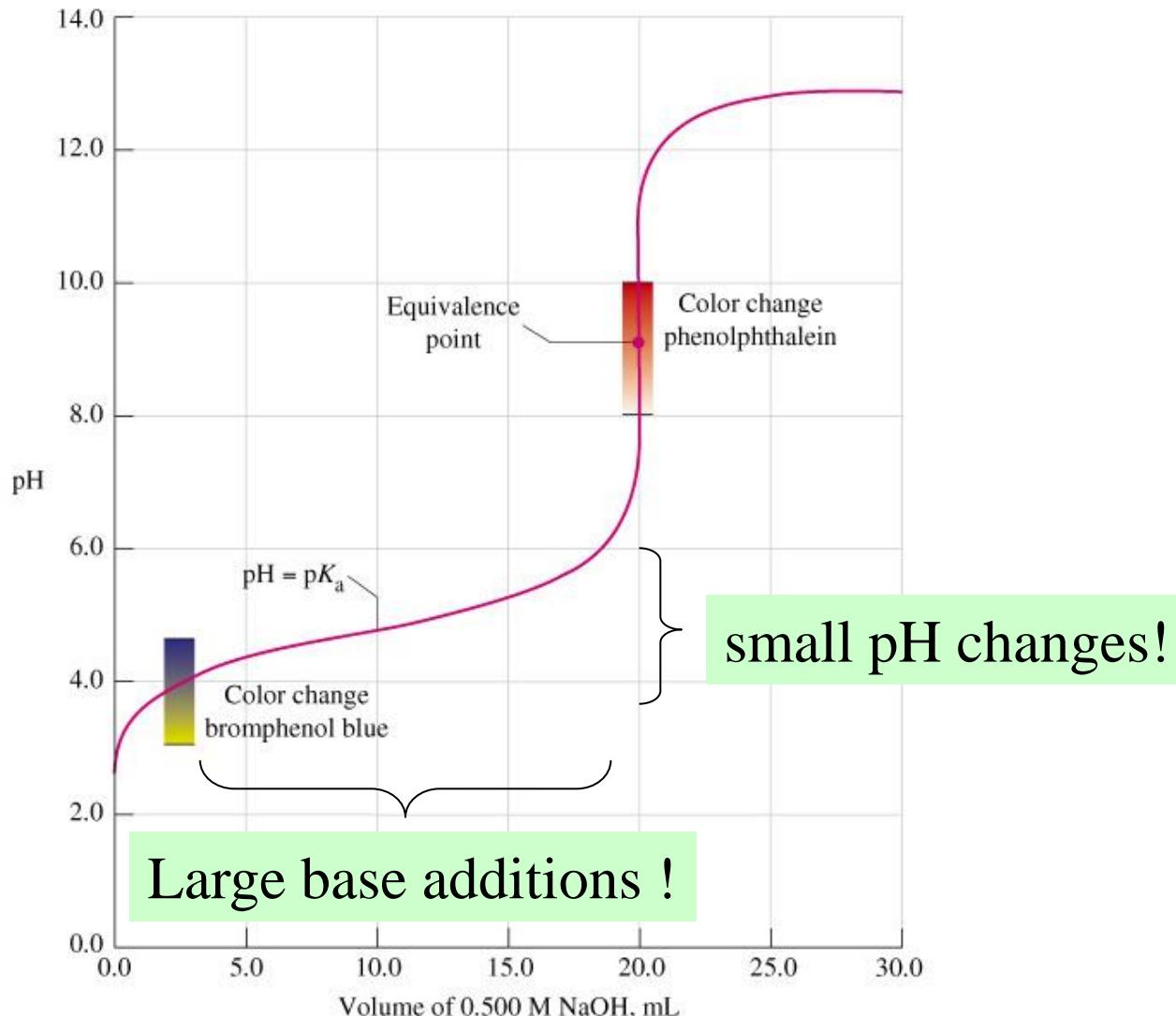


Let's consider again the 