上节课主要内容回顾

- 一. 生物化学的概念
- 二. 生物化学的发展
- 三. 生物化学与其他学科的关系
- 四. 生物体的元素组成
- 五. 生物分子 (重点)



有机物

生物大分子

官能团决定性质

手性与前手性分子

结构复杂

分子识别

本节课主要内容

- 六、生物分子的相互作用(重点)
- 七、生物体系中的水(重点)
 - 1. 水的重要功能
 - 2. 水的结构
 - 3. 水的特性
 - 4. 缓冲溶液

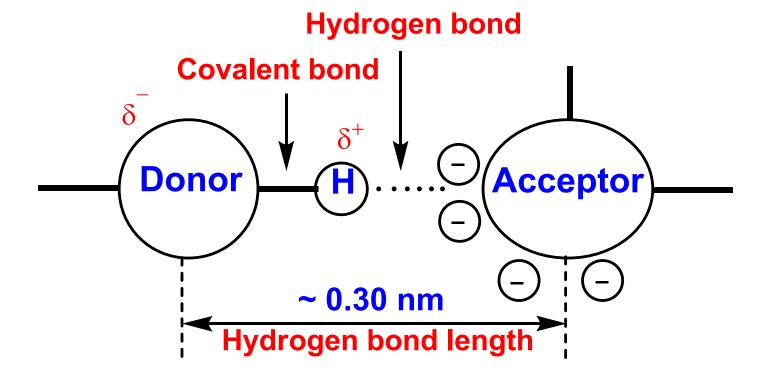
六、生物分子的相互作用 (重点)

- 1. 生物分子之间的作用力
 - 非共价作用力 (noncovalent forces)
 - --- weak interactions between ions, molecules, and parts of molecules.
 - --- 10 ~ 100 times weaker than covalent bonds.
 - --- 维系空间结构

1. 生物分子之间的作用力

(1) 氢键 (hydrogen bond)

--- H供体和H受体

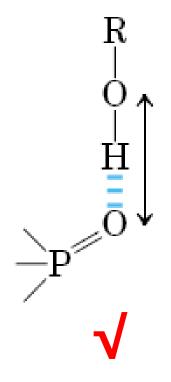


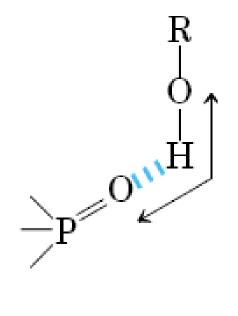
(1) 氢键 (hydrogen bond)

- --- Hydrogen bond lengths are fixed at about 0.30 nm (3Å) .
- --- Hydrogen bonds are highly directional the donor H bond tends to point directly at the acceptor electron pair (电子对).
- --- The energy of hydrogen bonds is greater than most other noncovalent interactions.

partially covalent in character (部分共价键性质)

Which one is stronger hydrogen bond?



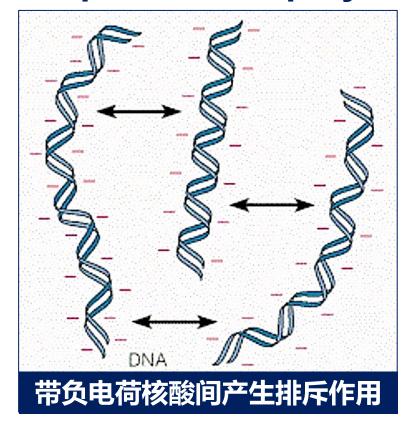


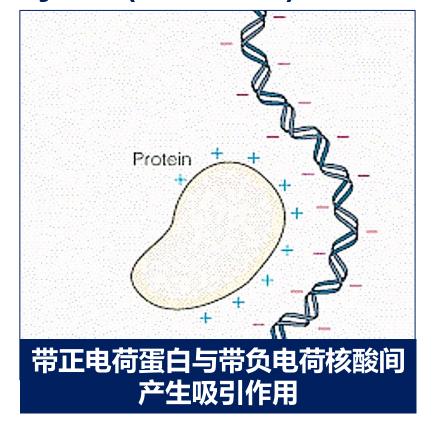
生命体系中的氢键类型

氢给体 氢受体	键长/nm	备 注
—O—HО_H	0.28 ± 0.01	水分子中形成的氢键
—O—HO=C	0.28 ± 0.01)
—O—HN	0.30 ± 0.01	水分子与其他分子 形成的氢键
N—HO H	0.29 ± 0.01	
N—HO=C	0.29 ± 0.01	蛋白质、核酸分子中
N—HN	0.31 ± 0.02	重要的氢键
N—HS	0.37	较少见,键能比上述 氢键要弱

(2) 电荷—电荷相互作用 (charge-charge interactions)

- --- 电荷间静电相互作用
- --- 吸引或排斥作用
- --- 大分子离子 (macroion): Polyampholytes (聚两性电解质) like proteins or polyelectrolytes (聚电解质) like DNA.





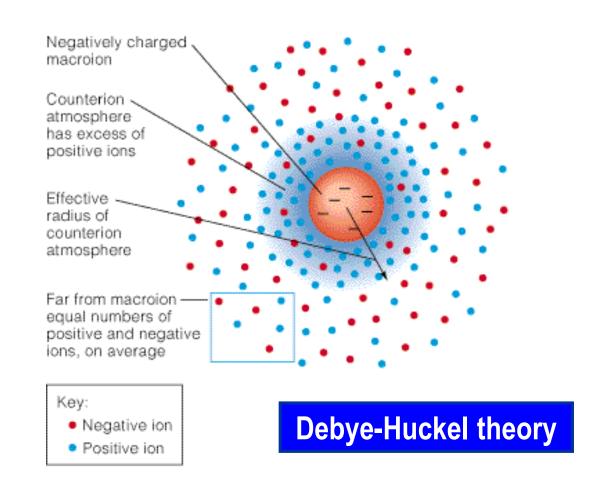
问题 (课前准备,课堂派回答):

- 1. 细胞内常见离子(K+, Na+)的浓度是多少?
- 2. 研究溶液中生物分子间相互作用时,溶液离子强度会影响研究结果吗?

