

Contents

1 The Cell and Its Components	1
1.1 Typical Prokaryotic Cell: <i>Escherichia coli</i>	1
1.2 Archaea	2
1.3 Eukaryotic Cell (Non-Plant)	3
1.4 Eukaryotic Cell Components (Plant)	4
2 Introduction to Biomolecules	5
2.1 Amino Acids	5
2.1.1 Essential Amino Acids	9
2.1.2 Optical Properties	10
2.2 Carbohydrates	13
2.2.1 Monosaccharides	13
2.2.2 Disaccharides	18
2.2.3 Polysaccharides	19
2.3 Lipids	22
2.3.1 Fatty Acids	23
2.3.2 Triacylglycerols	24
2.3.3 Phosphoacylglycerols	24
2.3.4 Sphingolipids	25
2.3.5 Waxes	26
2.3.6 Terpenes	26
2.3.7 Sterols	27
2.3.8 Prostaglandins	27
2.3.9 Membranes	27
2.4 Nucleotides	29
2.4.1 The Bases	30
2.4.2 The Sugars	30
2.4.3 The Nucleosides	31
2.4.4 The Nucleotides	32
Reference	34

3 Protein Structure and Function	35
3.1 Proteins Are Polymers of Amino Acids, Characterized by Four “Levels” of Structure	36
3.2 The Protein “Main Chain” Controls Conformational Flexibility	37
3.3 Common Secondary Structural Elements the Alpha Helix and the Beta Sheet	40
3.4 Tertiary Structure: Proteins Exhibit Common Folds	42
3.5 Quaternary Structure	44
3.6 What Are Protein Structures and How Are Protein Structures Measured?	44
3.7 Hemoglobin: An Example of Protein Structure and Function	46
3.8 Protein Folding and Stability	51
Further Reading	52
4 Enzymes	53
4.1 Characteristics of Enzymes	53
4.2 Enzyme Classification	55
4.3 Mechanisms of Enzyme Action	56
4.4 Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions	64
4.4.1 S _N 1 (Substitution, Nucleophilic, First Order Reaction)	64
4.4.2 S _N 2 (Substitution, Nucleophilic, Second Order)	65
4.4.3 Stereochemistry of Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions	65
4.5 Phosphorous Compounds and Their Chemistry	65
4.5.1 Oxidation States of Phosphorous	66
4.5.2 Types of Reaction Involving Phosphorous	66
4.6 Studying the Stereochemistry of Enzyme-Catalyzed Reactions	67
4.6.1 The Use of Chiral Phosphorous Compounds	67
4.6.2 Isotope Scrambling (Positional Isotope Exchange)	68
4.7 Studies on the Mechanism of Enzyme Action Using Transition State Analogs	69
4.7.1 Proline Racemase	69
4.7.2 Adenylate Kinase	70
4.7.3 Lysozyme	71
4.8 Mechanism of Chymotrypsin	73
4.9 Specificity of the Serine Proteases	75
4.10 Low-Barrier Hydrogen Bonds	76
4.11 Mechanism of Glucoamylase	76
4.12 Substrate Channeling	77
References	79
5 Enzyme Kinetics	81
5.1 Nomenclature	81
5.2 Brief Review of Chemical Kinetics	82
5.3 The Evolution of Enzyme Kinetics	83
5.3.1 Historical	83

Contents	xiii	
5.3.2 Time Course of Enzyme-Catalyzed Reactions		84
5.3.3 Derivation of the Henri–Michaelis–Menten Equation		85
5.3.4 The Haldane Equation		91
5.3.5 Shorthand Method for Deriving Rate Equations for the Reverse Reaction		92
5.3.6 Enzyme Inhibition		92
5.3.7 Reversible Enzyme Inhibition		93
5.3.8 The Effect of pH on Enzyme Kinetics		99
5.3.9 The Effect of Temperature on Enzyme Kinetics		101
5.3.10 The Integrated Henri–Michaelis–Menten Equation		101
5.3.11 Kinetic Isotope Effects		103
5.3.12 Miscellaneous Methods for Studying Enzyme Kinetics		105
5.3.13 Cooperativity and Sigmoidal Kinetics		106
References		122
6 Coenzymes and Vitamins		123
6.1 Coenzymes		123
6.1.1 NAD ⁺ and NADP ⁺		123
6.1.2 Biotin		126
6.1.3 Thiamine Pyrophosphate		127
6.1.4 Coenzyme A		129
6.1.5 Pyridoxal Phosphate		130
6.1.6 Flavin Coenzymes		133
6.1.7 Lipoic Acid		135
6.1.8 Folic Acid Coenzymes		136
6.1.9 Vitamin B ₁₂ Coenzymes		139
6.2 Vitamins		143
6.2.1 Vitamin A		143
6.2.2 Vitamin C		144
6.2.3 Vitamin D		144
6.2.4 Vitamin E		145
6.2.5 Vitamin K		146
References		148
7 Introduction to Metabolism		149
7.1 High Energy Compounds		151
7.1.1 ATP (as Well as Other Nucleoside Di-and Triphosphates) ...		152
7.1.2 Acetyl Phosphate		152
7.1.3 Creatine Phosphate		153
7.1.4 Phosphoenolpyruvate		153
7.1.5 Pyrophosphate		153
7.1.6 Acetyl-Coenzyme A (Acetyl-CoA)		154
7.2 Intermediate Energy Compounds		154
7.3 Low Energy Compounds		155

