

CDL CHIMICA

Corso di Biochimica (6 CFU) 48 ore

Prof.ssa **Alessandra Olianas**

Lezioni : Martedì- Venerdì 9-11

Aula 4 Blocco H - D1





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Dip. Scienze della Vita e dell'Ambiente
Sezione Biomedica (laboratorio di Biochimica)
Tel. 0706754507 (studio)

Ricevimento studenti: **si riceve per appuntamento**

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CONTENUTI del corso di Biochimica

Aminoacidi: classificazione e nomenclatura degli alfa-aminoacidi standard; proprietà acido-base e curve di titolazione; il legame peptidico; conformazioni di un polipeptide; ionizzazione di un polipeptide; i livelli di struttura delle proteine; elementi di struttura secondaria; le proteine fibrose: alfa-cheratina, collagene, fibroina; proteine globulari; glicoproteine; denaturazione delle proteine.

Mioglobina ed Emoglobina: trasporto dell'ossigeno; il legame cooperativo dell'emoglobina; Il modello di Hill ed il modello di Adair; effetto Bohr; modulazione emoglobina da CO₂, H⁺ e 2,3-BPG; basi molecolari dell'anemia falciforme.

Meccanismi della catalisi enzimatica; vitamine, cofattori, coenzimi; regolazione attività enzimatica e modulazione allosterica; Cenni sull'inibizione enzimatica: competitiva, incompetitiva e mista.

Carboidrati: classificazione e nomenclatura dei monosaccaridi; formazione di emiacetali ed emichetali ciclici, anomeri ed epimeri; formazione di acetali e chetali; il legame glicosidico; disaccaridi; polisaccaridi: cellulosa, amilosio, amilopectina, glicogeno.

Lipidi: nomenclatura e classificazione di acidi grassi e lipidi; triacilgliceroli, glicerofosfolipidi, glicolipidi, sfingolipidi e cere; steroli; proprietà fisiche e stati di aggregazione; le membrane biologiche.

Metabolismo: inquadramento generale; ATP e trasferimento del fosforile; i principali coenzimi redox;

Glicolisi; Fermentazione omolattica e alcolica, Decarbossilazione ossidativa del piruvato; Ciclo dell'acido citrico; Catena respiratoria; Fosforilazione Ossidativa;

Digestione e assorbimento lipidi; Beta-ossidazione acidi grassi;

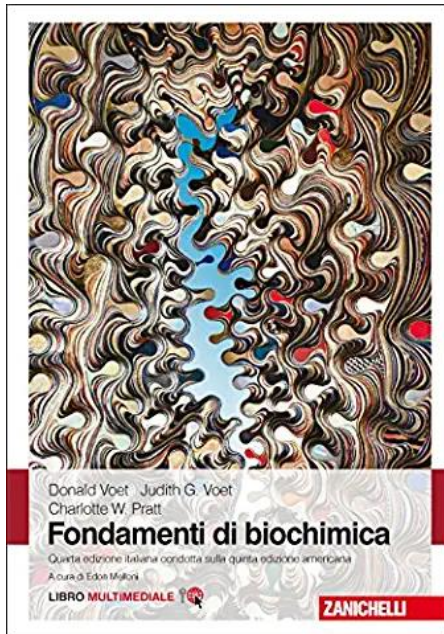
Transaminazione aminoacidi; Deaminazione ossidativa; Ciclo dell'Urea.



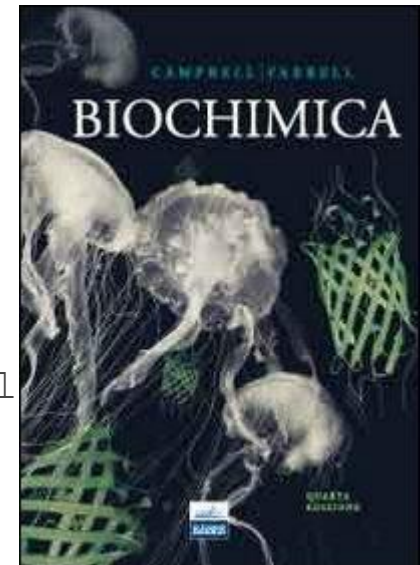
Nelson, Cox.
I **Principi di Biochimica di
Lehninger**. Zanichelli



Berg, Tymoczko, Stryer.
Biochimica.
Zanichelli

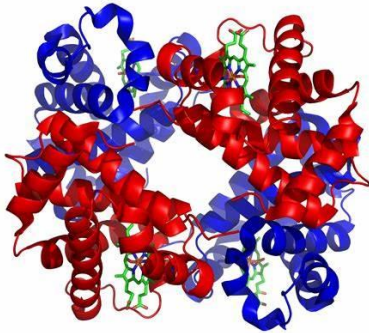


Voet, Voet. Pratt.
**Fondamenti di
Biochimica**.
Zanichelli

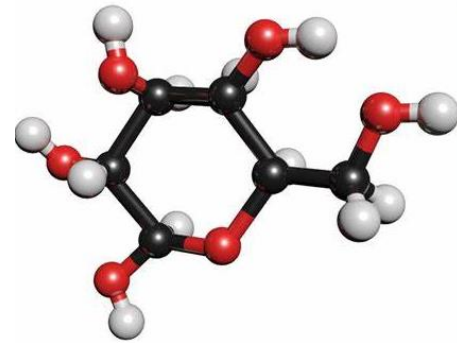


Campbell, Farrel
Biochimica.
EdiSES

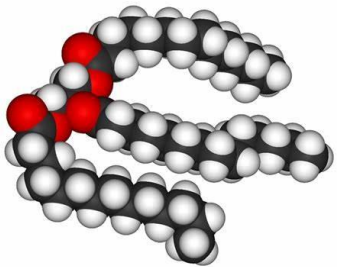
Macromolecole biologiche nella cellula



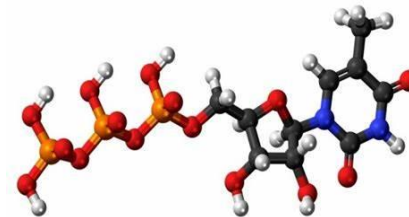
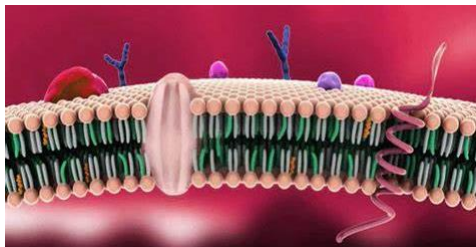
Proteine



Carboidrati



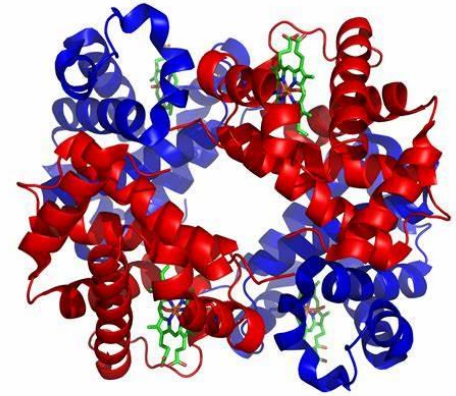
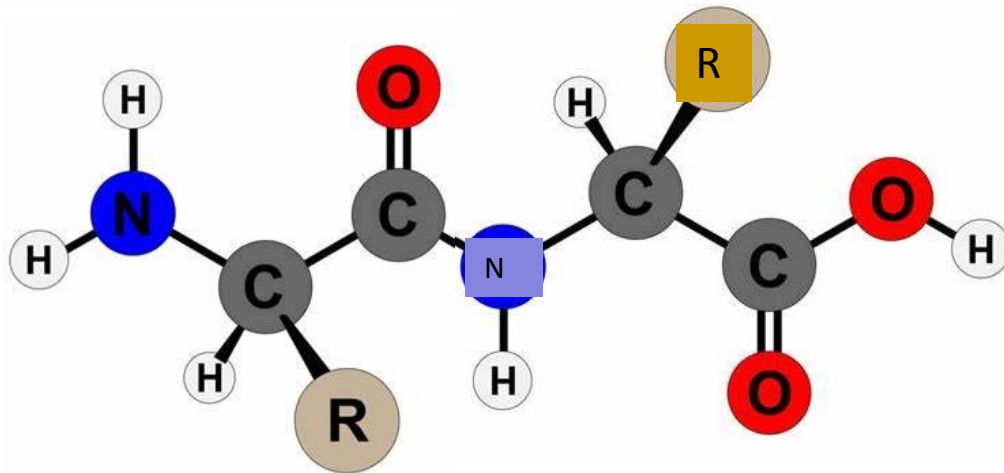
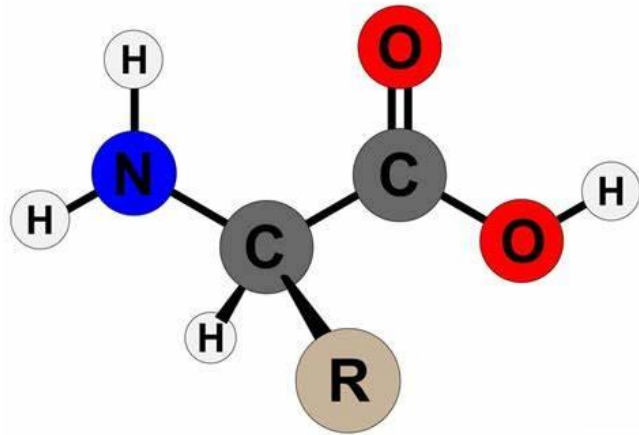
Lipidi



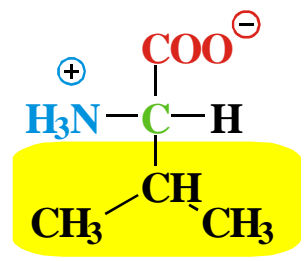
Nucleotidi



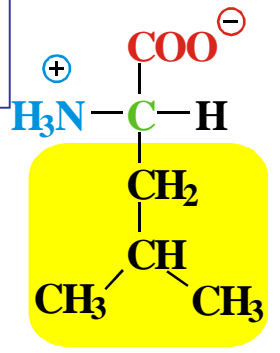
Amminoacidi-Peptidi-Proteine



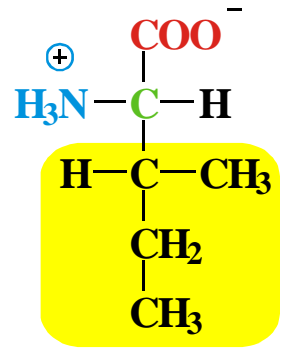
Amminoacidi essenziali
non sintetizzabili da altri
precursori



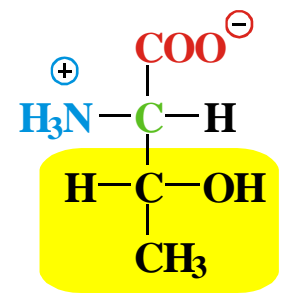
Valina
(Val ; V)



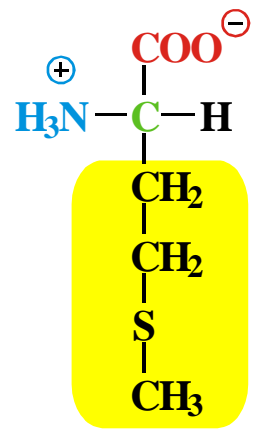
Leucina
(Leu ; L)



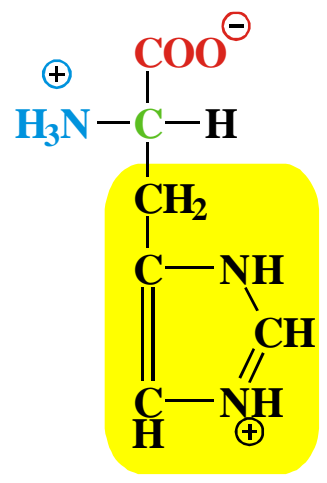
Isoleucina
(Ile ; I)



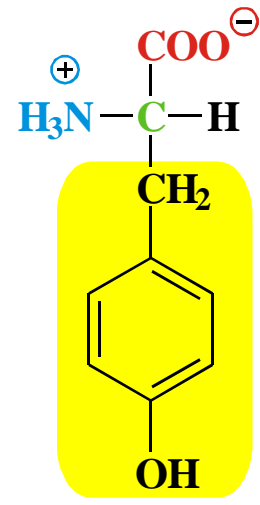
Treonina
(Thr ; T)



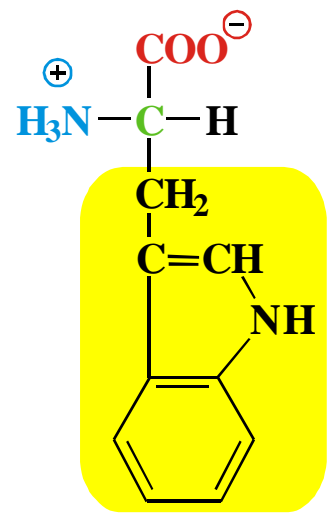
Metionina
(Met ; M)



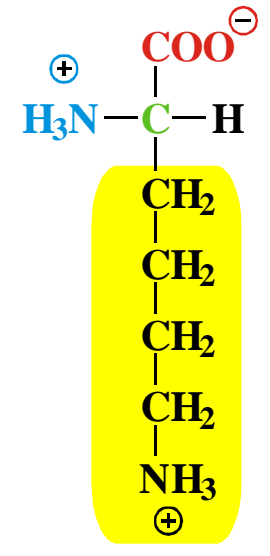
Istidina
(His ; H)



Tirosina
(Tyr ; T)

