

KEMIJA PRIRODNIH I SINTETSKIH POLIMERA

**Preddiplomski studij
Primijenjena kemija**

**Prof. dr. sc. Marijana Hranjec
Zavod za organsku kemiju**

Studen, 2024.

Nastavni program:

- ❑ **Ugljikohidrati – definicija i klasifikacija. Fotosinteza i metabolizam. Monosaharidi – osnovne strukturne karakteristike i primjeri. Mutarotacija. Stvaranje glikozida i ostale reakcije monosaharida.**
- ❑ **Sinteza i strukturne karakteristike disaharida. Primjena disaharida u prirodnim sladilima. Struktura polisaharida. Škrob, celuloza i njihovi derivati.**
- ❑ **Ostali biološki važni šećeri; glikolipidi, glikoproteini. Važnije makromolekule koje u svojoj strukturi sadrže osnovne ugljikohidratne strukture. Makrociklički antibiotici, porfirini, fulereni.**

Literatura:

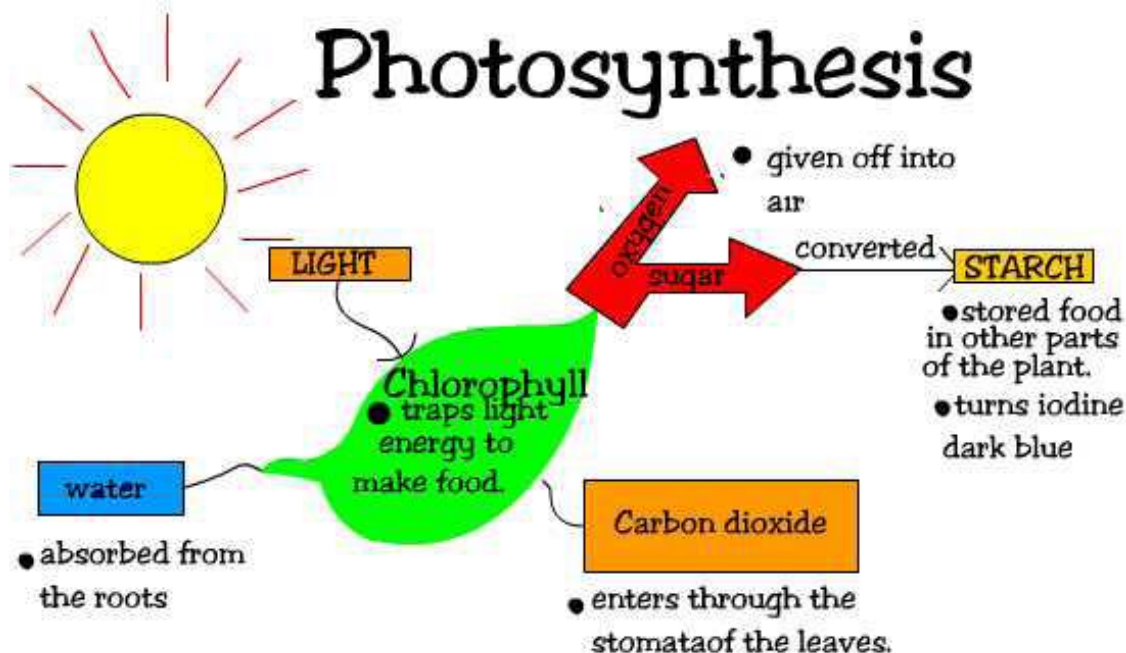
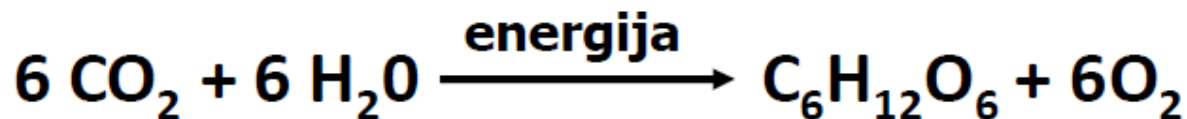
- ❑ L. G. Wade, "*Organic Chemistry*", 6th, Pearson Education, Inc., New Jersey, 2006.
- ❑ T. W. Graham Solomons, C. B. Fryhle, "*Organic Chemistry*", John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 2004.
- ❑ S. H. Pine, "*Organska kemija*" (prijevod I. Bregovec, V. Rapić), Školska knjiga, Zagreb, 1994.

UVOD

- ❖ vrlo često se pojavljuju u prirodi, čine najveći dio organske tvari na Zemlji te pohranjuju i transportiraju energiju
- ❖ gotovo sve biljke i životinje sintetiziraju ugljikohidrate
- ❖ većina ugljikohidrata koja se nalazi u prirodi su polimeri glukoze – pretvara se u CO_2 i H_2O – **izvor energije** (50-60%)
- ❖ biljke stvaraju energiju pretvarajući CO_2 i H_2O u glukozu u procesu fotosinteze te glukozu u celulozu – doprinos stabilnoj građi skeleta biljaka
- ❖ škrob – izvor hrane biljkama
- ❖ **ljudima su ugljikohidrati neophodni** za mnoge njihove aktivnosti – konzumiranjem dobivaju energiju, koriste celulozu iz drveta za grijanje, namještaj, papir, odjeću itd.
- ❖ hidrati ugljika – $[\text{C}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_y]_n$

FOTOSINTEZA

- ❖ klorofil u biljkama pretvara svjetlosnu energiju u kemijsku
- ❖ energija je potrebna za stvaranje glukoze – **nusprodukt O₂**
- ❖ biljke pohranjuju glukozu u obliku škroba – temelj su hranidbenog lanca



ULOGA UGLJIKOHIDRATA

- ❖ **izvor energije** (glukoza, škrob)
- ❖ **intermedijeri** u sintezi drugih biomolekula (nukleinske kiseline DNK i RNK)
- ❖ sastavni dio mnogih antibiotika i vitamina
- ❖ izgrađuju **strukturalna tkiva** kod biljaka, životinja i nekih mikroorganizama (celuloza, murein, lignin)
- ❖ sudjeluju u **transportu molekula** kroz organizam
- ❖ sudjeluju u **međustaničnom prepoznavanju** i prijenosu signala između stanica
- ❖ na površini stanice služe kao **mjesta za interakciju s drugim stanicama**, bakterijama, virusima, hormonima
- ❖ kao sladila u prehrambenoj industriji

KLASIFIKACIJA UGLJIKOHIDRATA

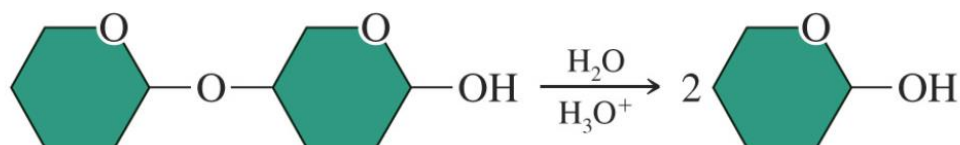
- ❖ **ugljikohidrati** – tvari sastavljene od polihidroksi aldehida (aldoze) i polihidroksi ketona (ketoze)

Podjela prema broju monosaharidnih jedinica:

- ❖ **monosaharidi** – 3-9 C atoma, jednostavni šećeri, hidrolizom ne nastaju jednostavniji ugljikohidrati
- ❖ **disaharidi** – 2 jedinice monosaharida, hidrolizom nastaju dva monosaharida
- ❖ **oligosaharidi** – hidrolizom daju 3-10 monosaharidnih jedinica
- ❖ **polisaharidi** – mnogo vezanih monosaharidnih jedinica, hidrolizom daju više od 10 monosaharidnih jedinica

