

(2009 /3 /16 2008 / 10 /26)

(L-cysteine)

.(pH = 7)

(SWV)

[Ag/AgCl,sat.KCl]

(-0.546)

[(2× 10⁻⁶) - (3.98 × 10⁻⁷)]

((3 × 10⁻⁶))

(0.9974)

(-0.46)

.(L-cystine)

(L-cystiene)

(K)

(ΔH, ΔS,ΔG,)

.(Ion-Ion) -

The Volta metric and Thermodynamic Behavior of Cysteine and its Interaction with Albumin

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ABSTRACT

The work involves the quantitative determination of (L – cysteine) using (SWV). L – cysteine gives a well- defined reduction peak at (-0.546) volts against[(Ag/AgCl,sat. KCl)] using phosphate buffer solution (pH = 7).The relationship between the diffusion current and concentration over the range [2×10^{-6} (M) – 3.98×10^{-7} (M)] is linear with a correlation coefficient of (0.9974). At higher concentrations above [3×10^{-6}] molar, the reduction peak of the (L – cysteine)divided into two peaks where the original one belongs to (L – cysteine) at (-0.52 volt) and a small peak at (-0.46 volt) which may be belong to the formation of (L – cystine) amino acid.

The interaction of Albumin-Amino acid (L-cysteine) was also carried out and It was found that the reduction peak of the amino acid decreases with increasing addition amount of Albumin. The binding constant (K) is calculated at different temperatures. Vant Hoff relation was applied to obtain the thermodynamics parameters (ΔH , ΔS , ΔG). The interaction seems to be of the (ion-ion) type.

Cysteine

(Cys)

(1987

) (L)

(Wen *et al.*, 2004; Alfafara *et al.*, 1992)

Mendoza- *et al.*, 2005 ; Aranda and del Olmo, 2004)

(S)

(Cozat

(Zapardid A. *et al.*, 1995)

.....

, .(Apps. D. K., *et al.*, 1994)

(Homocysteine) (Cys) (Homocysteine)

(Alana, K. Majors *et al.*, 2002)

(Mendoza-Cozatl. *et al.*, 2005; Aranda and del Olmo 2004)

.(Kumar *et al.*, 2006)

-:

(HPLC)

.(Kumar *et al.*, 2002)

(II)

(Cathodic stripping rot.)

Van *et al.*, 1988)

(-0.55)

(8.5)

(den Berg

(II)

(III)

(Cys)

.(Icardo *et al.*, 1998)

(360)

(562)

(Ferrozine)

(Cys)

(6 0.02)

(Eid .M. A ., 1998)

(Cys)

(Sodium Caseinate)

(cystine)

(cysteine)

(cysteine)

(DME)

2002) (Copper II)

(Zekerya Dursun,

(Cobalt (II) phthalocyanine)

(cysteine)

(L-cysteine)

(Khaloo *et al.*, 2002)

.(Nicolae Spataru *et al.*, 2001)

(L-cysteine)

(SWV)

(L-cysteine)

-1

(Fluka)

1- Bovine Albumin

(0.0066)

[1×10⁻⁵]

(10)

(10)

2 - Cysteine

(0.0121)

[10⁻³]

(100)

(100)

3- Phosphate buffer (ph = 7)

(19.5)

[0.2]

(K₂HPO₄)

(30.5)

(D. D. Perrinc, 1974) (100)

[0.2]

(KH₂PO₄)

-2

EG&G PARC Model 384B Polarographic Analyser equipped with unit SMDE 303A and digital plotter DMPO4-44.

-3

-:

(SWV)

(0.2)

(5)

-1

(pH =7)

(240)

-2

(blank)

-3

[10⁻⁴]

(L-cysteine)

-4

(1)

.....

