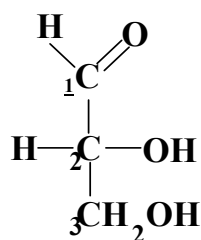


## 8. Sacharidy

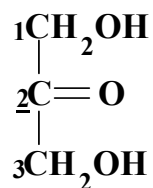
### Monosacharidy

Definice monosacharidů – polyhydroxyaldehydy (ketony)

- funkční skupiny (alkoholické, karbonylové – na C1 nebo C2)
- počet uhlíků (nejvýznamnější 5 a 6)

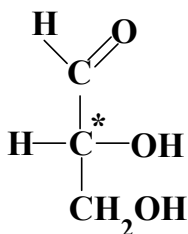


D - glyceraldehyd

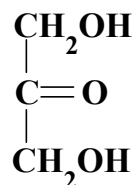


dihydroxyaceton

### *Základní sloučeniny monosacharidové řady aldosa a ketosa*



D - glyceraldehyd



dihydroxyaceton

počet stereoizomerů =  $2^x$  (x = počet C<sup>\*</sup>)

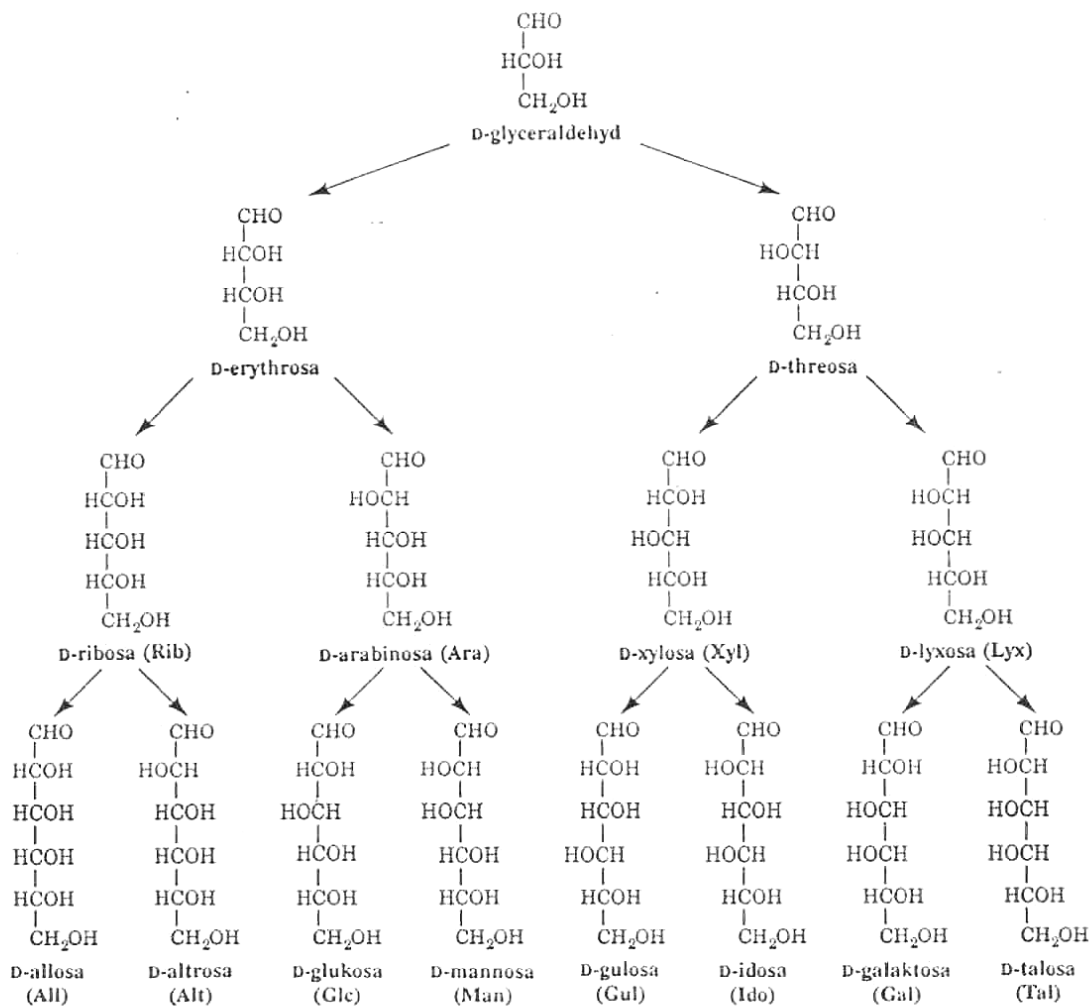
aldosy - x = n - 2

ketosy - x = n - 3

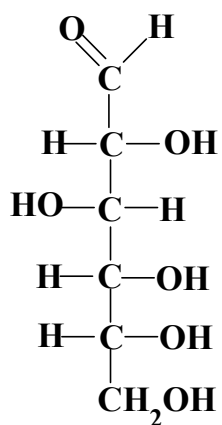
n = počet C atomů

