

(6) Today

Section 2.1 and 2.2: The Multiple Roles of Water

Next Class (7)

Sections 2.3 - 2.5: Buffers and Solubility IN the Aqueous World

(8) Second Class from Today

Chap 3: Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins

Third Class from Today (9)

Chap 3: Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins

Solubility like dissolves like

The solute and the solvent interactions have to be similar to the solute-solute and solvent-solvent interactions ...

energy needs to be similar

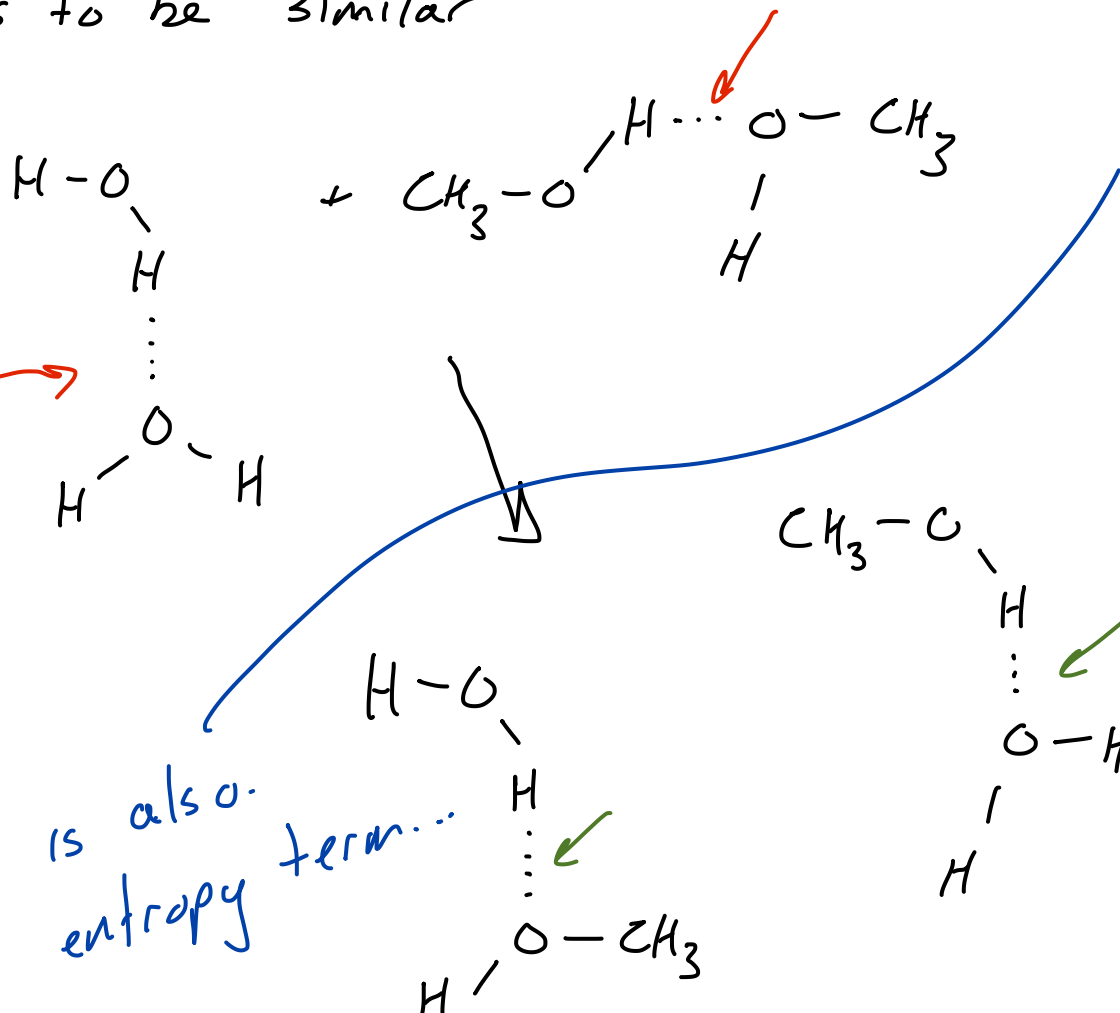
creating randomness can also encourage dissolution

energy in
to separate

H₂O from

H₂O

there is also an entropy term...

