

Metal ions biology

Metal ion in the vicinity of biomolecular system

Stability: Interaction, binding and thermodynamic stability of the ion-biomolecular complex formed

Close proximity of the metal ion center can be visualized as a coordination complex that we generally treat in inorganic chemistry

Follows coordination principles

Lability: Reactivity at these metal ion centers present in biomolecular systems

Depends on the rate of exchange of one or more coordination sites

Their readiness to undergo facile redox

Their capability to act as Lewis acid as well as their capability to activate the organic/protein moiety or ligand to which they are bound

Stability of the complexes

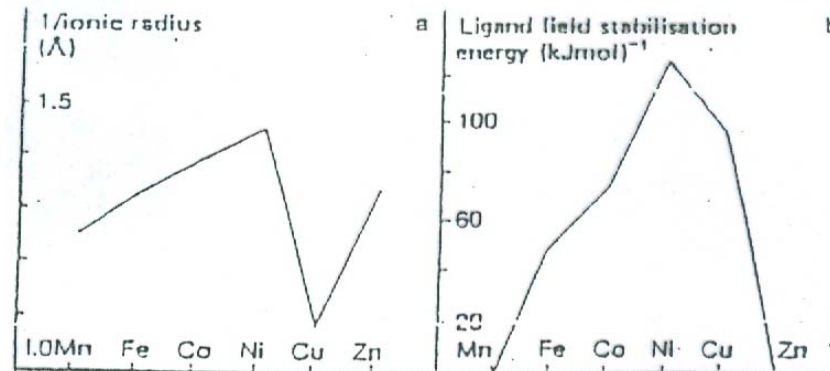
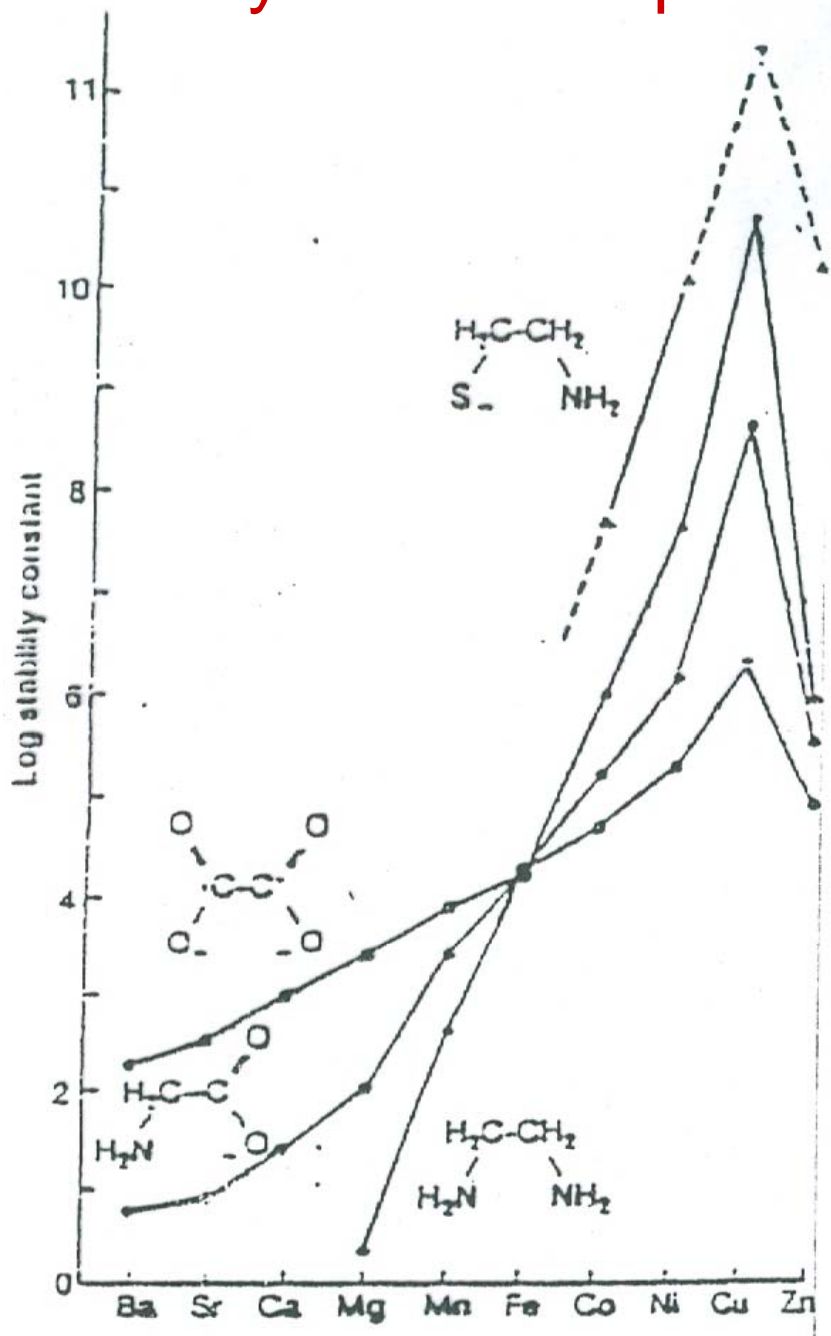


Fig. 1.3 - Factors leading to the Irving-Williams series. From reference [10] reproduced by permission of the Chemical Society, London.

