

Donald Voet • Judith G. Voet

Biochemistry

Third Edition

Chapter 11:

Carbohydrates

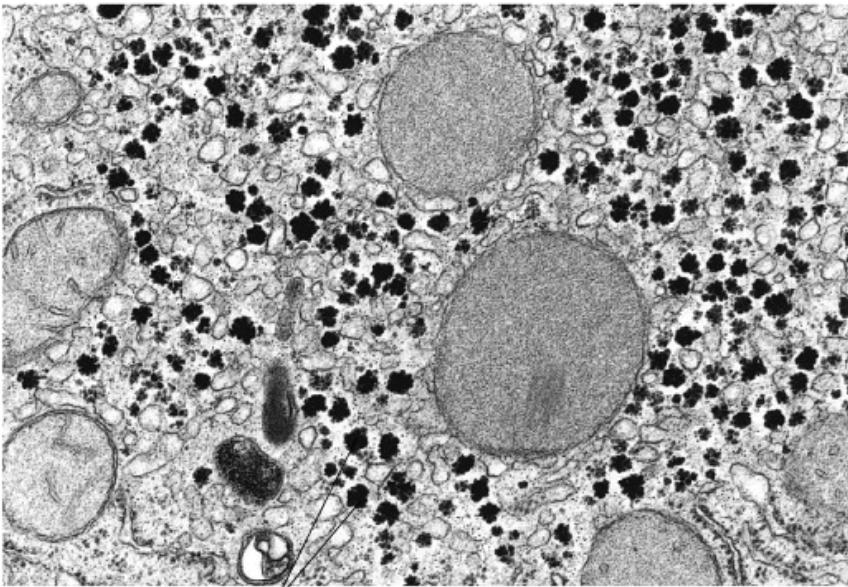
David L. Nelson & Michael M. Cox

Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry

Sixth Edition

Chapter 7:

Carbohydrates



Glycogen granules

(b)

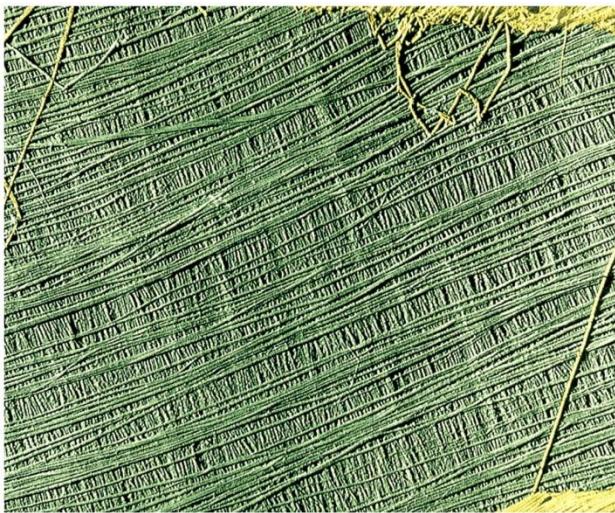
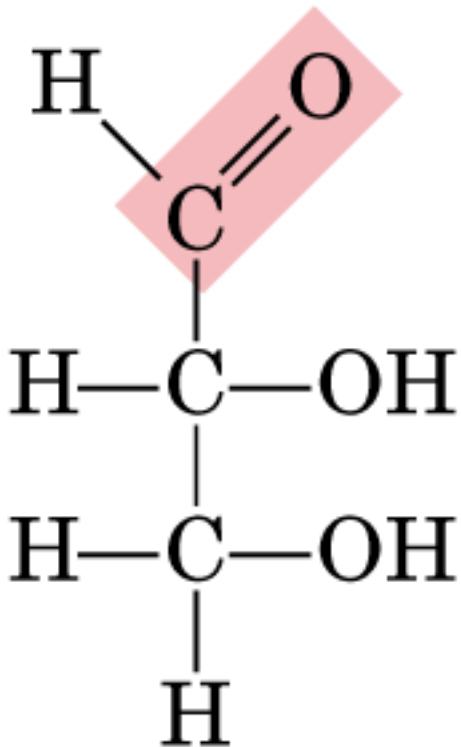