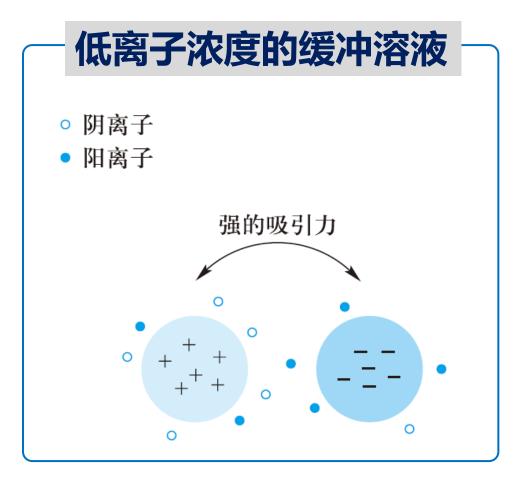
概念:

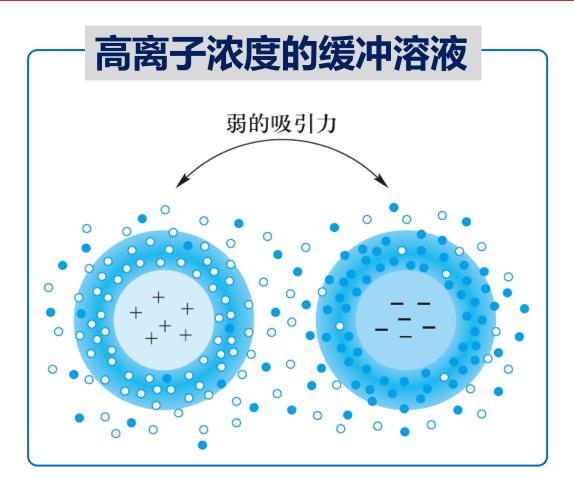
抗衡离子氛围

--- each macroion collects about it a counterion atmosphere of oppositely charged small ions, such as Mg²⁺ and Cl⁻.



The influence of ionic strength on macroion interactions



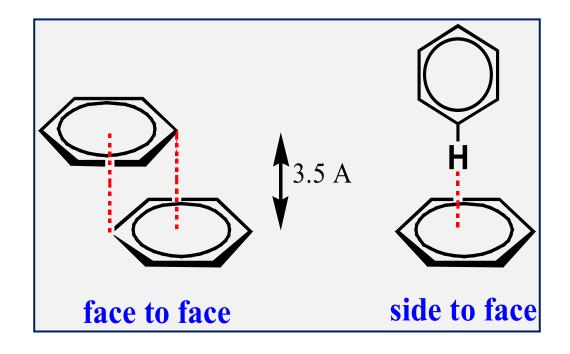


离子浓度越高,大分子离子间的相互作用越弱。

1. 生物分子之间的作用力

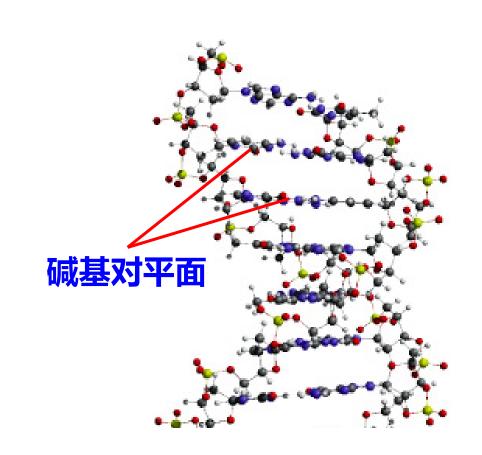
- (3) π -π堆积作用 (π - π stacking interaction)
 - --- 两组离域p电子云间的作用力 (共轭或芳香体系)
 - --- 主要存在于<u>富</u>电子与<u>缺</u>电子体系之间(<u>电性互补</u>)
 - --- 具有<u>方向性</u>

Hunter C. A. et al, The nature of π - π stacking interactions, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1990, 112, 5525-5534



(3) π -π堆积作用 (π - π stacking interaction)

