

Oxidation-Reduction Reactions (Redox)

oxidation - become more + or lose e⁻'s

reduction - become more - or gain e⁻'s

Types



① Combustion - burn something ($C_xH_2O_y$)



where found? burn anything - wood, propane, methane

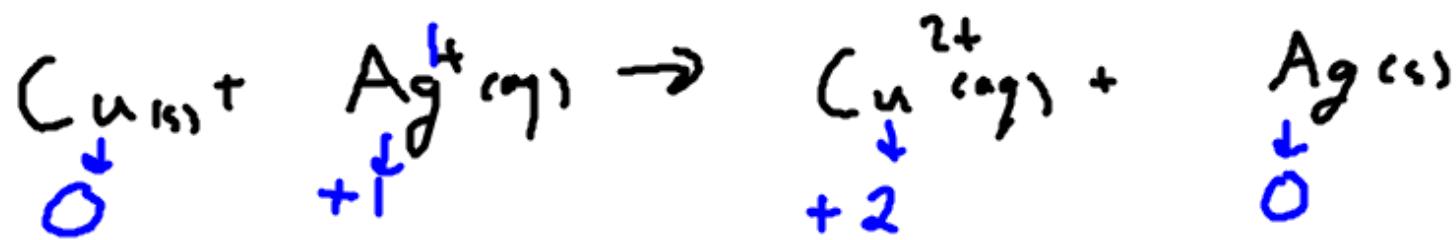
Importance of combustion Rxns

- produce energy

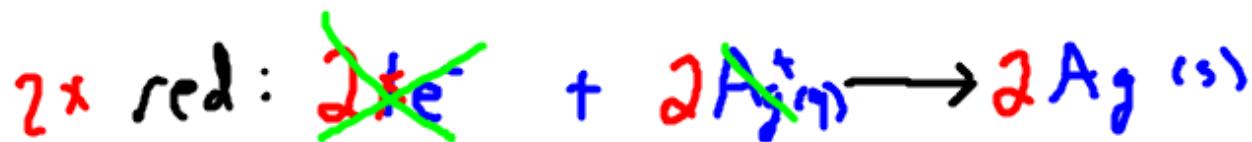
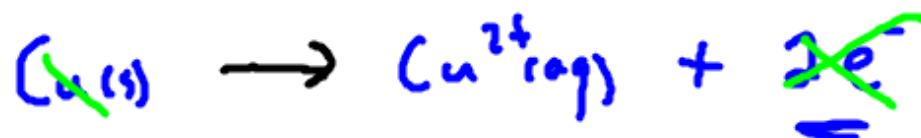
primary fuel in body glucose

Cellular respiration - uses glucose + O₂

Ox-redd example for Inorganic



ox:



ox: Cu r.A.: Cu

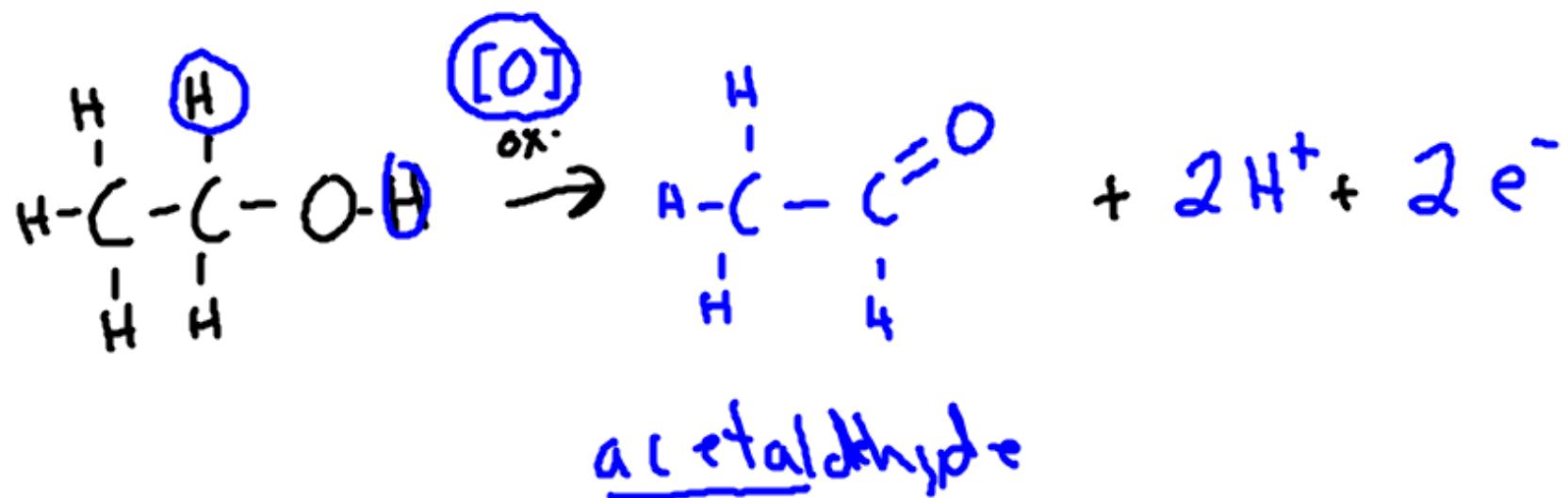
redd: Ag^r OA.: Ag^t

Ox-Red in Organics

focus on # of H's and/or O's in molecule

Oxidation: ↑O ↓H

Reduction: ↓O ↑H

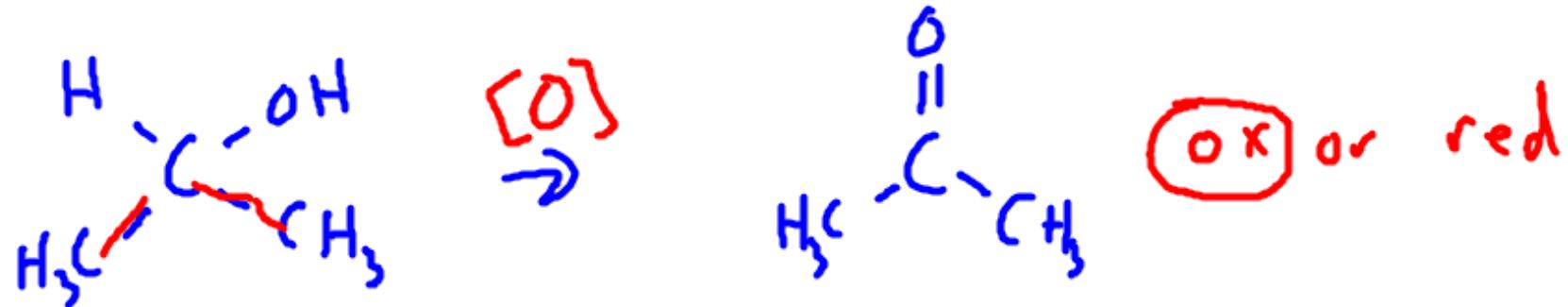
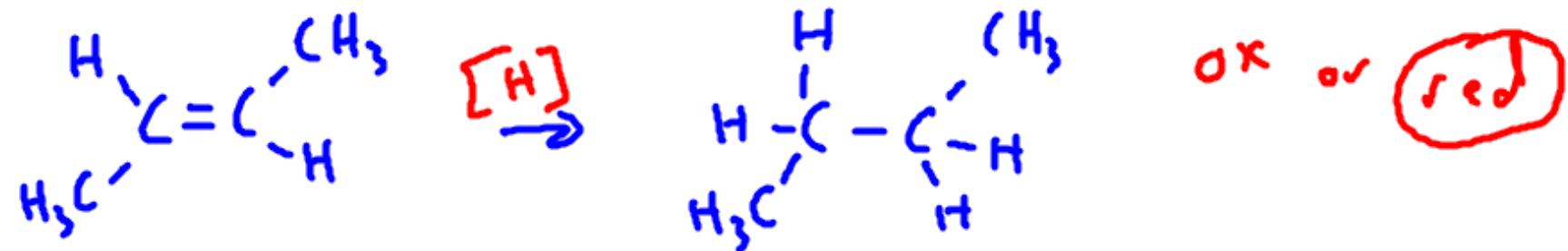