### *Asymetrická centra aldosa a ketosa*

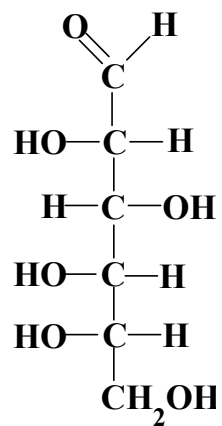
# ALDOSY



## Přehled D-aldos

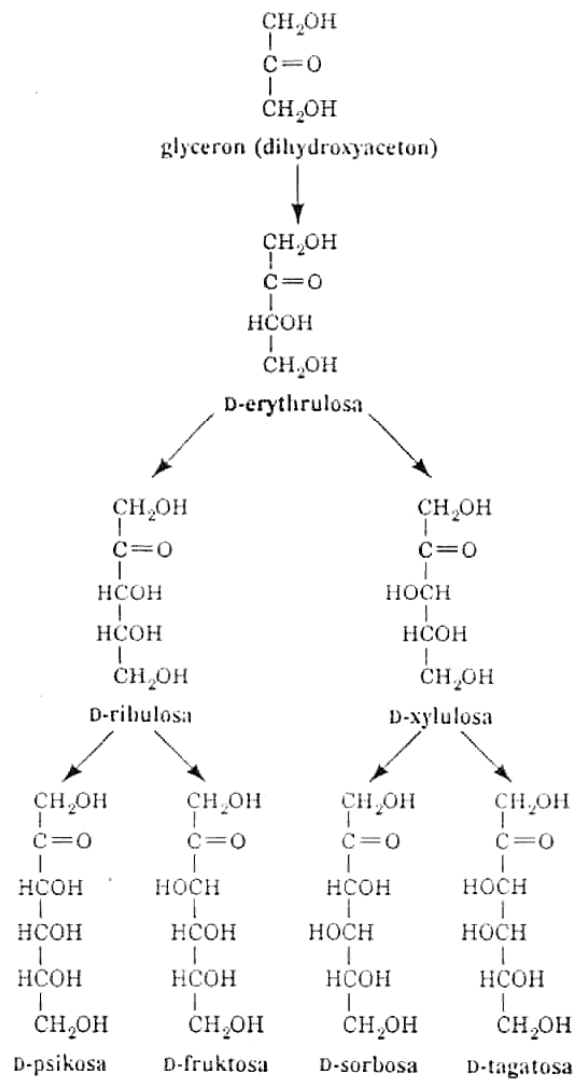


**D - glukosa**



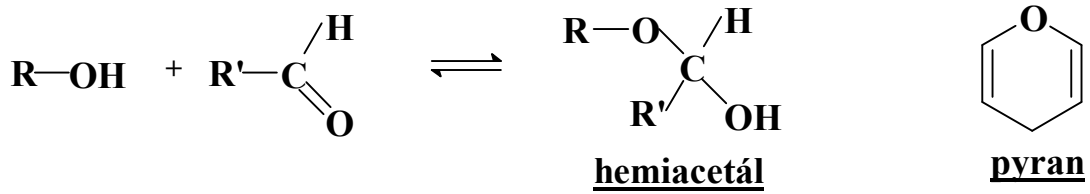
**L - glukosa**

# KETOSY

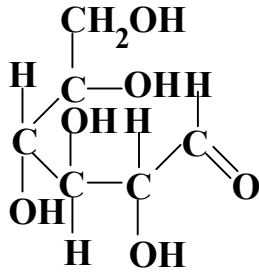
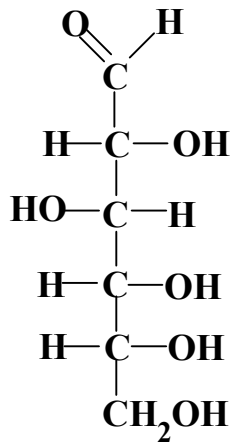


## **Biochemicky významné monosacharidy:**

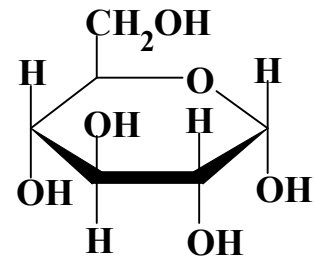
Triosy	- glyceraldehyd, dihydroxyaceton
Tetrosy	- threosa, erythrosa
Pentosy	- ribosa, deoxyribosa
Hexosy	- glukosa, manosa, galaktosa, fruktosa
Heptosa	- sedoheptulosa



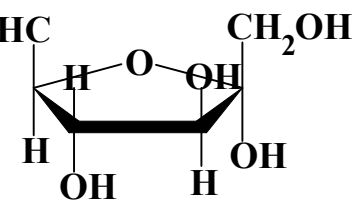
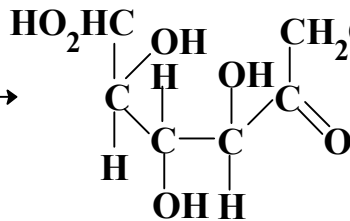
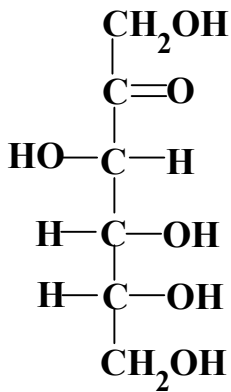
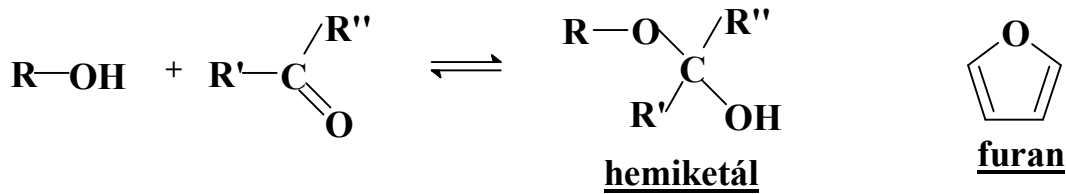
*Fischerovy vzorce*



