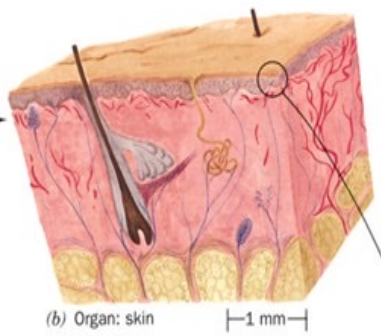
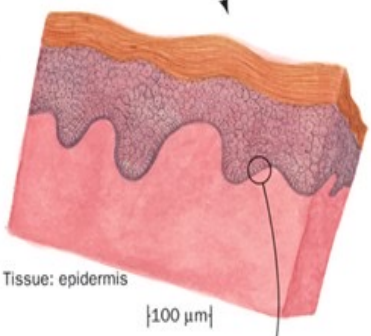




(a) Organism: human being

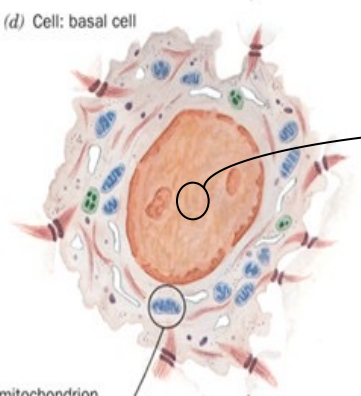


(b) Organ: skin |1 mm|



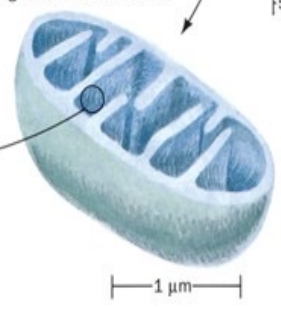
(c) Tissue: epidermis

|100 μm|



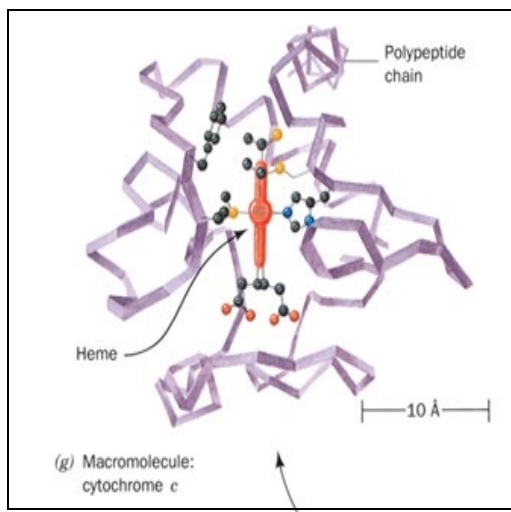
(d) Cell: basal cell

|5 μm|



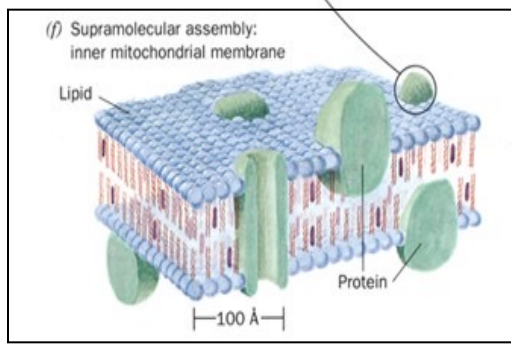
(e) Organelle: mitochondrion

|1 μm|



(g) Macromolecule: cytochrome c

|10 Å|



(f) Supramolecular assembly: inner mitochondrial membrane

|100 Å|

PROTEÍNAS

DNA

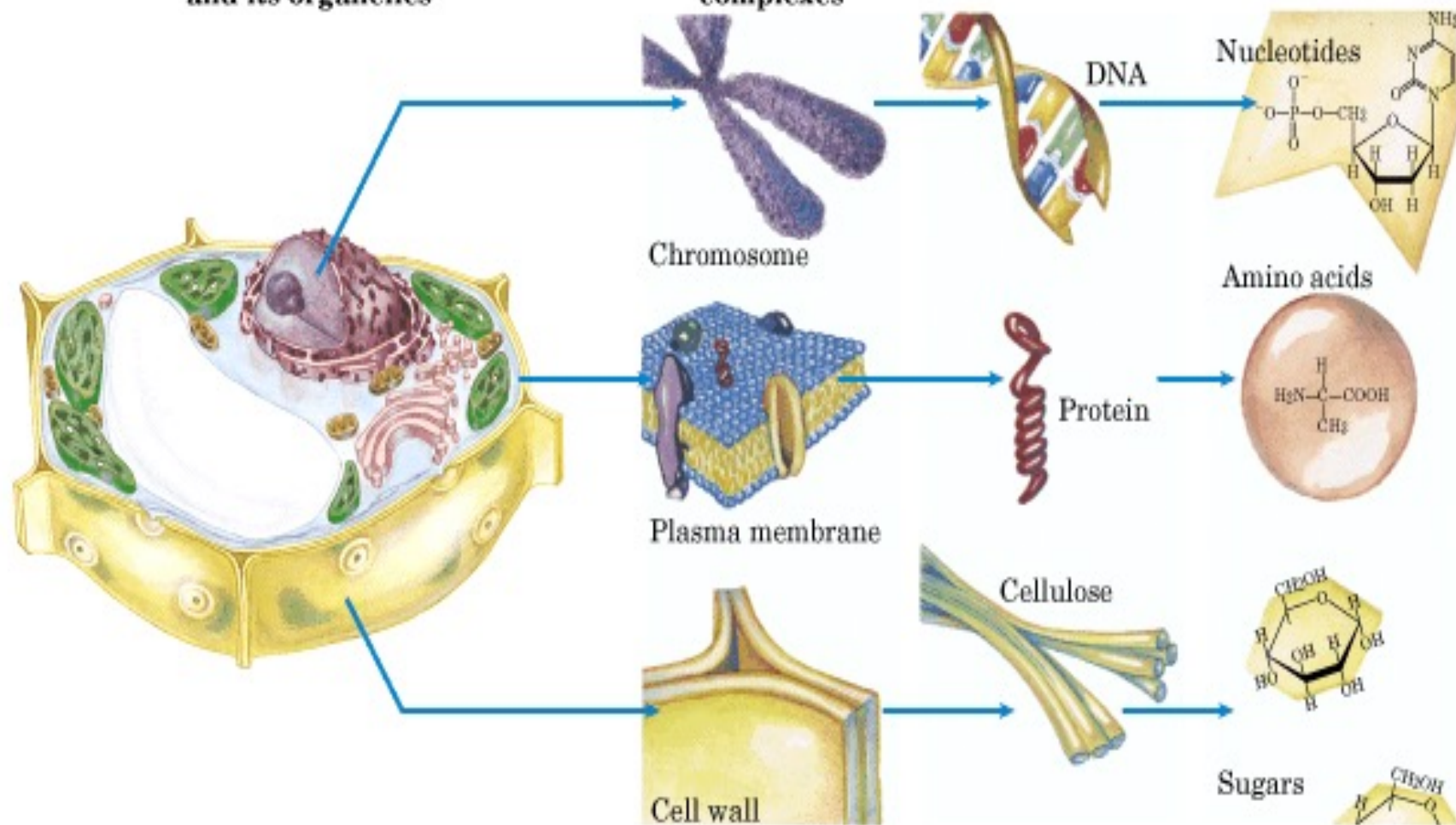


**Level 4:
The cell
and its organelles**

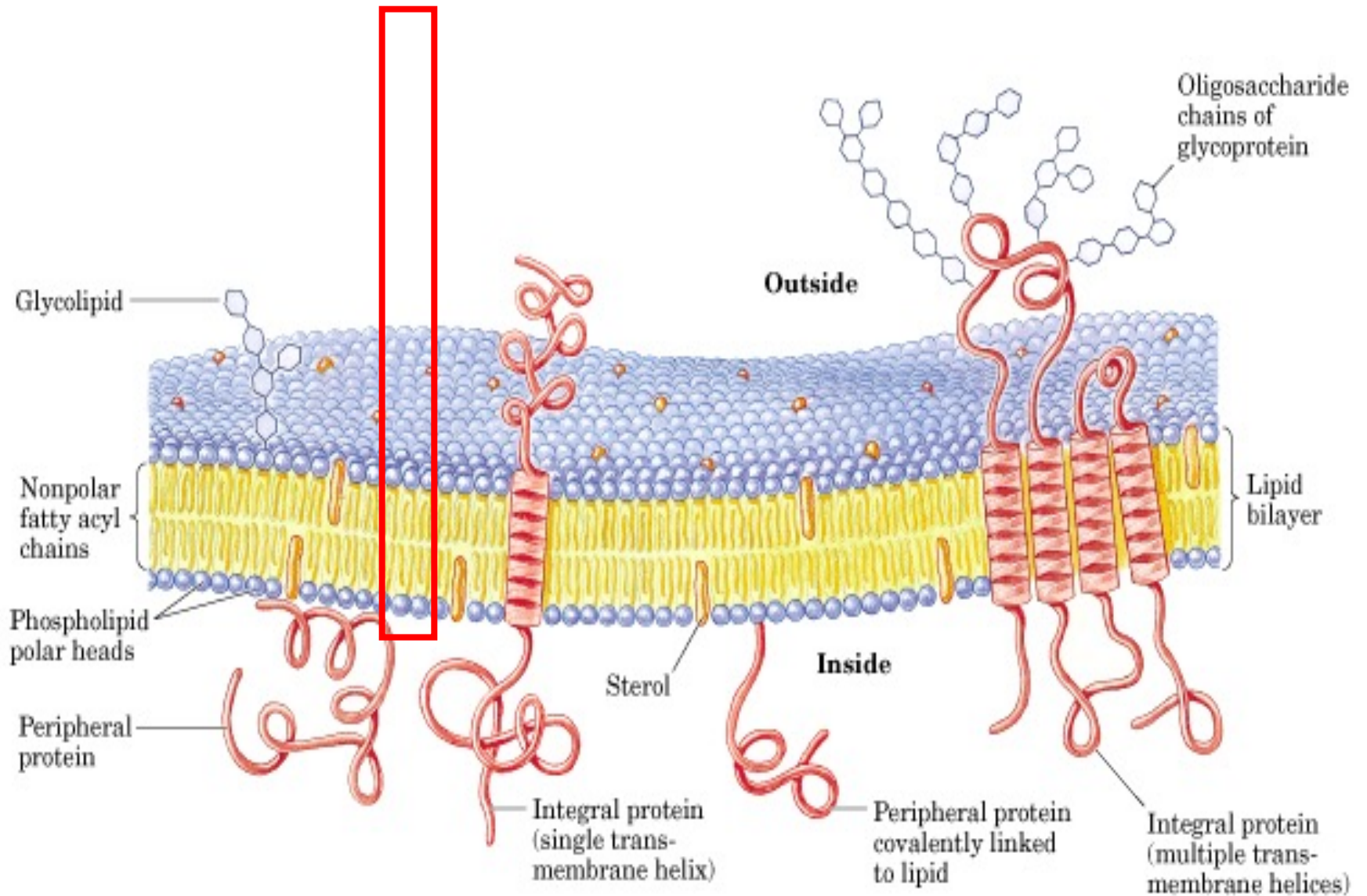
**Level 3:
Supramolecular
complexes**

**Level 2:
Macromolecules**

**Level 1:
Monomeric units**



LIPÍDIOS / MEMBRANAS





Carboidratos

- Mais da metade de todo carbono no planeta Terra está armazenado na forma de carboidratos.
- Amido e celulose
- A cada ano a fotossíntese converte mais de 100 bilhões de toneladas de CO_2 e H_2O em celulose e outros produtos vegetais.

OS CARBOIDRATOS

I- Estrutura

II- Energia

-A **principal** função dos carboidratos da dieta é servir **como fonte de energia** e fornecer elementos de construção para a síntese de outros compostos.

-Com exceção do ácido ascórbico, os carboidratos não são essenciais à dieta- podem ser sintetizados através da **gliconeogênese**.

Metabolismo - Atividade celular dirigida e coordenada com as principais funções :

1- Obter energia química

2- Converter as moléculas dos nutrientes em moléculas características da célula

3- Polimerizar precursores monoméricos em proteínas, ácidos nucleicos, lipídios, polissacarídios e outros

4- Sintetizar e degradar as biomoléculas necessárias

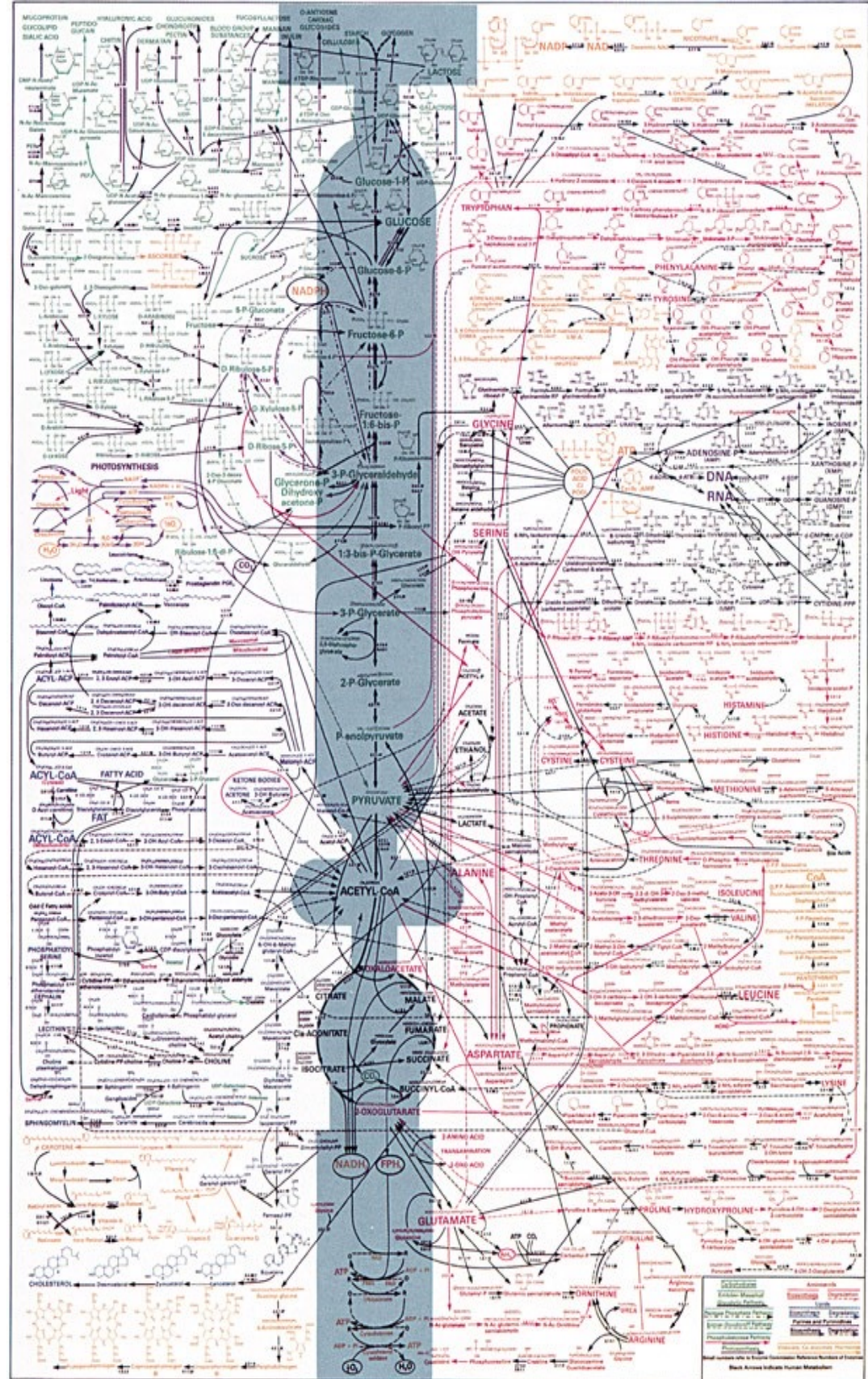
Vias Metabólicas

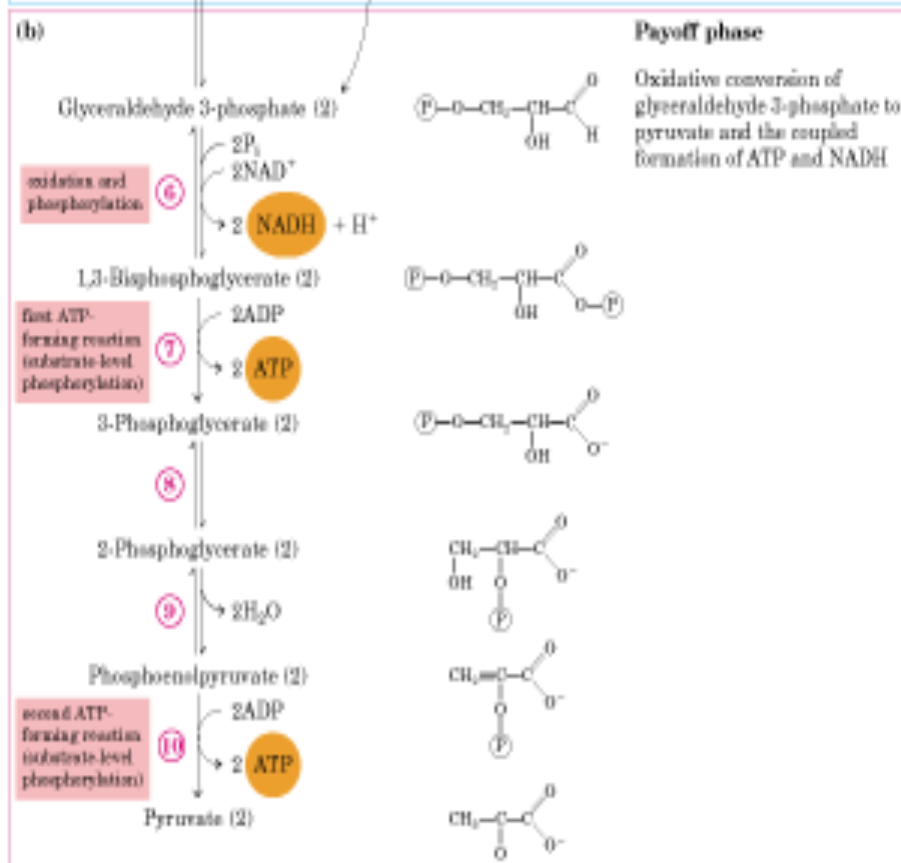
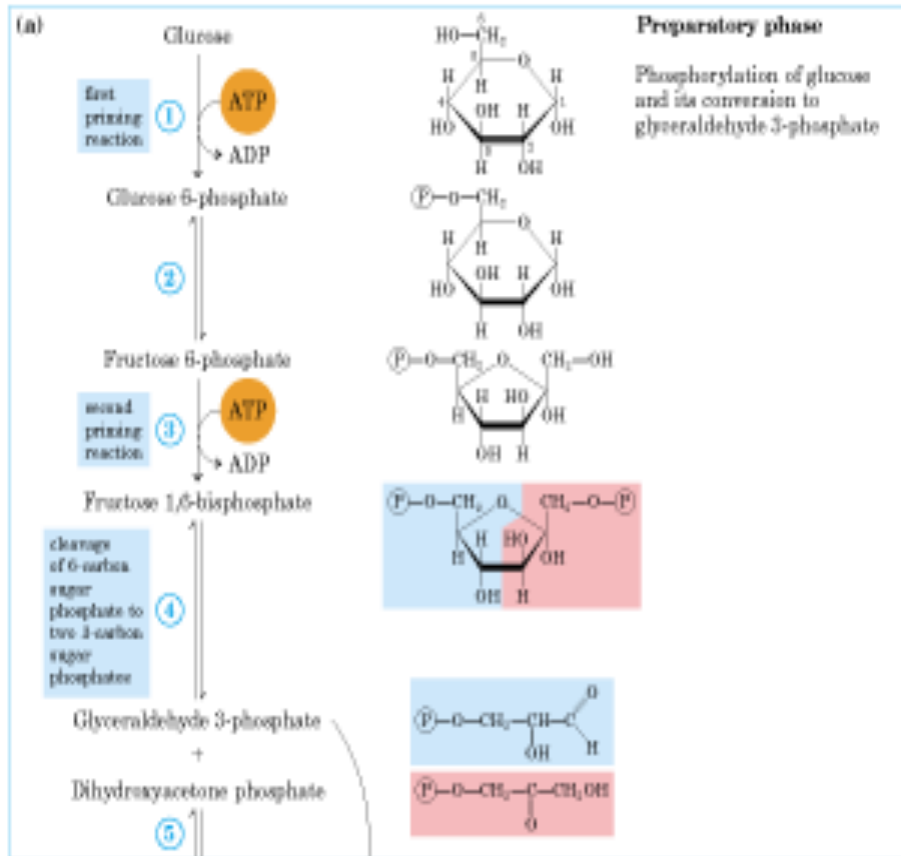
Séries de **reações consecutivas catalisadas enzimaticamente**, que produzem produtos específicos (metabólitos).

Note que: as vias são interconectadas (pontos de cruzamento).

Pontos importantes:

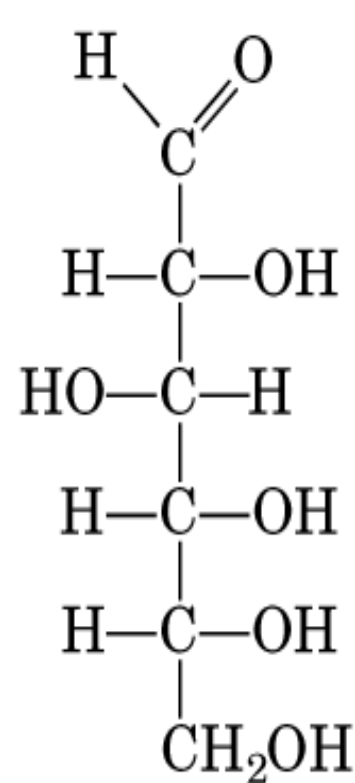
- conhecer as principais avenidas (vias),***
- os cruzamentos mais importantes (intermediários comuns) e***
- como o fluxo nessas vias são controladas (regulação)...***



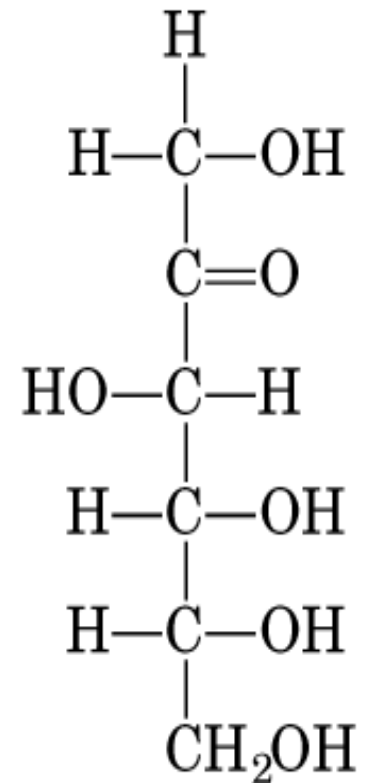


Carboidratos

- Poliídrosialdeídos e poliídrosicetonas
- São assim chamados porque geralmente têm a fórmula empírica $(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$, alguns contêm nitrogênio, fósforo, enxofre
- Incluem amidos, celulose e açúcares como a glicose (um aldeído) e a frutose (cetona, açúcar das frutas).
- Carboidratos com sabor doce como sacarose, glicose, frutose, são chamados açúcares
- Os carboidratos têm muitos grupos OH e formam numerosas ligações de pontes de hidrogênio entre eles e com a água.



