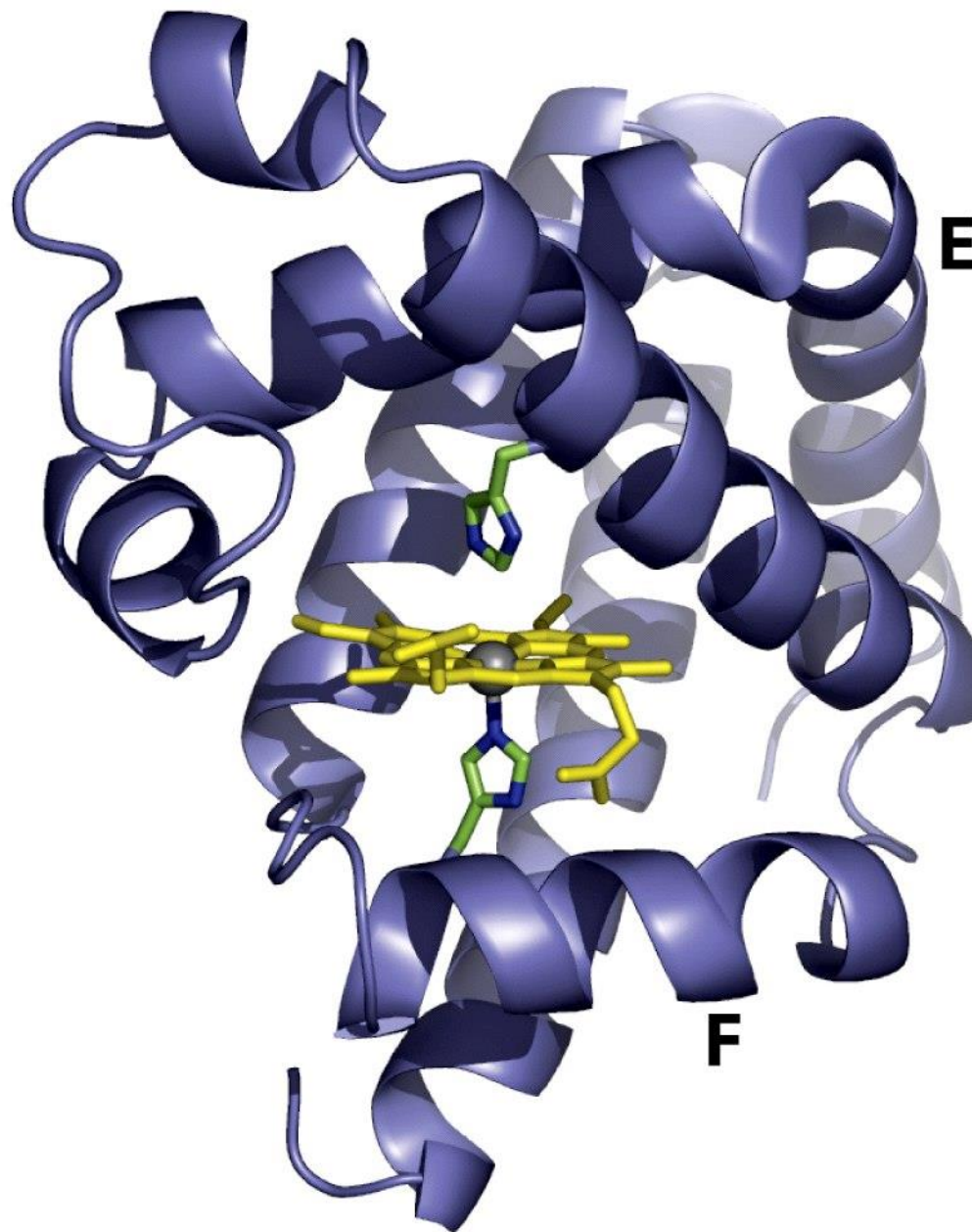


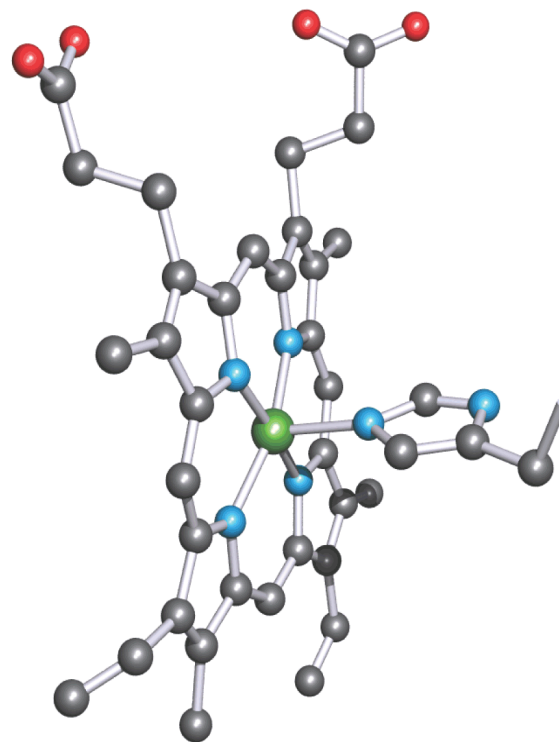
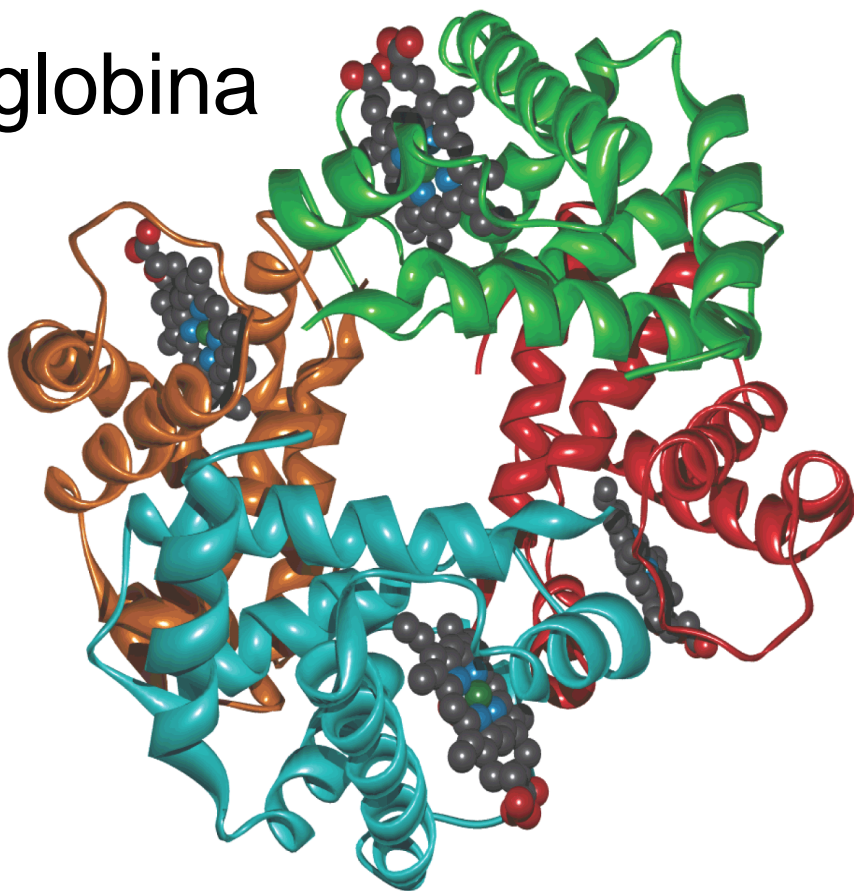
Mioglobina

17.8 kDa



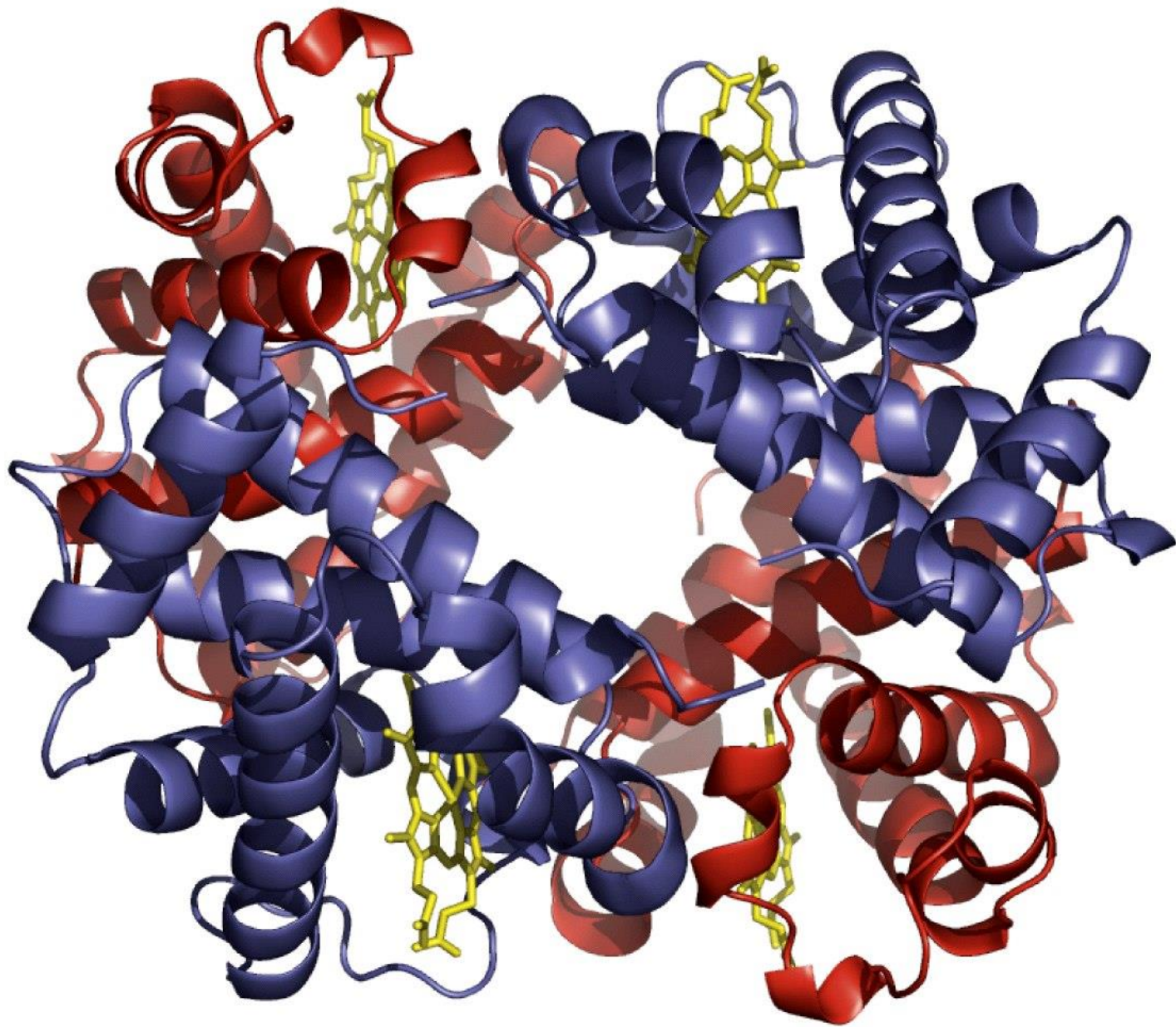
ca. 6% Fe_{tot}

Emoglobina



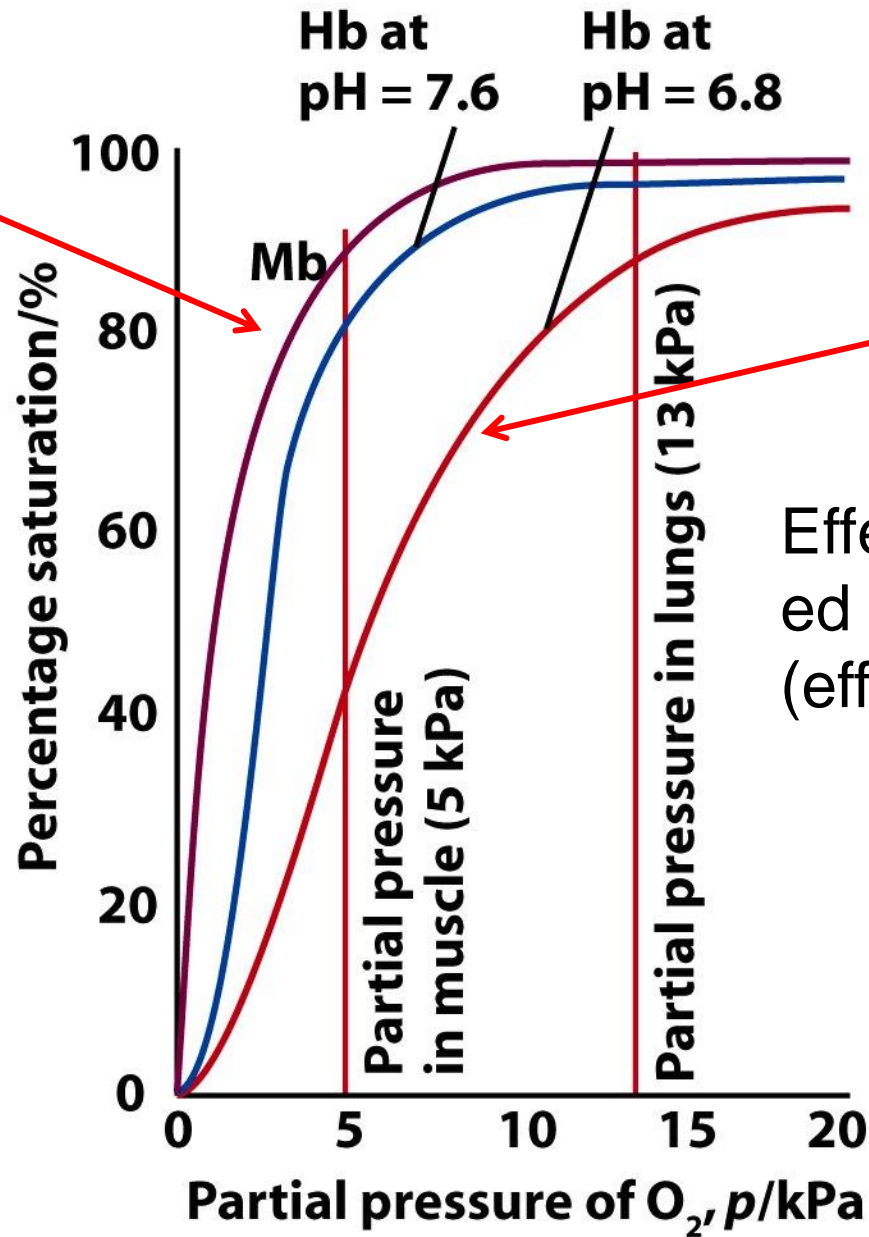
tetramero $\alpha_2\beta_2$ 141 e 146 a.a. 64.5 kDa