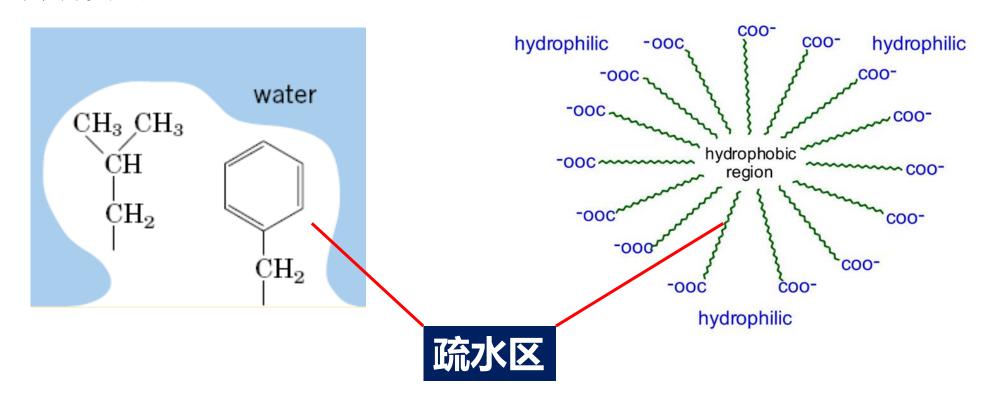
- -- DNA双螺旋结构
- -- DNA嵌入剂





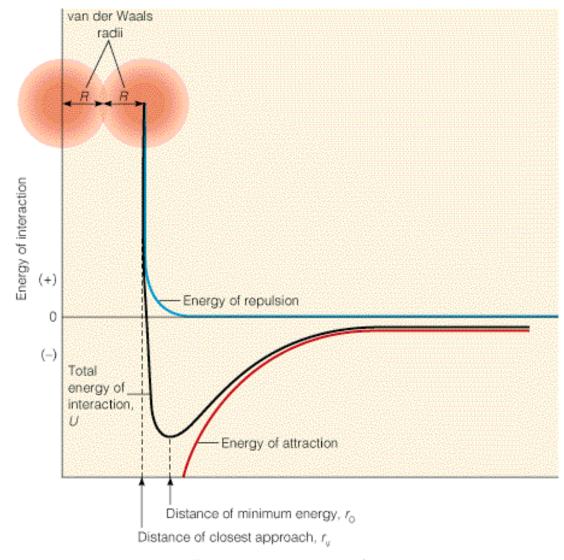
1. 生物分子之间的作用力

- (4) 疏水键 (hydrophobic bond)
 - --- 非极性基团在水溶液中的缔合趋势
 - --- 形成疏水区



1. 生物分子之间的作用力

- (5) 范德华力 (Van der waals force)
 - --- 非特异性原子间作用力
 - --- 与范德华半径有关
 - --- 接触面越大,作用越强



常见的非共价相互作用的大小

Non-covalent interactions	Interaction energy (kJ/mol)	
hydrogen bond	2~20	
charge-charge interactions	40~200	
π- $π$ stacking interaction	0~50	
hydrophobic bond	3~10	
Van der waals force	0.4~4	

你知道吗? 分子—分子相互作用的现代分析方法



SPR

ITC

MST

X-ray

NMR

六、生物分子的相互作用 (重点)

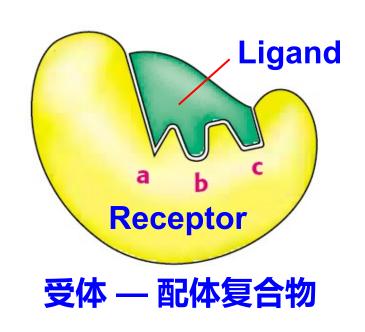
2. 分子识别与超分子

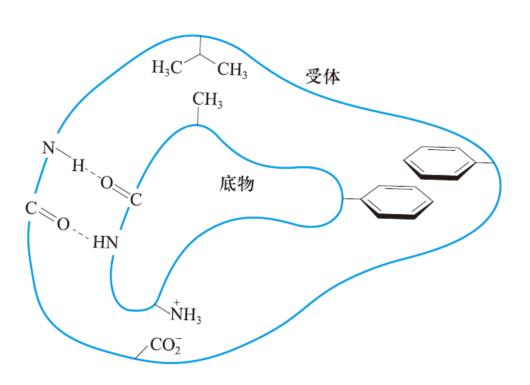
- (1) 分子识别 (molecular recognition)
 - --- 生命现象中的一个重要特性
 - --- 本质: 生物分子间特殊、专一的相互作用结果
 - --- 可逆性: 互补分子间的特殊识别
 - →动态的相互作用
 - → 特有的生物功能

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受体 — 配体相互作用

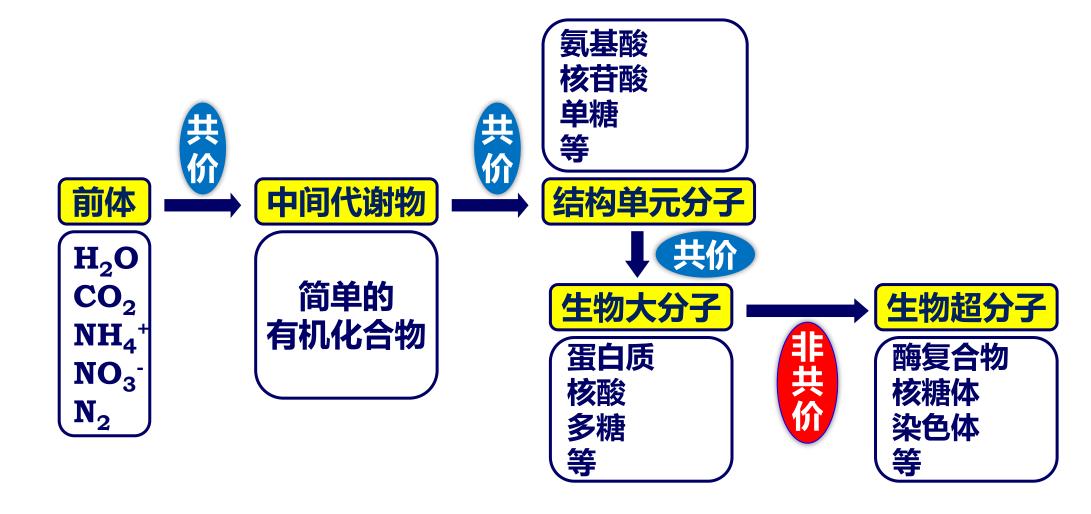
- 受体(receptor): 相互识别的两个分子中较大的分子
- 配体(ligand): 相互识别的两个分子中较小的分子(底物)
- 必要条件: ① 大小、形状吻合; ② 相互作用匹配
- 底物结构类似物: 竞争结合, → 酶抑制剂、药物设计





(2) 生物超分子 (bio-supermolecules)

