A faint, stylized molecular structure is visible in the background, consisting of interconnected spheres (representing atoms) and lines (representing bonds). The spheres are colored in shades of pink, grey, and yellow, and the lines are thin and light-colored. The overall structure is complex and three-dimensional, resembling a network or a crystalline lattice.

# Chem 452 – Lecture 1

# Introduction to Biochemistry

## 110914

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Even though biology presents to us an amazing diversity of life forms, there is an underlying uniformity that connects these forms at the cellular and molecular levels. Biochemistry embodies this uniformity. In this lecture we will examine the relationship between form and function at the molecular level and will look at how chemical and physical principles can be applied to biological molecules.

# Acid and Base Chemistry

- ✦ Biological systems are typically 70% water.
- ✦ Self ionization of water
- ✦ Addition of acids and bases to water
  - ✦ Arrhenius acids and bases
  - ✦ Brønsted-Lowry acids and bases
- ✦ Buffers
  - ✦ Henderson-Hasselbalch Equation

# Problem

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What is the  $pH$  of a 0.1 M solution of HCl?

# Problem 1.7

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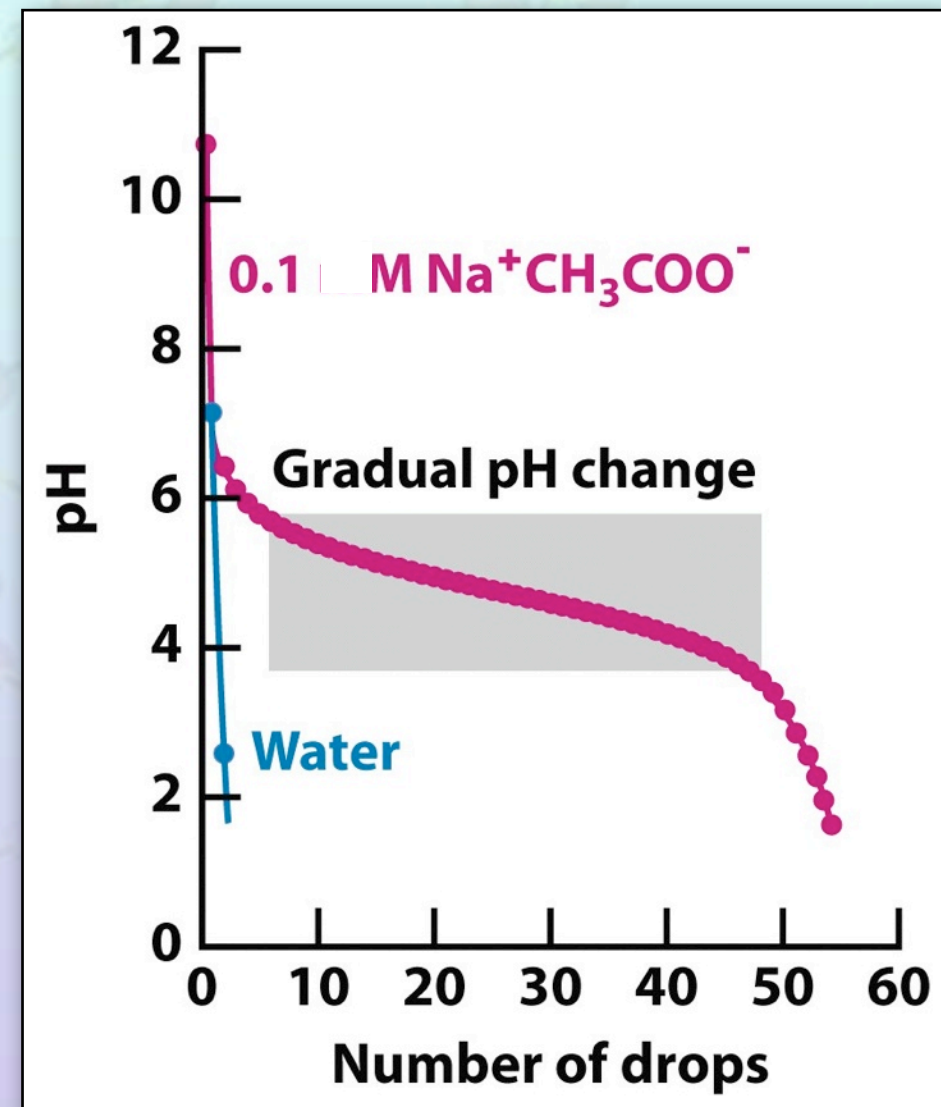
What is the  $pH$  of a 0.1 M solution of acetic acid ( $pK_a = 4.75$ )?

