

ENZIMAS

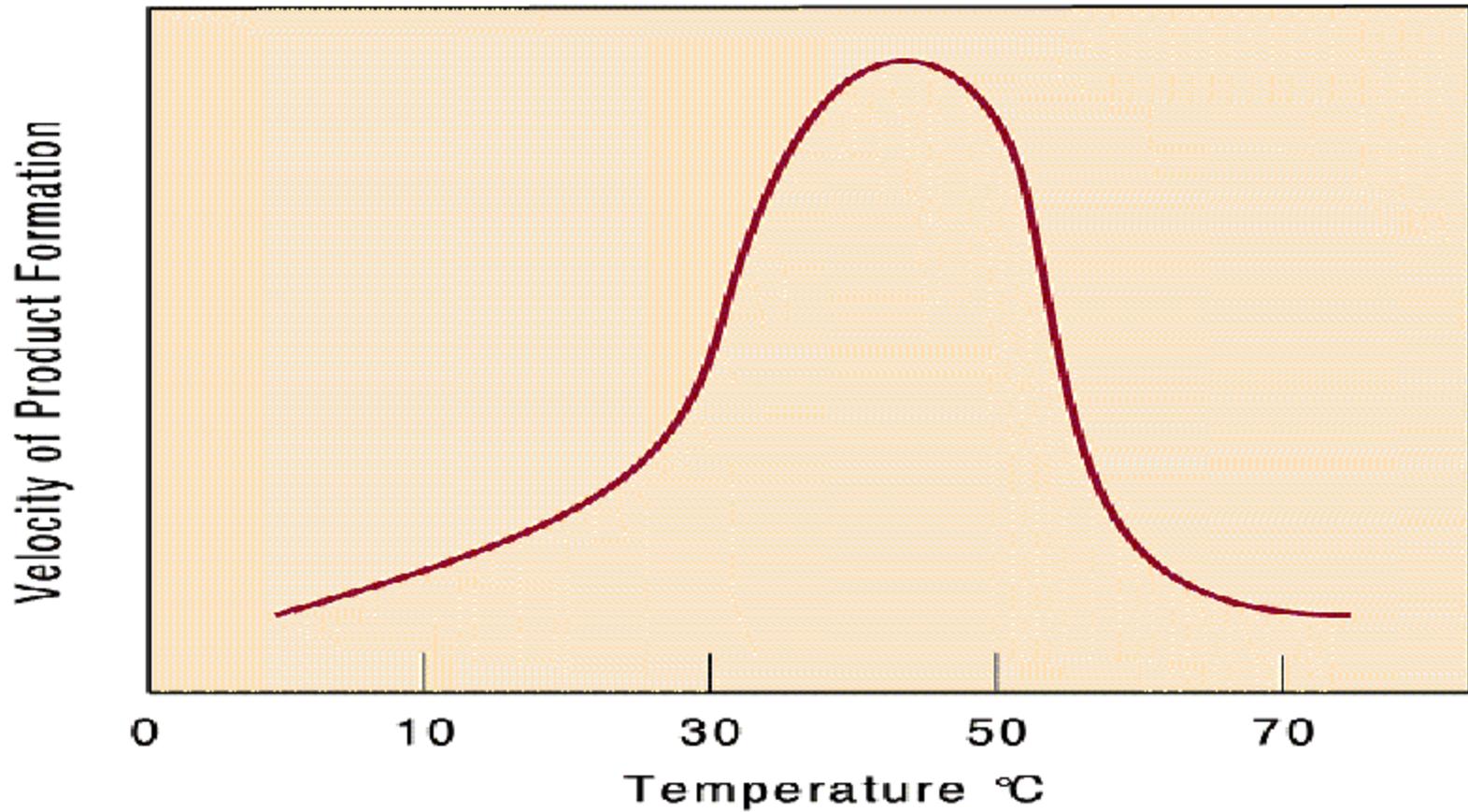


reducen la Energía de Activación



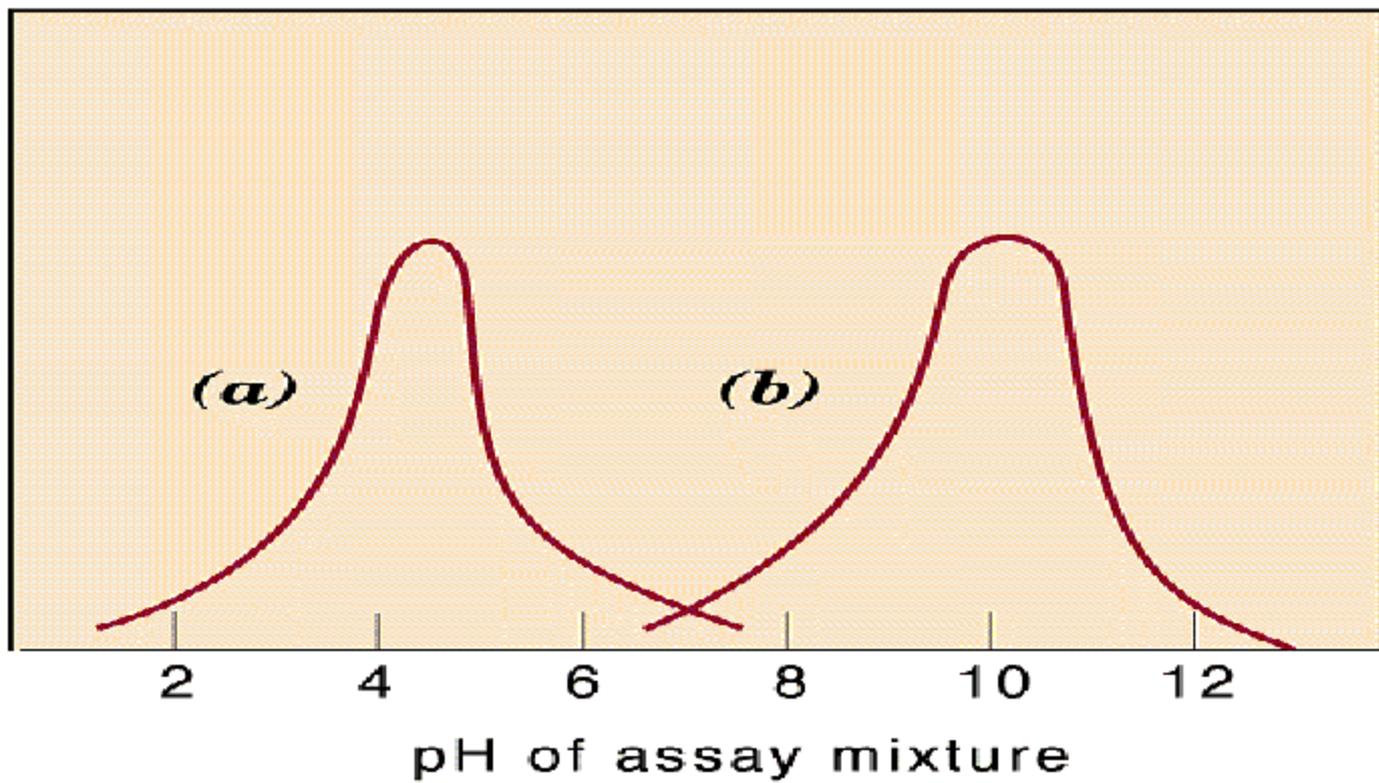
Delta G^* is the activation energy

