

基礎生化学IIIの

14. 代謝で講義される予定

高エネルギー中間体と自由エネルギー

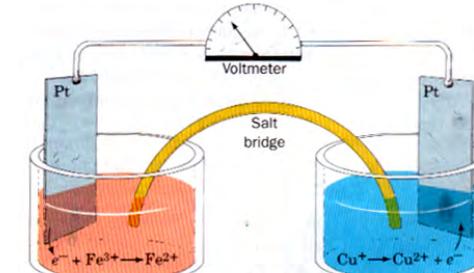
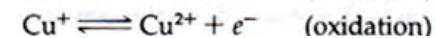
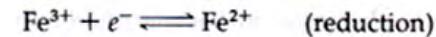
還元電位

少し触れておきます。

### 酸化還元反応



酸化還元反応を2つの半反応式に分ける



### Nernst式



$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln \left( \frac{[\text{A}_{\text{red}}][\text{B}_{\text{ox}}^{n+}]}{[\text{A}_{\text{ox}}^{n+}][\text{B}_{\text{red}}]} \right)$$

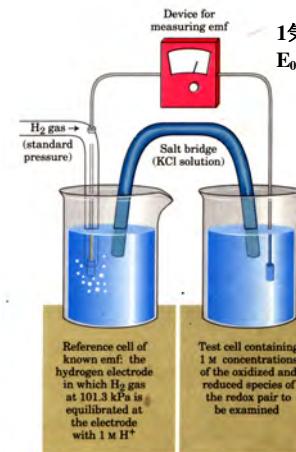
$$\Delta G = -nF\Delta E$$

n=反応にあずかる電子数  
F=ファラディー定数

$\Delta E$ は起電力or酸化還元電位であり、電子を押し出す力を示す

$$\Delta E = \Delta E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln \left( \frac{[\text{A}_{\text{red}}][\text{B}_{\text{ox}}^{n+}]}{[\text{A}_{\text{ox}}^{n+}][\text{B}_{\text{red}}]} \right)$$

### 標準酸化還元電位



1気圧・25°C・pH0における酸化還元電位  
 $E_0 = 0.00V$

生物ではpH7を標準にする  
 $E_0 = -0.421V$

酸素は最強の酸化剤  
水は最弱の還元剤

**生化学で重要な標準酸化還元電位**

pH7を標準にする

Standard Reduction Potentials of Some Biochemically Important Half-Reactions	
Half-Reaction	$E^\circ(V)$
$\frac{1}{2} O_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2O$	0.815
$SO_4^{2-} + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons SO_3^{2-} + H_2O$	0.48
$NO_3^- + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons NO_2^- + H_2O$	0.42
Cytochrome $a_1$ ( $Fe^{3+}$ ) + $e^- \rightleftharpoons$ cytochrome $a_1$ ( $Fe^{2+}$ )	0.385
$O_2(g) + 2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2O_2$	0.295
Cytochrome $a$ ( $Fe^{3+}$ ) + $e^- \rightleftharpoons$ cytochrome $a$ ( $Fe^{2+}$ )	0.29
Cytochrome $c$ ( $Fe^{3+}$ ) + $e^- \rightleftharpoons$ cytochrome $c$ ( $Fe^{2+}$ )	0.254
Cytochrome $c_1$ ( $Fe^{3+}$ ) + $e^- \rightleftharpoons$ cytochrome $c_1$ ( $Fe^{2+}$ )	0.22
Cytochrome $b$ ( $Fe^{3+}$ ) + $e^- \rightleftharpoons$ cytochrome $b$ ( $Fe^{2+}$ ) (mitochondrial)	0.077
Ubiquinone + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ ubiquinol	0.045
Fumarate + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ succinate	0.031
FAD + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ FADH <sub>2</sub> (in flavoproteins)	-0.
Oxaloacetate + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ malate	-0.166
Pyruvate + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ lactate	-0.185
Acetaldehyde + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ ethanol	-0.197
FAD + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ FADH <sub>2</sub> (free coenzyme)	-0.219
S + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ H <sub>2</sub> S	-0.23
Lipoic acid + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ dihydrolipoic acid	-0.29
NAD <sup>+</sup> + $H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ NADH	-0.315
NADP <sup>+</sup> + $H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ NADPH	-0.320
Cystine + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ 2 cysteine	-0.340
Acetoacetate + $2H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate	-0.346
$H^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2$	-0.421
Acetate + $3H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ acetaldehyde + $H_2O$	-0.581

Source: Mostly from Loach, P. A., in Fasman, G. D. (Ed.), *Handbook of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* (3rd ed.), Physical and Chemical Data, Vol. I, pp. 123–130, CRC Press (1976).