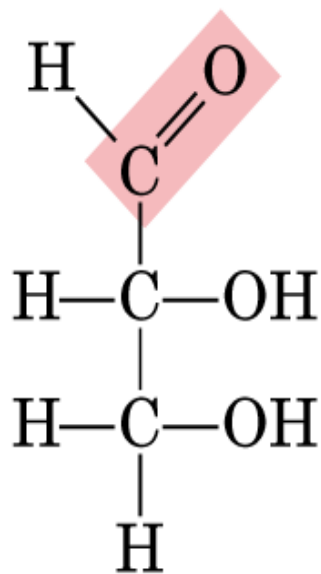
D-Glucose,
an aldohexose



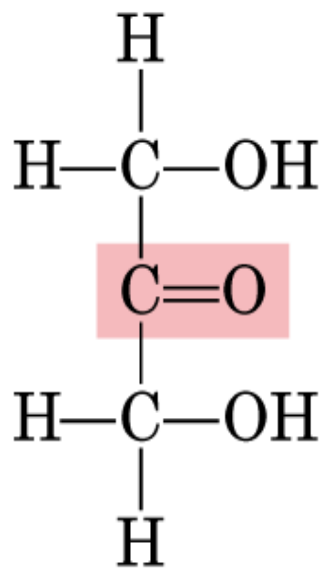
D-Fructose,
a ketohexose

(b)

CARBOIDRATOS



Glyceraldehyde,
an aldotriose



Dihydroxyacetone,
a ketotriose

(a)

Mais abundante biomolécula da Terra:

Fotossíntese converte + 100 bilhões toneladas de CO_2 e H_2O em carboidratos (celulose e outros açúcares)

Cadeia carbonada não ramificada

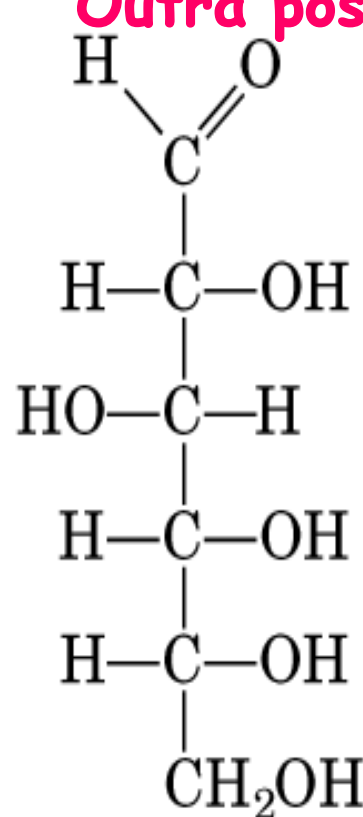
Ligações C-C simples

1 carbono ligado ao oxigênio através de dupla ligação

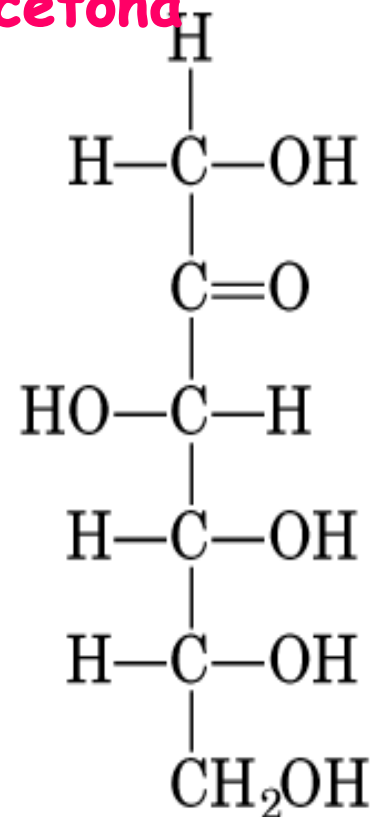
(grupo carbonila)

Na extremidade: aldeído

Outra posição: cetona



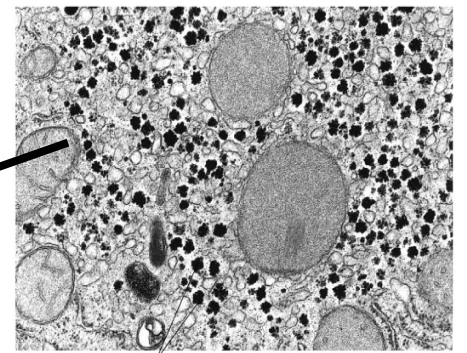
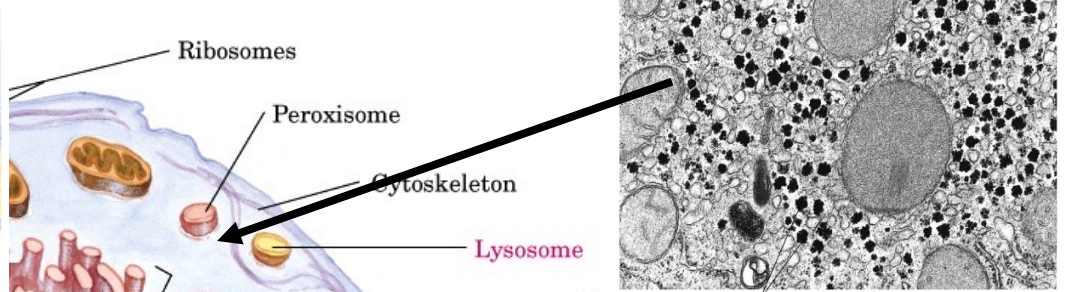
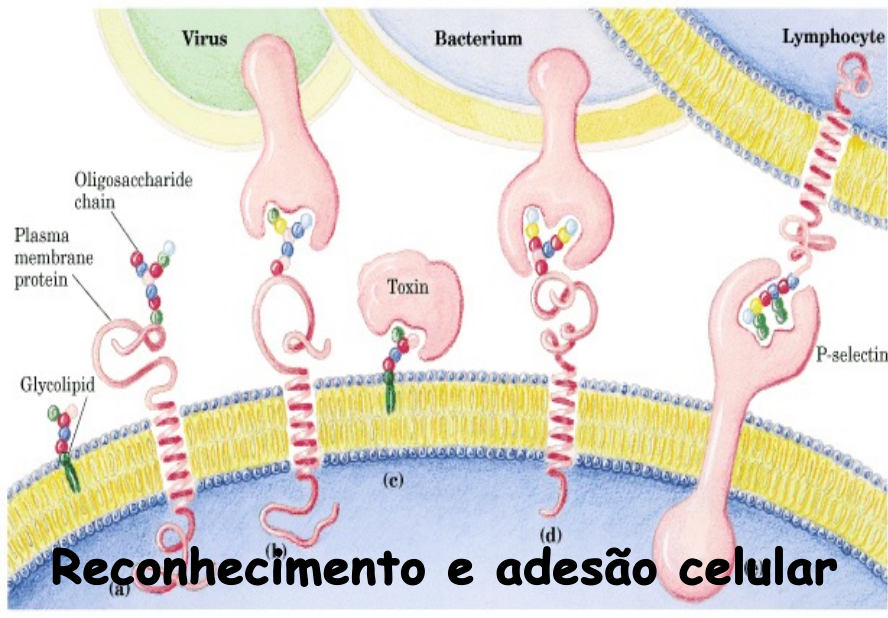
D-Glucose,
an aldohexose



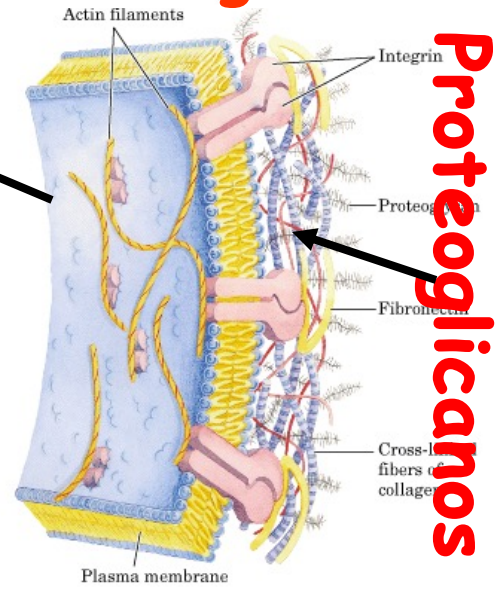
D-Fructose,
a ketohexose

(b)

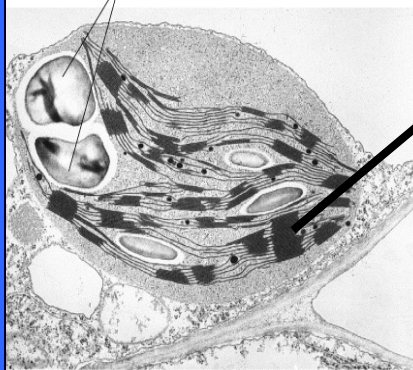
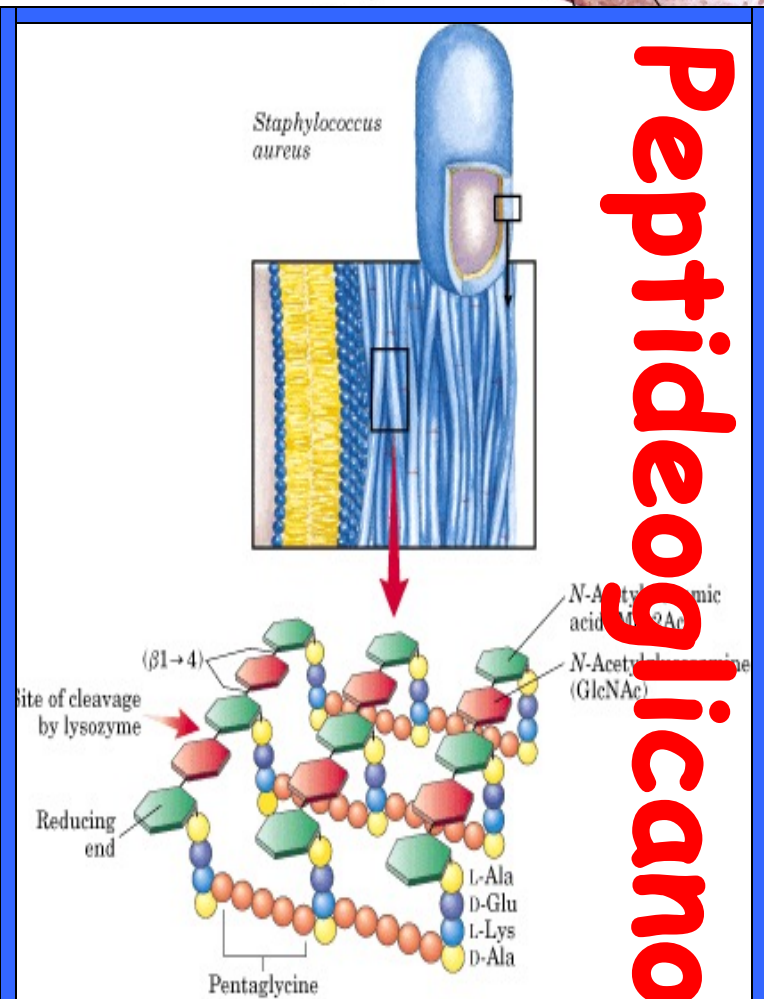
CARBOIDRATOS



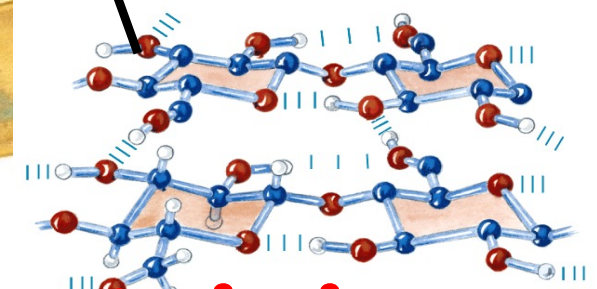
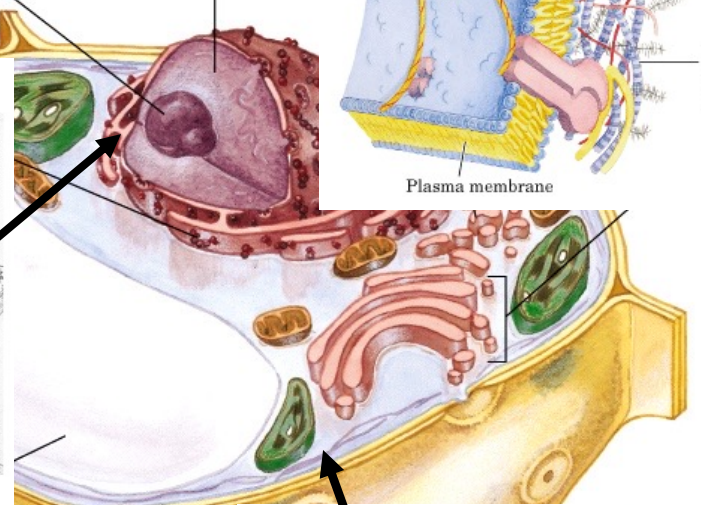
Glicogênio



Proteoglicanos



Amido

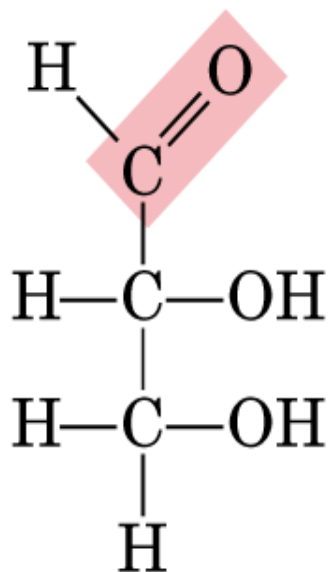


Celulose

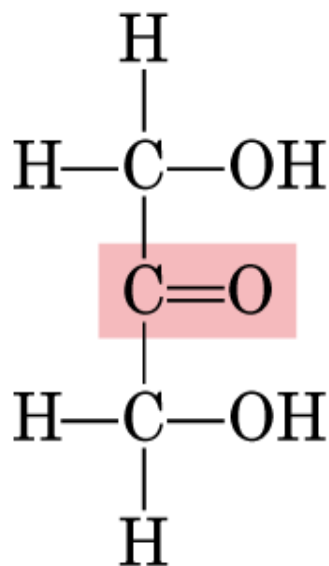
Classes principais de carboidratos

- **Monossacarídeos** ou simplesmente açúcares (glicose)
- **Oligossacarídeos**- cadeias pequenas ou resíduos, exemplo: dissacarídeos (sacarose, o açúcar da cana)
- **Polissacarídeos**: + de 20 unidades de monossacarídeos (celulose, glicogênio)

MONOSSACARÍDEOS



Glyceraldehyde,
an aldotriose



Dihydroxyacetone,
a ketotriose

(a)

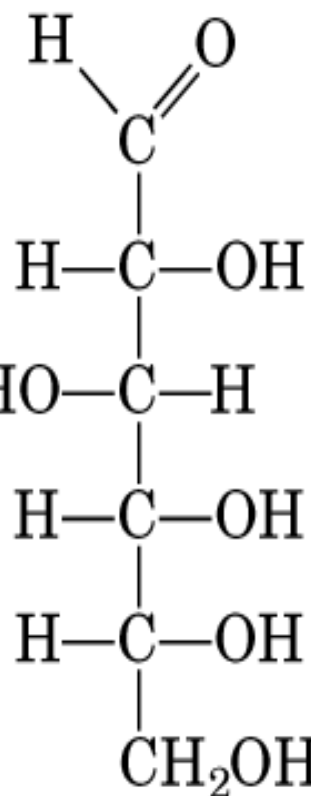
Cadeia carbonada não ramificada

Ligações C-C simples

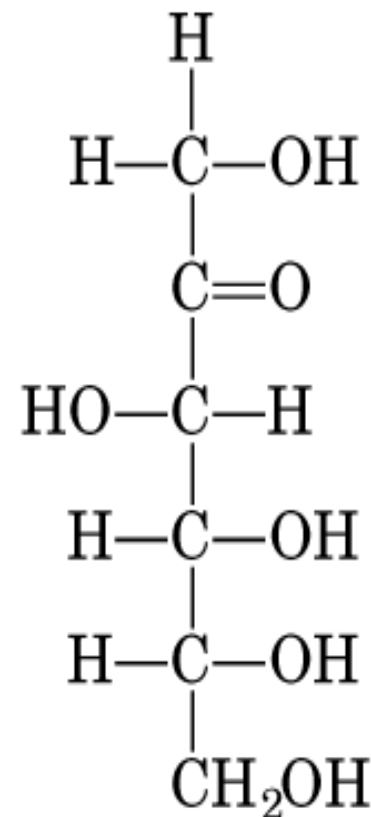
**1 carbono ligado ao oxigênio
através de dupla ligação
(grupo carbonila)**

Na extremidade: aldeído

Outra posição: cetona



D-Glucose,
an aldohexose

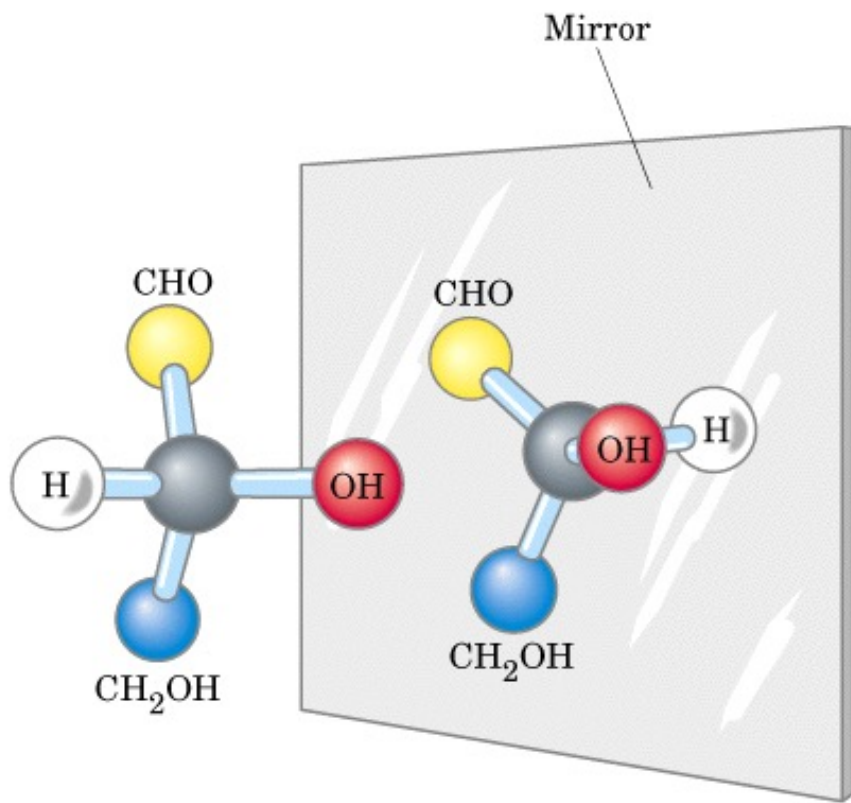


D-Fructose,
a ketohexose

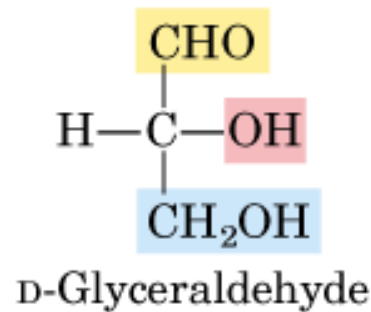
(b)

MONOSSACARÍDEOS possuem centro assimétrico

São opticamente ativos

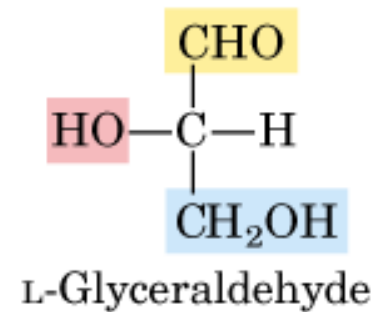


Ball-and-stick models



D-Glyceraldehyde

(R)



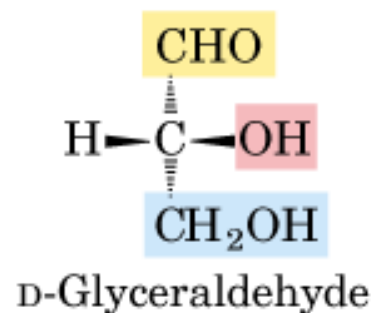
L-Glyceraldehyde

(S)

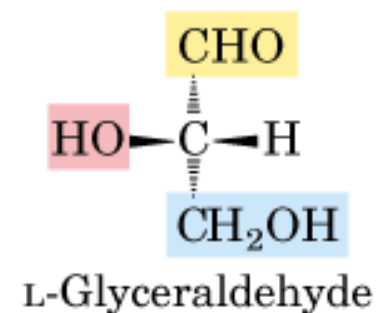
Fischer projection formulas

Molécula com n centro quiral:
 2^n estereoisômeros

Estereoisômeros são divididos
em dois grupos que diferem
na configuração do
centro quiral mais distante
do grupo carbonila:
D isômeros e L isômeros



D-Glyceraldehyde



L-Glyceraldehyde

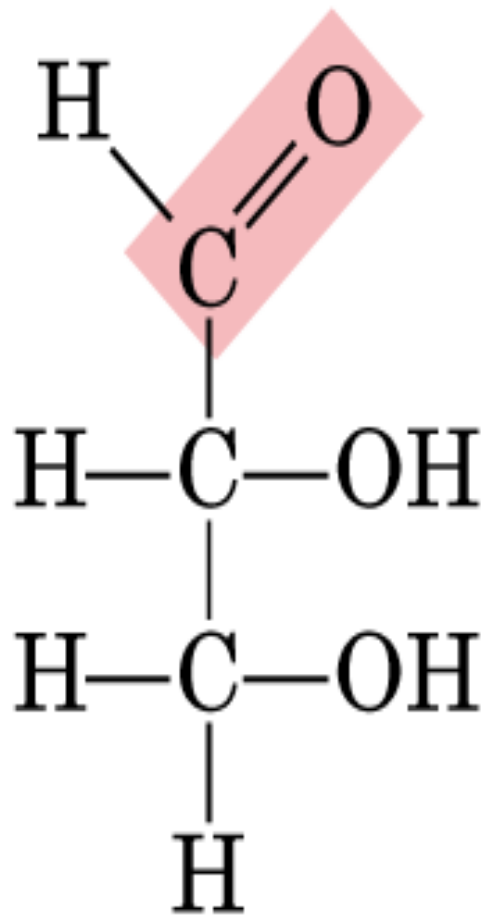
Perspective formulas

n centros quirais = 2^n estereoisômeros

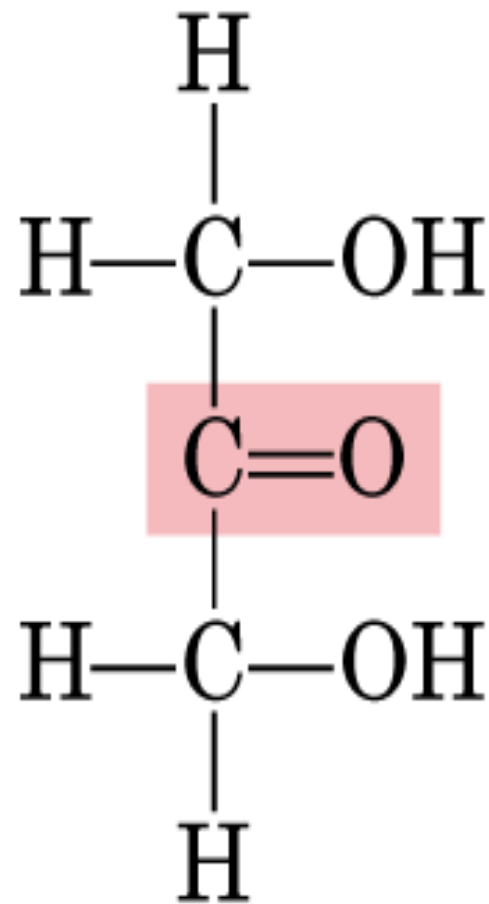
\neq açúcares, $\Rightarrow \neq$ configuração de um único átomo de carbono
 \Rightarrow EPÍMEROS

Quando 2 açúcares diferem na configuração de apenas um
Átomo de carbono

Monossacarídeos, aldoses ou cetoses



Glyceraldehyde,
an aldotriose



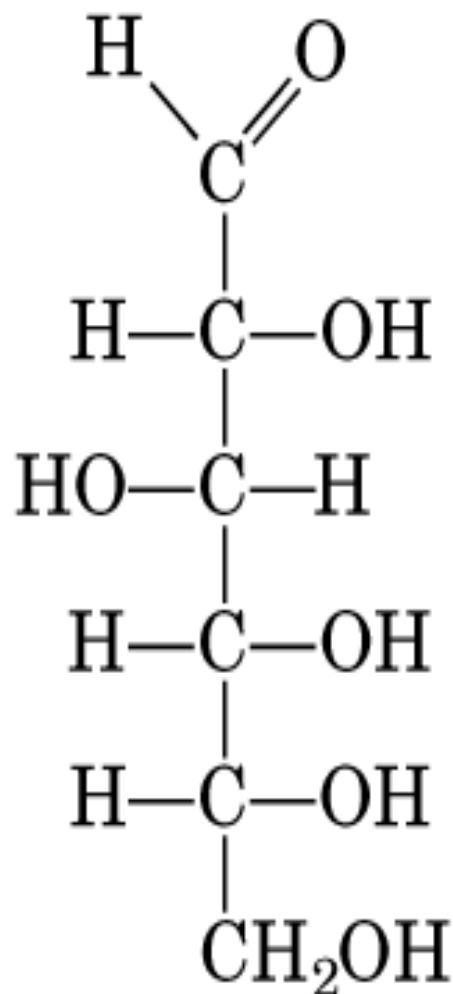
Dihydroxyacetone,
a ketotriose

(a)

