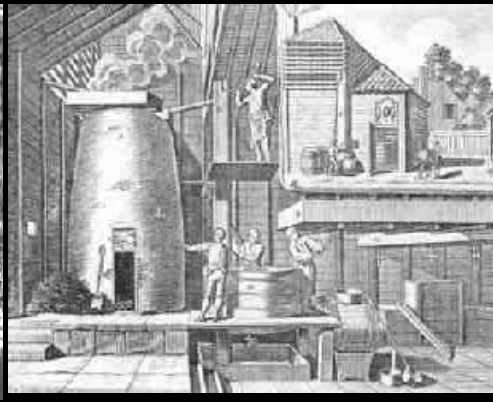
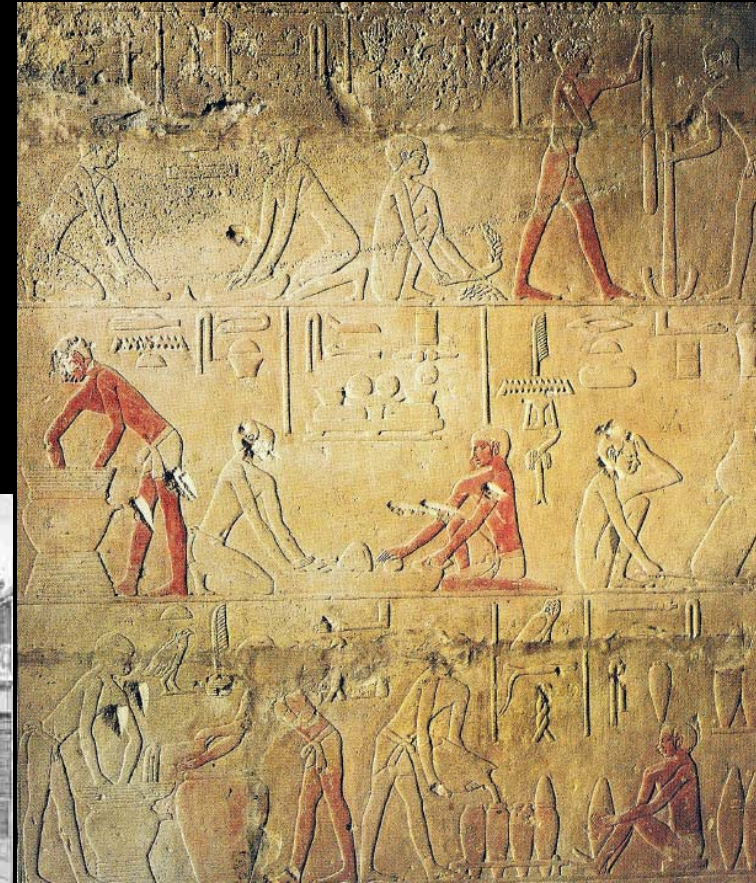


Els orígens històrics de la bioquímica

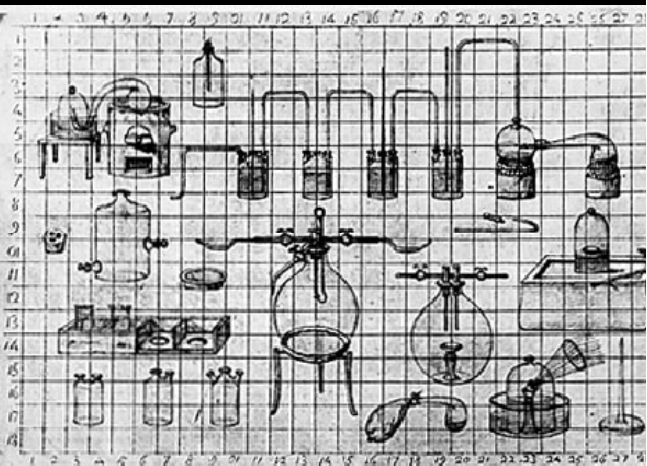
La fermentació alcohòlica obrí l'estudi dels enzims



Deu mil anys de pràctica fermentadora,
menys d'un segle de coneixement molecular



Lavoisier estudia quantitativament la "fermentació vinosa"



CAPITOL XIII 101

TAULA DELS RESULTATS OBTINGUTS PER LA FERMENTACIÓ

Litres	Unces	Drams.	Grans		Litres	Unces	Drams.	Grans
35	5	4	19	d'acid carbònic, compostes . . .	d'oxigen . . .	25	7	1 34
					de carbone . . .	9	14	2 57
408	15	5	14	d'aigua, compostes . . .	d'oxigen . . .	347	10	— 59
					d'hidrogen . . .	61	5	4 27
					d'oxigen combinat amb l'hidrogen .	31	6	1 64
57	11	1	58	d'alcohol, compostes	d'hidrogen combinat amb l'oxigen.	5	8	5 3
					d'hidrogen combinat amb el carbone . . .	4	—	5 —
					de carbone . . .	16	11	5 63
2	8	—	—	d'acid acetós sec, compostes . . .	d'hidrogen . . .	—	2	4 —
					d'oxigen . . .	1	11	4 —
4	1	4	3	de residu ensucrat, compostes . . .	de carbone . . .	—	10	— —
					d'hidrogen . . .	—	5	1 67
					d'oxigen . . .	2	9	7 27
					de carbone . . .	1	2	2 53
1	6	—	50	dellevatsec, compostes	d'hidrogen . . .	—	2	2 41
					d'oxigen . . .	—	13	1 14
					de carbone . . .	—	6	2 30
					d'azot . . .	—	—	2 37
510	—	—	—			510	—	—







Gay-Lussac ajusta els mesuraments de Lavoisier

sucre \rightarrow alcohol etílic + diòxid de carboni



Berzelius va proposar l'ús dels símbols químics, estudià les primeres activitats enzimàtiques i va introduir el concepte de *catàlisi*



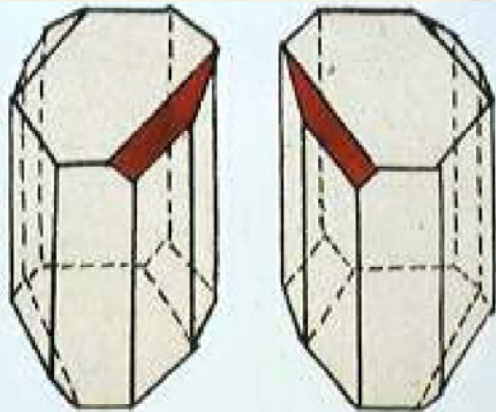
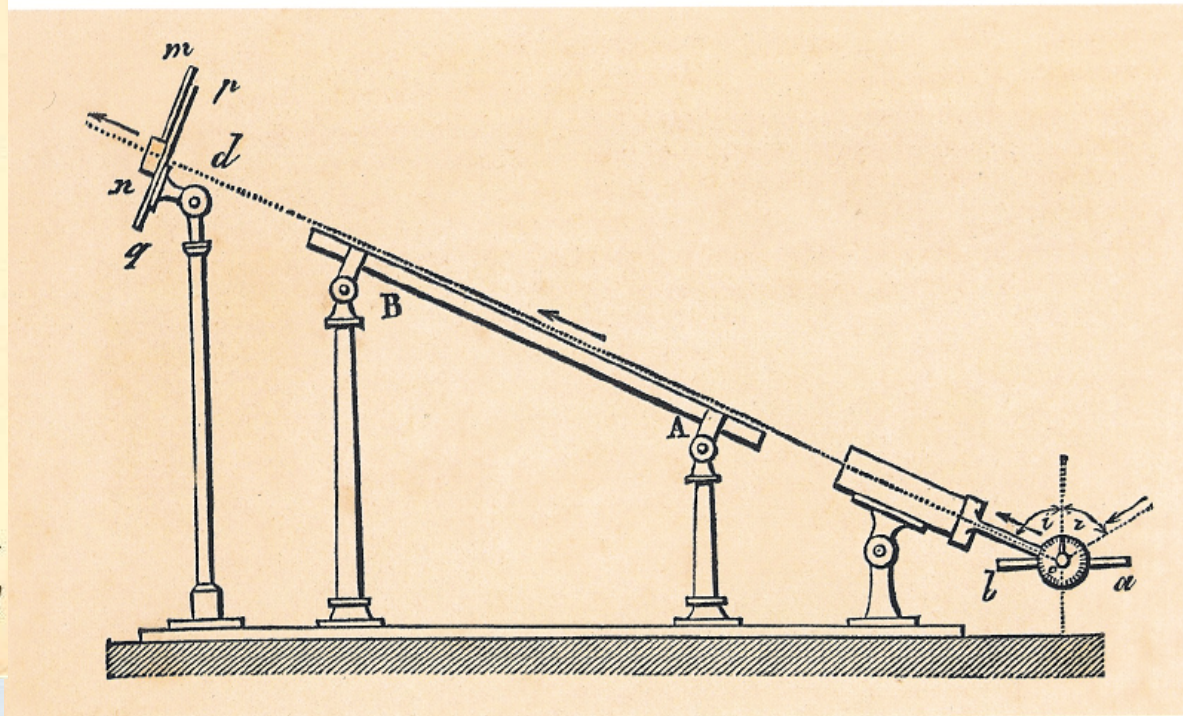
1500's	1600's	1700's	1783	1808	1814
					Au
					Hg
					Pb

