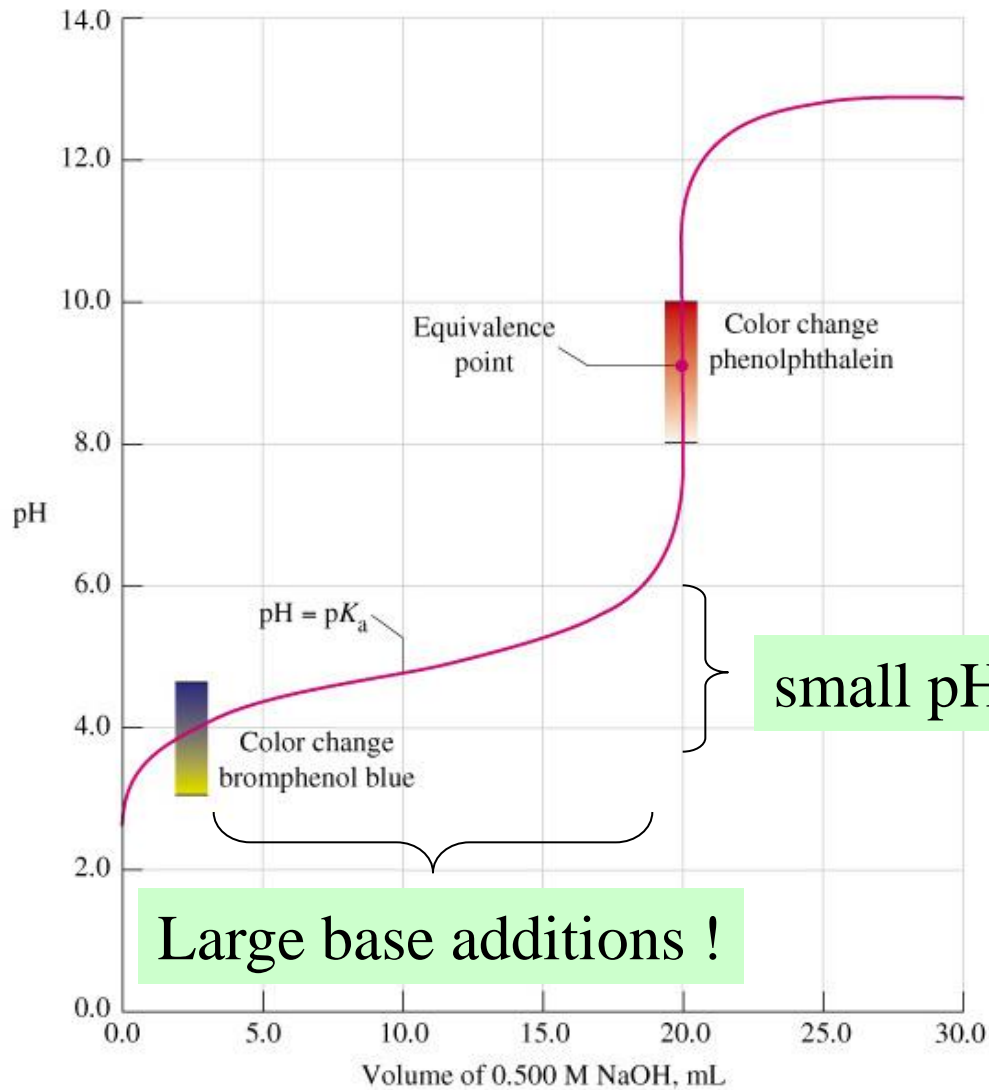


Let's consider again the 50% neutralization condition



small pH changes!

