

Carboidratos

Propriedades:

Importância Nutricional

Energia → 4 kcal/g

Solubilidade

Áçúcar	g/100g H ₂ O
Sacarose	204
Frutose	375
Glicose	107
Maltose	83
Lactose	20

Poder adoçante

Áçúcar	Poder adoçante
Sacarose	100
Frutose	173
glicose	74
maltose	32
lactose	16

Açúcares : suas estruturas e estequiometria

O que é singular sobre as estruturas dos açúcares?

Blocos de construção - monossacarídeos



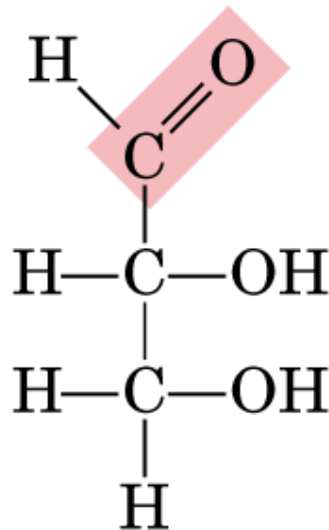
Polihidroxialdeídos (aldose)

Polihidroxietonas (cetose)

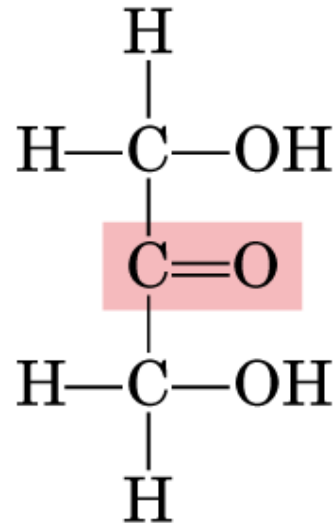
Classificação dos carboidratos

1. Quanto ao grupo funcional - aldoses ou cetoses

trioses: monossacarídeos mais simples



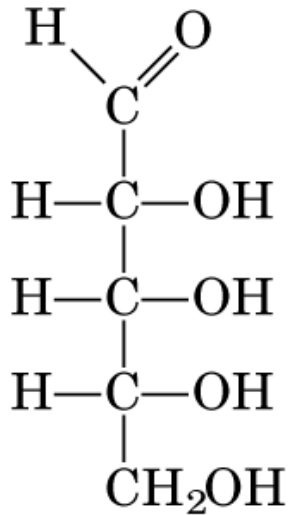
Glyceraldehyde,
an aldotriose



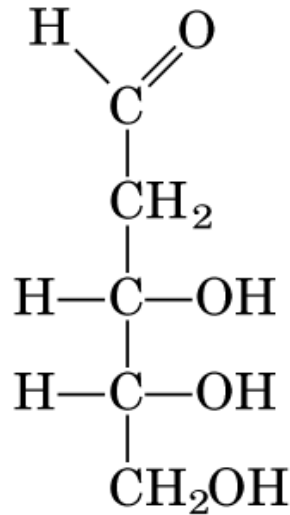
Dihydroxyacetone,
a ketotriose

(a)

2. Quanto ao número de átomos de carbono - é indicado pelos prefixos tri, tetra, penta, hexa, etc

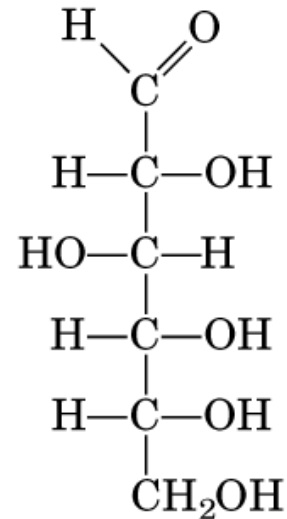


D-Ribose,
an aldopentose

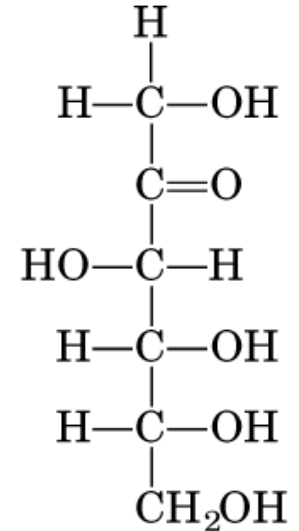


2-Deoxy-D-ribose,
an aldopentose

(c)



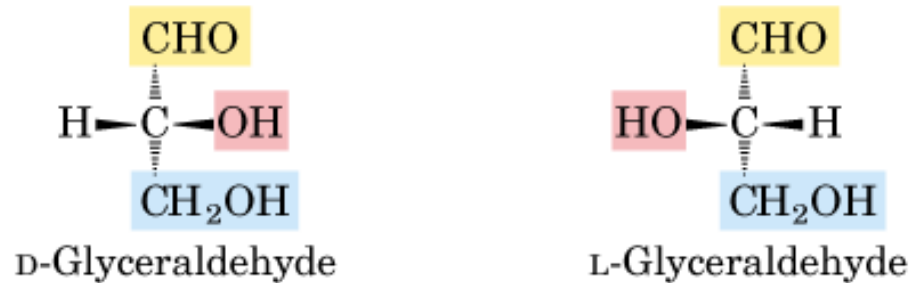
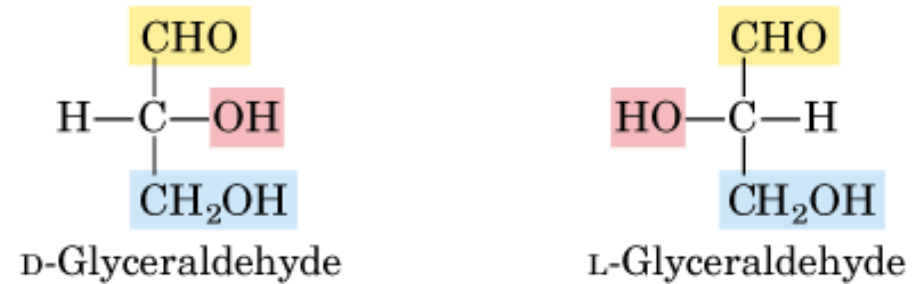
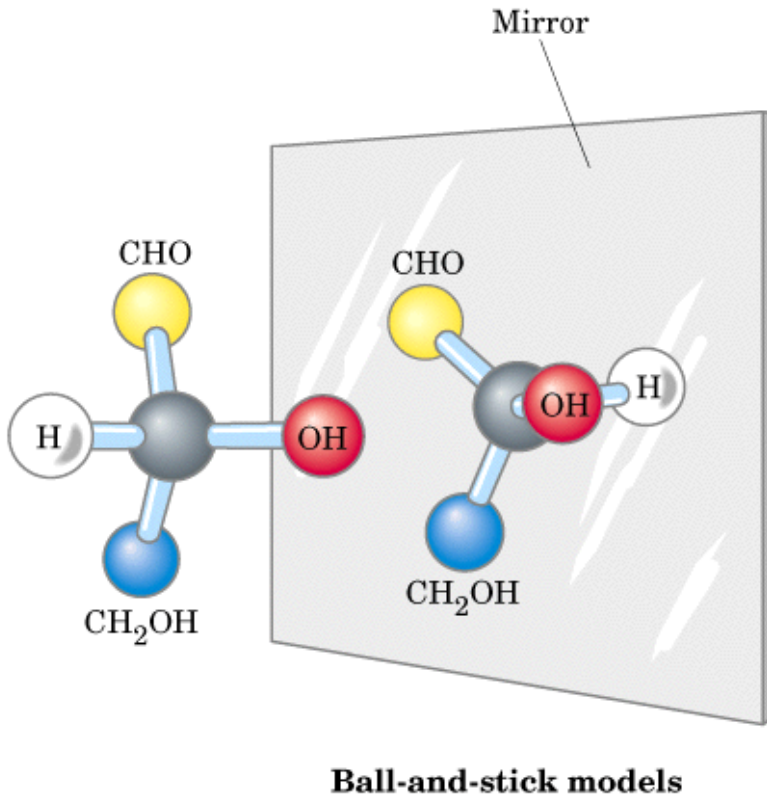
D-Glucose,
an aldohexose



D-Fructose,
a ketohexose

(b)

Isomeria ótica

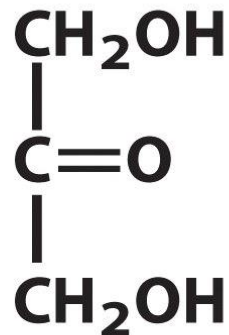


O gliceraldeído apresenta um carbono (C2) assimétrico, dando origem a dois isômeros óticos, as formas D e L

A diidroxiacetona não possui C assimétrico e, por isso, não mostra esse tipo de isomeria. Os outros monossacarídeos podem ser derivados pelo crescimento da cadeia destas duas trioses.