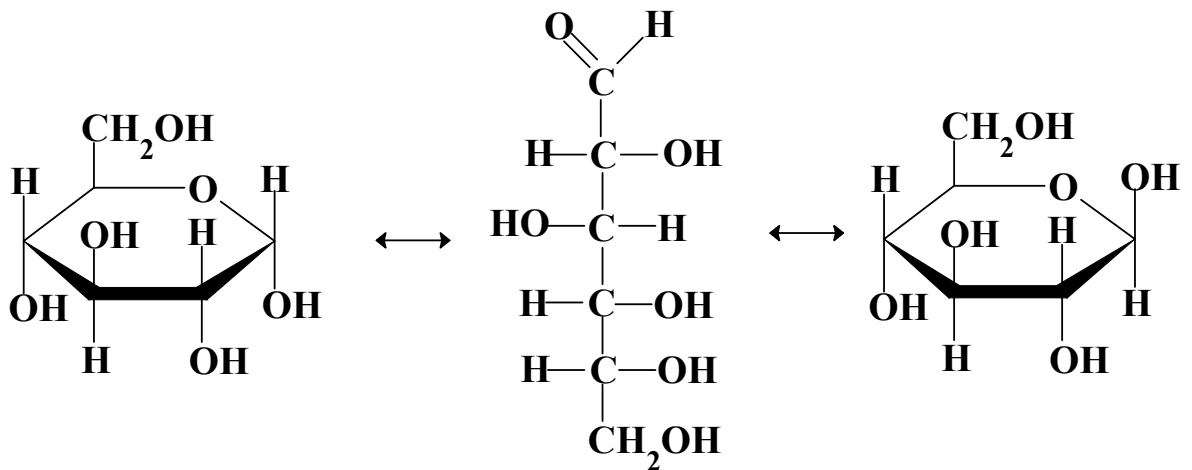
*Haworthovy vzorce*



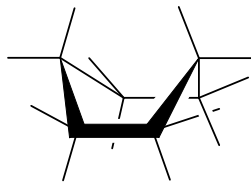
**D-glukopyranosa**



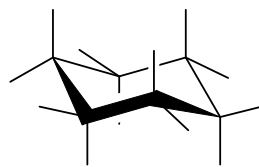
**D-fruktofuranosa**



$\alpha$ -anomer (63 %)  $\longleftrightarrow$  MUTAROTACE  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\beta$ -anomer (36 %)