.(L-cysteine)

:1

Optimum Condition	Values
Deposition Time	(30)sec
Conditioning Time	(0)sec
Equilibration Time	(5)sec
Scan Increment	(2)mV
Frequency	(100)Hz
Pulse height	(0.02) mV

(L-cysteine)

-4

(SWV)

[10⁻⁴]

(SWV)

(pH=7)

(L-cysteine)

(Ip_o)

(Ip)

[10⁻⁵]

(Ip/Ip_o)

(L-cysteine)

(K)

(Log K)

(293,303,310,315)

. (ΔH , ΔG , ΔS)

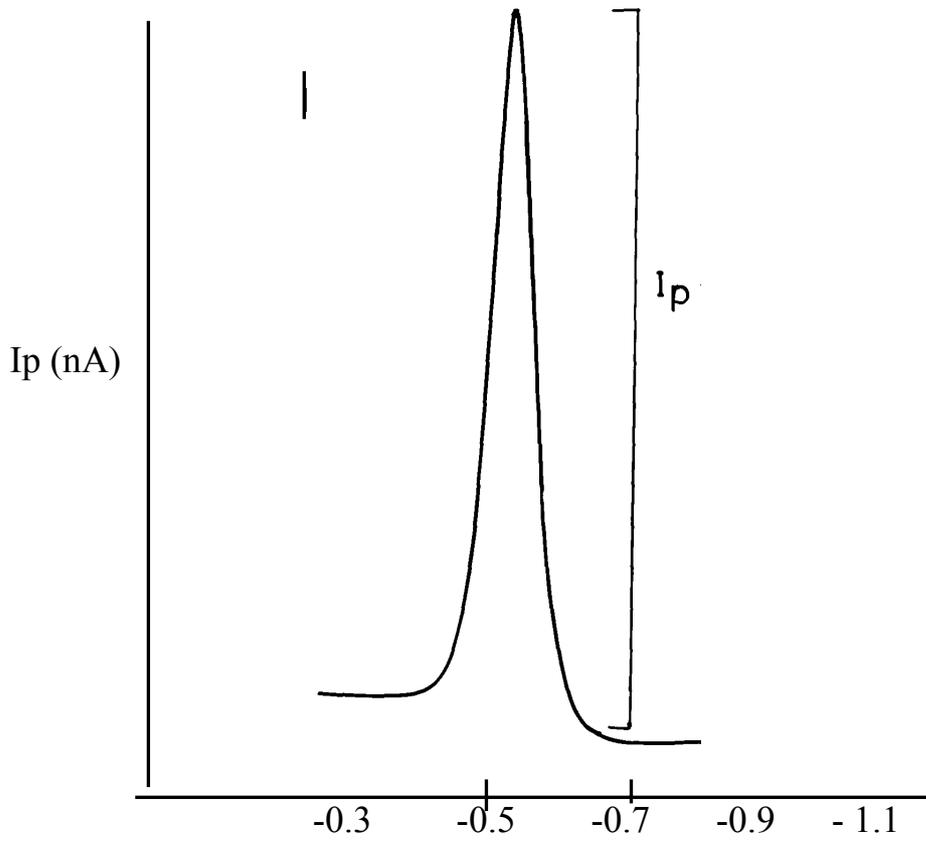
[9.9×10⁻⁷]

(L-cysteine)

pH=7

(-0.546)

(1)



$[9.9 \times 10^{-7}]$ (L-cysteine) : 1
Ep(V)
(pH=7)

(2) (pH=7) $[9.9 \times 10^{-7}]$ (SWV) (L-cysteine)
(-0.65) (-0.3)

(L-cysteine)

: 2

Optimum Condition

D.T (Sec)		Cond. Time (Sec)		Equili. Time (Sec)		Freq (Hz)		Scan Increment (mV)		Pulse height(mV)	
Val.	Ip(nA)	Val.	Ip(nA)	Val.	Ip (nA)	Val.	Ip(nA)	Val.	Ip (nA)	Val.	Ip(nA)
30	111	0	270.9	0	289.3	100	319.6	1	397.6	0.02	401
40	56.1	5	285.5	5	289	110	347.3	2	382.9	0.04	872
50	115.6	10	289	10	319.6	120	382.9	3			
60	175.5										
90	230.8										
110	270.9										

(L-cysteine)

(3)

-:

.(L-cysteine)

: 3

Optimum Condition	Values
Deposition Time	(110)sec
Conditioning Time	(10)sec
Equilibration Time	(10)sec
Scan Increment:	(1)mV
Freq	(120)Hz
Pulse height	(0.02) mV

pH Effect

(Ip)

(Ep)

(SWV)

(L-cysteine)

(5)

[1.19×10⁻⁶]

(3)

(10 - 3)

: (4)

