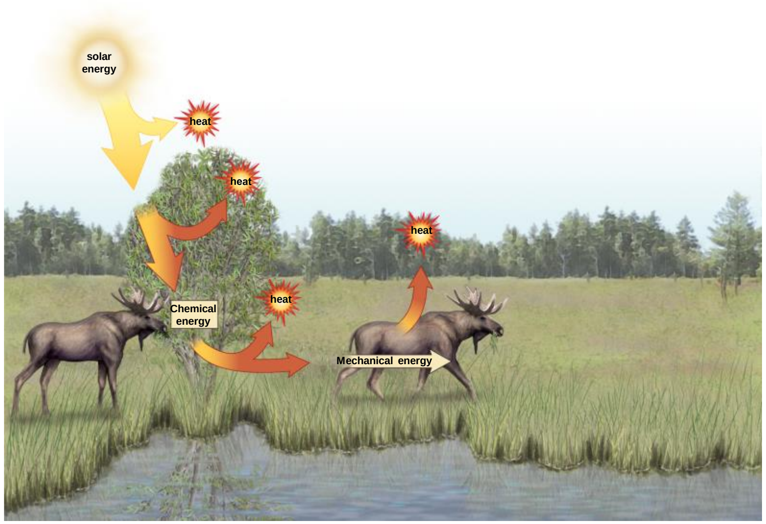
BIOLOGY

10th Edition

Sylvia S. Mader

Chapter 6: pp. 103-116

Metabolism: Energy and Enzymes



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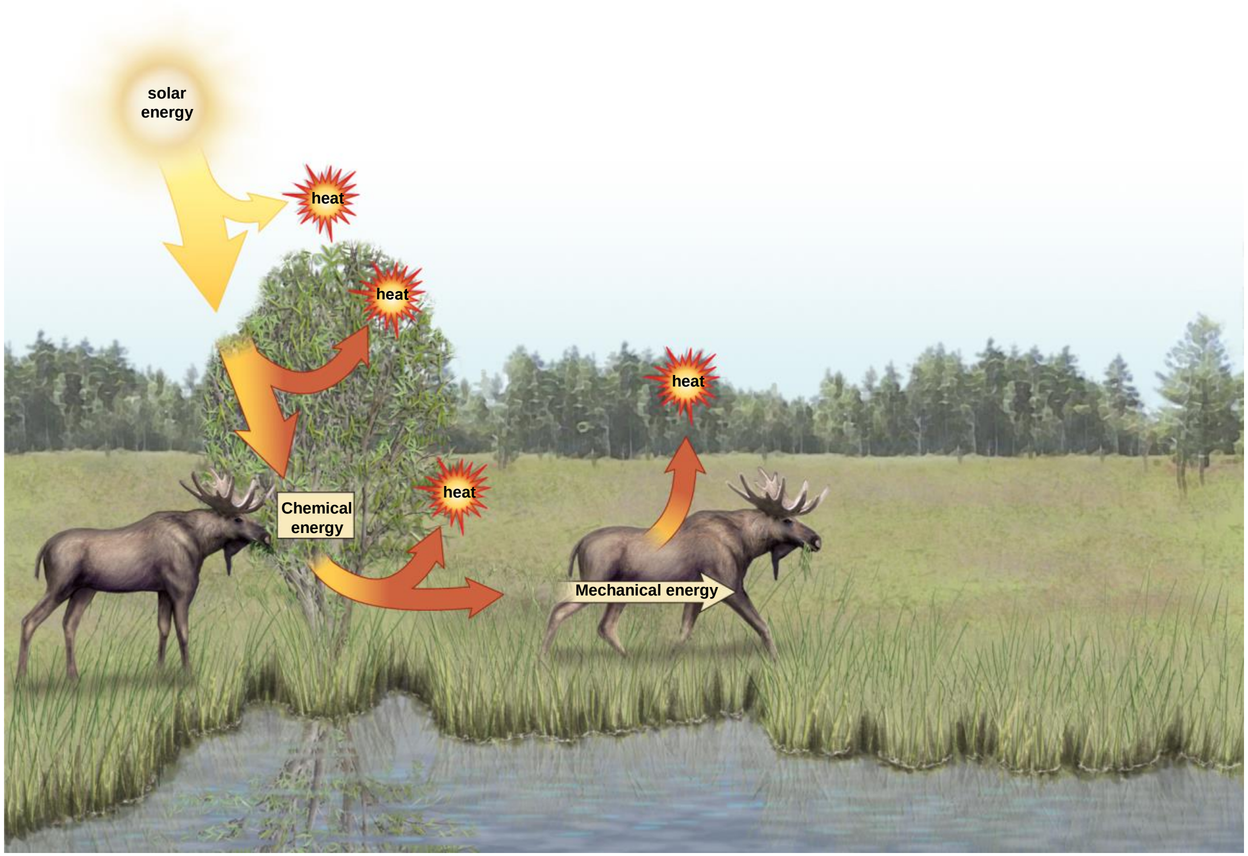
Outline

- Forms of Energy
  - Laws of Thermodynamics
- Metabolic Reactions
  - ATP
- Metabolic Pathways
  - Energy of Activation
  - Enzymes
  - Photosynthesis
  - Cellular Respiration

Forms of Energy

- Kinetic:
  - Energy of motion
  - Mechanical
- Potential:
  - Stored energy
  - Chemical

