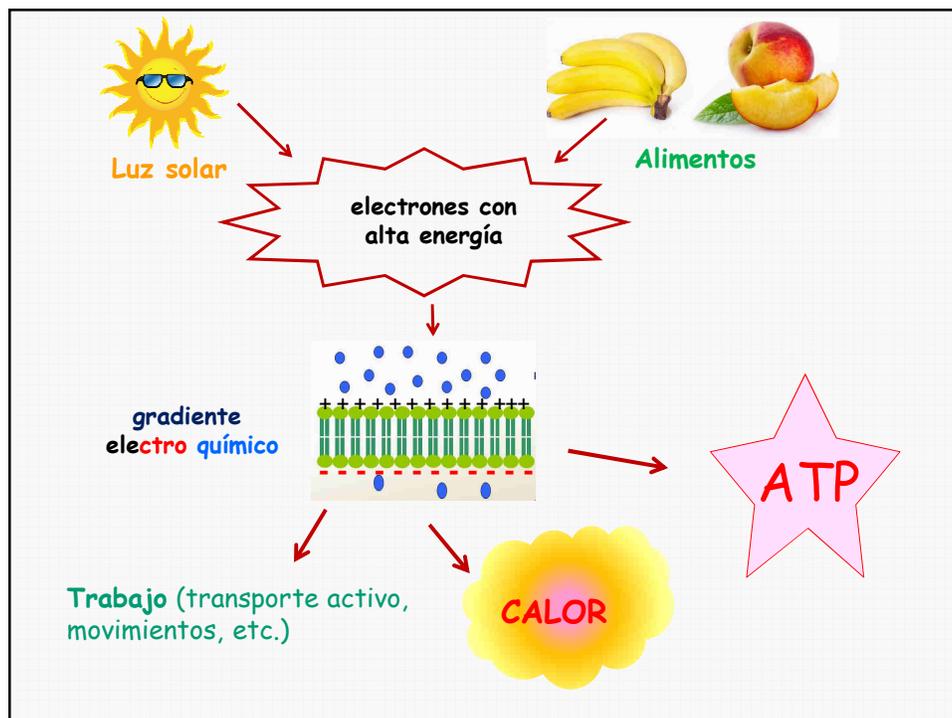
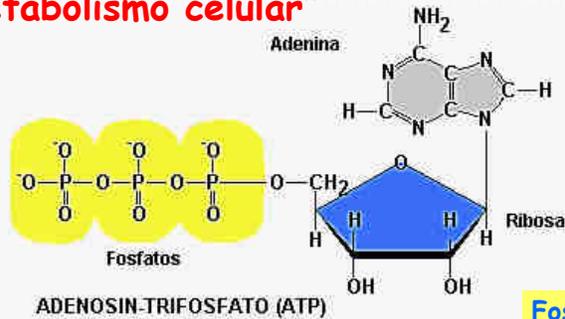


Como las células fabrican ATP

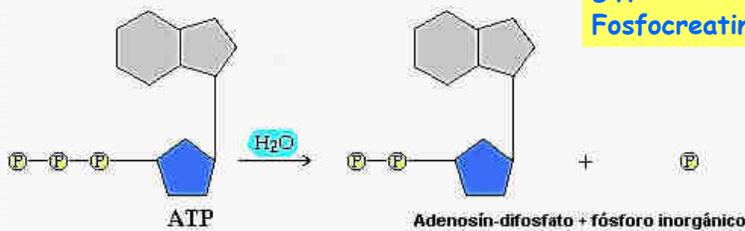
Bioenergética



ATP: "molécula de intercambio de energía del metabolismo celular"



Fosfoenolpiruvato (PEP)
GTP
Fosfocreatina



	Concentración (mM)		
	ATP	ADP	Fosfocreatina
Hepatocitos (rata)	3.38	1.32	0
Miocitos (rata)	8.05	0.93	28
Neuronas (rata)	2.59	0.73	4.7
Eritrocitos (humanos)	2.25	0.25	0

De la relación ATP/ADP se decide hacia donde se va a dirigir el metabolismo !!!

¿De dónde se obtiene el ATP?

- Fosforilación a nivel de sustrato
- Fosforilación oxidativa

Mitocondria

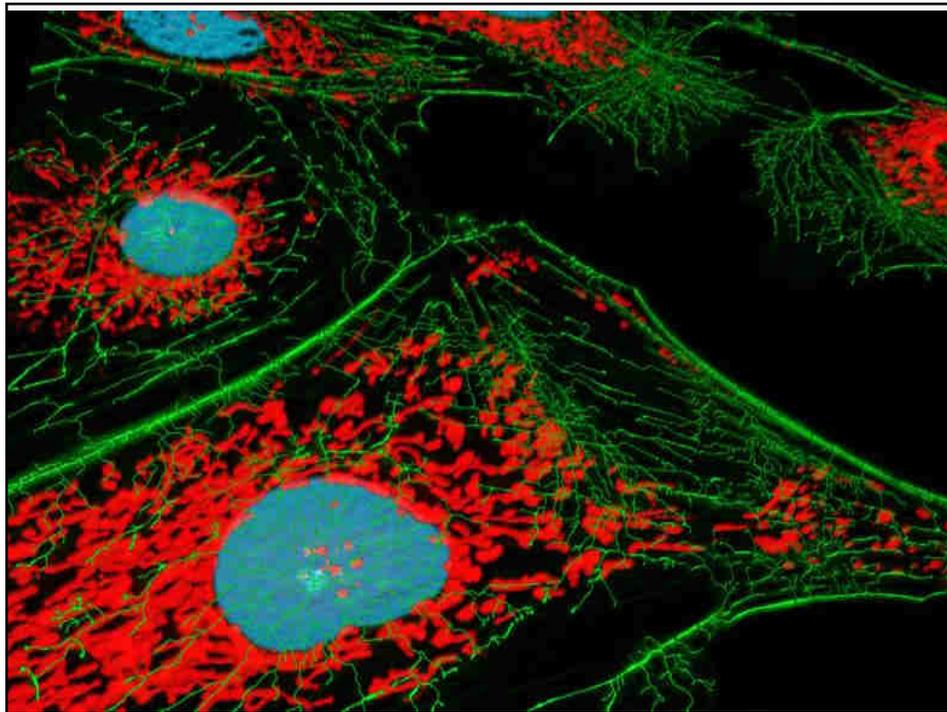
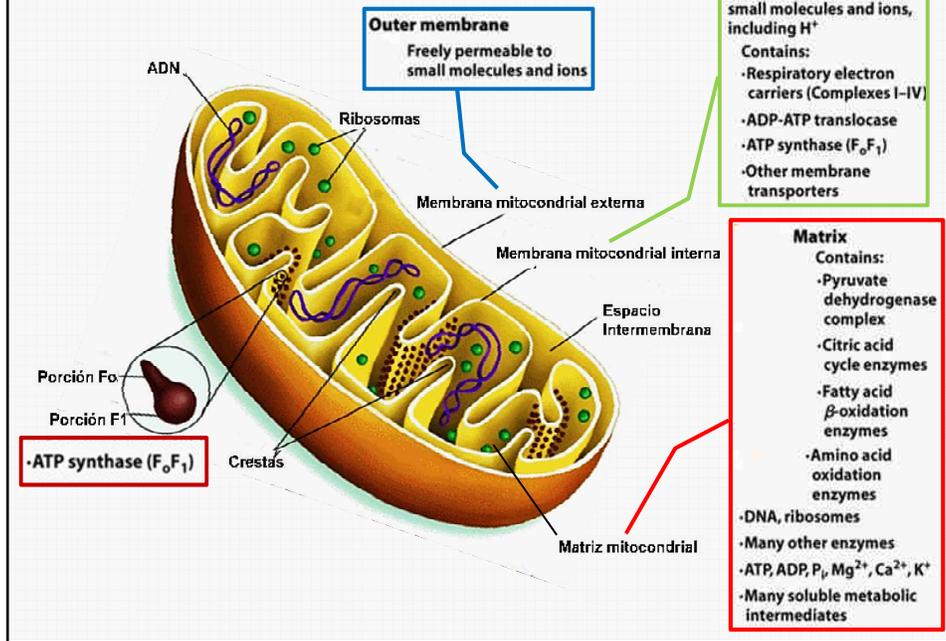
Mitocondrias

- Estructura
- Función (síntesis de ATP)
- Integración con el citosol
- Origen y duplicación
- Herencia