Delta G is negative overall for forward reaction



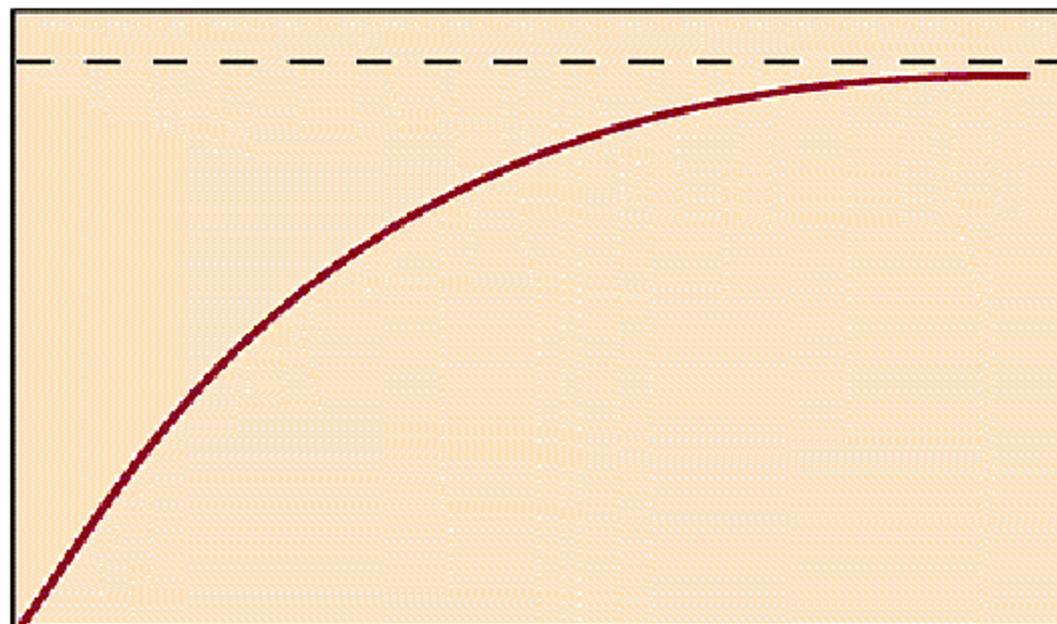
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Velocity of phosphate formation