# Acid and Base Chemistry

- ♦ Buffers

- ♦ A mixture of a weak acid and its conjugate base

- ♦ Henderson-Hasselbalch Equation

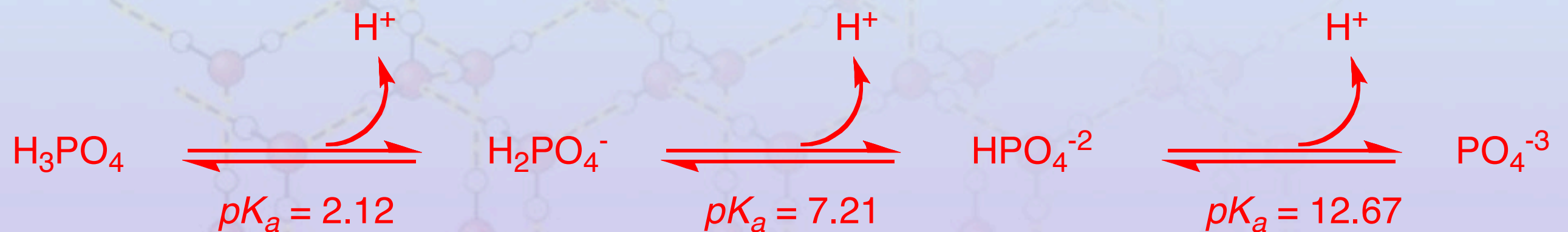


Adding 1M HCl to water and to a solution of 0.1M sodium acetate



# Acid and Base Chemistry

- ♦ Buffers
  - ♦ Henderson-Hasselbalch Equation
  - ♦ Phosphate buffers



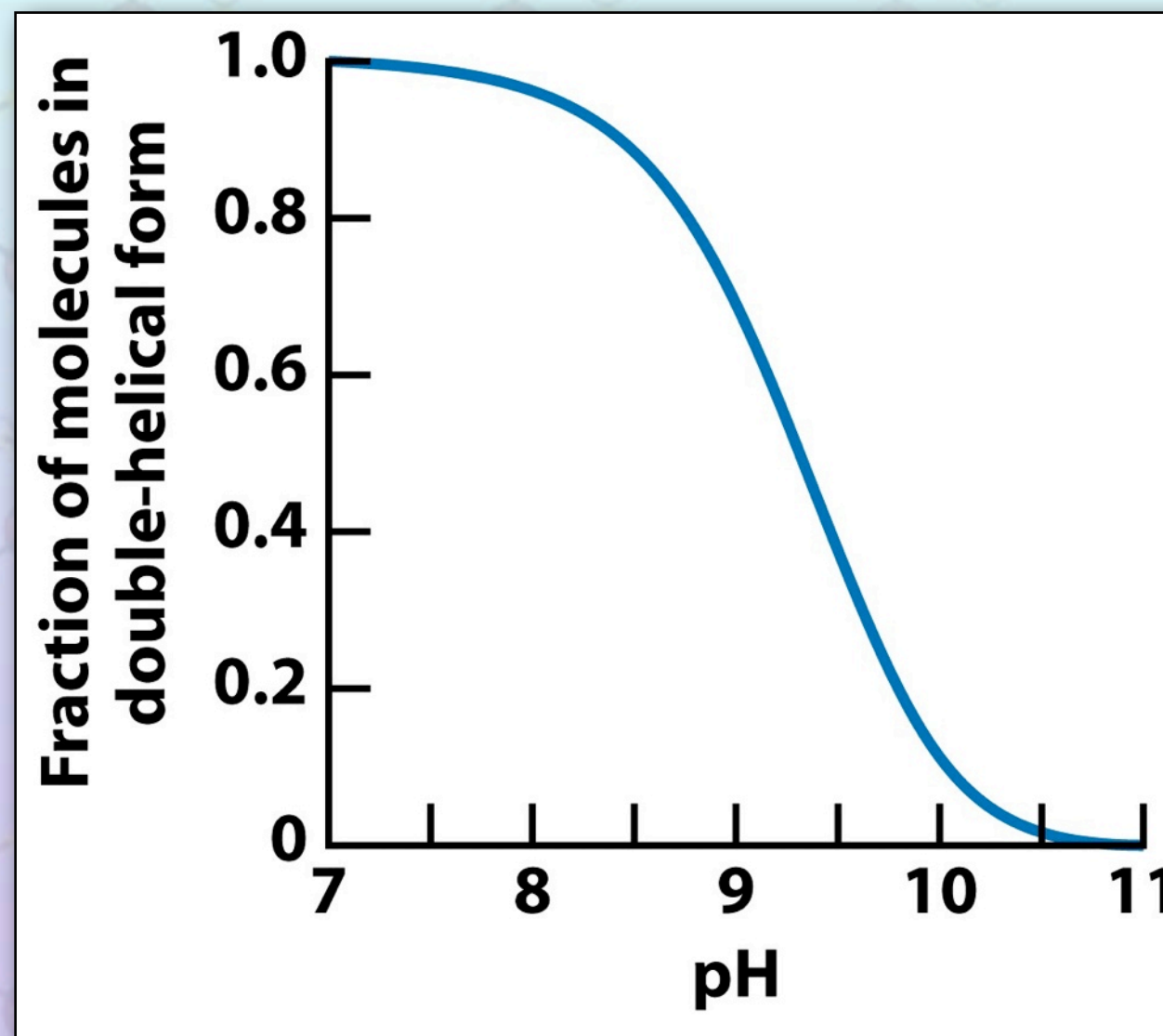
