Coupled reactions

1 Metabolism is powered by oxidation of glucose. What is the oxidation number of the rightmost carbon atom in glucose, RCHO?



- C +3
- 2 Glucose can be oxidized to glconate. What is the oxidation number of the rightmost carbon atom in gluconate, RCOO-?



- A +1 B +2 C +3
- 3 Write the balancee half reaction for reduction of gluconate, RCOO-(aq), to glucose, RCHO(aq).
 - A .. B ..
- 4 At pH = 7, reduction of gluconate to glucose, RCOO-(aq) + 3 H+(aq) + 2 e- <--> RCH0(aq) + H2O(I), has standard voltage Eo' = - 0.44 V. The standard voltage at pH = 0 is
 - A lower (more negative)
 - B the same
 - C higher (more positive)

Coupled reactions

- 5 At pH = 7, reduction of gluconate to glucose, RCOO-(aq) + 3 H+(aq) + 2 e- <--> RCHO(aq) + H2O(I), has standard voltage Eo' = - 0.44 V. Which relation between Eo' and Eo, the standard voltage at pH = 0, is correct?
 - A Eo = Eo' 0.03 $\log(1/(10-7)3) = Eo' 0.63 = + 1.07$, so Eo = - 0.44 - 0.63 = - 1.07
 - B Eo' = Eo 0.03 log(1/(10-7)3) = Eo 0.63 = 0.44, so Eo = Eo' + 0.63 = + 0.19
 - C Eo' = Eo
- 6 The standard reduction potential of Cu2+ citrate, Cu(cit)-(aq), to Cu+(aq) is - 0.04 V. Is Cu(cit)-(aq) able to oxidize glucose at pH = 0.
 - A yes
 - B no
- 7 The equilibrium constant for precipitation of Cu+ in basic solution as Cu2O(s), 2 Cu+(aq) + 2 OH-(aq) <--> Cu2O(s) + H2O(l), is K = 4 x 1012. Compared to pH = 7, at pH = 14 reduction of Cu2+ citrate, Cu(cit)-(aq), to Cu+(aq) would ...
 - A be less spontaneous
 - B have the same spontaneity
 - C be more spontaneous