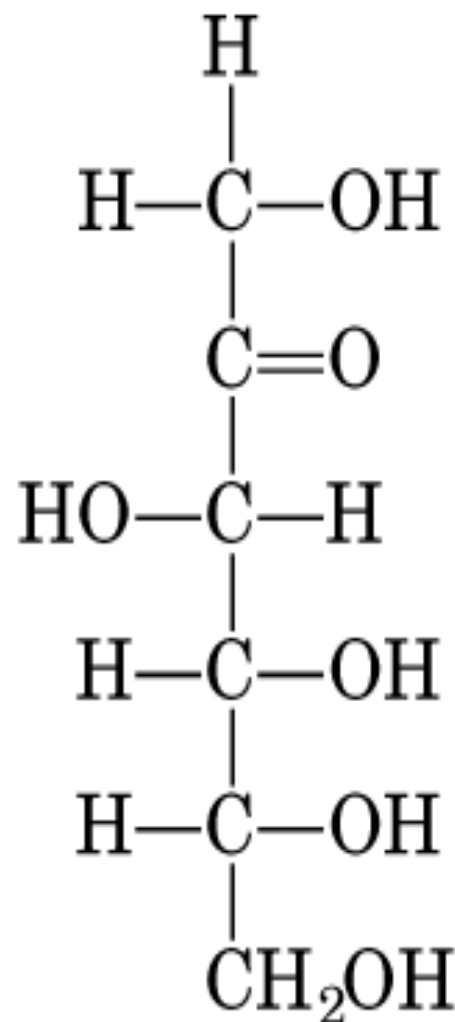
Monossacarídeo mais simples

As hexoses encontradas nos organismos vivos são, na maioria, D-isômeros

Hexoses



D-Glucose,
an aldohexose

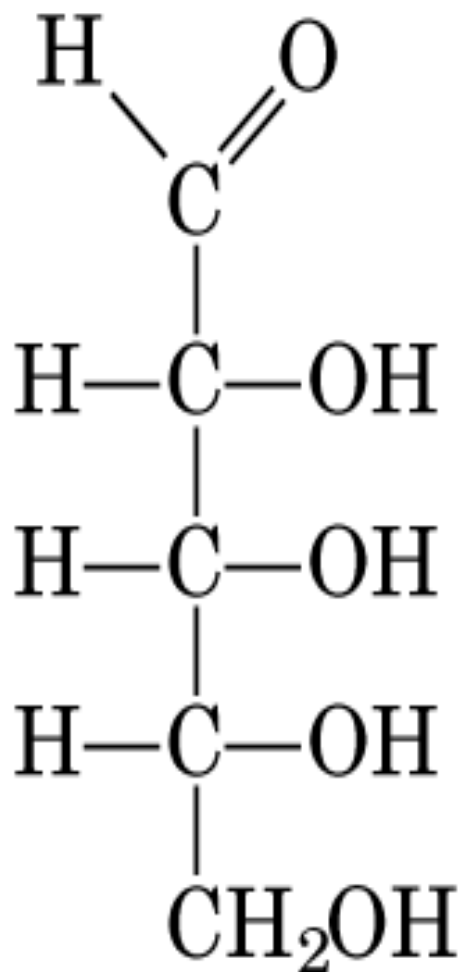


D-Fructose,
a ketohexose

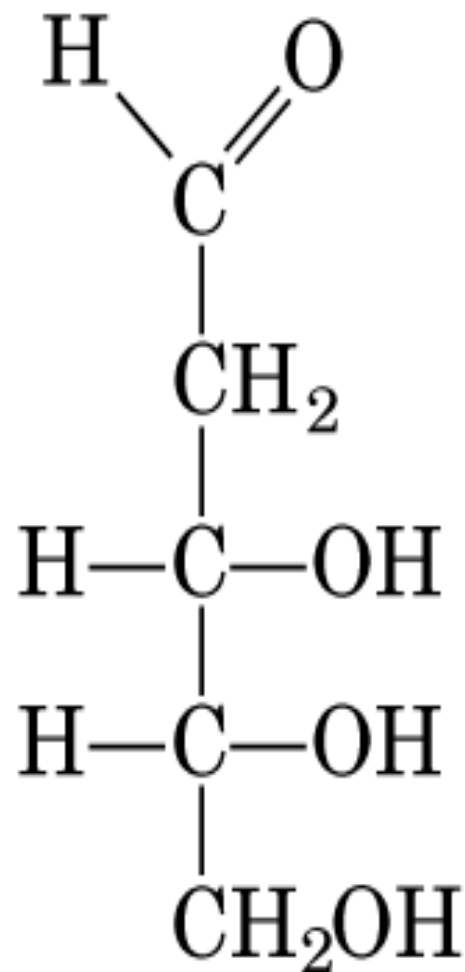
(b)

Isômeros

Pentoses



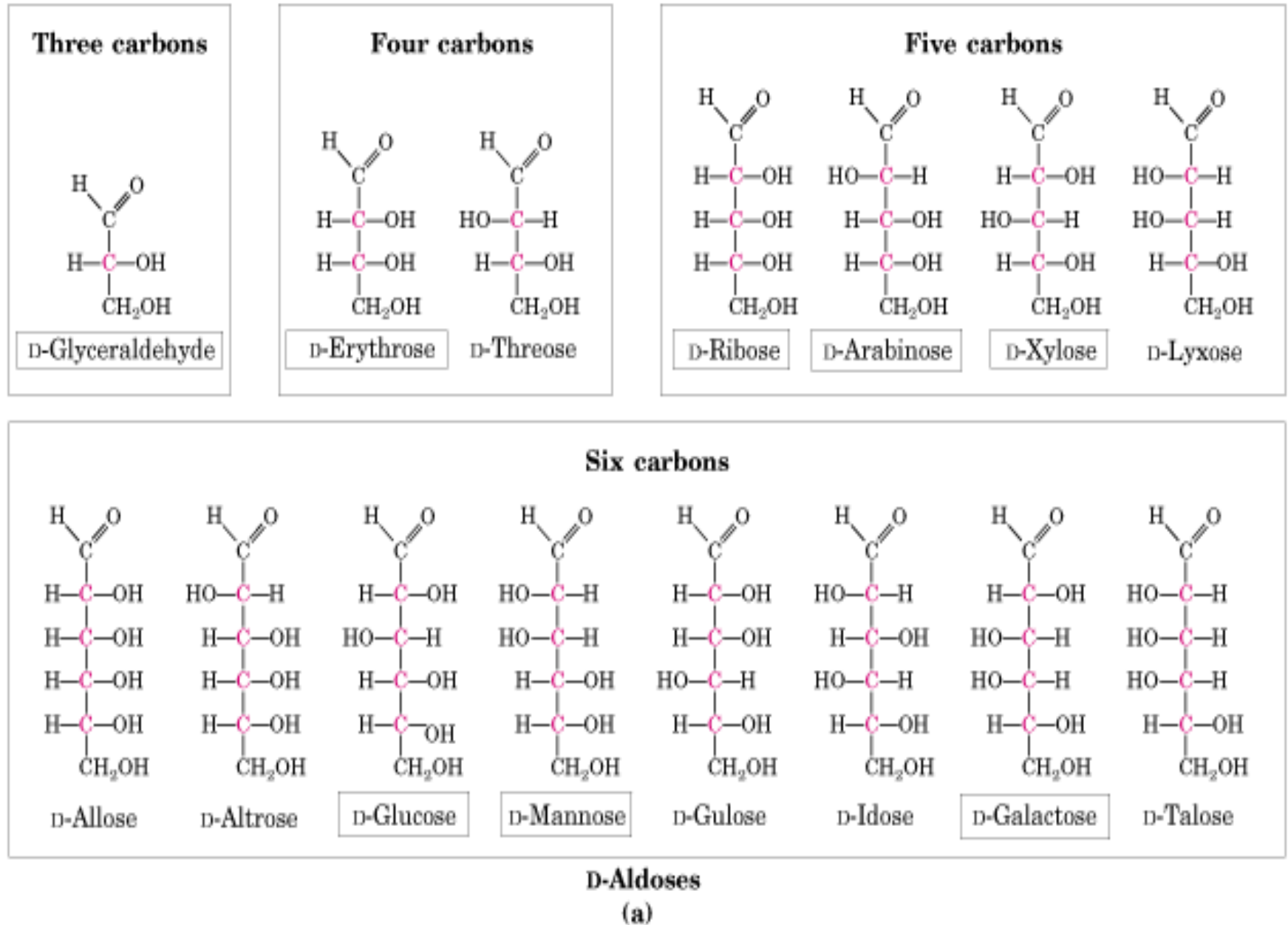
D-Ribose,
an aldopentose



2-Deoxy-D-ribose,
an aldopentose

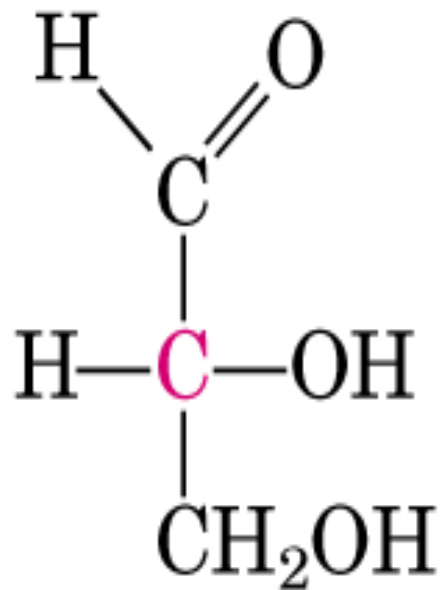
(c)

Série das Aldoses



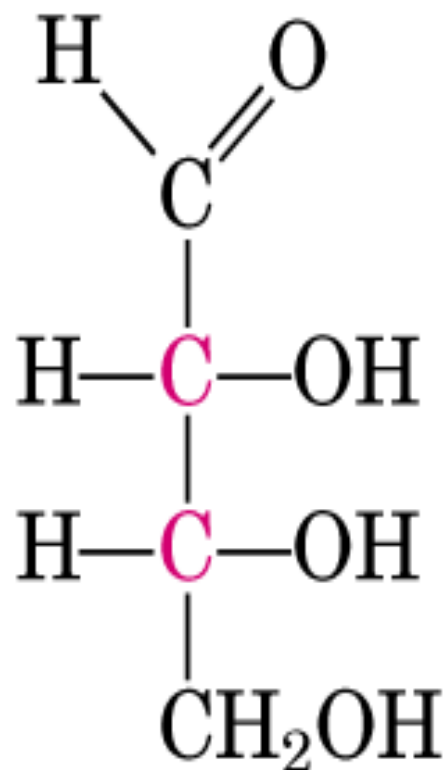
Com nomes nas caixas são os mais comuns na natureza

Three carbons

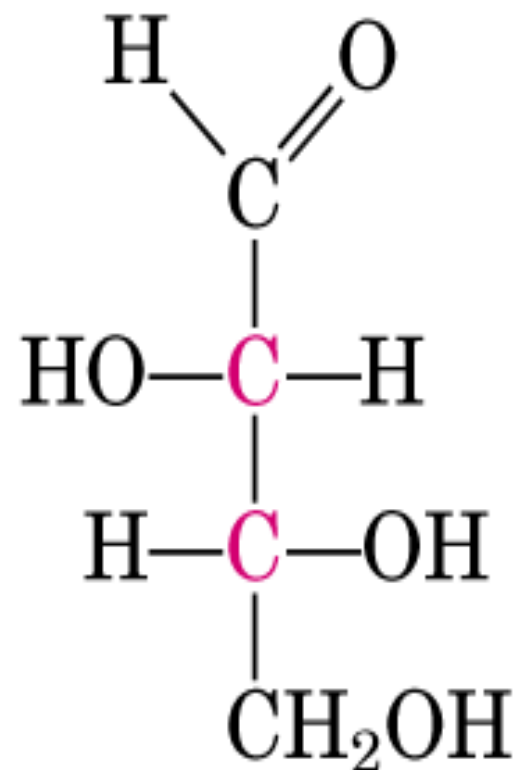


D-Glyceraldehyde

Four carbons

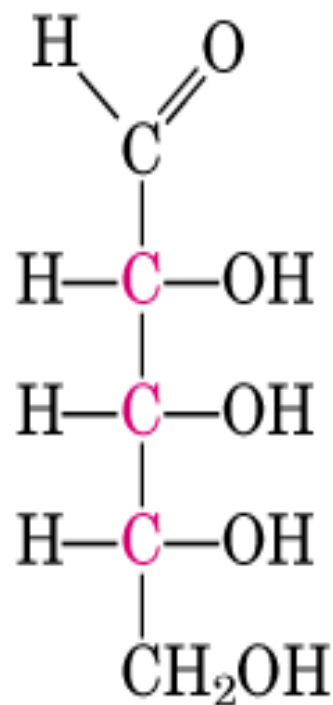


D-Erythrose

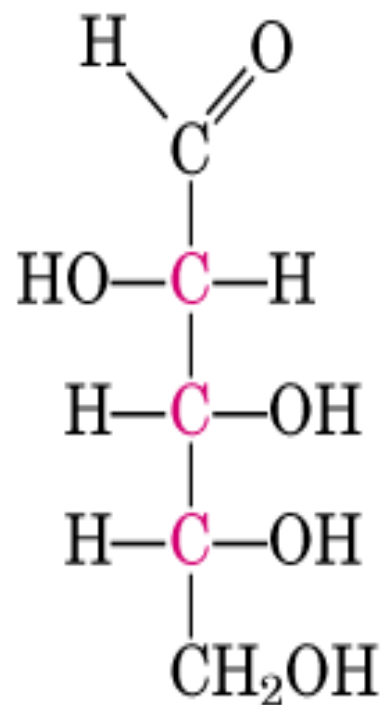


D-Threose

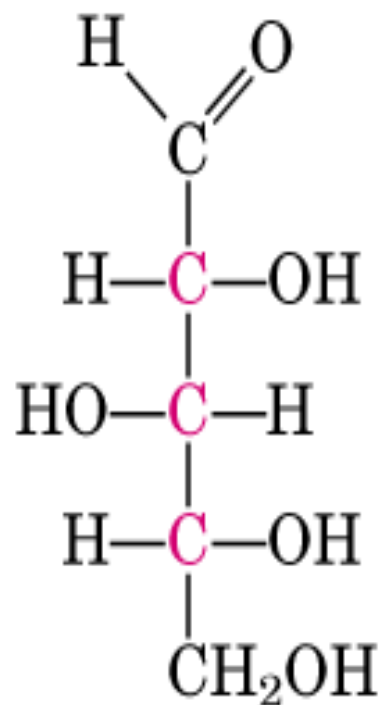
Five carbons



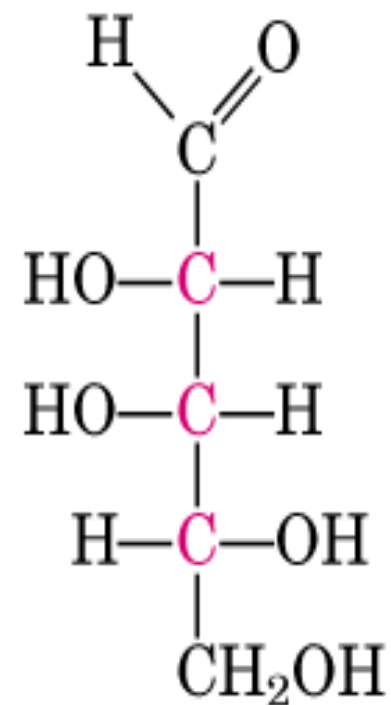
D-Ribose



D-Arabinose

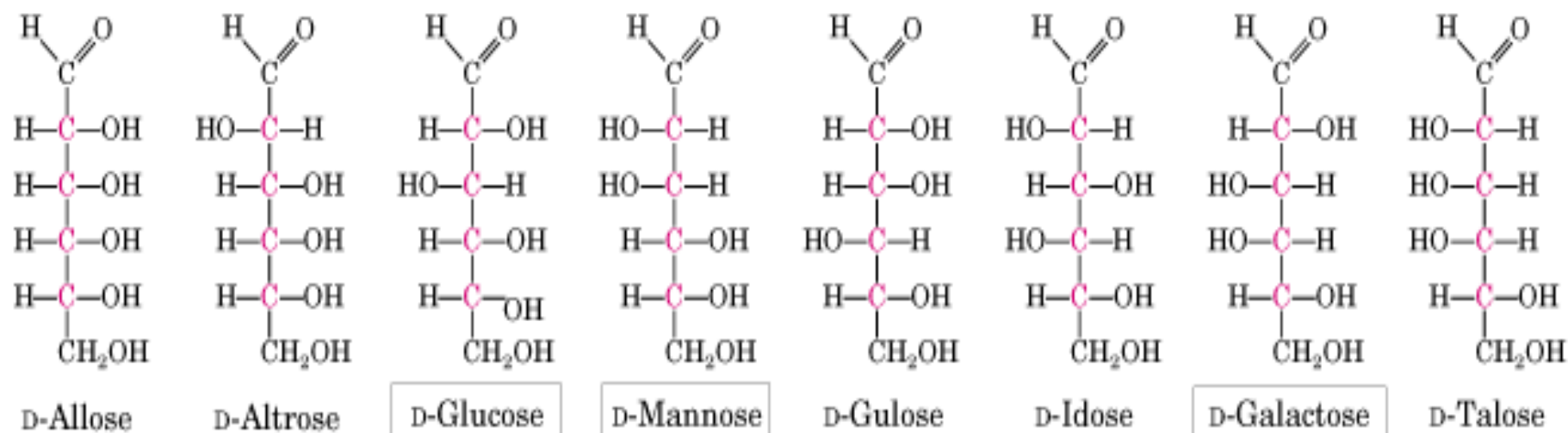


D-Xylose



D-Lyxose

Six carbons

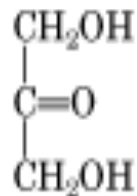


D-Aldoses

(a)

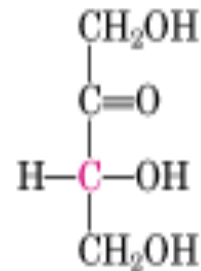
Série das cetoses

Three carbons



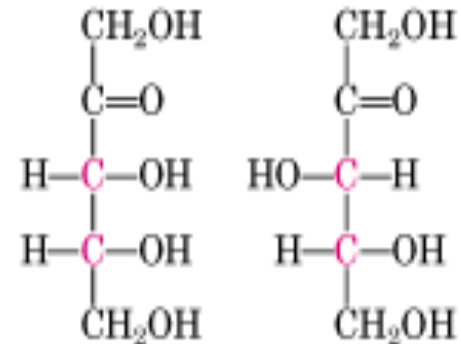
Dihydroxyacetone

Four carbons



D-Erythrulose

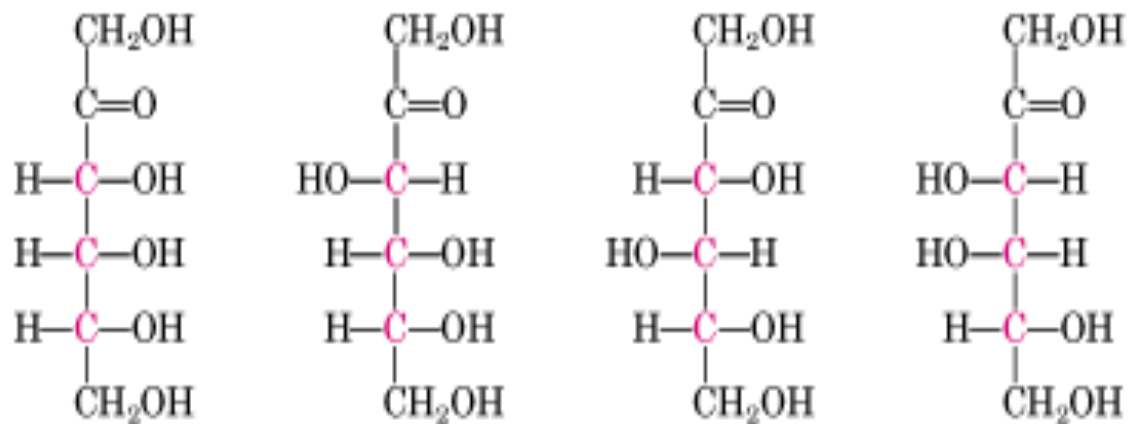
Five carbons



D-Ribulose

D-Xylulose

Six carbons



D-Psicose

D-Fructose

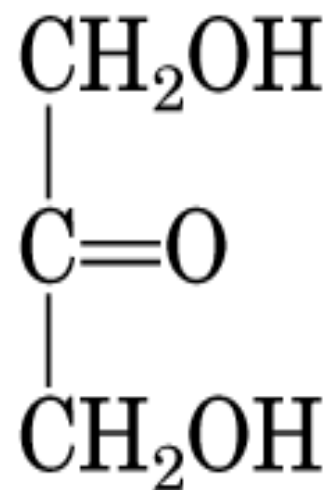
D-Sorbose

D-Tagatose

D-Ketoses

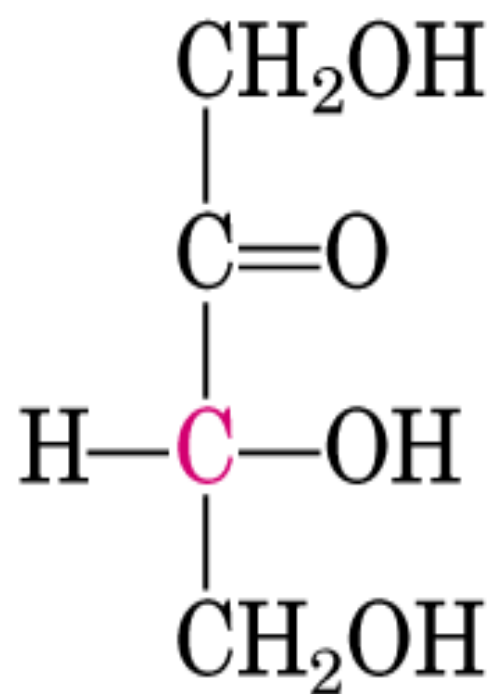
(b)