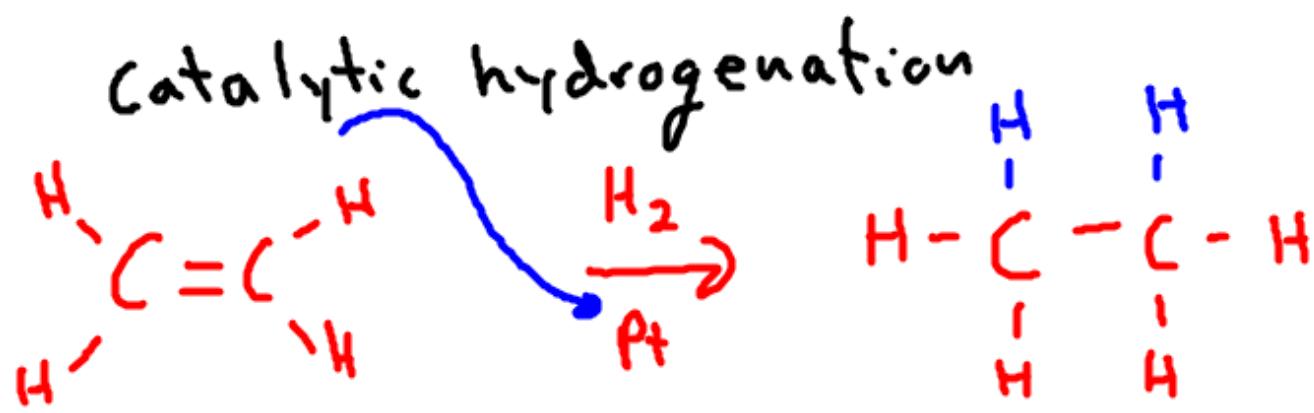
Coenzymes - reactants in the body receiving e⁻'s

- shuttle e⁻'s between H's + O's

Oxidizing agent - thing that gets reduced

reducing agent - thing that gets oxidized





unsaturated compound and make it saturated

Where used? margarine

unsat fats \rightarrow sat fats

"hydrogenated" or "partial hydrogenated"