(Ip) (Ep) :4
 .(L-cysteine) [1.16×10⁻⁶]

pH	Ep(V)	Ip(nA)
3	-0.25	364
4	-0.336	67
5	-0.426	1346
6	-0.47	783
7	-0.526	654
8	-0.58	915
9	-0.636	805
10	-0.67	689
R=-0.9915		

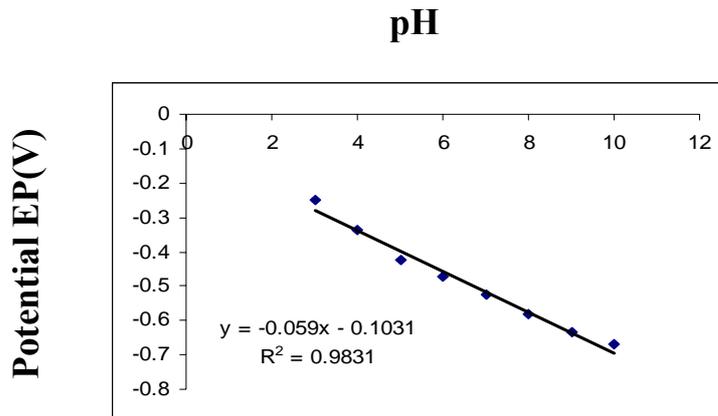
(4)

(2) (Ep) (pH) (pH)
 (0.059 V pH⁻¹)
 (Hammett,1940) (0.059 V pH⁻¹) (Hammett)
 (-0.9915)

(pH=5)

(pH=7)

(L-cysteine)



(pH) (Ep) :2
 [1.19×10⁻⁶] (L-cysteine)

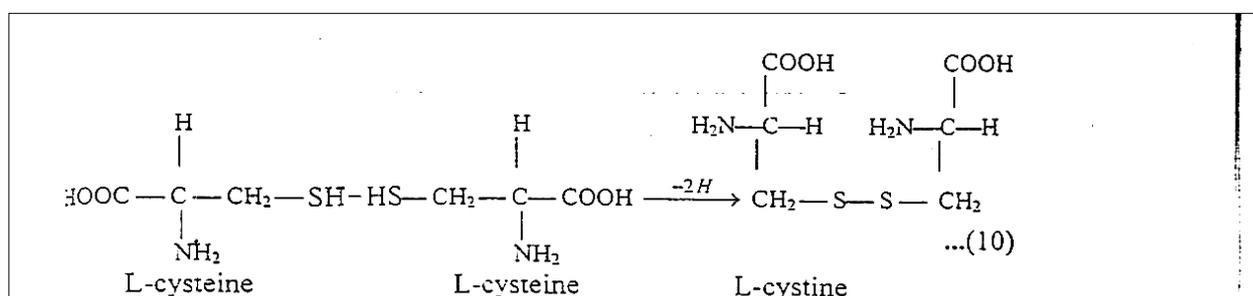
(pH=7) (L-cysteine)
 (L-cysteine)
 [10⁻⁴]
 [3.10x10⁻⁶- 3.98x10⁻⁷] (160-20)
 (0) (3)
 (5) (-0.75)

[3.10x10⁻⁶] (pH=7) (L-cysteine) [10⁻⁴] :5
 [3.10x10⁻⁶- 3.98x10⁻⁷]

Conc.of cysteine	Ep1 (V)	Ip1 (nA)	Ep2 (V)	Ip2 (nA)
3.98 x 10 ⁻⁷	-0.5	244.82		
5.96 x 10 ⁻⁷	-0.502	339.42		
7.94 x 10 ⁻⁷	-0.506	452.22		
9.90 x 10 ⁻⁷	-0.51	521.42		
1.19 x 10 ⁻⁶	-0.512	647.82		
1.38 x 10 ⁻⁶	-0.516	761.82		
1.57 x 10 ⁻⁶	-0.516	820.82		
1.77 x 10 ⁻⁶	-0.518	929.82		
1.96 x 10 ⁻⁶	-0.518	987.82		
2.34 x 10 ⁻⁶	-0.52	235	-0.46	52.9
2.72 x 10 ⁻⁶	-0.522	229	-0.456	116
3.10 x 10 ⁻⁶	-0.52	90.8	-0.45	510
R= 0.9974				