**アセトアルデヒド還元の自由エネルギー変化**

この反応を2つの半反応式に分けることが出来る

- (1) Acetaldehyde + 2H<sup>+</sup> + 2e<sup>-</sup> → ethanol       $E_0' = -0.197$  V
- (2) NAD<sup>+</sup> + 2H<sup>+</sup> + 2e<sup>-</sup> → NADH + H<sup>+</sup>       $E_0' = -0.320$  V

全反応の酸化還元電位差は

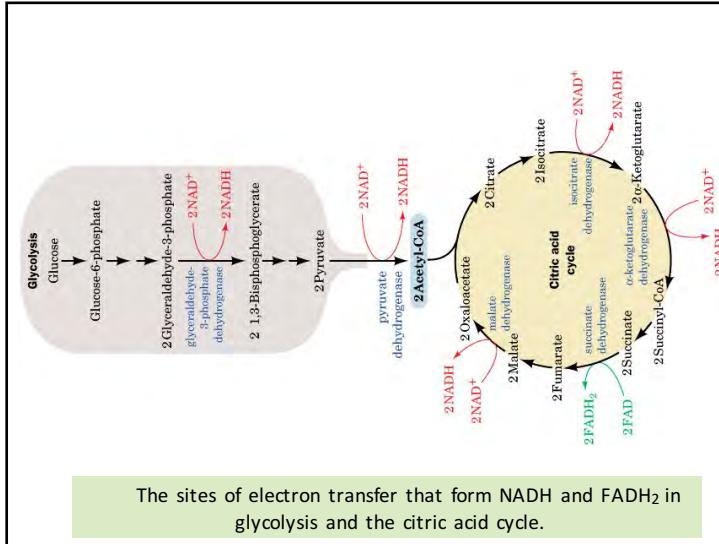
$$\Delta E_0' = -0.197\text{ V} - (-0.320\text{ V}) = 0.123\text{ V}$$