- --- 是生物分子识别过程中形成的的复合物。
- --- 是具有亚细胞功能的特殊装配体。



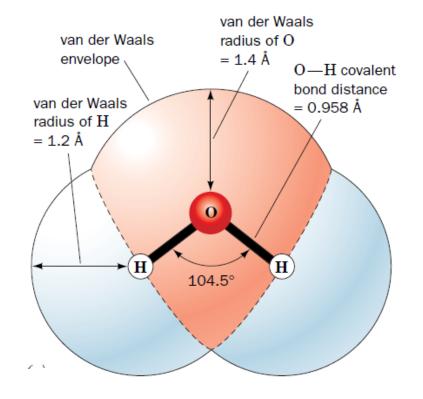
1. 水的重要功能

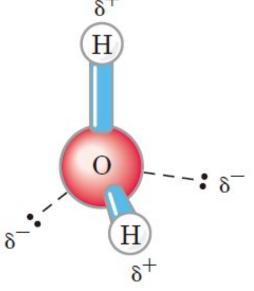
- -- 有机体的温度调节剂(高比热、高汽化热)
- -- 含水体液 养料和废物的运载工具
- -- 介质, pH、离子种类和强度会影响生物分子的结构、性质和功能
- -- 光合作用、糖酵解等多种重要反应的直接参加者
- -- 润滑关节、维持细胞内外渗透压、保持外形等。

2. 水分子的结构

- --- 非线形分子
- --- 极性分子, 偶极矩为1.84 debye (德拜)

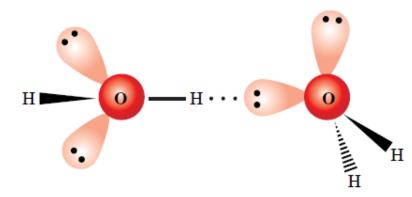




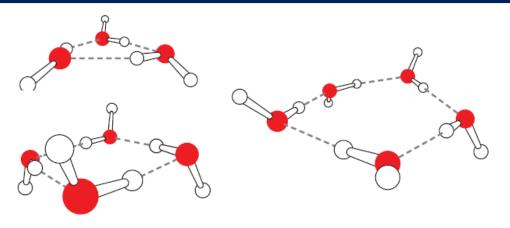


3. 水分子的特性

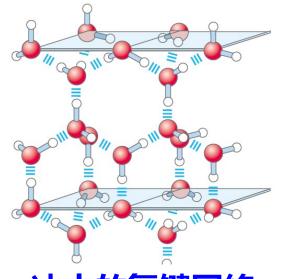
- (1) 形成氢键
 - --- 水分子与水分子
 - --- 水分子与溶质分子
 - --- 水分子与生物分子



氢键具有方向性和饱和性

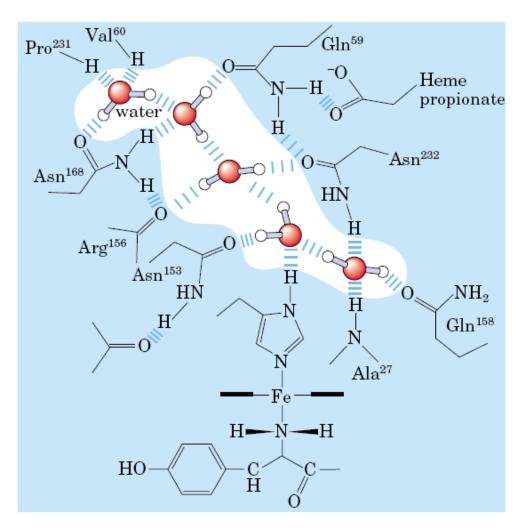


液体水中多变的氢键网络



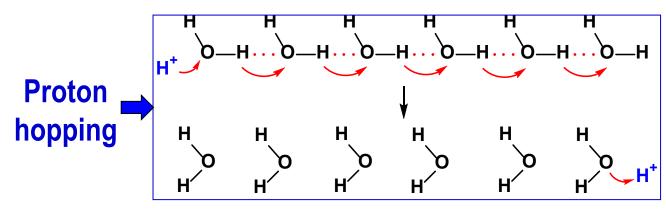
冰中的氢键网络

水分子与生物分子形成氢键(有利)

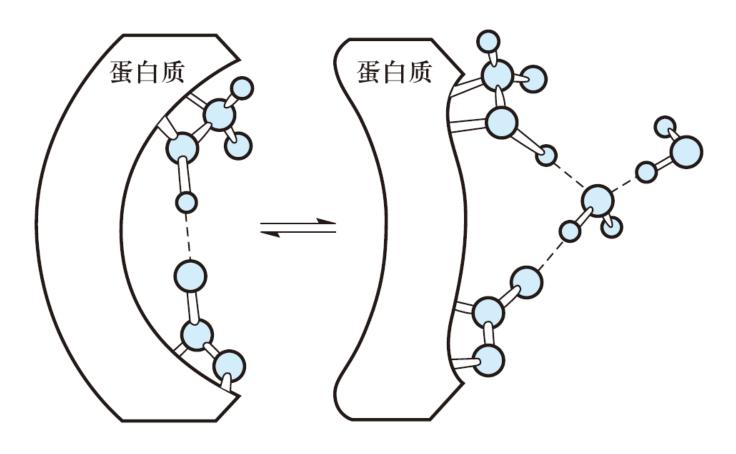


细胞色素 f 中的质子通道

Water is bound in a **proton channel** of the membrane protein cytochrome f, which is part of the energy-trapping machinery of photosynthesis in chloroplasts. Five water molecules are hydrogenbonded to each other and to functional groups of the protein, which include the side chains of eight amino acid residues. The protein has a bound heme, iron ion facilitating electron flow photosynthesis. Electron flow is coupled to the movement of protons across the membrane, which probably involves "electron hopping" through this chain of bound water molecules.