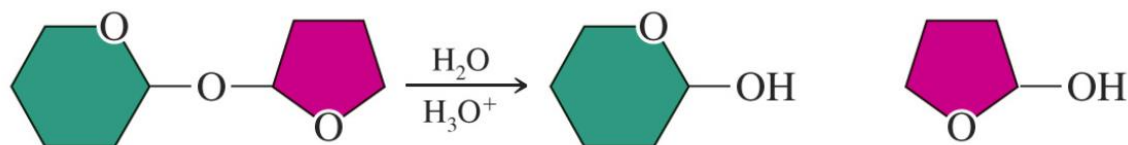
KLASIFIKACIJA UGLJIKOHIDRATA

- ❖ hidroliziraju na monosaharide
- ❖ homopolisaharidi i heteropolisaharidi



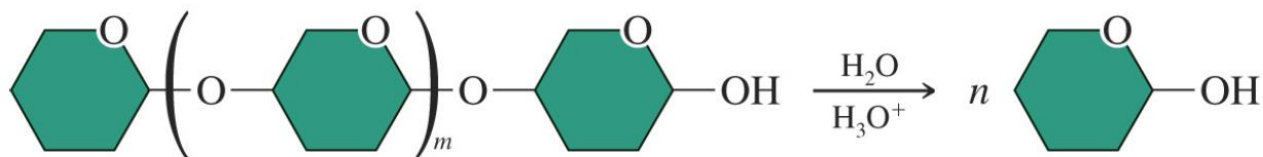
1 mol of maltose
A disaccharide

2 mol of glucose
A monosaccharide



1 mol of sucrose
A disaccharide

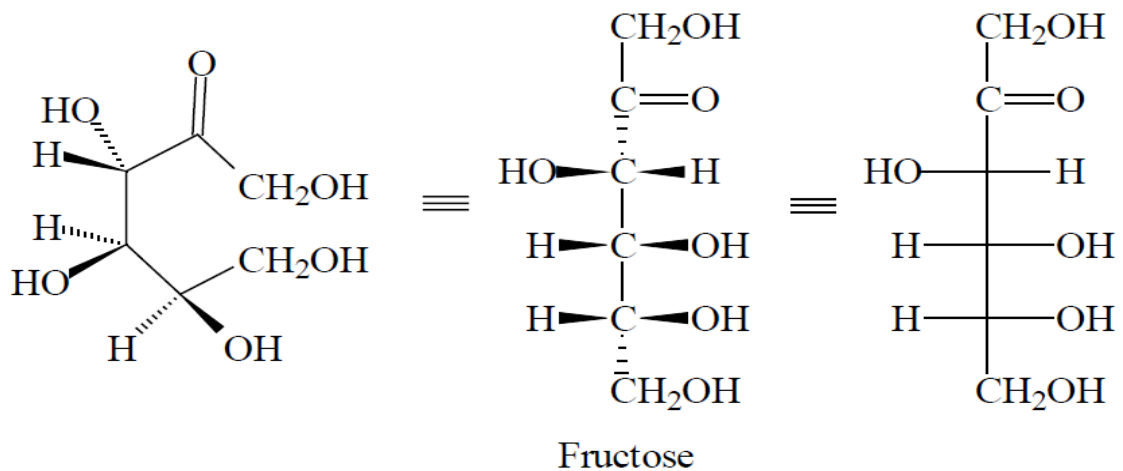
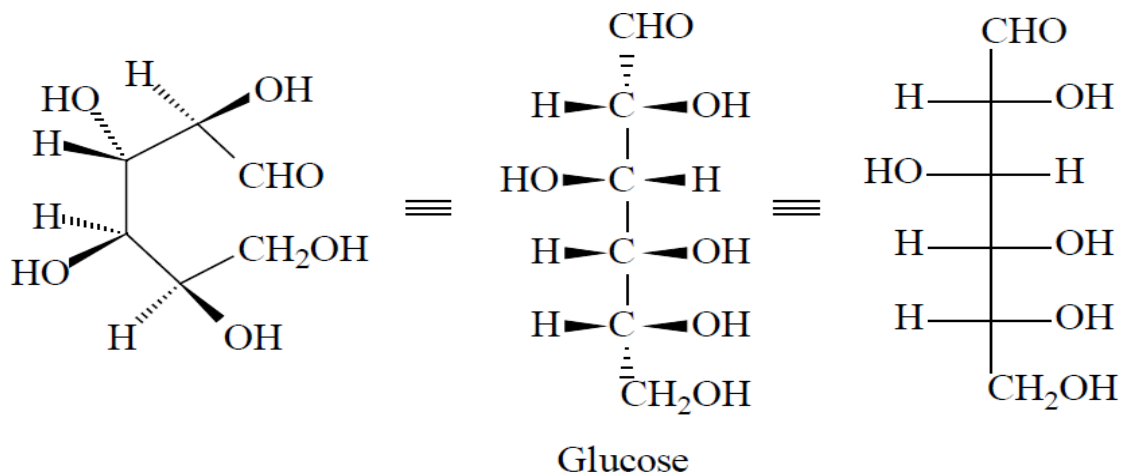
1 mol of glucose + 1 mol of fructose
Monosaccharides



1 mol of starch or
1 mol of cellulose
Polysaccharides

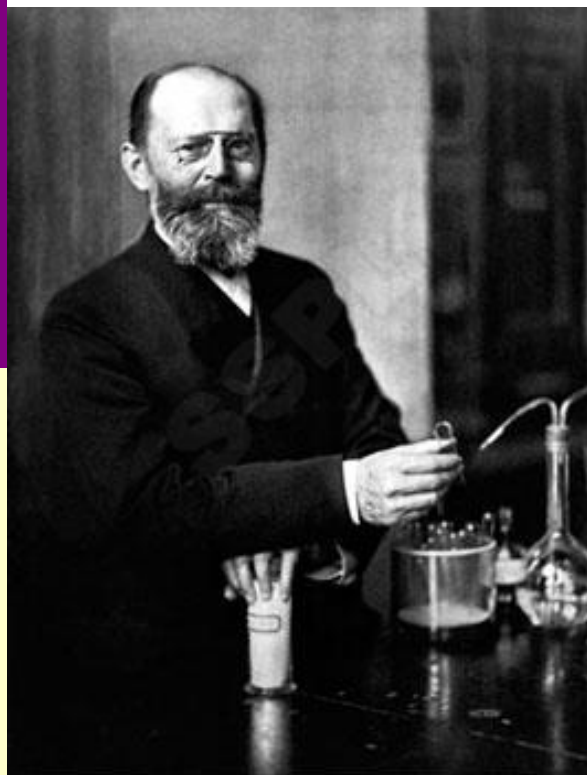
many moles of glucose
Monosaccharides

NAČINI PRIKAZIVANJA UGLJIKOHIDRATA

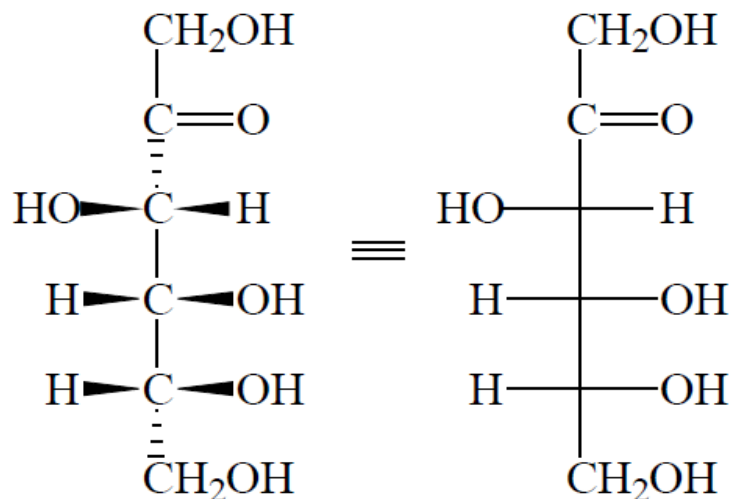


FISCHEROVE PROJEKCIJSKE FORMULE

- ❖ za **predočavanje ugljikohidrata i aminokiselina**
- ❖ jednostavne za crtanje i jasno pokazuju stereokemiju
- ❖ Emil Fischer koristio ih je za **dokazivanje strukture glukoze** (Nobelova nagrada 1902. godine)

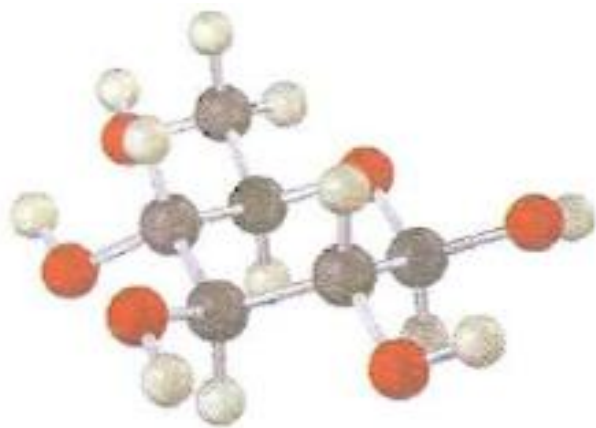


transformacija u Fischerovu projekcijsku formulu



- ❖ **puni klin** – veza projicirana iznad ravnine
- ❖ **crtkani klin** – veza projicirana ispod ravnine
- ❖ **puna crta** – veza u ravnini