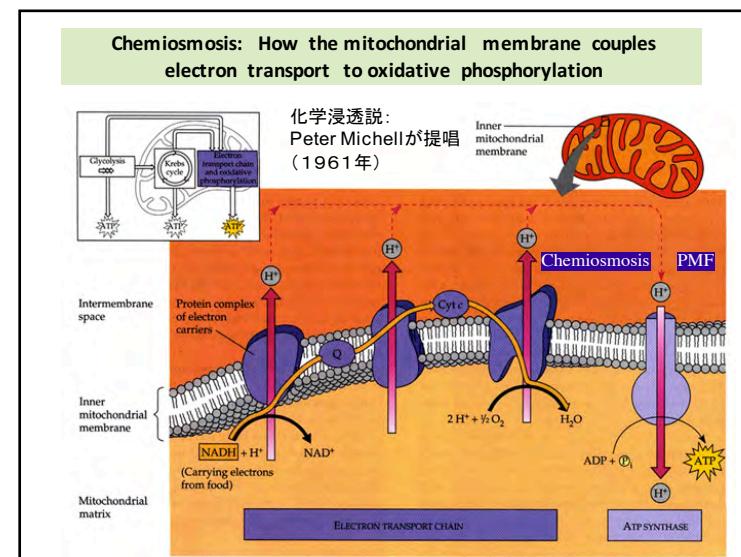
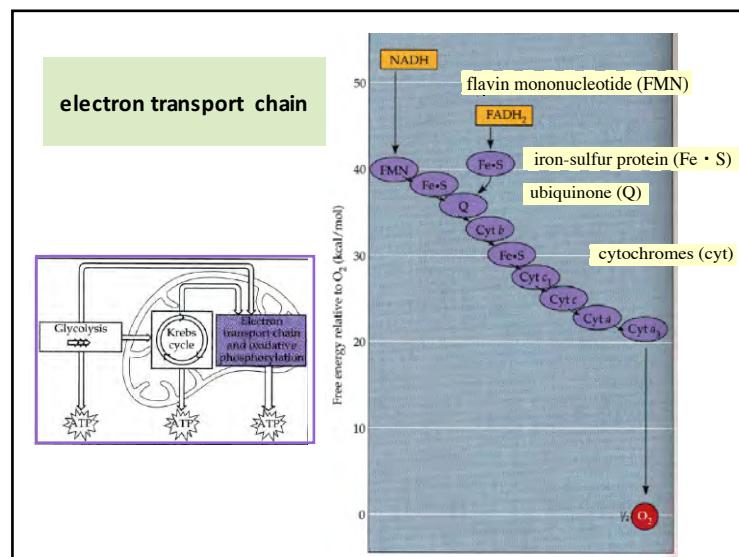
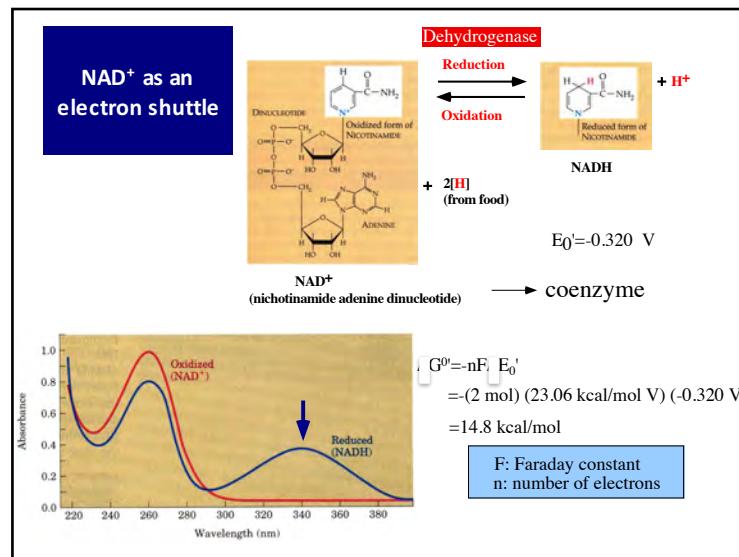
自由エネルギーと酸化還元電位との関係式を使うと

$$\Delta G^\circ = -nF\Delta E_0' = -2(96.5\text{ kJ/V} \cdot \text{mol})(0.123\text{ V}) = -23.7\text{ kJ/mol}$$

全ての物質が一モル存在したときの  
自由エネルギー変化が求まった

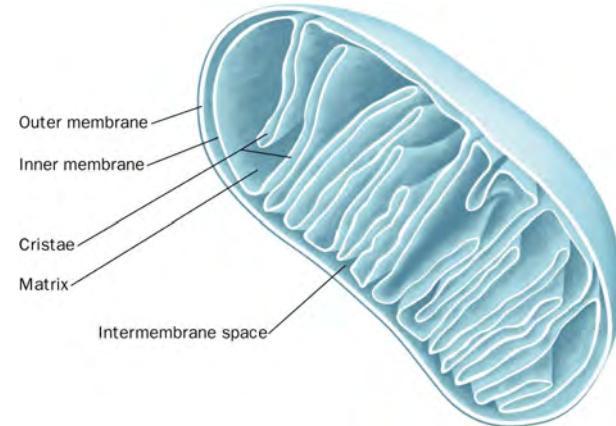
## 18. 電子伝達と酸化的リン酸化



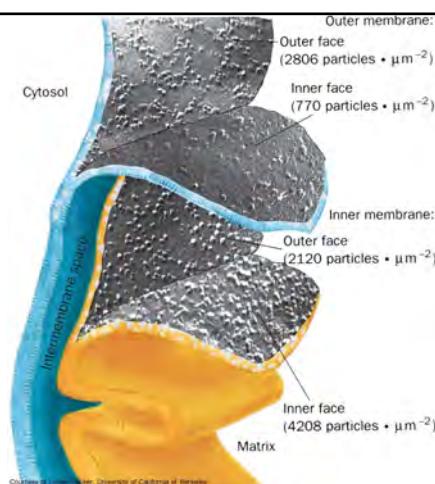




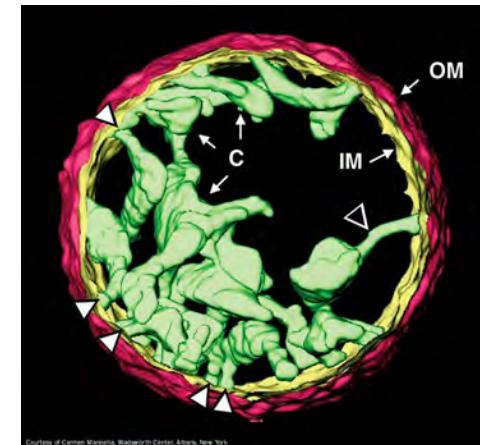
Mitochondria. (a) An electron micrograph of an animal mitochondrion.