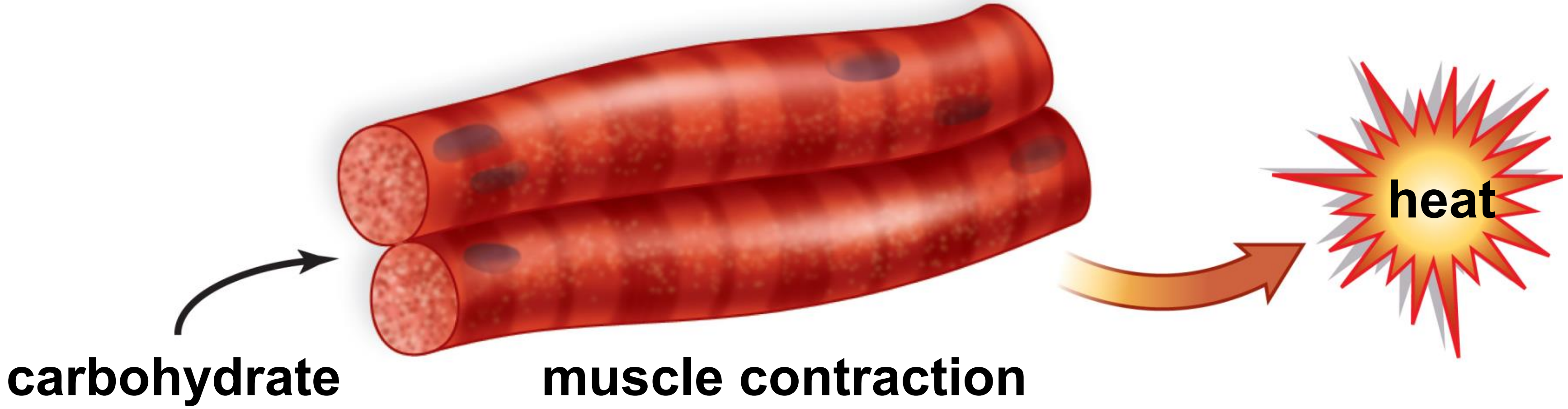
Flow of Energy



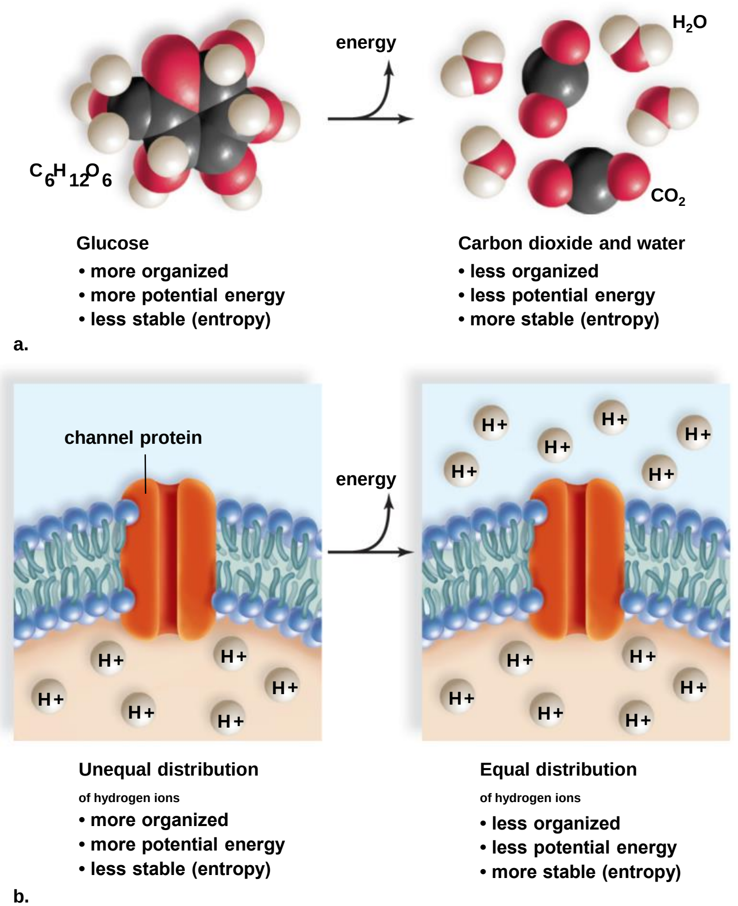
Laws of Thermodynamics

- First law:
  - Law of conservation of energy
  - Energy cannot be created or destroyed, but
  - Energy CAN be changed from one form to another
- Second law:
  - Law of entropy
  - When energy is changed from one form to another, there is a loss of usable energy
  - Waste energy goes to increase disorder

Carbohydrate Metabolism



Cells and Energy



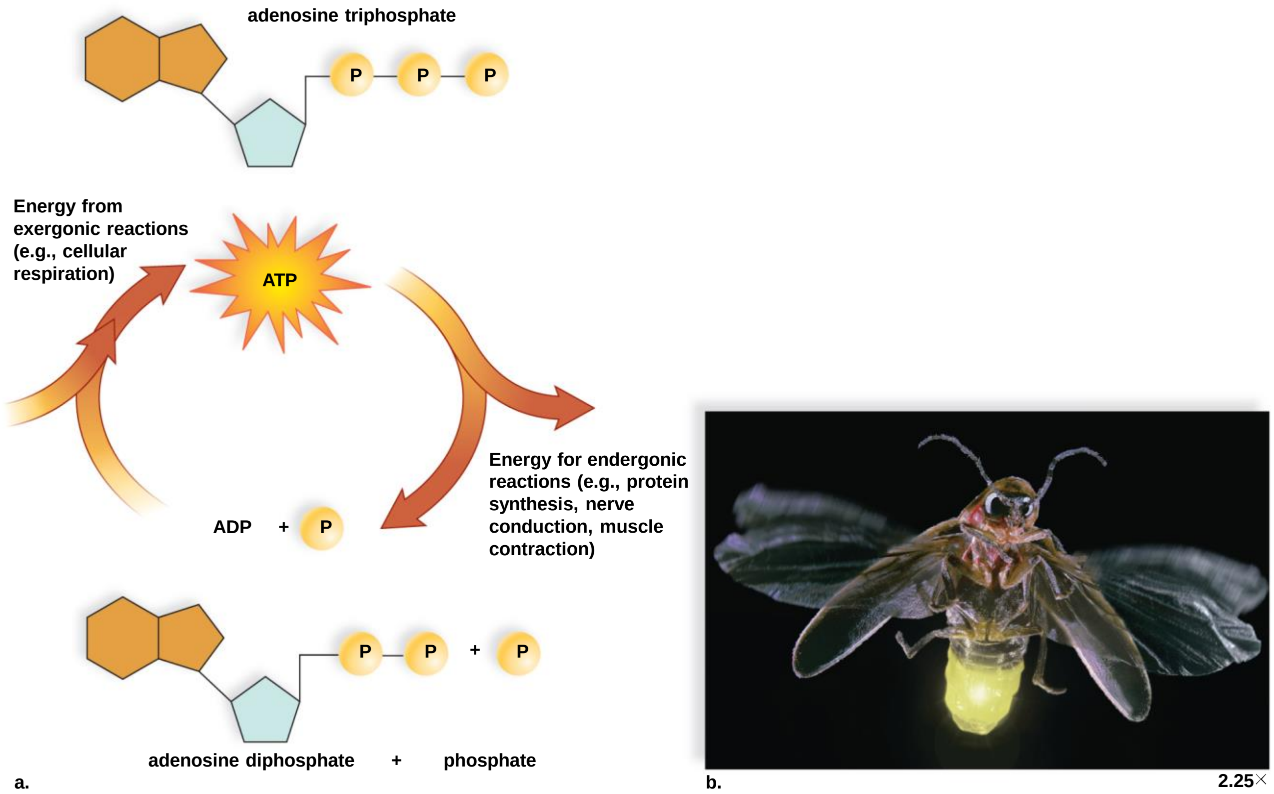
Metabolic Reactions and Energy Transformations

- Metabolism:
  - Sum of cellular chemical reactions in cell
  - Reactants participate in reaction
  - Products form as result of reaction
- Free energy is the amount of energy available to perform work
  - Exergonic Reactions - Products have *less* free energy than reactants
  - Endergonic Reactions - Products have *more* free energy than reactants

