

# Carboidratos

## Propriedades:

### Importância Nutricional

Energia → 4 kcal/g

### Solubilidade

Áçúcar	g/100g H <sub>2</sub> 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**



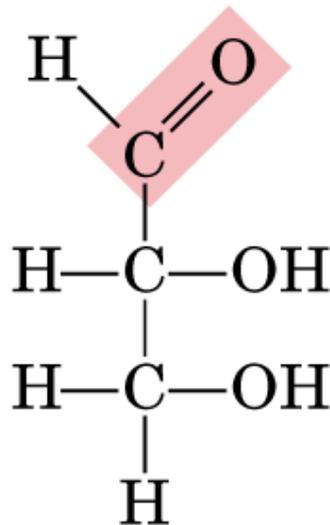
**Polihidroxialdeídos (aldose)**

**Polihidroxietonas (cetose)**

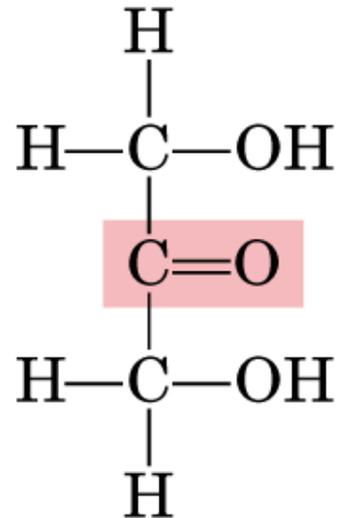
# Classificação dos carboidratos

## 1. Quanto ao grupo funcional - aldoses ou cetoses

**trioses:** monossacarídeos mais simples



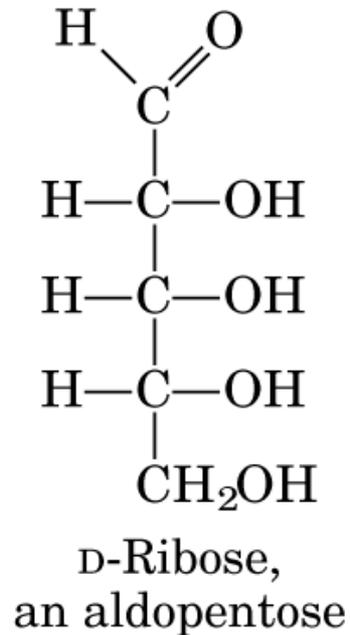
Glyceraldehyde,  
an aldotriose



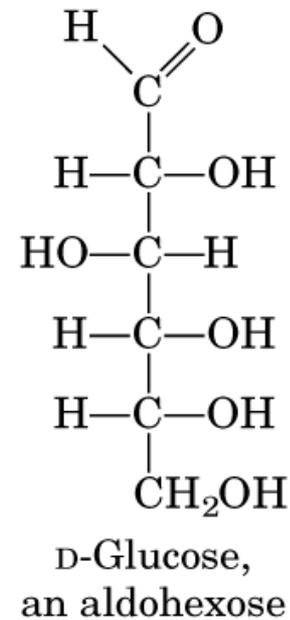
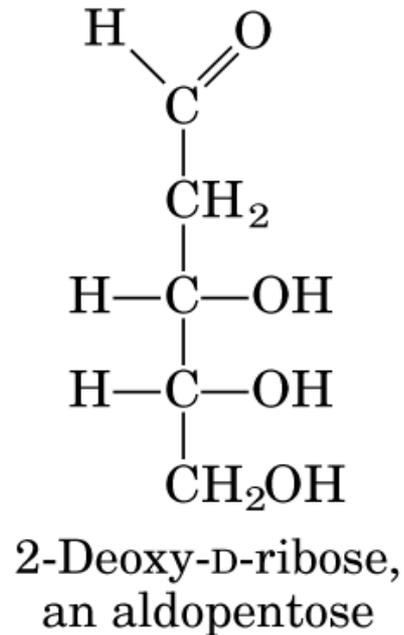
Dihydroxyacetone,  
a ketotriose

(a)

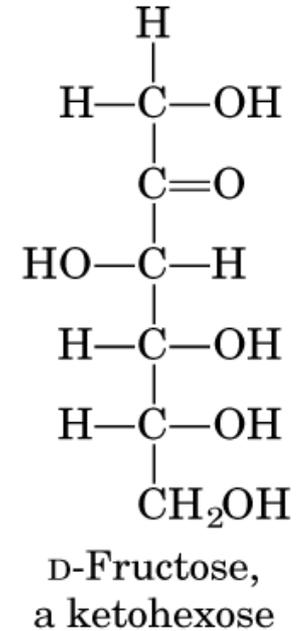
2. Quanto ao número de átomos de carbono - é indicado pelos prefixos tri, tetra, penta, hexa, etc



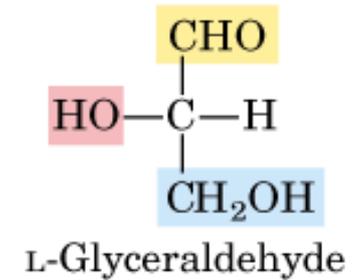
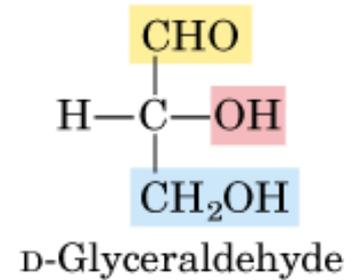
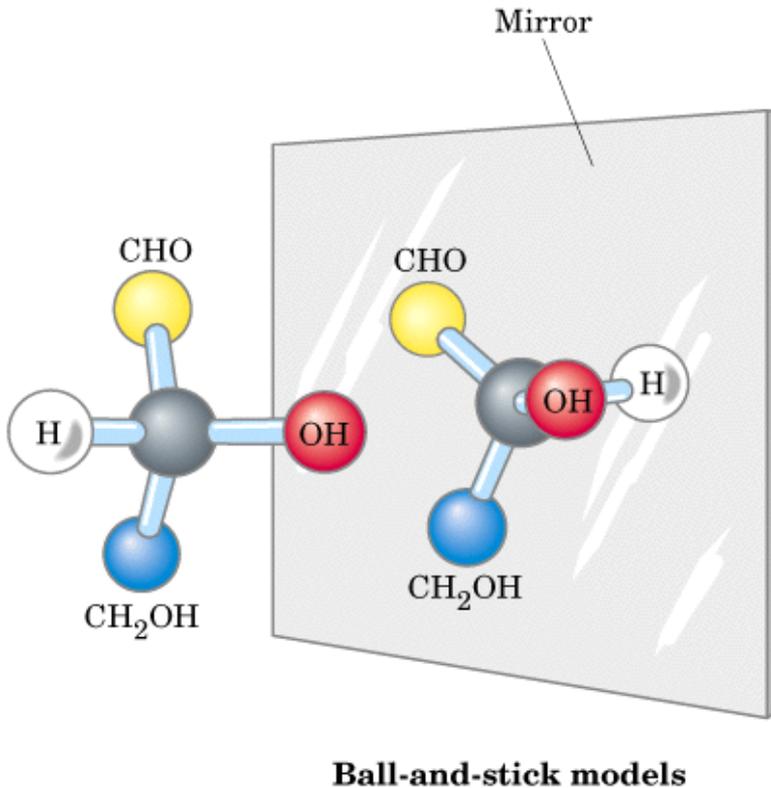
(c)



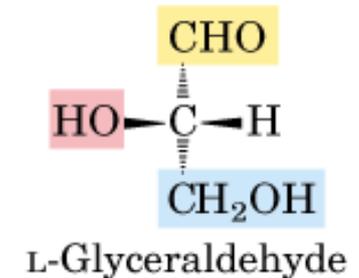
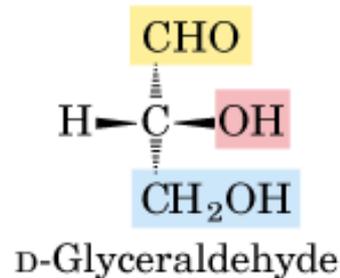
(b)



# Isomeria ótica



## Fischer projection formulas



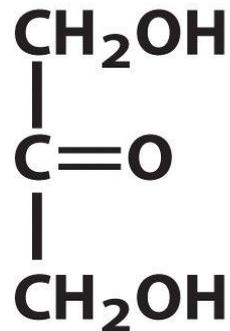
## Perspective formulas

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.