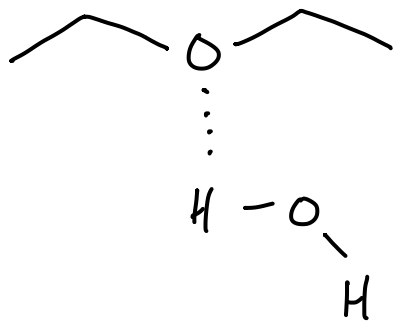


energy released
as new
interactions
form

Solubility

Ether is slightly soluble in H₂O

molecules that have H-bond acceptors



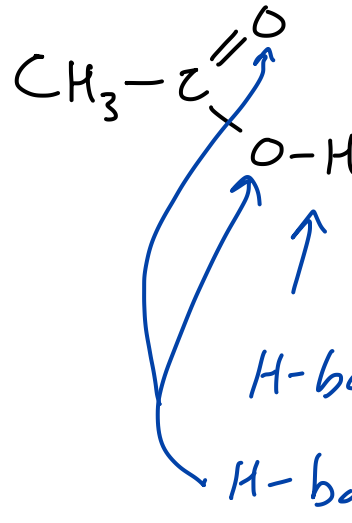
H-bond with H₂O ... and this increases their H₂O solubility

Degrees of Solubility

Ether 60 g/L



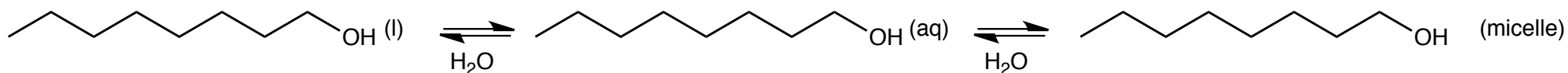
.001 g/L
 \approx



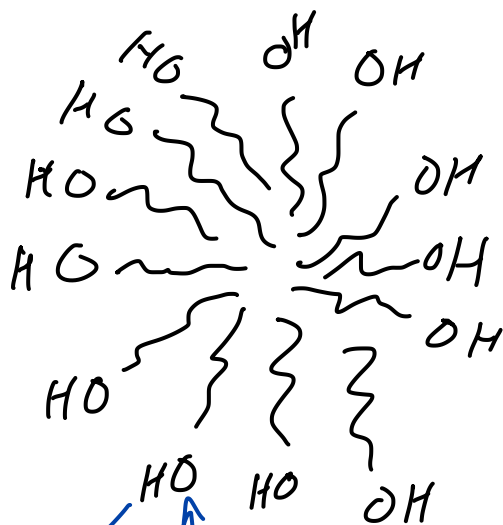
+ 100% miscible in water

H-bond donor +
 H-bond acceptor

with an H bond donor/acceptor on the organic molecule
 3 C atoms can be dragged 100% into aqueous soln



two layers form when octanol is added to H₂O



H-bond donor

H-bond acceptors

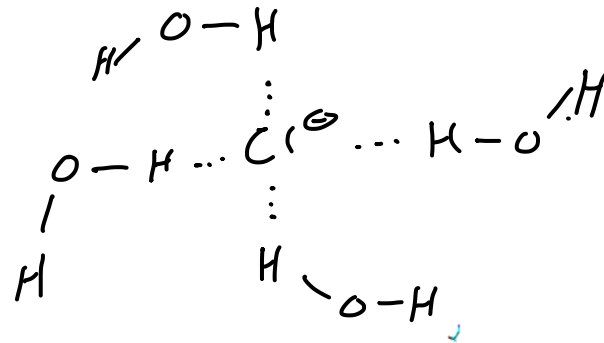
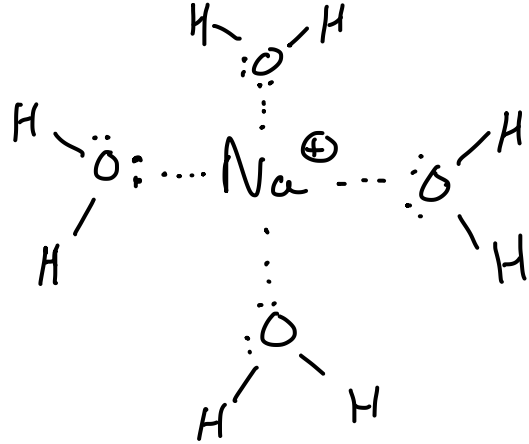
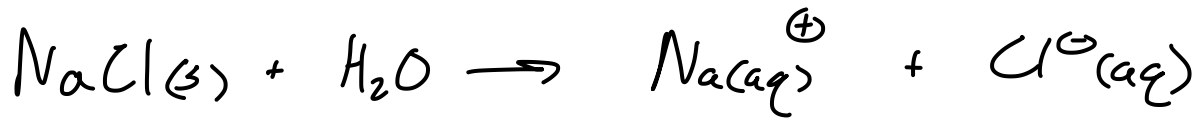
interact well with water

but a small amount of octanol dissolves and the aqueous octanols can form micelles