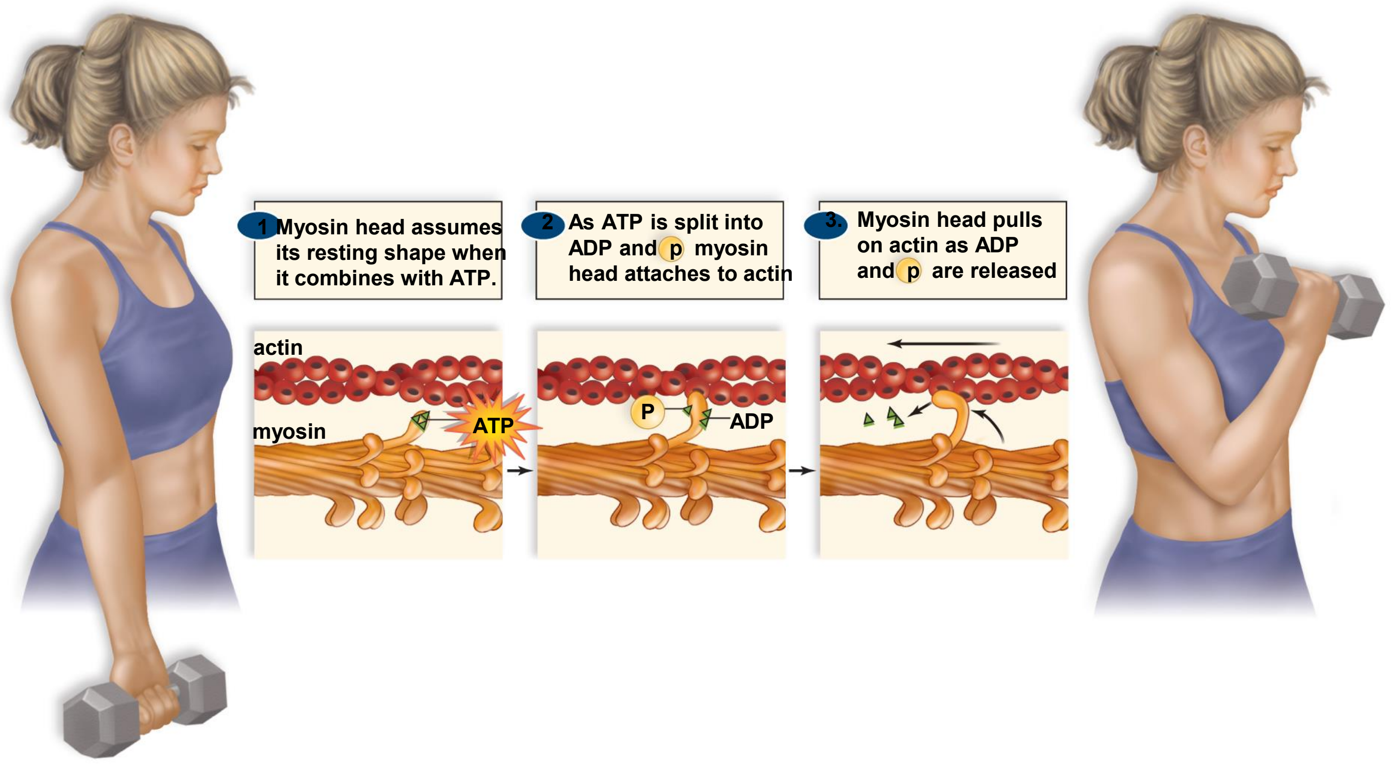
ATP and Coupled Reactions

- Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)
  - High energy compound used to drive metabolic reactions
  - Constantly being generated from adenosine diphosphate (ADP)
- Composed of:
  - Adenine and ribose (together = adenosine), and
  - Three phosphate groups
- Coupled reactions
  - Energy released by an exergonic reaction captured in ATP
  - That ATP used to drive an endergonic reaction

The ATP Cycle



Coupled Reactions



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Work-Related Functions of ATP

- Primarily to perform cellular work
  - Chemical Work - Energy needed to synthesize macromolecules
  - Transport Work - Energy needed to pump substances across plasma membrane
  - Mechanical Work - Energy needed to contract muscles, beat flagella, etc

Metabolic Pathways

- Reactions are usually occur in a sequence
  - Products of an earlier reaction become reactants of a later reaction
  - Such linked reactions form a metabolic pathway
    - Begins with a particular reactant,
    - Proceeds through several intermediates, and
    - Terminates with a particular end product

A ➔ B ➔ C ➔ D ➔ E ➔ F ➔ G

"A" is Initial Reactant

B, C, D, E, and F are Intermediates

"G" is End Product

Animation


McGraw Hill
A Biochemical Pathway
Play
Pause
Audio
Text
Organisms contain many different kinds of enzymes that catalyze a variety of different reactions.
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Enzymes

- Enzymes
  - Protein molecules that function as catalysts
  - The reactants of an enzymatically accelerated reaction are called substrates
  - Each enzyme accelerates a specific reaction
  - Each reaction in a metabolic pathway requires a unique and specific enzyme
  - End product will not appear unless ALL enzymes present and functional

$$A \xrightarrow{E_1} B \xrightarrow{E_2} C \xrightarrow{E_3} D \xrightarrow{E_4} E \xrightarrow{E_5} F \xrightarrow{E_6} G$$

Animation

Food Pathogens and Temperature
Play
Pause
Audio
Text
Microorganisms reproduce by fission; each parent cell increases in size, and then divides to form 2 daughter cells. The progression is swift; 2 become 4, 4 become 8, 8 become 16, 16 become 32, 32 become 64, and so on.
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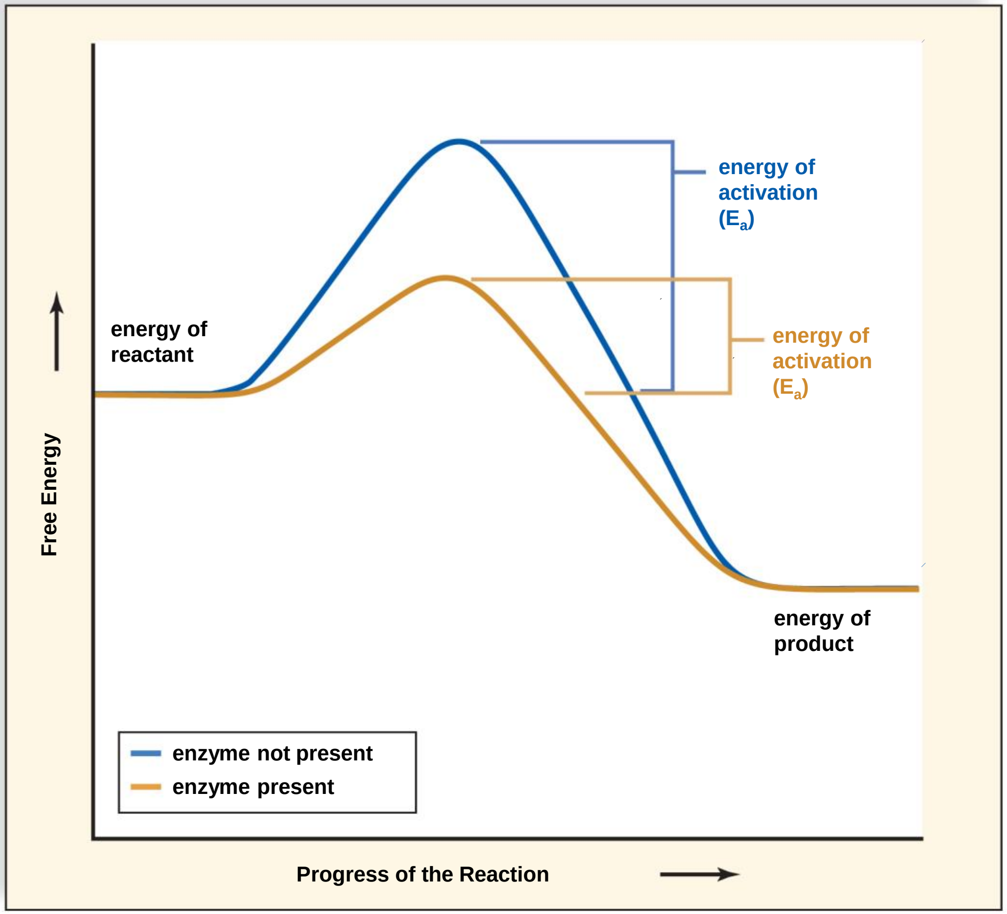
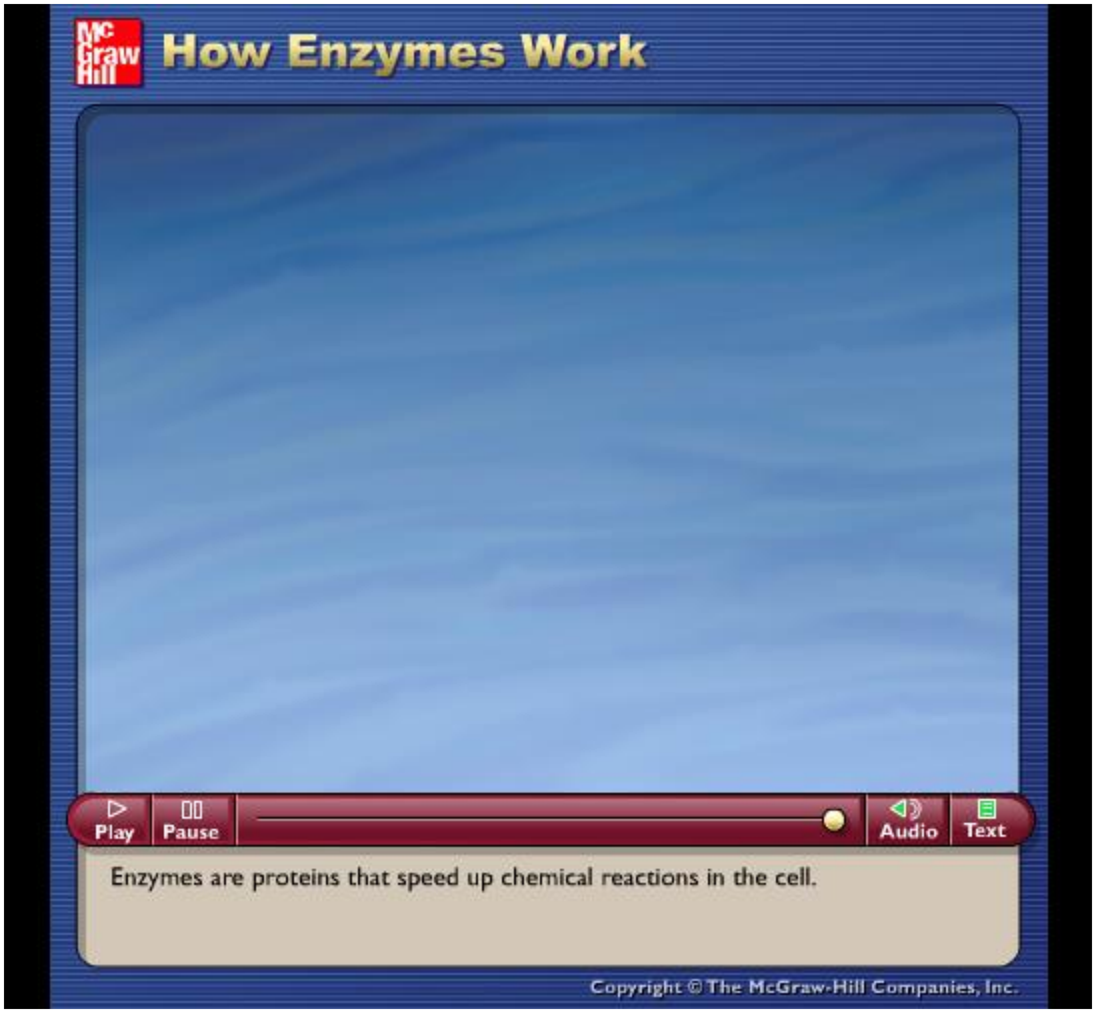
Enzymes: Energy of Activation