ca. 65% Fe_{tot}



tetramero $\alpha_2\beta_2$

Curva di saturazione iperbolica



Hb at pH = 7.6

Hb at pH = 6.8

Mb

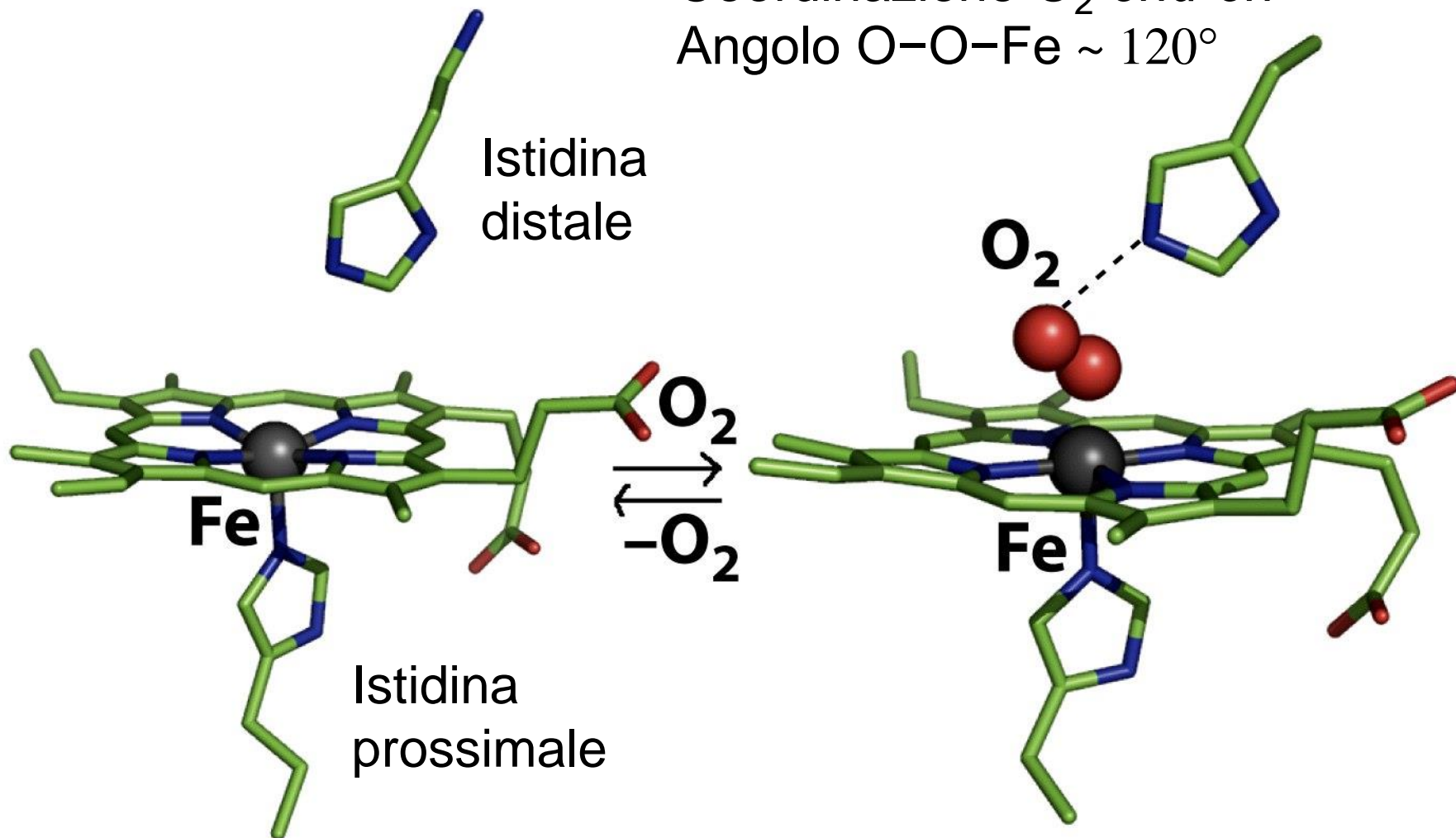
Curva di saturazione sigmoideale, pH dipendente

Effetto cooperativo ed effetto Bohr (effetto allosterico)

Partial pressure in muscle (5 kPa)

Partial pressure in lungs (13 kPa)

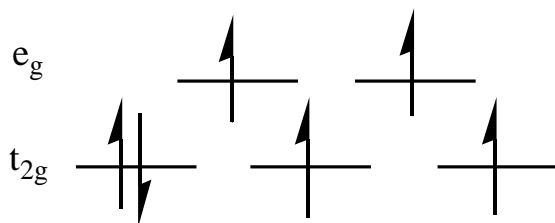
Coordinazione O_2 *end-on*
Angolo O-O-Fe $\sim 120^\circ$



desossi:

$S = 2$

paramagnetica



Fe(II), d^6 paramagnetico

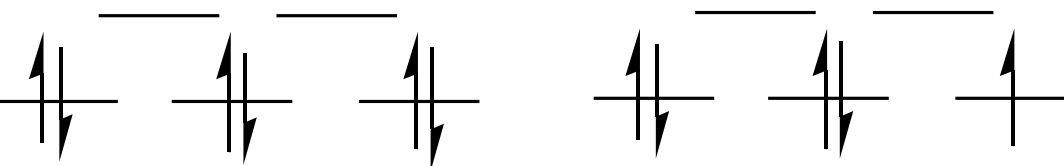
Pauling

Weiss

ossi:

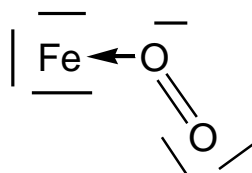
$S = 0$

diamagnetica



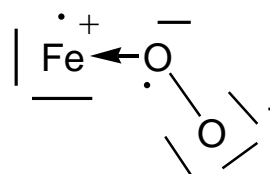
Fe(II) d^6 basso spin

+ $^1\text{O}_2$ legato



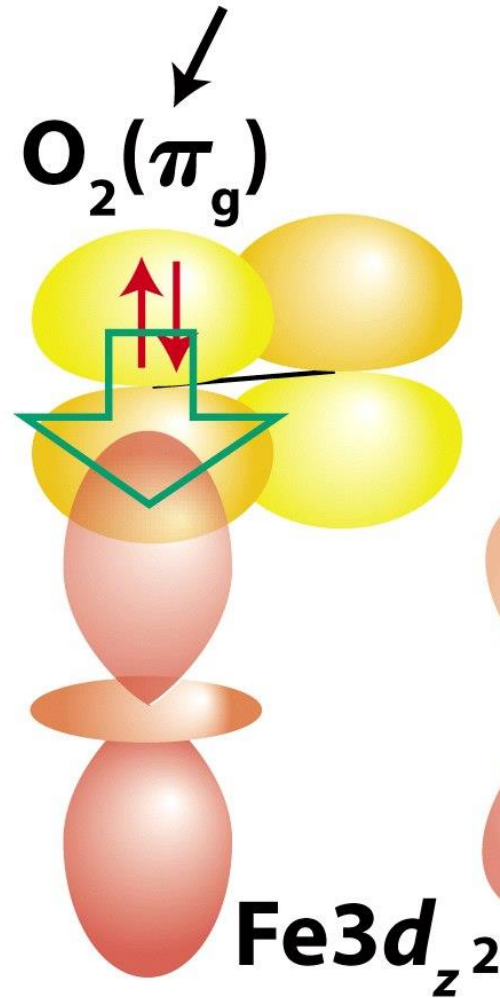
Fe(III) d^5 basso spin

+ $^2\text{O}_2^{\cdot-}$ legato

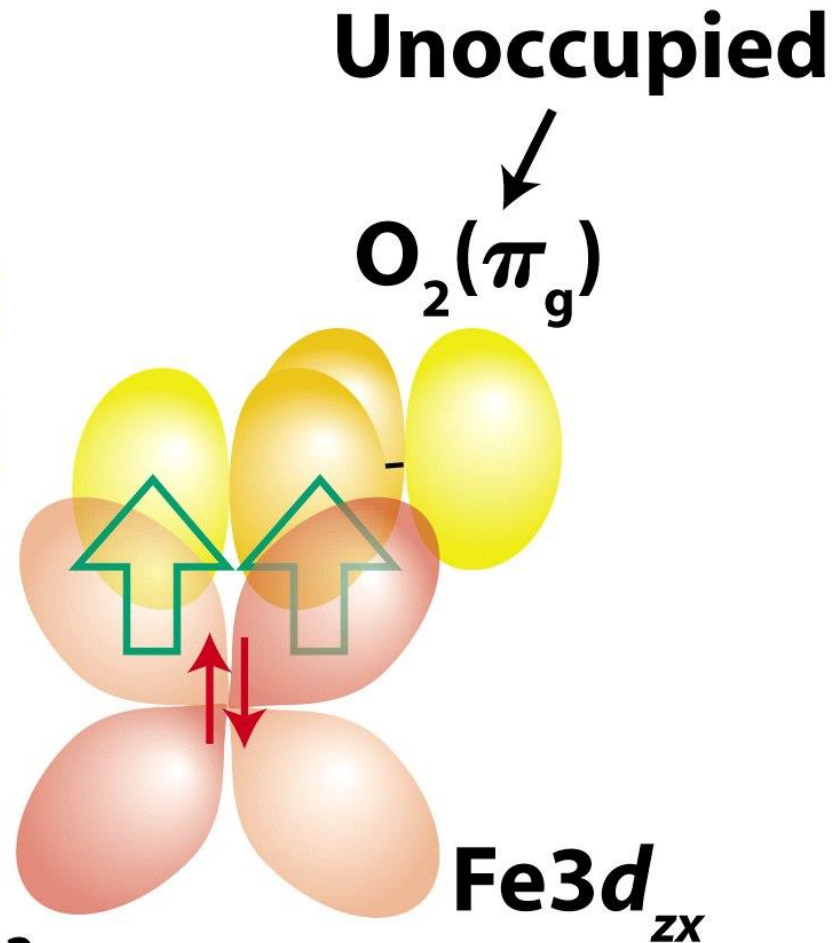


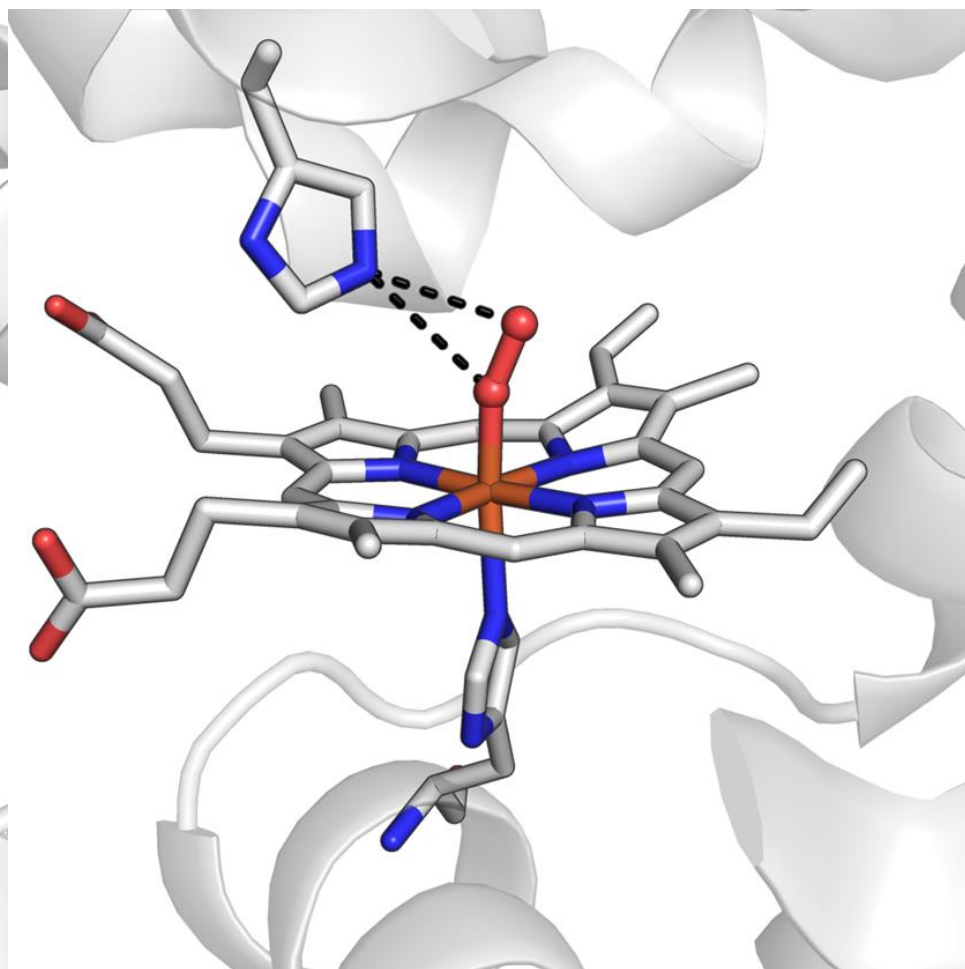
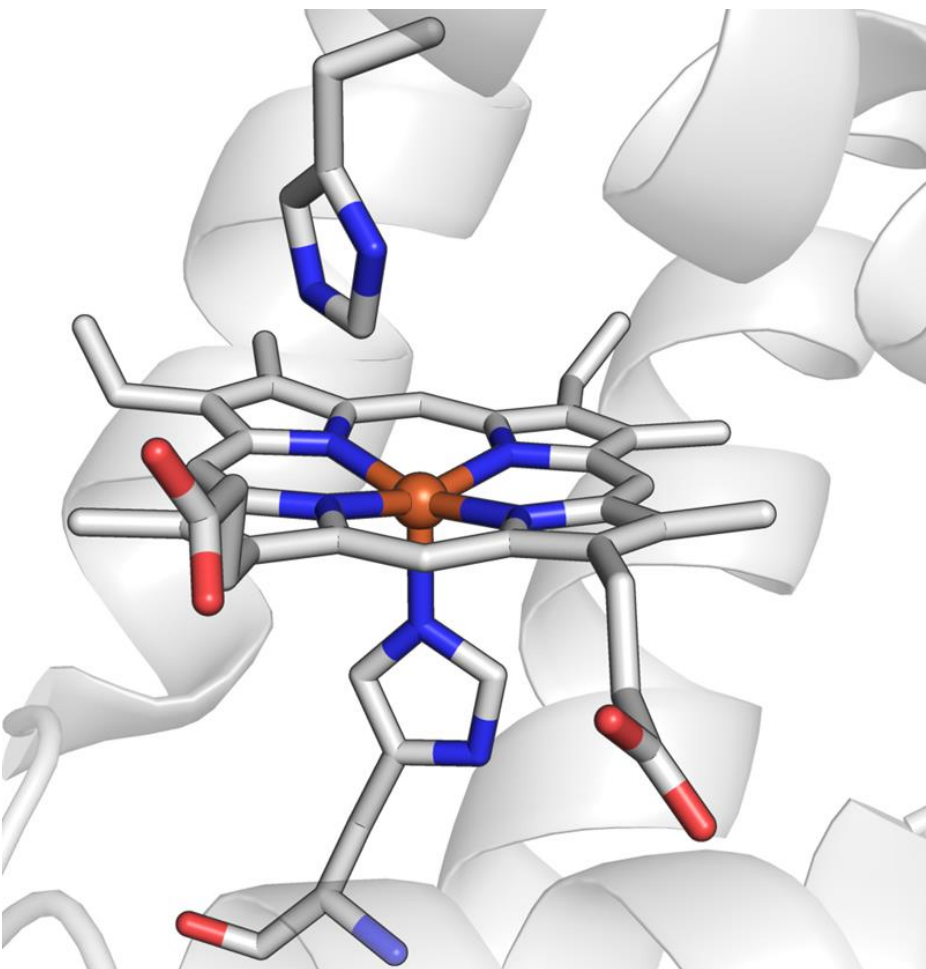
Modello di Pauling: Fe(II) I.s. + $^1\text{O}_2$

