



Universidade de São Paulo
Escola de Engenharia de Lorena
Departamento de Biotecnologia



Curso: Engenharia Ambiental

Biomoléculas

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Química da Célula

❖ Principais átomos : H, C, O e N

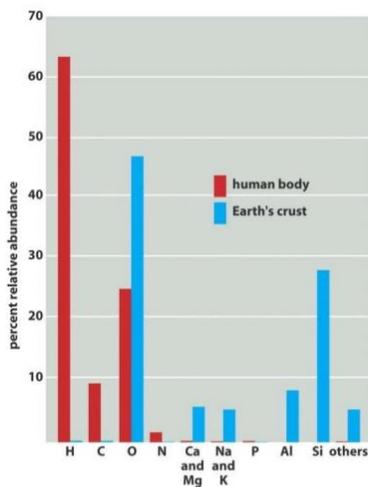
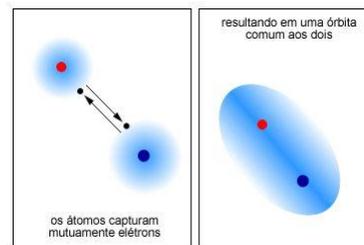
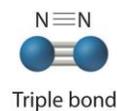
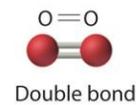


Figure 2-3 *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (© Garland Science 2008)

❖ Moléculas



LIGAÇÃO COVALENTE



Tetrahedral structure of methane, CH₄

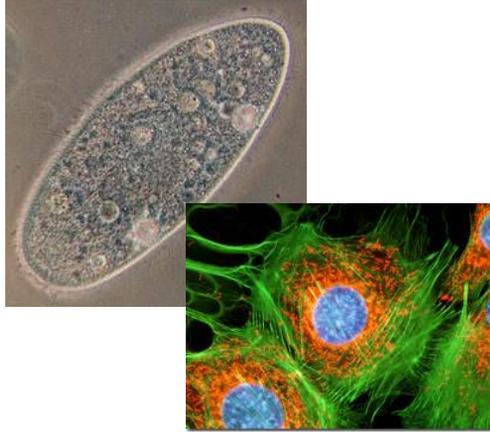
2

Química da Célula

❖ As combinações de átomos mais frequentes: grupo Metil (-CH₃), Hidroxil (-OH), Carboxil (-COOH) e Amino (-NH₂)

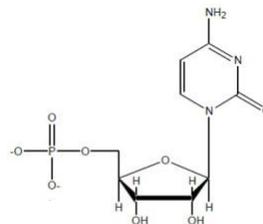
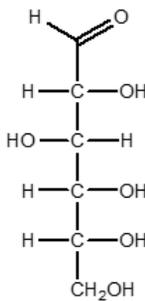
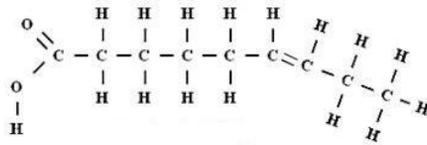
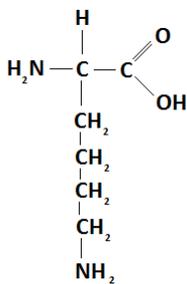
❖ Moléculas orgânicas:

- Carboidratos
- Lipídeos
- Aminoácidos
- Nucleotídeos



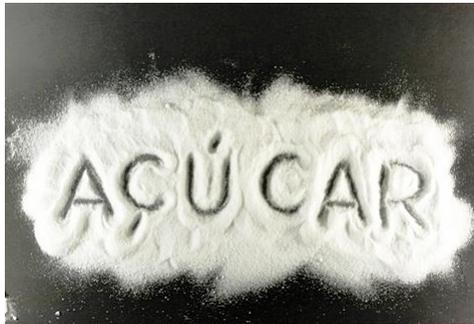
3

Moléculas Orgânicas



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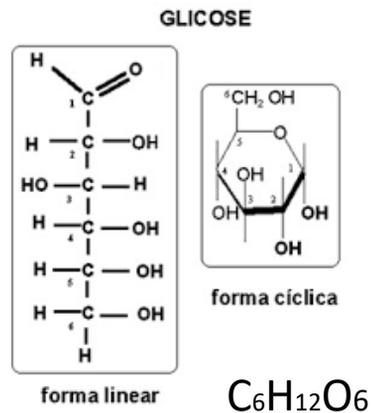
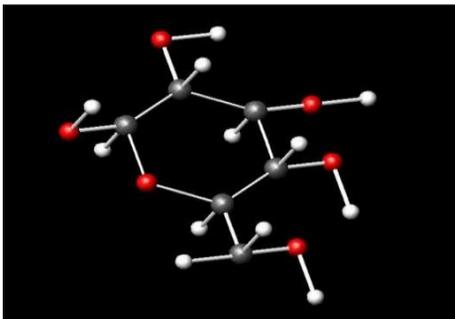
Carboidratos



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Carboidratos

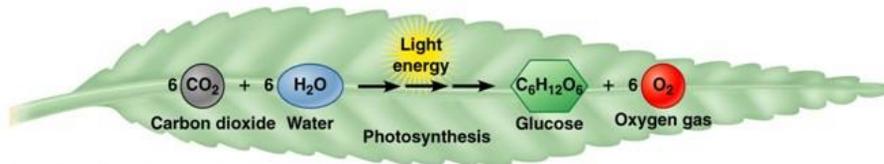
- “Carbono hidratado” $C(H_2O)$



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Carboidratos

❖ Produzidos na Fotossíntese



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Carboidratos

❖ Funções na Célula:

✓ Fonte de energia

✓ Estrutural

✓ Reserva Energética

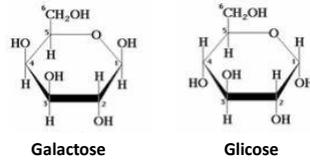
✓ Oxidação : Libera Energia, CO_2 e H_2O



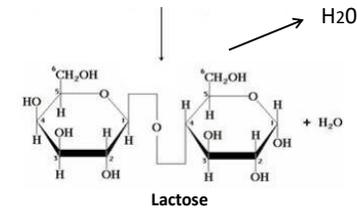
8

Classificação – número de monômeros

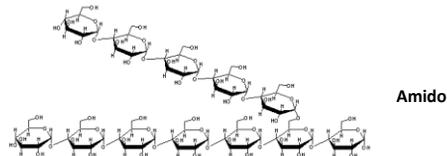
☐ Monossacarídeo



☐ Dissacarídeo



☐ Polissacarídeo



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Monossacarídeo

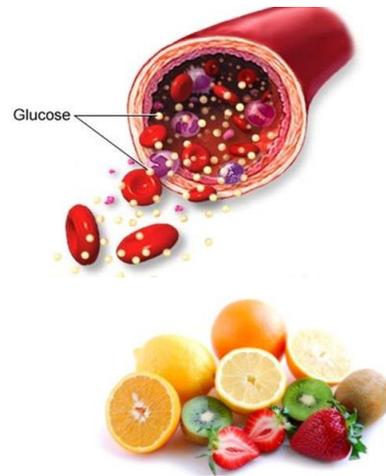
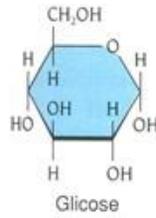
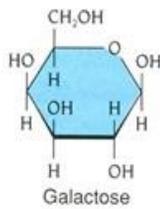
- ❖ Solúveis em água
- ❖ Nome é dado pelo número de carbonos mais a terminação “ose”

Prefixo (número de carbonos)	Sufixo (ose)	Fórmula geral
3	Triose	$C_3H_6O_3$
4	Tetrose	$C_4H_8O_4$
5	Pentose	$C_5H_{10}O_5$
6	Hexose	$C_6H_{12}O_6$
7	Heptose	$C_7H_{14}O_7$

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Monossacarídeo

Hexoses

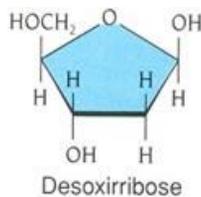
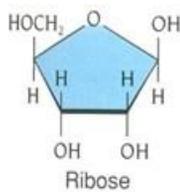


❖ **Função:** Aproveitados diretamente como **Fonte de Energia**

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Monossacarídeo

Pentoses



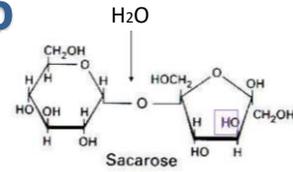
❖ **Função:** Estrutural, participam da constituição dos **ácidos nucleicos**