50% neutralization condition

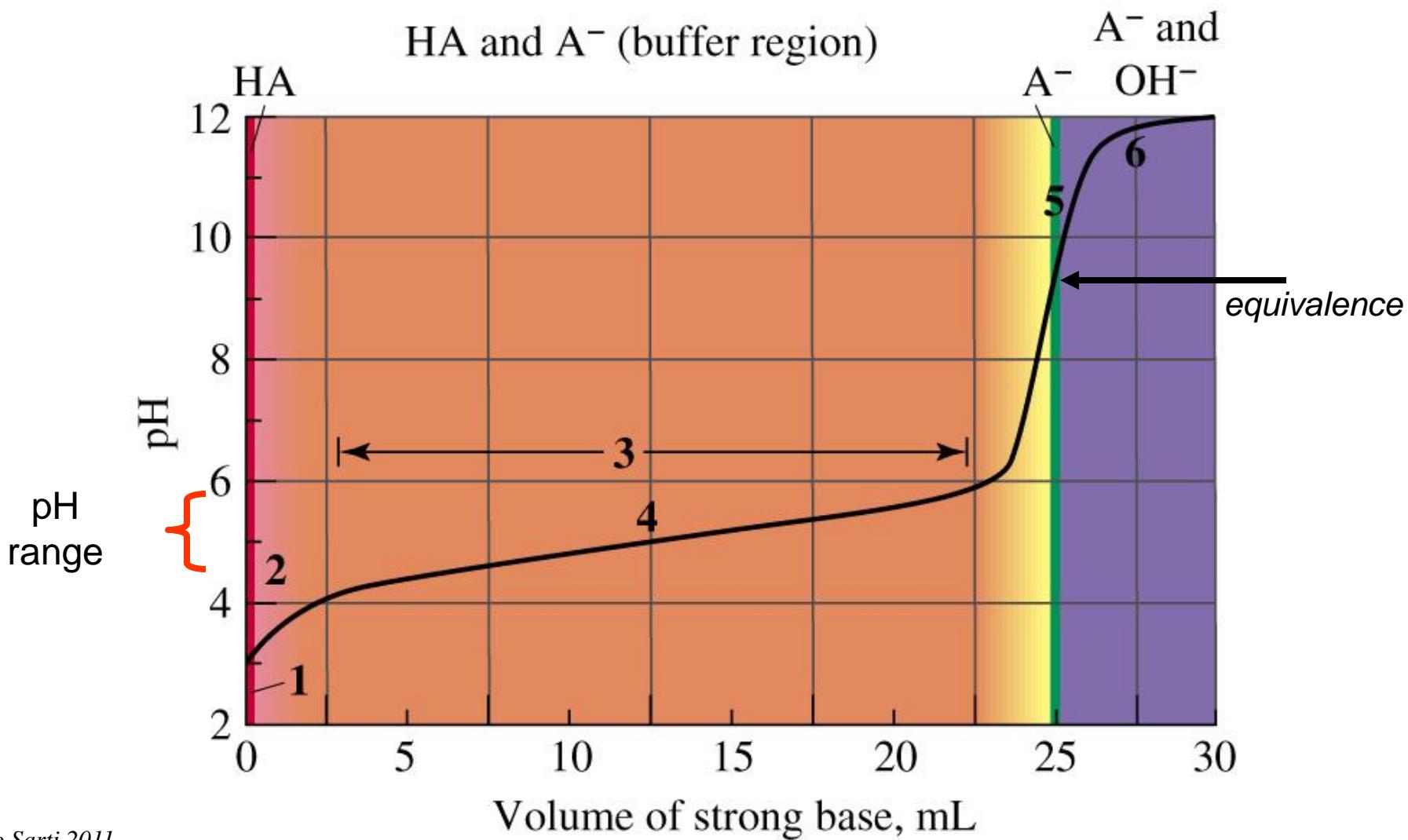


Buffer... !!