(a) Occupied

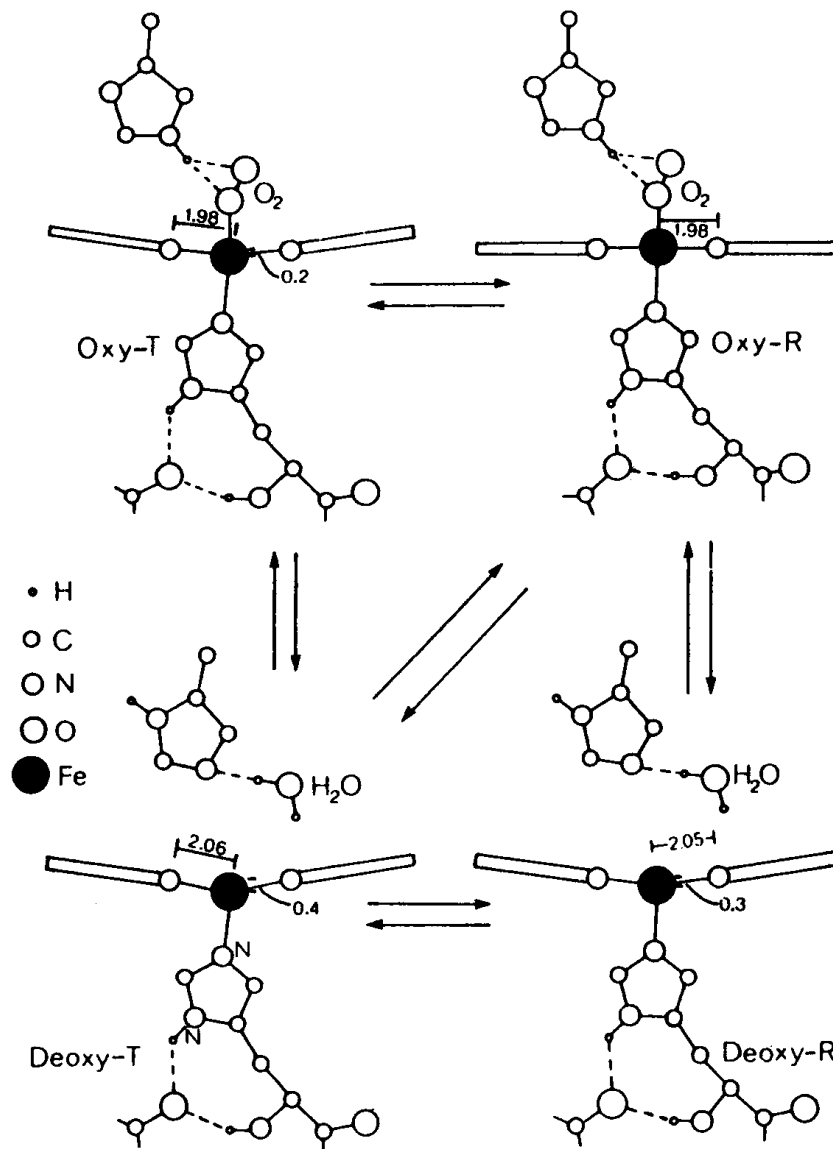


(b)

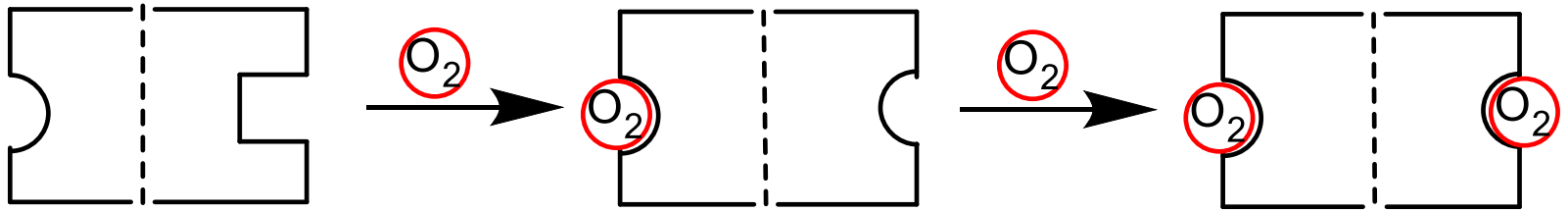




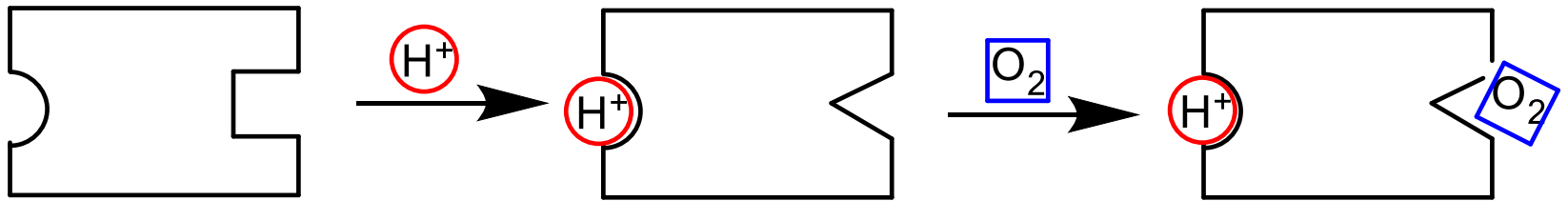
Fe(II) h.s.: 0.92 Å
Fe(II) l.s.: 0.75 Å
Fe(III) l.s.: 0.55 Å



l'affinità della forma R per O₂ è circa la stessa delle catene α e β isolate, cioè della Mb, mentre quella della forma T è circa 12 – 14 kJ/mole inferiore

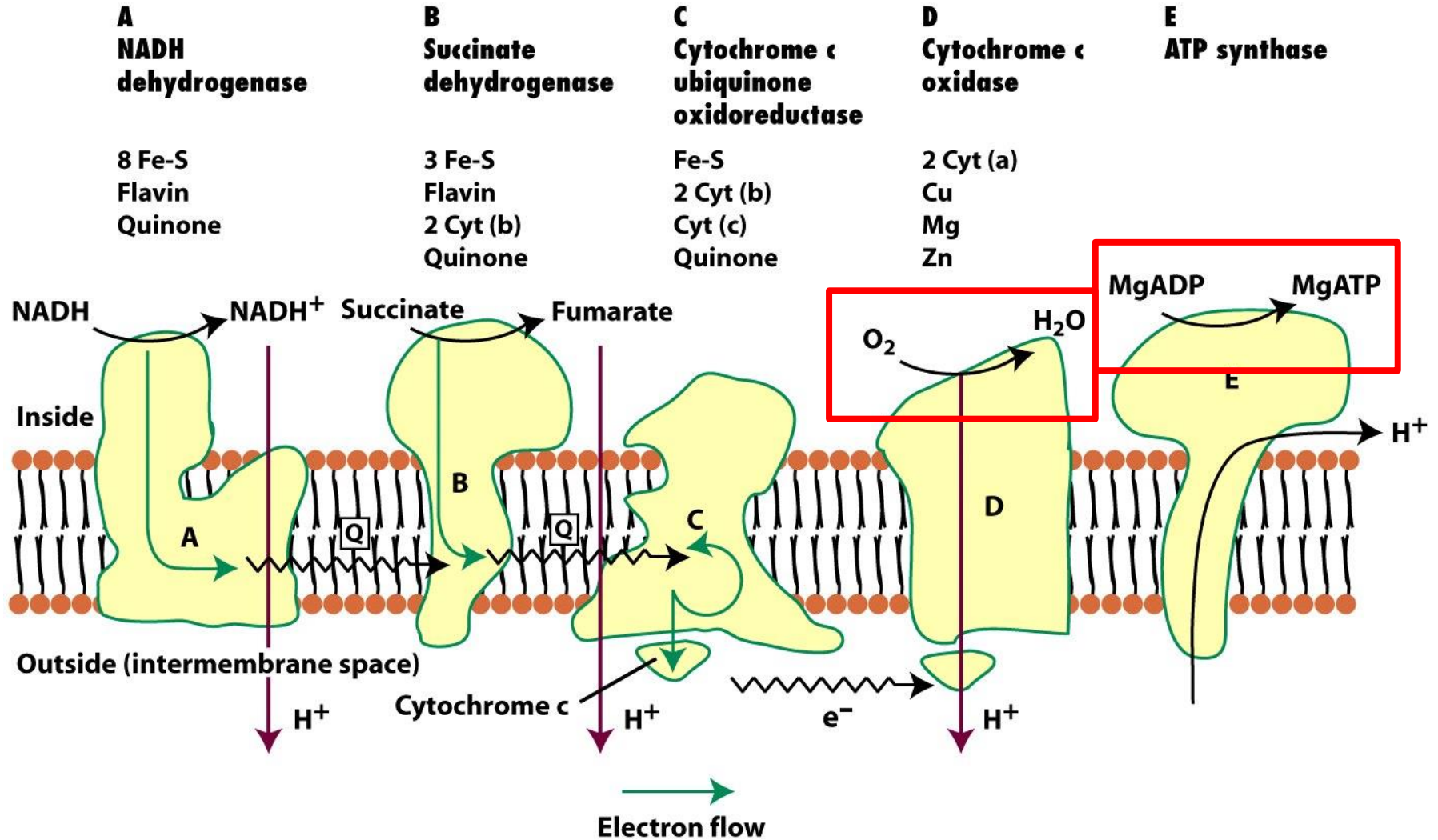


Allosterismo Omotropico



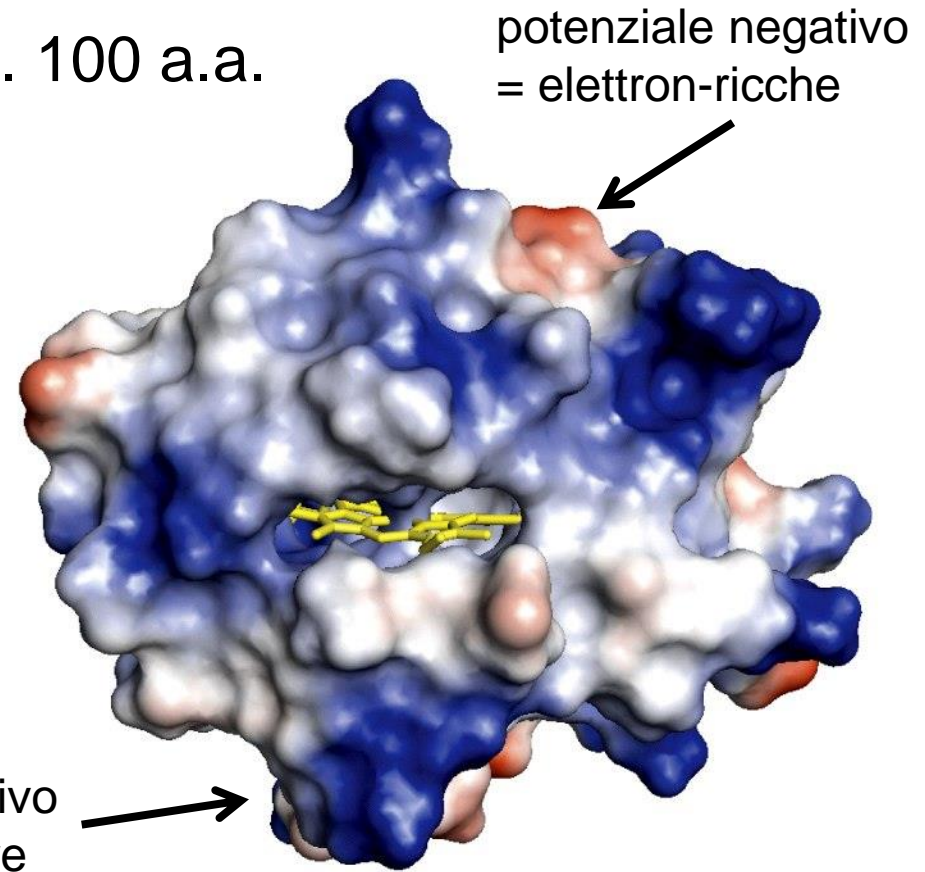
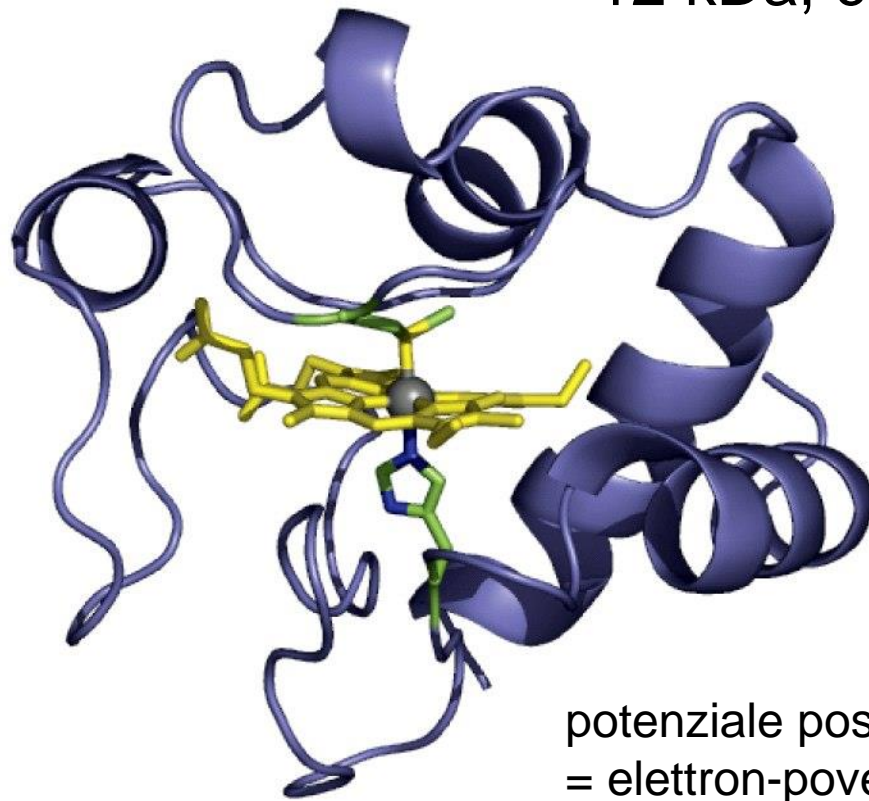
Allosterismo Eterotropico