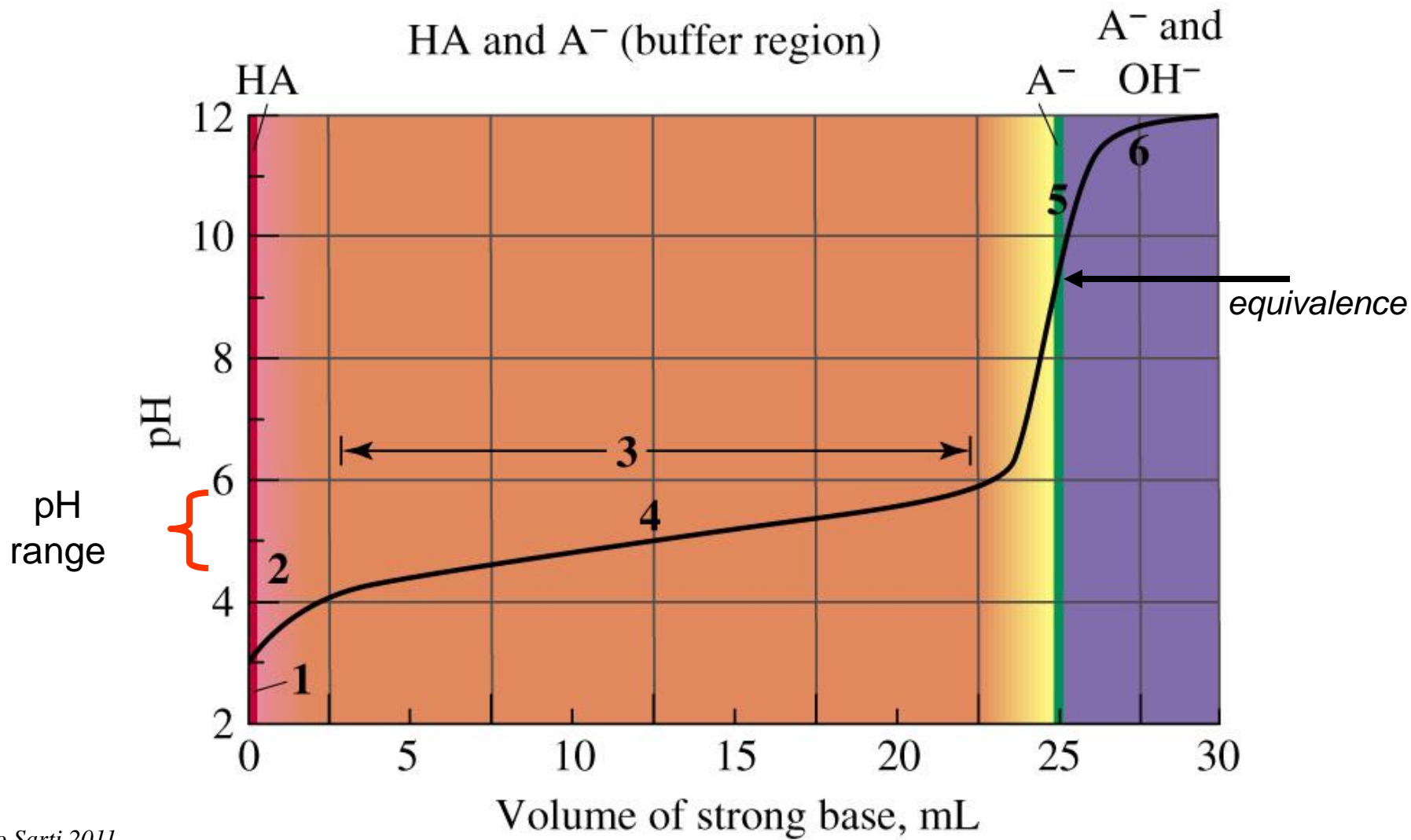
Large base additions !

Buffer... !!