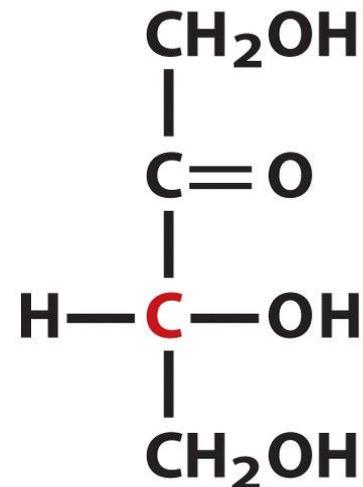
## D-Ketoses

### Three carbons

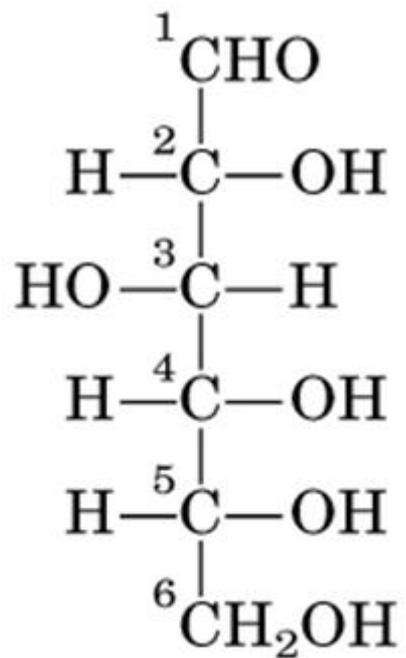


**Dihydroxyacetone**

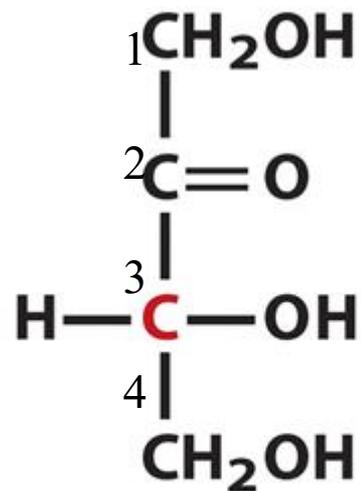
### Four carbons



**D-Erythrulose**

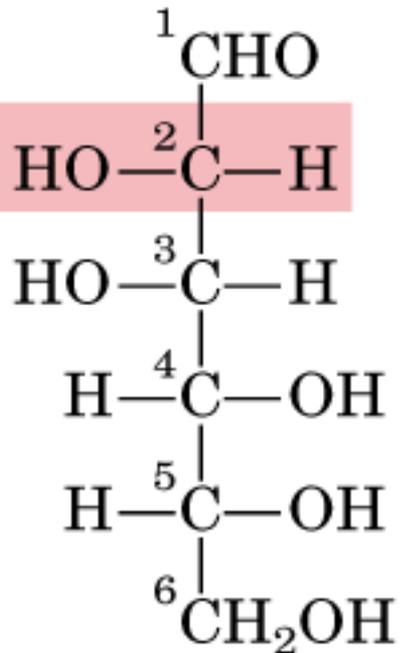


D-Glucose

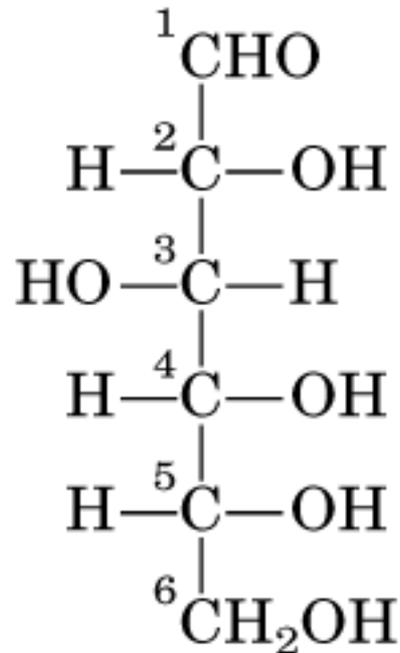


**D-Erythrulose**

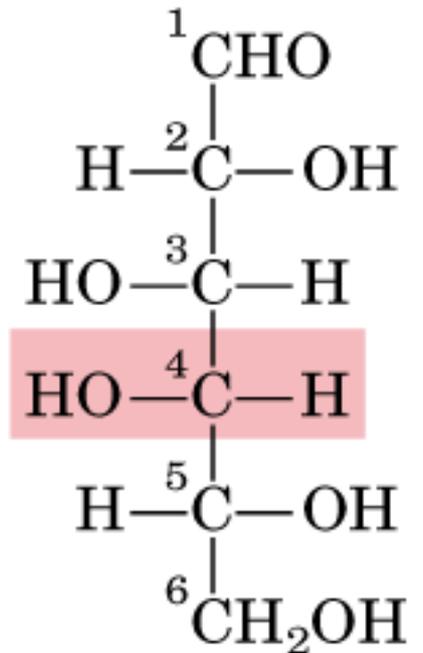
# Epímeros



D-Mannose  
(epimer at C-2)

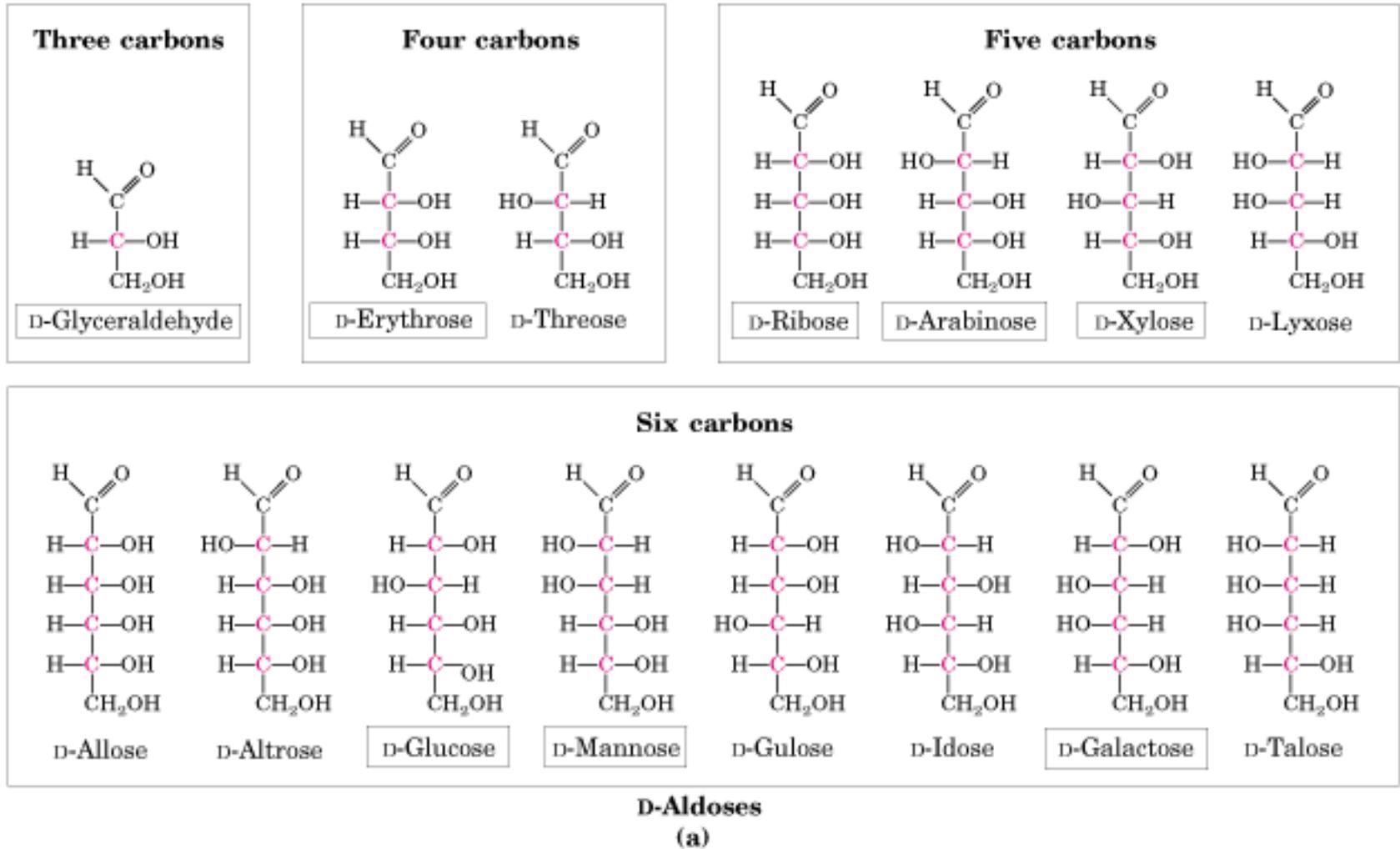


D-Glucose



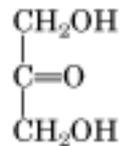
D-Galactose  
(epimer at C-4)