# Problem 1.14

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For an acid, HA, the concentrations of HA and A<sup>-</sup> at *pH* 6.0 are 0.075 and 0.025, respectively. What is the *pK<sub>a</sub>* value for the acid?

# Acid and Base Chemistry

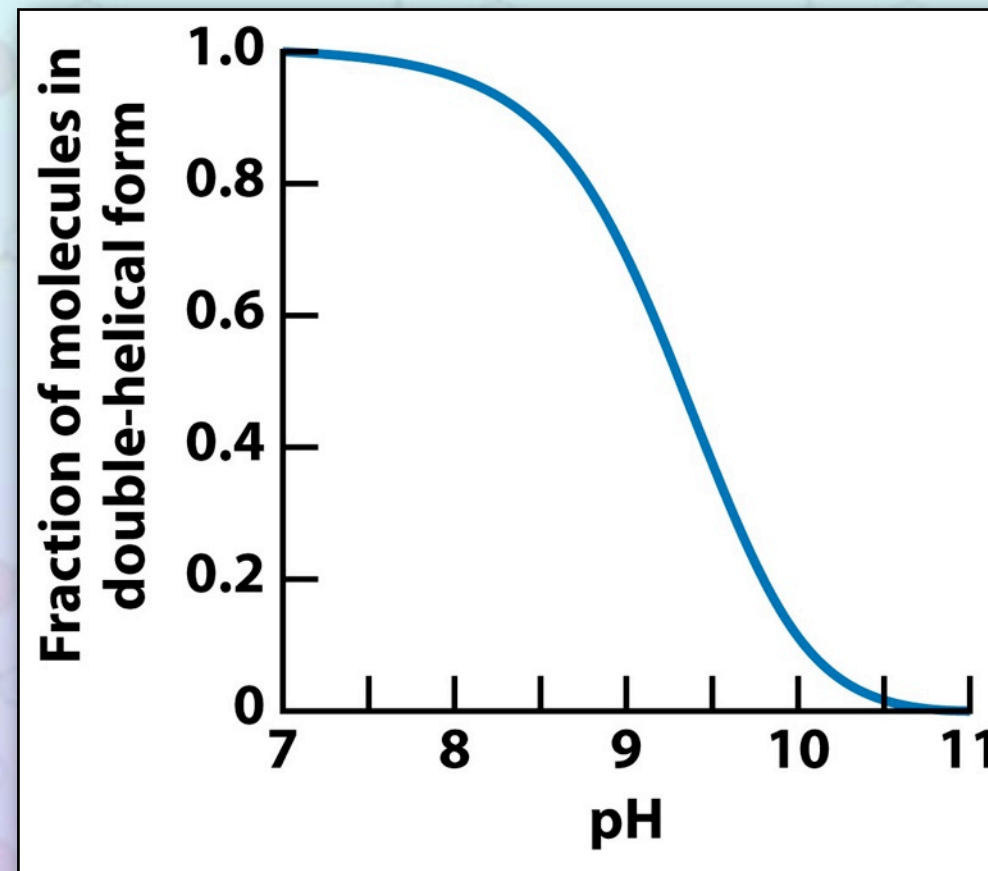
- ✦ Double-stranded DNA denatures at high pH values.