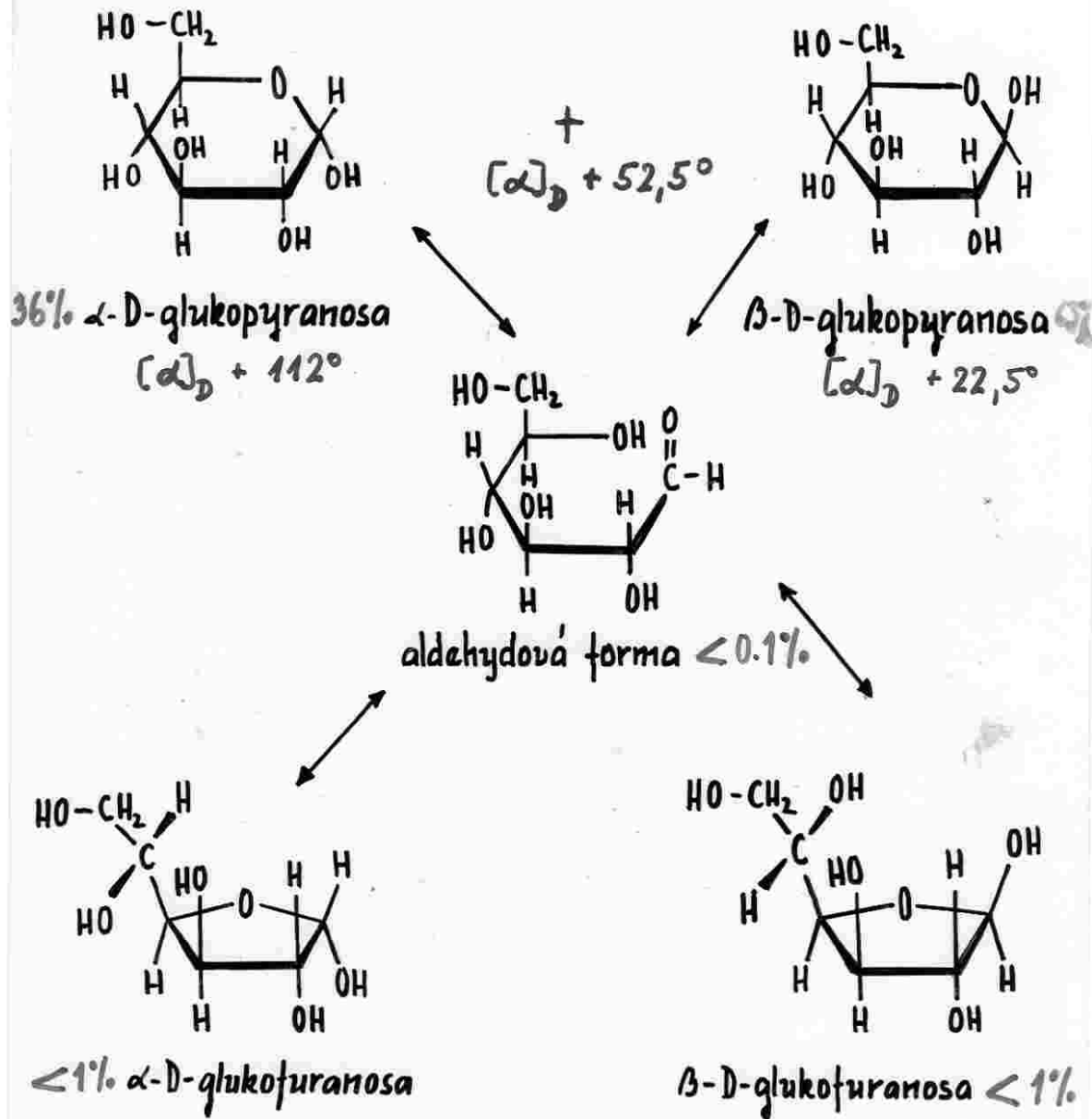
vaničková



židličková

KONFORMACE

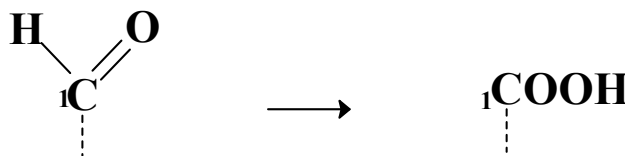
# Rovnovážné formy glukosy



## Deriváty monosacharidů

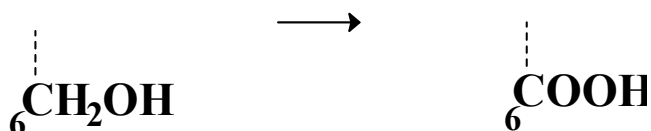
### Oxidace:

A. Mírná ⇒ aldehydická skupina → karboxylovou skupinu



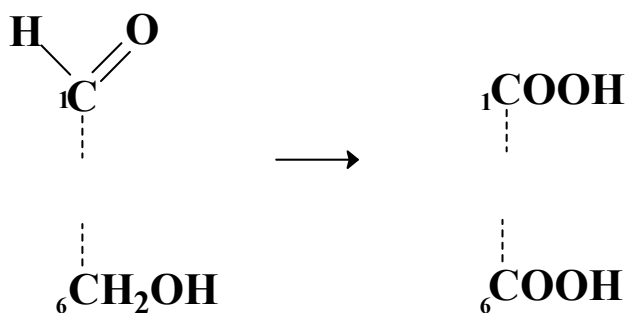
ALDONOVÉ KYSELINY - glukosa → k. glukonová

B. Specifická ⇒ primární OH skupina → karboxylovou skupinu



URONOVÉ KYSELINY - glukosa → k. glukuronová

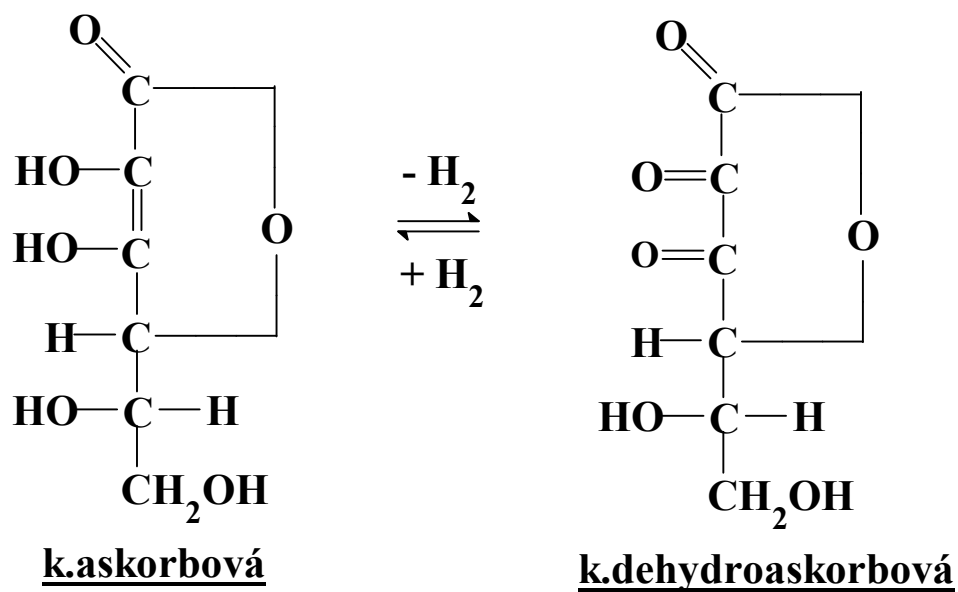
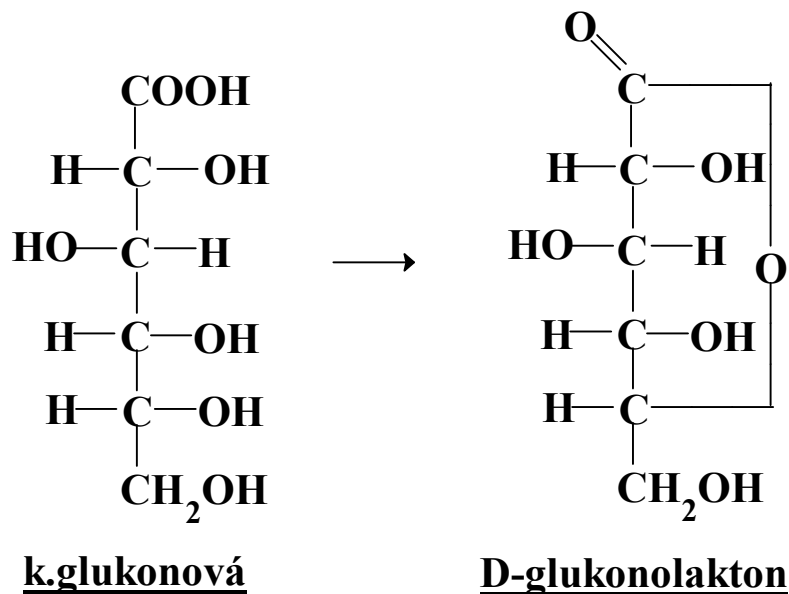
C. Silná ⇒ aldehydická skupina + primární OH skupina