Peroxisoma

- Estructura
- Función

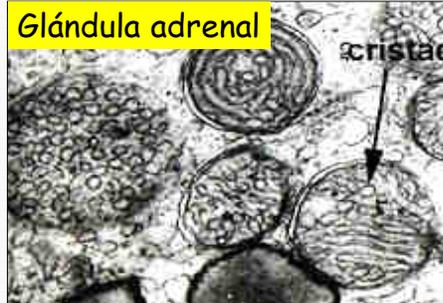
Mitocondria: estructura



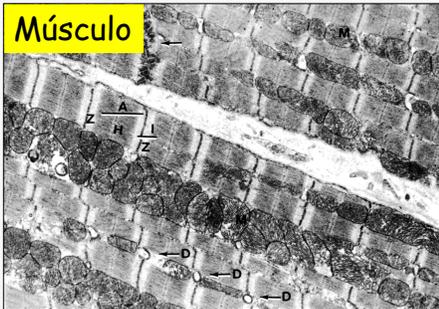
Páncreas



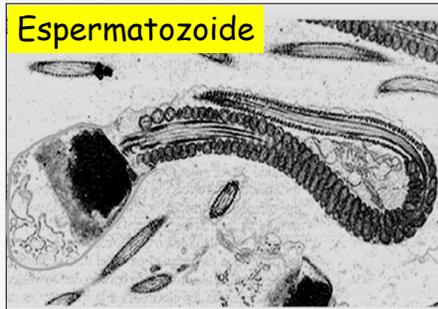
Glándula adrenal



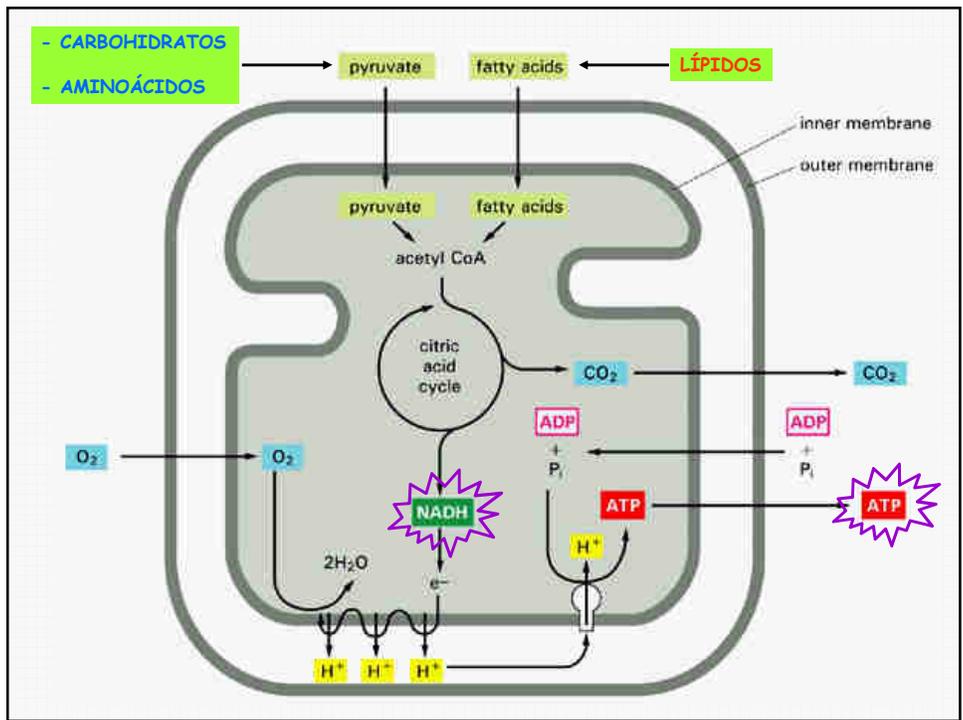
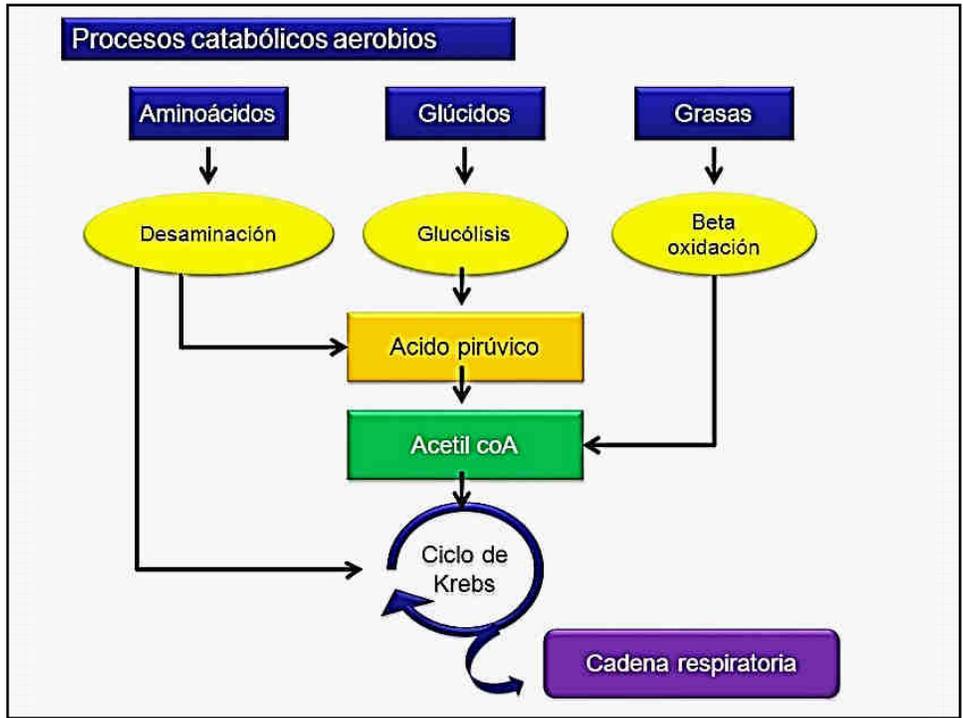
Músculo



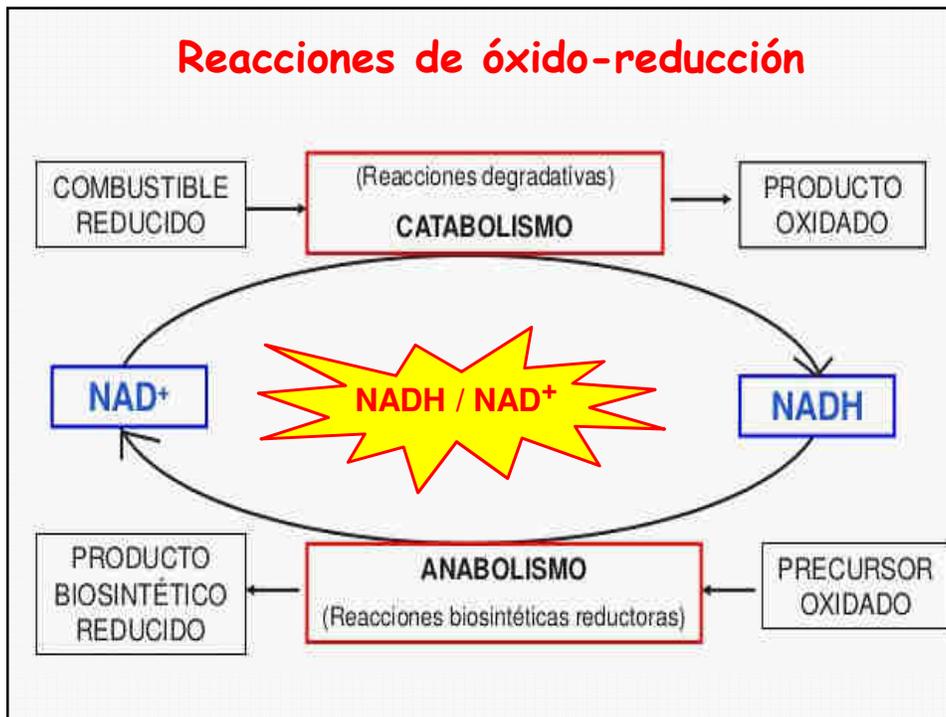
Espermatozoide



Las mitocondrias como
integradores metabólicos



Reacciones de óxido-reducción



La importancia de las deshidrogenasas

Captan e^- de alta energía de las vías catabólicas y los ceden a aceptores universales (co-factores): NAD^+ o $NADP^+$, FAD o FMN

Deshidrogenasas asociadas a nucleótidos de nicotina catalizan reacciones reversibles:



Flavoproteínas: unen fuertemente FAD o FMN (se unen al centro activo)

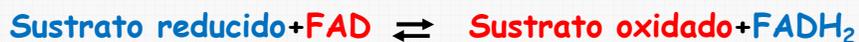
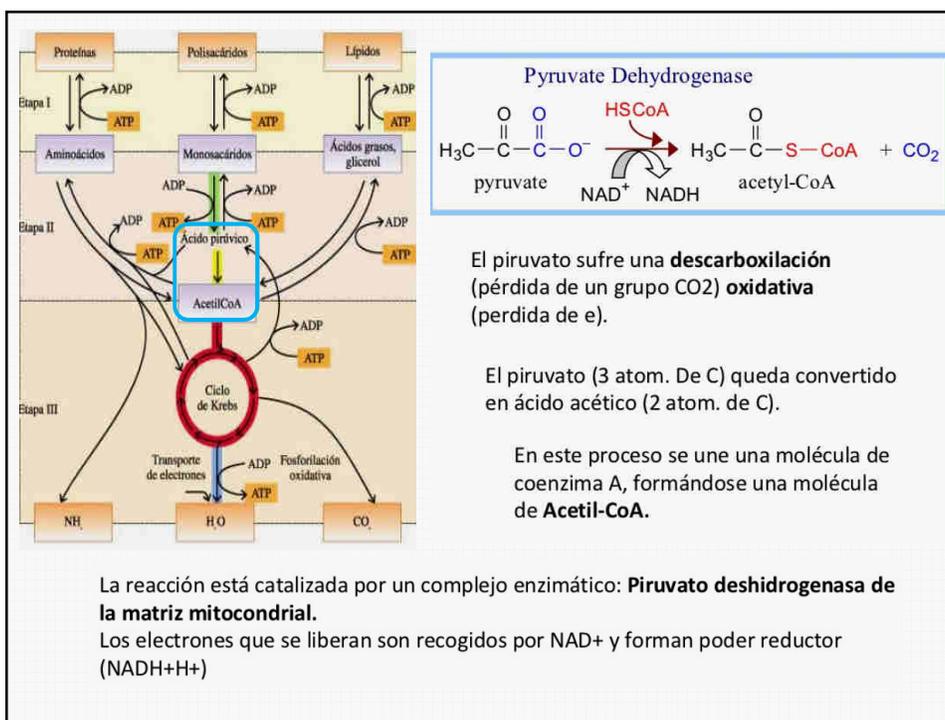


TABLA 19-1 Algunas reacciones importantes catalizadas por deshidrogenasas ligadas a NAD(P)H

Reacción [†]	Localización [†]
Ligadas a NAD	
α -Cetoglutarato + CoA + NAD ⁺ \rightleftharpoons succinil-CoA + CO ₂ + NADH + H ⁺	M
L-Malato + NAD ⁺ \rightleftharpoons oxalacetato + NADH + H ⁺	M y C
Piruvato + CoA + NAD ⁺ \rightleftharpoons acetil-CoA + CO ₂ + NADH + H ⁺	M
Gliceraldehído 3-fosfato + P _i + NAD ⁺ \rightleftharpoons 1,3-bisfosfoglicerato + NADH + H ⁺	C
Lactato + NAD ⁺ \rightleftharpoons piruvato + NADH + H ⁺	C
β -Hidroxiacil-CoA + NAD ⁺ \rightleftharpoons β -cetoacil-CoA + NADH + H ⁺	M
Ligadas a NADP	
Glucosa 6-fosfato + NADP ⁺ \rightleftharpoons 6-fosfogluconato + NADPH + H ⁺	C
Ligadas a NAD o NADP	
L-Glutamato + H ₂ O + NAD(P) ⁺ \rightleftharpoons α -cetoglutarato + NH ₄ ⁺ + NAD(P)H	M
Isocitrato + NAD(P) ⁺ \rightleftharpoons α -cetoglutarato + CO ₂ + NAD(P)H + H ⁺	M y C

Todas estas reacciones y sus enzimas se tratan en los Capítulos 14 a 18.
M indica mitocondria; C, citosol.