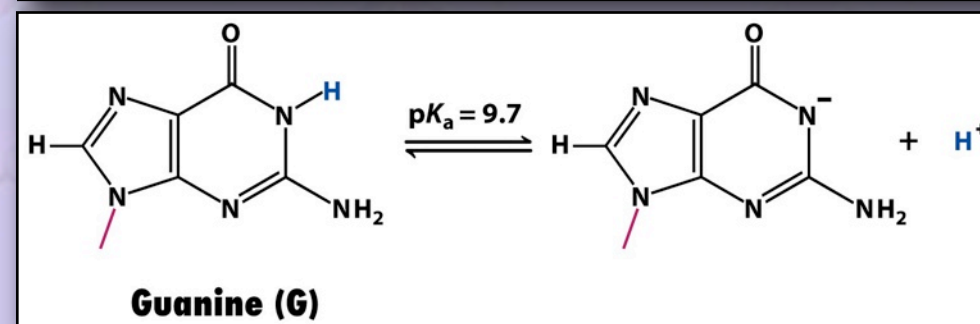
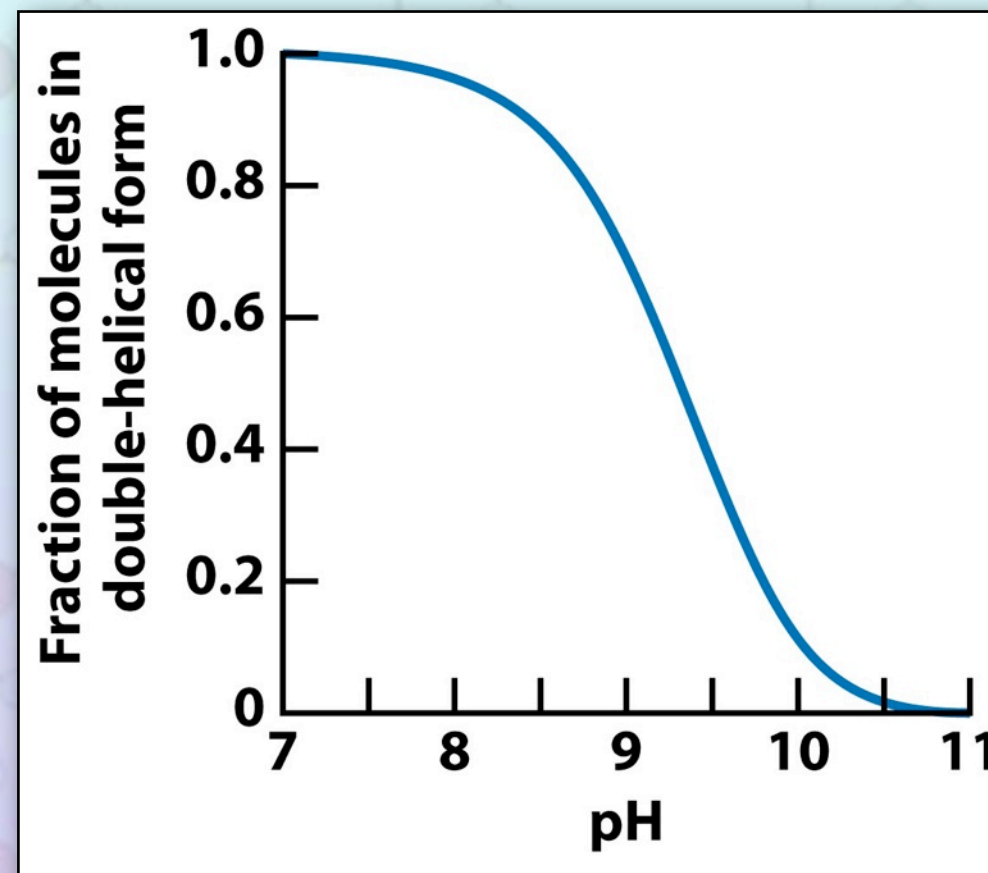
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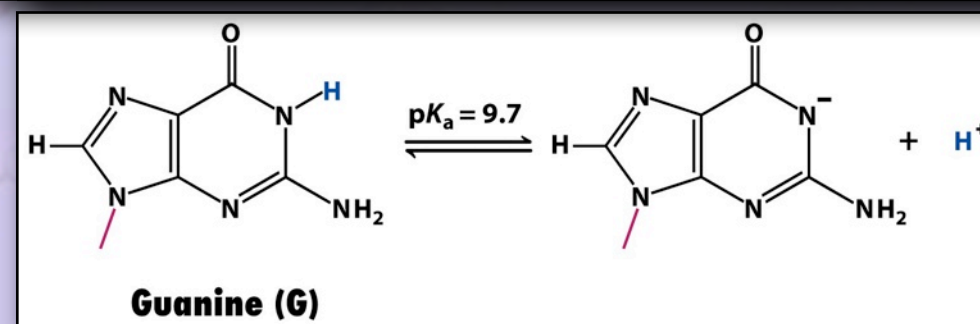
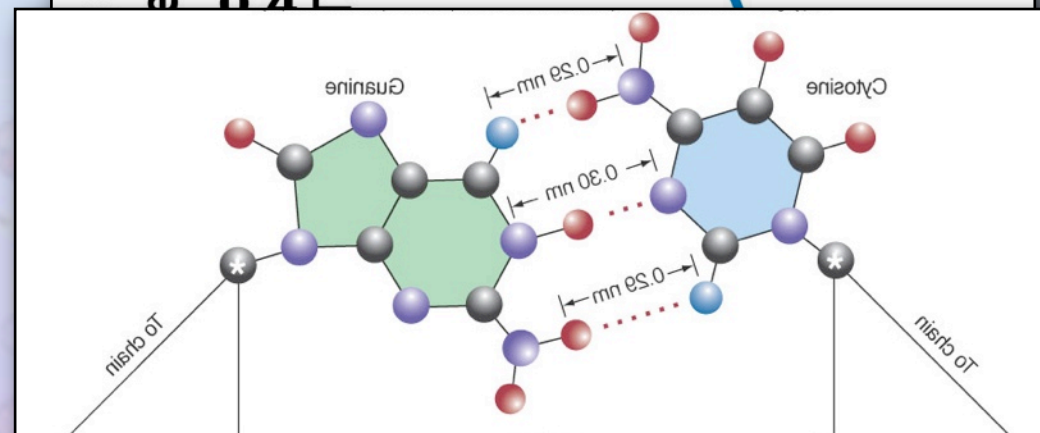