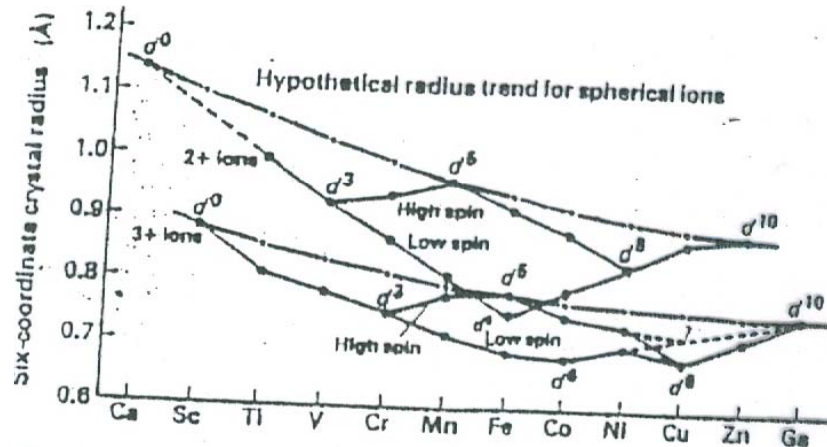
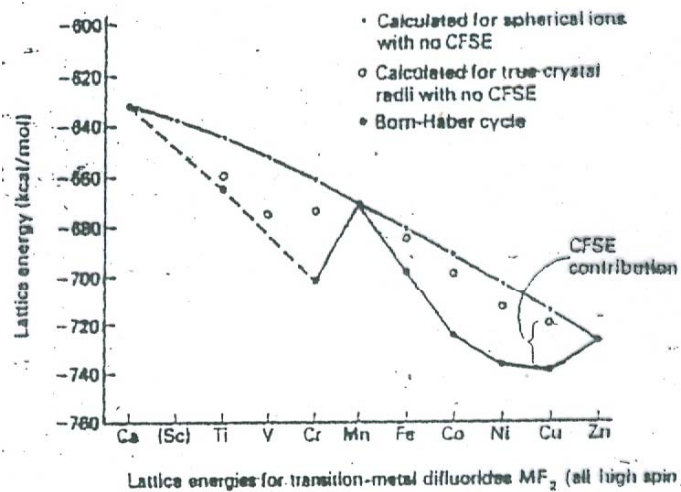


Figure 9.12 Crystal radii for transition-metal ions in octahedral surroundings.



Lattice energies for transition-metal difluorides MF_2 (all high spin).

Hard Soft Acids Bases

HSAB Classification

hard: H^+ , Li^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Cr^{3+} , Fe^{3+} , Co^{3+} , Al^{3+}

borderline: Zn^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , R_3C^+

soft: Cu^+ , Ag^+ , Au^+ , Tl^+ , Rb^{2+} , Pt^{2+} , cd^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , Fe^{4+}

Ligands/Anions

Hard: H_2O , OH^- , ROH , OR^- , R_2O , NH_3 , NCS^- , Cl^- , PO_4^{3-} , SO_4^{2-} , F^- , NO_3^- , CO_3^{2-} , $CH_3CO_2^-$, N_2H_4

Borderline: Py , RNH_2 , N_2 , N_3^- , NO_2^- , Br^-

soft: RSH , RS^- , R_2S , R_3P , R_3As , CO , CN^- , SCN^- , $S_2O_3^{2-}$, H^- , I^- , C_2H_4

Spectrochemical series

$I^- < Br^- < OCrO_3^- < Cl^- \approx SCN^- < N_3^- < F^- \approx SSO_3^{2-}$

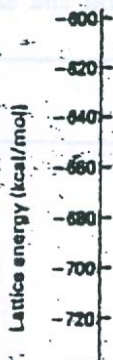
$\approx Urea < OCO_2^- < OCO_2R^- < ONO^- = OH^- < OSO_3^{2-}$

$< O_2C-CO_2^- < H_2O < NCS^- < py \approx EDTA^{4-} < Py \approx$

$< en < SO_3^{2-} < dipyriddy < NO_2^- < C_6H_6 < CN^-$

$Mn^{2+} < Ni^{2+} < Co^{2+} < Fe^{2+} < V^{2+} < Fe^{3+} < Cr^{3+} \approx V^{3+} <$

$< Mn^{4+} < Mo^{4+} < Rh^{3+} \approx Re^{3+} < Rh^{4+} < Ir^{3+} < Re^{4+} < Pt^{4+}$