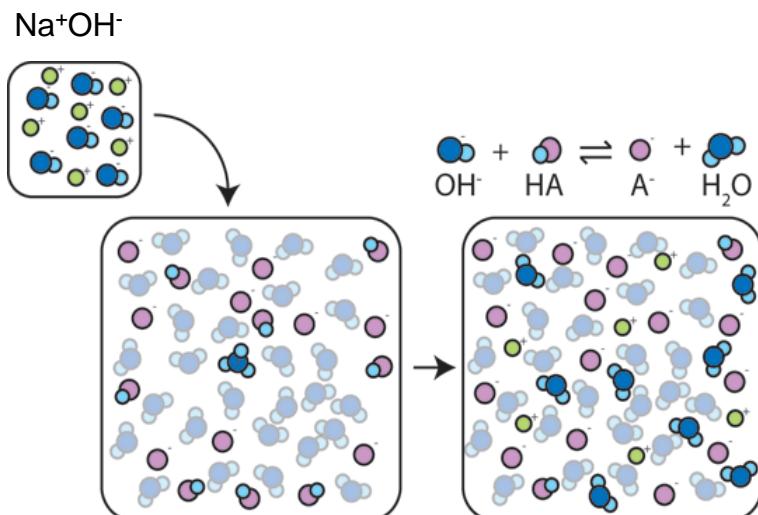
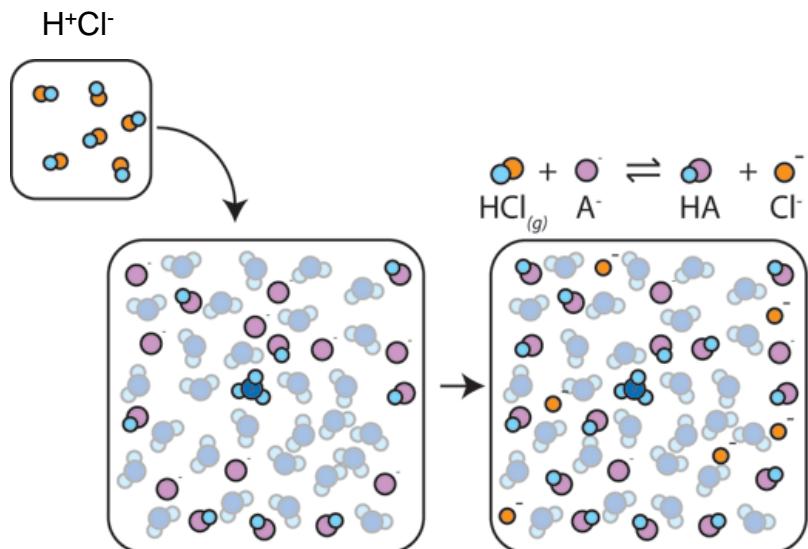
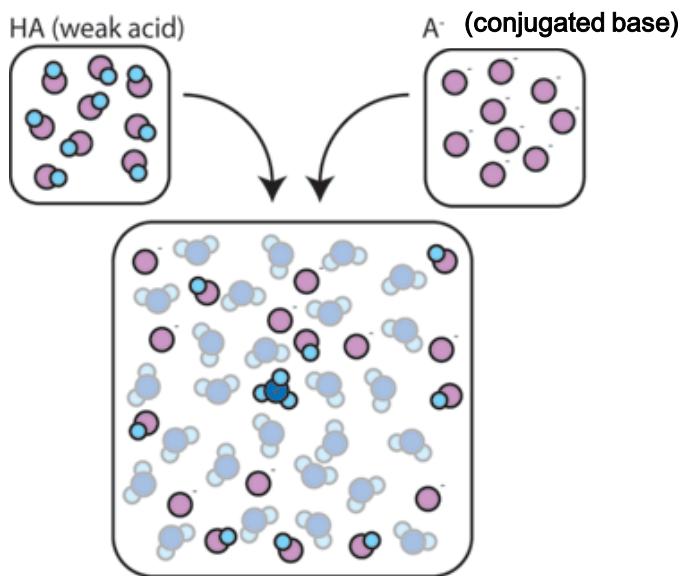
definition:

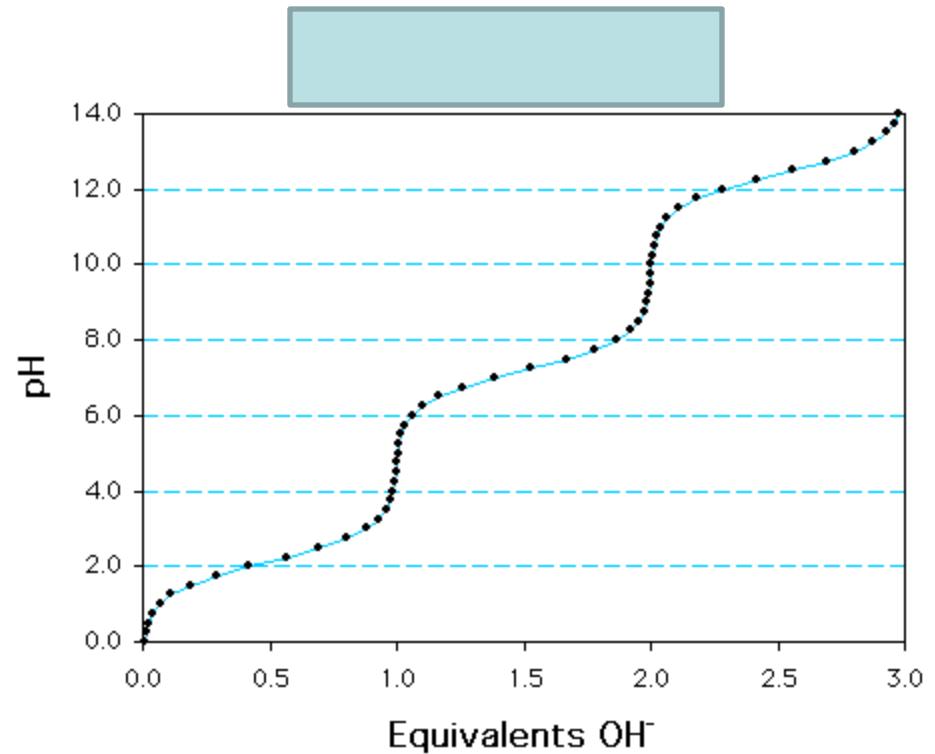
**Weak acids or bases
in the presence of
*Their salt with strong acids/bases***

