

# 問題

- 1) グルコースが呼吸で代謝される場合に作られるものをかけ、そして、生産される二酸化炭素の由来を説明せよ。
- 2) 自由エネルギー(Free energy)を解説せよ。
- 3) 生命理学で何を学びたいかを書け。

答案用紙に名前を書くのを忘れないこと。

## 熱力学の法則

1) エンタルピーの定義:  $H = U + PV$

U: エネルギー

P: 圧力

V: 体積

Q: 熱

W: 仕事

$$\Delta H = \Delta U + P\Delta V, \quad \Delta U = \Delta Q - \Delta W$$

(第一法則)

$$\Delta H = \Delta Q - \Delta W + P\Delta V = \Delta Q - \Delta W'$$

2) エントロピー:  $S \quad dS = dQ/T$  (可逆過程)

蒸気になるときの  
エンタルピー変化

水の蒸発の  $\Delta H_{\text{vap}} = 40.7 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$   
 $T = 373 \text{ K}$  であるから

$$\Delta S_{\text{vap}} = 109.1 \text{ JK}^{-1}$$

3) ギブスの自由エネルギー:  $G = H - TS$

$$1\text{N} = 1 \text{ Kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

$$[N \cdot \text{m}] = [\text{J}]$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S \quad (\text{等温条件})$$

$$0.24 \text{ cal} = 1\text{J} = 1 \text{ Kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$$

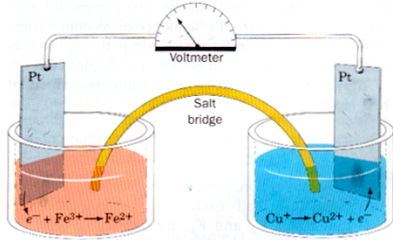
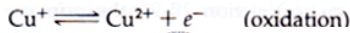
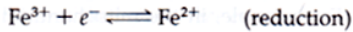
$$1/2 \cdot \text{mv}^2 = 1/2 \cdot (2 \text{ kg}) \cdot (1 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})^2 = 1 \text{ Kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2} = 1\text{Nm}$$

質量2 kgが  $1 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  の速さで動いているもの  
の運動エネルギーに1Jが対応

## 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



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

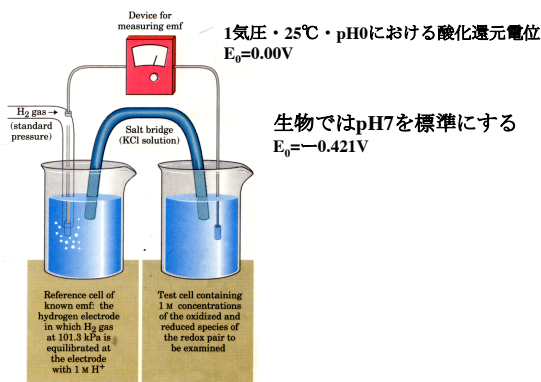
$$\Delta G = -nF\Delta \mathcal{E} \quad n = \text{反応にあずかる電子数}$$

F = ファラデー定数

$\Delta \mathcal{E}$  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

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

## 標準酸化還元電位



Standard Reduction Potentials of Some Biochemically Important Half-Reactions

Half-Reaction	$\mathcal{E}'$ (V)
$1/2 \text{ O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.815
$\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{SO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.48
$\text{NO}_3^- + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}_2^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.42
Cytochrome $a_3$ ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) + $e^- \rightleftharpoons$ cytochrome $a_3$ ( $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ )	0.385
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$	0.295
Cytochrome $a$ ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) + $e^- \rightleftharpoons$ cytochrome $a$ ( $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ )	0.29
Cytochrome $c$ ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) + $e^- \rightleftharpoons$ cytochrome $c$ ( $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ )	0.254
Cytochrome $c_1$ ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) + $e^- \rightleftharpoons$ cytochrome $c_1$ ( $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ )	0.22
Cytochrome $b$ ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) + $e^- \rightleftharpoons$ cytochrome $b$ ( $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ) (mitochondrial)	0.077
Ubiquinone + $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ ubiquinol	0.045
Fumarate + $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ succinate	0.031
$\text{FAD} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{FADH}_2$ (in flavoproteins)	-
Oxaloacetate + $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ malate	-0.166
Pyruvate + $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ lactate	-0.185
Acetaldehyde + $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ ethanol	-0.197
$\text{FAD} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{FADH}_2$ (free coenzyme)	-0.219
$\text{S} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{S}$	-0.23
Lipoic acid + $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ dihydrolipoic acid	-0.29
$\text{NAD}^+ + \text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{NADH}$	-0.315
$\text{NADP}^+ + \text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{NADPH}$	-0.320
Cysteine + $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ 2 cysteine	-0.340
Acetoacetate + $2\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate	-0.346
$\text{H}^+ + e^- \rightleftharpoons 1/2 \text{H}_2$	-0.421
Acetate + $3\text{H}^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons$ acetaldehyde + $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	-0.581

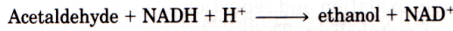
Source: Mostly from Loach, P. A., in Fasman, G. D. (Ed.), *Handbook of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* (3rd ed.), Physical and Chemical Data, Vol. I, pp. 123-130, CRC Press (1976).