Wöhler (1828) sintetitza urea a partir de cianat amònic



- *He fabricat urea sense l'ajut de cap ronyó*
- *Un filòsof de la naturalesa diria que el caràcter orgànic no ha desaparegut ni del carboni animal ni de les combinacions ciàniques i que eixa és la raó per la qual d'aquests cossos es poden obtenir altres cossos orgànics*

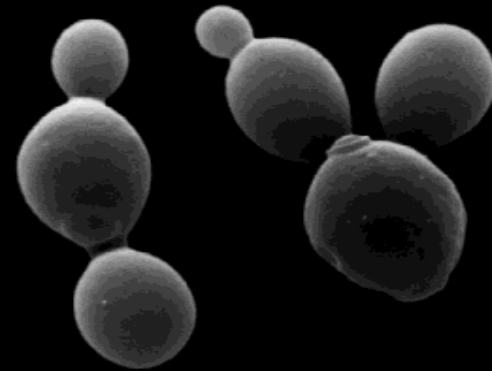
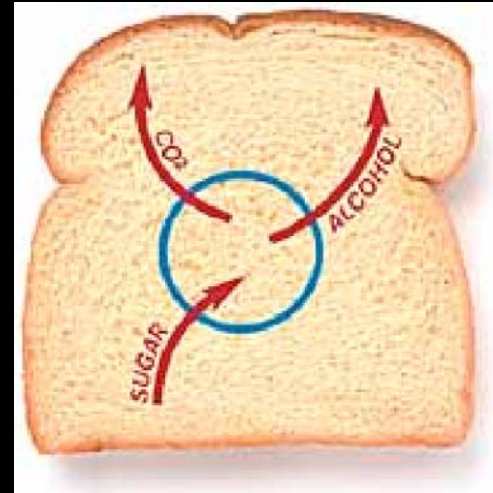
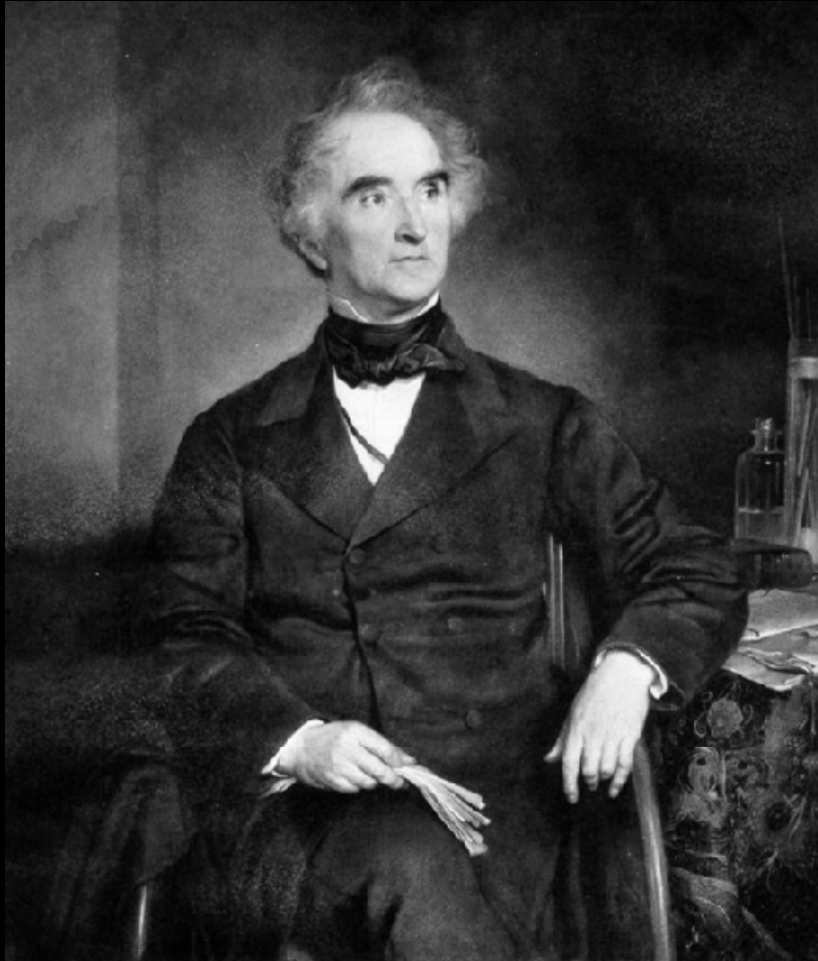
Louis Pasteur descobreix l'asimetria molecular



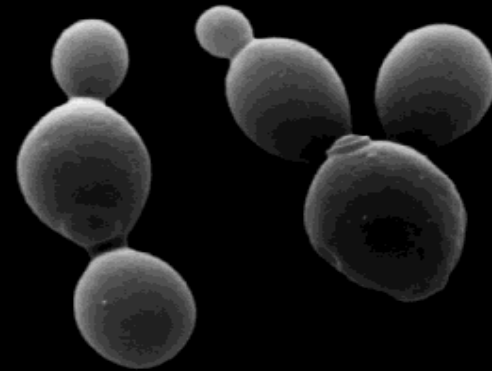
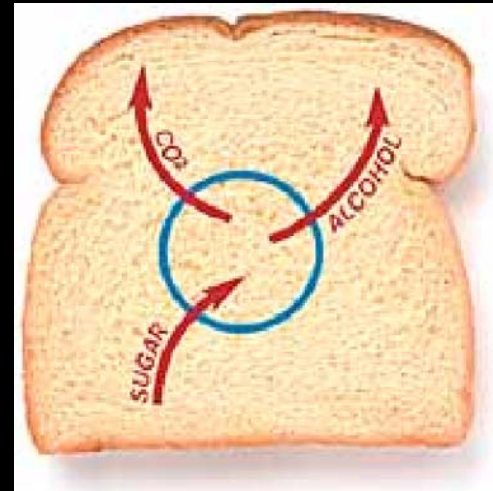
Polarímetre semblant a l'usat per Biot en la primera meitat del segle XIX. Consta d'una làmina gruixuda de vidre (a-b) que provoca la polarització de la llum i la reflecteix segons la direcció assenyalada en la figura. El raig passa pel suport (A-B) en què es troba la mostra analitzada en uns tubs dissenyats amb aquest objectiu. Finalment, el raig travessa un prisma polaritzat (n) que es troba sobre un suport mòbil (m) que gira al voltant d'un cercle graduat (p-q). Quan no hi ha cap mostra al suport (A-B) o quan la mostra és òpticament inactiva, el prisma (n) pot ajustar-se perquè el punt zero de l'escala coincideixca amb el punt en què no observa cap lluminositat. Si s'introdueix una substància òpticament activa en el suport (A-B), cal moure uns quants graus el suport mòbil del prisma (n) perquè es torne a la situació anterior i, així, es puga llegir sobre el cercle graduat (p-q) el gir provocat en el plànol de polarització de la llum. El gravat procedeix del popular llibre de text de V. Regnault, *Curso elemental de química ...*, Madrid, 1853.