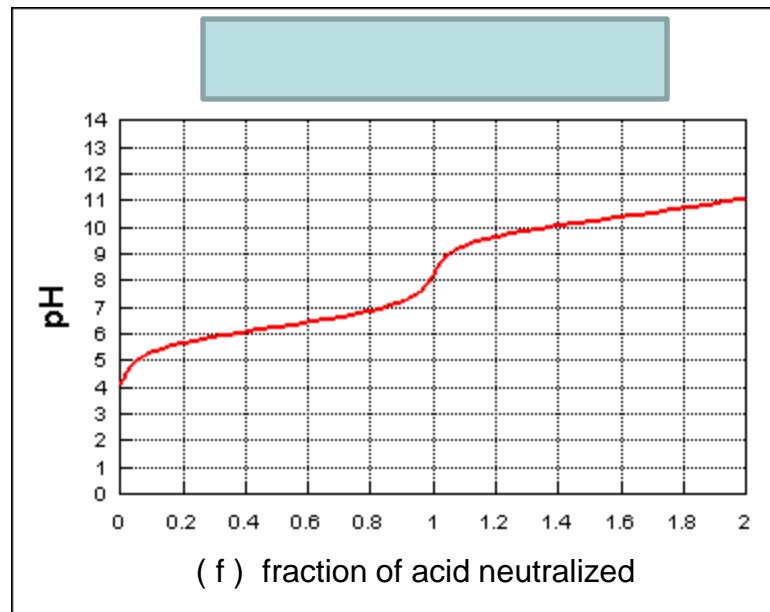
Buffers minimize pH variations in the pH region close to pK_a o pK_b
(of the weak species)