水分子与生物分子形成氢键 (有弊)



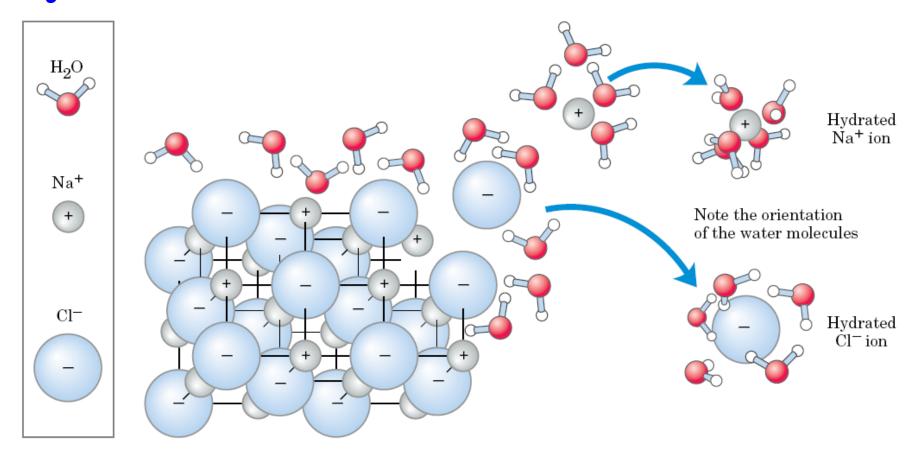
蛋白质分子内氢键

蛋白质-水氢键

3. 水分子的特性

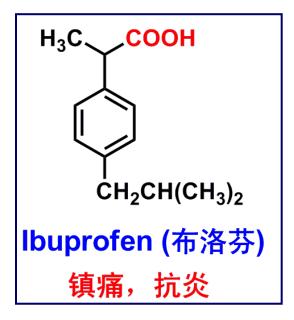
(2) 水化作用 (hydration) --- 良好的极性溶剂

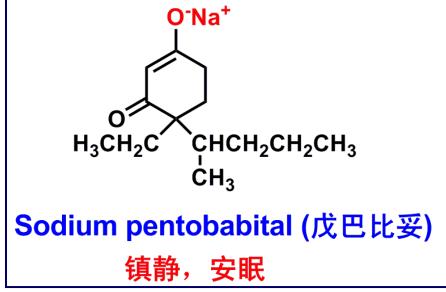
How does entropy (熵) change of the system as crystalline substances dissolve?

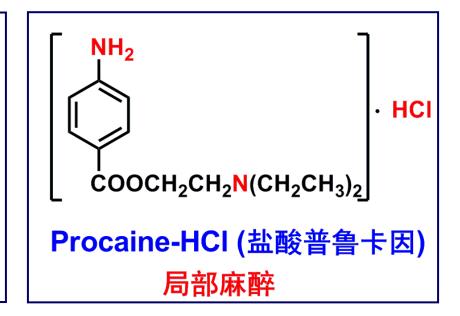


Drug Efficacy Depends on Water Solubility

■ In order for an administered drug to be effective, it must dissolve in aqueous body fluids and be transported to its target organs or cells.

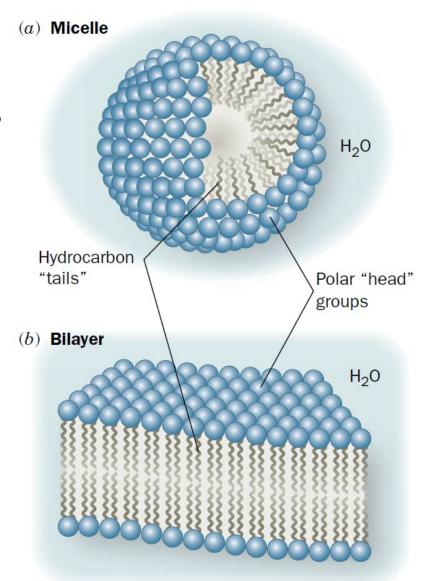






3. 水分子的特性

- (3) 疏水作用(hydrophobic interaction)
- -- 非极性分子或基团在水溶液中的缔合趋势。
- 一些概念:
- -- 两亲性分子: 含有疏水性和亲水性两种基 团的分子。
- -- 疏水区和亲水区
- -- 表面活性剂 → 微团 (micelles)
- -- 磷脂 → 脂双层 (lipid bilayer)



扩散

Dispersion of lipids in H₂O

Each lipid molecule forces surrounding H_2O molecules to become highly ordered.

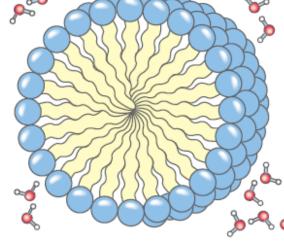
熵不断增加的过程





Micelles

All hydrophobic groups are sequestered from water; ordered shell of H₂O molecules is minimized, and entropy is further increased.



成簇

Clusters of lipid molecules

Only lipid portions at the edge of the cluster force the ordering of water. Fewer H₂O molecules are ordered, and entropy is increased.