- Reactants often “reluctant” to participate in reaction
  - Energy must be added to at least one reactant to initiate the reaction
  - Energy of activation
- Enzyme Operation:
  - Enzymes operate by lowering the energy of activation
  - Accomplished by bringing the substrates into contact with one another

Energy of Activation



Animation


How Enzymes Work
Play
Pause
Audio
Text
Enzymes are proteins that speed up chemical reactions in the cell.
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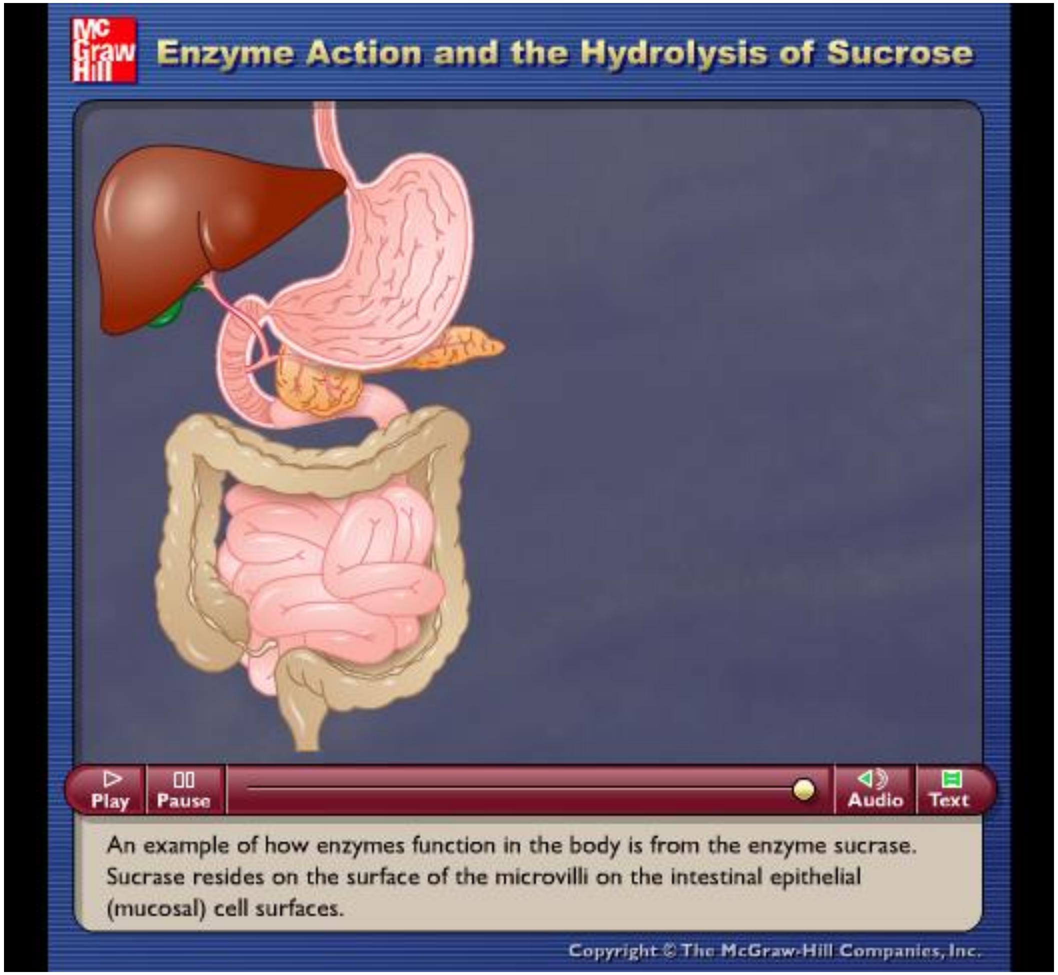
Enzyme-Substrate Complex

- The active site complexes with the substrates
- Causes active site to change shape
- Shape change forces substrates together, initiating bond
- Induced fit model

Animation



Mc Graw Hill
Enzyme Action and the Hydrolysis of Sucrose
Play
Pause
Audio
Text
An example of how enzymes function in the body is from the enzyme sucrase. Sucrase resides on the surface of the microvilli on the intestinal epithelial (mucosal) cell surfaces.
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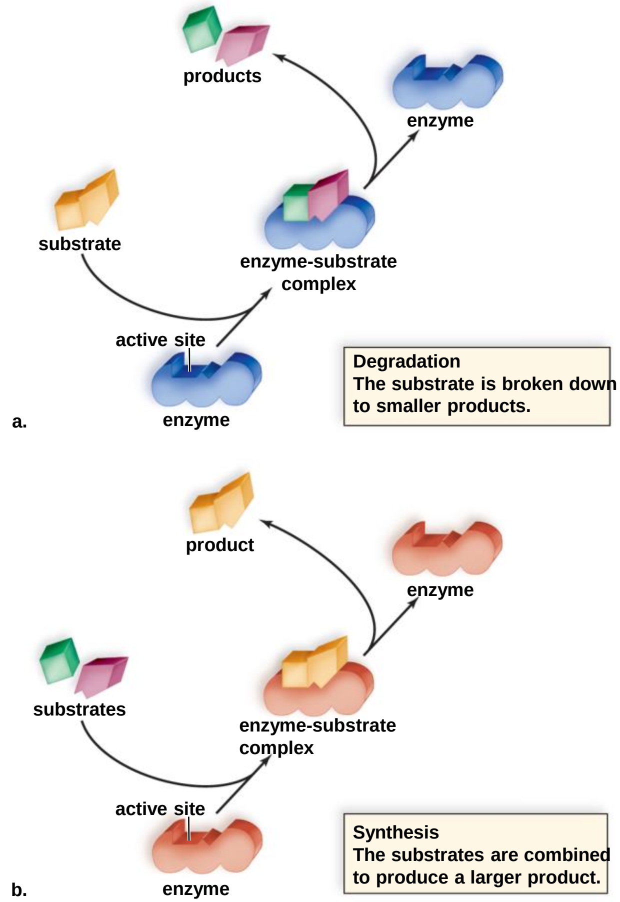
Degradation vs. Synthesis

- Degradation:
  - Enzyme complexes with a single substrate molecule
  - Substrate is broken apart into two product molecules
- Synthesis:
  - Enzyme complexes with two substrate molecules
  - Substrates are joined together and released as single product molecule

