

Biomolekulen espektroskopia

Sarrera orokorra

$$E = h \cdot \nu = h \cdot \frac{c}{\lambda} \rightarrow \begin{cases} h = 6,62608 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js} \\ c = 2,998 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ \nu = \text{maiztasuna} \end{cases}$$

$$\nu_{\text{ikuslea}} = \nu_{\text{igorkea}} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{s}{c}}{1 - \frac{s}{c}}} \rightarrow s = \text{igorlearen abiadura}$$

Trantsizioak

Errotazionalak

$$E_j = J(J+1) \frac{h^2}{2I} = J(J+1) h c B \rightarrow B = \frac{h}{4\pi c I}$$

$$I = m \cdot r^2 = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 \cdot m_2} r^2$$

$$\begin{cases} J = \text{zenbaki kuantiko errotazionala} \\ I = \text{inertzia momentua} \\ c = \text{argiaren abiadura hutsean} \end{cases}$$

Bibrazionalak

$$E_v = \left(V + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar \omega = \left(V + \frac{1}{2}\right) h c \tilde{\nu} \rightarrow \tilde{\nu} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \omega \rightarrow \hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} V = \text{zenbaki kuantiko bibrazionala} \\ \omega = \text{abiadura angeluarra} \\ \tilde{\nu} = \text{uhin zenbakia} \\ k = 1,3806 \cdot 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} \end{cases}$$

Elektronikoak

$$E_n = \frac{h c R_H Z^2}{n^2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} n = \text{zenbaki kuantiko nagusia} \\ R_H = H \text{ atomoaren erradioa} \\ z = \text{zenbaki atomikoa} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{E_1}{E_0} = e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}}$$

UM ikusgaia, xurgapen espektroskopikoa

$$T = \frac{I}{I_0} \rightarrow A = -\log T = -\log \frac{I}{I_0} = k \cdot l = \varepsilon \cdot c \cdot l$$

$$\varepsilon^b \neq \varepsilon^c \rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = \varepsilon_1^b [B] + \varepsilon_1^c [C] \\ A_2 = \varepsilon_2^b [B] + \varepsilon_2^c [C] \end{cases}$$

Igorpen espektroskopia

$$\Phi = \frac{k_F}{k_F + k_{NR}} = \frac{\text{igor. fotoi kop.}}{\text{xurg. fotoi kop.}} = \text{erren. kuantikoa}$$

$$I_f = I_{abs} \Phi$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{k_F + k_{NR}} = \text{bizi denbora} \rightarrow \tau_N = \frac{1}{k_F} = \frac{\tau}{\Phi}$$

Zunda fluoreszentea

$$GP_{ox} = \frac{I_B - I_R}{I_B + I_R}$$

$$\begin{cases} IB: \text{fase zurruneke laurdanoaren igorpeneko } \lambda_{\text{max}} \\ IR: \text{likido ordenatuko edo fluidoko igorpeneko } \lambda_{\text{max}} \end{cases}$$

Iraungitzea

Dinamikoa

$$\frac{F_0}{F} = 1 + K_{SV}[Q] = \frac{\tau_0}{\tau}$$

$$K_{SV} = K_D \rightarrow K_D = k_q \tau_0 \rightarrow \frac{\tau_0}{\tau} = 1 + k_q \tau_0 [Q]$$

Estatikoa

$$\frac{F_0}{F} = 1 + K_S[Q] \rightarrow \frac{\tau_0}{\tau} = 1$$

Konbinatua

$$\frac{F_0}{F} = (1 + k_q \tau_0 [Q]) \cdot (1 + K_S[Q]) = 1 + K_{app}[Q]$$

$$K_{app} = \left(\frac{F_0}{F} - 1\right) \frac{1}{[Q]} = K_D + K_S + K_D \cdot K_S [Q]$$

FRET

$$\text{abiadura kte} = k_T = \left(\frac{1}{\tau_d}\right) \left(\frac{R_0}{R}\right)^6$$

$$\text{efizientzia} = R_0 = 0.211 (n^{-4} Q_d K^2 J)^{1/6}$$

$$E = \frac{k_T}{k_T + \sum_{i \neq T} k_i}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_T = \text{transferentziaren vkte} \\ k_i = \text{beste prozesu bidezko erlaxazio prozesuen vkte} \\ n = \text{medioaren errefraczio indizea (1,2 - 1,4)} \\ Q_d = \text{emailearen errendimendu kuantikoa hartzailerik gabe} \\ K^2 = \text{dipolo - dipolo elkarrekintzaren orientazio faktorea} \\ J = \text{gainezarketa espektralaren integral normalizatua} \end{cases}$$

$$E = 1 - \frac{\tau_{da}}{\tau_d}; E = 1 - \frac{\Phi_{da}}{\Phi_d}$$

$$E = \left[\left(\frac{R}{R_0}\right)^6 + 1 \right]^{-1} = \frac{R_0^6}{(R_0^6 + R^6)}$$

$$R = \left(\frac{1}{E} - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} R_0$$

$$\begin{cases} R = \text{emaile - hartzailearen arteko dist} \\ R_0 = \text{Föster distantzia} \end{cases}$$

