

Chem 109 C Bioorganic Compounds

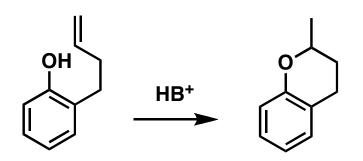
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http://labs.chem.ucsb.edu/~zakariangroup/courses.html

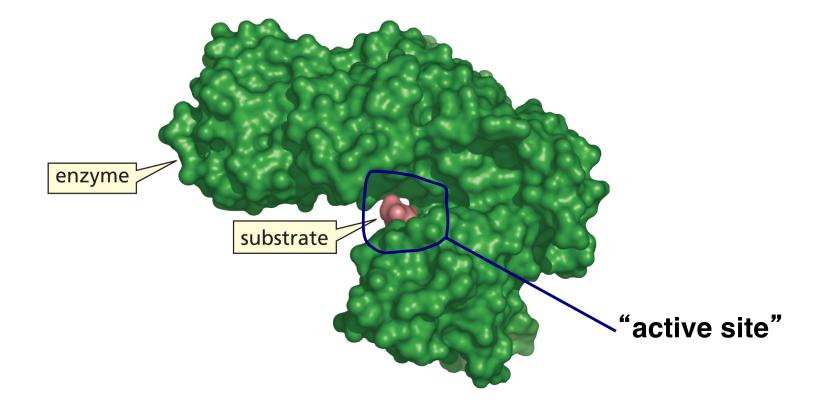
CATALYSIS

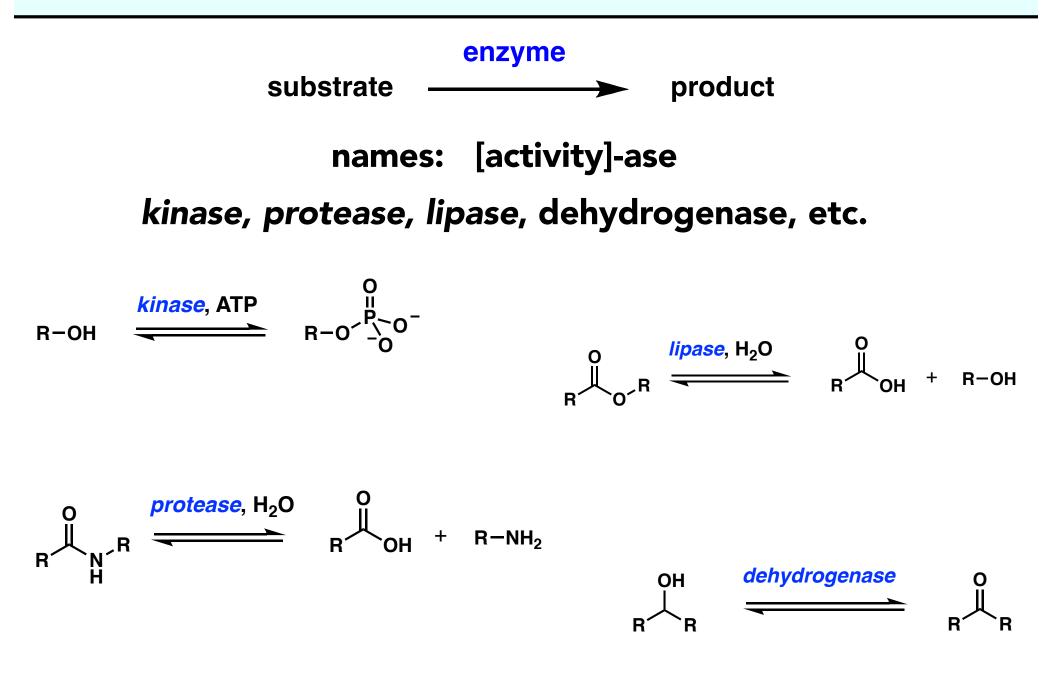
PROBLEM 4

Propose a mechanism for the following reaction if it takes place with <u>general</u>-acid catalysis:

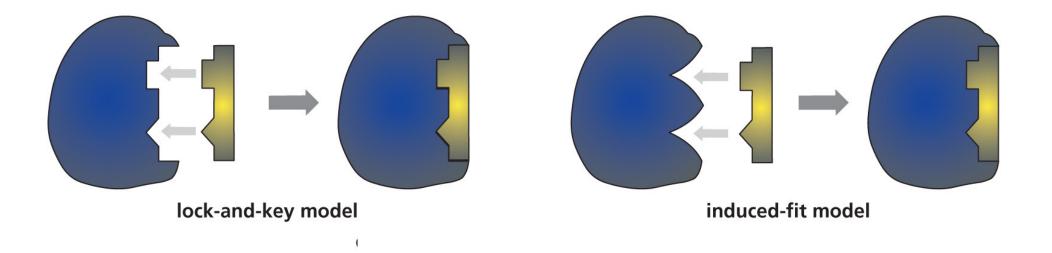


catalysis in biological reactions



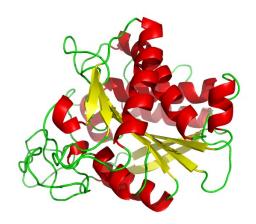


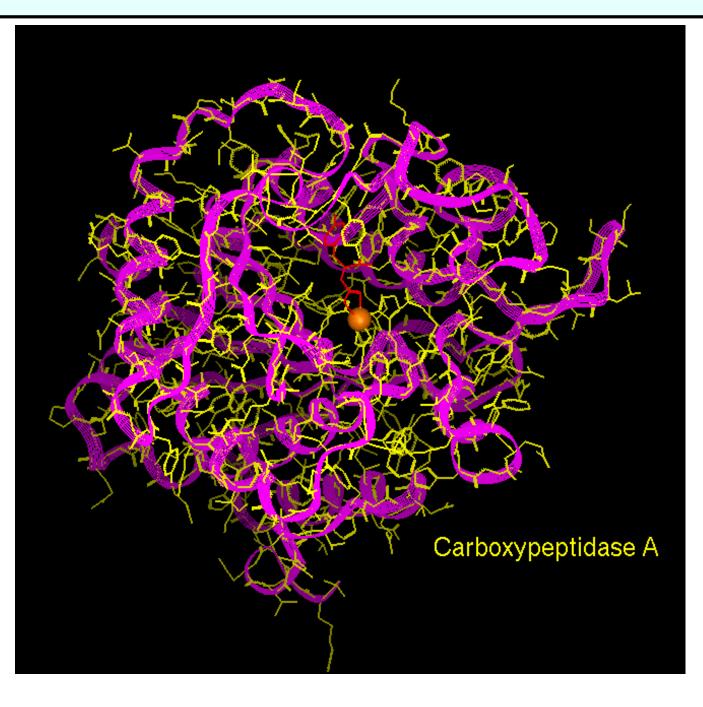
enzymes show high substrate specificity



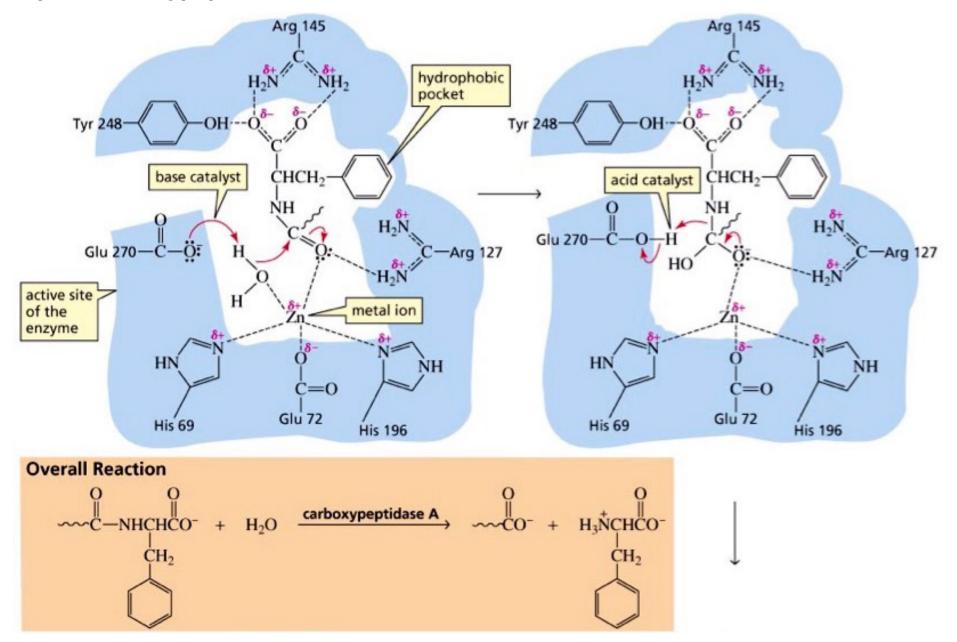
factors contributing to high catalytic activity of enzymes:

- reacting groups are properly oriented in active site
- acid/base or metal ions are at active site
- stabilization of transition states and intermediates

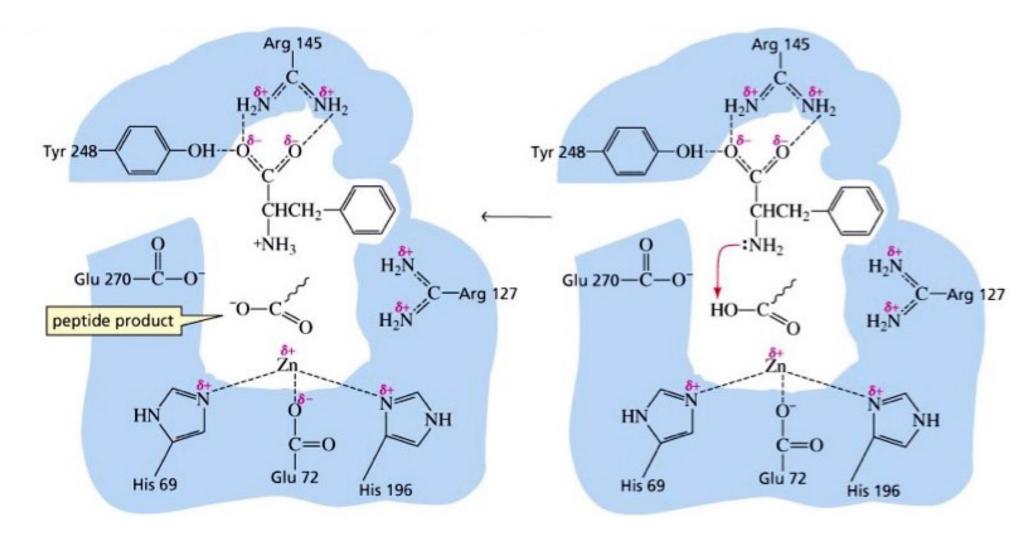




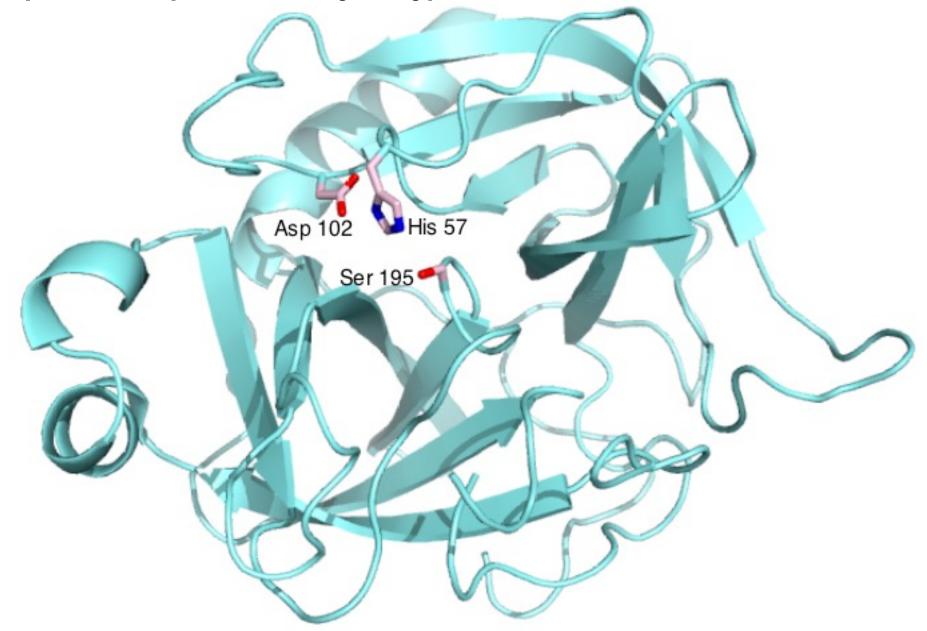
examples: carboxypeptidase A



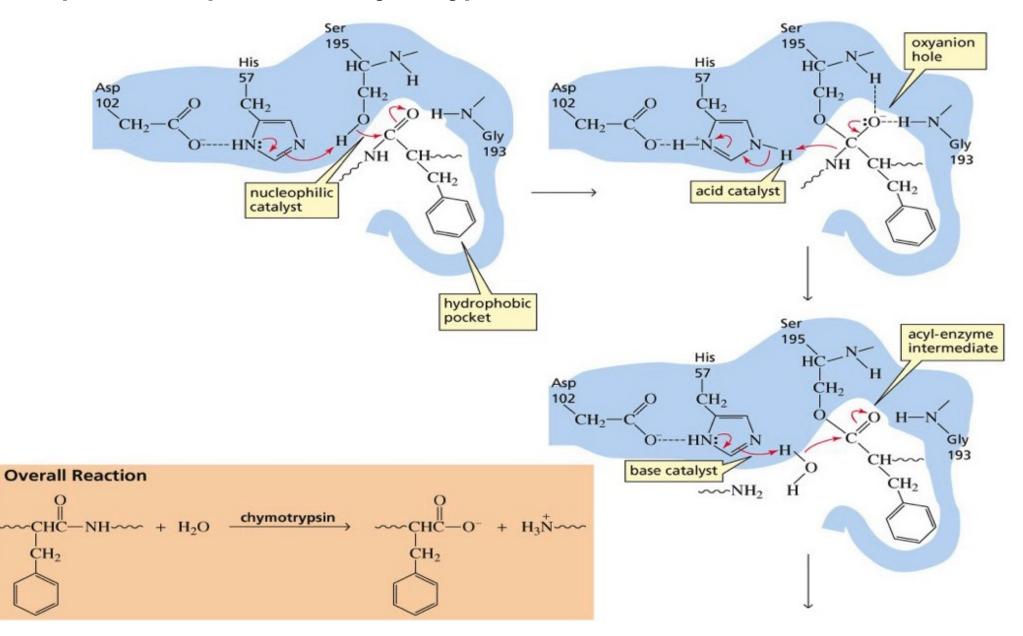
examples: carboxypeptidase A



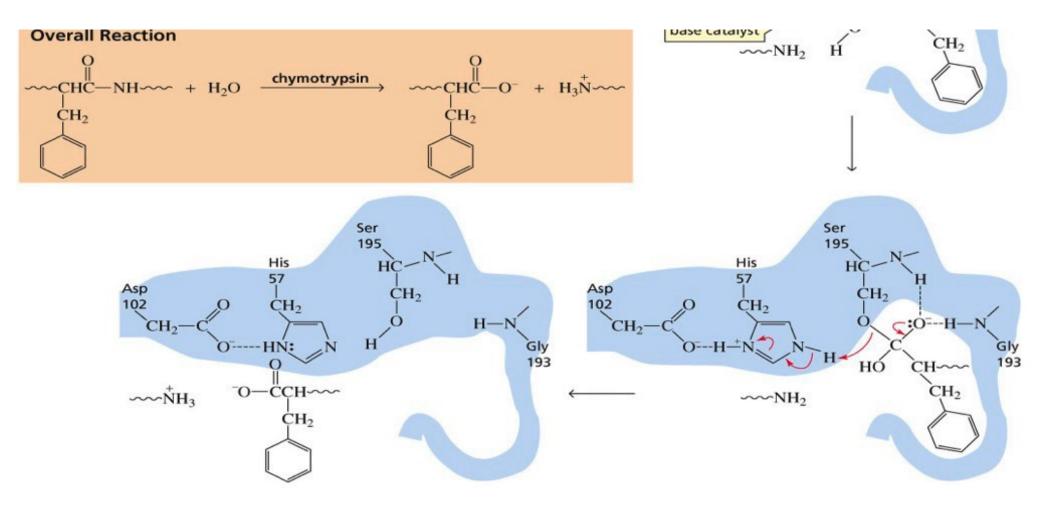
examples: serine proteases - chymotrypsin



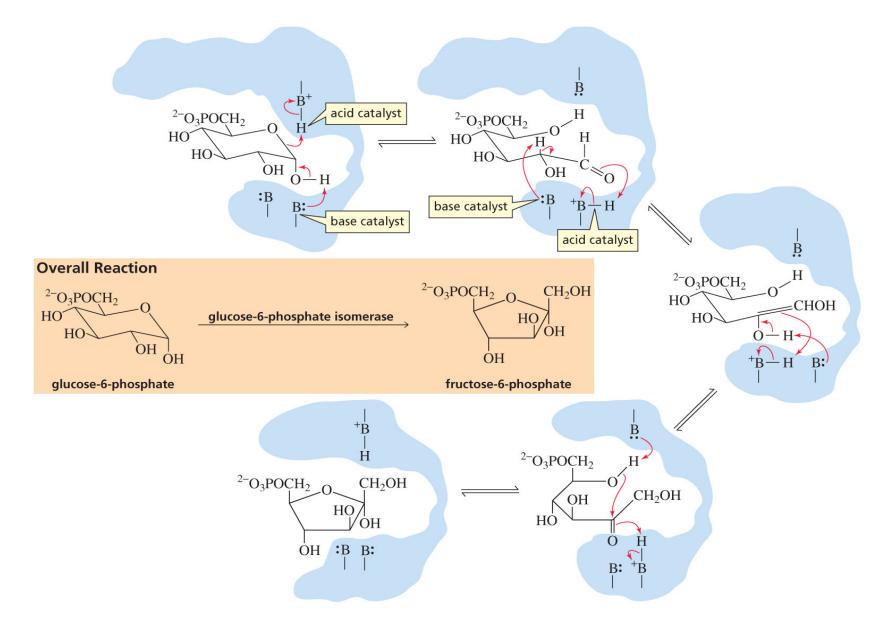
examples: serine proteases - chymotrypsin



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examples: glucose-6-phosphate isomerase



summary of previous sections

Catalysis (ch 22)

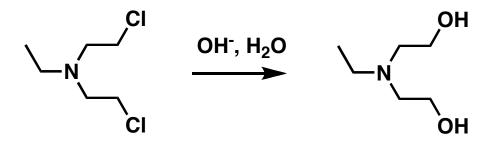
definition of catalyst, energy diagrams illustrating catalytic action types of catalysis:

acid: specific and general base: specific and general nucleophilic: stronger Nu are better catalysts metal-ion: types of activation

intramolecular reactions

why are they faster? effective molarity etc... intramolecular catalysis: examples of each class (acid, base, Nu, metal)

overview of enzyme catalyzed reactions: names of enzyme ("substrate"ase) lock-and-key model induced-fit model examples of enzyme catalysis carboxypeptidase A, chymotrypsin: what is going on in the active site (what types of catalysis occur there?) Propose a mechanism for the following reaction



Why is this reaction slower with the following compound

