

Açúcares

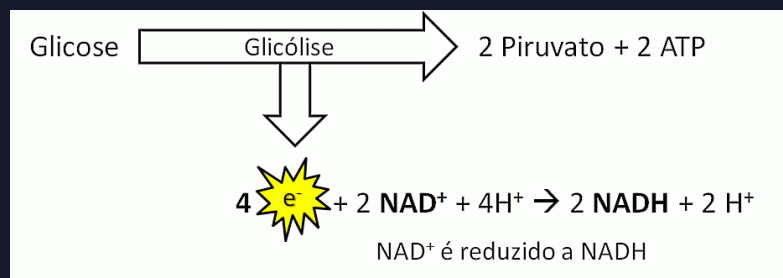
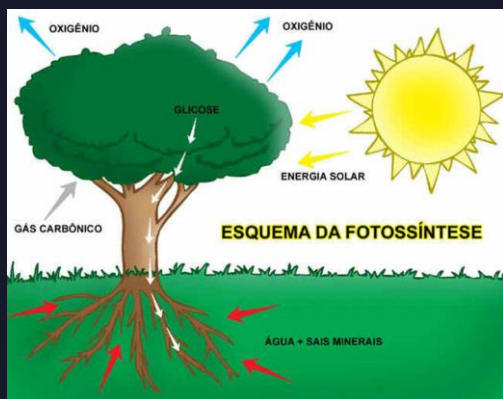




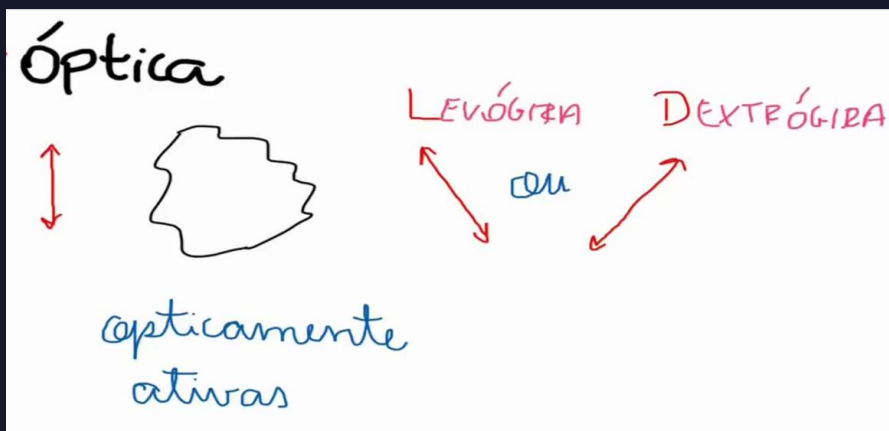
- Reconhecimento celular;
- Adesão celular;
- Estrutura celular : Peptídeosglicanos, Proteoglicanos, quitina e celulose;
- Reserva energética: glicose, amido, glicogênio;