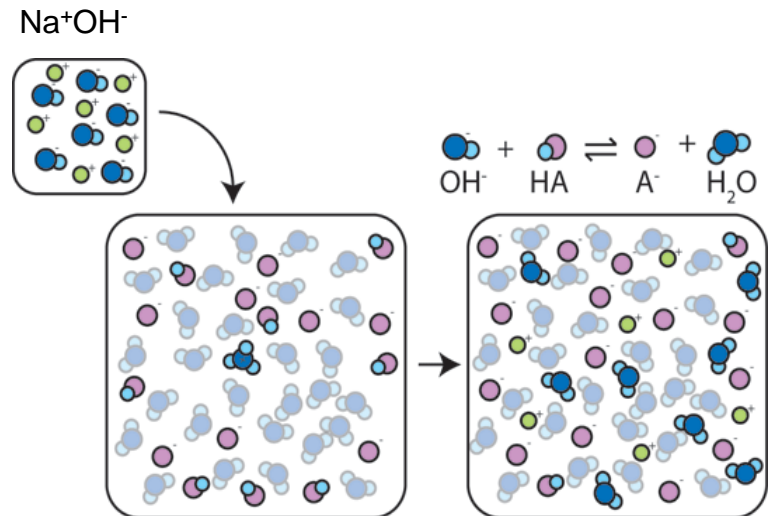
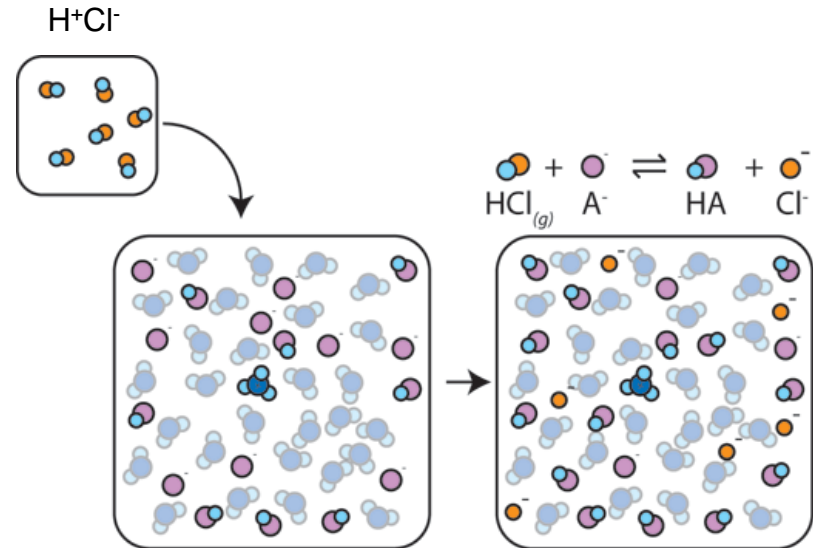
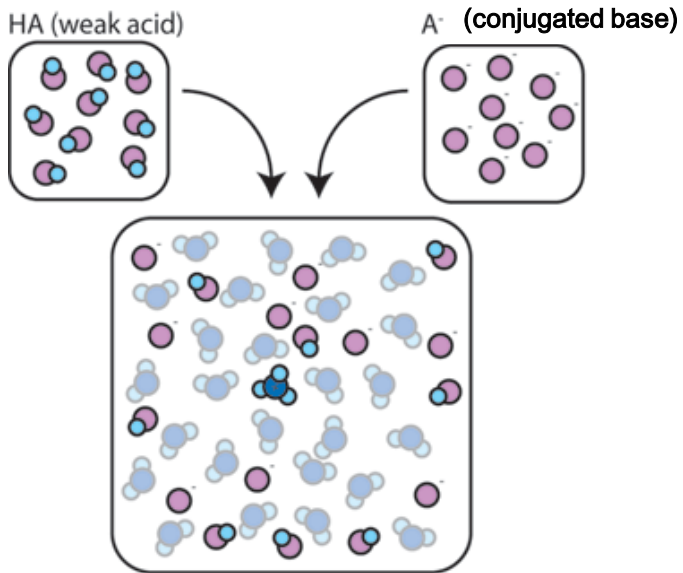
definition:

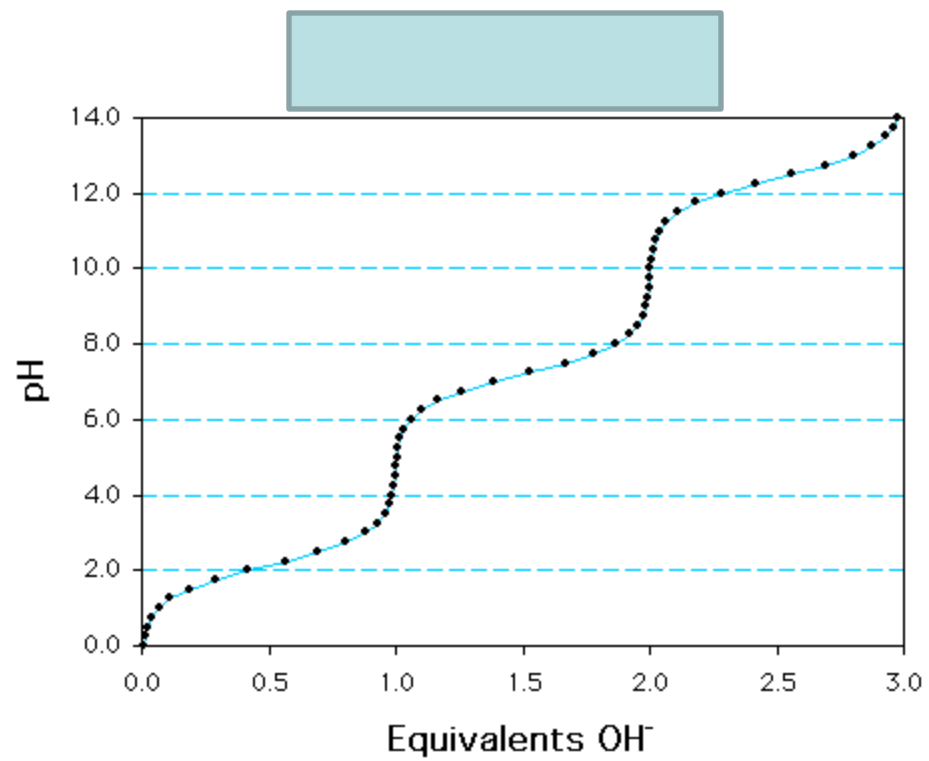
**Weak acids or bases
*in the presence of
Their salt with strong acids/bases***