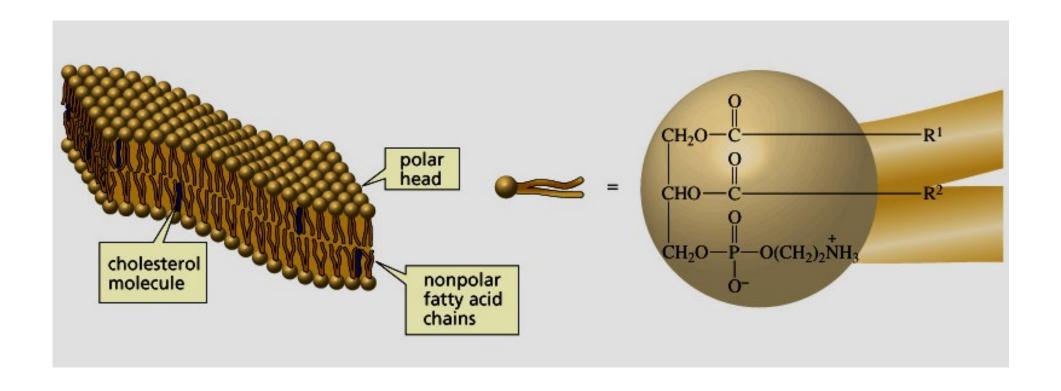
Entropy: 熵

Cluster: 簇

Micelles: 微团

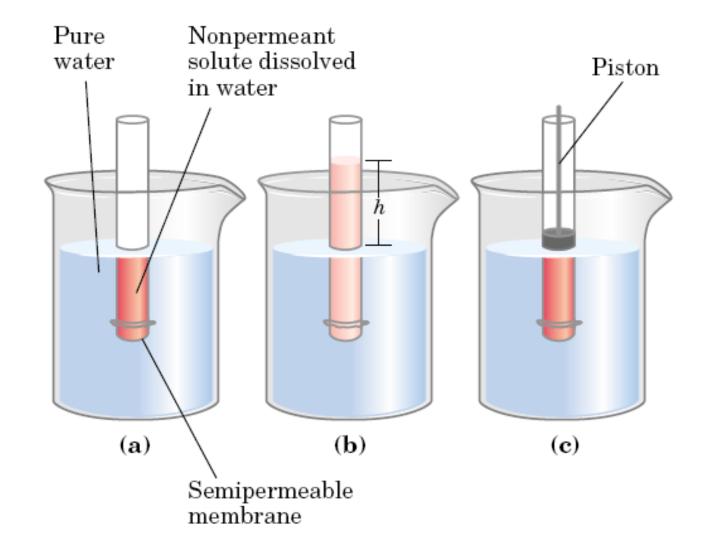


Lipid bilayer



3. 水分子的特性

(4) 渗透作用 (Osmosis)

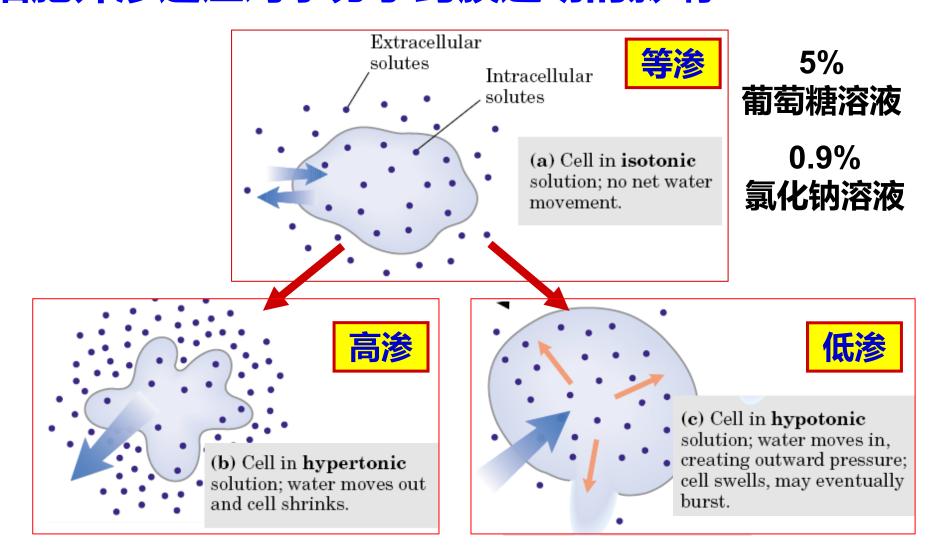






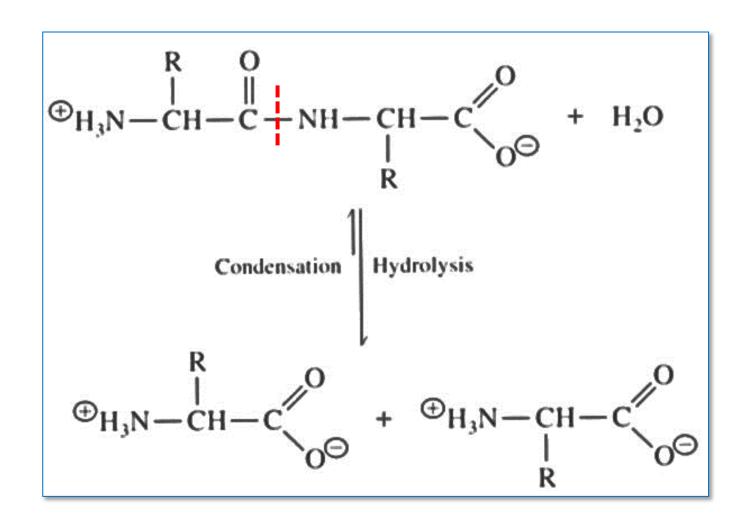
(4) 渗透作用 (Osmosis)