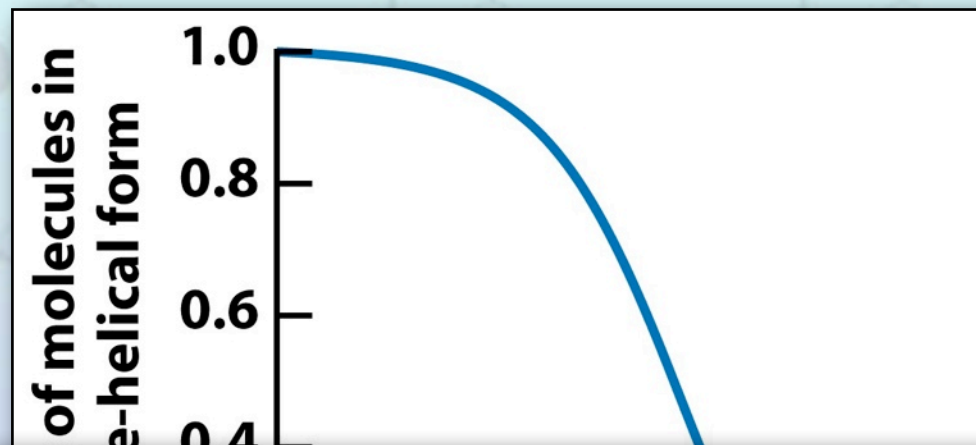
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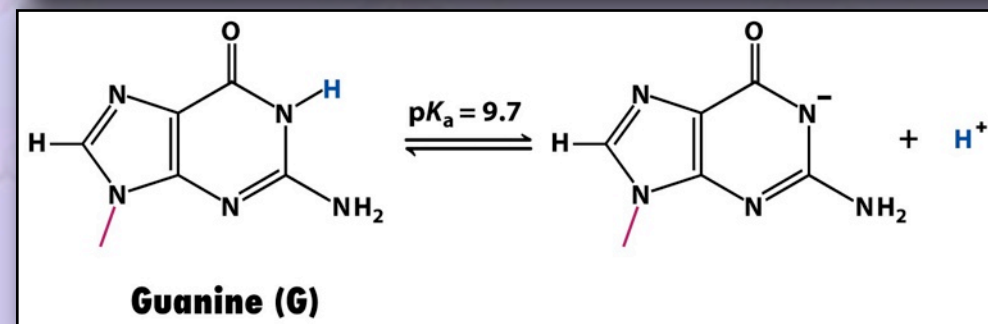
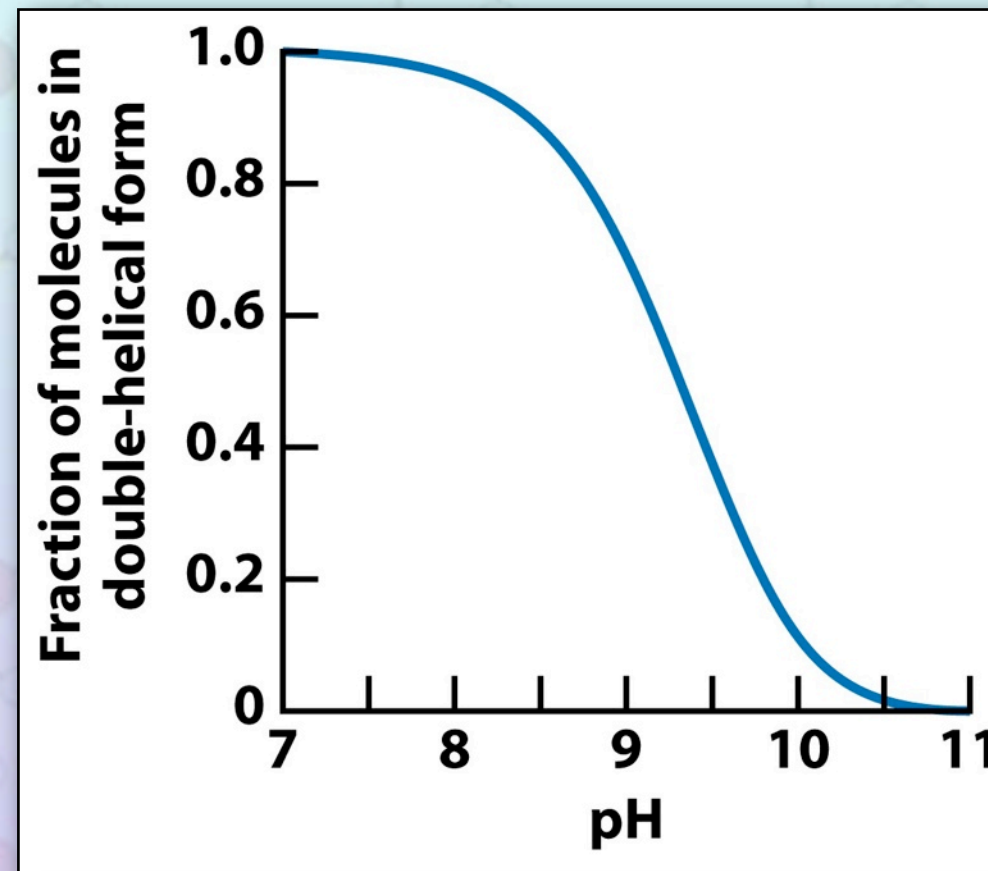
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# Acid and Base Chemistry