Polarizazioa eta anisotropía

$$P = \frac{I_{\parallel} - I_{\perp}}{I_{\parallel} + I_{\perp}}; r = \frac{I_{\parallel} - I_{\perp}}{I_{\parallel} + 2I_{\perp}}$$

Errotazioaren eragina

$$r_0 = \frac{2(3\cos^2\beta - 1)}{5} = \text{anisotropia fundamentalak}$$

Zuzenketa faktorearekin

$$G = \frac{I_{HV}}{I_{HH}}; r = \frac{I_{VV} - I_{VH}}{I_{VV} + 2GI_{VH}}$$

Asoziazio konstantea

$$r = r_f f_f + r_b f_b \rightarrow f_b = \frac{r - r_f}{\Delta r - r_f}$$

$$K = \frac{F_B}{F_F}$$

Difusio errotazioanala

$$r(t) = r_0 \exp\left[-\frac{t}{\tau}\right] = r_0 \exp[-6D\tau]$$

$$r = \frac{r_0}{1 + \left(\frac{\tau}{\theta}\right)} = \frac{r_0}{1 + (6D\tau)}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tau = \text{bizi denbora} \\ \vartheta = \text{korrelazio errotazionalaren denbora} \\ D = \text{difusio errotazionalaren koef} \\ r_0 = \text{disoluzio kristalino baten anisotropia} \end{cases}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\eta V}{RT} = \frac{\eta M}{RT} (\bar{v} + h)$$

Perrin ekuazioa

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r_0} + \frac{RT\tau}{r_0\eta V} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{p_0} - \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\tau RT}{nV}\right)$$

Denboran ebatzitako espektroskopia

$$F(t) = F_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right)$$

Dikroismo zirkularra

$$[\theta]\lambda = \frac{\theta}{10ncl} \rightarrow \begin{cases} n = \text{lotura peptidiko kopurua} \\ c = \text{laginaren kontzentrazioa} \\ \theta = \text{eliptizitatea} \\ l = \text{pasu optikoa} \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_t = x_\alpha \theta_\alpha + x_\beta \theta_\beta + x_c \theta_c$$

Argiaren dispersioa

$$R_\theta = \frac{i}{I_0} = \frac{16\pi^4 \alpha^2 \sin^2 \phi}{r^2 \lambda^4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \text{polarizabilitatea} \\ r = \text{distantzia} \end{cases}$$

$$R_\theta = \frac{2\pi^2 n_0^2 \left(\frac{dn}{dc}\right)^2}{N \lambda^4} CM = KCM$$

$$\begin{cases} n_0 = \text{disobatzailaren RI} \\ \frac{dn}{dc} = \text{errefrakzio indizea, kontzentrazioaren arabera} \\ N = \text{partikula kopurua} \\ C = \text{kontzentrazioa} \left(\frac{g}{L}\right) \\ M = \text{masa molekularra} \\ K = \text{konstante optikoa} \end{cases}$$

$$P_\theta = \frac{\text{erreal } R_\theta}{\text{txiki } R_\theta} (\theta = \text{etan})$$

$$P_\theta = 1 + \frac{16\pi^2 n_0^2 R_G^2}{3\lambda_0^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

Zimm irudikapen

$$\frac{KC}{R_\theta} = \left(\frac{1}{M} + 2A_2 C\right) P_\theta, \quad Q = \left(\frac{4\pi n}{\lambda}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$R_H = \frac{K_B T}{6\pi\eta D} \rightarrow \begin{cases} A_2 = \text{koefiziente birala} \\ K_B = 1,3806488 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$T = \frac{16\pi}{3} R_\theta \text{ eta } A = -\log T$$

$$V_{esf} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$P_{esf} = 2\pi r$$

NMR

$$\gamma = \frac{\mu}{P} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma = \text{konstante magnetogirikoa} \\ \mu = \text{momentu magnetikoa} \\ P = \text{momentu angeluarra} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu - \text{ren orientazio posibleak} = 2I + 1$$

$$v = \frac{\gamma B_0}{2\pi} \rightarrow v = \text{Lamour - en maiztasuna} \rightarrow \Delta E = h \cdot \frac{\gamma B_0}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{N\alpha}{N\beta} = e^{\frac{\Delta E}{kT}} \rightarrow \text{Boltzman - en distribuzio legea}$$

$$B_{\text{nukleoa}} = B_0 + B'_{\text{elektroiak}}$$

$$\delta = \left(\frac{v_s - v_e}{v_e}\right) \cdot 10^6 \rightarrow \text{desplazamendu kimikoa}$$