\ ox - lose e⁻'s ↑O ↓H

red - gain e⁻'s ↓O ↑H

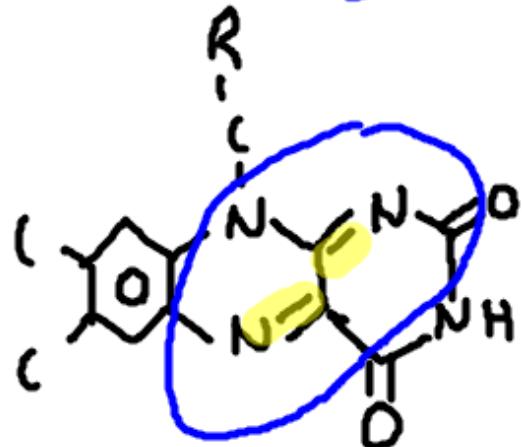
[O] → oxidation

[H] → reduction

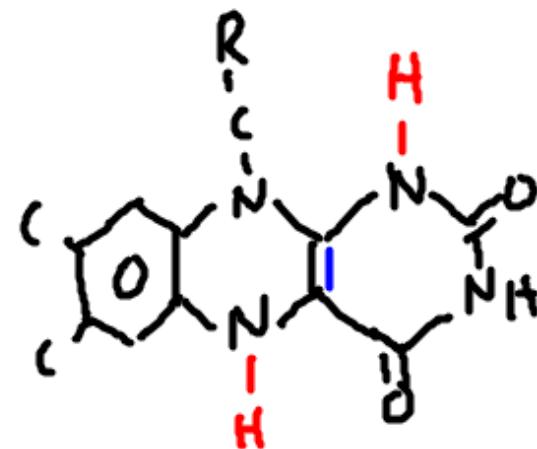
Coenzyme FAO/FAOH₂

&

flavin adenine di-nucleotide



FAO



FAOH₂

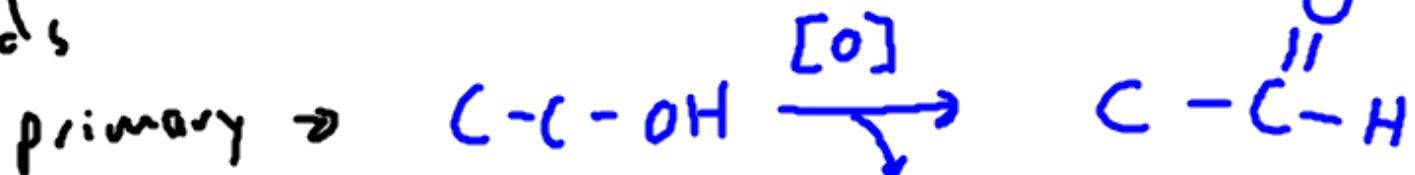
from the vitamin riboflavin

Ox-Red involving C-O bonds

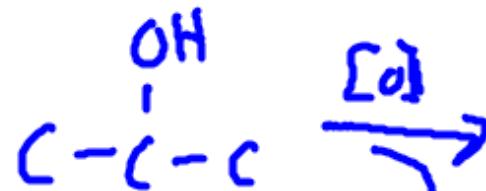
alcohols and carbonyl (C=O)