(4) (5)

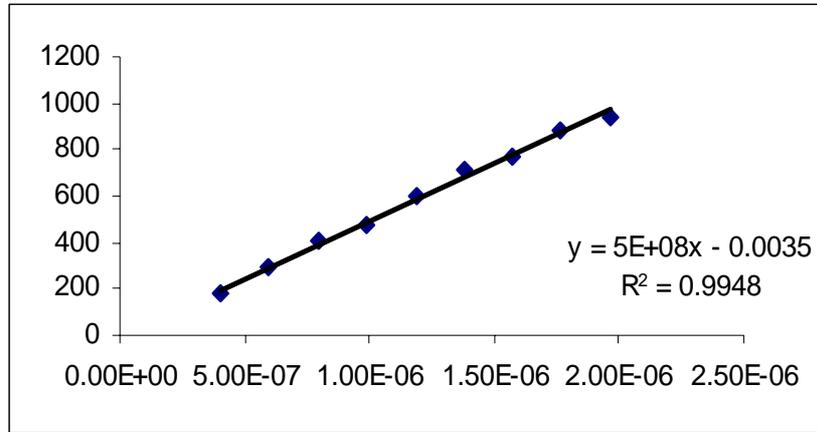
[2.34x10⁻⁶] (L-cysteine) (L-cysteine)
 (L-cysteine)
 (-0.46)
 (L-cysteine) (L-cysteine)
 (L-cysteine)



[1.96×10^{-6} - 3.98×10^{-7}]

(3)

(0.9977)



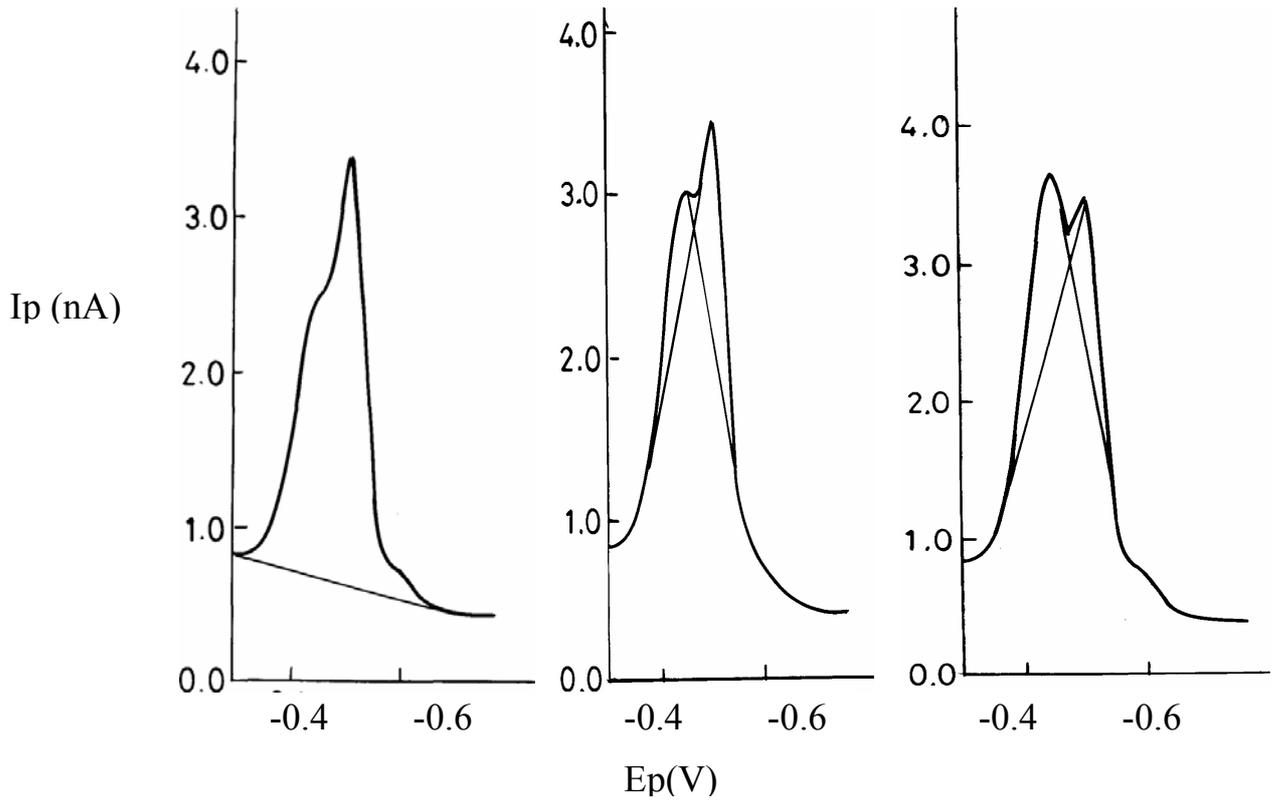
[1.96×10^{-6} - 3.98×10^{-7}]