- ✦ Double-stranded DNA denatures at high pH values.





# Genomics

**ge•no•mics** |jē'nōmiks; -'näm-|,

plural noun [treated as sing. ]

the branch of molecular biology concerned with the structure, function, evolution, and mapping of genomes.

ORIGIN 1980s: from *genome* [the complete set of genes present in an organism] + *-ics*.



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[Click here for timeline](#)

# Genomics

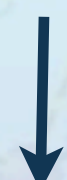
## ✦ The genetic code (1960's)

**DNA:**

A G T C



transcription



transcription

**mRNA:**

U C A G



translation



translation

**Protein:**

A C D E F G H I K L M N P Q R S T V W Y

# Genomics

## ✦ The “Central Dogma”



- ✦ Concept was initially proposed by Francis Crick.
- ✦ What is shown above is not what Crick proposed.
- ✦ Crick tried to clear this up in a 1970 letter in Nature



# Genomics

## ♦ The “Central Dogma”



- ♦ Concept was initially proposed by Francis Crick.

NATURE VOL. 227 AUGUST 8 1970

561

## Central Dogma of Molecular Biology

by

FRANCIS CRICK

MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology,  
Hills Road,  
Cambridge CB2 2QH

The central dogma of molecular biology deals with the detailed residue-by-residue transfer of sequential information. It states that such information cannot be transferred from protein to either protein or nucleic acid.