Justus von Liebig: el "ferment" és una substància orgànica làbil que descomposa el sucre



Pasteur: La fermentació és l'obra química de la vida sense aire



Eduard Buchner (1897) observa la fermentació sense cèl·lules

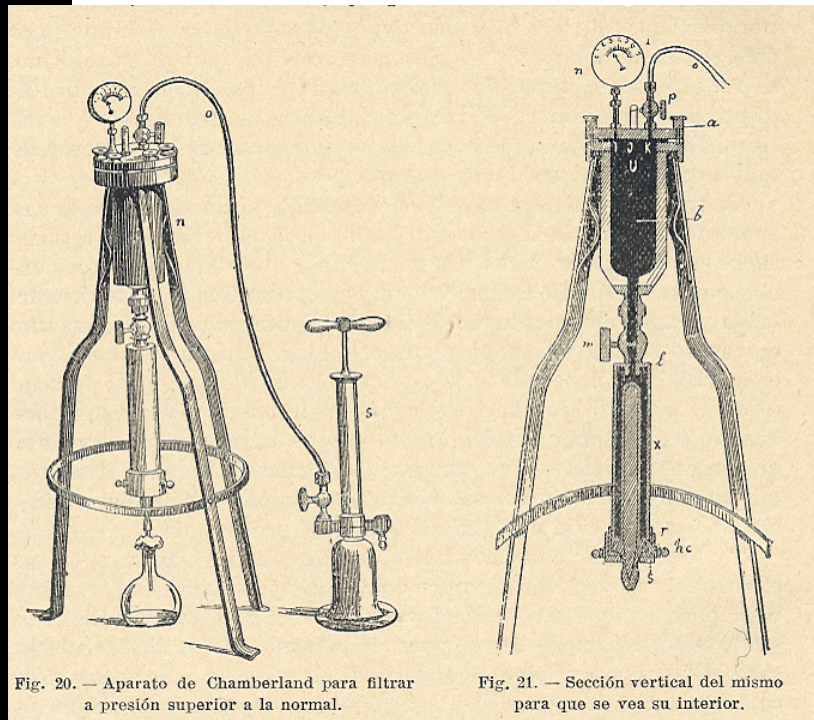


19. Eduard Buchner: Alkoholische Gahrung ohne Hefezellen.
[Vorlufige Mittheilung.]
(Eingegangen am 11. Januar.)

Eine Trennung der Gahrwirkung von den lebenden Hefezellen ist bisher nicht gelungen; im Folgenden sei ein Verfahren beschrieben, welches diese Aufgabe lost.

1000 g fur die Darstellung von Presshefe gereinigte, aber noch nicht mit Kartoffelstarke versetzte Brauereibierhefe¹⁾ wird mit dem

*) Dieselbe ist von oberflachlich anhaftendem Wasser soweit befreit, dass bei einem Druck von 25 Atmospharen kein Wasser mehr abgeht.



EDUARD BUCHNER.



Eduard Buchner

Fins ara no s'havia aconseguit separar l'acció fermentativa de les cèl·lules vives de llevat. Es descriu a continuació un procediment que resol el problema [...].

Per a la teoria de la fermentació poden treure's fins ara les següents conclusions. De primer, s'ha comprovat que per a produir el procés fermentatiu no és necessària una estructura tan complicada com la cèl·lula de llevat. Com a vehicle de l'acció fermentativa cal pensar millor en una substància soluble, sens dubte un cos albuminoide, que cal anomenar zimasa.

Eduard Buchner (1897)

EDUARD BUCHNER.



Eduard Buchner.

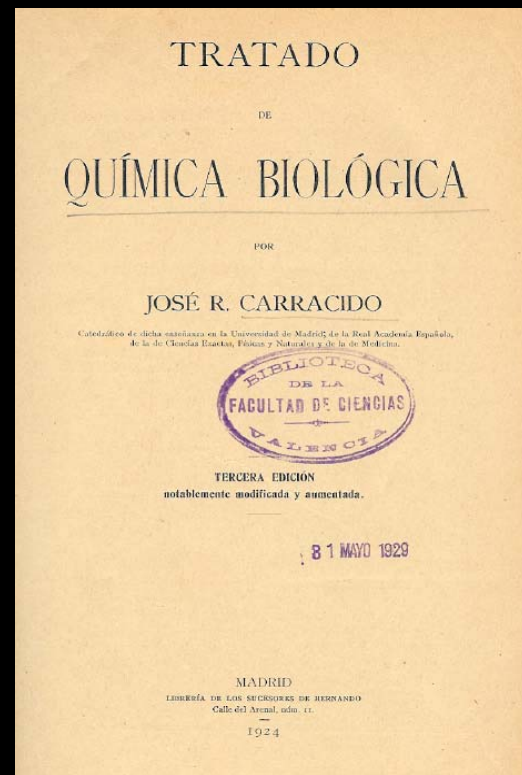
L'any 1907, l'Acadèmia Sueca concedí el Premi Nobel de Química a Eduard Buchner "per les seues recerques bioquímiques i el seu descobriment de la fermentació lliure de cèl·lules".

L'experimentació *in vitro* és una aproximació genuïnament bioquímica.

Claude Bernard estableix la connexió entre una reacció química i un procés fisiològic



La química del laboratori i la química del cos viu obeeixen les mateixes lleis. No hi ha dues químiques.



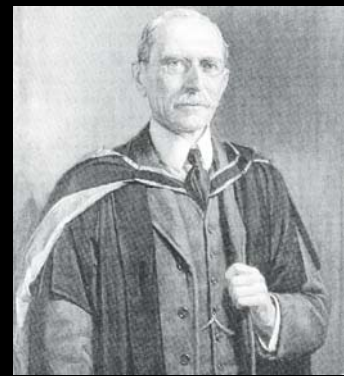
El punto de vista de la escuela alemana [Liebig, Traube, Hoppe-Seyler, Fischer] podía parecer más razonable en el terreno especulativo; pero en el experimental era indispensable, al propósito de alcanzar la anulación del pasteurismo (entiéndase bien, sólo en el aspecto teórico) patentizar que no es necesaria la integridad vital de los fermentos figurados para producir las fermentaciones que sólo ellos efectúan. La prueba de la existencia real de la discutida alcoholasa la presentó Eduardo Buchner en el año 1897 con el descubrimiento de la fermentación alcohólica producida por el jugo de la levadura aun después de filtrado al través de la porcelana.

Carracido (1924), pp. 108-109

Antonio de Gregorio Rocasolano, atenant una invitació del catedràtic de química Luis Bermejo, impartí un curs de bioquímica al paranimf de la Universitat de València la primavera de 1921

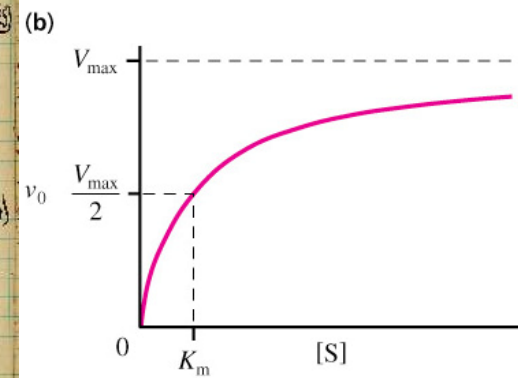
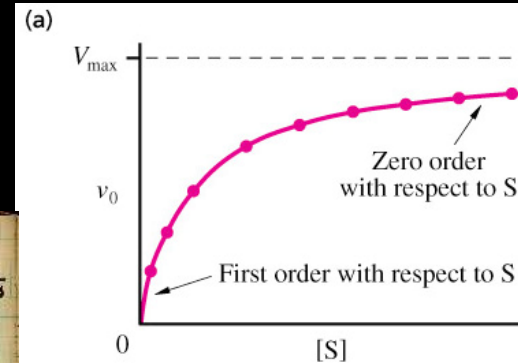