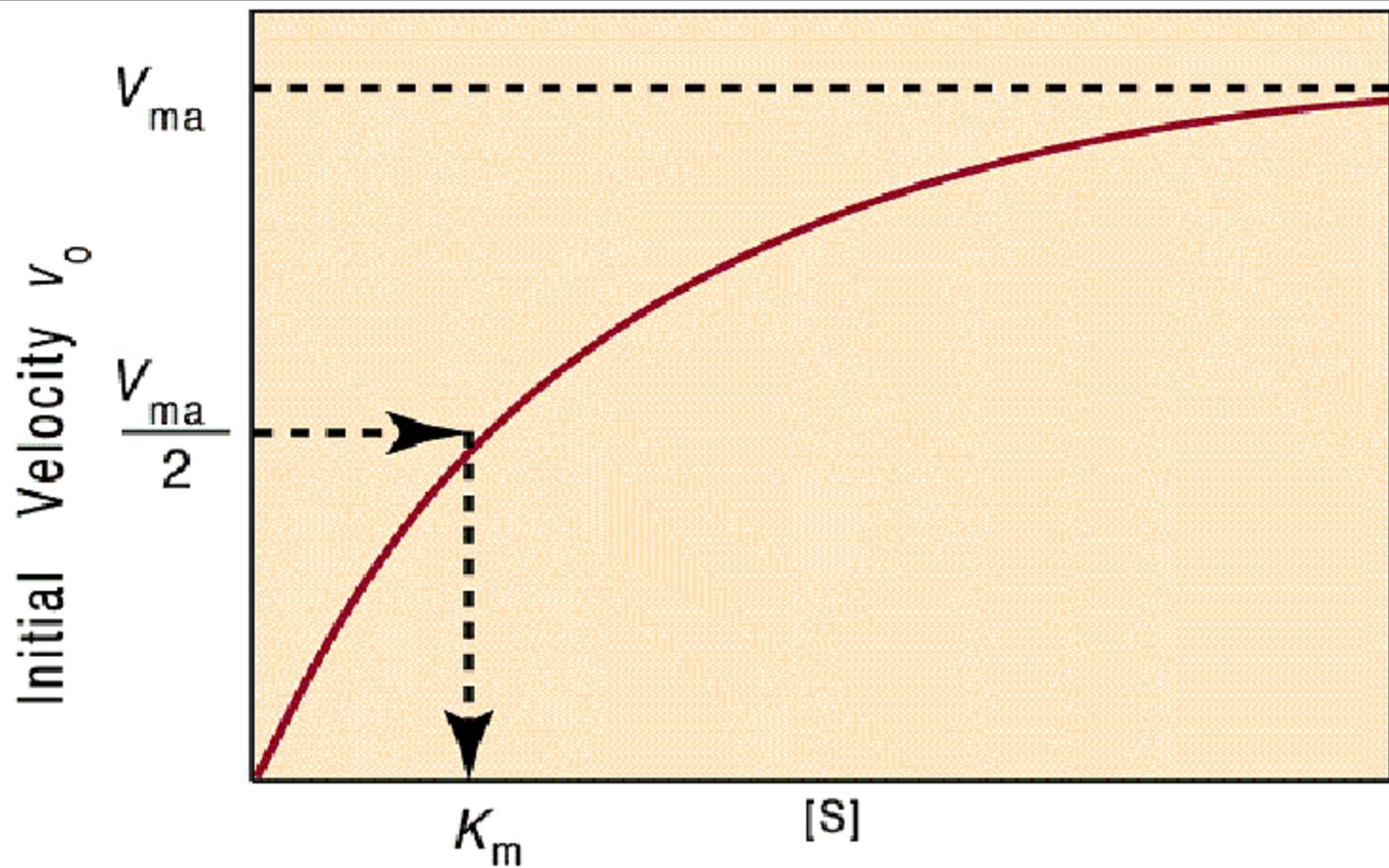


Maximum
velocity (V_{\max})

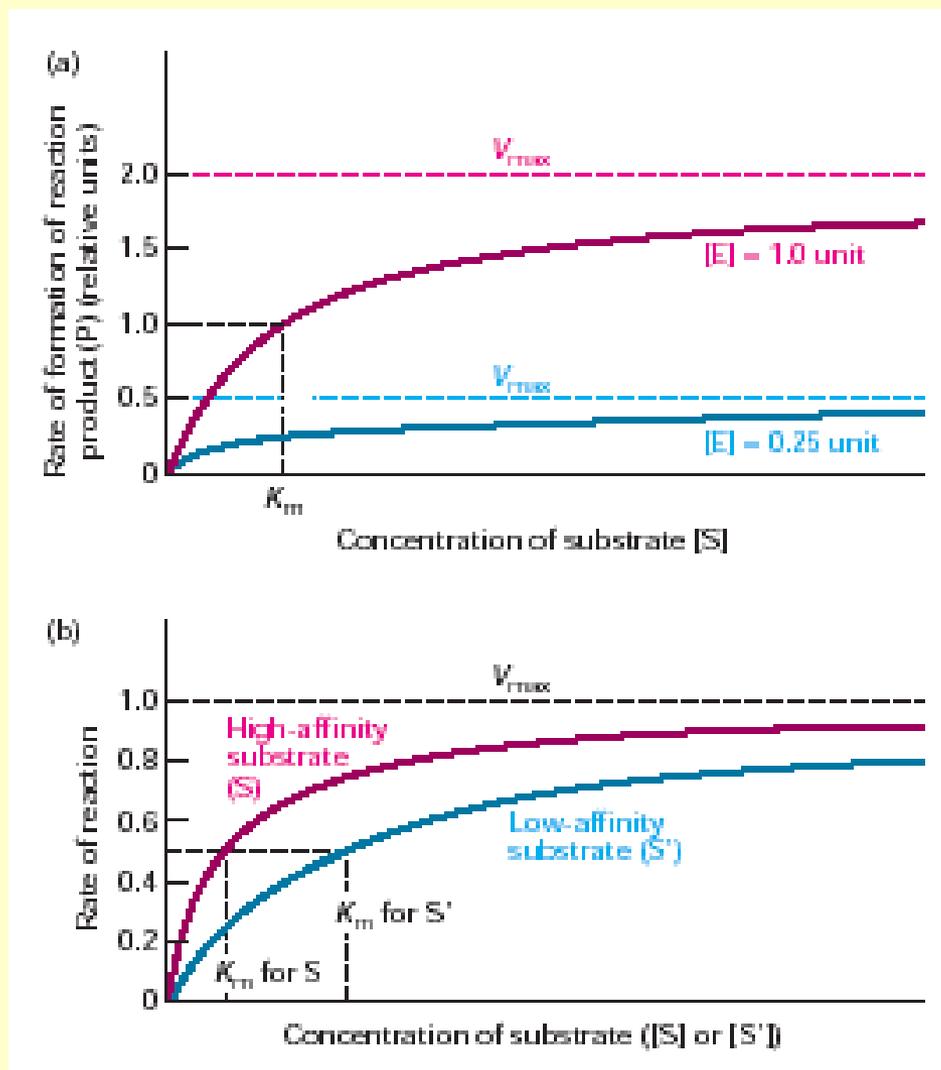
Initial velocity of
product formation



Substrate concentration



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La K_m y la V_{max} para una reacción catalizada por una enzima están determinadas desde los gráficos de velocidad inicial versus concentración del sustrato

SIGNIFICADO de K_m y V_{max} :

Son dos parámetros que definen el comportamiento cinético de una enzima como una función de [S].

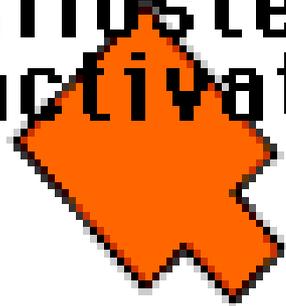
K_m representa la concentración de sustrato que se requiere para alcanzar la mitad de la velocidad máxima..

K_m es una concentración. Se expresa como moles/litro (M).