Schematic representation







Titration of a Polyprotic Weak Acid

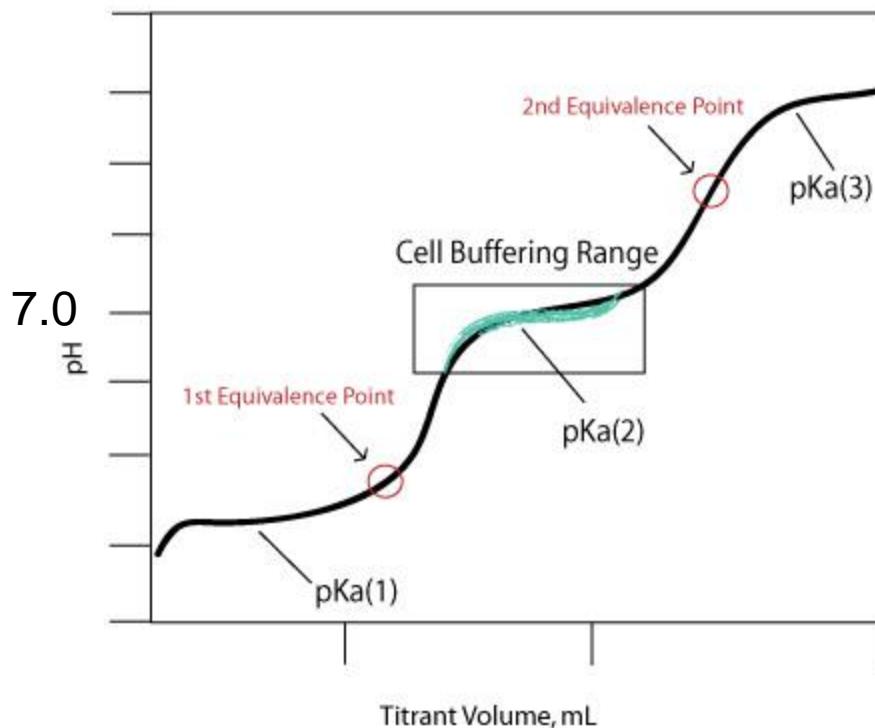
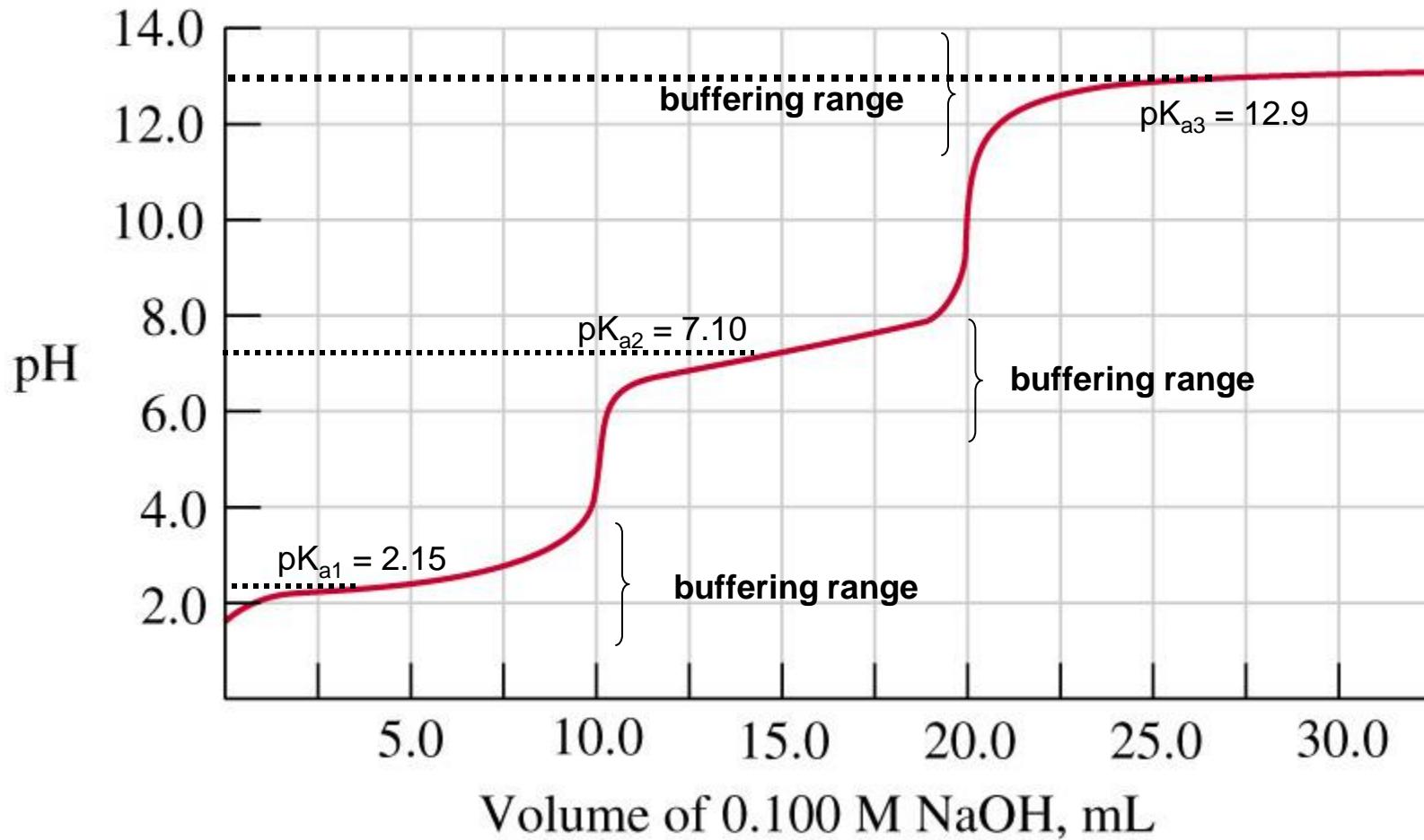


Fig. 2 Polyprotic Acid Titration

H_3PO_4 buffers in the 3 pH regions of $\text{pH} = \text{pK}_{\text{a}1}, \text{pK}_{\text{a}2}, \text{pK}_{\text{a}3}$



Piccole variazioni di pH a fronte di grosse variazioni di base aggiunta!

Henderson Hasselbalch equation



$$K_a = \frac{[H^+][A^-]}{[HA]}$$

si fa il log ad entrambi i lati dell'equazione

$$\log K_a = \log[H^+] + \log \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

riarrangiandola

$$-\log[H^+] = -\log K_a + \log \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

$$-\log[H^+] = pH; -\log K_a = pK_a$$

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{[A^-]}{[HA]}$$

Henderson Hasselbalch

$$\text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log \frac{\text{Cs}}{\text{Ca}}$$