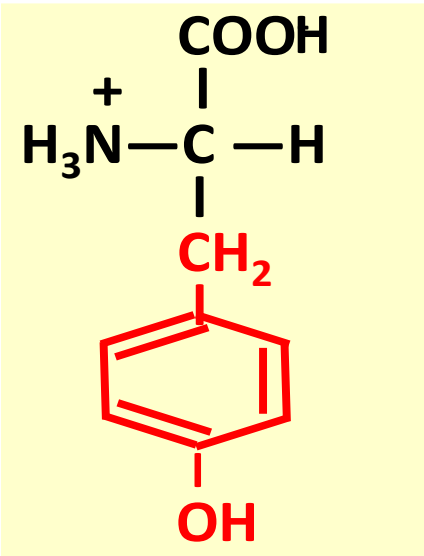


Triptofano
(Trp ; W)

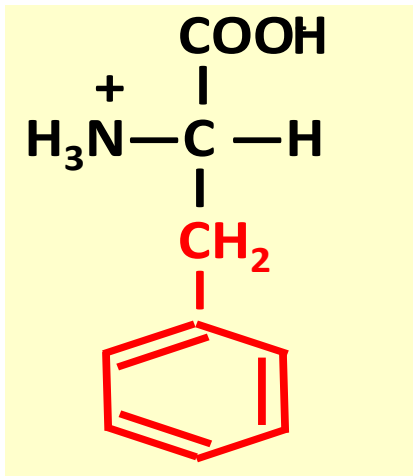


Lisina
(Lys ; K)

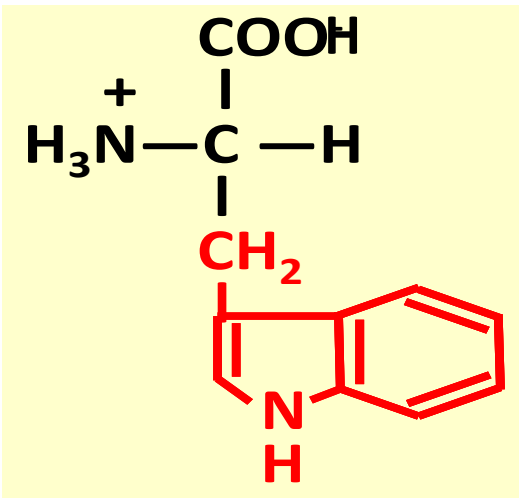
3) TIROSINA, FENILALANINA E TRIPTOFANO SONO AMMINOACIDI AROMATICI



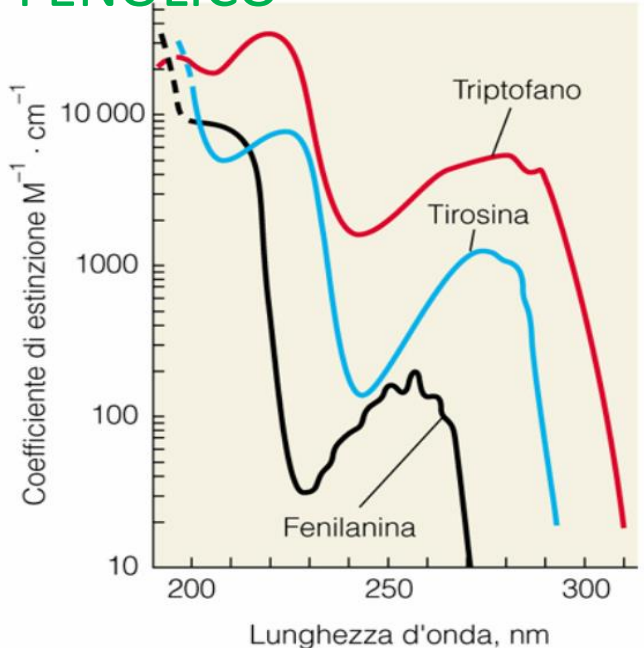
TIROSINA **Tyr (Y)**
Gruppo FENOLICO



FENILALANINA **Phe (F)**
Gruppo FENILICO



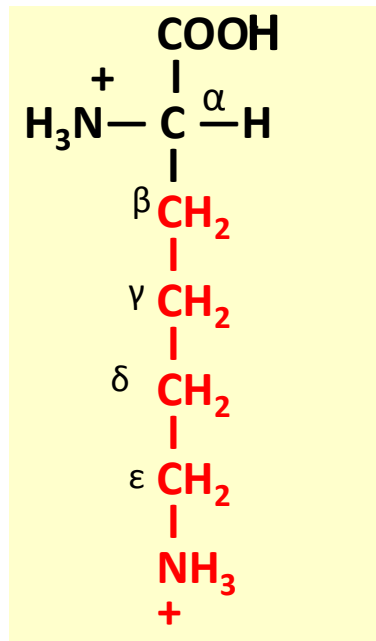
TRIPTOFANO **Trp (W)**
Gruppo INDOLICO



Contengono elettroni π delocalizzati a causa dei doppi legami coniugati

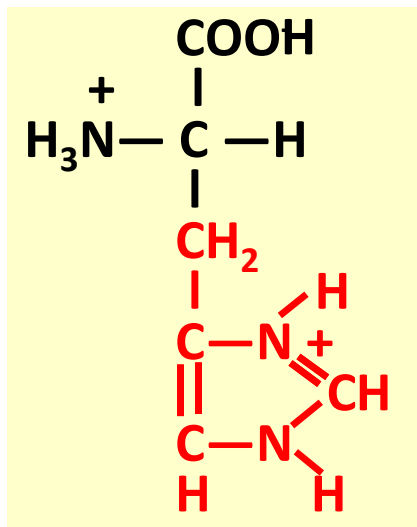
Hanno un massimo di assorbimento a 280 nm nell'UV, che è utile per rilevare la presenza di proteine in soluzione e per determinare la loro concentrazione.

4) AMMINOACIDI CON CATENA LATERALE IONIZZABILE POSITIVAMENTE



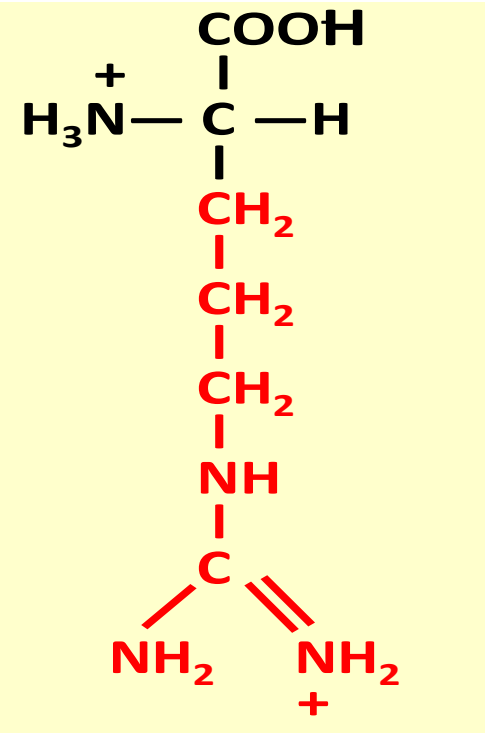
LISINA **Lys (L)**

ε ammino gruppo



ISTIDINA **His (H)**

anello imidazolico



ARGININA **Arg (R)**

gruppo guanidinico

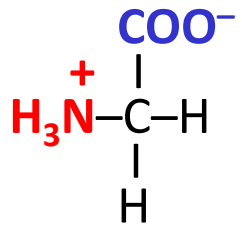
table 5-1

Properties and Conventions Associated with the Standard Amino Acids

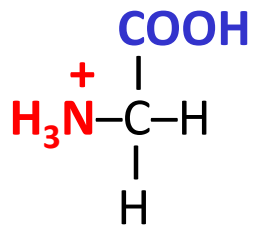
Amino acid	Abbreviated names		M_r	pK_a values			pI	Hydrophathy index*	Occurrence in proteins (%)
				pK_1 (-COOH)	pK_2 (-NH ₃ ⁺)	pK_R (R group)			
Nonpolar, aliphatic R groups									
Glycine	Gly	G	75	2.34	9.60		5.97	-0.4	7.2
Alanine	Ala	A	89	2.34	9.69		6.01	1.8	7.8
Valine	Val	V	117	2.32	9.62		5.97	4.2	6.6
Leucine	Leu	L	131	2.36	9.60		5.98	3.8	9.1
Isoleucine	Ile	I	131	2.36	9.68		6.02	4.5	5.3
Methionine	Met	M	149	2.28	9.21		5.74	1.9	2.3
Aromatic R groups									
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	165	1.83	9.13		5.48	2.8	3.9
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	181	2.20	9.11	10.07	5.66	-1.3	3.2
Tryptophan	Trp	W	204	2.38	9.39		5.89	-0.9	1.4
Polar, uncharged R groups									
Serine	Ser	S	105	2.21	9.15		5.68	-0.8	6.8
Proline	Pro	P	115	1.99	10.96		6.48	1.6	5.2
Threonine	Thr	T	119	2.11	9.62		5.87	-0.7	5.9
Cysteine	Cys	C	121	1.96	10.28	8.18	5.07	2.5	1.9
Asparagine	Asn	N	132	2.02	8.80		5.41	-3.5	4.3
Glutamine	Gln	Q	146	2.17	9.13		5.65	-3.5	4.2
Positively charged R groups									
Lysine	Lys	K	146	2.18	8.95	10.53	9.74	-3.9	5.9
Histidine	His	H	155	1.82	9.17	6.00	7.59	-3.2	2.3
Arginine	Arg	R	174	2.17	9.04	12.48	10.76	-4.5	5.1
Negatively charged R groups									
Aspartate	Asp	D	133	1.88	9.60	3.65	2.77	-3.5	5.3
Glutamate	Glu	E	147	2.19	9.67	4.25	3.22	-3.5	6.3

*A scale combining hydrophobicity and hydrophilicity of R groups; it can be used to measure the tendency of an amino acid to seek an aqueous environment (- values) or a hydrophobic environment (+ values). See Chapter 12. From Kyte, J. & Doolittle, R.F. (1982) *J. Mol. Biol.* **157**, 105 - 132.

†Average occurrence in over 1150 proteins. From Doolittle, R.F. (1989) Redundancies in protein sequences. In *Prediction of Protein Structure and the Principles of Protein Conformation* (Fasman, G.D., ed) Plenum Press, NY, pp. 599-623.

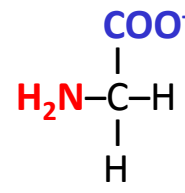


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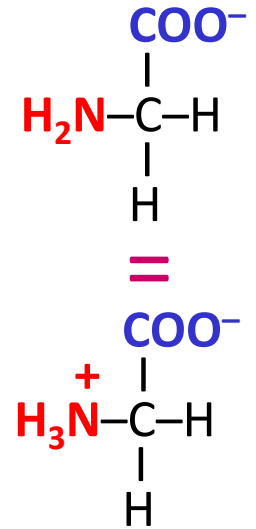


pH = pKa₁ abbiamo uguale concentrazione delle forme ioniche AA⁺¹ e AA⁰

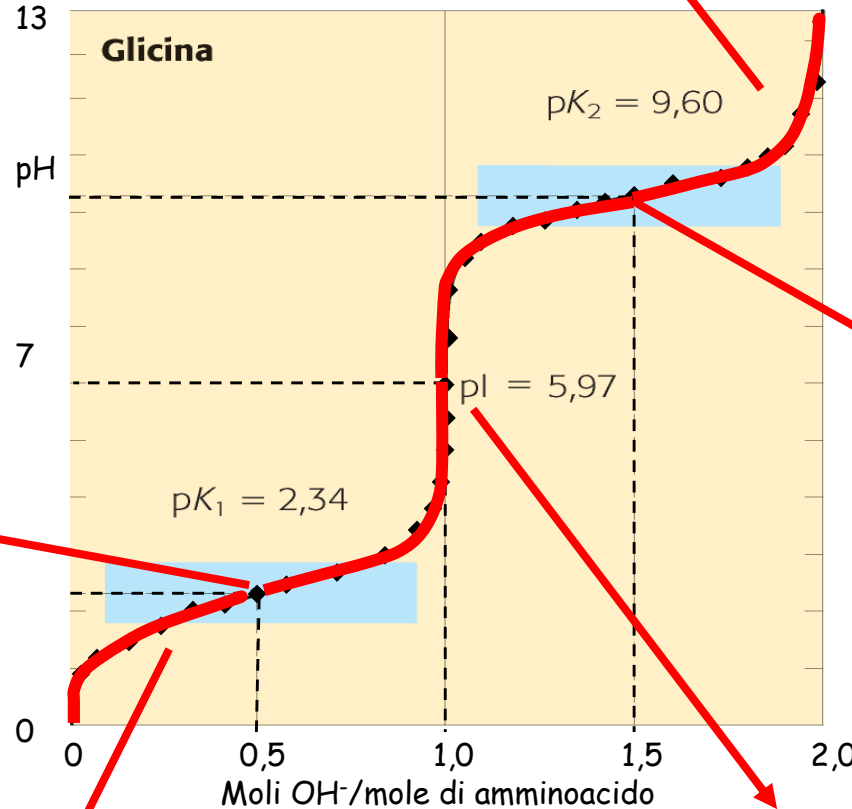
A pH superiori al pKa₂ prevale la forma AA⁻¹



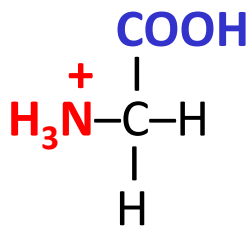
Glicina



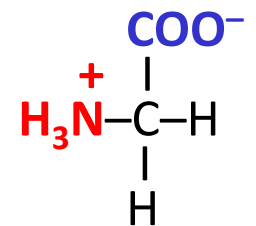
pH = pKa₂ → abbiamo uguale concentrazione delle forme ioniche AA⁰ e AA⁻¹