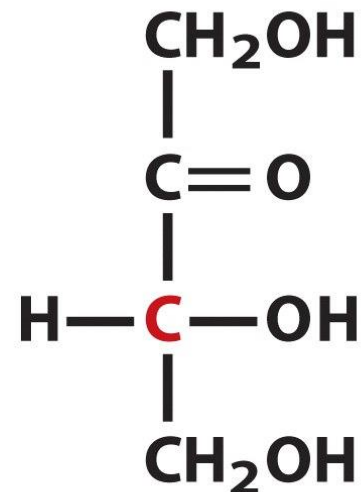
D-Ketoses

Three carbons

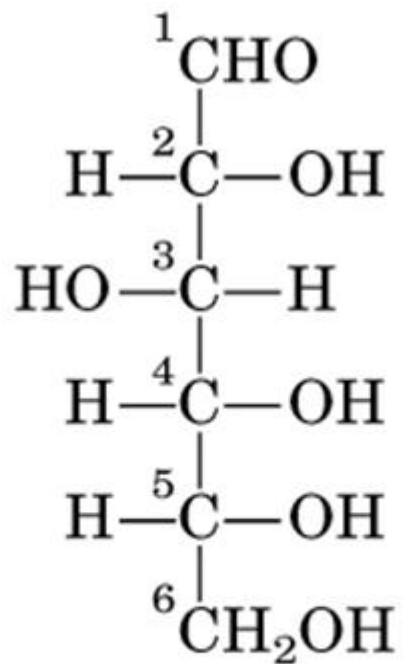


Dihydroxyacetone

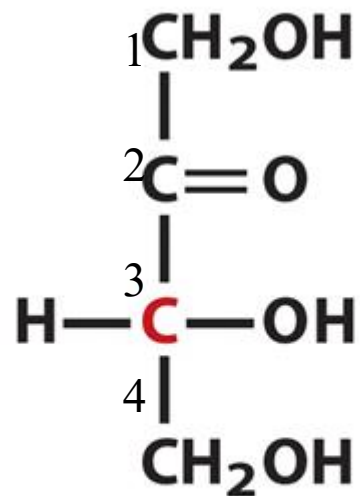
Four carbons



D-Erythrulose

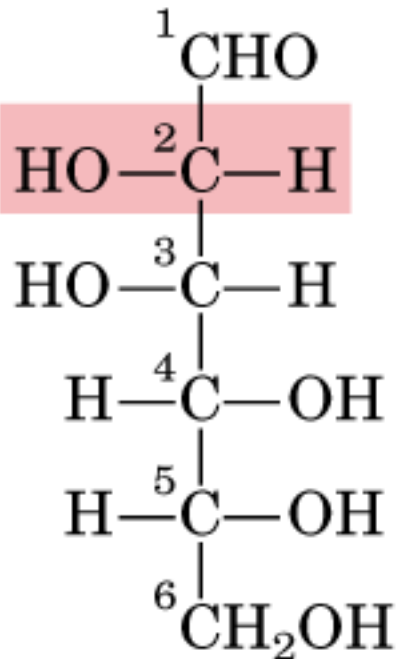


D-Glucose

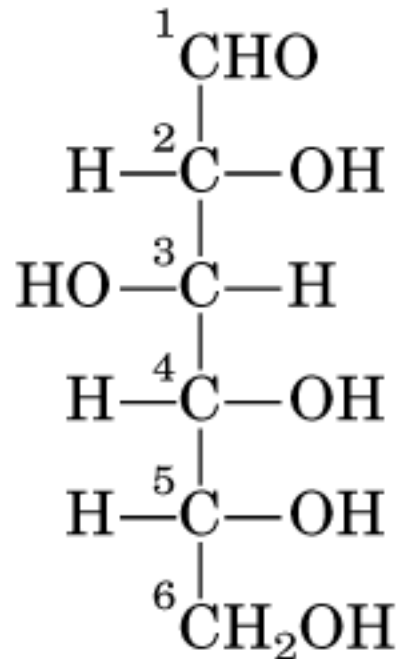


D-Erythrulose

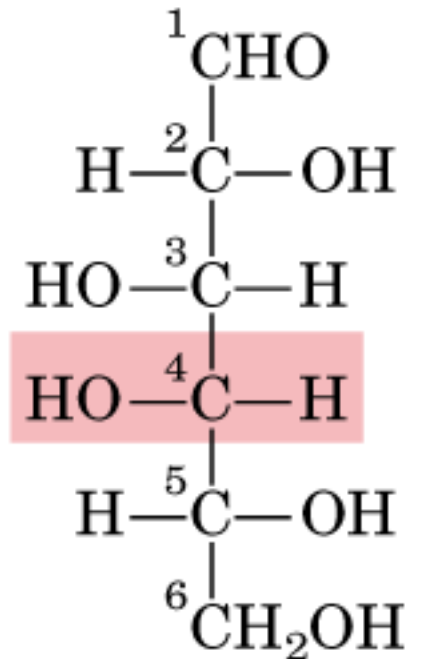
Epímeros



D-Mannose
(epimer at C-2)

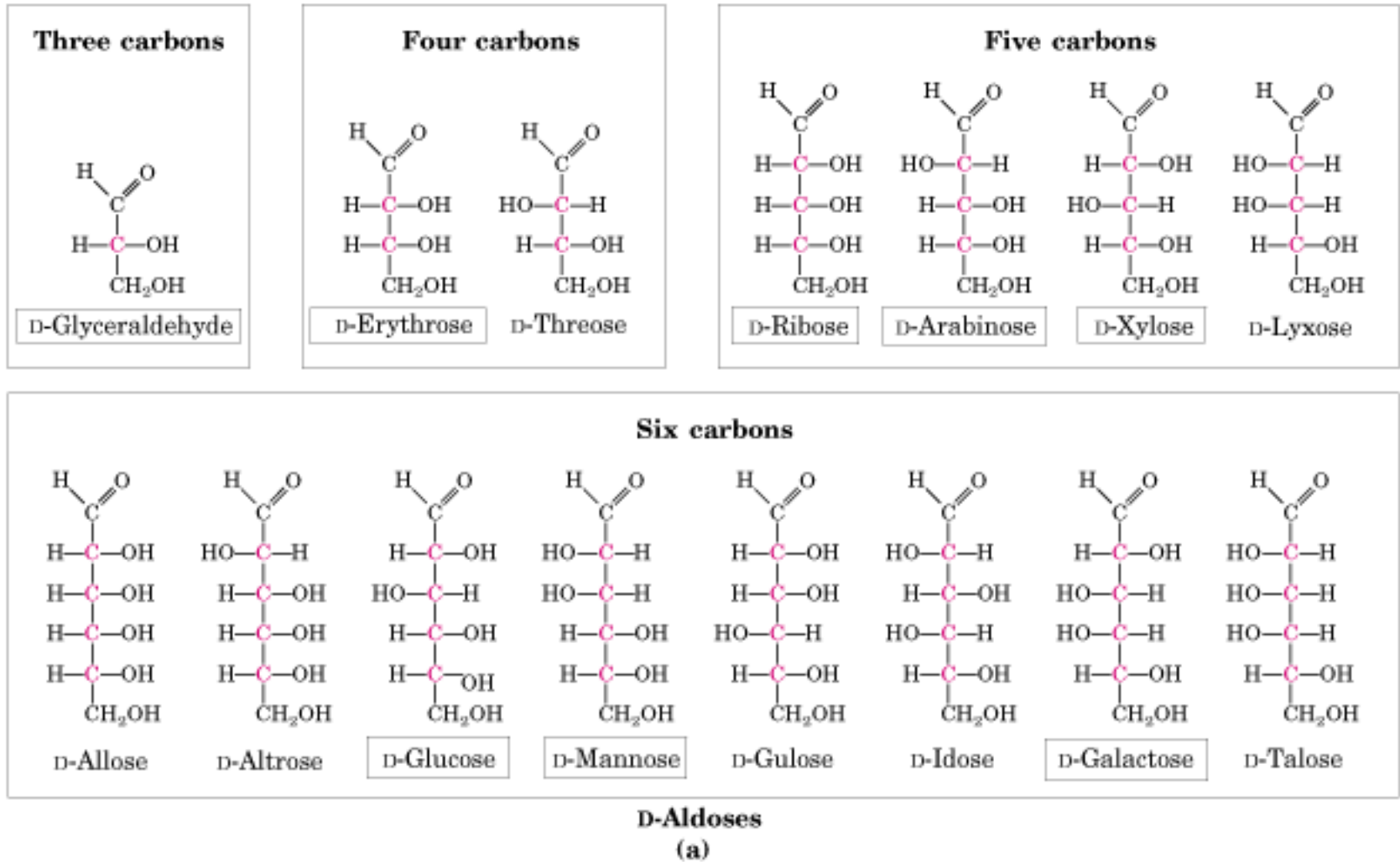


D-Glucose



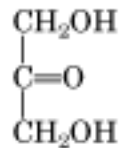
D-Galactose
(epimer at C-4)

Grupo das aldoses



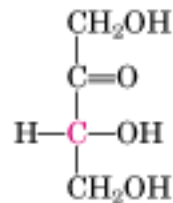
Grupo das cetoses

Three carbons



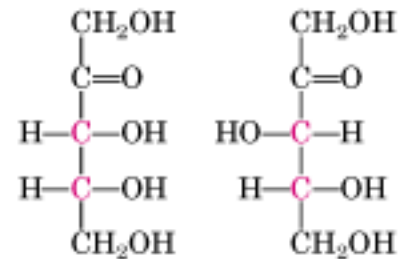
Dihydroxyacetone

Four carbons



D-Erythrulose

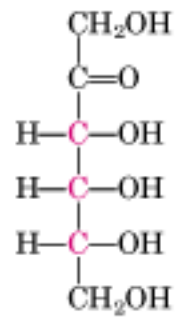
Five carbons



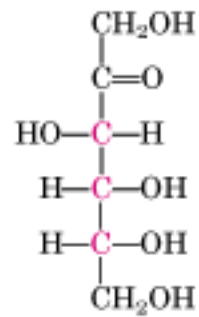
D-Ribulose

D-Xylulose

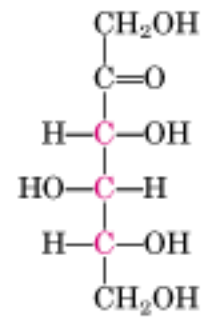
Six carbons



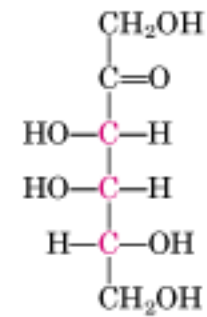
D- Psicose



D-Fructose

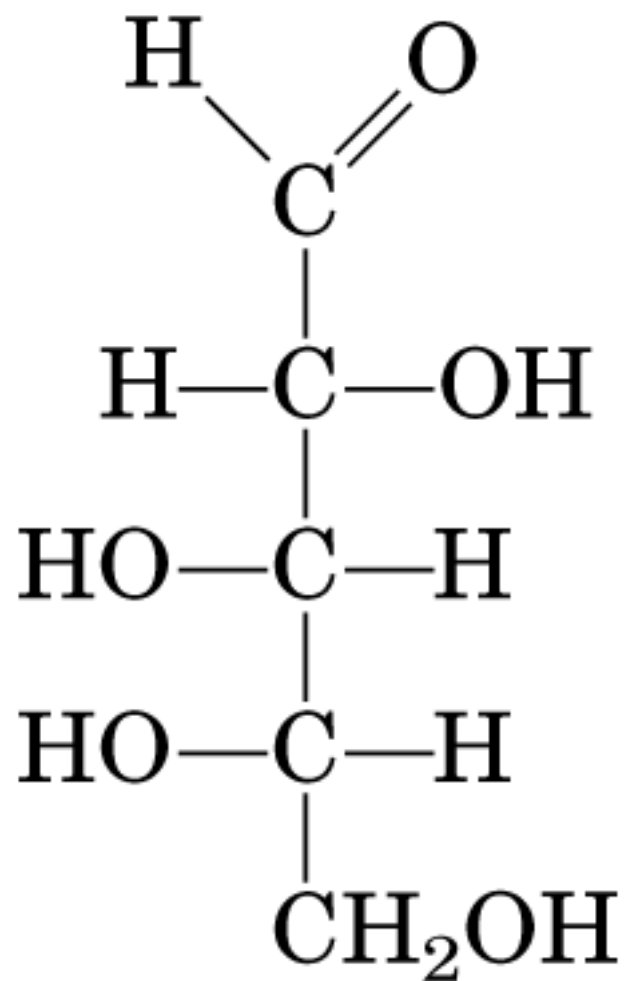


D-Sorbose



D-Tagatose

D-Ketoses (b)