Catena della respirazione cellulare



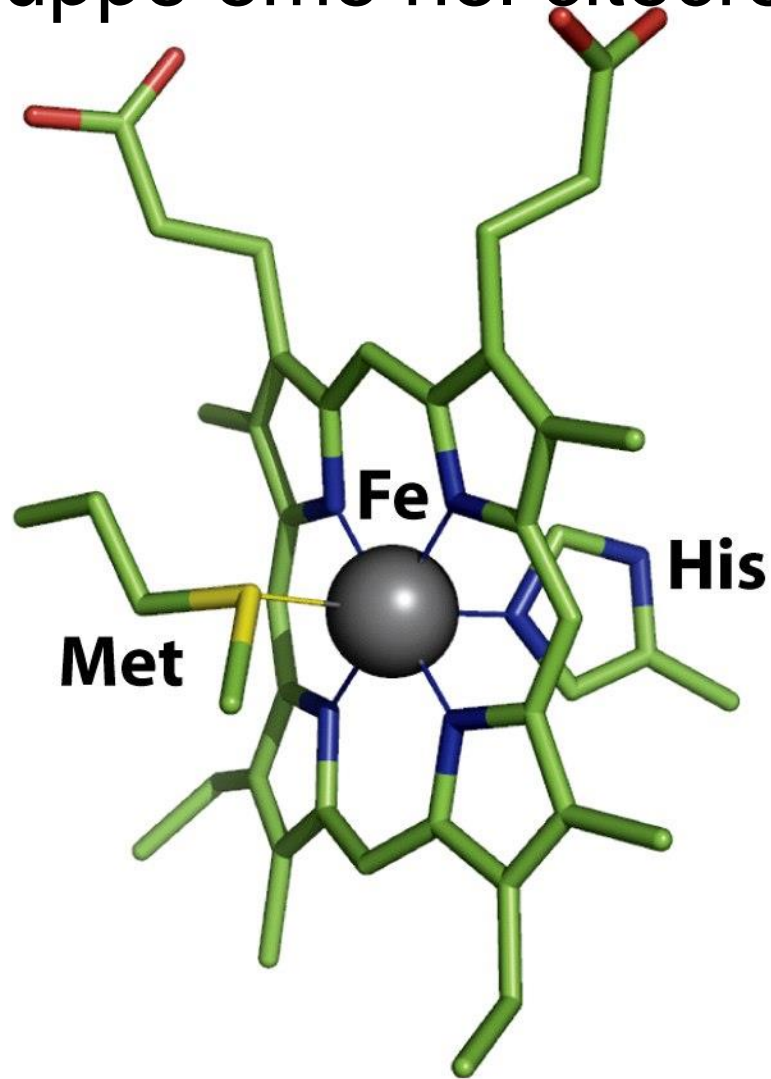
Citocromo c da cuore di cavallo

12 kDa, ca. 100 a.a.



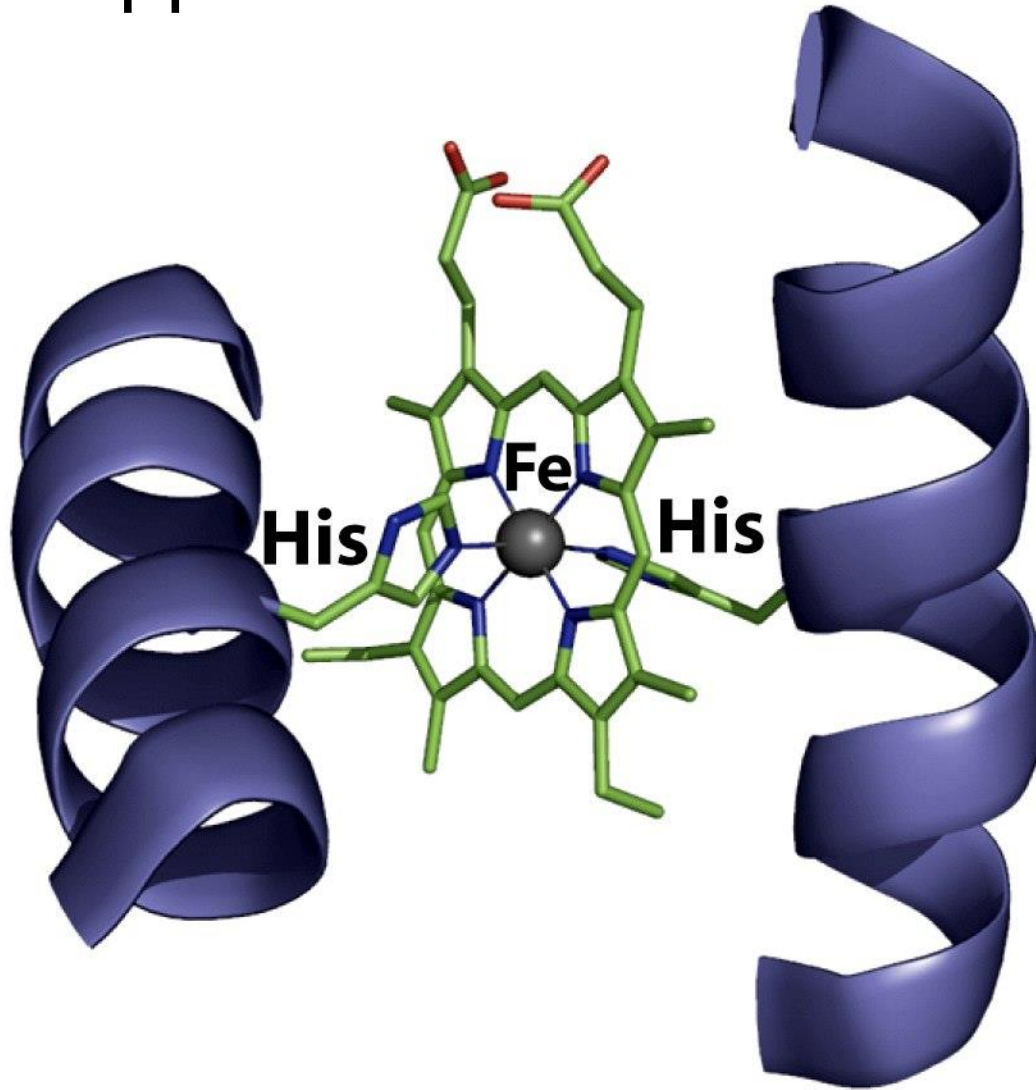
$$E_{\text{Fe(III)/Fe(II)}} = +260 \text{ mV}$$

Gruppo eme nel citocromo c



$$E_{\text{Fe(III)/Fe(II)}} = +260 \text{ mV}$$

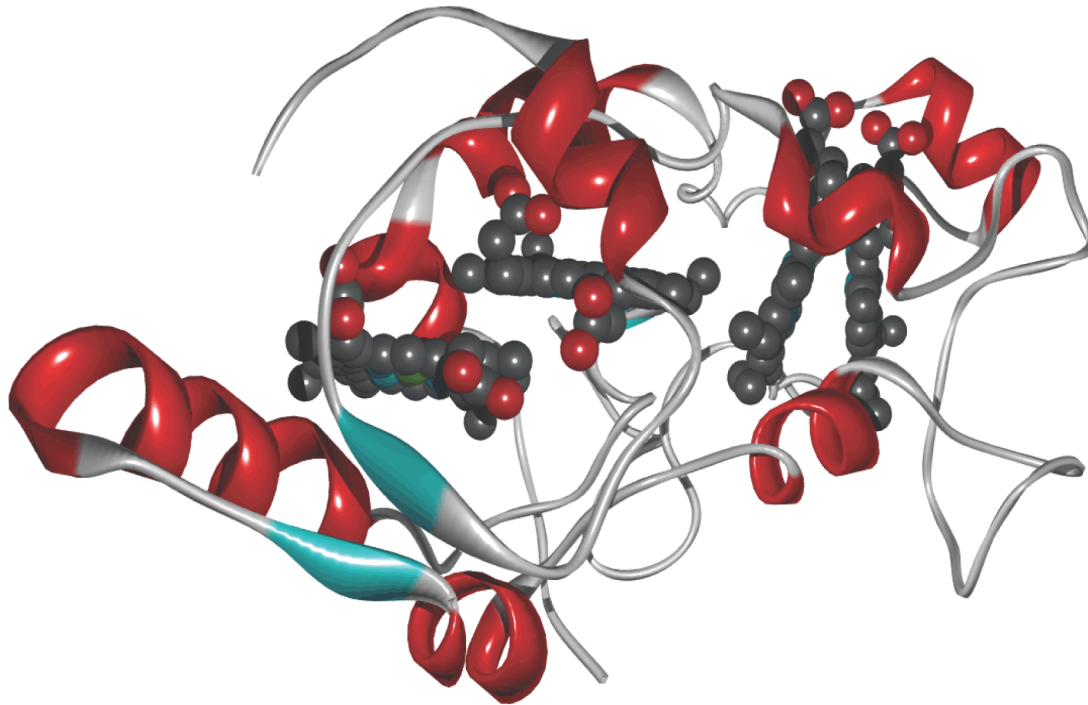
Gruppo eme nel citocromo b



$$E_{\text{Fe(III)/Fe(II)}} = +20 \text{ mV}$$

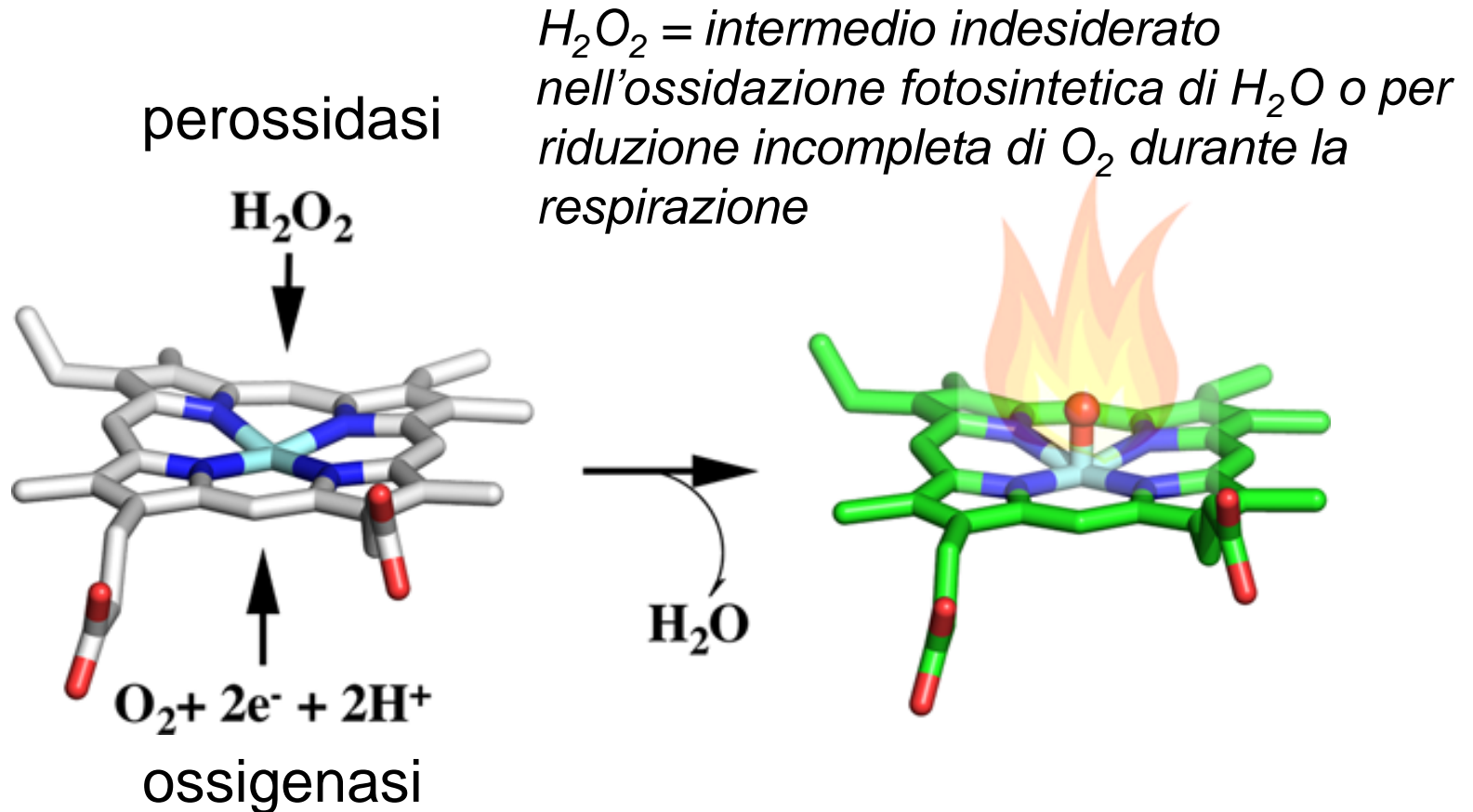
Citocromo c554

(nitrificazione catalizzata da batteri)



Distanze Fe...Fe \approx 950, 1220, 920 pm

Ossidazioni catalizzate da eme-proteine

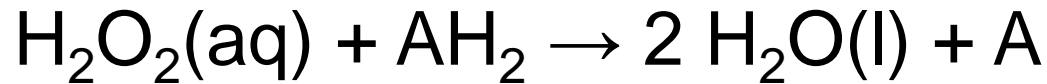


ossidare non sempre implica anche ossigenare i substrati

Perossidasi e Catalasi

e.g. *lignina perossidasi*, *horse-radish perossidasi (HRP)*,
Citocromo c perossidasi, *ascorbato perossidasi...*

