



BIOQUÍMICA
BÁSICA EM IMAGENS
- um guia para a sala de aula

Glicídeos

1. Introdução

- Sinonímia
- Generalidades
- Conceito
- Funções



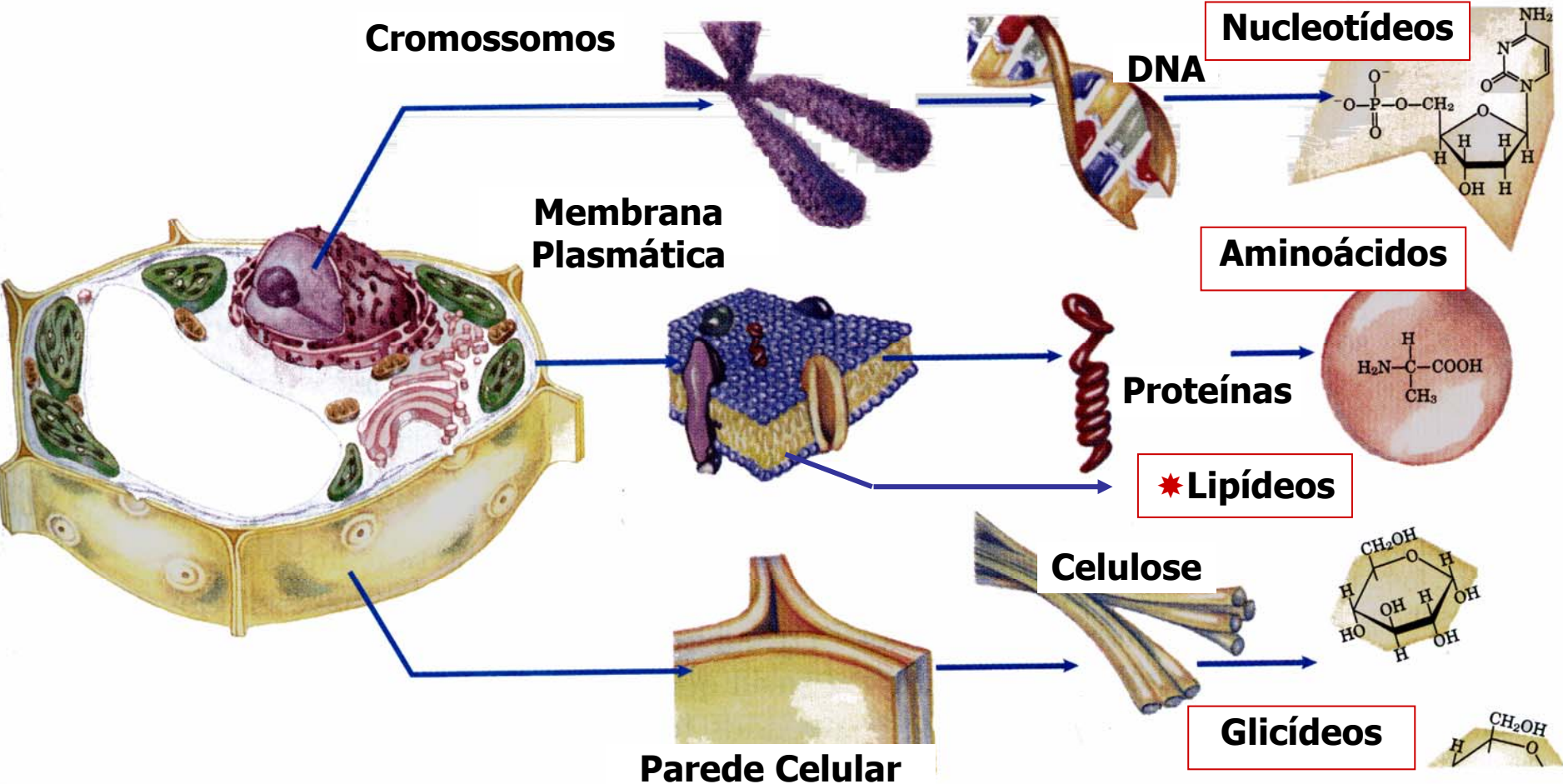
Hierarquia estrutural na organização molecular das células

Nível 4:
Célula e organelas

Nível 3:
Complexos
Supramoleculares

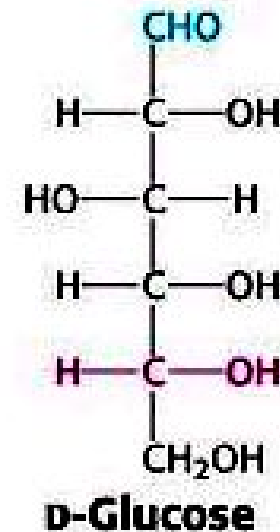
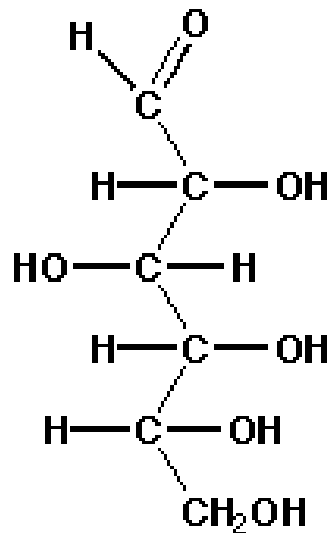
Nível 2:
Macromoléculas

Nível 1:
Unidades
Monoméricas



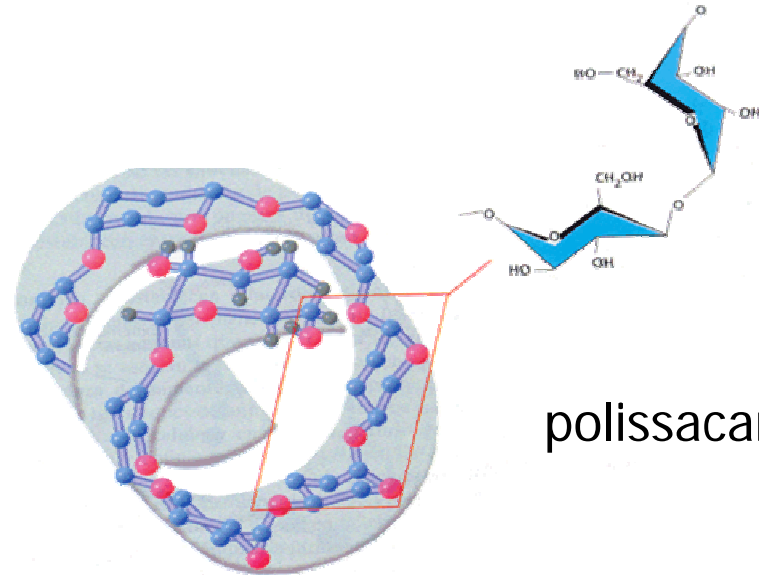
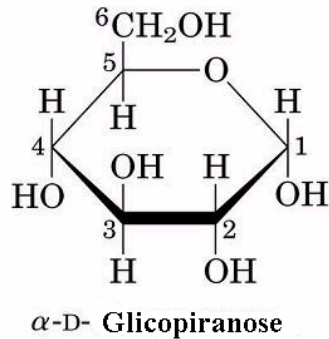
- Fórmula geral empírica

- $C_n(H_2O)_n$
- C, H, O, N, S
- Ex.: glicose $\rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6$ ou $(CH_2O)_6$ ou $C_6(H_2O)_6$



- Classes principais

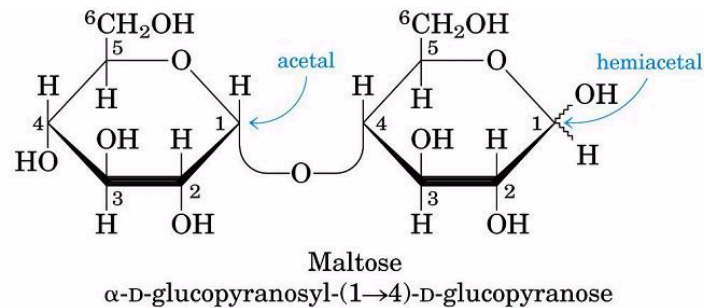
monossacarídeos



amido

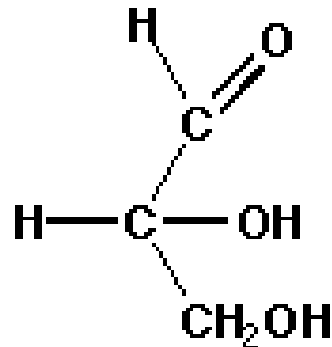
polissacarídeos

oligossacarídeos



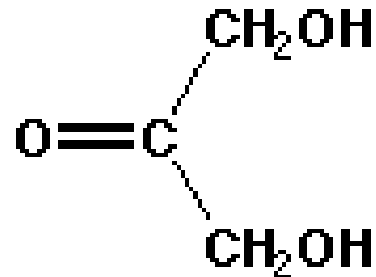
2. Monossacarídeos

- Conceito



- D - gliceraldeído

- Moléculas básicas



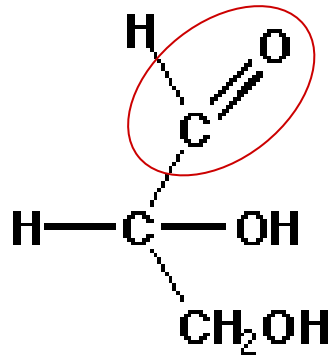
- dihidroxiacetona

- Características estruturais

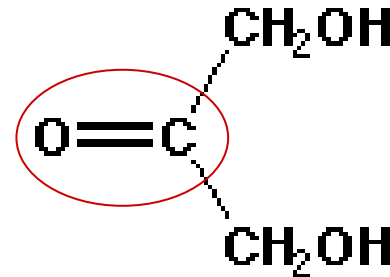
- Cadeia não-ramificada
- C unidos por ligações –
- 1 ou + C* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(saturado, 4 ligantes diferentes)} \rightarrow \text{exceção} \\ \text{atividade ótica} \end{array} \right.$

2.1. Classificação

a) Quanto ao grupo funcional: aldoses e cetoses



- D - gliceraldeído



- dihidroxiacetona

b) Quanto ao n° de C

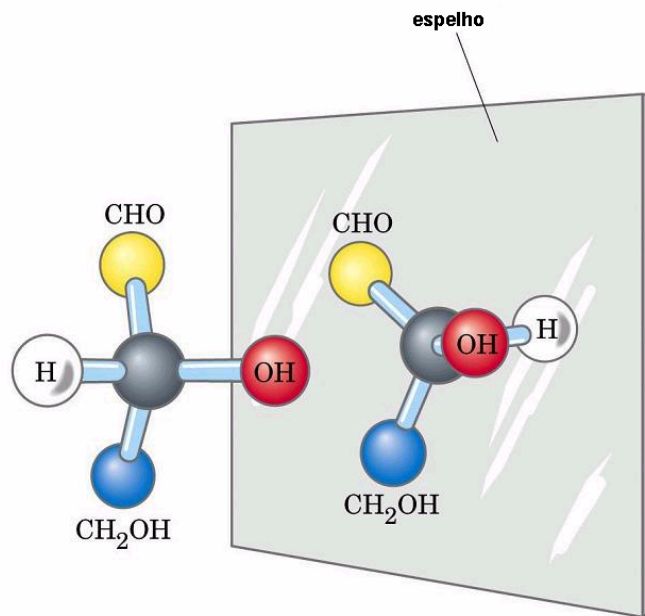
- trioses: 3 C
- tetroses: 4 C
- pentoses: 5 C
- hexoses: 6 C
- heptoses: 7 C

2.2. Isomeria

- Estereoisomeria

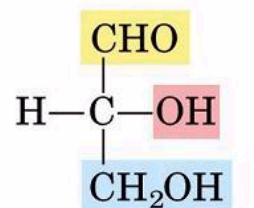


Séries D e L

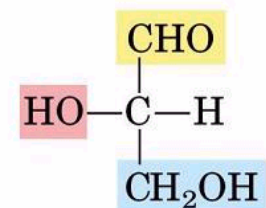


Modelo tipo bola e bastão

2ⁿ estereoisômeros

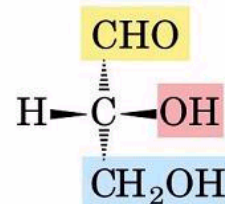


D-gliceraldeído

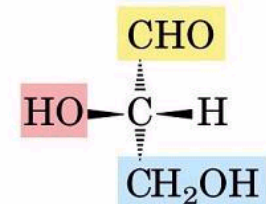


L-gliceraldeído

Fórmulas de projeção de Fisher



D-gliceraldeído



L-gliceraldeído

Fórmulas de perspectiva

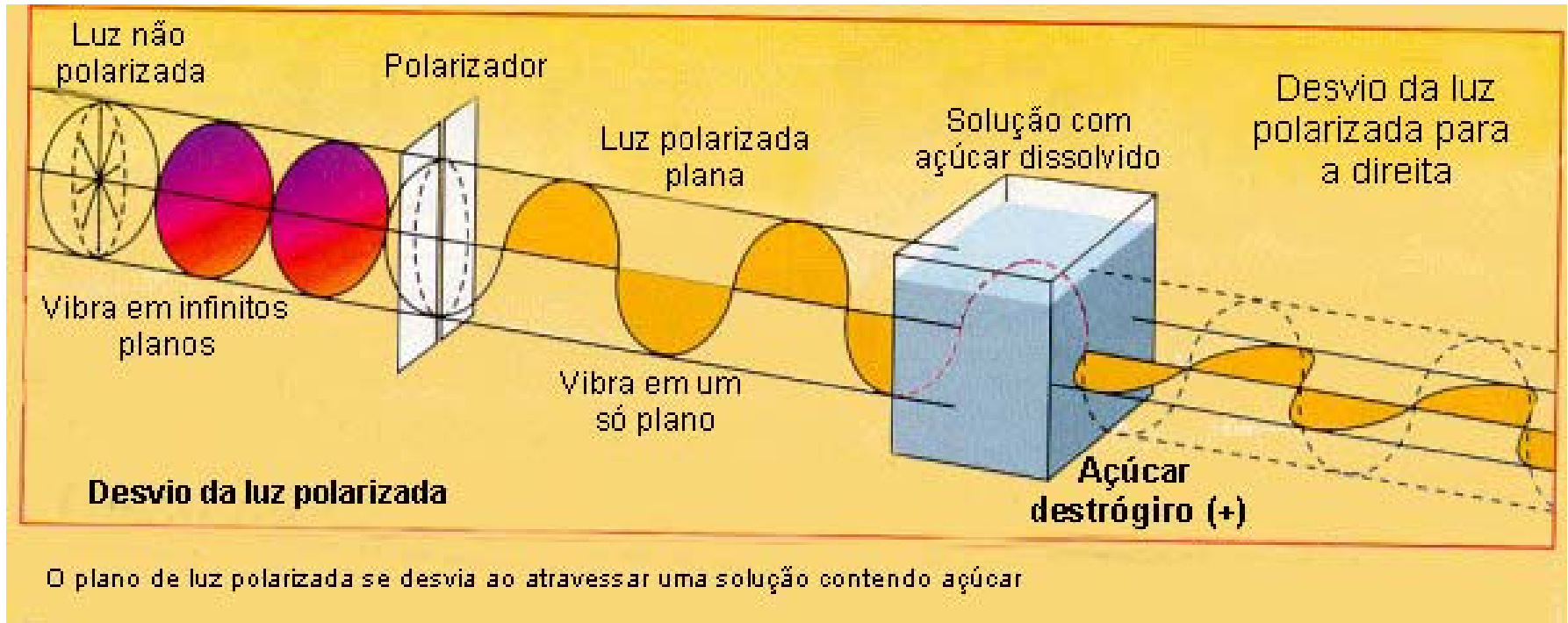


- Isomeria ótica



destrógiros(+) e
levógiros (-)

C*: centros de assimetria



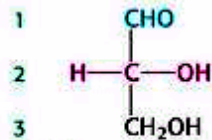
D-Glicose +54°

D-Frutose -92°

2.3. Aldoses e Cetoses

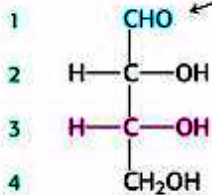
monossacarídeos

• Aldoses



a) TRIOSE D-Gliceraldeído

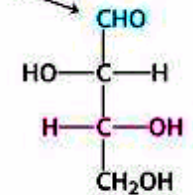
b) TETROSES



D-Eritrose

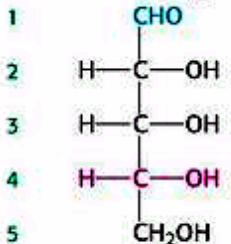
ID da ose

- N° de C
- Grupo funcional
- Posição das OH

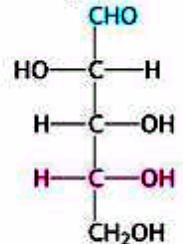


D-Treose

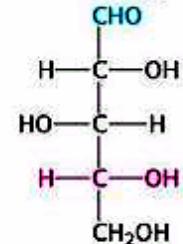
c) PENTOSES



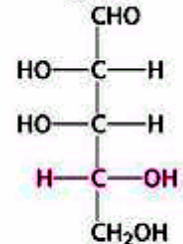
D-Ribose



D-Arabinose

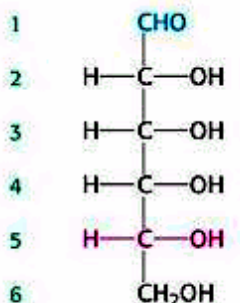


D-Xilose

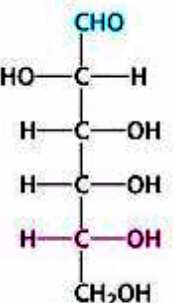


D-Lixose

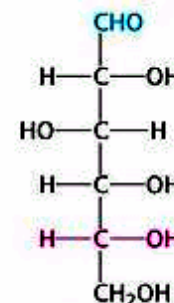
d) HEXOSES



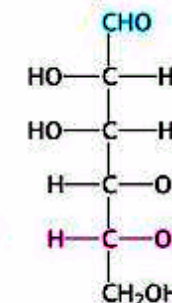
D-Alose



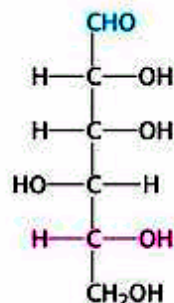
D-Altrose



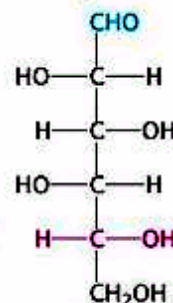
D-Glicose



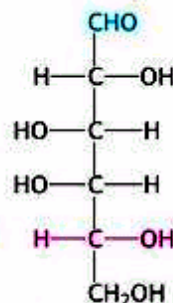
D-Manose



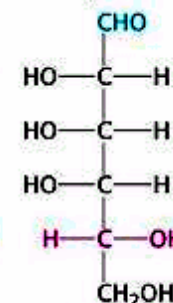
D-Gulose



D-Idose



D-Galactose



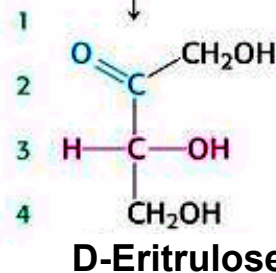
D-Talose

• Cetoses

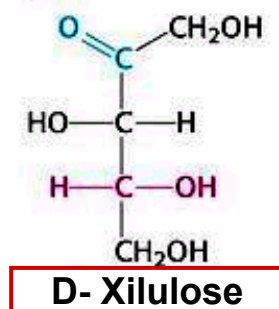
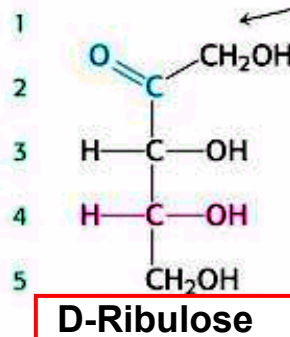
a) TRIOSE



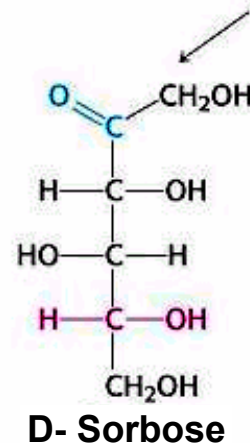
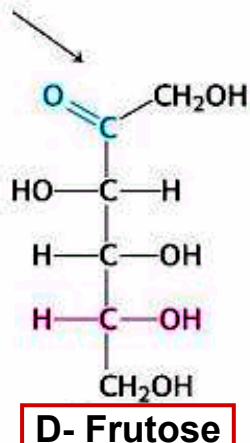
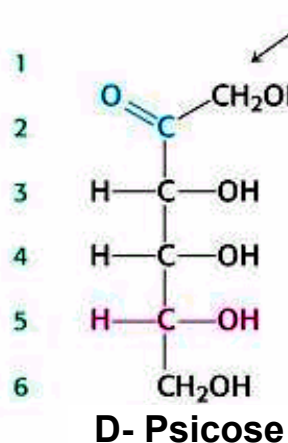
b) TETROSE



c) PENTOSES



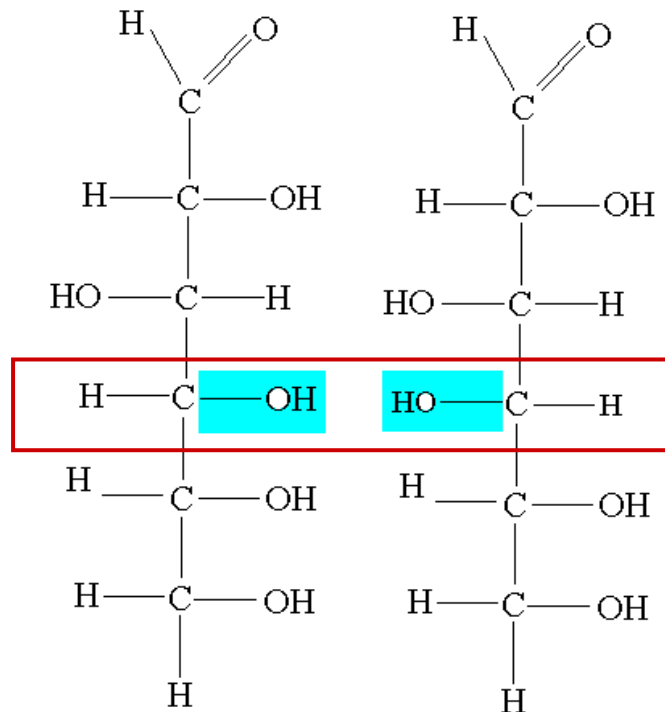
d) HEXOSES



- ID da ose**
- N° de C
 - Grupo funcional
 - Posição das OH

- Epímeros

monossacarídios que diferem quanto à posição de 1 C*



D- Glicose

D- Galactose

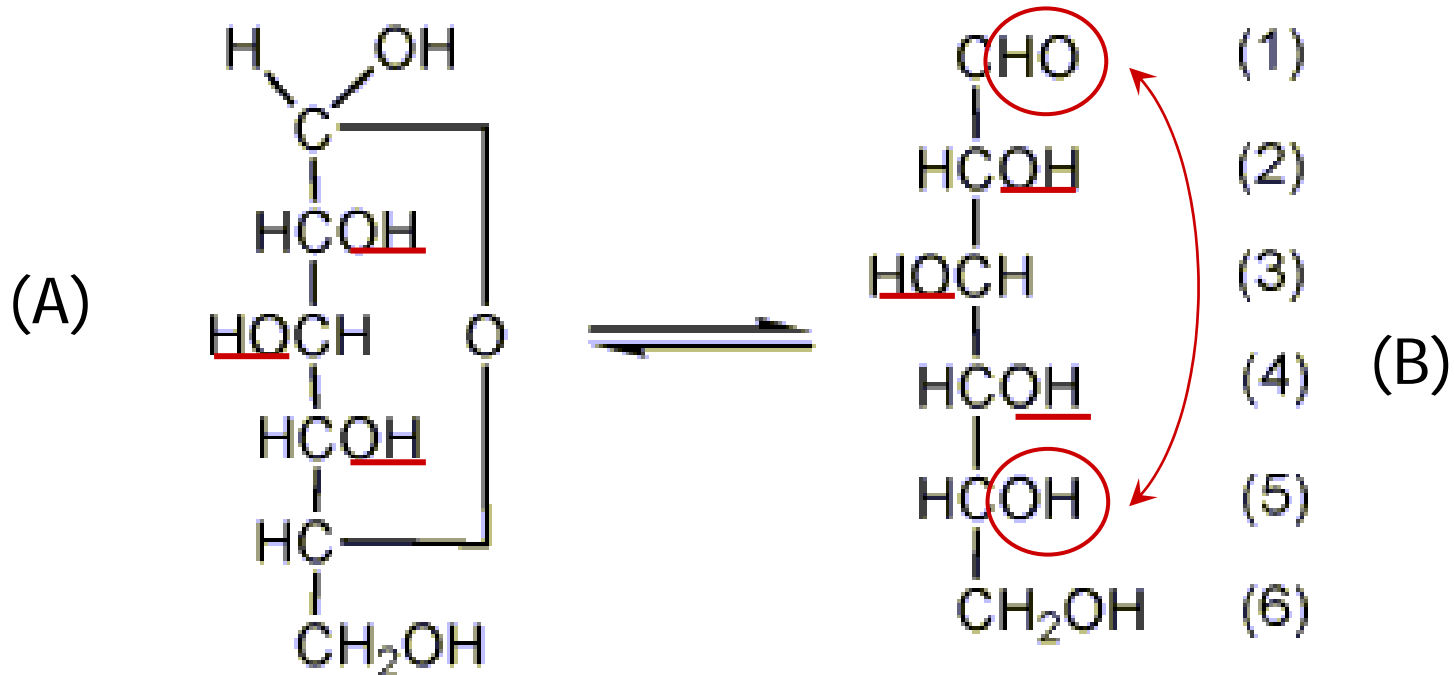
2.4. Formas cíclicas

Monossacarídeos (5C ou +) na natureza

2 formas

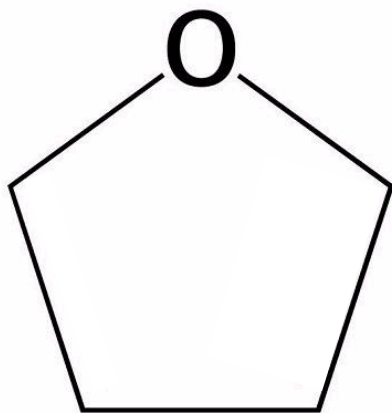


- Cadeia aberta ou acíclica - 1%
- Cadeia fechada ou cíclica



- Ciclização da D-glicose (Fischer)

a) Anel Furanosídico

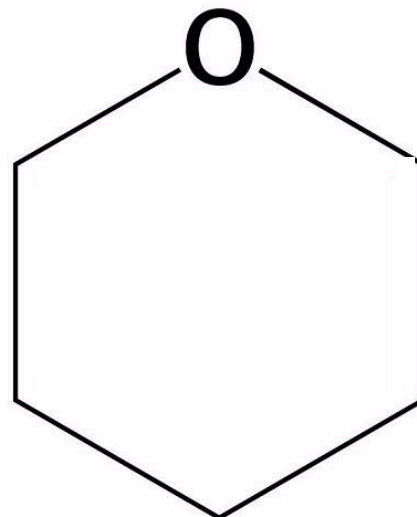


5 átomos $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ C} \\ 1 \text{ O} \end{array} \right.$



furanoses

b) Anel Piranosídico



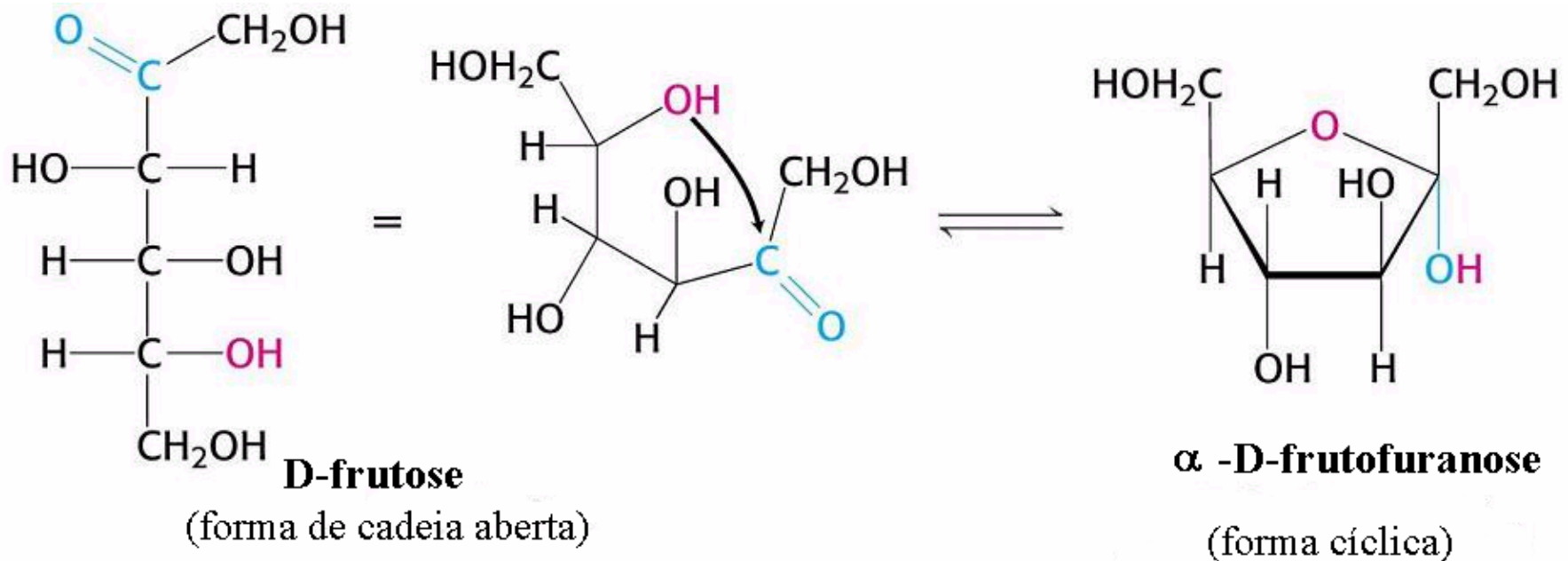
6 átomos $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ C} \\ 1 \text{ O} \end{array} \right.$



piranoses

a) Anel Furanosídico

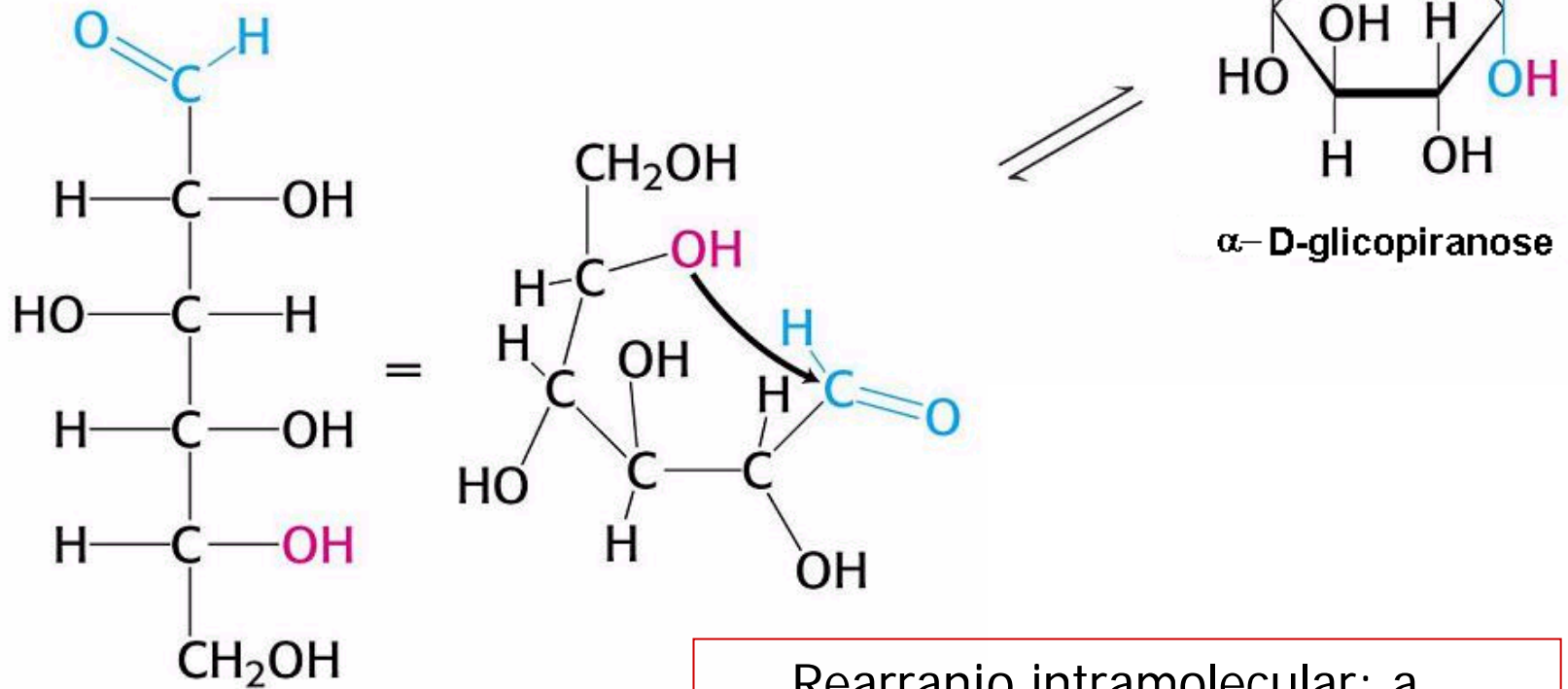
- Ciclização da da D-frutose (Haworth)



Rearranjo intramolecular: a carbonila passa a estabelecer uma ligação covalente com uma OH ao longo da cadeia

b) Anel Piranosídico


- Ciclização da D-glicose (Haworth)



D-glicose
(cadeia aberta)

Rearranjo intramolecular: a carbonila passa a estabelecer uma ligação covalente com uma OH ao longo da cadeia

- Terminologia

C Anomérico  é aquele que passa a ser assimétrico em decorrência da ciclização da molécula.

Formas Anoméricas ou Anômeros



diferem quanto à posição da formação da OH

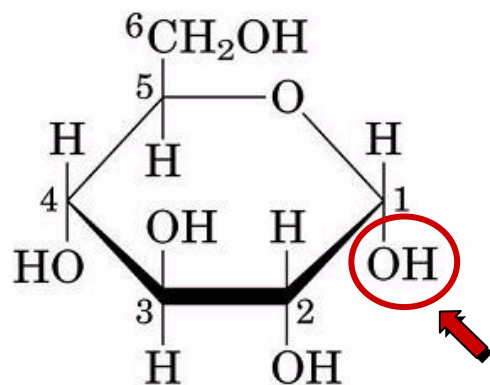
{ α : abaixo do plano (à direita)
 β : acima do plano (à esquerda)

Nomenclatura

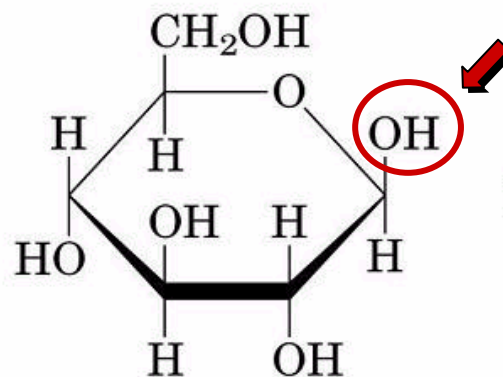


{ * α ou β
 * D ou L
 * posição das OH e n° de C (ID da ose)
 * sufixo piranose ou furanose

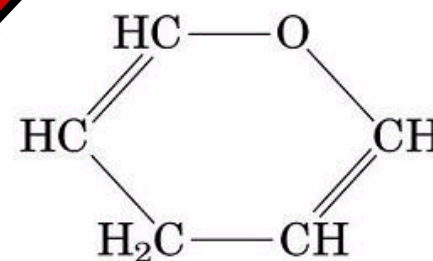
• Projeções de Haworth



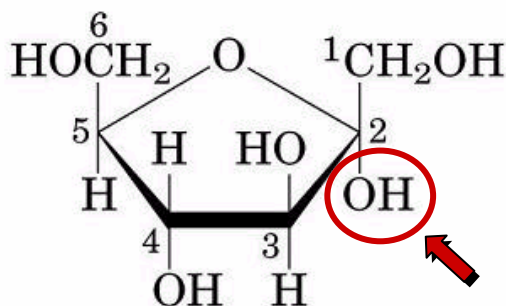
α -D- Glicopiranosose



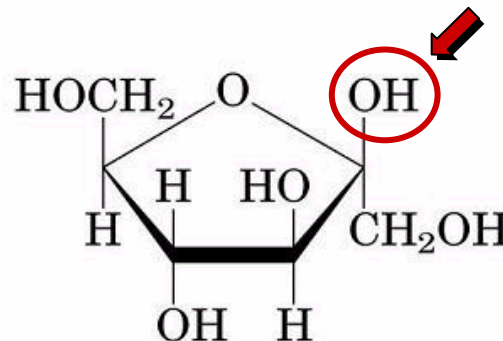
β -D- Glicopiranosose



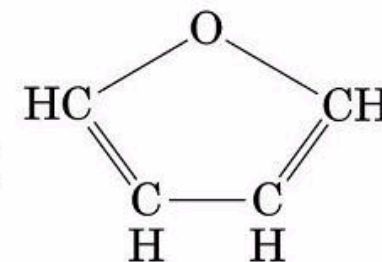
Pirano



α -D- Frutofuranose

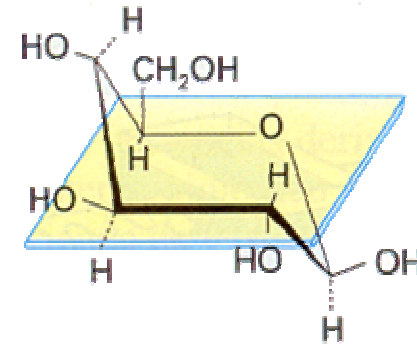
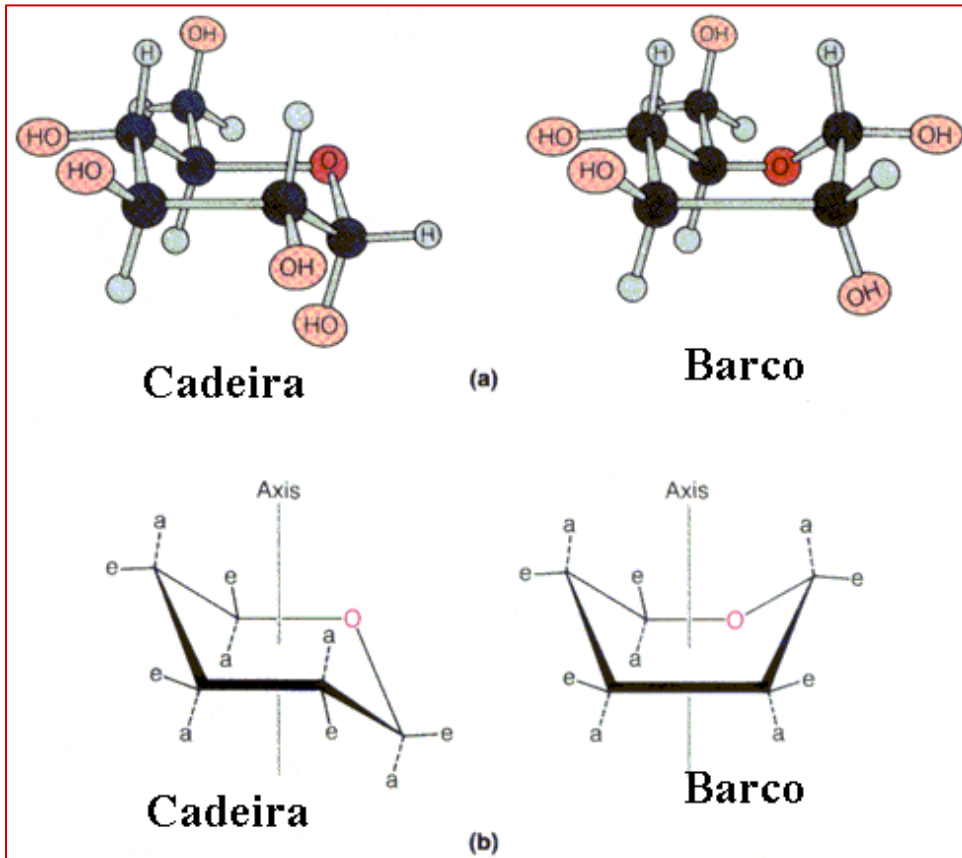


β -D- Frutofuranose

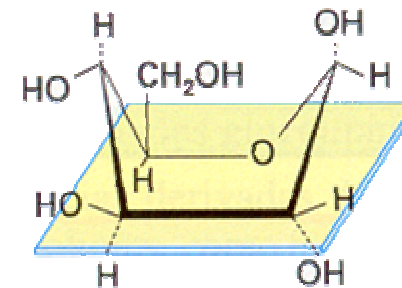


Furano

- Conformação espacial (tridimensional)



β -D-glicopiranosose em estrutura de cadeira
Extremidades em diferentes lados em relação ao plano



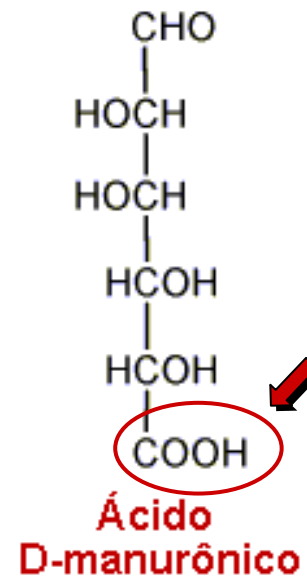
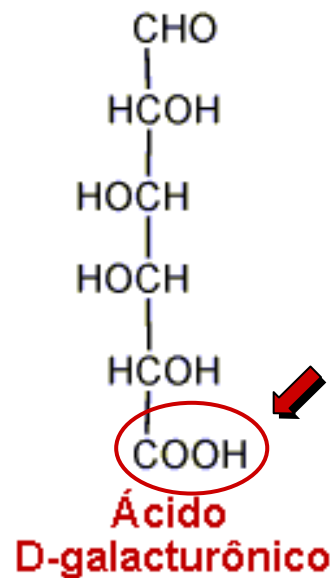
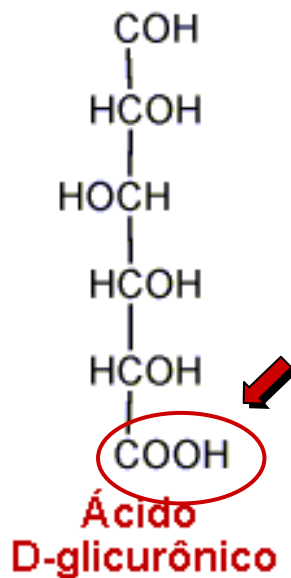
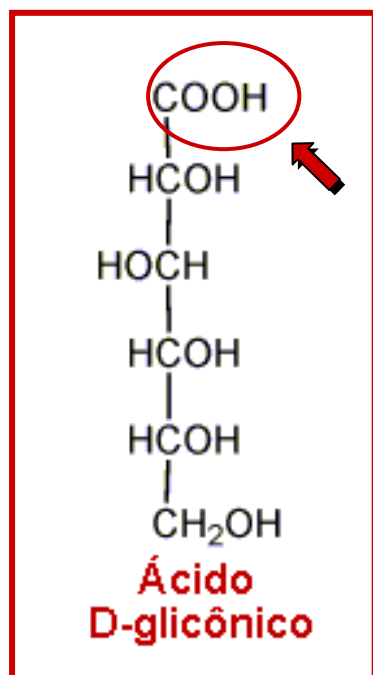
β -D-glicopiranosose em estrutura de barco
Extremidades no mesmo lado do plano;
forma muito instável

(Tomado de Biologia 2 -Santillana)

2.5 Derivados de oses (Propriedades químicas)

a) por oxidação

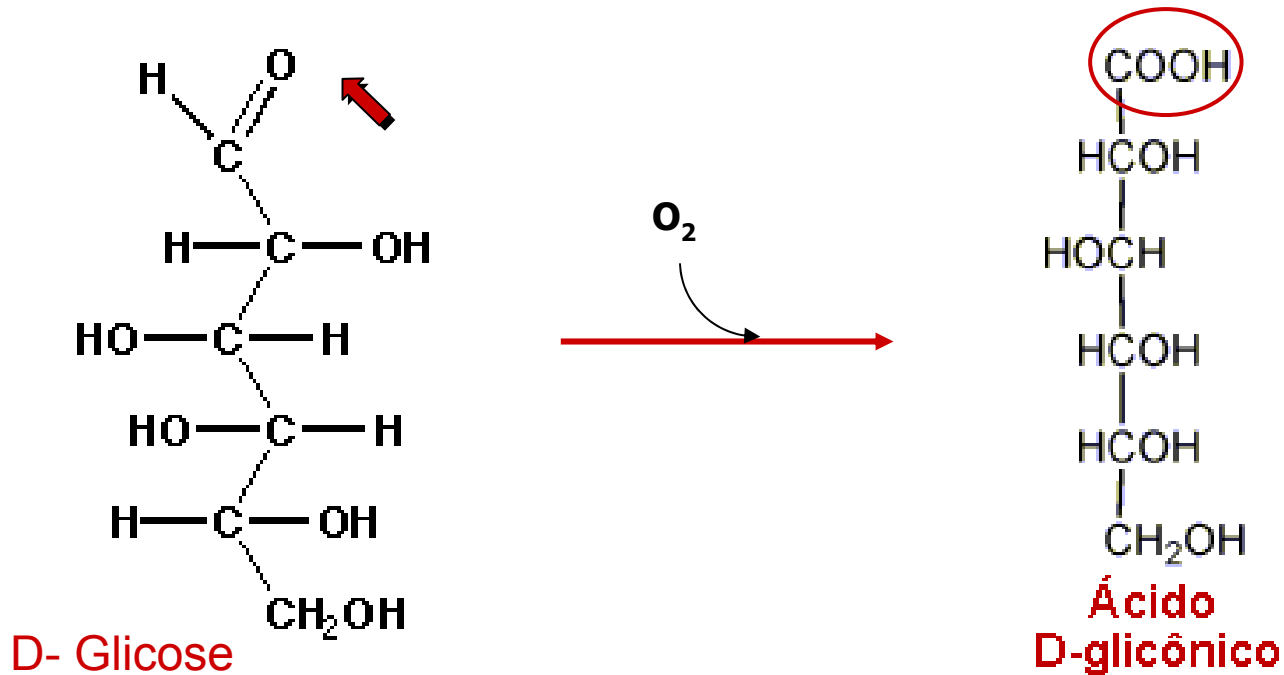
Ácidos



Em C1: ácidos aldônicos
Exs: glicônico
galactônico

Em C6: ácidos urônicos
Exs: glicurônico
galacturônico

Ácidos (oxidação da molécula)

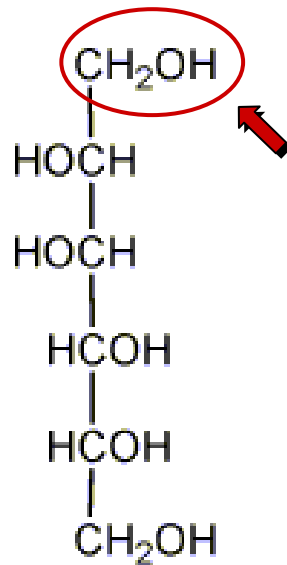


Em C1: ácidos aldônicos
Exs: glicônico
galactônico

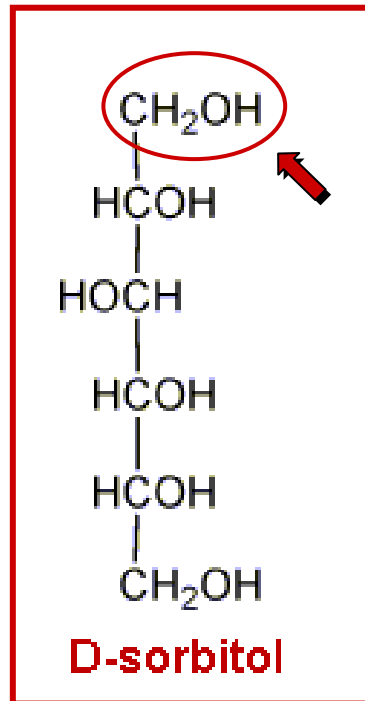
Em C6: ácidos urônicos
Exs: glicurônico
galacturônico

b) por redução

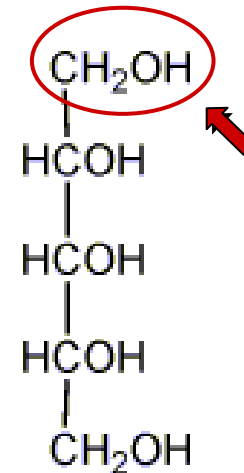
Álcoois (redução da molécula)



D-manitol

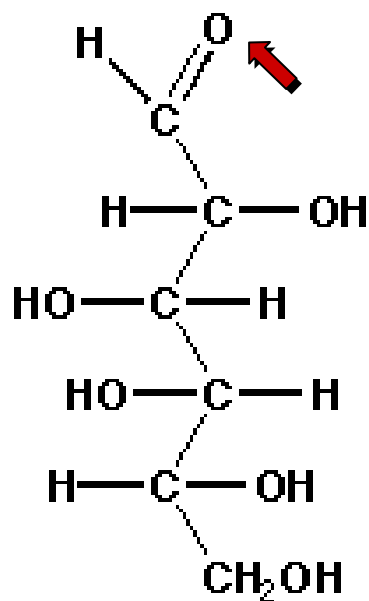


D-sorbitol

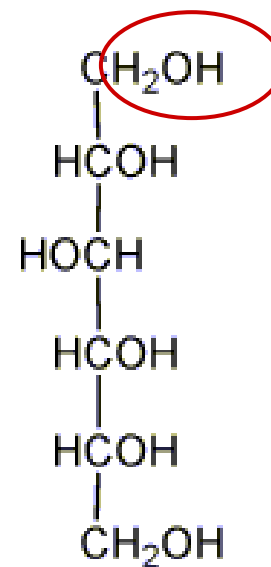
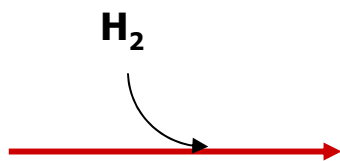


D-ribitol

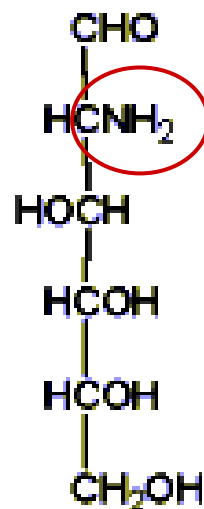
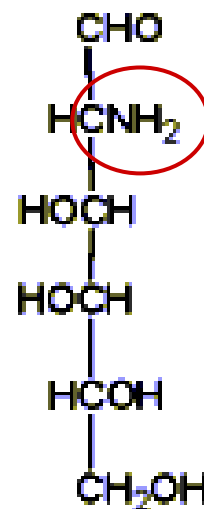
Álcoois (redução da molécula)



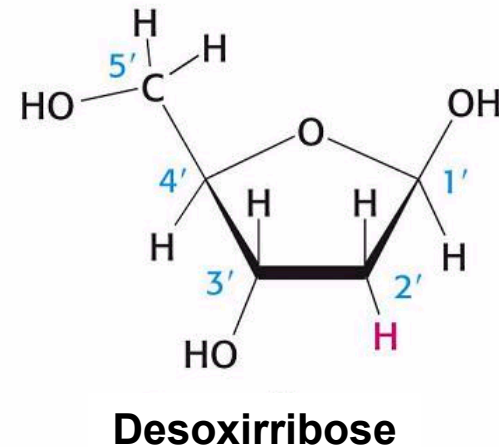
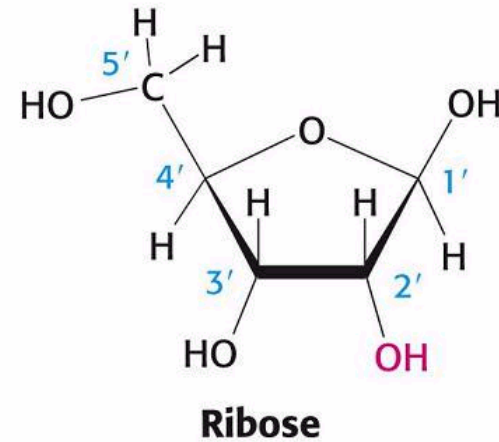
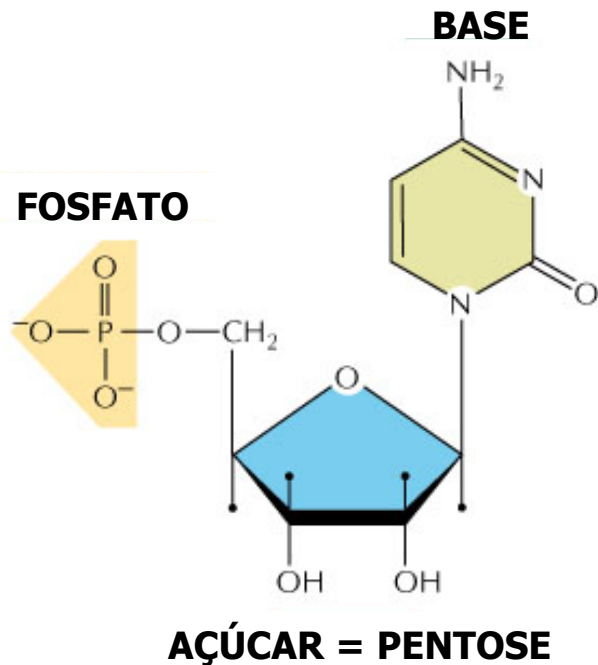
D- Glicose



D-sorbitol

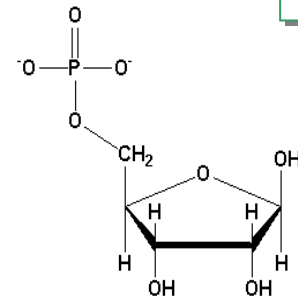
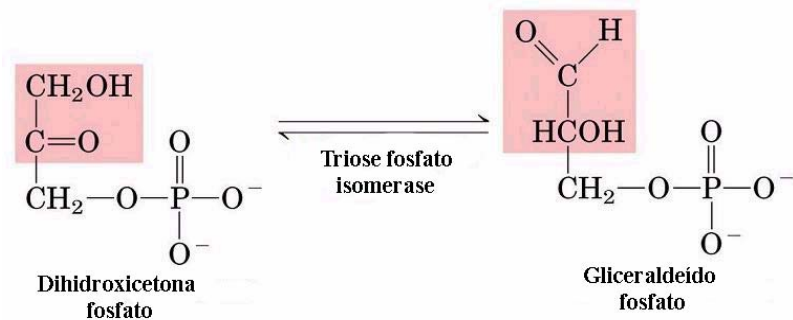
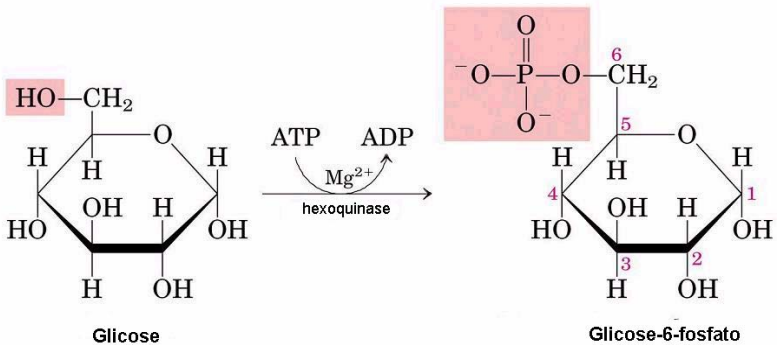
c) por substituição de grupos**Açúcares aminados** (adição de NH_2)**D-glicosamina****D-galactosamina**

Desoxi açúcares (remoção de OH)



d) por fosforilação

Açúcares fosfatados
Condensação de PO_4^- com 1 dos grupos OH, no C 1 ou C 6

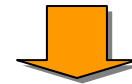


D- Ribose-5-fosfato



Glicose-1-fosfato

Importância metabólica

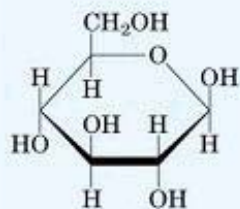


Fosforilação impede difusão p/ fora da célula

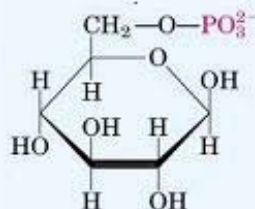


moléculas carregadas (-) não atravessam membranas sem o auxílio de um sistema de transporte adequado

Família da glicose

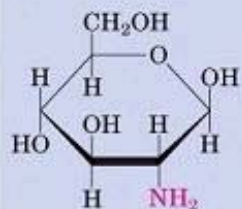


β -D-glicose



IM

β -D-glicose 6-fosfato



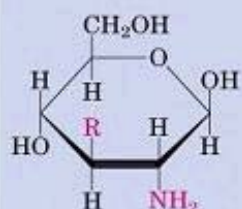
GL/GP

β -D-glicosamina

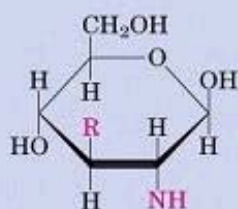


PC bact.

N-Acetil- β -D-glicosamina



Ácido-acetilmurâmico



PC bact.

Ácido N-acetilmurâmico

Açúcares Aminados



β -d-galactosamina



β -d-manosamina

Desoxi Açúcares



β -L-fucose



α -L-ramnose

Açúcares Ácidos

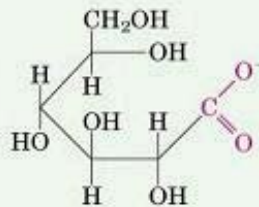
GL/GP



N-Ácido acetilneurâmico
(ácido siálico)



β -D-glicuronato



D-gluconato



D-glicano- δ -lactona

IM

2.6. Açúcares redutores

- Conceito

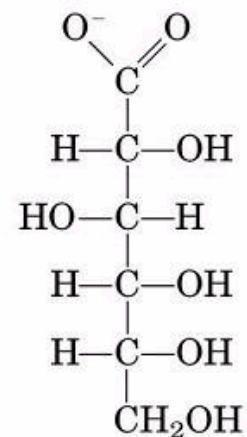
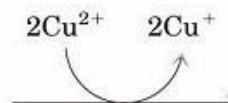
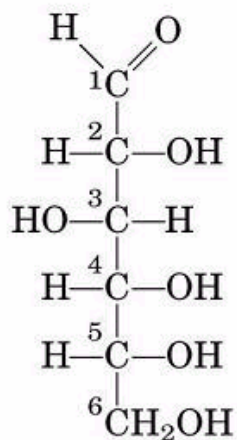
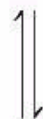
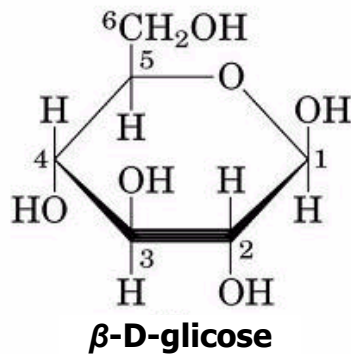
Poder redutor



Poder de reduzir os sais de Cu^{2+}

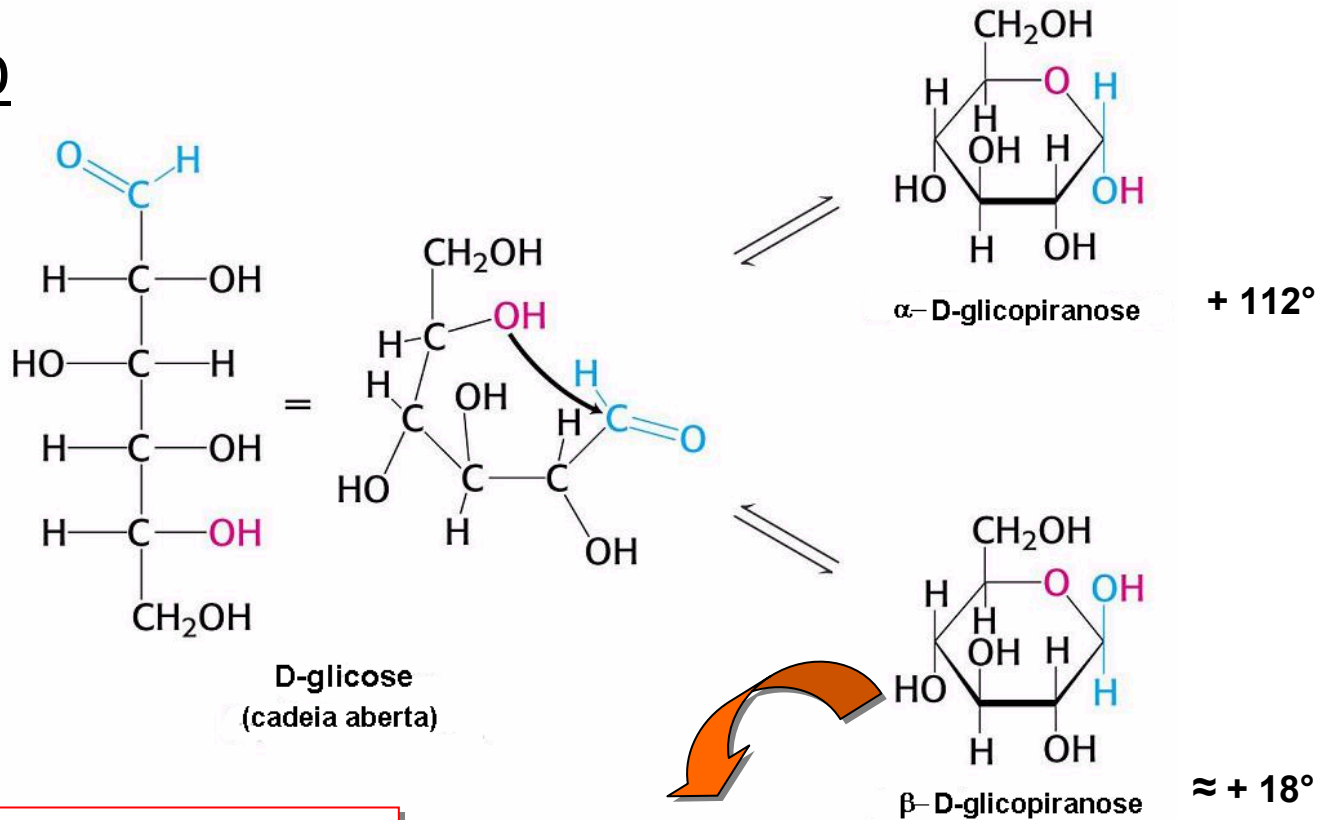


OH hemiacetálica livre



2.7. Mutarrotação

- Conceito



$\frac{1}{3}$ \Rightarrow α -D-glicose
 $\frac{2}{3}$ \Rightarrow β -D-glicose
 traços \Rightarrow linear

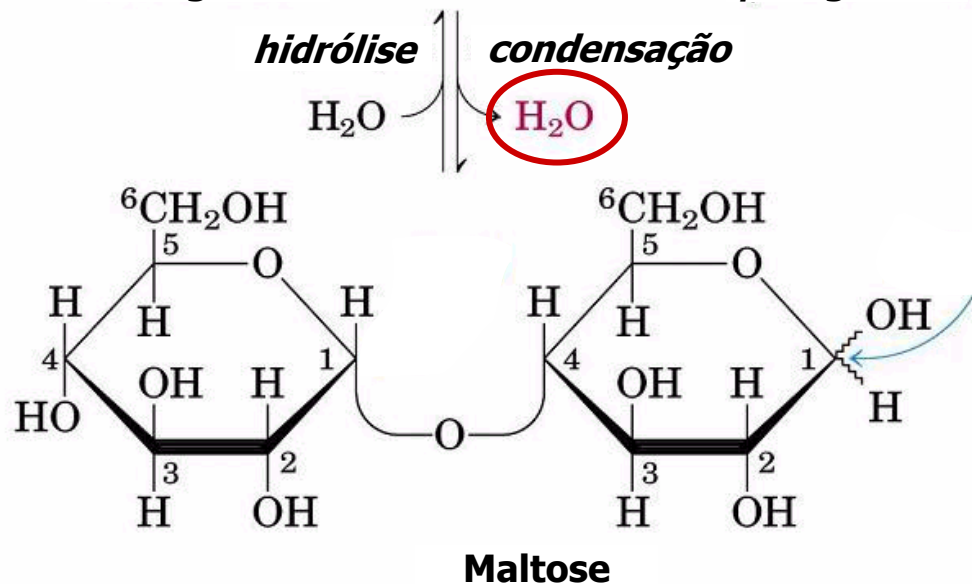
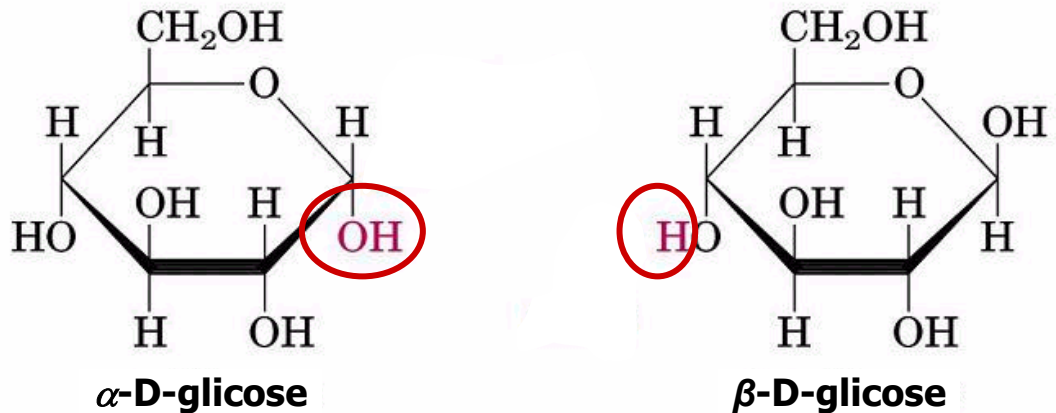
Solução aquosa \approx + 53°
(25°C)

3. Oligossacarídeos

- Conceito

- Ligação

- O - glicosídica



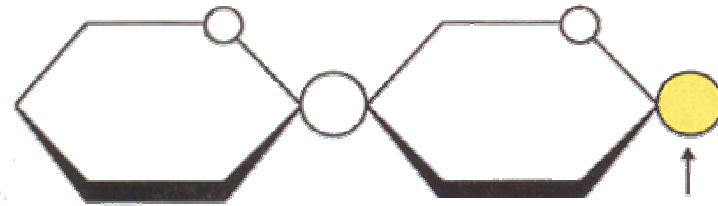
α -D-glicopiranosil-(1 \rightarrow 4)-D-glicopiranosose

3.1. Dissacarídeos

- Conceito

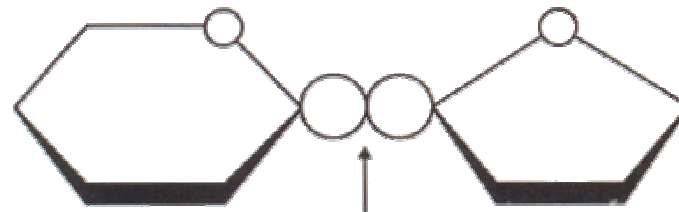
- Poder redutor

DISSACARÍDIO REDUTOR



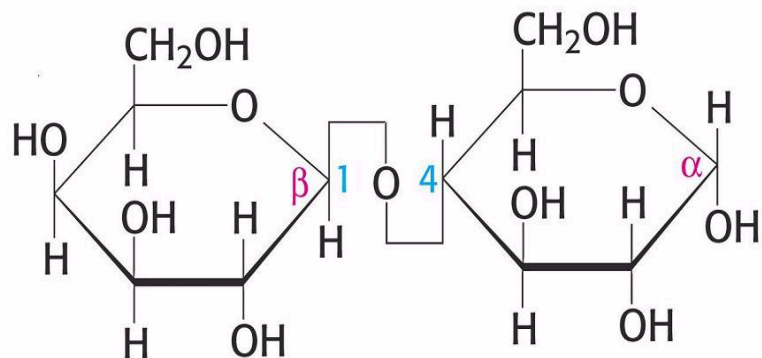
OH hemiacetálica livre

DISSACARÍDIO NÃO REDUTOR



OH hemiacetálica comprometida na ligação glicosídica

• Exemplos



Lactose

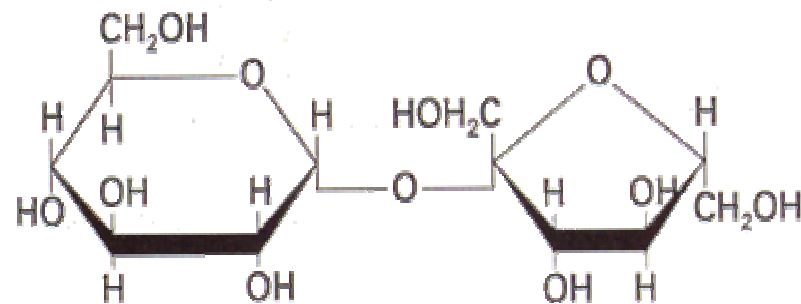
O-β-D-galactopiranosil -(1→4)- α-D-glicopiranosil

Galactose (β 1→ 4) glicose

- açúcar do leite
 - 4-5% (vaca)
 - redutor
- ligações β 1-4, β 1-3
α 1-6, α 1-4, α 1-2, α 1-1



- Vegetais (> parte do C fixado por FS → sacarose)
- principal forma de transporte de CH
- não - redutor

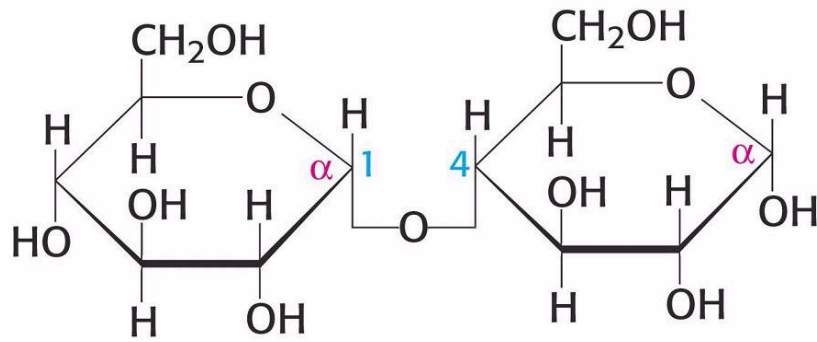


Sacarose

O-α-D-glicopiranosil- (1-2)- β-D-frutofuranose

Glicose (α 1→2) frutose OU Frutose (β 2→1) glicose

- Exemplos

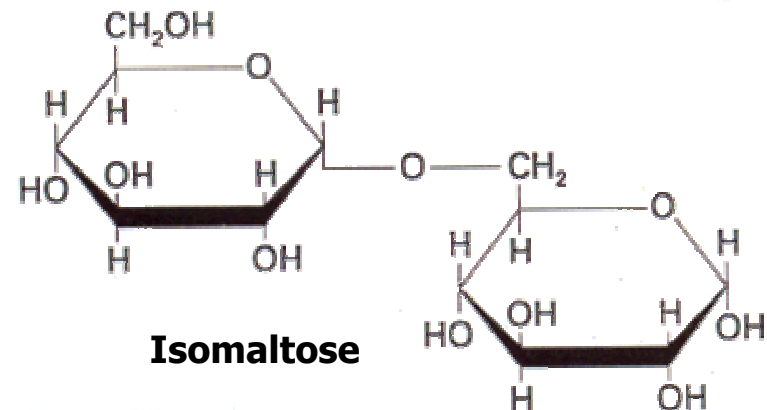


Maltose

α -D-glicopiranosil -(1→4)- α -D-glicopiranosose

Glicose (α 1→ 4) glicose

- hidrólise do amido e do glicogênio
- malte da cevada
- redutor



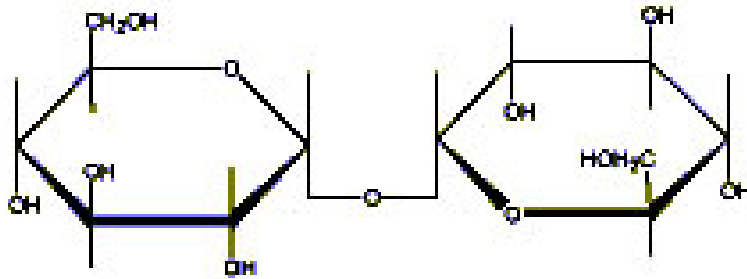
Isomaltose

α -D-glicopiranosil -(1→6)- α -D-glicopiranosose

Glicose (α 1→ 6) glicose

- hidrólise do amido e do glicogênio
- poder redutor ?

- Exemplos



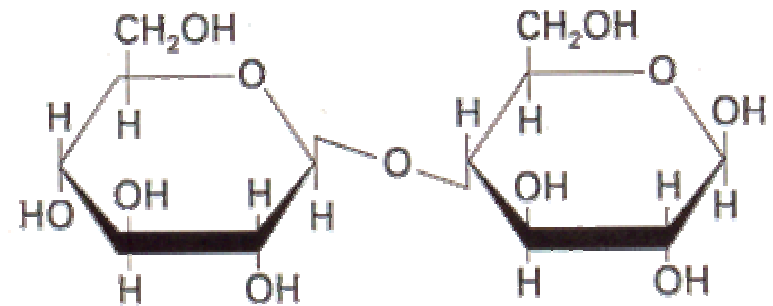
Trealose

α -D-glicopiranosil -(1→1)- α -D-glicopiranosose

Glicose (α 1→ 1) glicose

- hemolinfa de insetos
- reserva de energia
- poder redutor ?

- hidrólise da celulose
- não existe livre na natureza
- poder redutor ?



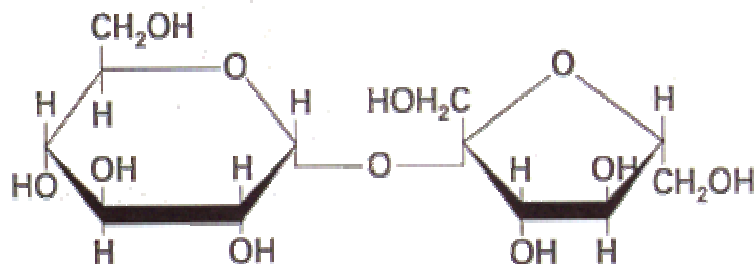
Celobiose

β -D-glicopiranosil -(1→4)- β -D-glicopiranosose

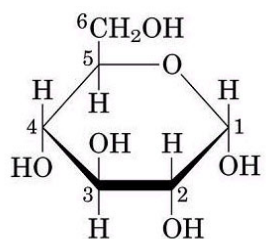
Glicose (β 1→ 4) glicose

3.2. Açúcar invertido

- Conceito
- Exemplo



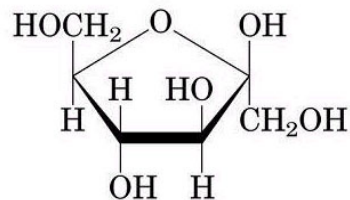
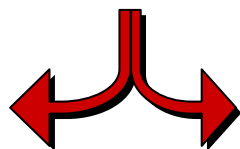
Sacarose



α -D- Glicopiranosose

Glicose (+ 53°)

Invertase



β -D- Frutofuranose

Frutose (- 92°)

**Sacarose + 66°
(solução aquosa)**



**Hidrólise
(invertase)**



**Inversão do poder
rotatório**



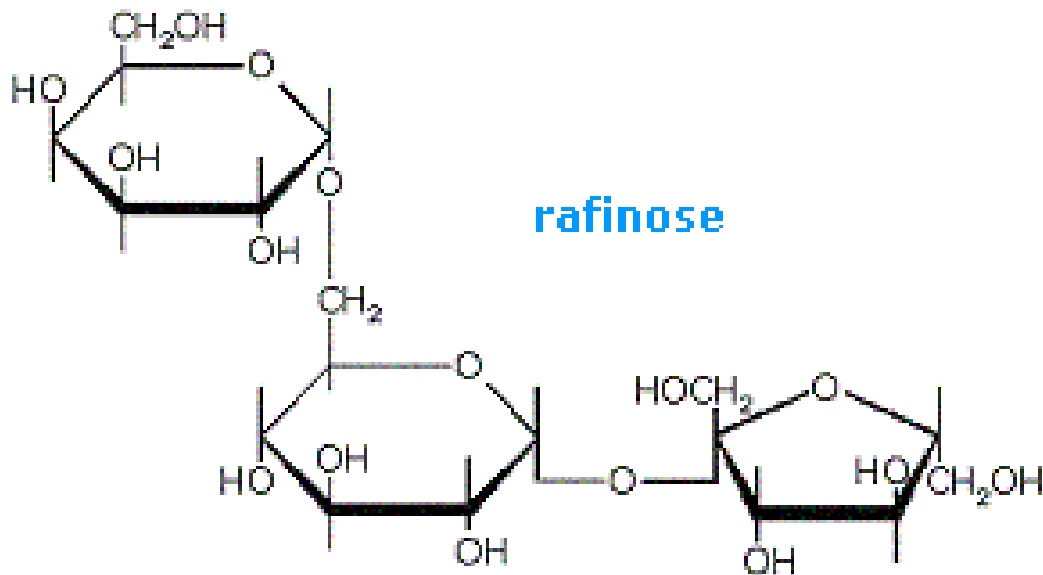
Indústria alimentícia

3.3. Demais oligossacarídeos

- Exemplos

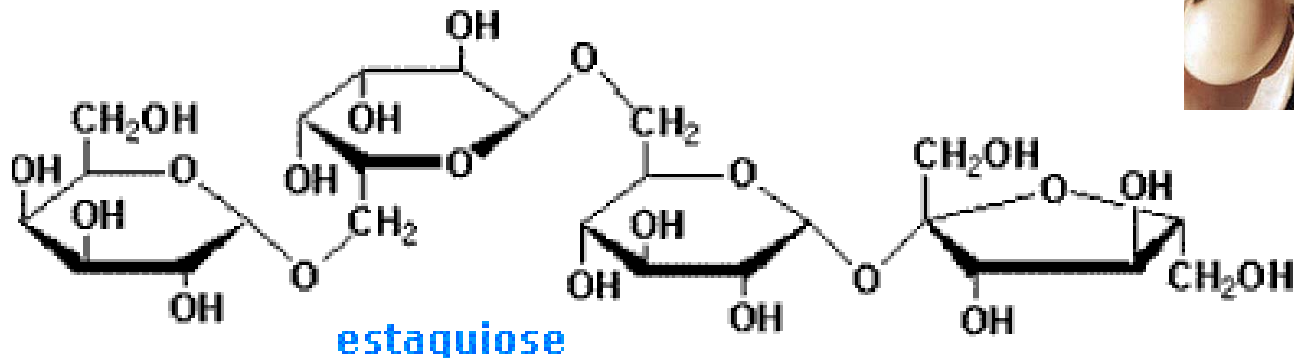
a) Rafinose

α galactose (1 \rightarrow 6) α glicose (1 \rightarrow 2) β frutose

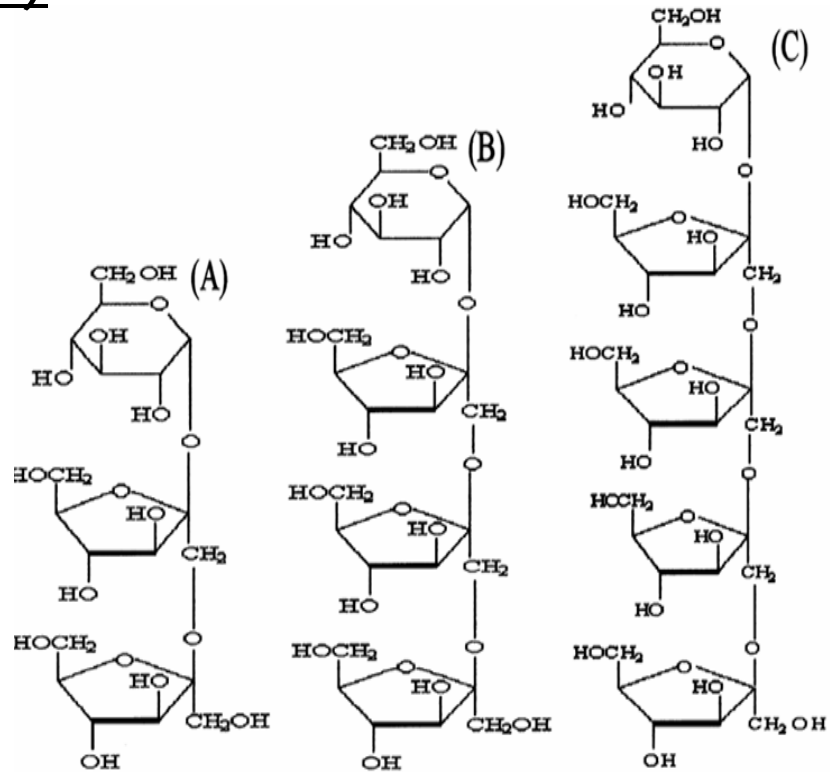


b) Estaquiose

α galactose (1 \rightarrow 6) α galactose (1 \rightarrow 6) α glicose (1 \rightarrow 2) β frutose



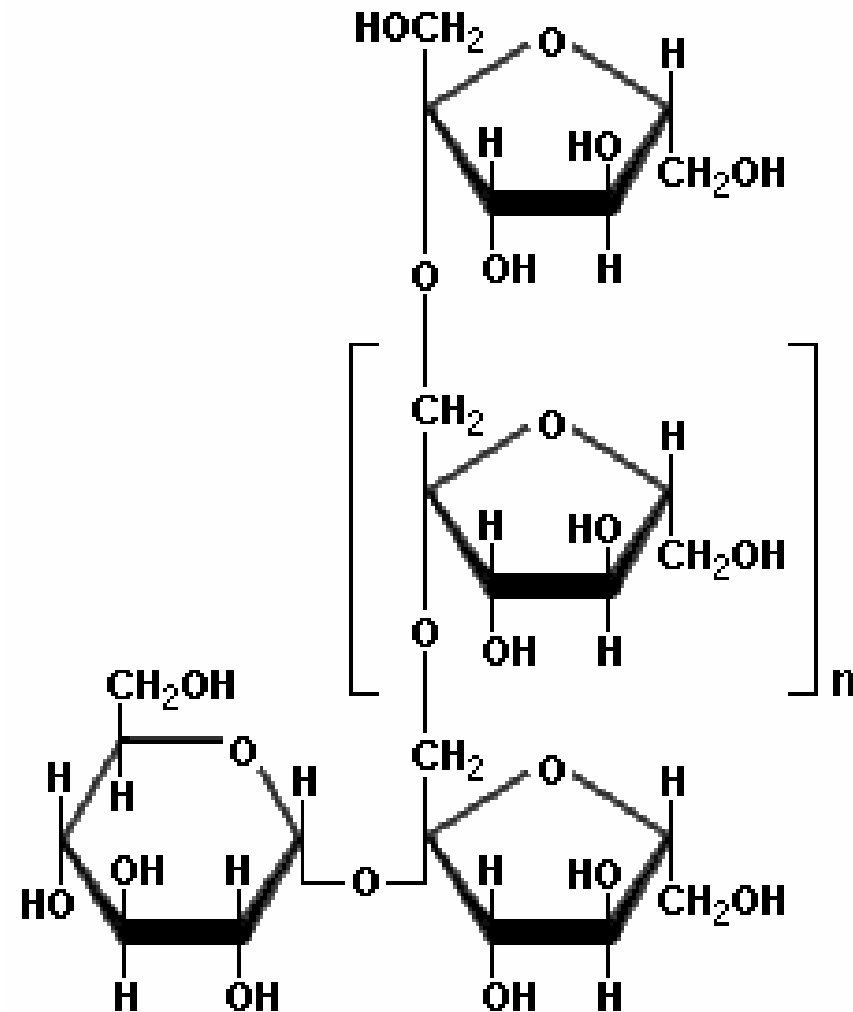
c) Fructooligossacarídios (FOS)



(a) 1-celose (b) nistose (c) frutofuranosil nistose

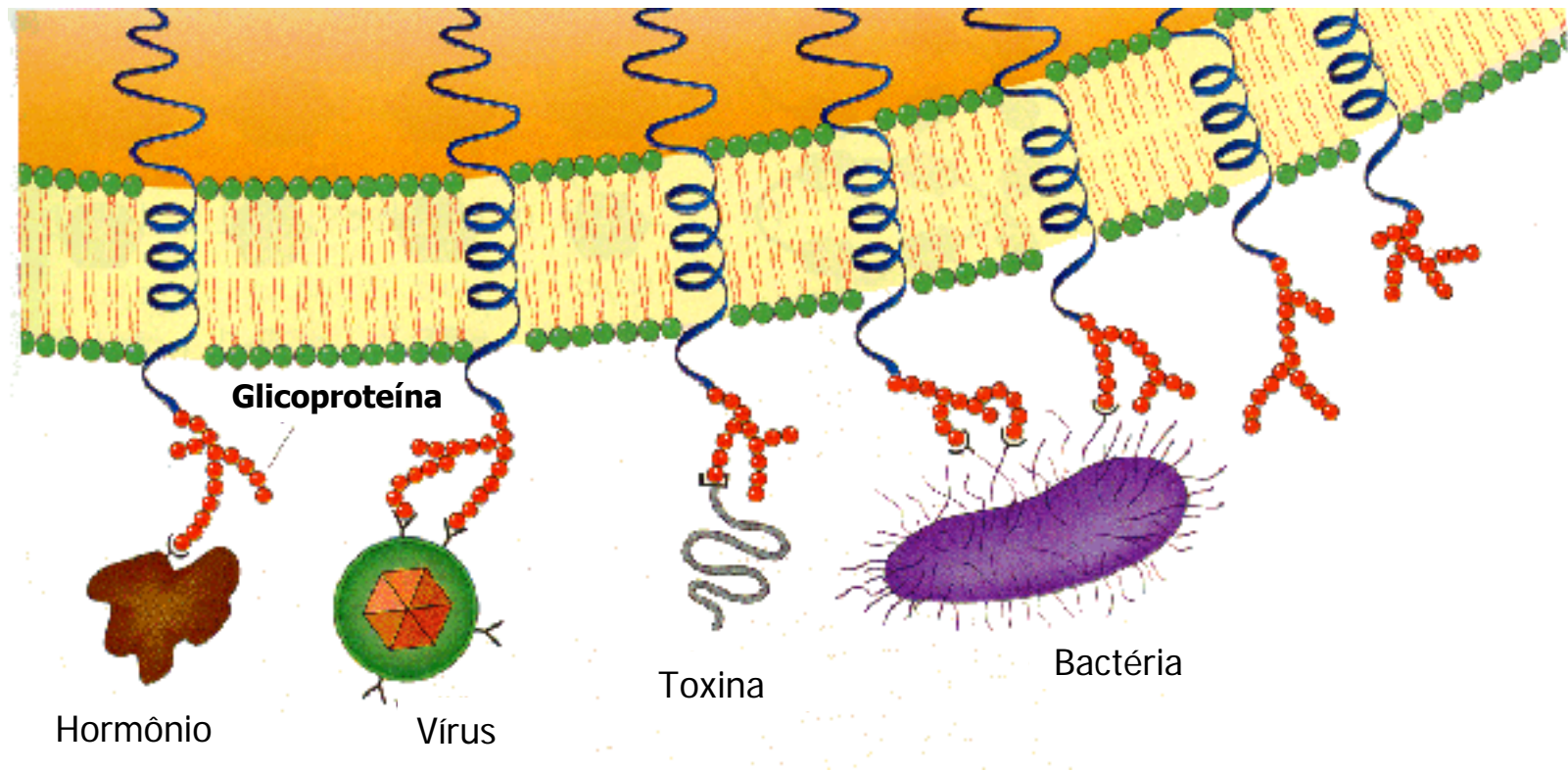
d) Galactooligossacarídios (GOS)

- Próbióticos x prébióticos

d) Inulina

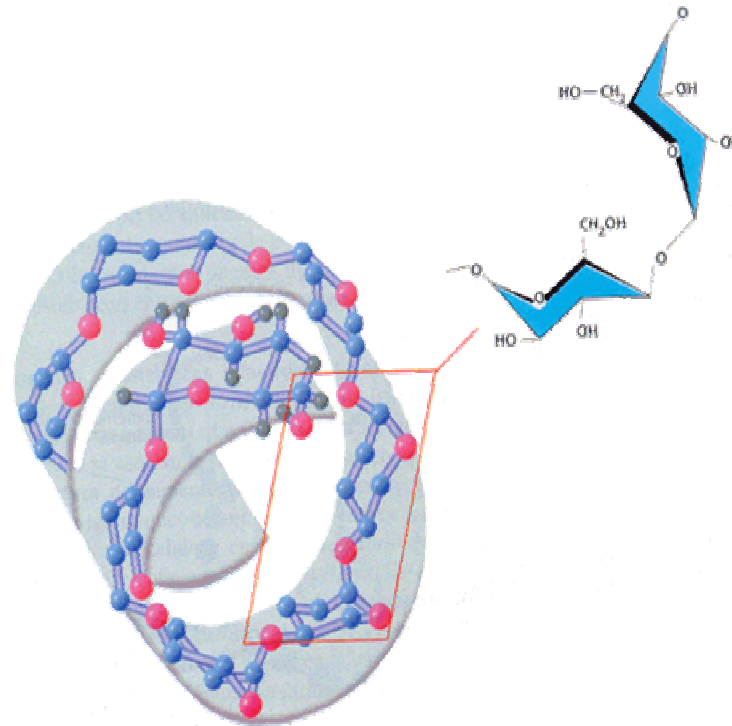
- Próbioticos x prébioticos

- Sinalização celular



4. Polissacarídeos

- Conceito
- ID
- Características
- Funções



4.1. Classificação

a) Homopolissacarídeos

Não ramificado



Ramificado



b) Heteropolissacarídeos

2 tipos de monômeros, não ramificado



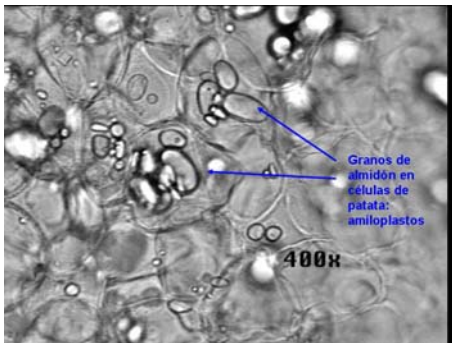
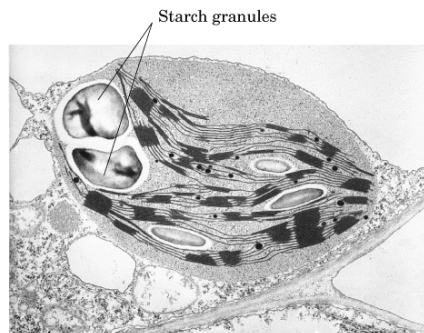
Múltiplos tipos de monômeros, ramificado



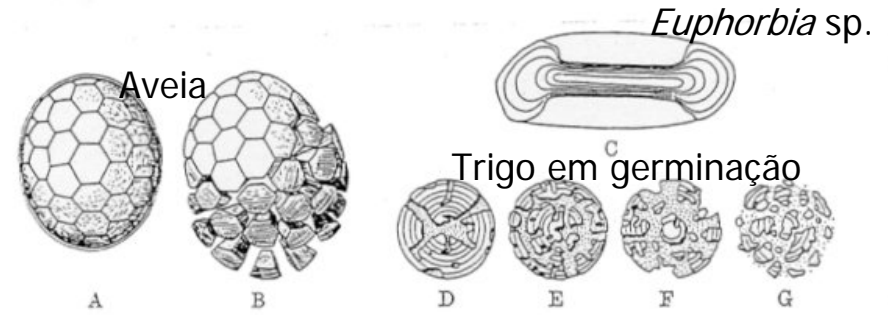
4.1.1. Homopolissacarídeos

a) Amido

- Grânulos de Amido

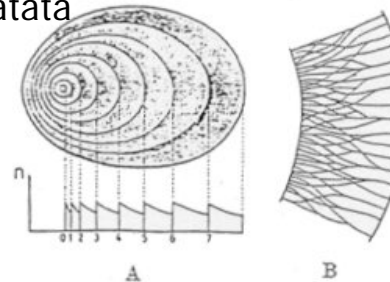


Diferentes Grânulos de Amido



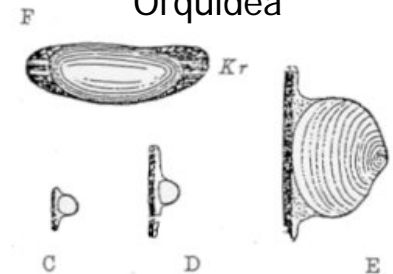
A y B) grandes granos compuestos de almidón de la avena; C) grano de almidón halteriforme del látex de *Euphorbia splendens* (se aprecia el tenue contorno del leucoplasto, con aspecto de vesícula); D-G) corrosión de un grano de almidón del endosperma de una cariopsis de trigo en germinación. (D-G, según Noll, modificado.)

Batata



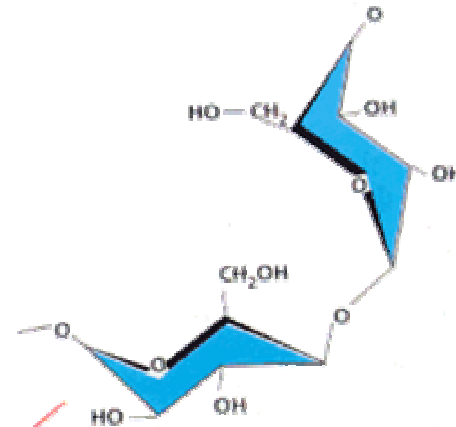
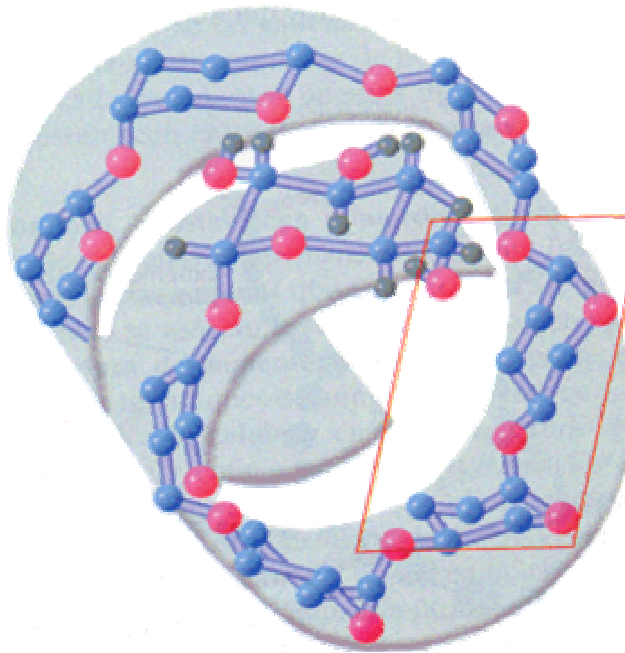
A) grano de almidón de patata con estratificación excéntrica. Debajo, representación gráfica de los índices de refracción de los distintos estratos; dicho índice empieza en cada estrato con un valor elevado y desciende progresivamente hasta el estrato siguiente. B) representación esquemática de la estructura submicroscópica de un estrato aislado. En el lado izquierdo, disposición densa de las moléculas ramificadas de almidón; a la derecha, mayor proporción de agua (intervalos blancos). C-F) crecimiento del almidón en los leucoplastos del tubérculo de la orquídea *Phajus*; C, D, E en visión lateral; F visto desde arriba. Kr cristaloides proteínicos. (A x 400, C-F x 540, según Strasburger.)

Orquídea



- Amido (Amilose)

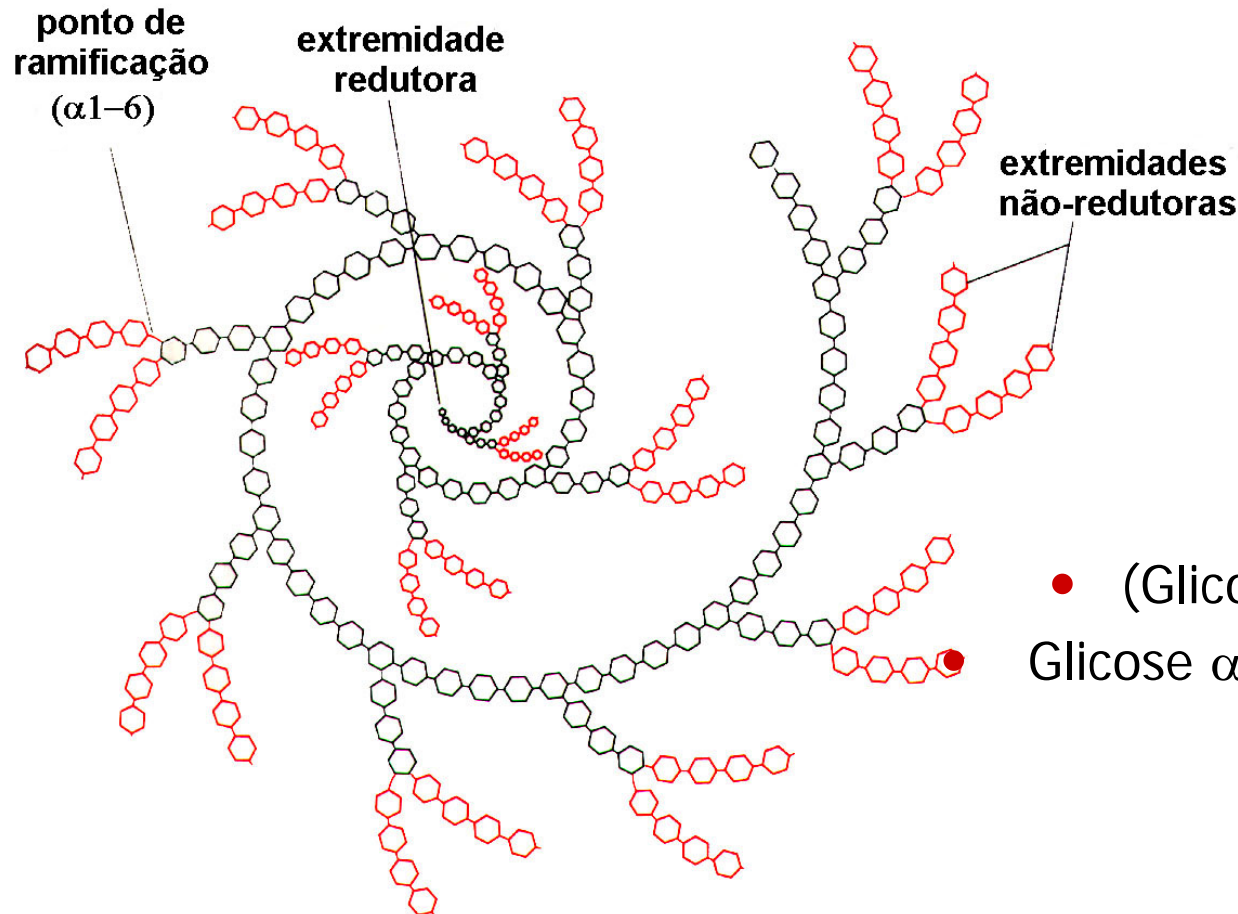
A amilose é um polissacarídeo não ramificado que apresenta configuração helicoidal



maltose

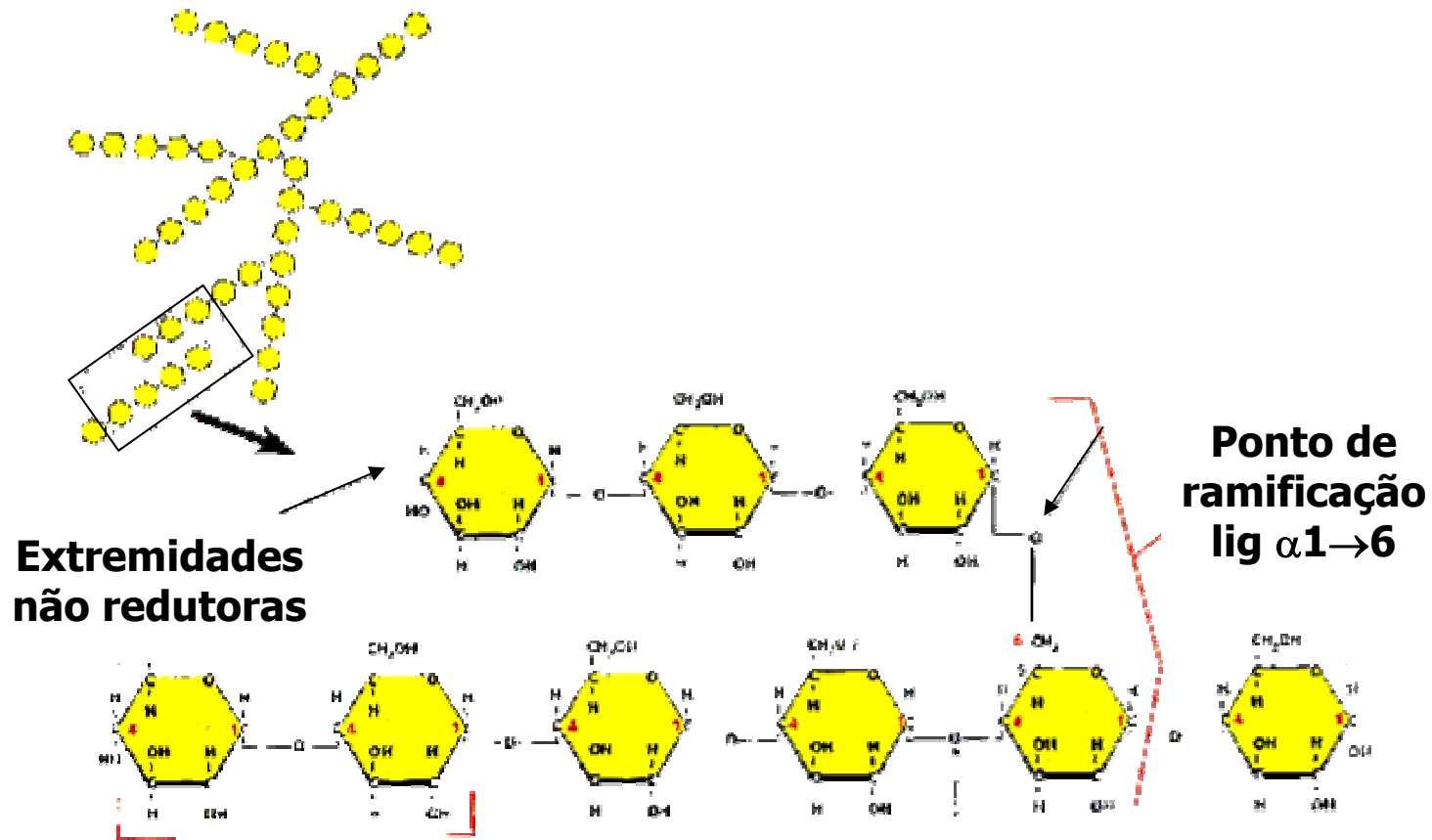
- Cadeias longas não ramificadas
- (Glicose α 1 \rightarrow 4) $_n$ – 600 a 8.000
 - 15-20%
 - PM até 500.000

- Amido (Amilopectina)

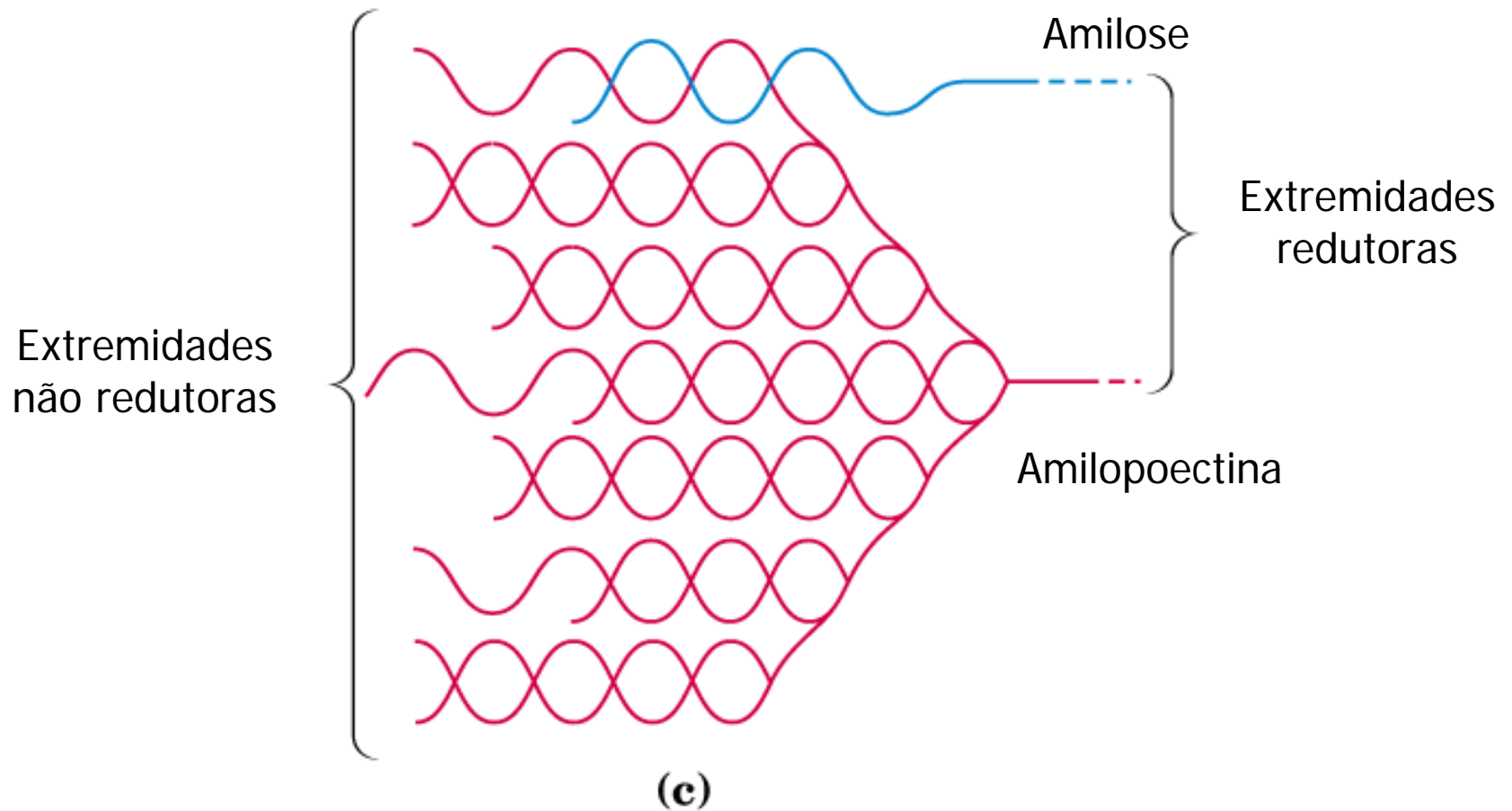


- alto PM
- muito ramificada
- (Glicose α 1 \rightarrow 4) $_n$ (linear)
- Glicose α 1 \rightarrow 6 (ramificações) (24-30 resíduos)
- 80-85%
- α -amilases

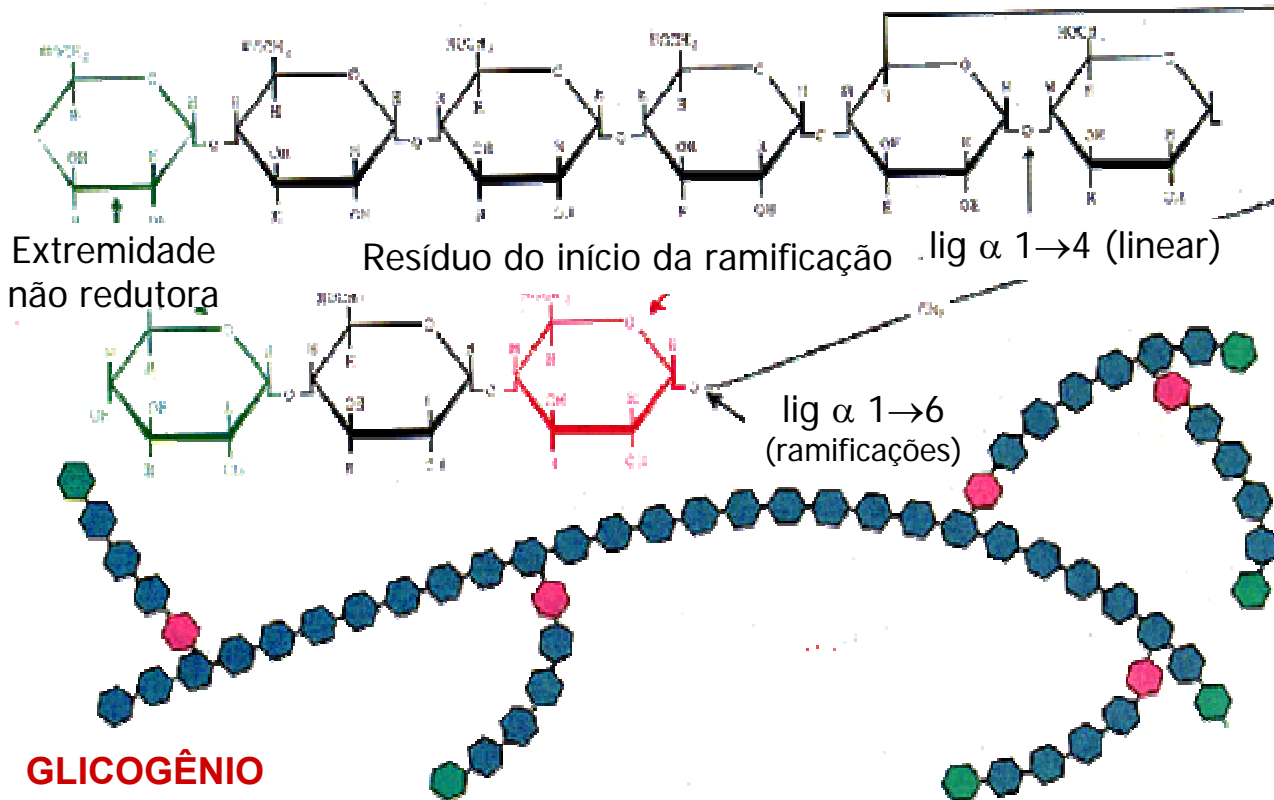
- Amido (Amilopectina)



- Amido



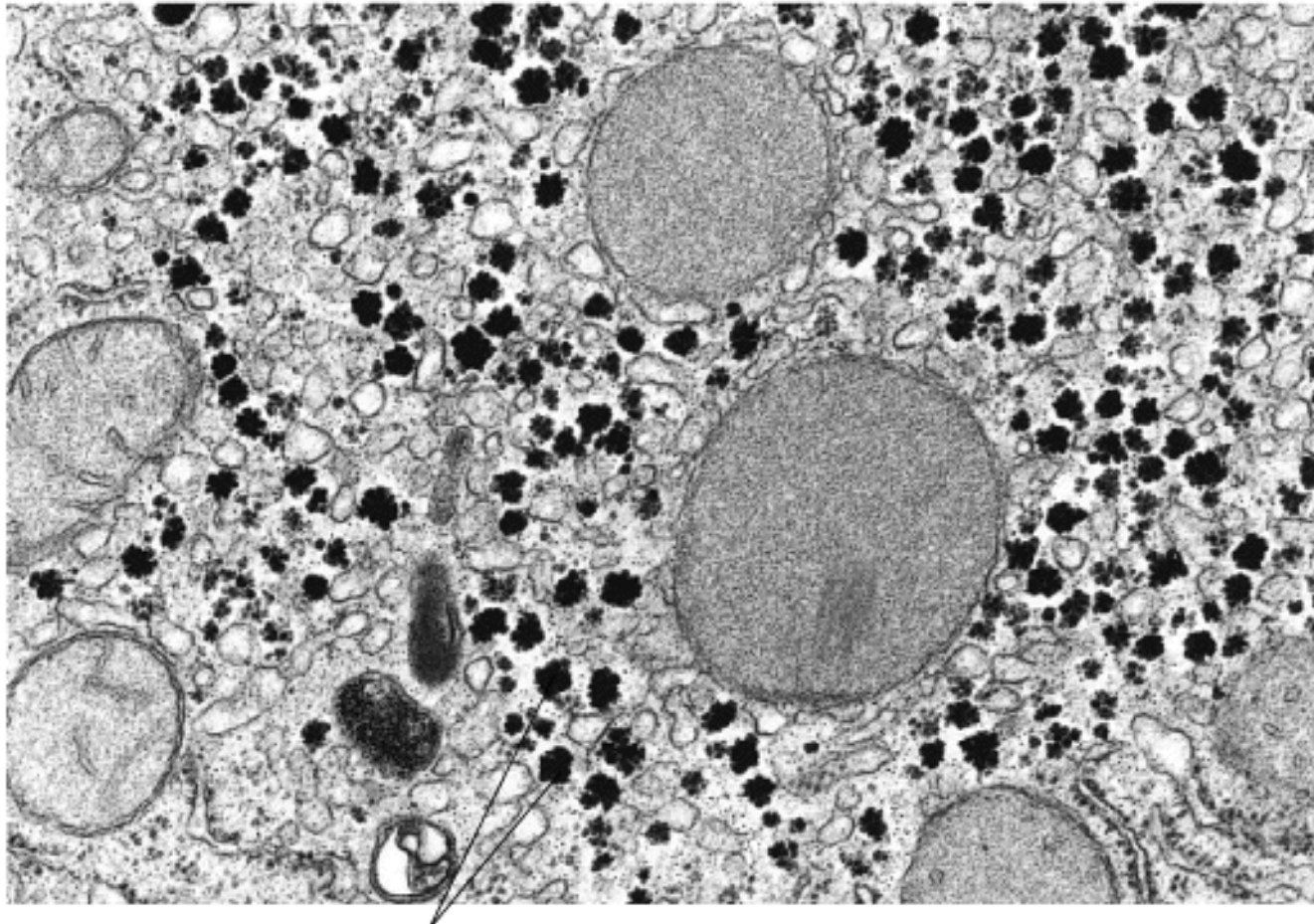
b) Glicogênio



- principal PS de reserva animal
- alto PM
- fígado (maior qtdade) e músculos

- (Glicose α 1 \rightarrow 4) n (linear)
- (Glicose α 1 \rightarrow 6 (ramificações)
- (8-12 resíduos)

- Glicogênio



Grânulos de glicogênio

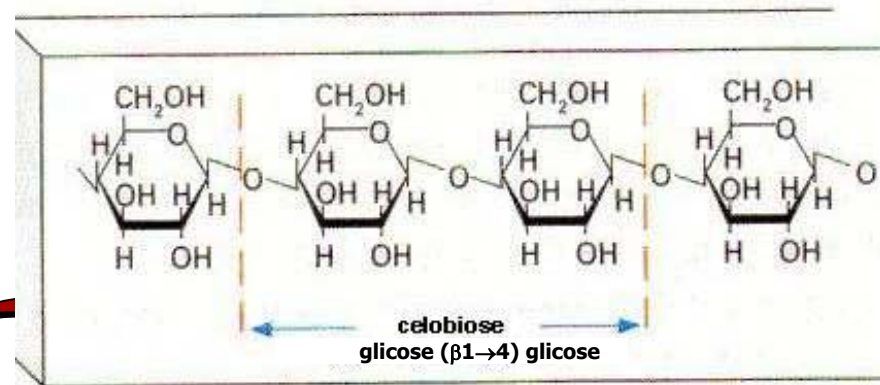
(b)

c) Celulose

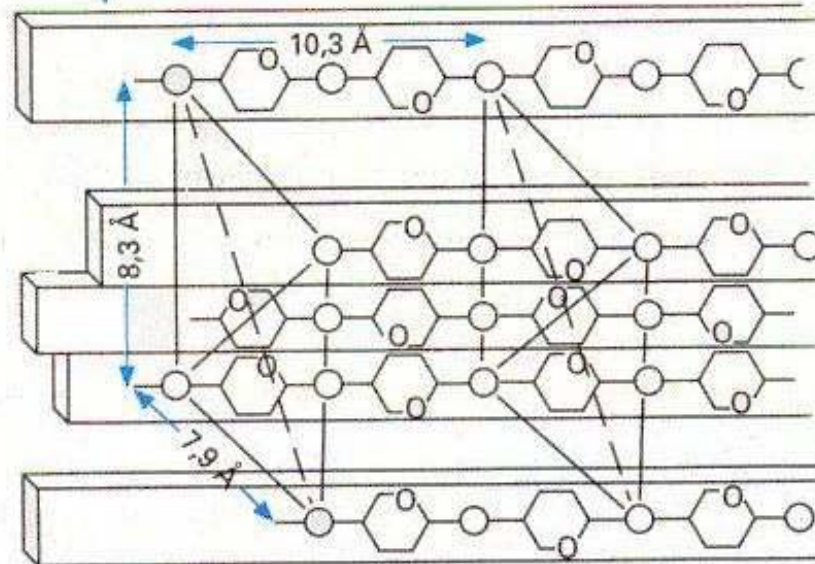
≈150 cadeias associadas por pontes de H



Microfibrilas: elevada força tênsil

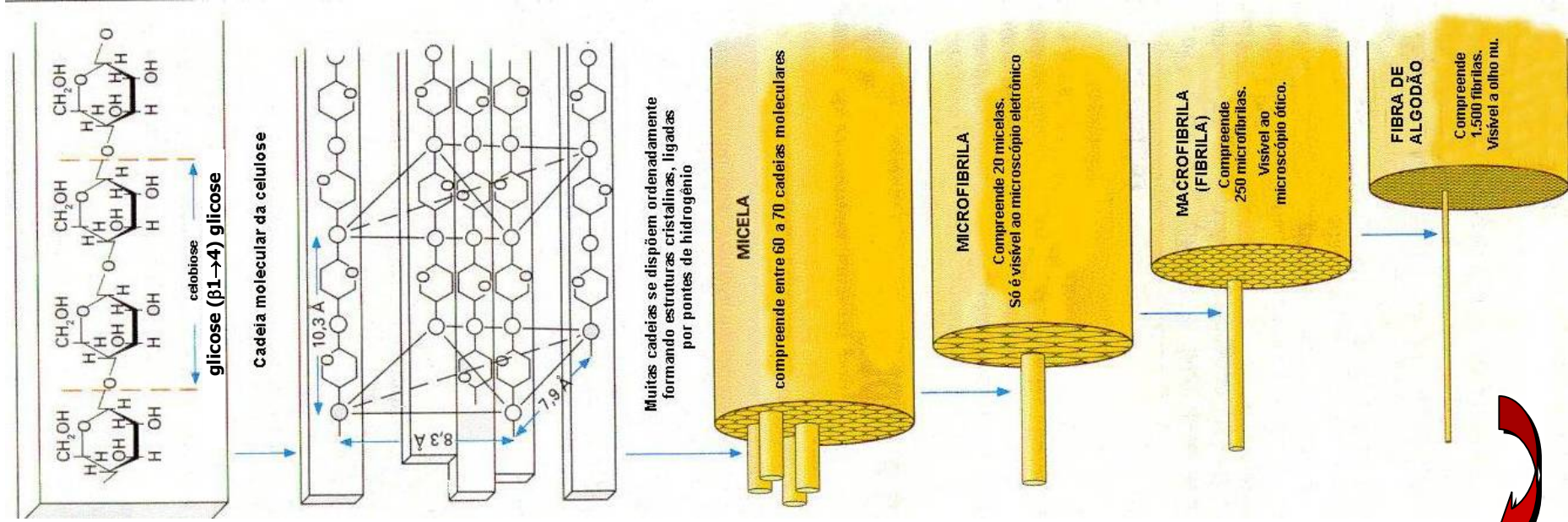


Cadeia molecular da celulose



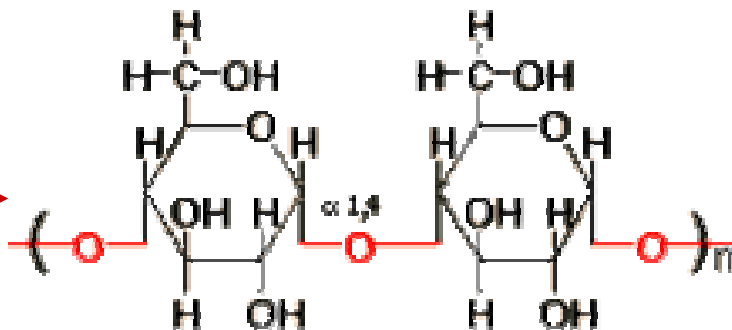
Muitas cadeias se dispõem ordenadamente formando estruturas cristalinas, ligadas por pontes de hidrogênio

• Celulose



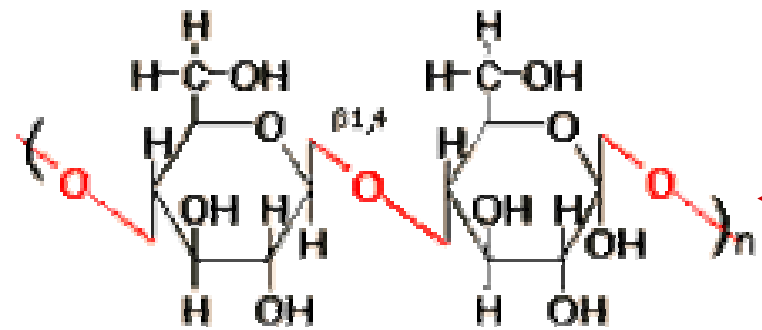
- Amido x Celulose

amido (glicose $\alpha 1 \rightarrow 4$)_n



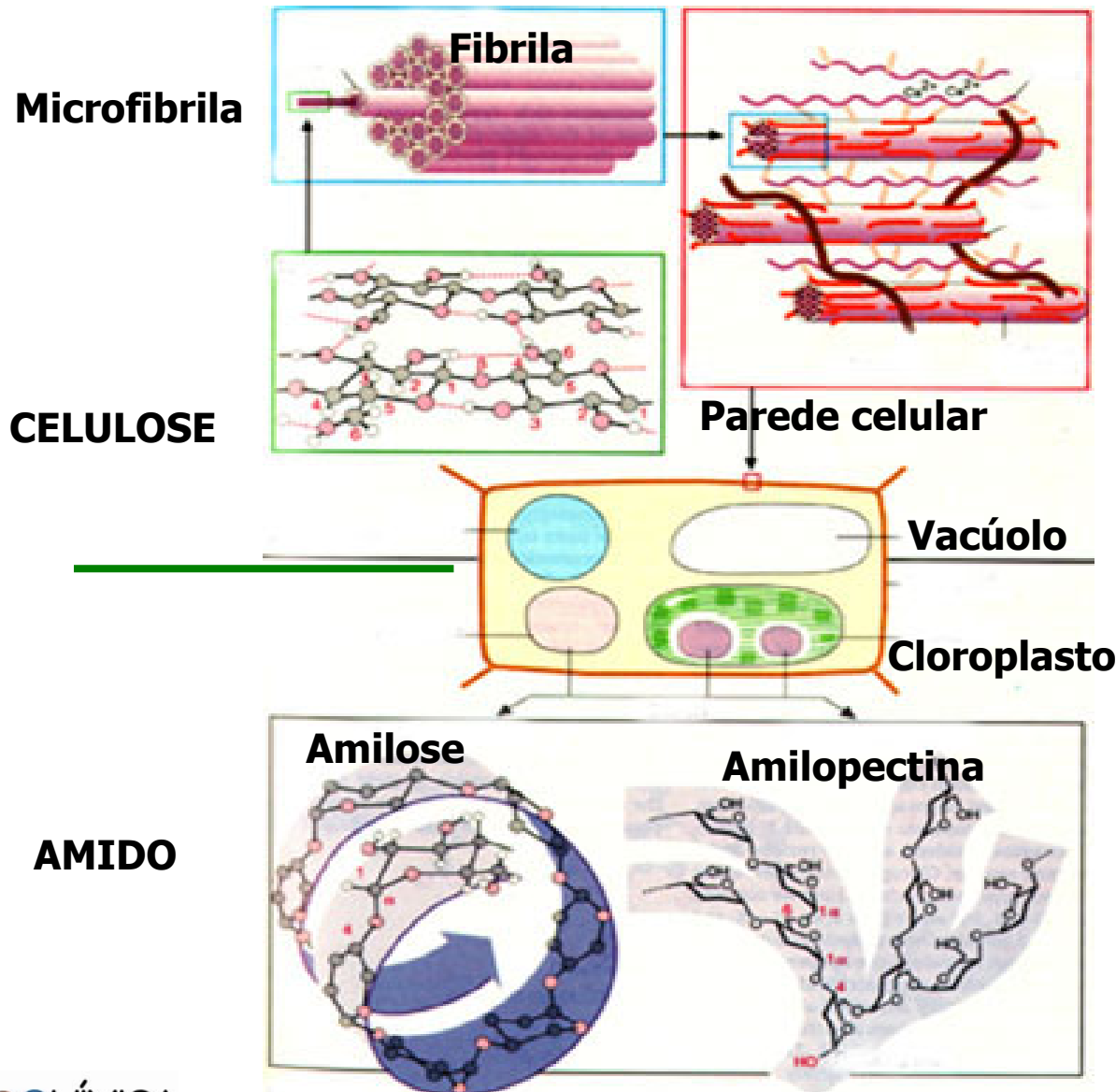
Amido

celulose (glicose $\beta 1 \rightarrow 4$)_n



Celulose

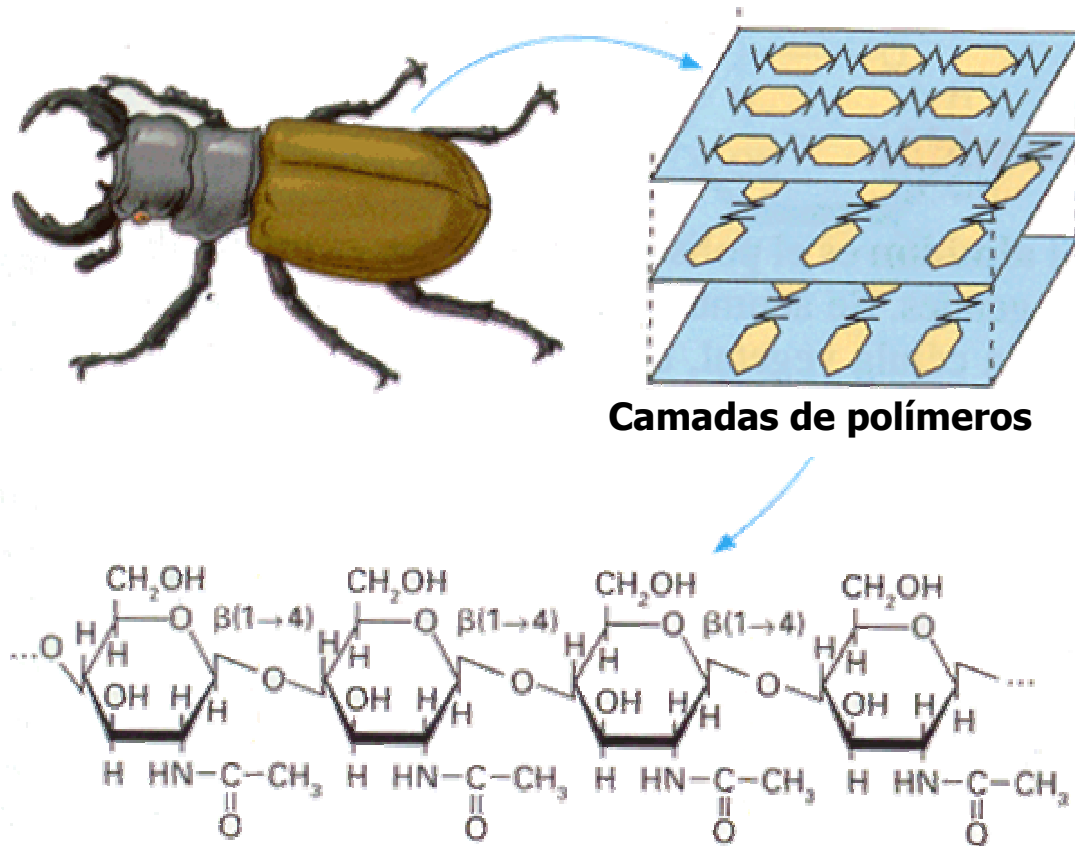
• Amido x Celulose



- arranjo espacial retilíneo, moléculas justapostas
- função estrutural

- arranjo espacial helicoidal
- função reserva energética

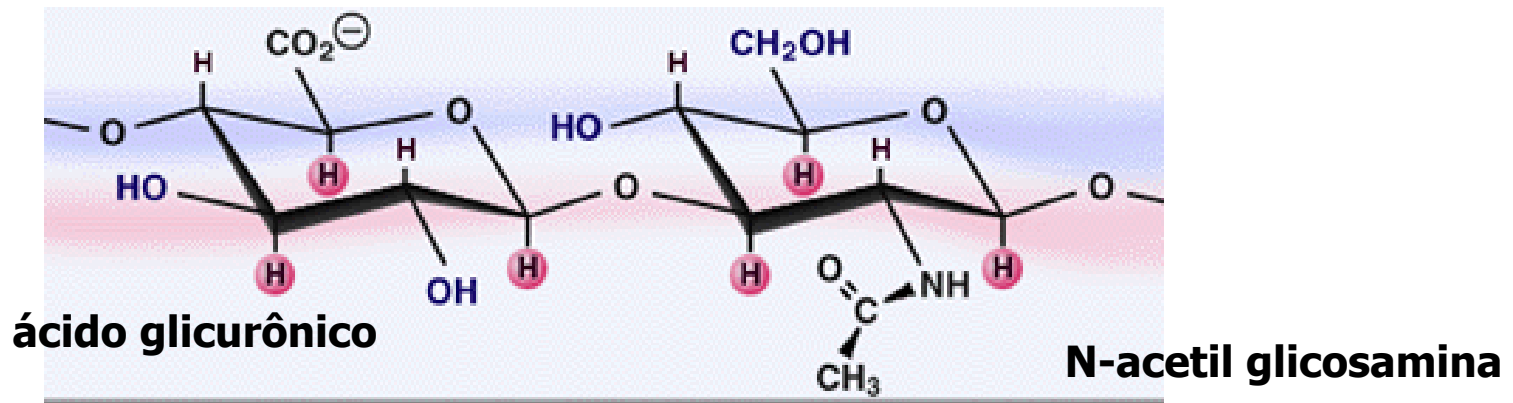
d) Quitina



- (N-acetil glicosamina) n
- exoesqueleto artrópodes
- não digerível por vertebrados

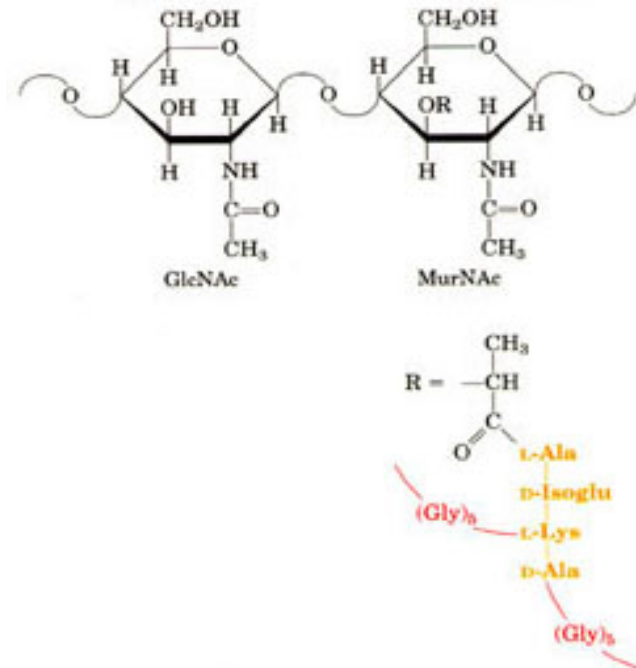
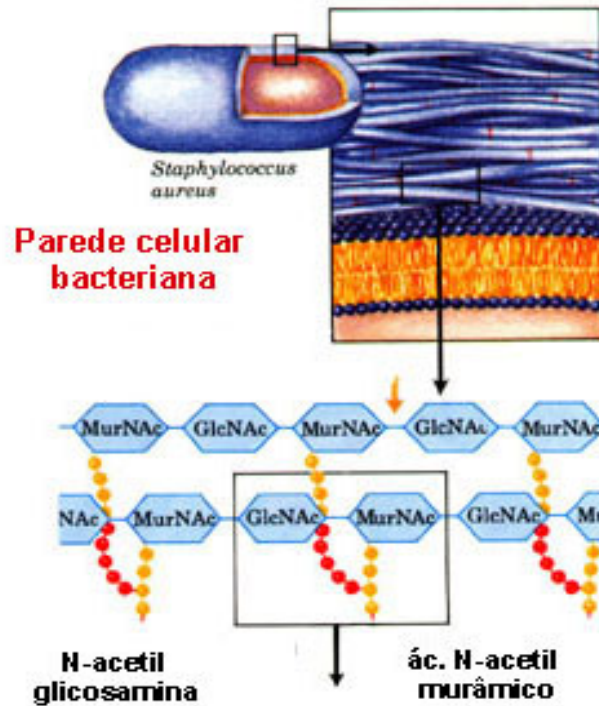
4.1.3. Heteropolissacarídeos

a) Acido hialurônico (GAG)



- ácido glicurônico (β 1 \rightarrow 3) N-acetil glicosamina
- polissacarídeo ácido
- alta densidade e viscosidade
- matriz extracelular
- funções: lubrificantes articulações (fluidos sinoviais)
tendões e cartilagens (elasticidade e resistência)
tecido conjuntivo (mucosas)

b) Peptideoglicano



- N-acetil glicosamina ($\beta 1 \rightarrow 4$) ácido N-acetil murâmico
- paredes celulares bacterianas
- cadeias justapostas e entrecruzadas por peptídios
- função estrutural
- degradado por lisozima (enzima)

• Peptideoglicano

