

CARBOIDRATI

Sono **aldeidi** o **chetoni** con diversi **gruppi ossidrilici**

Funzioni

riserva energetica

combustibili

intermedi metabolici

Impalcatura del **DNA** e **RNA**

I polisaccaridi sono **elementi strutturali** nella **parete cellulare** di **batteri** e **piante**

Glicoproteine e glicolipidi

Mediatori delle interazioni cellulari

Monosaccaridi - Oligosaccaridi - Polisaccaridi

I carboidrati sono macromolecole costituite da **unità monomeriche** chiamate monosaccaridi.

Monosaccaridi

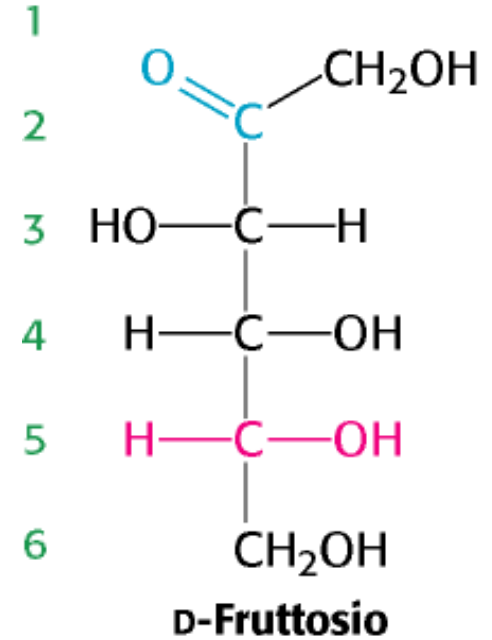
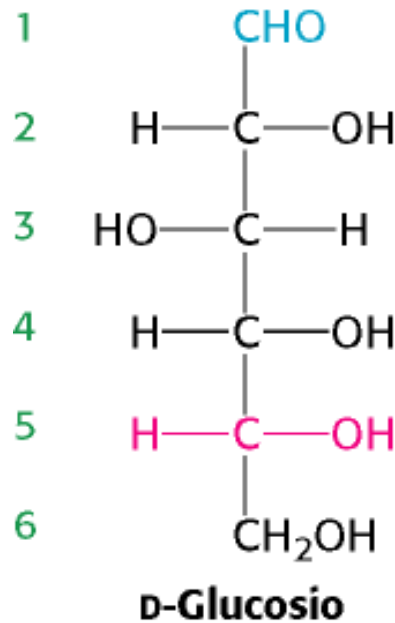
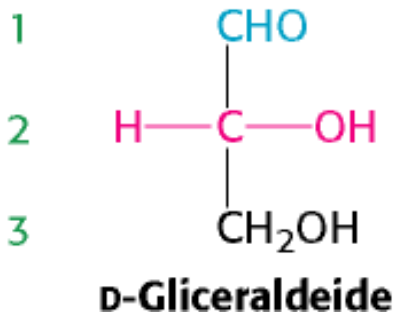
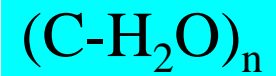
Contengono da **3** a **9** atomi di **carbonio**.

Presentano diversi atomi di carbonio **chirali**.

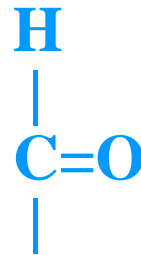
Possono **legarsi l'uno all'altro** formando strutture **oligosaccaridiche** caratterizzate da **un'elevata diversità** grazie alla quale possono **svolgere svariate funzioni**.

Monosaccaridi

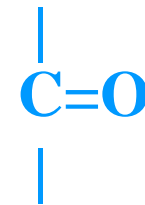
Sono **aldeidi** o **chetoni** che hanno due o più **gruppi ossidrilici**



gruppo alcolico



gruppo aldeidico

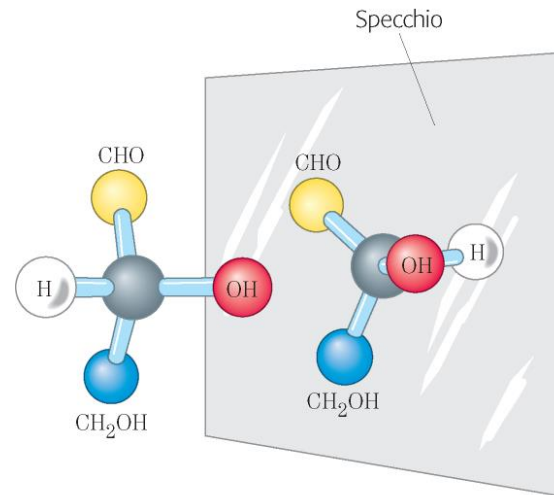
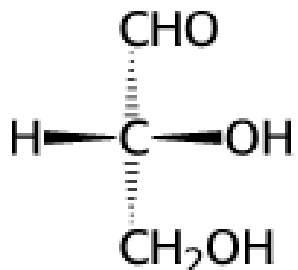


gruppo chetonico

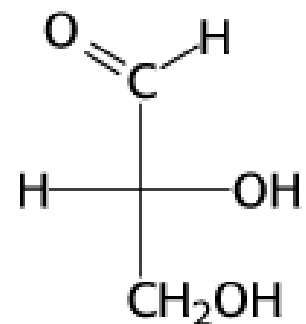
Aldosi e Chetosi a $n=3$ atomi di carbonio

TRIOSI

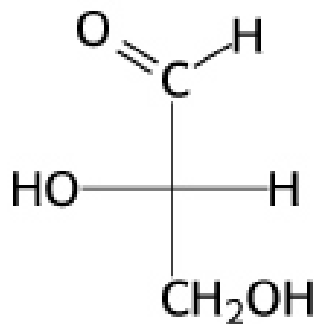
Formula prospettica



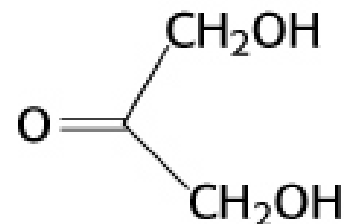
Proiezioni di Fischer



D-Gliceraldeide



L-Gliceraldeide



Diidrossiacetone

$$2^1=2$$

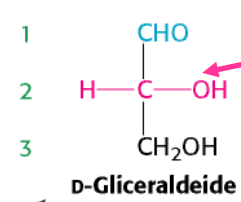
enantiomeri

Una molecola con n centri chirali può avere **2^n stereoisomeri**

La maggior parte degli **esosi** presenti negli **organismi viventi** appartiene alla serie degli **isomeri D**

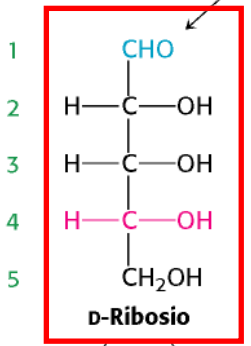
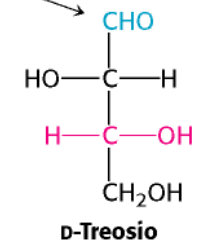
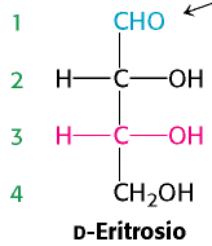
ALDOSI

serie dei *D*-aldosi (poliidrossi aldeidi)

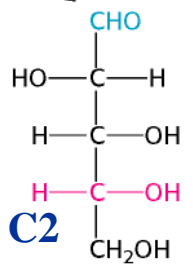


D o **L** si riferiscono alla configurazione assoluta dell'atomo di C **più lontano** dal gruppo aldeidico o chetonico

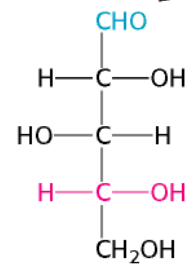
diastereoisomeri



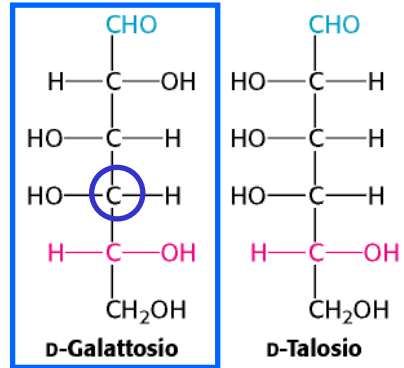
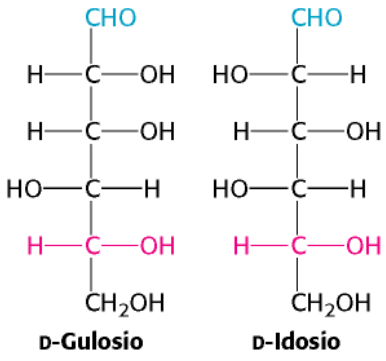
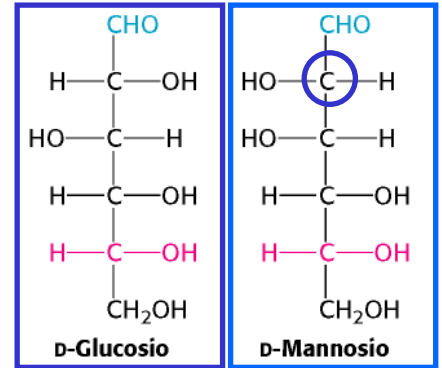
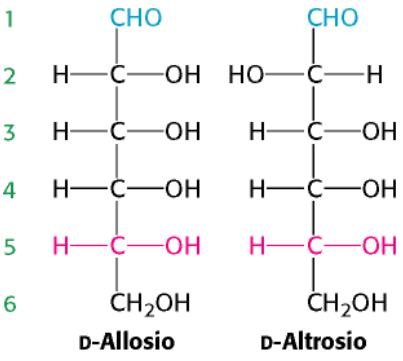
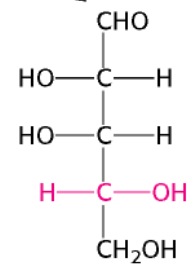
Epimeri in C2



1 centro diverso

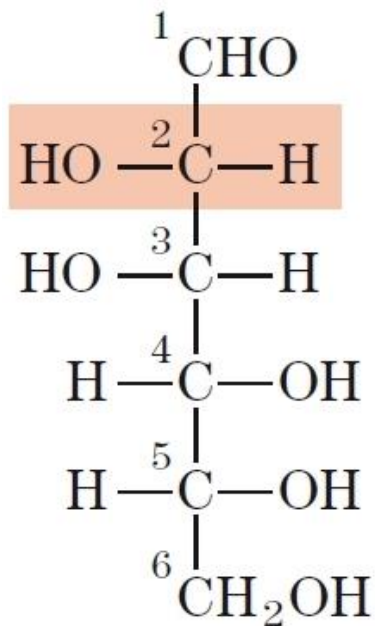


Epimeri in C4

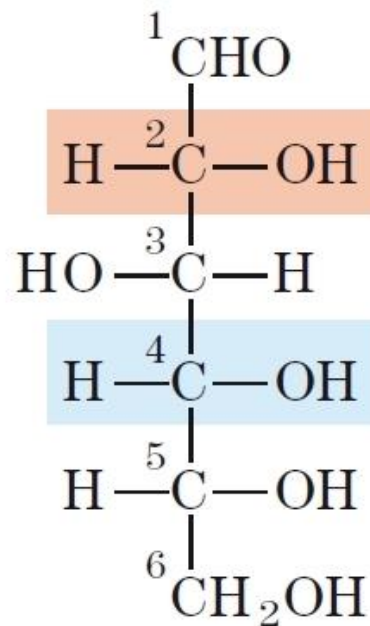


D-glucosio ed i suoi due epimeri

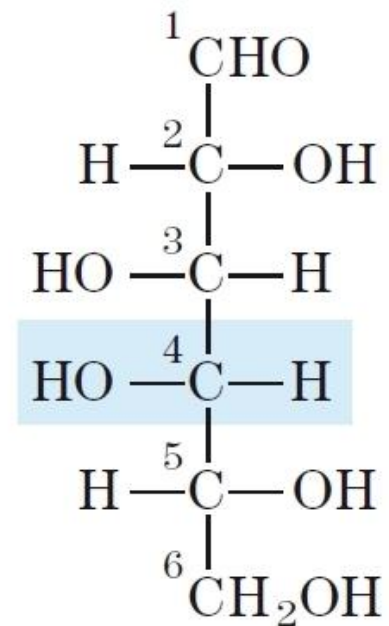
differiscono da D-glucosio solo nella configurazione di un centro chirale



D-Mannosio
(epimero in C-2)



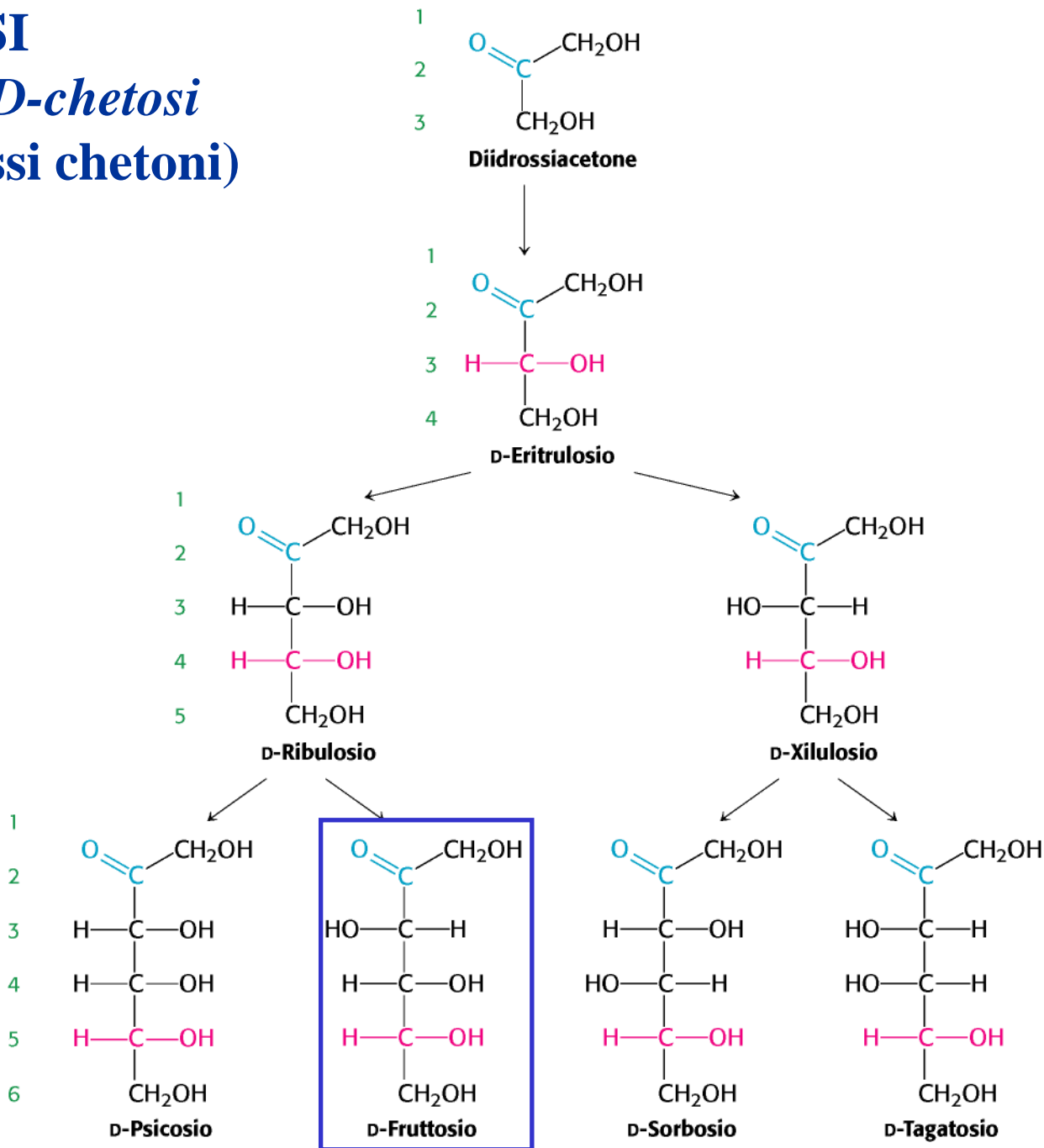
D-Glucosio



D-Galattosio
(epimero in C-4)

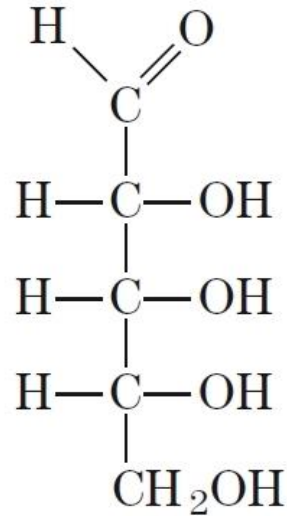
CHETOSI

serie dei *D*-chetosi
(poliidrossi chetoni)

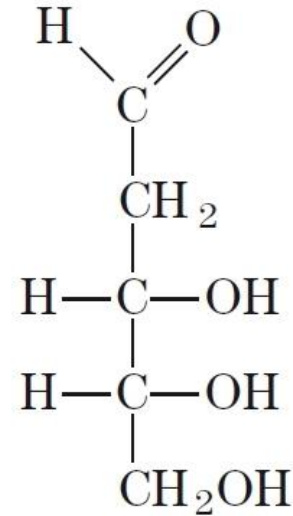


D-RIBOSIO

è il pentoso più importante per le nostre cellule



D-Ribosio,
un aldopentoso

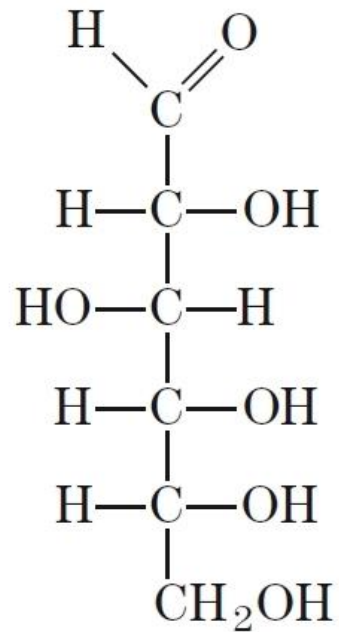


2-Deossi-D-ribosio,
un aldopentoso

Il **D-ribosio** è un componente degli acidi ribonucleici (**RNA**)

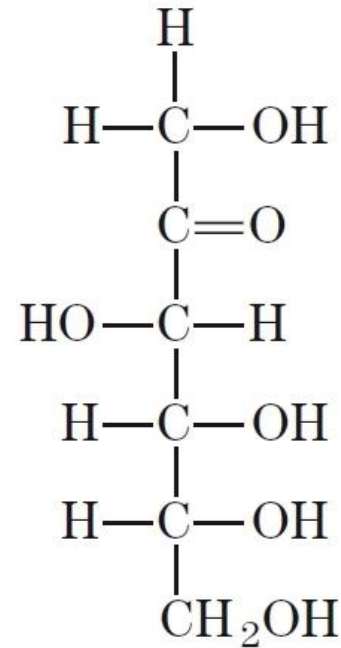
Il **2-Deossi-D-ribosio** è un componente dell'acido deossiribonucleico (**DNA**)

D-Glucosio



D-Glucosio,
un aldosesio

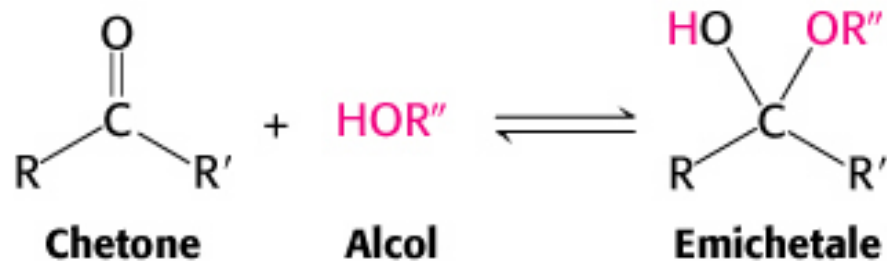
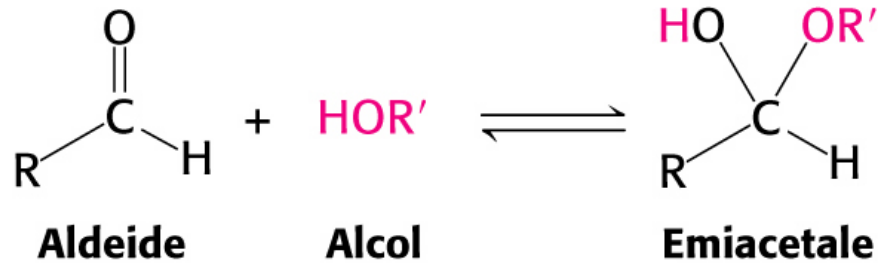
D-Fruttosio



D-Fruttosio,
un chetoesosio

Ciclizzazione di pentosi ed esosi

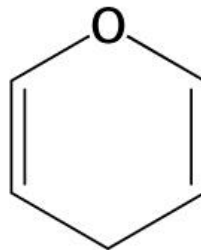
Formazione di emiacetali e emichetali



Ciclizzazione intramolecolare



Furano

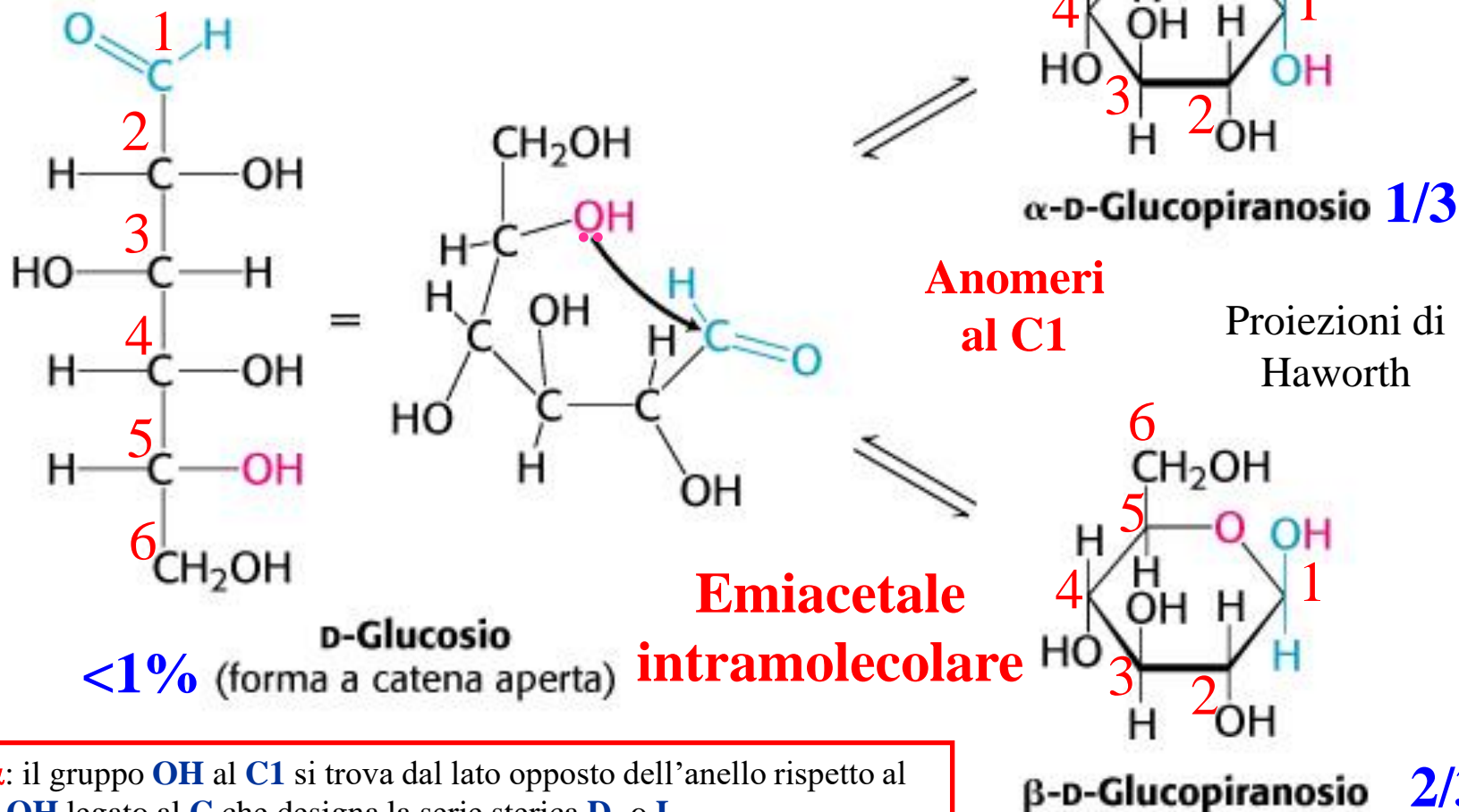


Pirano

Anelli furanosici e
piranosici

Ciclizzazione del glucosio

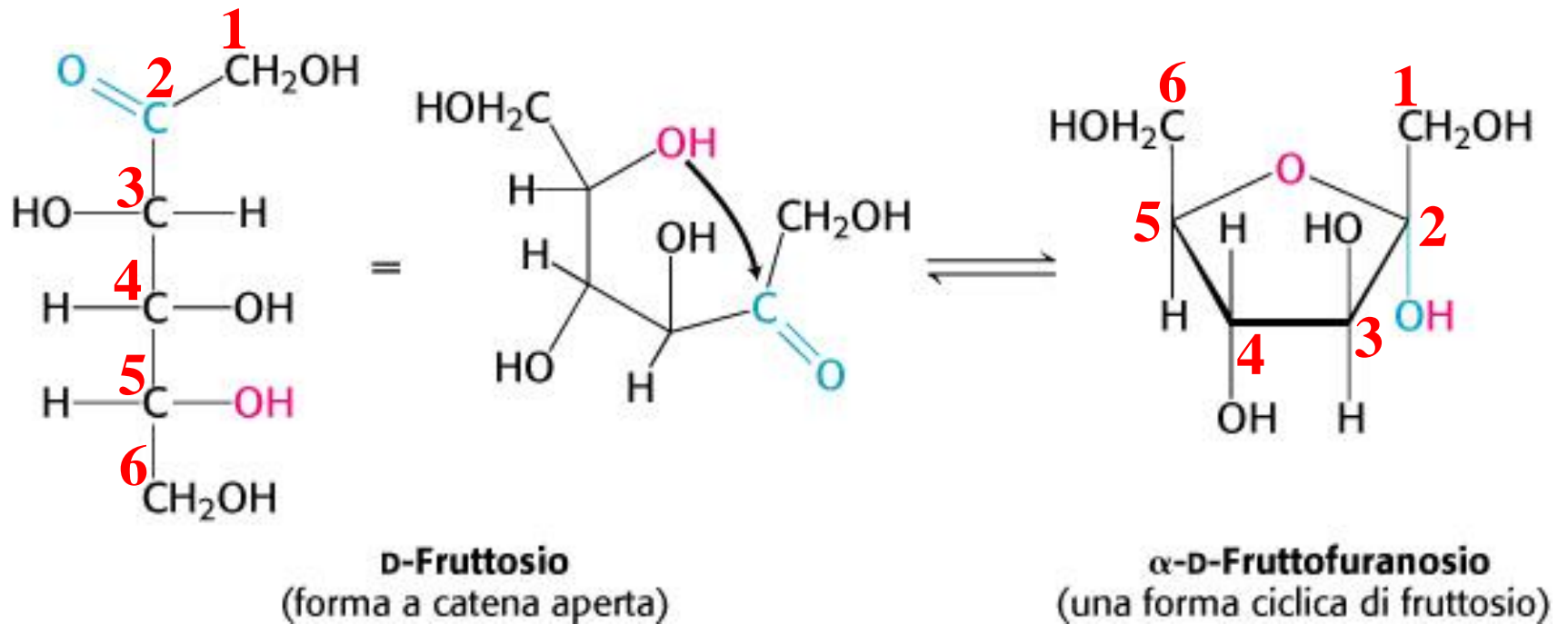
Carboidrati quali il glucosio, il fruttosio ed il ribosio **non esistono in soluzione in forma di catene aperte**, ma tendono a ciclizzare dando **strutture ad anello più stabili**.



Anomero α: il gruppo OH al C1 si trova dal lato opposto dell'anello rispetto al gruppo CH₂OH legato al C che designa la serie sterica D- o L.

Anomero β: il gruppo OH al C1 si trova dallo stesso lato dell'anello rispetto al gruppo CH₂OH legato al C che designa la serie sterica D- o L.

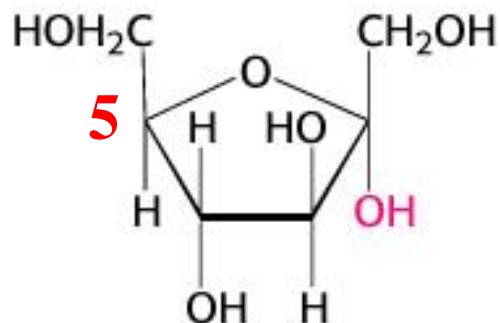
Ciclizzazione del Fruttosio



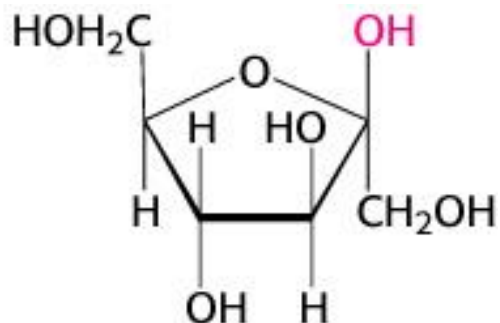
**Emichetale
intramolecolare**

Forme cicliche del Fruttosio

Il fruttosio può ciclizzare dando forme **furanosiche** e **piranosiche**



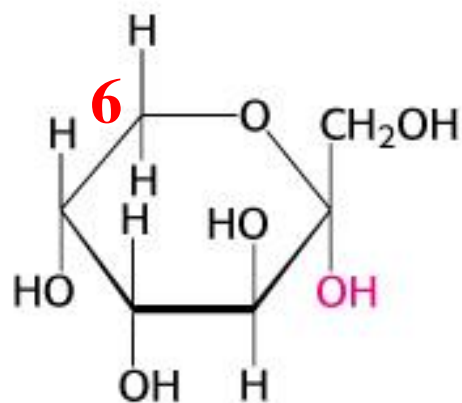
α -D-Fructofuranosio



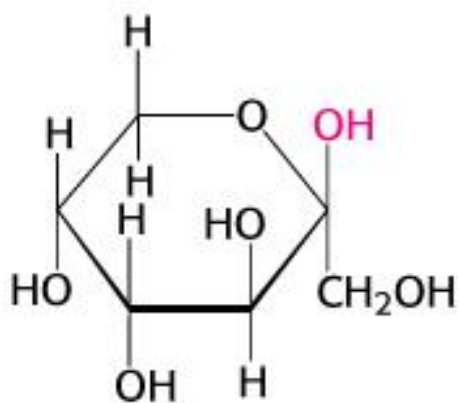
β -D-Fructofuranosio

Furanosica

Predomina in derivati
del fruttosio



α -D-Fructopiranosio



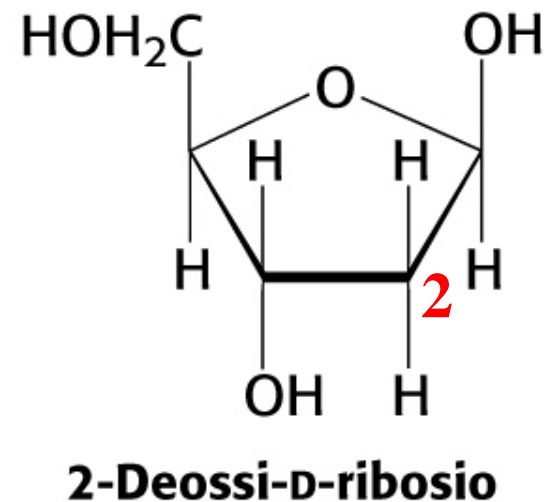
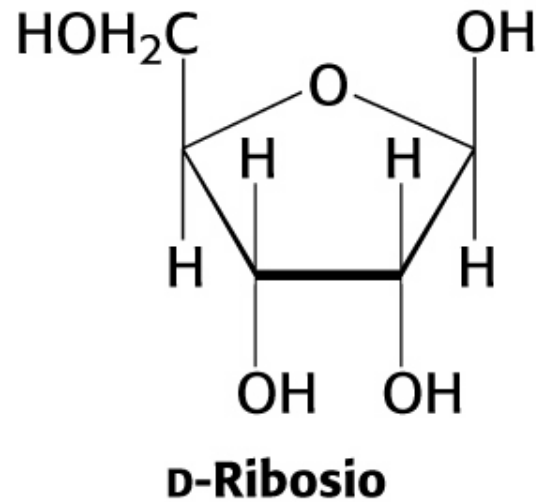
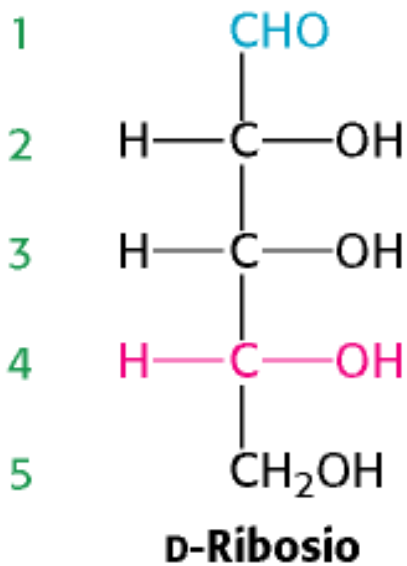
β -D-Fructopiranosio

Piranosica

Predomina nel fruttosio
libero in soluzione

Forma ciclica del ribosio

Forma anelli furanosici

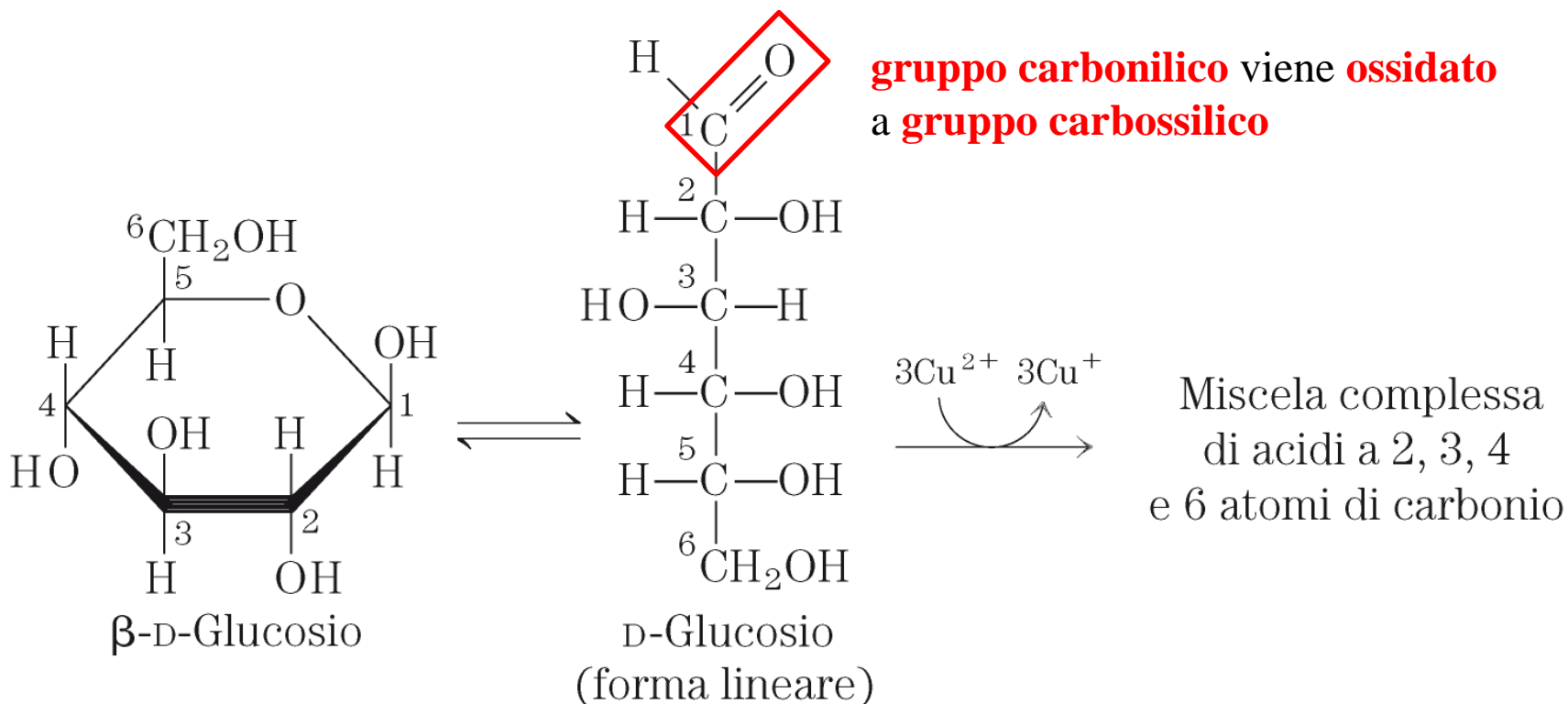


RNA

DNA

Gli zuccheri come agenti riducenti

Reazione di Feheling



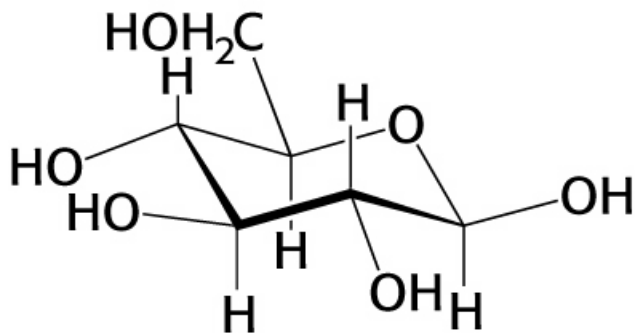
I monosaccaridi possono **essere ossidati** da **agenti ossidanti** come lo ione **Cu^{2+}**

Il **gruppo carbonilico** viene **ossidato** a **gruppo carbossilico**

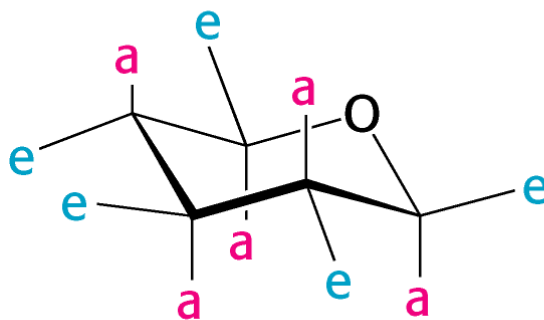
Per questo motivo vengono definiti **zuccheri riducenti**

Gli anelli furanosici e piranosici possono assumere diverse conformazioni

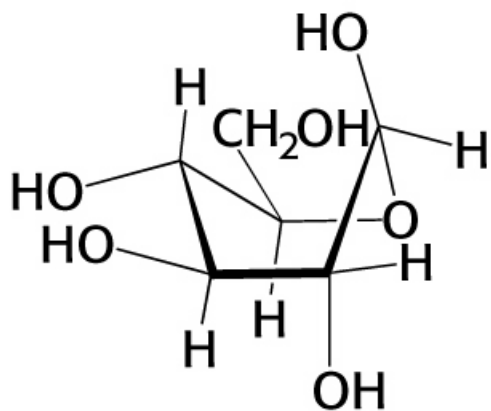
β -D-glucopiranosio



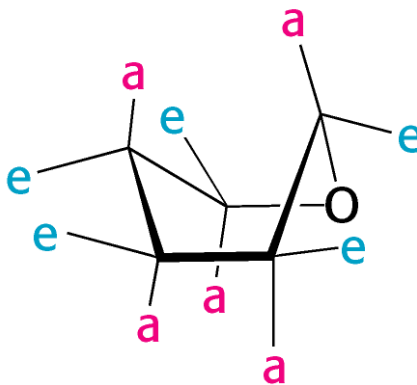
Conformazione a sedia



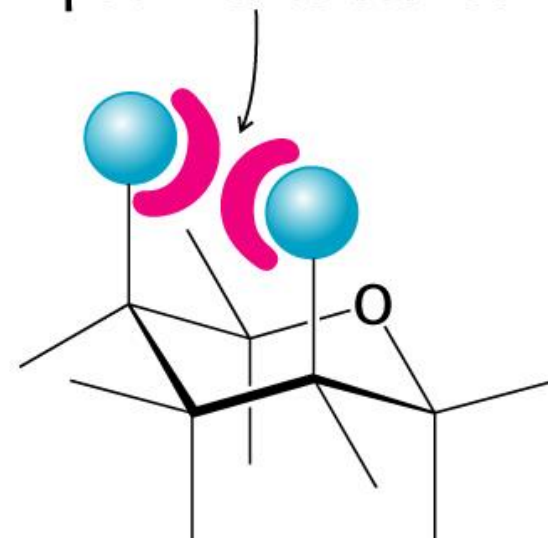
Tutte le posizioni assiali sono occupate da atomi di H



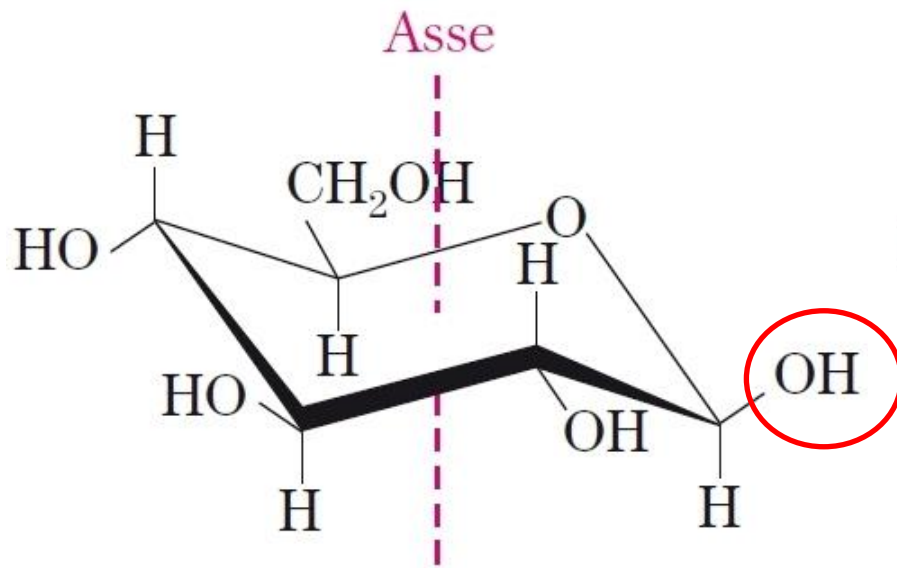
Conformazione a barca



Impedimento sterico

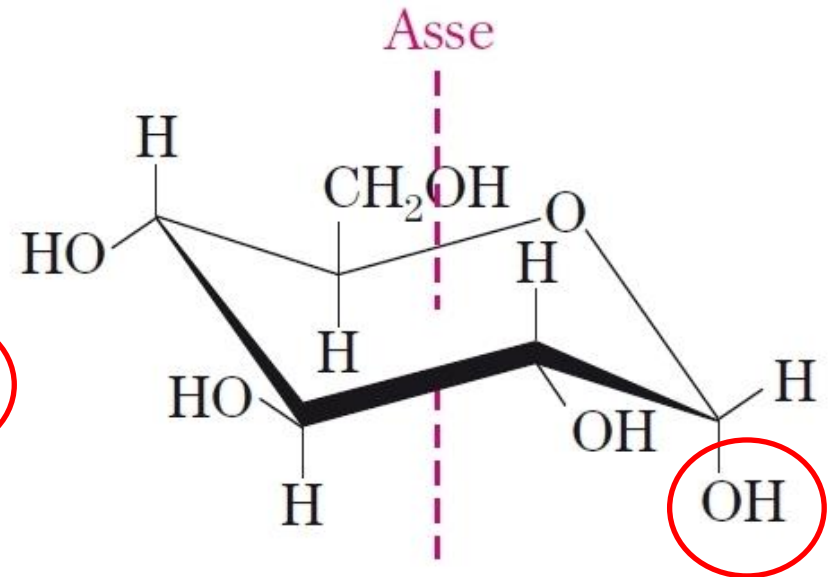


D-Glucosio



β -D-glucopiranosio

2/3

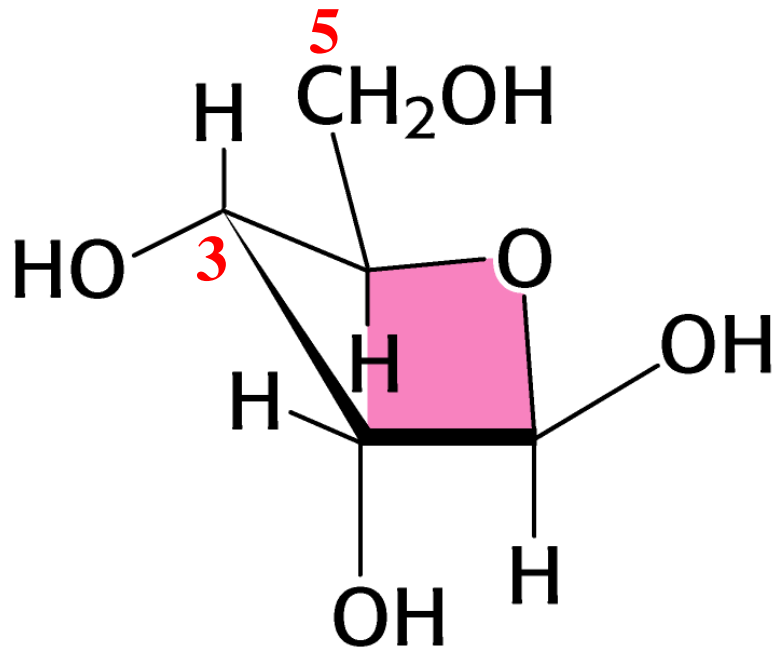


α -D-glucopiranosio

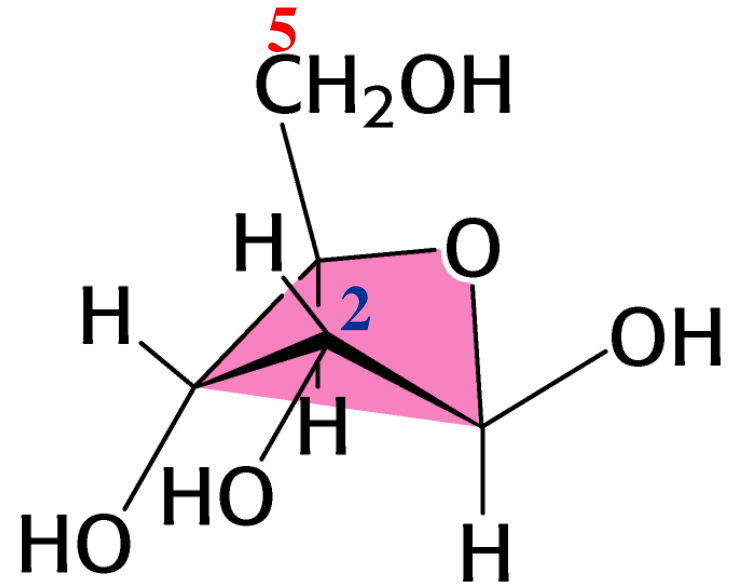
1/3

Forma più stabile con H in
posizione assiale

Conformazioni a busta del β -D-Ribosio

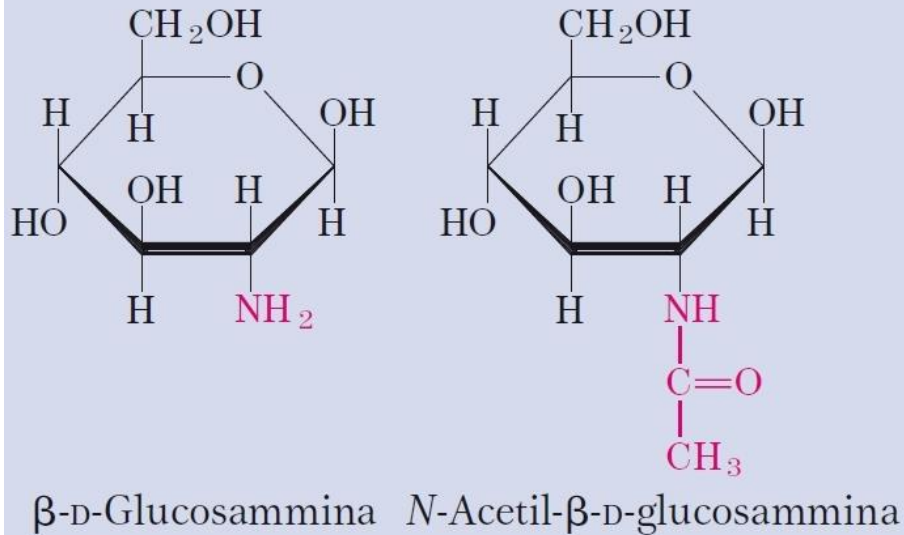


C-3-endo



C-2-endo

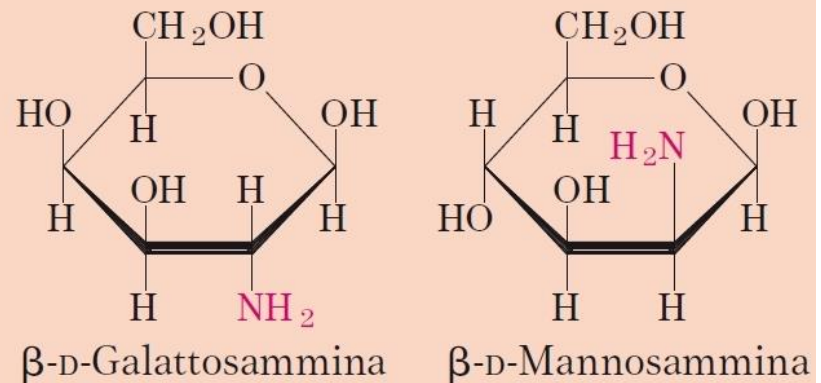
Monosaccaridi modificati



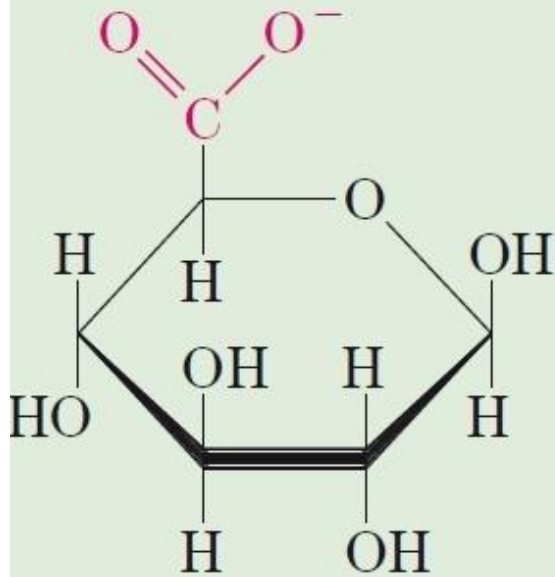
Gli **N-acetil derivati** sono componenti di molti polimeri tra cui quelli delle *pareti cellulari batteriche*.

Amminozuccheri: un gruppo $-\text{NH}_2$ sostituisce un $-\text{OH}$ dell'esoso corrispondente.

Amminozuccheri

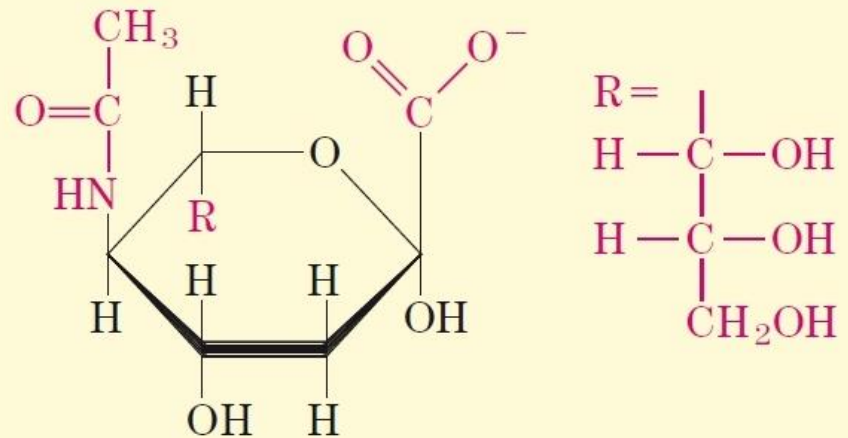


Zuccheri acidi contengono gruppi carbossilici



β -D-Glucuronato

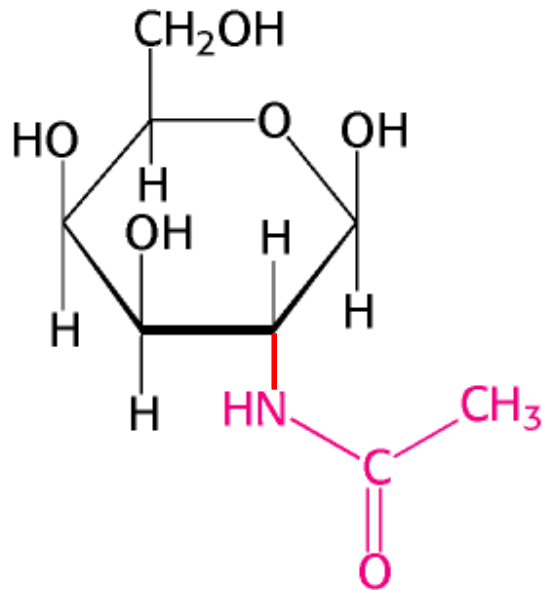
Zuccheri acidi



Acido *N*-acetilneuramminico
(acido sialico)

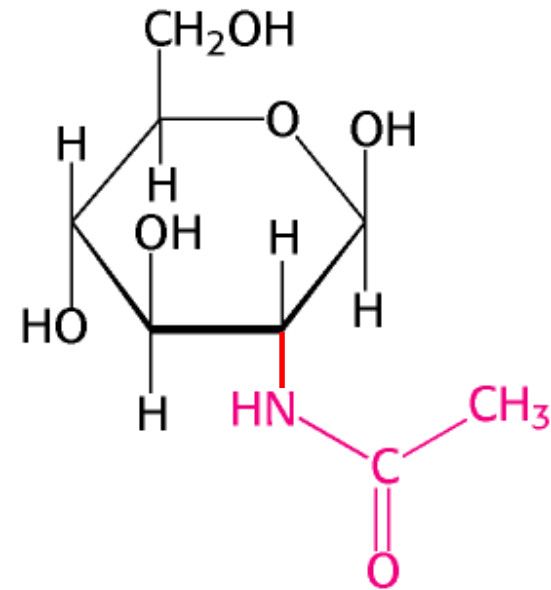
Monosaccaridi modificati

Legame N-glicosidico



β -D-Acetilgalattosammina
(GalNAc)

galattosio



β -D-Acetilglucosammina
(GlcNAc)

glucosio

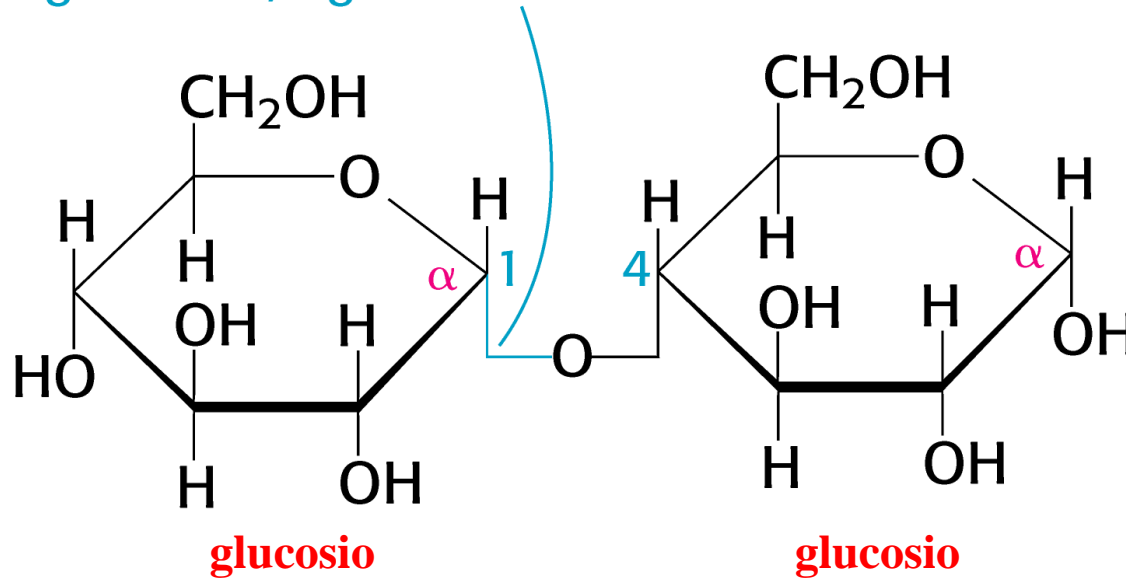
Oligosaccaridi

Legame O-glicosidico

Gli oligosaccaridi sono carboidrati formati da più monosaccaridi legati mediante legami O-glicosidici

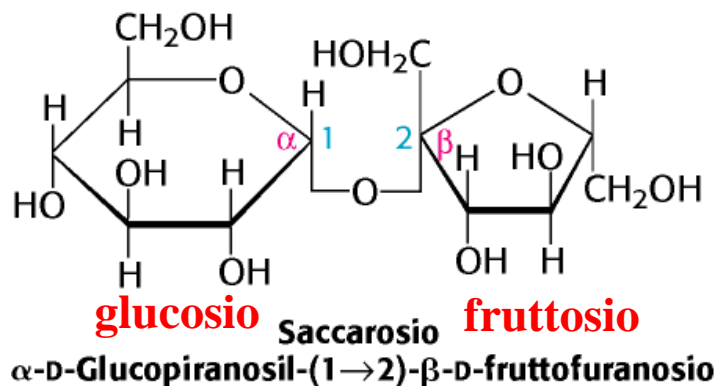
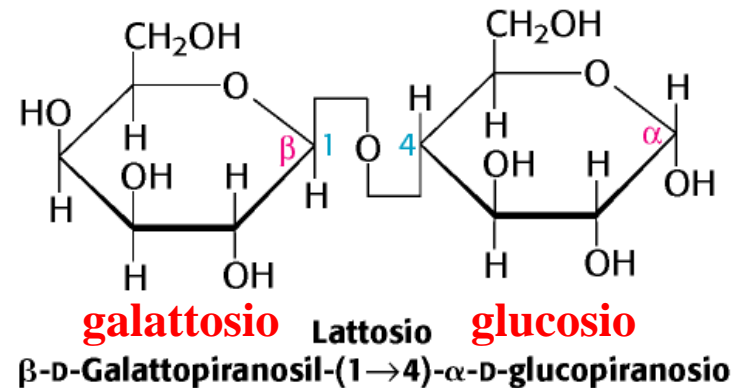
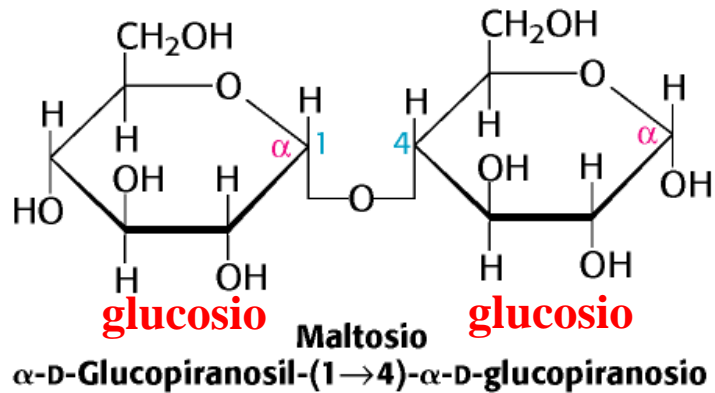
Il legame si forma per **condensazione** tra l'**OH emiacetalico** del primo monosaccaride con uno degli **OH** del **secondo monosaccaride**

Legame α -1,4-glicosidico



Maltosio

Carbonio anomero



DISACCARIDI

Legame O-glicosidico α 1-4

Legame O-glicosidico β 1-4

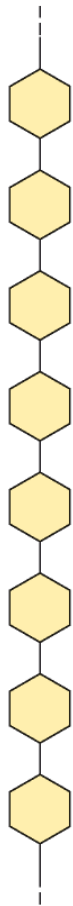
Legame O-glicosidico 1-2 α rispetto al glucosio e β rispetto al fruttosio

Il legame O-glicosidico unisce i due carboni anomeric

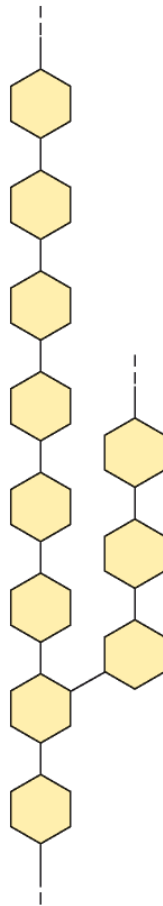
POLISACCARIDI

Omopolisaccaridi

Non ramificato



Ramificato

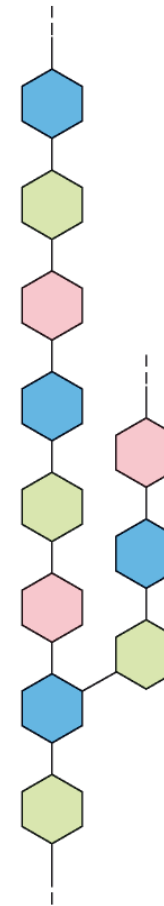


Eteropolisaccaridi

Due tipi
di monomeri
non ramificati

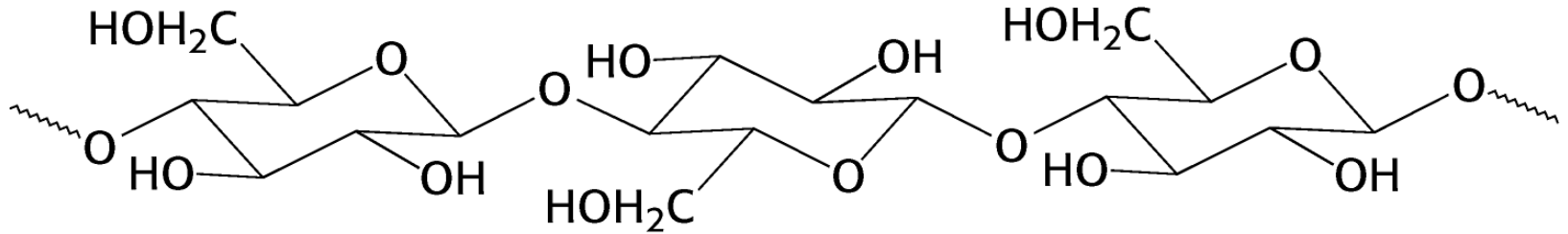


Diversi tipi
di monomeri
ramificati



POLISACCARIDI

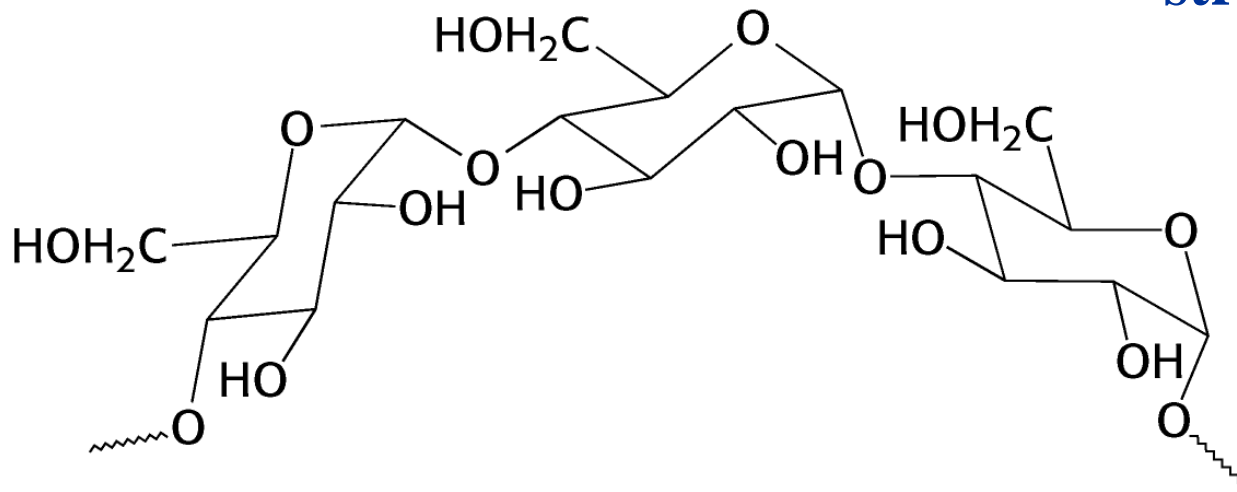
Polimeri del glucosio



Cellulosa
(legami β -1,4)

β

**Funzione
strutturale**

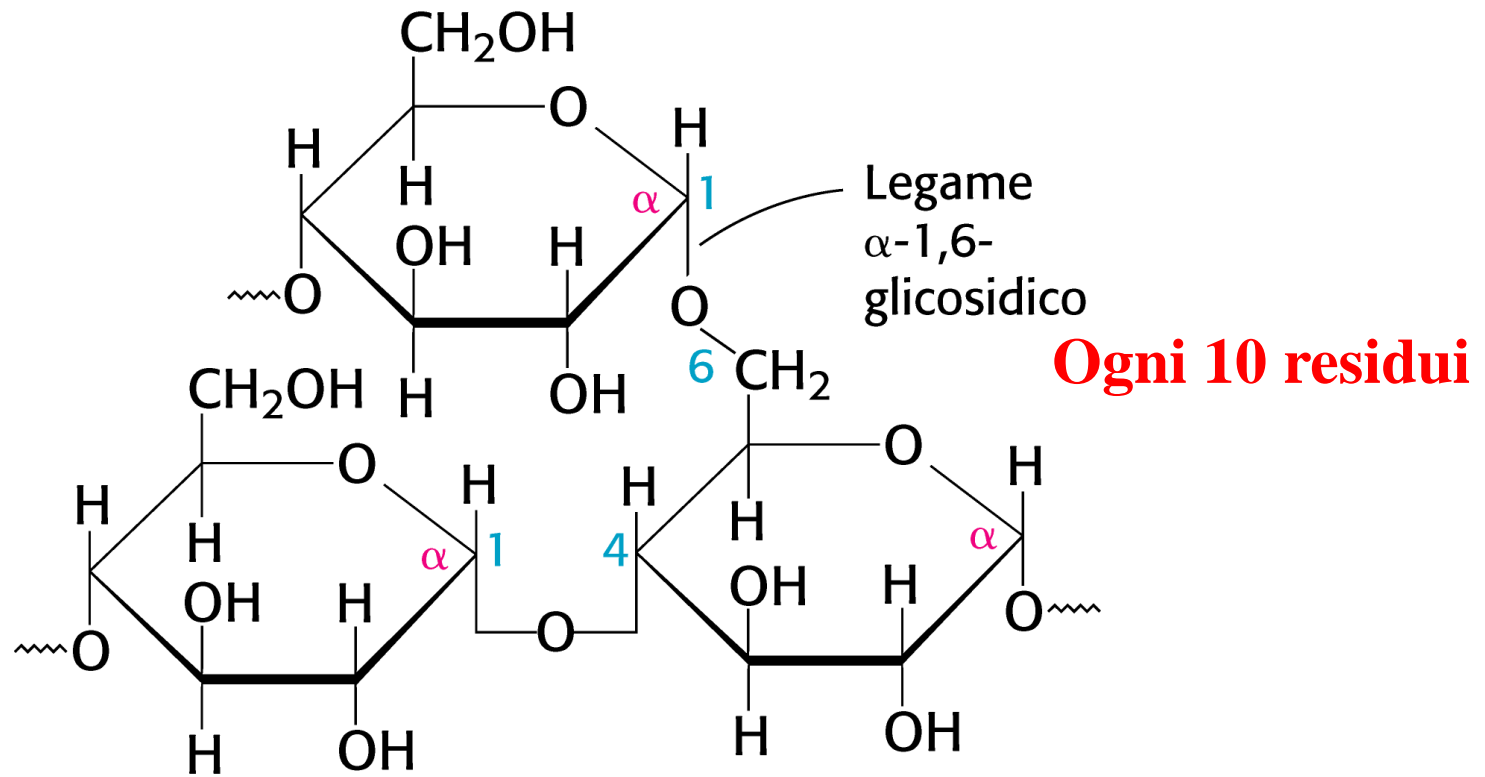


Amido e Glicogeno
(legami α -1,4)

α

**Funzione
di riserva**

Il glicogeno contiene ramificazioni

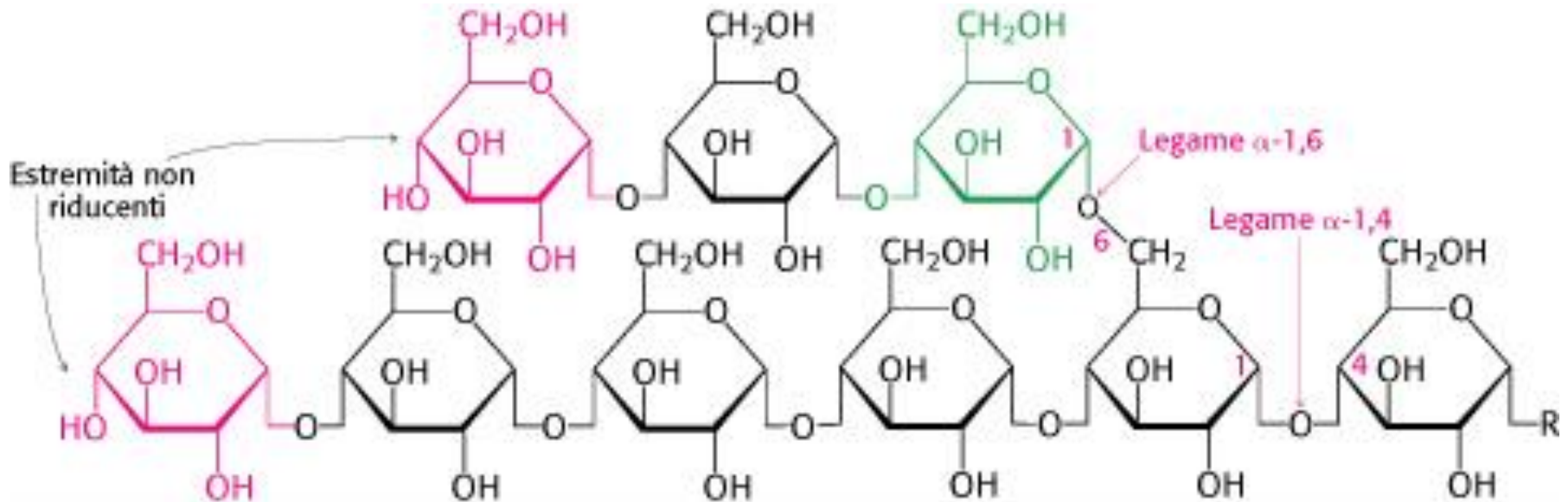


Amido

Amiloso (**lineare**)

Amilopectina (**ramificato ogni 30 residui**)

Il glicogeno ramificato



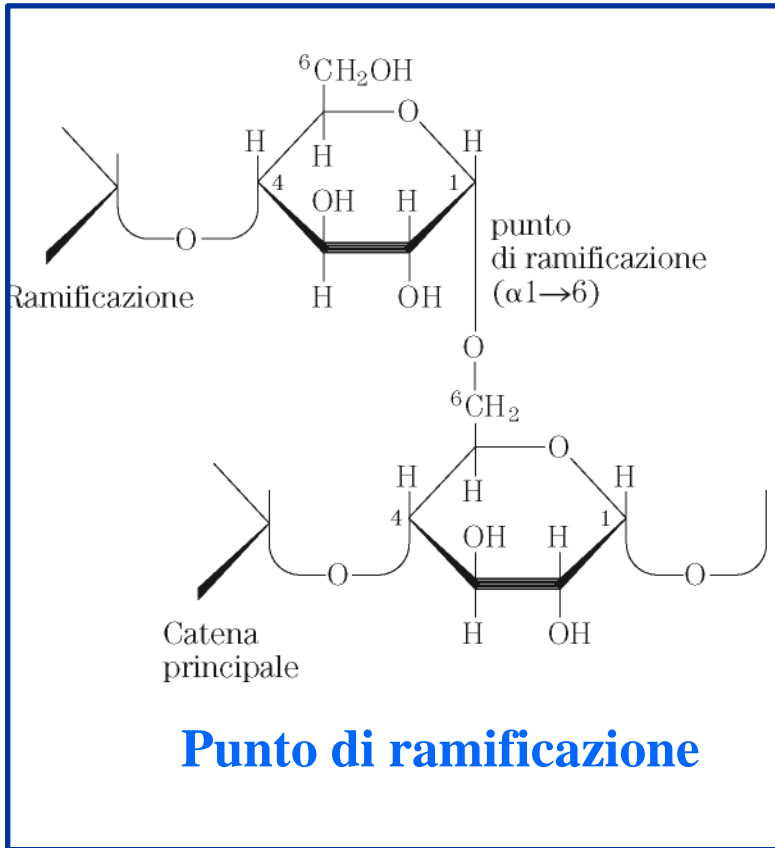
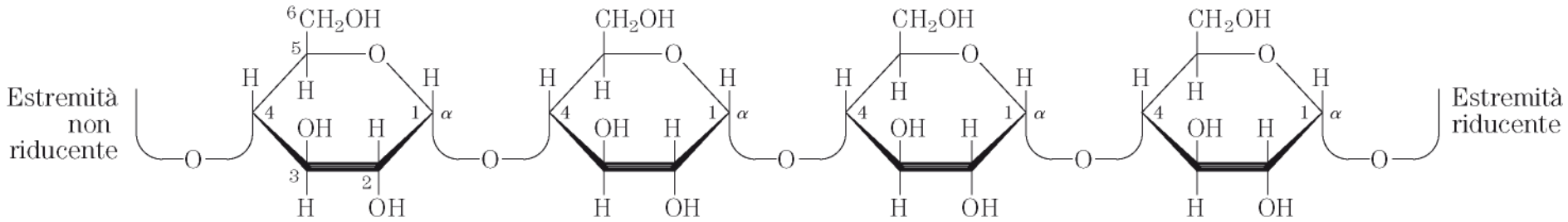
peso molecolare variabile a seconda dell'organo che lo sintetizza:

-glicogeno **muscolare** PM=1000000 (circa **6000** unità di glucosio)

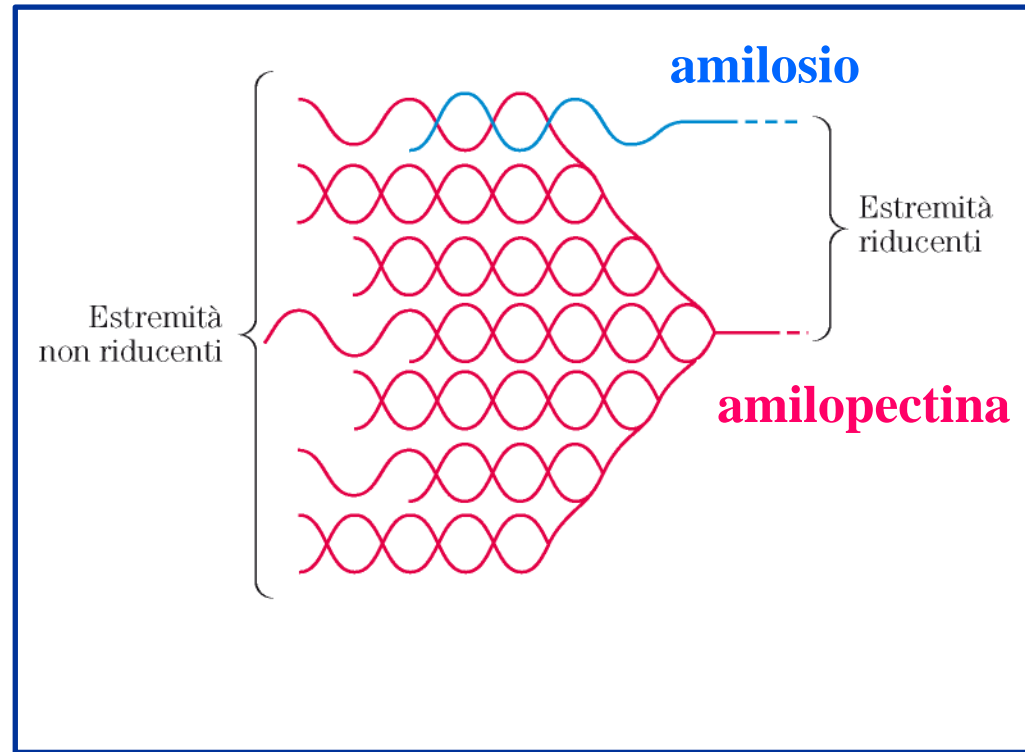
-glicogeno **epatico** PM= 5000000 (circa **30000** unità di glucosio)

- normalmente si accumulano circa 350 g di glicogeno al giorno

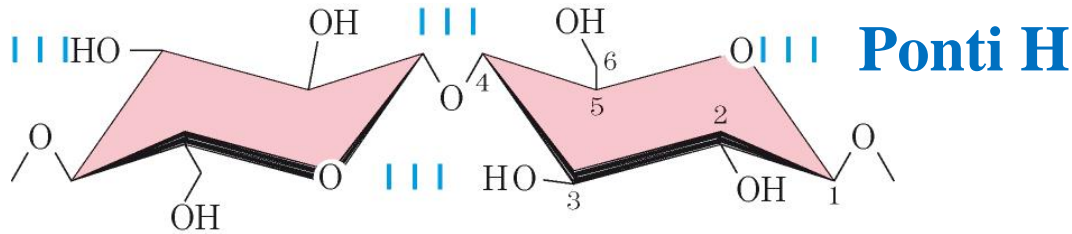
Amido



amilosio



Struttura della Cellulosa



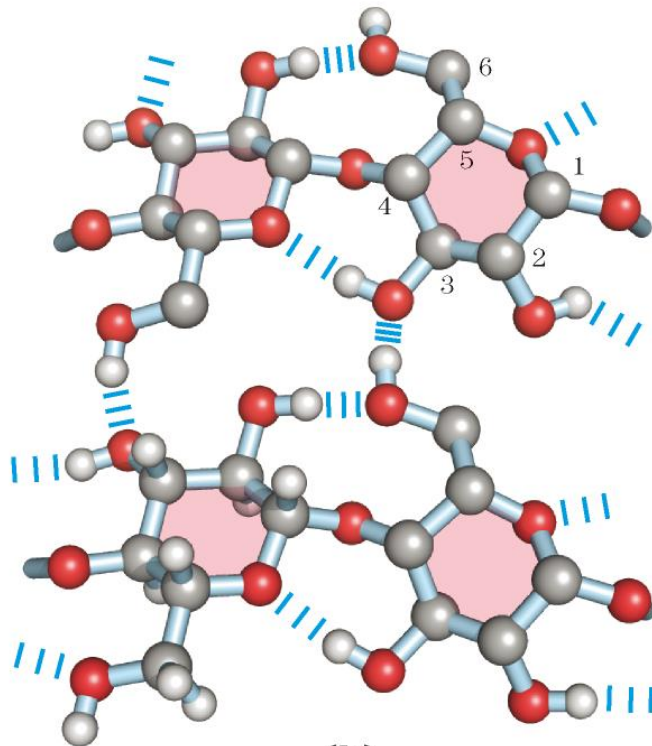
Unità di D-glucosio unite con legami ($\beta 1 \rightarrow 4$)

(a)

è il polisaccaride più abbondante in natura

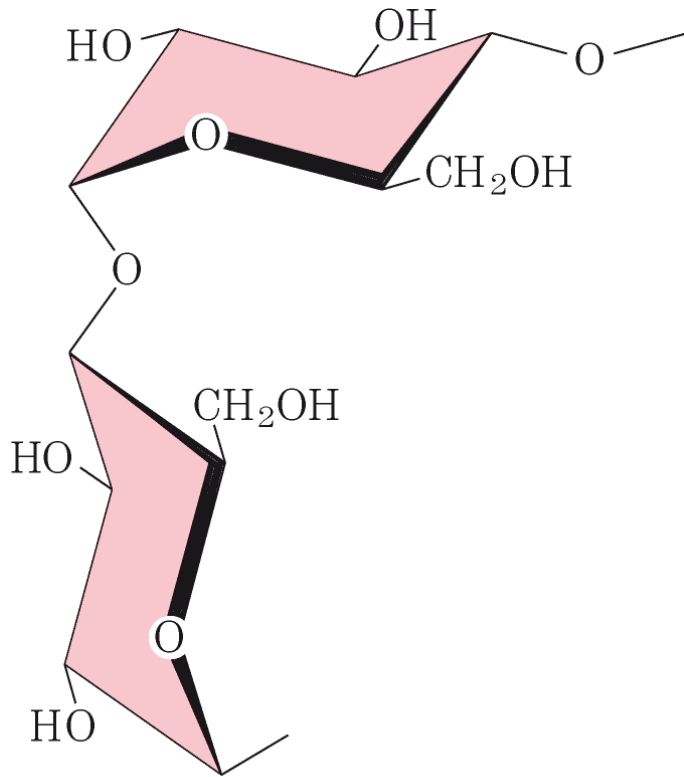
costituito da 300-3000 unità di glucosio legate con **legame $\beta 1-4$**

il diverso tipo di legame che unisce i monomeri comporta una diversa conformazione e diverse proprietà del polimero



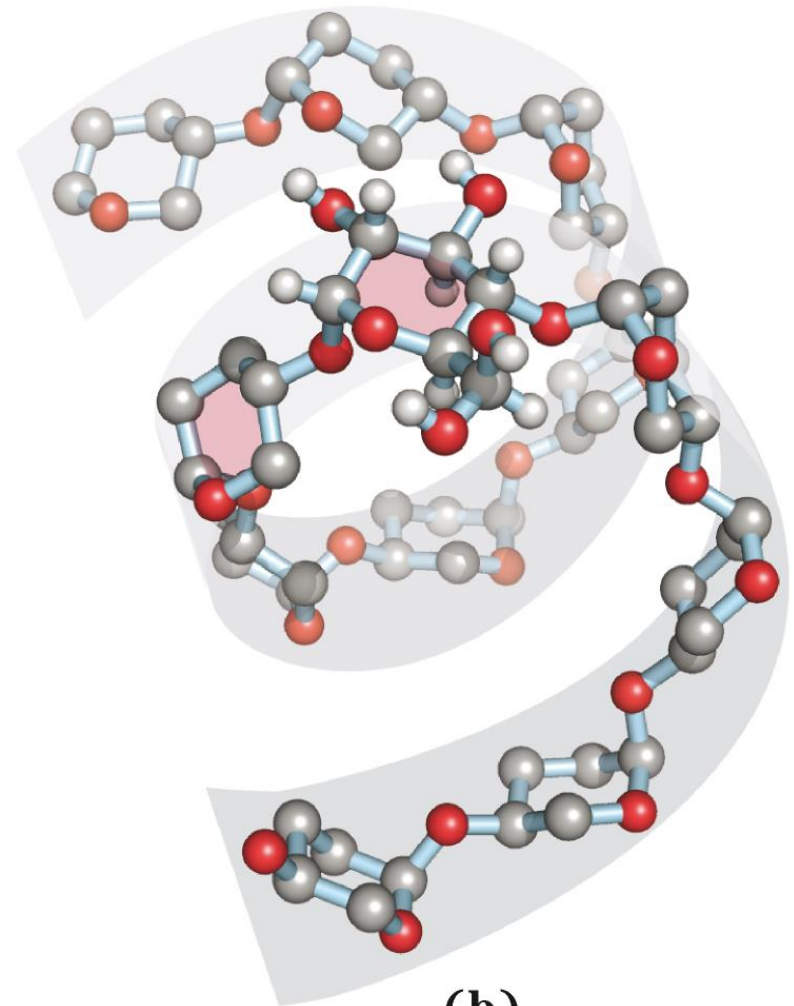
(b)

Struttura dell'amido (amilosio)



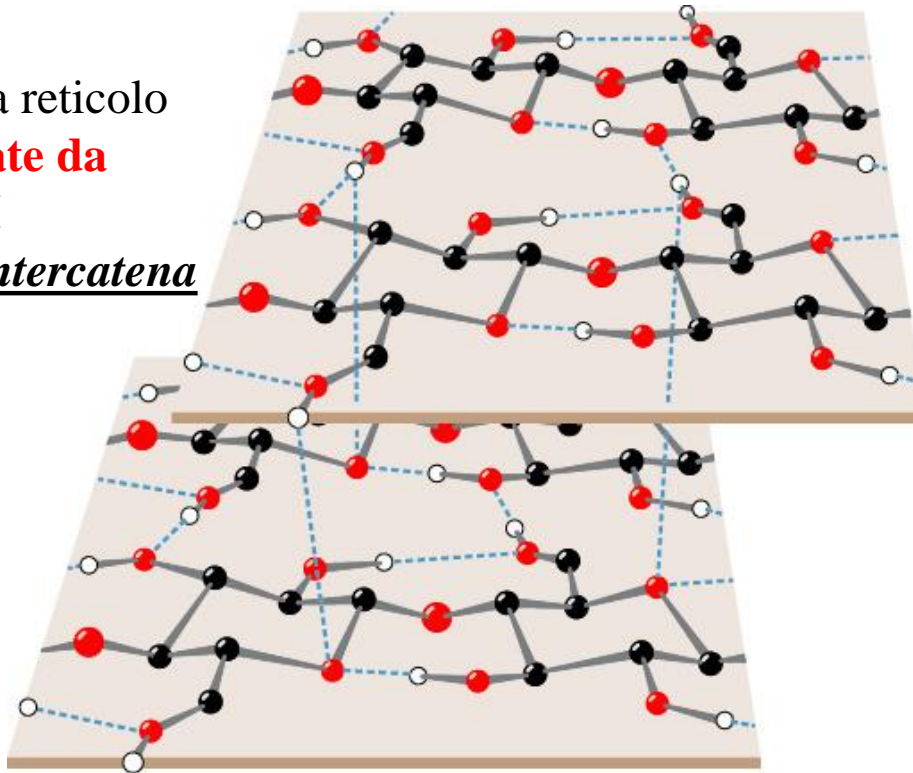
Unità di D-glucosio
unite con legami (α 1 \rightarrow 4)

(a)



(b)

strutture a reticolo
**stabilizzate da
legami H**
intra- e intercatena



Cellulosa

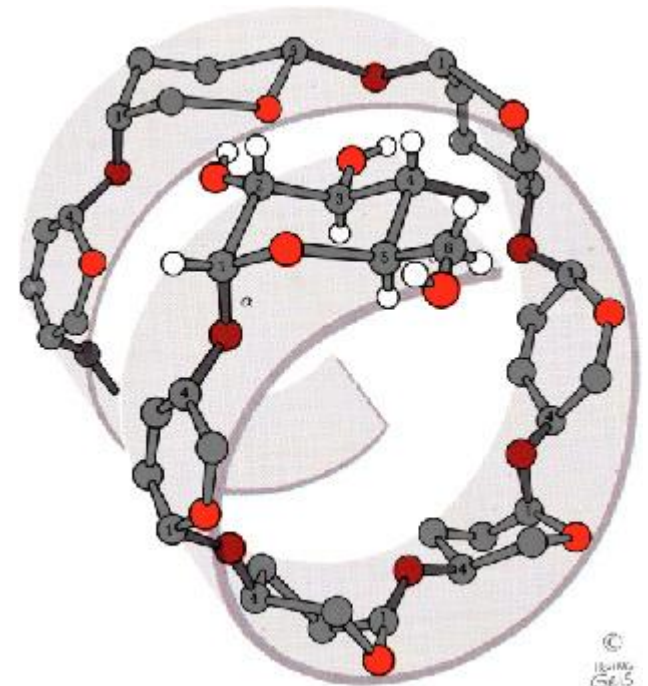
La cellulosa non può essere
idrolizzata dalle α -amilasi

Digeriscono la cellulosa gli organismi che
esprimono **cellulasi (β -amilasi)**: *funghi e batteri*

I **mammiferi** non hanno le cellulasi per degradare
la cellulosa

Elica aperta accessibile
agli enzimi **α -amilasi** della
saliva e dell'intestino

Glicogeno

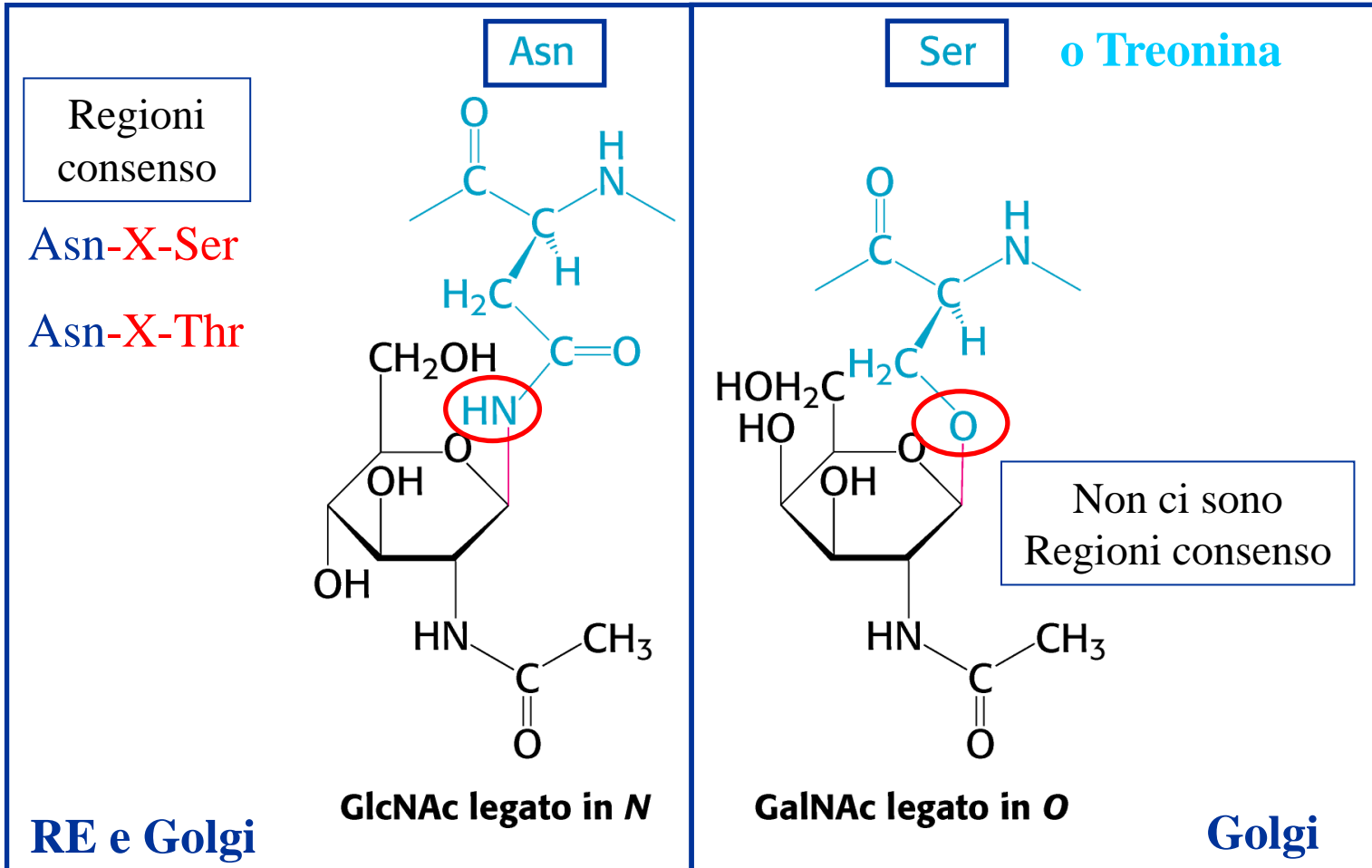


Glicoproteine

La glicosilazione delle proteine avviene all'interno del reticolo endoplasmatico (ER) e nell'apparato di Golgi

N-glicosilazioni

O-glicosilazioni



Proteine di superficie, proteine extracellulari, proteine di trasporto

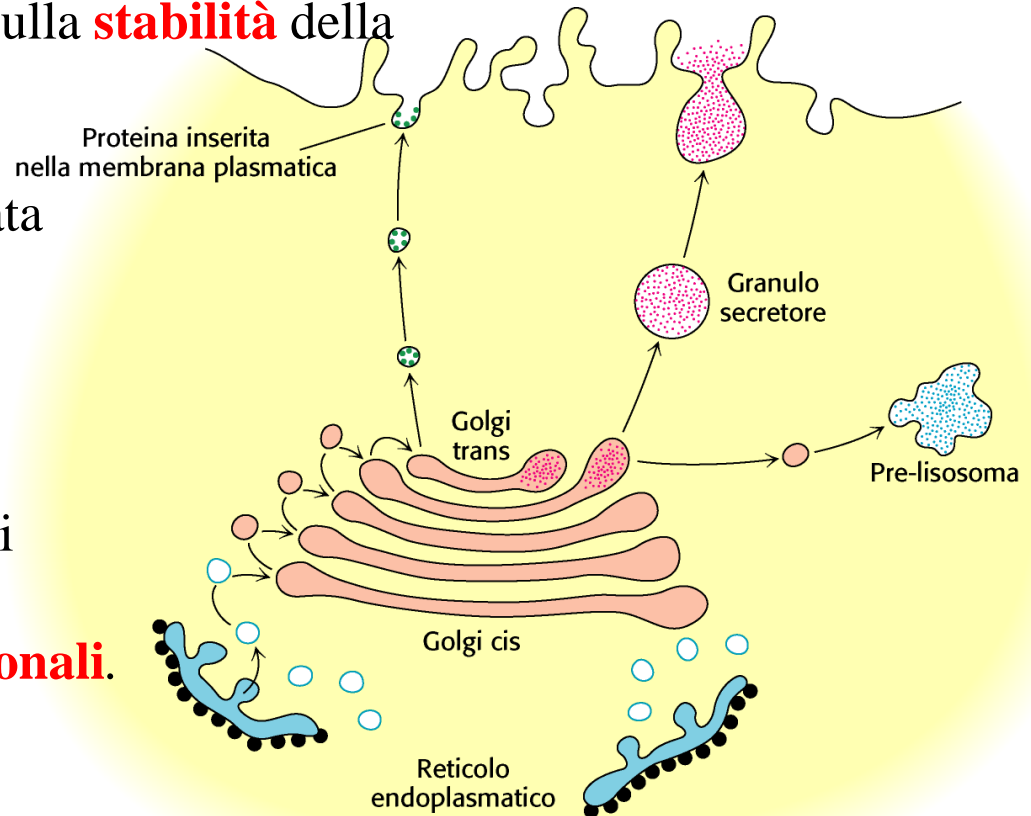
Funzioni degli oligosaccaridi legati alle proteine:

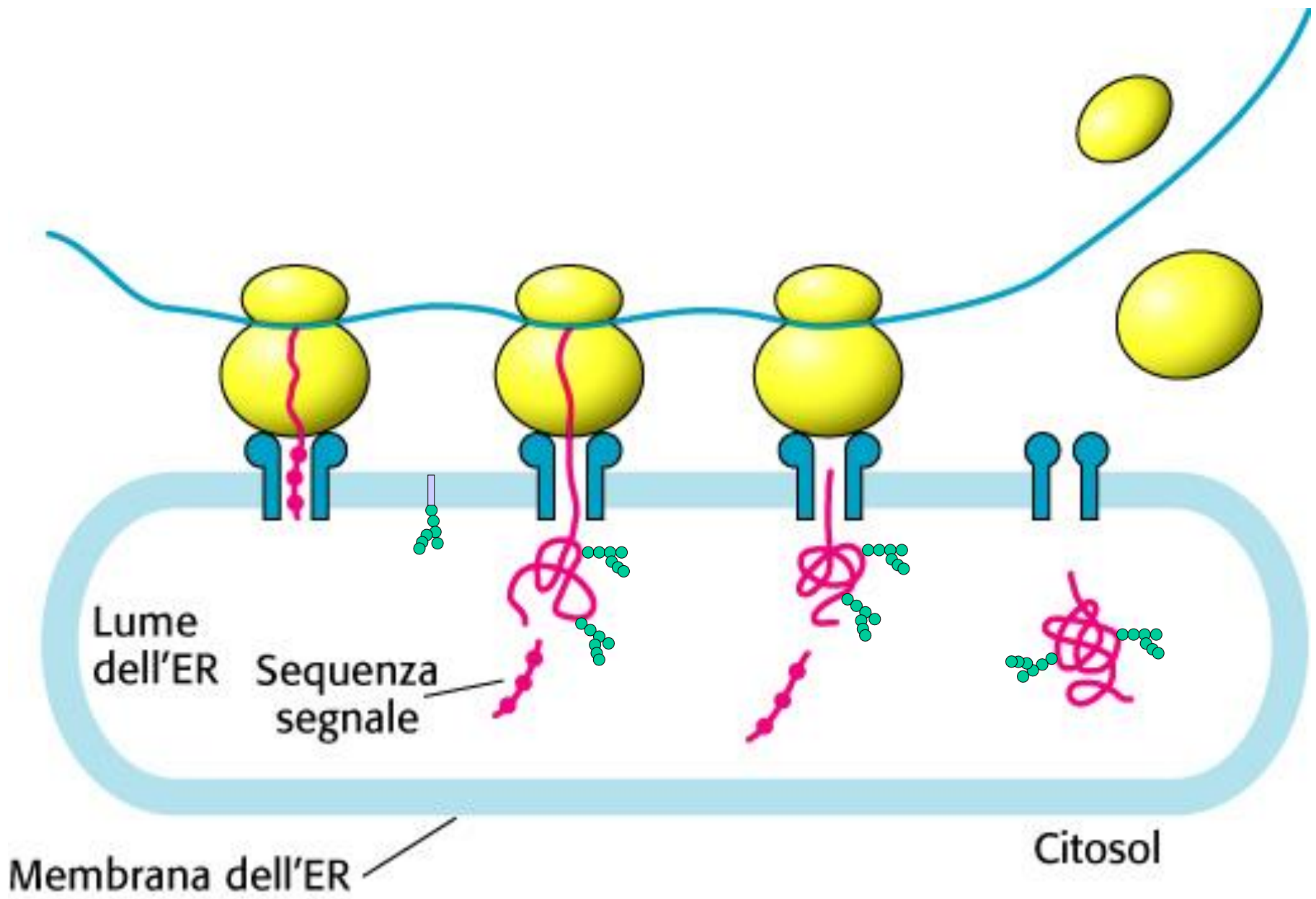
-influiscono sul **ripiegamento** e sulla **stabilità** della proteina

-guidano la proteina neosintetizzata verso la localizzazione finale

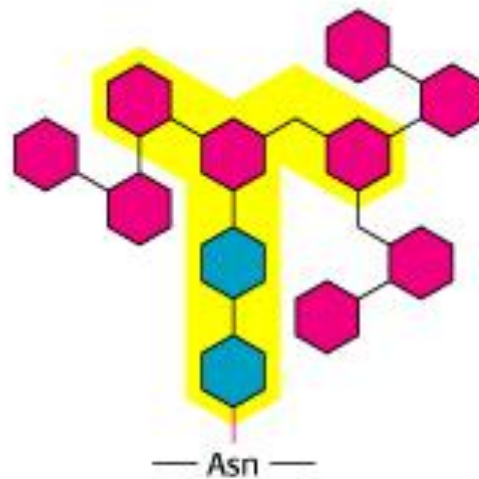
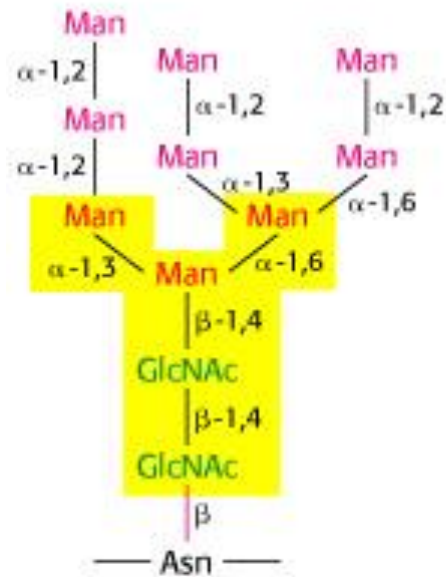
-poiché sono *etero-polisaccaridi con configurazione diversa* dei legami e diverse combinazioni dei vari monomeri, sono **ricchi di informazioni strutturali e funzionali**.

funzione nei processi di **riconoscimento cellulare** e tra proteine

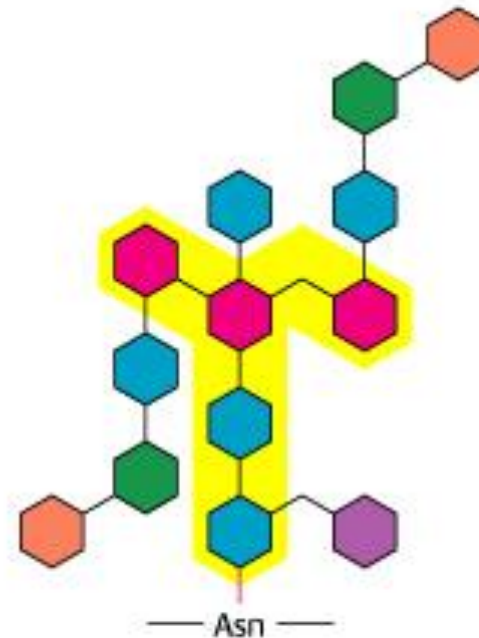
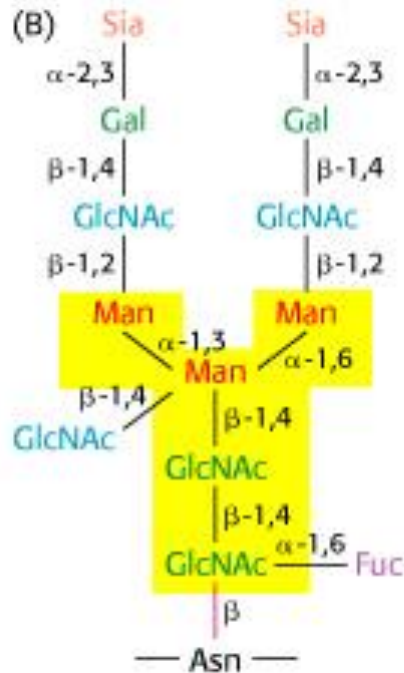




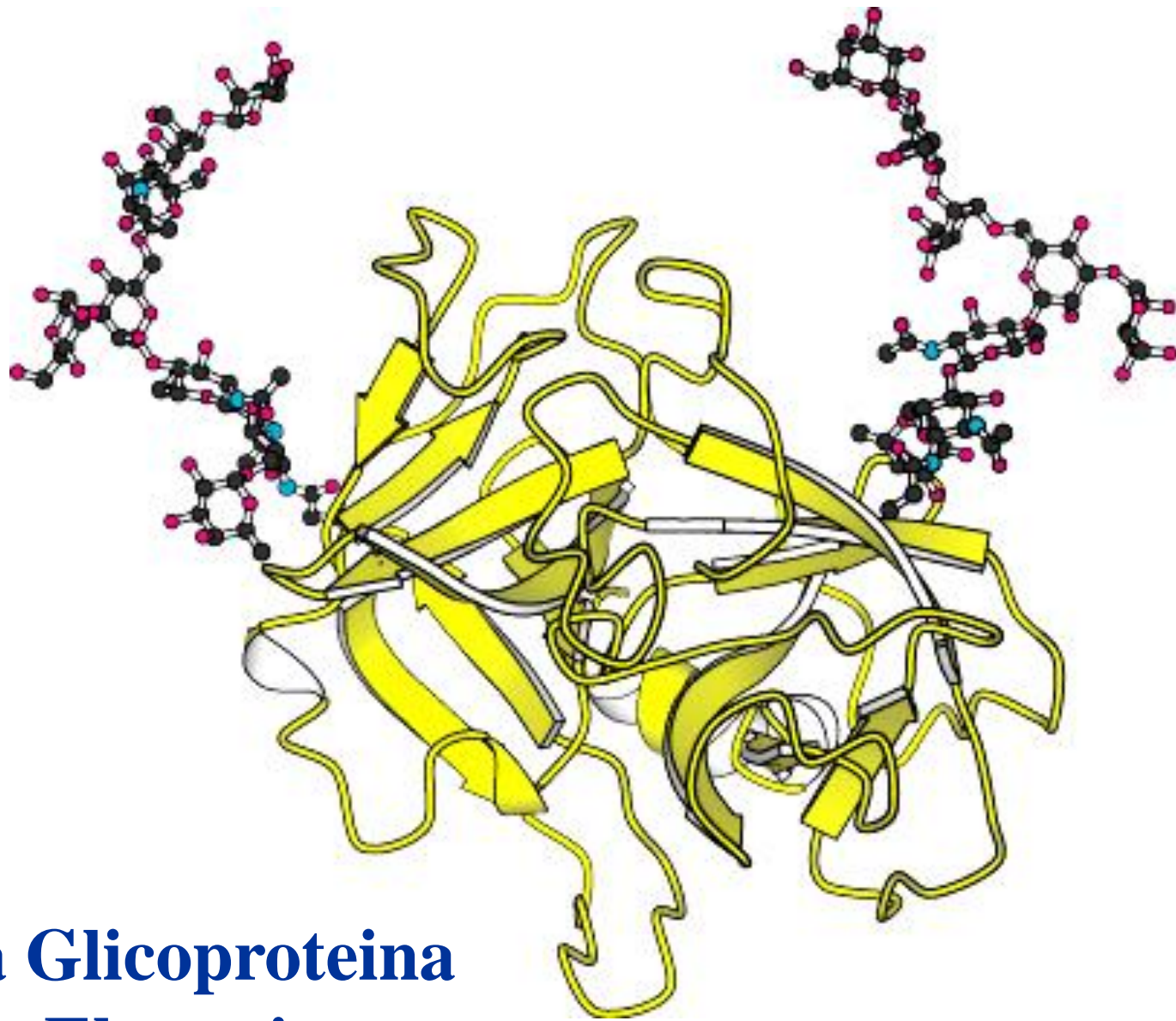
(A)



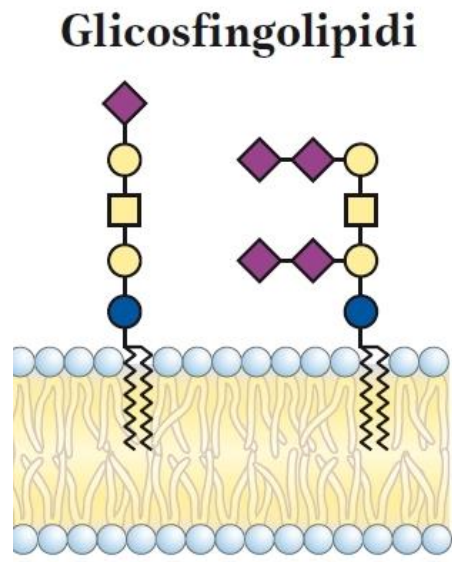
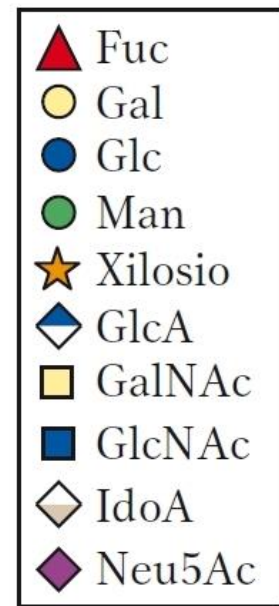
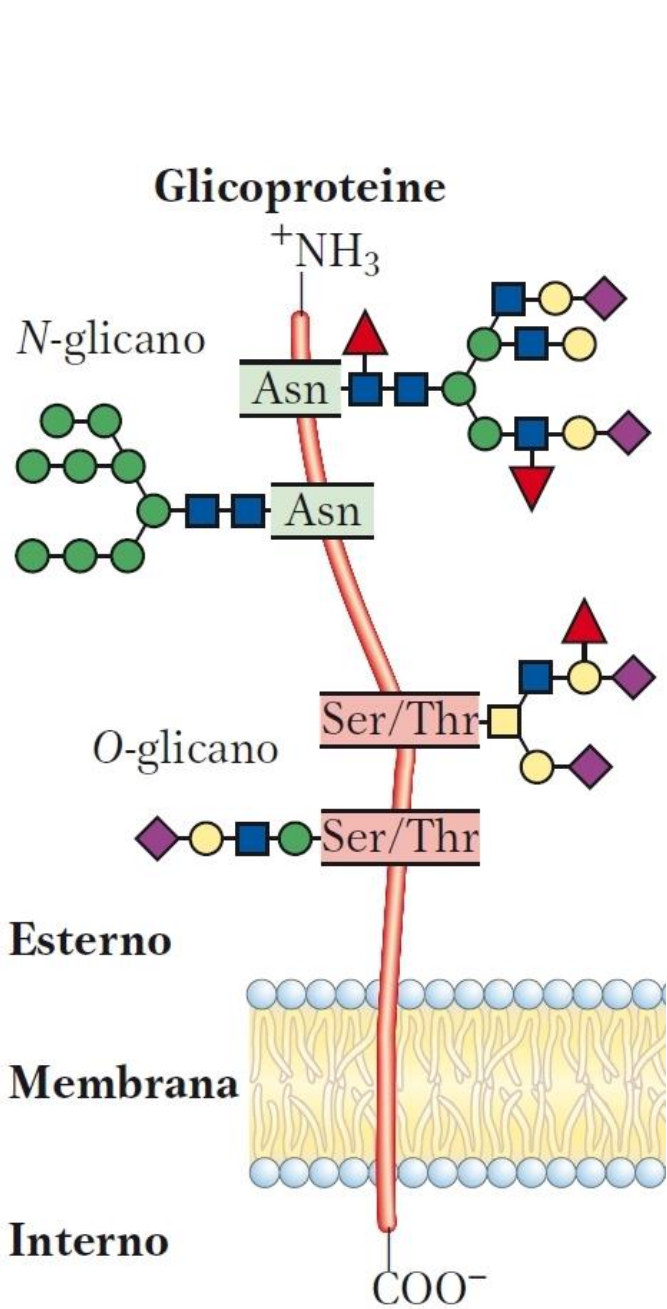
Nucleo pentasaccaridico nelle N-glicosilazioni



OLIGOSACCARIDI legati a proteine

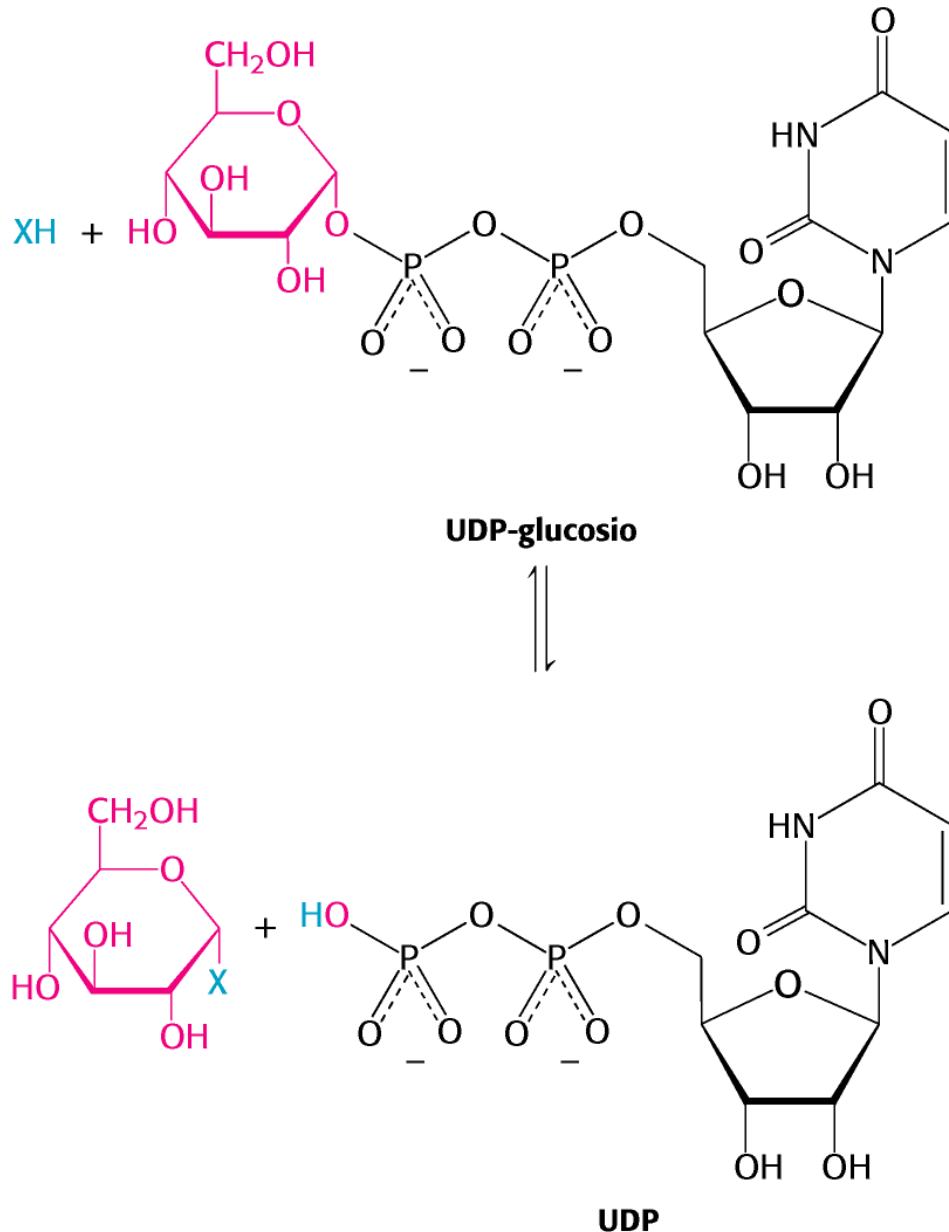


**Una Glicoproteina
Elastasi**



Glicosiltransferasi

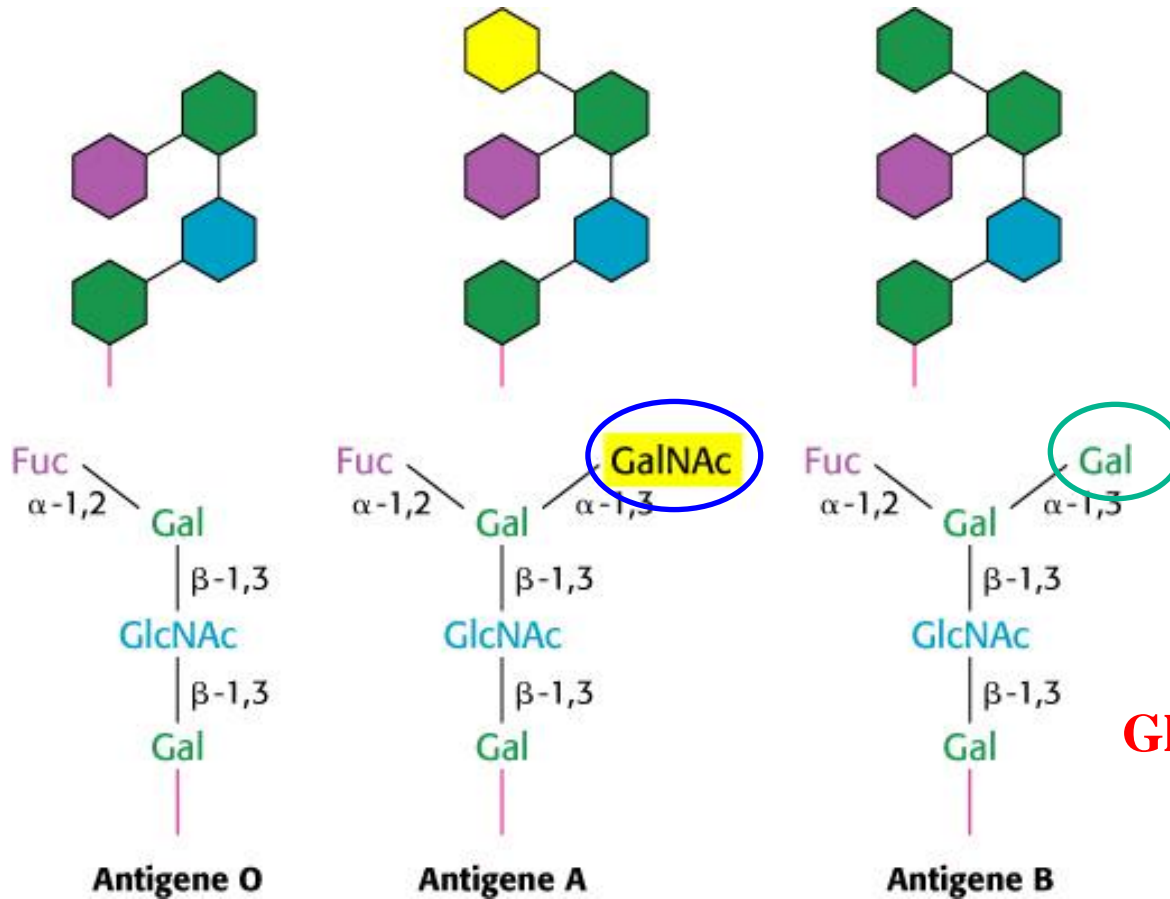
Sono **enzimi specifici** che catalizzano la formazione dei legami glicosidici



Attivazione di uno zucchero con un **nucleotide**

OLIGOSACCARIDI

presenti sulle membrane dei globuli rossi



**Glicosiltransferasi
specifiche**