MONOSSACARÍDEOS

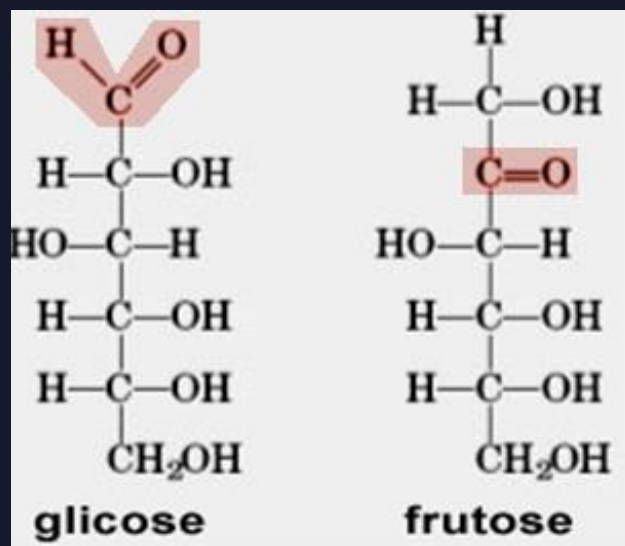
- Glicose
- Frutose
- Ribose



Apresentem carbono quiral \Rightarrow Molécula óticamente ativa

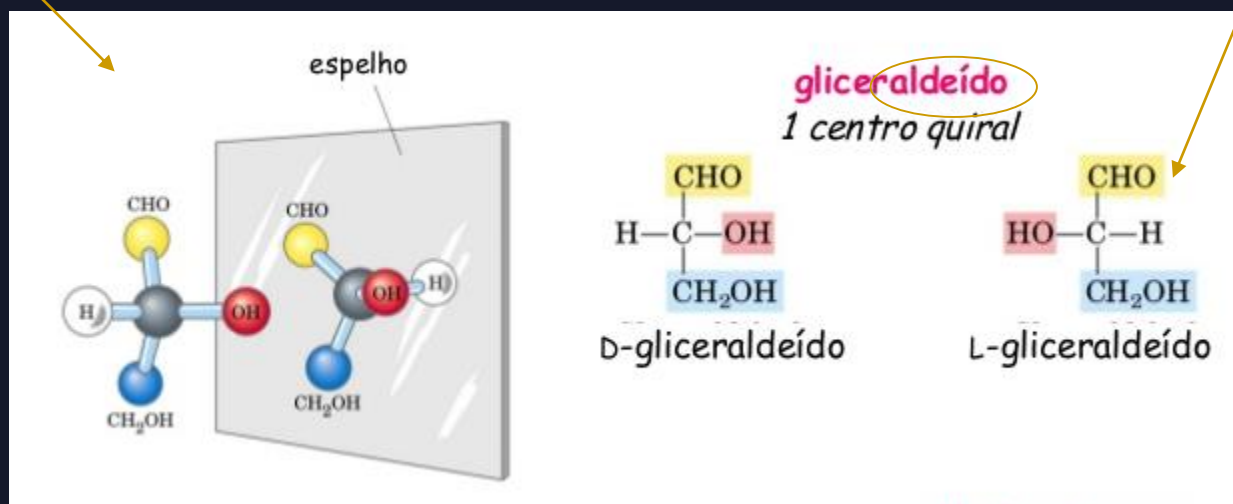


Isômeria



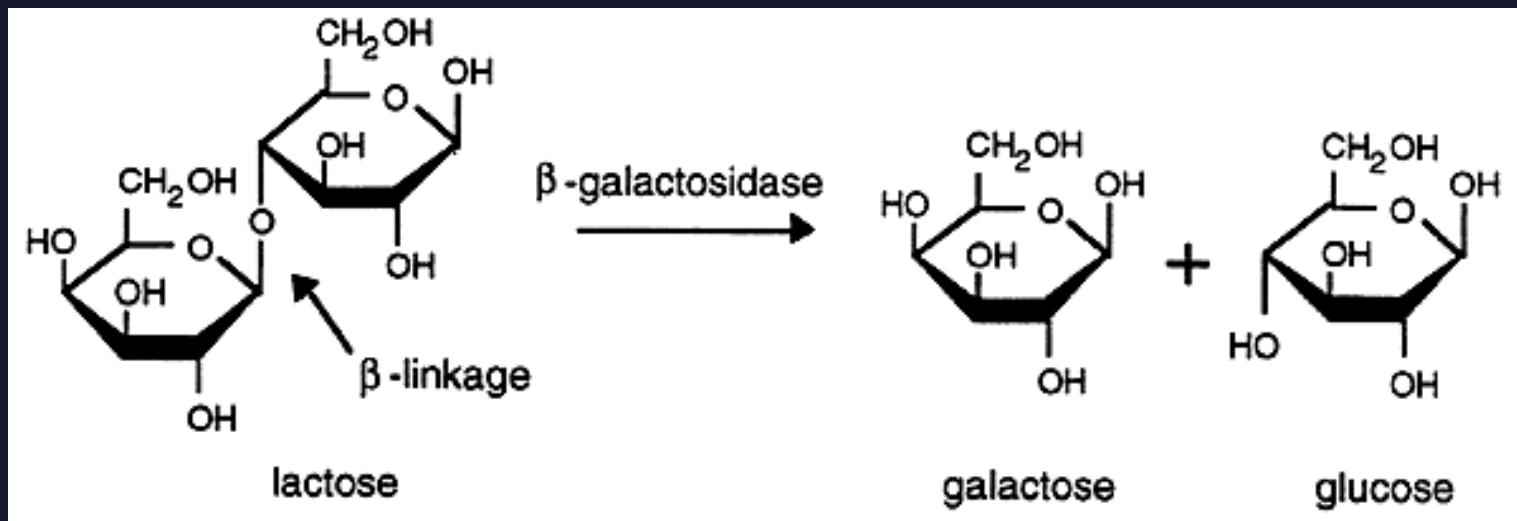
Enantiômeros

Carbono quiral



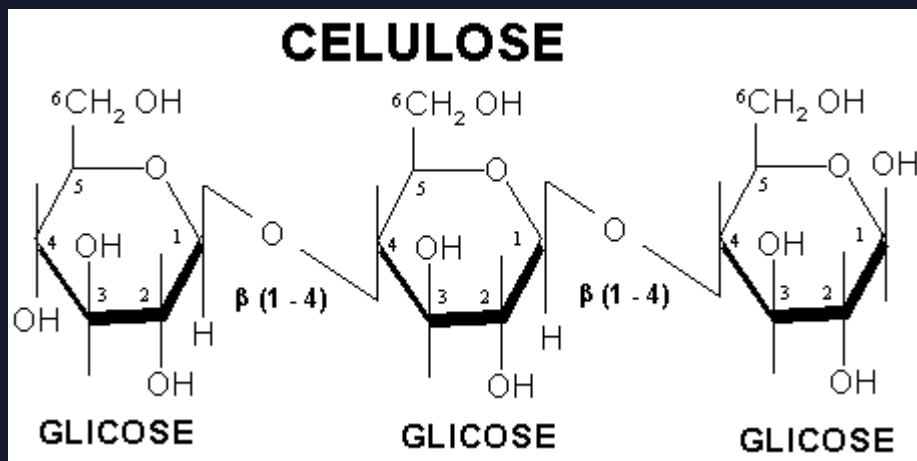
DISSACARÍDEOS

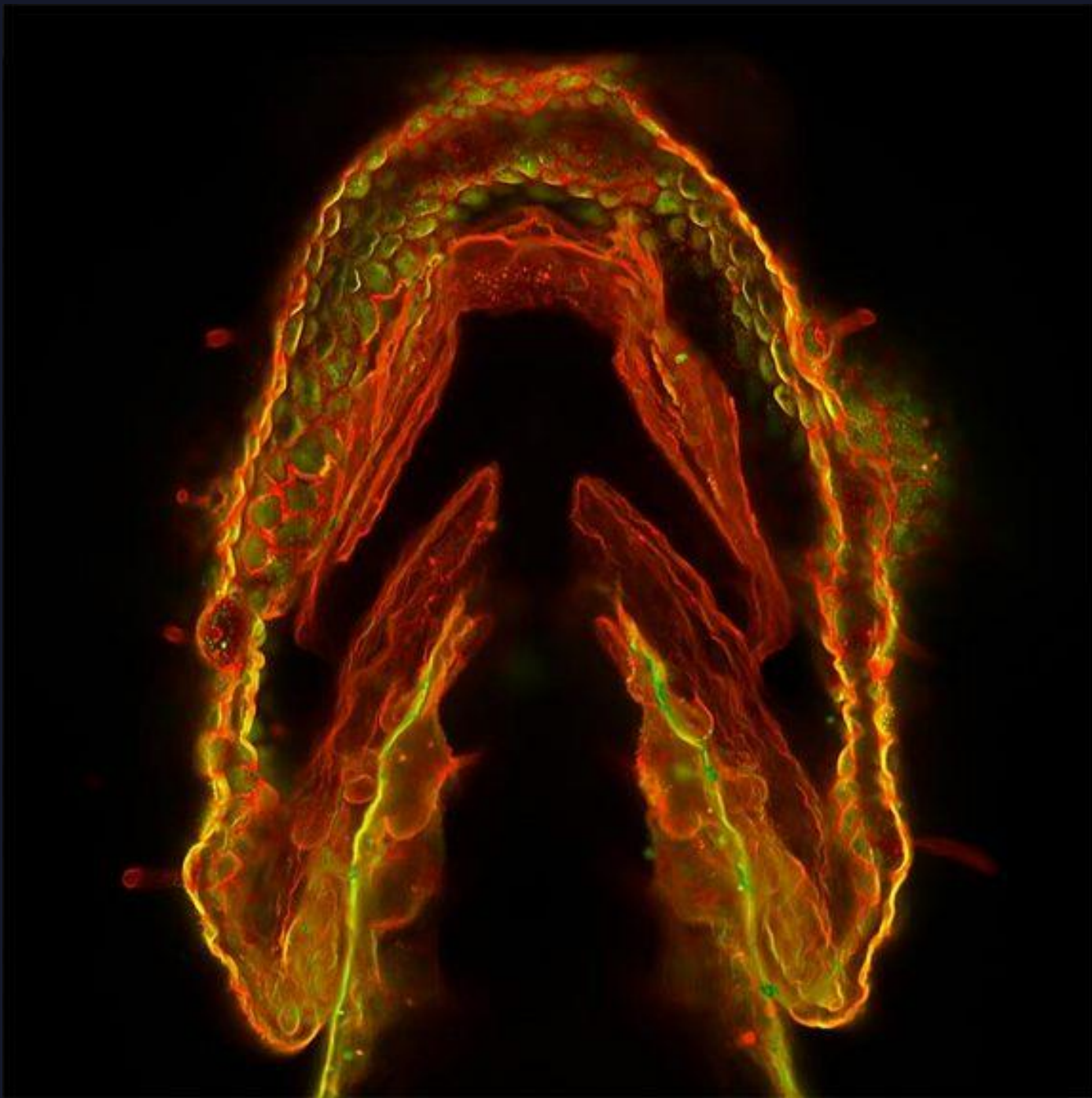
- Sacarose = glicose + frutose
- Maltose = glicose + glicose
- Lactose = glicose + galactose



POLISSACARÍDEOS

- **Celulose** (não digerido)
- **Amido** (centenas de moléculas de glicose)





Glycans light up in the jaw of this zebrafish embryo. Recently produced glycans (red) are on the cell surface, while those made earlier in development (green) have migrated into the cells.

Credit: Carolyn Bertozzi, University of California, Berkeley

FIM!!!!