# Grupo das aldoses



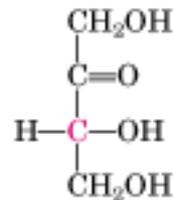
# Grupo das cetoses

## Three carbons



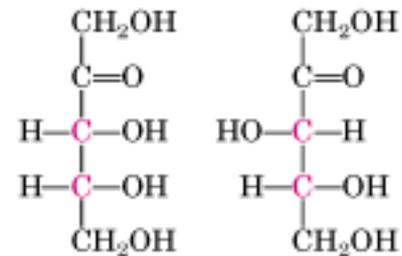
Dihydroxyacetone

## Four carbons



D-Erythrulose

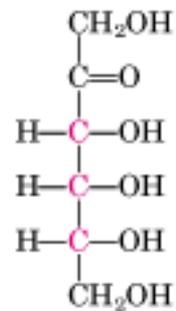
## Five carbons



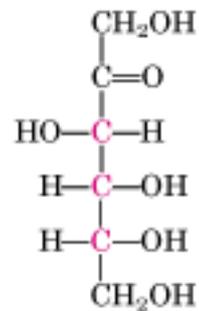
D-Ribulose

D-Xylulose

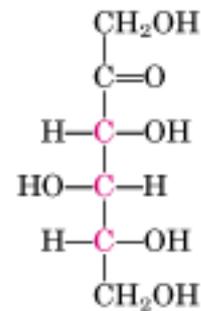
## Six carbons



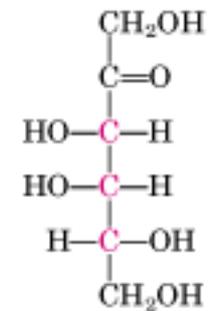
D-Psicose



D-Fructose

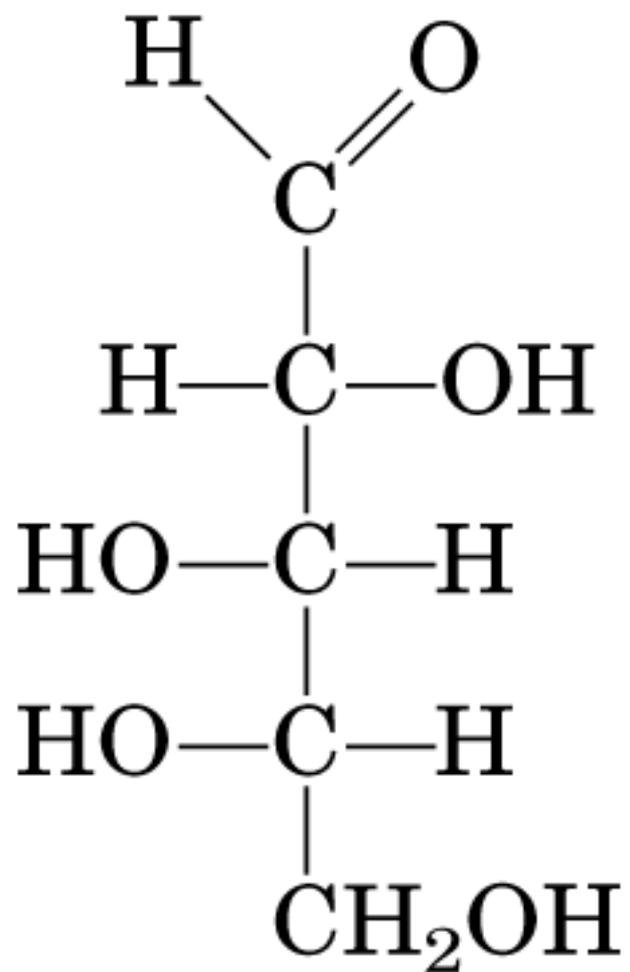


D-Sorbose



D-Tagatose

## D-Ketoses (b)



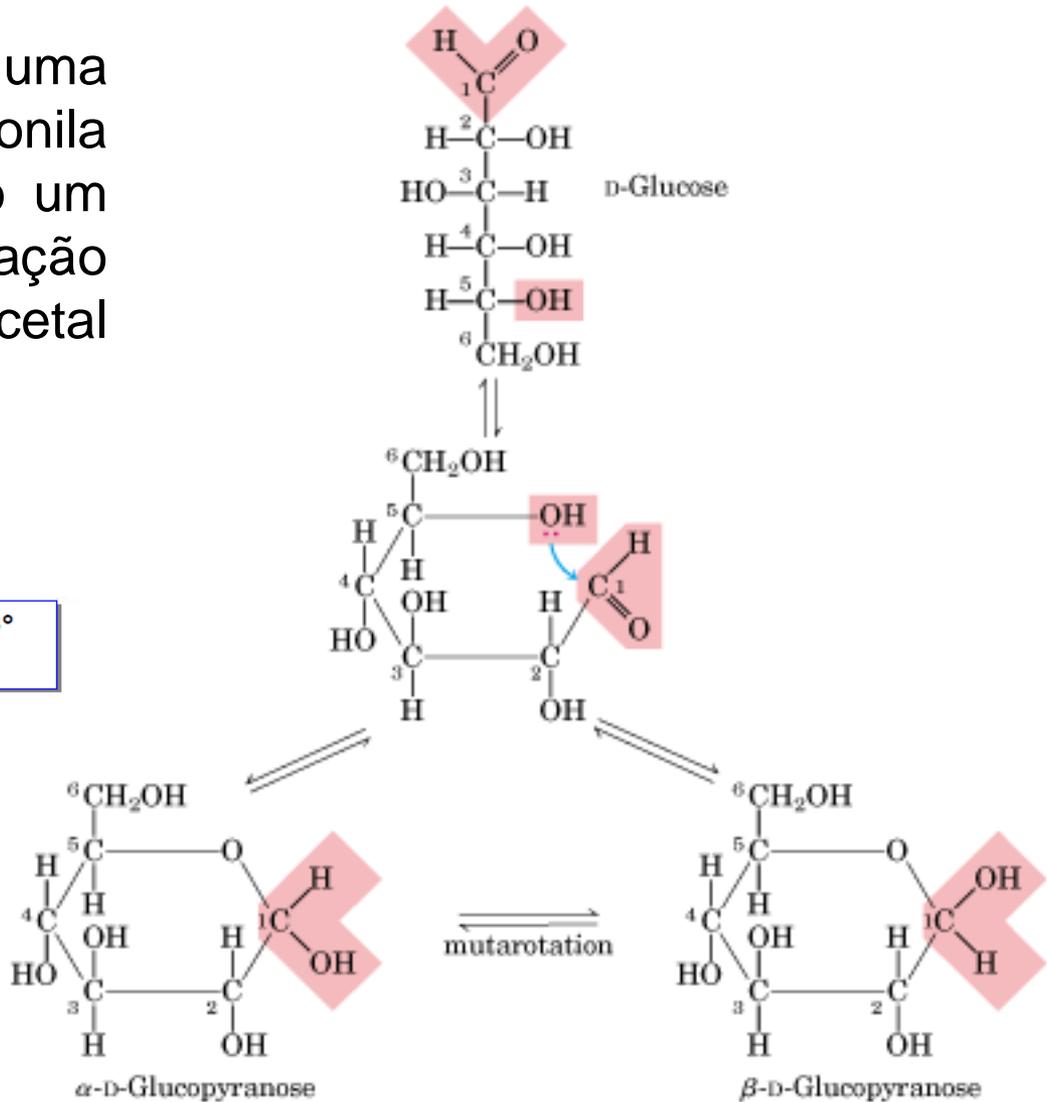
L-Arabinose

# Ciclização e mutarrotação

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

1/3 → α-D-glicose  
 2/3 → β-D-glicose  
 traços → linear

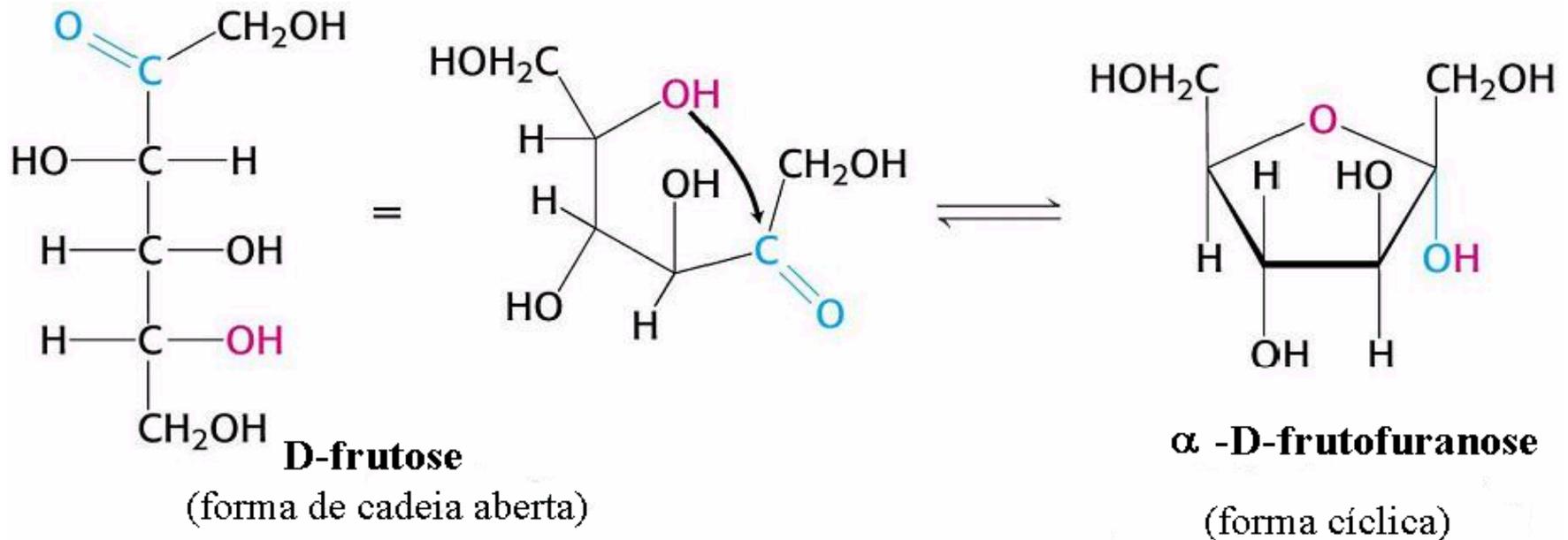
Solução aquosa ≈ + 53°  
 (25°C)



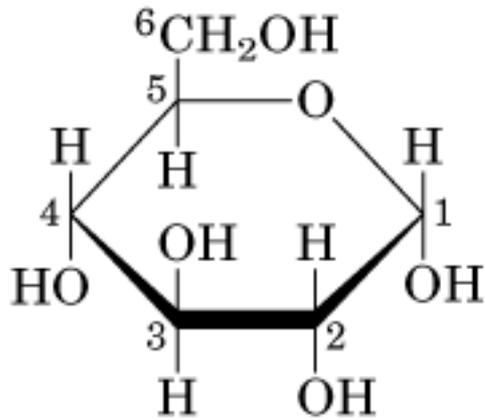
Rotação específica - 112,2°

18,7°

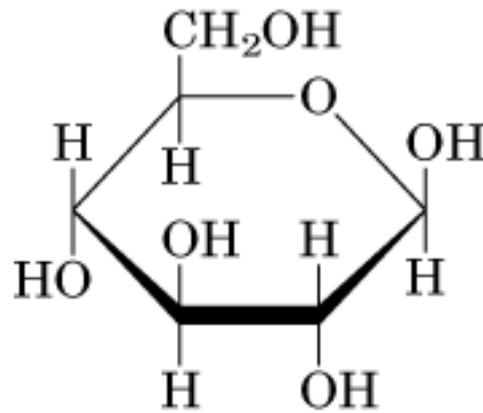
# Ciclização da D-frutose



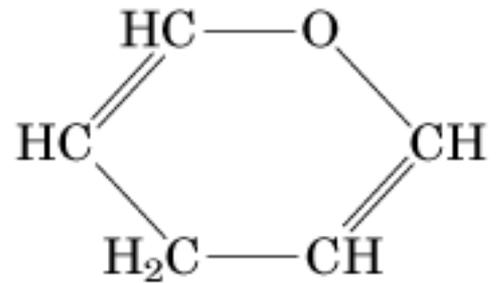
**C Anomérico** → é aquele que passa a ser assimétrico em decorrência da ciclização da molécula.



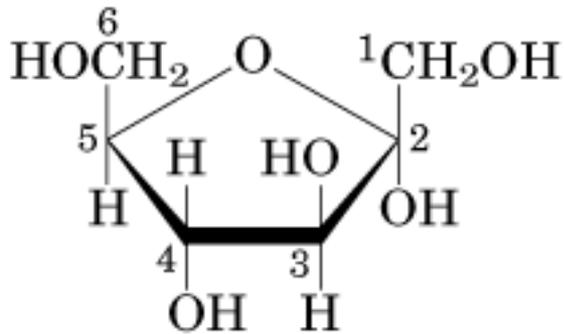
$\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose



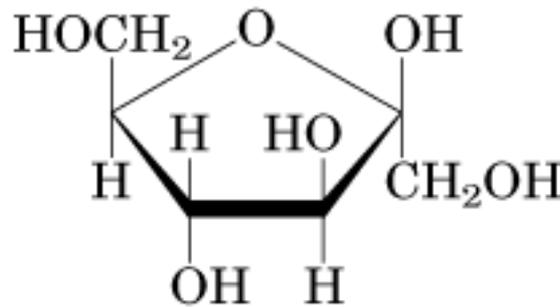
$\beta$ -D-Glucopyranose



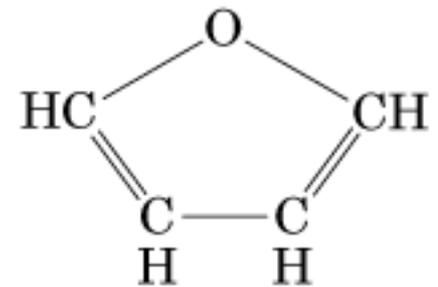
Pyran



$\alpha$ -D-Fructofuranose



$\beta$ -D-Fructofuranose

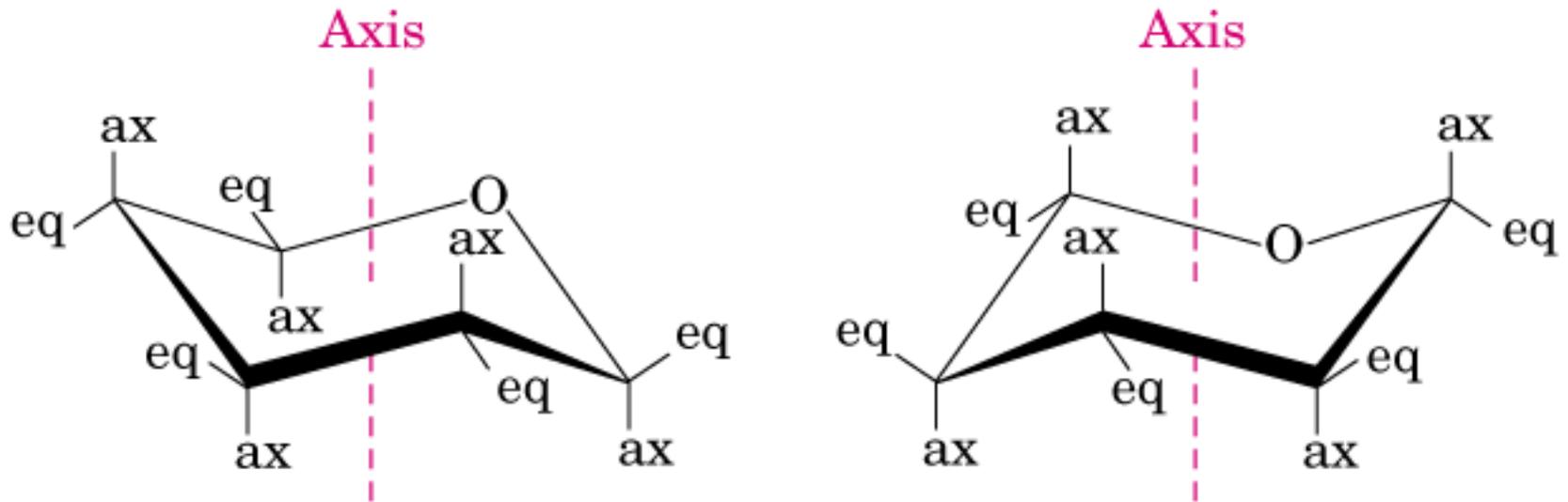


Furan

**Nomenclatura** →

- \*  $\alpha$  ou  $\beta$
- \* D ou L
- \* posição das OH e nº de C (ID da ose)
- \* sufixo piranose ou furanose

# Conformação espacial (tridimensional)



Two possible chair forms

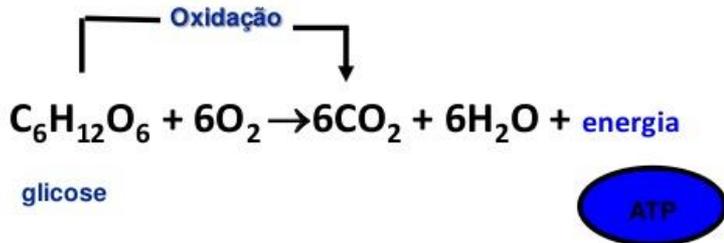
**(a)**

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**.

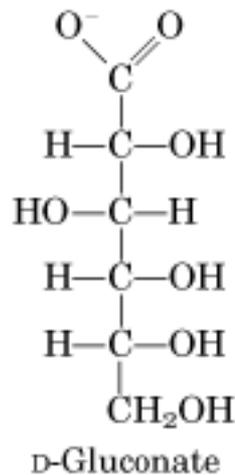
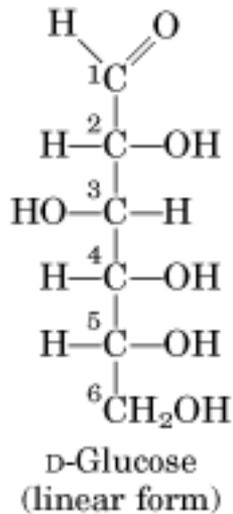
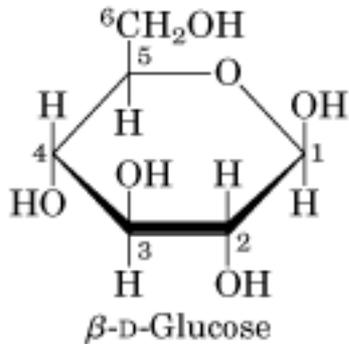


## Reação de Redução

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

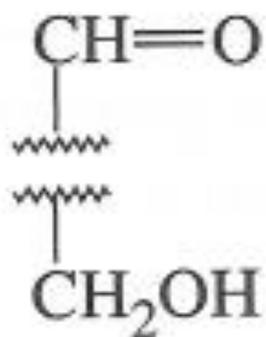
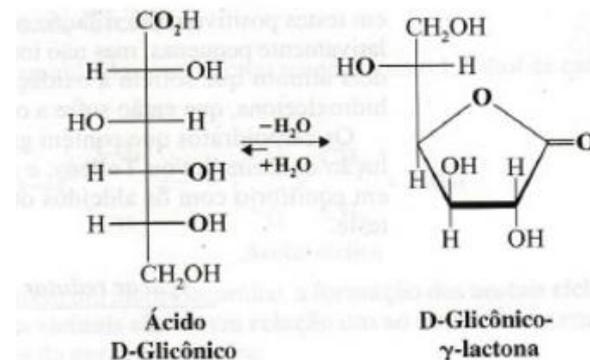
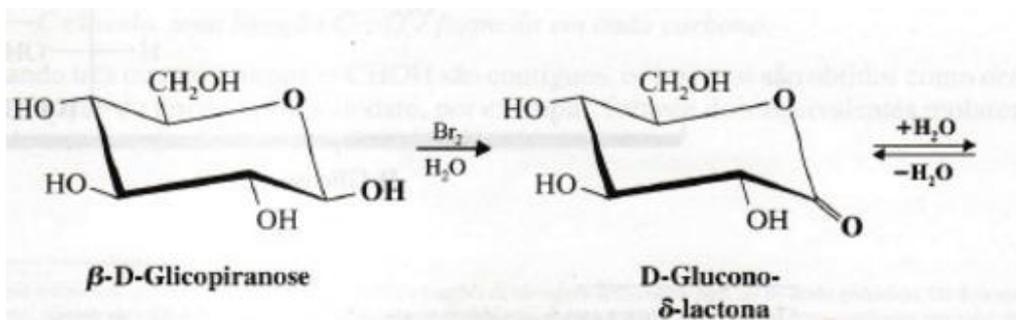


# Poder redutor dos açúcares

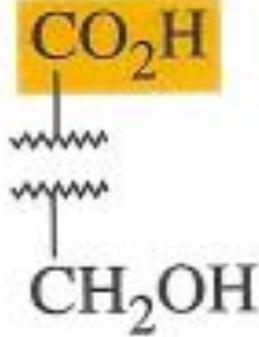


Monossacarídeos são redutores (o grupo aldeído pode ser oxidado por  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ou  $\text{Ag}^{+}$  a um ácido carboxílico)

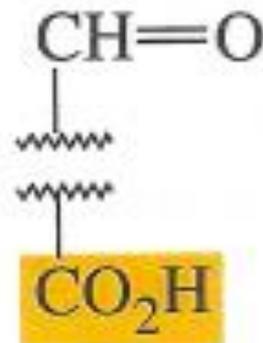
(a)