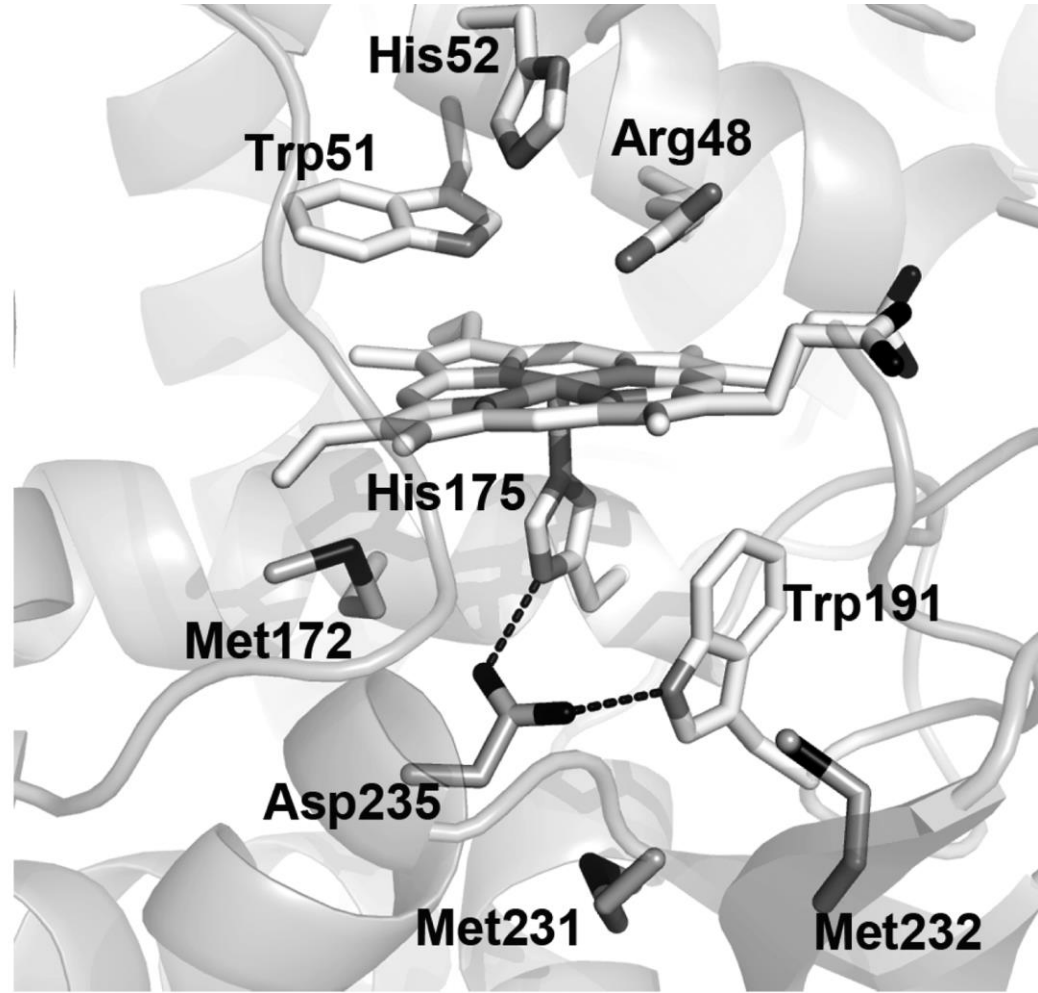
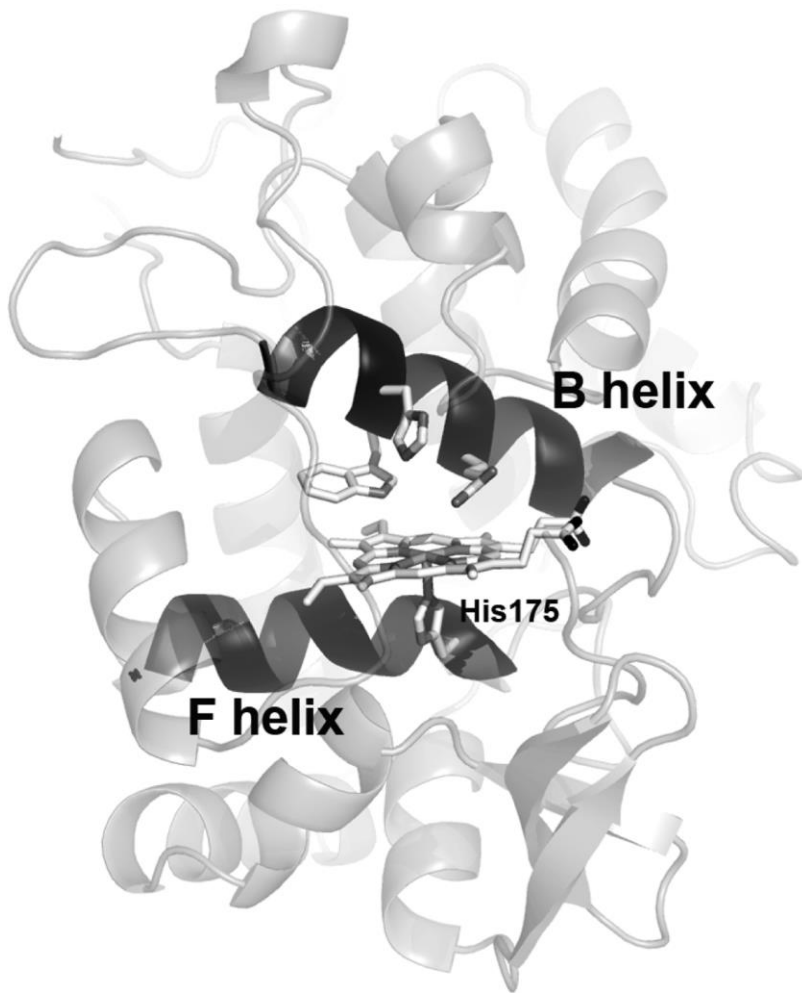
sono anche enzimi detossificanti



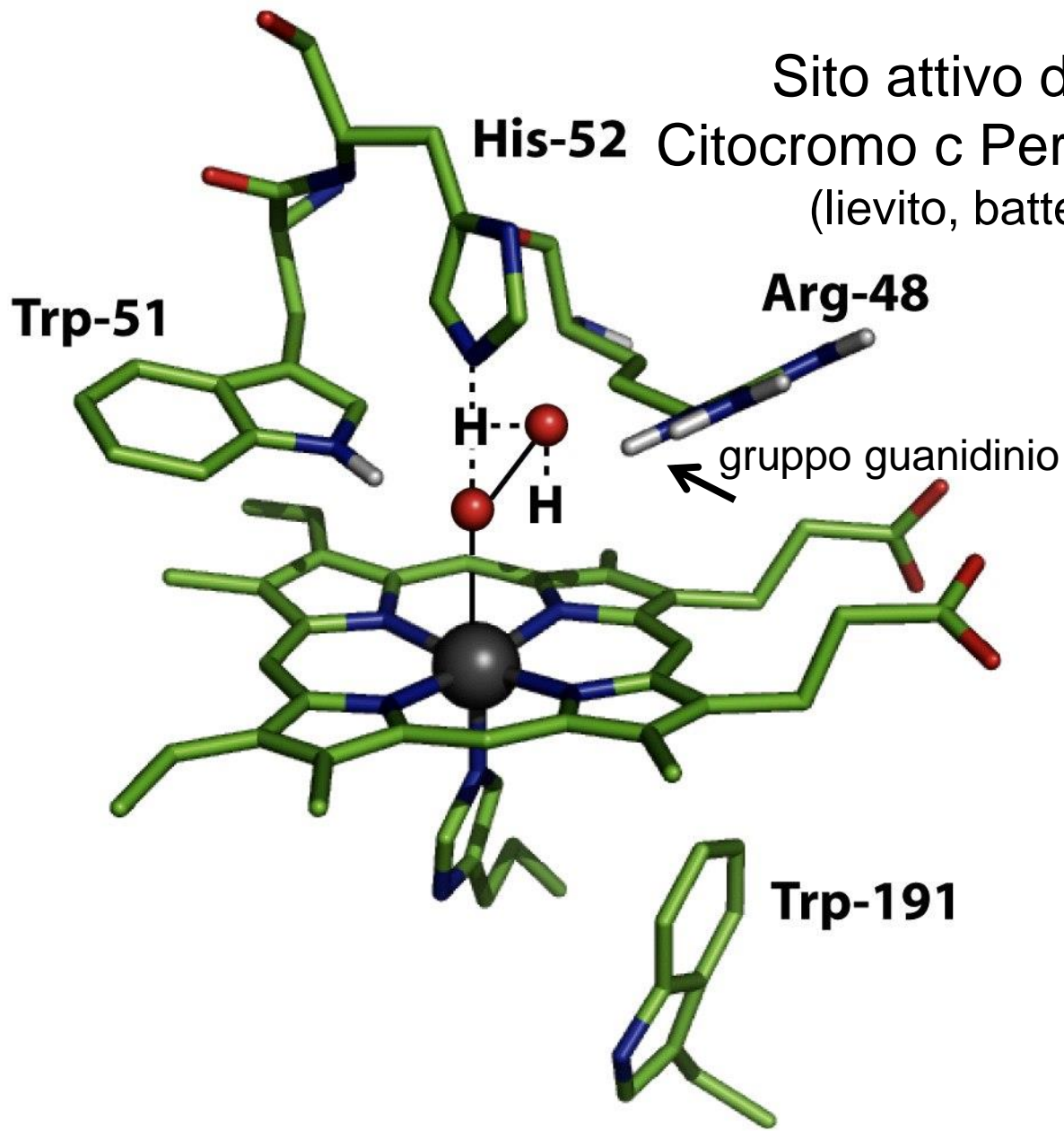
Substrati: acidi grassi, ammine, fenoli, tossine xenobiotiche,....

Citocromo c Perossidasi

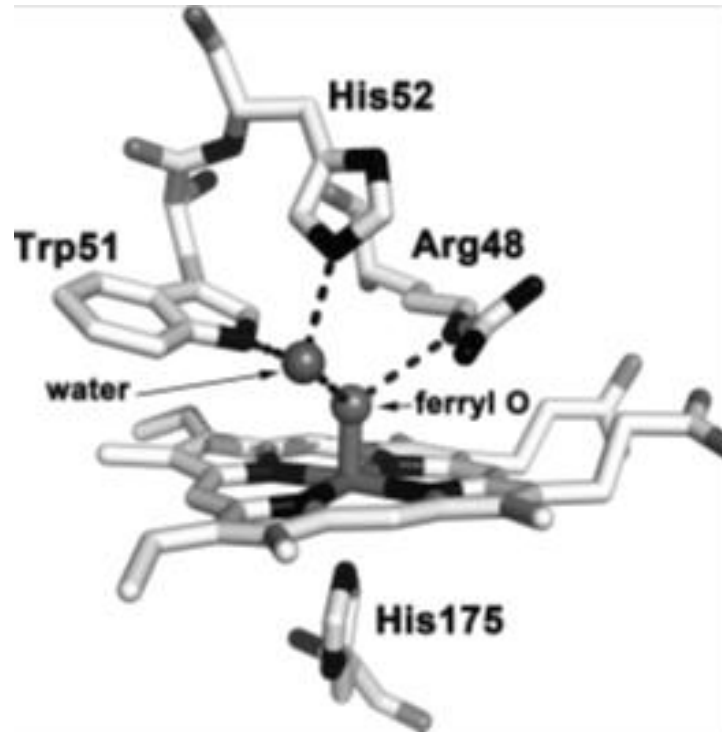
(lievito, batteri)



Sito attivo della
Citocromo c Perossidasi
(lievito, batteri)