Ciclo de Krebs

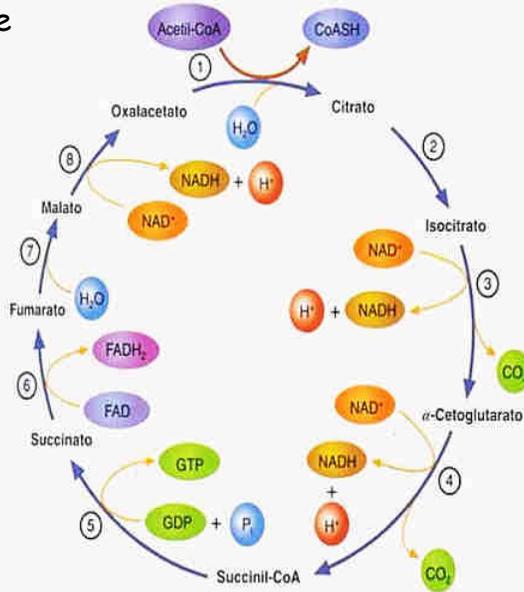
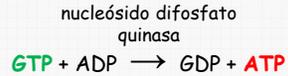
Durante una vuelta del ciclo de Krebs, a partir de una molécula de acetil-CoA se forman:

a- 3 x **NADH**

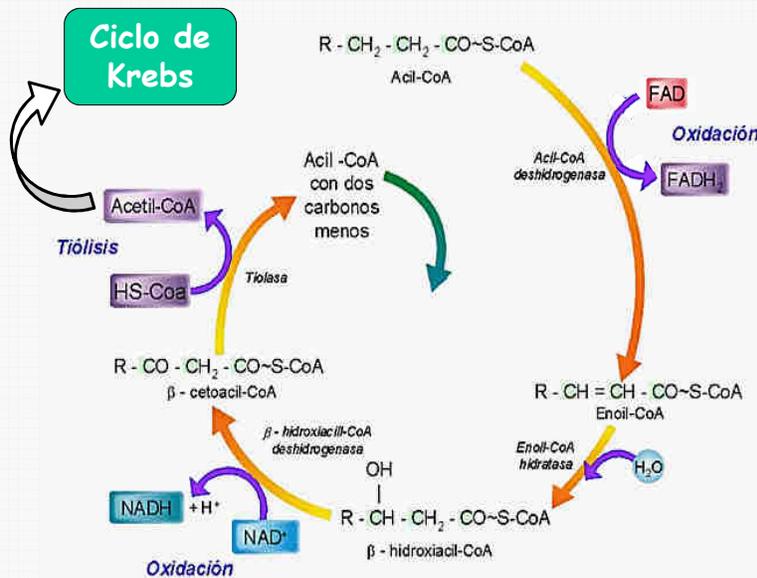
b- 1 x **FADH₂**

c- 2 x **CO₂**

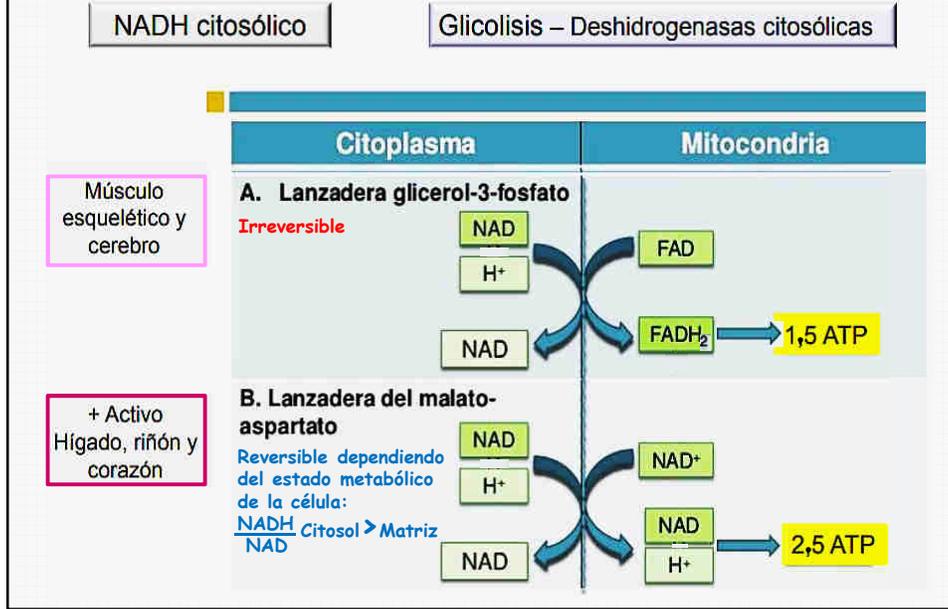
d- 1 x **GTP (ATP)**



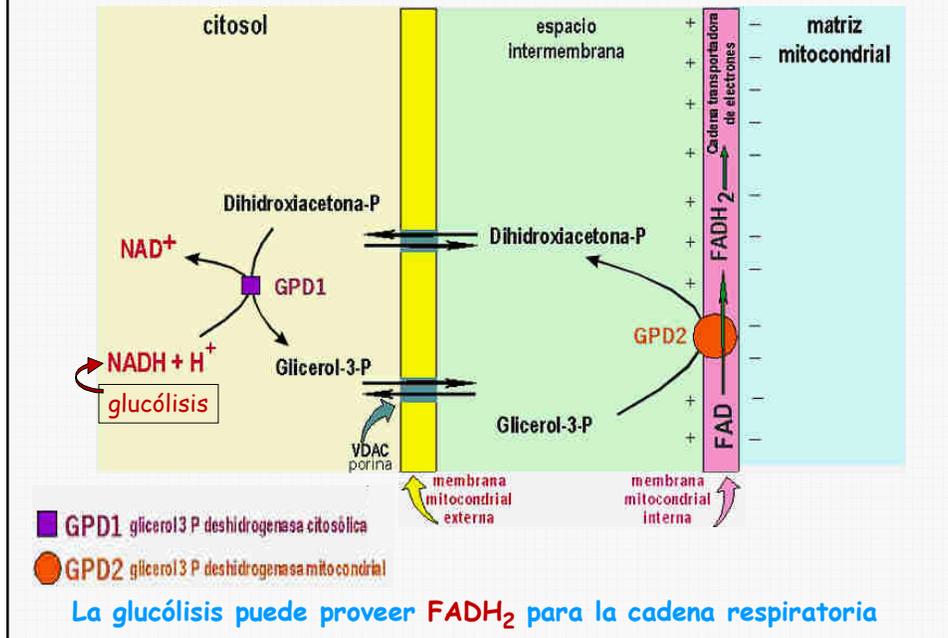
β-oxidación



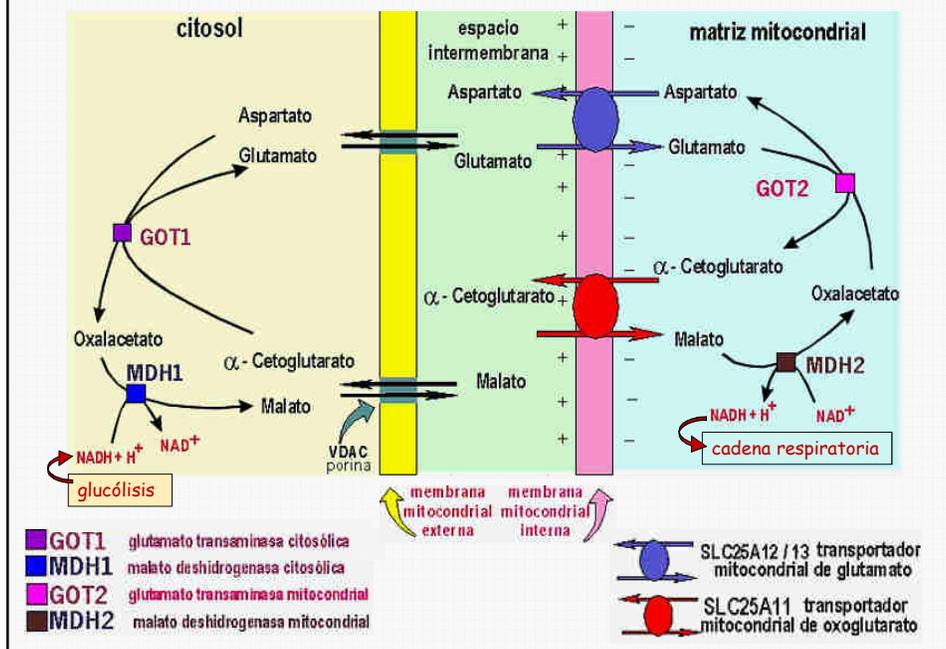
Intercambio de e⁻ de alta energía con el citoplasma (lanzaderas)



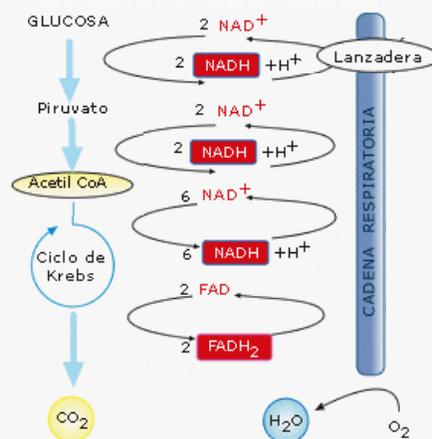
Lanzadera de glicerol-3-fosfato



Lanzadera del malato-aspartato



¿Qué reacciones proveen de NADH y FADH_2 (electrones) a la cadena respiratoria?