7.4 Regeneration of Nucleoside Di- and Tri-Phosphates	155
7.5 Metabolic Pathways and Their Regulation	156
7.5.1 The Concept of the “Committed Step” in a Metabolic Pathway	156
7.5.2 Metabolic Pathways Are Highly Exergonic	157
7.5.3 Pathways Are Not Thermodynamically Reversible, But They Are Physiologically Reversible	158
7.5.4 Feed Forward Activation and Feed-Back Inhibition	158
7.5.5 Equilibrium Versus Nonequilibrium Enzymes as Sites of Regulation	158
7.5.6 Modulation of Enzyme Activity	159
References	161
8 Carbohydrate Metabolism A: Glycolysis and Gluconeogenesis	163
8.1 Glycolysis	163
8.1.1 Glycolytic Enzymes and Their Mechanisms of Action	165
8.1.2 Metabolism of D-Mannose and D-Galactose	176
8.1.3 Regulation of Glycolysis	180
8.2 Gluconeogenesis	183
8.2.1 Pyruvate Carboxylase	184
8.2.2 Phosphoenolpyruvate Carboxykinase	186
8.2.3 Fructose-1,6-Bisphosphatase ₁	187
8.2.4 Glucose-6-Phosphatase	188
8.3 Coordinated Regulation Between Glycolysis and Gluconeogenesis	189
8.4 The Cori Cycle	193
8.5 The Glucose–Alanine Cycle	194
8.6 Shuttle Mechanisms Allow Oxaloacetate Transport from Mitochondria to the Cytosol	195
8.7 The Pentose Phosphate Shunt	196
8.7.1 The Enzymes of the Pentose Phosphate Shunt	197
8.7.2 Regulation of the Pentose Phosphate Pathway	202
References	203
9 The Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle	205
9.1 The Conversion of Pyruvate to Acetyl-CoA	206
9.2 The TCA Cycle: The Fate of Acetyl-CoA	210
9.3 Energetics of Pyruvate Oxidation	212
9.4 Stereochemistry of the TCA Cycle	213
9.5 TCA Cycle Enzymes and Their Mechanisms	214
9.5.1 Citrate Synthase	214
9.5.2 Aconitase	215
9.5.3 Isocitrate Dehydrogenase	216
9.5.4 α -Ketoglutarate Dehydrogenase	217
9.5.5 Succinyl-CoA Synthetase	217

9.5.6 Succinate Dehydrogenase	218
9.5.7 Fumarase	219
9.5.8 Malate Dehydrogenase	220
9.6 Regulation of Acetyl-CoA Oxidation	220
9.6.1 Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Regulation	220
9.6.2 TCA Cycle Regulation	221
References	222
10 Electron Transport and Oxidative Phosphorylation	223
10.1 Electron Transport	224
10.2 Components of the Electron Transport Chain	226
10.2.1 Coenzyme Q	226
10.2.2 Iron Sulfur Proteins	228
10.2.3 The Cytochromes	229
10.3 Electron and Proton Transport	230
10.4 The Chemiosmotic Hypothesis	230
10.5 ATP Synthase	233
10.5.1 The Binding Change Mechanism	233
10.5.2 Chemical Mechanism of the ATP Synthase Reaction	235
10.6 Transport of Nucleotides and P _i Through Mitochondrial Membranes	235
10.7 The Fate of NADH in Aerobic Tissue	236
10.8 The Regulation of Oxidative Phosphorylation	237
10.9 Inhibitors of Oxidative Phosphorylation	237
References	238
11 Carbohydrate Metabolism B: Di-, Oligo-, and Polysaccharide Synthesis and Degradation	239
11.1 Disaccharide Synthesis and Degradation	239
11.1.1 Sucrose (Table Sugar)	239
11.1.2 Lactose	241
11.1.3 Maltose	244
11.2 Glycogenolysis	245
11.2.1 Glycogen Phosphorylase	245
11.2.2 Glucan Transferase	247
11.2.3 α (1→6) Glucosidase (Debranching Enzyme)	248
11.3 Glycogenesis	249
11.3.1 Glycogen Synthase	249
11.3.2 <i>The Branching Enzyme</i> (Amylo-(1,4→1,6)- Transglucosylase)	250
11.3.3 Glycogenin	252
11.4 Regulation of Glycogen Metabolism	253
11.5 Regulation of Phosphorylase	253
11.6 Regulation of Glycogen Synthase	254