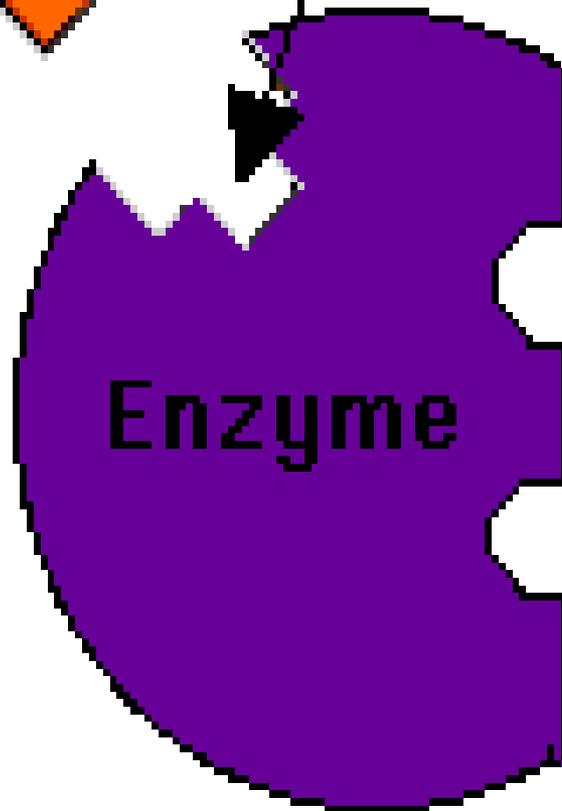
V_{max} es una medida de velocidad.

Se expresa en moles/minuto.

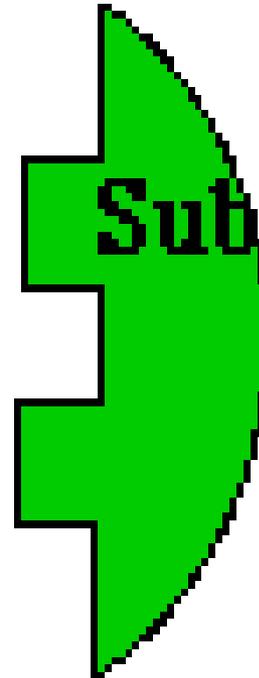