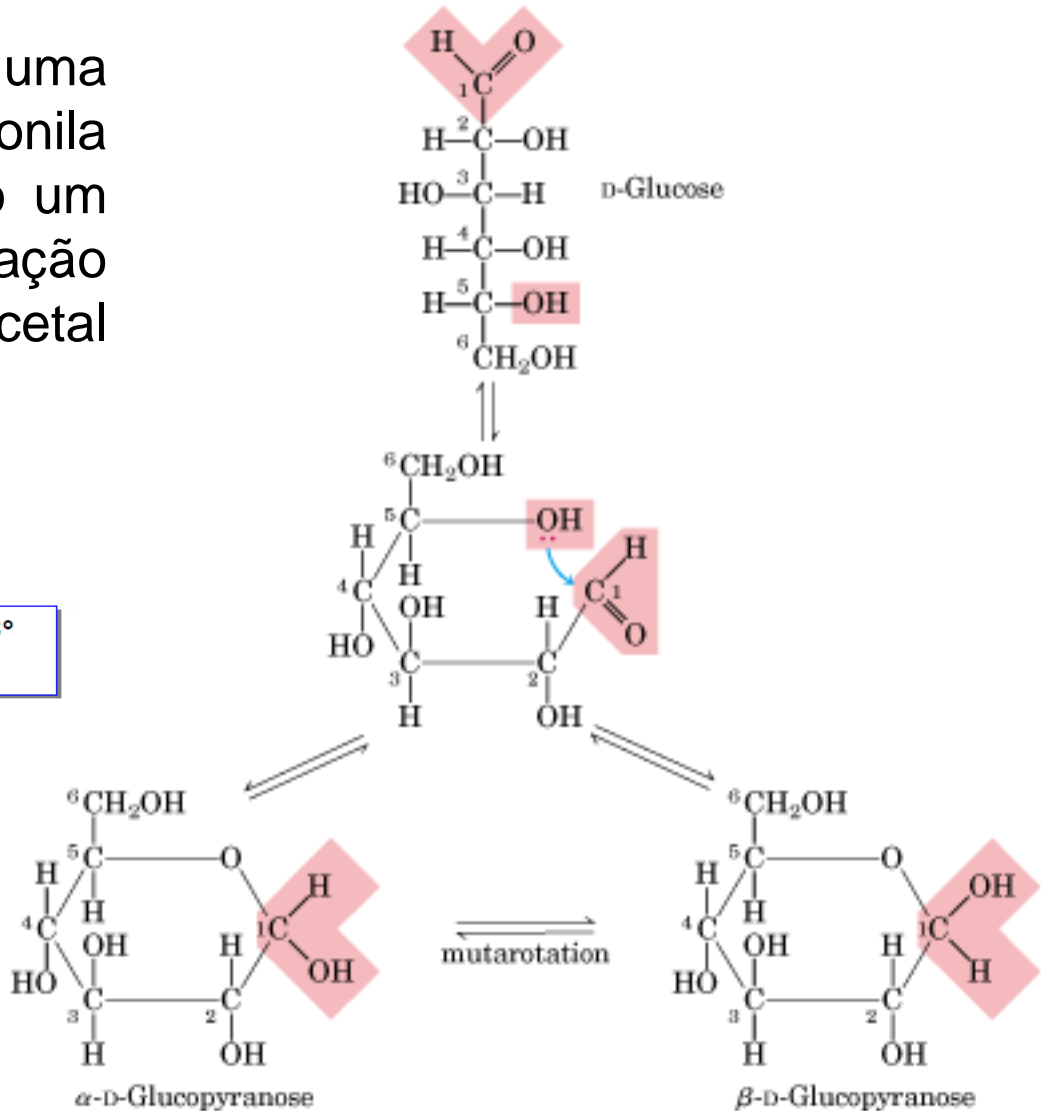
L-Arabinose

Ciclização e mutarrotação

Um álcool (OH) faz uma adição nucleofílica à carbonila de um aldeído, formando um composto de condensação conhecido como hemiacetal (hemicetal)

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

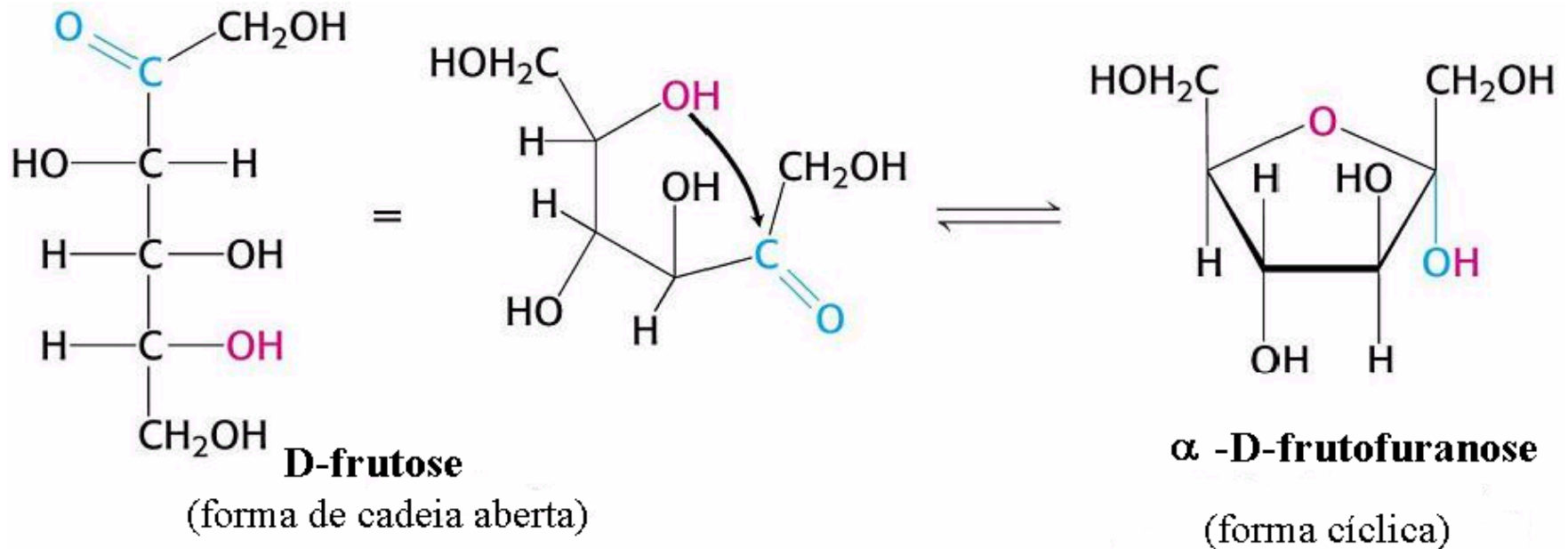
Solução aquosa $\approx + 53^\circ$
(25°C)



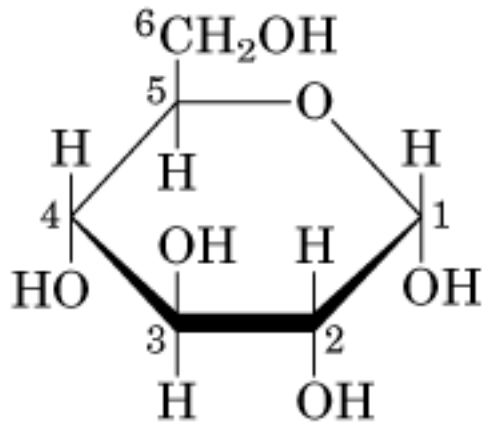
Rotação específica - $112,2^\circ$

$18,7^\circ$

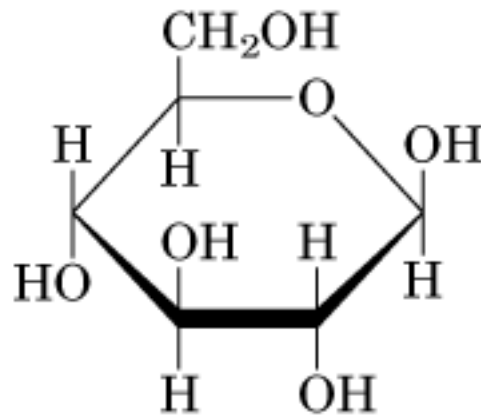
Ciclização da D-frutose



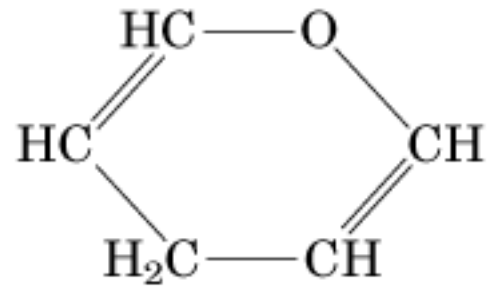
C Anomérico → é aquele que passa a ser assimétrico em decorrência da ciclização da molécula.



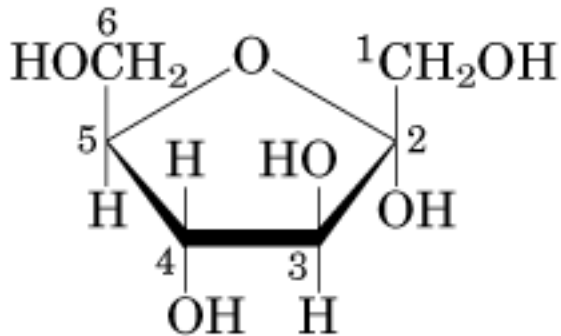
α -D-Glucopyranose



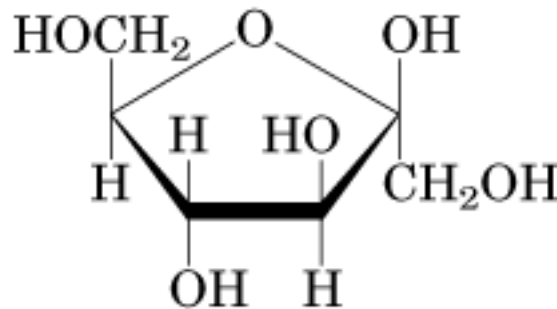
β -D-Glucopyranose



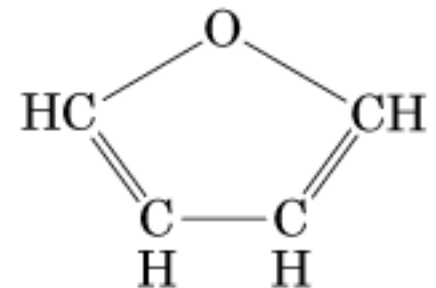
Pyran



α -D-Fructofuranose



β -D-Fructofuranose

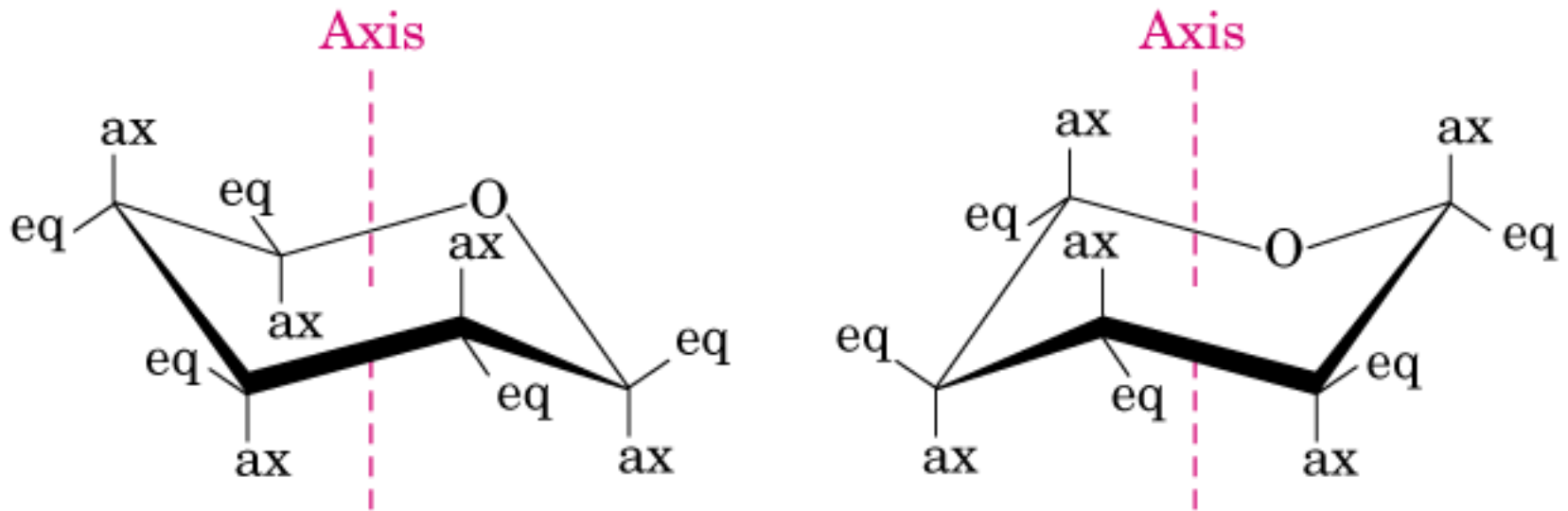


Furan

Nomenclatura →

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

Conformação espacial (tridimensional)



Two possible chair forms

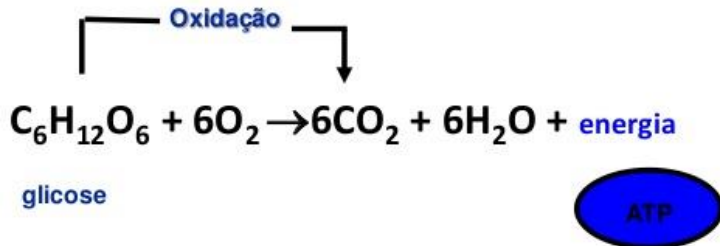
(a)

Extremidades em diferentes lados do plano – mais estável

Reações dos monossacarídeos

Reação de oxidação

- A **perda** de **elétrons** de um átomo da **substância**.
- Substância perdedora de elétrons é chamada redutora, que se oxida
- Ou **ganho** de **oxigênio**.