Hydolysis & pKa

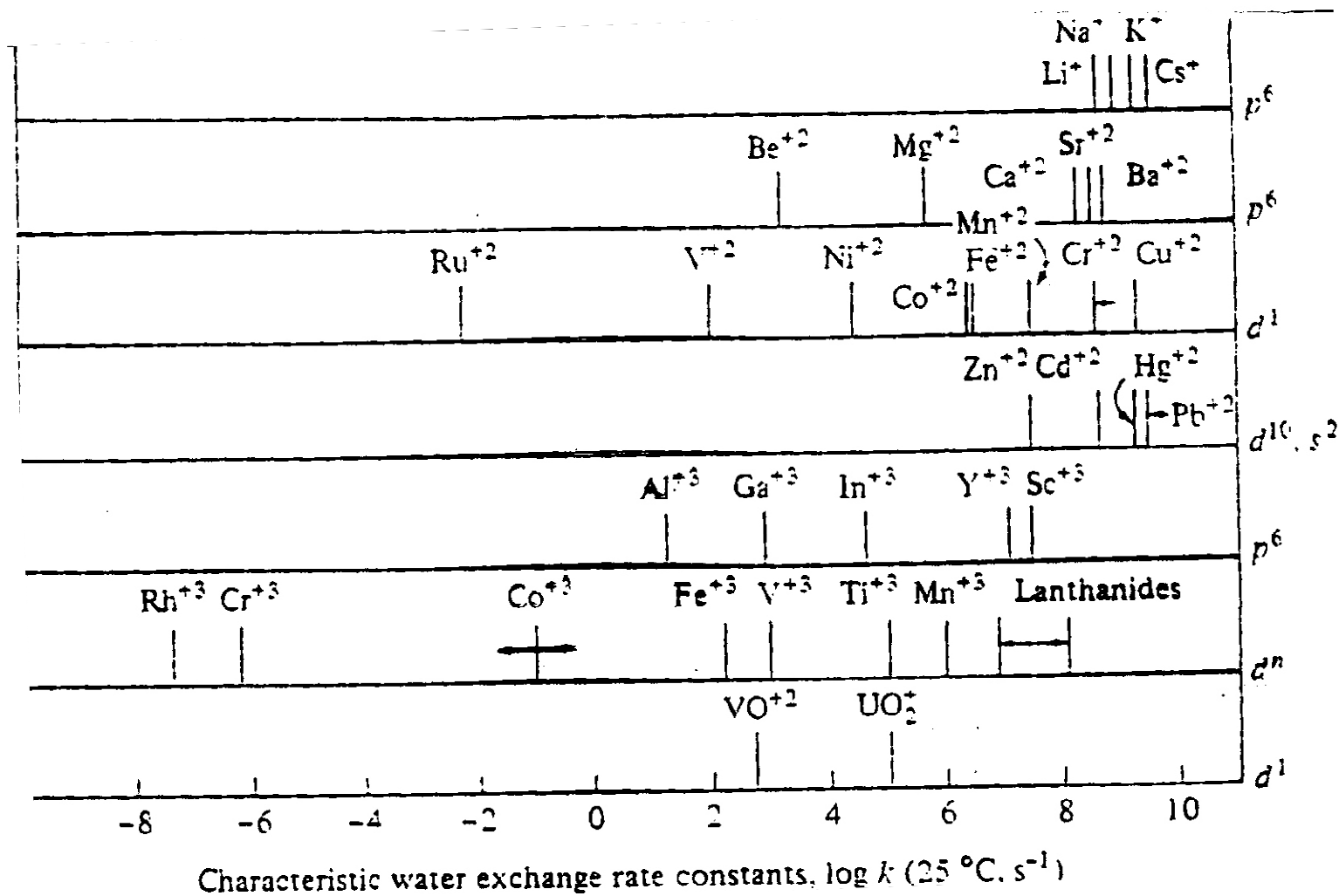
Hydrolysis reactions of Fe(III), 25°C

Reaction	p
$Fe^{3+} + H_2O \rightarrow Fe(OH)^{2+} + H^+$	
$2Fe^{3+} + 2H_2O \rightarrow Fe_2(OH)_2^{4+} + 2H^+$	
$Fe(OH)^{2+} + H_2O \rightarrow Fe(OH)_2^+ + H^+$	
$Fe(OH)_2^+ + H_2O \rightarrow Fe(OH)_3 \downarrow + H^+$	
$Fe(OH)_3 + H_2O \rightarrow Fe(OH)_4^- + H^+$	11

* Additional water molecules coordinated to the iron atoms are shown.

Ligand and reaction	Metal ion	Log K (25°C, 0.1)
$H_2O + M^{2+} \rightleftharpoons M-OH + H^+$	None	14.0
	Ca^{2+}	13.4
	Mn^{2+}	11.1
	Cu^{2+}	10.7
	Zn^{2+}	10.0
$NH_3 + M^{2+} \rightleftharpoons M-NH_2 + H^+$	None	35.0
	Co^{2+}	32.9
	Cu^{2+}	30.7
	Ni^{2+}	32.2
$HO-C(=O)-CH_3 + M^{2+} \rightleftharpoons M-O-C(=O)-CH_3 + H^+$	None	4.7
	Mg^{2+}	4.2
	Ca^{2+}	4.2
	Ni^{2+}	4.0
	Cu^{2+}	3.0
$HN(CH_2)_2NH + M^{2+} \rightleftharpoons M-N(CH_2)_2NH + H^+$	None	7.0
	Co^{2+}	4.6
	Ni^{2+}	4.0
	Cu^{2+}	3.8

Lability of the complexes



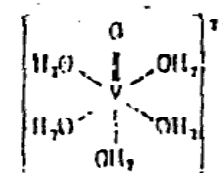
Lability of the complexes

Table 11.1 Change in LFSE (units Dq)^c upon changing a 6-coordinate complex to a 5-coordinate (square pyramidal) or a 7-coordinate (pentagonal bipyramidal) species

System	High spin		Low spin	
	C.N. = 5	C.N. = 7	C.N. = 5	C.N. = 7
d^0	0	0	0	0
d^1	+0.57	+1.28	+0.57	+1.28
d^2	+1.14	+2.56	+1.14	+2.56
d^3	-2.00	-4.26	-2.00	-4.26
d^4	+3.14	-1.07	-1.43	-2.98
d^5	0	0	-0.86	-1.70
d^6	+0.57	+1.28	-4.00	-8.52
d^7	+1.14	+2.56	+1.14	-5.34
d^8	-2.00	-4.26	-2.00	-4.26
d^9	+3.14	-1.07	+3.14	-1.07
d^{10}	0	0	0	0

V(IV) (d^1)

labile



k (double bonded oxygen)
 k (equatorial water)
 k (axial water)

$< 20 \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $5 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $5 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Cr(III) (d^3)

inert

$\{\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\}^{3+}$

Co(II) (d^7)

labile

$\{\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\}^{2+}$

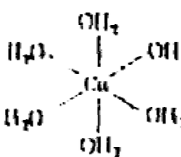
Co(III) (d^6 , L.S)