Fischer, Brown, Michaelis i Menten: revelant l'acció enzimàtica

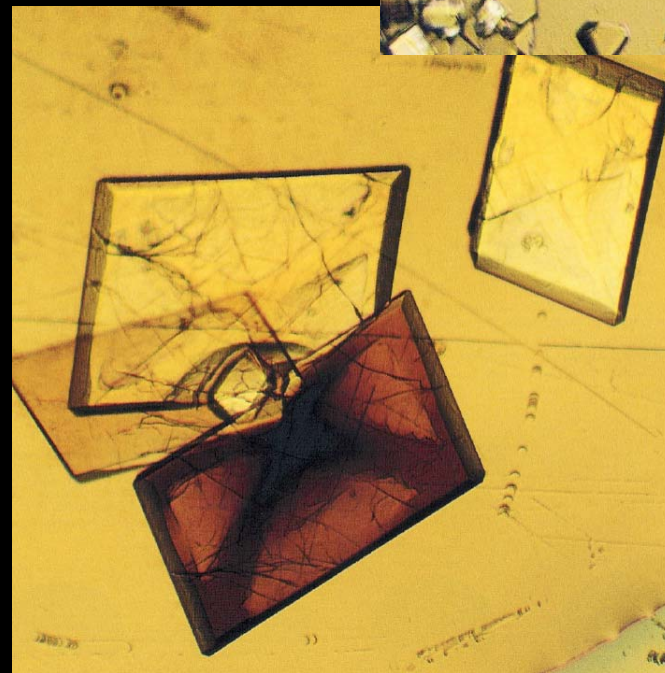
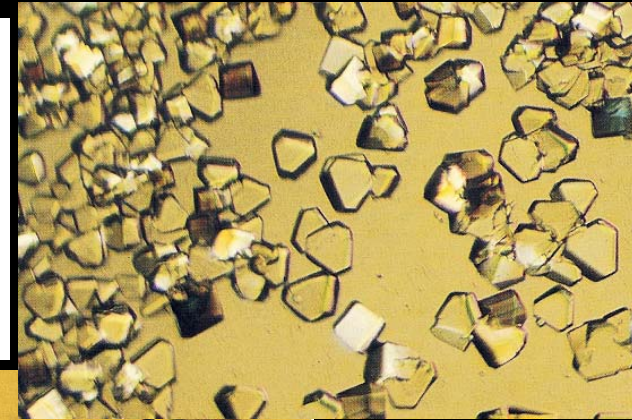
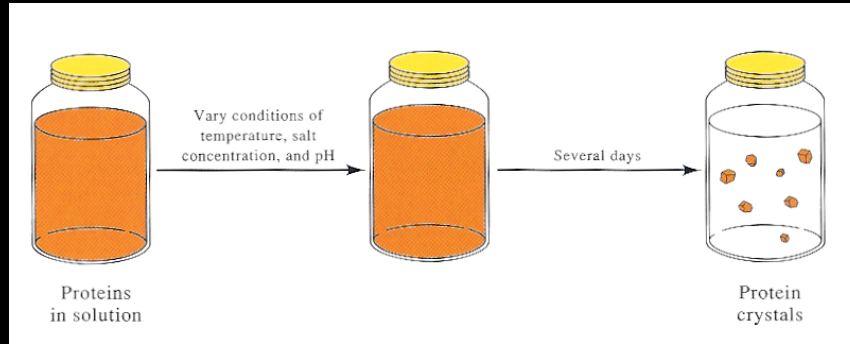
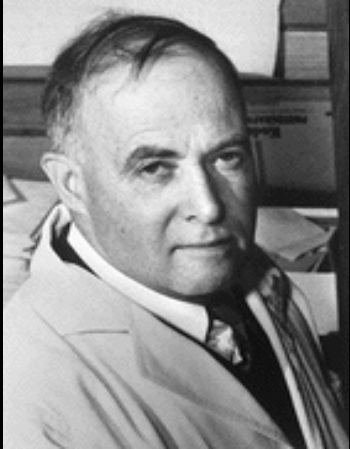


Sb. 24 Oct 1967
 La Solita. Michaelis-Menten Equation
 let E = enzyme S = substrate P = products
 $E + S \rightleftharpoons ES$ $K = \frac{[E][S]}{[ES]}$
 $ES \rightarrow E + P$ $\frac{dP}{dt} = k[ES]$
 $[E] + [ES] = C$
 $[ES] = K[E][S] = K[S](C - [ES]) = K[S]C - K[ES][S]$
 $[ES] = \frac{K[S]C}{1 + K[S]}$
 $R = \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{CK[S]}{1 + K[S]} = \frac{R_{\max}[S]}{K + [S]}$
 $\frac{R}{R_{\max}} = \frac{[S]}{[S] + K}$ (Numerical values chosen to permit easy plotting and comparison with other figures)

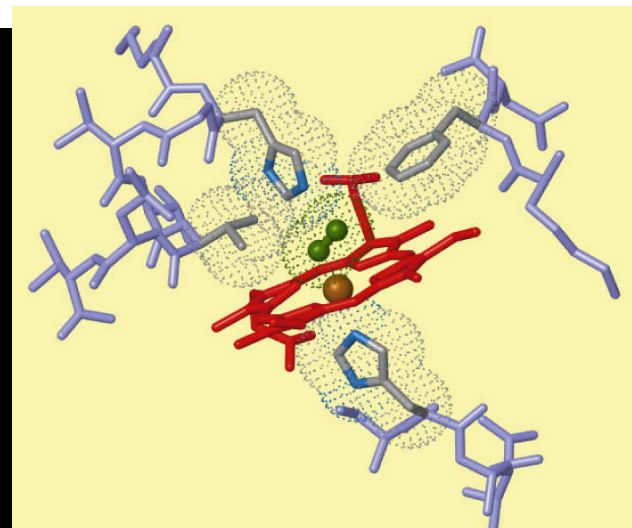
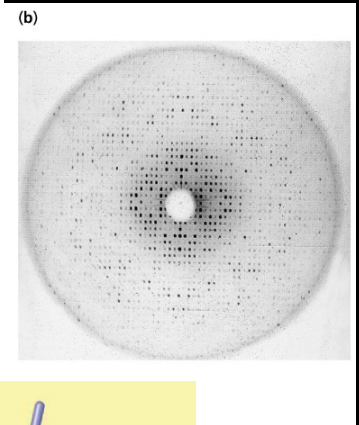
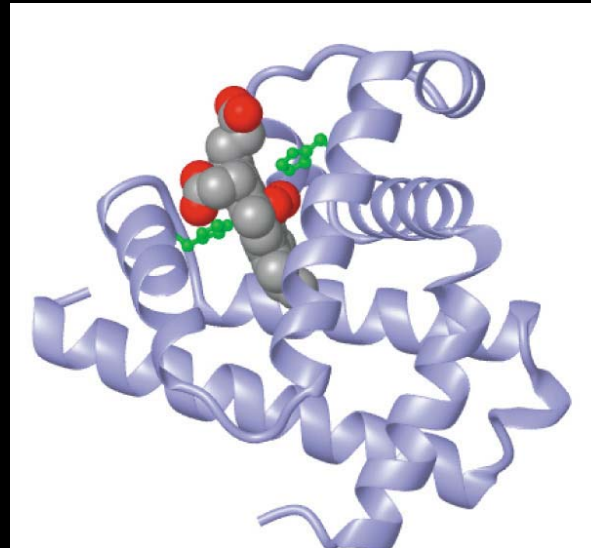
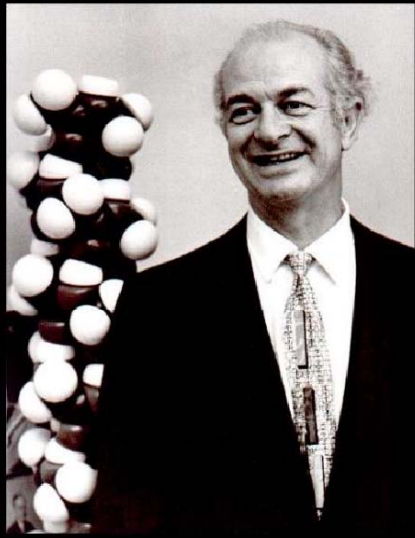
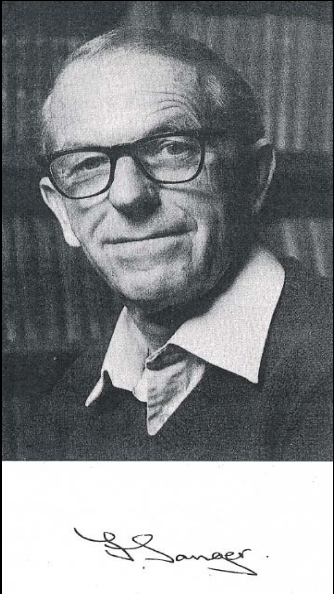
[S]	$\frac{11R}{R_{\max}}$	$\frac{11R}{R_{\max}}$	$\frac{11R}{R_{\max}}$	$\frac{11R}{R_{\max}}$	$\frac{11R}{R_{\max}}$	$\frac{11R}{R_{\max}}$	$\frac{11R}{R_{\max}}$
$\frac{11R}{R_{\max}}$	0.5	1.0	2.0	5.0	10	50	50
0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
.1	3.14	1.83	1.00	0.42			
.4	4.89	3.14	1.83	0.81	0.42		
.4	6.00	4.12	2.34	1.18			
.7	6.77	4.69	2.74	1.52	0.81	0.42	
1.0	7.33	5.00	2.87	1.83	1.00	0.42	0.22
2	8.90	7.33	5.50	3.14	1.83	1.00	0.42
3	9.43	8.15	6.60				
4	9.78	8.80	7.33	4.89	3.14	1.83	0.81
5	10.00	9.17	7.78				
6	10.15	9.43	8.15	6.00			
7	10.27		8.56				
8	10.35	9.78	8.80	4.77	4.89	3.14	1.52
9	10.42						
10	10.48	10.00	9.17	7.33	5.50	3.67	1.83
20	10.73	10.73	10.00	8.80	7.33	5.50	3.14
30	10.82	10.85	10.31	9.43	8.25	6.00	4.23
40	10.86						
50	10.89						
100	10.97						