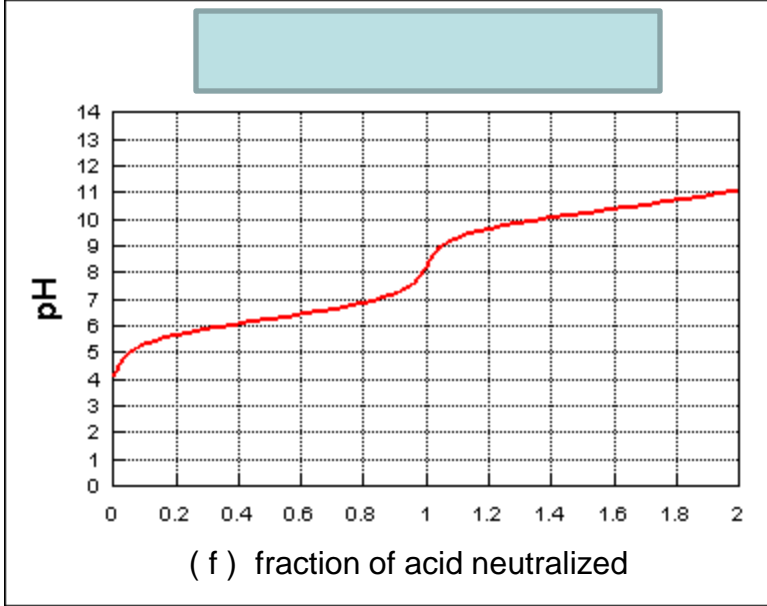
Buffers minimize pH variations in the pH region close to pK_a o pK_b
(of the weak species)