MONOSAHARIDI



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UVOD

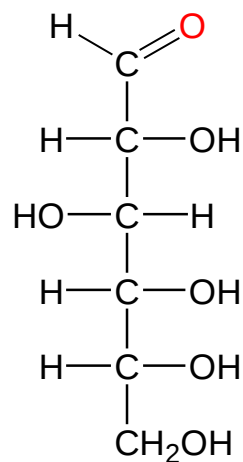
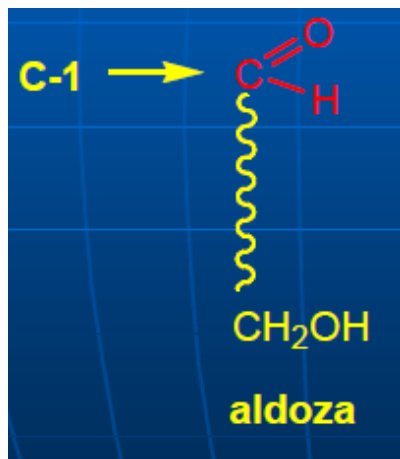
- ❖ **lako topljivi u vodi** zbog prisustva OH skupina
- ❖ imaju sladak okus, u prirodi se rijetko nalaze slobodni a češće kao strukturni dijelovi oligosaharida i polisaharida
- ❖ u strukturi imaju **nerazgranati ugljikov lanac**
- ❖ važni **supstrati za metaboličke reakcije** – energija
- ❖ strukturni dijelovi **nukleotida i nukleinskih kiselina**
- ❖ s proteinima stvaraju glikoproteine, a s lipidima glikolipide
- ❖ imaju najmanje jedan stereogeni centar
- ❖ Opća formula monosaharida:



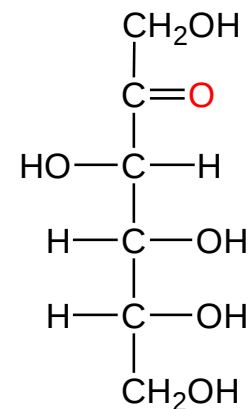
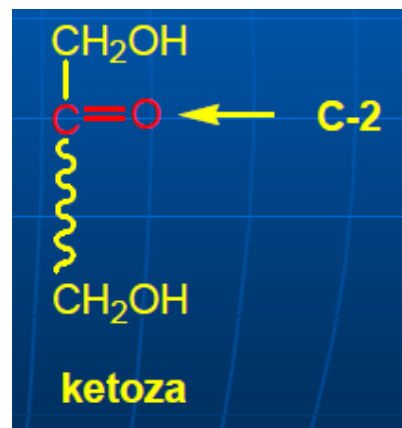
KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

1) Podjela prema funkcionalnim skupinama:

- ❖ **aldoze** – posjeduju aldehidnu skupinu na C-1 atomu i dvije ili više hidroksilnih skupina (polihidroksialdehidi)
- ❖ **ketoze** – posjeduju keto skupinu na C-2 atomu i dvije ili više hidroksilnih skupina (polihidroksiketoni)



D-glucose

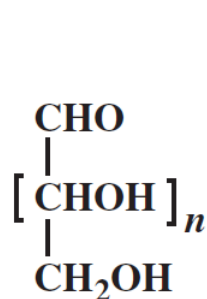


D-fructose

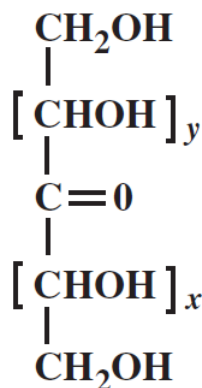
KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

2) Podjela prema broju C atoma:

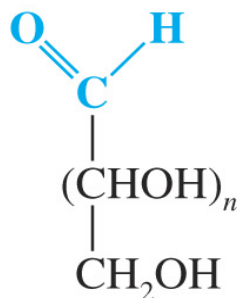
broj C-atoma	ALDOZE	KETOZE
3	aldotrioza	ketotrioza
4	aldotetroze	ketotetroze
5	aldopentoze	ketopentoze
6	aldoheksoze	ketoheksoze
7	aldheptoze	ketoheptoze



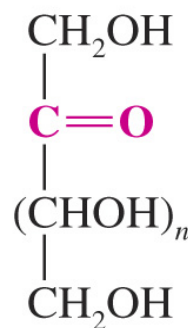
aldose



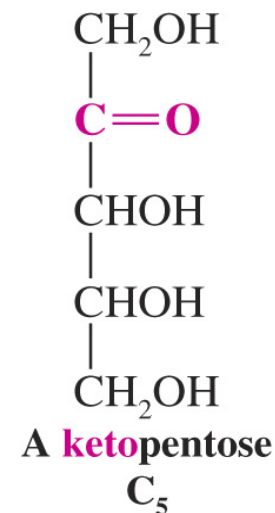
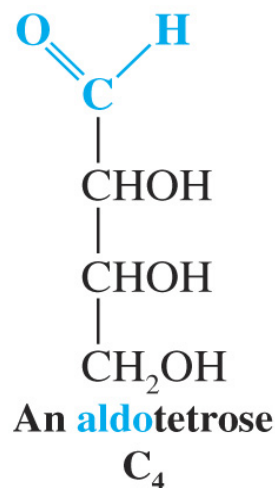
ketose



An aldose

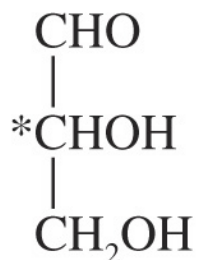


A ketose

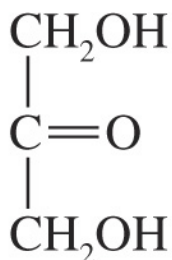


KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

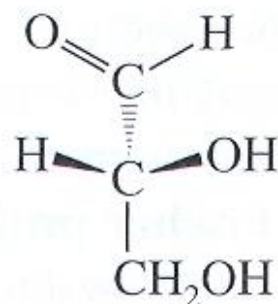
- ❖ najjednostavniji monosaharidi su aldotrioza **gliceraldehid** (kiralan) i ketotrioza **dihidroksiacetone** (akiralan)
- ❖ gliceraldehid postoji u dvije enantiomerne forme
- ❖ prema Cahn-Ingold-Prelogovom pravilu (+)-gliceraldehid je (*R*)-(+)-gliceraldehid, a (-)-gliceraldehid je (*S*)-(-)-gliceraldehid



Glyceraldehyde
(an aldotriose)

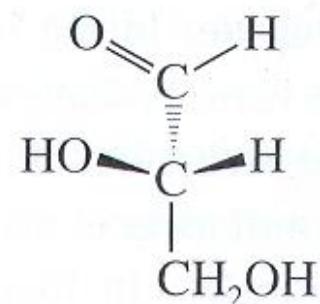


Dihydroxyacetone
(a ketotriose)



(+)-Glyceraldehyde

and

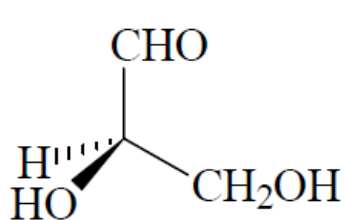


(-)-Glyceraldehyde

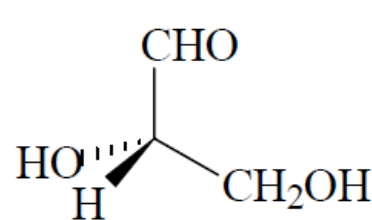
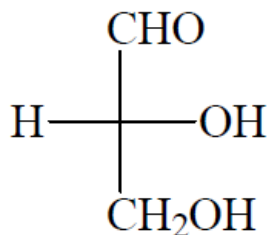
KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

3) Podjela prema konfiguraciji na konfiguracijskom C atomu:

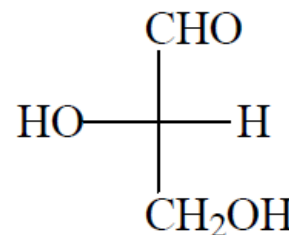
- ❖ D i L su oznake apsolutne konfiguracije
- ❖ 1906. M. A. Rosanoff - **(+)-gliceraldehid** označen kao **D-(+)-gliceraldehid**, a **(-)-gliceraldehid** kao **L-(-)-gliceraldehid**
- ❖ služe kao konfiguracijski standardi za sve monosaharide