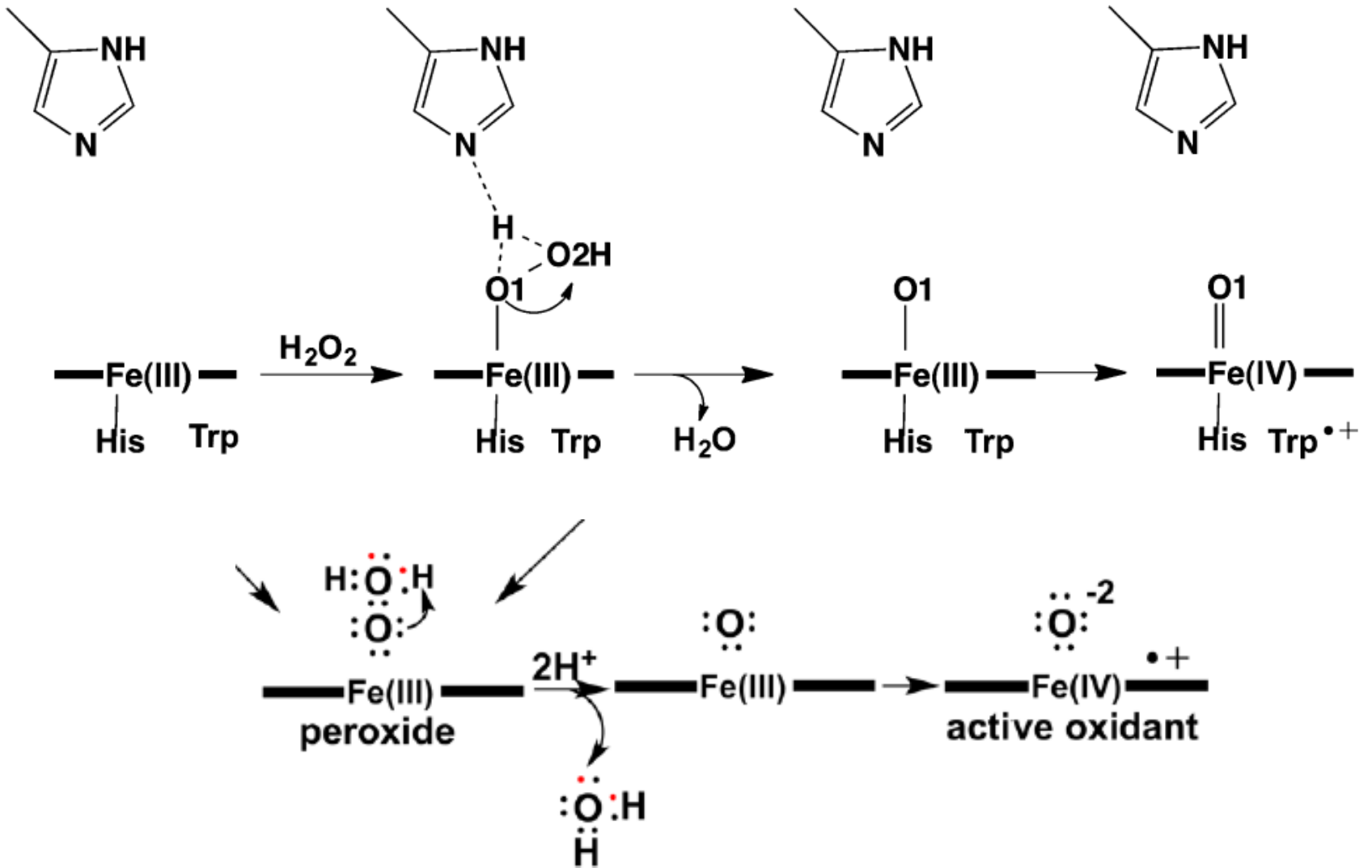


Struttura ai raggi X dell'osso-ferrile

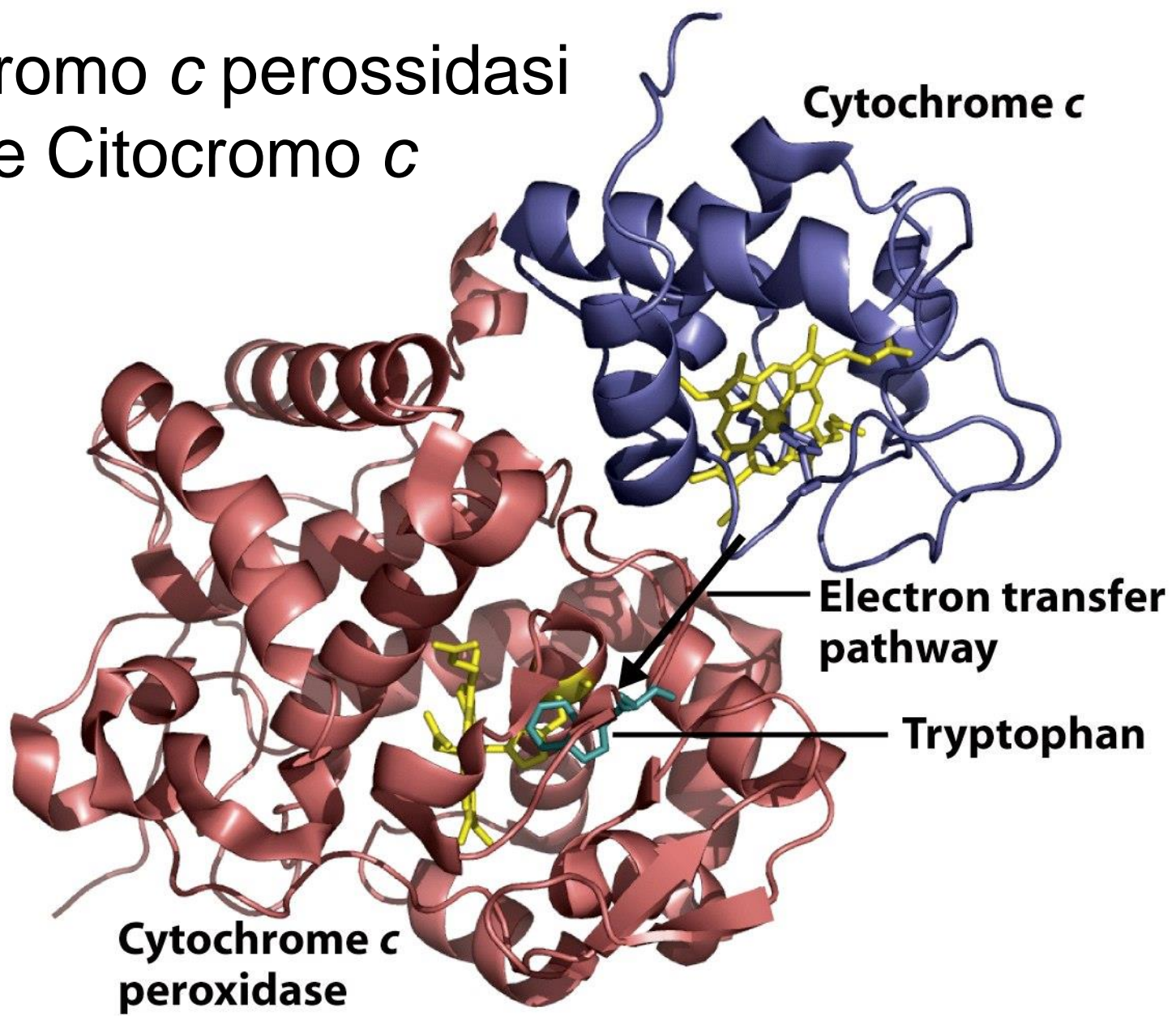


Formazione dell'osso-ferrile

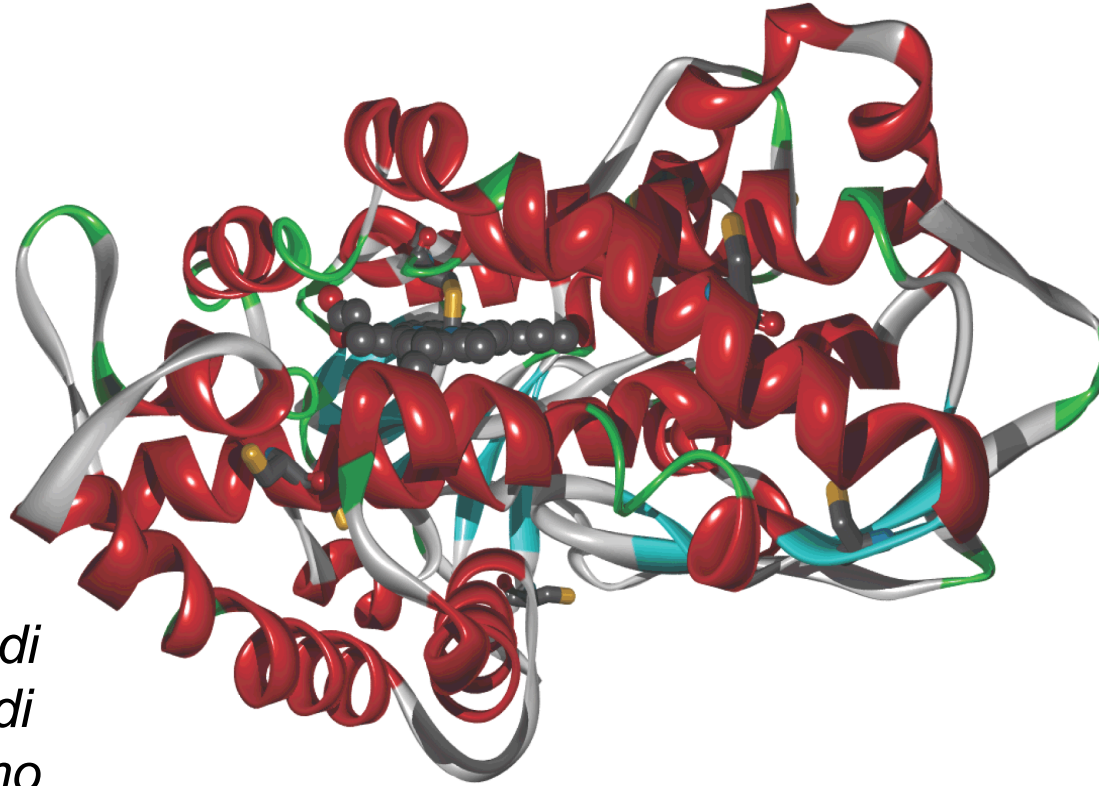
Original Mechanism



Citocromo c perossidasi e Citocromo c



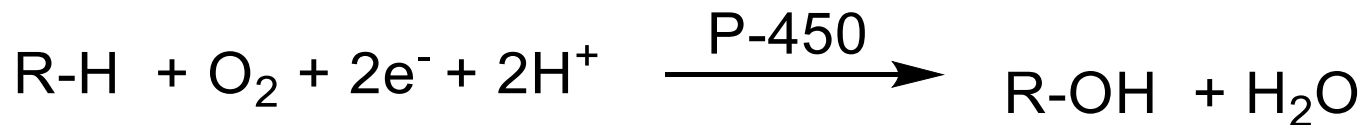
Monoossigenasi



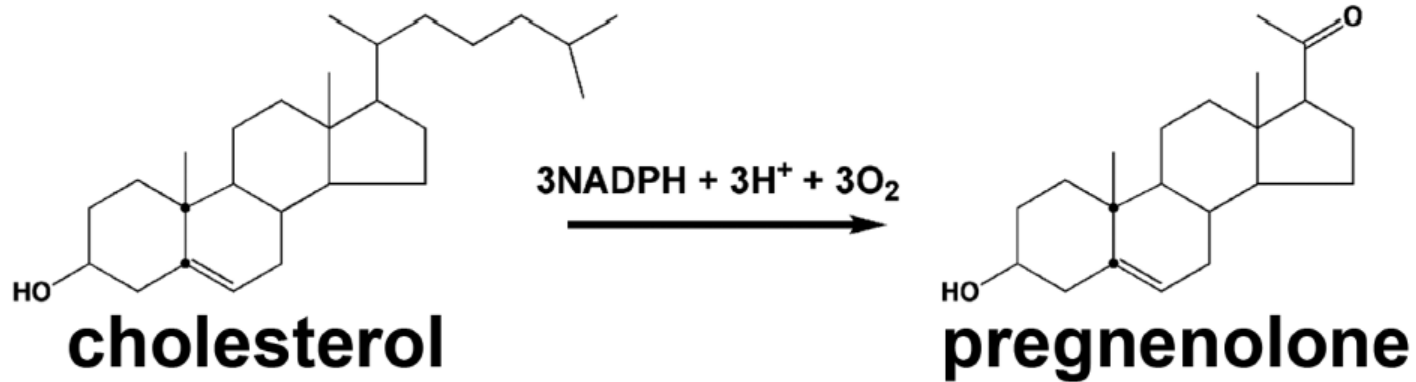
*individuati più di
18.000 P450, di
cui 57 nell'uomo*

Citocromo P-450

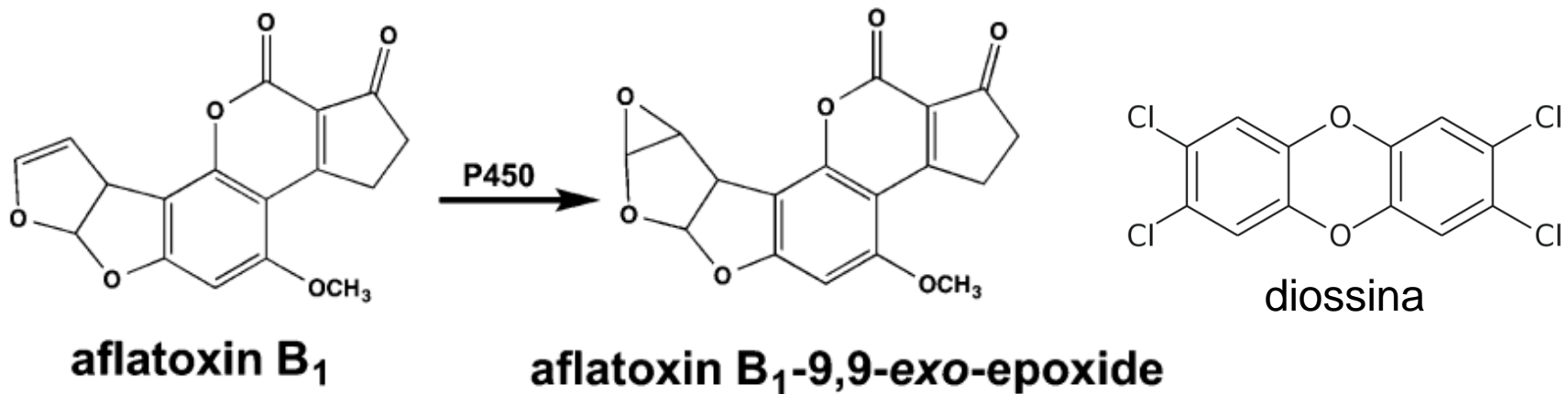
(da *Pseudomonas putida*) 50 kDa



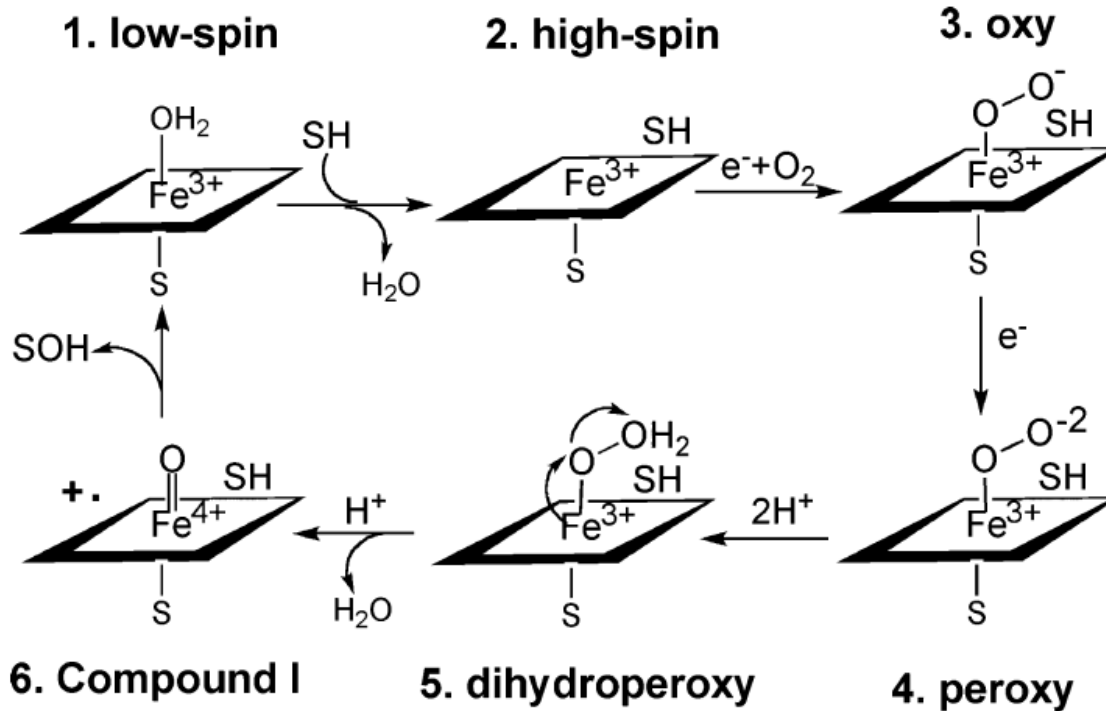
Ossigenazione di substrati specifici da parte di P450