11.7 Synthesis and Degradation of Starch	255
11.8 Synthesis and Degradation of Cellulose	255
References	256
12 Lipid Metabolism	257
12.1 Lipid Digestion	257
12.2 Degradation of Fatty Acids	258
12.3 Transport of Fatty Acids into Mitochondria	260
12.4 β -Oxidation of Fatty Acids	261
12.5 Energetics of the β -Oxidation Pathway	262
12.6 β -Oxidation of Unsaturated Fatty Acids	263
12.7 Oxidation of Odd Numbered Fatty Acids	263
12.8 Fatty Acid Biosynthesis	264
12.9 Comments on the FAS system	266
12.10 Regulation of Fatty Acid Metabolism	267
12.11 Triacylglycerol Biosynthesis	268
12.12 Ketone Body Formation	269
12.13 Fatty Acid Elongation	271
12.14 Fatty Acid Desaturation	271
12.15 Lipoproteins and Lipid Transport	273
12.16 Cholesterol Biosynthesis	275
12.17 The Glyoxylate Cycle	276
References	277
13 Amino Acid Metabolism	279
13.1 The Nitrogen Cycle	279
13.2 Amino Acid Metabolism	280
13.3 Biosynthesis of the Nonessential Amino Acids	280
13.4 Amino Acid Degradation	284
13.5 Essential Amino Acids	285
13.6 Amino Acids Are Precursors of Metabolic Regulators	286
13.6.1 Glutathione	286
13.6.2 Epinephrine	287
13.6.3 Histamine	287
13.6.4 Serotonin	287
13.6.5 Thyroxine	288
13.6.6 Nitric Oxide	288
13.6.7 S-adenosylmethionine	288
13.7 The Krebs Urea Cycle	290
References	292
14 Nucleotide Metabolism	293
14.1 <i>De Novo</i> Pyrimidine Nucleotide Biosynthesis	293
14.1.1 The Synthesis of Uridine-5'-Monophosphate	293

14.1.2 Enzymes of Pyridine Nucleotide Biosynthesis	295
14.1.3 Synthesis of Cytidine Nucleotides	299
14.1.4 Control of Pyrimidine Nucleotide Biosynthesis	300
14.2 Pyrimidine Catabolism	302
14.3 <i>De Novo</i> Purine Nucleotide Biosynthesis	302
14.3.1 The Biosynthesis of Inosine-5'-Monophosphate	303
14.3.2 AMP and GMP Biosynthesis	304
14.3.3 Purine Nucleotide Biosynthesis: Enzyme Mechanisms ...	305
14.3.4 Regulation of Purine Nucleotide Biosynthesis	309
14.4 Deoxyribonucleotide Synthesis and Regulation	310
14.5 Thymidylate Synthase	312
14.6 Degradation of Purines	313
14.7 Purine and Pyrimidine Nucleotide Salvage Pathways	314
References	314
15 Photosynthesis	317
15.1 The Chloroplast	317
15.2 Light and Its Properties	318
15.3 Photosynthesis Pigments	319
15.4 The Photosystems	320
15.4.1 PSII	321
15.4.2 PSI	323
15.5 ATP Synthesis	324
15.6 The Light Independent Reactions	324
15.7 The Calvin Cycle	325
15.7.1 The Mechanism of the Rubisco Reaction	327
15.7.2 Starch and Sucrose Can Be Used to Synthesize D-Glucose	327
15.7.3 Regulation of the Calvin Cycle	328
15.7.4 Comments on the Calvin Cycle	328
References	329
16 DNA, RNA, and Protein Metabolism	331
16.1 DNA	331
16.1.1 Structure	331
16.1.2 DNA Replication	334
16.1.3 Repair of DNA	337
16.1.4 Degradation of Cellular DNA	338
16.2 RNA	338
16.2.1 The Central Dogma Hypothesis	339
16.2.2 Posttranslational Modification of tRNA, rRNA, and mRNA	341
16.2.3 Ribozymes	343
16.2.4 Degradation of RNA	344

16.3 Protein Metabolism	344
16.3.1 Protein Synthesis	344
16.3.2 Intracellular Protein Catabolism	351
References	351
Index	353