Schematic representation







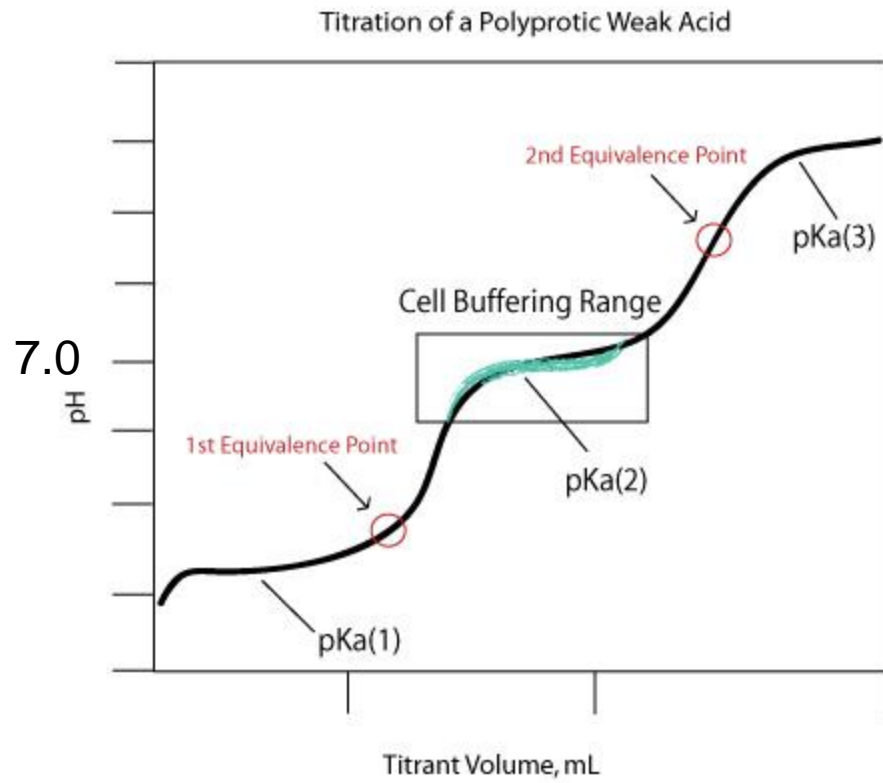
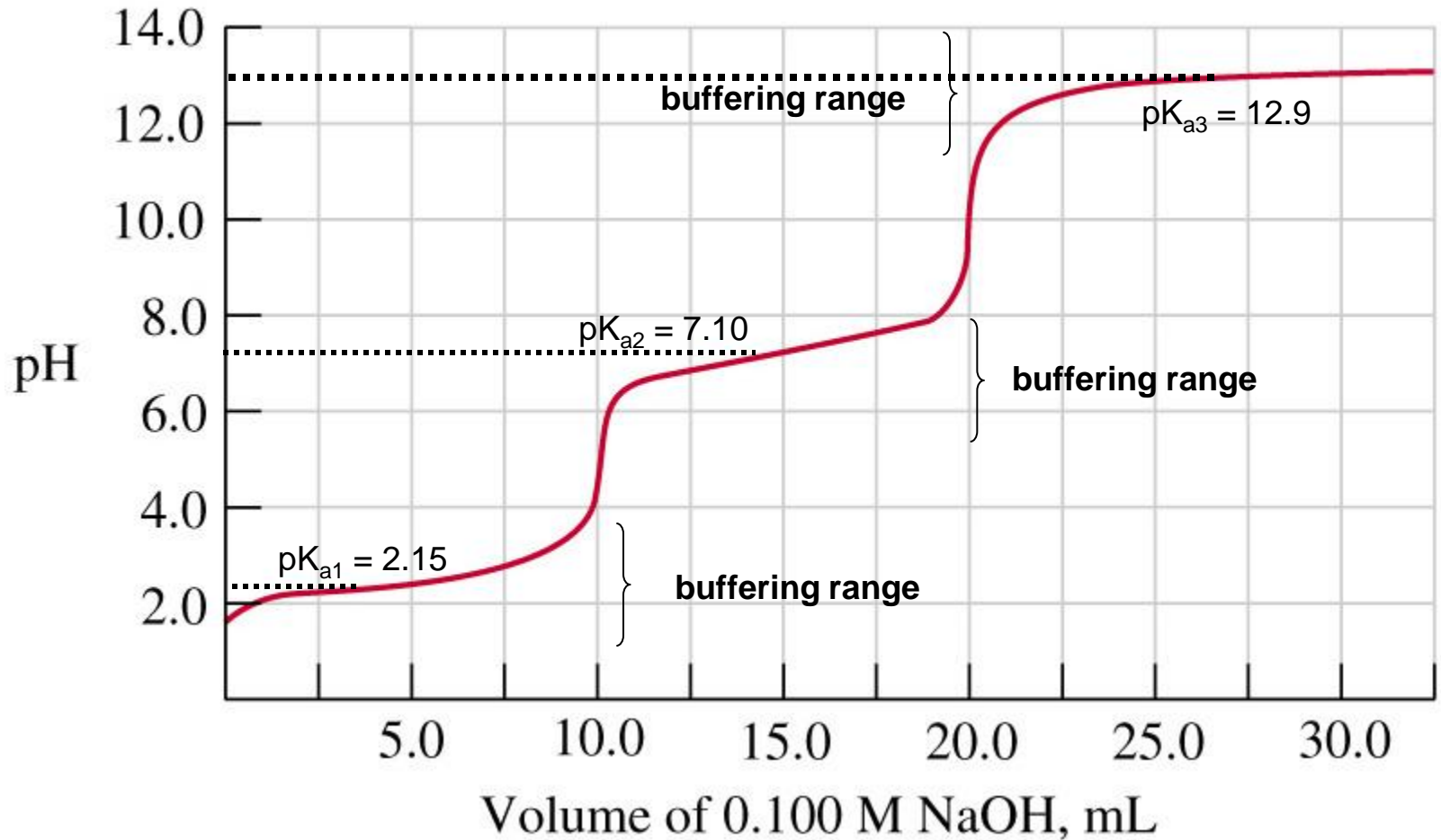