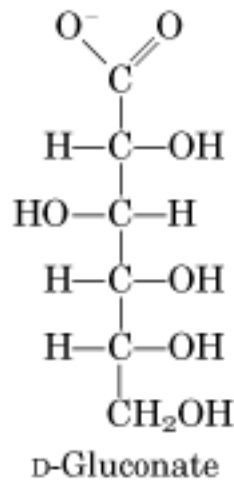
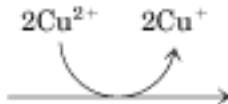
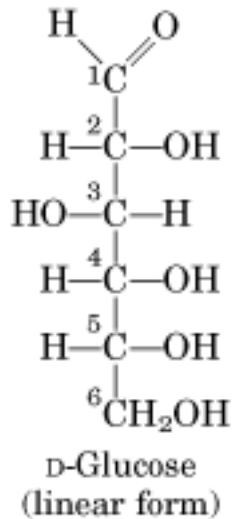
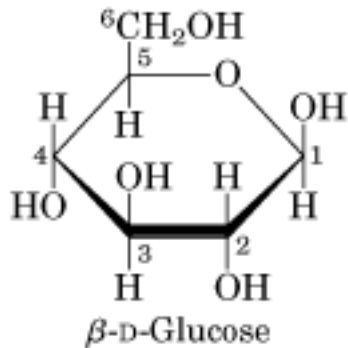


Reação de Redução

- O **ganho** of elétrons na substância.
- Ou **perda** de **oxigênio**.

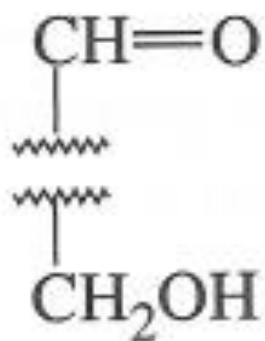
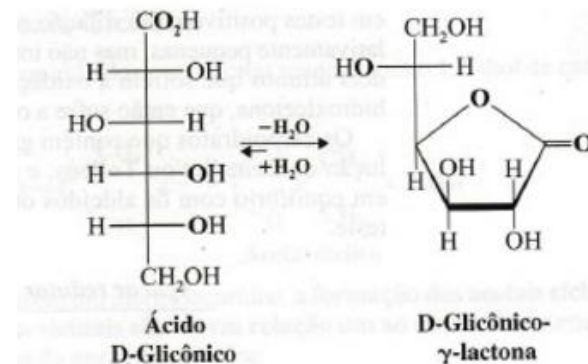
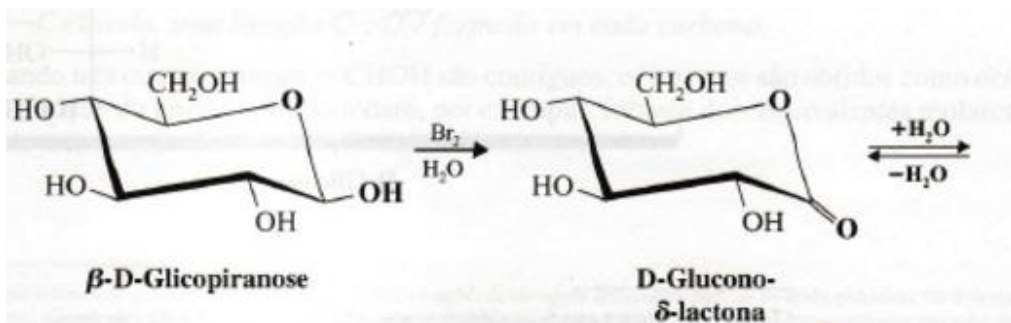


Poder redutor dos açúcares

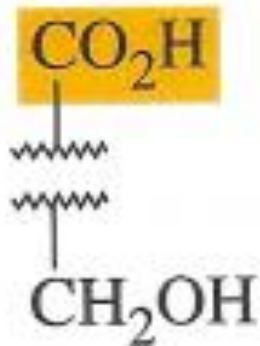


Monossacarídeos são redutores (o grupo aldeído pode ser oxidado por Cu^{2+} ou Ag^{+} a um ácido carboxílico)

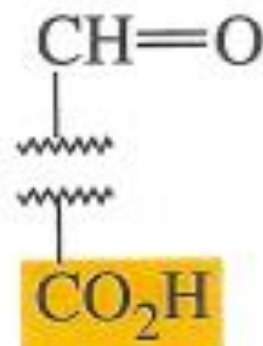
(a)