Figure 8-8 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e

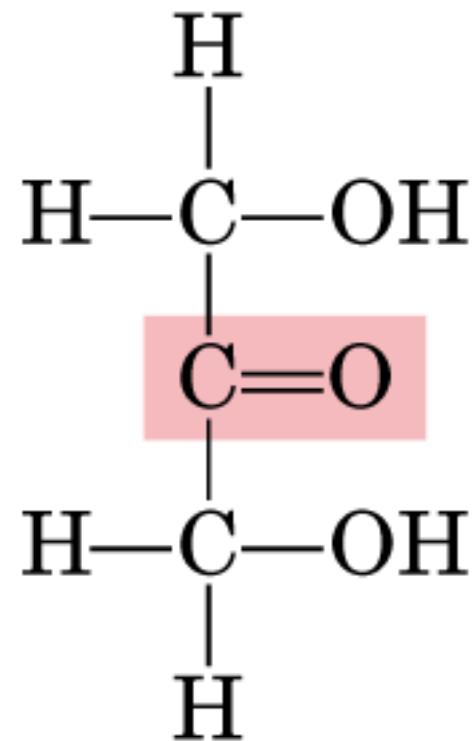
Grânulos de glicogênio

Fibras de celulose

Monossacarídeos

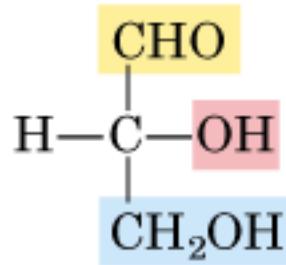


Gliceraldeído
Aldose

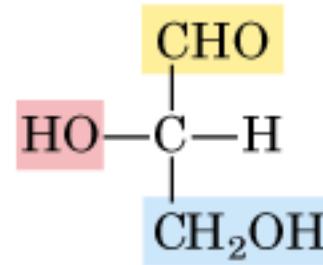


Dihidroxiacetona
Cetose

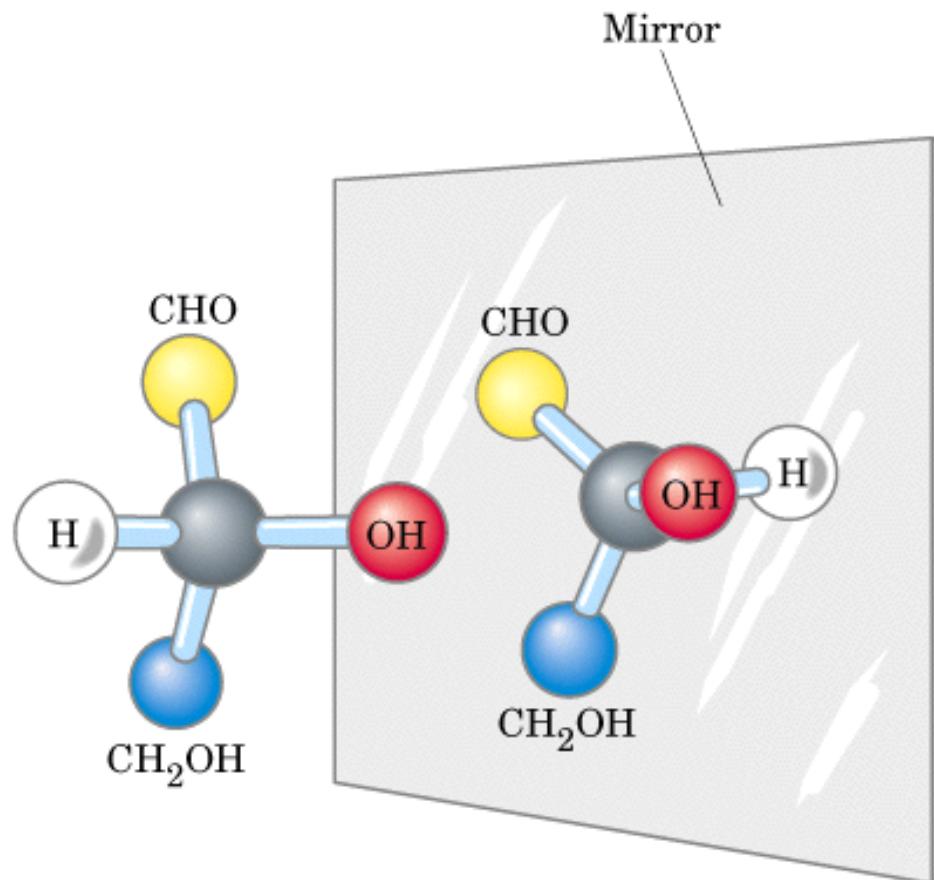
Isomeria



D-Glyceraldehyde



L-Glyceraldehyde



Ball-and-stick models

Aldoses

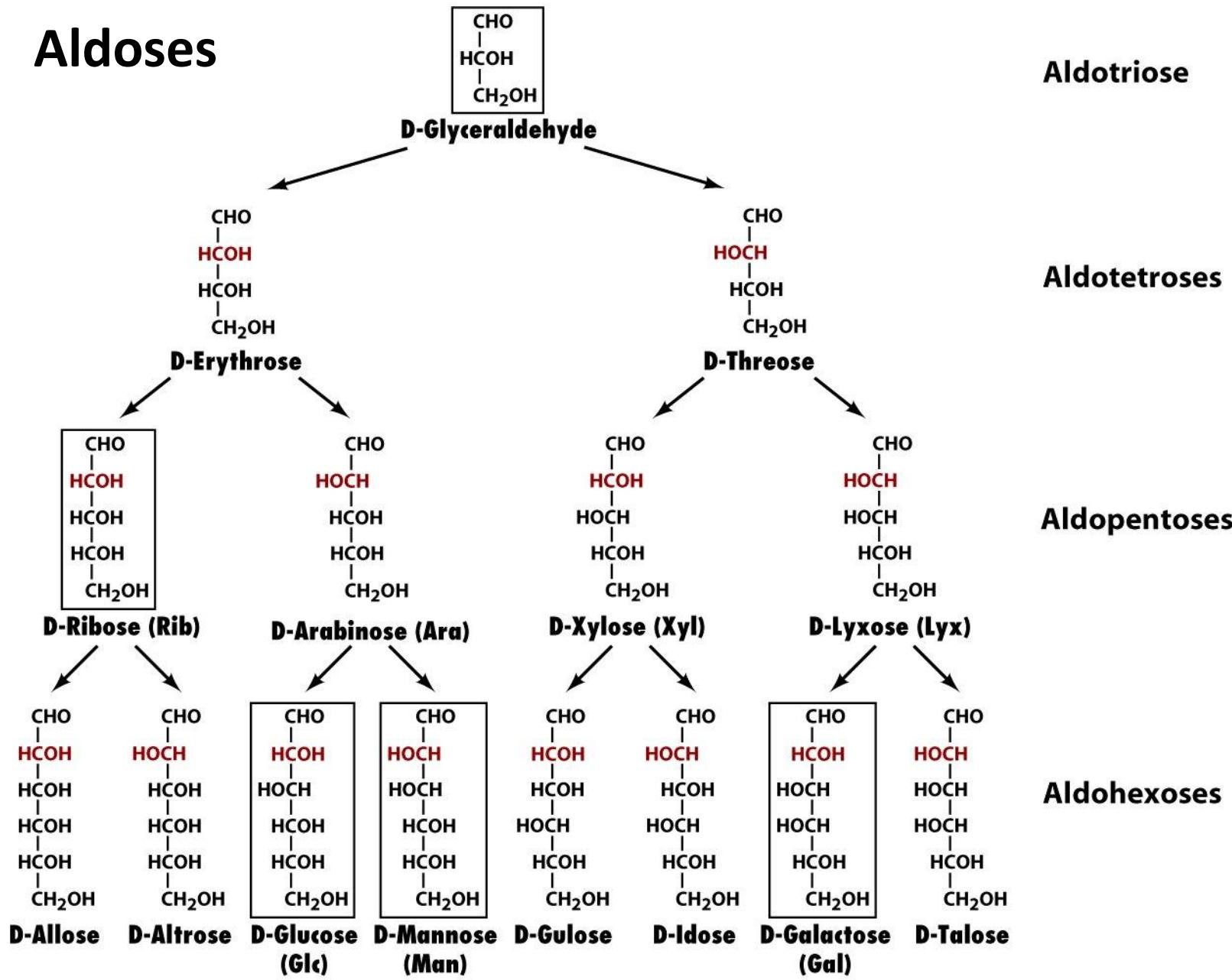


Figure 8-1 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e

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Cetoses

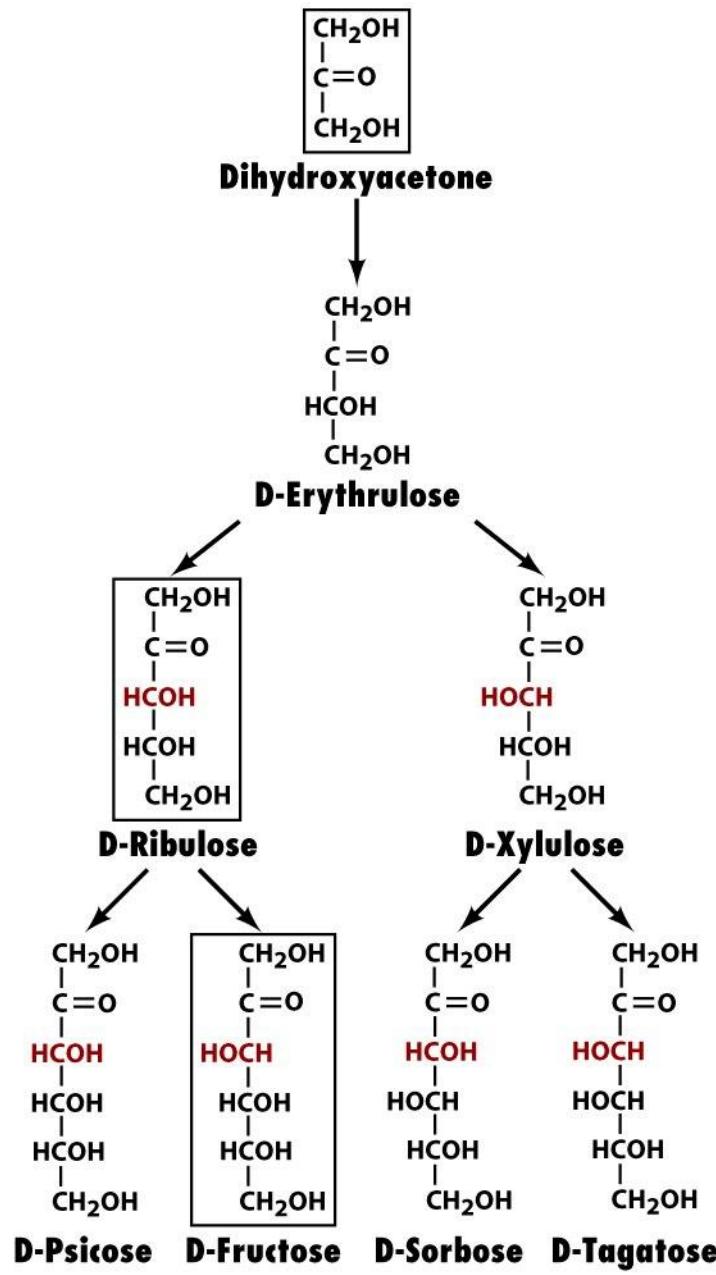


Figure 8-2 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e

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– Fase Regenerativa (Não-Oxidativa)

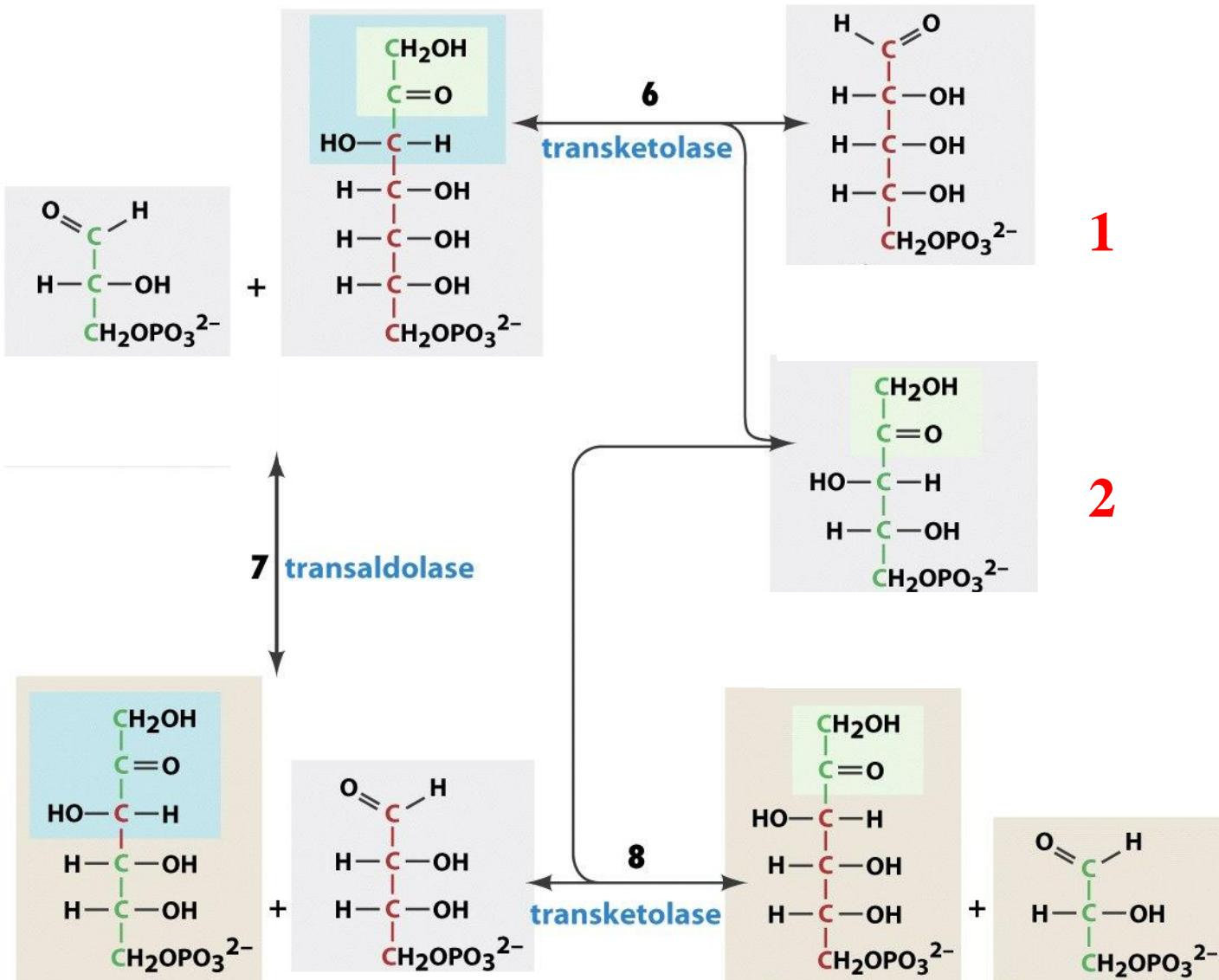
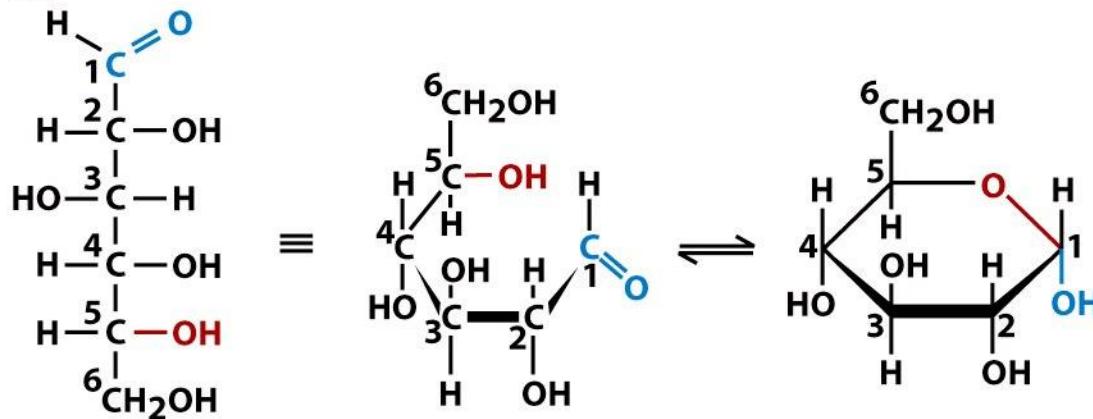


Figure 14-30 part 2 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e

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D-glucose em água: ciclização

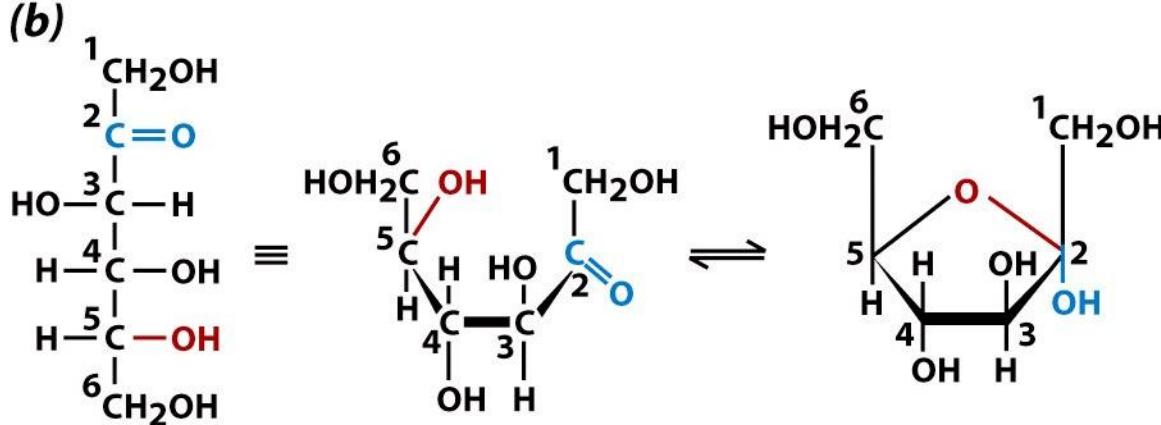
(a)