Buffering range = pKa \pm 1

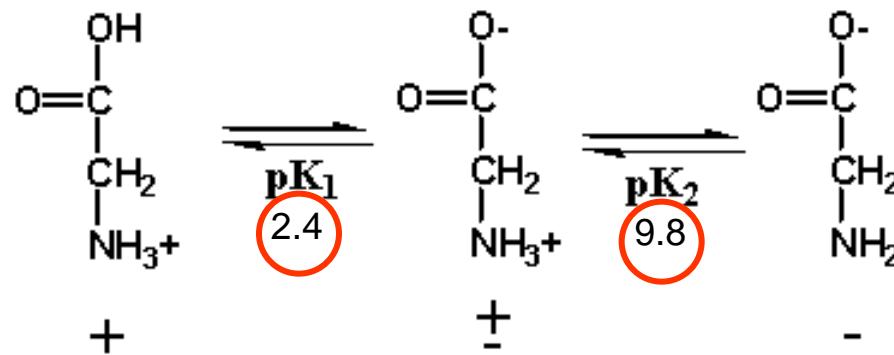
Buffer capacity up to 1/50 \div 1/25 [species] (residual)

Ex. 0.1 M $\text{HCO}_3^-/\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ (down to 2 – 4 mM)

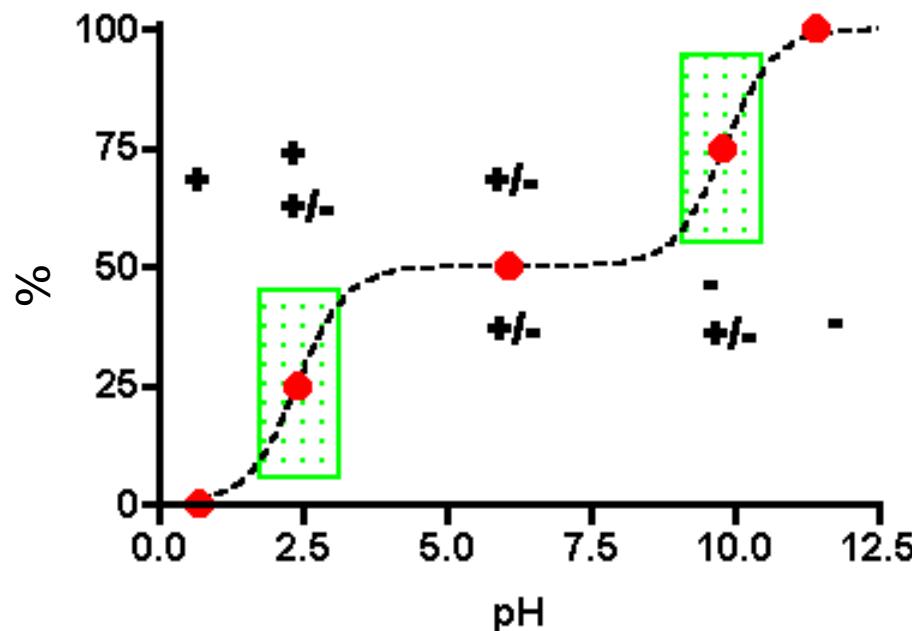
[H⁺] HOMEOSTASIS in our body

buffer (Cs/Ca)	[Cs]/[Ca] mM	pKa	Control	velocity
HCO ₃ ⁻ /H ₂ CO ₃	27/1.3	6.1	Chem. eq.	instantaneous
HPO ₄ ²⁻ / H ₂ PO ₄ ⁻	2/0.5	~ 7.1	Chem. eq.	instantaneous
Prot. ^(H+) /prot. ⁽⁻⁾	variable	6.0÷9.0	Chem. eq.	instantaneous
Body (organs) control				
lungs	Levels of CO ₂ ↑ + H ₂ O ⇌ H ₂ CO ₃			Fast (min)
kidney	Levels of H ⁺ / OH ⁻			slow (h)
Intestin	Levels of HCO ₃ ⁻			slow (h)
skin	Levels of acidic equivalents			slow (h)