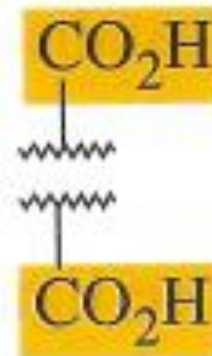
Aldose



Ácido aldônico

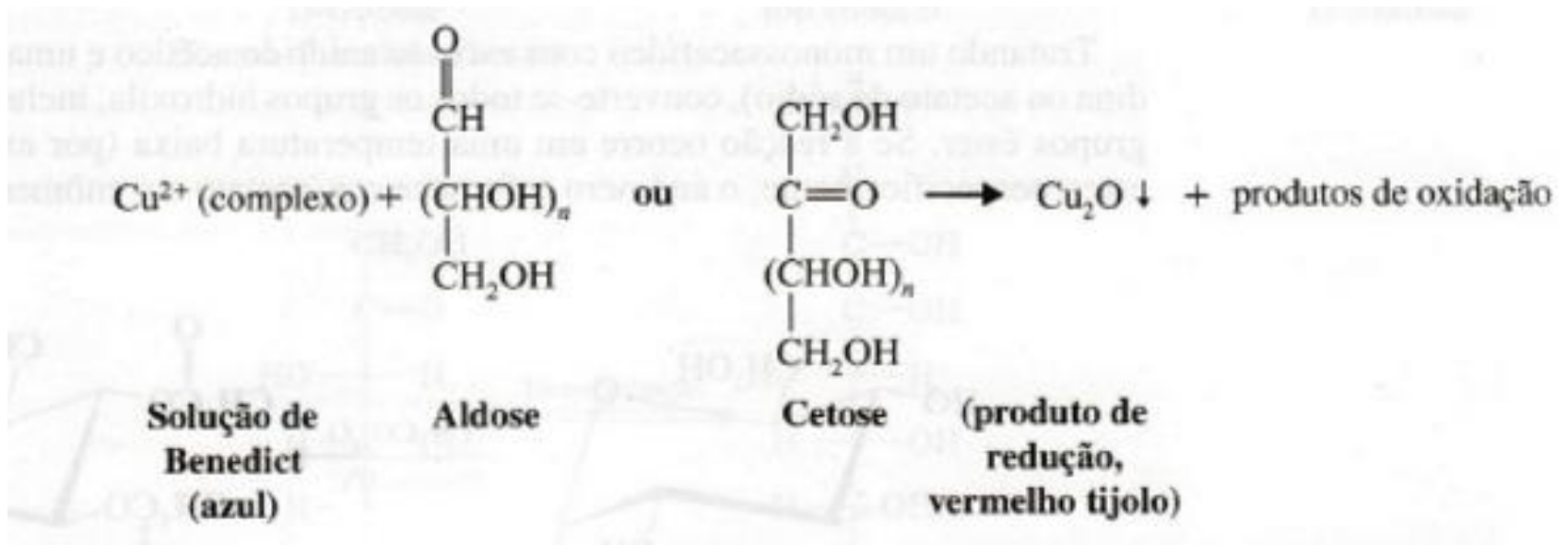


Ácido urônico

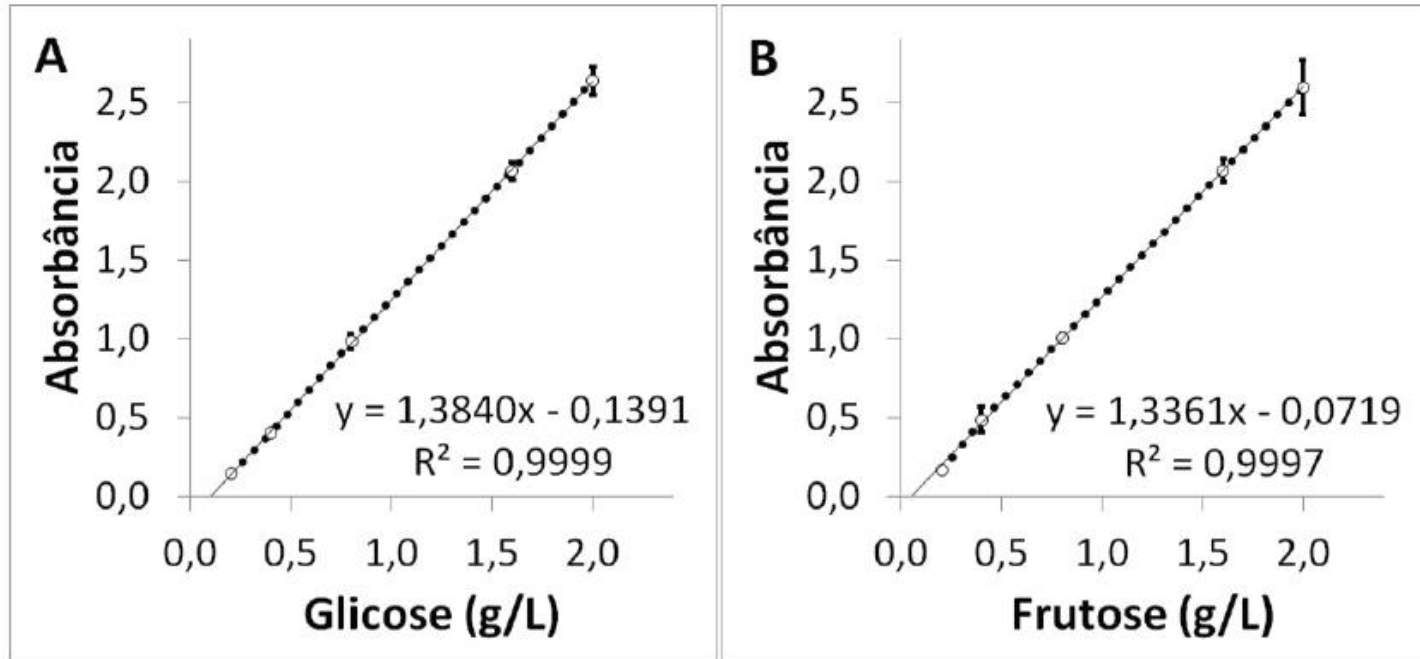


Ácido aldárico

Reagentes de Benedict : Açúcares Redutores

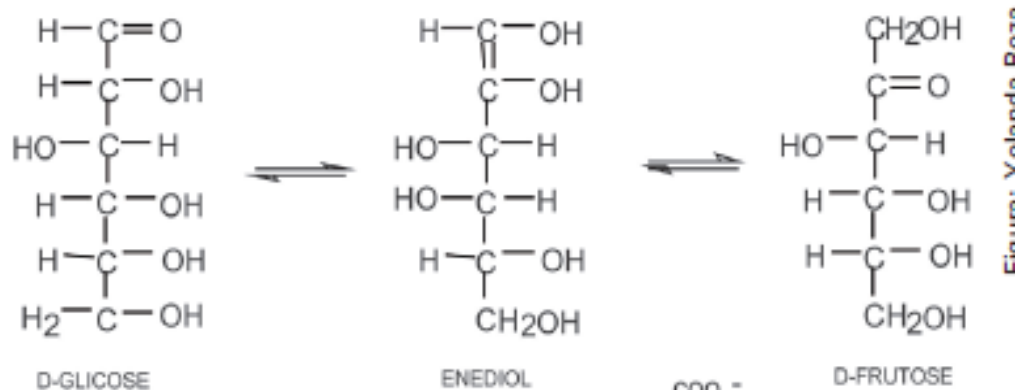


Dosagem de açúcares redutores com o reativo DNS



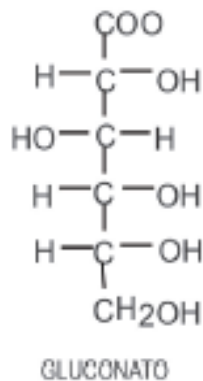
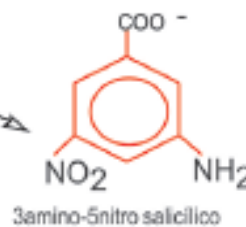
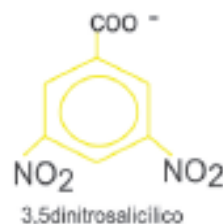
Leitura Abs - 540 nm

Dosagem de açúcares redutores com o reativo DNS

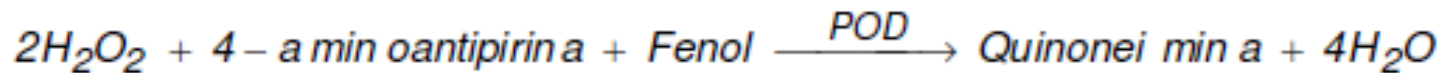
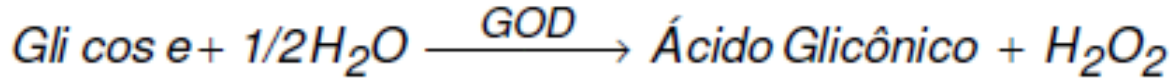
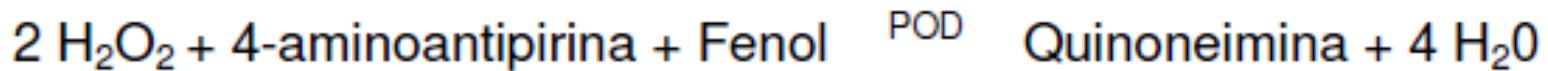
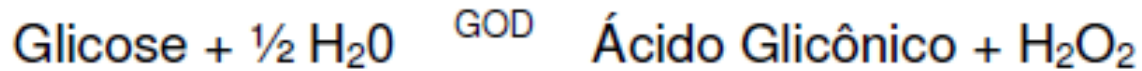


+ NaOH em excesso

ALTERAÇÃO DA COR
DO REAGENTE DNS
(AMARELO PARA LARANJA)



Metodo enzimático – Glicose oxidase



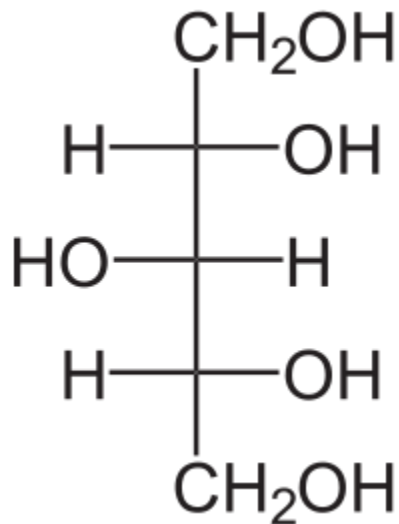
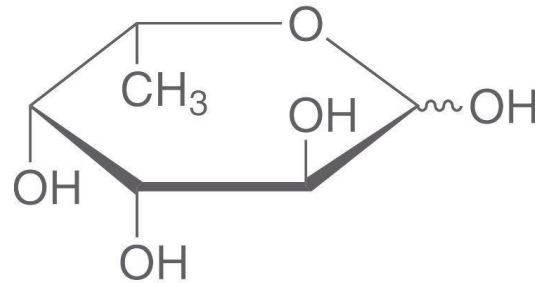
glicose oxidase (GOD)

peroxidase (POD)

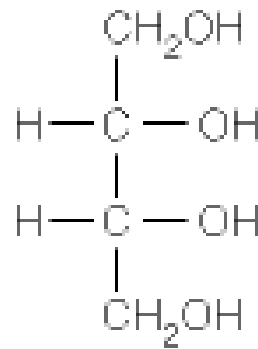
500 nm- leitura bsorbancia

Redução de açúcares

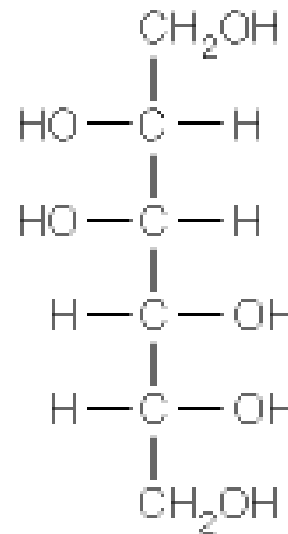
L-fucose



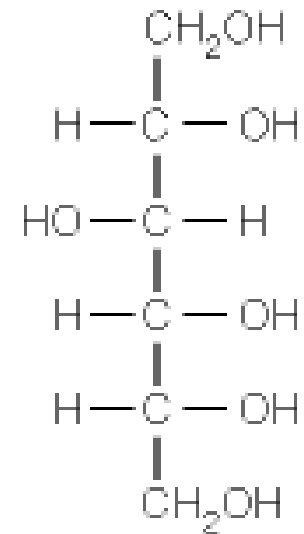
xilitol



Erythritol*



D-Mannitol

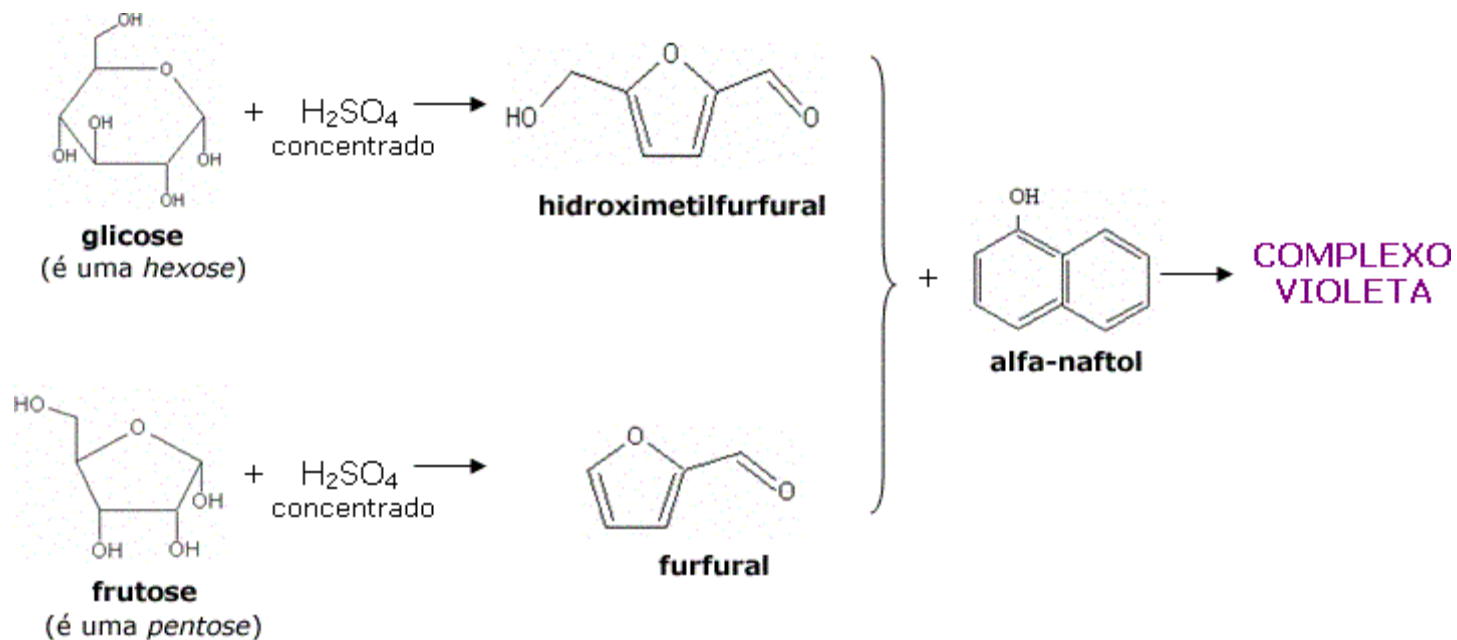


**D-Glucitol
(sorbitol)**

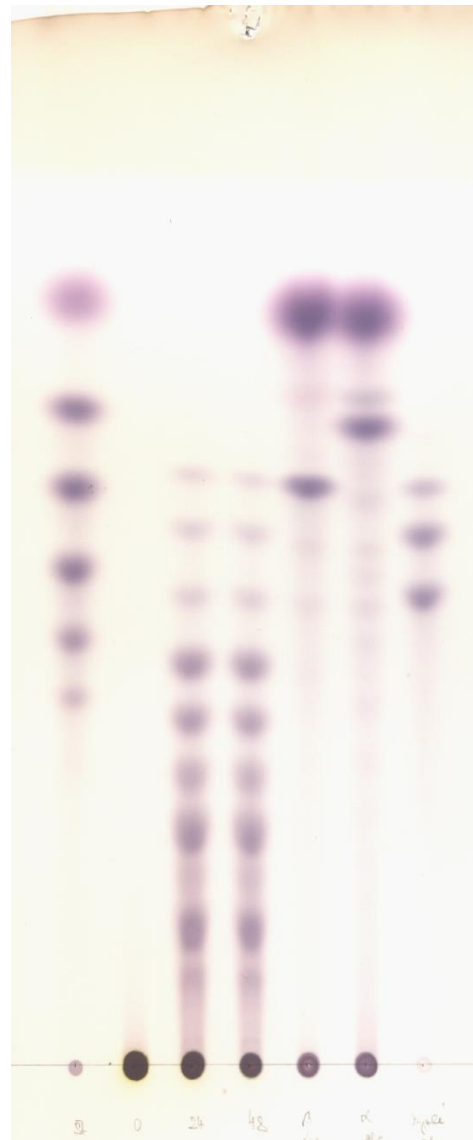
Ação de ácidos em monossacarídeos

- Estáveis a ação de ácidos minerais diluídos a quente
- Ácidos concentrados – causam desidratação produzindo furfurais