D-Glucose
(linear form)

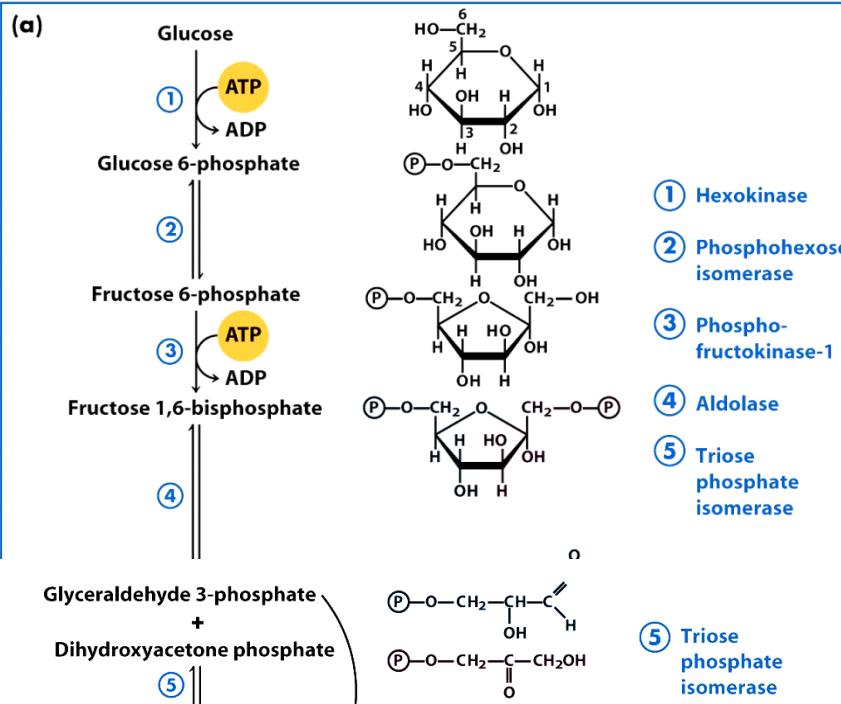
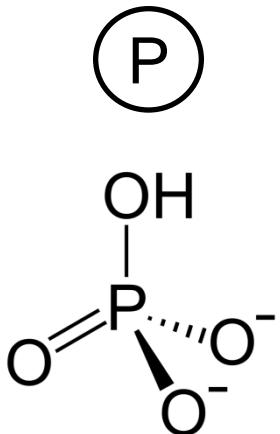
α -D-Glucopyranose
(Haworth projection)

(b)

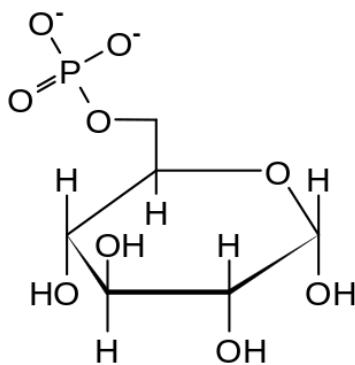


D-Fructose
(linear form)

α -D-Fructofuranose
(Haworth projection)



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<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3255551>



<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Glucose-6-phosphat.svg#/media/File:Glucose-6-phosphat.svg>

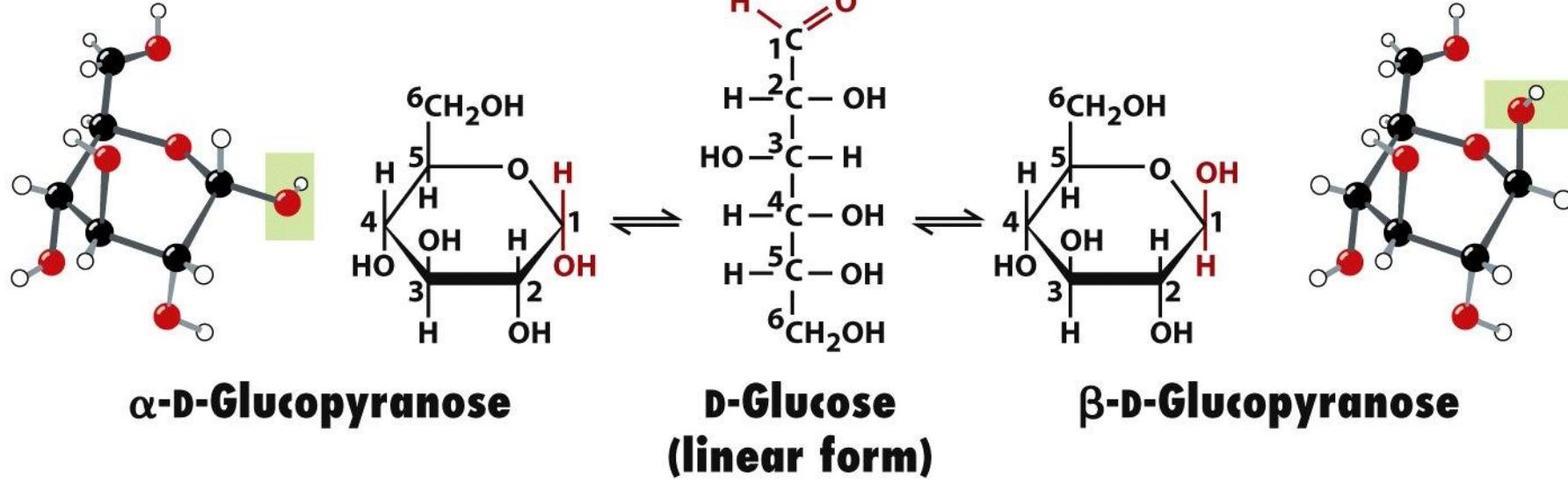
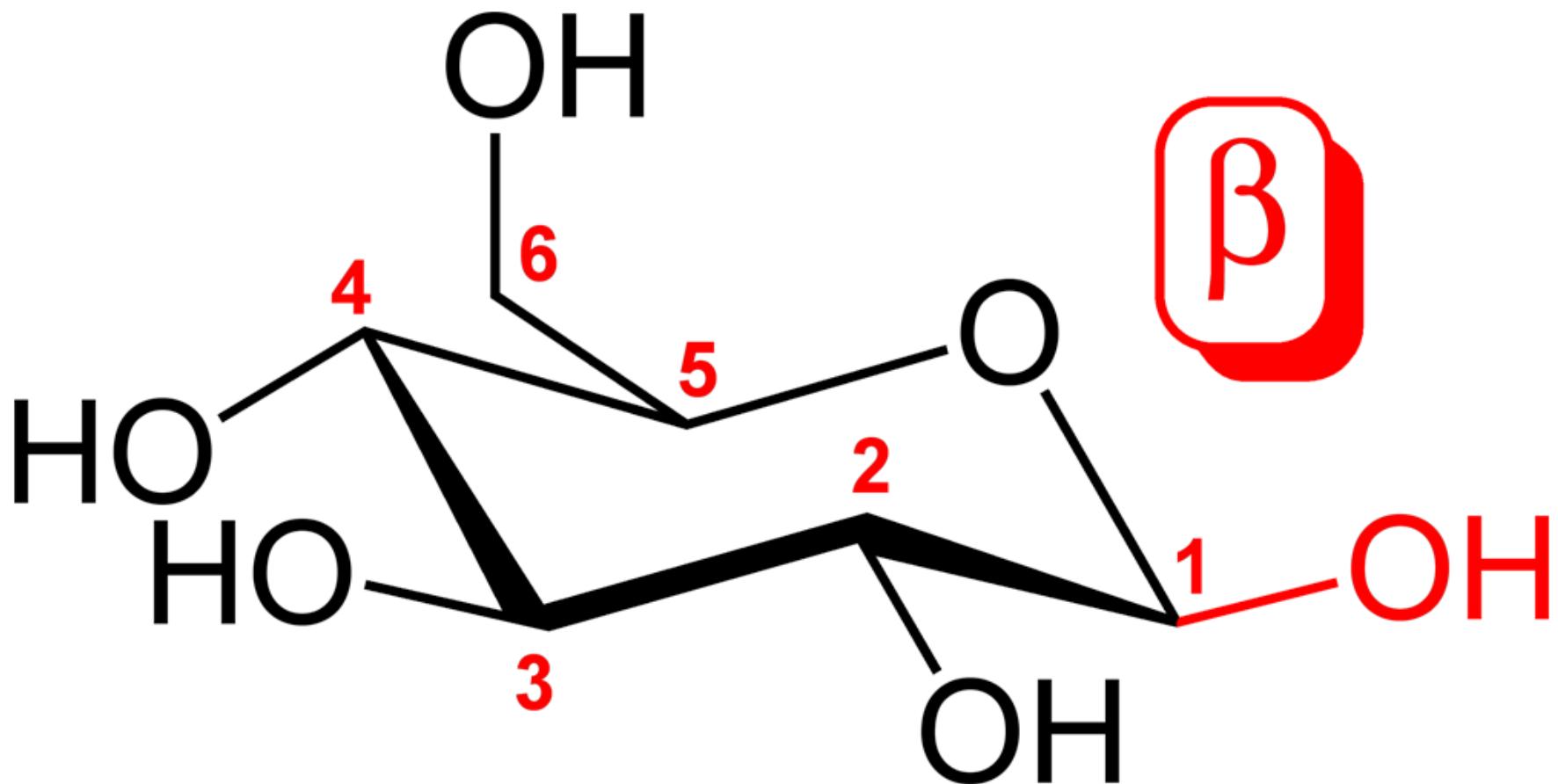
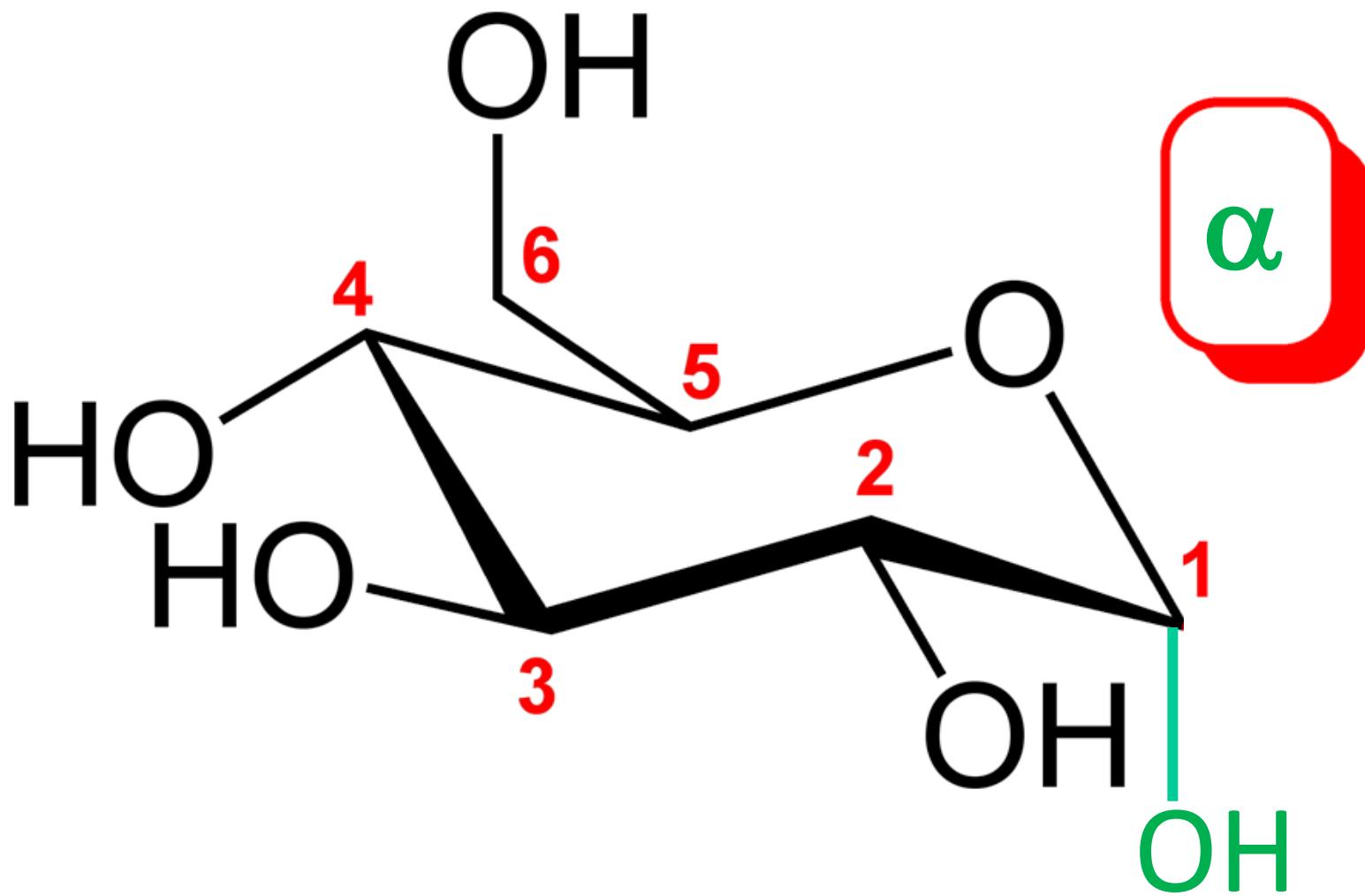
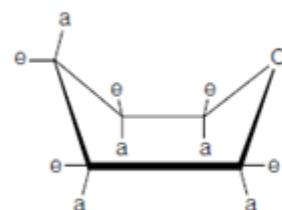