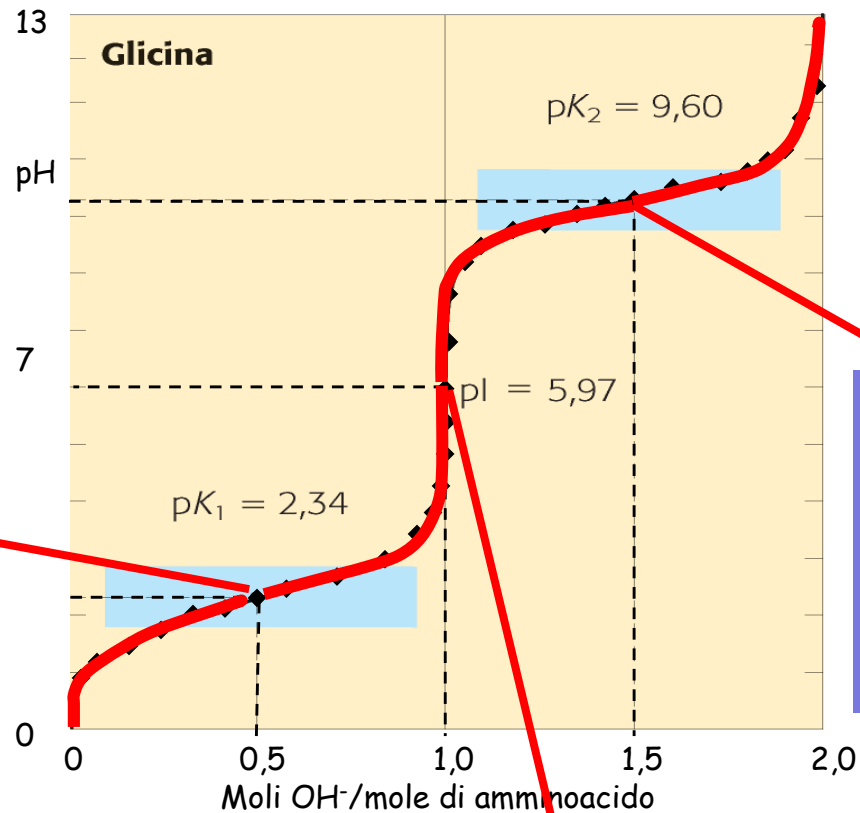


A pH inferiori al pKa₁ prevale la forma AA⁺¹



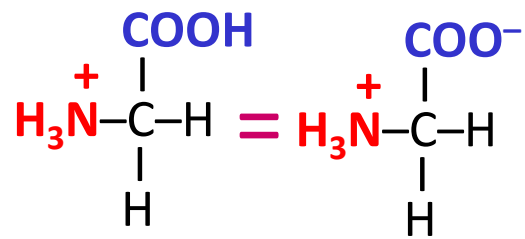
A valori di pH compresi fra il pKa₁ e il pKa₂ prevale la forma ionica AA⁰ e raggiunge la massima concentrazione a pH uguale al p. Isoelettrico



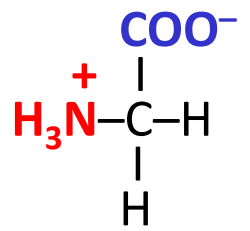
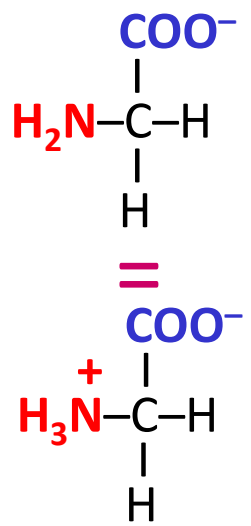


1° punto di semiequivalenza.
Ordinata: $pH = pka_1$
Ascissa: 0.5 moli di titolante/mole di AA

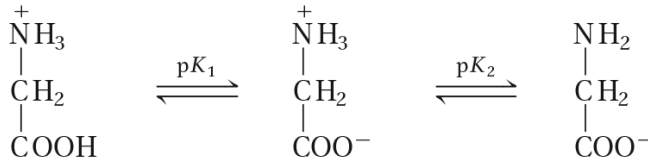
2° punto di semiequivalenza.
Ordinata: $pH = pka_2$
Ascissa: 1.5 moli di titolante/mole di AA.



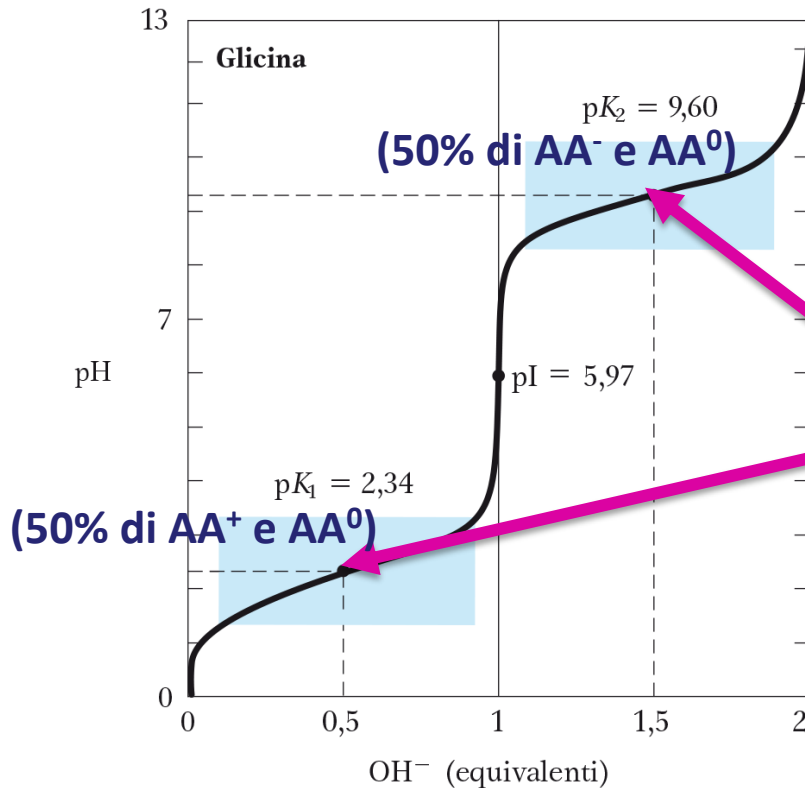
1° punto di equivalenza.
Ordinata: pH uguale al pI
Ascissa: 1 mole di titolante/mole di AA



GLI AMMINOACIDI FUNZIONANO DA TAMPONI ESISTONO ALMENO DUE REGIONI NELLA SCALA DEL pH IN CUI L'AMMINOACIDO È UN BUON TAMPONE



Es.: Glicina: due gruppi dissociabili che funzionano da acidi deboli in due diverse zone della scala del pH
 α -COOH (pKa1 2.34)
 α -NH₃⁺ (pKa2 9.60).

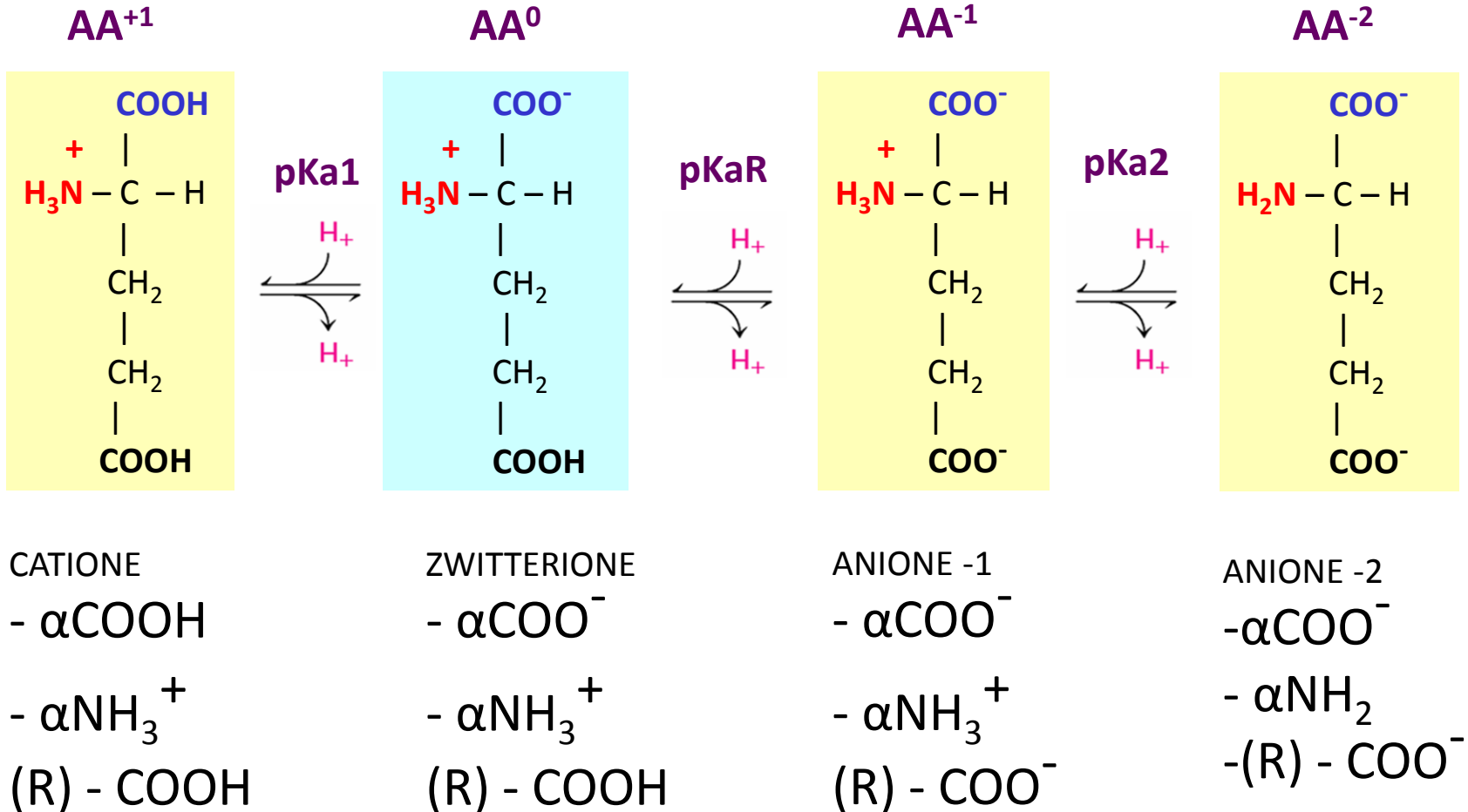


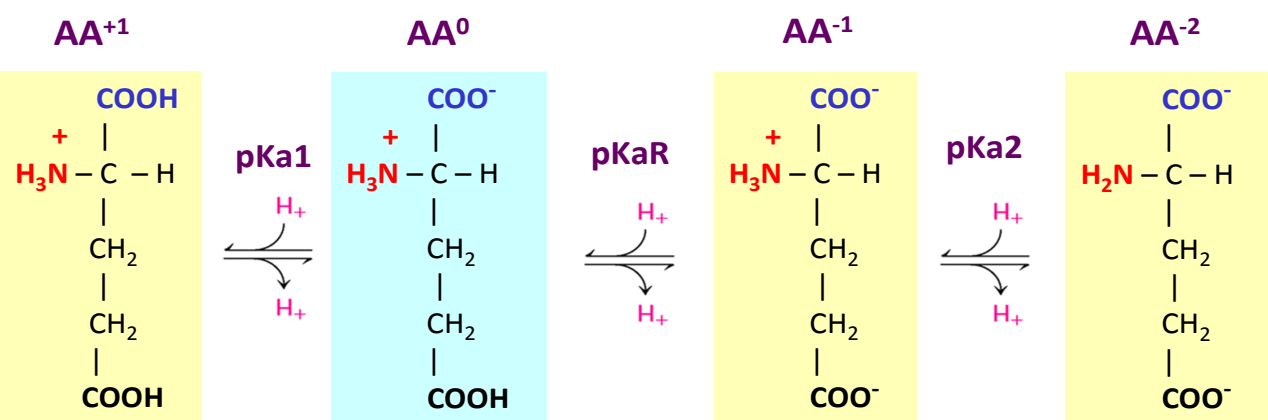
In corrispondenza del pKa si ha la massima capacità tamponante

AMMINOACIDO TRIPROTICO (3 gruppi ionizzabili): in soluzione saranno presenti **4 forme ioniche dell'AA in equilibrio tra loro.**

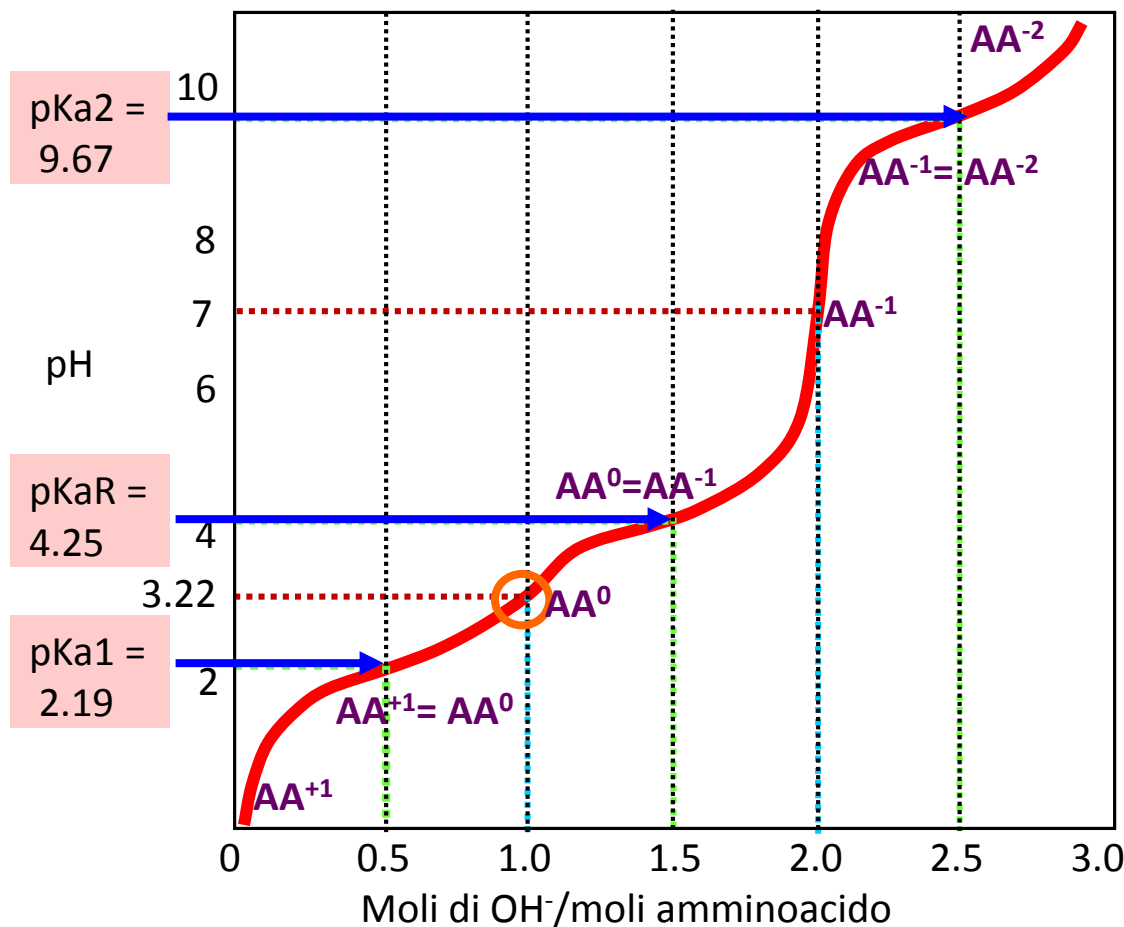
Sono **3 i pKa** da considerare (α -carbossilico, α -amminico, catena laterale).