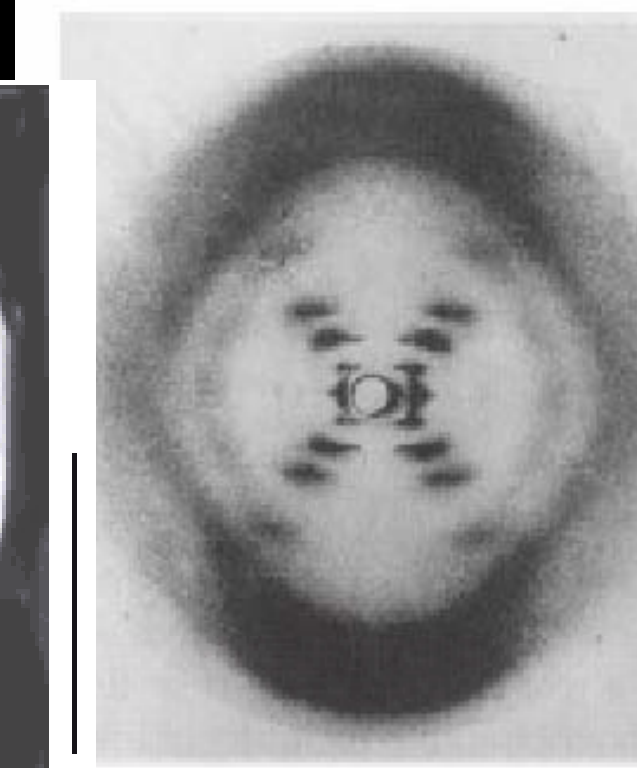
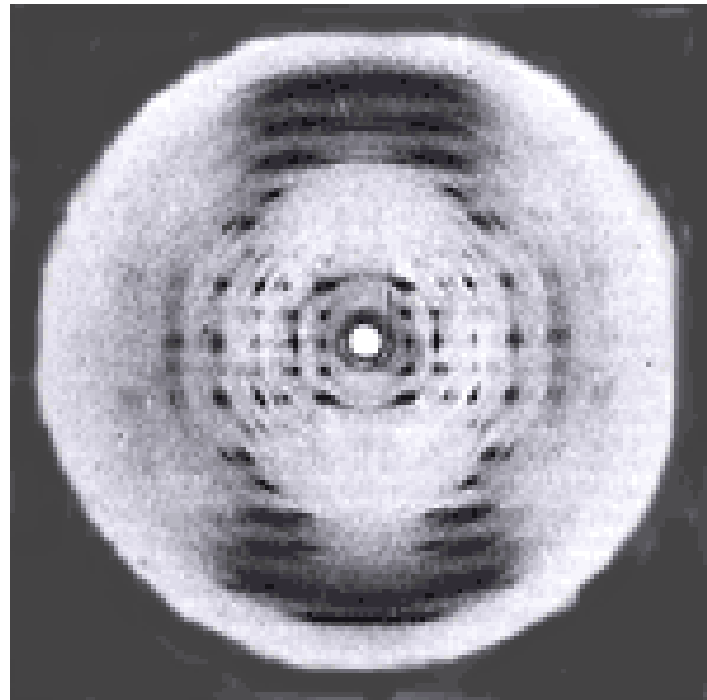
Sumner, Northrop, Kunitz: la identitat química dels enzims



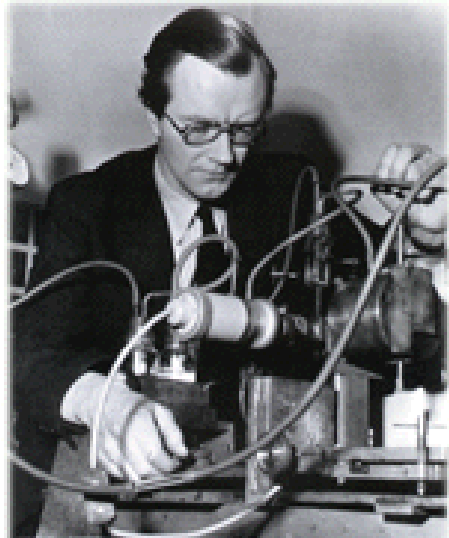
Sanger, Pauling, Anfinsen, Perutz i Kendrew: descrivint l'anatomia de les proteïnes



Franklin i Wilkins produïren els patrons de difracció de raigs X del DNA



Rosalind Franklin, 1952
X-Ray DNA





Watson i Crick (1953) i la doble hèlix

MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF NUCLEIC ACIDS

A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid

WE wish to suggest a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid (D.N.A.). This structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest.

A structure for nucleic acid has already been proposed by Pauling and Corey¹. They kindly made their manuscript available to us in advance of publication. Their model consists of three inter-twined chains, with the phosphates near the fibre axis, and the bases on the outside. In our opinion, this structure is unsatisfactory for two reasons: (1) We believe that the material which gives the X-ray diagrams is the salt, not the free acid. Without the acidic hydrogen atoms it is not clear what forces would hold the structure together, especially as the negatively charged phosphates near the axis will repel each other. (2) Some of the van der Waals distances appear to be too small.

Another three-chain structure has also been suggested by Fraser (in the press). In his model the phosphates are on the outside and the bases on the inside, linked together by hydrogen bonds. This structure as described is rather ill-defined, and for this reason we shall not comment on it.

We wish to put forward a radically different structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid. This structure has two helical chains each coiled round the same axis (see diagram). We have made the usual chemical assumptions, namely, that each chain consists of phospho di-ester groups joining β -D-deoxy-ribofuranose residues with 3',5' linkages. The two chains (but not their bases) are related by a dyad perpendicular to the fibre axis. Both chains follow right-handed helices, but owing to the dyad the sequences of the atoms in the two chains run in opposite directions. Each chain loosely resembles Furberg's² model No. 1; that is, the bases are on the inside of the helix and the phosphates on the outside. The configuration of the sugar and the atoms near it is close to Furberg's 'standard configuration', the sugar being roughly perpendicular to the attached base. There



This figure is purely diagrammatic. The two ribbons symbolize the two phosphate-sugar chains, and the horizontal rods the pairs of bases holding the chains together. The vertical line marks the fibre axis

become more compact.

The novel feature of the structure is the manner in which the two chains are held together by the purine and pyrimidine bases. The planes of the bases are perpendicular to the fibre axis. They are joined together in pairs, a single base from one chain being hydrogen-bonded to a single base from the other chain, so that the two lie side by side with identical z-co-ordinates. One of the pair must be a purine and the other a pyrimidine for bonding to occur. The hydrogen bonds are made as follows: purine position 1 to pyrimidine position 1; purine position 6 to pyrimidine position 6.