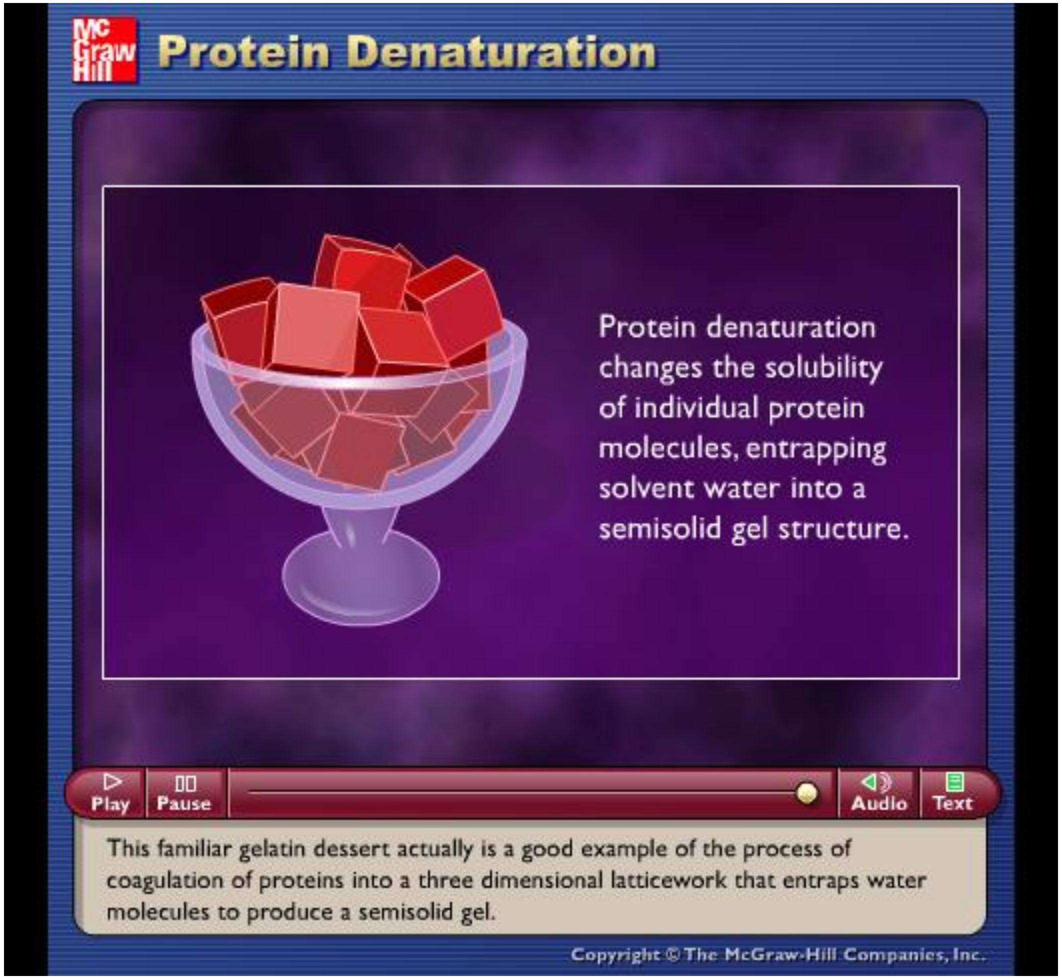
Degradation vs. Synthesis



Factors Affecting Enzyme Activity

- Substrate concentration
  - Enzyme activity increases with substrate concentration
  - More collisions between substrate molecules and the enzyme
- Temperature
  - Enzyme activity increases with temperature
  - Warmer temperatures cause more effective collisions between enzyme and substrate
  - However, hot temperatures destroy enzyme
- pH
  - Most enzymes are optimized for a particular pH

Animation



McGraw Hill
Protein Denaturation
Protein denaturation changes the solubility of individual protein molecules, entrapping solvent water into a semisolid gel structure.
Play
Pause
Audio
Text
This familiar gelatin dessert actually is a good example of the process of coagulation of proteins into a three dimensional latticework that entraps water molecules to produce a semisolid gel.
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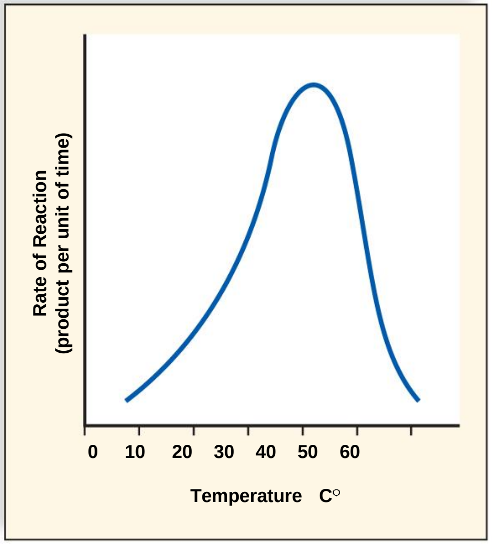
Factors Affecting Enzyme Activity: Temperature



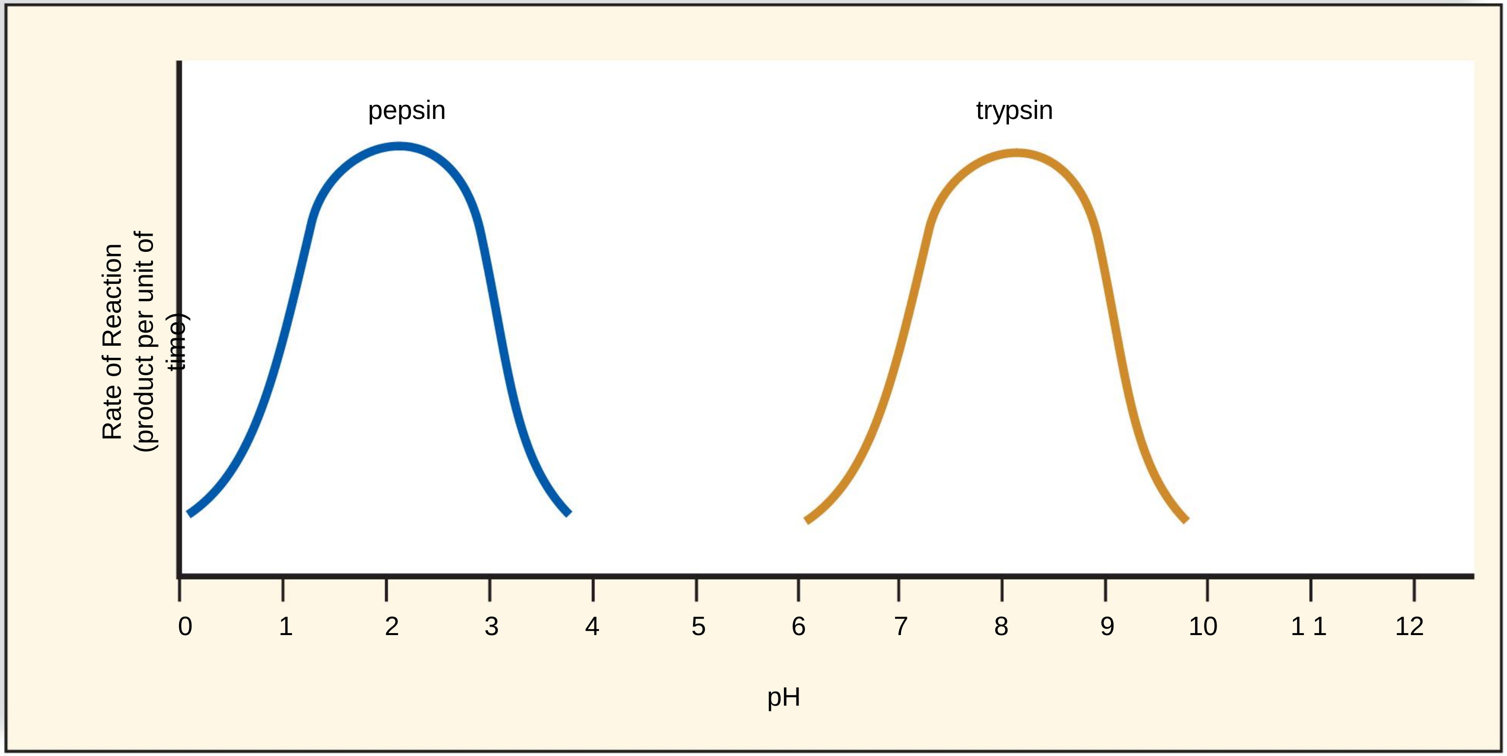
a. Rate of reaction as a function of temperature

b. Body temperature of ectothermic animals often limits rates of reactions.