:3

(pH=7)

(L-cysteine)

7]



(A)

2.43×10^{-6}

(B)

2.72×10^{-6}

(C)

3.10×10^{-6}

L- L-cysteine

: (C,B,A)4

cystine

" L-cysteine "

.....

(L-cysteine)
 (L-cysteine) [9.9×10⁻⁷]
 (pH=7)
 .(5)

[9.9×10⁻⁷] :5
 .(L-cysteine)

Time (Sec)	Ip(nA)
0	302
5	303.4
10	312
15	305.8
20	294
25	279.8
30	298.1
40	287.6
50	284
60	284.9

(5)
 (L-cysteine)

Accuracy of Method

-2

(SWV) (L-cysteine)
 [9.9×10⁻⁷]
 (pH=7) (5) (L-cysteine)

.(R. S. D) (S. D)

.(R. S. D=±0.02%) (S.D=±7.364)

(L-cysteine)

[5.84 x 10⁻⁶] (L-cysteine)
 (pH=7)

L-)

(6)

(cysteine

$$\frac{(Ip_2 / Ip^\circ)}{(Ip^\circ)} = \frac{(-0.52)}{(0.65)} \quad (7)$$

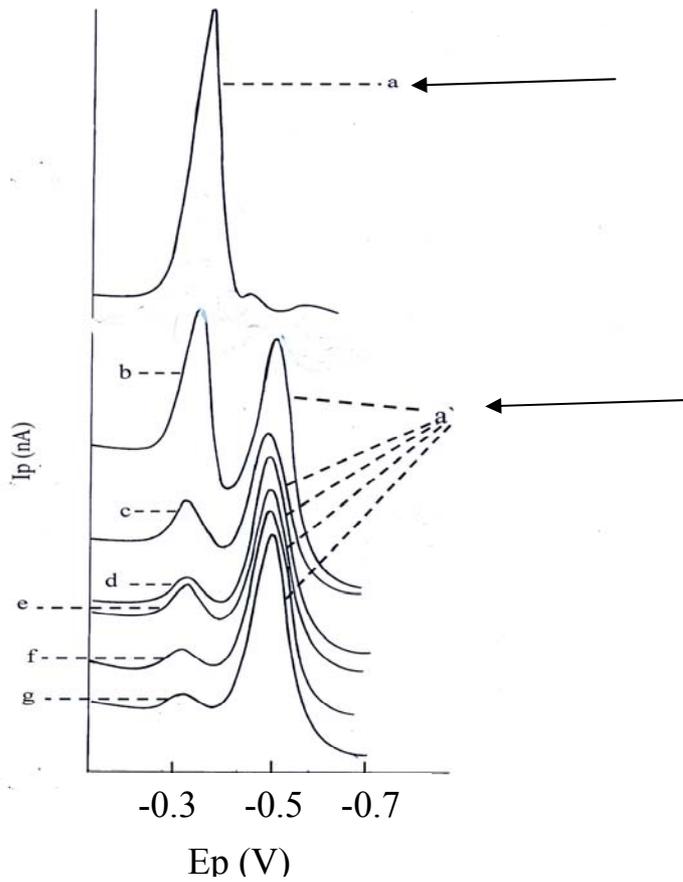
(Elsevier Sequoia, S.A.; J.S of Electroanal, 1986) (K)

5

$[3.77 \times 10^{-5} - 3.91 \times 10^{-6}]$

(L-cysteine)

.(5)



(L-cysteine)

:5

$[3.77 \times 10^{-5} - 3.91 \times 10^{-6}]$

b-c-)

(L-cysteine)

(L-cysteine)

(d-e-f-g

(10,20,30,40,50,60,70)

(L-cysteine)

73

.....

