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# BIOCHEMISTRY

THIRD EDITION

MATHEWS | VAN HOLDE | AHERN



# Biochemistry

THIRD EDITION

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#### AMINO ACIDS

Name	Symbol		Genetic Code Words					
Alanine	Ala	A	GCA	GCC	GCG	GCU		
Arginine	Arg	R	AGA	AGG	CGA	CGC	CGG	CGU
Asparagine	Asn	N	AAC	AAU				
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	GAC	GAU				
Cysteine	Cys	C	UGC	UGU				
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	GAA	GAG				
Glutamine	Gln	Q	CAA	CAG				
Glycine	Gly	G	GGA	GGC	GGG	GGU		
Histidine	His	H	CAC	CAU				
Isoleucine	Ile	I	AUA	AUC	AUU			
Leucine	Leu	L	CUA	CUC	CUG	CUU	UUA	UUG
Lysine	Lys	K	AAA	AAG				
Methionine	Met	M	AUG					
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	UUC	UUU				
Proline	Pro	P	CCA	CCC	CCG	CCU		
Serine	Ser	S	AGC	AGU	UCA	UCC	UCG	UCU
Threonine	Thr	T	ACA	ACC	ACG	ACU		
Tryptophan	Trp	W	UGG					
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	UAC	UAU				
Valine	Val	V	GUA	GUC	GUG	GUU		



		Second position					
First position		U	C	A	G		
	U	UUU } Phe UUC } UUA } Leu UUG }	UCU } UCC } Ser UCA } UCG }	UAU } Tyr UAC } UAA Stop UAG Stop	UGU } Cys UGC } UGA Stop UGG Trp	U C A G	
	C	CUU } CUC } Leu CUA } CUG }	CCU } CCC } Pro CCA } CCG }	CAU } His CAC } CAA } Gln CAG }	CGU } CGC } Arg CGA } CGG }	U C A G	
	A	AUU } AUC } Ile AUA } AUG Met/start	ACU } ACC } Thr ACA } ACG }	AAU } Asn AAC } AAA } Lys AAG }	AGU } Ser AGC } AGA } Arg AGG }	U C A G	
	G	GUU } GUC } Val GUA } GUG }	GCU } GCC } Ala GCA } GCG }	GAU } Asp GAC } GAA } Glu GAG }	GGU } GGC } Gly GGA } GGG }	U C A G	
		Third position					

$10^9$	giga	G
$10^6$	mega	M
$10^3$	kilo	k
$10^{-1}$	deci	d
$10^{-2}$	centi	c
$10^{-3}$	milli	m
$10^{-6}$	micro	$\mu$
$10^{-9}$	nano	n
$10^{-12}$	pico	p
$10^{-15}$	femto	f

## CONVERSION FACTORS

Energy: 1 joule =  $10^7$  ergs = 0.239 cal  
1 cal = 4.184 joule

Length: 1 nm =  $10 \text{ \AA}$  =  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm =  $1 \times 10^{-9}$  m

Mass: 1 kg = 1000 g = 2.2 lb  
1 lb = 453.6 g

Pressure: 1 atm = 760 torr = 14.696 psi  
1 torr = 1 mm Hg

Temperature:  $^{\circ}\text{K} = ^{\circ}\text{C} + 273$   
 $^{\circ}\text{C} = (5/9)(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$

Volume: 1 L =  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  m<sup>3</sup> = 1000 cm<sup>3</sup>

## PHYSICAL CONSTANTS

Name	Symbol	SI Units	cgs Units
Avogadro's number	$N$	$6.022137 \times 10^{23}/\text{mol}$	$6.022137 \times 10^{23}/\text{mol}$
Boltzmann constant	$k$	$1.38066 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J}/^{\circ}\text{K}$	$1.38066 \times 10^{-16} \text{ erg}/^{\circ}\text{K}$
Curie	Ci	$3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{ d/s}$	$3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{ d/s}$
Electron charge	$e$	$1.602177 \times 10^{-19} \text{ coulomb}^b$	$4.80321 \times 10^{-10} \text{ esu}$
Faraday constant	$F$	$96485 \text{ J/V} \cdot \text{mol}$	$9.6485 \times 10^{11} \text{ erg/V} \cdot \text{m}$
Gas constant <sup>a</sup>	$R$	$8.31451 \text{ J}/^{\circ}\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}$	$8.31451 \times 10^7 \text{ erg}/^{\circ}\text{K} \cdot \text{m}$
Light speed (vacuum)	$c$	$2.99792 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$	$2.99792 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm/s}$
Planck's constant	$h$	$6.626075 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$	$6.626075 \times 10^{-27} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{s}$