c. Body temperature of endothermic animals promotes rates of reactions.

b: © James Watt/ Visuals Unlimited; c: © Creatas/ PunchStock

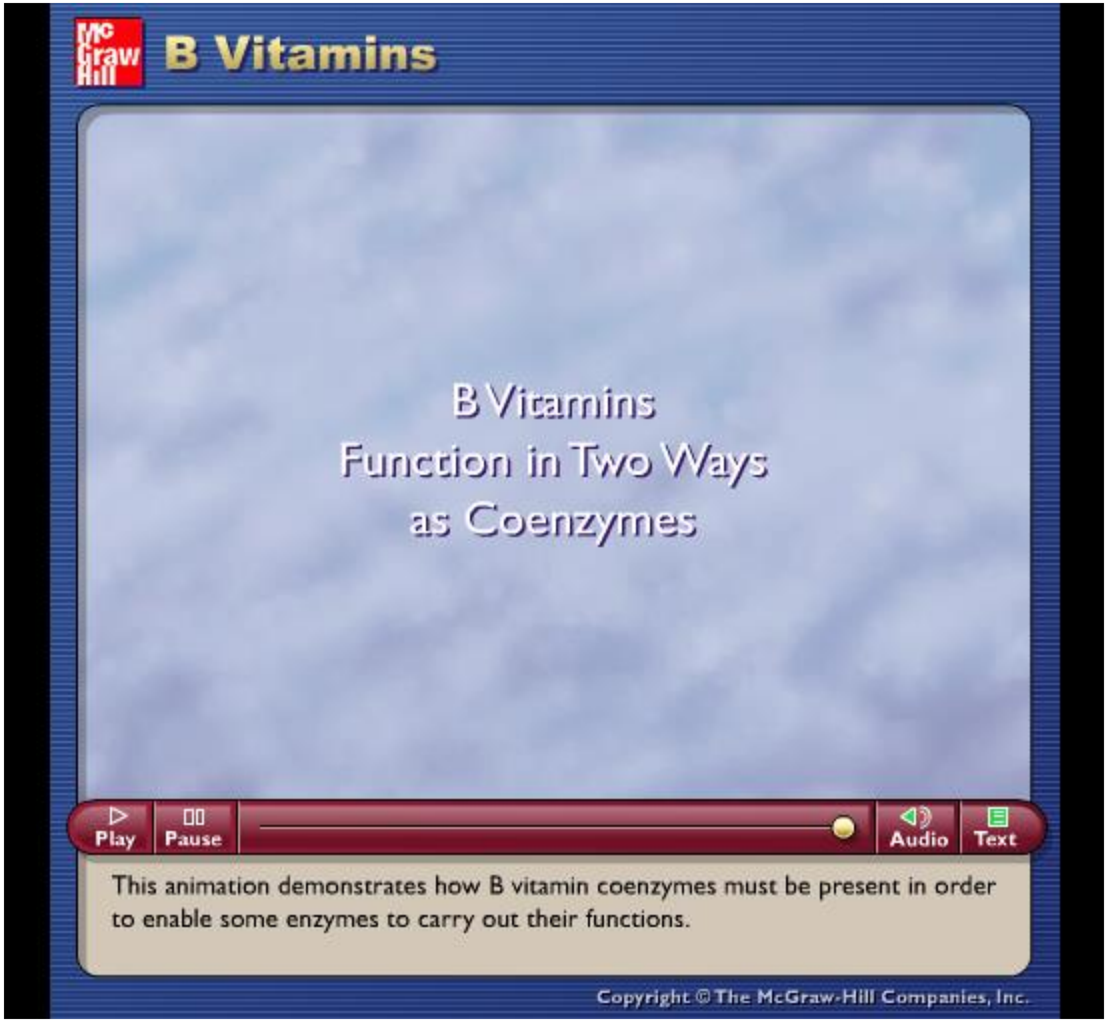
Factors Affecting Enzyme Activity: pH



Factors Affecting Enzyme Activity

- Cells can affect presence/absence of enzyme
- Cells can affect concentration of enzyme
- Cells can activate or deactivate enzyme
  - Enzyme Cofactors
    - Molecules required to activate enzyme
      - Coenzymes are organic cofactors, like some vitamins
      - Phosphorylation – some require addition of a phosphate

Animation


B Vitamins
B Vitamins
Function in Two Ways
as Coenzymes
Play
Pause
Audio
Text
This animation demonstrates how B vitamin coenzymes must be present in order to enable some enzymes to carry out their functions.
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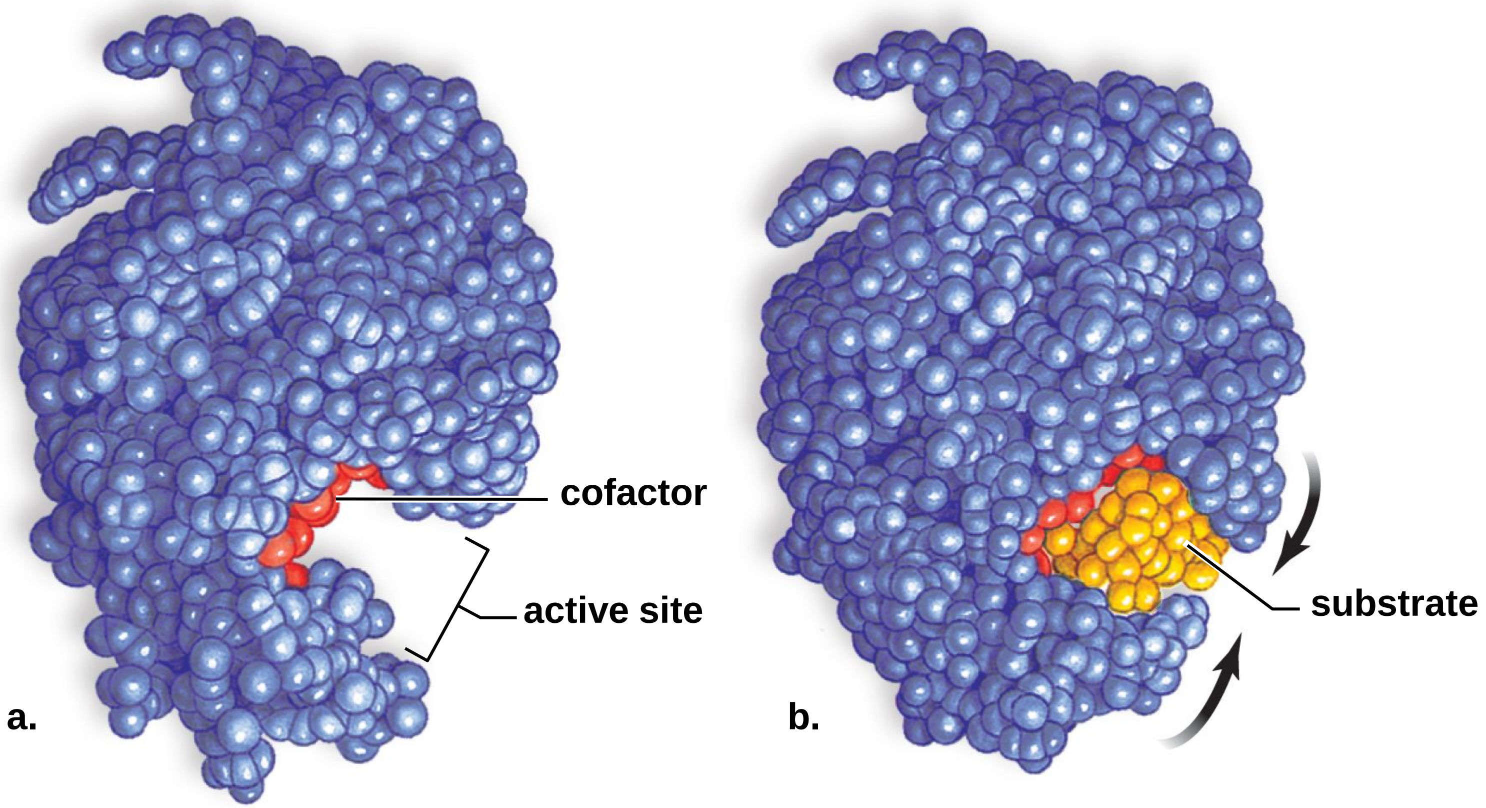
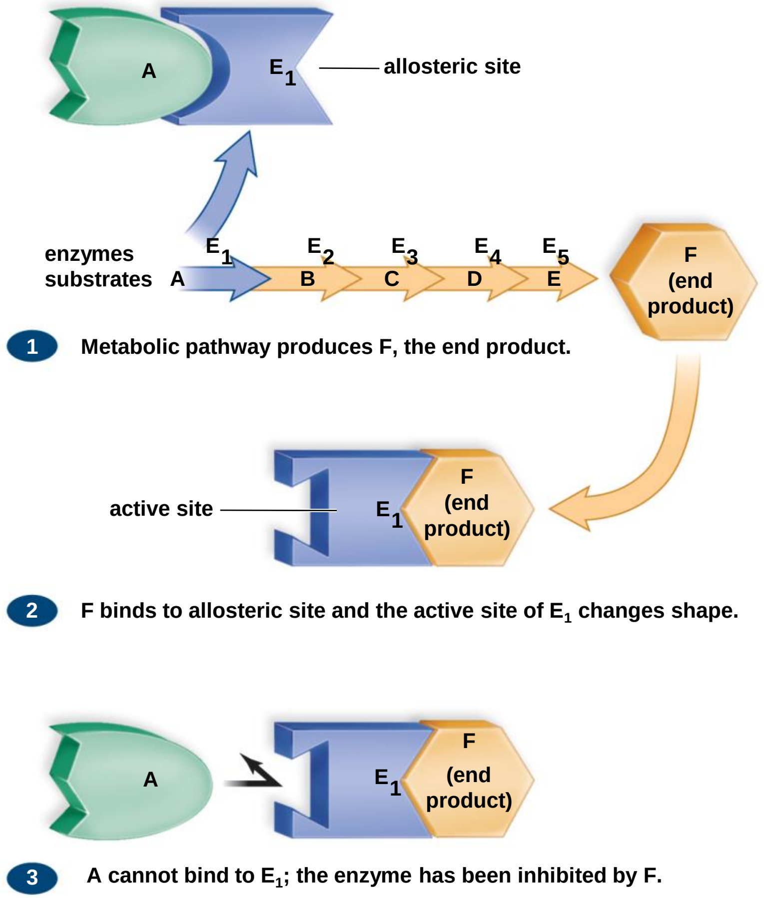
Factors Affecting Enzyme Activity