If it is assumed that the bases only occur in the structure in the most plausible tautomeric forms (that is, with the keto rather than the enol configurations) it is found that only specific pairs of bases can bond together. These pairs are: adenine (purine) with thymine (pyrimidine), and guanine (purine) with cytosine (pyrimidine).

In other words, if an adenine forms one member of a pair, on either chain, then on these assumptions the other member must be thymine; similarly for guanine and cytosine. The sequence of bases on a single chain does not appear to be restricted in any way. However, if only specific pairs of bases can be formed, it follows that if the sequence of bases on one chain is given, then the sequence on the other chain is automatically determined.

It has been found experimentally^{3,4} that the ratio of the amounts of adenine to thymine, and the ratio of guanine to cytosine, are always very close to unity for deoxyribose nucleic acid.

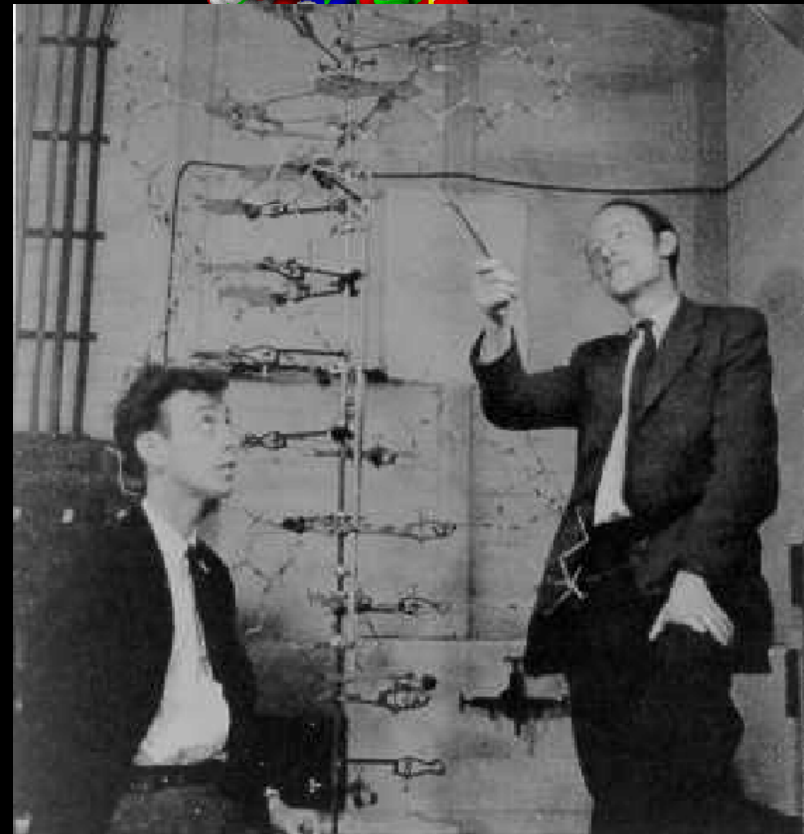
It is probably impossible to build this structure with a ribose sugar in place of the deoxyribose, as the extra oxygen atom would make too close a van der Waals contact.

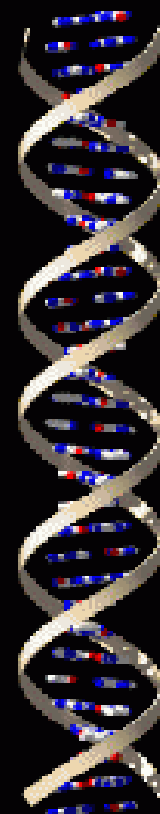
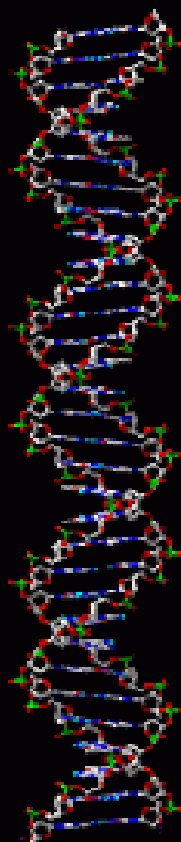
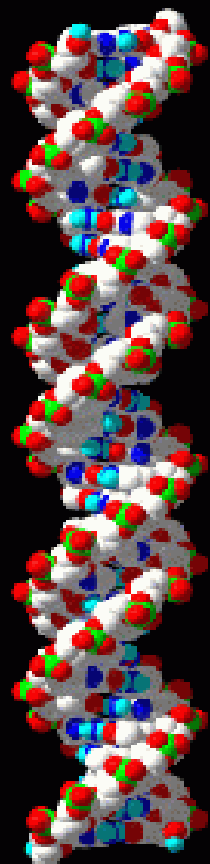
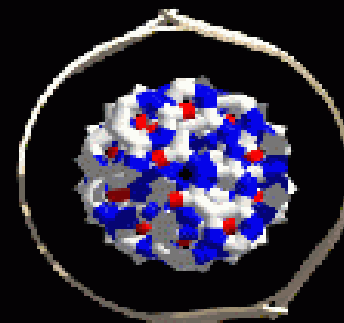
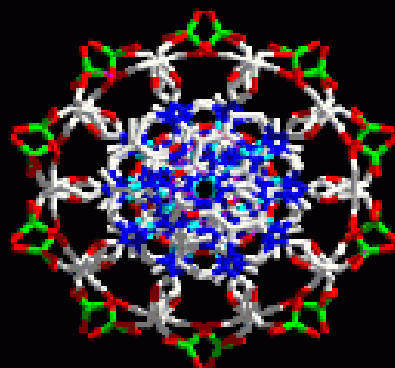
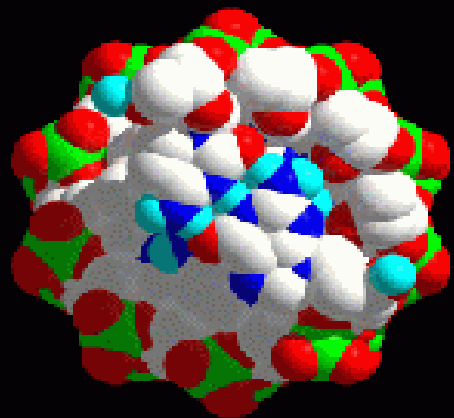
The previously published X-ray data^{5,6} on deoxyribose nucleic acid are insufficient for a rigorous test of our structure. So far as we can tell, it is roughly compatible with the experimental data, but it must be regarded as unproved until it has been checked against more exact results. Some of these are given in the following communications. We were not aware of the details of the results presented there when we devised our structure, which rests mainly though not entirely on published experimental data and stereochemical arguments.

It has not escaped our notice that the specific pairing we have postulated immediately suggests a possible copying mechanism for the genetic material.