aldehyde

Alcohols



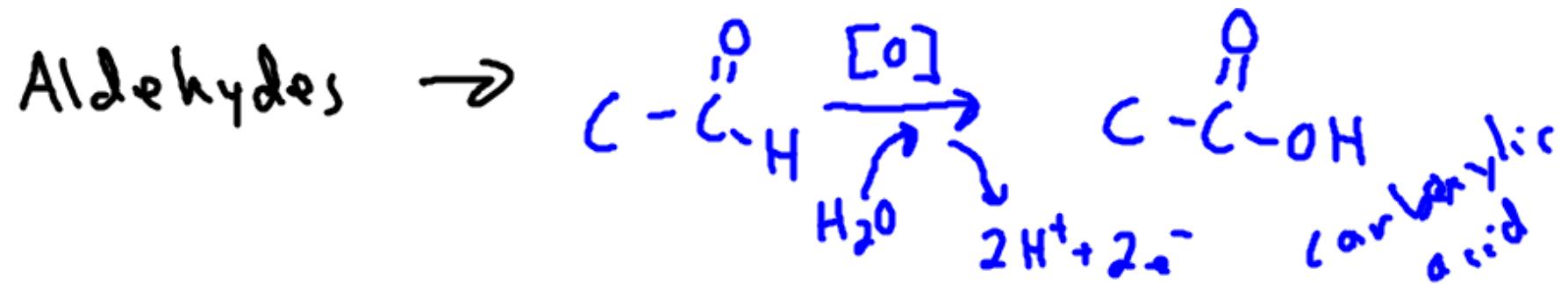
secondary \rightarrow



ketone

Tertiary \rightarrow no oxidation

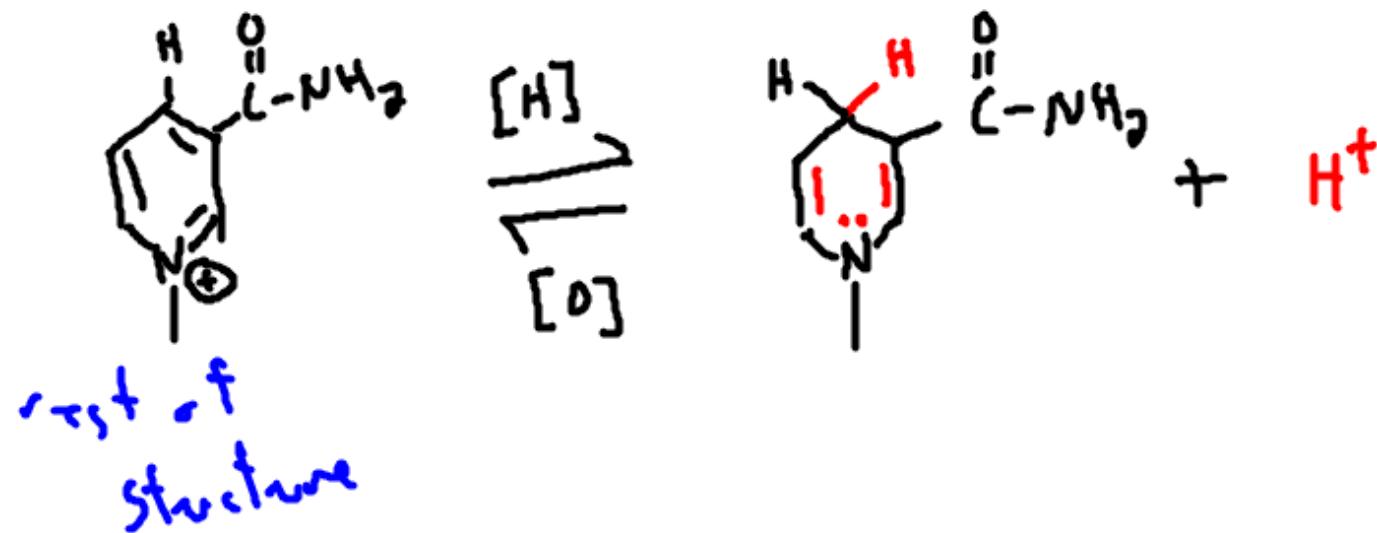




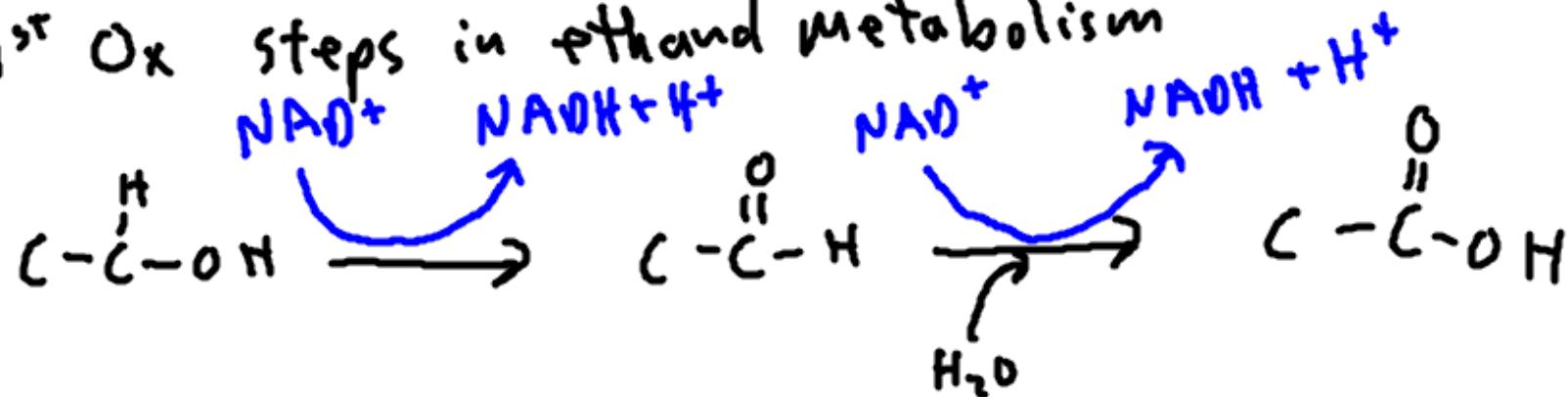
Coenzyme NAD^+ / NADH

nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide

from vitamin niacin = vit β_3



1st Ox steps in ethanol metabolism



Antioxidants

believed roles:

- prevent cancer
- cardiovascular disease

associated:

- slow outward signs of ageing

How do they work - reduces harmful oxidizing agents

where do they come from? fruits, vegs + glutathione