Es.: **Acido glutammico (Glu, E)**





A quali valori di pH avrò la massima concentrazione di AA⁺¹, AA⁰, AA⁻¹, AA⁻²?

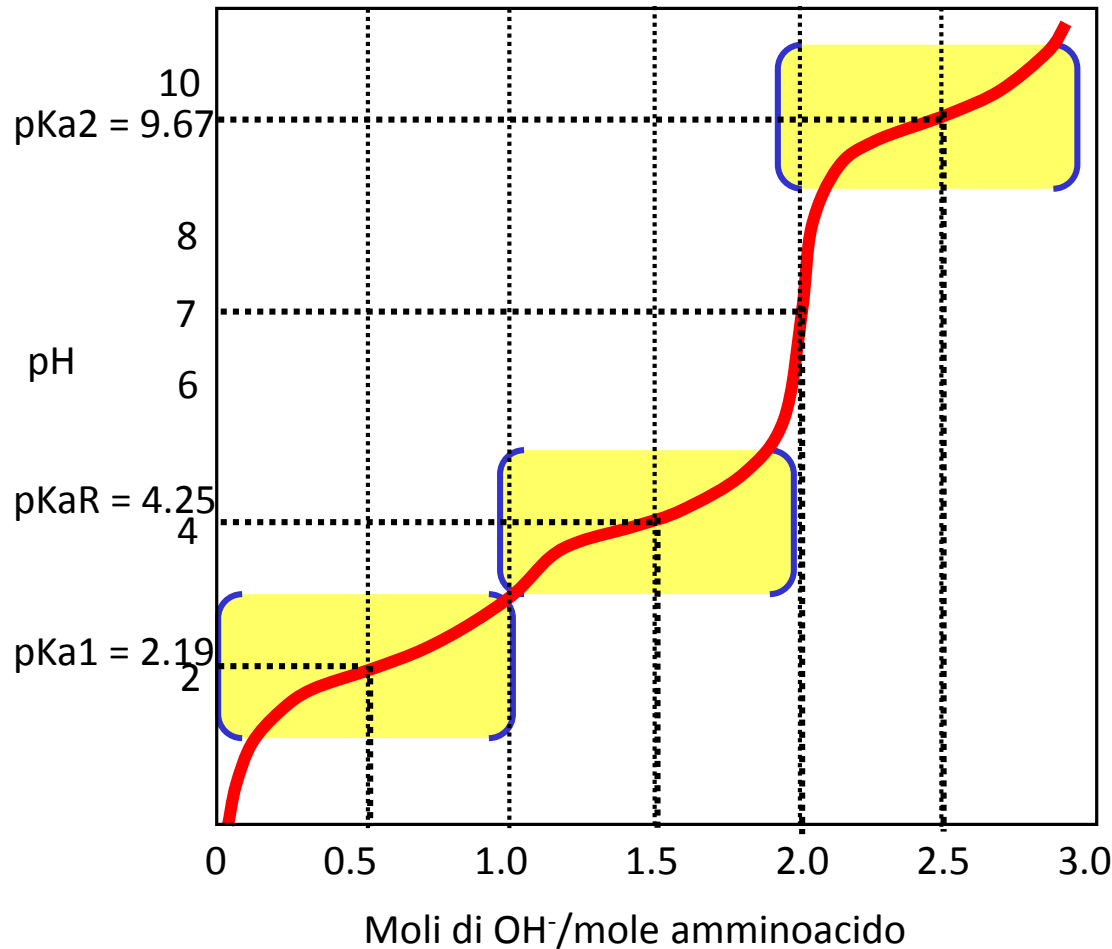


Quante moli di OH⁻ devo aggiungere per avere l'ac. glutammico al suo p. isoelettrico? **1**

Come calcolo il punto isoelettrico di un amminoacido acido?

$$pI = \frac{pKa1 + pKaR}{2}$$

$$pI = (2.19 + 4.25)/2 = 3.22$$



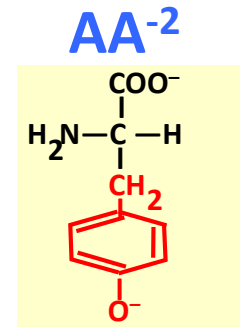
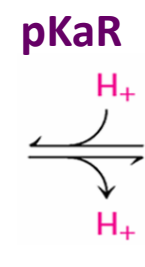
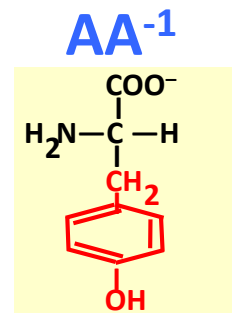
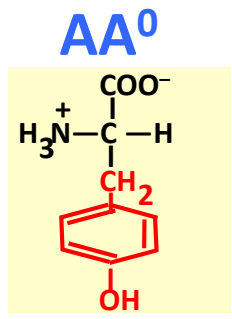
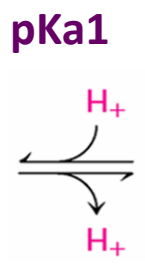
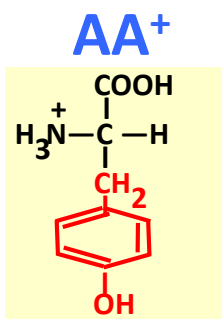
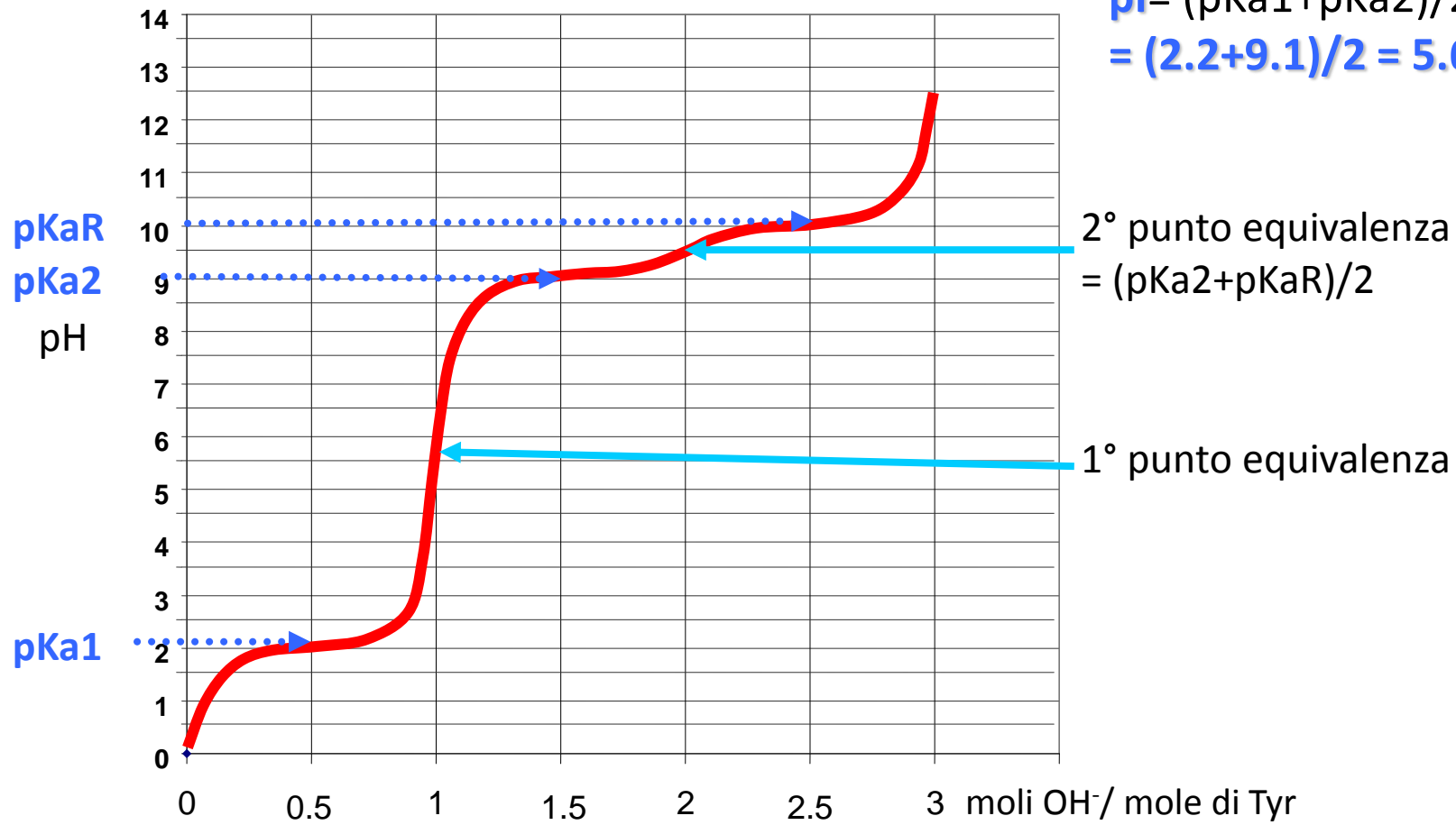
QUALI SONO E QUANTE SONO LE REGIONI TAMPONANTI? Individuare gli intervalli di pH

**Le regioni tamponanti sono 3:
 $pK_{a1} \pm 1$ (1.19-3.19);
 $pK_{aR} \pm 1$ (3.25-5.25);
 $pK_{a2} \pm 1$ (8.67-10.67).**

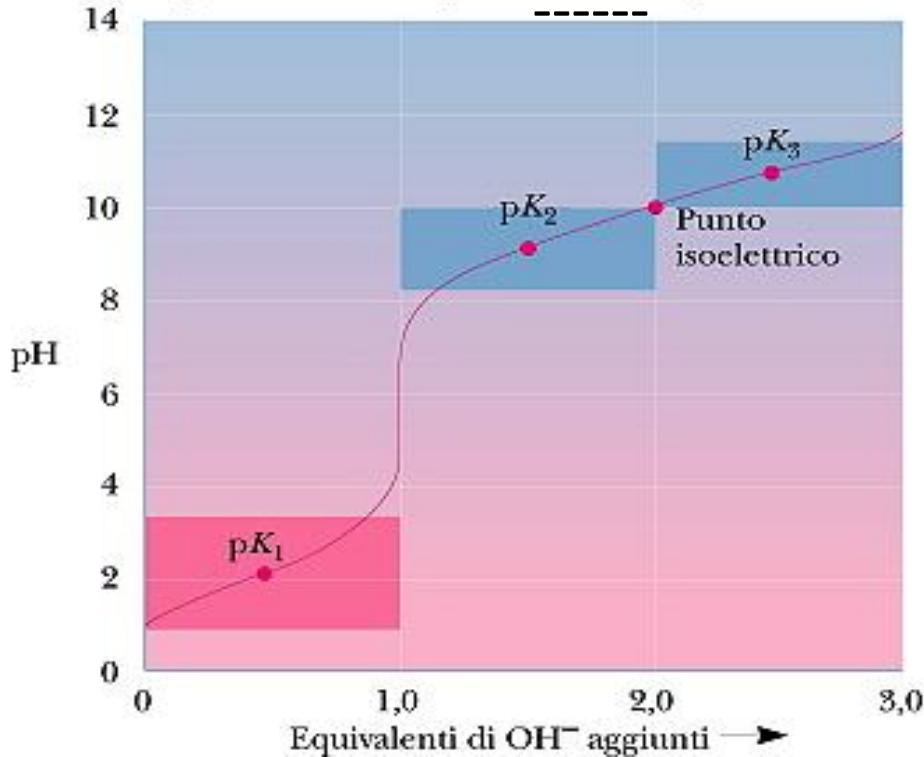
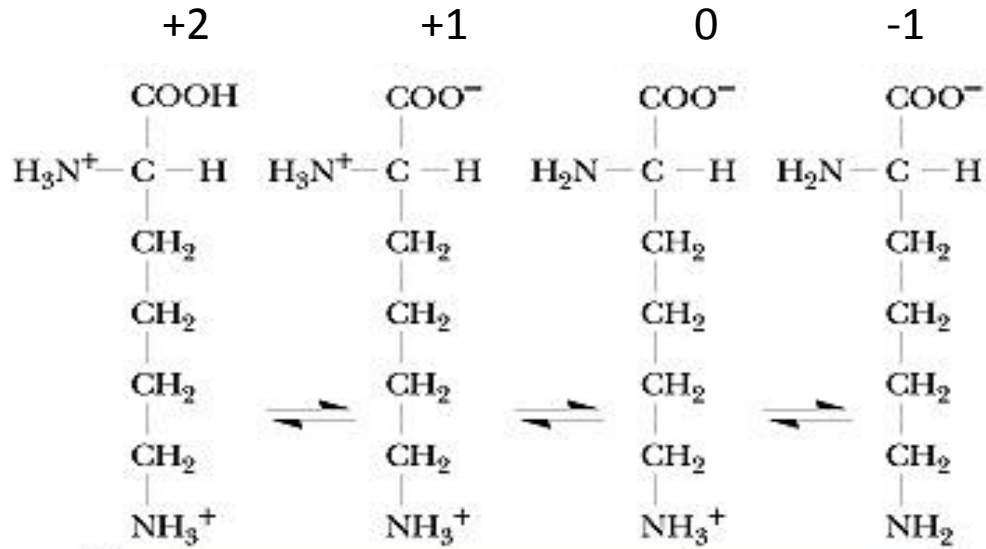
Tirosina:

pKa1 = 2.2; pKa2 = 9.1; pKaR = 10.1

$$pI = (pKa1 + pKa2) / 2 = (2.2 + 9.1) / 2 = 5.65$$

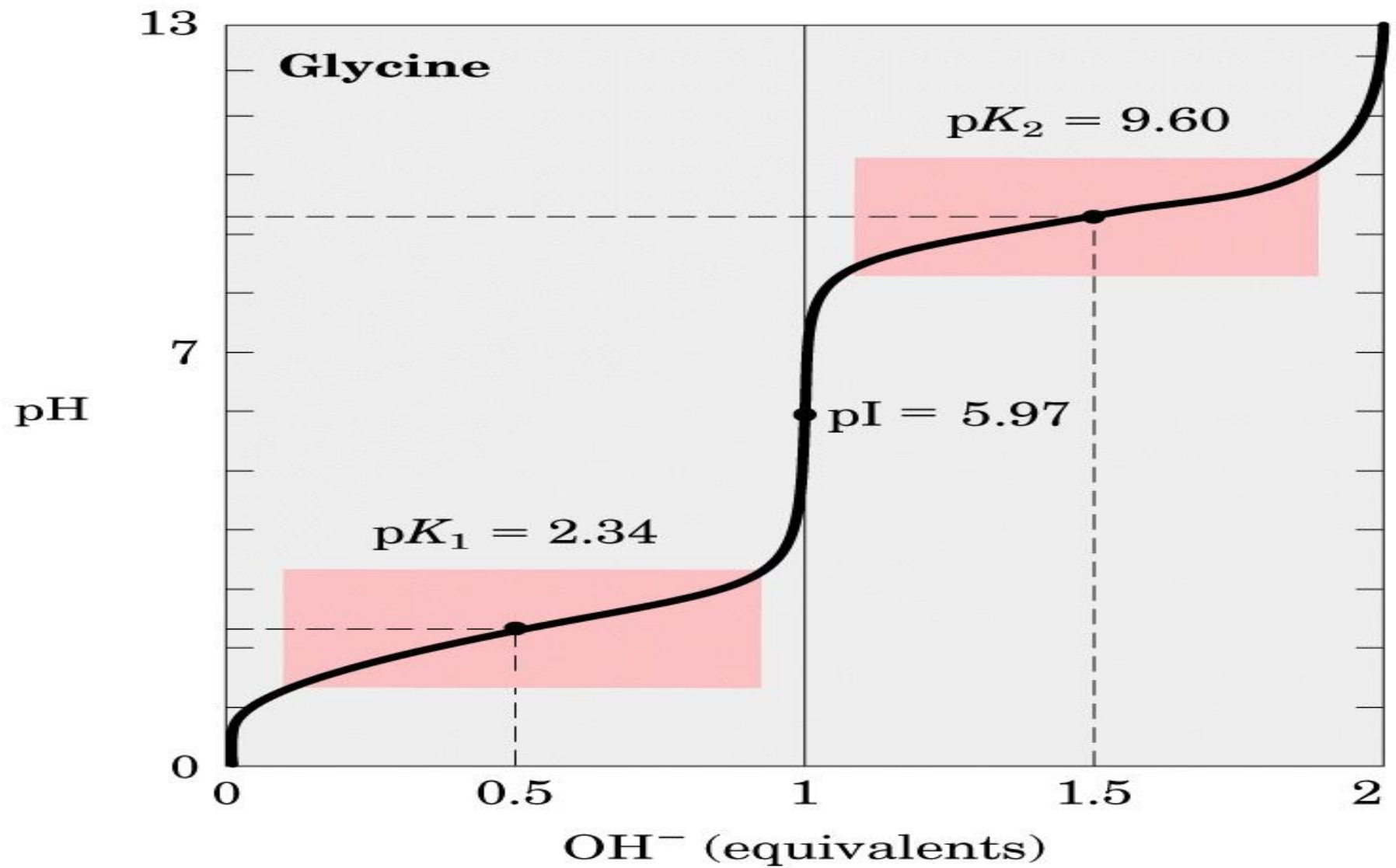
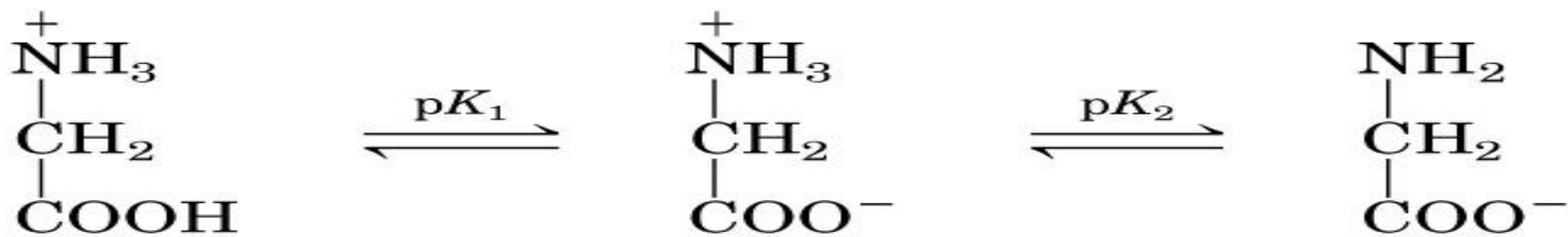


LISINA

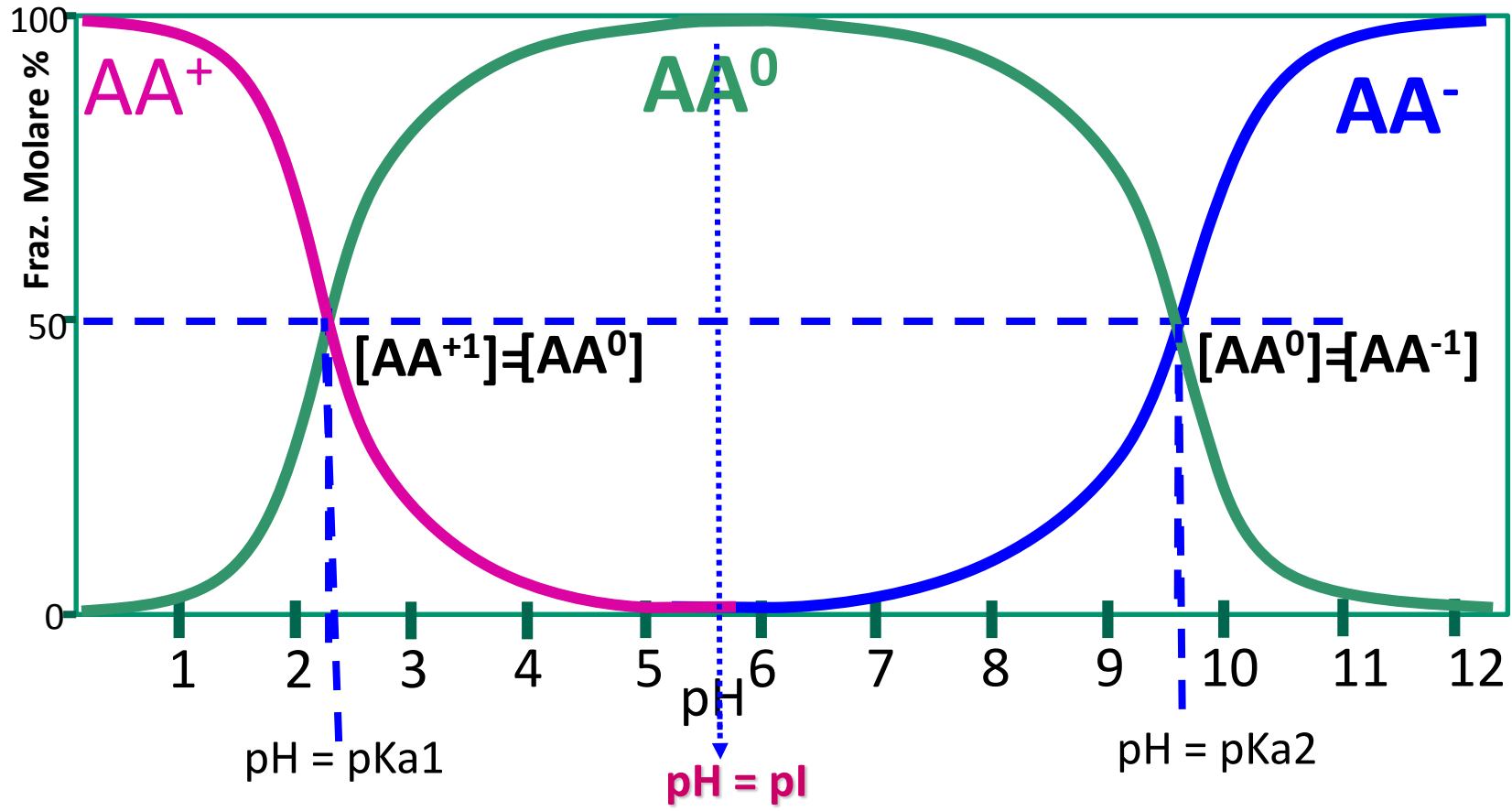
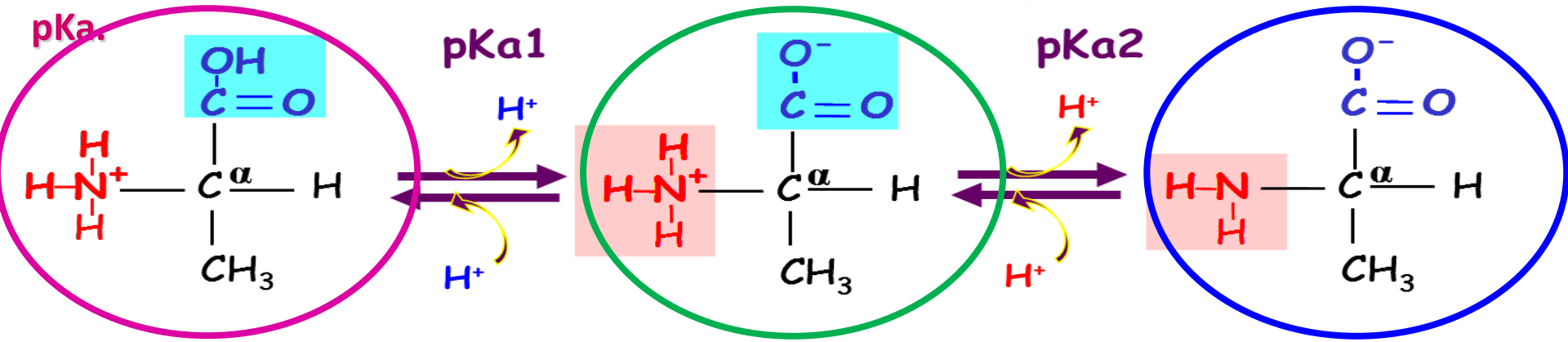


pK₁ (gruppo carbossilico α) = 2.2
pK₂ (gruppo amminico α) = 9.1
pK_R (catena laterale) = 10.5

$$\text{pI} = \frac{9.1 + 10.5}{2} = 9.8$$



La distribuzione delle forme ioniche di un AA dipende dal pH della soluzione e dai suoi pKa.



Alanina

Capacità tamponante ---→ $\text{pH} = \text{pKa} \pm 1$

$\text{pKa1} = 2.34$

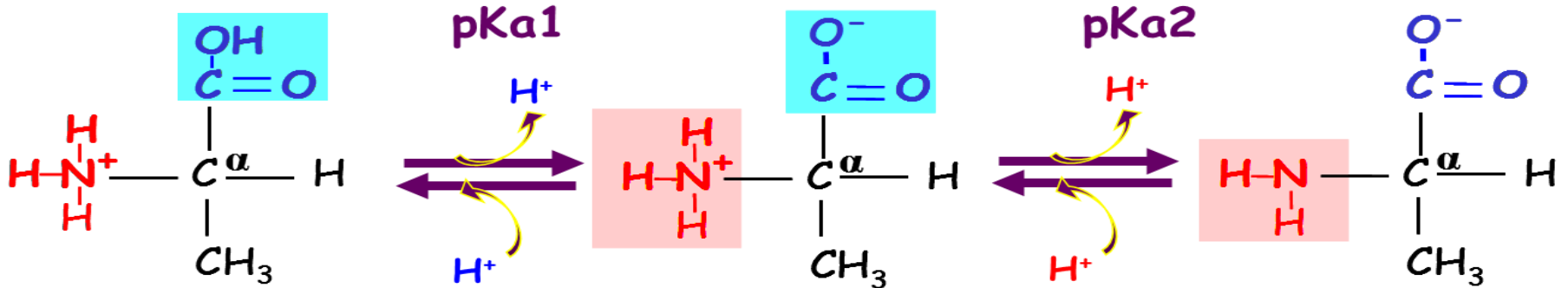
$\text{pKa2} = 9.69$

$\text{pI} = 6.01$

Tra $\text{pH} 1.34$ e $\text{pH} 3.34$ --→ funziona come tampone

Tra $\text{pH} 8.69$ e $\text{pH} 10.69$ -----funziona come tampone

Quali sono le specie presenti e quale sarà il rapporto di concentrazione delle specie presenti a $\text{pH} 1.34$?