Three carbons



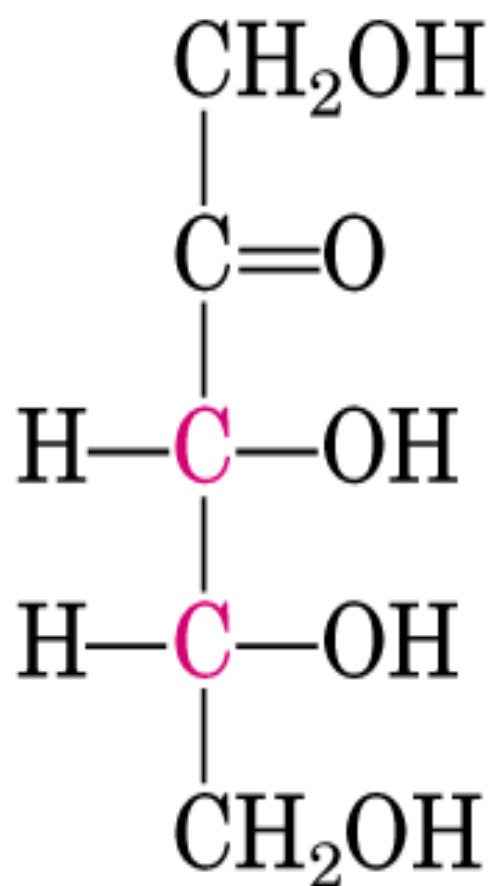
Dihydroxyacetone

Four carbons

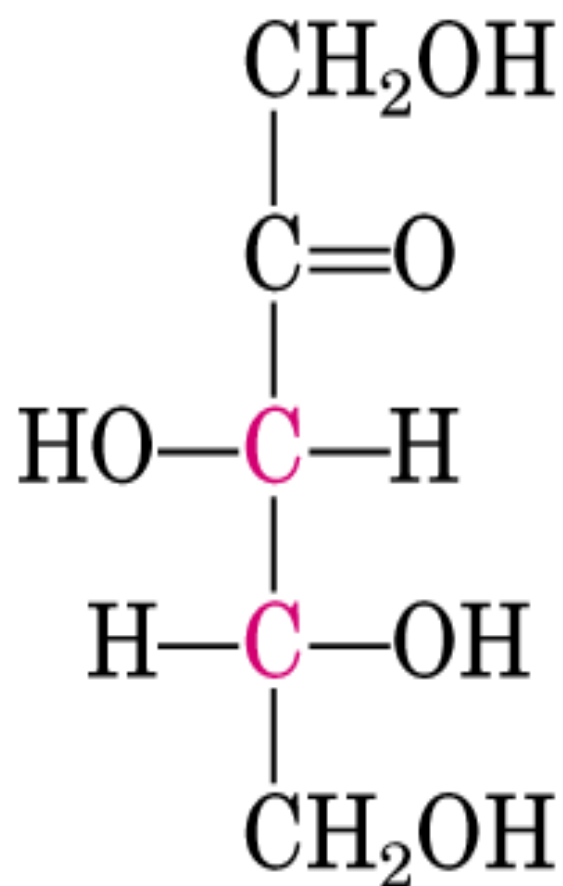


D-Erythrulose

Five carbons

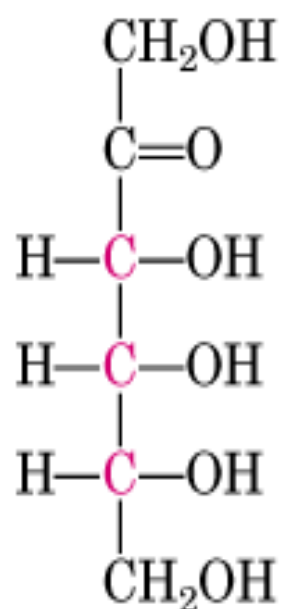


D-Ribulose

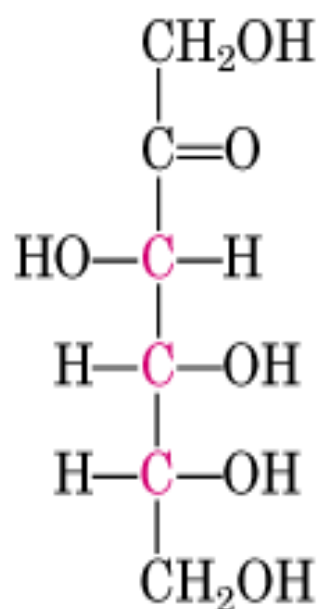


D-Xylulose

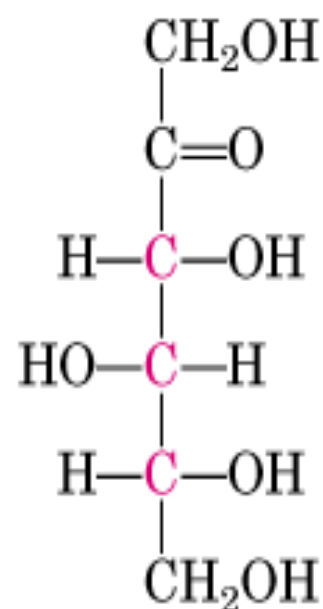
Six carbons



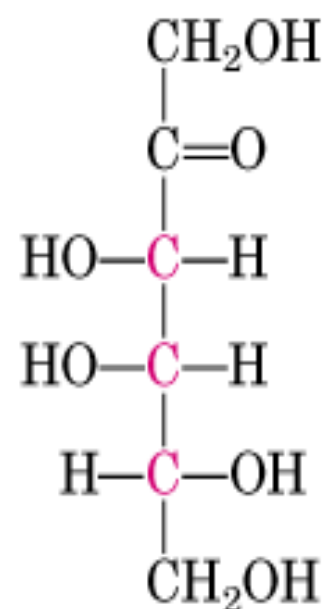
D-Psicose



D-Fructose



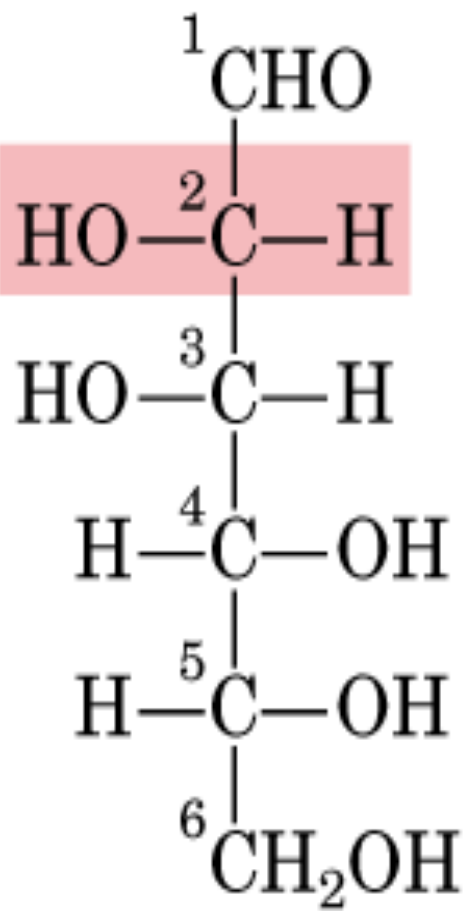
D-Sorbose



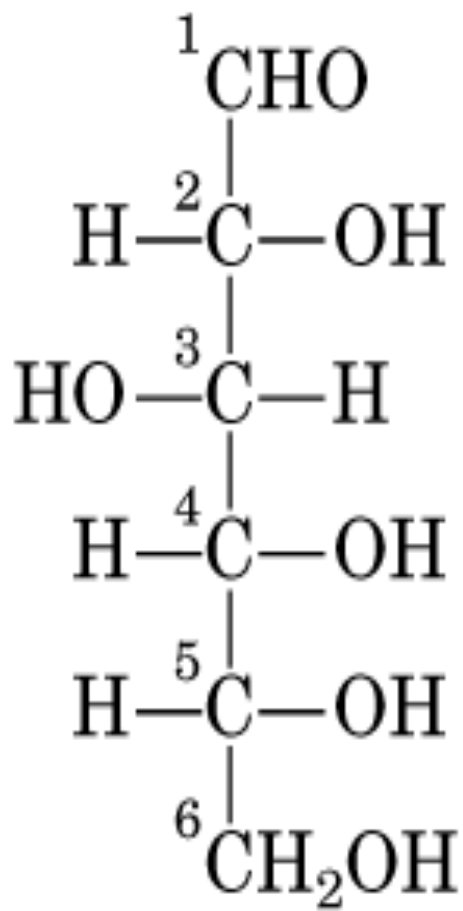
D-Tagatose

D-Ketoses

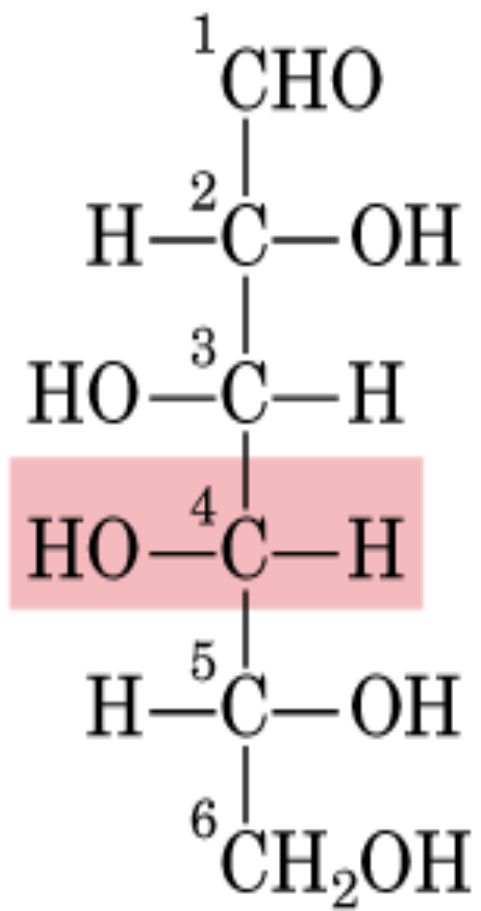
(b)



D-Mannose
(epimer at C-2)



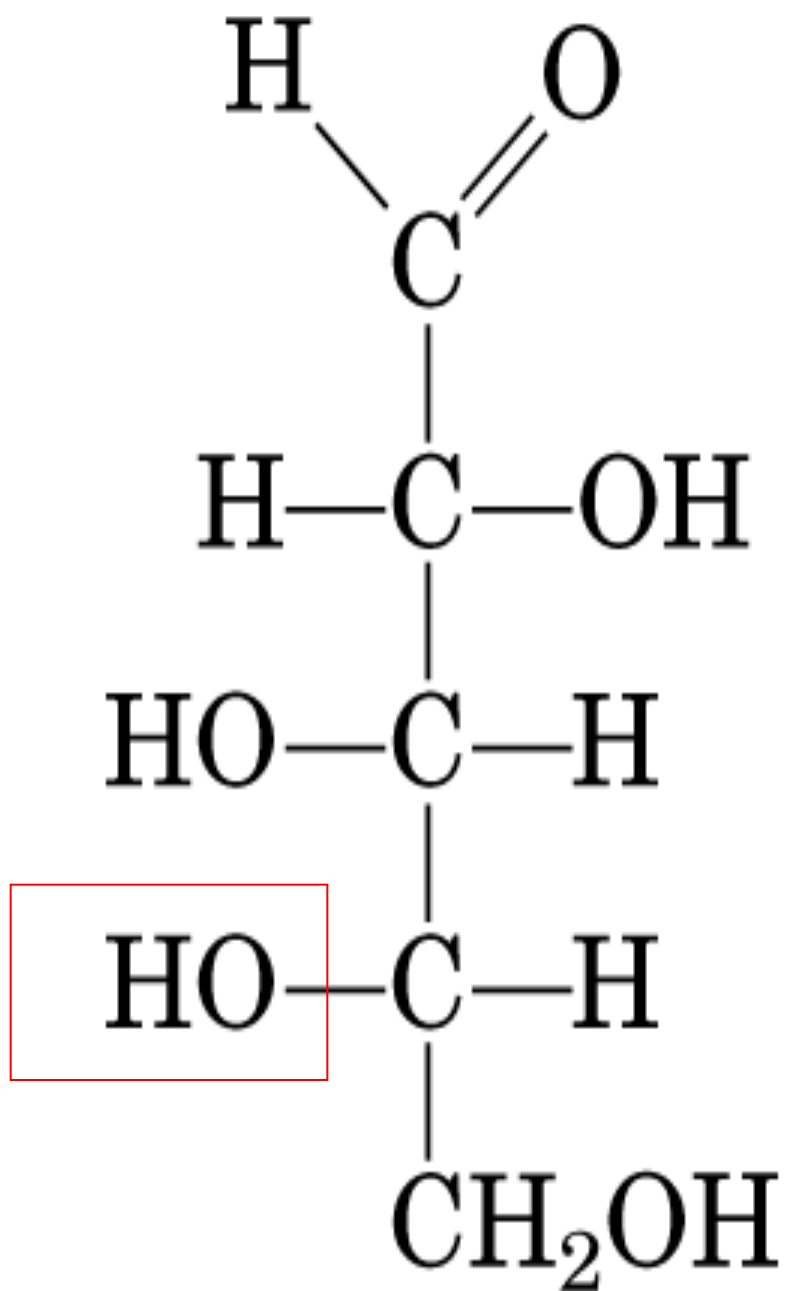
D-Glucose



D-Galactose
(epimer at C-4)

Epímeros: diferem na configuração ao redor de um único átomo de carbono

Exemplo de açúcar que ocorre naturalmente na forma L,
comuns em glicoconjugados

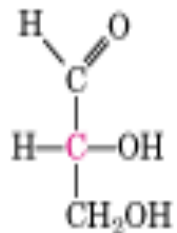


L-Arabinose

MONOSSACARÍDEOS

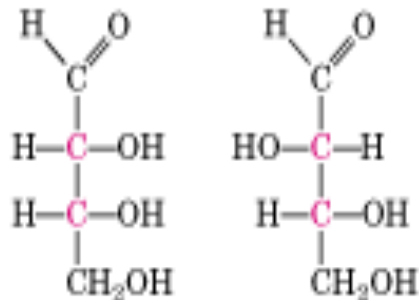
Séries das aldoses

Three carbons



D-Glyceraldehyde

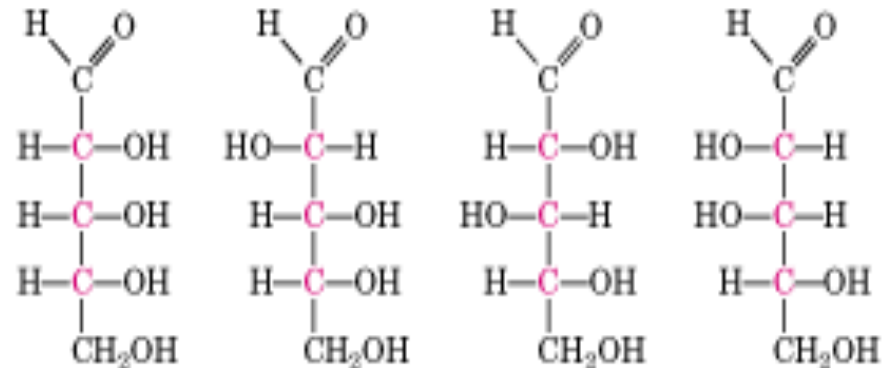
Four carbons



D-Erythrose

D-Threose

Five carbons



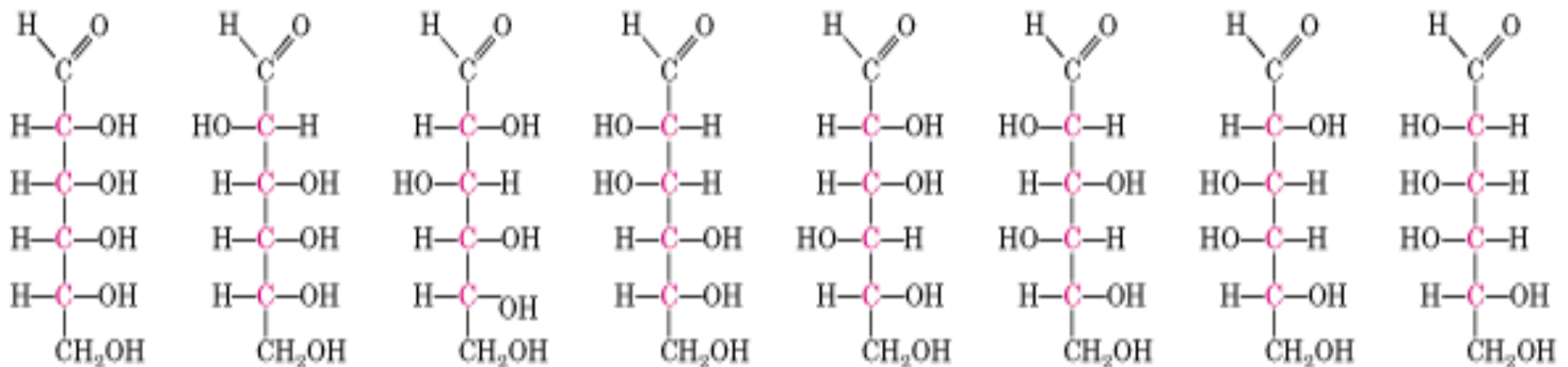
D-Ribose

D-Arabinose

D-Xylose

D-Lyxose

Six carbons



D-Allose

D-Altrose

D-Glucose

D-Mannose

D-Gulose

D-Idose

D-Galactose

D-Talose

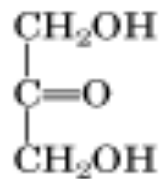
D-Aldoses

(a)

MONOSSACARÍDEOS

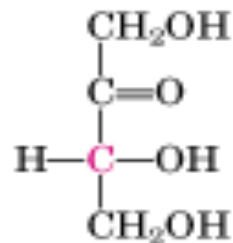
Séries das cetoses

Three carbons



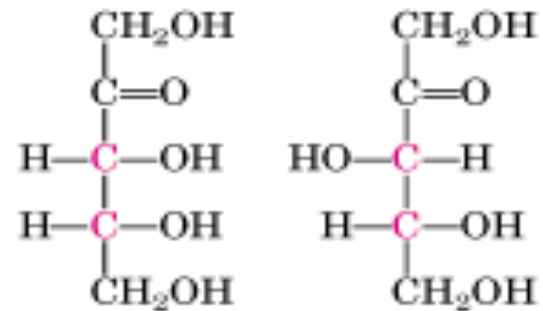
Dihydroxyacetone

Four carbons



D-Erythrulose

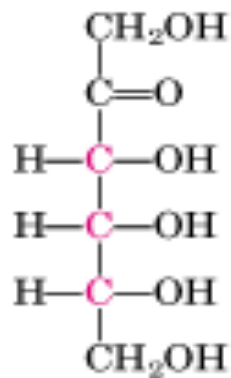
Five carbons



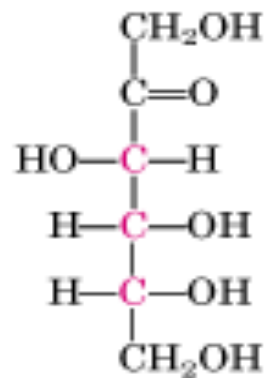
D-Ribulose

D-Xylulose

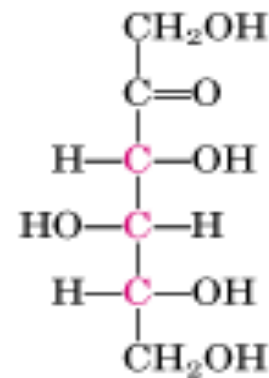
Six carbons



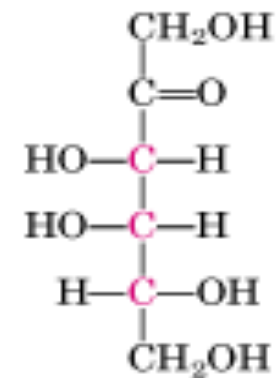
D- Psicose



D-Fructose



D-Sorbose

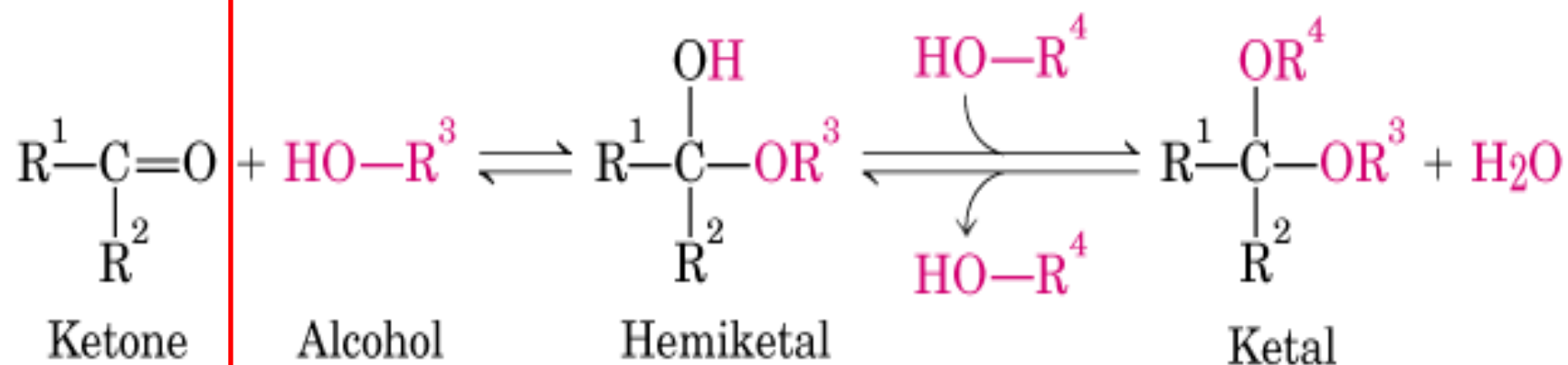
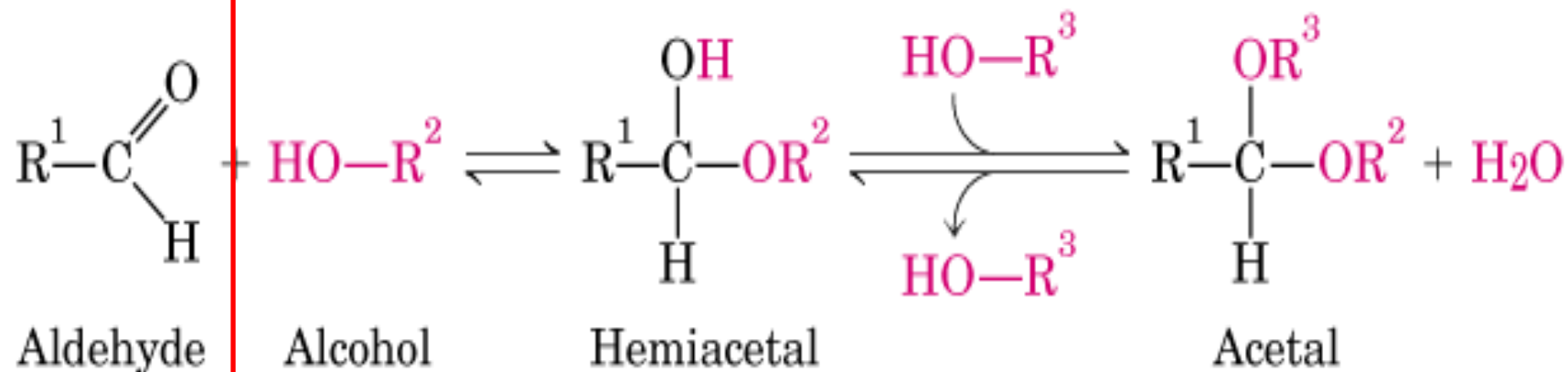


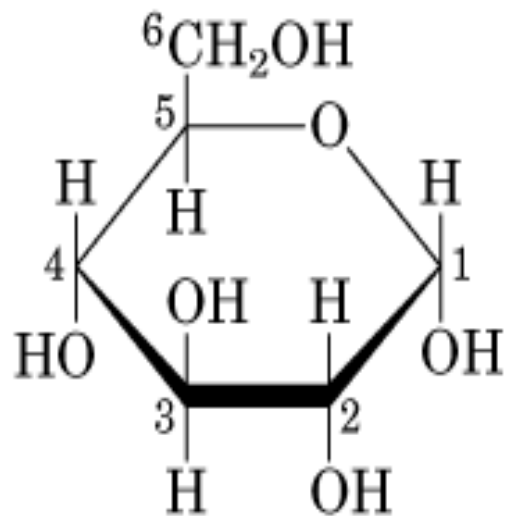
D-Tagatose

D-Ketoses

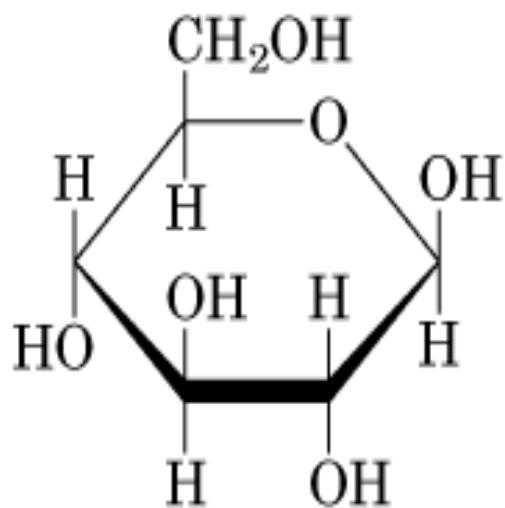
(b)

Os monossacarídeos comuns têm estrutura cíclica

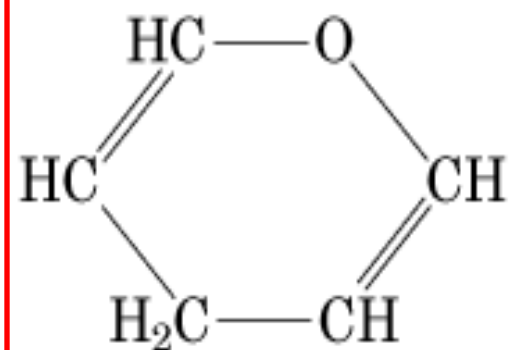




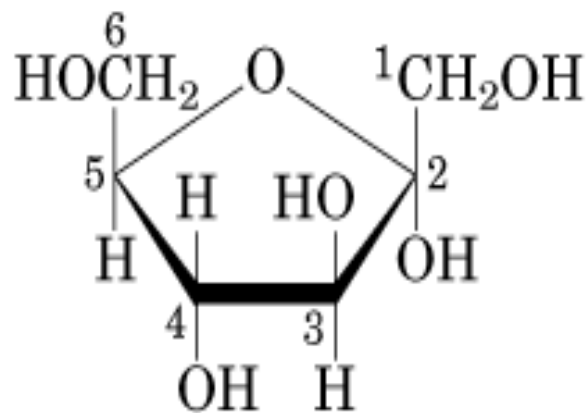
α -D-Glucopyranose



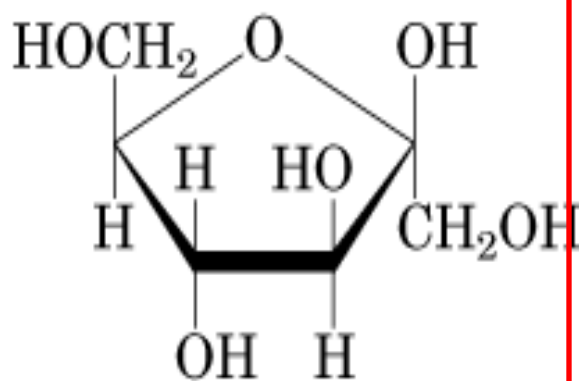
β -D-Glucopyranose



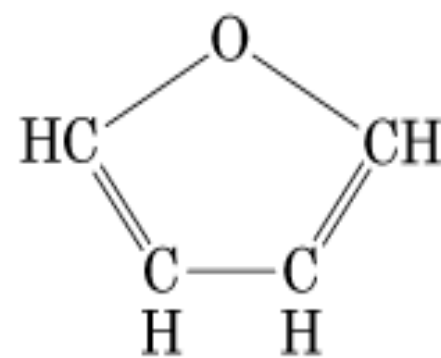
Pyran



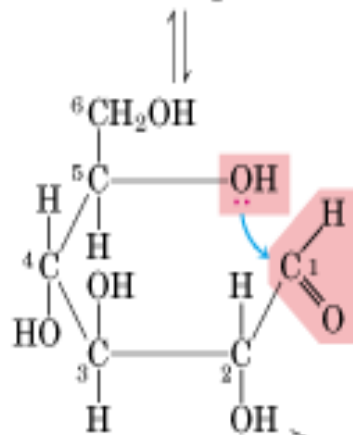
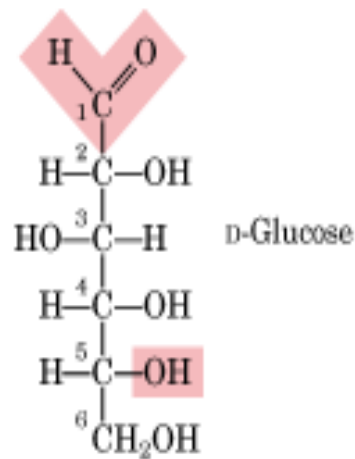
α -D-Fructofuranose



β -D-Fructofuranose

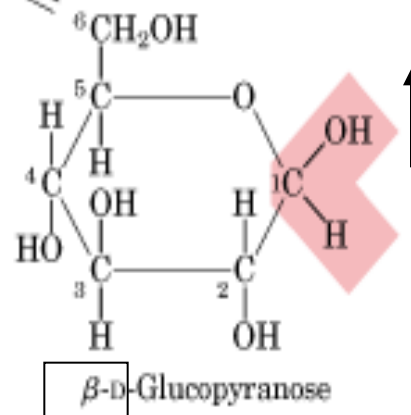
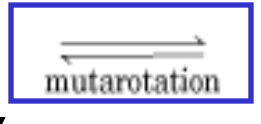
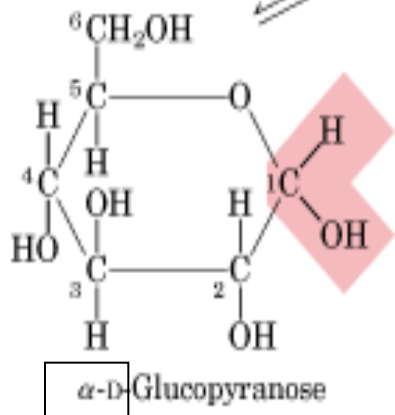