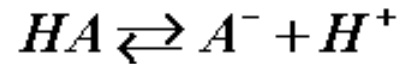
Fig. 2 Polyprotic Acid Titration

H₃PO₄ buffers in the 3 pH regions of pH = pK_{a1}, pK_{a2}, pK_{a3}



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

$$\text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log \frac{C_s}{C_a}$$

Buffering range = $\text{pKa} \pm 1$

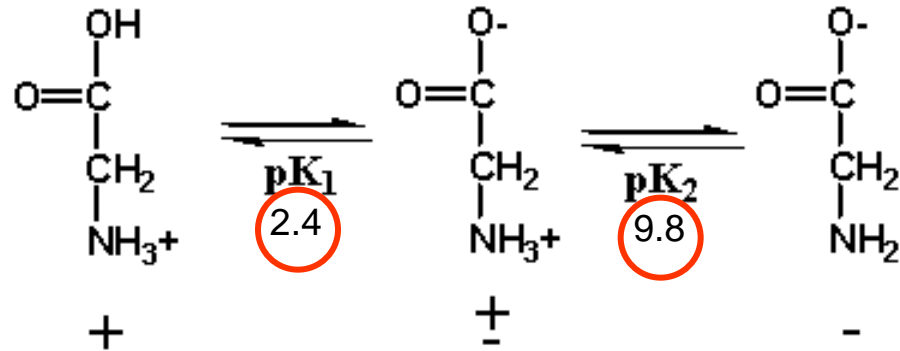
Buffer capacity up to $1/50 \div 1/25$ [species] (*residual*)

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

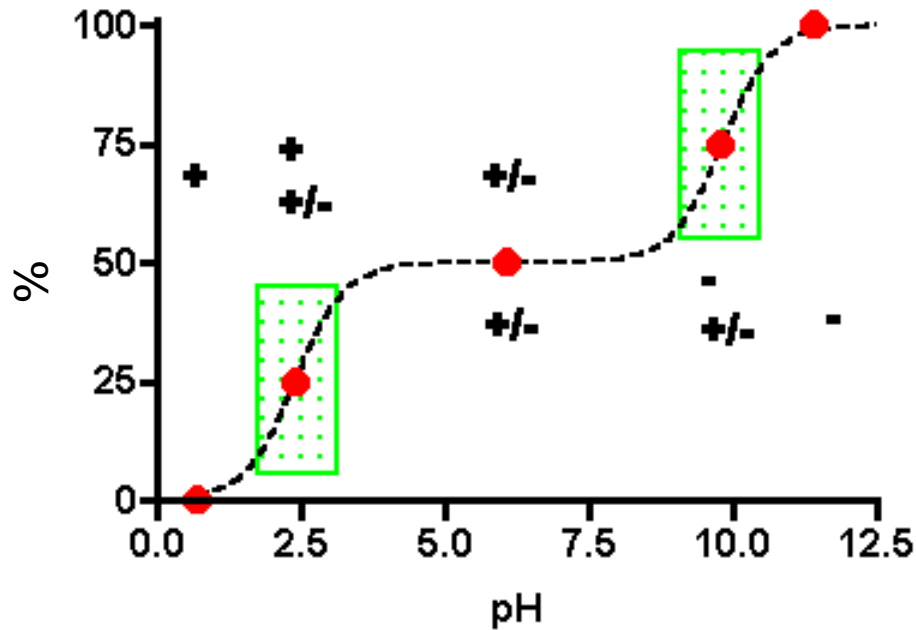
[H⁺] HOMEOSTASIS
in our body

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 $\text{CO}_2 \uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$			Fast (min)
kidney	Levels of H ⁺ / OH ⁻			slow (h)
Intestin	Levels of HCO ₃ ⁻			slow (h)
skin	Levels of acidic equivalentents			slow (h)