# Genomics

## ✦ The “Central Dogma”



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# Genomics

## ✦ The genetic code (1960's)

	U	C	A	G	
<b>U</b>	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Cys	<b>U</b>
	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Cys	<b>C</b>
	Leu	Ser	STOP	STOP	<b>A</b>
	Leu	Ser	STOP	Trp	<b>G</b>
<b>C</b>	Leu	Pro	His	Arg	<b>U</b>
	Leu	Pro	His	Arg	<b>C</b>
	Leu	Pro	Gln	Arg	<b>A</b>
	Leu	Pro	Gln	Arg	<b>G</b>
<b>A</b>	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ser	<b>U</b>
	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ser	<b>C</b>
	Ile	Thr	Lys	Arg	<b>A</b>
	Met	Thr	Lys	Arg	<b>G</b>
<b>G</b>	Val	Ala	Asp	Gly	<b>U</b>
	Val	Ala	Asp	Gly	<b>C</b>
	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	<b>A</b>
	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	<b>G</b>

# Genomics

- ✦ Sickle cell anemia
  - ✦ Due to a 1 base pair change in the gene for the  $\beta$  subunit of hemoglobin

	U	C	A	G	
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	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Cys	C
	Leu	Ser	STOP	STOP	A
	Leu	Ser	STOP	Trp	G
C	Leu	Pro	His	Arg	U
	Leu	Pro	His	Arg	C
	Leu	Pro	Gln	Arg	A
	Leu	Pro	Gln	Arg	G
A	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ser	U
	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ser	C
	Ile	Thr	Lys	Arg	A
	Met	Thr	Lys	Arg	G
G	Val	Ala	Asp	Gly	U
	Val	Ala	Asp	Gly	C
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G	Val	Ala	Asp	Gly	U
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	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	G

# Genomics

- ✦ Recombinant DNA technologies
  - ✦ Breakthroughs in the 1970's led to the ability to cut & paste and to sequence DNA.

[Click here for timeline](#)



# Genomics

- ✦ The 1990's saw the sequencing of complete genomes.



# Genomics

- ✦ The 1990's saw the sequencing of complete genomes.

[Click here for timeline](#)

# Genomics

- ✦ Human Genome Project completed in 2003
  - ✦ The Sequencing and mapping of the human genome
  - ✦ Human genome contains 3 billion base pairs(bp)
  - ✦ Codes for  $\approx 25,000$  proteins
  - ✦ Coding regions only account for 3% of the total DNA in the genome.

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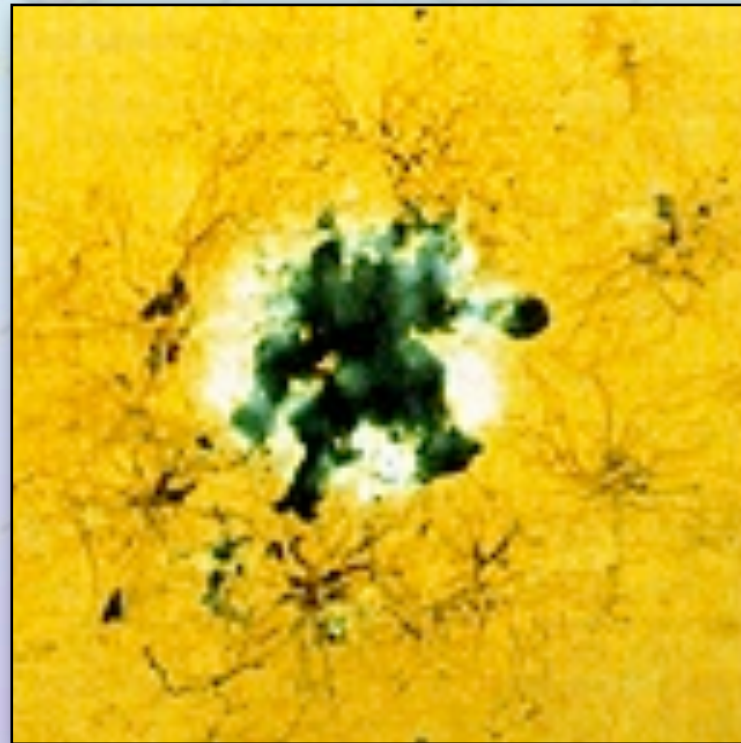
Hb-S: ...ATG GTG CAC CTG ACT CCT **GTG** GAG AAG TCT GCC GTT ACT...

	U	C	A	G	
U	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Cys	U
	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Cys	C
	Leu	Ser	STOP	STOP	A
	Leu	Ser	STOP	Trp	G
C	Leu	Pro	His	Arg	U
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	Leu	Pro	Gln	Arg	G
A	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ser	U
	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ser	C
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G	Val	Ala	Asp	Gly	U
	Val	Ala	Asp	Gly	C
	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	A
	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	G



# Genomics

- ✦ Pinpointing the locations of genetic lesions.
- ✦ e.g. Alzheimer's Disease



Human Genome Map <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/SCIENCE96/>



# Genomics

## ✦ Tracking human migration





# Genomics

- ✦ Comparative genomics
  - ✦ Tracking evolution

# Genomics

- ✦ Comparative genomics
  - ✦ Tracking evolution

[Click here for timeline](#)

# Proteomics

**proteomics** |ˌprōtē'ämiks|

plural noun [treated as singular]

the branch of molecular biology concerned with determining the proteome.