D-Glyceraldehyde



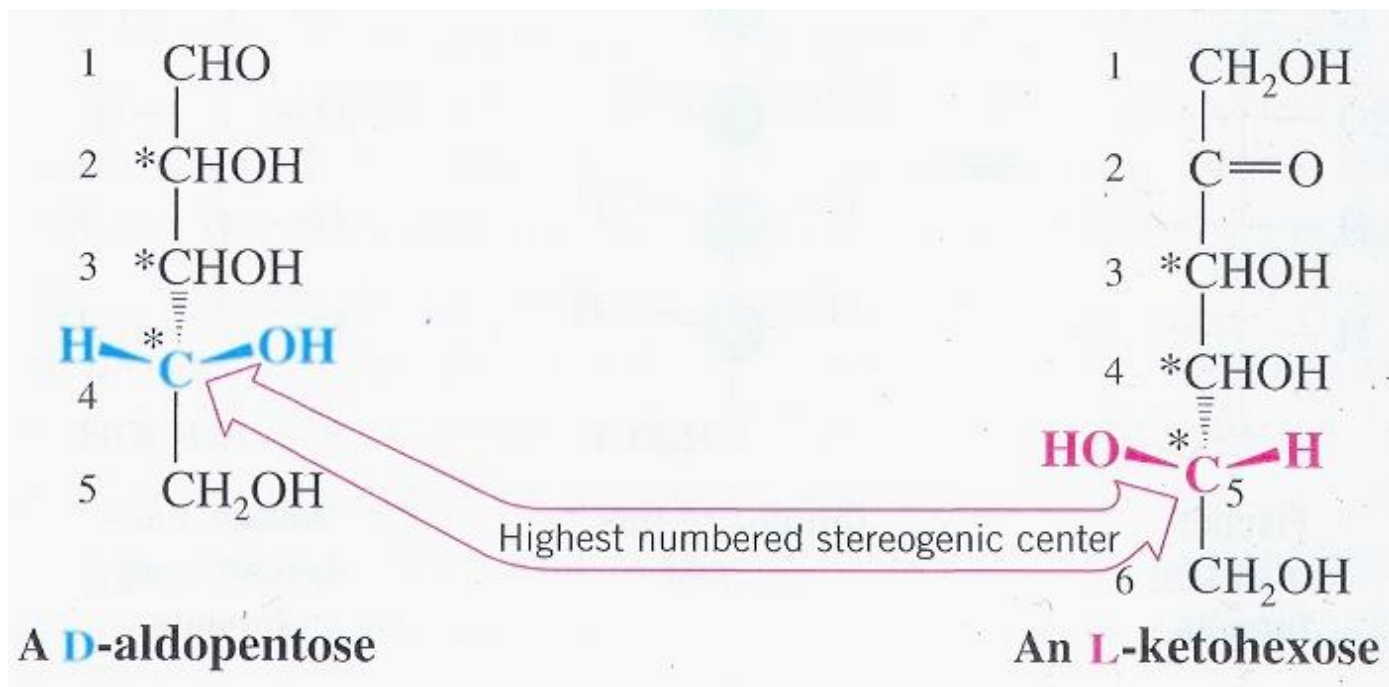
L-Glyceraldehyde



KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

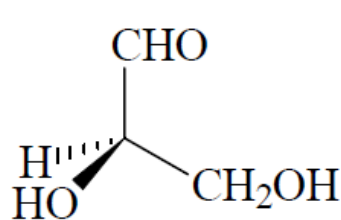
3) Podjela prema konfiguraciji na konfiguracijskom C atomu:

- ❖ **konfiguracijski (referentni) C atom** – asimetrično supstituirani ugljikov atom (stereogeni centar) s najvišim rednim brojem
- ❖ **asimetrični C atom** koji je najudaljeniji od karbonilne skupine

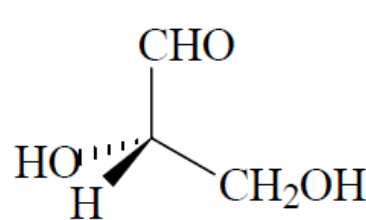
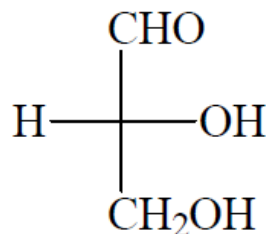


KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

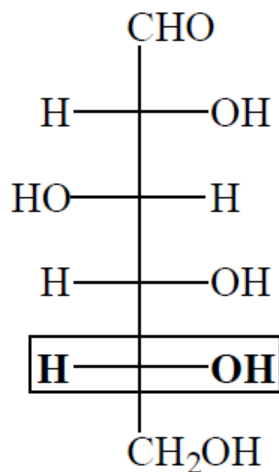
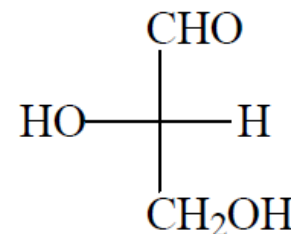
3) Podjela prema konfiguraciji na konfiguracijskom C atomu:



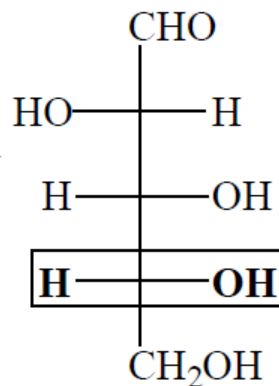
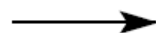
D-Glyceraldehyde
(*R*-(+)-glyceraldehyde)



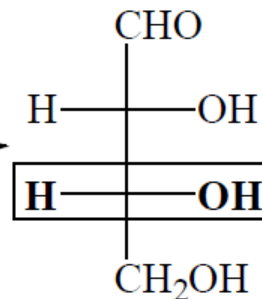
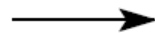
L-Glyceraldehyde
(*S*-(-)-glyceraldehyde)



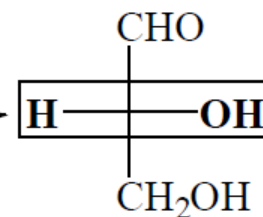
D-(+)-Glucose



D-(-)-Arabinose



D-(-)-Erythrose



D-(+)-Glyceraldehyde

STEREOKEMIJA MONOSAHARIDA

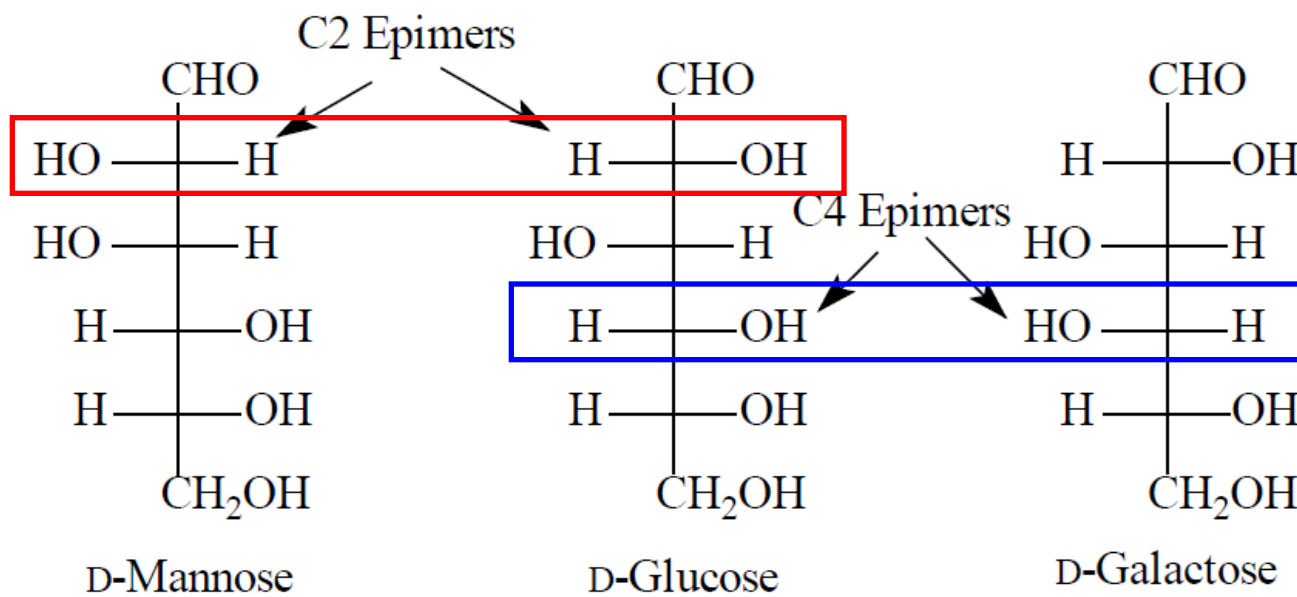
❖ **aldoze** - 2^{n-2} broj stereoizomera