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Dissacarídeo

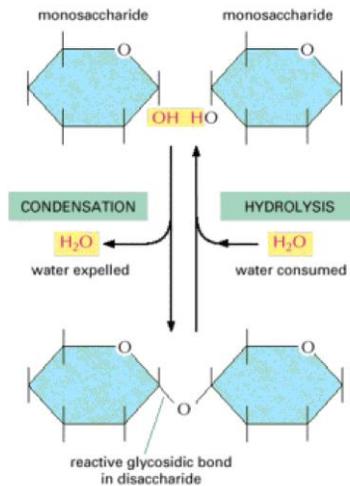
❖ Solúveis em água

Carboidrato	Monossacarídeo constituinte
Sacarose	glicose + frutose
Lactose	glicose + galactose
Maltose	glicose + glicose



❖ Função: Fonte de Energia a Médio Prazo.

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Importância econômica – Sacarose

❖ Indústria Alimentícia

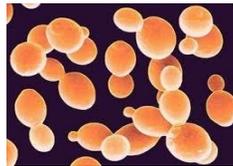


Açúcar



Cana-de-açúcar

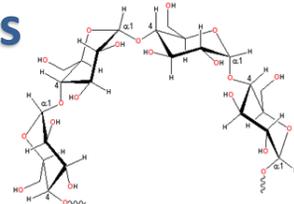
❖ Produção de Etanol

*S. cerevisiae*

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Polissacarídeos

- ❖ São Polímeros. Solúveis e Insolúveis em água
- ❖ Cadeias longas (~200 a ~ 7000 monômeros)



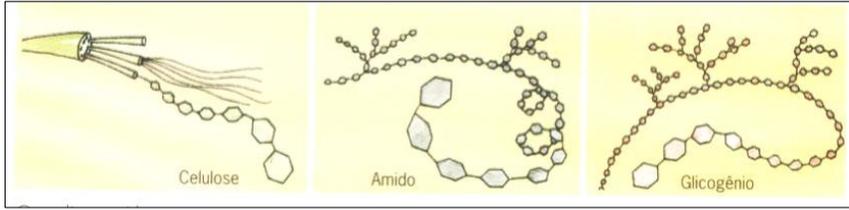
❖ Função: Armazenamento de Energia e Estrutural.



Carboidrato	Monossacarídeo Constituinte
Amido	Glicose
Glicogênio	Glicose
Celulose	Glicose
Quitina	N- acetil glucosamina

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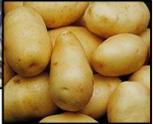
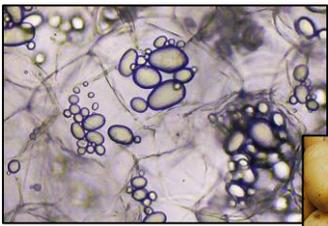
Polissacarídeos de Glicose: Celulose, Amido e Glicogênio



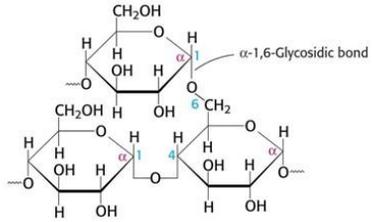
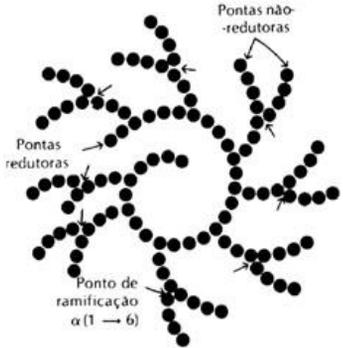
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Reserva Energética – Vegetal

Amido: resíduos de Glicose com ligações α 1,4 e α 1,6.



Amyloplasto



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Reserva Energética – Animais e Fungos

Glicogênio: resíduos de Glicose ligações α 1,4 e α 1,6 (>)

The diagram illustrates the metabolic pathways of glycogen. In the **LIVER**, Glycogen is converted to Glucose 6-P, which is then converted to Glucose and released into the **BLOOD GLUCOSE**. In **MUSCLE**, Glycogen is converted to Glucose 6-P, which is used to produce **ENERGY**. The chemical structure of glycogen shows a branched chain of glucose units with α 1,4 and α 1,6 glycosidic bonds. A micrograph labeled **GLICOGENIO** shows glycogen granules within **Fibras musculares**.