- Reversible enzyme inhibition
  - When a substance known as an inhibitor binds to an enzyme and decreases its activity
    - Competitive inhibition – substrate and the inhibitor are both able to bind to active site
    - Noncompetitive inhibition – the inhibitor binds not at the active site, but at the allosteric site
  - Feedback inhibition – The end product of a pathway inhibits the pathway’s first enzyme

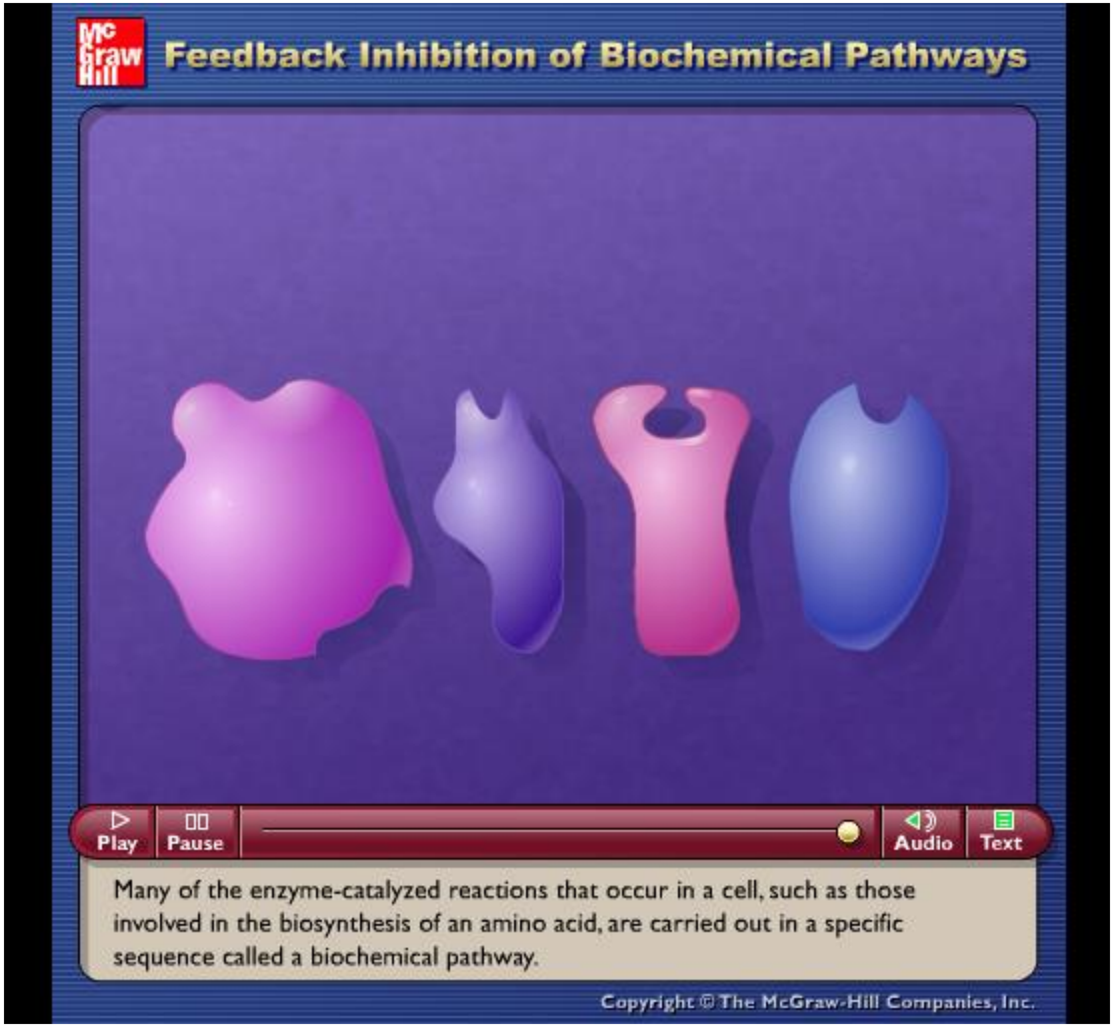
Cofactor at Active Site



Factors Affecting Enzyme Activity: Feedback Inhibition



Animation



Feedback Inhibition of Biochemical Pathways
Play
Pause
Audio
Text
Many of the enzyme-catalyzed reactions that occur in a cell, such as those involved in the biosynthesis of an amino acid, are carried out in a specific sequence called a biochemical pathway.
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Irreversible Inhibition

- Materials that irreversibly inhibit an enzyme are known as poisons
- Cyanides inhibit enzymes resulting in all ATP production
- Penicillin inhibits an enzyme unique to certain bacteria
- Heavy metals irreversibly bind with many enzymes
- Nerve gas irreversibly inhibits enzymes required by nervous system

Oxidation-Reduction

- Oxidation-reduction (redox) reactions:
  - Electrons pass from one molecule to another
    - The molecule that loses an electron is oxidized
    - The molecule that gains an electron is reduced
  - Both take place at same time
  - One molecule accepts the electron given up by the other