Formas de transferencia de e^- hacia la fosforilación oxidativa

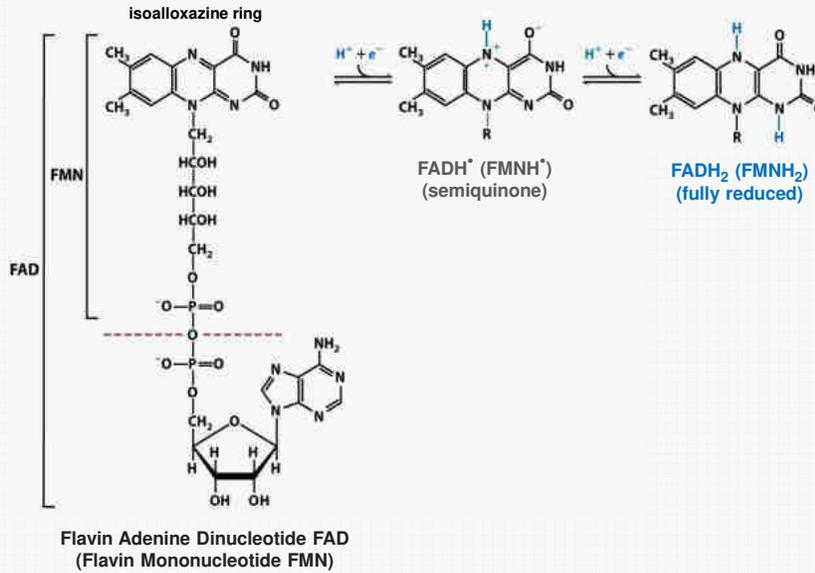
- Transferencia directa de e^-
 - Citocromos ($Fe^{3+} \rightarrow Fe^{2+}$)
- Transferencia de $e^- + H^+$
 - CoQ, FAD (FMN) \rightarrow formas reducidas
- Transferencia de ion hidruro $:H^-$ ($2 e^-$)
 - NAD \rightarrow formas reducidas

Componentes de la cadena de transporte electrónico

- **FLAVOPROTEINAS:** FMN o FAD: Transportan $2 e^-$ y $2 H^+$
- **PROTEINAS FERROSULFURADAS:** Transportan e^- ($Fe^{+++} \rightarrow Fe^{++}$)
- **COENZIMA Q o UBIQUINONA:** Quinona isoprenoide **no proteica**. Transporta $1 e^-$ y libera $2 H^+$.
- **CITOCROMOS b, c, c_1 , a, a_3 :** **Proteínas** que contienen un **grupo hemo**. Transportan $1 e^-$

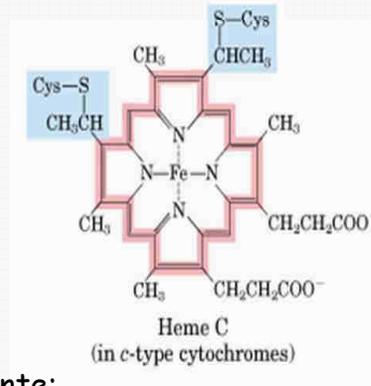
Flavoproteínas

tiene flavina como grupo prostético



Citocromos

- Hemoproteínas
- Fe^{3+} capta e^-
- tipos:
 - a: a y a3
 - b: b566 y b 562
 - c: c y c1
- Potencial de reducción creciente:
 - b566 - b562 - c1 - c - a - a3

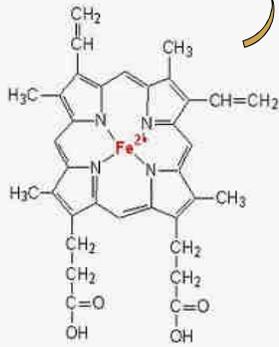


Tipos de Citocromos

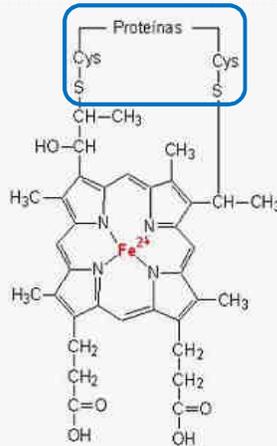
unión covalente a sus proteínas

unión no covalente a sus proteínas

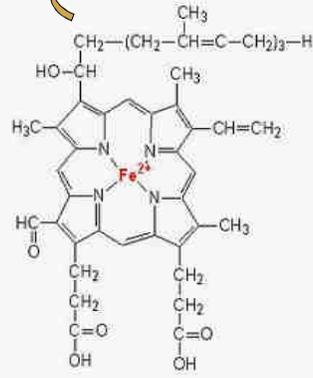
unión no covalente a sus proteínas



citocromo b
- b₅₆₆ y b₅₆₂
- complejo III
Proteínas integrales en la MMI

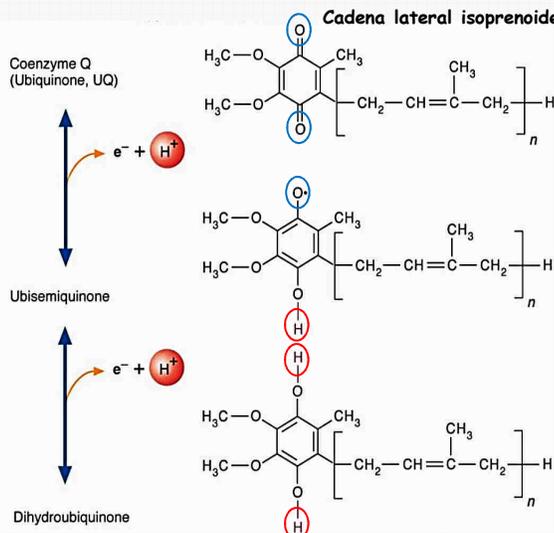


citocromo c
Asociada la MMI por interacciones electrostáticas



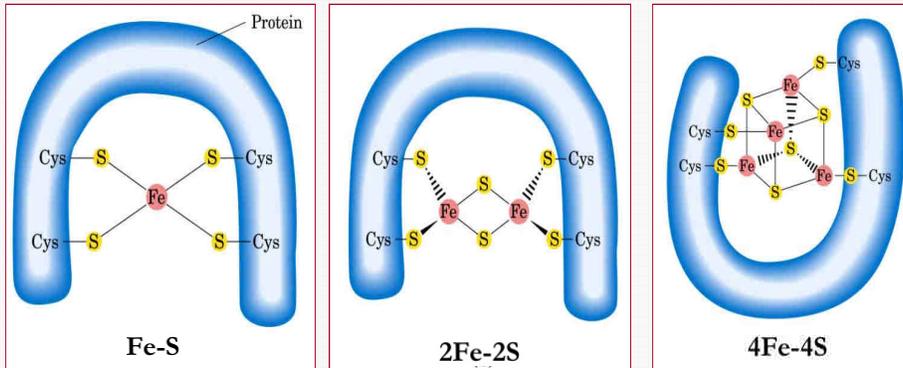
citocromo a
- a y a₃
- complejo IV
Proteínas integrales en la MMI

Ubiquinona o Coenzima Q (Otros grupos transportadores de e⁻)



- La reducción completa (UQH₂) **requiere 2 e⁻ y 2 H⁺** y se produce en 2 pasos sucesivos
- Capaz de actuar como unión entre un dador de 2 e⁻ y un aceptor de 1 e⁻
- Debido a que es **pequeña e hidrofóbica** difunde a través de la membrana interna, actuando de lanzadera de equivalentes de reducción entre otros transportadores electrónicos de la membrana, menos móviles

Proteínas ferrosulfuradas (Otros grupos transportadores de e^-)



- En las proteínas ferrosulfuradas, el **Fe** está en asociación con átomos de **S inorgánico**, con **S** de residuos **Cys** de la proteína o con ambos.
- Participan en reacciones de transferencia **de 1 e^- por vez** en la que se oxida o reduce uno de los átomos de Fe
- Centros (Fe-S): estructuras sencilla a complejas
- Al menos, **8 proteínas Fe-S** intervienen en la cadena de transporte de e^-

Mitocondrias

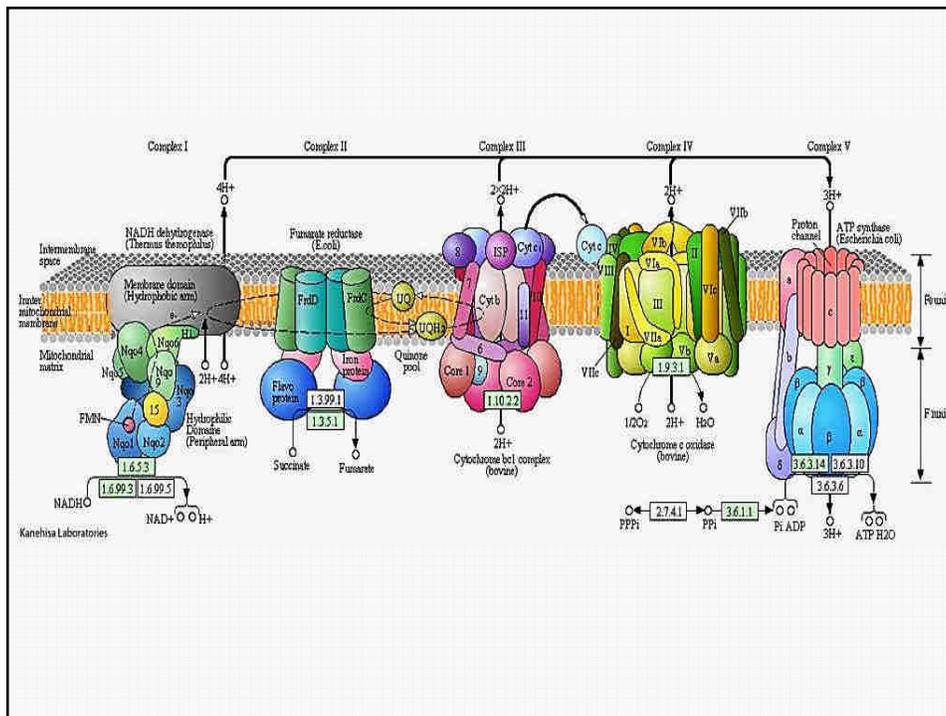
Estructura

Función (síntesis de ATP)