Water as a Solvent

Section 2.1.1

Ions like Ca^{2+} and Fe^{2+}



No problems with some metals... like Na^+ , K^+ , but Fe^{2+} + Ca^{2+}

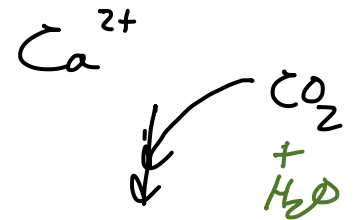
Fe^{2+} is not a stable oxidation state



rust
 Fe^{3+}

also, iron carbonates are not soluble

CaCl_2 soluble

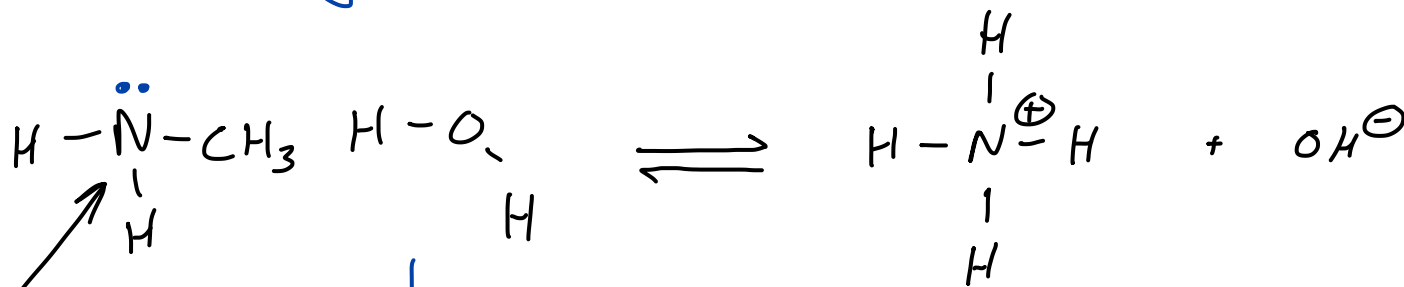


CaCO_3 not particularly soluble in water