Furan



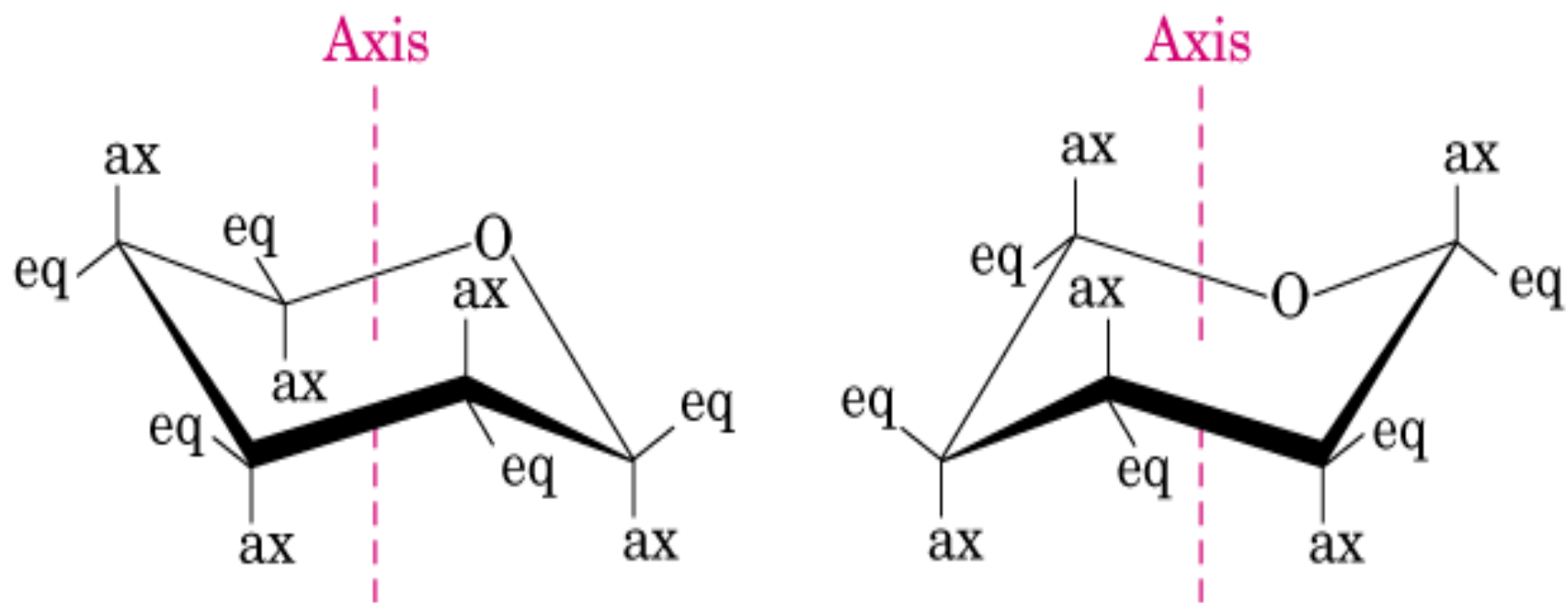
Piranoses

Hemiacetais



C1, carbono anomérico

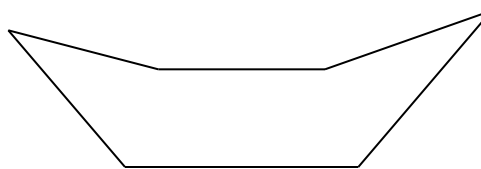
Cadeira

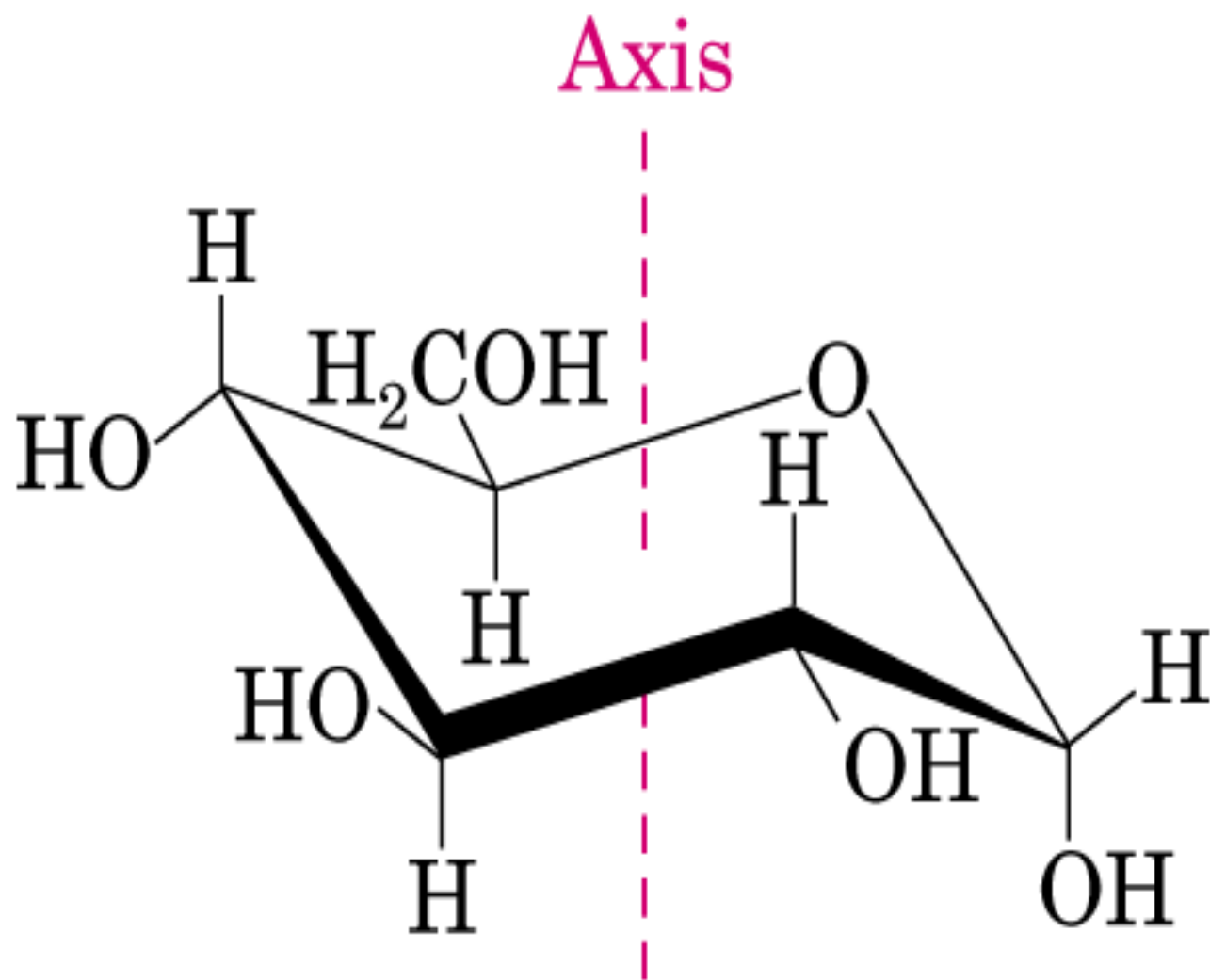


Two possible chair forms

(a)

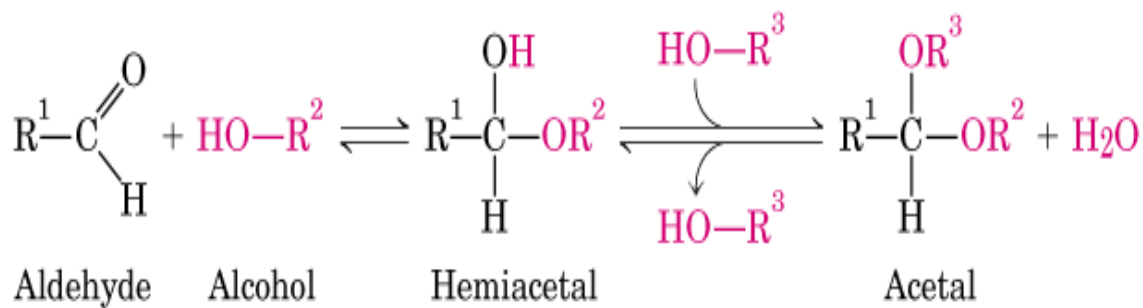
≠ Barco, incomun



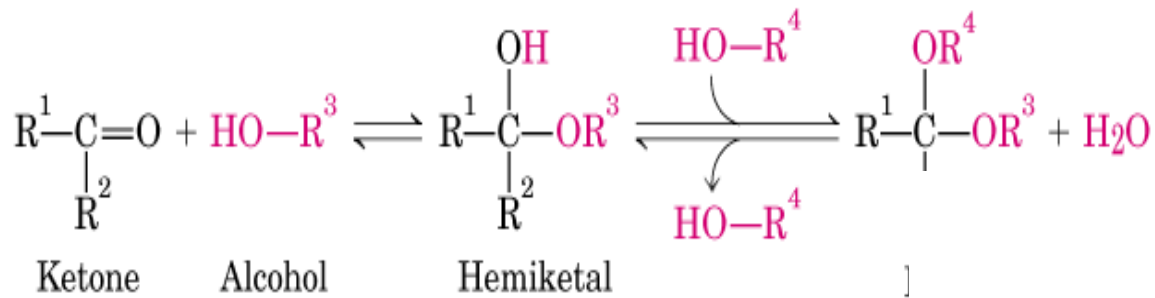


α -D-Glucopyranose
(b)

Anómeros: Formas isoméricas dos monossacarídeos que diferem entre si ao redor do átomo de carbono pertencente ao hemiacetal

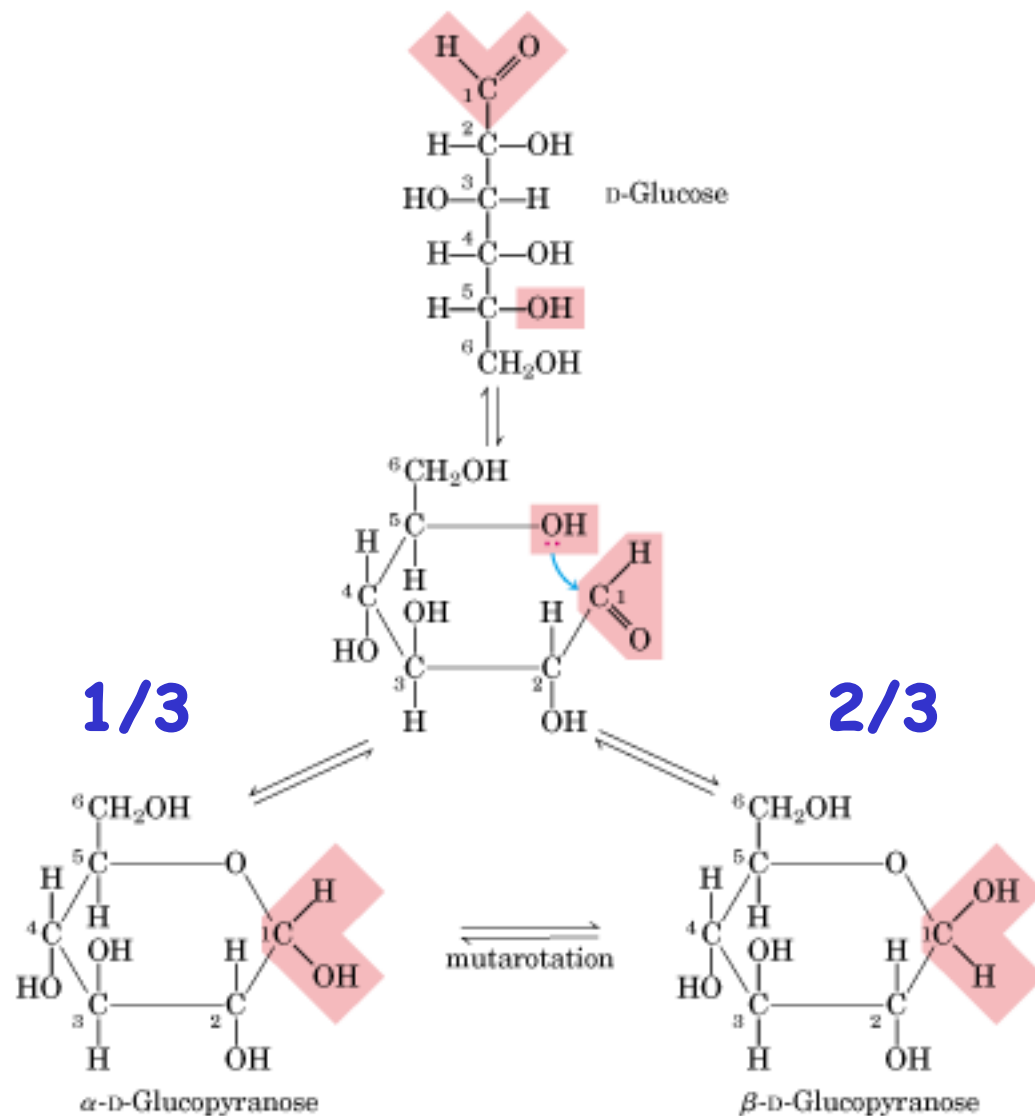


Formação de hemiacetais e hemiacetais

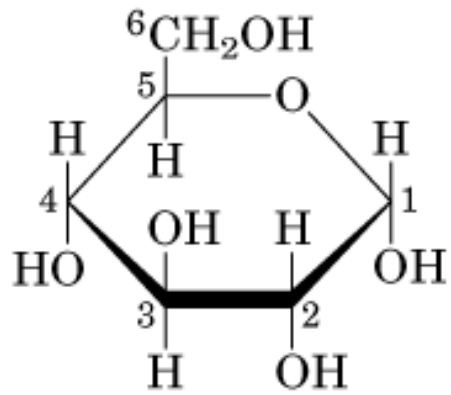


Formação das duas formas cíclicas da D-glicose

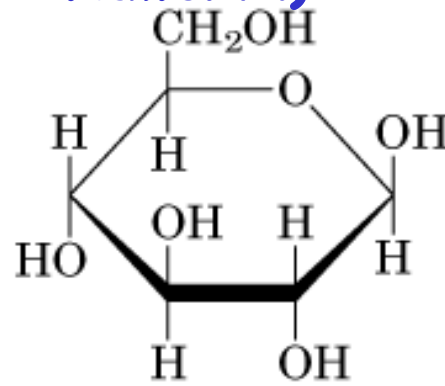
Aldeído do C-1 com OH do C-5 forma a ligação Hemiacetal e produz dois Estereoisômeros: anômero α e β



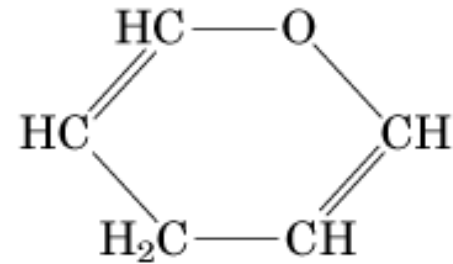
Piranoses e furanoses (fórmulas em perspectiva de Haworth)



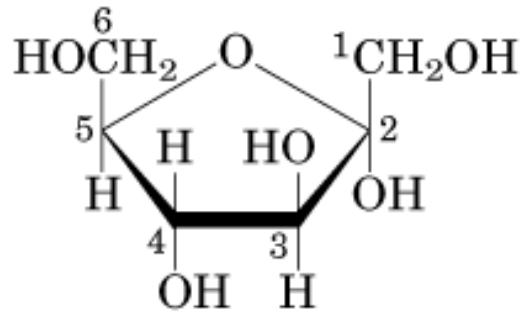
α -D-Glucopyranose



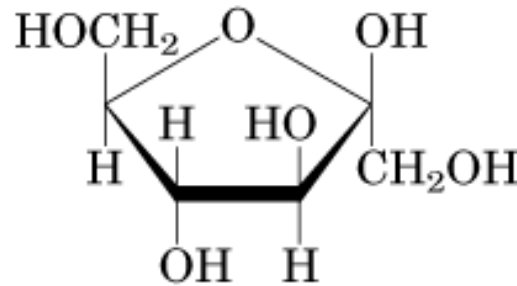
β -D-Glucopyranose



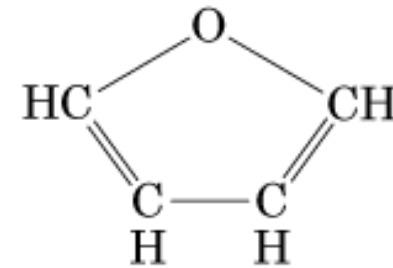
Pyran



α -D-Fructofuranose

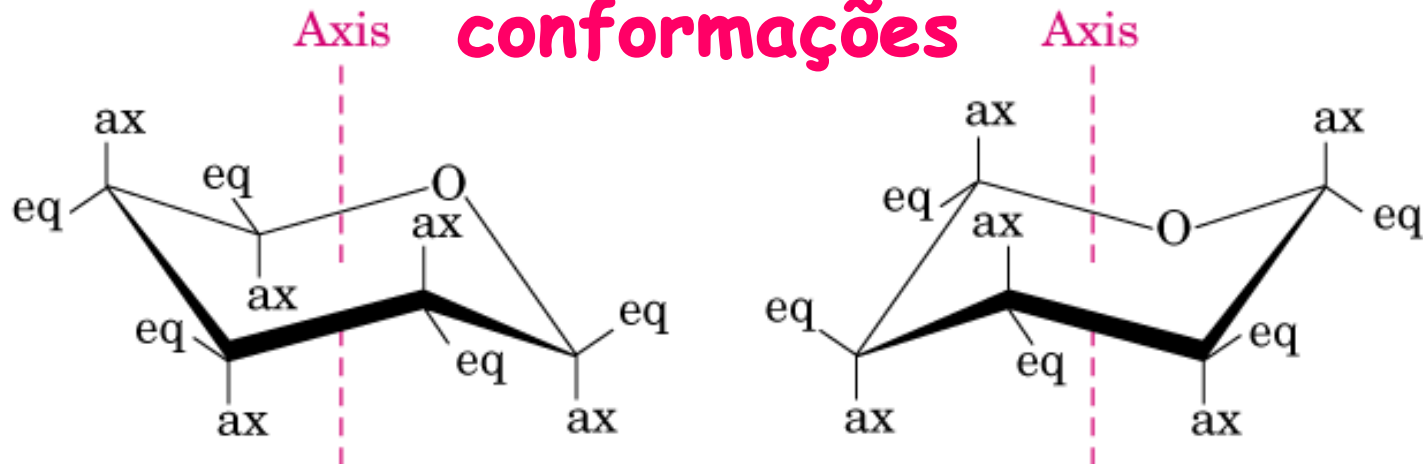


β -D-Fructofuranose



Furan

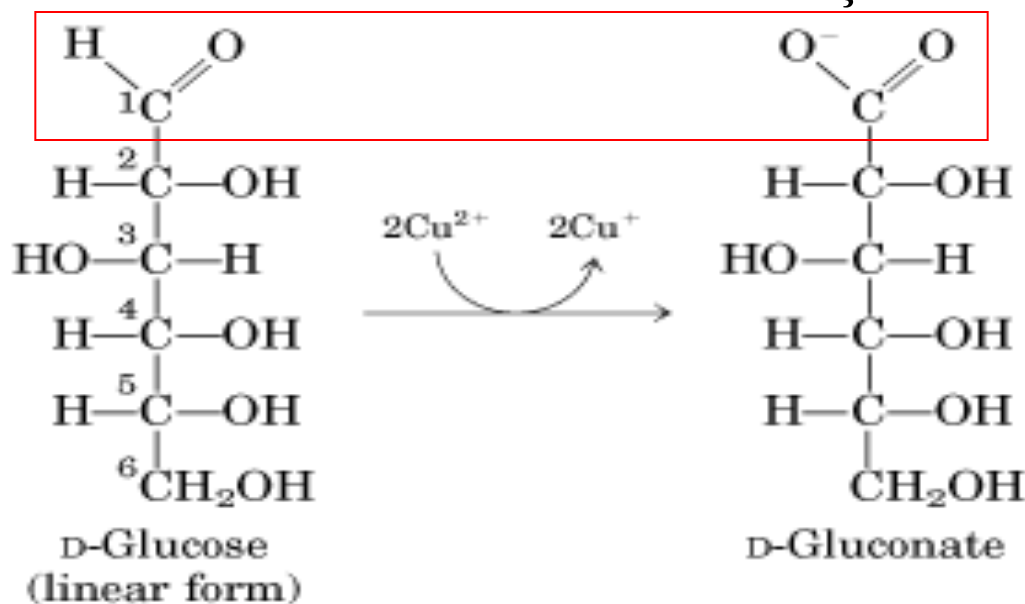
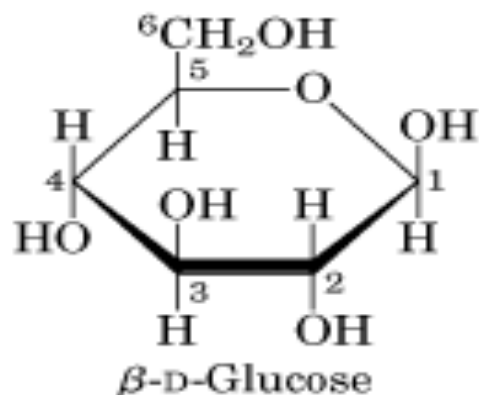
As formas piranosídicas assumem duas conformações



Two possible chair forms

(a)

Monossacarídeos são agentes redutores

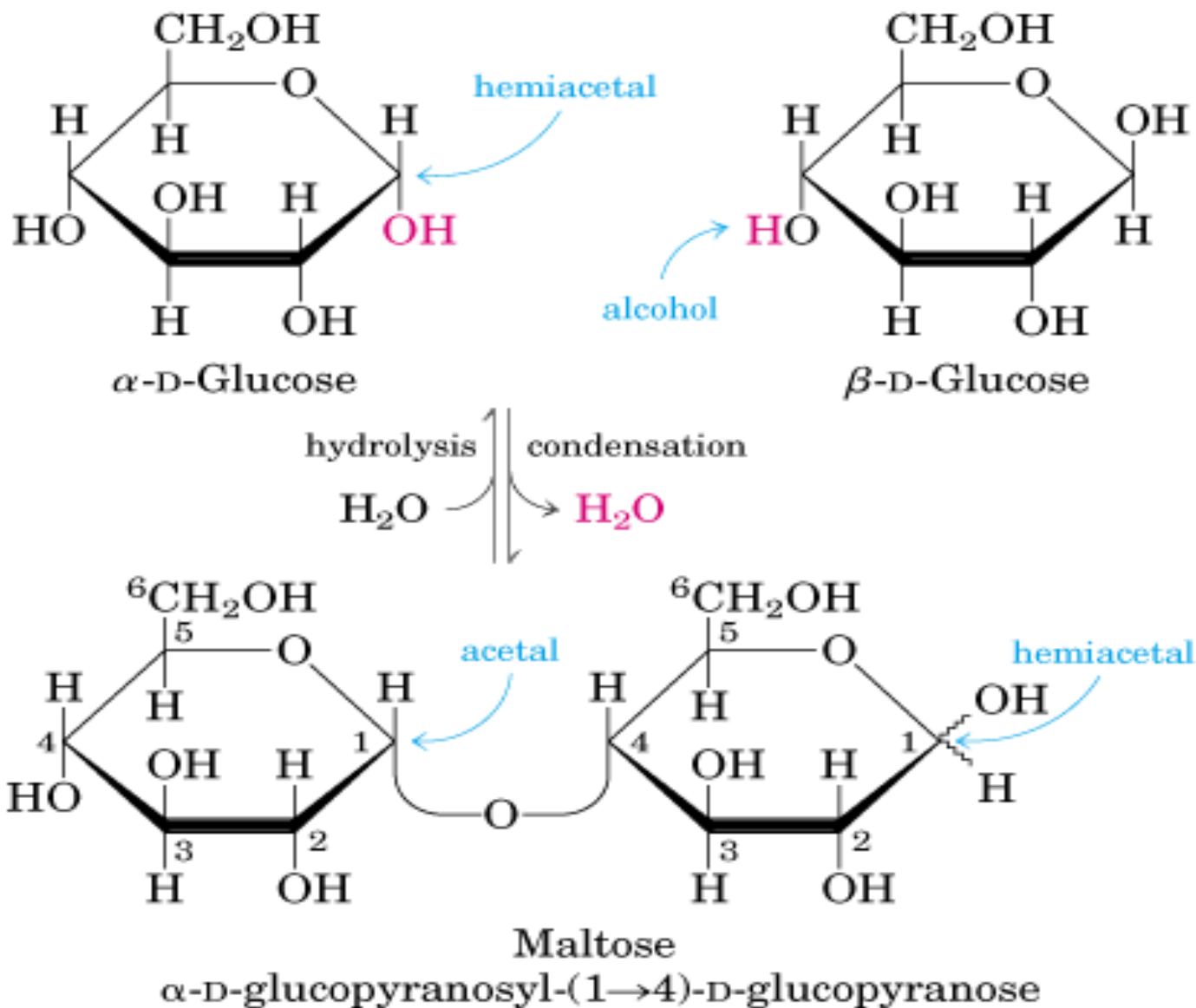


vermelho

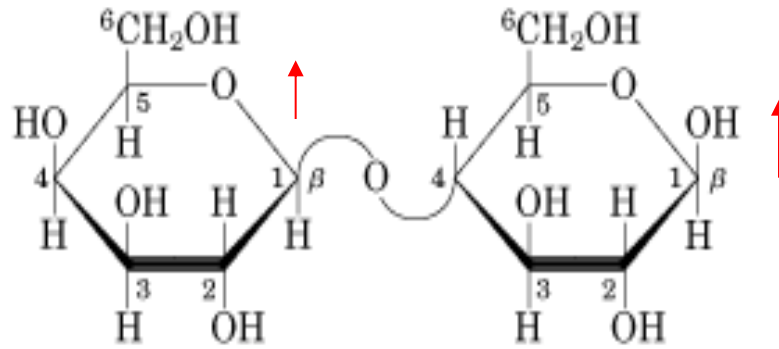
(a)
O íon Cu^{+1} produzido em condições alcalinas forma um precipitado vermelho de óxido cuproso:
Reação de Fehling