Allosteric
activator



Allosteric
site



Enzyme



Substrate

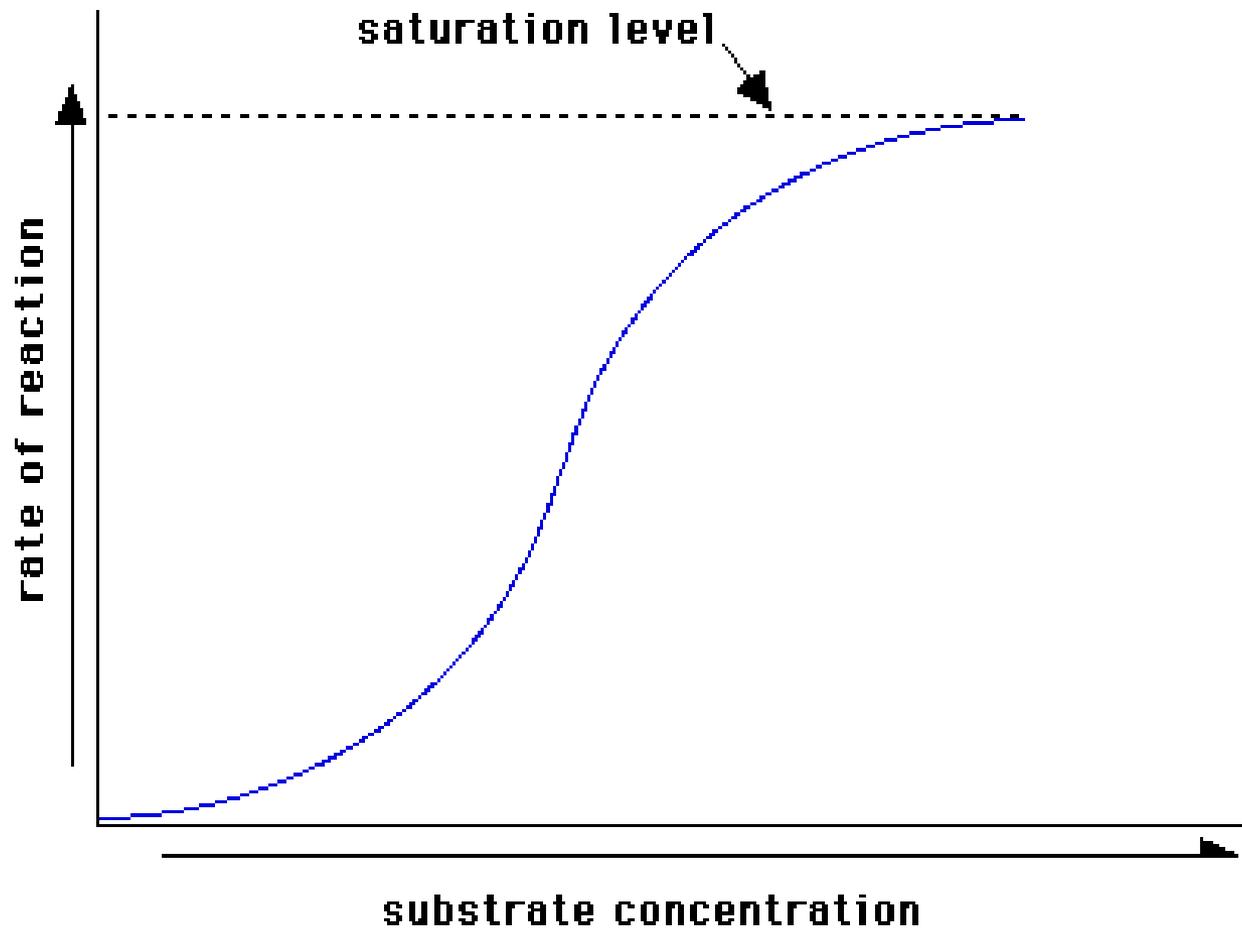
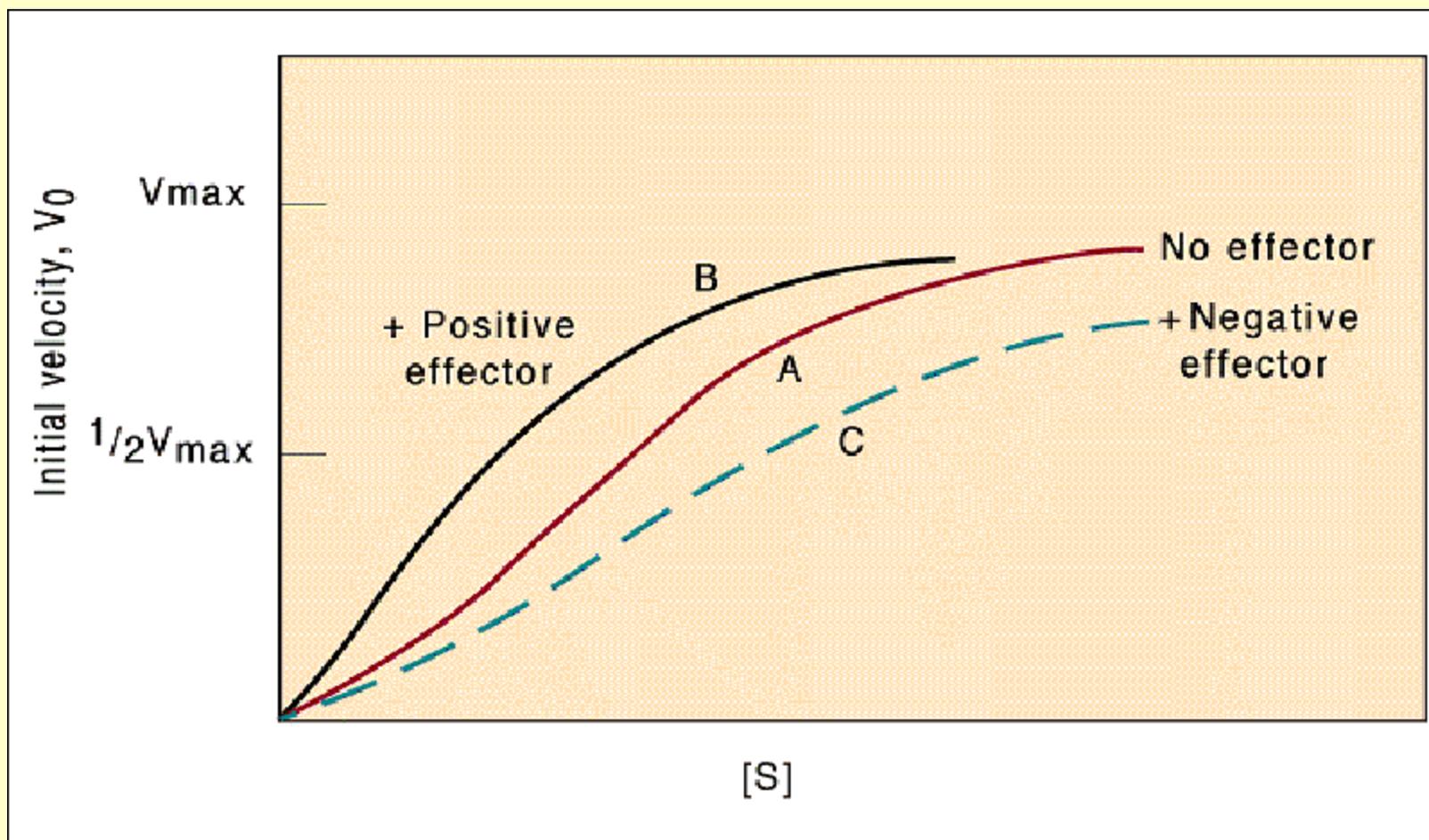