Figure 8-4 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e
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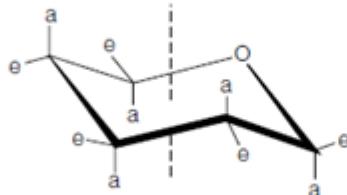
(a)



Boat form

barco

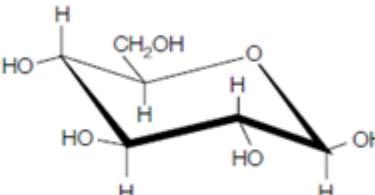
Symmetry axis



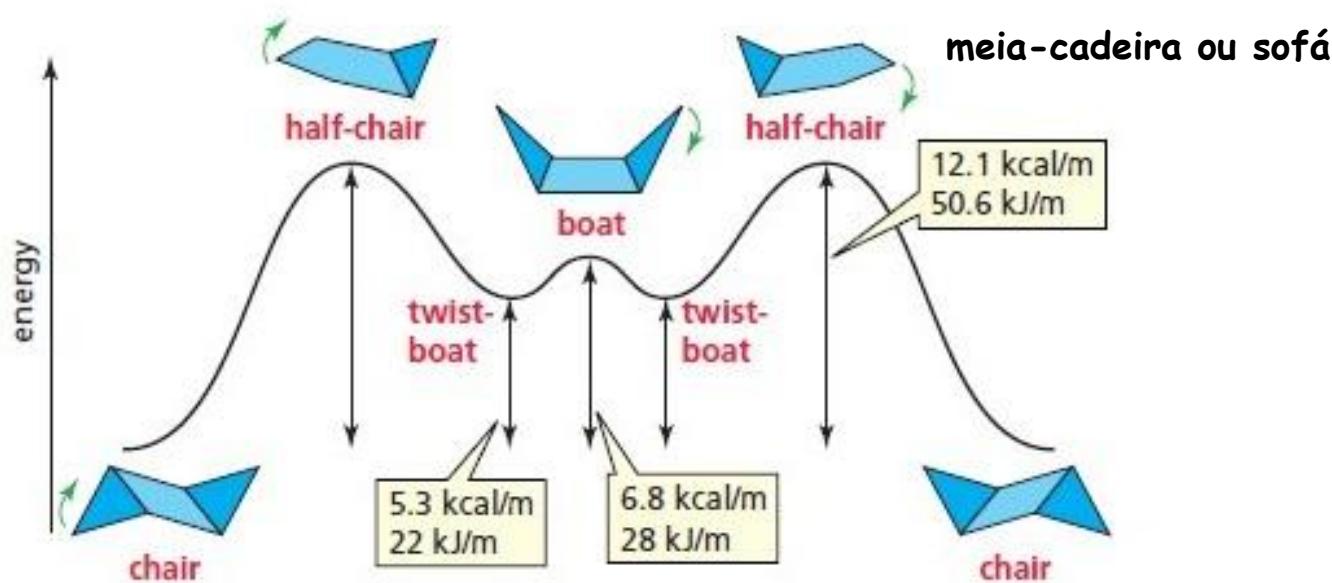
Chair form

cadeira

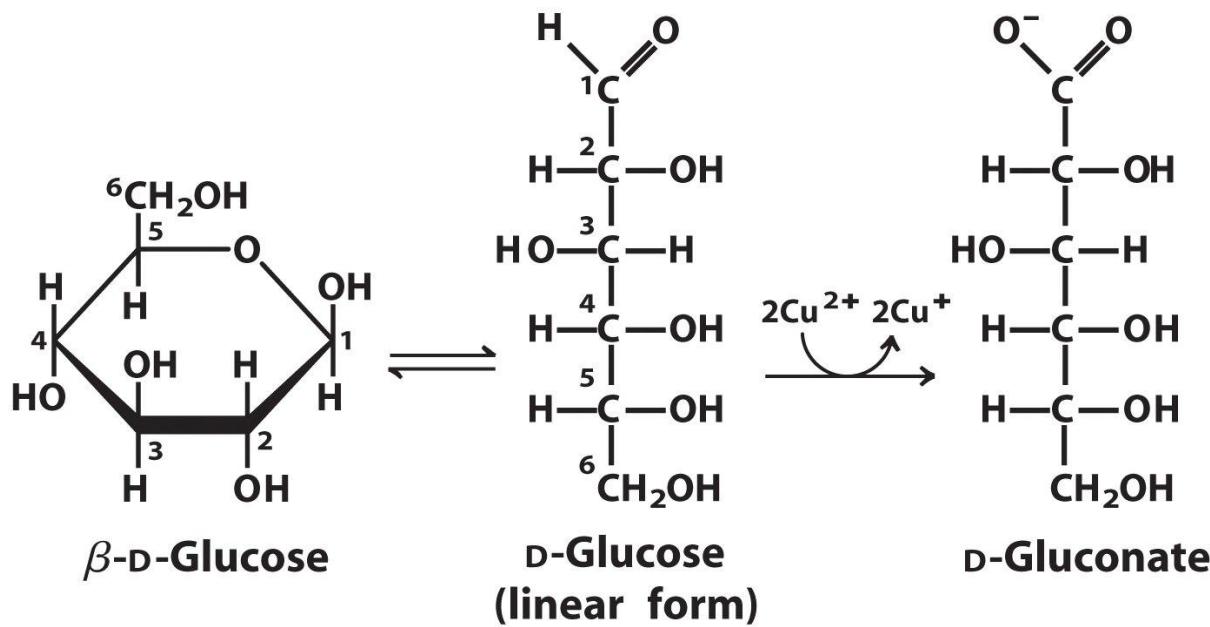
(b)