Photosynthesis and Cellular Respiration

Photosynthesis

$6\,CO_2$	+	$6\,H_2O$	+	energy	$\longrightarrow$	$C_6H_{12}O_6$	+	$6\,O_2$
carbon dioxide		water				glucose		oxygen

Cellular Respiration

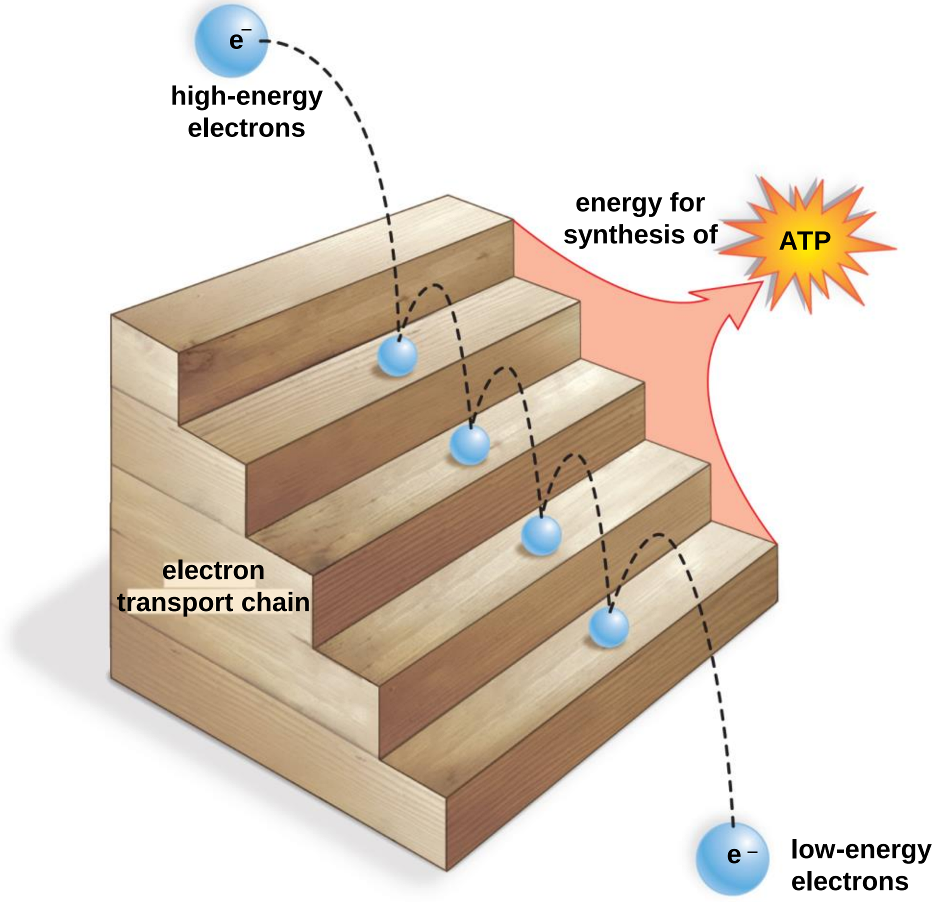
The overall equation for cellular respiration is opposite to that for photosynthesis:

$C_6H_{12}O_6$	+	$6\,O_2$	$\longrightarrow$	$6\,CO_2$	+	$6\,H_2O$	+	energy
glucose		oxygen		carbon dioxide		water		

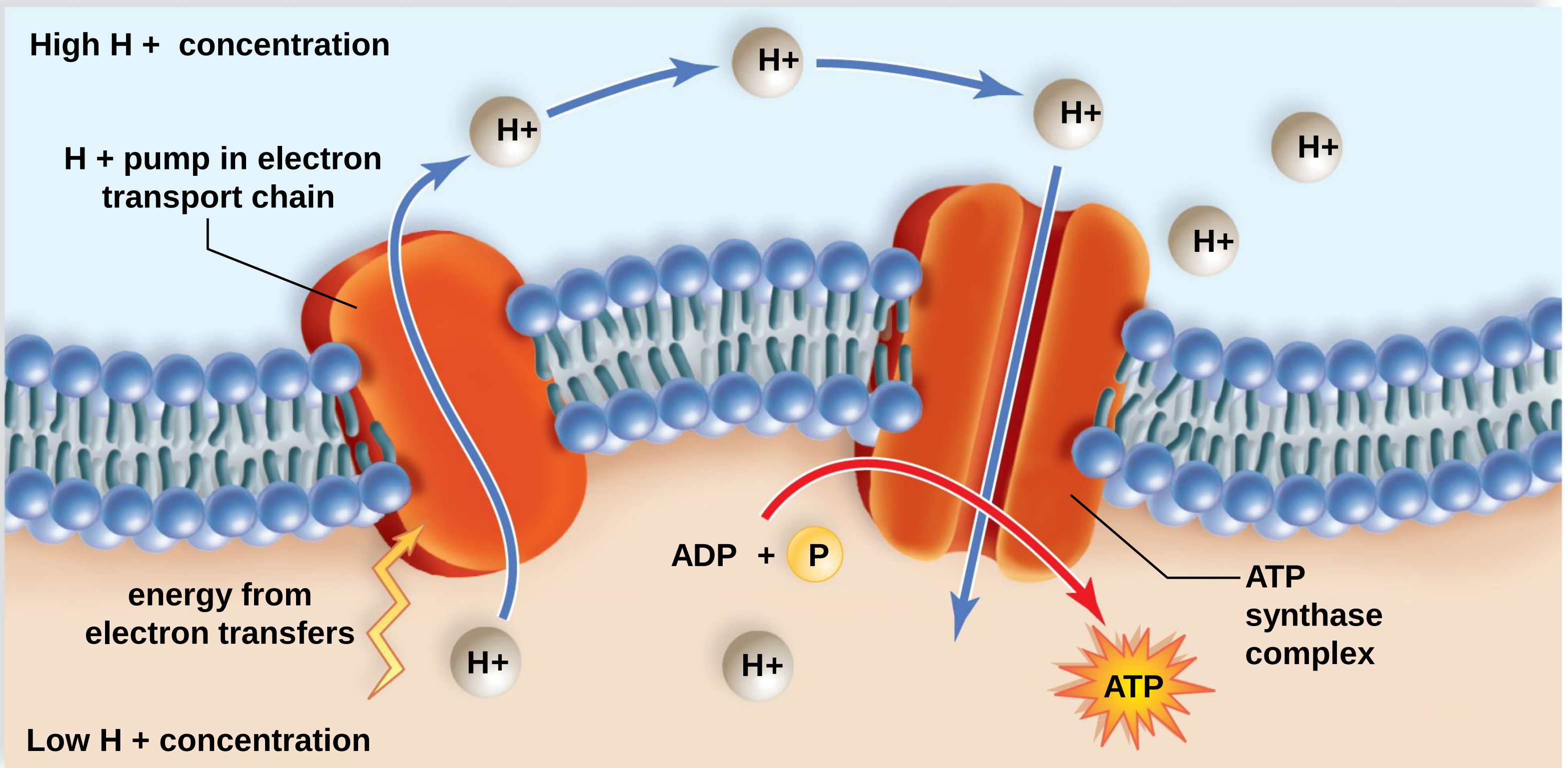
Electron Transport Chain

- Membrane-bound carrier proteins found in mitochondria and chloroplasts
- Physically arranged in an ordered series
  - Starts with high-energy electrons and low-energy ADP
  - Pass electrons from one carrier to another
    - Electron energy used to pump hydrogen ions (H^+) to one side of membrane
    - Establishes electrical gradient across membrane
    - Electrical gradient used to make ATP from ADP – Chemiosmosis
  - Ends with low-energy electrons and high-energy ATP

A Metaphor for the Electron Transport Chain



Chemiosmosis



Review

- Forms of Energy
  - Laws of Thermodynamics
- Metabolic Reactions
  - ATP
- Metabolic Pathways
  - Energy of Activation
  - Enzymes
  - Photosynthesis
  - Cellular Respiration

Chapter 6: pp. 103-116

Metabolism: Energy and Enzymes

Insert figure 6.1 here

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