Biological Pigments

* Coloured compounds produced in living organisms
* Generally have extensive systems of alternating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carbon-carbon bonds
* Overlapping \_\_\_ electron clouds result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electrons (conjugation)
* Larger conjugated systems typically absorb light of lower energy (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wavelength)

Examples:





* Colour we see is complementary (across the colour wheel) from the wavelength of light the pigment absorbs.
* Carotenes such as retinol and lycopene are fat soluble. Why might you expect this?
* Carotenes also play a role as anti-oxidants in living organisms

Porphyrins

* Complexes of metal ions with cyclic ligands
* Porphin – contains four nitrogen atoms in a conjugated heterocycle
* Nitrogen atoms in porphyrin bind to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ions, forming very stable chelate complexes.
* Iron complexes of porphyrins = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Examples:

Hemoglobin

* Main oxygen transport protein in higher animals
* Made up of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subunits
* Each subunit binds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oxygen molecule
* Cooperative binding
	+ According to induced fit model, binding of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to deoxygenated heme changes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the whole molecule, thus increasing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the molecule for oxygen
* 



* Carbon monoxide is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inhibitor.
	+ Why?
	+ Predict the shape of the saturation curve in the presence of carbon monoxide.

Cytochromes –enzymes containing heme groups

* During redox reactions, iron ions in the heme groups convert back and forth between their \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oxidation state (for example cellular repiration)
* Energy from cellular respiration is stored as ATP

**Chlorophyll**



* Absorbs light energy in the visible region of the UV spectrum
* Ultimately, energy is passed through a series of intermediates in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transport chain and results in the oxidation of water to oxygen and protons
* Protons produced are used in the synthesis of ATP
* Chlorophyll absorbs in the blue and red regions of the spectrum

**Anthocyanins**