<sup>a</sup>Other values of  $R$ :  $1.9872 \text{ cal}/\text{K} \cdot \text{mol} = 0.082 \text{ L} \cdot \text{atm}/^{\circ}\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}$

<sup>b</sup>1 coulomb = 1 J/V

## USEFUL EQUATIONS

Henderson-Hasselbalch equation

Michaelis-Menten equation

Free energy change under non-standard-state conditions

Free energy change and standard reduction potential

Reduction potentials in a redox reaction

Proton motive force

Passive diffusion of a charged species

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log([A^-]/[HA])$$

$$V = V_{\max}[S]/(K_M + [S])$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^{\circ} + RT \ln([C][D]/[A][B])$$

$$\Delta G^{\circ'} = -nF\Delta E'_0$$

$$\Delta E'_0 = E'_0(\text{acceptor}) - E'_0(\text{donor})$$

$$\Delta p = \Delta \Psi - 2.3RT \Delta \text{pH}/F$$

$$\Delta G = G_2 - G_1 = RT \ln(C_2/C_1) + ZF\Delta \Psi$$

## COMMON ABBREVIATIONS USED BY BIOCHEMISTS

Ab	antibody	F	phenylalanine
Ac-CoA	acetyl-coenzyme A	<i>F</i>	Faraday constant
ACP	acyl carrier protein	F <sub>AB</sub>	antibody molecule fragment that binds antigen
ADH	alcohol dehydrogenase	FAD	flavin adenine dinucleotide
AdoMet	S-adenosylmethionine	FADH <sub>2</sub>	reduced flavin adenine dinucleotide
ADP	adenosine diphosphate	FBP	fructose-1,6-bisphosphate
Ag	antigen	FBPase	fructose bisphosphatase
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome	Fd	ferredoxin
Ala	alanine	fMet	N-formylmethionine
AMP	adenosine monophosphate	FMN	flavin mononucleotide
Arg	arginine	F1P	fructose-1-phosphate
ARS	autonomously replicating sequence	F6P	fructose-6-phosphate
Asn	asparagine	G	Gibbs free energy
Asp	aspartic acid	GABA	γ-aminobutyric acid
atm	atmosphere	Gal	galactose
ATP	adenosine triphosphate	GDP	guanosine diphosphate
bp	base pair	GLC	gas-liquid chromatography
BPG	bisphosphoglycerate	Glc	glucose
cal	calorie	Gln	glutamine
cAMP	cyclic 3',5'-adenosine monophosphate	Glu	glutamic acid
CD	circular dichroism	Gly	glycine
cDNA	complementary DNA	GMP	guanosine monophosphate
CDP	cytidine diphosphate	G1P	glucose-1-phosphate
Chl	chlorophyll	GS	glutamine synthetase
CMP	cytidine monophosphate	GSH	glutathione (reduced glutathione)
CoA or CoA-SH	coenzyme A	G6P	glucose-6-phosphate
CoQ	coenzyme Q	GSSG	glutathione disulfide (oxidized glutathione)
cpm	counts per minute	G3P	glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate
CRP	cAMP receptor protein (catabolite activator protein)	GTP	guanosine triphosphate
CTP	cytidine triphosphate	h	hour
Cys	cysteine	<i>h</i>	Planck's constant
d	deoxy	Hb	hemoglobin
Da	dalton	HDL	high-density lipoprotein
dd	dideoxy	HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
DEAE	diethylaminoethyl	hnRNA	heterogeneous nuclear RNA
DHAP	dihydroxyacetone phosphate	HPLC	high-pressure (or high-performance) liquid chromatography
DHF	dihydrofolate	HX	hypoxanthine
DHFR	dihydrofolate reductase	Hyl	hydroxylysine
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid	Hyp	hydroxyproline
DNP	dinitrophenol	IDL	intermediate-density lipoprotein
dopa	dihydroxyphenylalanine	IF	initiation factor
dTDP	thymidine diphosphate	IgG	immunoglobulin G
dTMP	thymidine monophosphate	Ile	isoleucine
dTTP	thymidine triphosphate	IMP	inosine monophosphate
<i>E</i>	reduction potential	InsP <sub>3</sub>	inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate
EF	elongation factor	IPTG	isopropylthiogalactoside
EGF	epidermal growth factor	IR	infrared
EPR	electron paramagnetic resonance	ITP	inosine triphosphate
ER	endoplasmic reticulum	J	joule