DISSACARÍDEOS

Dois monossacarídeos ligados por uma ligação *O*-glicosídica: grupo hidroxil de 1 açúcar reage com o carbono anomérico de outro açúcar (formação de acetal)

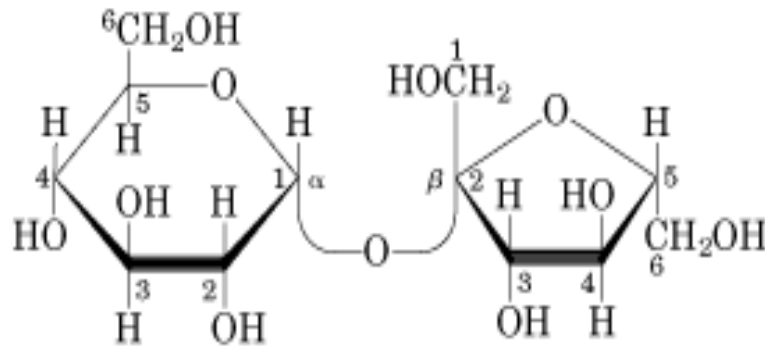


Dissacarídios



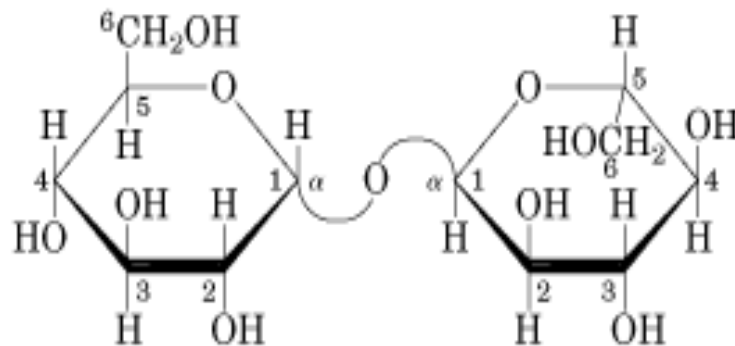
1, 4

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



1,2

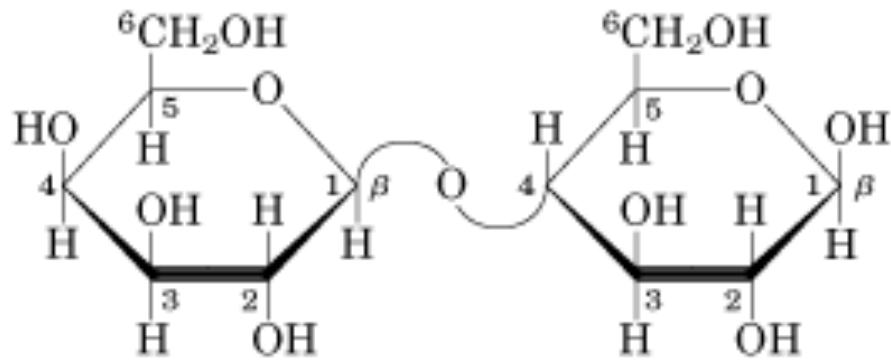
Sucrose
 β -D-fructofuranosyl α -D-glucopyranoside
Fru(β 2 \leftrightarrow 1 α)Glc



1,1

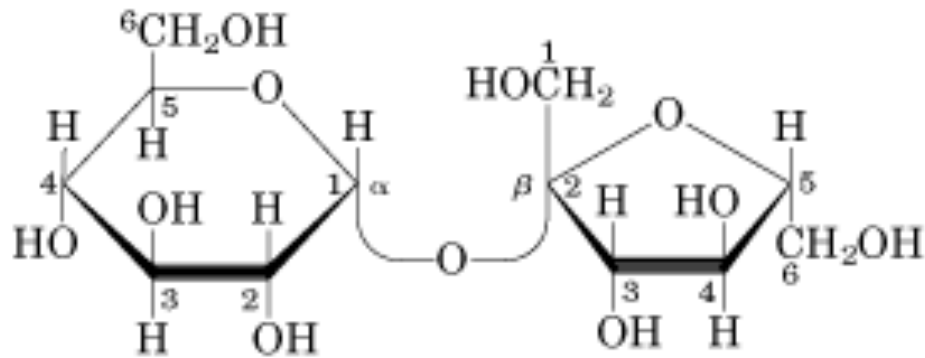
Trehalose
 α -D-glucopyranosyl α -D-glucopyranoside
Glc(α 1 \leftrightarrow 1 α)Glc

DISSACARÍDEOS



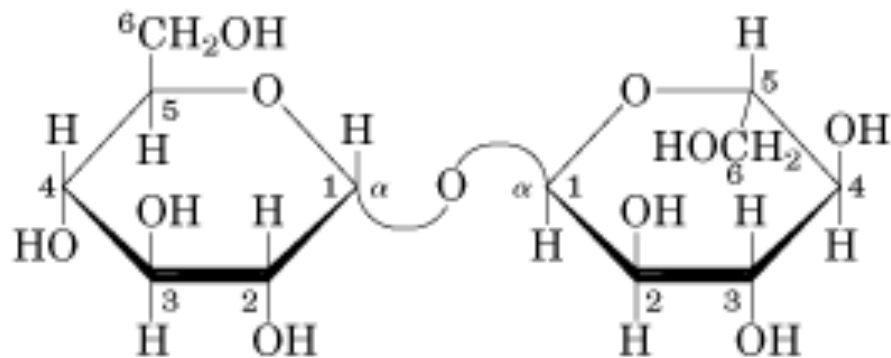
Lactose (β form)

β -D-galactopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)- β -D-glucopyranoside
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

Lactose:
açúcar redutor
presente no leite

Sacarose:
açúcar não redutor
Formado somente por
plantas

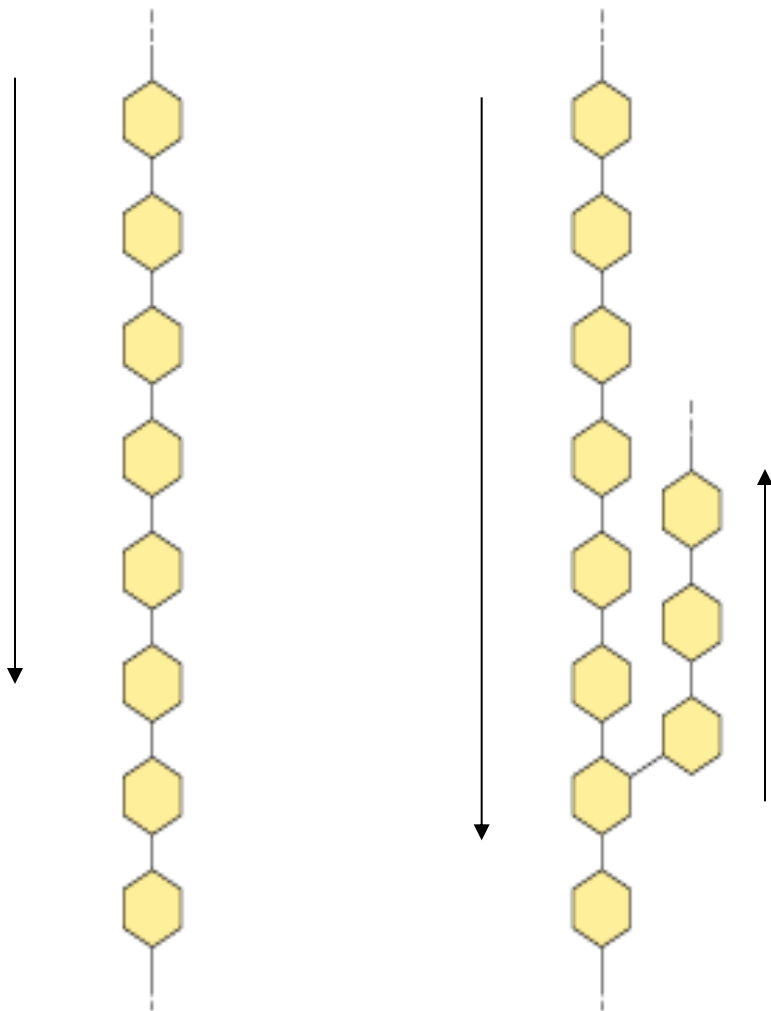
Trealose:
açúcar não redutor
Fonte de
armazenamento de
energia presente na
hemolinfa de insetos

Polissacarídios

Homopolysaccharides

Unbranched

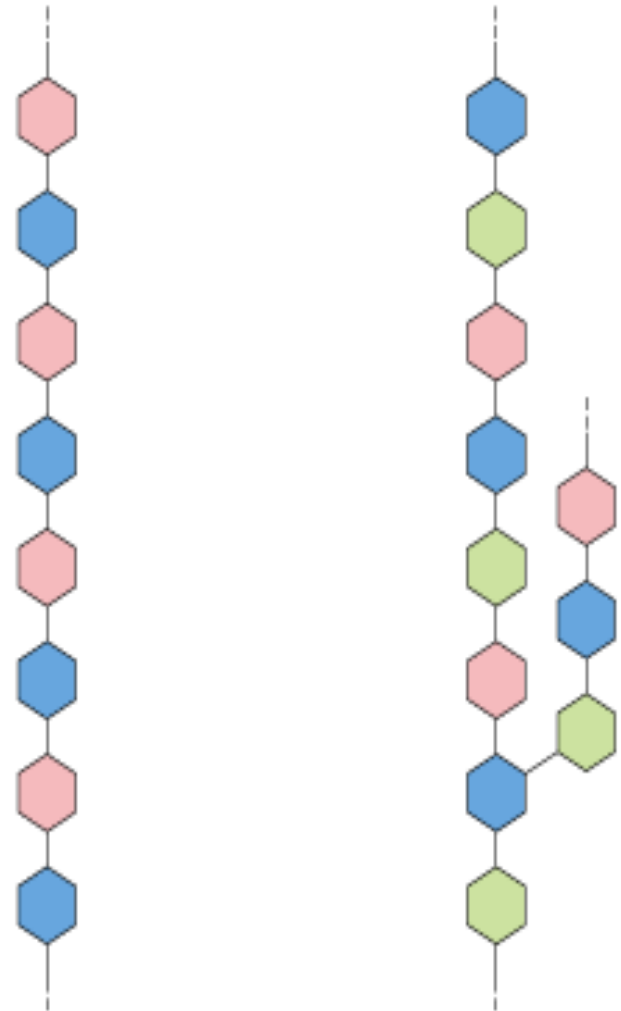
Branched



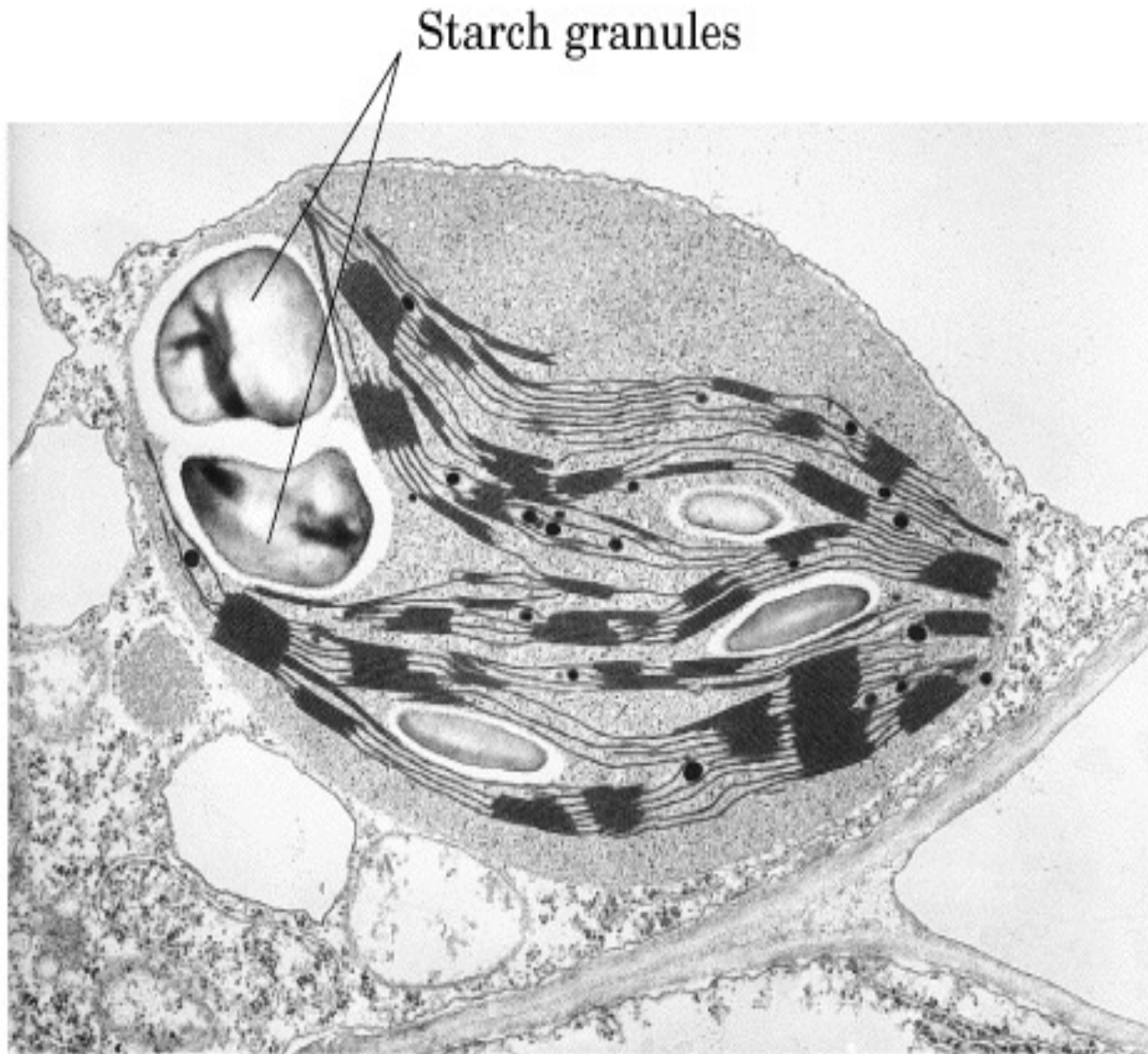
Heteropolysaccharides

Two monomer
types,
unbranched

Multiple
monomer types,
branched



Amido: polissacarídeo de reserva nas células das plantas



(a)

Amido

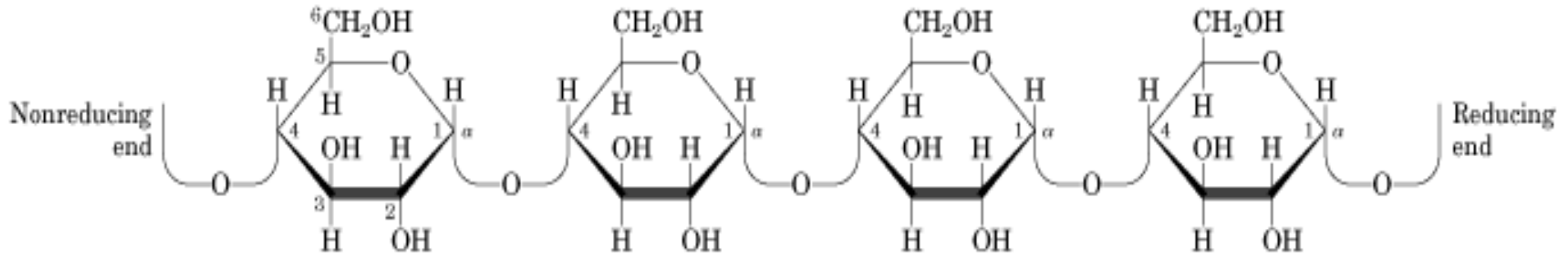
- A maioria das plantas produz amido, mas ele é especialmente abundante em tubérculos como batatas, e em sementes como as do milho.
- O amido contém 2 tipos de polímeros de glicose: amilose e a amilopectina
- Amilose: cadeias longas sem ramificação, ligações α 1 \rightarrow 4
- Amilopectina: ligações α 1 \rightarrow 6 bastante ramificada

O amido e o glicogênio são combustíveis armazenados

Mais ramificadas e mais compacto

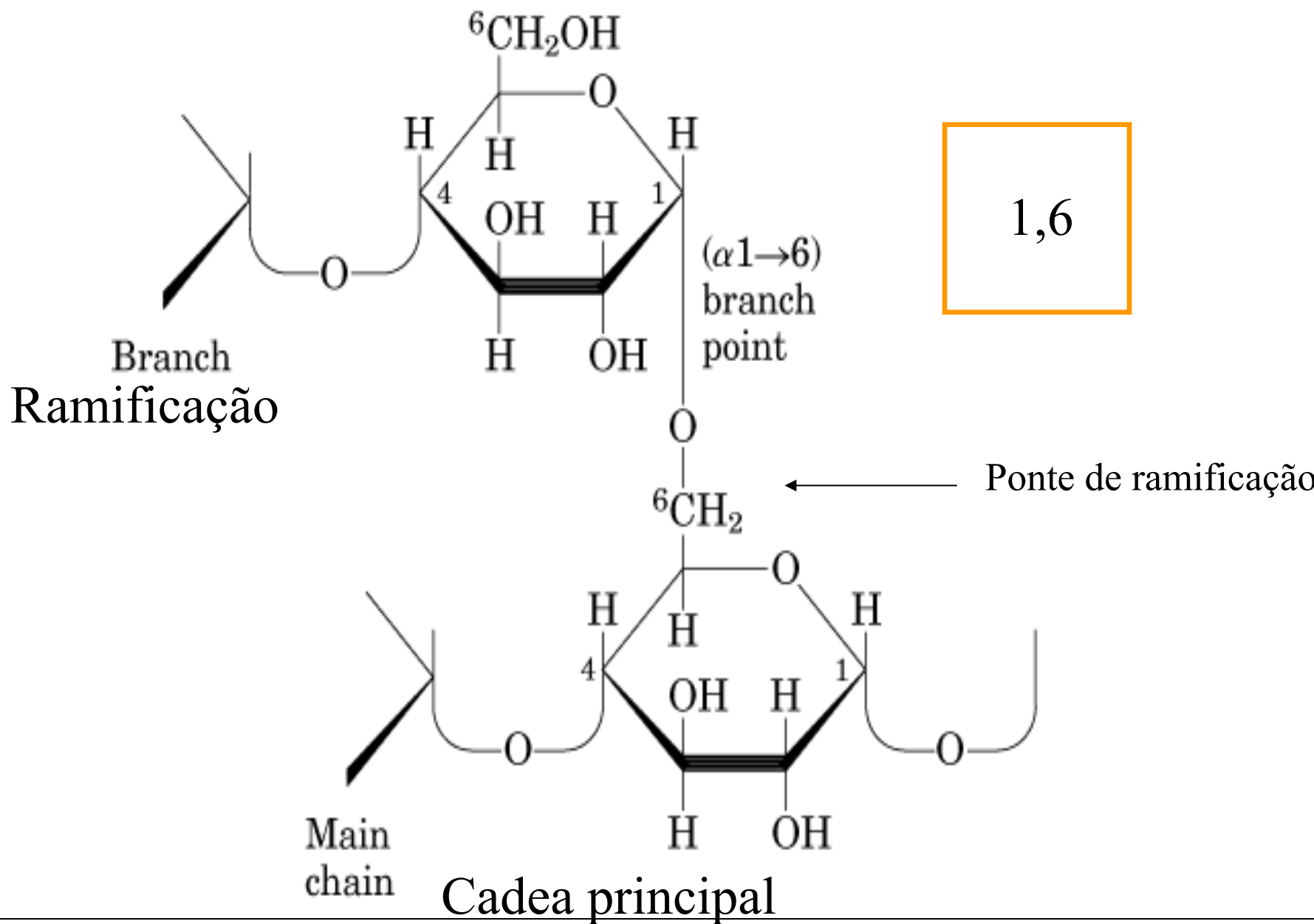
Extremidade não-redutora

Extremidade redutora

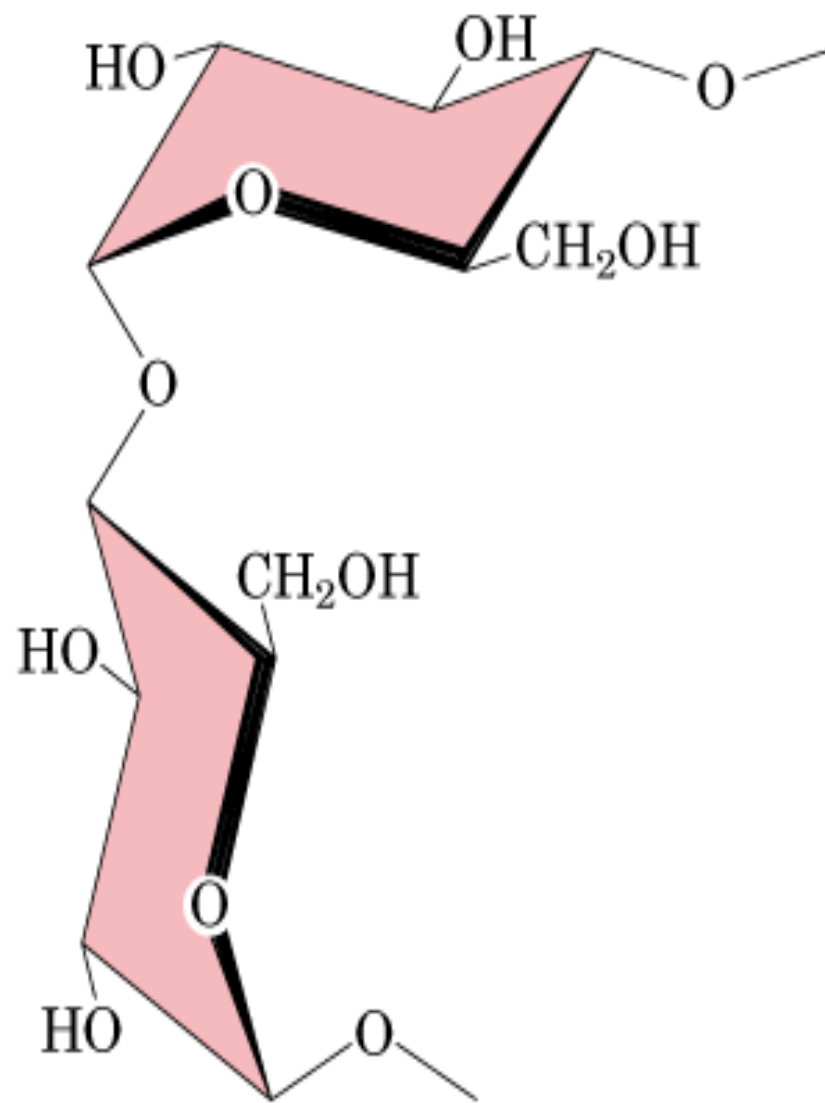


(a)