ALDAROVÉ KYSELINY - glukosa → k. glukarová

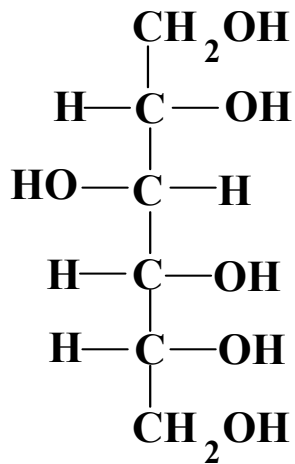


Tvorba laktonů u aldonových a uronových kyselin



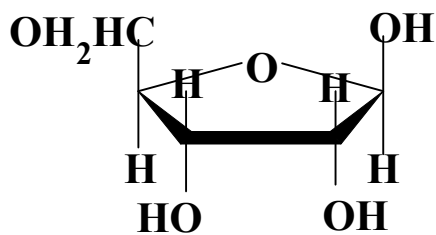
### Redukce :

mírná  $\Rightarrow$  karbonylová skupina  $\rightarrow$  hydroxy skupinu  
**POLYHYDROXYALKOHOLY - ALDITOLY -itol**

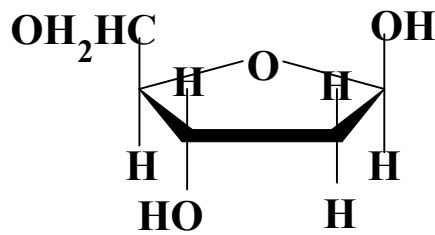


### GLUCITOL - SORBITOL

### Deoxycukry - OH skupina nahrazena H

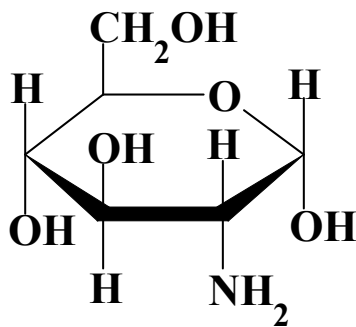


### RIBOSA

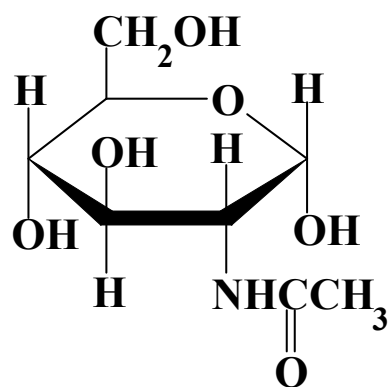


### DEOXYRIBOSA

### Aminocukry - OH skupina nahrazena NH<sub>2</sub> skupinou

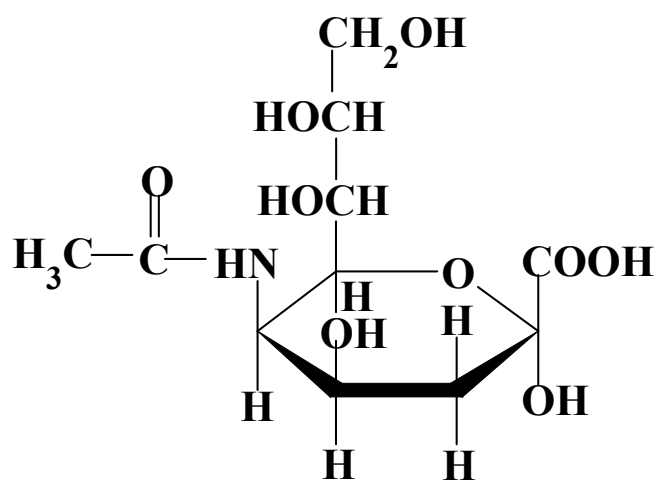


### GLUKOSAMIN



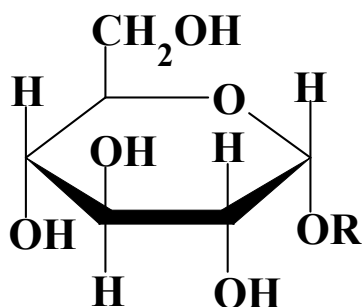
### N-ACETYLGLUKOSAMIN

Sialové kyselina - kondenzace N-acetylmanosaminu + pyruvátu



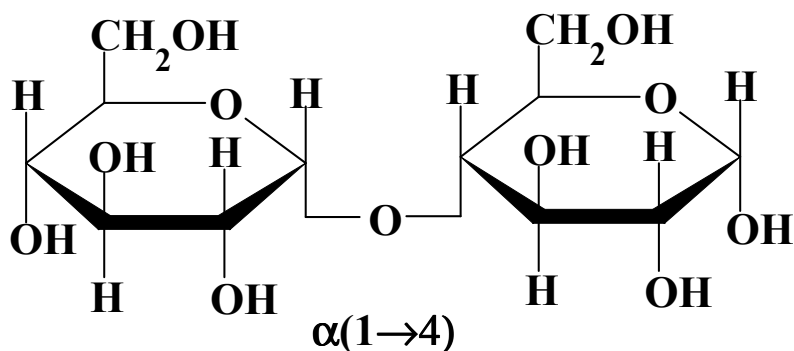
K. SIALOVÁ

Glykosidy :