AA⁺**AA⁰****AA⁻**

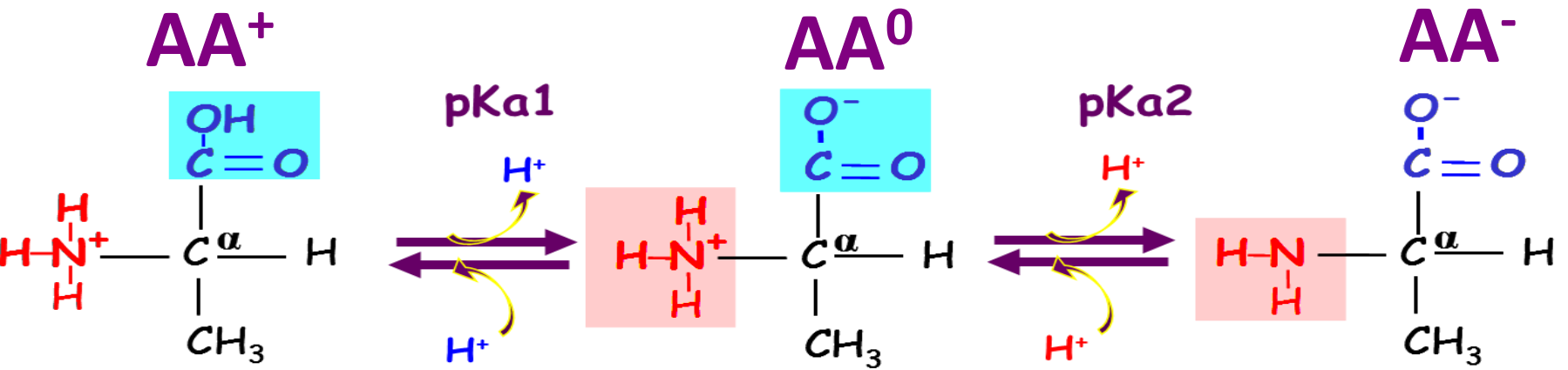
$$\text{pH} = \text{pKa1} + \log \frac{[\text{AA}^0]}{[\text{AA}^+]} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1.34 = 2.34 + \text{Log} [\text{AA}^0]/[\text{AA}^+]$$

$$\text{Log} [\text{AA}^0]/[\text{AA}^+] = 1.34 - 2.34 = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Log} [\text{AA}^0]/[\text{AA}^+] = -1$$

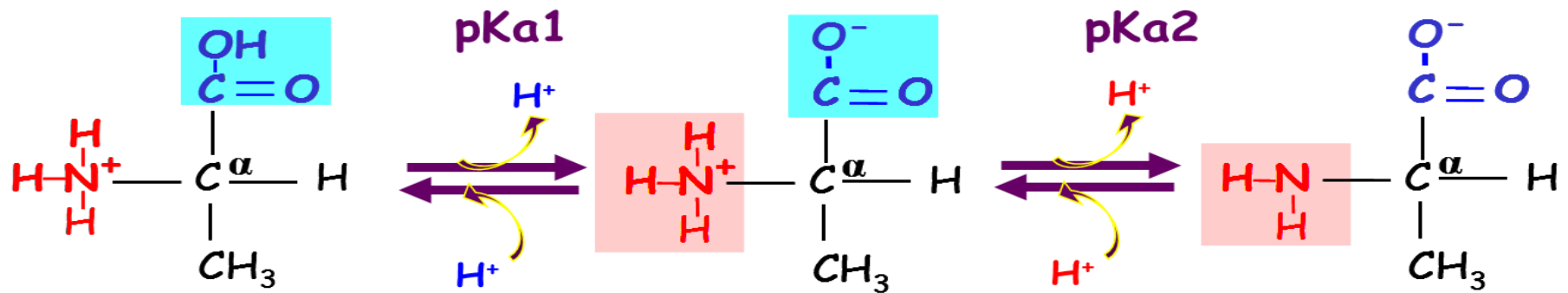
$$[\text{AA}^0]/[\text{AA}^+] = 10^{-1} = \mathbf{1/10}$$

A pH 1.34 avremo il 90% di AA⁺ e il 10% di AA⁰

(il 10% della alanina presenta il gruppo α-COOH in forma deprotonata α-COO⁻)



Quali sono le specie presenti e quale sarà il rapporto di concentrazione delle specie presenti a pH 3.34 ?



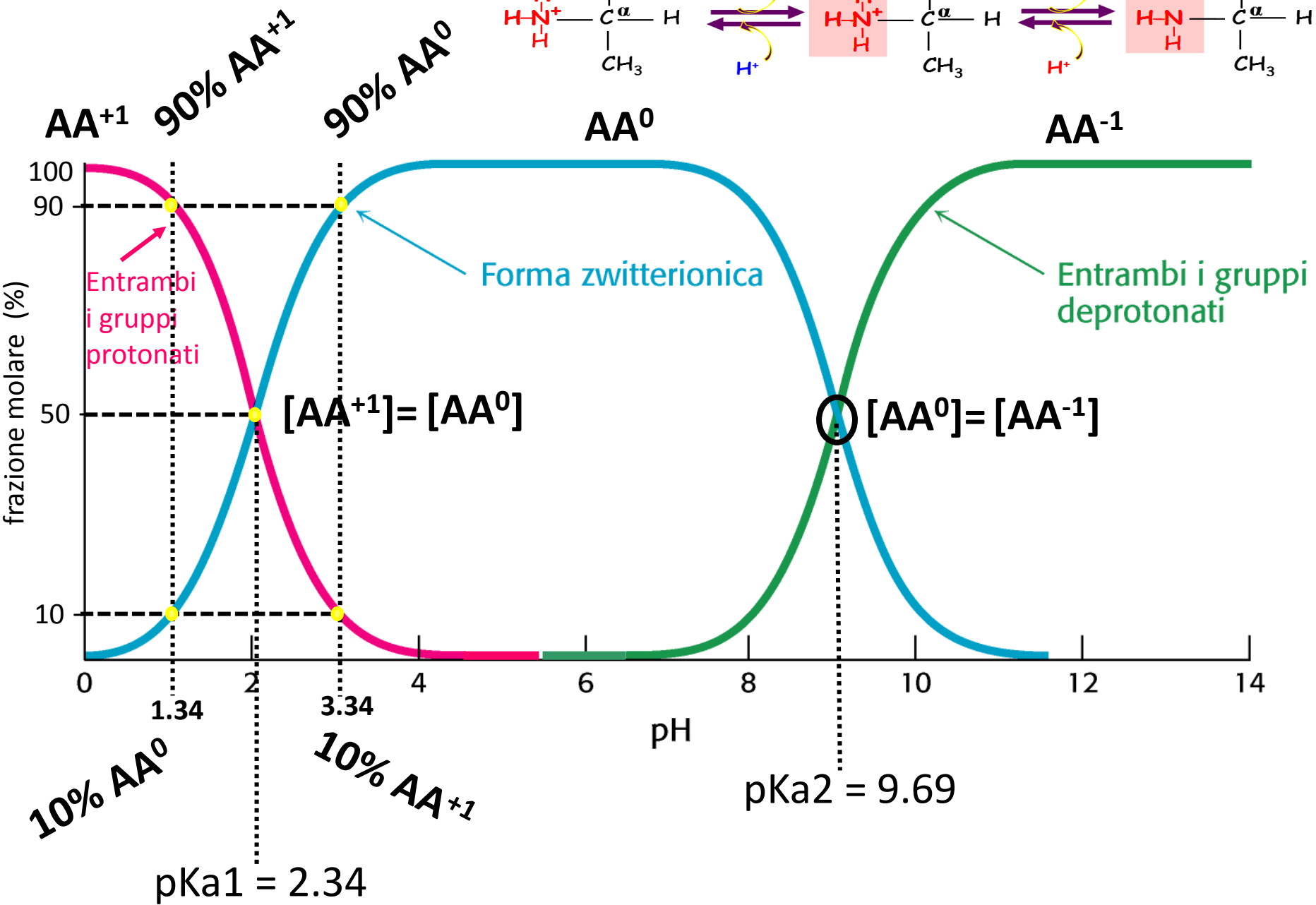
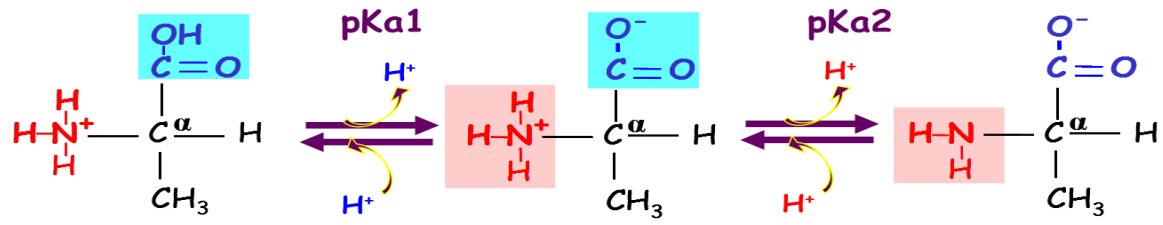
$$\text{pH} = \text{pKa1} + \log \frac{[\text{AA}^0]}{[\text{AA}^+]}$$

➔ $3.34 = 2.34 + \text{Log} [\text{AA}^0]/[\text{AA}^+]$

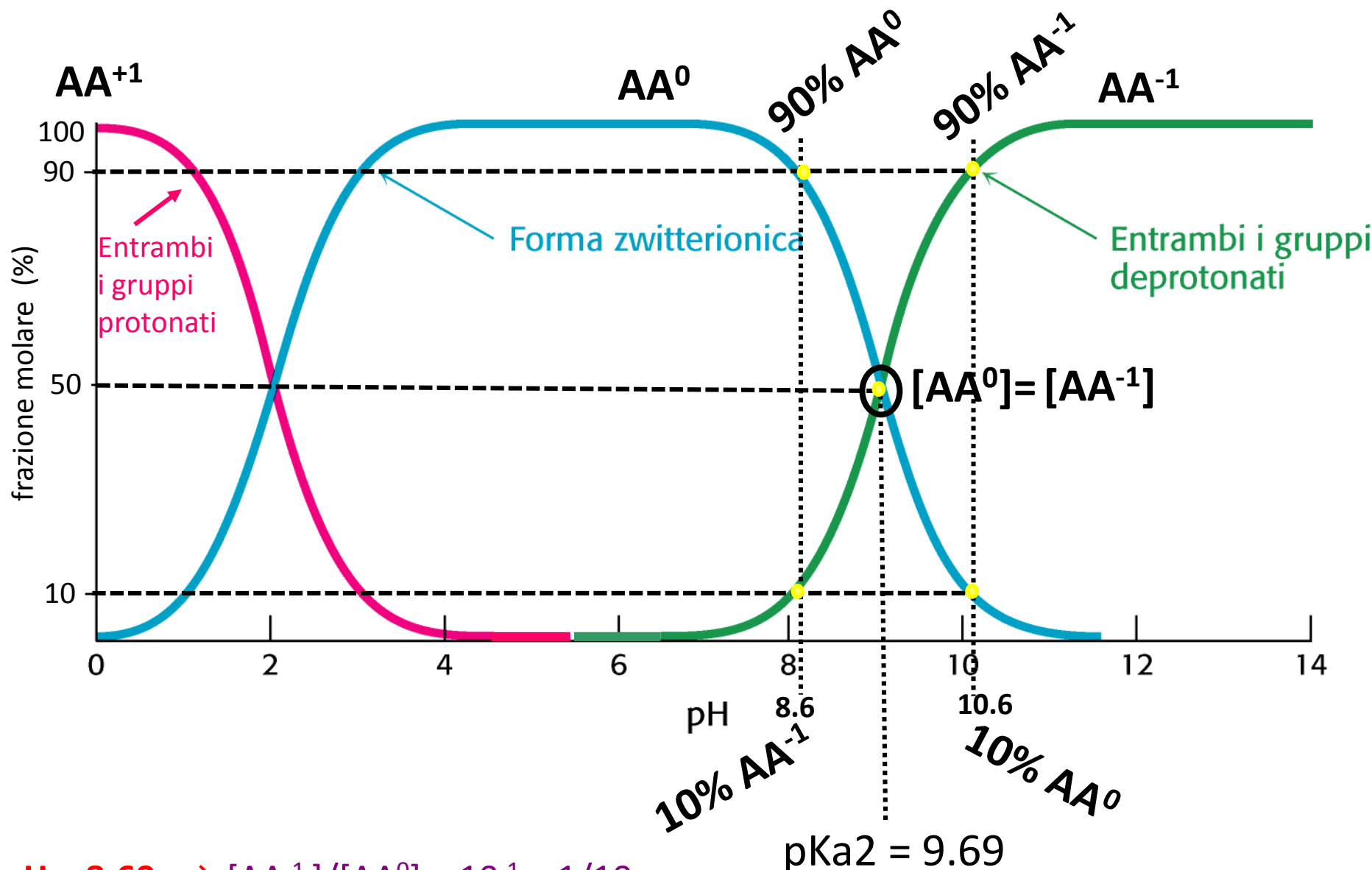
$$\text{Log} [\text{AA}^0]/[\text{AA}^+] = 3.34 - 2.34 = 1 \quad \text{➔} \quad [\text{AA}^0]/[\text{AA}^+] = 10^1 = 10/1$$