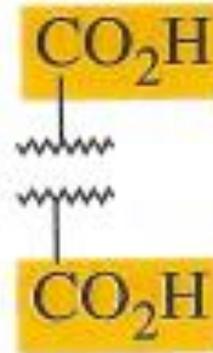
Aldose



Ácido aldônico

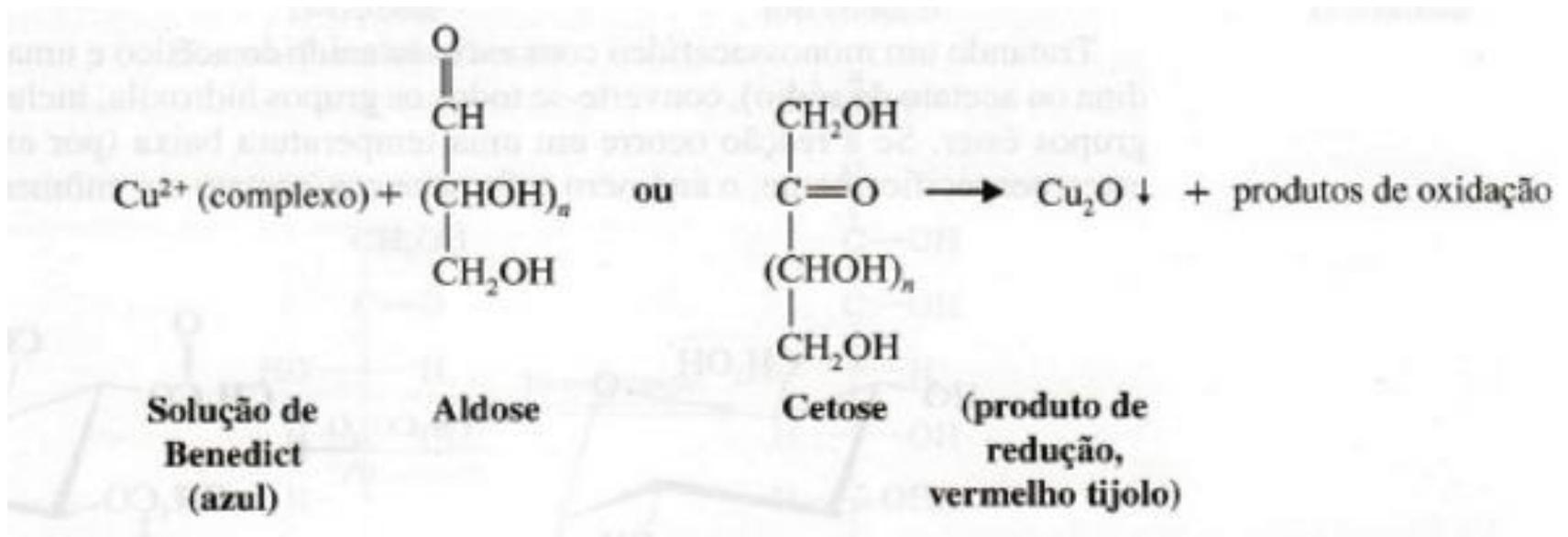


Ácido urônico

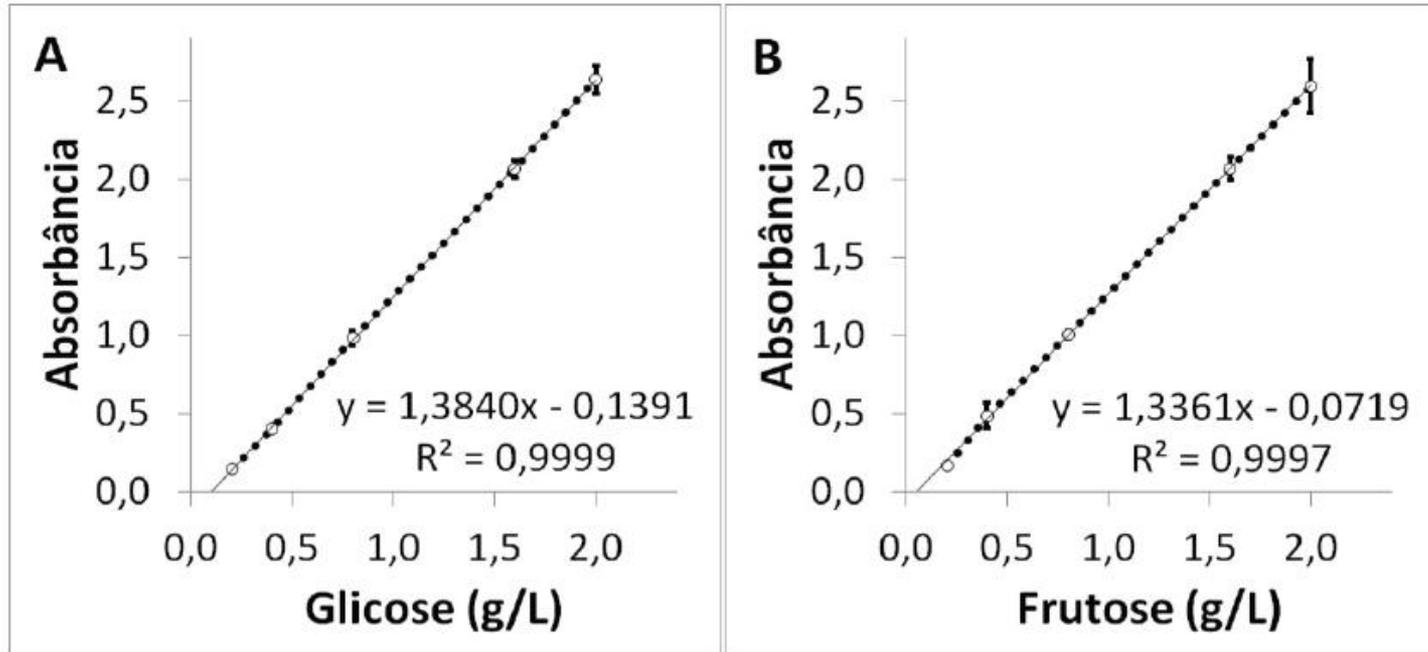


Ácido aldárico

# Reagentes de Benedict : Açúcares Redutores

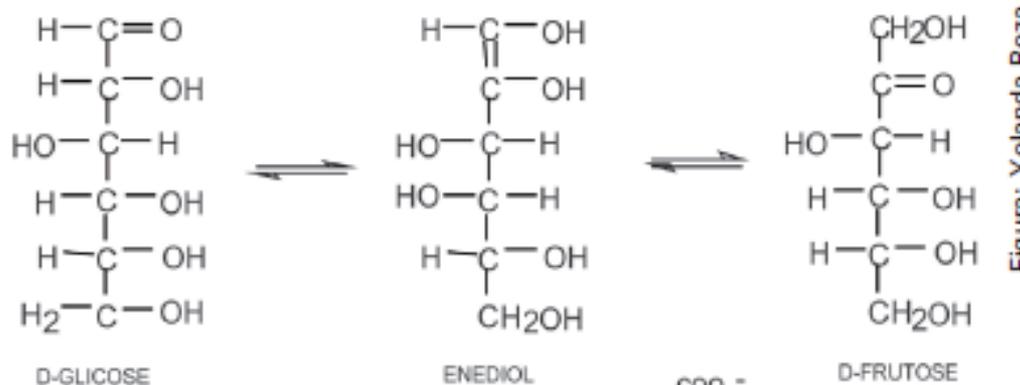


# Dosagem de açúcares redutores com o reativo DNS



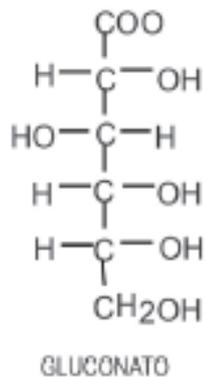
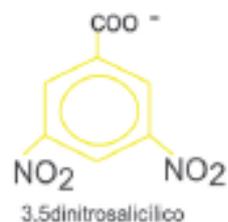
**Leitura Abs - 540 nm**

# Dosagem de açúcares redutores com o reativo DNS

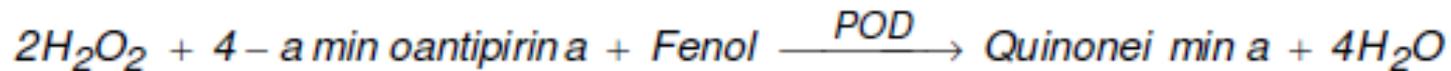
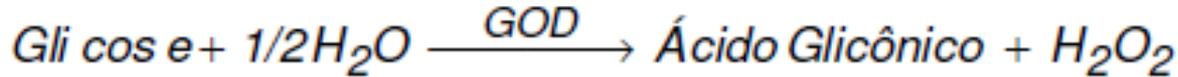
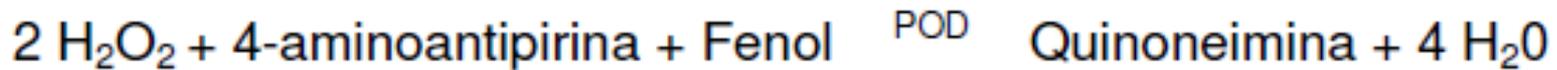
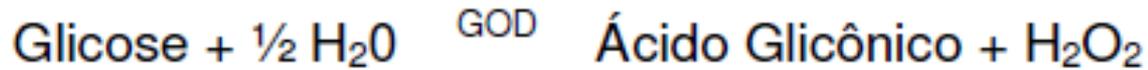


+ NaOH em excesso

ALTERAÇÃO DA COR  
DO REAGENTE DNS  
(AMARELO PARA LARANJA)



# Metodo enzimático – Glicose oxidase



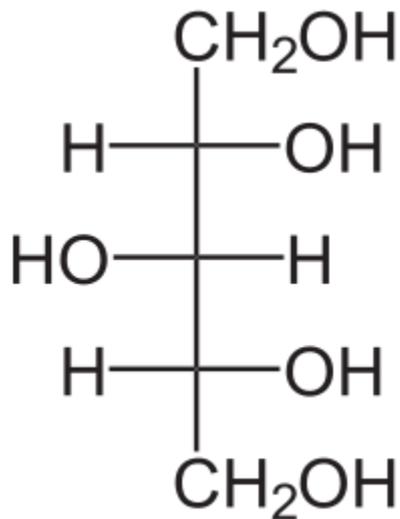
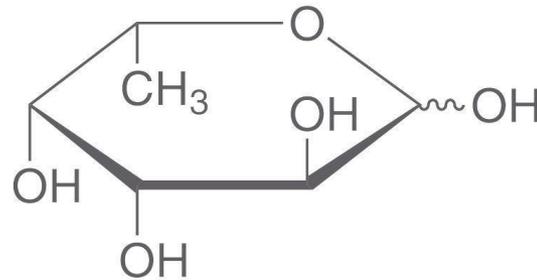
**glicose oxidase (GOD)**