inert

$\{\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6\}^{3+}$

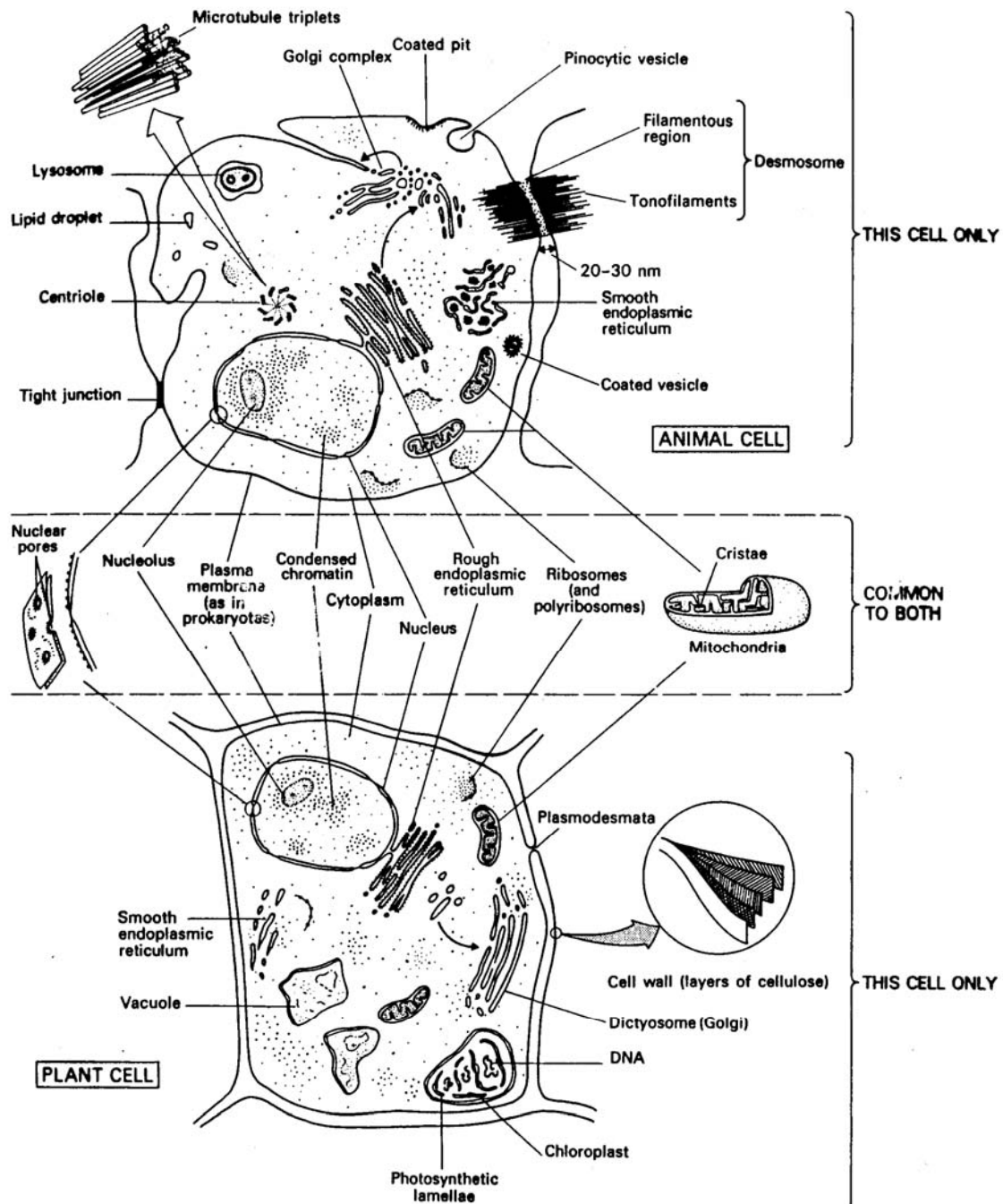
Cu(II) (d^9)^a

labile

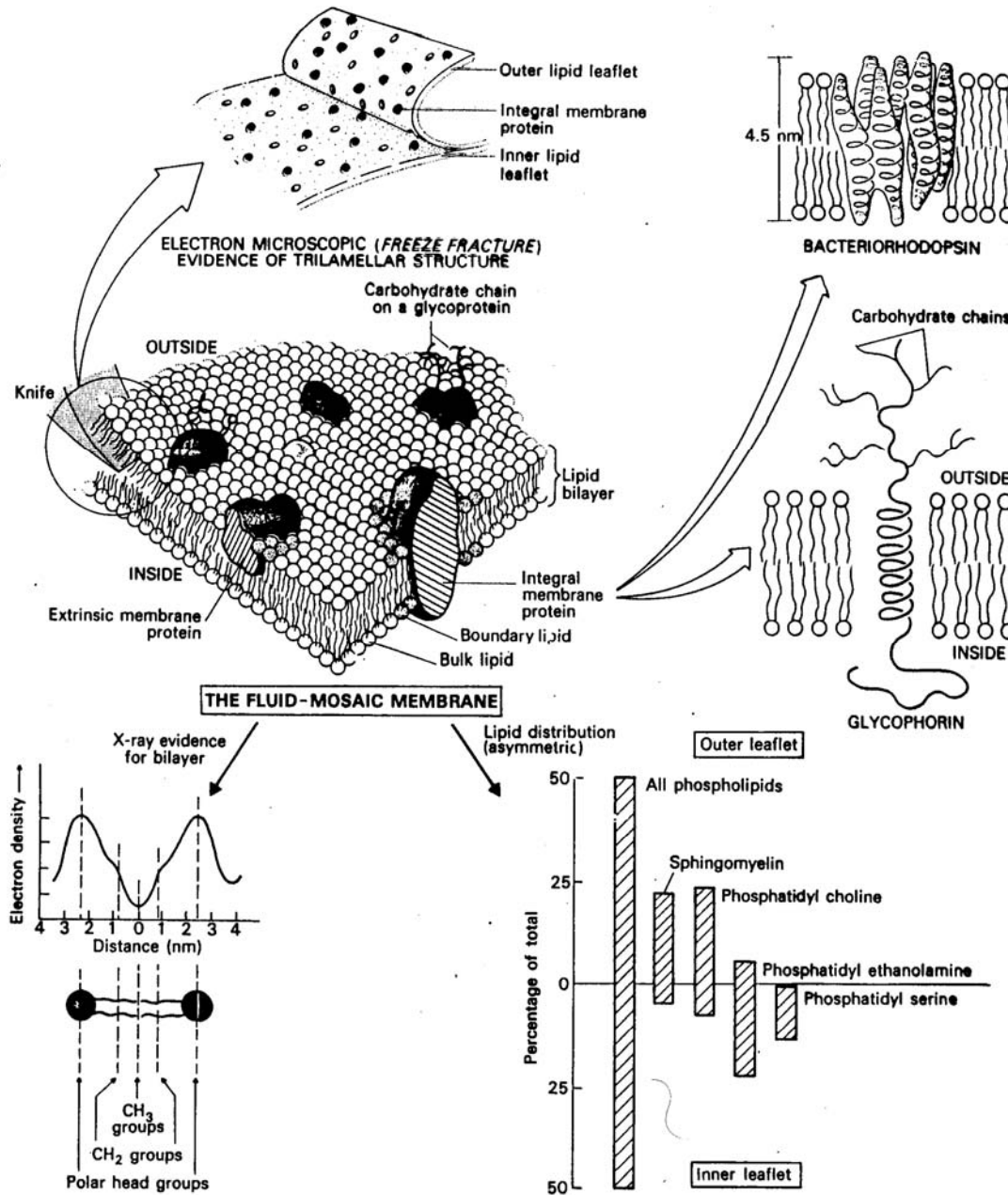


^aRapid exchange of axial water ligands due to Jahn-Teller distortion.