口 细胞外渗透压对水分子跨膜运动的影响

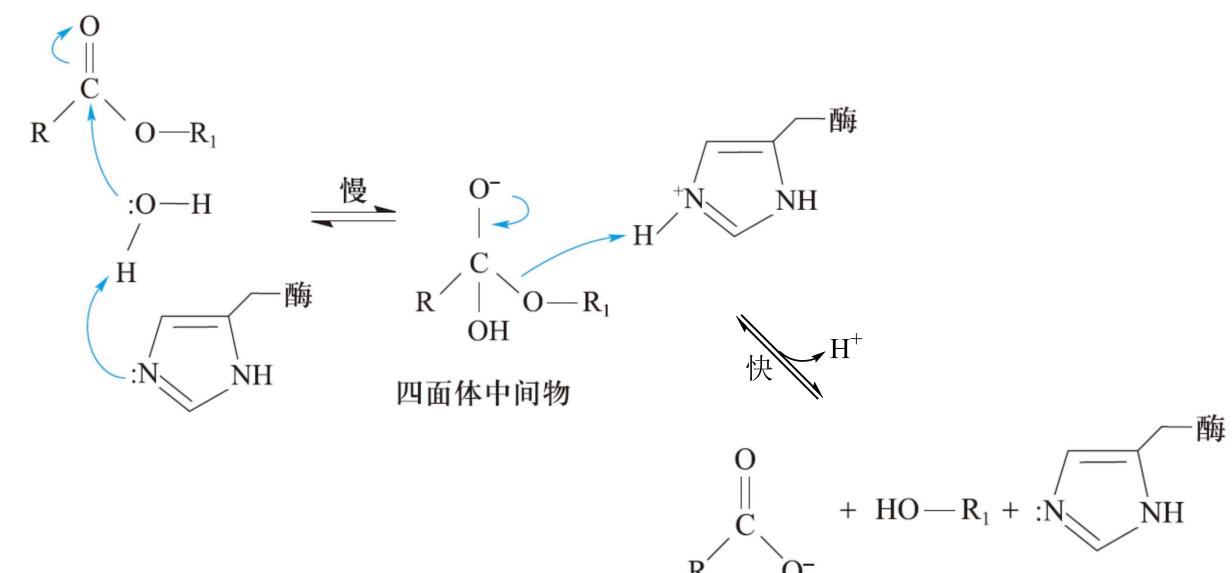


3. 水分子的特性

- (5) 亲核作用
- --- 水解反应 热力学有利的反应
- --- 弱亲核性能 生理条件
- --- 需酶或其他催化剂



催化剂存在下的酯水解反应



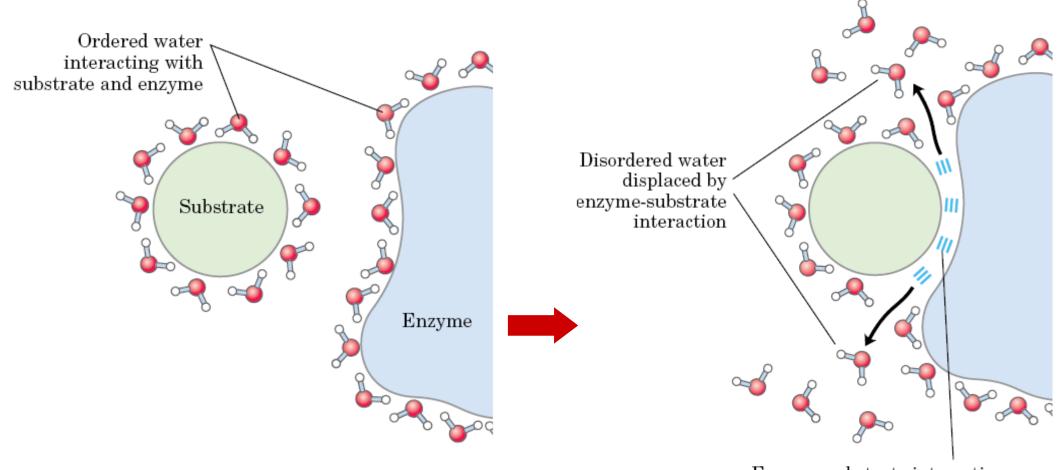
Question 1

There is so much water in cells, why aren't all biopolymers rapidly degraded to their monomers?

Question 2

The equilibrium lies toward breakdown, how does biosynthesis occur in an aqueous environment?

Release of ordered water favors formation of an enzyme-substrate complex

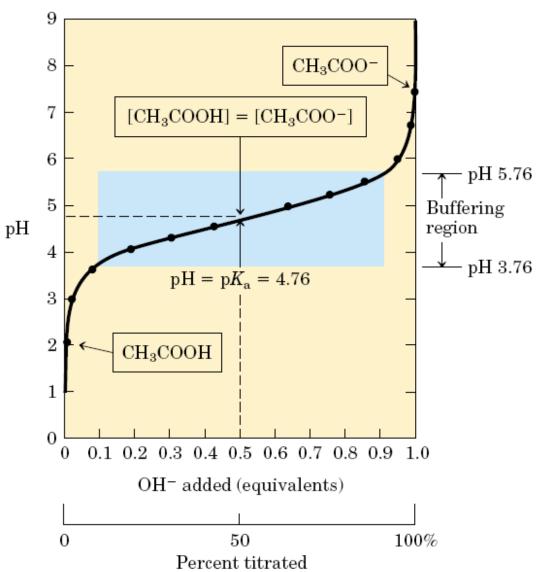


Enzyme-substrate interaction stabilized by hydrogen-bonding, ionic, and hydrophobic interactions

4. 缓冲溶液 (buffer)

- --- 由弱酸 (H+供体) 和它的共轭 碱 (H+受体) 组成的溶液体系。
- --- 滴定曲线 (如右图)
- --- 缓冲区 (pK_a ± 1)
- --- pKa处,最强缓冲能力
- --- 生物体液主要缓冲体系

(H₂PO₄-, H₂CO₃, protein)