Fig 2.1.3 Human Heavy Chain Ferritin proteins to move ions around

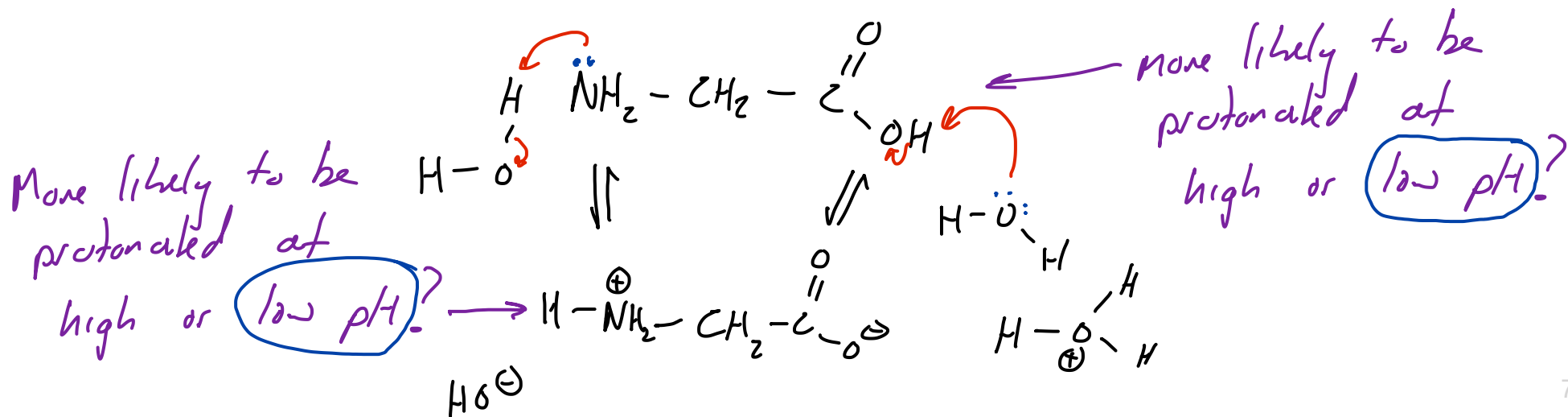


H₂O acting as a proton acceptor

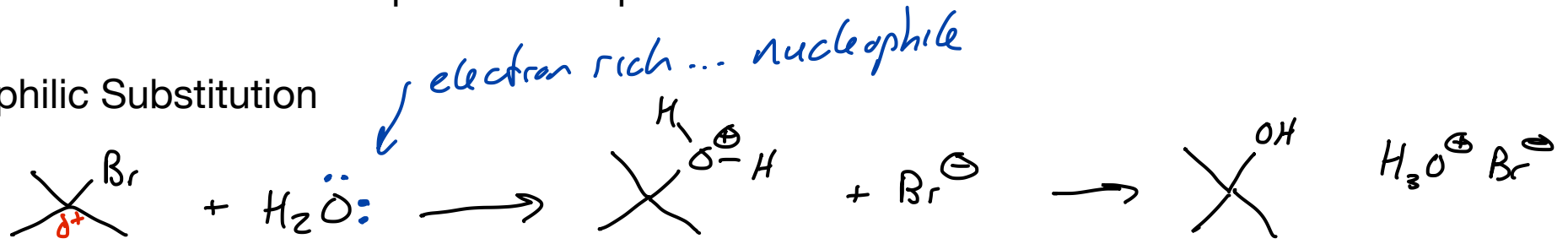


amine

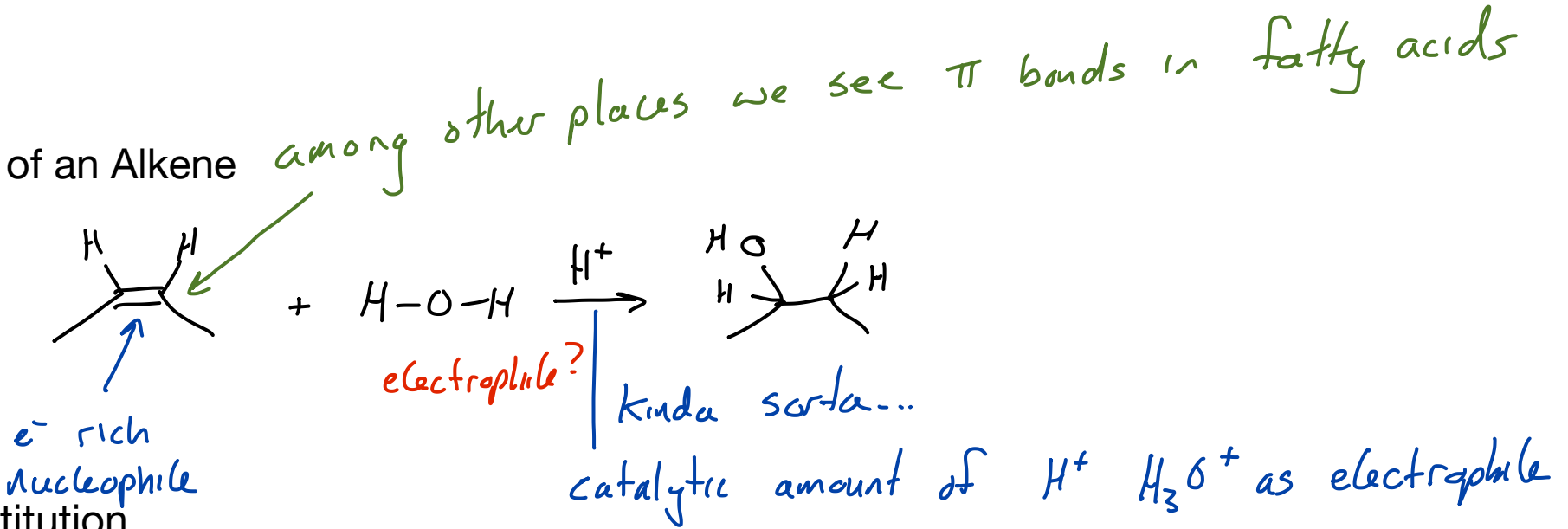
proton donor Bronsted-Lowry acid



Nucleophilic Substitution



Hydration of an Alkene



Acyl Substitution