1,4



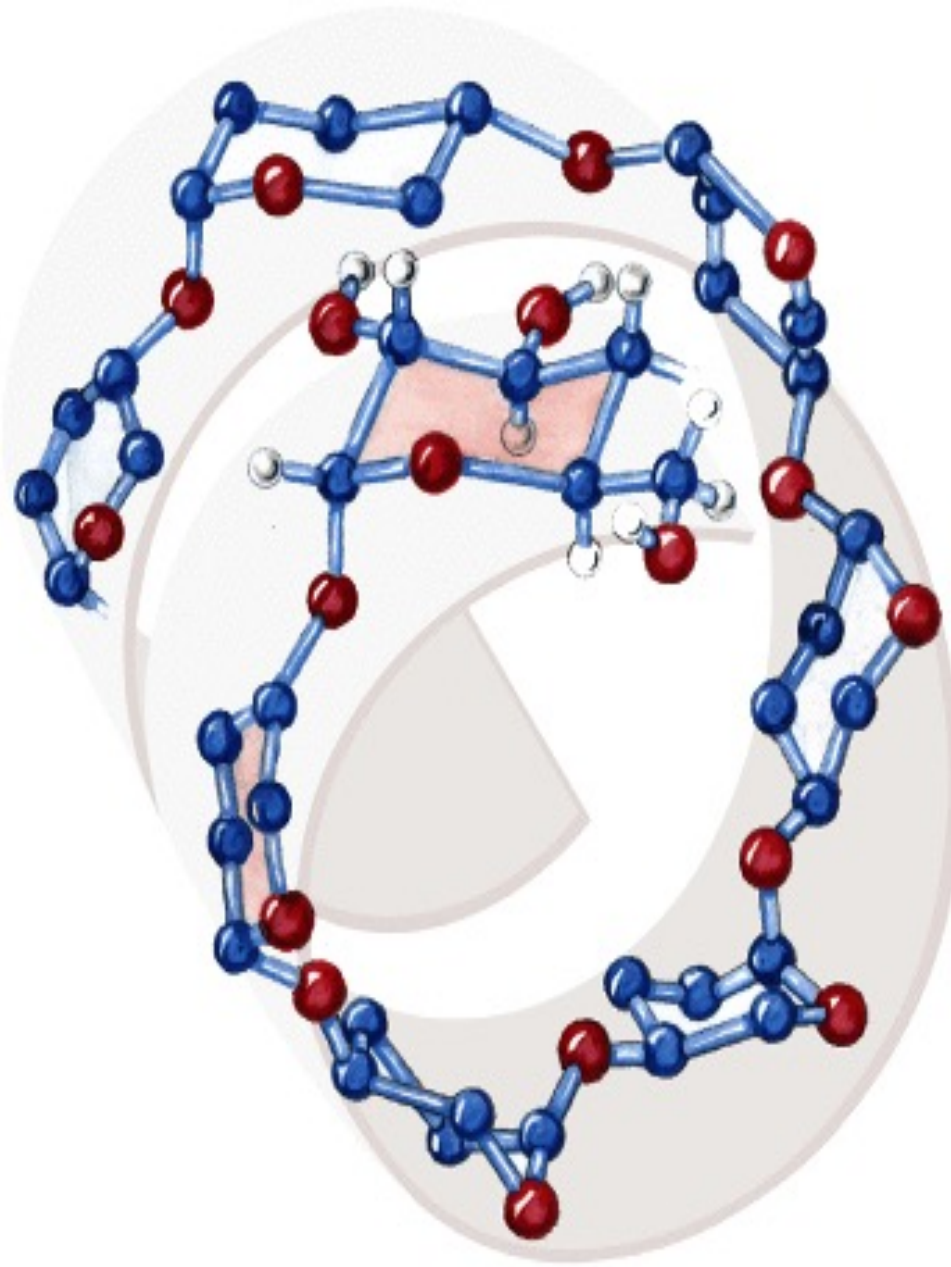
(b)



$(\alpha 1 \rightarrow 4)$ -linked D-glucose units

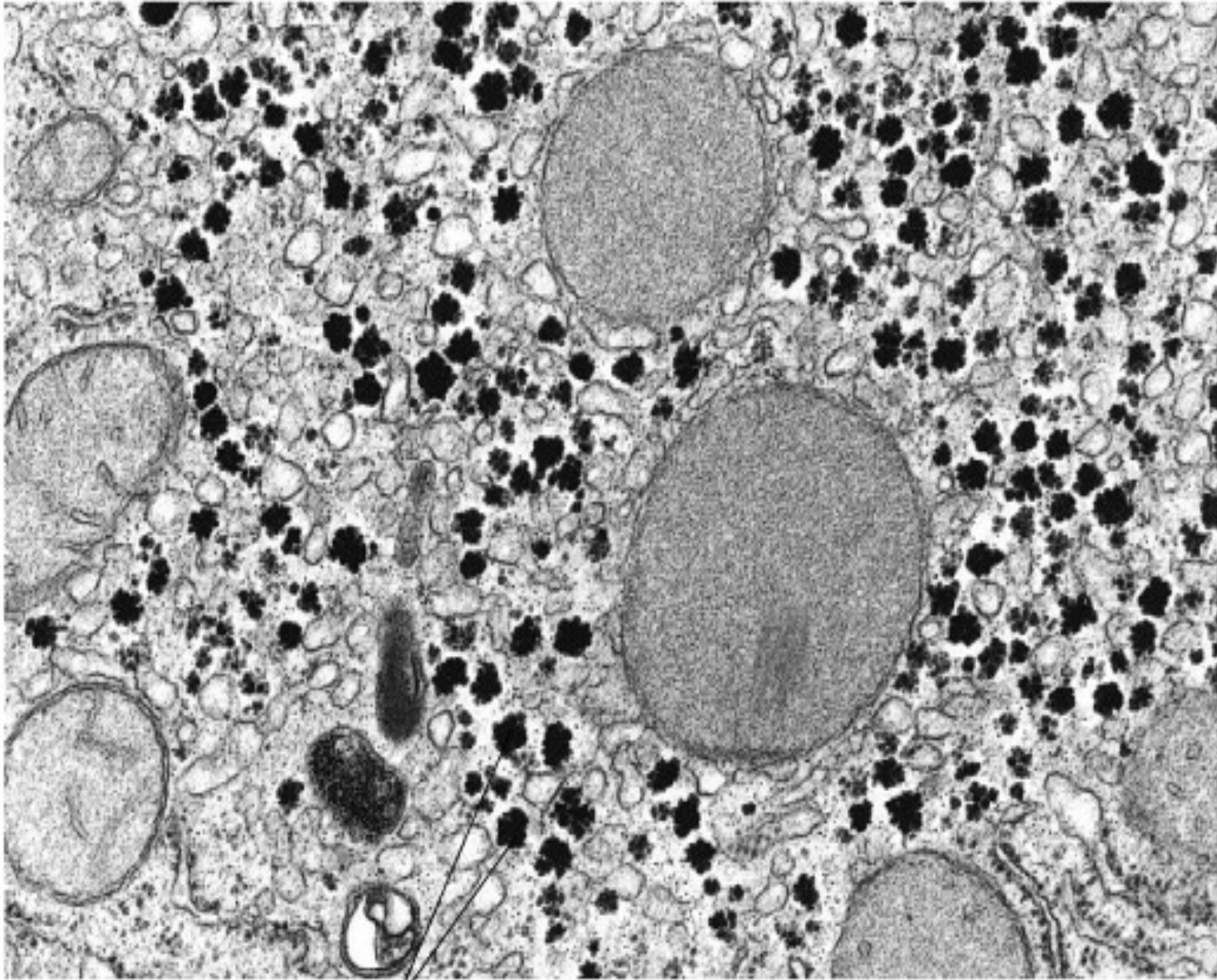
(a)

AMIDO



(b)

Glicogênio: : polissacarídeo de reserva nas células animais



Glycogen granules

(b)

Glicogênio

- Principal polissacarídeo de reserva das células animais.
- Como a amilopectina é um polímero de glicose com ramificação.
- Os resíduos de glicose estão ligados por ligações

α -1,4 e ramificações α -1,6

- Fígado e músculo esquelético
- Como as reservas são pequenas a ingestão deve ser próxima da taxa de utilização diária

Celulose

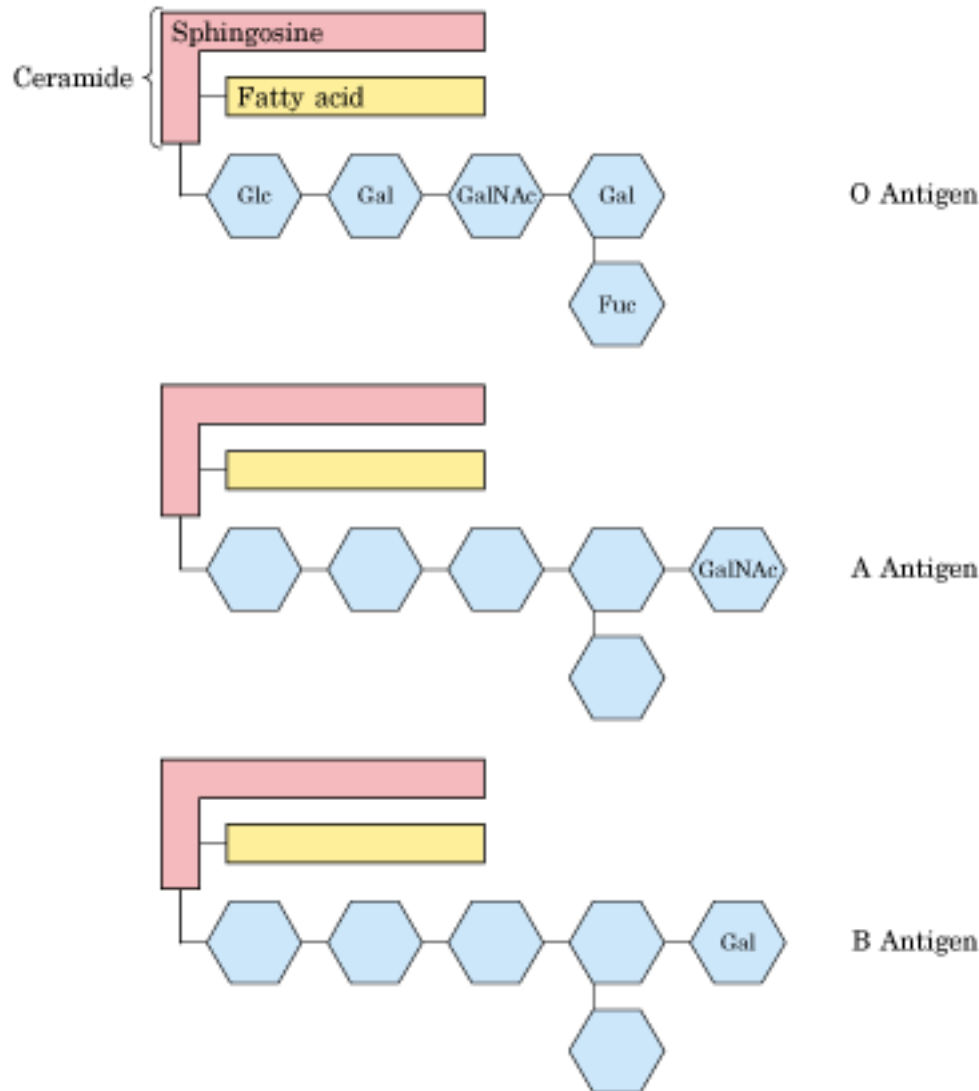
Principal componente da parede celular de plantas

Polímero linear de D-glicose unidos por ligação β -1,4

Microorganismos de herbívoros secretam celulasas

GLICOLIPÍDEOS

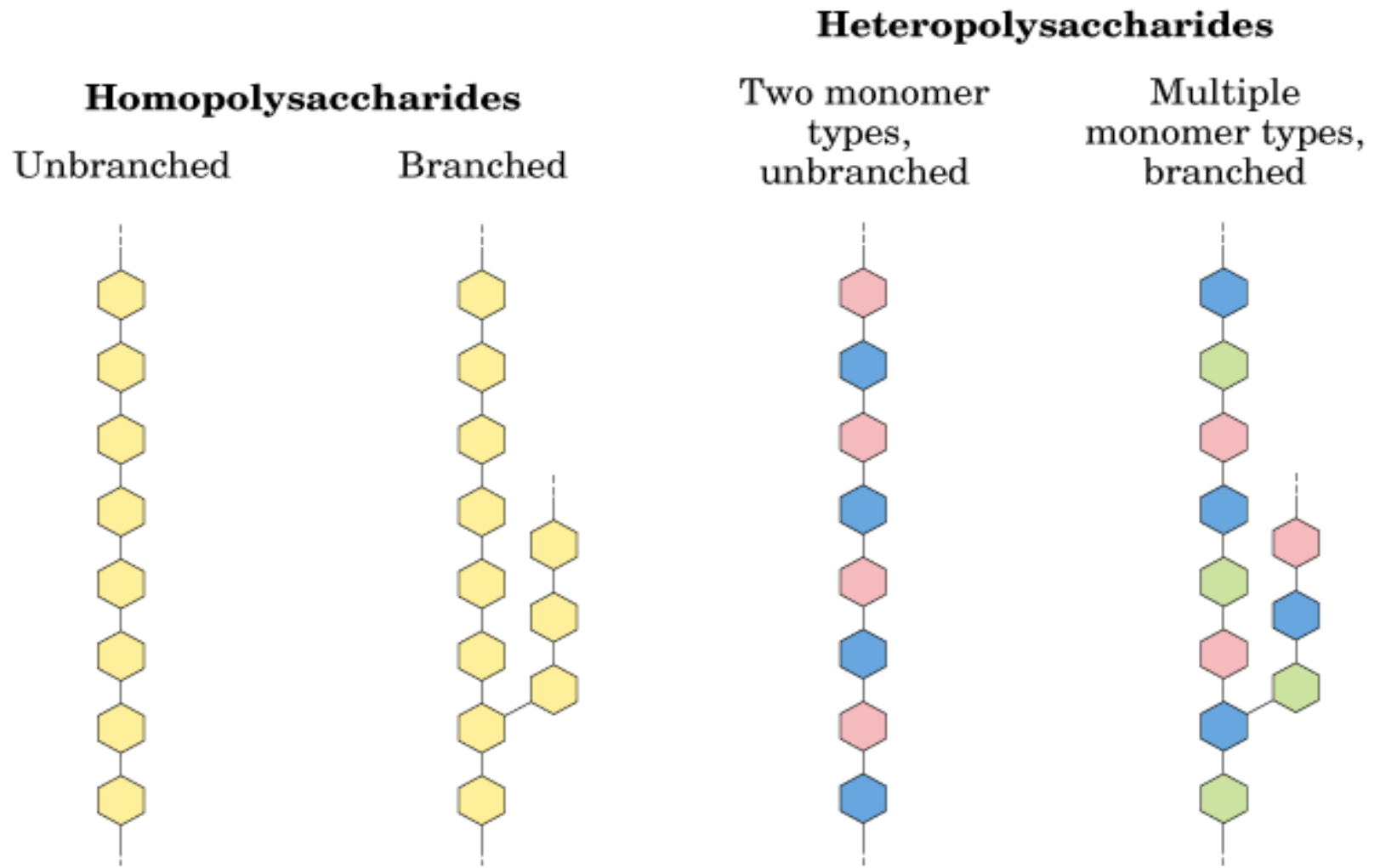
Lipídeos contêm cadeias de oligossacarídeos complexos



Gangliosídeos:
determinam, por exemplo, os grupos sanguíneos em humanos

São normalmente encontrados na face externa da membrana plasmática

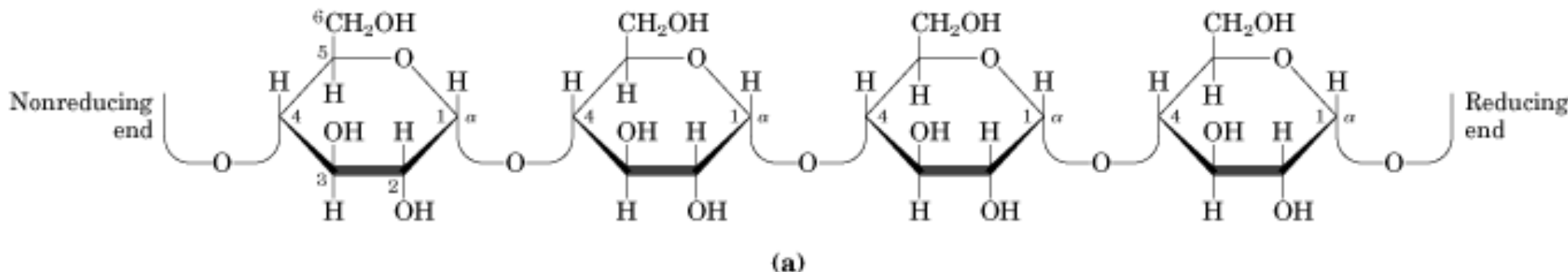
POLISSACARÍDEOS ou GLICANOS



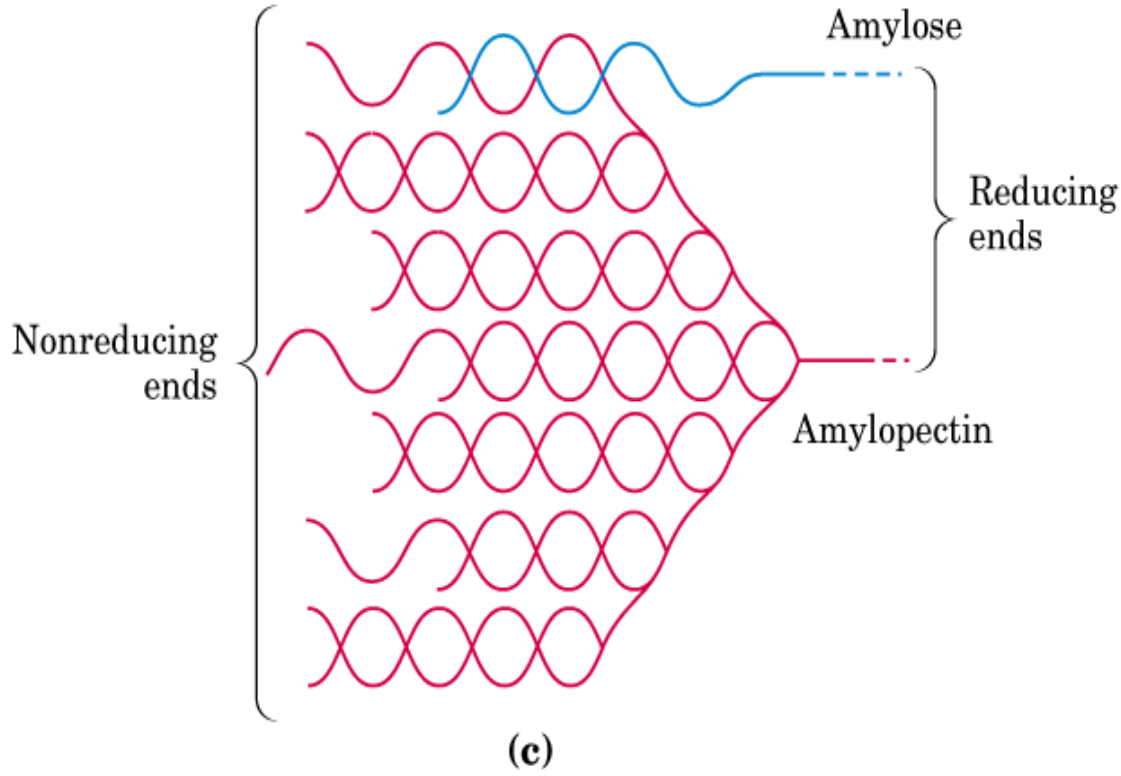
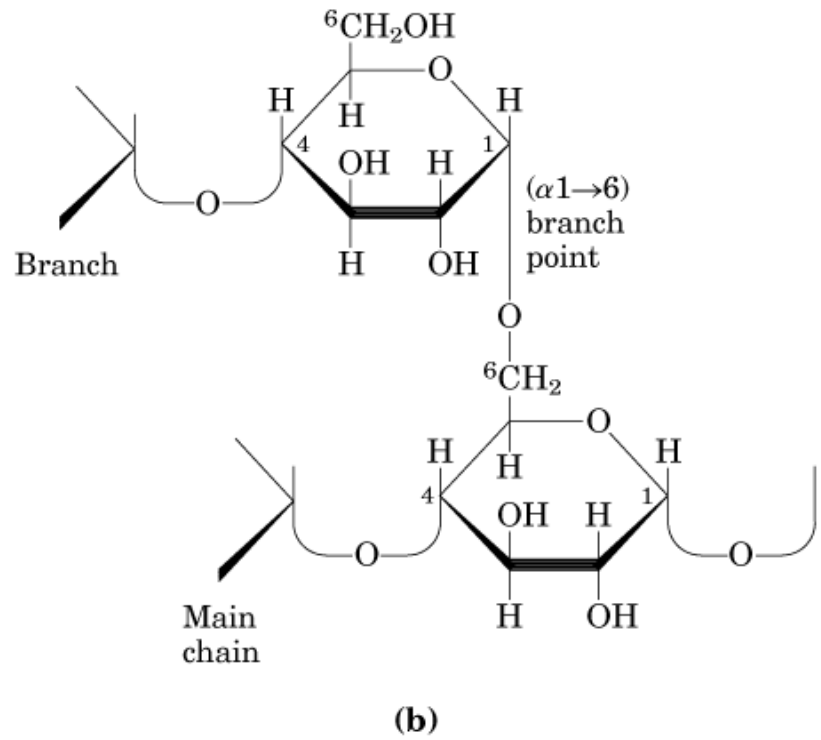
Homopolissacarídeos: forma de armazenamento de energia (amido e glicogênio) e componente estrutural de parede celular de vegetais e exoesqueleto (celulose e quitina)

Heteropolissacarídeos: suporte extracelular em muitas formas de vida e componente estrutural de parede celular de bactérias

AMIDO: dois tipos de polímero de α -D-glicose (amilose e amilopectina)

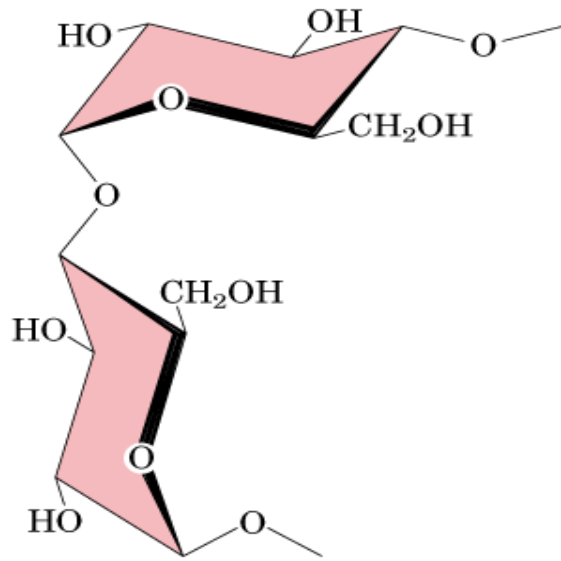


Amilose: linear, ligações glicosídicas ($\alpha 1 \rightarrow 4$)



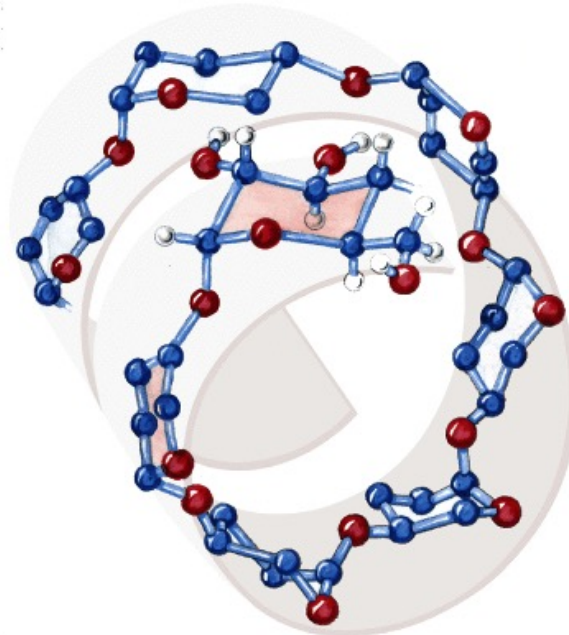
Amilopectina: ramificado; ligações glicosídicas ($\alpha 1 \rightarrow 4$) e ($\alpha 1 \rightarrow 6$) a cada 24 a 30 resíduos

Conformação mais estável da amilose é em curva

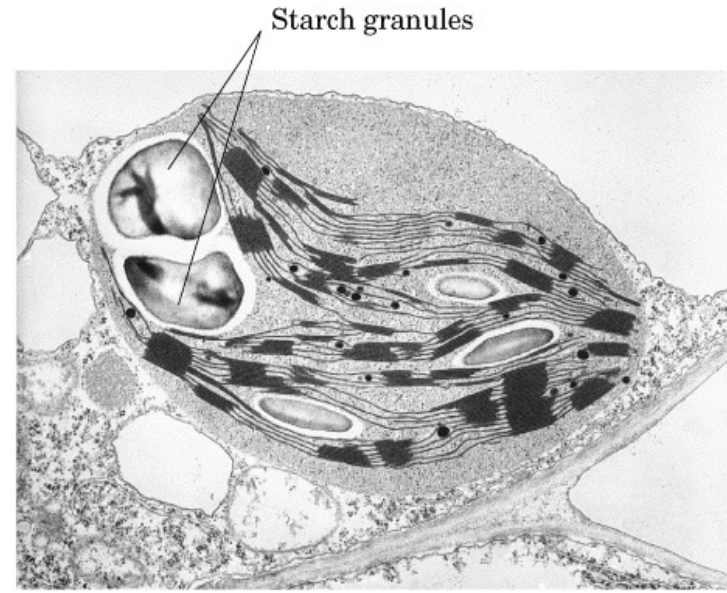


($\alpha 1 \rightarrow 4$)-linked D-glucose units

(a)

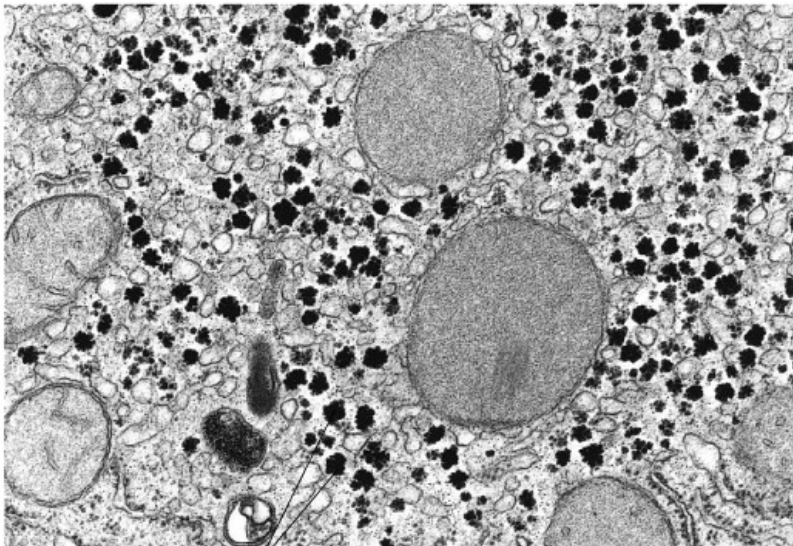


(b)