A pH 3.34 avremo il 10% di AA^+ e il 90% AA^0

(il 90% della alanina presenta il gruppo $\alpha\text{-COOH}$ in forma deprotonata $\alpha\text{-COO}^-$)



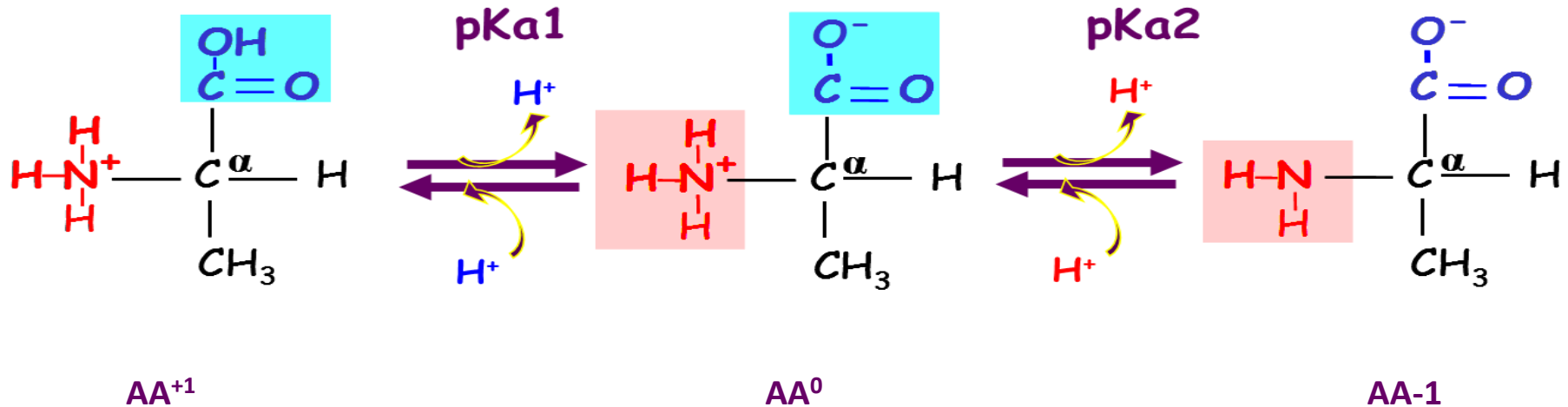
pKa2 9.69 L'alanina funziona da tampone tra pH 8.69 e pH 10.69



pH = 8.69 $\rightarrow [AA^{-1}]/[AA^0] = 10^{-1} = 1/10$
pH = 10.69 $\rightarrow [AA^{-1}]/[AA^0] = 10^1 = 10/1$

pKa2 = 9.69

A che pH si trova la soluzione di Alanina se il rapporto fra le sue forme ioniche AA^0 e AA^{+1} è 100:1?



$$[AA^0]/[AA^{+1}] = 100/1$$

Devo considerare la dissociazione dell' α -COOH (pKa1 2.34)

$$\text{se } \rightarrow [AA^0]/[AA^+] = 100/1 = 10^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Log } [AA^0]/[AA^+] = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{pH} = 2.34 + 2 = 4.34$$

A pH 4.34 (2 unità sopra il valore del pKa1)

(il 99% della alanina è deprotonata α -COO⁻)

(~99% AA⁰ e ~1% AA⁺¹)

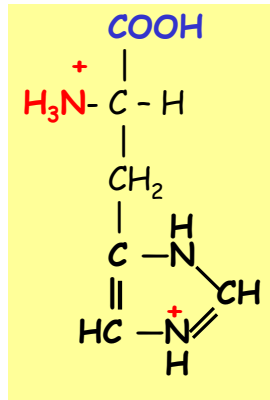
Amino acid	Abbreviated names		M_r	pK_a values			pI
				pK_1 (-COOH)	pK_2 (-NH ₃ ⁺)	pK_R (R group)	
Nonpolar, aliphatic R groups							
Glycine	Gly	G	75	2.34	9.60		5.97
Alanine	Ala	A	89	2.34	9.69		6.01
Valine	Val	V	117	2.32	9.62		5.97
Leucine	Leu	L	131	2.36	9.60		5.98
Isoleucine	Ile	I	131	2.36	9.68		6.02
Methionine	Met	M	149	2.28	9.21		5.74
Aromatic R groups							
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	165	1.83	9.13		5.48
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	181	2.20	9.11	10.07	5.66
Tryptophan	Trp	W	204	2.38	9.39		5.89
Polar, uncharged R groups							
Serine	Ser	S	105	2.21	9.15		5.68
Proline	Pro	P	115	1.99	10.96		6.48
Threonine	Thr	T	119	2.11	9.62		5.87
Cysteine	Cys	C	121	1.96	10.28	8.18	5.07
Asparagine	Asn	N	132	2.02	8.80		5.41
Glutamine	Gln	Q	146	2.17	9.13		5.65
Positively charged R groups							
Lysine	Lys	K	146	2.18	8.95	10.53	9.74
Histidine	His	H	155	1.82	9.17	6.00	7.59
Arginine	Arg	R	174	2.17	9.04	12.48	10.76
Negatively charged R groups							
Aspartate	Asp	D	133	1.88	9.60	3.65	2.77
Glutamate	Glu	E	147	2.19	9.67	4.25	3.22

ISTIDINA

$pK_{a1} = 1.82$

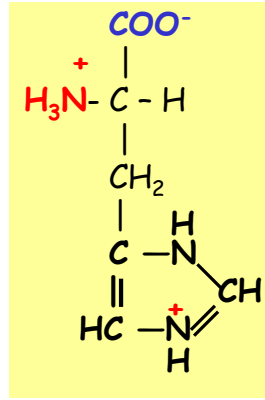
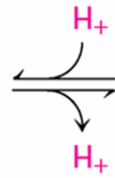
$pK_{a2} = 9.17$

$pK_R = 6.0$



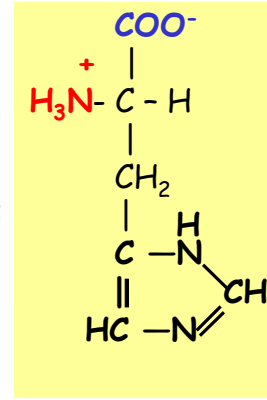
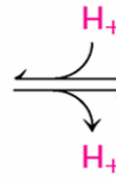
AA^{+2}

pK_{a1}



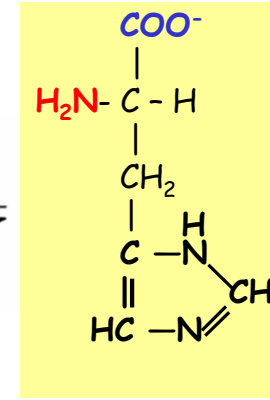
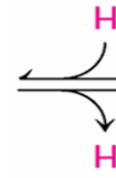
AA^{+1}

pK_{aR}



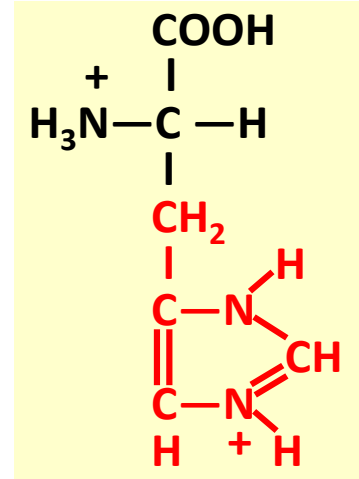
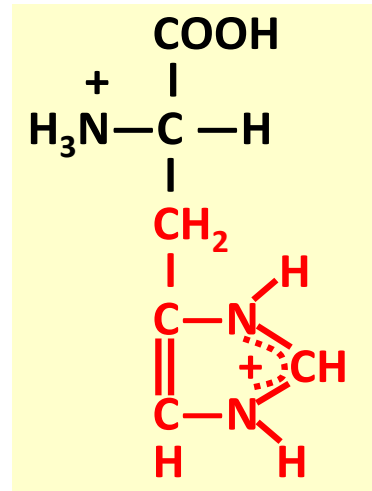
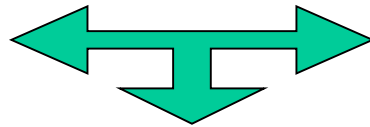
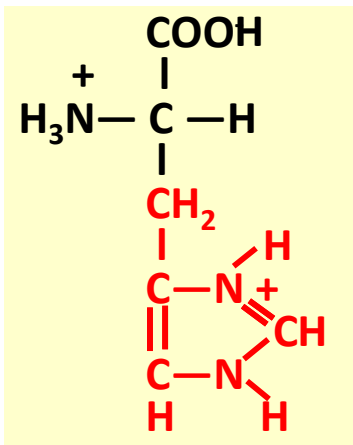
AA^0

pK_{a2}

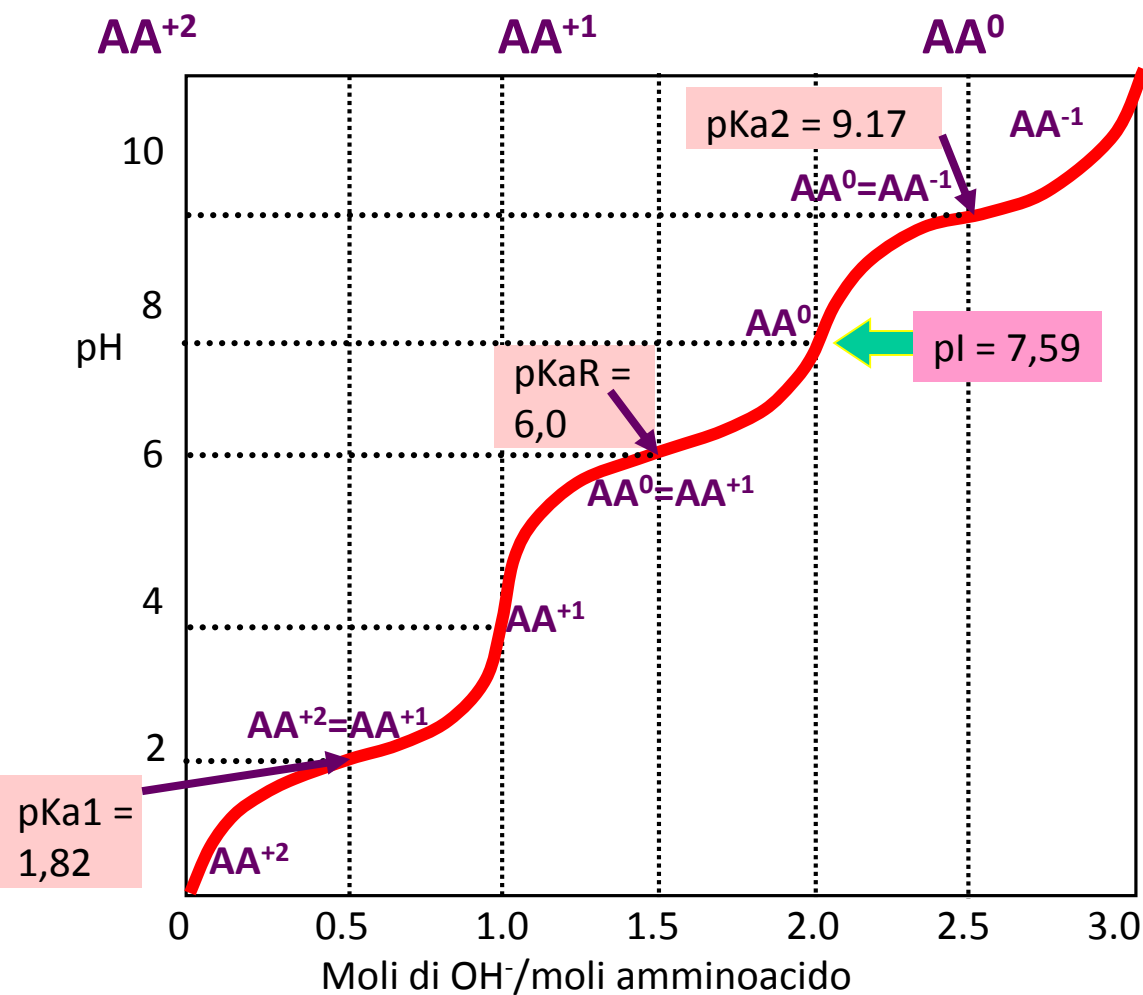
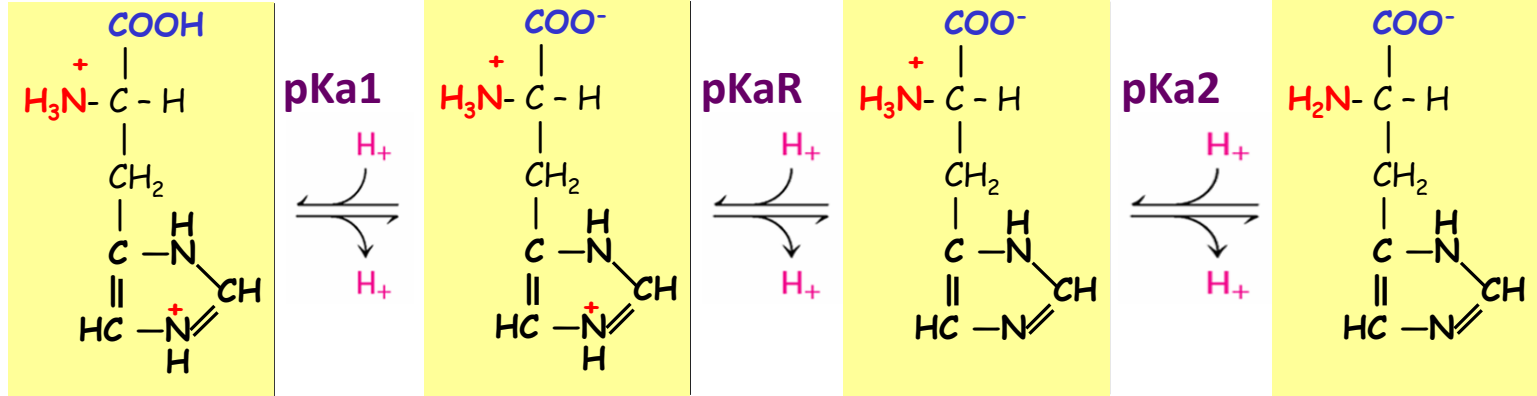