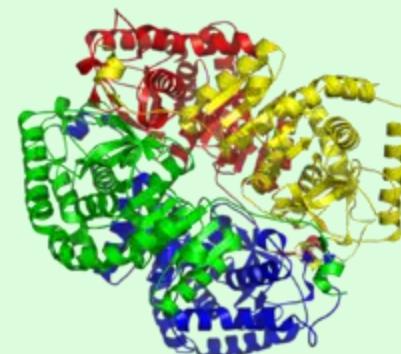
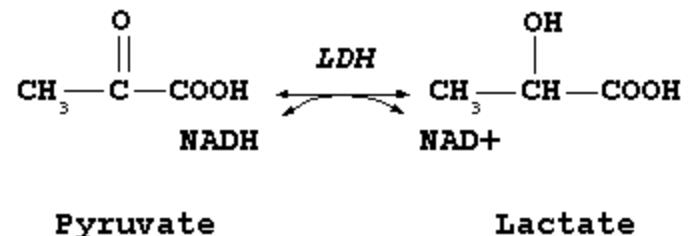
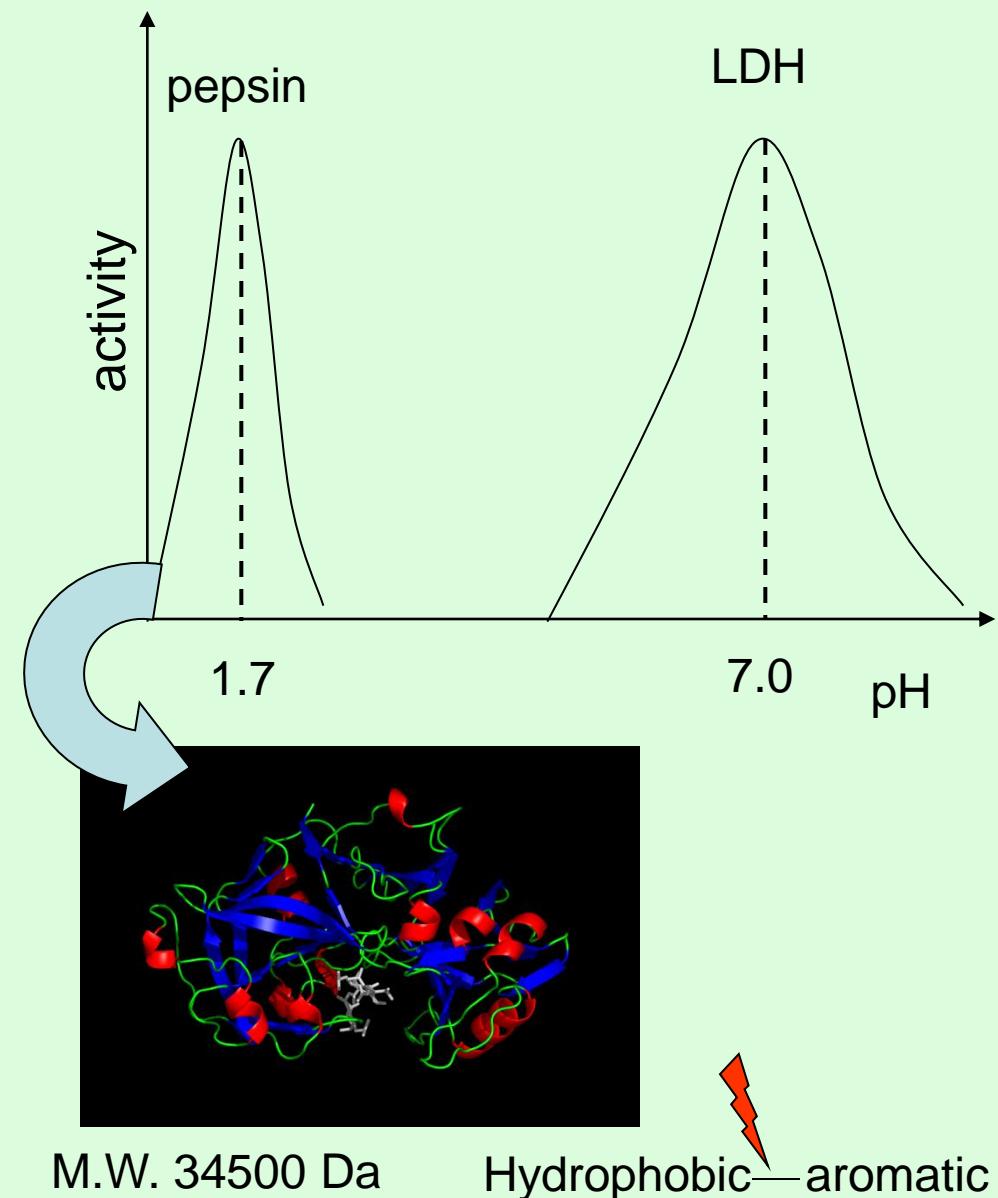
Glicine: an aminoacid, is a buffer ! ...



