

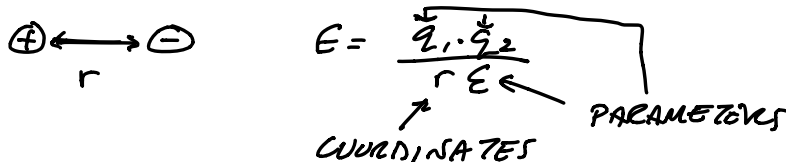
HYDROPHILIC EFFECT AND SASA 10/22/15

TO THIS POINT WE'VE TALKED ABOUT THERMODYNAMICS (ΔS , ΔH , ΔC_p , ΔG) THAT WE CAN MEASURE. WE'VE TALKED ABOUT STRUCTURAL DETERMINATION. (X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHY). HOW CAN WE LINK THEM TO UNDERSTAND FUNCTIONS?

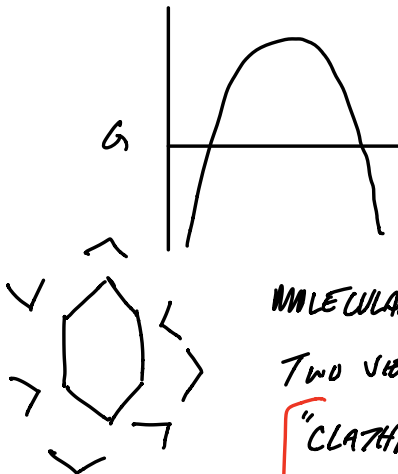
BUILD A MATHEMATICAL MODEL THAT LINKS STRUCTURE TO ENERGETICS.

G (COORDINATES, PARAMETERS)

EXAMPLE:



TODAY: HYDROPHILIC EFFECT. FRESH OUT ARGUMENT THAT SHAPE OF CURVE INDICATES HYDROPHILIC EFFECT.



SAME SHAPE OF CURVE FOR FOLDING AND SOLVENT TRANSFER

CAN WE BUILD A MODEL THAT LETS US QUANTITATIVELY RELATE TWO?

MOLECULAR NATURE HYDROPHILIC EFFECT:

TWO VIEWS:

"CLATHRATE": MORE ORDERED (COSTS ΔS);
STANDARD HBONDS (FAVORABLE ΔH).

ΔC_p : MORE BONDS TO ABSORB ENERGY
IN UNFOLDED STATE?

"DYNAMIC": RESTRICTED ROTATIONAL DEGREES OF
FREEDOM

SUM OF BETWEEN HBOND STATES

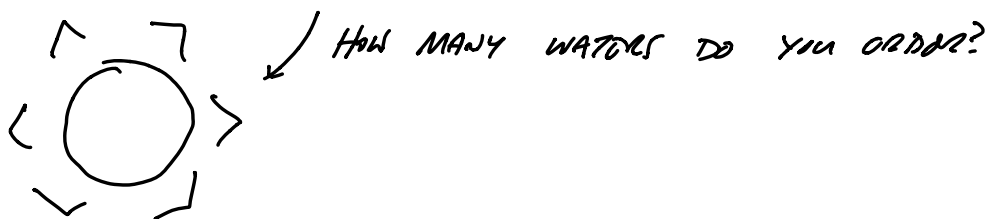
DIRECT EVIDENCE FOR SHORTER, STRONGER HBONDS: 10-15 / CH₂
HYDRATED

GRADOLNIK ET AL PNAS (2006)