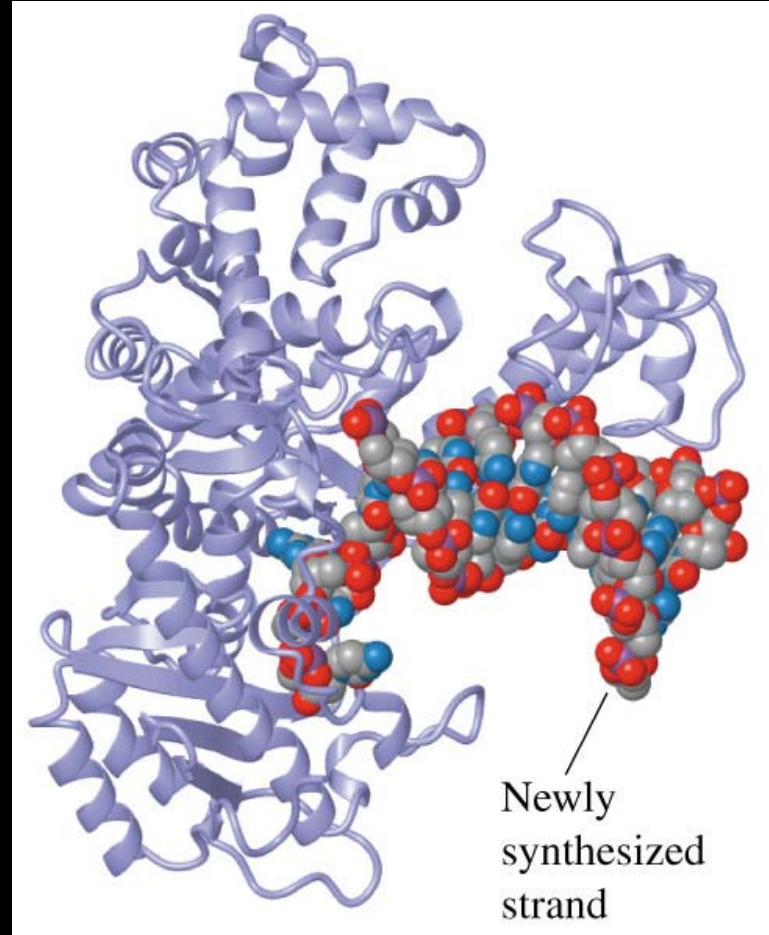
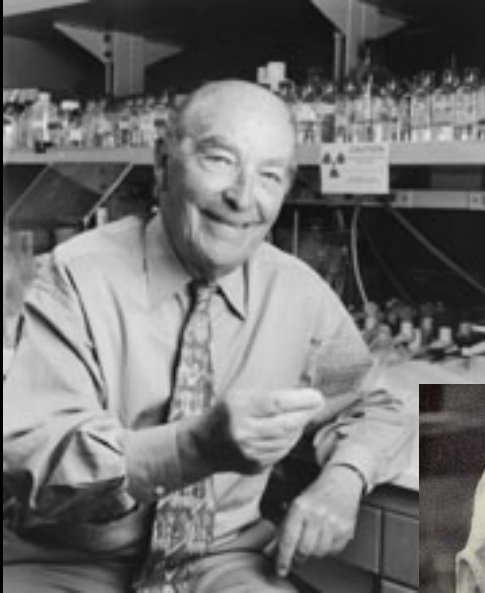
Full details of the structure, including the conditions assumed in building it, together with a set of co-ordinates for the atoms, will be published elsewhere.

We are much indebted to Dr. Jerry Donohue for constant advice and criticism, especially on inter-atomic distances. We have also been stimulated by a knowledge of the general nature of the unpublished experimental results and ideas of Dr. M. H. F. Wilkins, Dr. R. E. Franklin and their co-workers at





Kornberg i Ochoa: la síntesi *in vitro* dels àcids nucleics

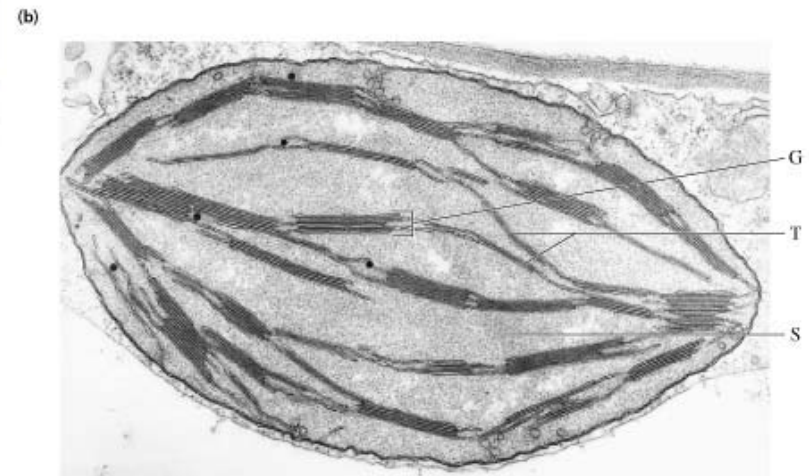
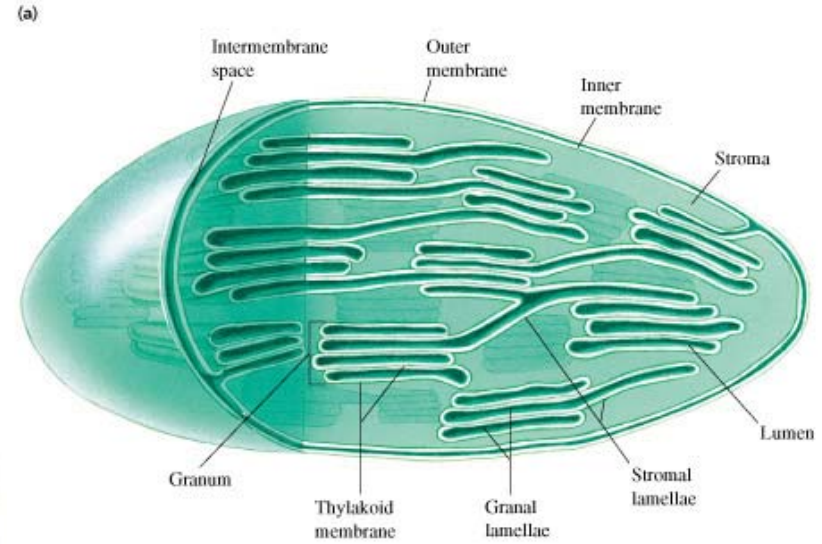
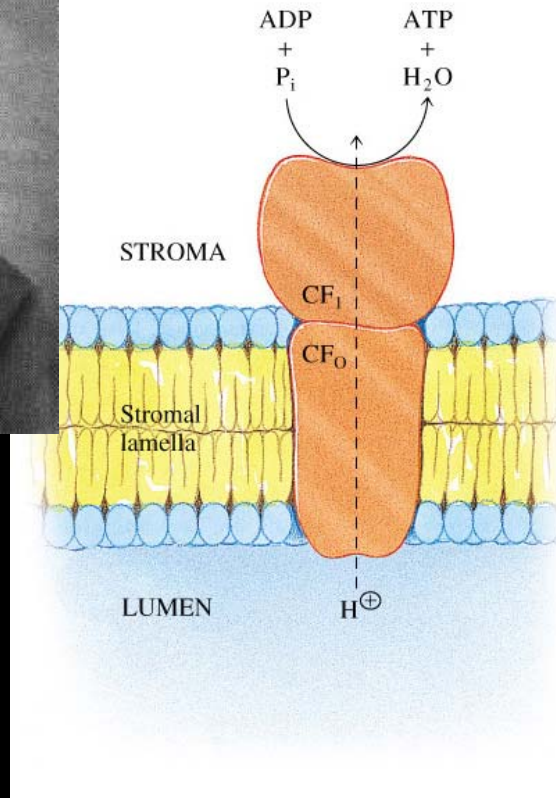
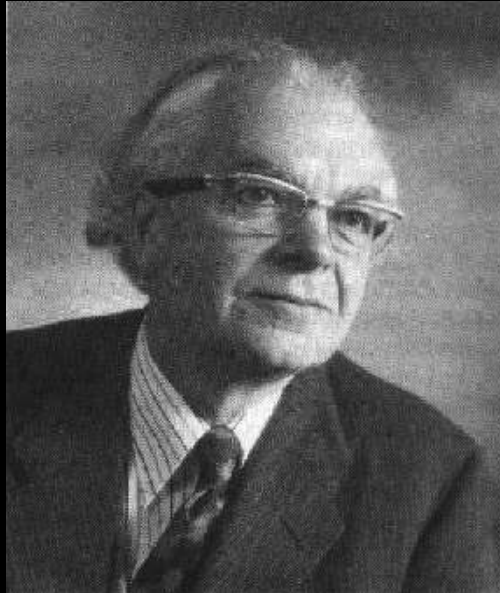