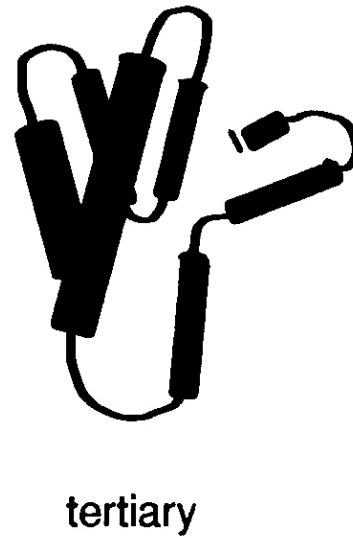
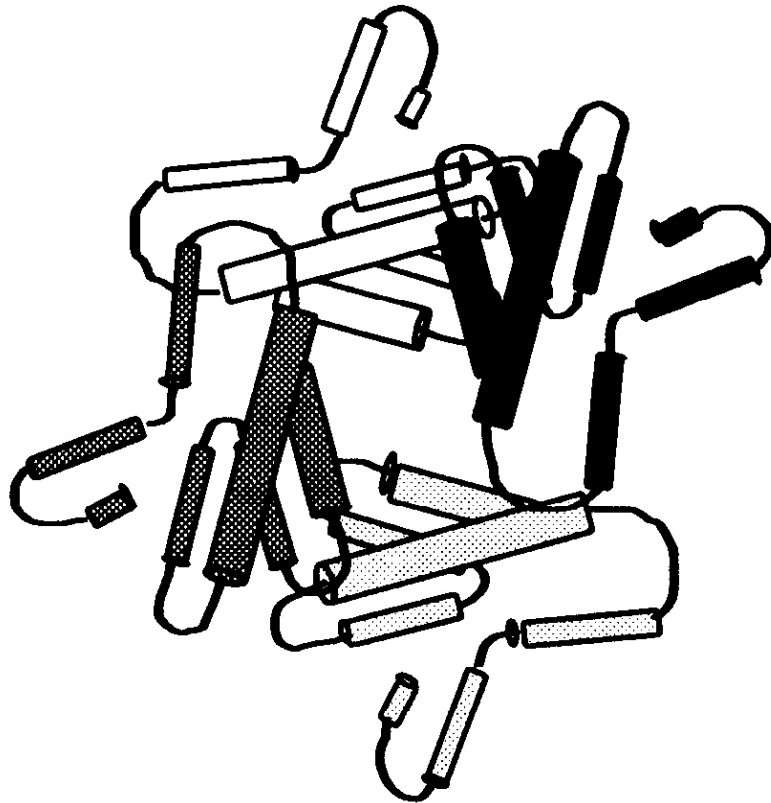
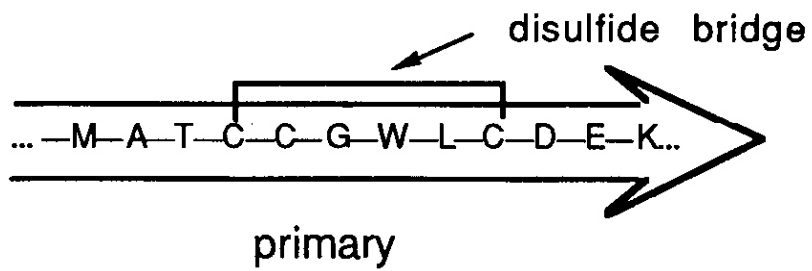
Eukaryotic cells