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Estrutural – Parede Vegetal

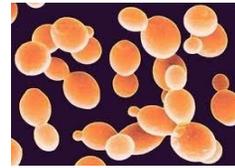
**Celulose : resíduo de Glicose ligações β 1,4;
Sem ramificação**

The images illustrate the structure of cellulose. On the left, a micrograph shows plant cells with **Parede celular** (cell wall) and **fibras de celulose** (cellulose fibers). A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) shows a dense network of cellulose fibers. A photograph shows a tree trunk with a cross-section of cellulose fibers.

✓ **Outros Polissacarídeos da Parede Vegetal : Hemicelulose e Pectina**

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Importância Econômica – Celulose



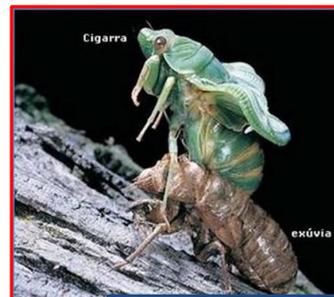
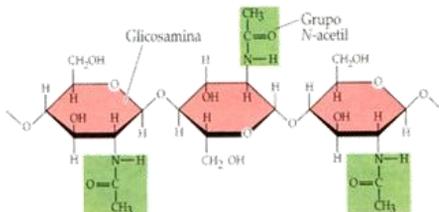
S. cerevisiae

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Estrutural – Insetos e Parede de Fungos

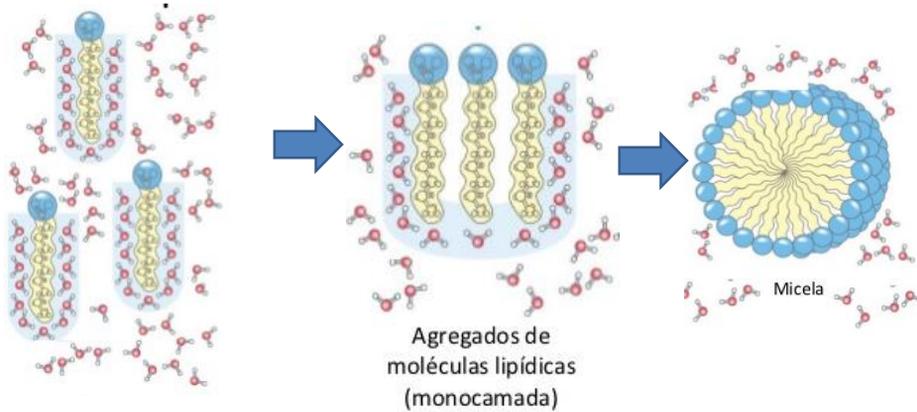
Quitina: Parede Celular de Fungos e Exoesqueleto de insetos

N-acetil glucosamina



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Ácidos Graxos: Comportamento em Meio Aquoso



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Lipídeos

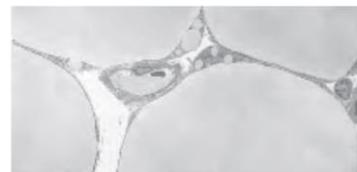
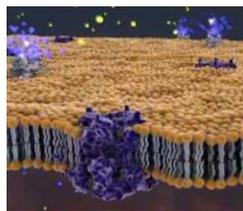
❖ Características gerais :

- Insolúveis em água;
- Solúveis em solventes orgânicos;



❖ Função na célula :

- Estrutural
- Energética



(a) 8 μm

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Lipídeos: Importância Econômica

- Indústria de Alimentos
- Farmacêutica
- Biocombustível



X



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❖ **Biodiesel** - a partir de óleos vegetais ou gordura animal



Microalga- Vantagens:

- ✓ Alto teor de óleo por peso seco (~80%)
- ✓ Não compete por alimentos
- ✓ Fácil cultivo



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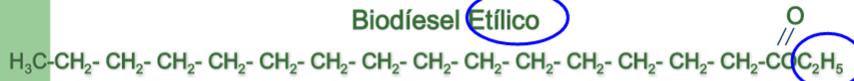
DIESEL X BIODIESEL