UM - ikusgaia

Kromoforoa	λ (nm)	ϵ	Kitzikapena
$C = C$	171	15000	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
$C \equiv C$	180	10000	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
$C = O$	290/180	15/10000	$n \rightarrow \pi^*/\pi^* \rightarrow \pi$
$N = O$	275/200	17/5000	$n \rightarrow \pi^*/\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
$-C/X = Br/X = I$	205/255	200/360	$n \rightarrow \sigma^*/n \rightarrow \sigma^*$
Trp	278	5500	
Tyr	274	1490	
Cys	-	125	
Phe	258		
A	261		
G	273		
U	258		
T	264		
C	265		

NMR

Type of Proton	Approximate δ	Type of Proton	Approximate δ
alkane ($-\text{CH}_3$)	0.9	$>\text{C}=\text{C}<\text{CH}_3$	1.7
alkane ($-\text{CH}_2-$)	1.3	Ph- H	7.2
alkane ($-\text{CH}-$)	1.4	Ph- CH_3	2.3
$\text{O}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$	2.1	R- CHO	9-10
$-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$	2.5	R- COOH	10-12
R- CH_2-X (X = halogen, O)	3-4	R- OH	variable, about 2-5
$>\text{C}=\text{C}<\text{H}$	5-6	Ar- OH	variable, about 4-7
		R- NH_2	variable, about 1.5-4

DZ

α helizea	β orria	Desegituratua	β birak	Poli - prolina helizeak
Banda intentsoak	Aurrekoak baino intentsitate gutxiagoko banda aldakorak			
Banda positibo oso intentsoa 190nm - tan	Banda positiboa 195nm - tan		Banda positiboa 205nm - tan	Banda positiboa 210 - 230nm - tan.
Banda negatiboak 208 eta 222nm - tan	Banda negatiboa 217nm - tan, aldakorra	Banda negatiboa 200nm - tan	Banda negatiboak 220 - 2030nm - tan (ahula) eta 180 - 190nm - tan (intentsoa)	Banda negatiboa 190nm - tan

Espektroskopiabibrazionala

Proteinak

Konformazioa	Amida I		Amida II (cm^{-1})	Amida III (cm^{-1})
	H_2O (cm^{-1})	D_2O (cm^{-1})		
α helizea	1648 - 1655	1648 - 1655	1540 - 1550	1330 - 1295
β orriantiparaleloa	1630 - 1636 edo 1690 - 1693	1628 - 1638 edo 1672 - 1678	1520 - 1525	1250 - 1220
β orriparaleloa	1630 edo 1645	1632 edo 1648		
Desegituratuta	1646 - 1660	1643		
Agregatuak	1618 - 1682			
Begiztak	1660 - 1700			

Maiztasuna (cm^{-1})	Bibrazio mota
3490 edo 3280	Tentsioa H - O - H
3380	Tentsioa H - O(D)
2540 edo 2450	Tentsioa D - O - D
2500	Tentsioa D - OH
2125	H_2O
1645	Flexioa H - O - H
1555	D_2O
1455	Flexioa H - O - D
1215	Flexioa D - O - D

Lipidoak

Maiztasuna (cm ⁻¹)	Bibrazio mota
3012	Tentsioa C – H
2956	Tentsioasimetrikua CH ₃
2920	Tentsioantisimetrikua CH ₃
2873	Tentsiosimetrikua CH ₃
2851	Tentsiosimetrikua CH ₂
1473	Flexio CH ₂ guraizean
1468	Flexio CH ₂ guraizean (hexagonala)
1472	Flexio CH ₂ guraizean (ortorrombikoa)
1460	Flexioasimetrikua CH ₃
1378	Flexiosimetrikua CH ₃
1385	Flexiosimetrikoaisopropiloan
1343	Tortioflexioa CH ₂ (wagging)
720	Flexiokulunka CH ₂ (rocking)
730	Flexiokulunka CH ₂ ortorrombikoa
718	Flexiokulunka CH ₂ triklinikoa

Azidonukleikoak

Maiztasuna (cm ⁻¹)	Taldea
2960 – 2850	CH ₂ tortsioa
1705 – 1690	RNA C = O tortsioa
1660 – 1655	DNA C = O tortsioa, N – H tolesketa
1610	C = C imidazoltortsioa
1578	C = N imidazoltortsioa
1244	RNA fosfato tortsioasimetrikua
1230	DNA fosfato tortsioasimetrikua
1218	RNA C – H tolesketa
1160 – 1120	RNA ribosa C – O tortsioa
1089	DNA fosfato tortsiosimetrikua
1084	RNA fosfato tortsiosimetrikua
1060 - 1050	Erribosa C – O tortsioa
1038	RNA erribosa C – O tortsioa
1015	DNA erribosa C – O tortsioa
996	RNA urazilotortsioa
970 - 916	DNA erribosa – fosfato mugimendua