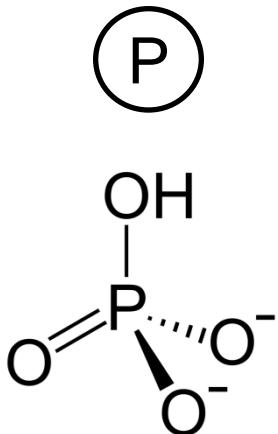


Chair form of
 β -D-glucose

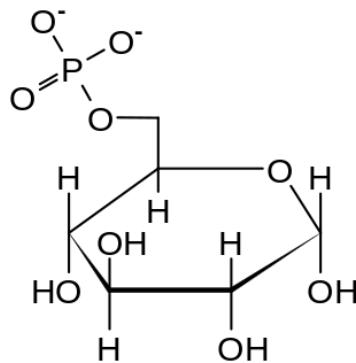


Oxidação

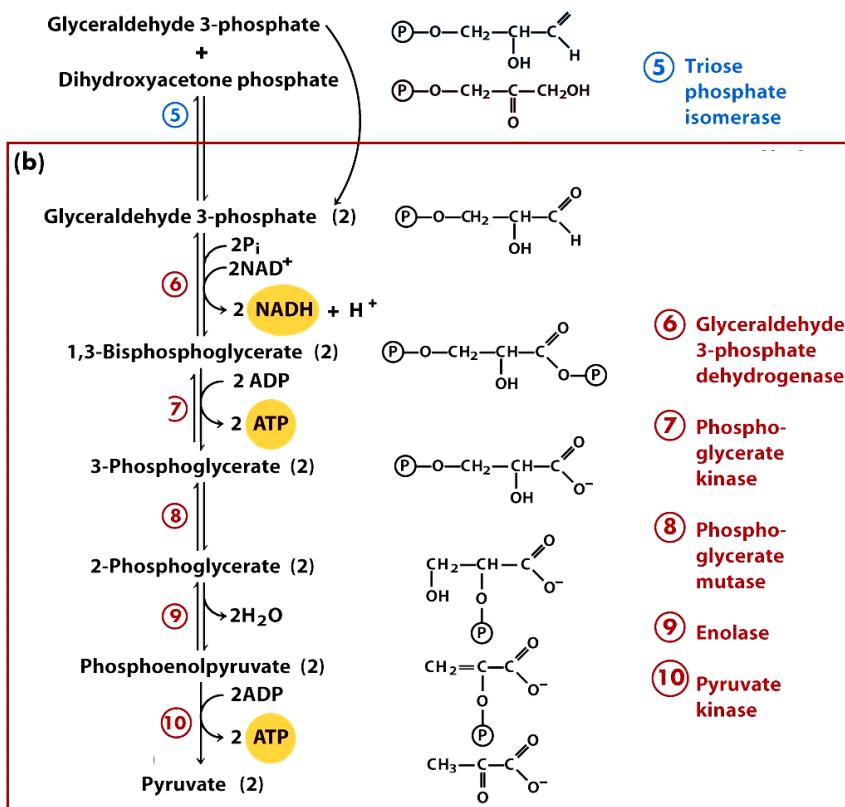
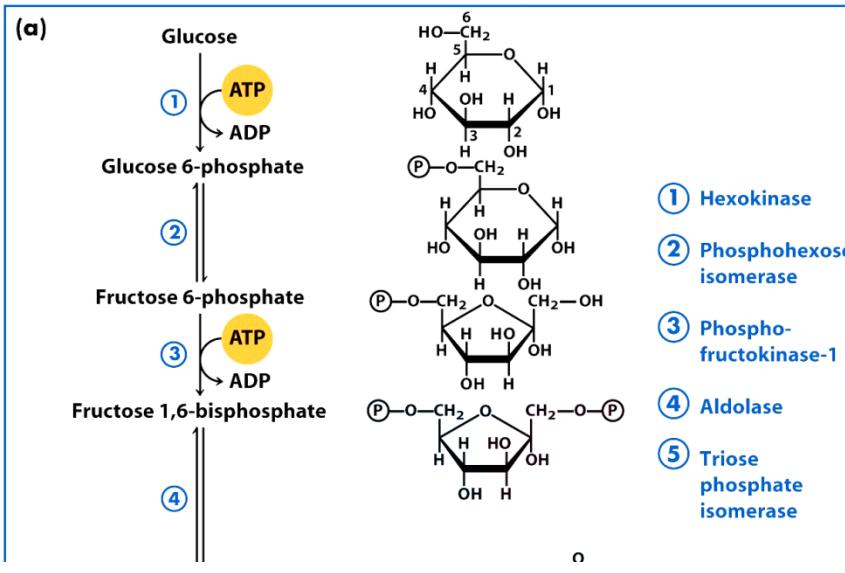




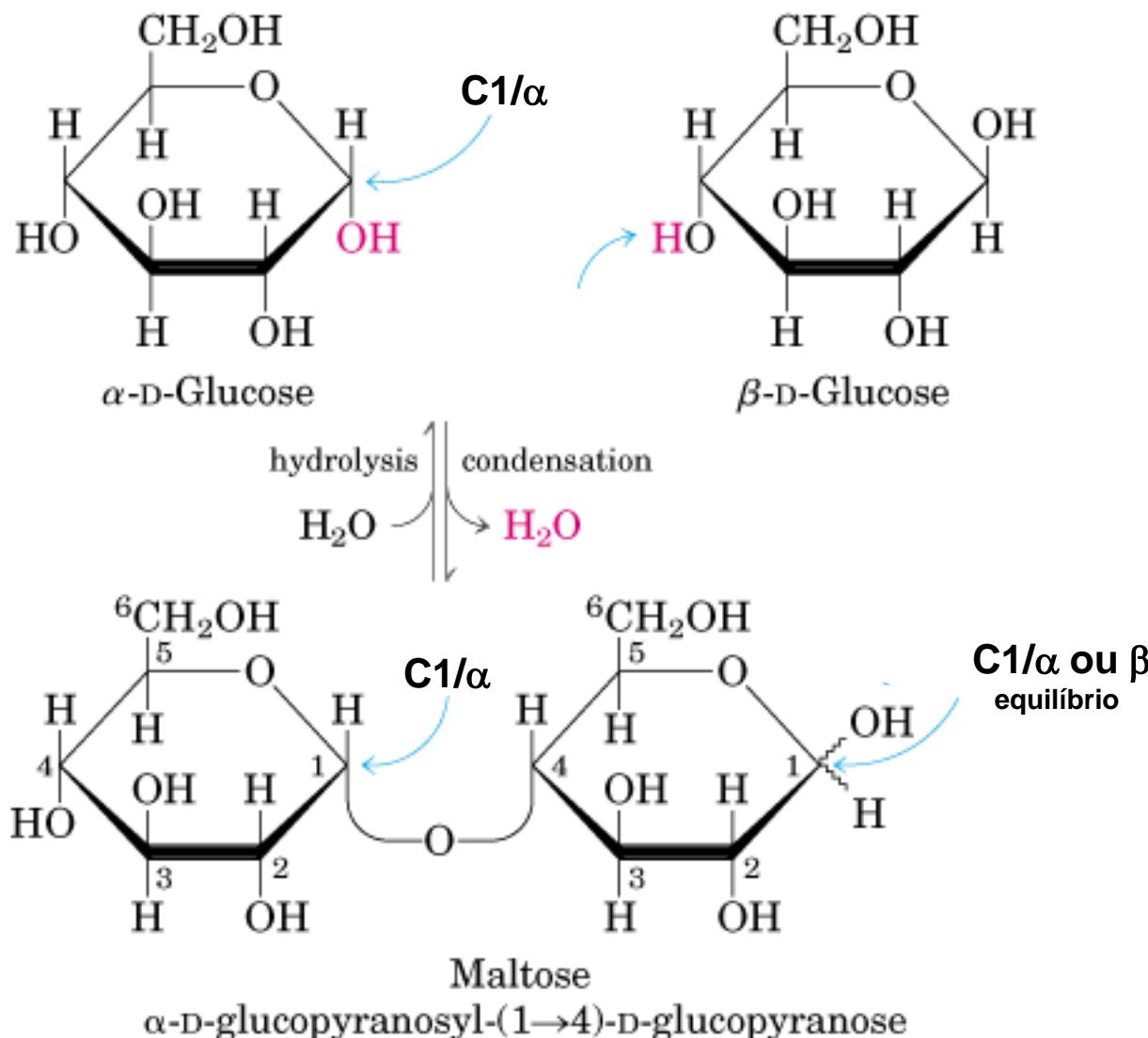
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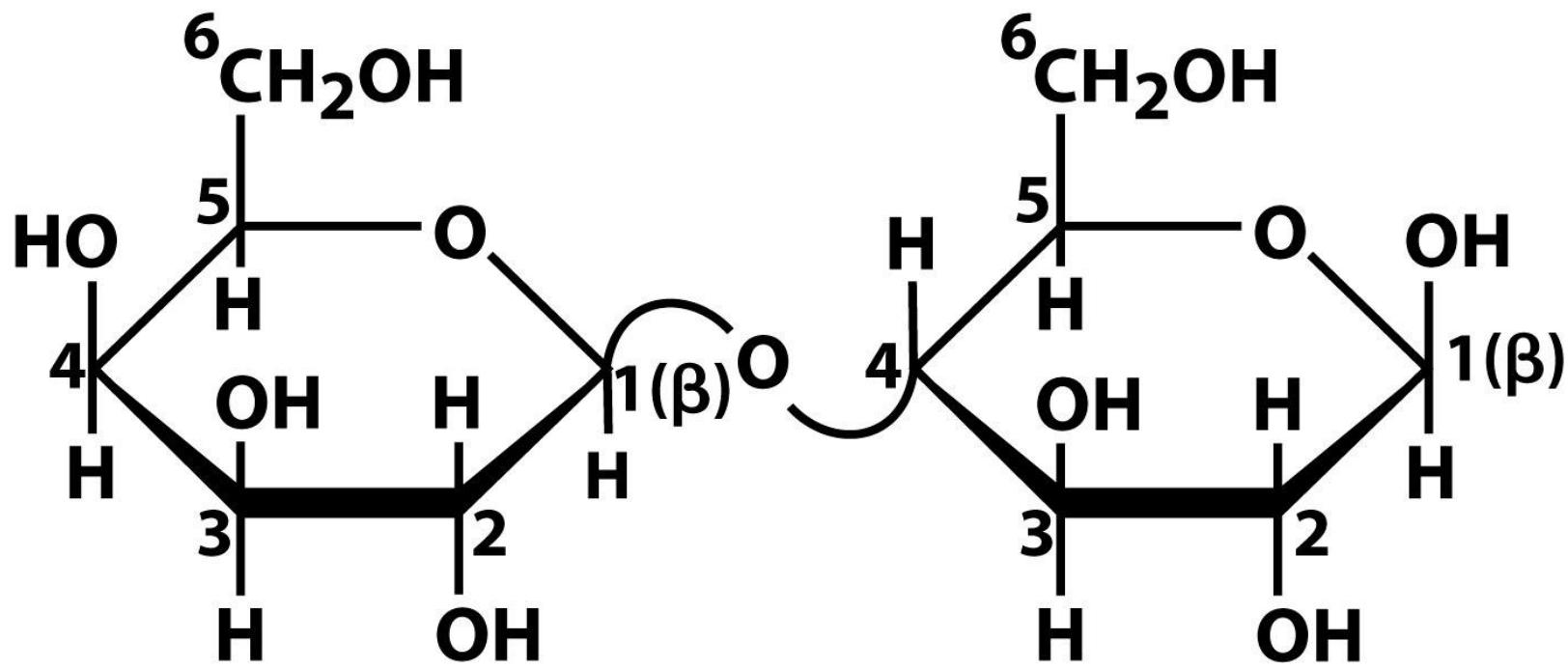


<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Glucose-6-phosphat.svg#/media/File:Glucose-6-phosphat.svg>



Monossacarídeos → oligossacarídeos → polissacarídeos

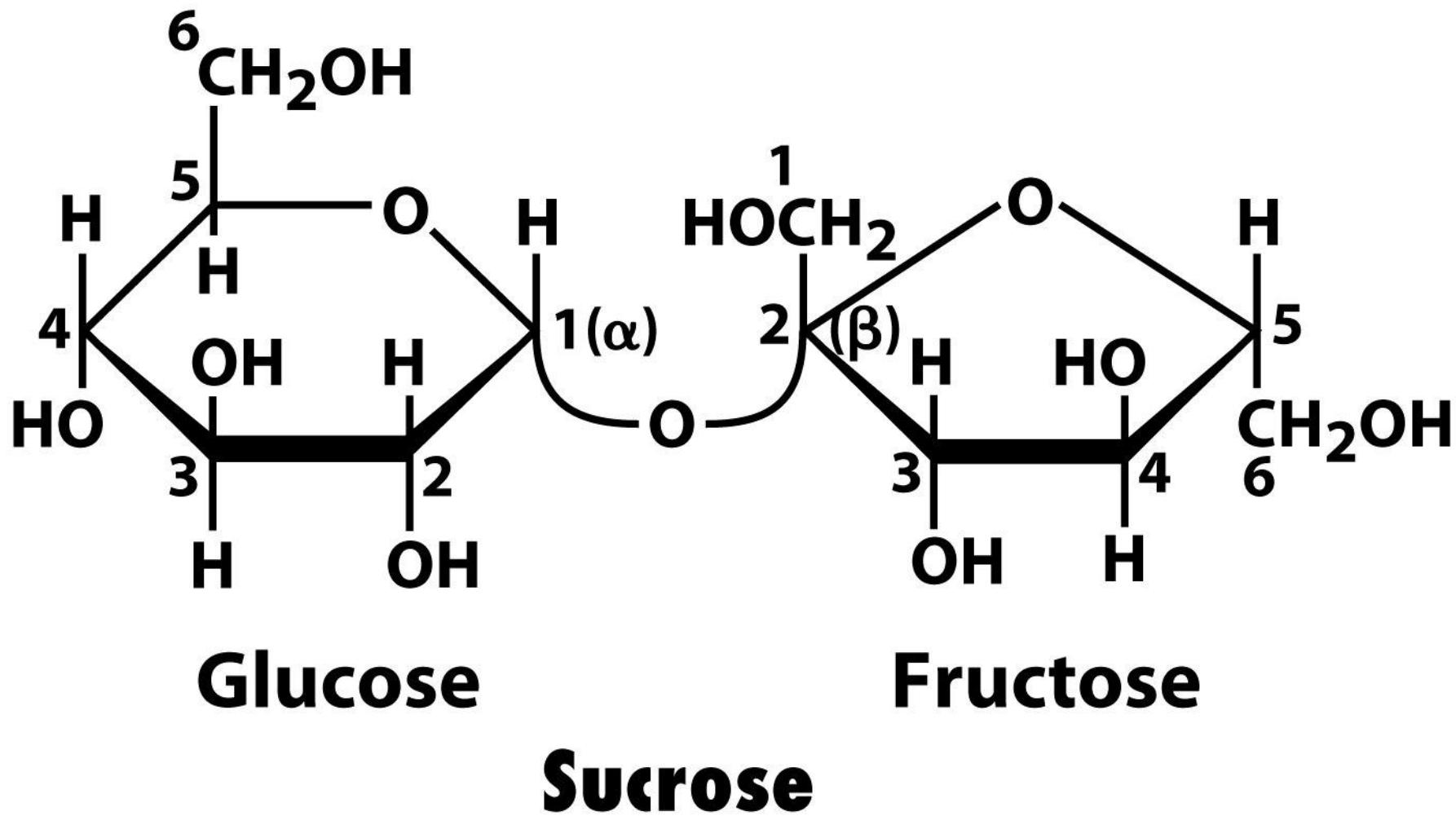


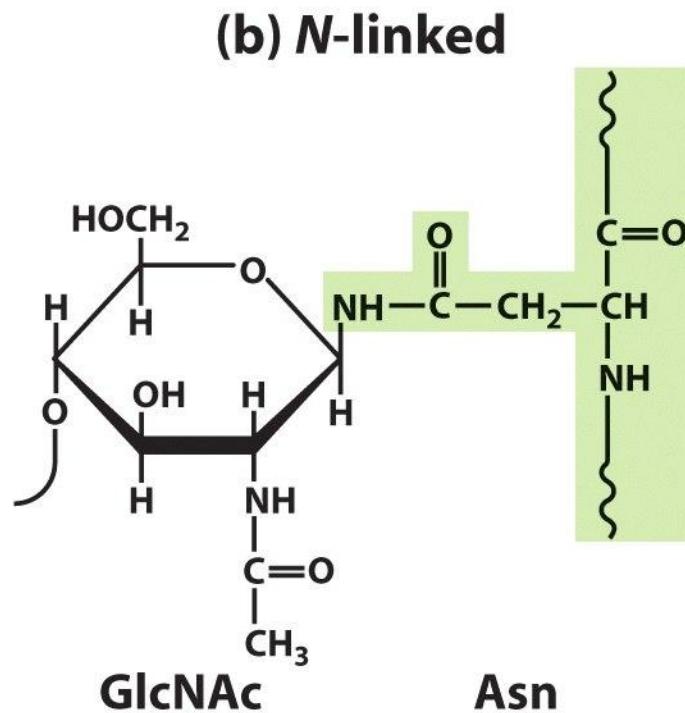
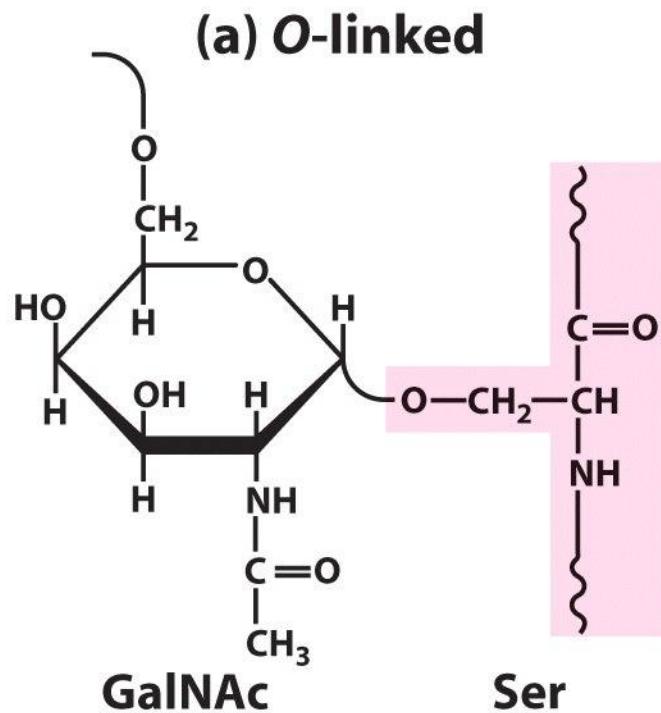


Galactose

Glucose

Lactose





Homopolysaccharides

Unbranched



Branched



Heteropolysaccharides

Two monomer types,
unbranched



Multiple
monomer types,
branched

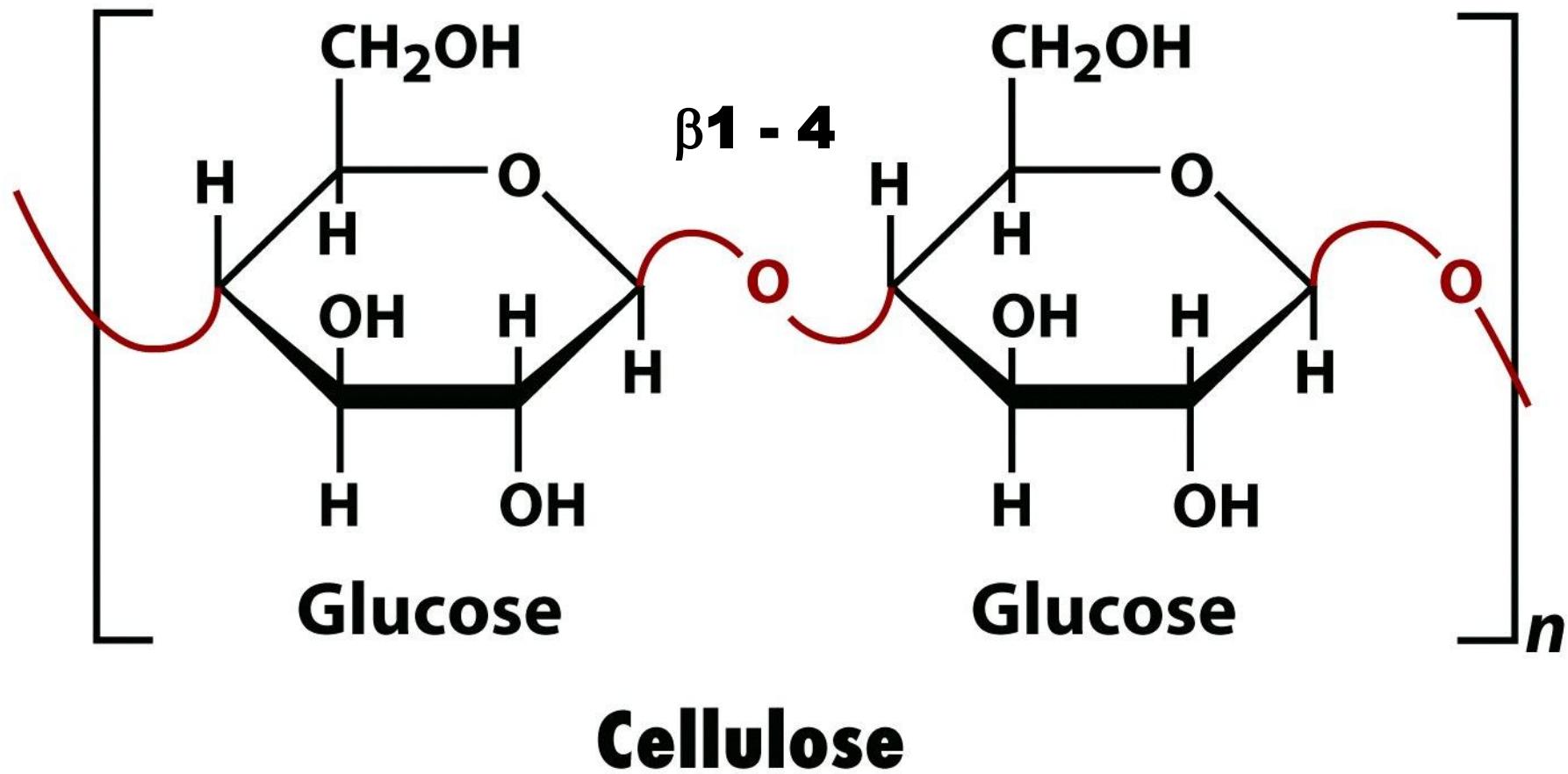


TABLE 7-2 Structures and Roles of Some Polysaccharides

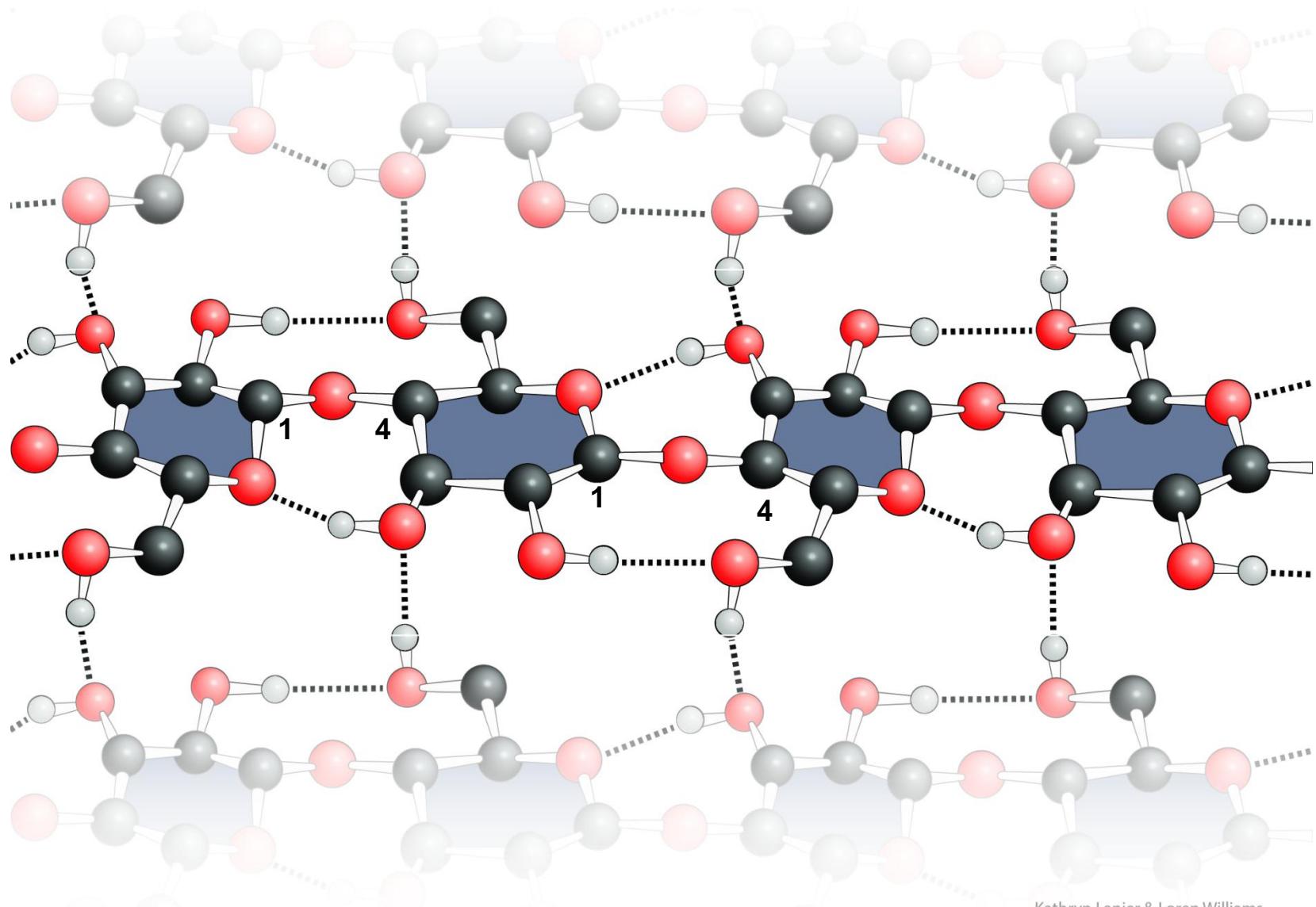
Polymer	Type*	Repeating unit†	Size (number of monosaccharide units)	Roles/significance
Starch				
Amylose	Homo-	(α 1→4)Glc, linear	50–5,000	Energy storage: in plants
Amylopectin	Homo-	(α 1→4)Glc, with (α 1→6)Glc branches every 24–30 residues	Up to 10^6	
Glycogen	Homo-	(α 1→4)Glc, with (α 1→6)Glc branches every 8–12 residues	Up to 50,000	Energy storage: in bacteria and animal cells
Cellulose	Homo-	(β 1→4)Glc	Up to 15,000	Structural: in plants, gives rigidity and strength to cell walls
Chitin	Homo-	(β 1→4)GlcNAc	Very large	Structural: in insects, spiders, crustaceans, gives rigidity and strength to exoskeletons
Dextran	Homo-	(α 1→6)Glc, with (α 1→3) branches	Wide range	Structural: in bacteria, extracellular adhesive
Peptidoglycan	Hetero-; peptides attached	4)Mur2Ac(β 1→4) GlcNAc(β 1	Very large	Structural: in bacteria, gives rigidity and strength to cell envelope
Agarose	Hetero-	3) β -Gal(β 1→4)3,6-anhydro-L-Gal(α 1	1,000	Structural: in algae, cell wall material
Hyaluronate (a glycosaminoglycan)	Hetero-; acidic	4)GlcA(β 1→3) GlcNAc(β 1	Up to 100,000	Structural: in vertebrates, extracellular matrix of skin and connective tissue; viscosity and lubrication in joints

*Each polymer is classified as a homopolysaccharide (homo-) or heteropolysaccharide (hetero-).

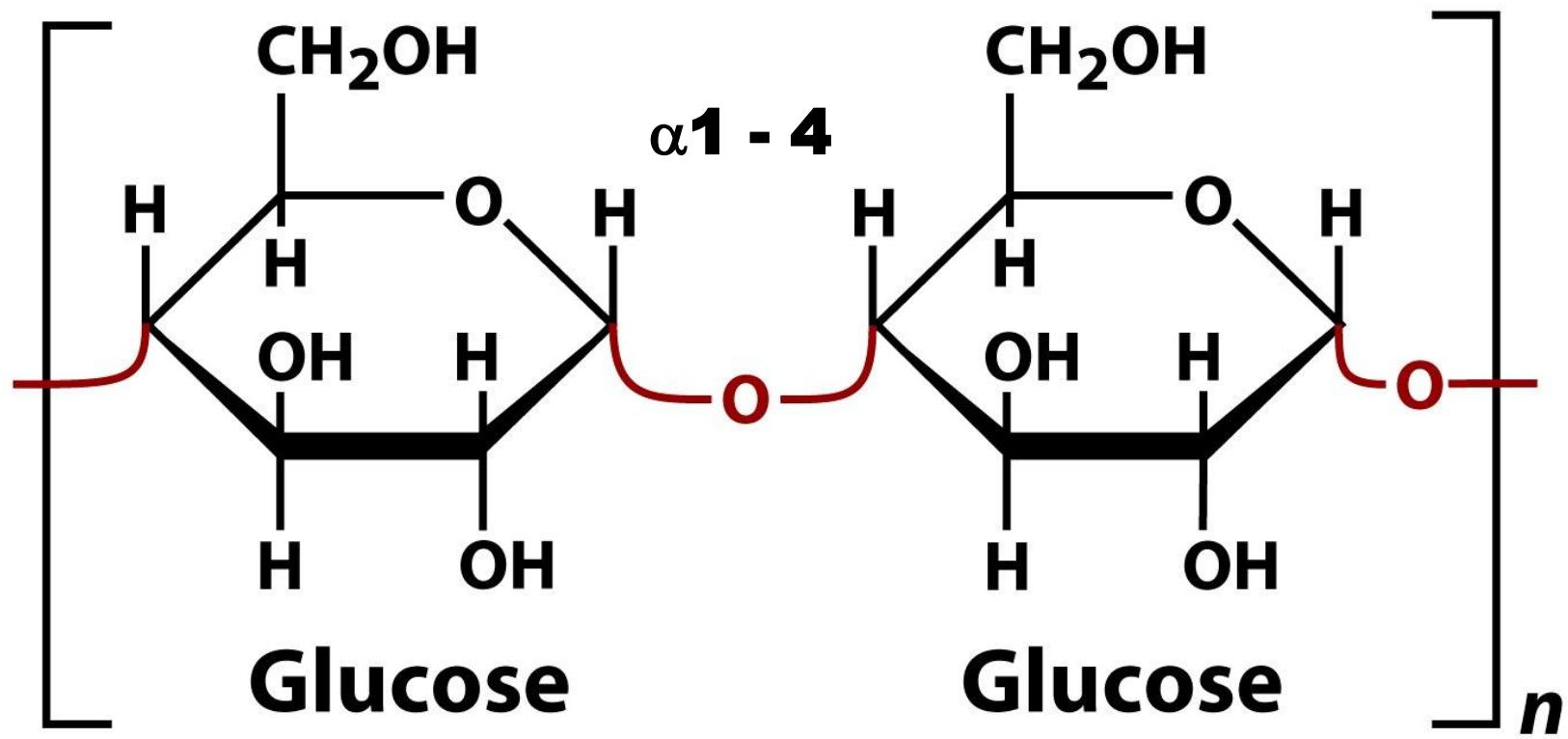
†The abbreviated names for the peptidoglycan, agarose, and hyaluronate repeating units indicate that the polymer contains repeats of this disaccharide unit. For example, in peptidoglycan, the GlcNAc of one disaccharide unit is (β 1→4)-linked to the first residue of the next disaccharide unit.



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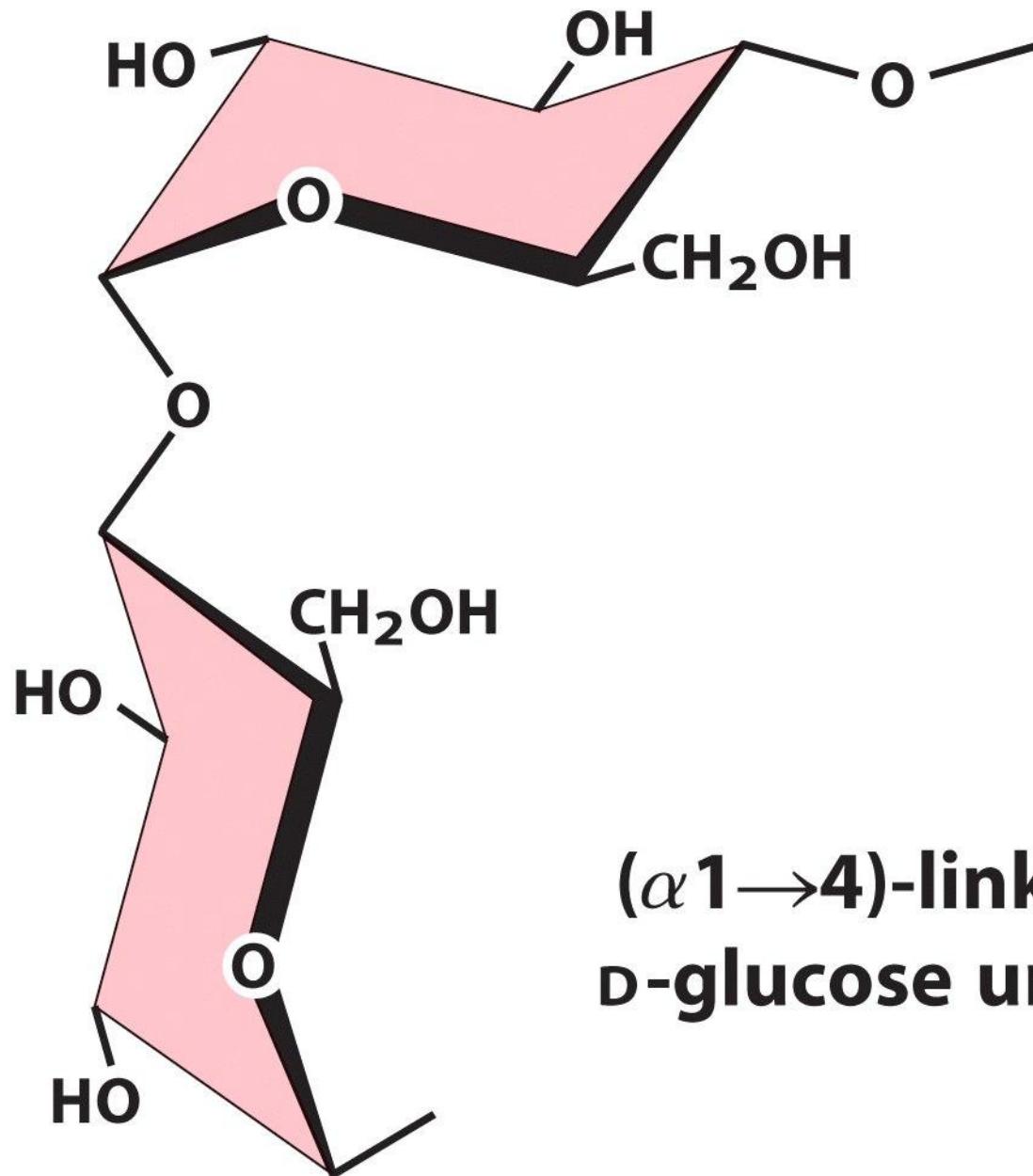


Kathryn Lanier & Loren Williams



α -Amylose

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

Amilose

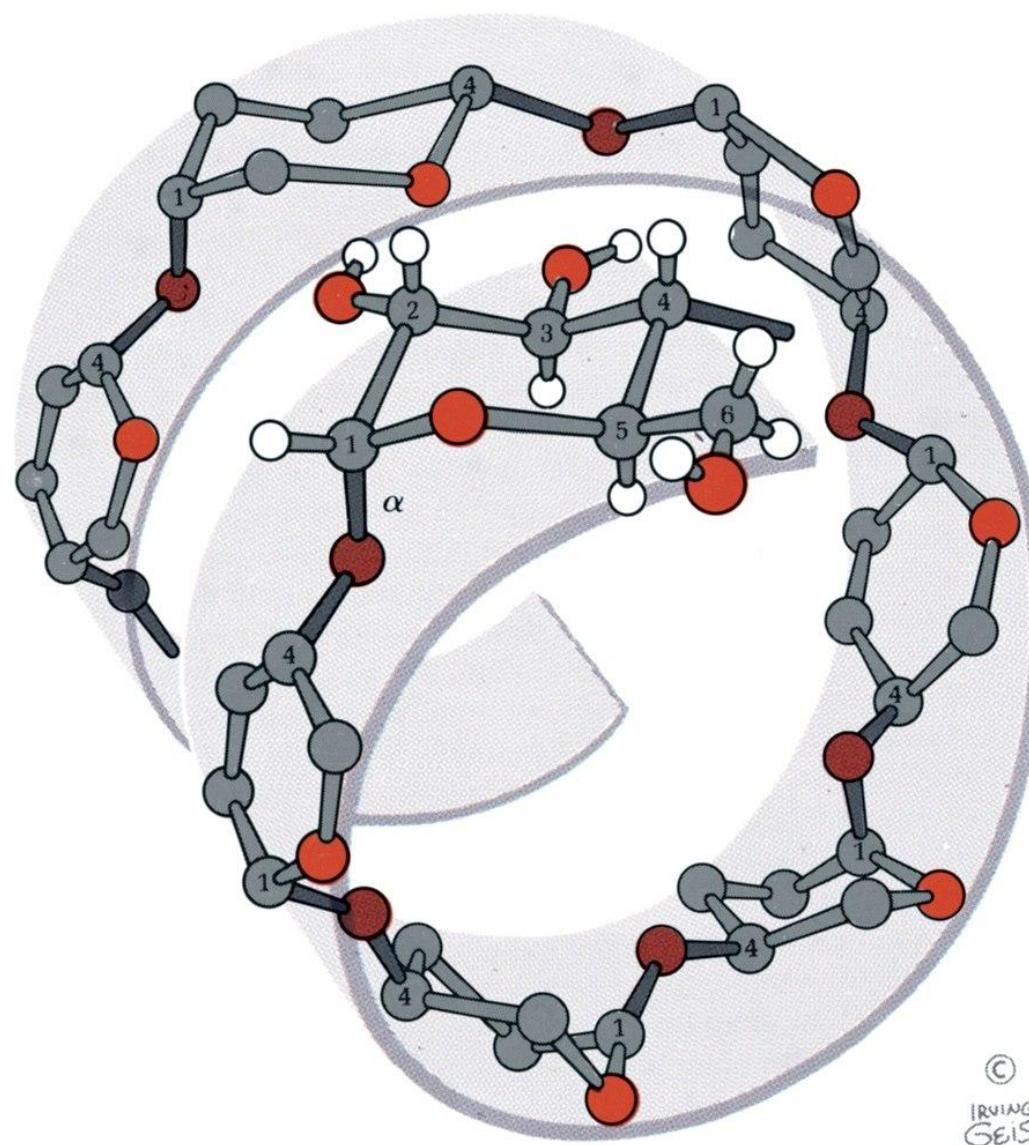
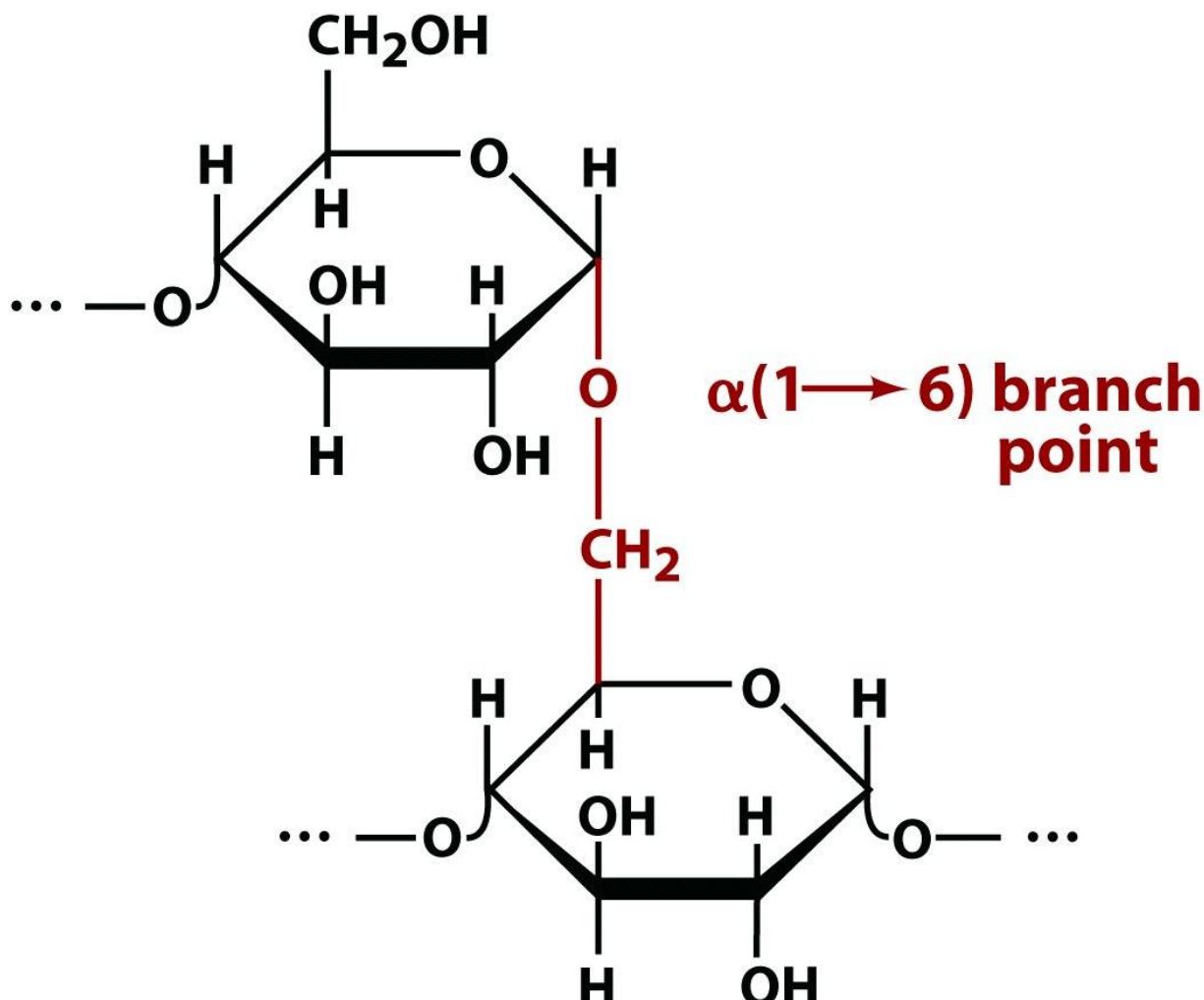


Figure 8-10 Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e



Amylopectin

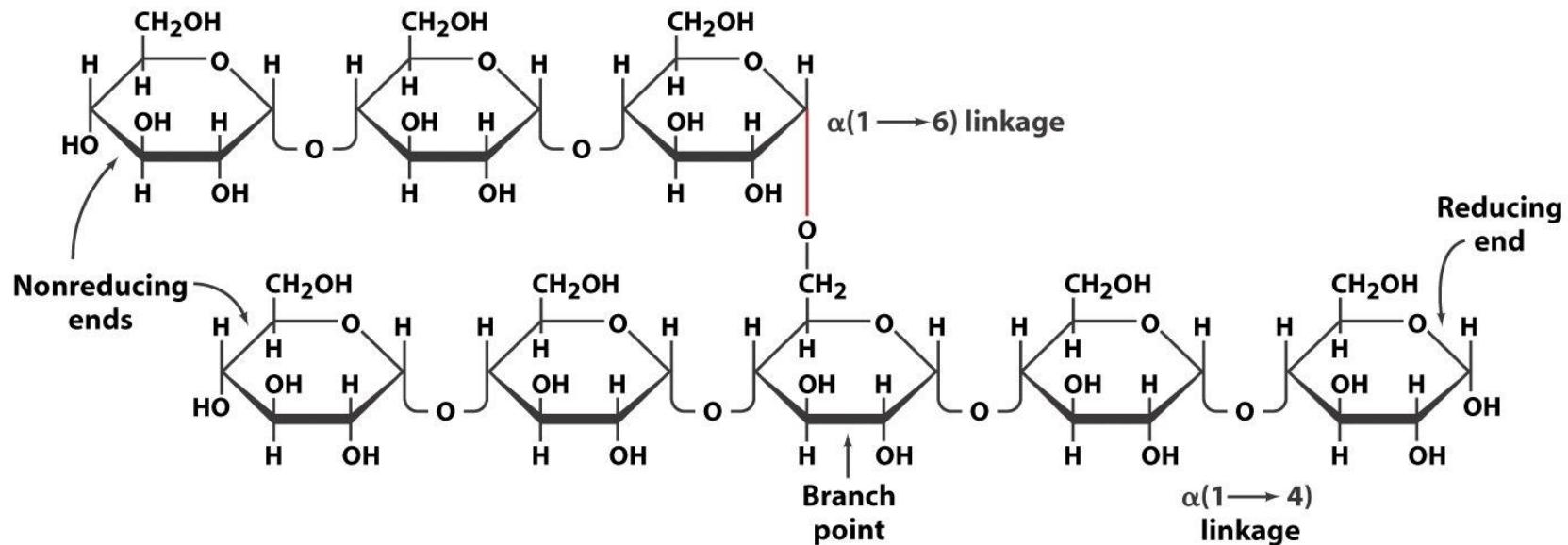


Figure 15-2a Fundamentals of Biochemistry, 2/e
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