## COMMON ABBREVIATIONS USED BY BIOCHEMISTS (CONTINUED)

k	kilo ( $10^3$ )	PLP	pyridoxal-5-phosphate
$k_{\text{cat}}$	turnover number	Pol	polymerase
$K_M$	Michaelis constant	$\text{PP}_i$	pyrophosphate ion
kb	kilobase	PQ	plastoquinone
kDa	kilodalton	Pro	proline
L	liter	PRPP	5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate
LDH	lactate dehydrogenase	PS	phosphatidylserine
LDL	low-density lipoprotein	PTH	phenylthiohydantoin
Leu	leucine	$\text{QH}_2$	reduced coenzyme Q (ubiquinol)
Lys	lysine	R	gas constant
M	molar (mol/L)	rpm	revolutions per minute
m	milli ( $10^{-3}$ )	RER	rough endoplasmic reticulum
Man	mannose	RF	release factor
Mb	myoglobin	R5P	ribose-5-phosphate
Met	methionine	RFLP	restriction fragment length polymorphism
mL	milliliter	RNA	ribonucleic acid
mm	millimeter	rRNA	ribosomal RNA
mM	millimolar (mmol/L)	RuBP	ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate
mmol	millimole	S	Svedberg unit
$\mu$	micro ( $10^{-6}$ )	S	sedimentation coefficient
$\mu\text{m}$	micrometer	s	second
$\mu\text{M}$	micromolar ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	SDS	sodium dodecylsulfate
$\mu\text{mol}$	micromole	Ser	serine
mol	mole	snRNA	small nuclear RNA
mRNA	messenger RNA	snRNP	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein
mV	millivolt	SRP	signal recognition particle
N	Avogadro's number	T	absolute temperature
n	nano ( $10^{-9}$ )	TCA	tricarboxylic acid cycle
$\text{NAD}^+$	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide	THF	tetrahydrofolate
NADH	reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide	Thr	threonine
$\text{NADP}^+$	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate	3PG	3-phosphoglycerate
NADPH	reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate	TMV	tobacco mosaic virus
nm	nanometer	TPP	thiamine pyrophosphate
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance	tRNA	transfer RNA
P	phosphate	Trp	tryptophan
p	pico ( $10^{-12}$ )	2PG	2-phosphoglycerate
$\text{P}_i$	inorganic phosphate	Tyr	tyrosine
PAGE	polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis	UDP	uridine diphosphate
PBG	porphobilinogen	UDPG	UDP-glucose
PC	phosphatidylcholine	UMP	uridine monophosphate
PCR	polymerase chain reaction	UTP	uridine triphosphate
PE	phosphatidylethanolamine	UV	ultraviolet
PEP	phosphoenolpyruvate	V	volt
PG	prostaglandin	$V_{\text{max}}$	maximal velocity
Phe	phenylalanine	Val	valine
PI	phosphatidyl-inositol	VLDL	very low-density lipoprotein
PK	pyruvate kinase	XMP	xanthosine monophosphate
PKU	phenylketonuria	YAC	yeast artificial chromosome
		yr	year



# Biochemistry



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To our students,  
who continue to teach us biochemistry  
by showing us that the best way  
to learn a subject is to teach it.

## About the Authors

CHRISTOPHER K. MATHEWS is Distinguished Professor and Chairman of the Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics at Oregon State University. He holds a B.A. from Reed College (1958) and a Ph.D. from The University of Washington (1962). He served on the faculties of Yale University and The University of Arizona before assuming his present position in 1978. His major research interest is the coordination between DNA precursor biosynthesis and DNA replication. Dr. Mathews was an Eleanor Roosevelt International Cancer Fellow at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm in 1984–85 and Tage Erlander Guest Professor at Stockholm University in 1994–95. Dr. Mathews has published over 150 scientific papers dealing with molecular virology, metabolic regulation, nucleotide enzymology, and biochemical genetics. He is the author of *Bacteriophage Biochemistry* (1971) and coeditor of *Bacteriophage T4* (1983) and *Structural and Organizational Aspects of Metabolic Regulation* (1990). His teaching experience includes undergraduate, graduate, and medical school biochemistry courses.