Mitochondria. (b) Cutaway diagram of a mitochondrion.



Freeze-fracture and freeze-etch electron micrographs of the inner and outer mitochondrial membranes.



Electron microscopy-based three-dimensional image reconstruction of a rat liver mitochondrion.

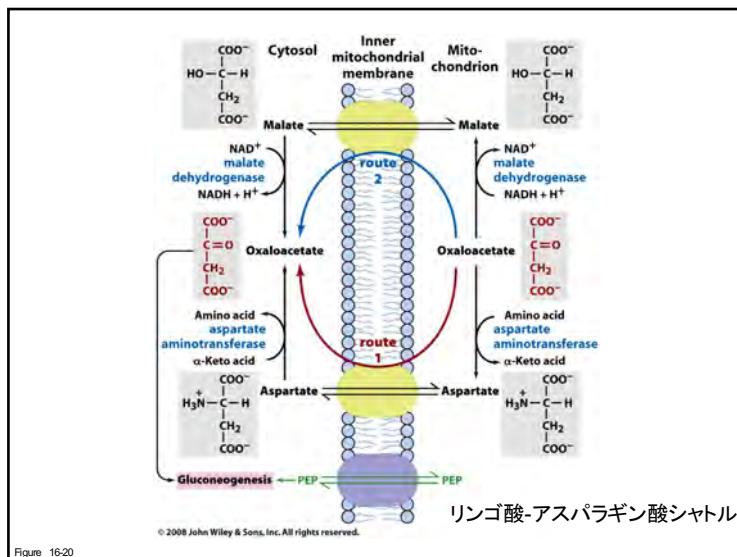