Glicose --→ 5-hidroximetil furfural

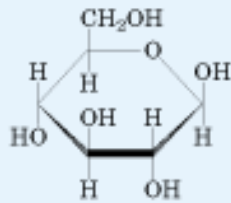


Análise de açúcares por cromatografia em camada delgada

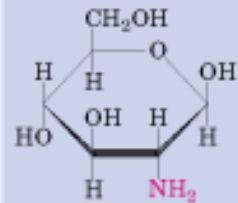


Derivados de açúcares

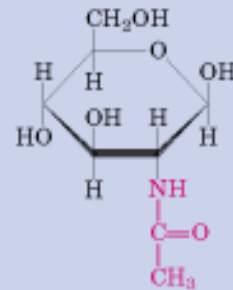
Glucose family



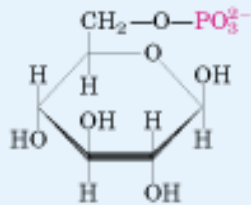
β -D-Glucose



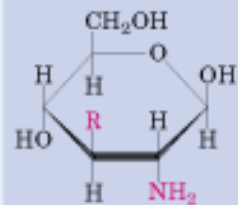
β -D-Glucosamine



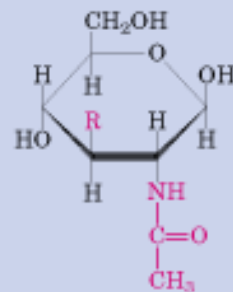
N-Acetyl- β -D-glucosamine



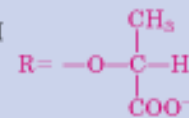
β -D-Glucose 6-phosphate



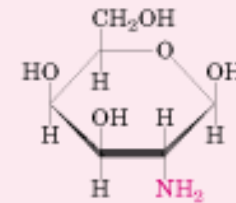
Muramic acid



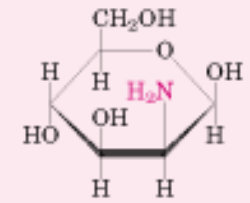
N-Acetylmuramic acid



Amino sugars

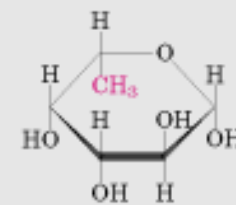


β -D-Galactosamine

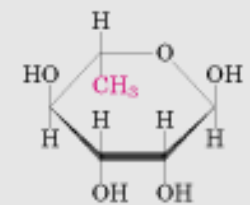


β -D-Mannosamine

Deoxy sugars

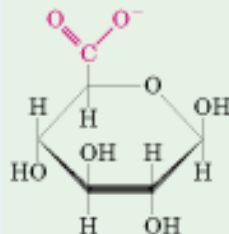


β -L-Fucose

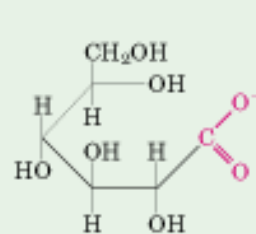


α -L-Rhamnose

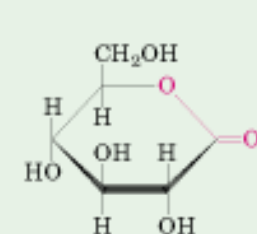
Acidic sugars



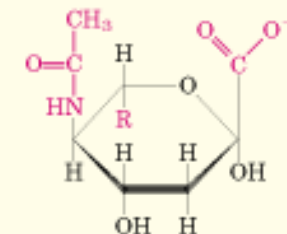
β -D-Glucuronate



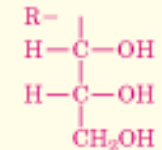
D-Gluconate



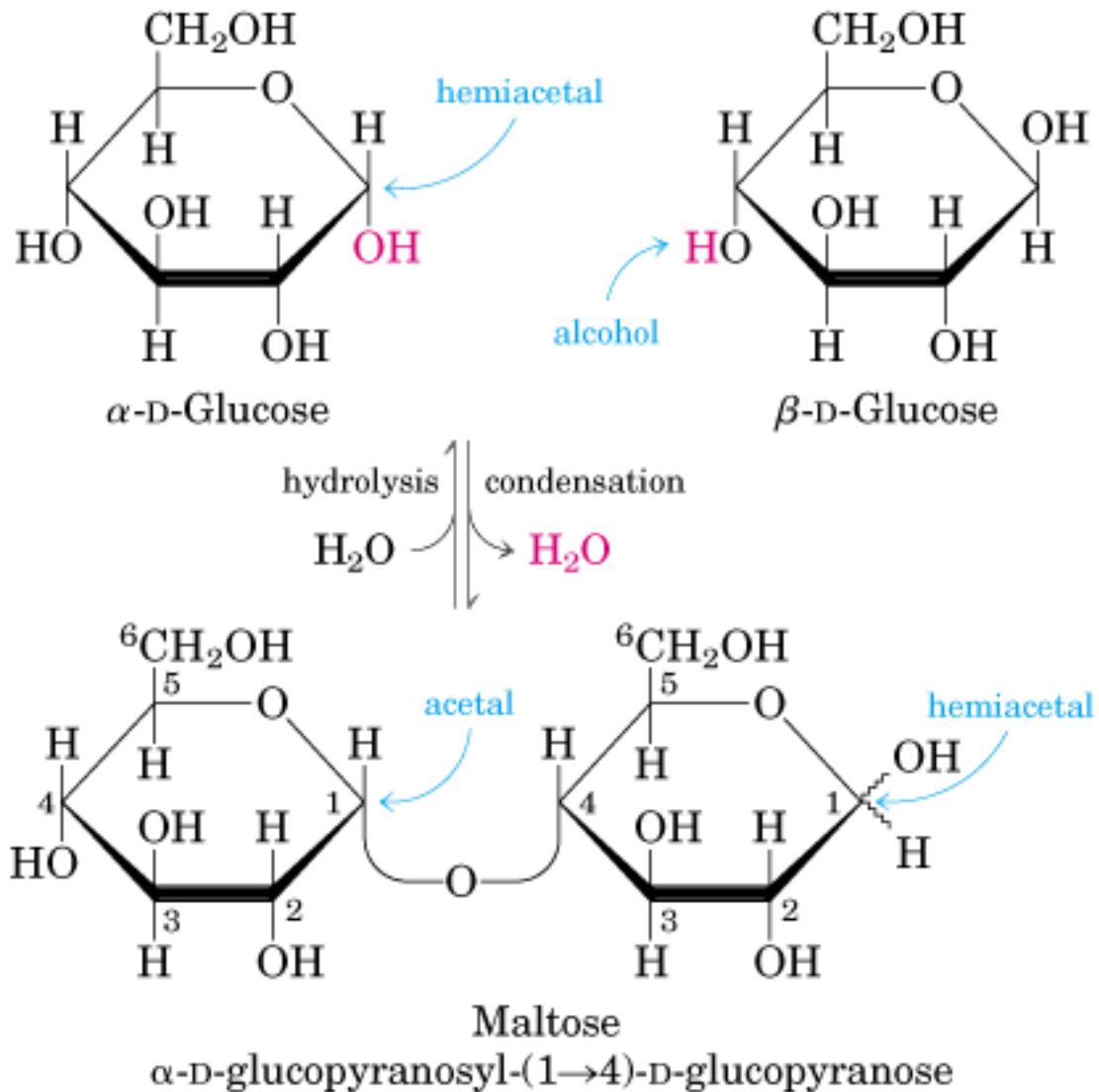
D-Glucono- δ -lactone



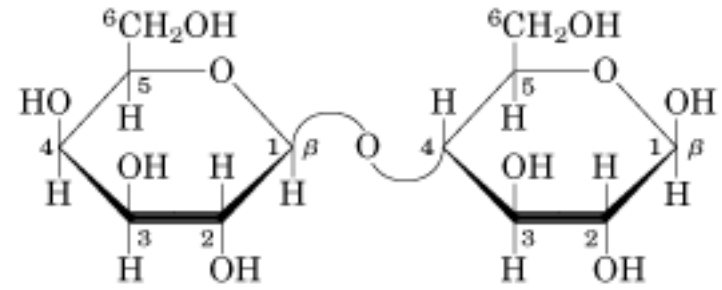
N-Acetylneuraminic acid
(sialic acid)



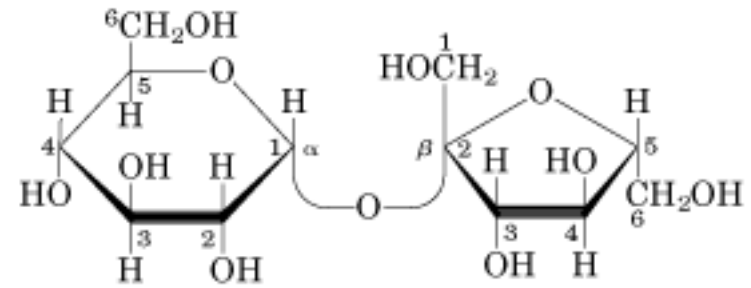
Dissacarídeos



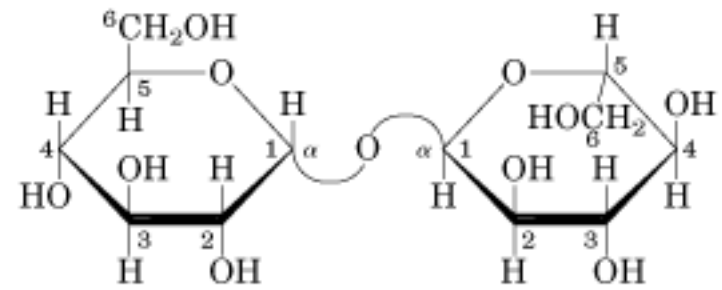
Caso a ligação glicosídica envolva a condensação dos dois OHs glicosídicos como é o caso da trealose, uma α 1-1-D-glicose, o dissacarídeo não pode ser oxidado pelo reagente de Fehling (dissacarídeo não redutor). Já a maltose, que possui um OH glicosídico livre é um dissacarídeo redutor, sendo oxidado pelo reagente de Fehling.