Fig. The sigmoid, or S-shaped, increase in reaction rate produced produced by most allosteric enzymes as substrate concentration increases.



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Enzimas e inibidores

<http://programs.northlandcollege.edu/biology/Biology1111/animations/enzyme.html>

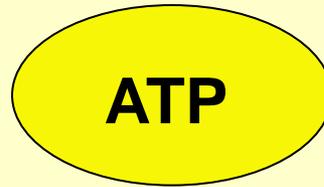
<http://bcs.whfreeman.com/thelifewire/content/chp06/0602001.html>

Cinética enzimática

http://www.wiley.com/college/pratt/0471393878/student/animations/enzyme_kinetics/index.html

Las enzimas acoplan la combustión espontánea de los alimentos a reacciones que producen

ATP



Reacciones acopladas

Reacciones Acopladas

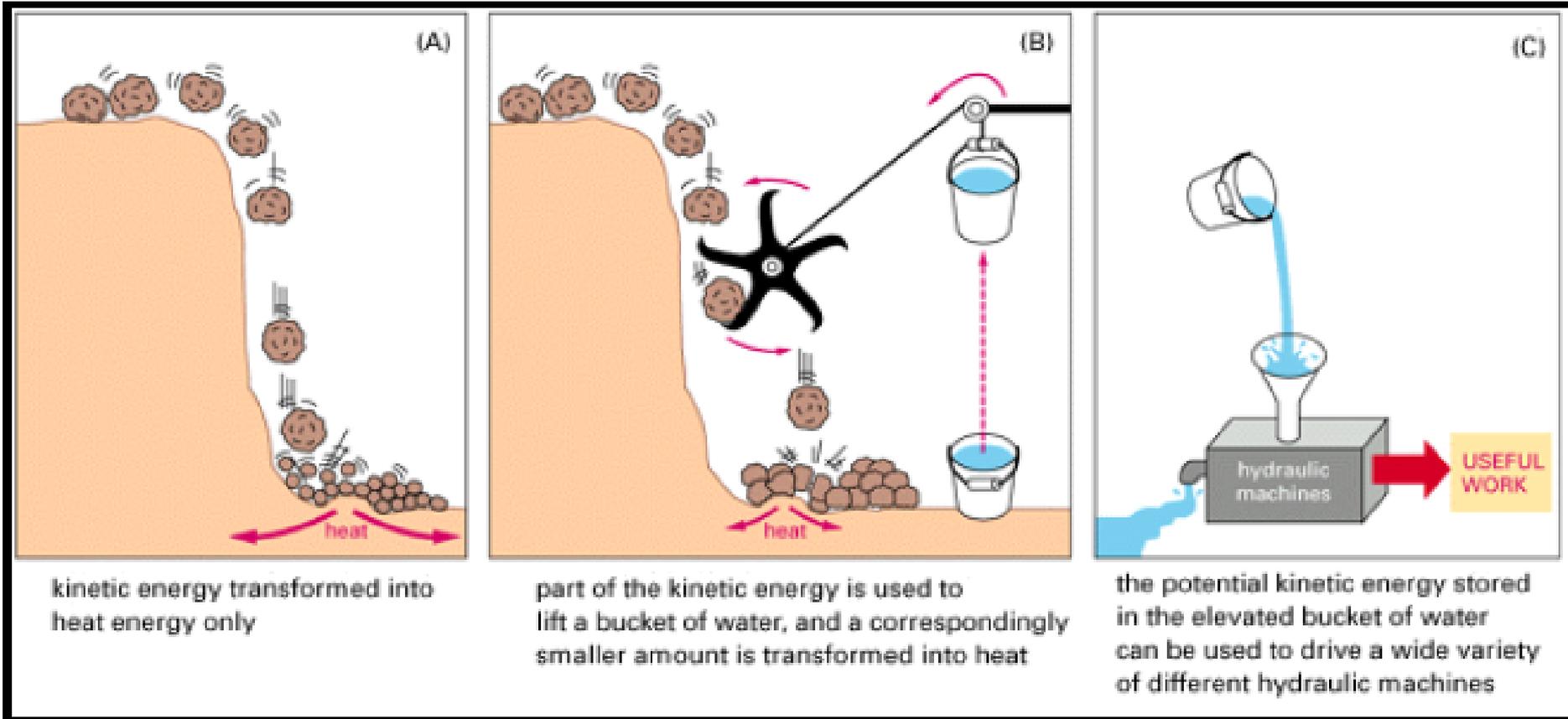
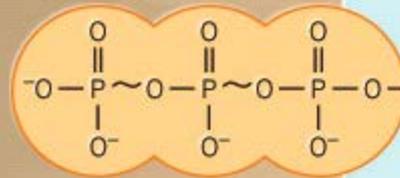


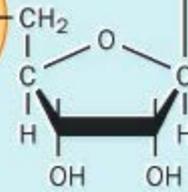
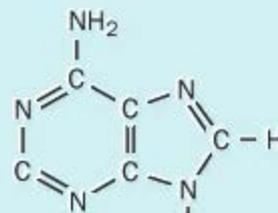
Figure 2-17. A mechanical model illustrating the principle of coupled chemical reactions. The spontaneous reaction shown in (A) might serve as an analogy for the direct oxidation of glucose to CO_2 and H_2O , which produces heat only. In (B) the same reaction is coupled to a second reaction; the second reaction might serve as an analogy for the synthesis of ATP. The more versatile form of energy produced in (B) can be used to drive other cellular processes, as in (C). ATP is the most versatile form of energy in cells.



Phosphate groups



Adenine



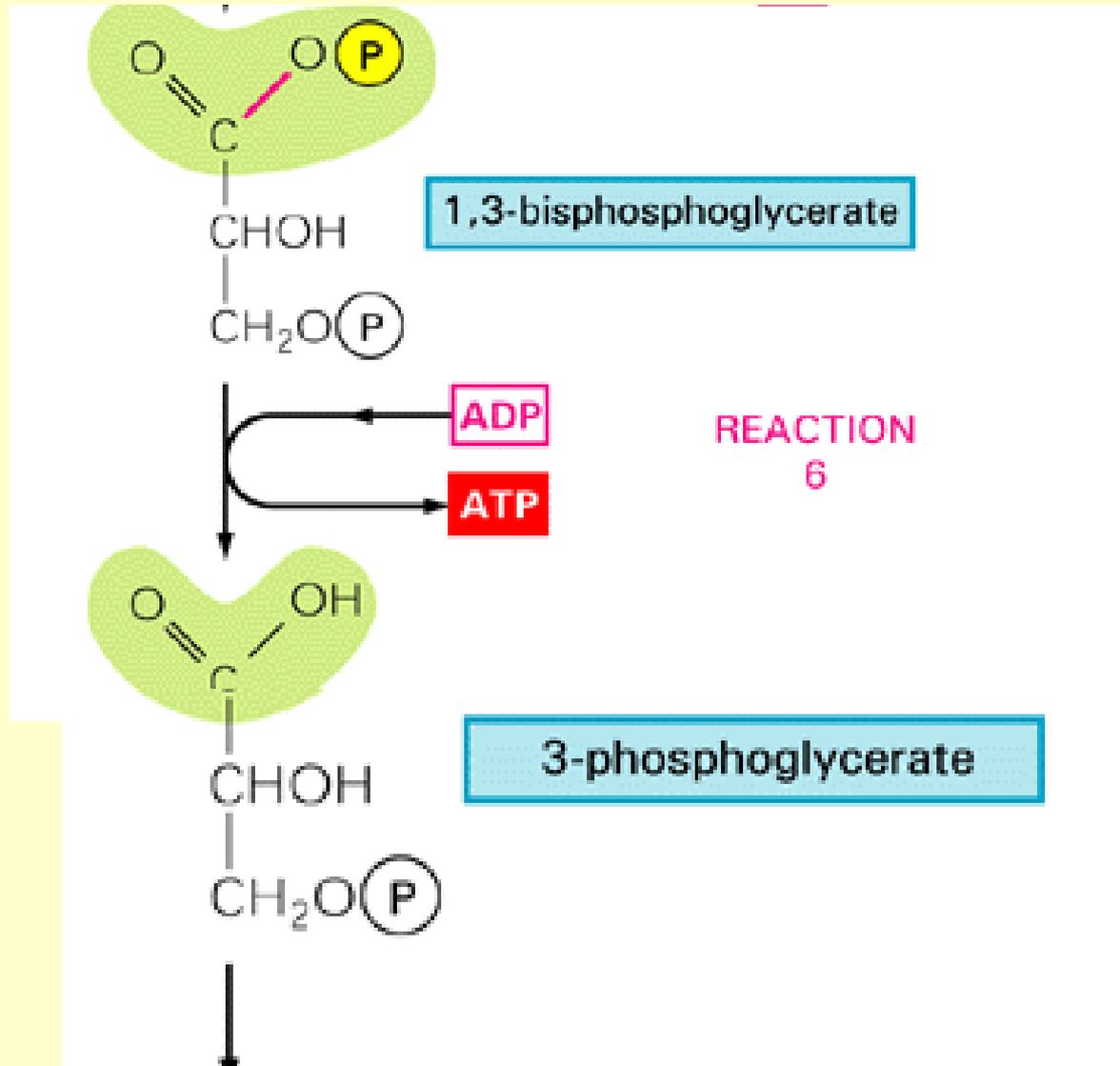
Ribose

ATP

Cómo la célula fabrica ATP???