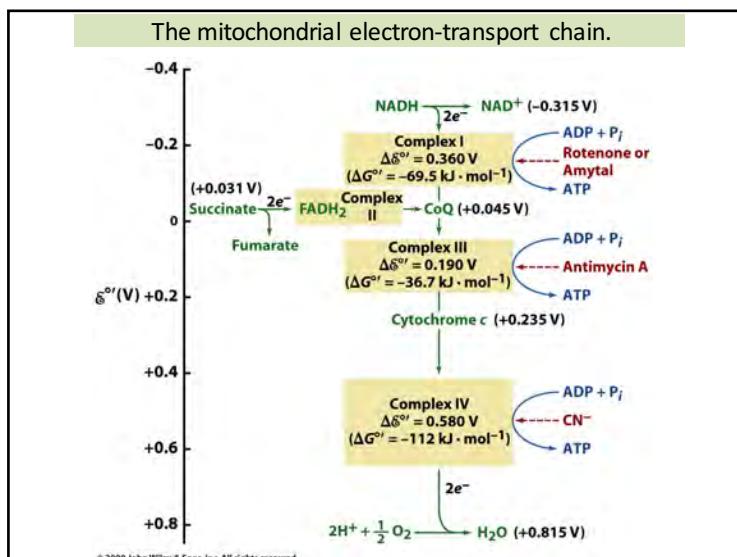
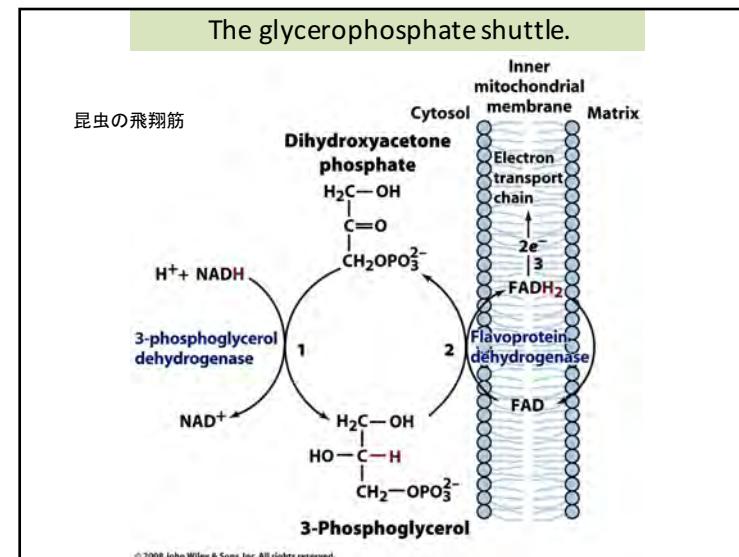
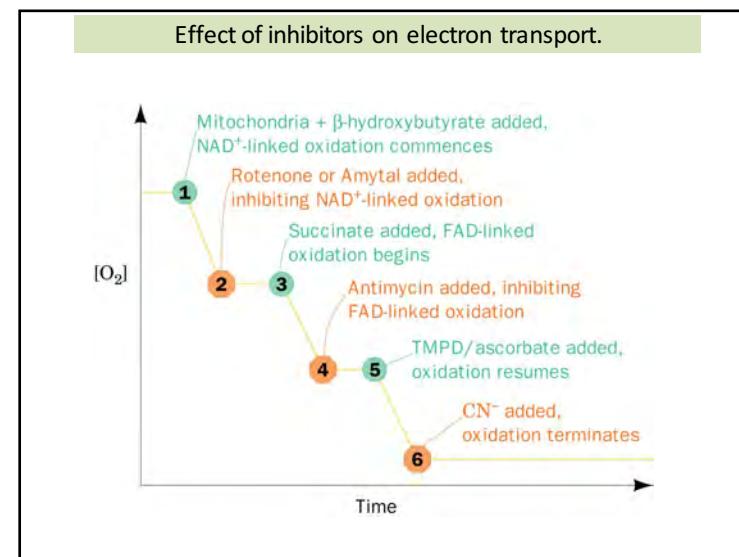
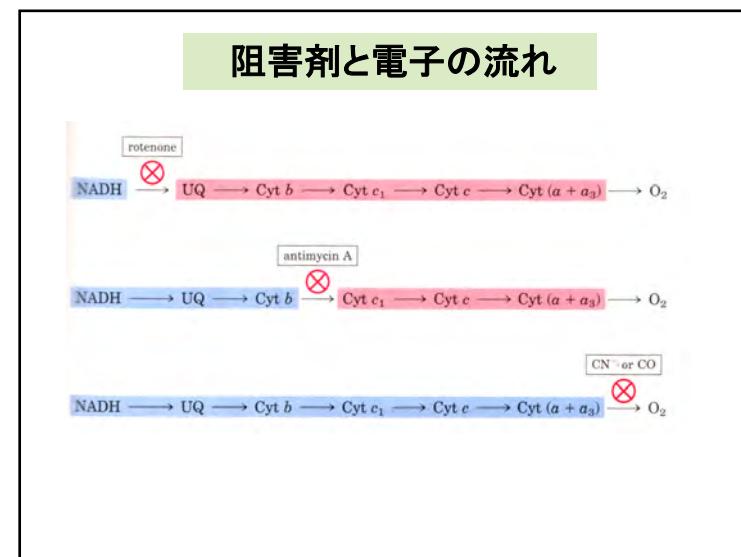
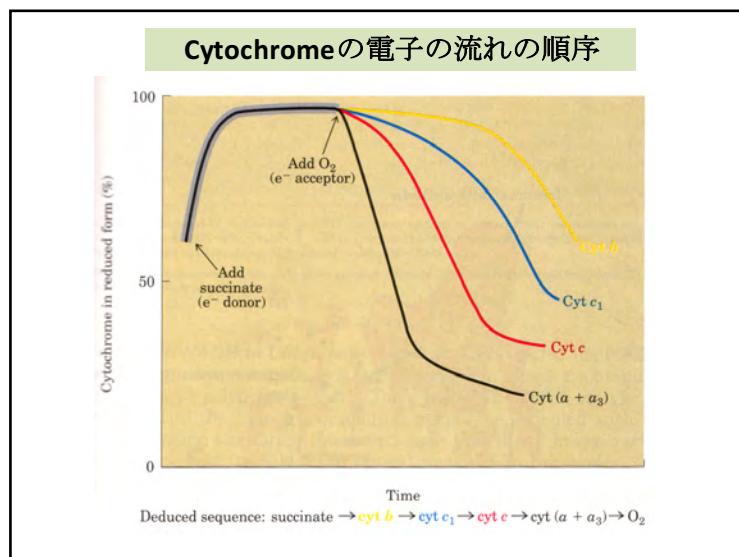
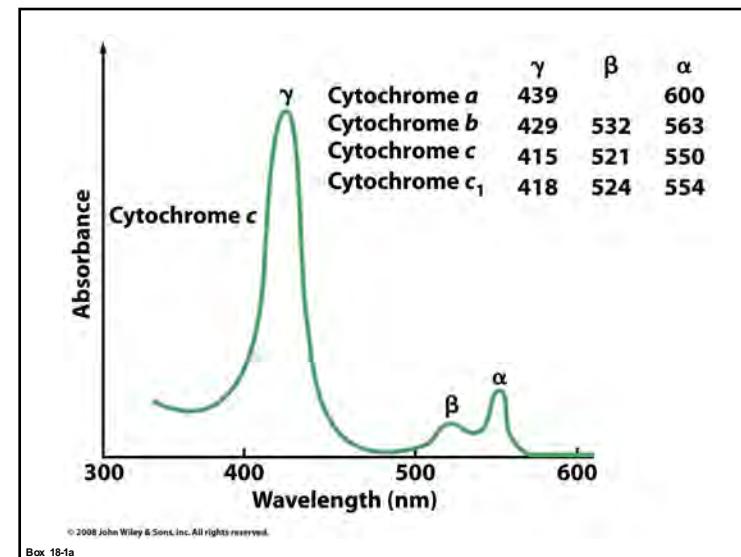
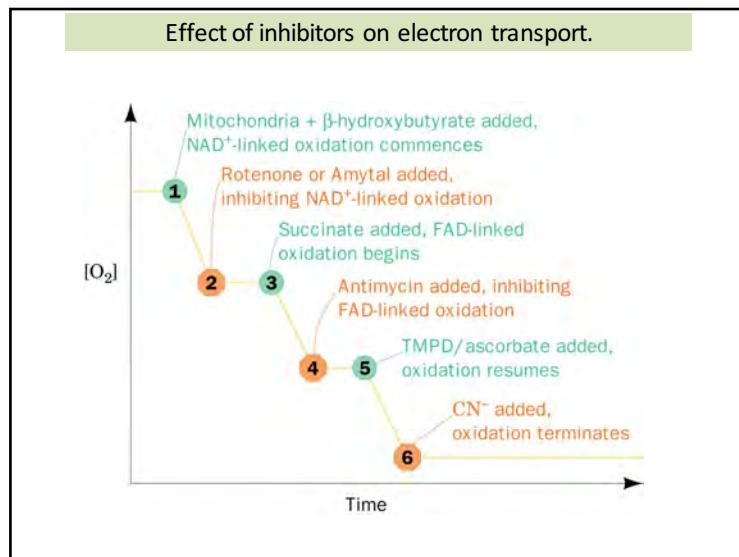