Lactose (β form)
 β -D-galactopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)- β -D-glucopyranose
 Gal(β 1 \rightarrow 4)Glc



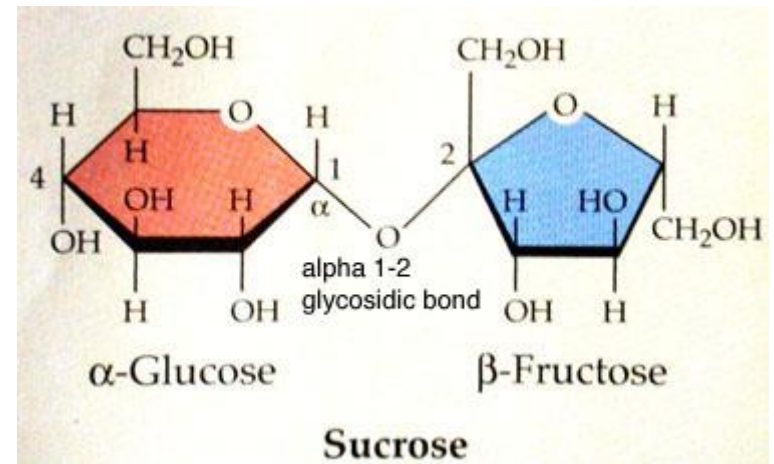
Sucrose
 β -D-fructofuranosyl α -D-glucopyranoside
 Fru(β 2 \leftrightarrow 1 α)Glc



Trehalose
 α -D-glucopyranosyl α -D-glucopyranoside
 Glc(α 1 \leftrightarrow 1 α)Glc

Sacarose

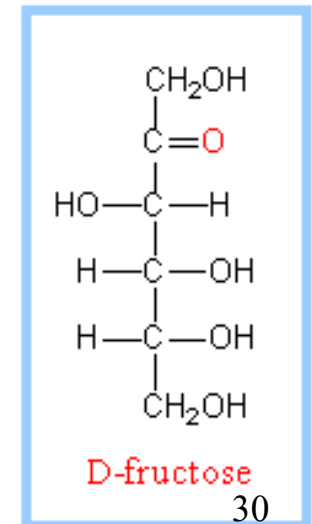
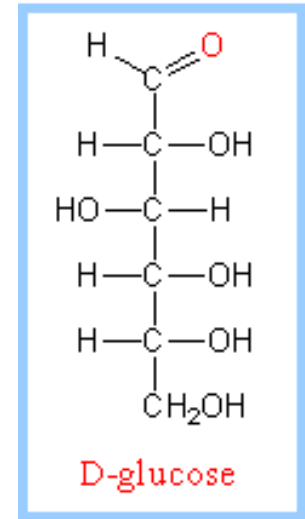
- *Açúcar de mesa;*
- *Dissacarídeo mais abundante na natureza;*
- *Não redutor;*
- *Produzido a partir de cana (60 %) ou de beterraba (40 %);*
- *Em solução aquosa, cristaliza quando em elevada concentração (> 70 % p/p);*



Produção de HFCS

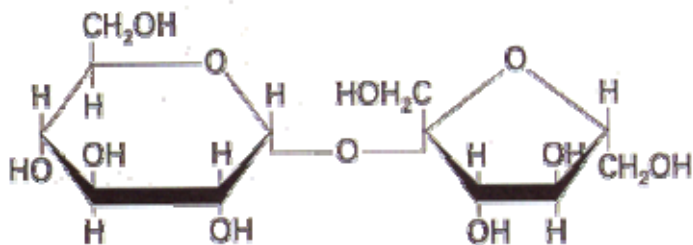
• *Em base mássica, a glicose apresenta poder de edulcoração 30 % inferior à sacarose. Soluções concentradas cristalizam à temperatura ambiente, enquanto soluções diluídas favorecem o crescimento de microrganismos.*

• *A frutose é 30% mais doce que a glicose. É muito solúvel em água (até 2 vezes mais solúvel que a glicose). Soluções concentradas não cristalizam à temperatura ambiente*

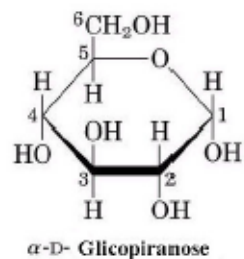


Açúcar Invertido

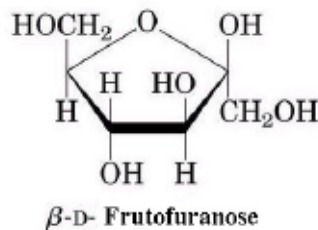
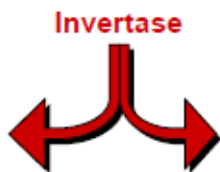
- Conceito
- Exemplo



Sacarose (+ 66°)



Glicose (+ 53°)



Frutose (- 92°)

Sacarose + 66°
(solução aquosa)



Hidrólise
(invertase)



Inversão do poder
rotatório

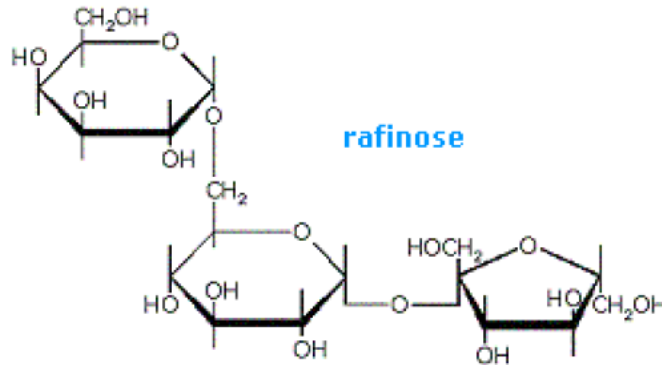


Indústria alimentícia

Oligossacarídeos

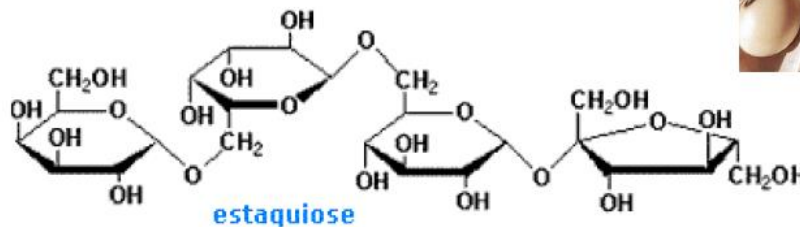
a) Rafinose

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

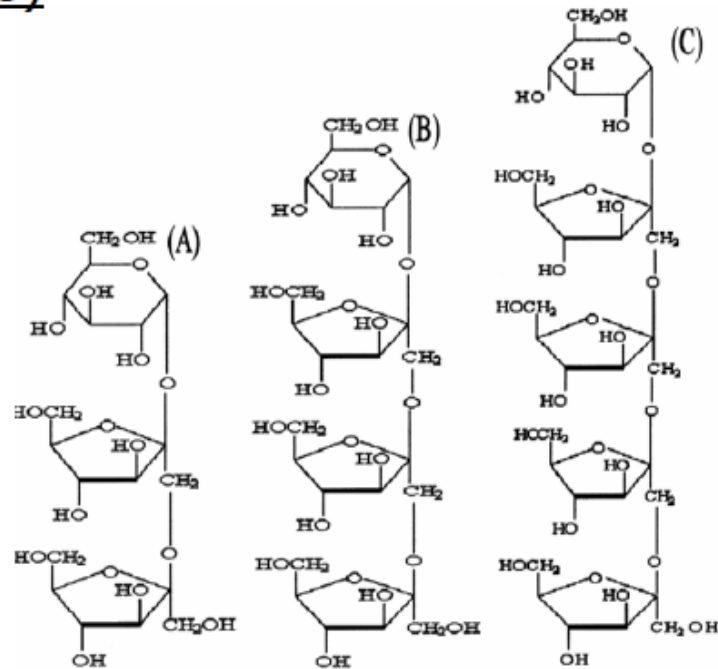


b) Estaquiase

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



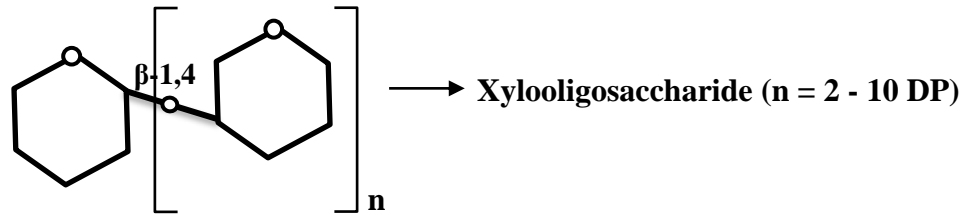
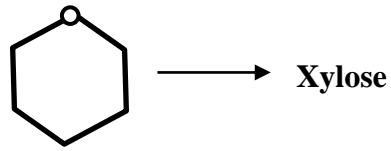
c) Frutooligossacarídios (FOS)



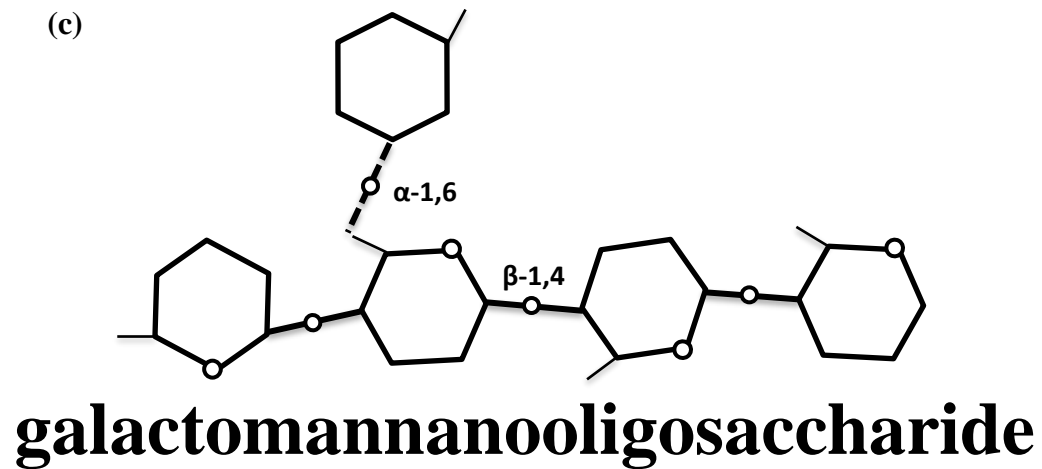
(a) 1-cellobiose (b) nistose (c) fructofuranosil nistose

d) Galactooligossacarídios (GOS)

- Próbioticos x prébioticos



Xylooligosaccharide structure



Propriedades de alguns oligossacarídeos

Property	XOS	MOS	AOS
Molecular formula	$C_{5n}H_{8n+2}O_{4n+1}$; n = 2 to 10	$C_{6n}H_{10n+2}O_{5n+1}$; n = 2 to 10	$C_{5n}H_{8n+2}O_{4n+1}$; n = 2 to 10
Molecular weight (g/mol)	282 to 1338	342 to 1638	282 to 1338
Relative sweetness	30% of sucrose	60% of sucrose	60% of sucrose
pH stability	2.5 to 8.0	2.0 to 7.0	2.0 to 7.0
Temperature stability	up to 135 °C	up to 120 °C	up to 135 °C
Melting temperature	134 °C	132 °C	164 °C
Energy value (kcal/g)	1.5	3.75	1.5