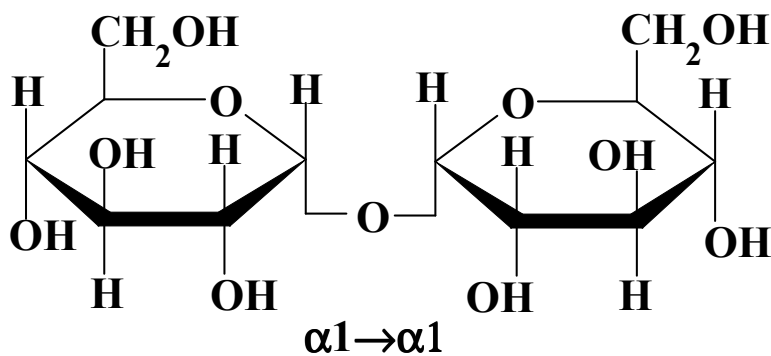
O-glukosid

glykosidická vazba - OR, SR, NR - specificky štěpí glykosidasy



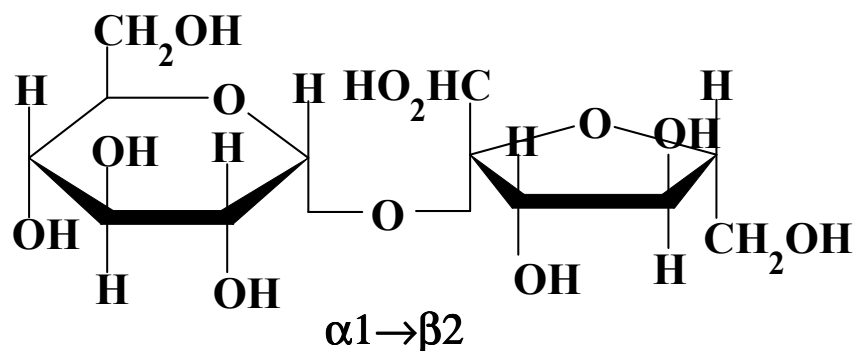
MALTOSA

O -  $\alpha$  -D - glukopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 4) -  $\alpha$  -D - glukopyranosa



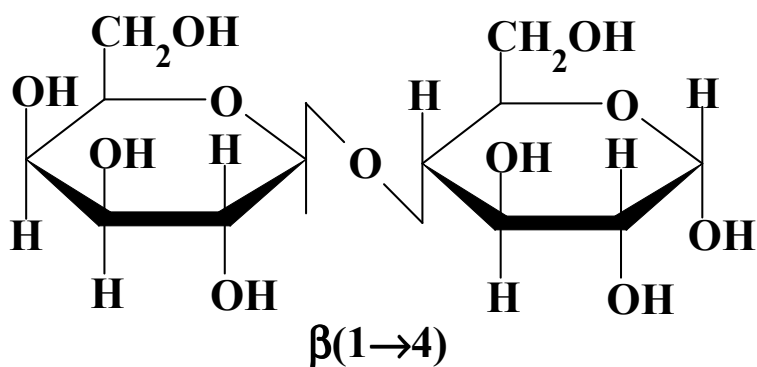
TREHALOSA

O -  $\alpha$  -D - glukopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 1) -  $\alpha$  -D - glukopyranosid



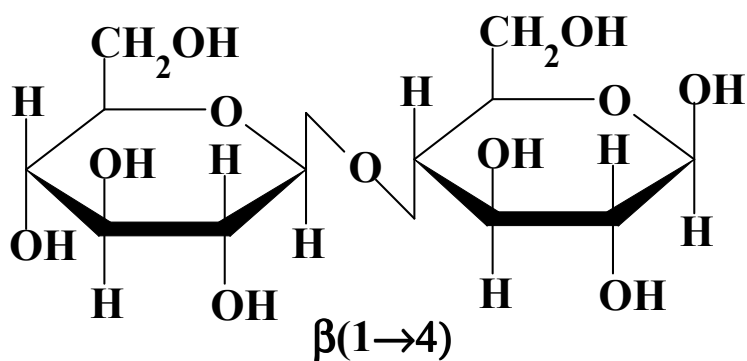
**SACHAROSA**

O -  $\alpha$  - D - glukopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 2) -  $\beta$  - D - fruktofuranosid



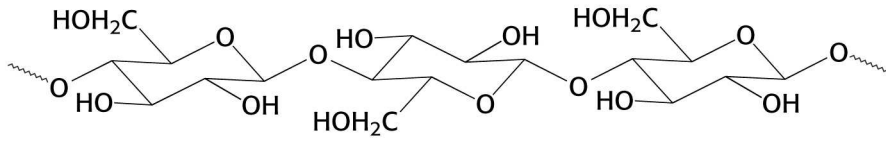
**LAKTOSA**

O -  $\beta$  - D - galaktopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 4) -  $\beta$  - D - glukopyranosa

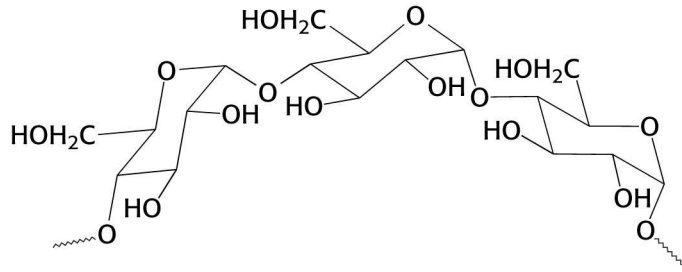


**CELLOBIOSA**

O -  $\beta$  - D - glukopyranosyl (1 $\rightarrow$ 4) -  $\beta$  - D - glukopyranosa

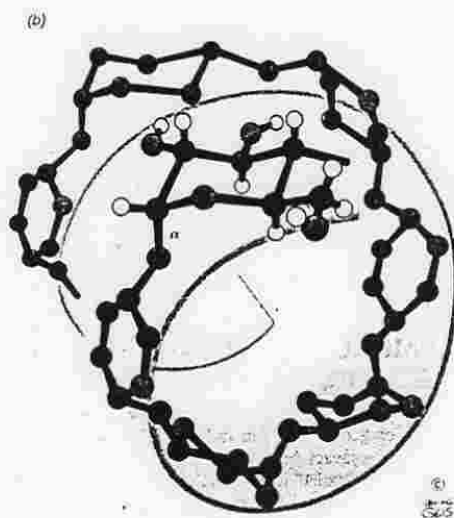
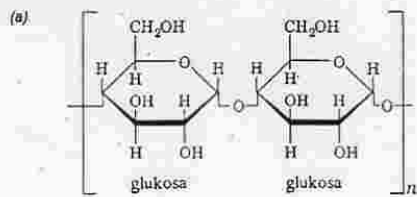


**Cellulose**  
( $\beta$ -1,4 linkages)

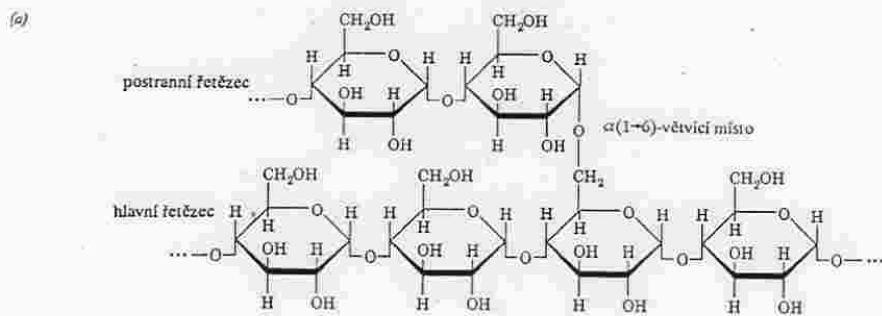


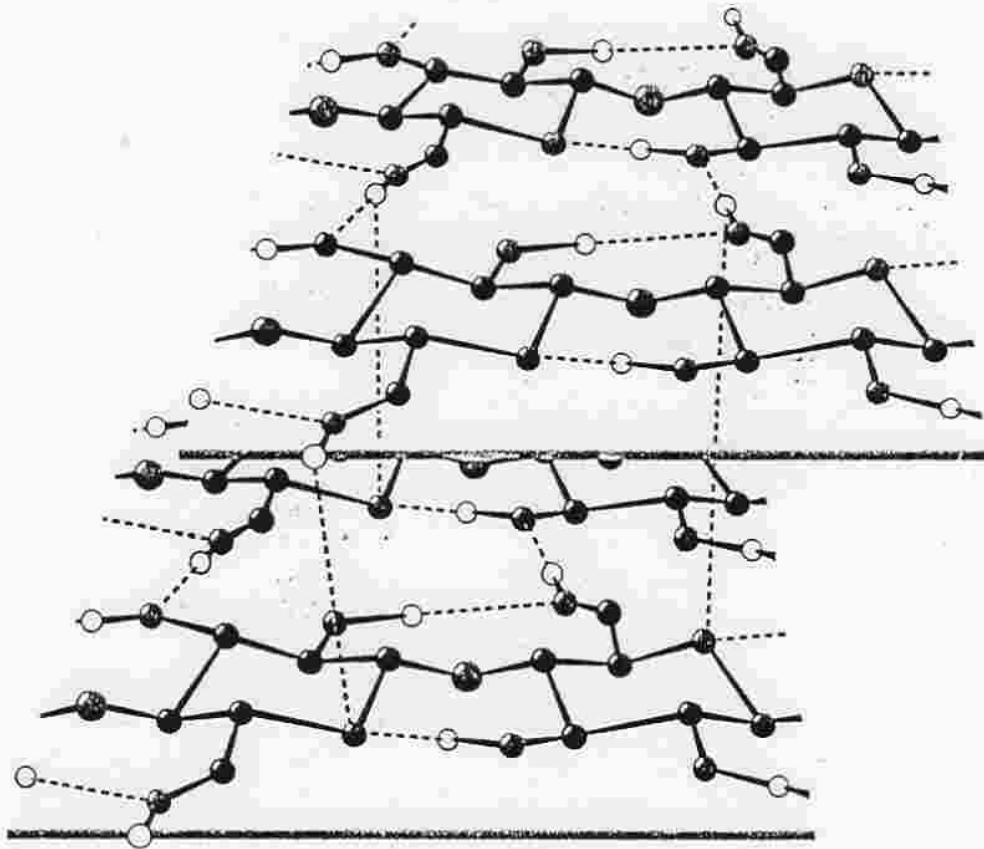
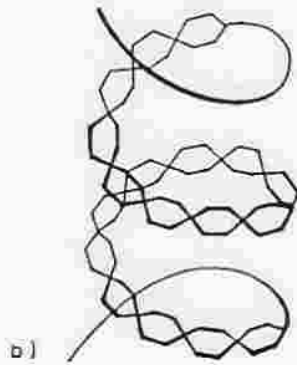
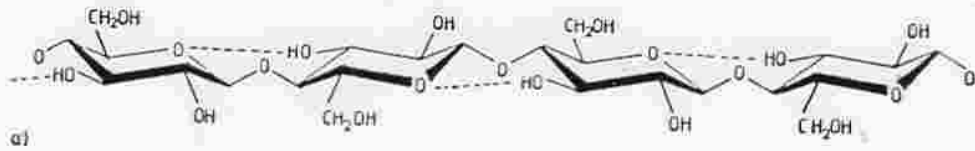
**Starch and Glycogen**  
( $\alpha$ -1,4 linkages)

# AMYLOSA



# AMYLOPEKTIN

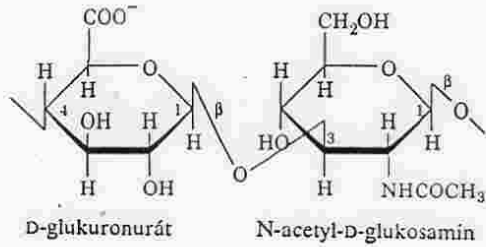




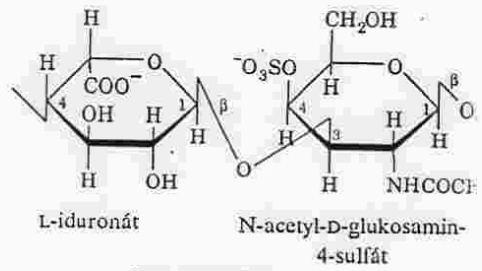
**CELULOSA**



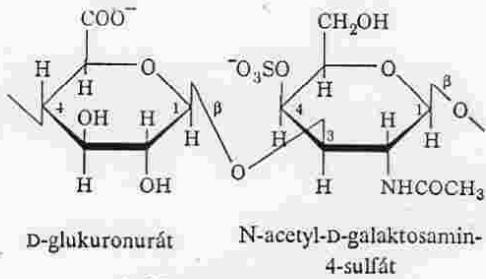
## HETEROPOLYSACHARIDY - glykosaminoglykany



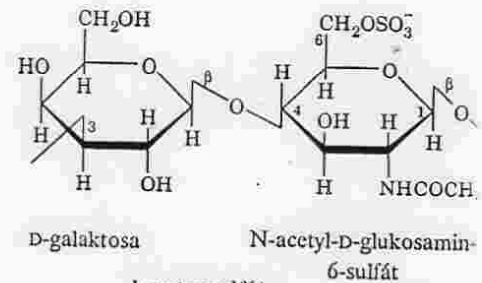
hyaluronát



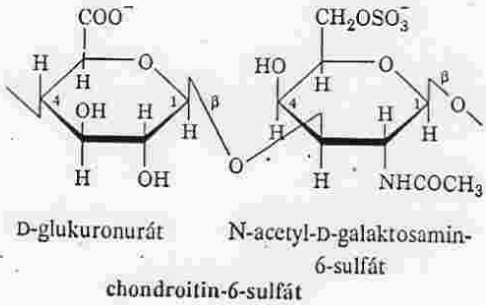
dermatansulfát



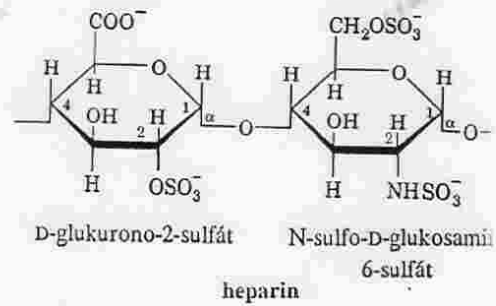
chondroitin-4-sulfát



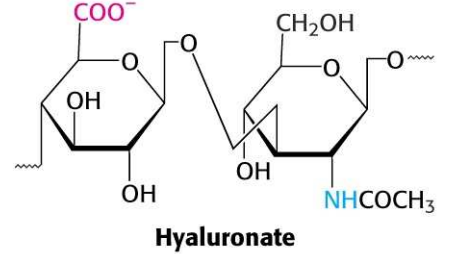
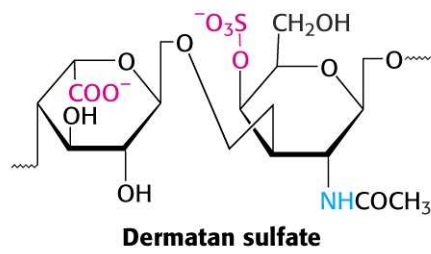
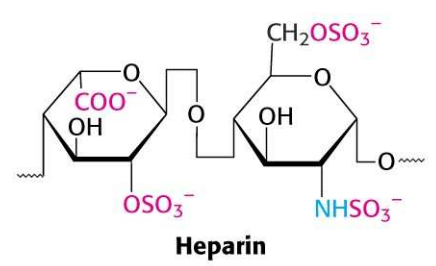
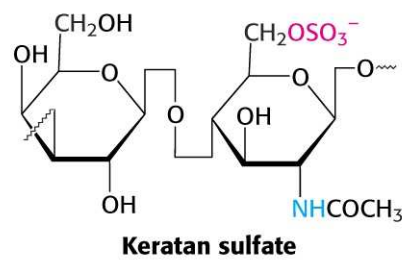
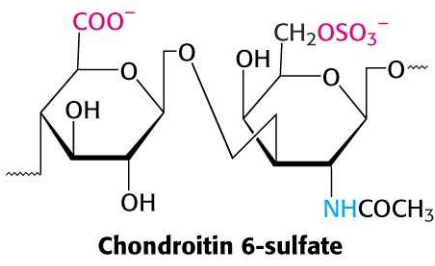
keratansulfát



chondroitin-6-sulfát



heparin



(A)