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*Engineering News*, and a freelance writer for numerous online and printed publications. Dr. Ahern served as editor of *Biotechnology Software and Internet Journal* from 1987 to 1998 and is the founder of DaVinci Press Ink ([www.davincipress.com](http://www.davincipress.com)), a scientific software consulting firm. He has edited two books, *Biotechnology Software Reports—Computer Applications for Molecular Biologists* and *The Biotechnology Software Directory, A Buyer's Guide*. Dr. Ahern's teaching experience includes undergraduate and graduate biochemistry courses.



## Preface

PLANNING THE THIRD EDITION OF A WELL-RECEIVED BIOCHEMISTRY TEXTBOOK would seem a simple matter. Certainly, improvements are needed: those suggested by users of the text, as well as essential changes identified by the authors. Despite the greatest care, the inevitable pesky errors have come to light and must be corrected. But surely, if the text has worked well, the chief task should be updating. So we thought—until we began to contemplate the explosive expansion of biochemical knowledge in the few years since the second edition of *Biochemistry* appeared. How can this new information be accommodated without producing a textbook so densely packed with information as to be unusable by students, most of whom are taking a first course in biochemistry?

It became apparent that a qualitatively different approach was required. Without doubt, this approach must harness the power of the computer to access and organize the vast information on genomics, proteomics, gene sequences, and protein structures present in ever-expanding databases. It is crucial that the text form a seamless whole with the auxiliary information resources and that these resources be closely keyed to the text. Furthermore, these resources must be designed and produced in collaboration with one who has not only the technical skills but also experience in teaching biochemistry, ideally from previous editions of our textbook. In other words, to realize our goals, it was essential to recruit a third author.

The two of us involved in the first two editions (i.e., van Holde and Mathews) were extraordinarily fortunate to enlist Dr. Kevin Ahern as our third author. Dr. Ahern has a broad and deep knowledge of bioinformatics, honed by experience as the Editor of the journal *Biotechnology Software & Internet Journal* and as a Contributing Editor for *Science* with particular responsibility for computer applications in biological sciences. Of equal importance, Dr. Ahern teaches biochemistry courses in our department using this textbook.

Dr. Ahern's participation makes the third edition of *Biochemistry* quite a new enterprise, even though the book itself resembles the earlier editions in essential ways. We think of the text as serving two functions. As in the past, we have tried to create a readable and usable text, to guide students through an introductory biochemistry course that is usually, but not always, of one year's duration. But, in combination with the Electronic Study Guide designed by Dr. Ahern, the text has become a doorway to the vast and continuously evolving world of biochemistry. Our goal has been to create a media resource that will help and guide students long after they have completed their first course in biochemistry.

## MEDIA RESOURCES

The Electronic Study Guide must serve two primary purposes. (1) It must enhance the ability of students to understand biochemistry, and (2) it must provide access to a body of knowledge far greater than could be covered in the printed pages of the textbook. To maximize accessibility and ease of use, we chose to provide all materials in a common hypertext format (HTML) and programming language (Java) that could be accessed easily via any of the common browsers, such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer, on virtually any personal computer. Our Electronic Study Guide has two parts: one stored on fixed media, namely the CD-ROM accompanying this text, and the other on a dynamic, continually updated Web site. Thus, items that we expect will require little or no updating over the life of the textbook are provided on the CD-ROM, but items that require more frequent updating will be kept on the Addison Wesley Longman Web site at [www.awlonline.com/mathews](http://www.awlonline.com/mathews).

The Electronic Study Guide CD-ROM that is packaged with each new copy of this text contains Outline, Concepts, Terminology and Quizzing sections. The Outline section follows the chapter organization of the text and contains hyperlinks to lead students at the click of a button to other points of relevant information, such as chemical structures and enzymatic reactions. The Concepts sections provide short, hyperlinked summaries of the important ideas of each chapter. The Terminology section contains summaries and definitions of all of the important terms in each chapter. The Quizzing section, organized by chapter, employs a database of questions and answers to enable students to test their knowledge of biochemical structures, names, enzymes, reactions, terms, and concepts.