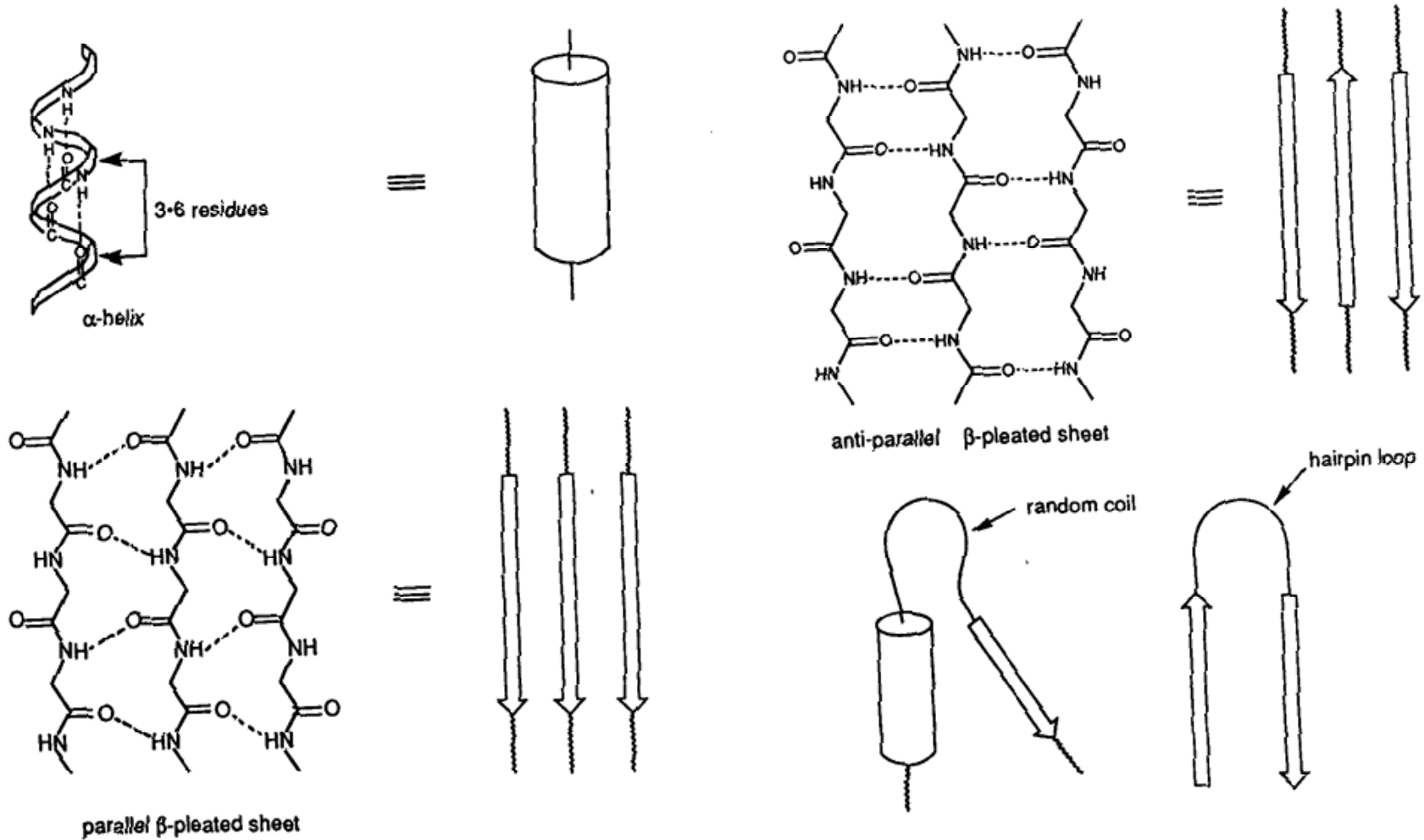
Lipids



Protein Structures



α -helix, β -sheet & random coil



Structural form. Regions of the pep

Protein Translation

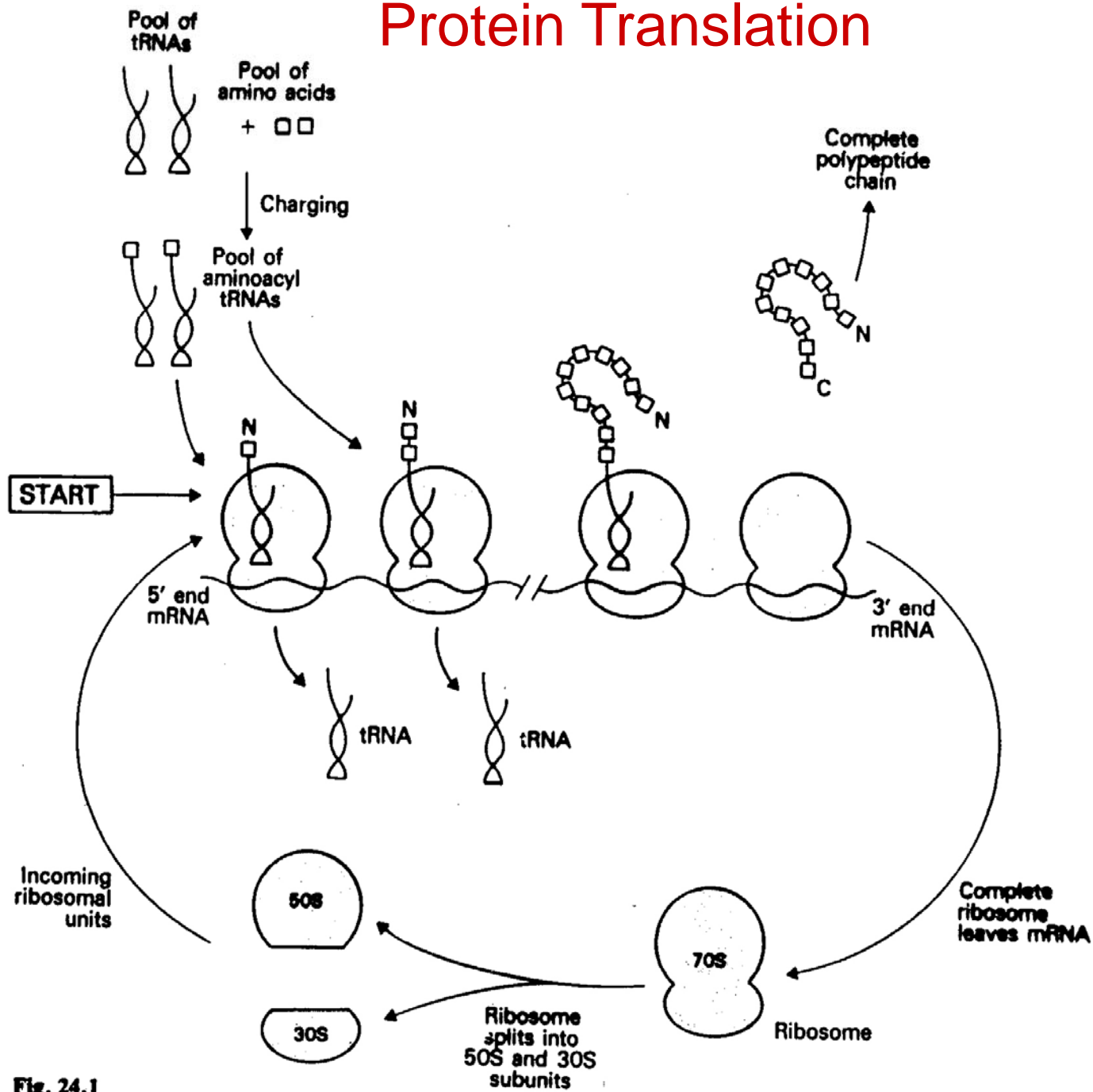
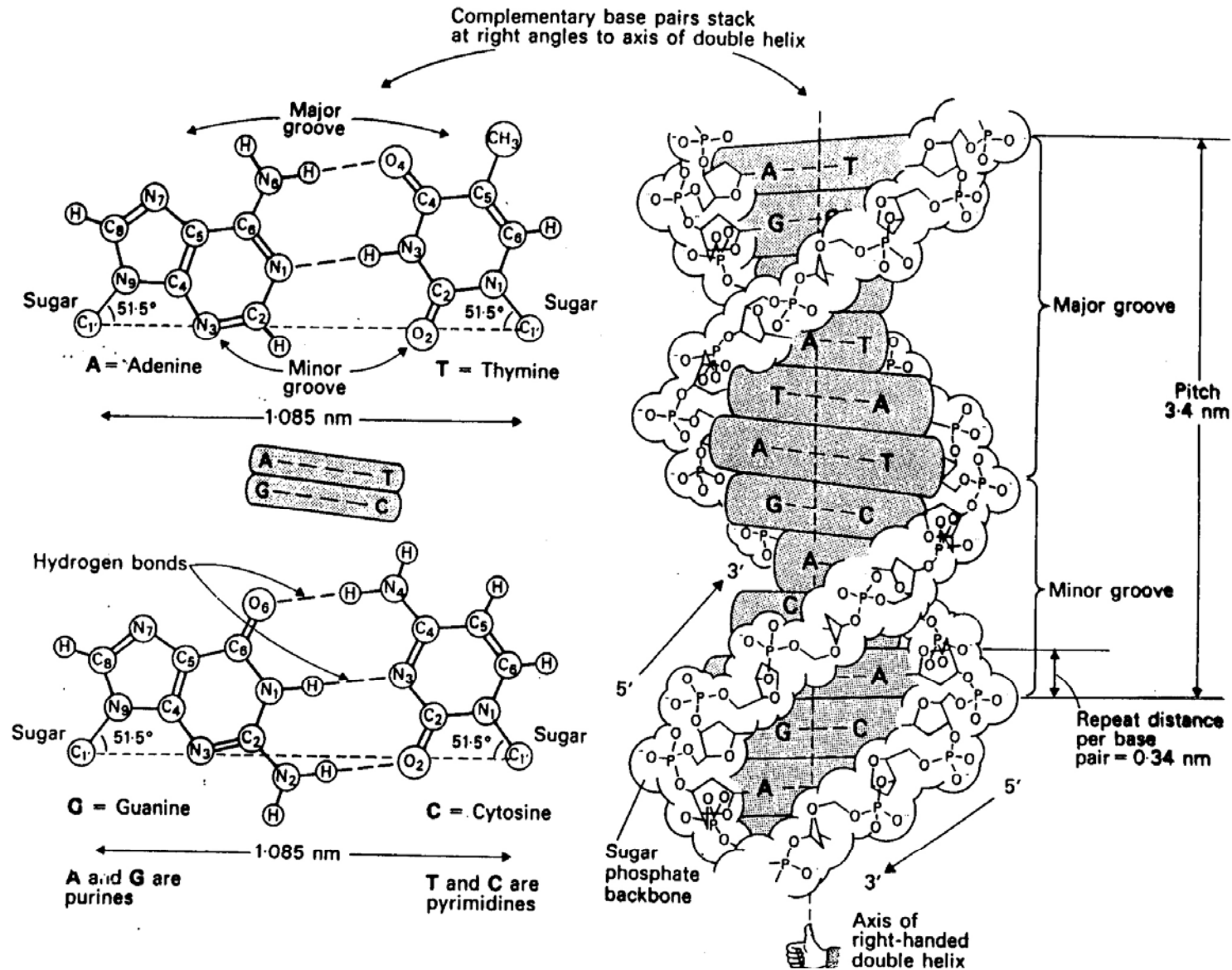
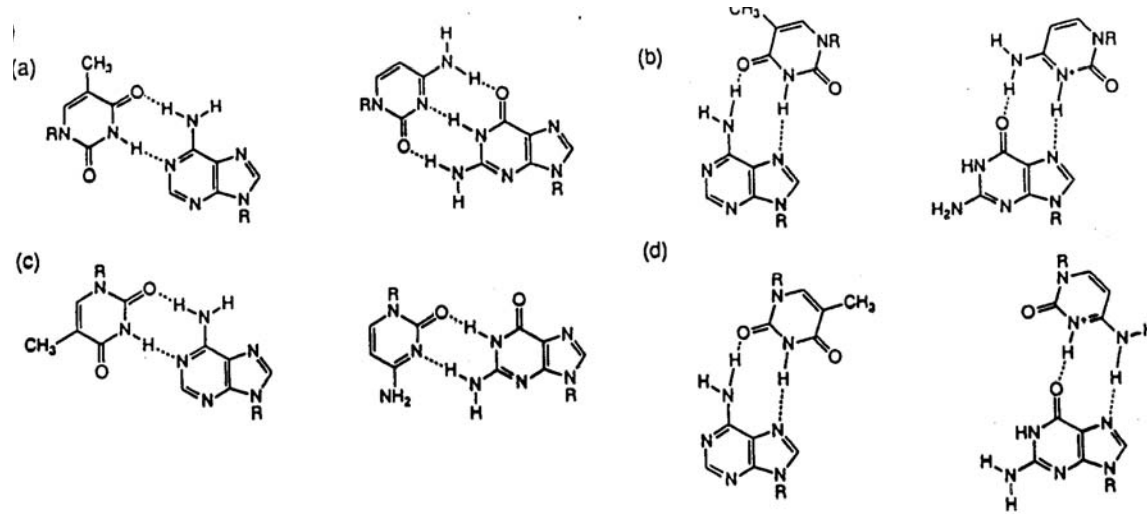