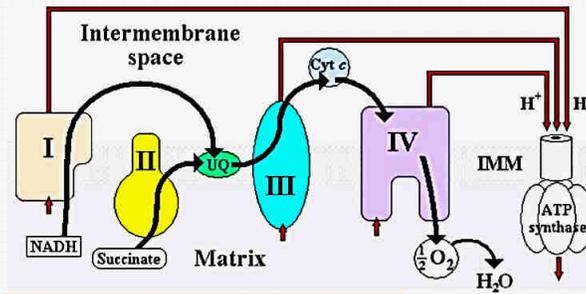
Cadena respiratoria

TABLE 14.1 Characteristics of protein complexes of the mitochondrial respiratory electron-transport chain in bovine heart

Complex	Subunits	Molecular weight	Oxidation-reduction components
I. NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (NADH deshidrogenase)	42 or 43	> 900 000	1 FMN 22–24 Fe–S in 7 or 8 clusters
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Coenzima Q o Ubiquinona			
III. Ubiquinol–cytochrome c oxidoreductase (Complex cytochrome bc_1)	2	~250 000 (dimer of 11-chain subunits)	1 Fe–S cluster Cytochrome b Cytochrome c_1
Citocromo c			
IV. Cytochrome c oxidase (Cytochrome oxidase)	2	420 000 (dimer of 13-chain subunits)	Cytochrome a Cytochrome a_3 2 Copper ions



Transporte de e⁻: 4 complejos enzimáticos y una coenzima (UQ)



Complejo I: NADH Deshidrogenasa

Complejo II: Succinato Deshidrogenasa

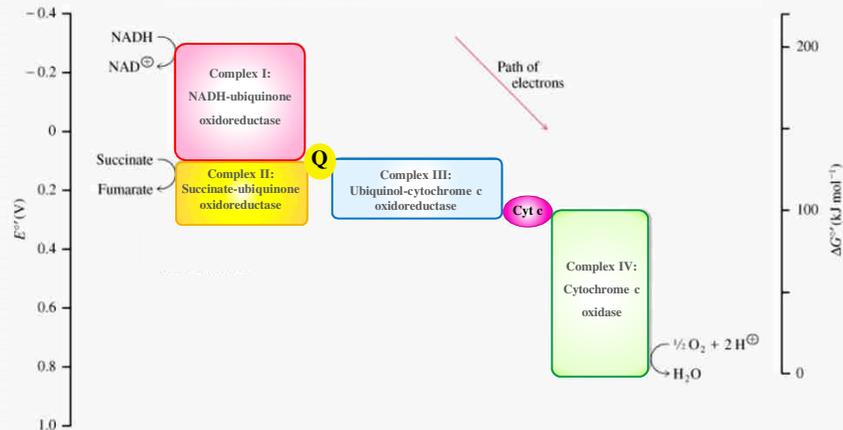
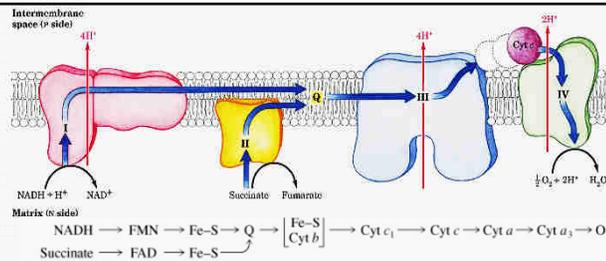
Ubiquinona: Acepta electrones del complejo I y II

Complejo III: citocromo bc1

Citocromo c: espacio intermembranal

Complejo IV: Citocromo c oxidasa

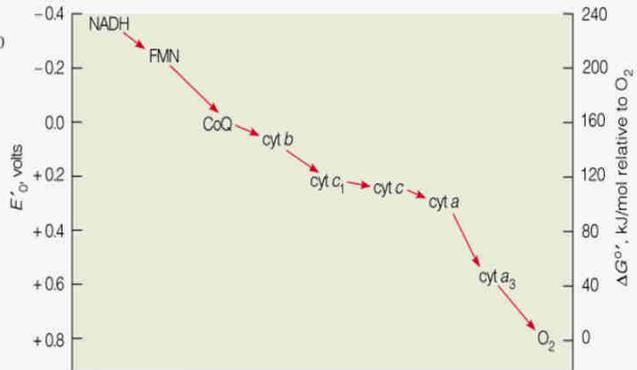
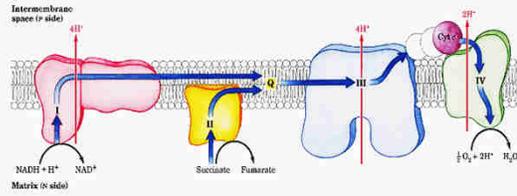
Potencial redox



Potencial redox

TABLE 14.2 Standard reduction potentials of mitochondrial oxidation-reduction components

Substrate or complex	$E^{\circ\prime}$ (V)
NADH	-0.32
Complex I	
FMN	-0.30
Fe-S clusters	-0.25 to -0.05
Succinate	+0.03
Complex II	
FAD	0.0
Fe-S clusters	-0.26 to 0.00
QH_2/Q	+0.04
$(\text{Q}^{\ominus})/\text{Q}$	-0.16
$(\text{QH}_2^{\ominus})/\text{Q}^{\ominus}$	+0.28
Complex III	
Fe-S cluster	+0.28
Cytochrome b_{560}	-0.10
Cytochrome b_{566}	+0.05
Cytochrome c_1	+0.22
Cytochrome c	+0.23
Complex IV	
Cytochrome a	+0.21
Cu_A	+0.24
Cytochrome a_3	+0.39
Cu_B	+0.34
O_2	+0.82



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La cadena respiratoria: potencial redox

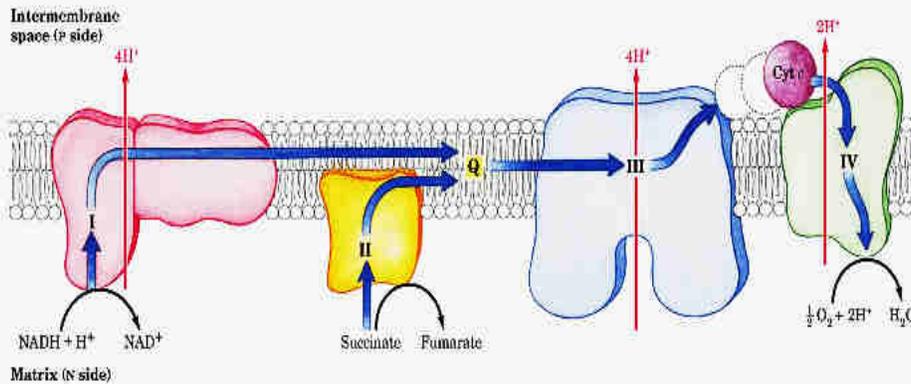
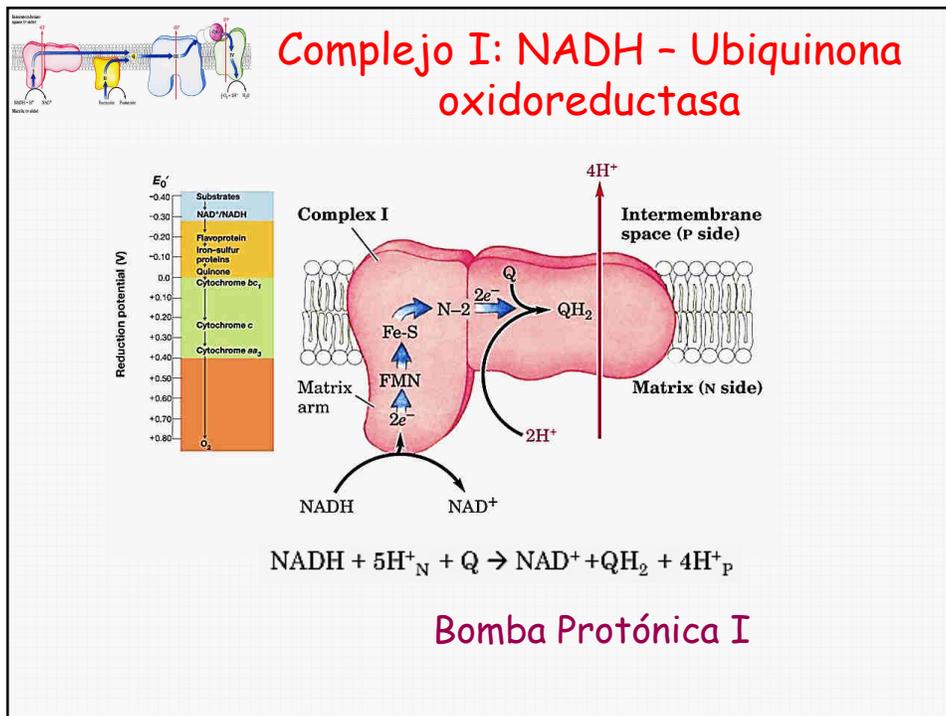
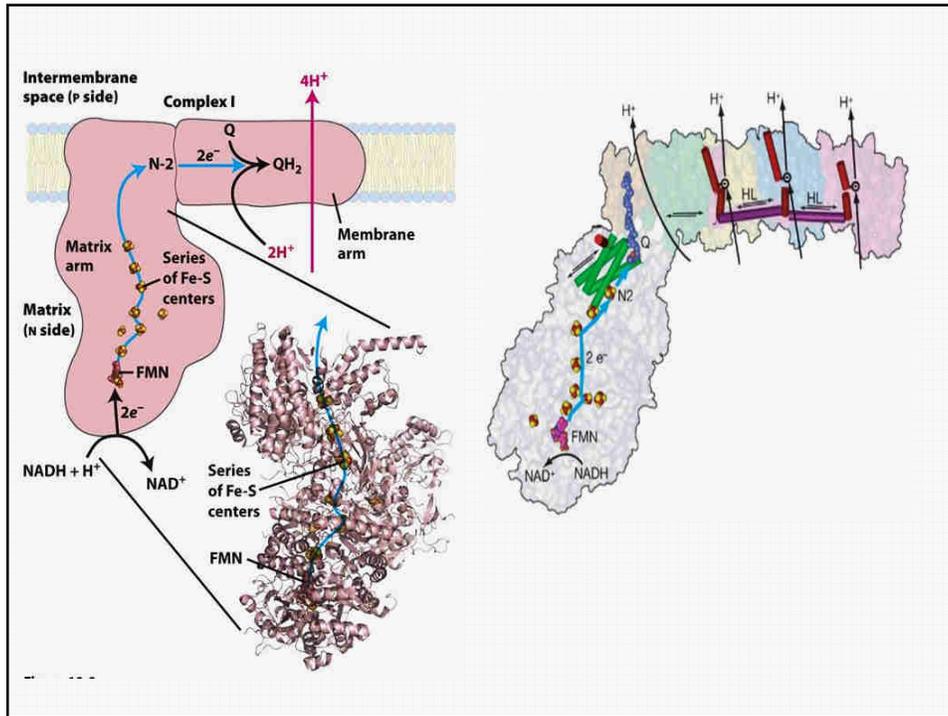