**peroxidase (POD)**

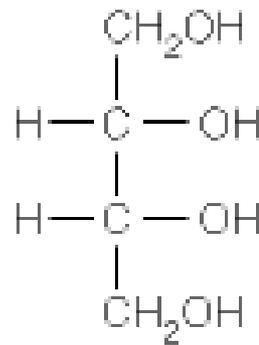
**500 nm- leitura bsorbancia**

# Redução de açúcares

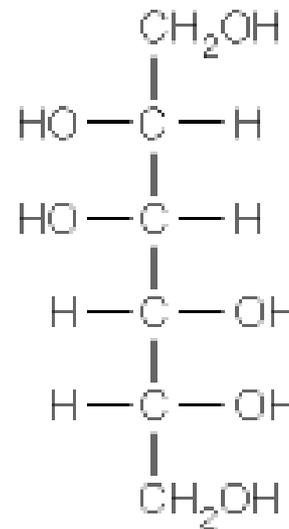
**L-fucose**



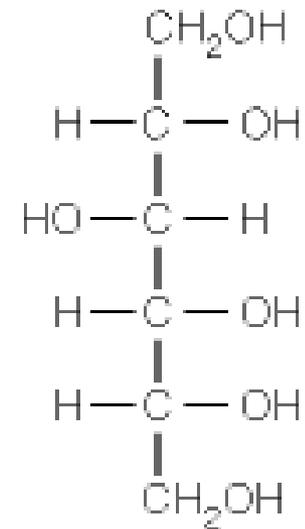
**xilitol**



**Erythritol\***



**D-Mannitol**

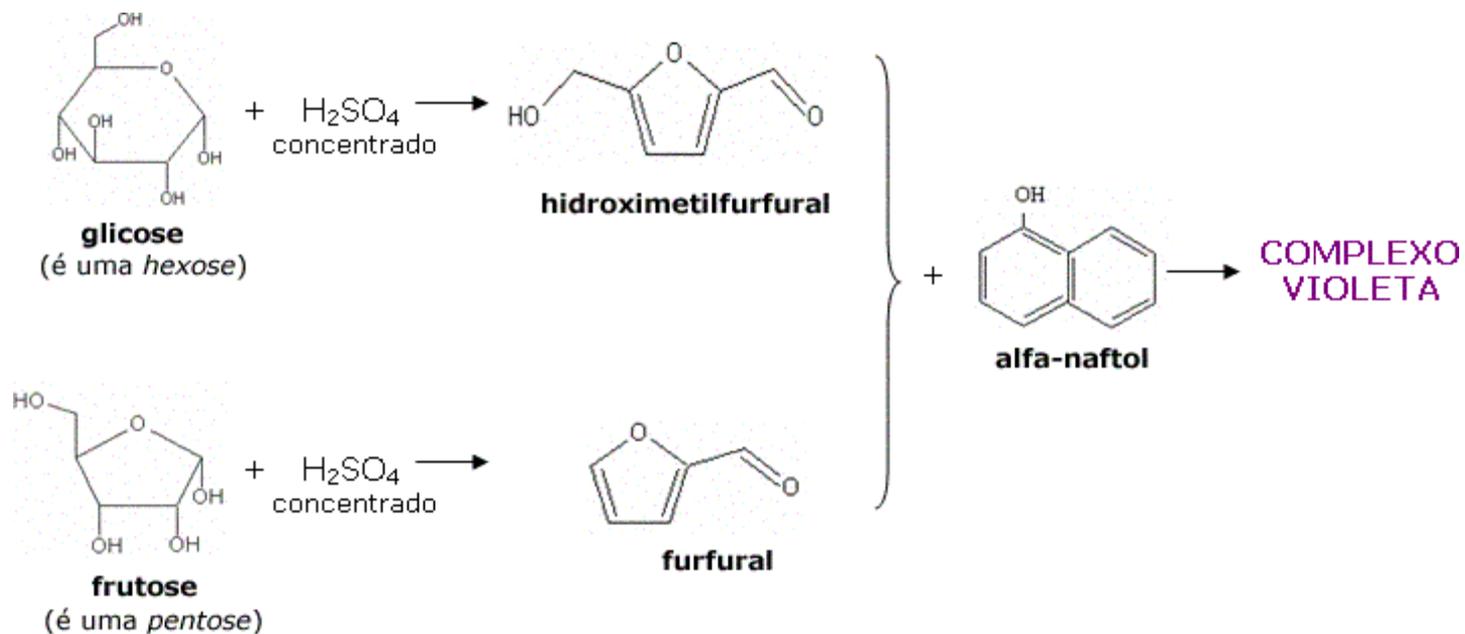


**D-Glucitol  
(sorbitol)**

# Ação de ácidos em monossacarídeos

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

Glicose --→ 5-hidroximetil furfural

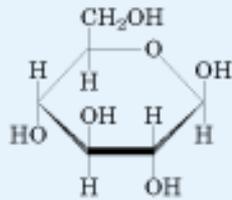


# Análise de açúcares por cromatografia em camada delgada

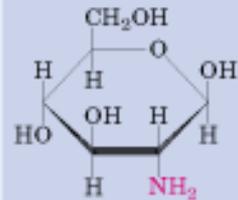


# Derivados de açúcares

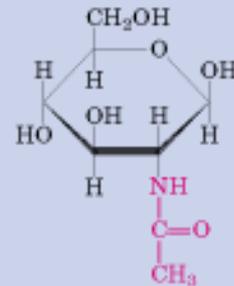
## Glucose family



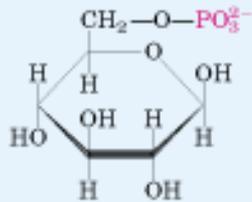
$\beta$ -D-Glucose



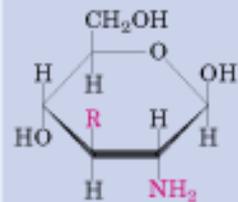
$\beta$ -D-Glucosamine



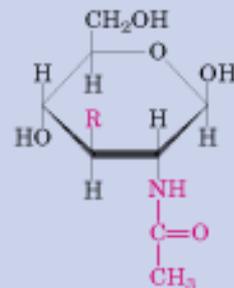
*N*-Acetyl- $\beta$ -D-glucosamine



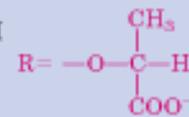
$\beta$ -D-Glucose 6-phosphate



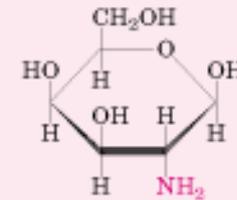
Muramic acid



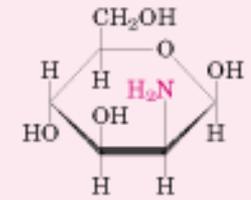
*N*-Acetylmuramic acid



## Amino sugars

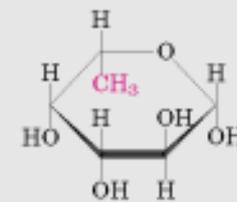


$\beta$ -D-Galactosamine

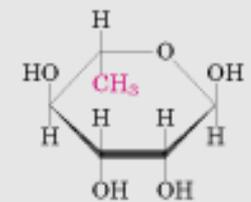


$\beta$ -D-Mannosamine

## Deoxy sugars

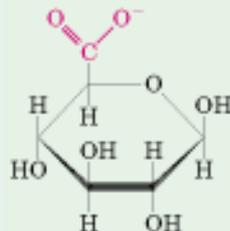


$\beta$ -L-Fucose

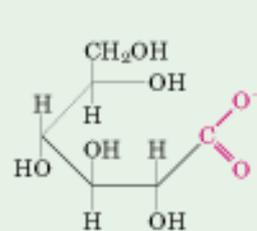


$\alpha$ -L-Rhamnose

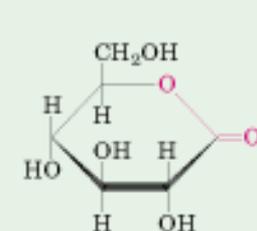
## Acidic sugars



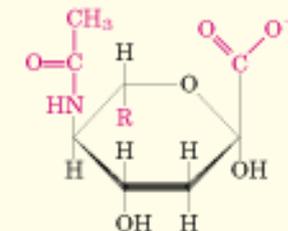
$\beta$ -D-Glucuronate



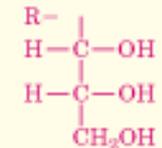
D-Gluconate



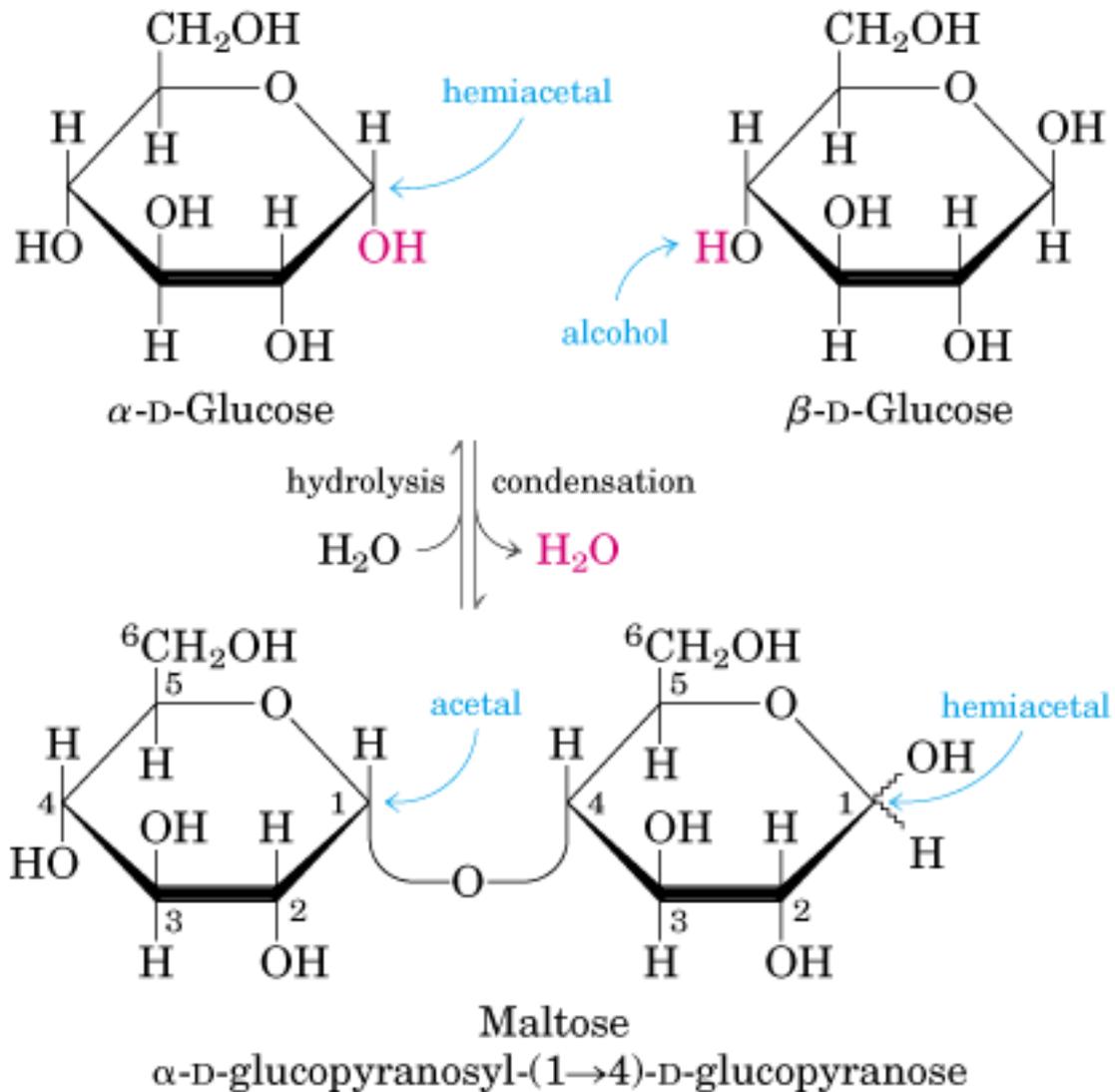
D-Glucono- $\delta$ -lactone



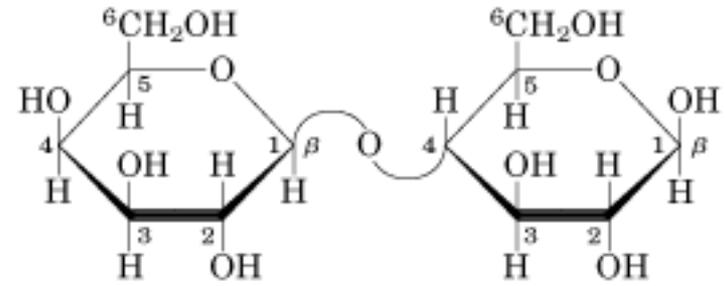
*N*-Acetylneuraminic acid  
(sialic acid)