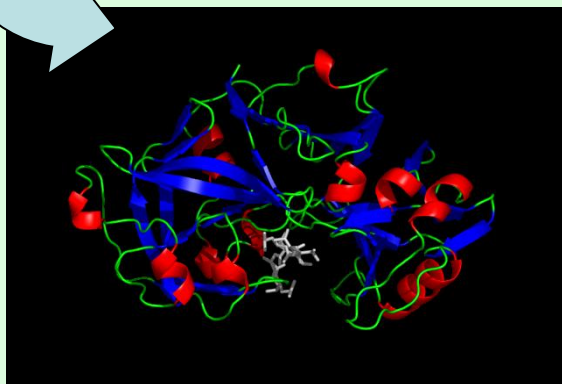
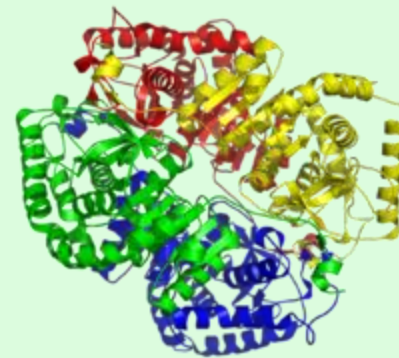
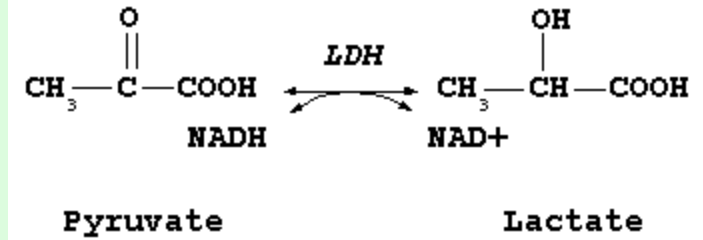
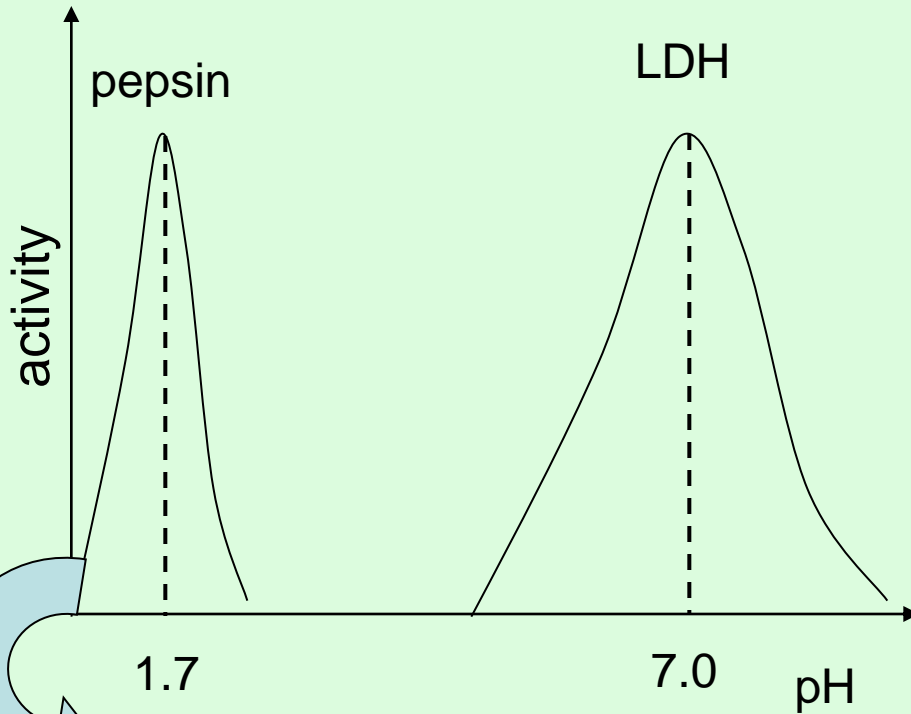
Glicine: an aminoacid, is a buffer ! ...