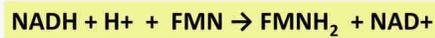
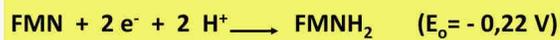
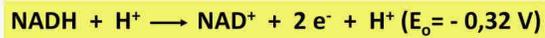
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Coenzima Q o Ubiquinona			
III. Ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase (Complex cytochrome bc_1) Citocromo c	2	~250 000 (dimer of 11-chain subunits)	1 Fe–S cluster Cytochrome b Cytochrome c_1
IV. Cytochrome c oxidase (Cytochrome oxidase)	2	420 000 (dimer of 13-chain subunits)	Cytochrome a Cytochrome a_3 2 Copper ions

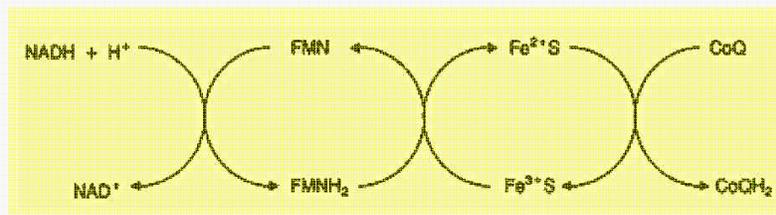




Reacciones del Complejo I



Camino de los equivalentes de reducción en el Complejo I



Complejo II: Succinato - Ubiquinona oxidoreductasa

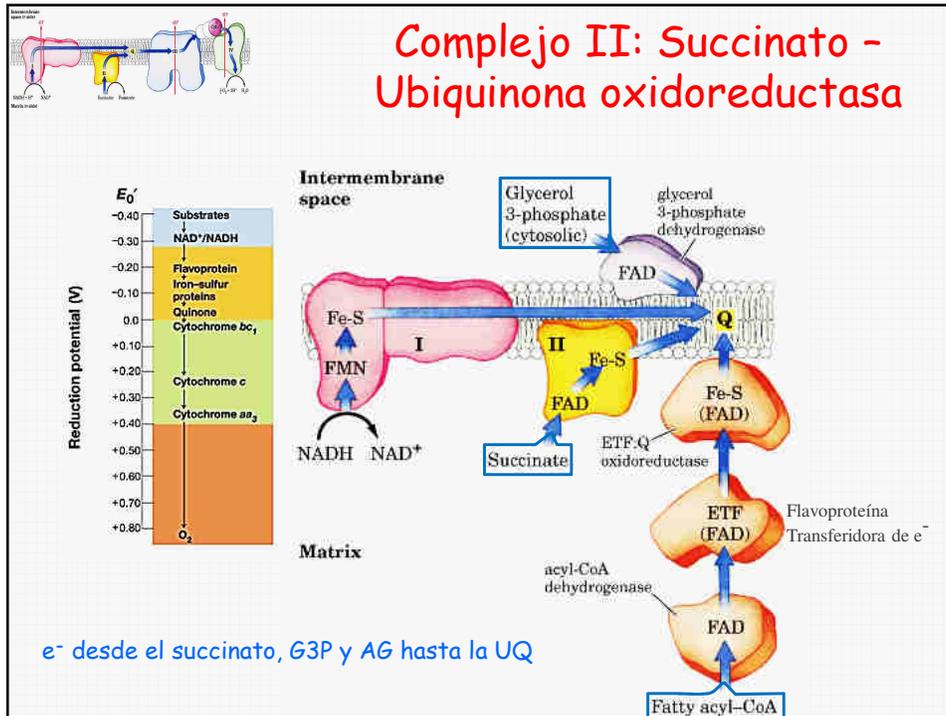
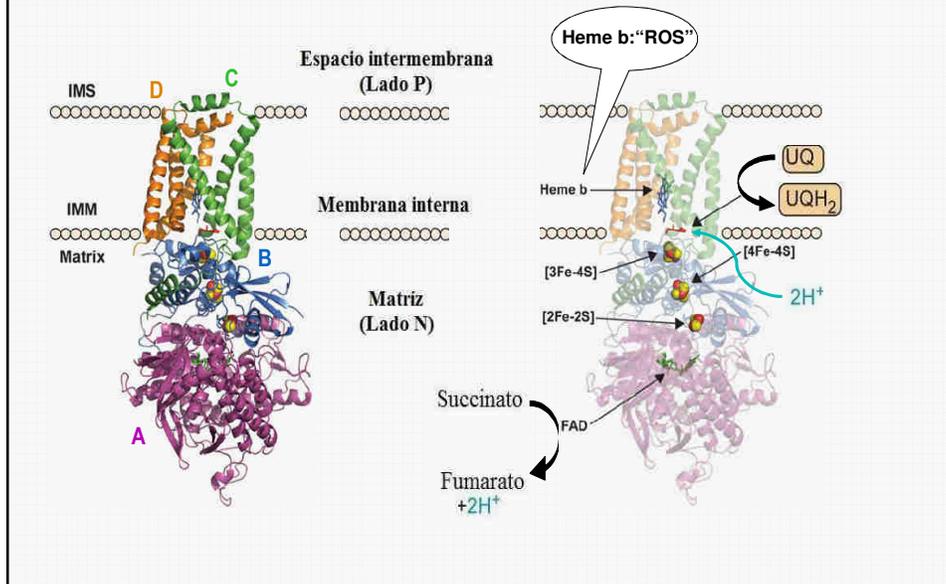


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Complejo II: Succinato - Ubiquinona oxidoreductasa



Complejo II

- **Succinato-coenzima Q oxidoreductasa (E)**
- **Coenzima: FAD**
- **Proteínas ferrosulfuradas**
- **Transfiere equivalentes de reducción desde succinato a la coenzima Q**