a) Directa: fosforilación a nivel de sustrato: cuando un sustrato ($X\sim p$) dona su p al ADP para hacer ATP

Fosforilación a nivel de sustrato

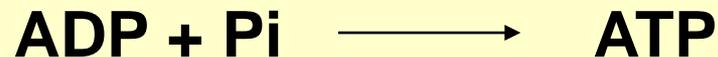


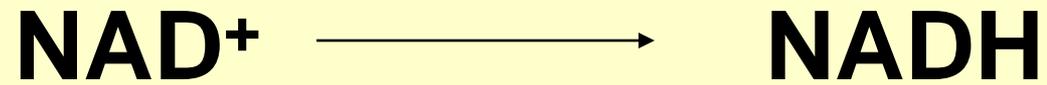
b) Indirecta: Mecanismo: Quimiosmosis

Los sustratos de los alimentos donan sus e a moléculasceptoras: NAD⁺, NADP⁺ , FAD para producción de moléculas reducidas:

**NADH,
NADPH
FADH₂**

El protón difunde a través de la membrana plasmática (bacterias) o mitocondrial o tilacoide (eucariontes) e ingresa nuevamente activando ATPasa:

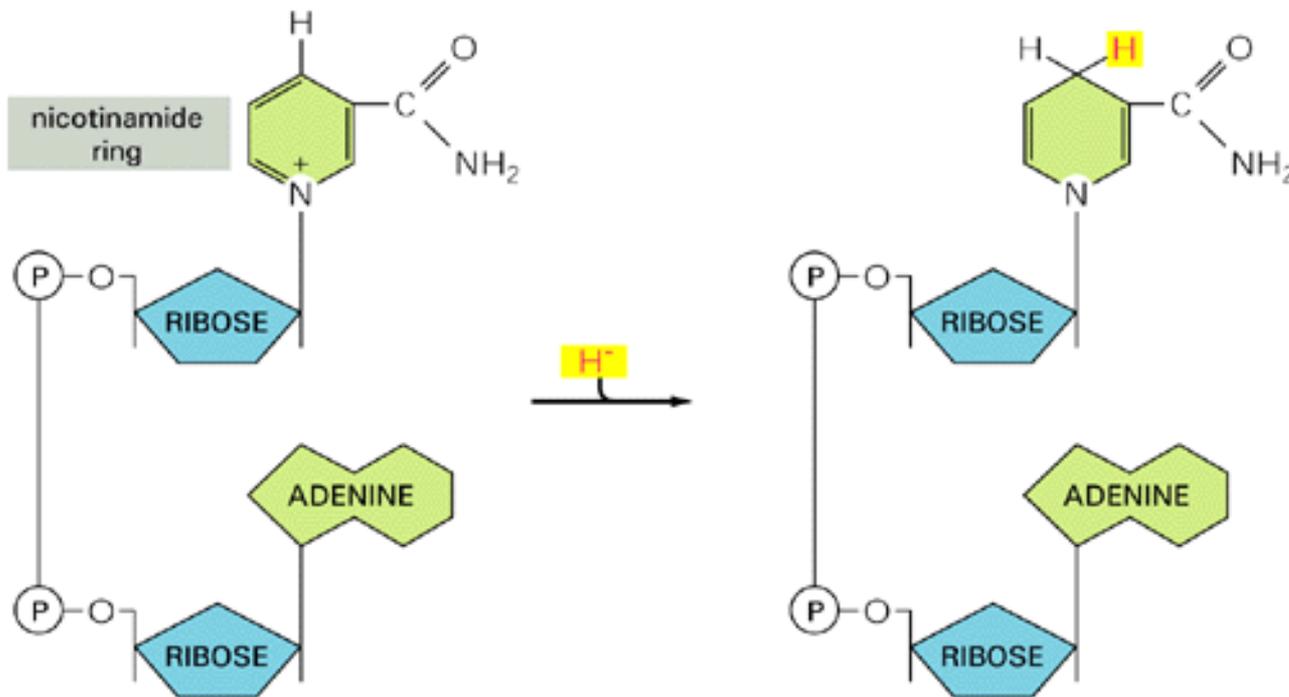


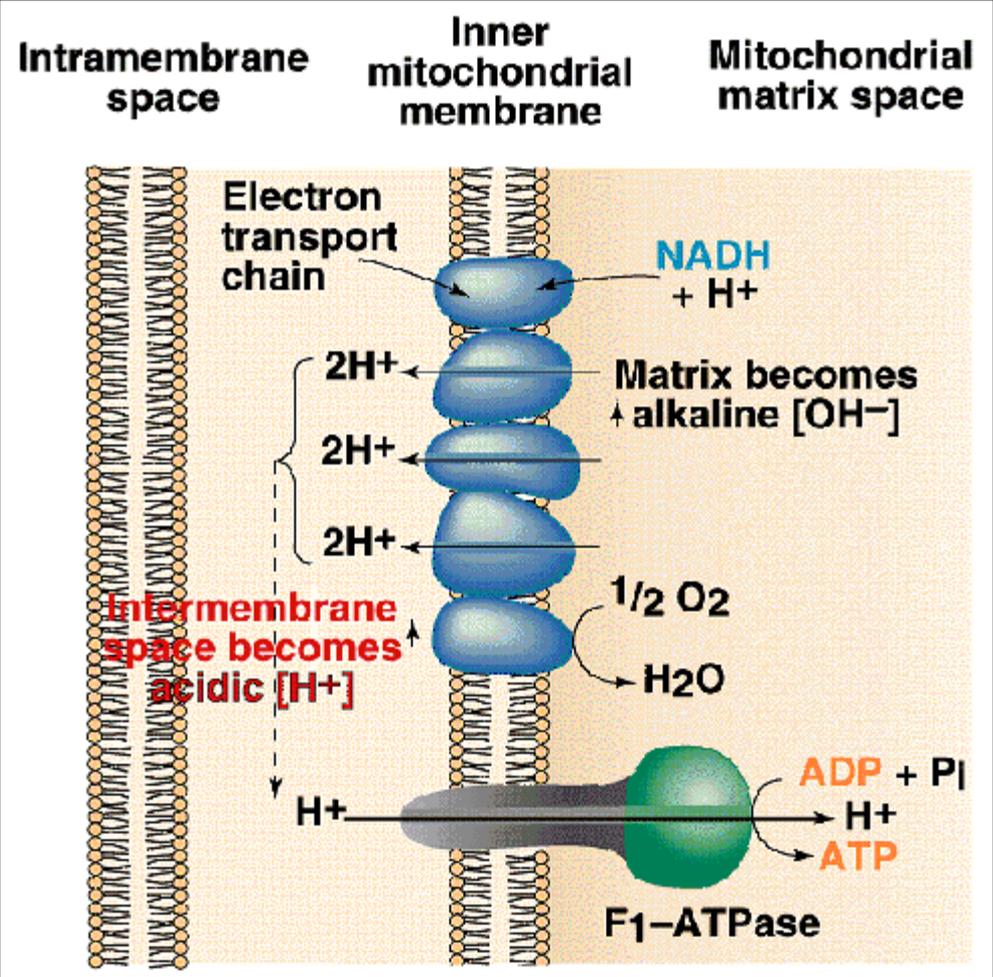


(A)

NAD⁺

NADH





Transporte de electrones

http://www2.nl.edu/jste/electron_transport_system.htm

Fosforilación oxidativa