Titration curve

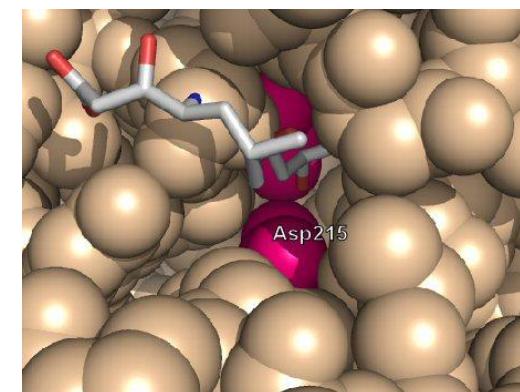


pH & enzymatic activity



Paolo Sarti 2011
Dept. of Biochemical Sciences
Sapienza

1	10	20	
H-Ile-Gly-Asp-Glu-Pro-Leu-Glu-Asn-Tyr-Leu-Asp-Thr-Glu-Tyr-Phe-Gly-Thr-Ile-Gly-Ile-			
21	30	40	
Gly-Thr-Pro-Ala-Gln-Asp-Phe-Thr-Val-Ile-Phe-Asp-Thr-Gly-Ser-Ser-Asn-Leu-Trp-Val-			
41	50	60	
Pro-Ser-Val-Tyr-Cys-Ser-Ser-Leu-Ala-Cys-Ser-Asp-His-Asn-Gln-Phe-Asn-Pro-Asp-Ser-			
61	P	70	80
Asp-Ser-Thr-Phe-Glu-Ala-Thr-Ser-Gln-Glu-Leu-Ser-Ile-Thr-Tyr-Gly-Thr-Gly-Ser-Met-			
81	90	100	
Thr-Gly-Ile-Leu-Gly-Tyr-Asp-Thr-Val-Gln-Val-Gly-Ile-Ser-Asp-Thr-Asn-Gln-Ile-			
101	110	120	
Phe-Gly-Leu-Ser-Glu-Thr-Glu-Pro-Gly-Ser-Phe-Leu-Tyr-Tyr-Ala-Pro-Phe-Asp-Gly-Ile-			
121	130	140	
Leu-Gly-Leu-Ala-Tyr-Pro-Ser-Ile-Ser-Ala-Ser-Gly-Ala-Thr-Pro-Val-Phe-Asp-Asn-Leu-			
141	150	160	
Trp-Asp-Gln-Gly-Leu-Val-Ser-Gln-Asp-Leu-Phe-Ser-Val-Tyr-Leu-Ser-Ser-Asn-Asp-Asp-			
161	170	180	
Ser-Gly-Ser-Val-Val-Leu-Gly-Gly-Ile-Asp-Ser-Ser-Tyr-Tyr-Thr-Gly-Ser-Leu-Asn-			
181	190	200	
Trp-Val-Pro-Val-Ser-Val-Glu-Gly-Tyr-Trp-Gln-Ile-Thr-Leu-Asp-Ser-Ile-Thr-Met-Asp-			
201	210	220	
Gly-Glu-Thr-Ile-Ala-Cys-Ser-Gly-Gly-Cys-Gln-Ala-Ile-Val-Asp-Thr-Gly-Thr-Ser-Leu-			
221	230	240	
Leu-Thr-Gly-Pro-Thr-Ser-Ala-Ile-Ala-Ile-Asn-Ile-Gln-Ser-Asp-Ile-Gly-Ala-Ser-Glu-			
241	250	260	
Asn-Ser-Asp-Gly-Glu-Met-Val-Ile-Ser-Cys-Ser-Ser-Ile-Asp-Ser-Leu-Pro-Asp-Ile-Val-			
261	270	280	
Phe-Thr-Ile-Asp-Gly-Val-Gln-Tyr-Pro-Leu-Ser-Pro-Ser-Ala-Tyr-Ile-Leu-Gln-Asp-Asp-			
281	290	300	
Asp-Ser-Cys-Thr-Ser-Gly-Phe-Glu-Gly-Met-Asp-Val-Pro-Thr-Ser-Ser-Gly-Glu-Leu-Trp-			
301	310	320	
Ile-Leu-Gly-Asp-Val-Phe-Ile-Arg-Gln-Tyr-Tyr-Thr-Val-Phe-Asp-Arg-Ala-Asn-Asn-Lys-			
321	327		
Val-Gly-Leu-Ala-Pro-Val-Ala-OH			



Active site

Common buffers (lab/clinical)

substances	ΔpH (range)
citrate	3.0 ÷ 6.2
acetate	3.6 ÷ 5.6
succinate	3.8 ÷ 6.0
cacodilate	5.0 ÷ 7.4
phosphate mono/bibasic	5.0 ÷ 8.0
barbiturate	6.8 ÷ 9.2
borate	8.0 ÷ 10.0
glycine	8.6 ÷ 10.6
bicarbonate	9.2 ÷ 10.6

Common buffers (biological-cellular)

substances	ΔpH (range)
MES	5.6 ÷ 6.8
PIPES	6.1 ÷ 7.3
MOPS	6.6 ÷ 7.8
HEPES	7.2 ÷ 8.2
TRIS	7.0 ÷ 9.0
TRICINA	7.4 ÷ 8.8
TRIZMA	7.0 ÷ 9.2