[5.84×10⁻⁷ (L-cysteine)

(pH=7)

6]

(293,303,310,315)

(-0.8)

(-0.3)

(Ip°)

(L-cysteine)

(L-cysteine)

(Ip₂)

(L-cysteine)

-:

(L-cysteine)

(Ip°)

-1

(L-cysteine)

(Ip₂)

-2

(Ip₂ / Ip°)

(6)

(7)

(K)

[3.40×10⁻⁷ – 1.16×10⁻⁷]

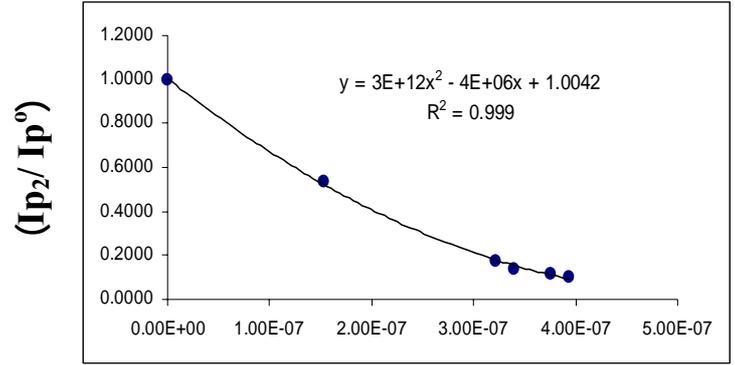
:6

(303)

[2.34×10⁻⁶]

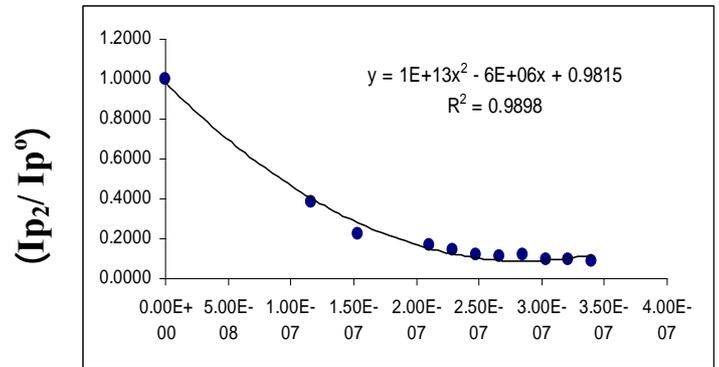
(L-cysteine)

Conc.(M) of cysteine		Ep(V)	Ip(nA)
5.84×10 ⁻⁶		-0.47	3.39 x 10 ²
Albumine		Cysteine	
Conc.	Ip ₁ (nA)	Ip ₂ (nA)	Ip ₂ / Ip°
0	0	3.39 x 10 ²	1.0000
1.16 x 10 ⁻⁷	70.4	1.30 x 10 ²	0.3826
1.54 x 10 ⁻⁷	116.4	7.59 x 10 ¹	0.2239
2.10 x 10 ⁻⁷	162	5.72 x 10 ¹	0.1687
2.29 x 10 ⁻⁷	175	4.88 x 10 ¹	0.1440
2.48 x 10 ⁻⁷	184.4	4.13 x 10 ¹	0.1218
2.66 x 10 ⁻⁷	202.4	3.74 x 10 ¹	0.1103
2.85 x 10 ⁻⁷	218.4	4.00 x 10 ¹	0.1180
3.03 x 10 ⁻⁷	237.4	3.14 x 10 ¹	0.0926
3.21 x 10 ⁻⁷	251.1	3.12 x 10 ¹	0.0920
3.40 x 10 ⁻⁷	261.3	2.88 x 10 ¹	0.0850