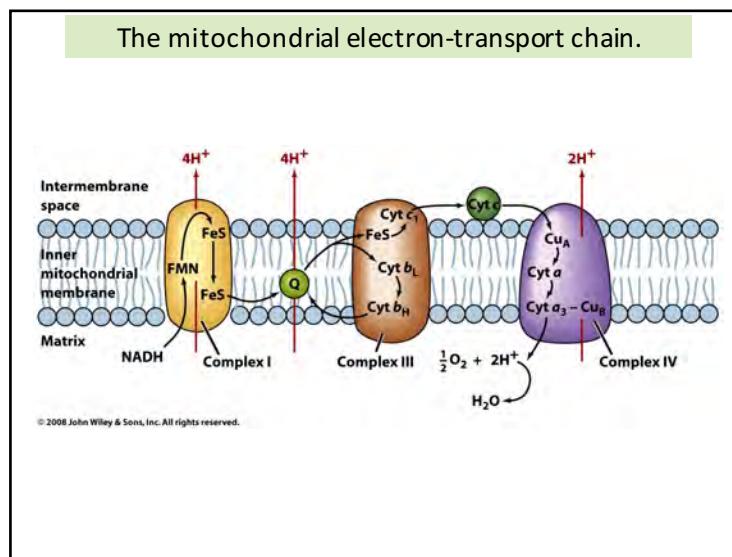
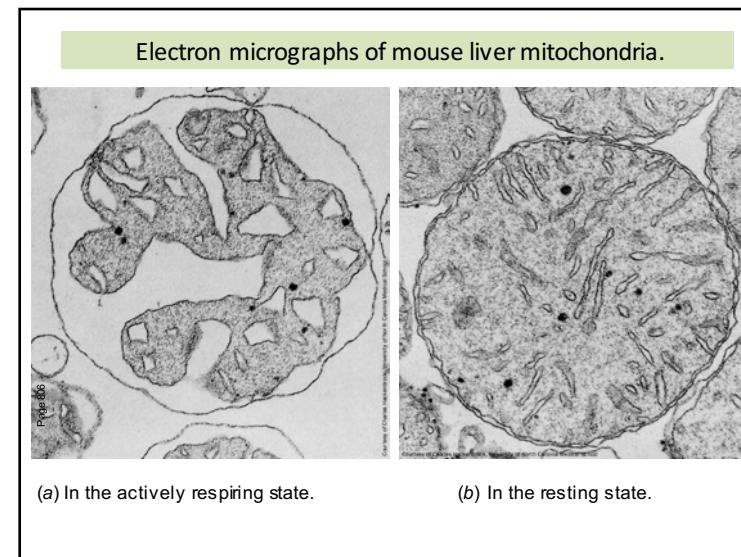
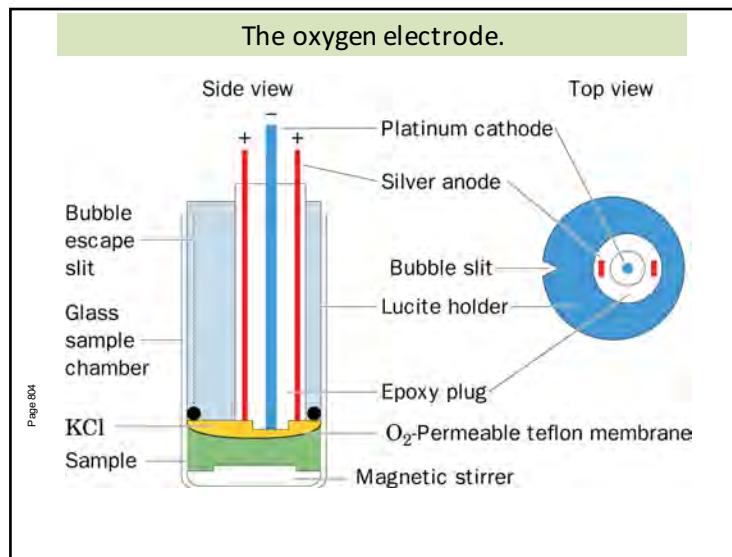
Figure 16-20