Fig. 24.1

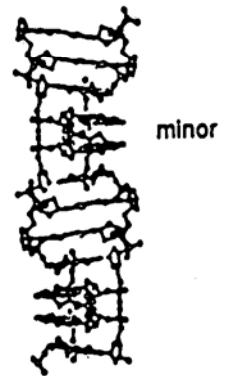
DNA Structures



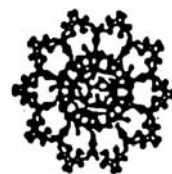
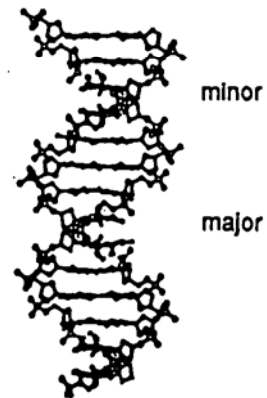
A-, B- & Z- DNA Structures



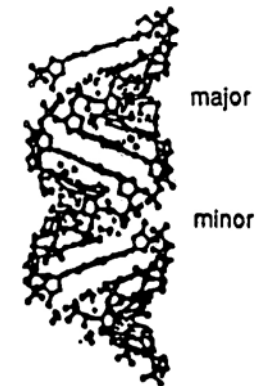
Z



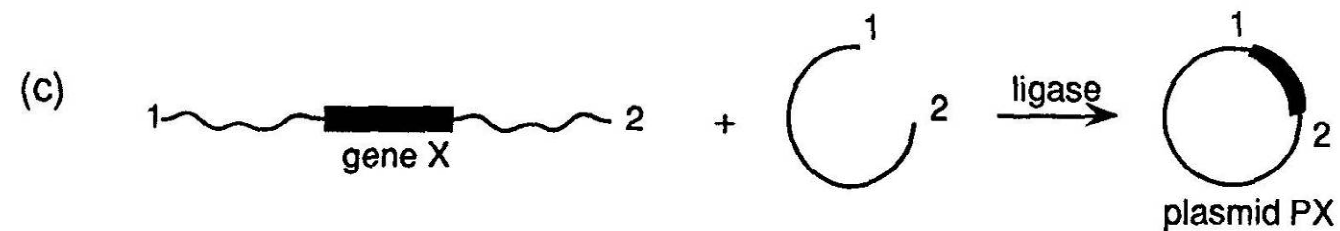
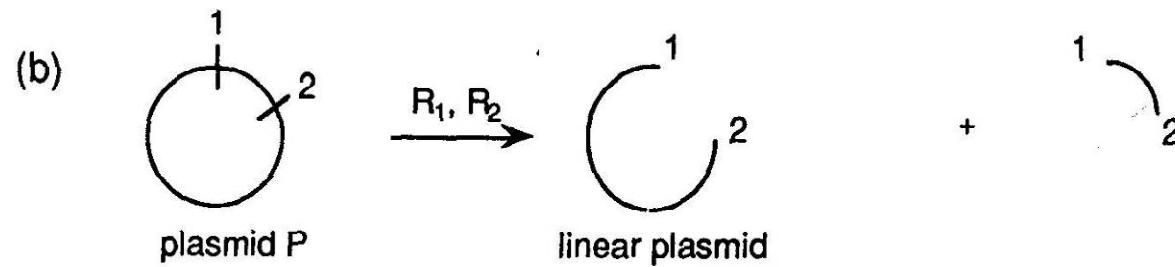
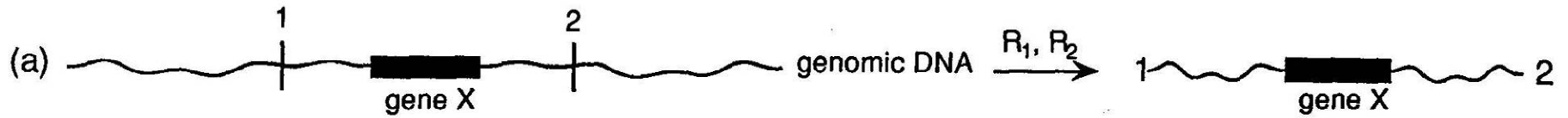
B