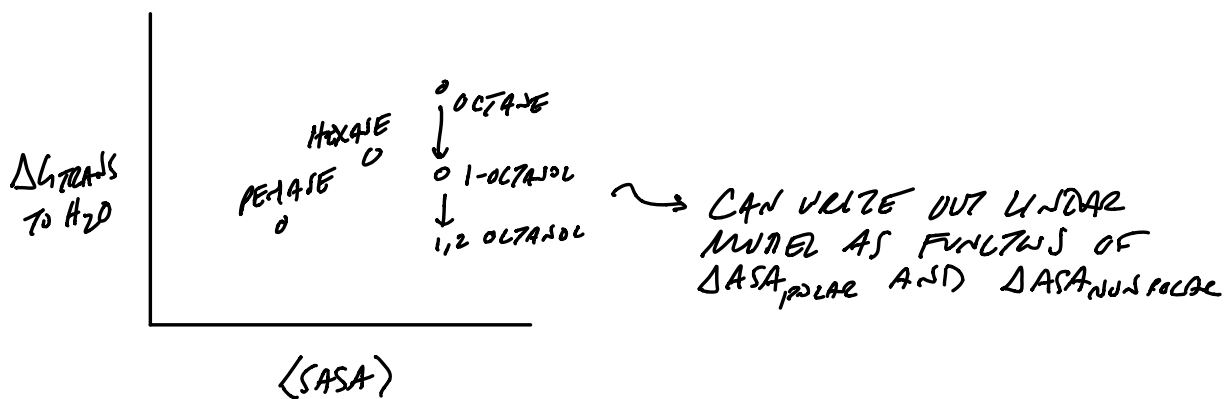
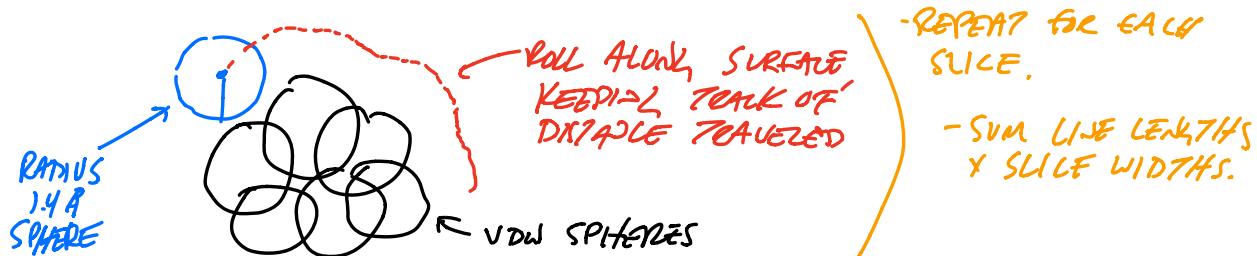
COMBINED SPECTROSCOPY, THERMODYNAMICS MEASUREMENTS, WITH SIMULATIONS TO GAIN MOLECULAR INSIGHT.

HOW WOULD YOU CALCULATE ENERGY DIFFERENCE TO TRANSFER OCTANE VS OCTANOL INTO WATER?

SURFACE AREA. ALL ABOUT ORDERING WATER AT THE SOLUTE/WATER INTERFACE.



TO CALCULATE SURFACE AREA:

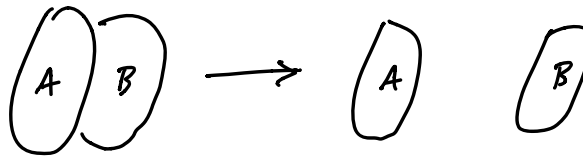


$$\Delta C_p, \text{NONPOLAR} = 0.45 \times \Delta \text{ASA} \quad (\text{IN kcal/mol})$$

$$\Delta C_p, \text{POLAR} = -0.26 \times \Delta \text{ASA} \quad (\text{IN kcal/mol})$$

$\Delta H_{\text{NONPOLAR}} \dots$

CAN USE TO ESTIMATE ENERGY TO RURY SURFACES.



PISA SERVER WILL CALCULATE ENERGETICS OF THIS PROCESS USING SURFACE AREAS.

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

1. HYDROPHOBIC EFFECT DEPENDS ON ORDERING WATER
2. EFFECT SIZE IS PROPORTIONAL TO SURFACE AREA
3. CAN CALCULATE SURFACE AREA CHANGE TO YIELD ESTIMATE OF $\Delta G_{\text{HYDROBIC}}$.