❖ **ketoze** - 2^{n-3} broj stereoizomera

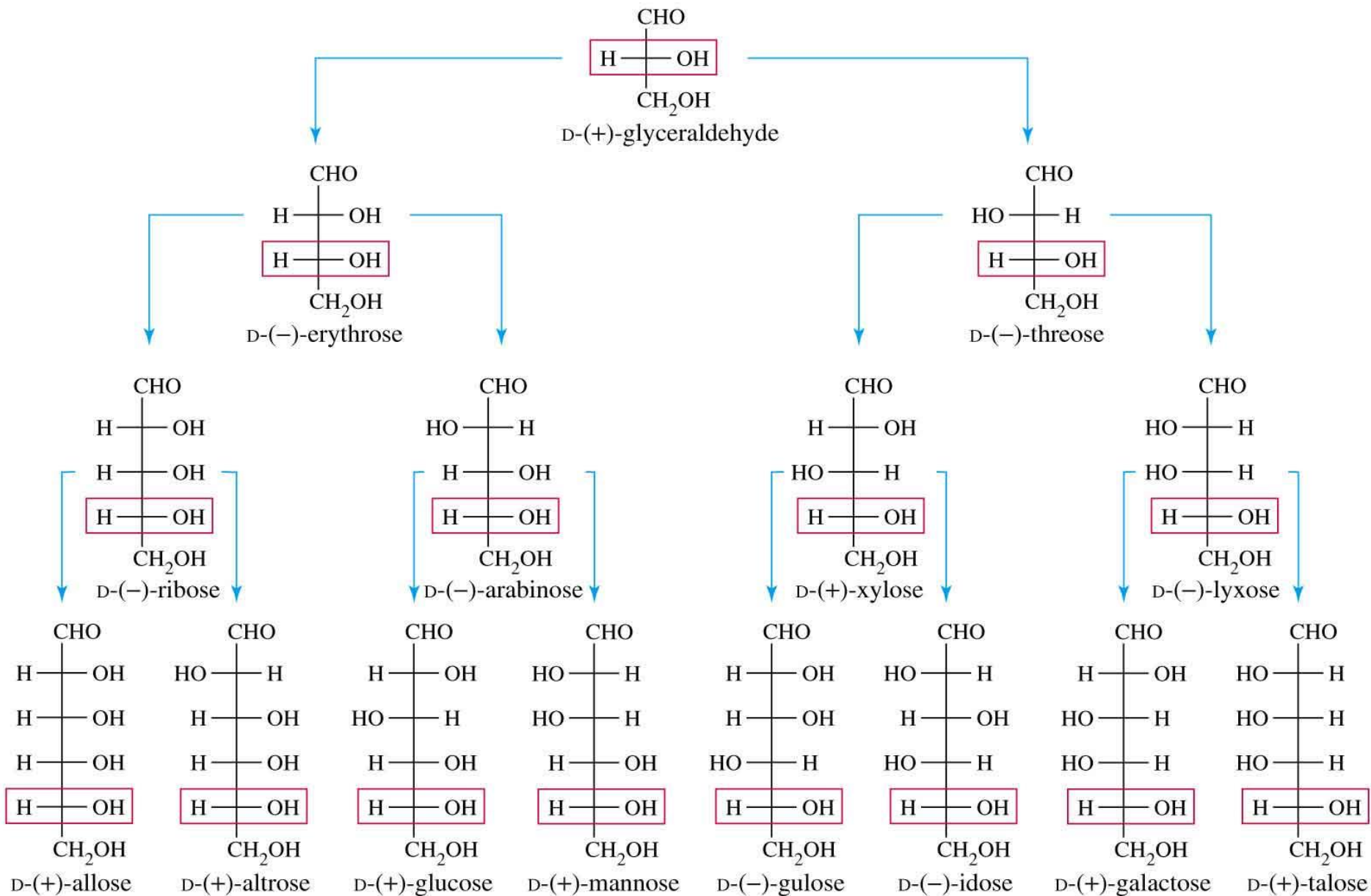
	aldoze		ketoze	
br. C atoma n	br. C* atoma (x) n-2	br. izomera 2^{n-2}	br. C* atoma (x) n-3	br. izomera 2^{n-3}
4	2	4	1	2
5	3	8	2	4
6	4	16	3	8

KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

- ❖ **epimeri** – razlikuju se u položaju jedne OH skupine na asimetričnom C atomu
- ❖ manaza je epimer glukoze na C-2 atomu, a galaktoza je epimer glukoze na C-4 atomu



D-serija aldoza



D-serija ketoza

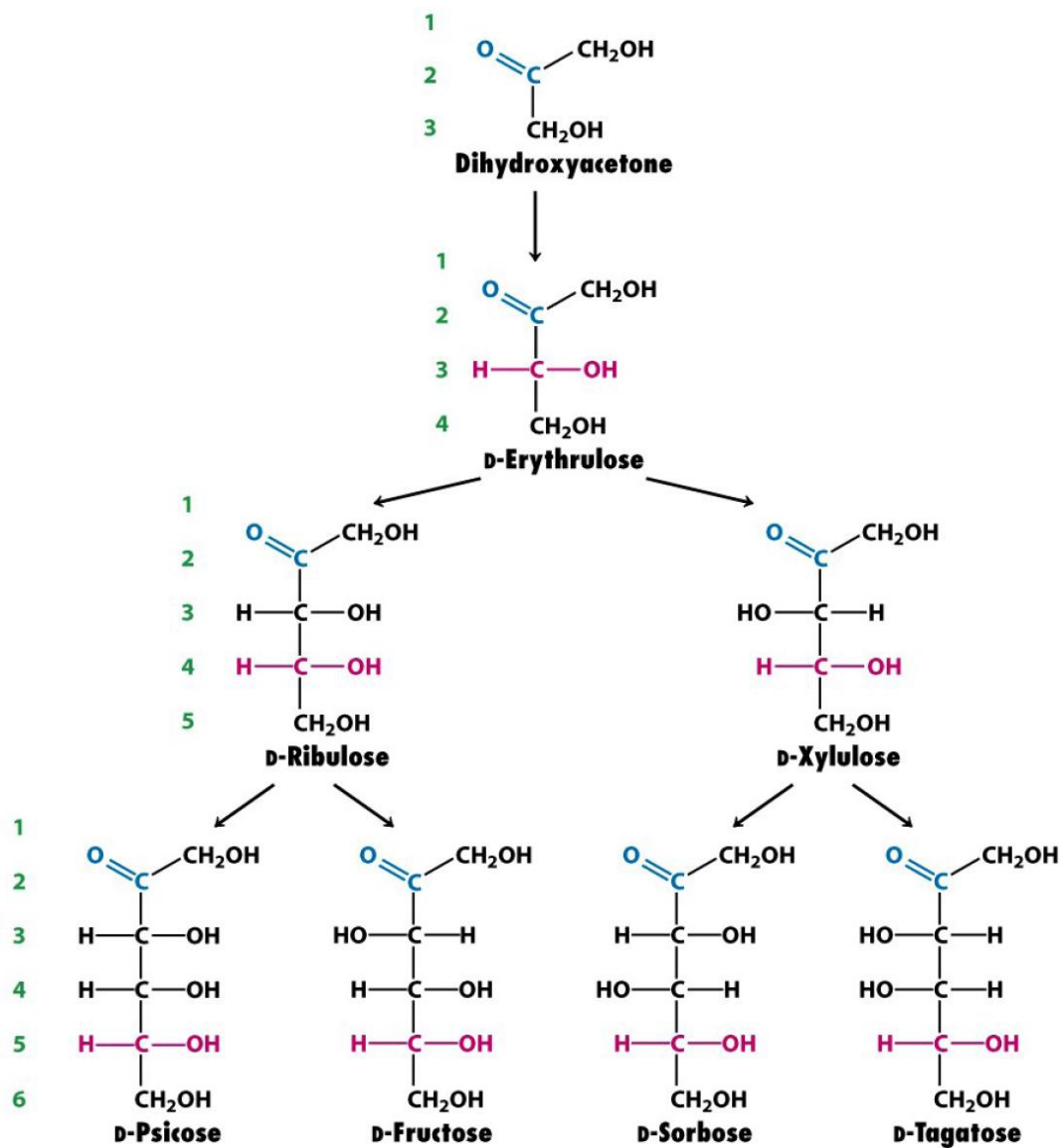
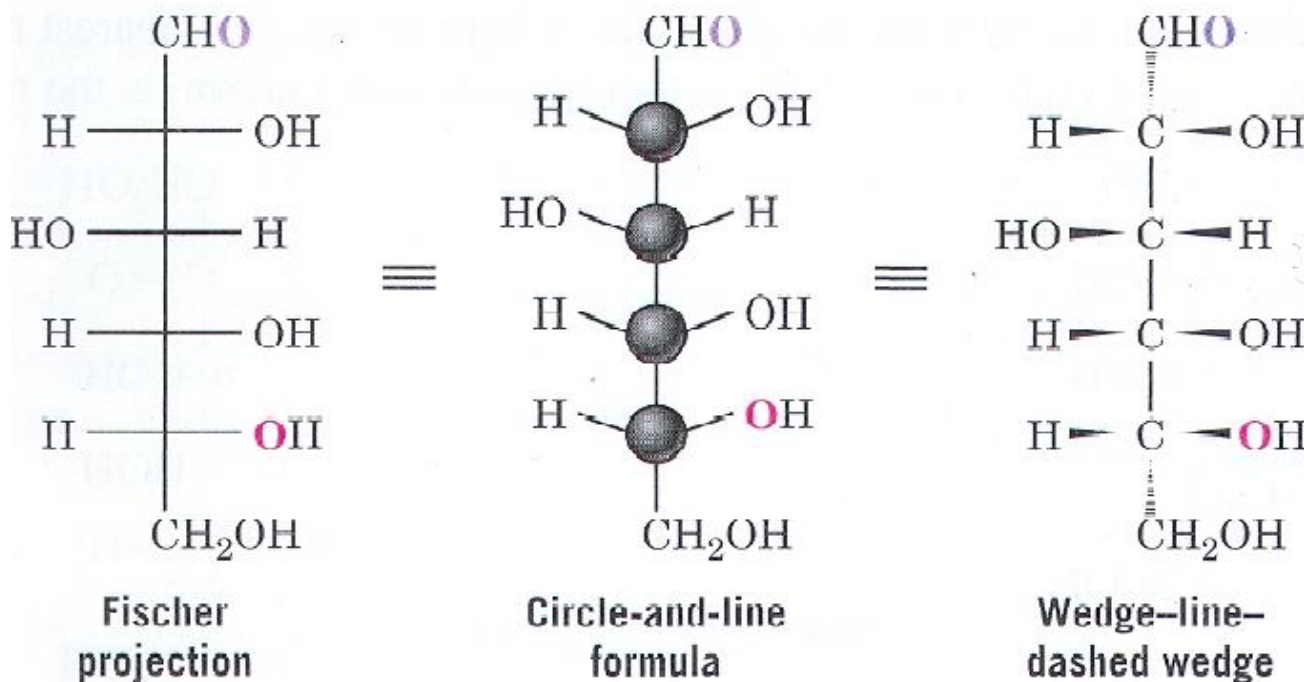


Figure 11-3
Biochemistry, Sixth Edition
© 2007 W.H. Freeman and Company

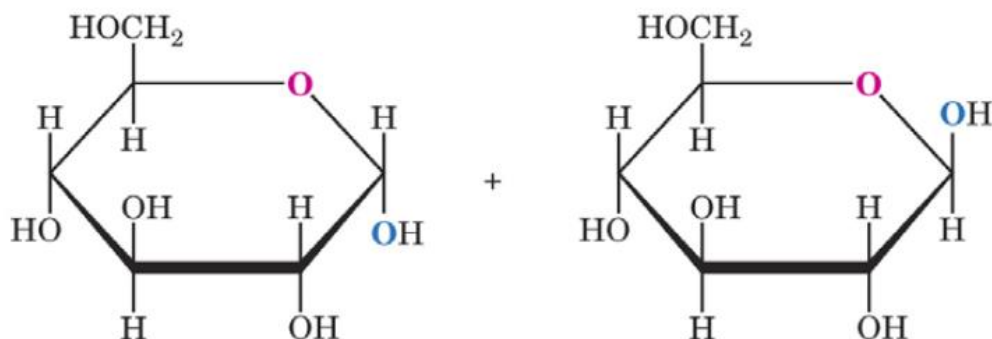
STRUKTURNE FORMULE MONOSAHARIDA

- ❖ **Fisherove projekcijske formule** – vertikalne linije prikazuju grupe iza ravnine dok horizontalne linije prikazuju grupe iznad ravnine projekcije

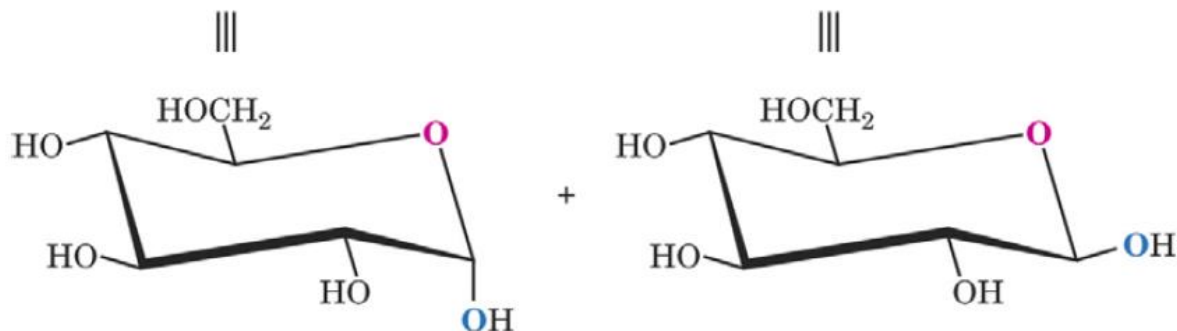


STRUKTURNE FORMULE MONOSAHARIDA

- ❖ otvorene lančane strukture su u ravnoteži s cikličkim formama –
W. N. Haworth 1937. Nobelova nagrada



Haworthove formule

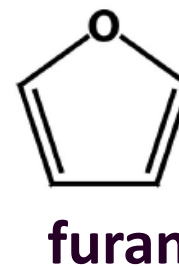
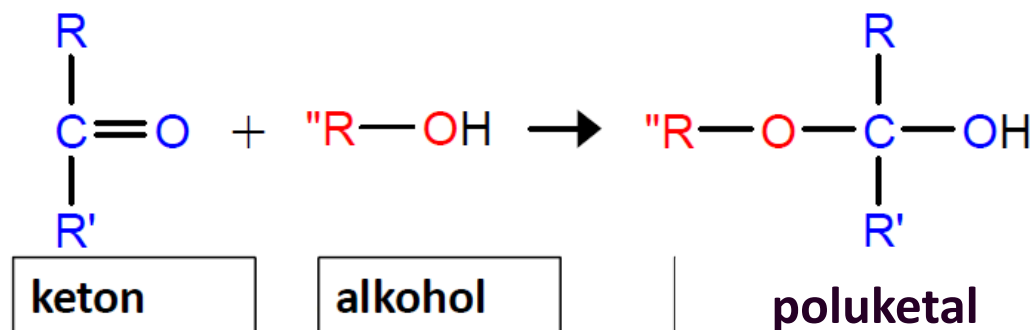
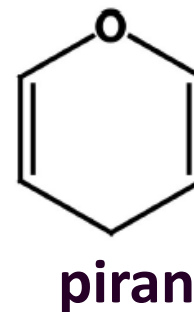
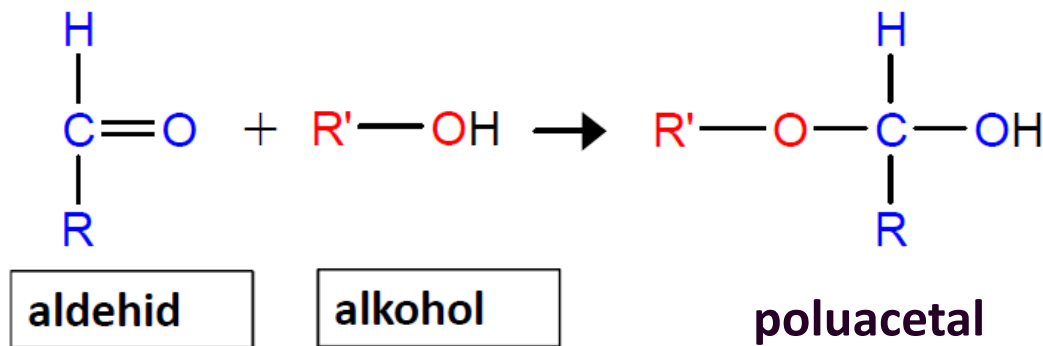


α -D-(+)-Glucopyranose

β -D-(+)-Glucopyranose

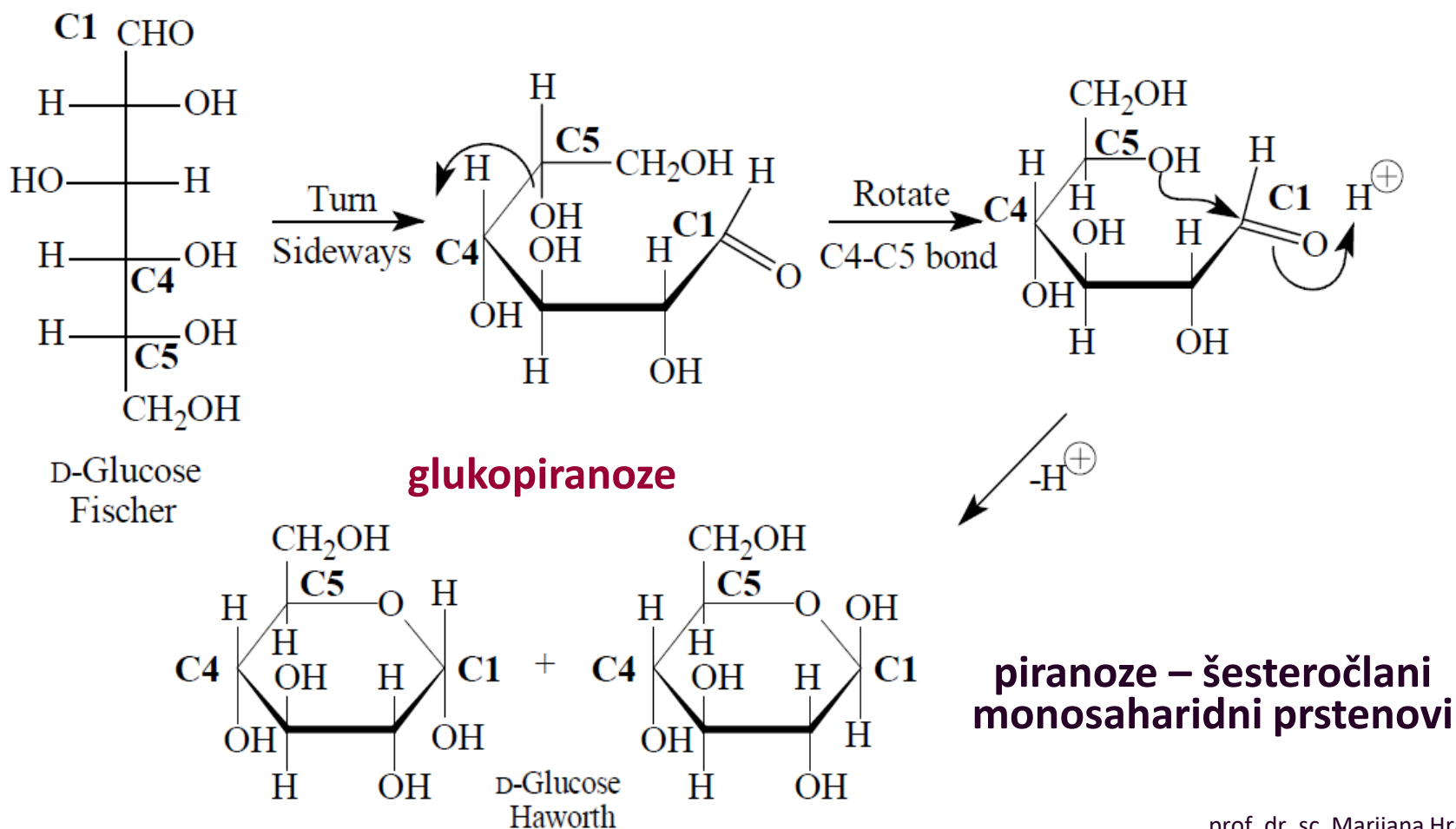
POLUACETALI I POLUKETALI

- ❖ u otopinama monosaharidi dolaze u obliku cikličkih, prstenastih struktura – **piranoze** i **furanoze**
- ❖ ciklička struktura energetski je povoljnija od jednolančane
- ❖ nastaje novi stereogeni centar (C1 karbonilni atom)



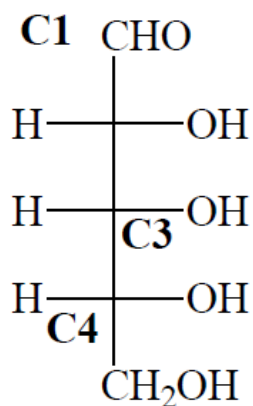
HAWORTHOVA PROJEKCIJA GLUKOZE

- ❖ cikličke forme D-(+)-glukoze su polucetali koji nastaju intramolekularnom reakcijom OH grupe na C5 s CHO grupom

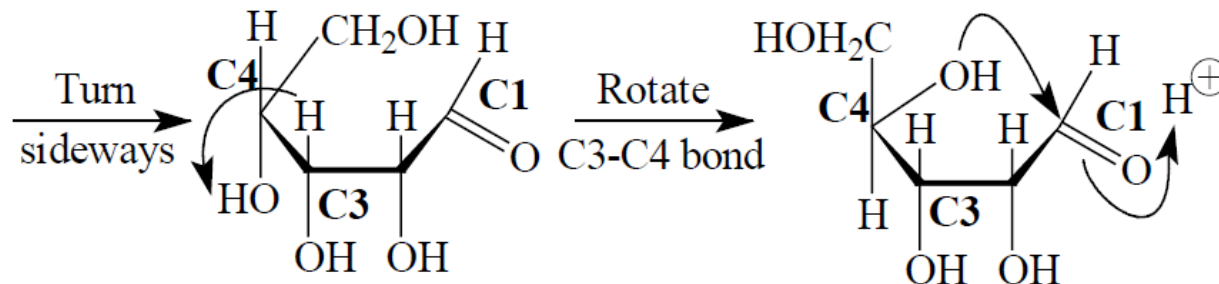


HAWORTHOVA PROJEKCIJA RIBOZE

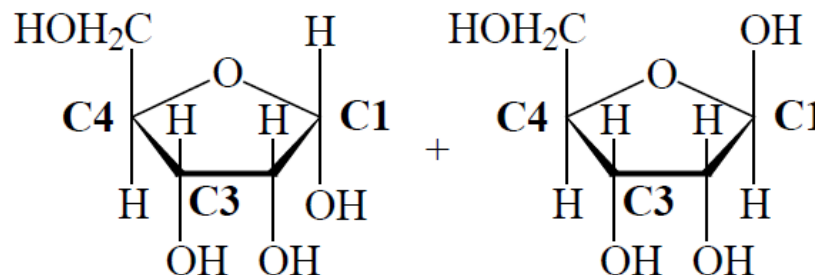
- ❖ cikličke forme D-(+)-riboze su poluacetali koji nastaju intramolekularnom reakcijom OH grupe na C4 s CHO grupom