Titration curve

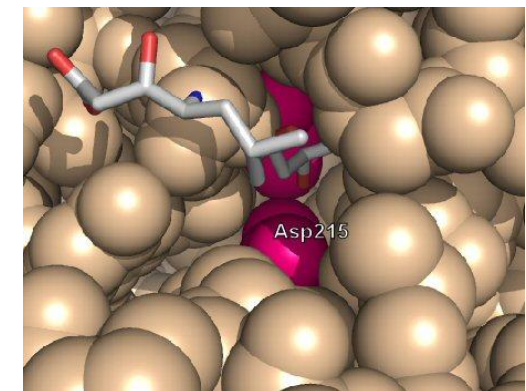
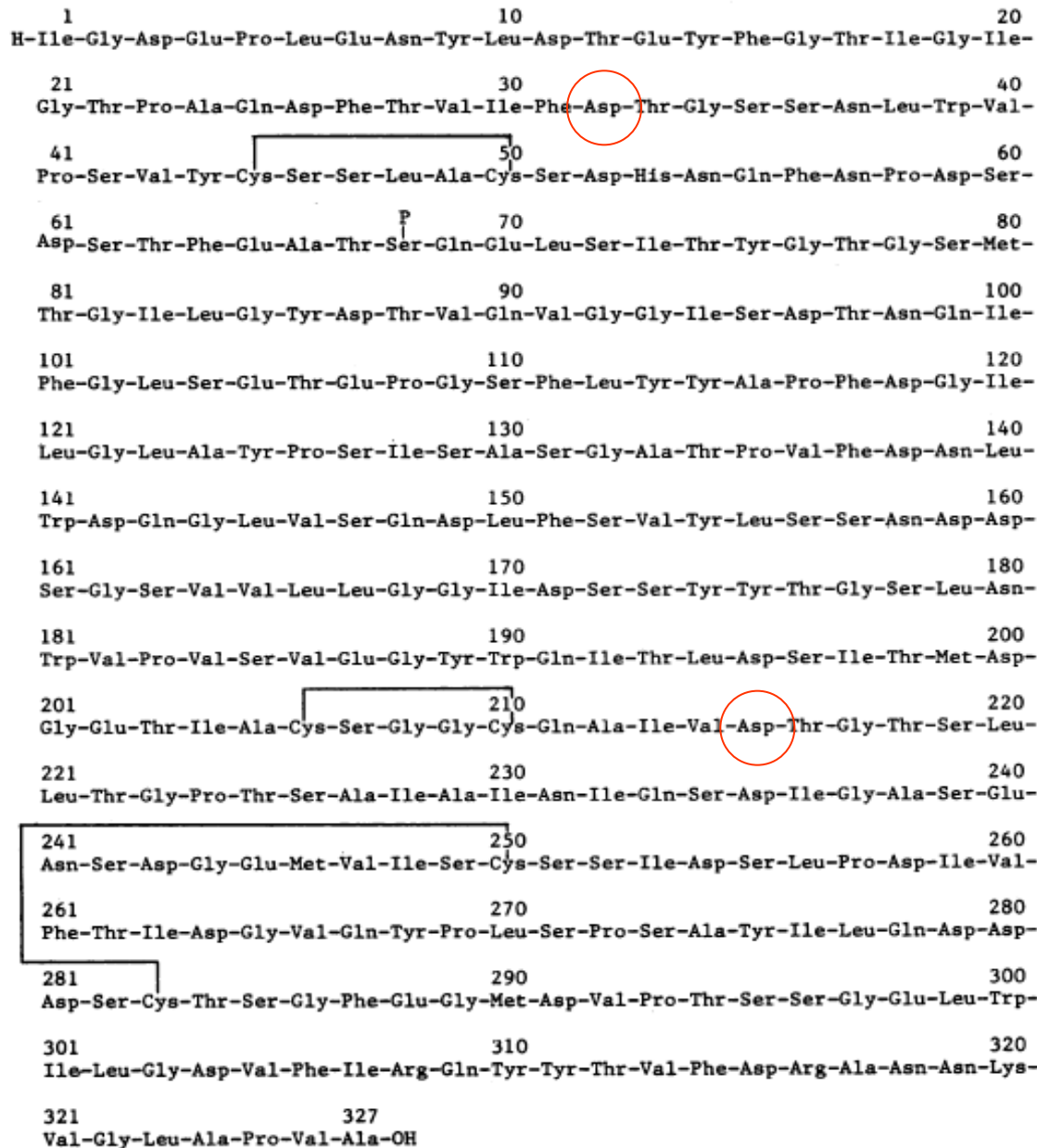


pH & enzymatic activity



M.W. 34500 Da

Hydrophobic—aromatic



Active site

Pepsin A – primary structure – *active site* asp 32, 215

Common buffers (lab/clinical)

<i>substances</i>	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)

<i>substances</i>	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