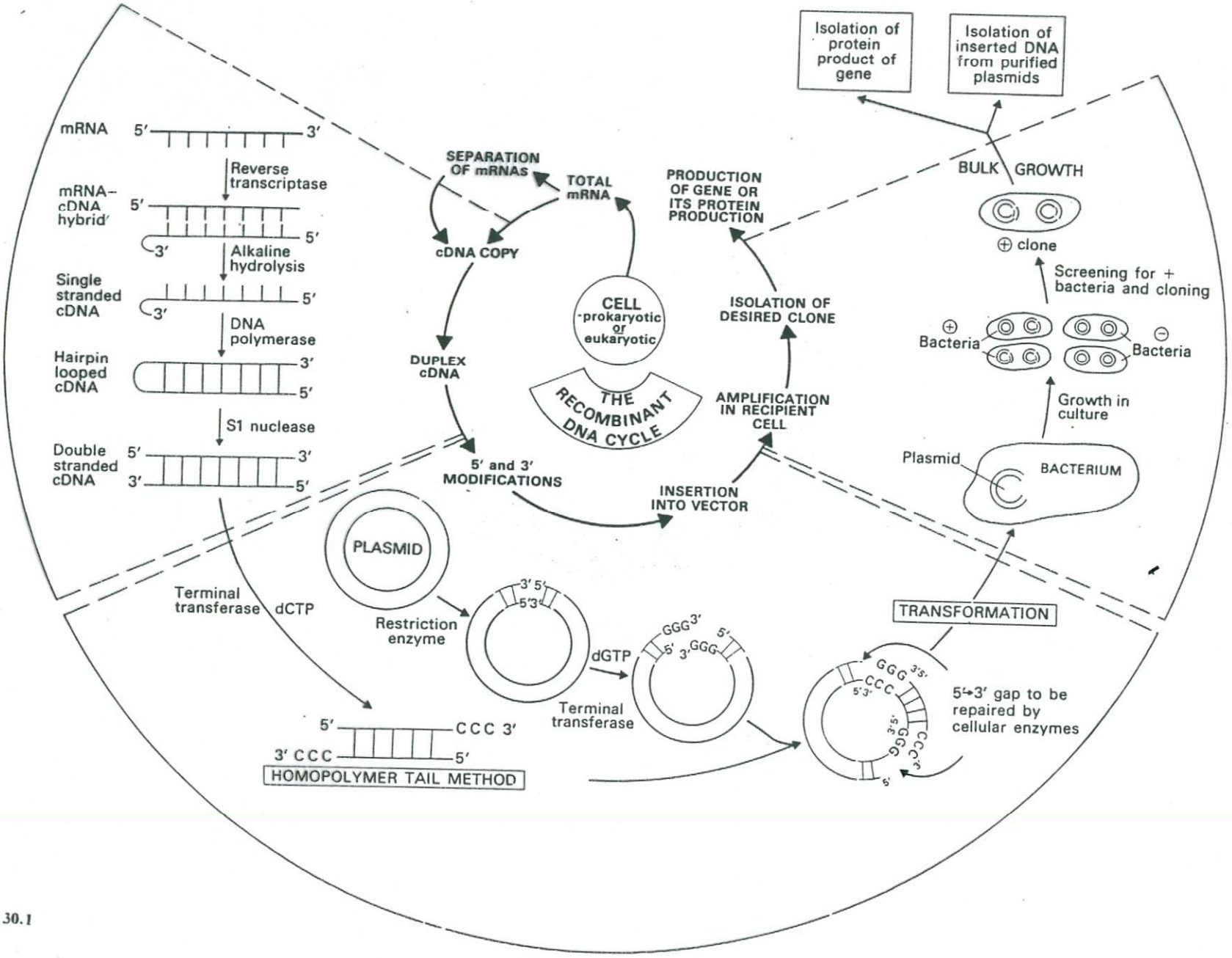
A



Site targeted mutagenesis



The Recombinant DNA cycle: Protein expression



Books where you may find **SOME** relevant material

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Name of the book</i>	<i>Author(s)</i>	<i>Year of Publication</i>	<i>Publisher</i>
1	Bioinorganic Chemistry: a short course	Rosette M. Roat-Malone	2007	John Wiley & sons, Inc.
2	Bioinorganic Chemistry- an inorganic perspective of life	Dimitris P. Kessissoglou	1995	Kluwer Academic Publishers
3	Principles of Bioinorganic Chemistry	Stephen J. Lippard, Jeremy Mark Berg	1994	University Science Books
4.	Inorganic Biochemistry: An Introduction	James A Cowan	1993	VCH
5	Bioinorganic Chemistry	Eckhard Bill	1991	Springer-Verlag
6	Bioinorganic Chemistry	Ivano Bertini	1994	University Science Books
7	Bioinorganic Chemistry: The Biological Chemistry of Transition Metals	Michael Watkinson	2009	John Wiley & Sons, Limited
8	Physical methods in bioinorganic chemistry: spectroscopy and magnetism	Lawrence Que	2000	University Science Books
9	Handbook on metalloproteins	Ivano Bertini, Astrid Sigel, Helmut Sigel	2001	CRC Press
10	Bioinorganic chemistry: transition metals in biology and their coordination chemistry	Alfred Trautwein, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft	1997	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft