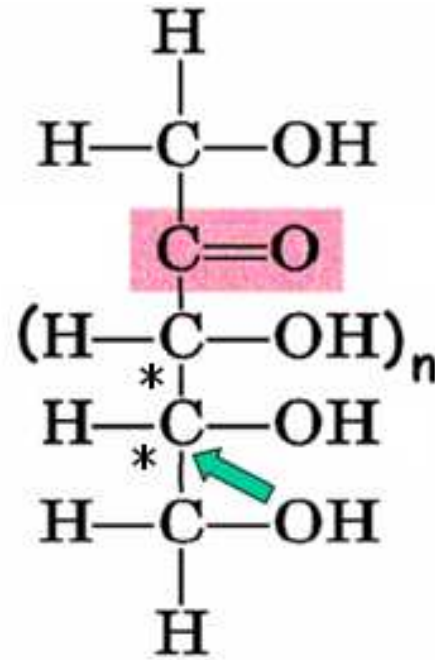


aldoso



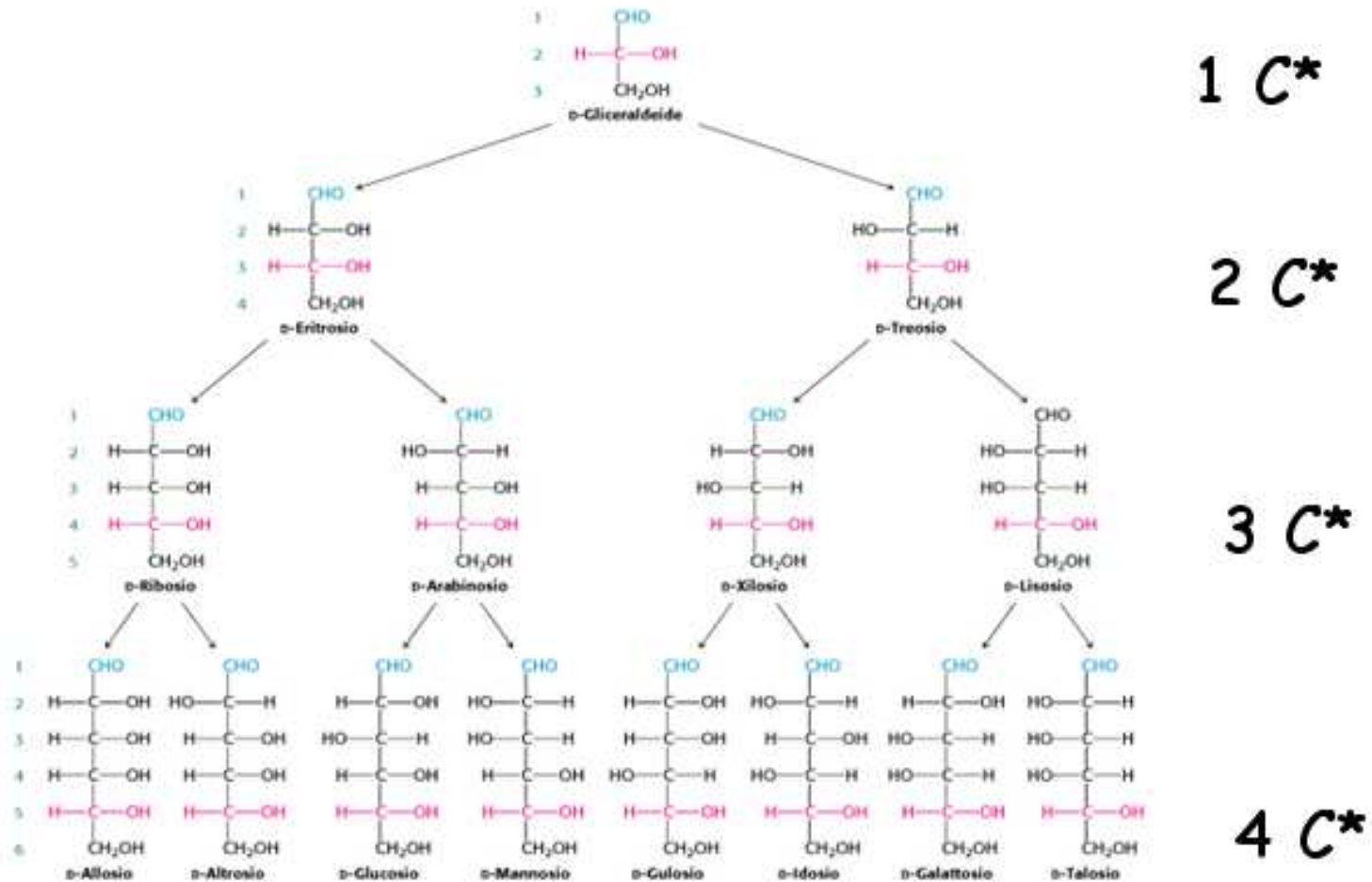
chetoso

La presenza di carboni chirali
determina

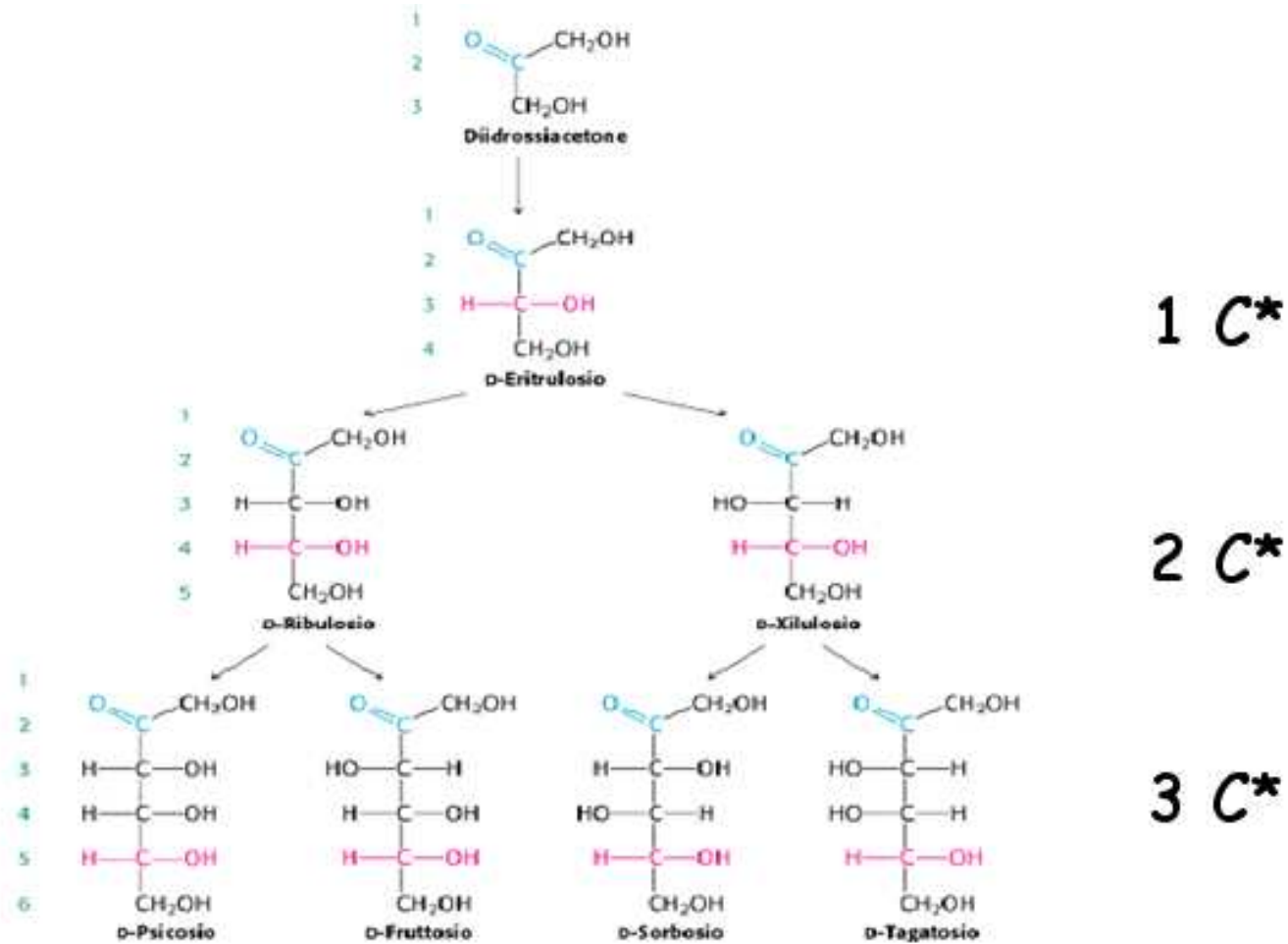
» stereoisomeria

» attività ottica

D-aldosi



D-chetosi

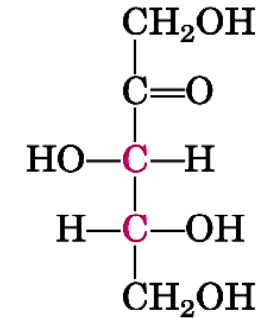
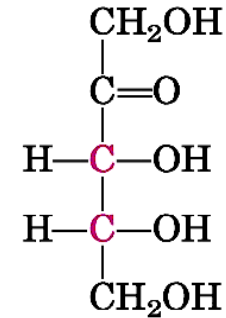
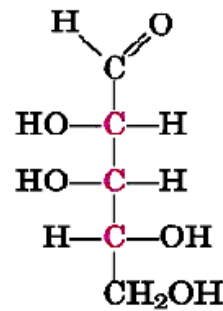
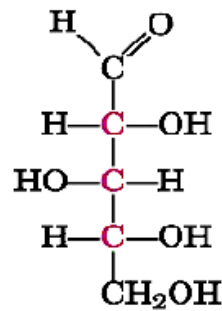
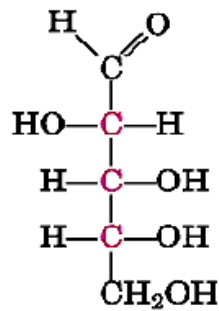
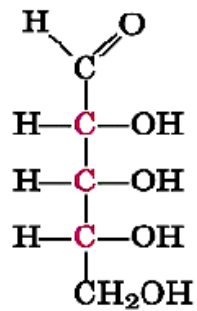


Stereoisomeri di un
aldopentoso chetopentoso



D-aldopentosi

D-chetopentosi



D-ribosio

D-ribulosio

D-xilulosio

D-aldopentosi

Rib e 2dRib

D-chetopentosi

ribulosio e xilulosio

Stereoisomeri di un

aldoesoso

chetoeseoso

2^4

2^3

8 D \longleftrightarrow 8 L

4 D \longleftrightarrow 4 L

D-aldoesosi

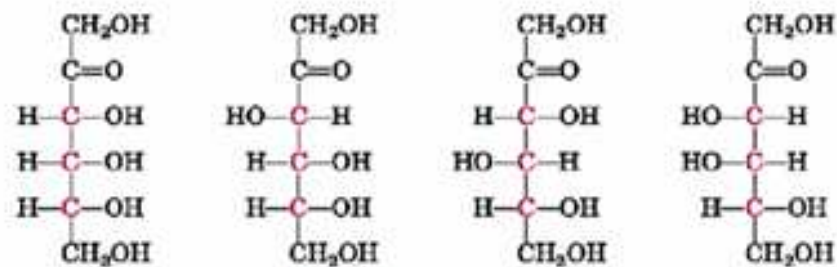


D-Glc

D-Man

D-Gal

D-chetoeseosi



D-Fru

D-aldoesosi

Glc, Man, Gal

D-chetoesosi

Fru

STEREOISOMERI

CONFIGURAZIONE OPPOSTA SU

Diastereoisomeri

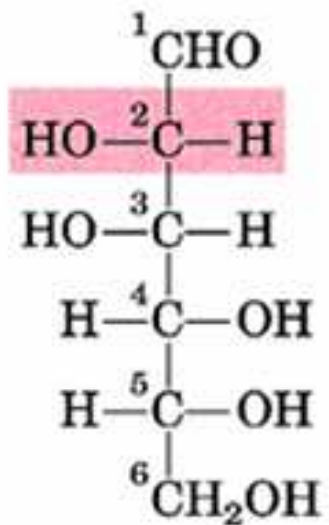
su due o più C chirali

Enantiomeri

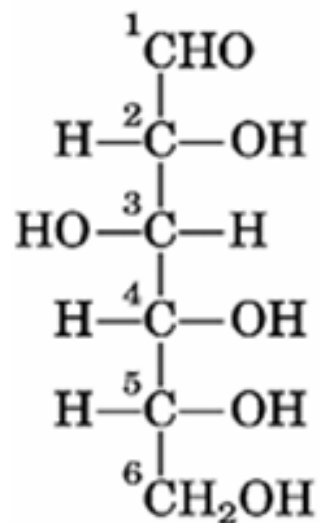
tutti i C chirali

Epimeri

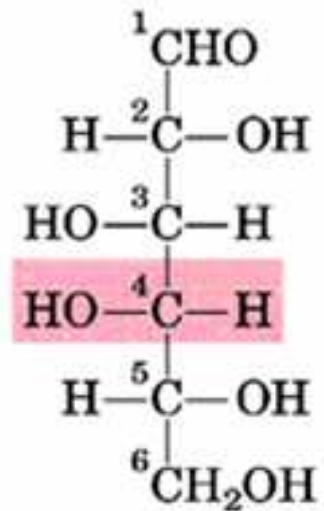
solo su un C chirale



D-Man
epimero al C2



D-Glc



D-Gal
epimero al C4

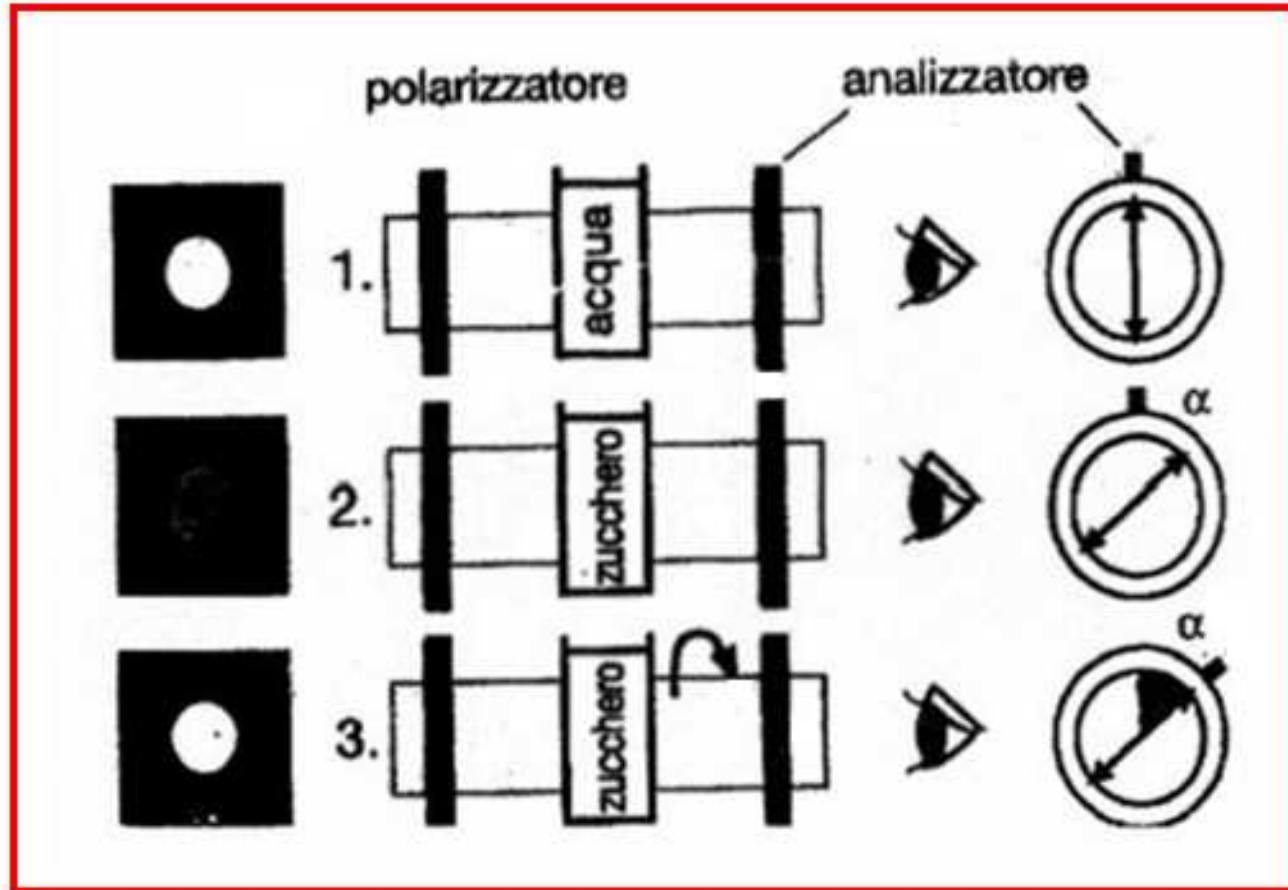
**La presenza di carboni chirali
determina**

» stereoisomeria

» attività ottica

Attività ottica

Indica la capacità di far
ruotare il piano della
luce polarizzata



Configurazione assoluta

D

L

Potere rotatorio

destrogiro

levogiro

(+)

(-)

D-Glc (o destrosio)

$$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = + 52^{\circ}$$

D-Fru (o levulosio)

$$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = - 92^{\circ}$$

temperatura



$$[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = \text{rotazione specifica}$$



589.3 nm

linea D del sodio

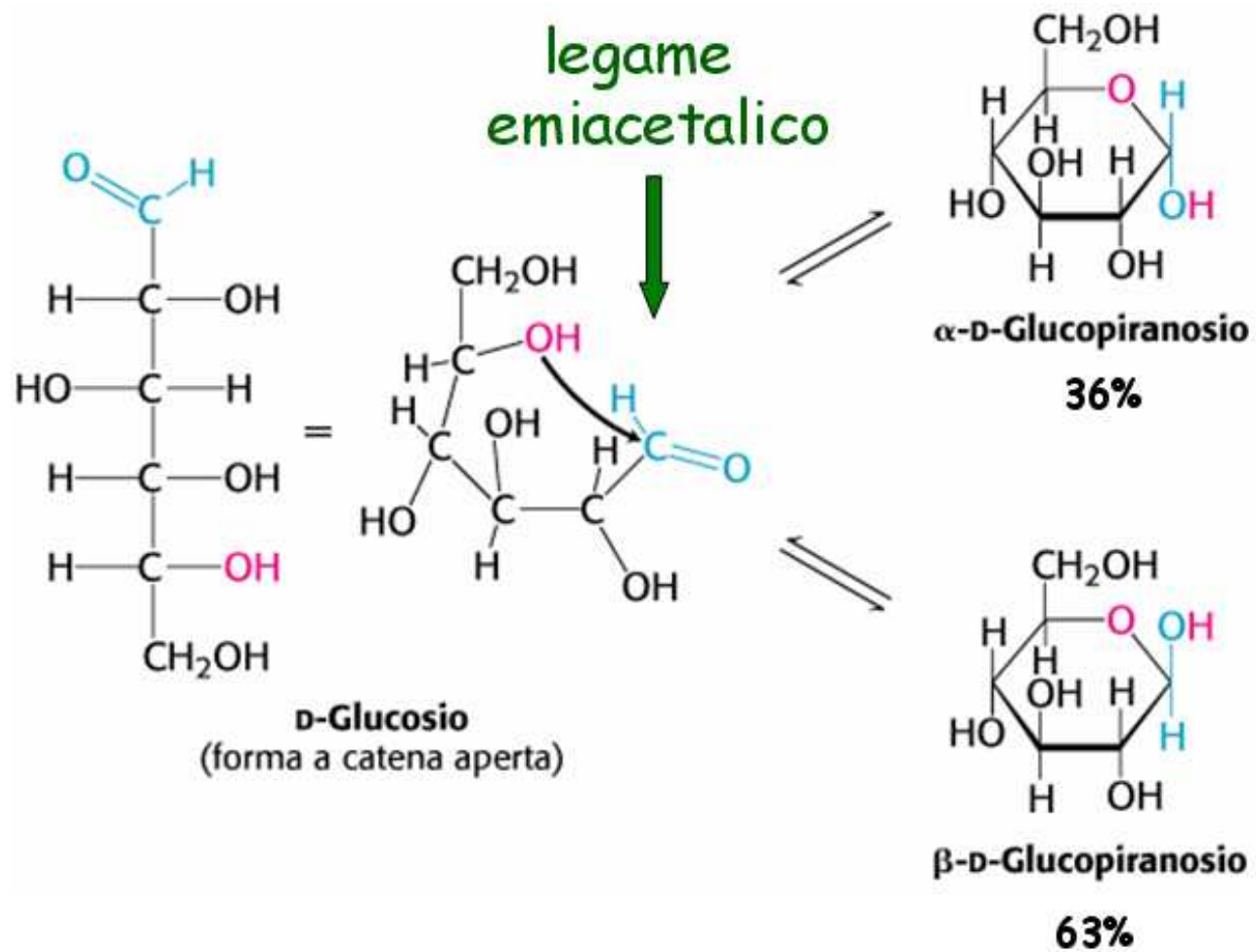
Una soluzione di Glc o di Fru
appena preparata presenta un
potere rotatorio che varia,
fino a **stabilizzarsi** su

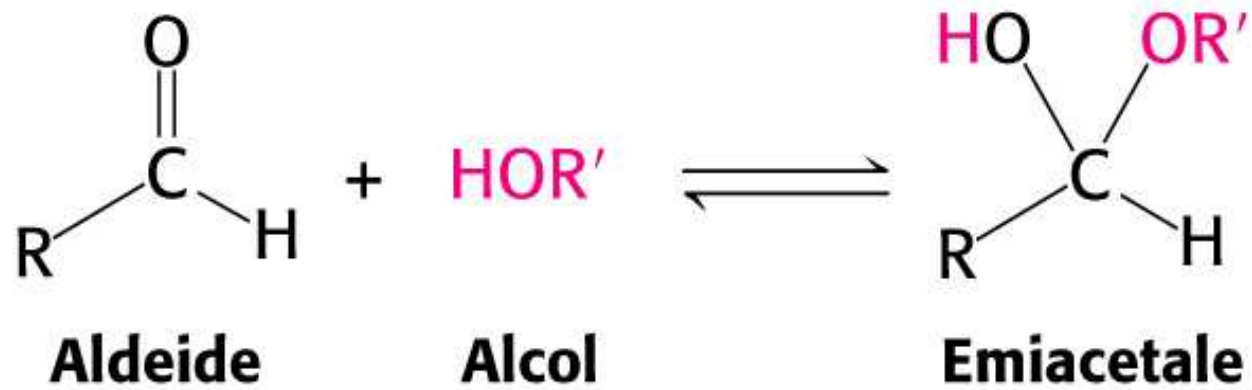
+ 52° per Glc

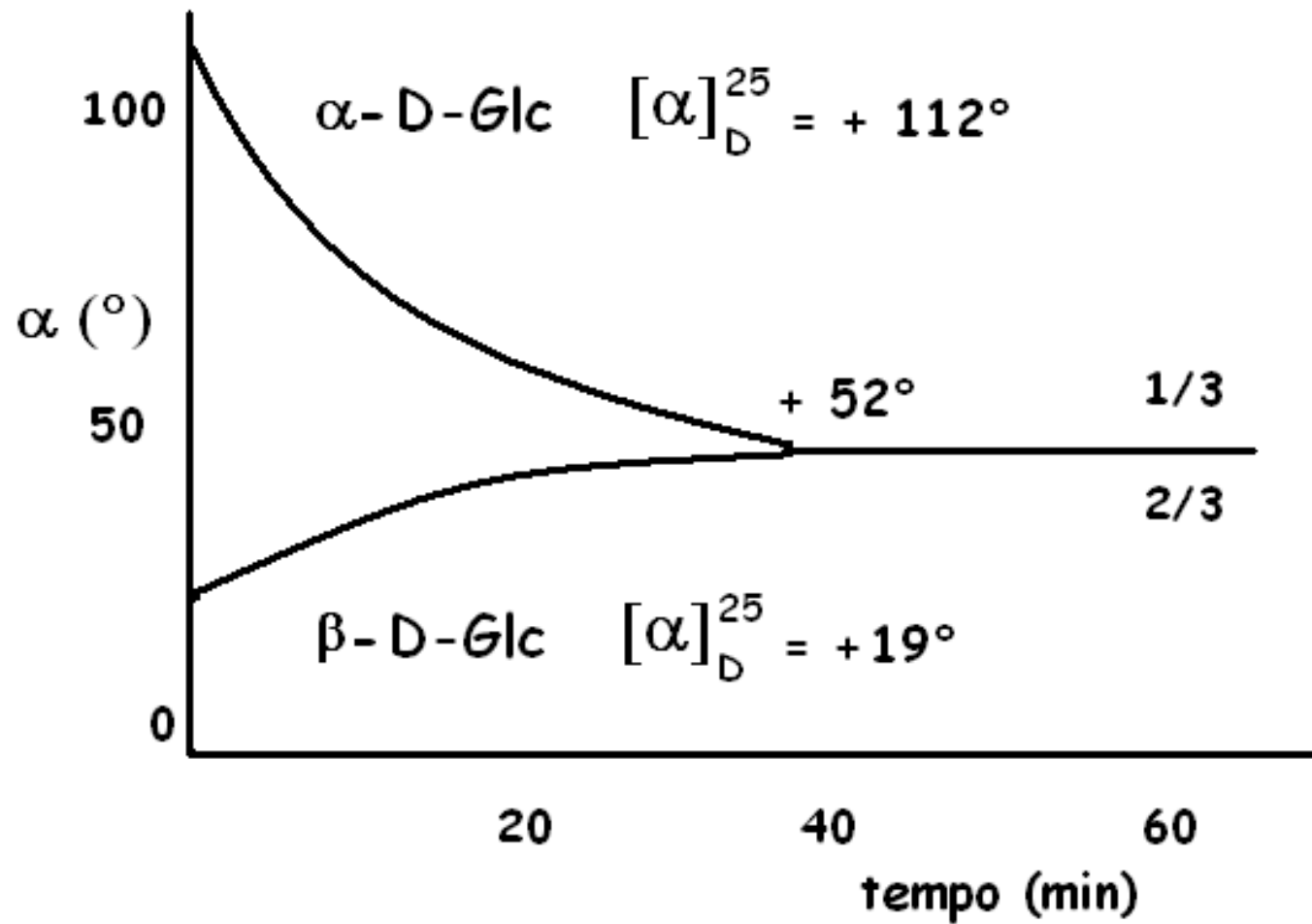
-92° per Fru

MUTAROTAZIONE

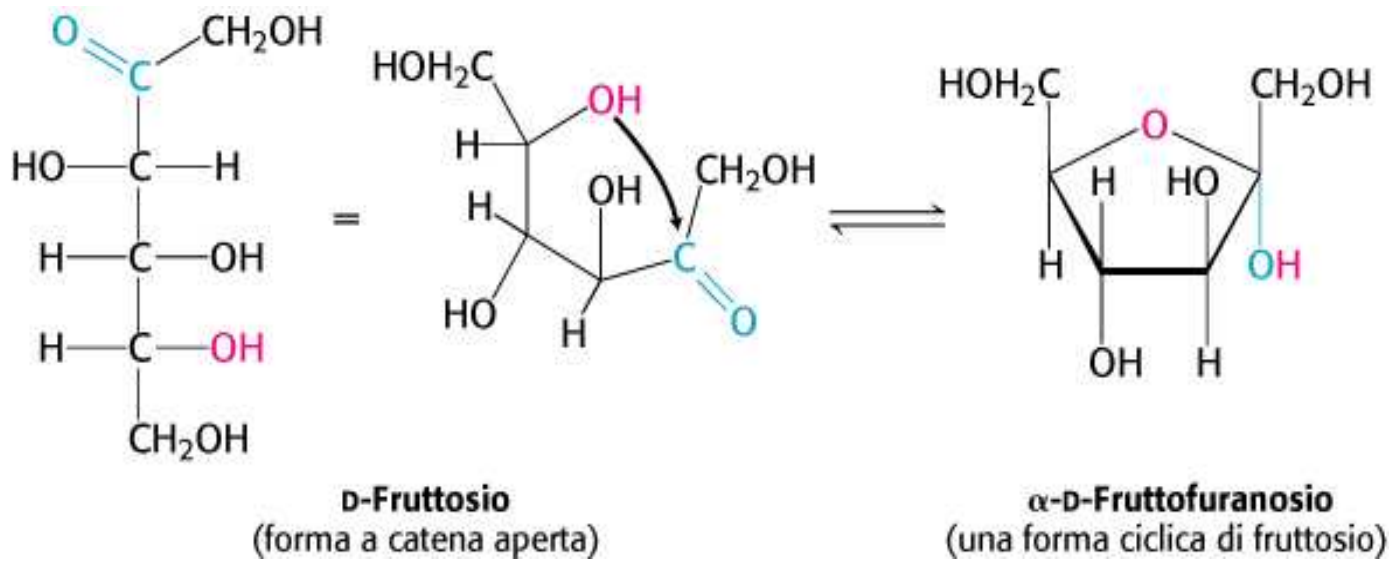
**I monosaccaridi con un
numero di atomi di **atomi**
di carbonio da 5 in su in
soluzione ciclizzano**

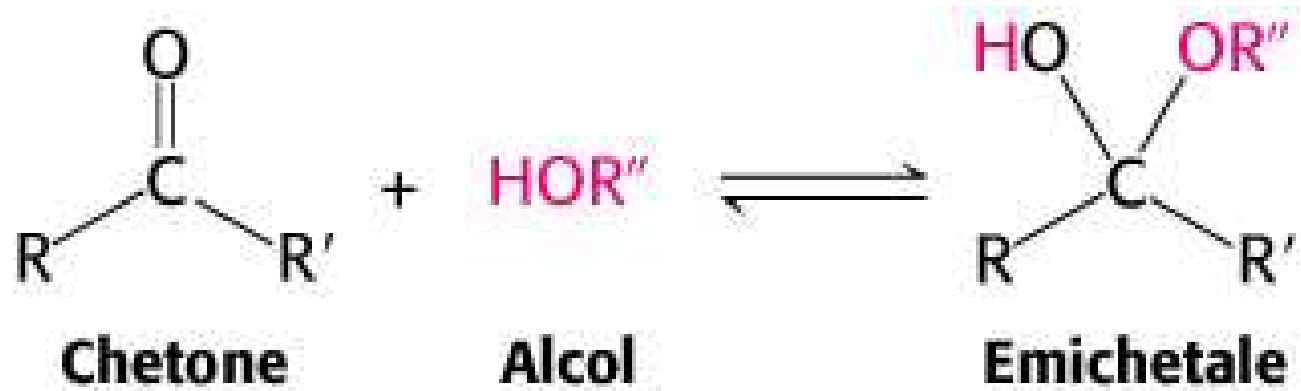


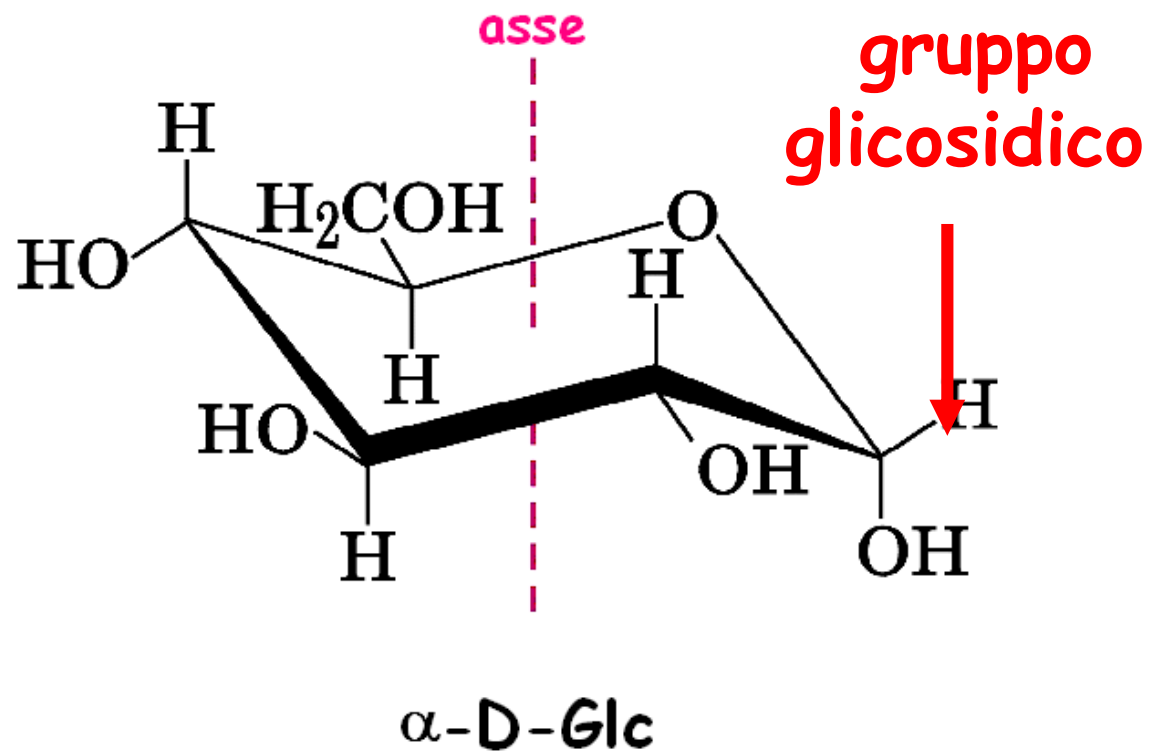




La **mutarotazione** è la
variazione del potere
rotatorio dovuta alla
interconversione tra le
due forme α e β (anomeri)







**Il glucosio è il
principale combustibile
per tutte le cellule**

**In condizioni di riposo
il nostro organismo
consuma 160 g di
glucosio in 24 ore**

Di questi 160 g di
glucosio il **cervello** da
solo utilizza ben **120 g**

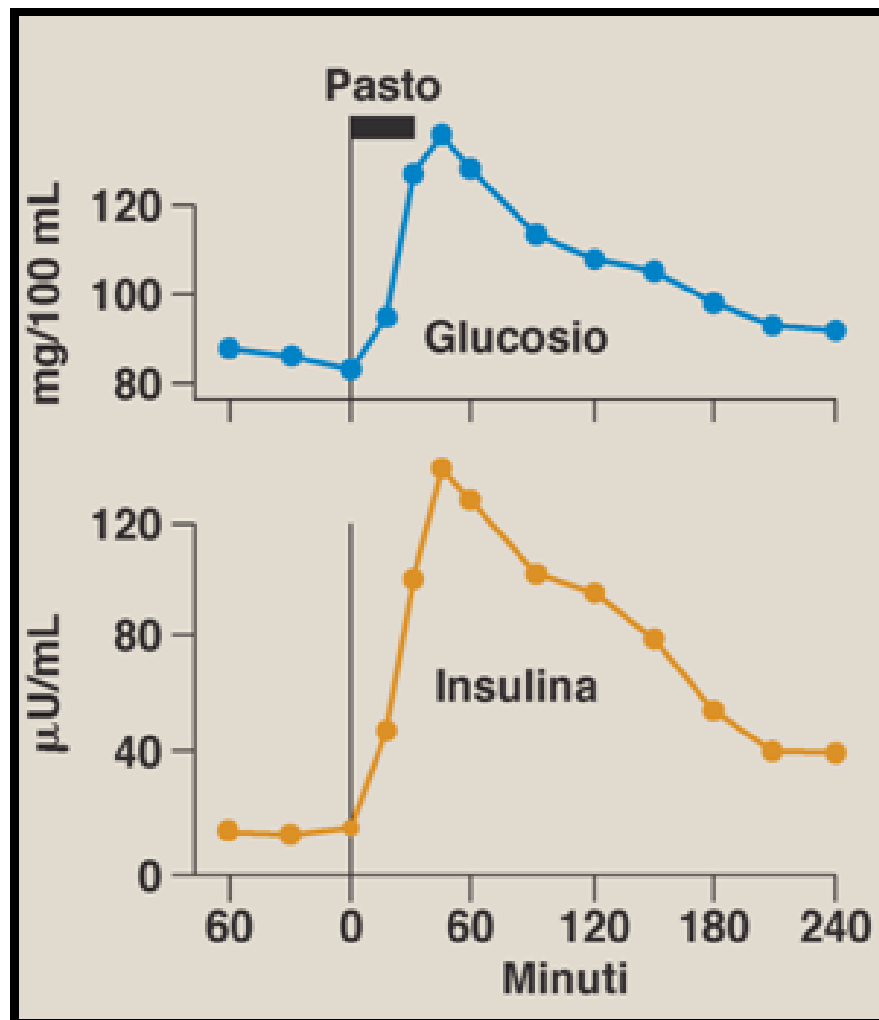
GLICEMIA

70-105 mg/100 ml
(5 mM)

<40 coma ipoglicemico

>100 iperglicemia

>170 glicosuria



DIABETE MELLITO

Iperglicemia

Glicosuria

Poliuria

Polidipsia

DIABETE MELLITO

- di tipo I o insulino-dipendente
 - deficit di insulina
- di tipo II o non insulino-dipendente
 - resistenza all'azione dell'insulina

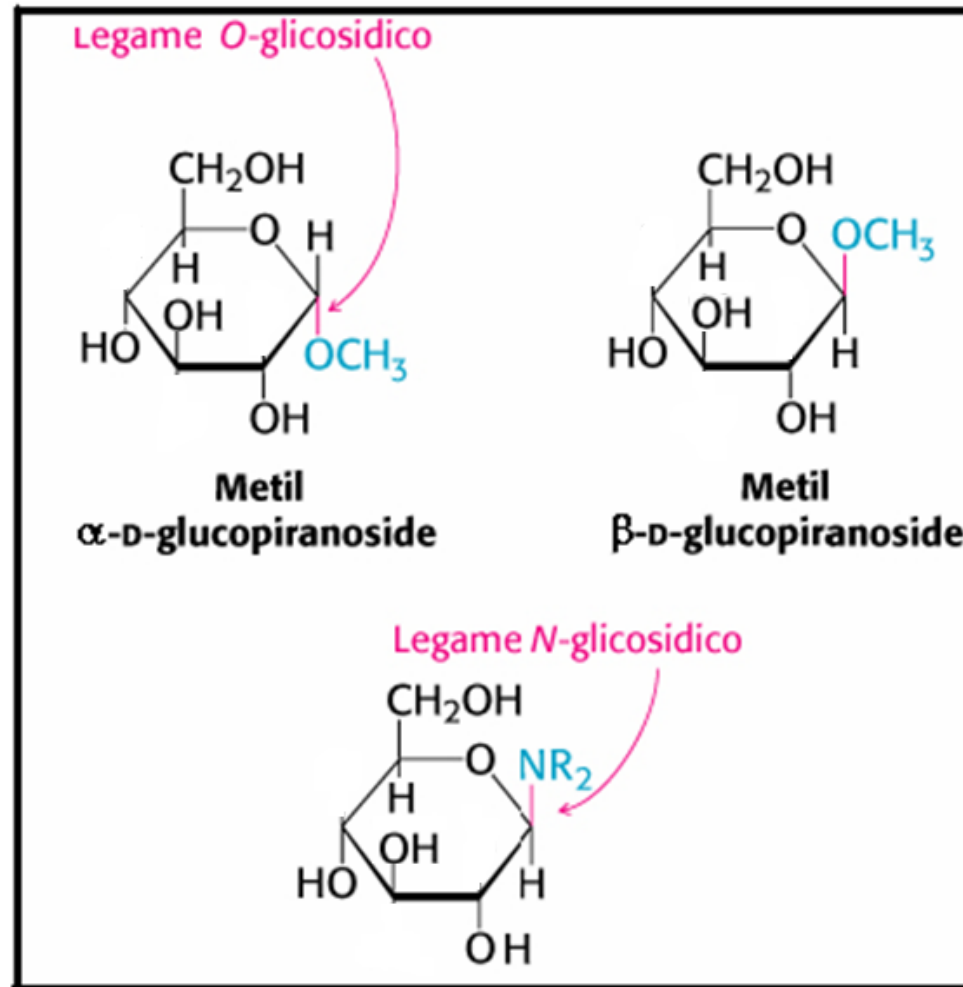
DIABETICI

10% di tipo I

90% di tipo II

L'obesità ed una vita sedentaria
promuovono lo sviluppo del
diabete di **tipo II**

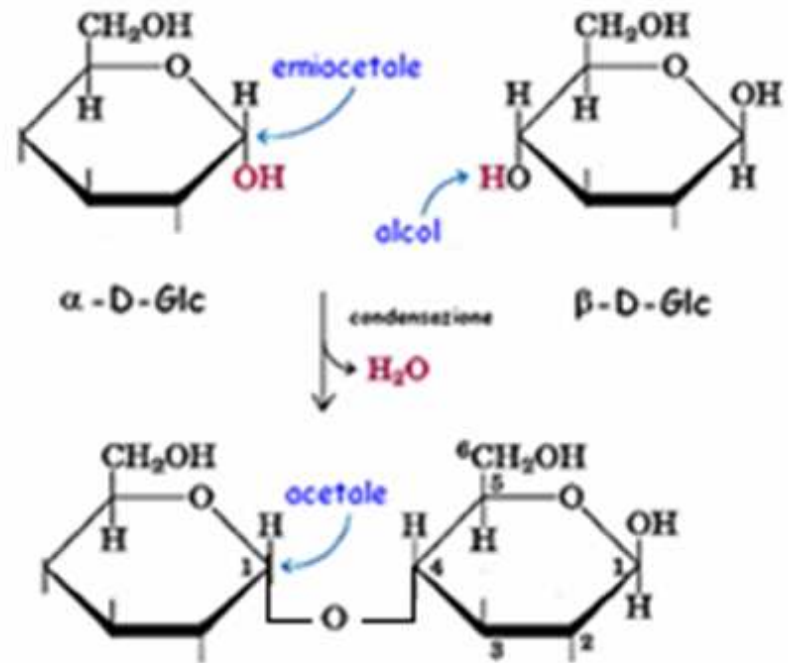
Il gruppo glicosidico di un osso può
reagire con l' **-OH** o con l' **-NH₂**
di un'altra molecola formando un
legame **O-glicosidico**
o
N-glicosidico



GLICOSIDI CARDIACI

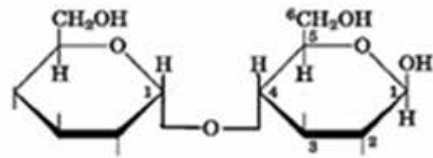
Si utilizzano per curare lo
scompenso cardiaco

es. digitale



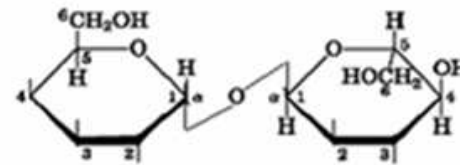
Maltosio

Glc $\alpha(1 \rightarrow 4)$ Glc



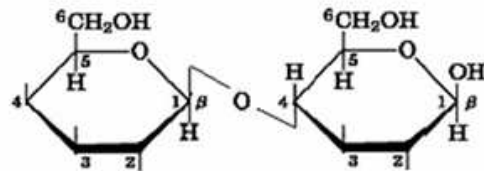
Maltosio

Glc $\alpha(1 \rightarrow 4)$ Glc



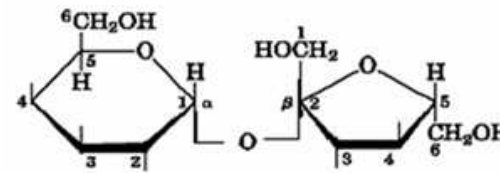
Trealosio

Glc ($\alpha 1 \leftrightarrow \alpha 1$) Glc



Lattosio

Gal $\beta(1 \rightarrow 4)$ Glc



Saccarosio

Glc ($\alpha 1 \leftrightarrow \beta 2$) Fru

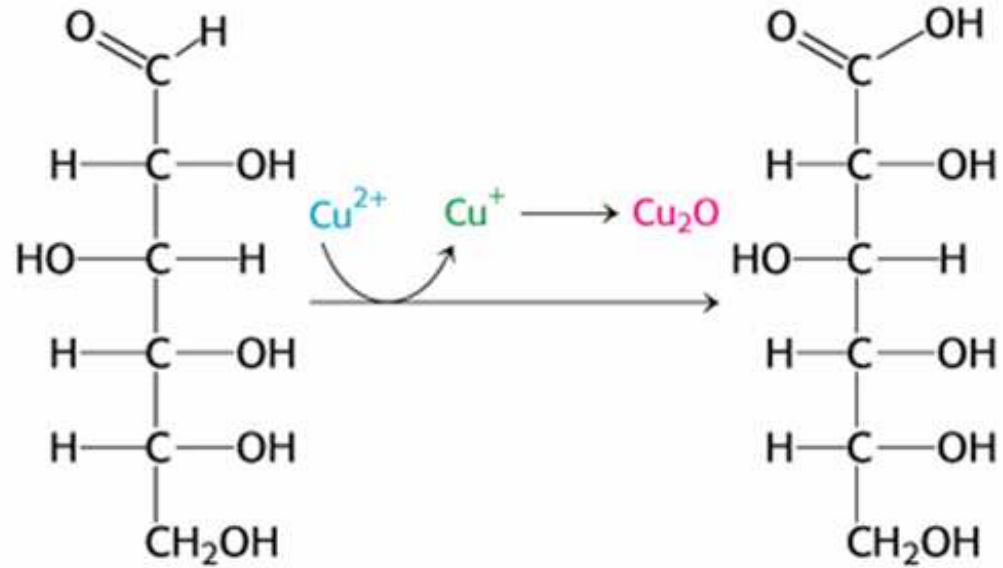
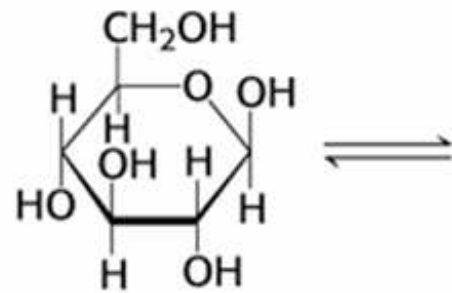
Maltosio e lattosio

- **legame monoglicosidico**
- **riducenti**
- **capaci di mutarotare**

Trealosio, saccarosio

- legame diglicosidico
- non riducenti
- non capaci di mutarotare





acido gluconico