Diesel: n-Hexadecano

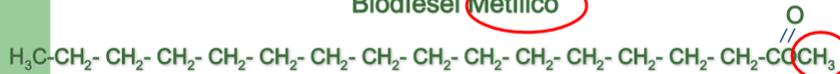


Biodiesel – Éster Eílico ou Metílico

Biodiesel **Eílico**



Biodiesel **Metílico**

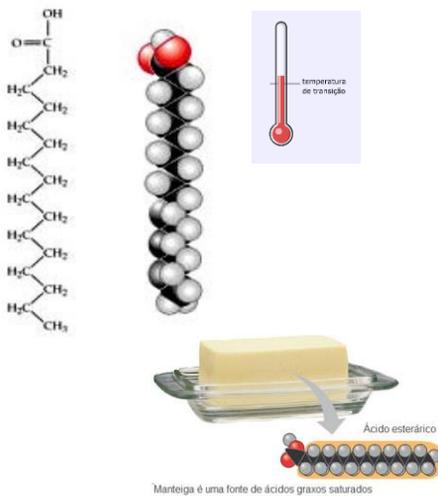


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Saturados

Menos solúvel

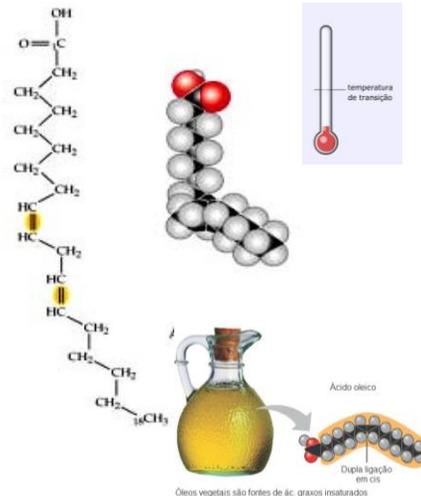
Maior ponto de fusão



Insaturados (ligações duplas)

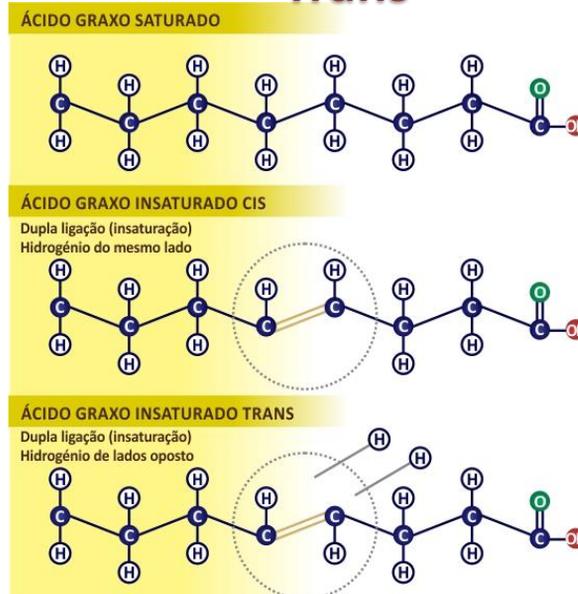
Mais solúvel

Menor ponto de fusão



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Ácidos Graxos Insaturados: Cis e Trans

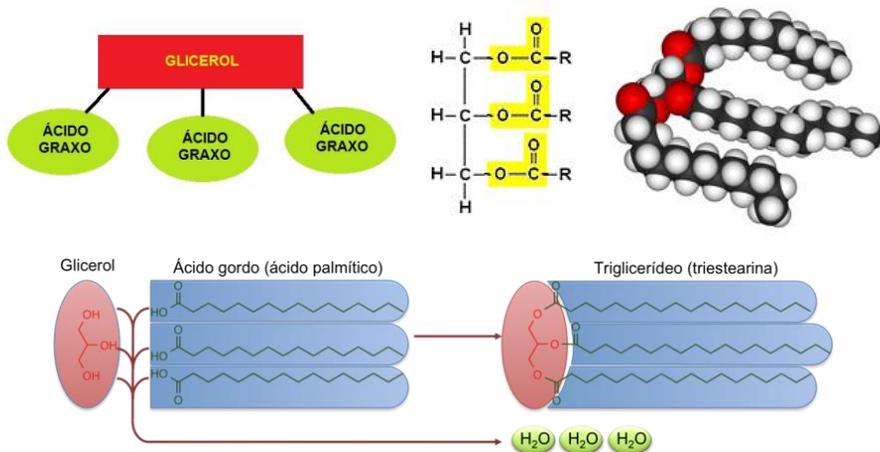


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Triglicerídeos: Fonte de Energia