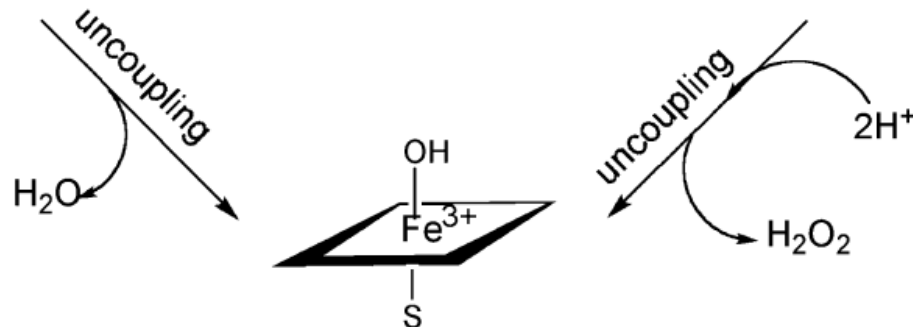
Attivazione (involontaria) di substrati da parte di P450



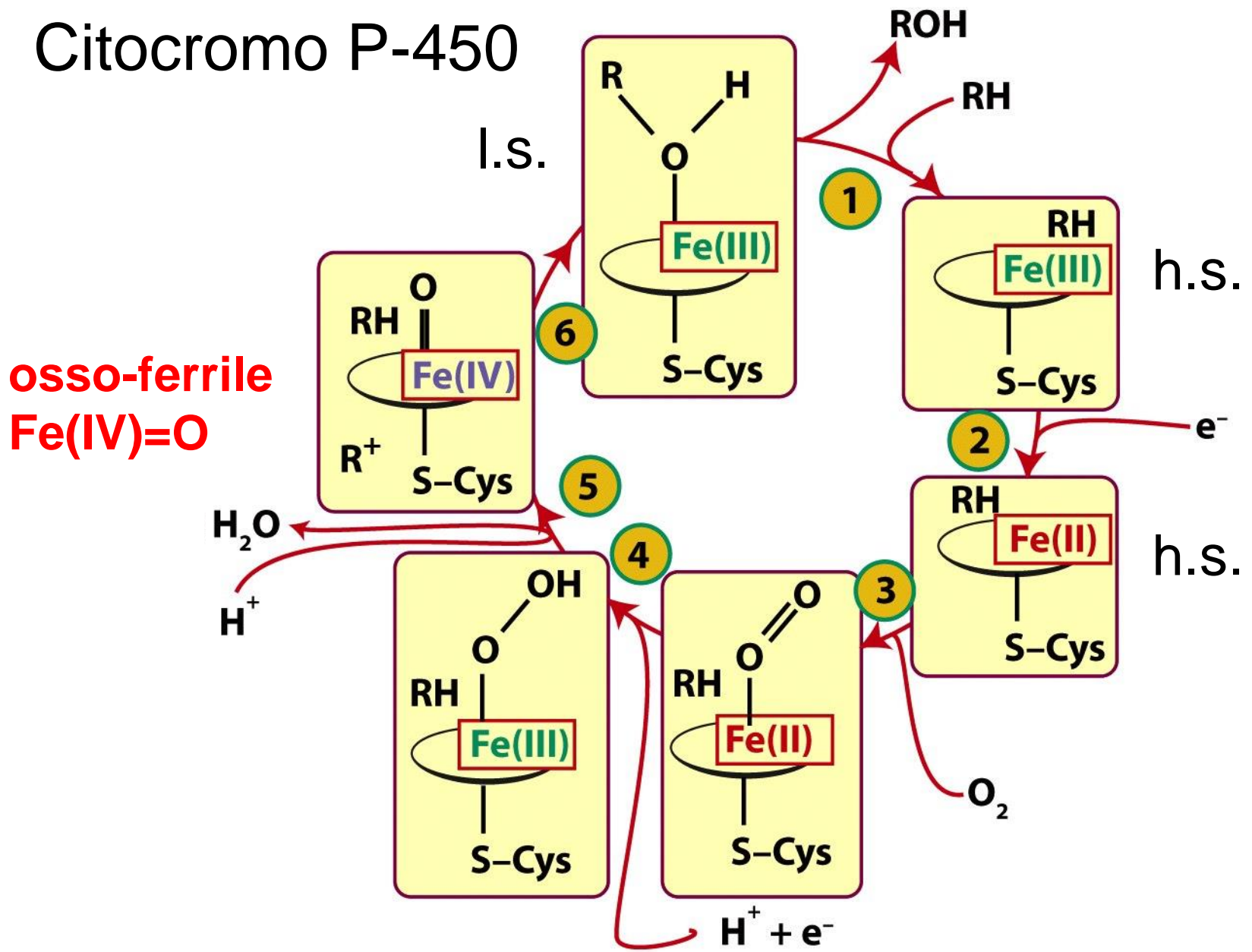
Citocromo P-450



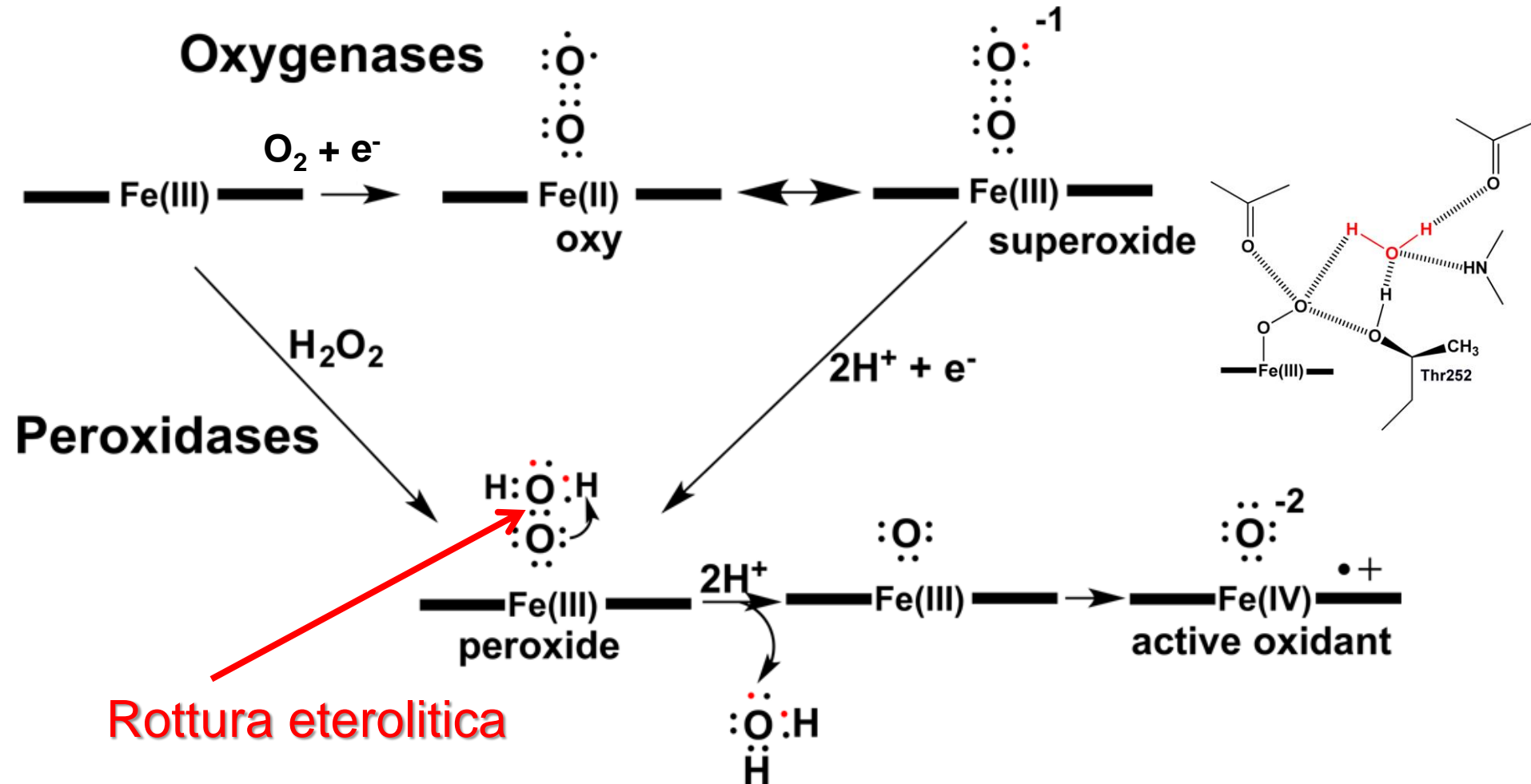
osso-ferrile
 Fe(IV)=O



Citocromo P-450

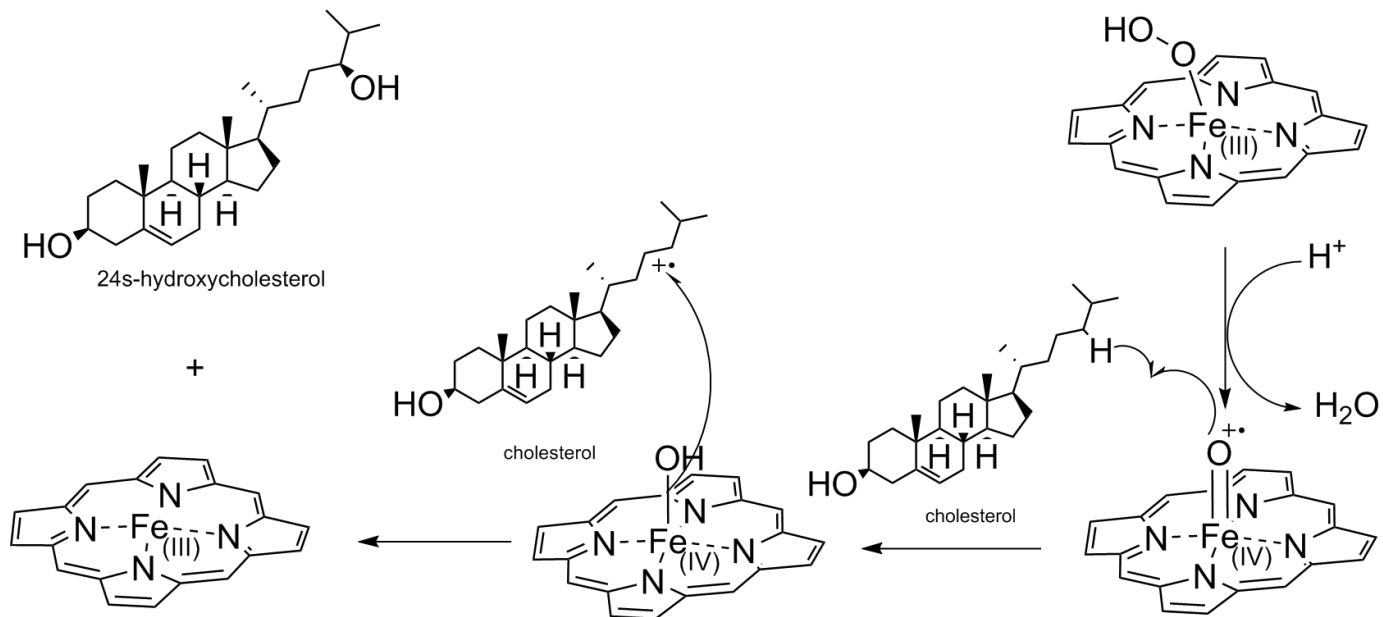
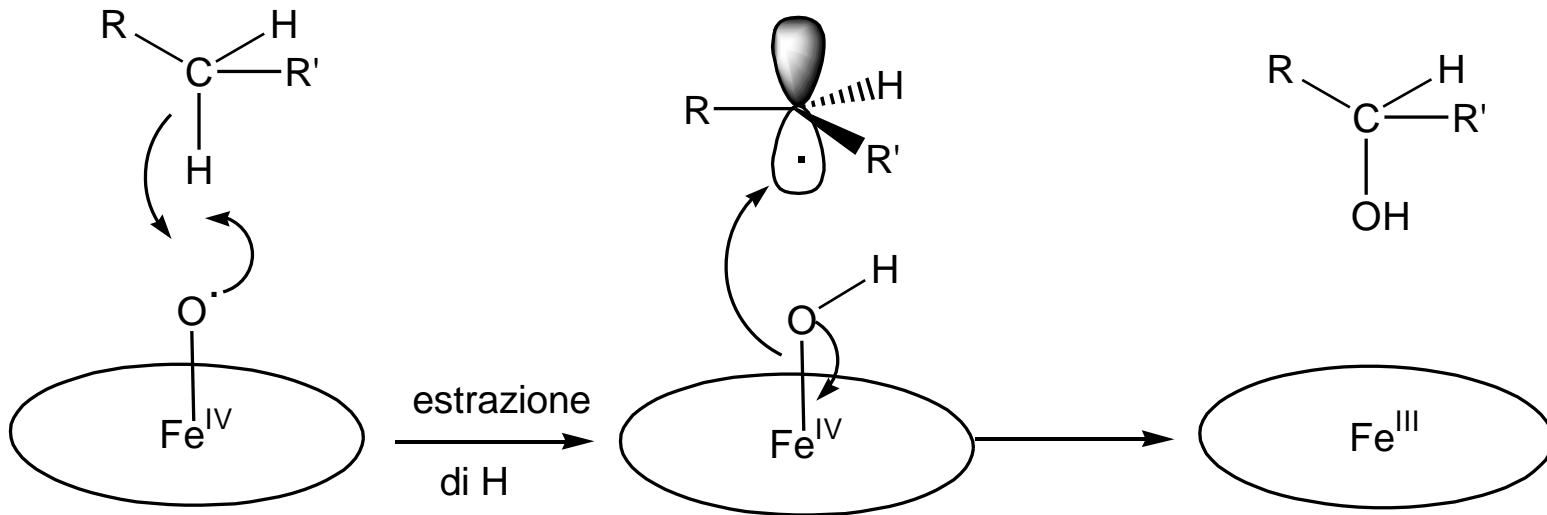