<http://science.nhmccd.edu/biol/etc/respirat.html>

http://www.chem.purdue.edu/courses/chm333/oxidative_phosphorylation.swf

http://www.brookscole.com/chemistry_d/templates/student_resources/share_d_resources/animations/oxidative/oxidativephosphorylation.html

http://www.wiley.com/legacy/college/boyer/0470003790/animations/electron_transport/electron_transport.htm

http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/0072437316/student_view0/chapter9/animations.html#

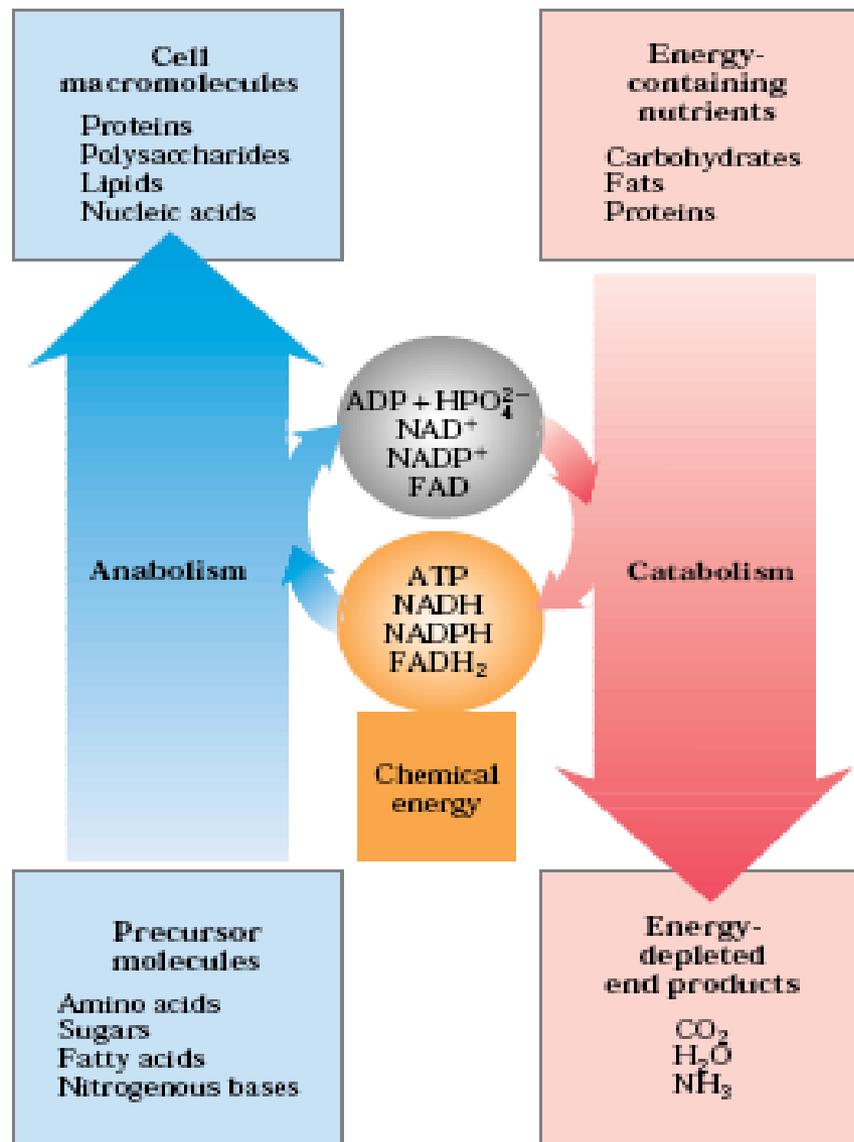


FIGURE 3 Energy relationships between catabolic and anabolic pathways. Catabolic pathways deliver chemical energy in the form of ATP, NADH, NADPH, and FADH₂. These energy carriers are used in anabolic pathways to convert small precursor molecules into cell macromolecules.