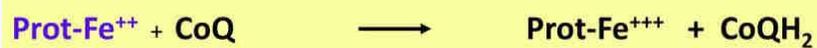
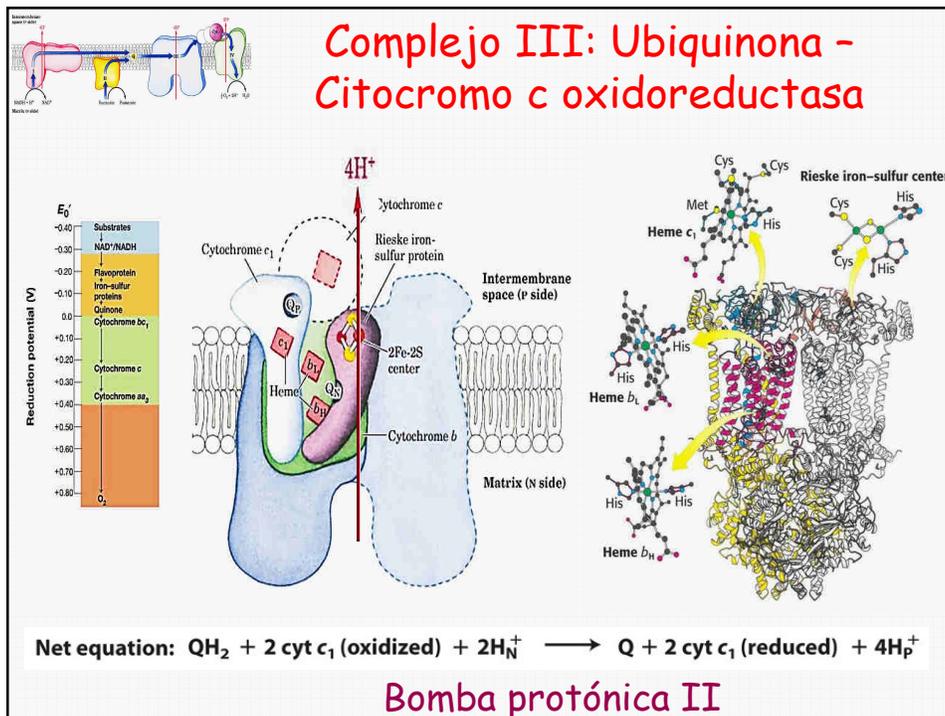
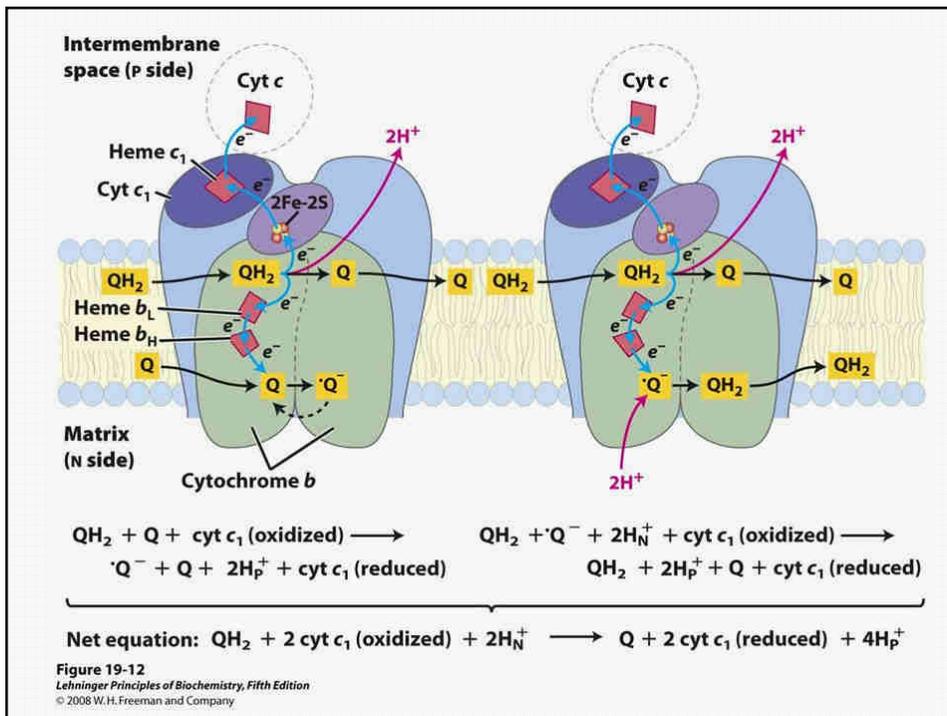
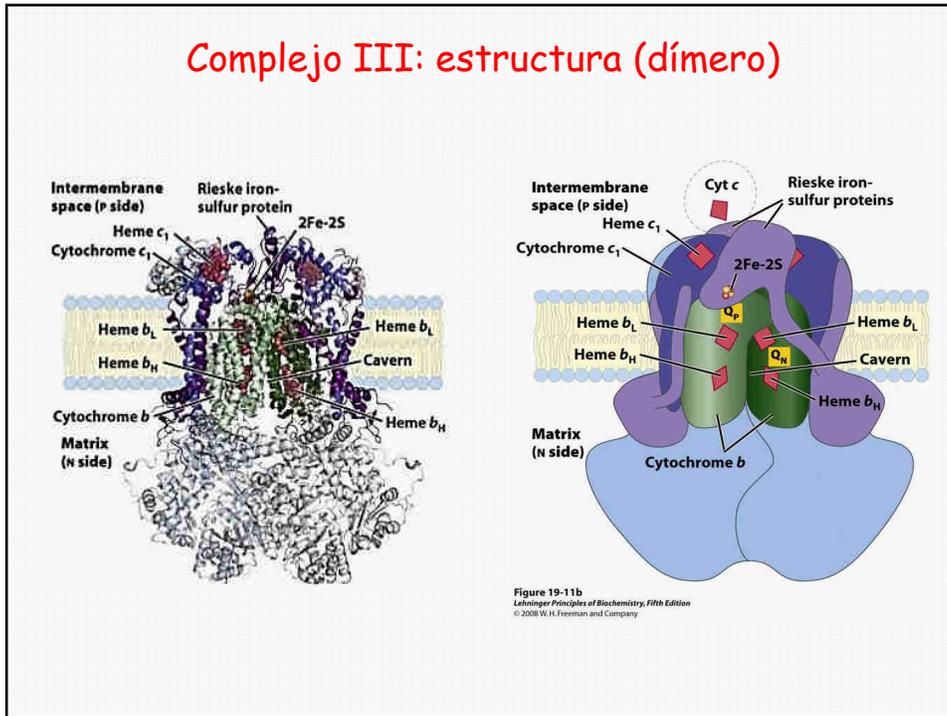


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Citocromo c			
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Complejo III: estructura (dímero)



Paso de e⁻ por el Complejo III

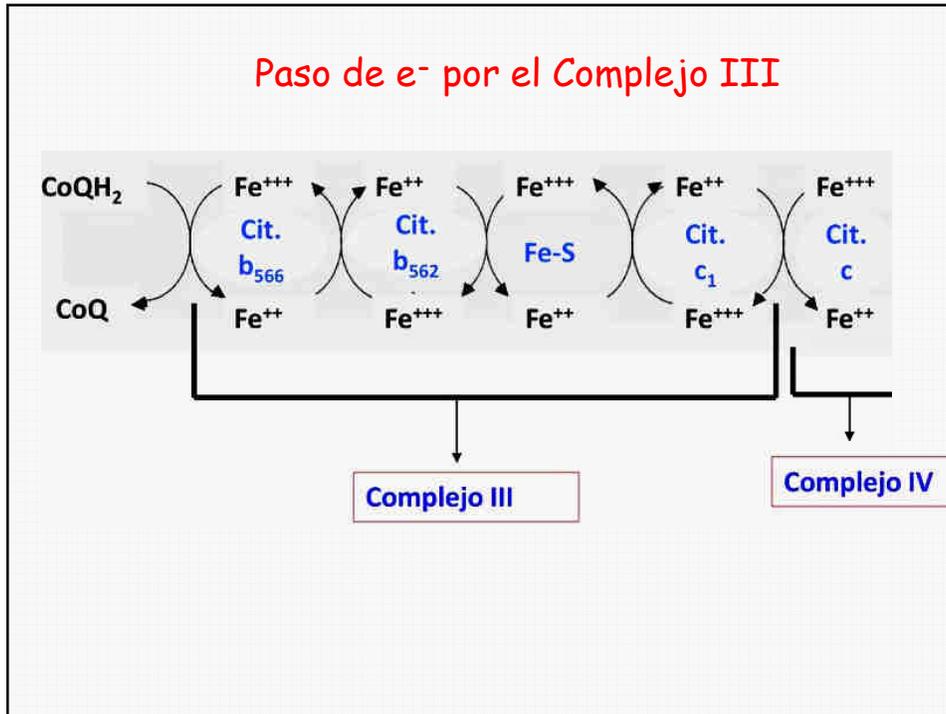
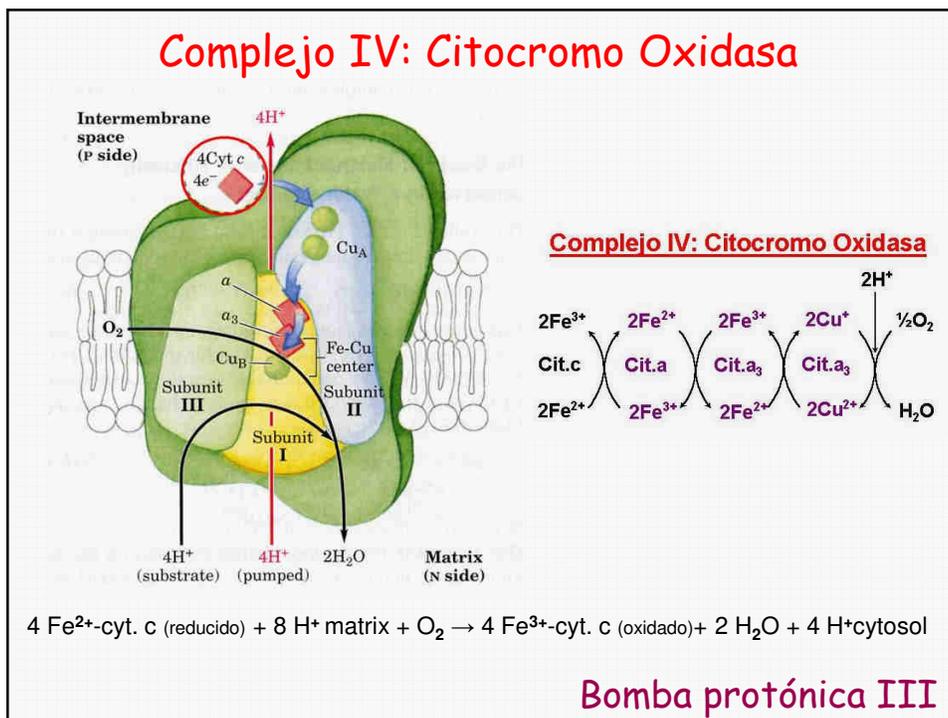
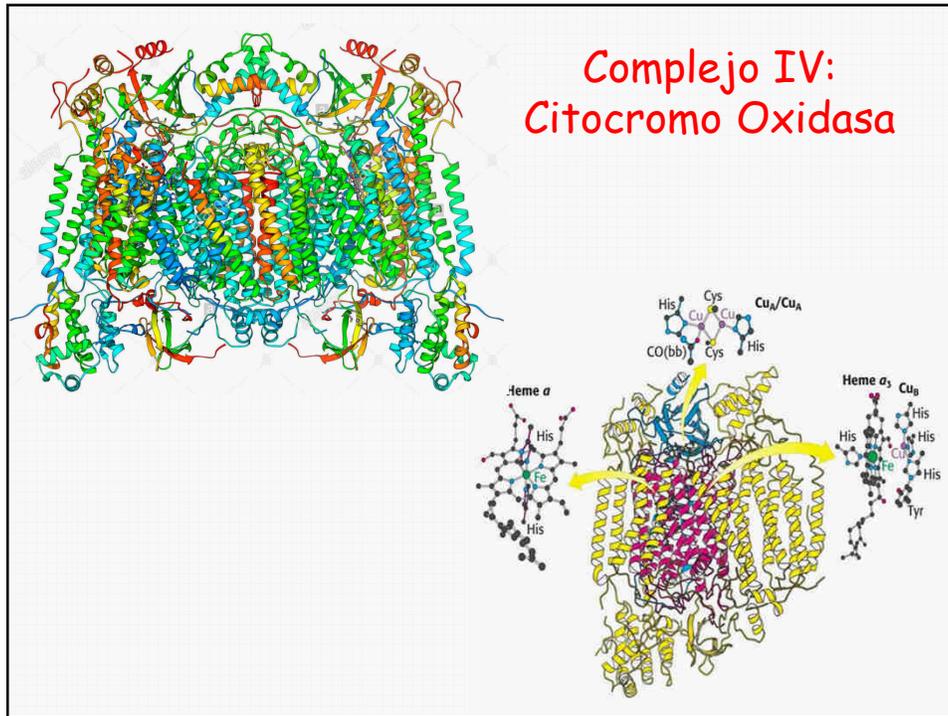
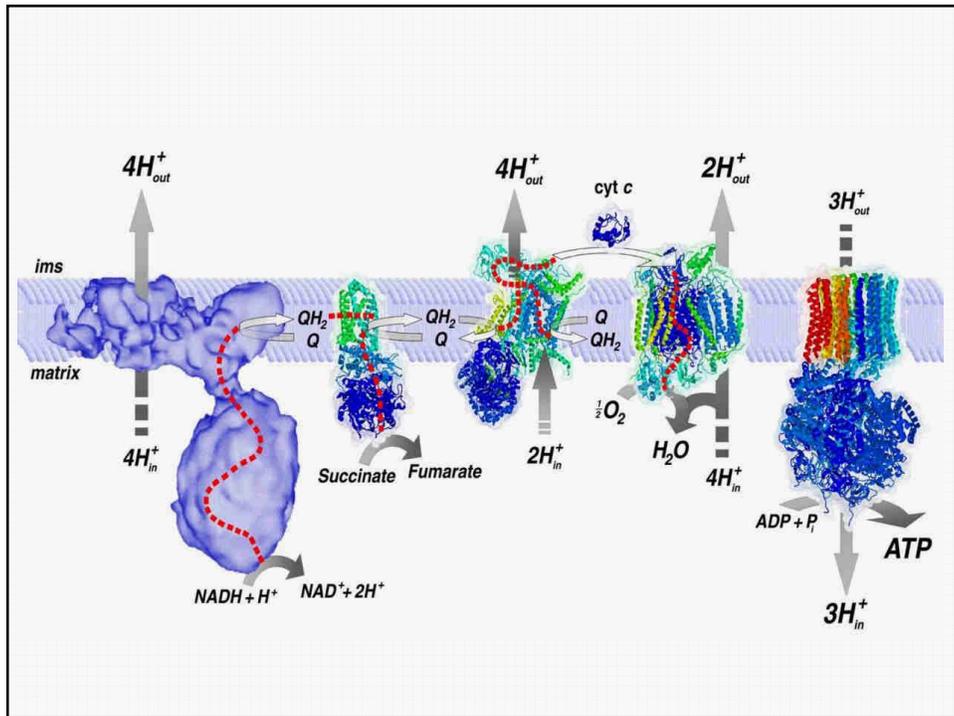
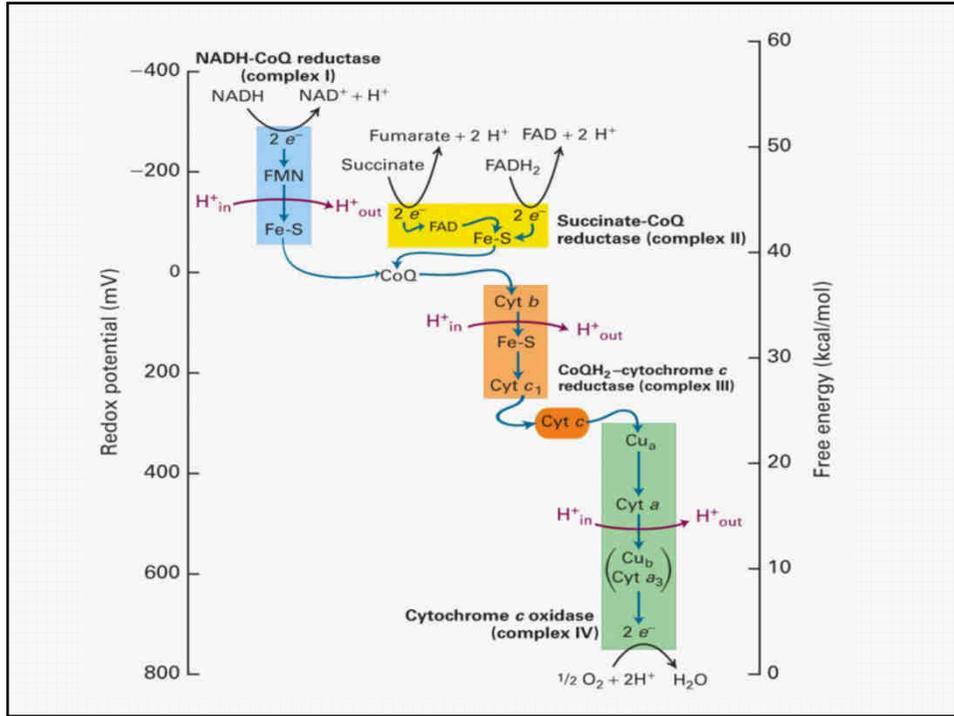