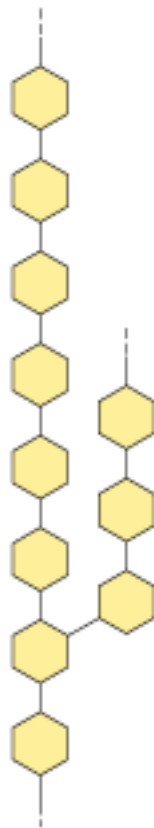
Polissacarídeos

Homopolysaccharides

Unbranched



Branched



Heteropolysaccharides

Two monomer types, unbranched

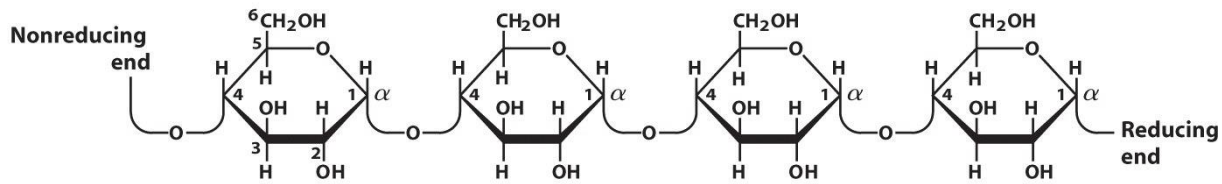


Multiple monomer types, branched

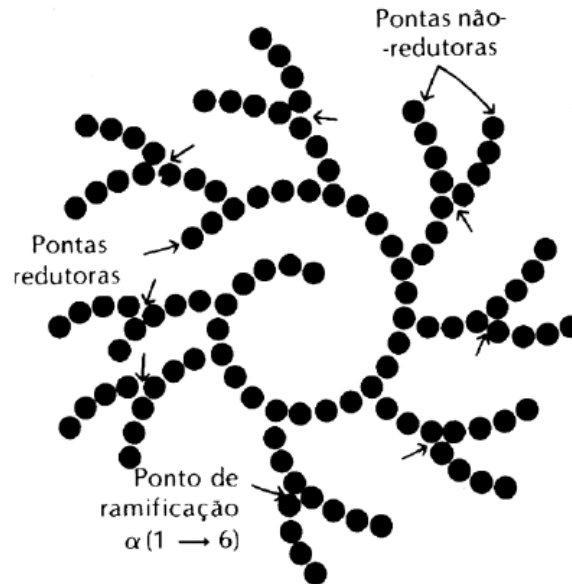
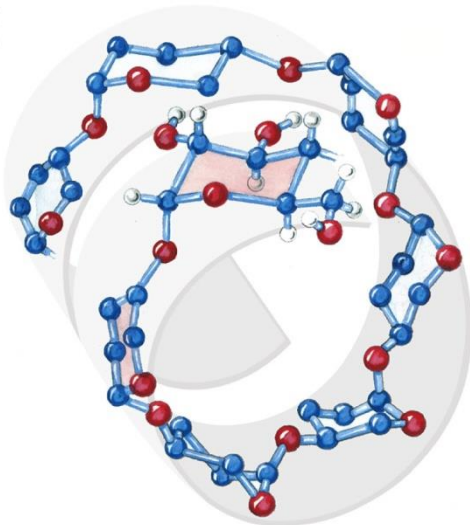


Polissacarídeos de Reserva

Amido



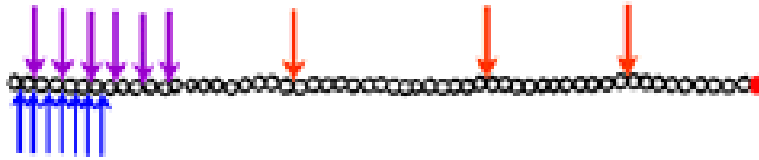
amylose



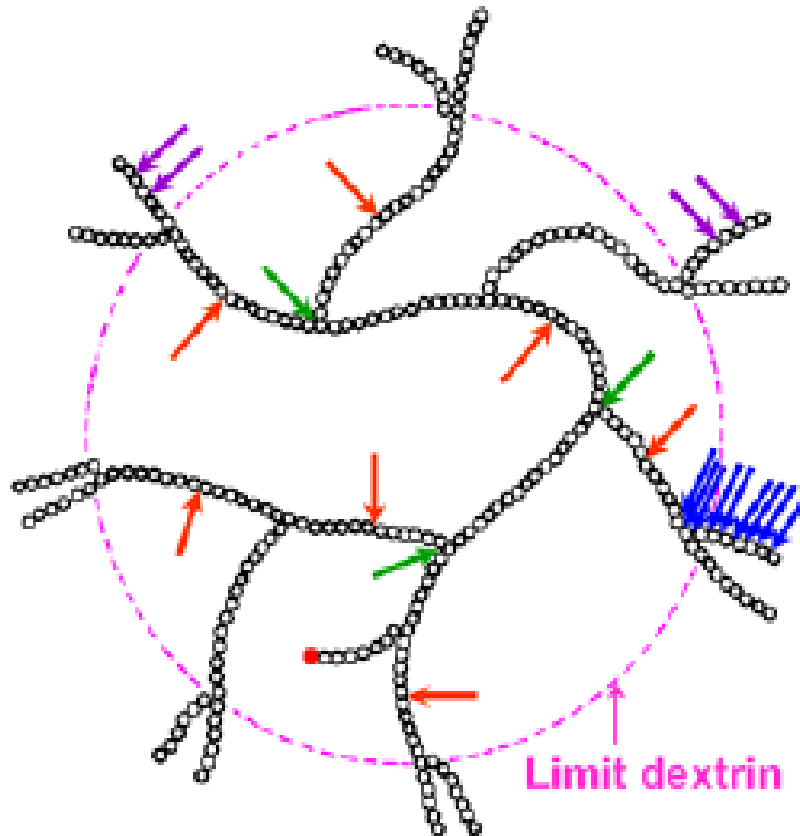
Amylopectina

Amido	Amylose (%)
Milho	25
Arroz	16
Batata	18
Trigo	24





Amylases



Amylose

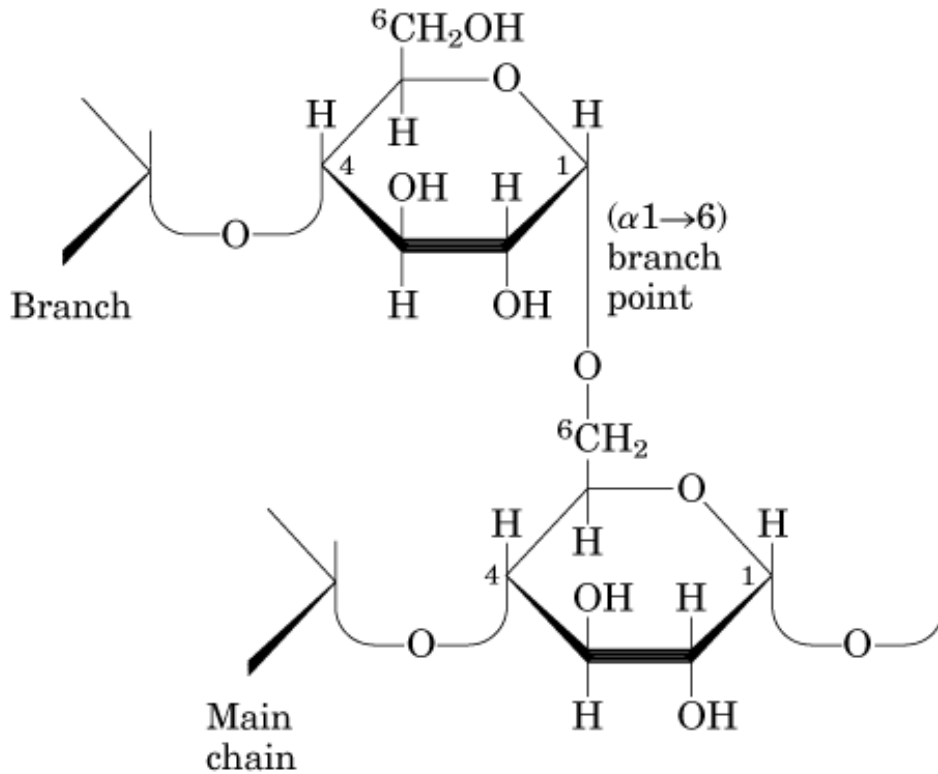


Amylopectin

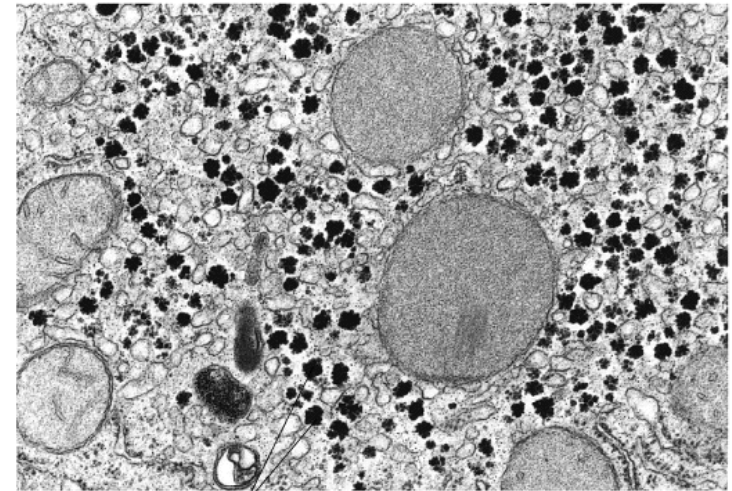
-  α - Amylase
-  Glucoamylase
-  β - Amylase
-  Isoamylase

Ramificações presentes em Amilopectina (componente de amido)
(cada 24-30 resíduos)

Glicogênio (cada 8-12 resíduos)



(b)



Glycogen granules

(b)

QUIZ

- 1. Qual a diferença entre amido, celulose e quitina?**
- 2. Existe mais de uma forma de amido?**
- 3. Como o glicogênio está relacionado ao amido**
- 4. Como os sítios de clivagem do amido diferem um do outro quando a reação é catalisada pela alfa-amilase e pela beta-amilase?**
- 5. Você acha que é vantajoso que os polissacarídeos tenham cadeias ramificadas?**

Lista de Exercícios:

- 1) Desenhe as projeções de Haworth e de Fisher da D-galactose e D-Alose.
- 2) Desenhe uma projeção de Haworth para o dissacarídeo gentibiose considerando as seguintes informações:
 - a) É um dímero de glicose, a ligação glicosídica é Beta (1-6) e o carbono anomérico envolvido na ligação glicosídica está na configuração alfa.
- 3) Como a parede celular de bactérias difere da de vegetais?
- 4) Nenhum animal pode digerir celulose. Combine essa informação com o fato de vários animais serem herbívoros dependerem muito da celulose como fonte de alimento.

Resumo

1. Definir carboidratos
2. Funções dos carboidratos
3. Classificação dos carboidratos quanto ao tamanho das cadeias
4. Monossacarídeos
 - a) classificação
 - b) isomeria
 - c) reações
5. Oligossacarídeos e dissacarídeos (lactose, sacarose, trealose, matose)
 - a) importância
 - b) estrutura
 - c) tipos de ligações
 - d) monossacarídeos constituintes
 - e) poder redutor
6. Polissacarídeos (glicogênio, amido, celulose, quitina)
 - a) importância
 - b) estrutura
 - c) tipos de ligações
 - d) monossacarídeos constituintes
 - e) poder redutor
 - f) Diferenças entre polissacarídeos