酸素は最強の酸化剤  
水は最弱の還元剤

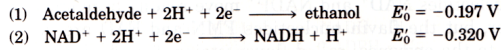
## 生化学で重要な 標準酸化還元電位

pH7を標準にする

### 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できる



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

$$\Delta G'^0 = -n\mathcal{F}\Delta E'_0 = -2(96.5 \text{ kJ/V} \cdot \text{mol})(0.123 \text{ V}) = -23.7 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

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

### アセトアルデヒド還元 の自由エネルギー変化

Acetaldehyde と NADH が 1M で Ethanol と NAD<sup>+</sup> が 0.1M のときには

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{acetaldehyde}} &= E'_0 + \frac{RT}{n\mathcal{F}} \ln \frac{[\text{acetaldehyde}]}{[\text{ethanol}]} \\ &= -0.197 \text{ V} + \frac{0.026 \text{ V}}{2} \ln \frac{1.0}{0.1} = -0.167 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{NADH}} &= E'_0 + \frac{RT}{n\mathcal{F}} \ln \frac{[\text{NAD}^+]}{[\text{NADH}]} \\ &= -0.320 \text{ V} + \frac{0.026 \text{ V}}{2} \ln \frac{0.1}{1.0} = -0.350 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

酸化還元電位差を自由エネルギー変化に変換

$$\Delta E = -0.167 \text{ V} - (-0.350 \text{ V}) = 0.183 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta G = -n\mathcal{F}\Delta E$$

$$= -2(96.5 \text{ kJ/V} \cdot \text{mol})(0.183 \text{ V})$$

$$= -35.3 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

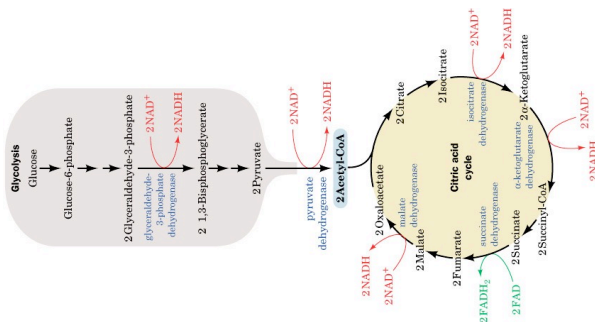
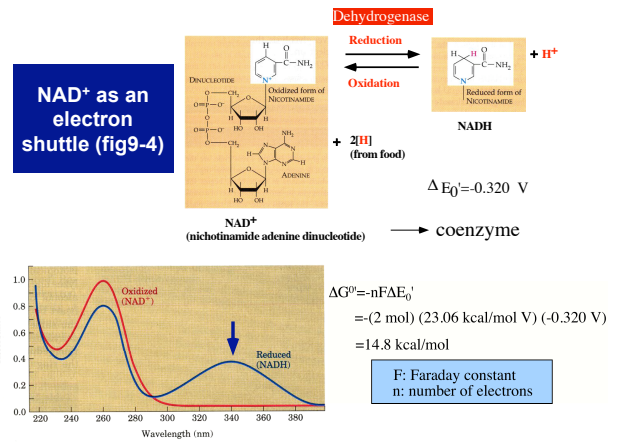
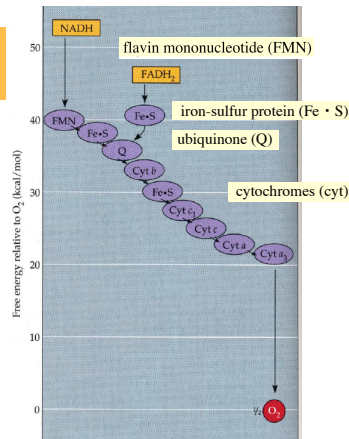
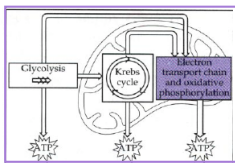


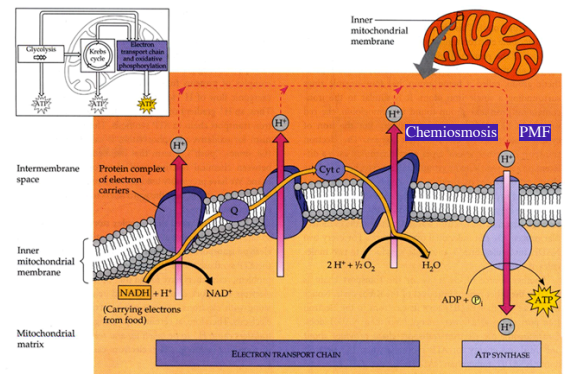
Figure 22-1 The sites of electron transfer that form NADH and FAD<sub>2</sub> in glycolysis and the citric acid cycle.