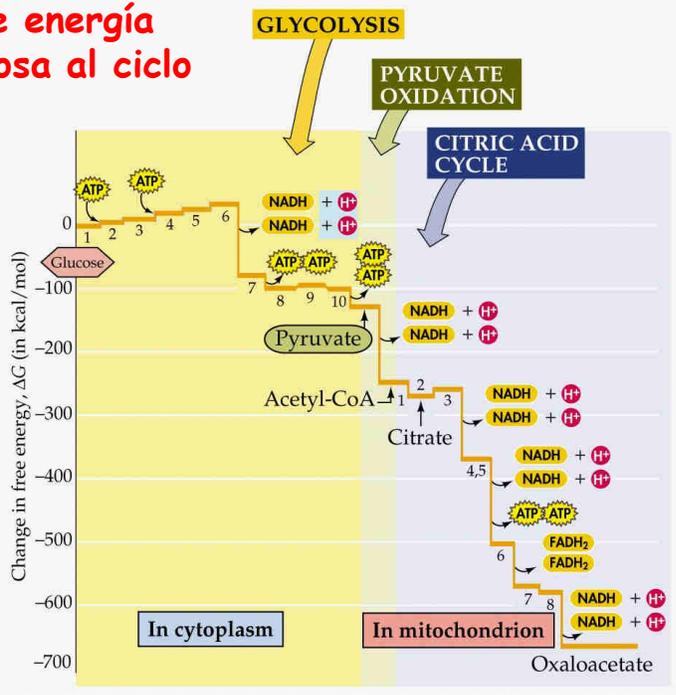
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III. Ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase (Complex cytochrome bc ₁)	2	~250 000 (dimer of 11-chain subunits)	1 Fe-S cluster Cytochrome b Cytochrome c ₁
Citocromo c			
IV. Cytochrome c oxidase (Cytochrome oxidase)	2	420 000 (dimer of 13-chain subunits)	Cytochrome a Cytochrome a ₃ 2 Copper ions





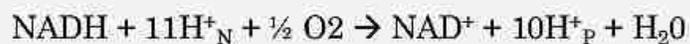
Los niveles de energía desde la glucosa al ciclo de Krebs



Conclusiones

- La energía de la transferencia de electrones se conserva eficientemente en un gradiente de protones.
- La transferencia de dos electrones desde el NADH hasta el O₂ molecular se puede expresar así:

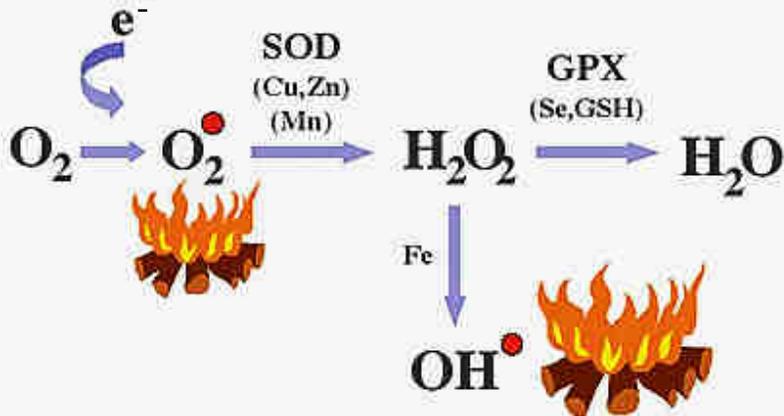
$$\text{NADH} + \text{H}^+ + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{NAD}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- Por cada par de electrones transferidos al O₂:
 el complejo I bombea: 4 protones
 el complejo III bombea: 4 protones
 el complejo IV bombea: 2 protones.



Mitocondria: Radicales Libres

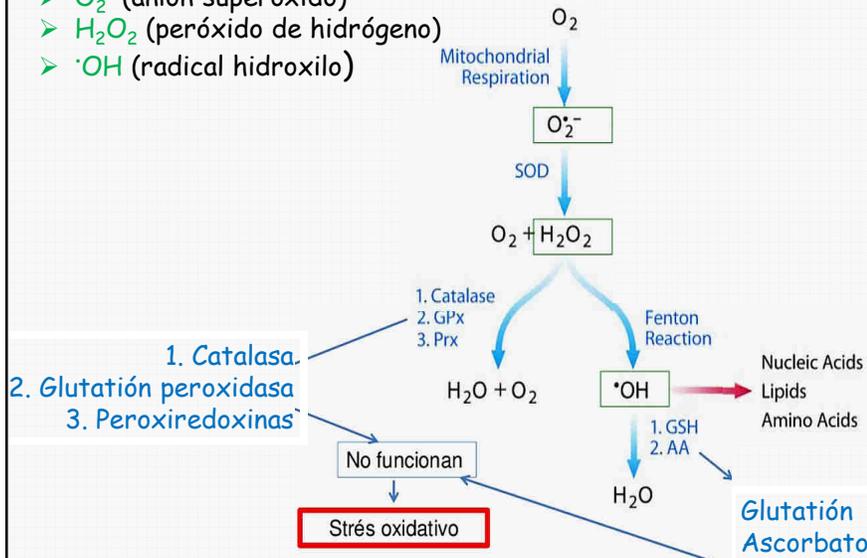


Cerca de 5% de los electrones de alta energía caen de la cadena de los transportistas



↓ ↓ % de e^- puede escapar prematuramente de la CR \Rightarrow reducción incompleta del $O_2 \Rightarrow$ formación de ROS:

- $O_2^{\bullet -}$ (anión superóxido)
- H_2O_2 (peróxido de hidrógeno)
- $\bullet OH$ (radical hidroxilo)



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