(a)

GLICOGÊNIO: polímero de α -D-glicose ramificada Fígado e músculos esqueléticos



Glycogen granules

(b)

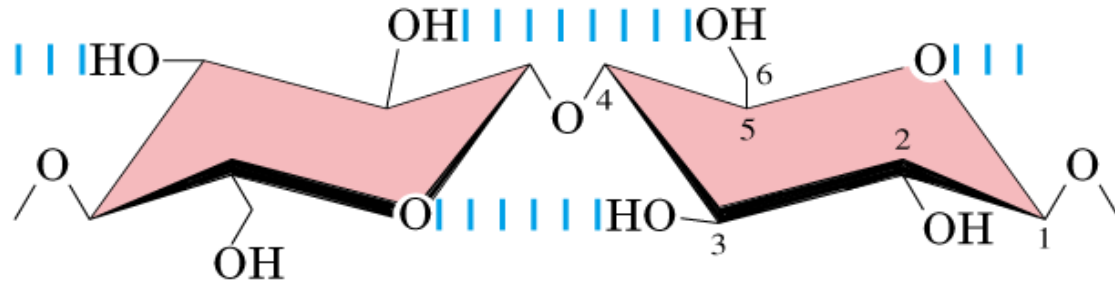
Similar à amilopectina, porém
mais densamente ramificado:
cada ramo 8-12 resíduos
Fígado: 7% do peso úmido
0,01 μ M (glicose livre = 0,4M)

α -amilases (saliva e
secreção intestinal):
degradam ligações $\alpha 1 \rightarrow 4$

POLISSACARÍDEOS ESTRUTURAIS

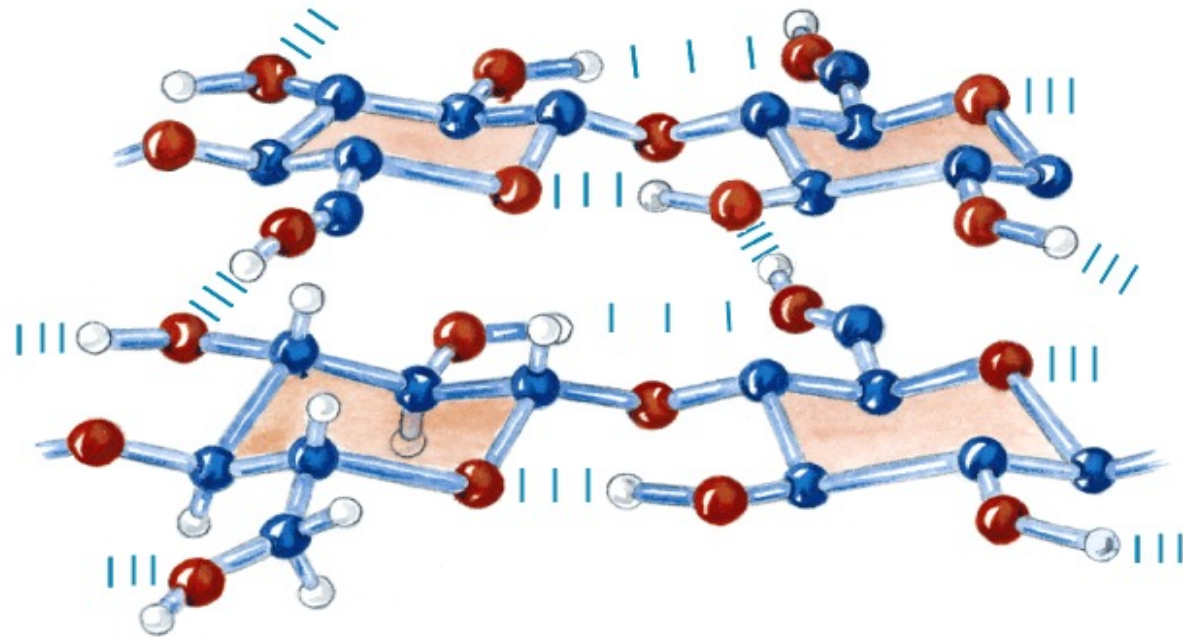
Homopolissacarídeos: celulose e quitina

Estrutura da celulose: polímero de β -D-glicose



(β 1 \rightarrow 4)-linked D-glucose units
(flip 180° de cada unidade)
(a)

10.000 a 15.000 D-glicose
cadeias lineares alinhadas
lado a lado e estabilizadas
por ligações de H
intra- e intercadeias

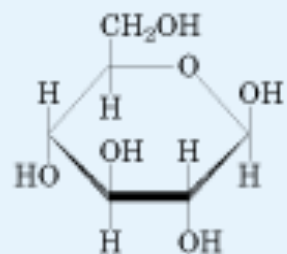


(b)

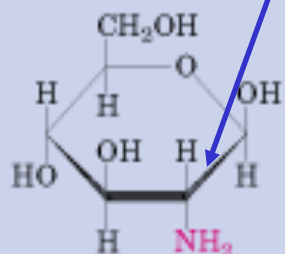
Fungos e bactérias possuem celulase: hidrolisam lig. β 1 \rightarrow 4

Derivados de hexoses

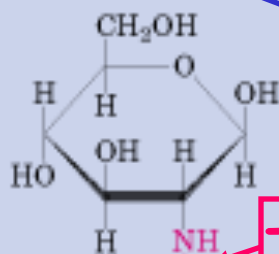
Glucose family



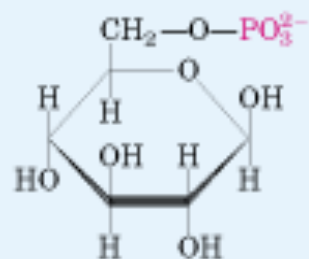
β -D-Glucose



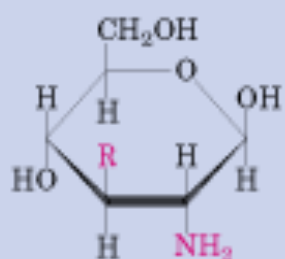
β -D-Glucosamine



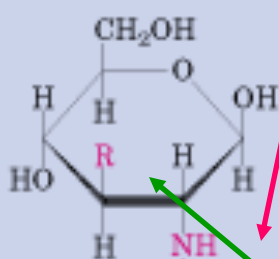
N-Acetyl- β -D-glucosamine



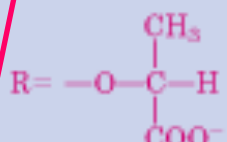
β -D-Glucose 6-phosphate



Muramic acid

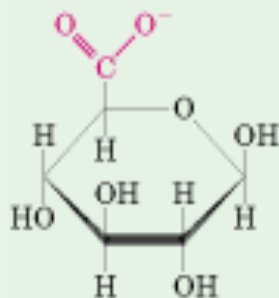


N-Acetylmuramic acid

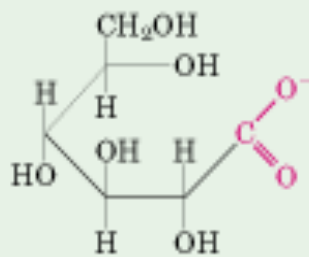


Oxidação do C6:
ác. urônico corres.

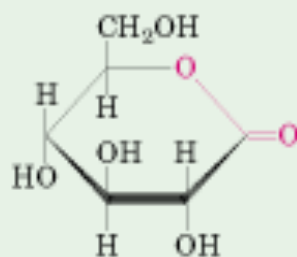
Oxidação do C1:
ác. aldônico corres.



β -D-Glucuronate



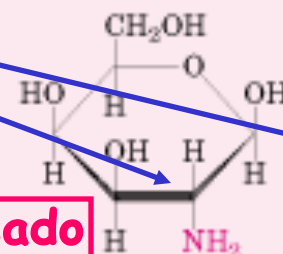
D-Gluconate



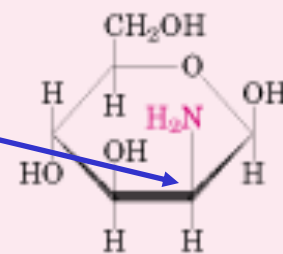
D-Glucono- δ -lactone

Ésteres intramol:
lactona

Amino sugars



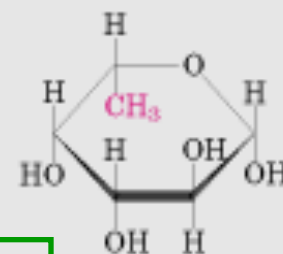
Galactosamine



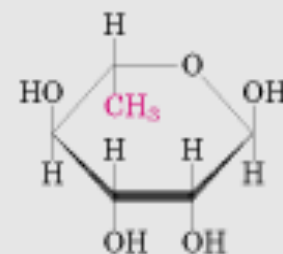
β -D-Mannosamine

-NH₂ condensado com ác. acético

Deoxy sugars



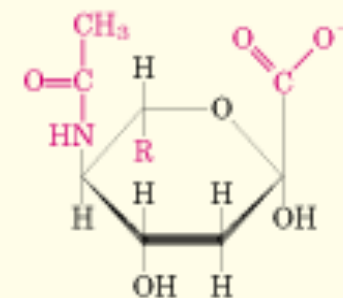
β -L-Fucose



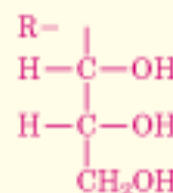
α -L-Rhamnose

Subst. -OH por -H

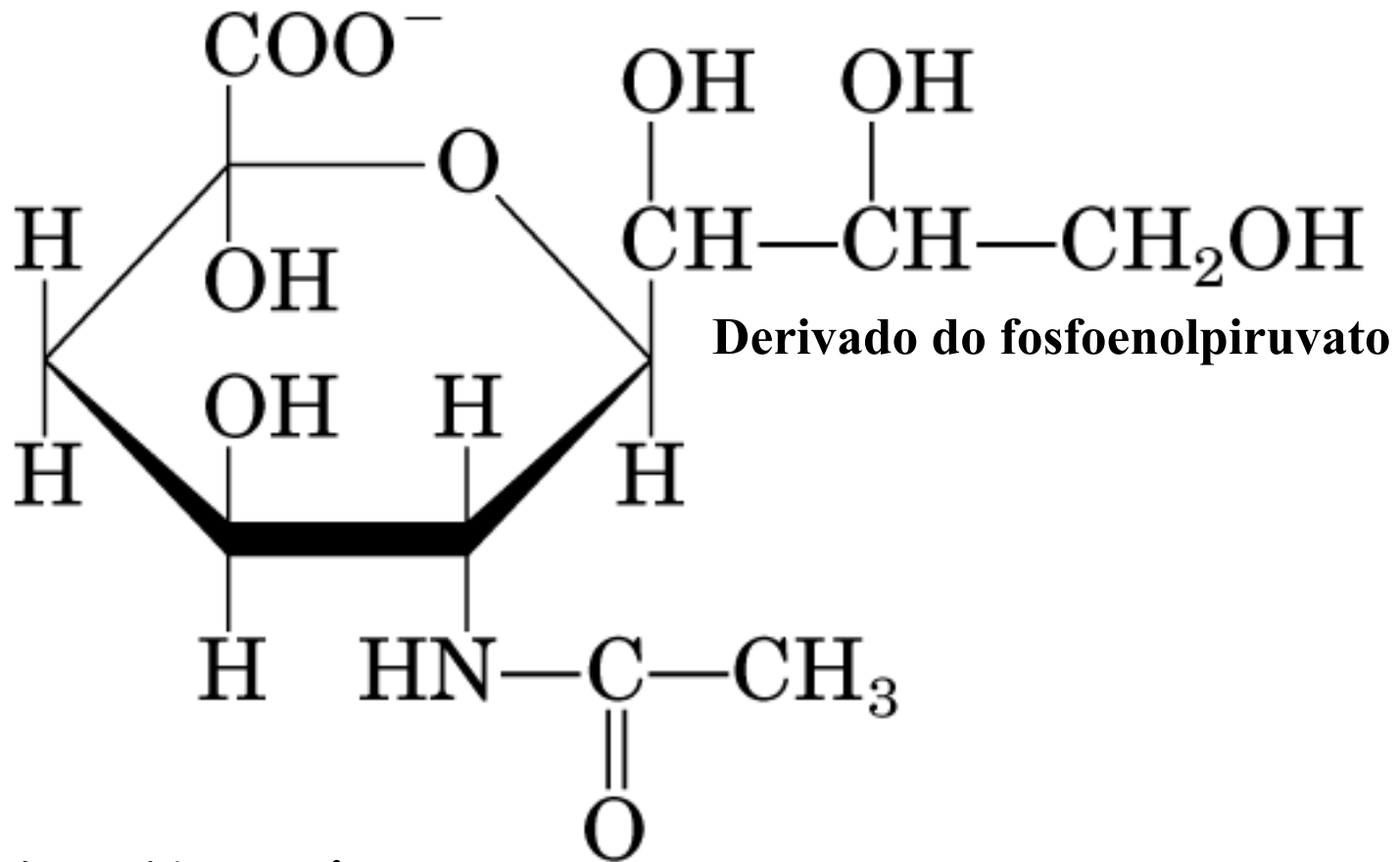
Acidic sugars



N-Acetylneuraminic acid (sialic acid)



Derivados de hexoses



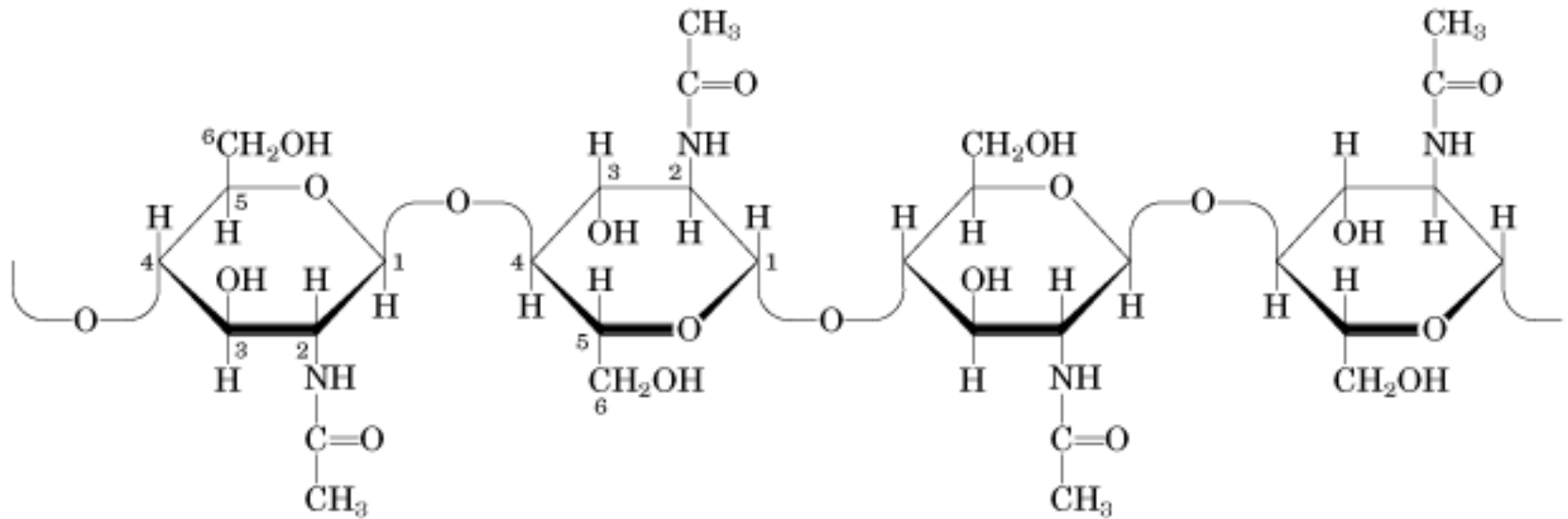
Der. **N-acetilmanosamina**

N-Acetylneuraminic acid (sialic acid)
(Neu5Ac)

POLISSACARÍDEOS ESTRUTURAIS

Homopolissacarídeos: quitina

Estrutura: polímero de *N*-acetil-D-glicosamina
Ligações ($\beta 1 \rightarrow 4$)



Principal componente do exoesqueleto de artrópodes

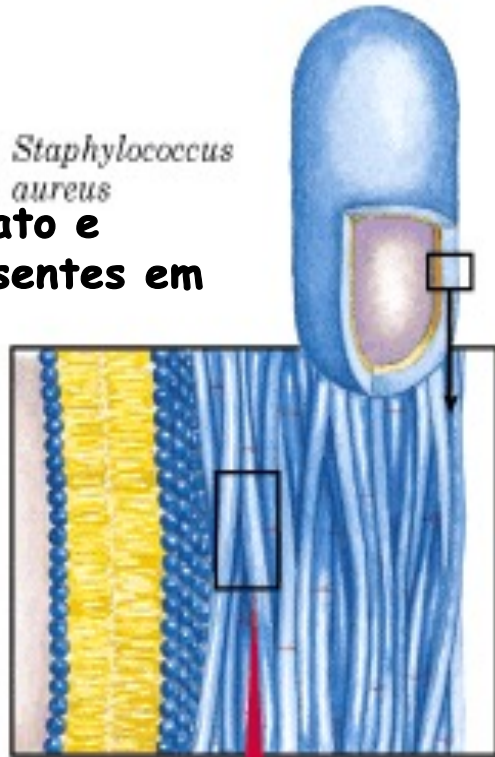
Insetos, caranguejos, lagostas

Segundo + abundante polissacarídeo depois da celulose

POLISSACARÍDEOS ESTRUTURAIS

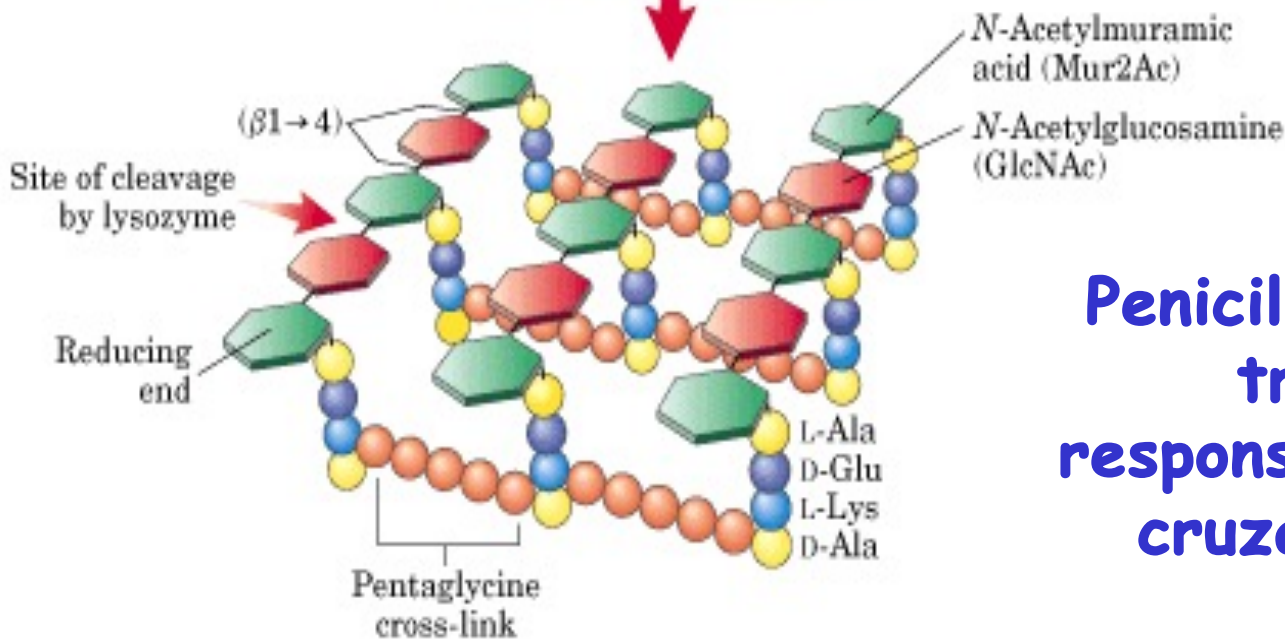
Heteropolissacarídeo: *N*-acetilglicosamina alternado com ác. *N*-acetilmurâmico (ligações

Ác. *N*-acetilmuramato e D-aminoácidos: ausentes em plantas e animais



Componente do peptideo-glicano da parede celular de *Staphylococcus aureus* (bactéria gram +) Forma um envelope que protege a bactéria de lise osmótica

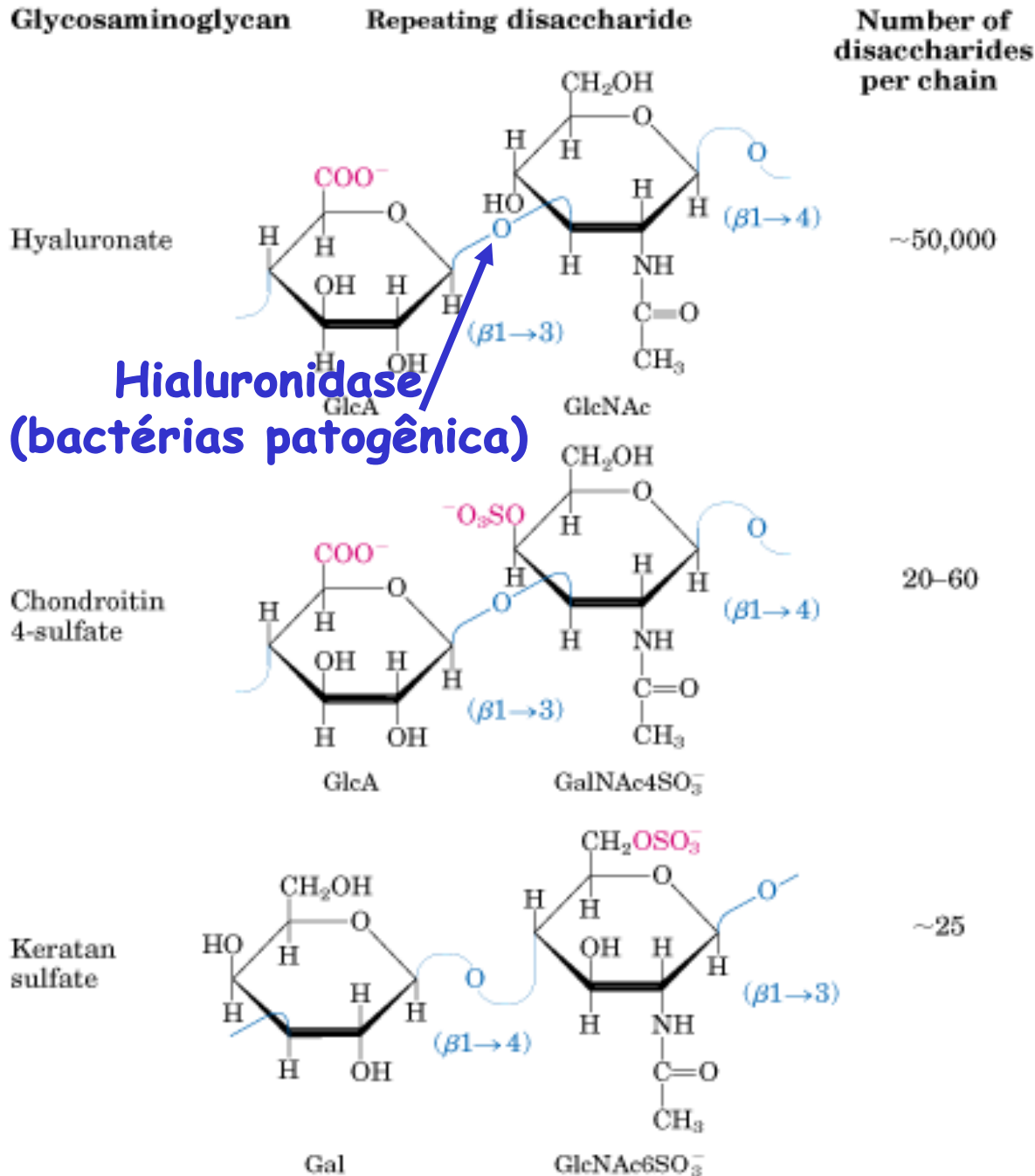
Lisozima: rompe a Ligação $\beta 1 \rightarrow 4$



Penicilina inibe a enzima transpeptidase responsável pelas ligações cruzadas: bactéria é lisada

POLISSACARÍDEOS ESTRUTURAIS

Heteropolissacarídeo: Glicosaminoglicanos; polímeros lineares de dissacarídeos (N-acetilglucosamina ou N-acetilgalactosamina + ácido urônico)



Formam a matriz extra-celular junto com proteínas (colágeno, elastina, fibronectina e laminina)

Alta densidade de compostos negativos força uma conformação **estendida**

Ácido hialurônico: determina a viscosidade do fluido sinovial das juntas; a consistência gelatinosa do humor vítreo dos olhos; força tênsil e elasticidade das cartilagens e tendões