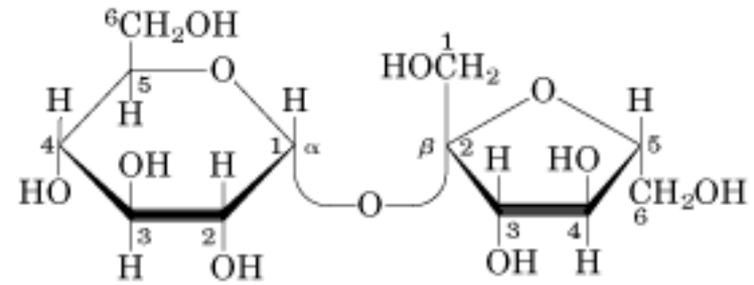
# Dissacarídeos



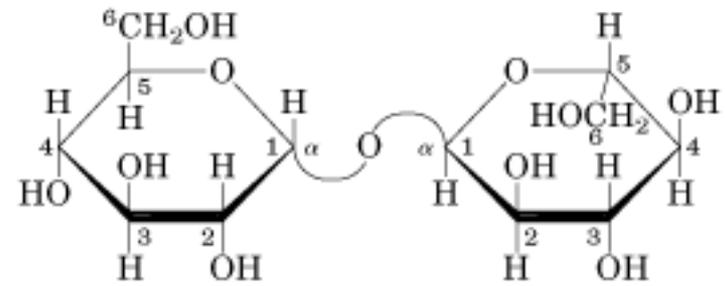
Caso a ligação glicosídica envolva a condensação dos dois OHs glicosídicos como é o caso da trealose, uma  $\alpha$ 1-1-D-glicose, o dissacarídeo não pode ser oxidado pelo reagente de Fehling (dissacarídeo não redutor). Já a maltose, que possui um OH glicosídico livre é um dissacarídeo redutor, sendo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



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



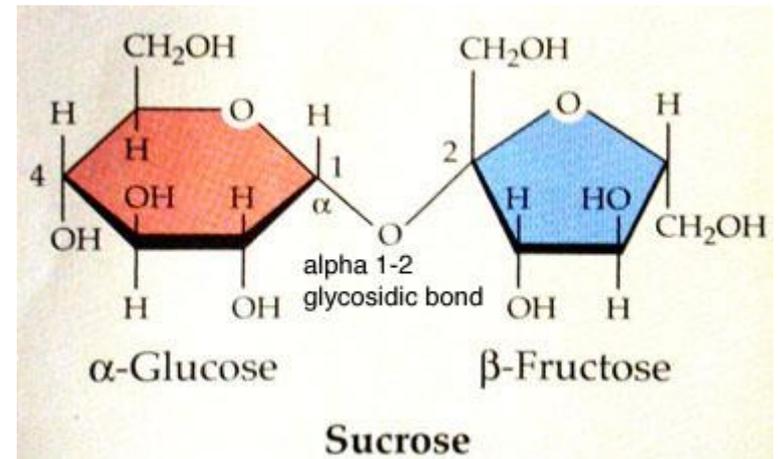
Sucrose  
 $\beta$ -D-fructofuranosyl  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside  
 Fru( $\beta$ 2 $\leftrightarrow$ 1 $\alpha$ )Glc



Trehalose  
 $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside  
 Glc( $\alpha$ 1 $\leftrightarrow$ 1 $\alpha$ )Glc

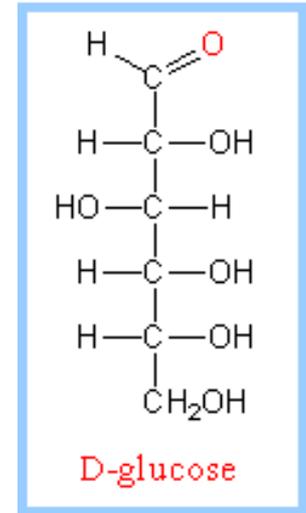
# Sacarose

- *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);*

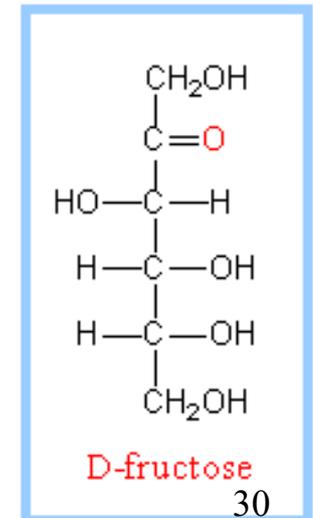


# Produção de HFCS

- *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.*

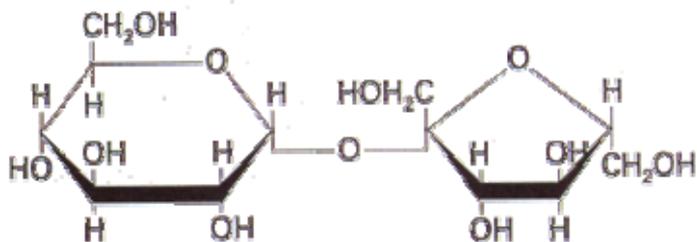


- *A frutose é 30% mais doce que a glicose. É muito solúvel em água (até 2 vezes mais solúvel que a glicose). Soluções concentradas não cristalizam à temperatura ambiente*

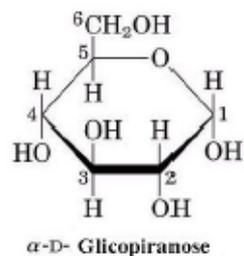


# Açúcar Invertido

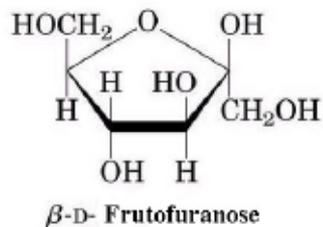
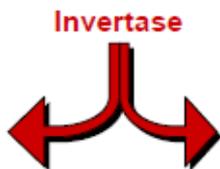
- Conceito
- Exemplo



Sacarose (+ 66°)



Glicose (+ 53°)



Frutose (- 92°)

Sacarose + 66°  
(solução aquosa)



Hidrólise  
(invertase)



Inversão do poder  
rotatório

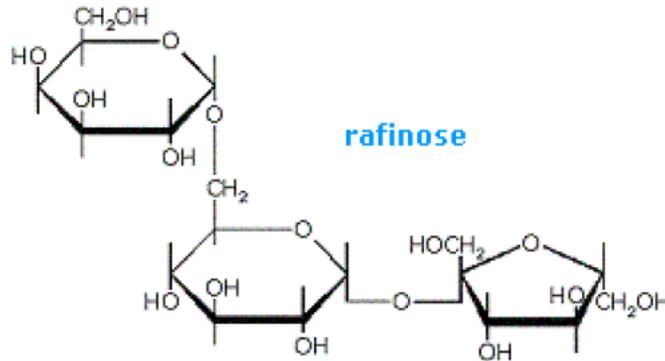


Indústria alimentícia

# Oligossacarídeos

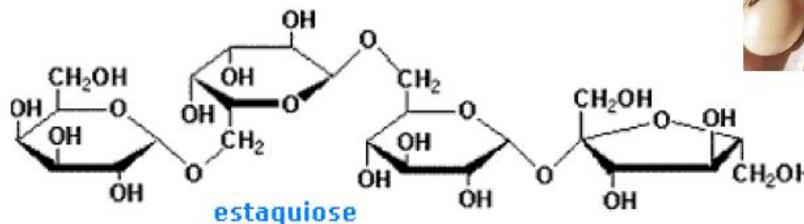
## a) Rafinose

$\alpha$  galactose (1 $\rightarrow$ 6)  $\alpha$  glicose (1 $\rightarrow$ 2)  $\beta$  frutose

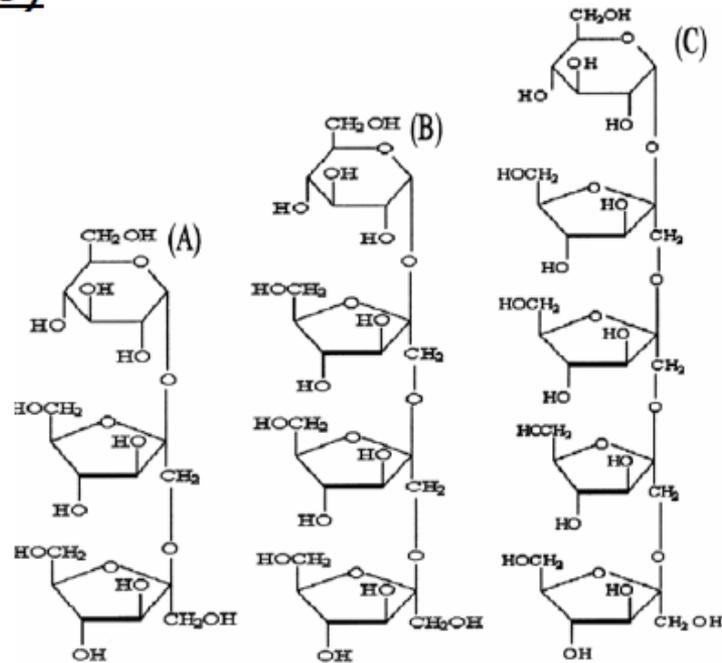


## b) Estaquiase

$\alpha$  galactose (1 $\rightarrow$ 6)  $\alpha$  galactose (1 $\rightarrow$ 6)  $\alpha$  glicose (1 $\rightarrow$ 2)  $\beta$  frutose



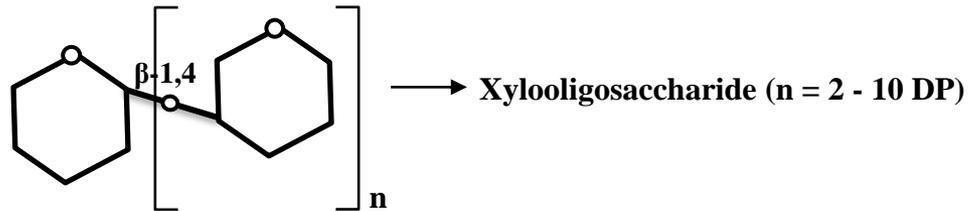
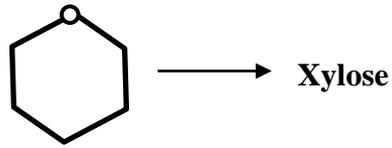
### c) Frutooligosacarídios (FOS)