The Benjamin/Cummings Science Digital Library for Biochemistry is a CD-ROM for faculty, designed to enhance teaching from the textbook. The figures on this CD can be used to create transparencies and slides and to build PowerPoint presentations and personal Web pages. The Science Digital Library CD is available to qualified adopters of this book. For more information, please contact your Benjamin/Cummings sales representative.

To keep pace with the development of biochemical knowledge, we have created a dynamic Web site that will be continually updated throughout the lifetime of the textbook. In this way we can keep users of our text abreast of exciting developments as they happen. Our Web site incorporates all of the essential features of both the student and faculty CD-ROMs, as well as Current News in biochemistry and biotechnology, a search engine for locating pages via user entry of keywords, and a Links section containing a vast collection of hyperlinks.

## EVOLUTION OF THE TEXT

Within the text, our overall organization remains the same—that is, we begin with structure and mechanism, followed by intermediary metabolism and then biological information processing. Nevertheless, a few significant changes have been made. Chapter 3 (Bioenergetics) was shortened by transferring one section (ATP as Energy Currency) to Chapter 12 (Introduction to Metabolism). This change removed some redundancy and placed this material in appropriate juxtaposition with metabolism.

Many sections were either created or rewritten to amplify new concepts and discoveries. Examples include expanded discussions of protein folding and chaperone proteins (Chapter 6), molecular motors (Chapter 8), structures of mitochondrial respiratory complexes (Chapter 15), reactive oxygen species and human disease (Chapter 15), biochemical insights into obesity (Chapter 18), folic acid and the heart (Chapter 20), neurotransmitters and psychopharmacology (Chapter 21), new signal transduction pathways (Chapter 23), structures and mechanisms of



DNA polymerases (Chapter 24), genetic recombination mechanisms (Chapter 25), and eukaryotic gene expression (Chapter 28). This new material has been folded into the format that has worked well in previous editions, namely an early introduction of nucleic acid structure (to clarify presentations of protein structure and function), an emphasis on the experimental roots of biochemistry, a continual emphasis on energy relationships in biochemistry, and a stepwise approach to complex metabolic pathways (introduction, followed by overview and then details, and ending with reiteration of overview and discussion of regulation).

## TOOLS OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Because the methods used by biochemists are continually evolving, in each edition we add new techniques in this section and delete those that are no longer of major use. In the Third Edition we have added one new Tools section, "Methods for Detecting and Analyzing Protein-Protein Interactions." We have deleted the section on Maxam-Gilbert DNA sequencing (although this historically important technique is outlined where we present transcript mapping techniques in Chapter 26), and we have also deleted a section that describes identification of N- and C-termini of polypeptides. The section on protein sequence analysis (Chapter 5) still indicates how N-termini are identified as part of automated sequencing protocols.

We have expanded other Tools sections to include new variants of older techniques, such as laser scanning confocal microscopy (Chapter 1) and the synthesis of combinatorial arrays of peptides (Chapter 5). The section on mass spectrometry (Chapter 6) has also been expanded to reflect the growing importance and versatility of this technique.

## END-OF-CHAPTER PROBLEMS

Quantitative problems and discussion-type questions are among the most valuable learning resources in a text, and users consistently ask for more problems and complete answers. Most chapters in the Third Edition have two to four new problems each, with brief answers to all problems given at the end of the book.

## ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS

Along with the CD-ROM and Web site, another important learning aid is the *Complete Solutions Manual* (0-8053-3074-7), written by Joshua Hicks and Christopher Stoner, two graduate students in our department at Oregon State University. This printed manual contains fully worked solutions to all end-of-chapter problems in the text. Also, a set of 107 full-color *Transparency Acetates* (0-8053-3068-2) provides representative samples of illustrations from the text and can be used as lecture aids. The *Complete Solutions Manual* and the *Transparency Acetates* are available to qualified adopters of this book. For more information about these supplements or any of the media resources, please contact your Benjamin/Cummings sales representative or our customer service department at (800) 282-0693.

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