❖ 1 molécula de Glicerol conectado 3 ácidos Graxos

❖Essencialmente Insolúvel



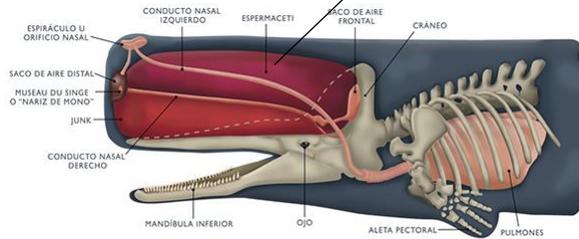
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Outras funções dos Triglicerídeos

❖ Facilita o mergulho da baleia Cachalote



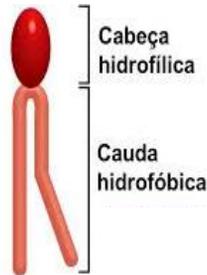
Até 3.600 kg de óleo



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Lipídeos nas Membranas: Função Estrutural

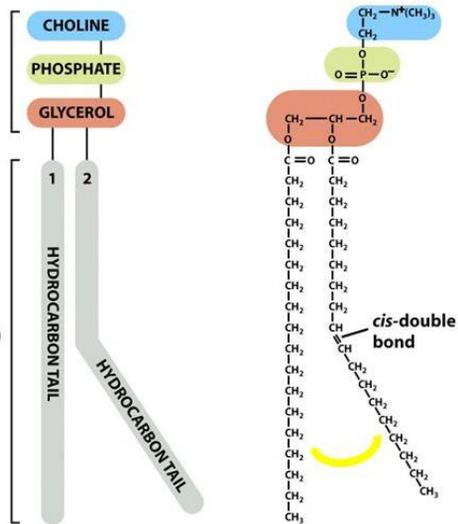
❖ Fosfolipídios



polar (hydrophilic) head group

nonpolar (hydrophobic) tails

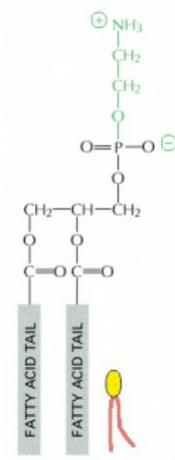
Fosfatidilcolina



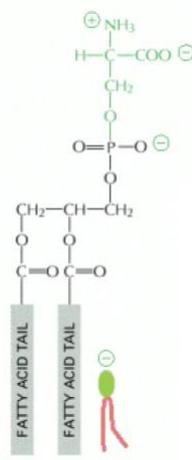
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❖ 4 tipos de fosfolípidos mais comuns.