Acid (Proton Donor)		Conjugate Base (Proton Acceptor)		pK_a			
HCOOH Formic acid	₹	HCOO ⁺ Formate ion	+H ⁺	3.75			
CH₃COOH Acetic acid	=	CH ₃ COO ⁻ Acetate ion	+H ⁺	4.76			
OH		OH					
CH₃ĊH—COOH Lactic acid	\rightleftharpoons	CH₃CH —COO [—] Lactate ion	+H+	3.86			
H ₃ PO ₄ Phosphoric acid		H ₂ PO ₄ [—] Dihydrogen phosphate ion	+H ⁺	2.14			
H₂PO₄ [−] Dihydrogen phosphate ion	⇌	HPO4 ^{2—} Monohydrogen phosphate ion	+H ⁺	6.86			
HPO ₄ ²⁻ Monohydrogen phosphate ion	===	PO ₄ ^{3—} Phosphate ion	+H+	12.4			
H₂CO₃ Carbonic acid	=	HCO₃ [−] Bicarbonate ion	+H ⁺	6.37			
HCO3 ⁻ Bicarbonate ion	\rightleftharpoons	CO ₃ ^{2—} Carbonate ion	+H ⁺	10.25			
C ₆ H ₅ OH Phenol		C ₆ H ₅ O ⁻ Phenolate ion	+H ⁺	9.89			
$\stackrel{ ightarrow}{ m NH_4}$ Ammonium ion	*	NH ₃ Ammonia	+H+	9.25			
Phosphoric acid series Carbonic acid series							

缓冲溶液的浓度与pH的关系

--- Henderson-Haselbalch方程

$$pH = pK\alpha + \lg \{[A^-]/[HA]\}$$

生物体内的两种重要的缓冲系统

- 1. 磷酸盐缓冲系统 (HPO₄²-/H₂PO₄-)
 - ---主要维持细胞内pH的恒定。

$$H_2PO_4^- \Longrightarrow H^+ + HPO_4^{2-}$$

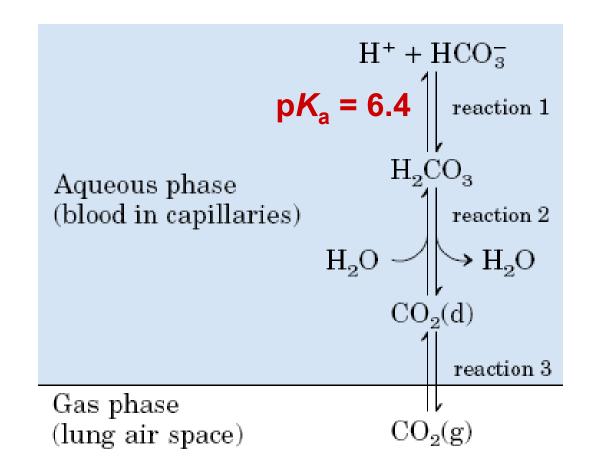
- 2. 碳酸盐缓冲系统 (HCO₃-/H₂CO₃)
 - ---维持细胞外液 (如血液) 的pH稳定。

$$H_2CO_3 \Longrightarrow H^+ + HCO_3^-$$

血液主要的缓冲系统

- An effective physiological buffer near pH 7.4.
- The H_2CO_3 of blood plasma is in equilibrium with a large reserve capacity of $CO_2(g)$ in the air space of the lungs.
- Involves three reversible Equilibria.

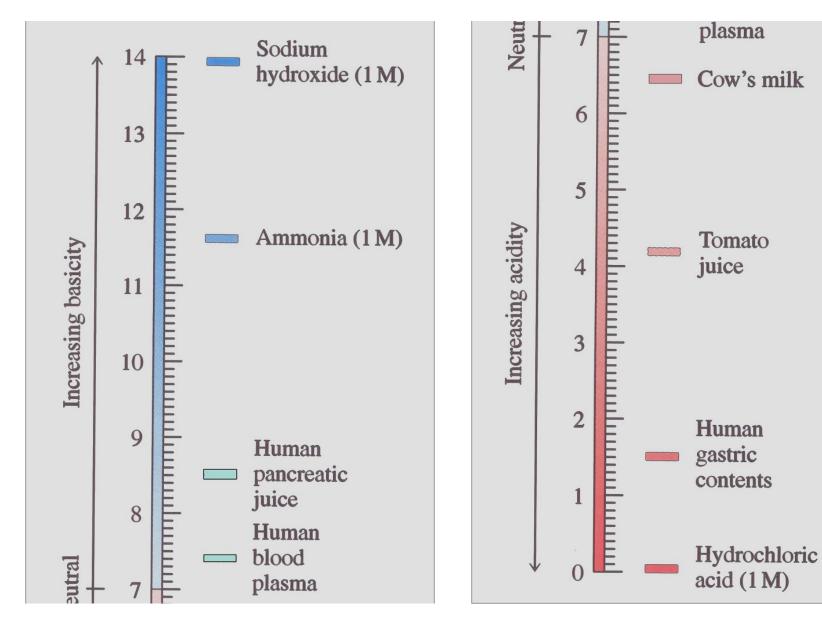
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pH < 7.1 acidosis (酸毒症):
    Treatment: NaHCO<sub>3</sub>
pH > 7.6 alkalosis (碱毒症):
    Treatment: KCI/NaCI (代谢性)
    CO<sub>2</sub> (呼吸性)
```



Question 3 - What is the pH of a buffer mixture containing 1 M acetic acid and 0.5 M sodium acetate?

Question 4: A biochemist wishes to study a reaction at pH 4.00. Which buffer solution should he select? How much are the concentrations of acid and conjugate base required?

pH values for various fluids at 25°C



本次课主要内容小结





本章学习重点

- 掌握生物化学的定义及其主要研究内容;
- 了解生命现象中的化学问题与现代化学及其他相关学科发展的关系;
- 了解生物体的化学组成,包括元素组成和生物分子种类;
- 掌握生物分子的特点;
- 掌握生物分子间的相互作用;
- 理解分子识别和超分子的概念;
- 理解生物体系中的水的重要性;
- 复习有机化学课程中学到的重要生物分子 (糖和脂) 的结构和性质。

课后作业

- 教材章后习题。
- 复习糖 (参考有机化学课件)
- 复习脂(参考有机化学课件)
- 复习立体化学(参考有机化学课件)

预习 第三章 蛋白质

- 一. 蛋白质概述
- 二. 氨基酸 (重点)



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