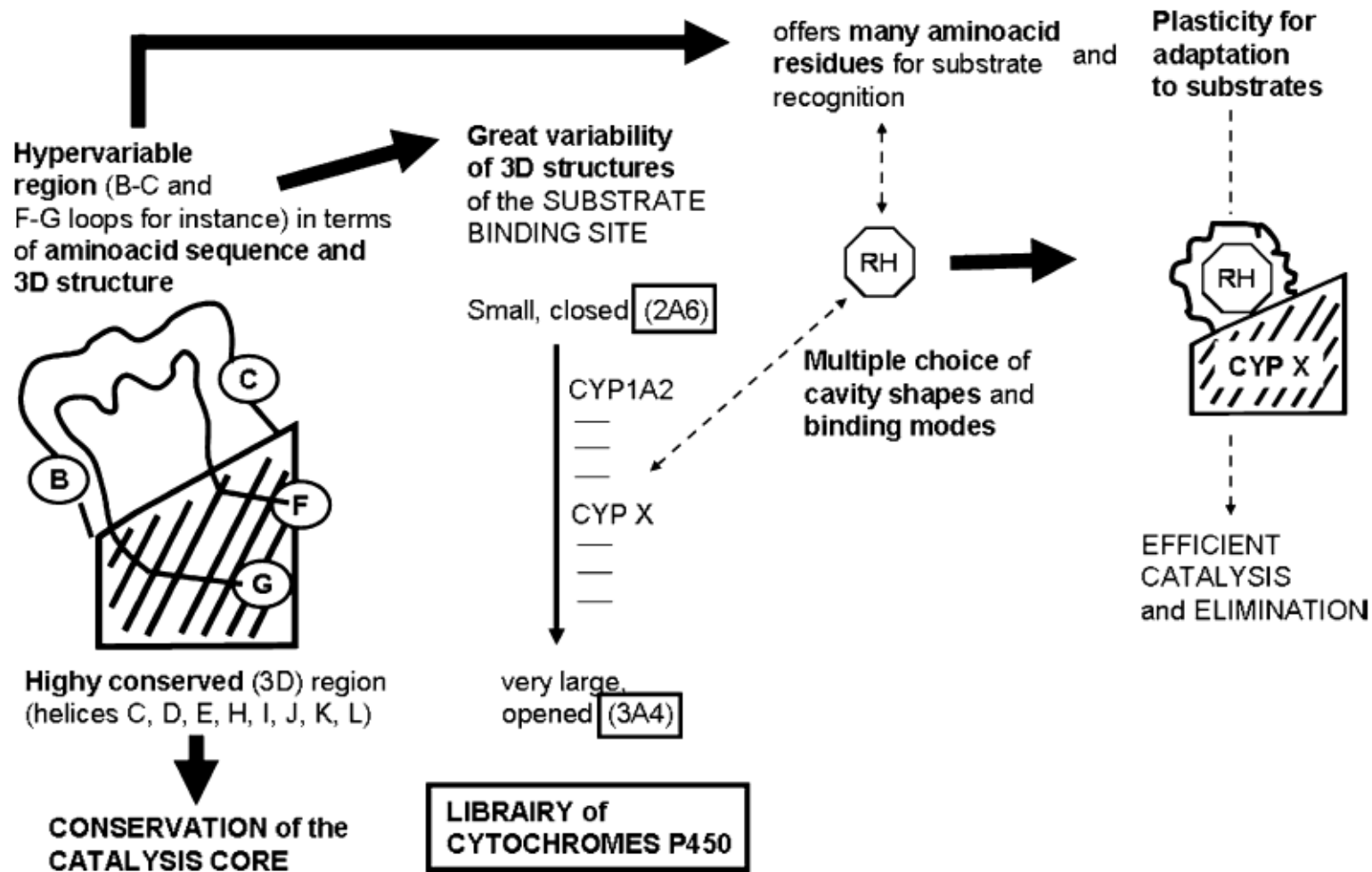
Rottura eterolitica del legame O–O e protonazione dell'ossigeno distale



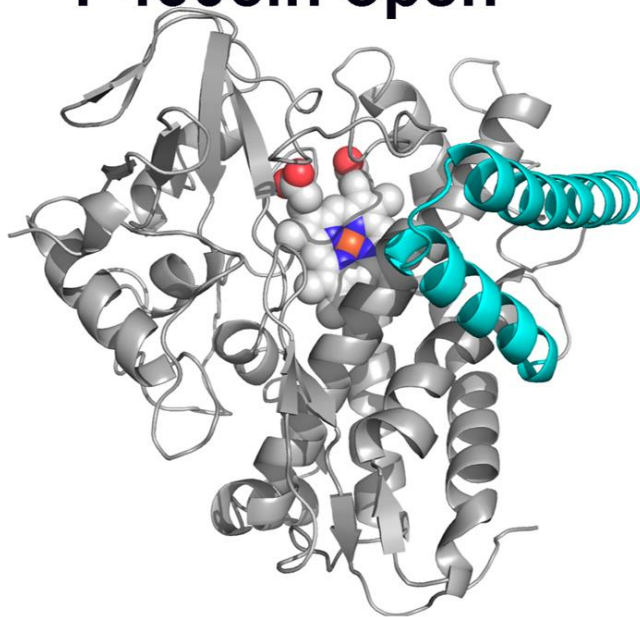
Meccanismo di ossidazione del substrato

Oxygen Rebound Mechanism

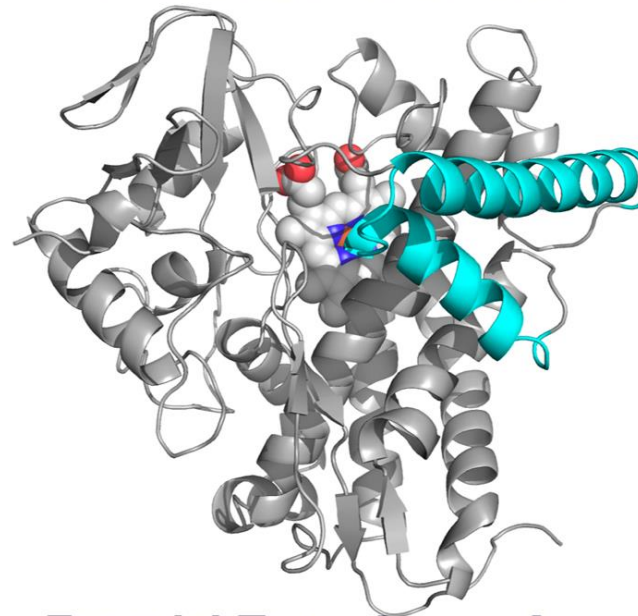




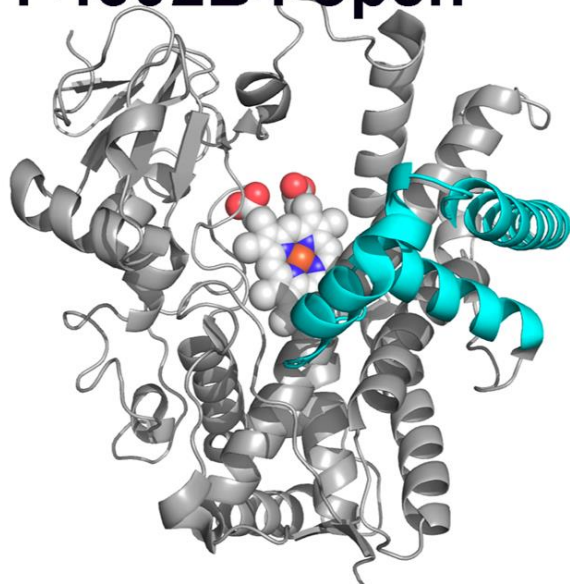
P450cin open



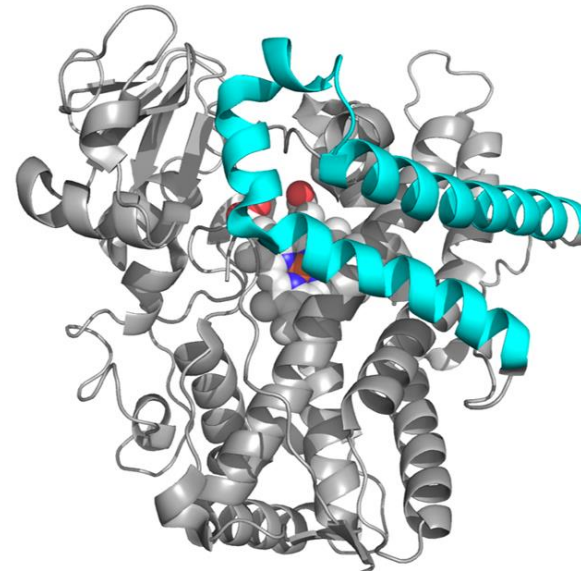
P450cin closed



P4502B4 open



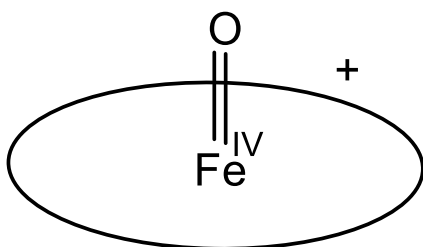
P4502B4 closed



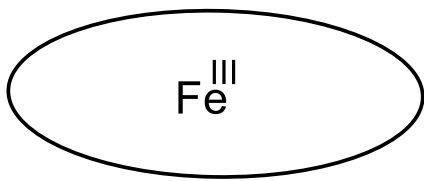
P450

cage

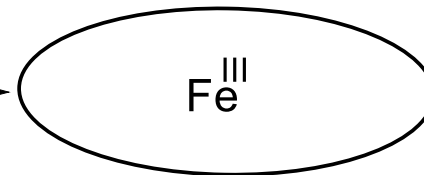
escape



+ Sub

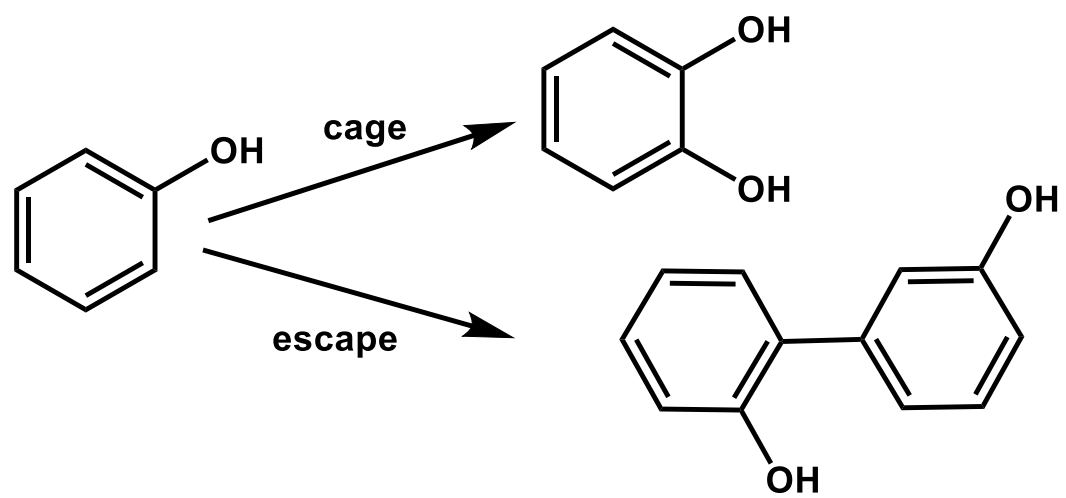
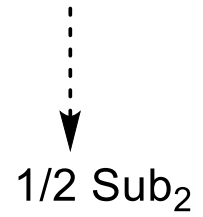


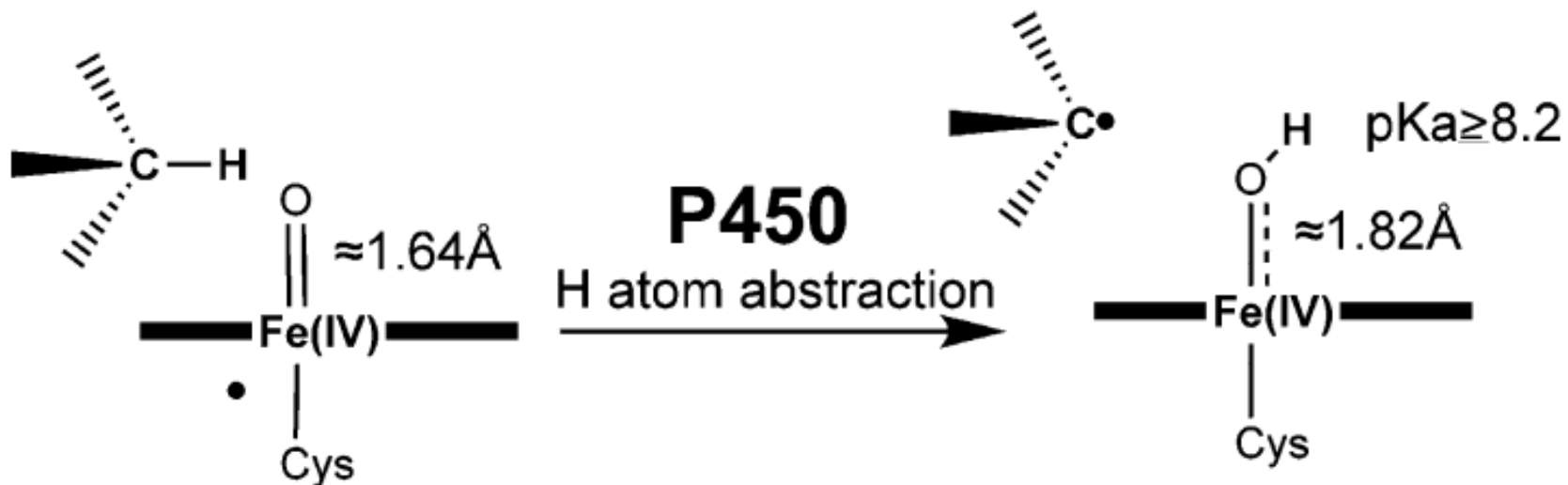
+ SubO



+ H₂O + Sub^{••}

perossidasi

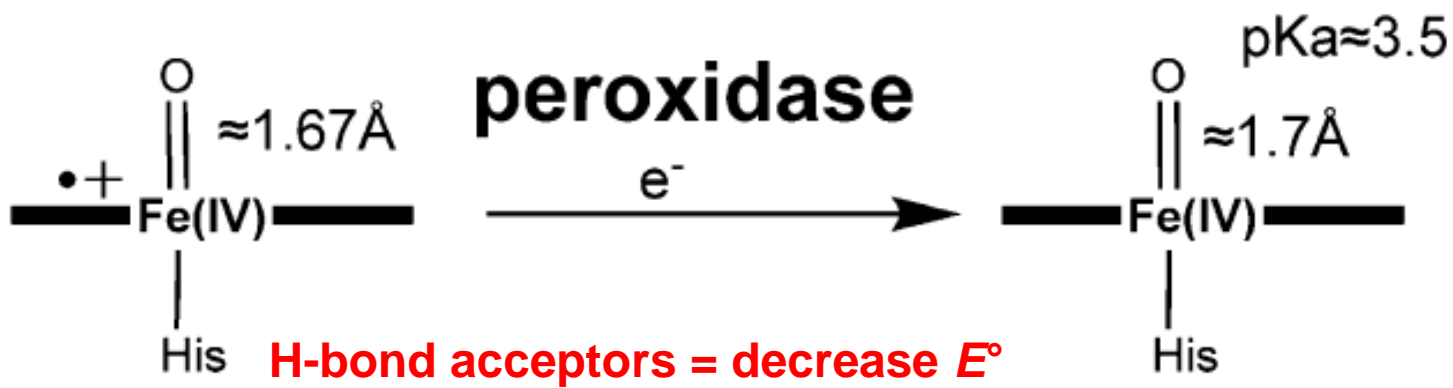




H-bond donors = increase E°

Compound I

Compound II



H-bond acceptors = decrease E°