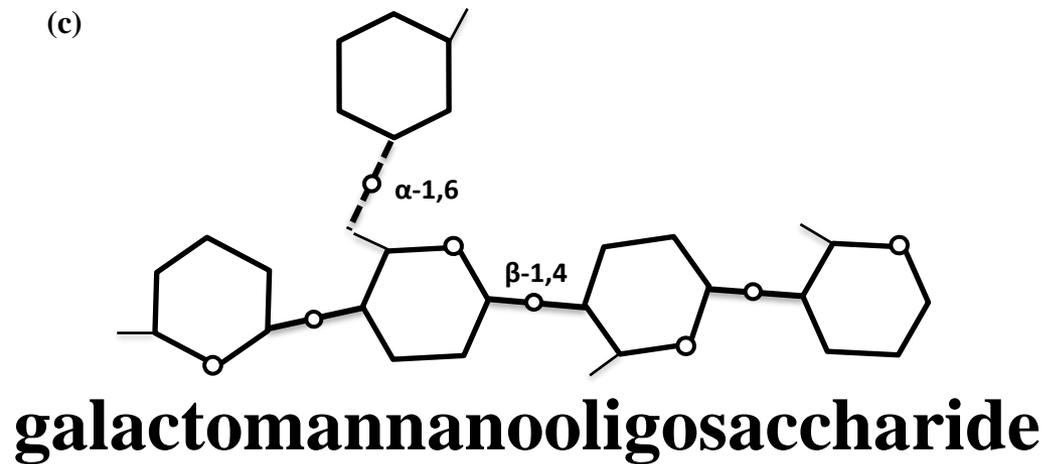
(a) 1-cellobiose (b) nistose (c) fructofuranosil nistose

### d) Galactooligosacarídios (GOS)

- Próbioticos x prébioticos



## Xylooligosaccharide structure



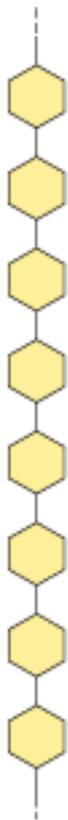
# Propriedades de alguns oligossacarídeos

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

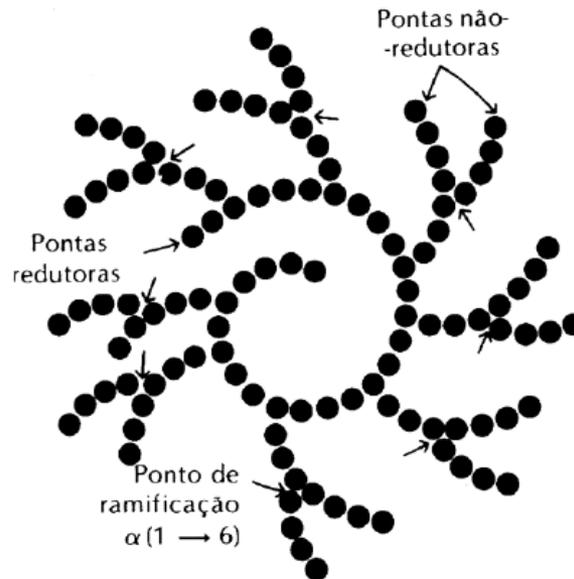
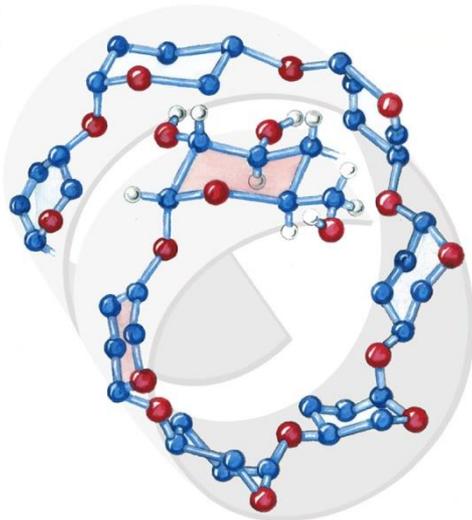
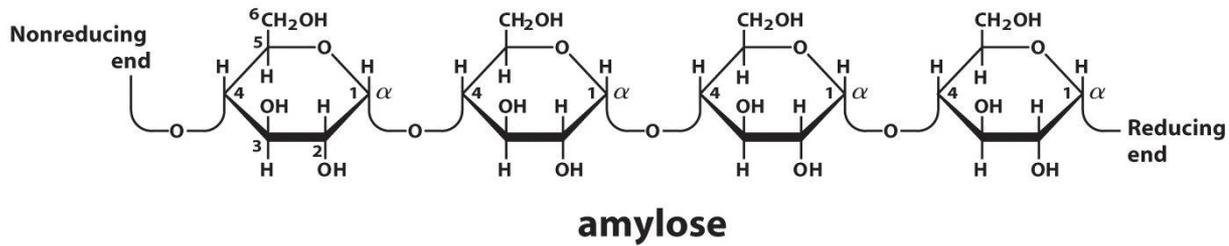


Multiple monomer types, branched



# Polissacarídeos de Reserva

## Amido



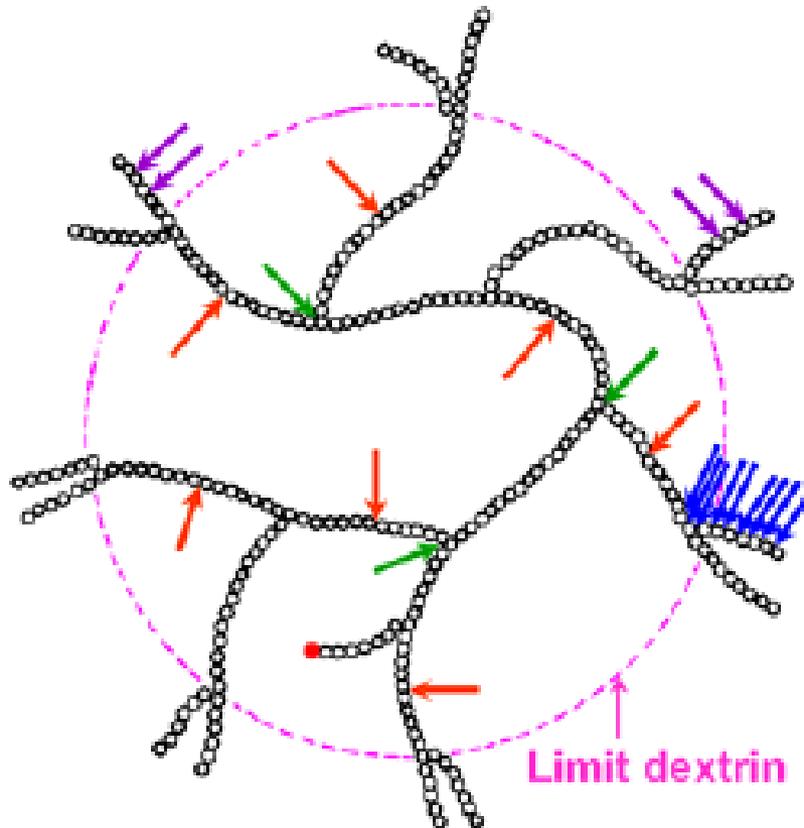
## Amylopectina

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

# Amylases



Amylose

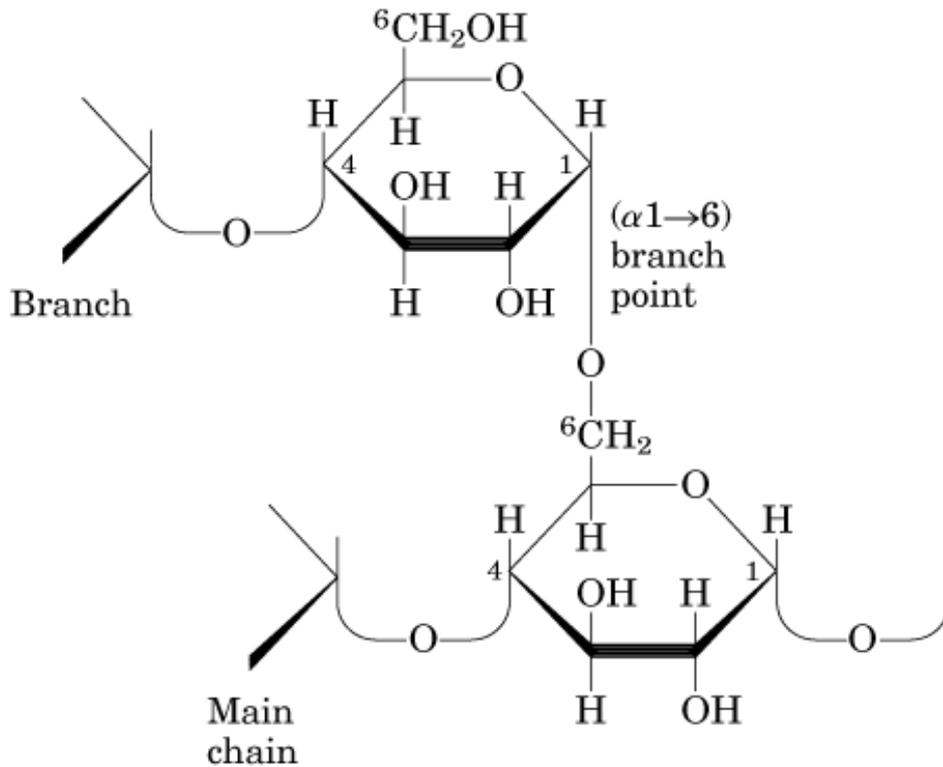


Amylopectin

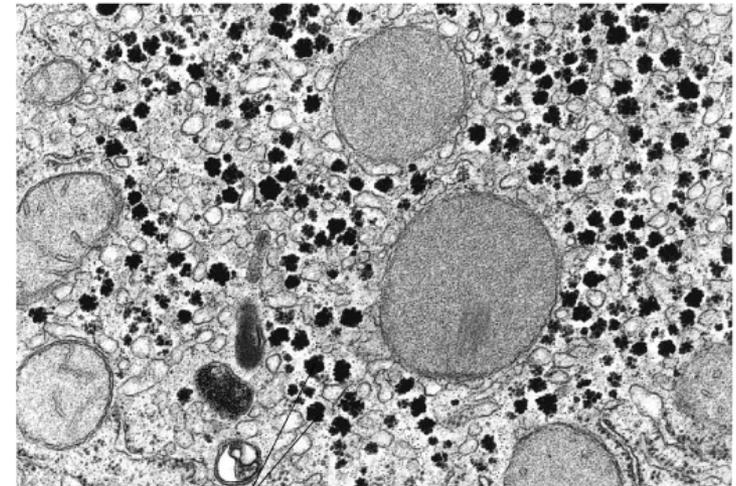
-   $\alpha$  - Amylase
-  Glucoamylase
-   $\beta$  - Amylase
-  Isoamylase

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