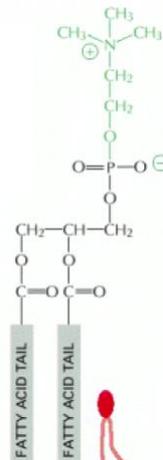
Fosfatiletanolamina



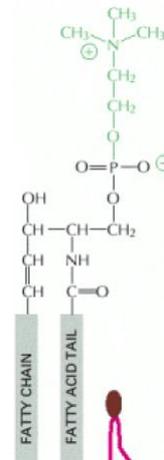
Fosfatidilserina



Fosfatidilcolina



Esfingomielina

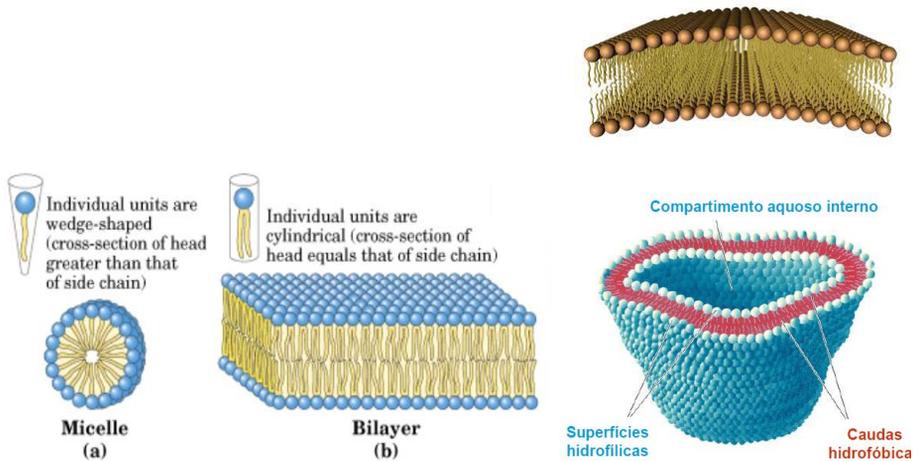


Alberts, B. et al. *Molecular Biology of The Cell*. 4 Ed.

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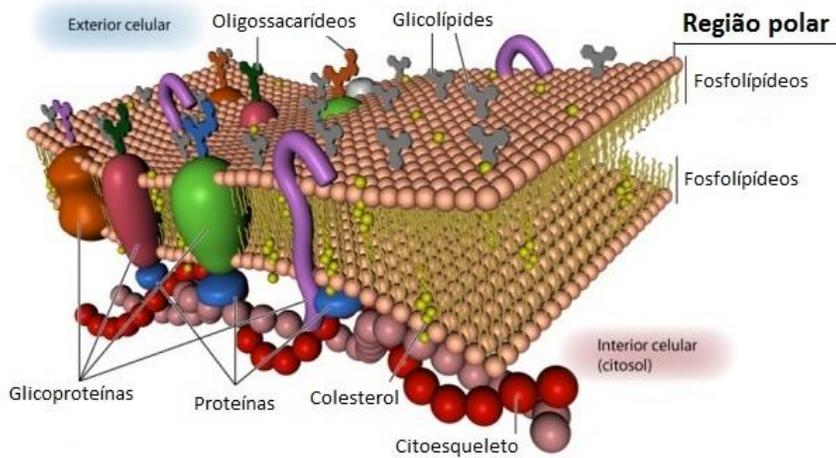
Lipídeos nas Membranas

❖ Importante no surgimento das membranas



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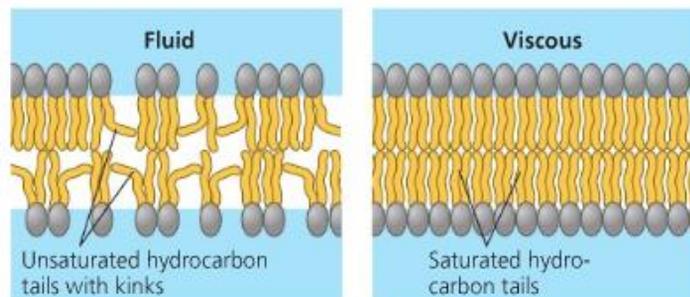
❖ Bicamada fluídica de fosfolípidos



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Ácidos Graxos Insaturados

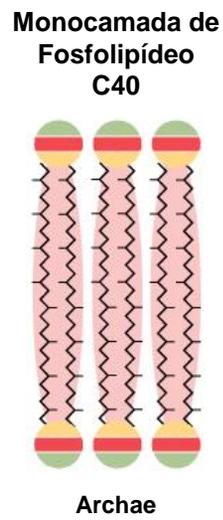
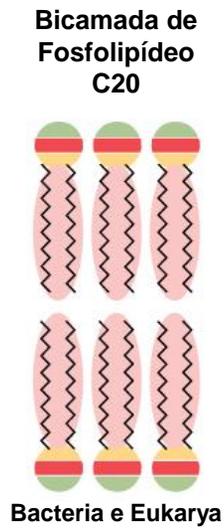
- ✓ Insaturações nos Ácidos Graxos alteram a fluidez da membrana
- ✓ Vegetal X Animal



(b) Membrane fluidity. Unsaturated hydrocarbon tails of phospholipids have kinks that keep the molecules from packing together, enhancing membrane fluidity.

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Membranas – Exemplo Archae



Sulfobolus