Nirenberg, Khorana, Holley i altres desxifren el codi genètic

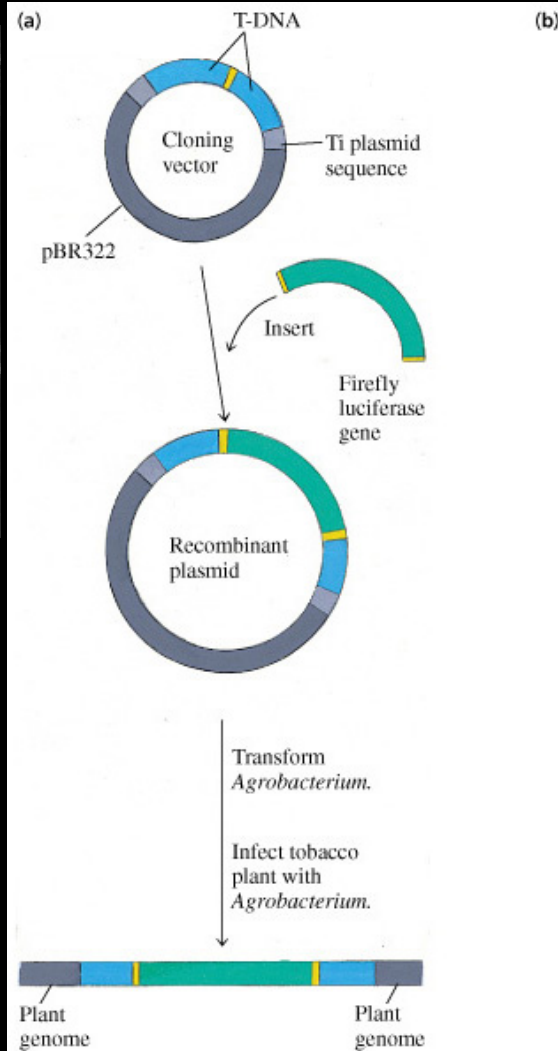


First position (5' end)	Second position				Third position (3' end)
	U	C	A	G	
U	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Cys	U
	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Cys	C
	Leu	Ser	STOP	STOP	A
	Leu	Ser	STOP	Trp	G
C	Leu	Pro	His	Arg	U
	Leu	Pro	His	Arg	C
	Leu	Pro	Gln	Arg	A
	Leu	Pro	Gln	Arg	G
A	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ser	U
	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ser	C
	Ile	Thr	Lys	Arg	A
	Met	Thr	Lys	Arg	G
G	Val	Ala	Asp	Gly	U
	Val	Ala	Asp	Gly	C
	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	A
	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	G

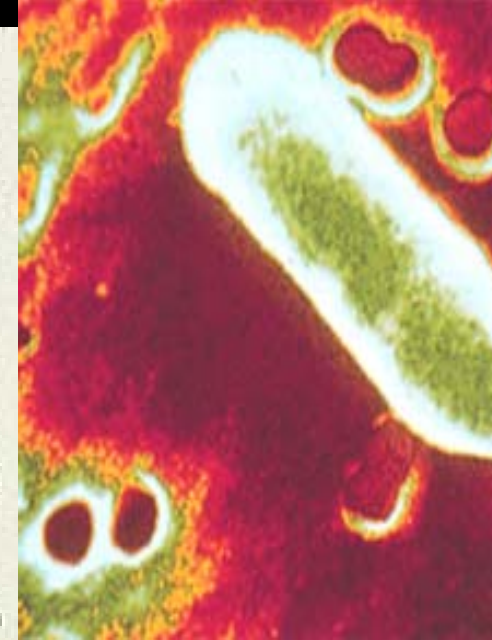
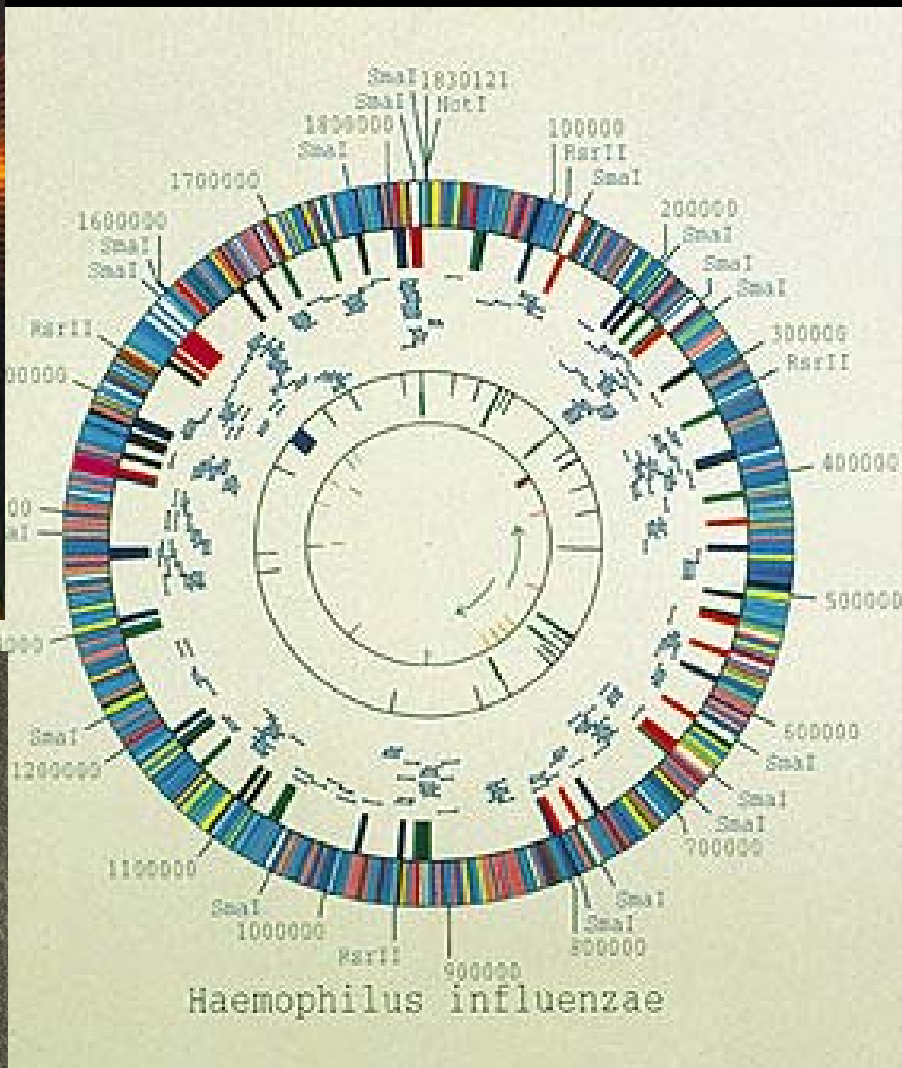
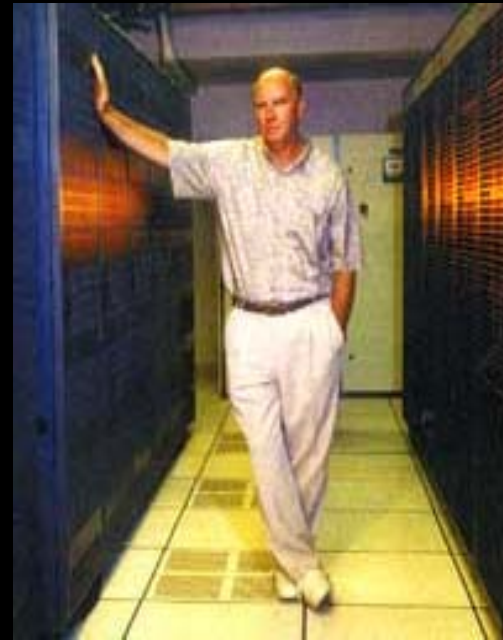
Mitchell descobreix un nou món bioquímic amb la hipòtesi quimiosmòtica (1961)

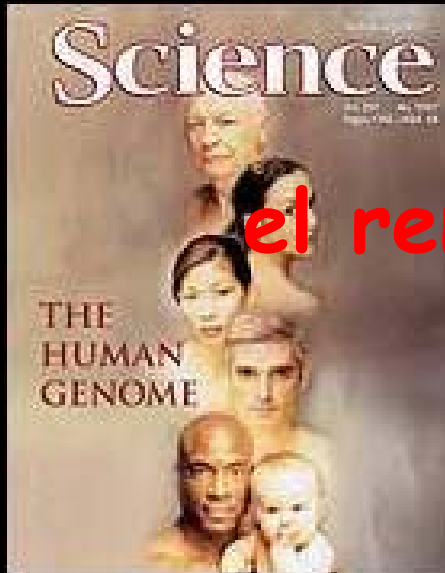


El 1980 reben el premi Nobel de química Gilbert i Sanger pels mètodes de seqüenciació de DNA i Berg per les tècniques de DNA recombinant



El 1995 Venter publica el primer genoma complet d'un organisme: el bacteri *Haemophilus influenzae*





L'era de la genòmica: el renaixement de l'enzimologia?