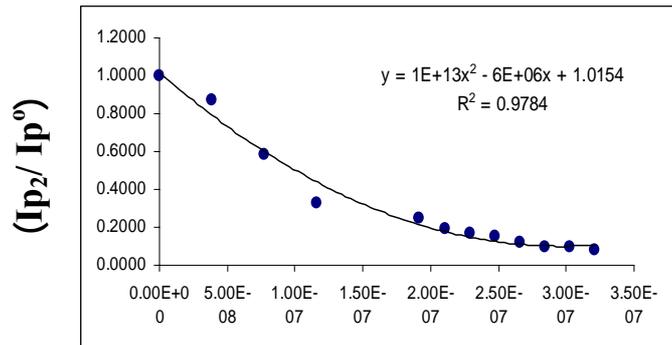
Conc (M)

at (293) K



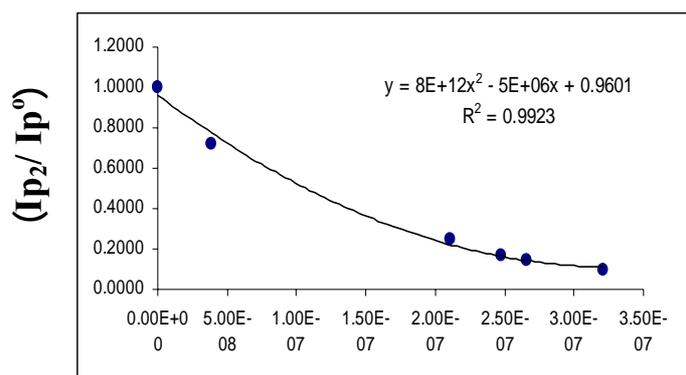
Conc (M)

at (303) K



Conc (M)

at (310) K



Conc (M)

at (315)K

(Ip₂/ Ip₀)

:6

[2.34×10⁻⁶]

(L-cysteine)

(SWV)

(K) (7)

(1/T)

(LogK)

(ΔH)

(7)

(L-cysteine)

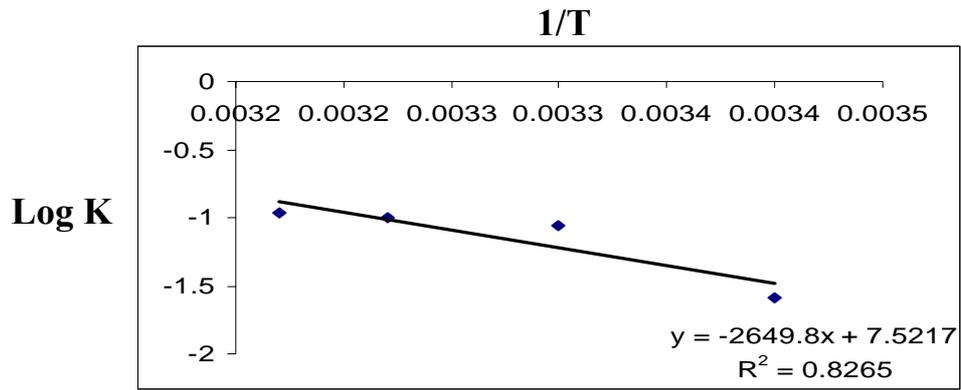
(K)

:7

(L-cysteine)

(pH=7)

Temp. (K°)	(1/T) (10 ⁻⁴)	L-cysteine	
		K	Log K
298	34	0.026	-1.585
303	33	0.089	-1.0504
310	32.2	0.099	-1.0043
315	31.7	0.1098	-0.9593
Slop			
		-2649.77	
Intercept			
		7.5217	
R			
		-0.90914	



(L-cysteine) (Log K) :7
 (L-cysteine)
 (pH=7)

$\Delta H = - \text{Slope} * R * 2.303$ -:

$\Delta H = -2649.8 * 8.314 * 2.303$ R

(ΔG)

$\Delta G = -2.303 * R * T * \text{Log K}$

T
K

(ΔS)

$\Delta G = \Delta H - T \Delta S$

(L-cysteine)

.(8)

(L-cysteine) :8

Temp. (K°)	ΔG (KJ / mole)	ΔS (KJ /mole . Sec)	ΔH (KJ/mole)
315	5.785	0.1427	50.736
L-cysteine			
293	8.892	0.1428	50.736
303	6.093	0.1473	50.736
310	5.961	0.1440	50.736

ΔH ΔS

"

"

-

 ΔS

R.C.Bohinski,)

-

 (ΔG)

.(1987

.(1999)

- 70

"

".(1987)

.73

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