DERIVATIVES

**proteomic** adjective

# Proteomics

**proteome** |'prōtē,ōm|

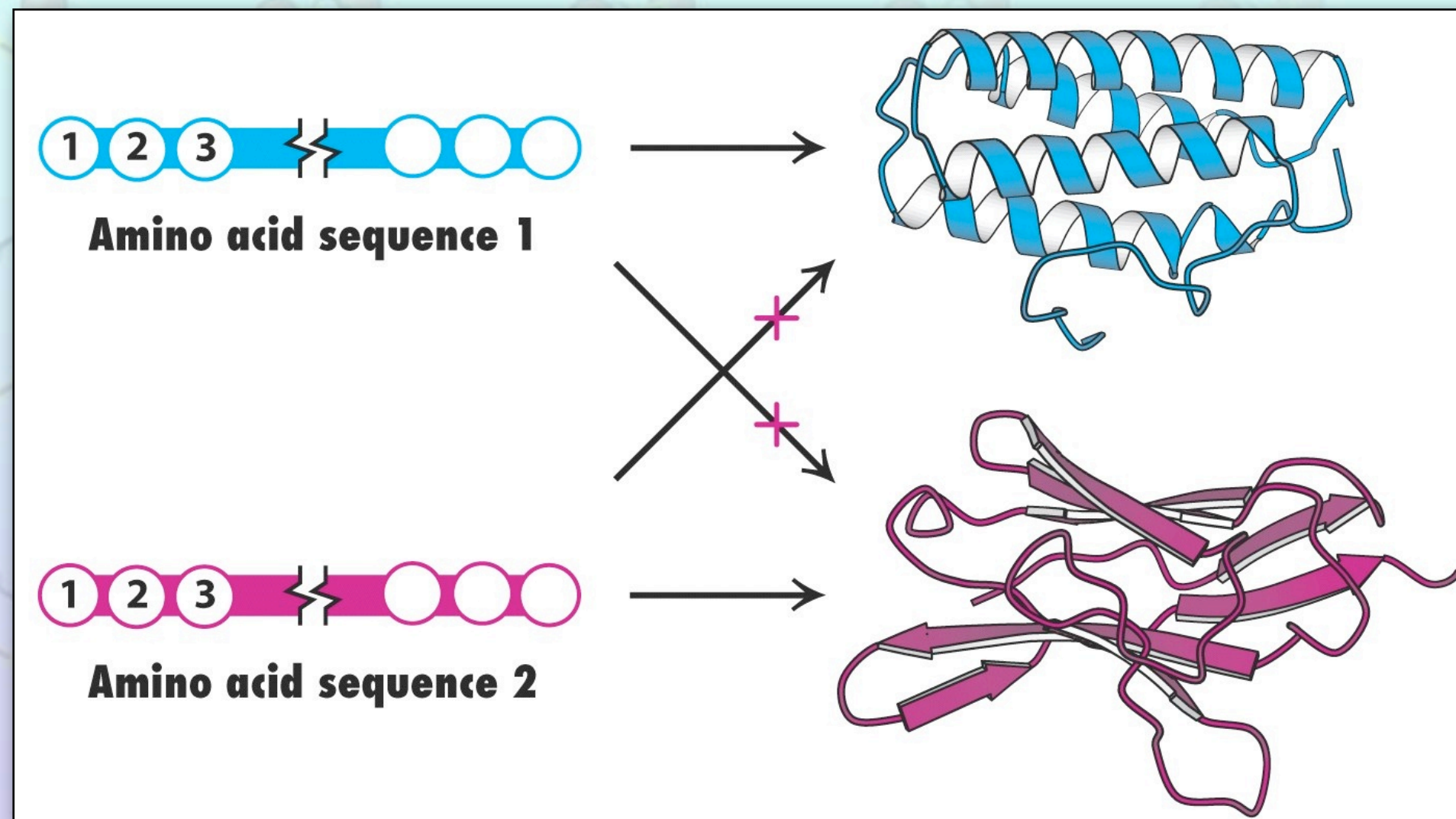
noun Genetics

the entire complement of proteins that is or can be expressed by a cell, tissue, or organism : *now that the human genome has been deciphered, much of the fanfare surrounding it has transferred to the proteome.*

ORIGIN 1990s: a blend of *protein* and *genome*.



# Proteomics



# Next up

## ♦ Protein Structure