### electron transport chain

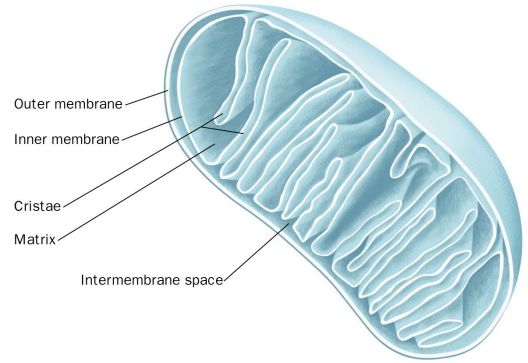


### Chemiosmosis: How the mitochondrial membrane couples electron transport to oxidative phosphorylation (fig9-15)

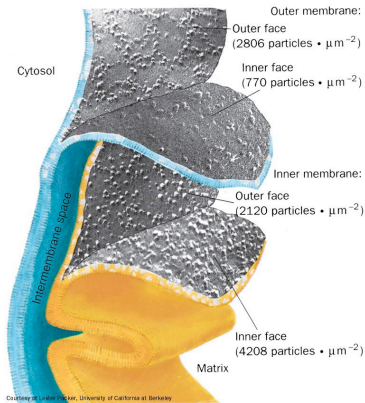




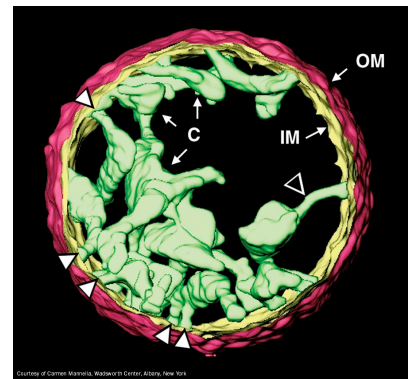
**Figure 22-2a** Mitochondria. (a) An electron micrograph of an animal mitochondrion.



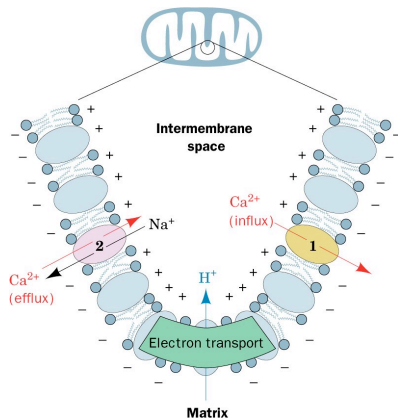
**Figure 22-2b** Mitochondria. (b) Cutaway diagram of a mitochondrion.



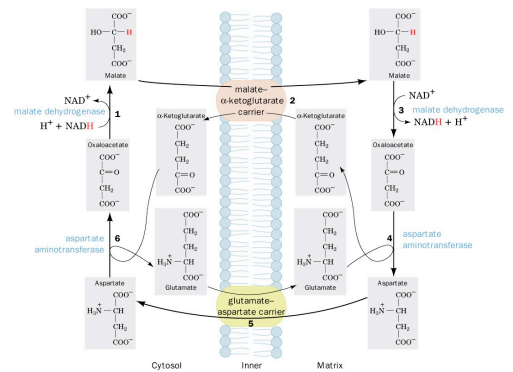
**Figure 22-3** Freeze-fracture and freeze-etch electron micrographs of the inner and outer mitochondrial membranes.



**Figure 22-4** Electron microscopy-based three-dimensional image reconstruction of a rat liver mitochondrion.



**Figure 22-5** The two mitochondrial  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  transport systems.



**Figure 22-7** The malate-aspartate shuttle.

効率は低いが、  
脳、筋肉などで働く

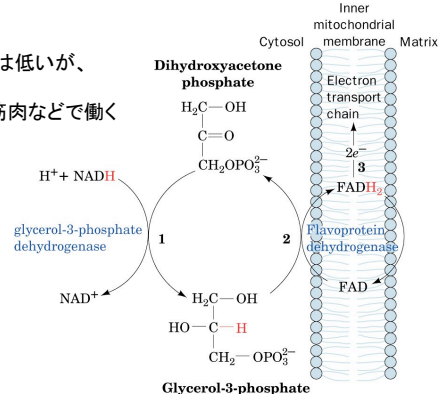


Figure 22-8 The glycerophosphate shuttle.