© 2008 John Wiley &amp; Sons, Inc. All rights reserved.







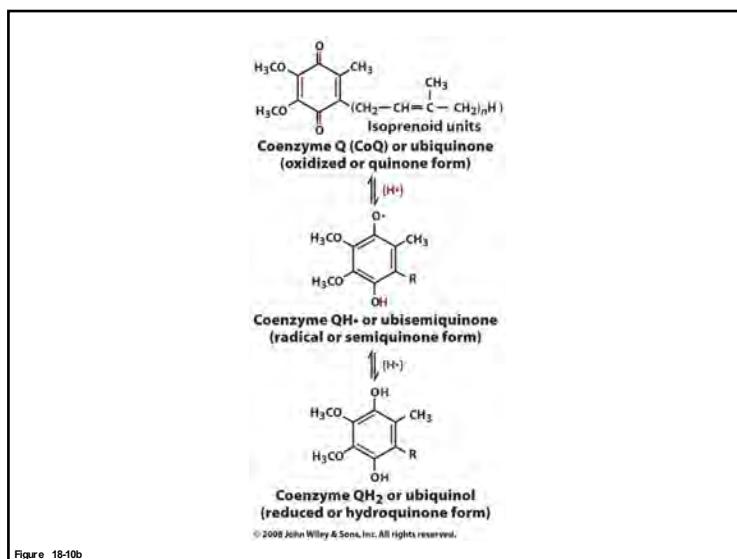


Figure 18-10b