AA^{-1}

Il gruppo imidazolico è un ibrido di risonanza



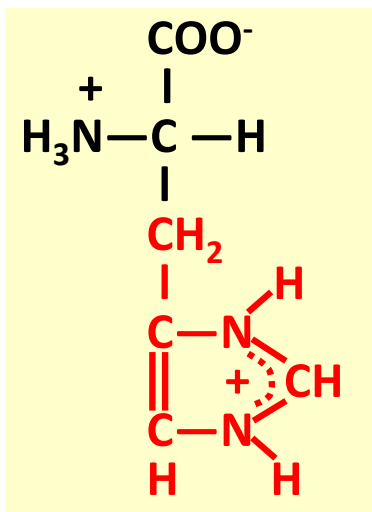
La carica + è delocalizzata fra i due atomi di azoto



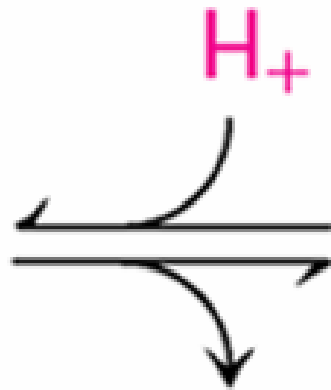
$$pI = \frac{pKaR + pKa2}{2}$$

$$pI = \frac{6,0 + 9,17}{2}$$

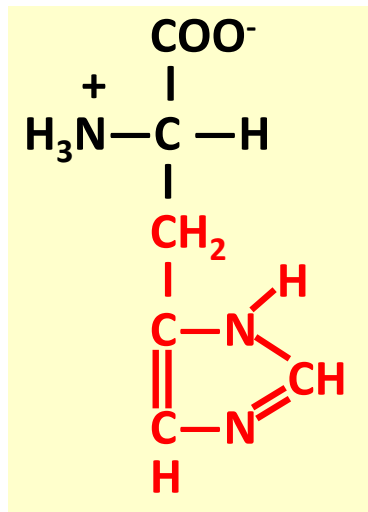
$$pI = 7,59$$



AA⁺¹



$pK_R = 6,0$



AA⁰

A pH 7,0 \rightarrow $pK_R + 1$

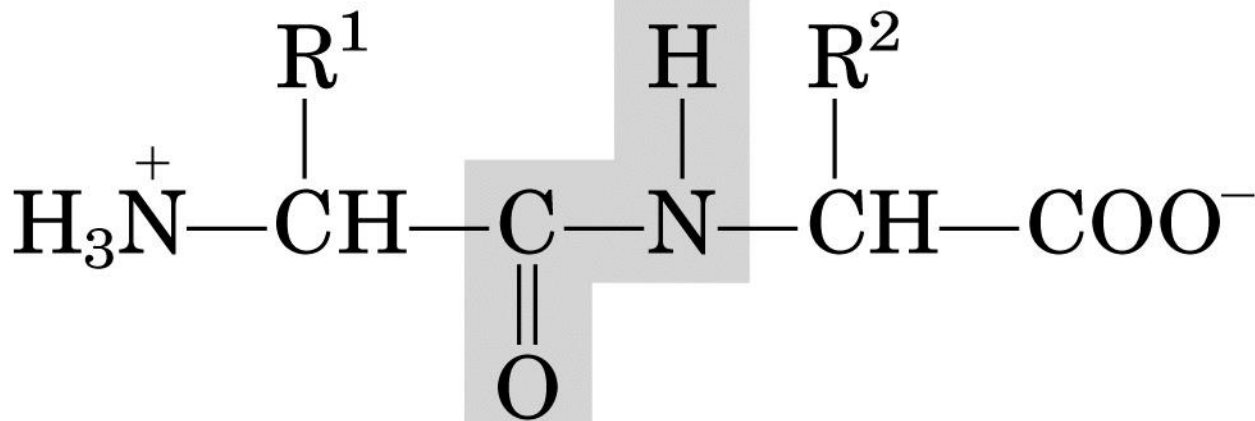
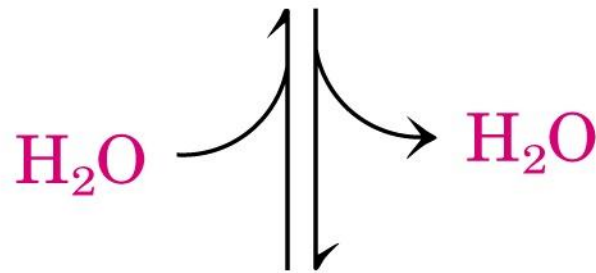
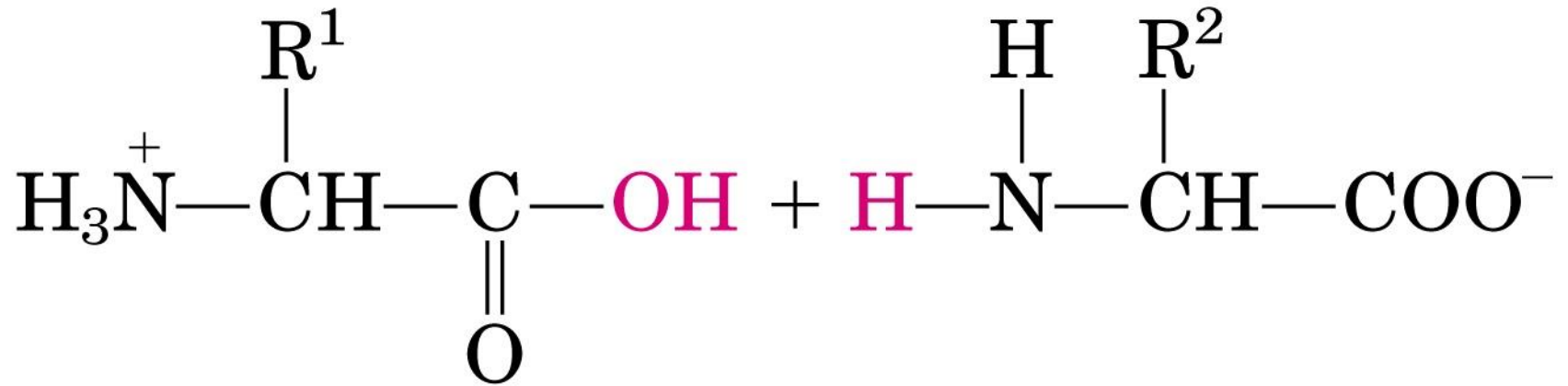
➔ In soluzione avremo: { 10 % della forma AA⁺¹ (imidazolo protonato)
90% di quella AA⁰ (imidazolo deprotonato),

➔ A pH vicini a quello fisiologico sono entrambi presenti in concentrazioni significative e l'istidina può fungere da tampone.

È un **ottimo tampone** nell'ambiente cellulare

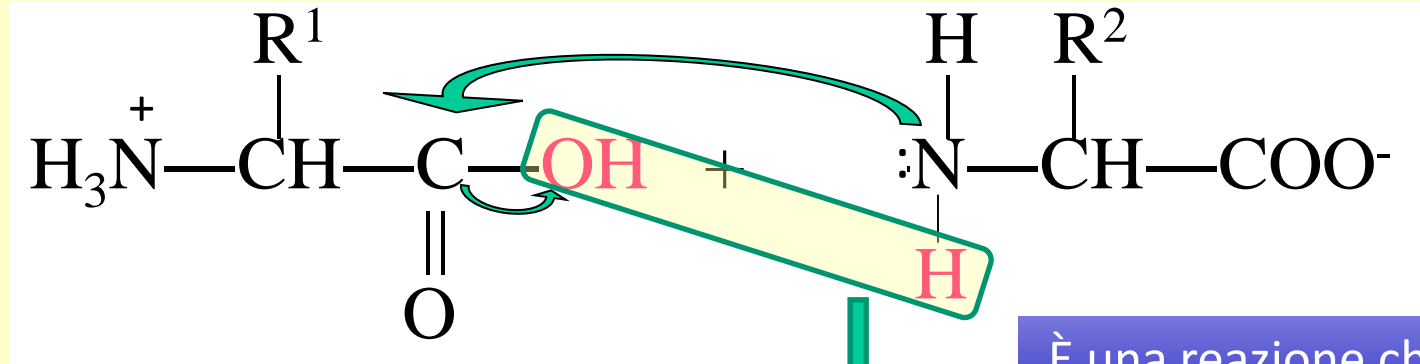
La catena R di un residuo di His che fa parte di una proteina può essere sia protonata che deprotonata.

LEGAME PEPTIDICO

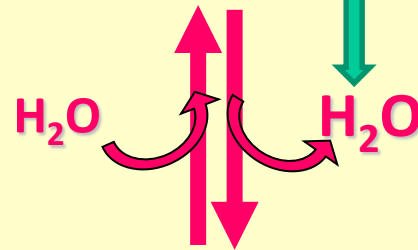


IL LEGAME PEPTIDICO (è un legame carboammidico)

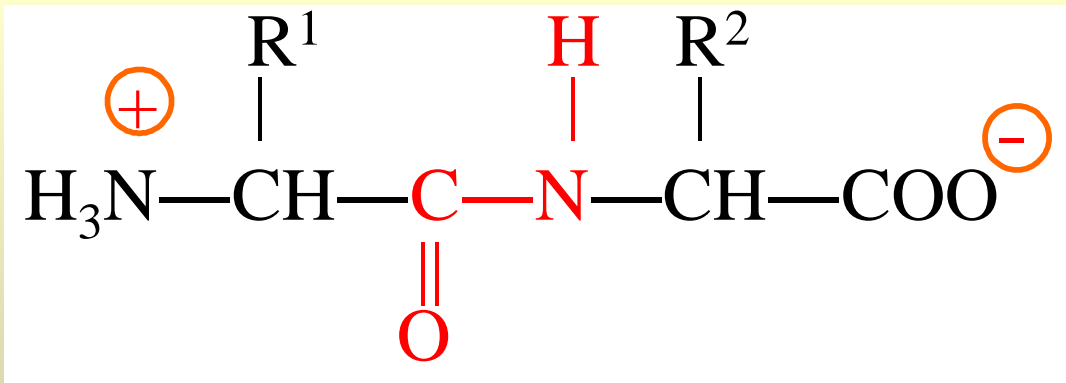
Condensazione fra il gruppo
 α -Carbossilico di un amminoacido e il
 α -Amminico di un altro amminoacido



È una reazione che avviene
in più tappe durante la
sintesi proteica.



Estremità
N-terminale



Estremità
C-terminale

I gruppi α -amminico e α -carbossilico coinvolti nel legame peptidico non sono carichi

La sequenza di amminoacidi lungo una catena polipeptidica si definisce: STRUTTURA PRIMARIA

- **PEPTIDE (peso molecolare < 10000 Da, ca 100 amminoacidi):**
Costituito da una catena di residui amminoacidici legati tra loro da legami peptidici.

- **PROTEINA (peso molecolare > 10000 Da, più di 100 amminoacidi):**
 - CATENA POLIPEPTIDICA

A seconda della composizione amminoacidica, peptidi e proteine presentano differenti proprietà chimico-fisiche

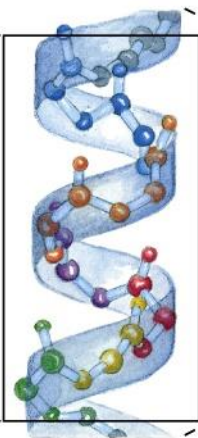
- possono essere più idrofobe o più idrofile
- possono avere un diverso punto isoelettrico
- possono avere una diversa struttura tridimensionale.

Primary structure



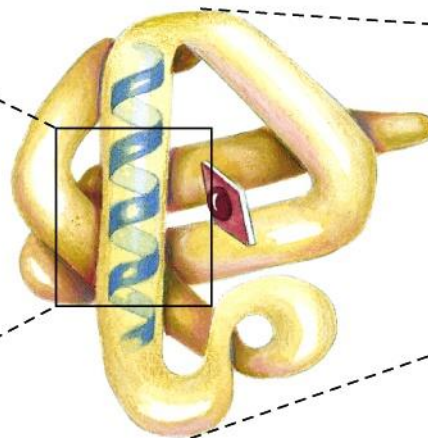
Amino acid residues

Secondary structure



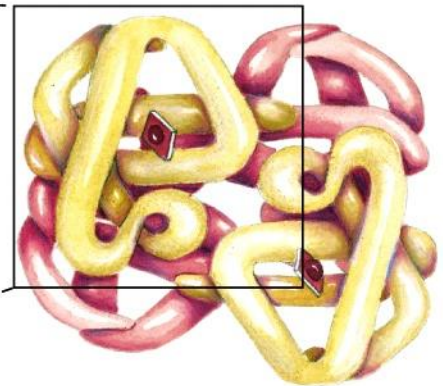
α Helix

Tertiary structure



Polypeptide chain

Quaternary structure



Assembled subunits