D-Ribose
Fischer



ribofuranoze

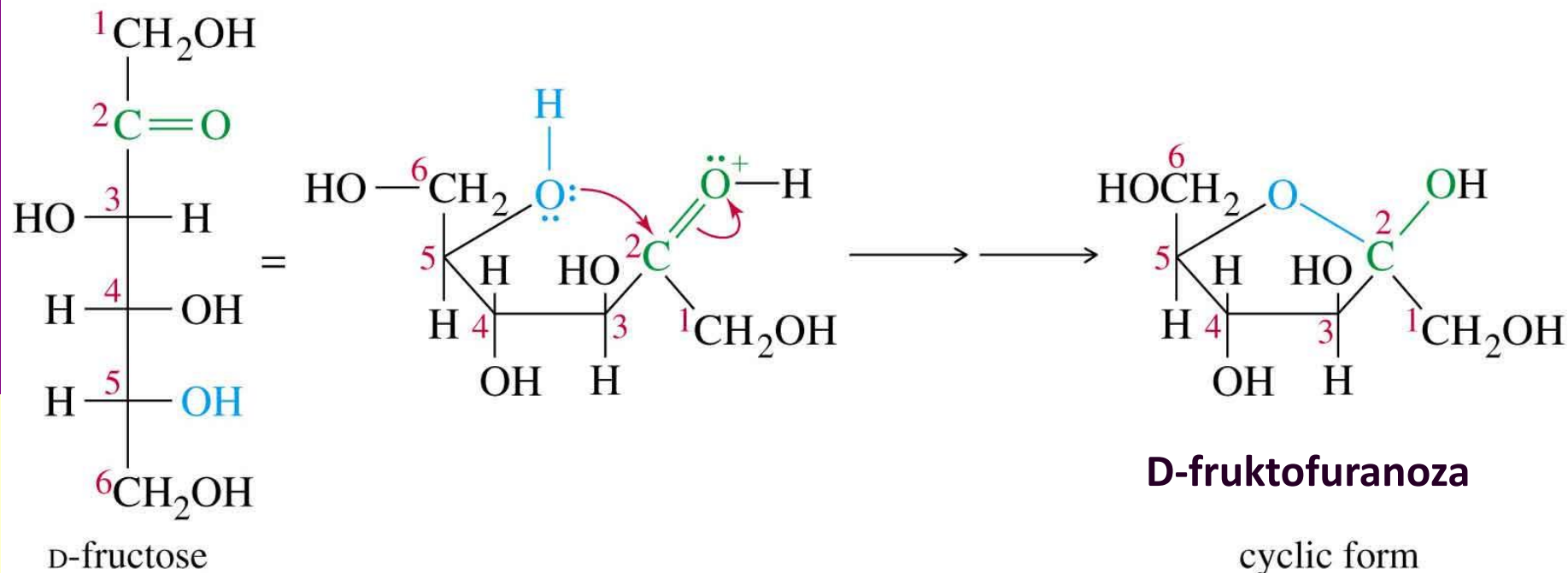


D-Ribose
Haworth

**furanoze – peteročlani
monosaharidni prstenovi**

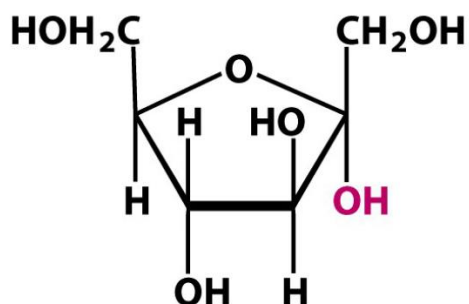
HAWORTHOVA PROJEKCIJA FRUKTOZE

- ❖ ciklički poluketal fruktoze nastaje intramolekularnom reakcijom OH grupe na C5 s CO grupom na C2 položaju

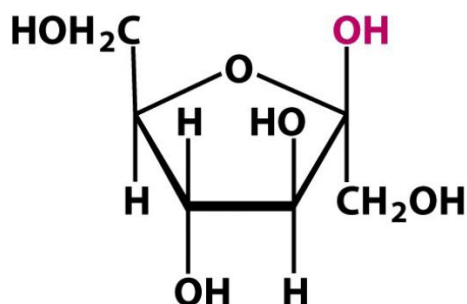


CIKLIČKE STRUKTURE FRUKTOZE

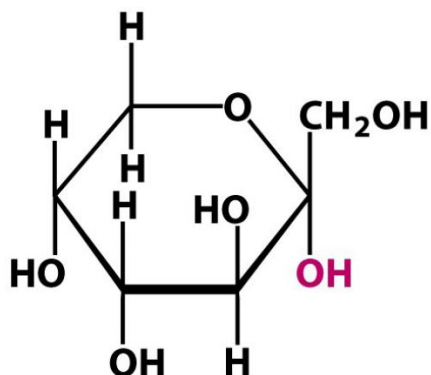
- ❖ može tvoriti i furanozne i piranozne prstenove
- ❖ piranozni prsten prevladava kada je fruktoza u otopini



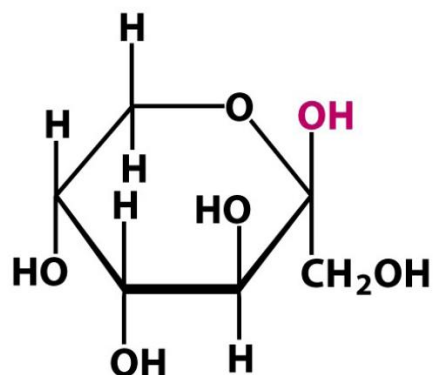
α -D-Fructofuranose



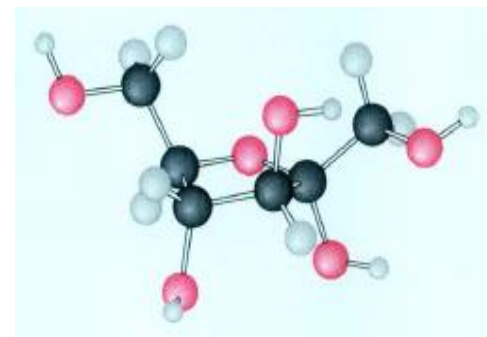
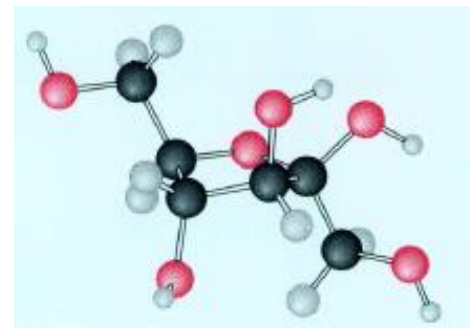
β -D-Fructofuranose



α -D-Fructopyranose



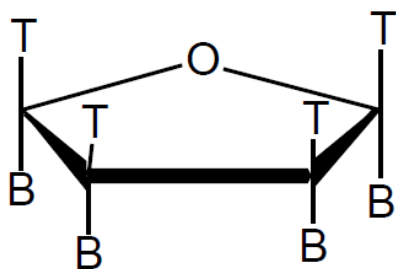
β -D-Fructopyranose



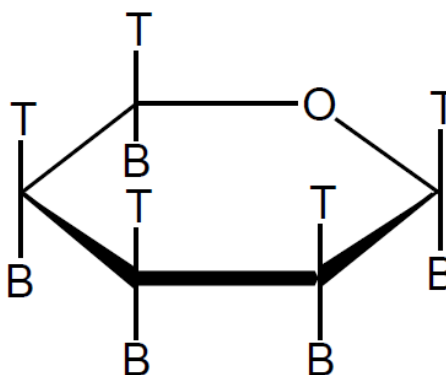
Kako crtati Haworthove projekcije?

Converting Fischer Projections into Haworth Projections.

1. Identify the hydroxyl group which is cyclizing onto the carbonyl group. This hydroxy will become the ring oxygen in the hemiacetal or hemiketal form of the carbohydrate. For D-glucose, it is the C5 hydroxyl in the pyranose form; for D-ribose, it is the C4-hydroxyl for the furanose form.
2. Manipulate the Fischer projection so this hydroxyl group is on the bottom.
3. Draw the Haworth projection so that the ring oxygen is on the top. For pyranoses, draw the six-membered ring laying on it side with a oxygen at the upper right.
4. Substituents on the right side of the Fischer projection will be on the bottom face of the Haworth projection. Substituents on the left side of the Fischer projection will be on the top face of the Haworth projection.
5. Remember that in the cyclic form, the C1-hydroxyl group (the anomeric center) can usually adopt either the up or down configuration.



Furanose

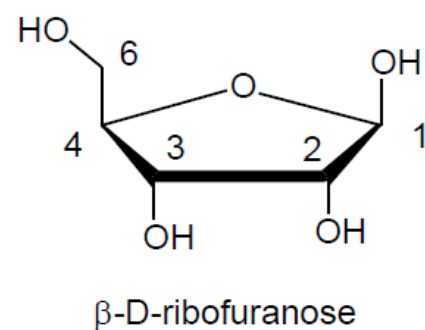
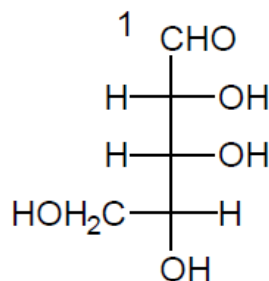
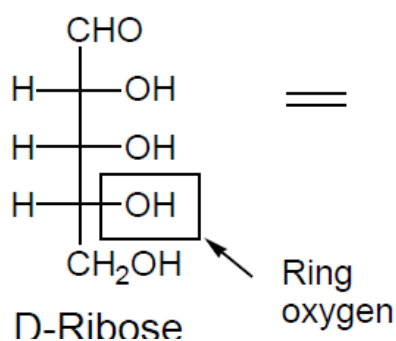
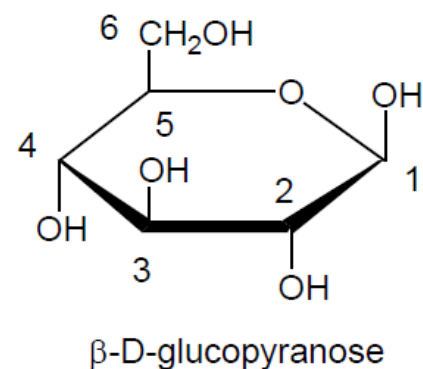
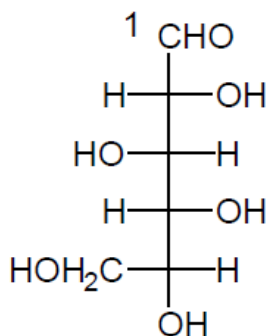
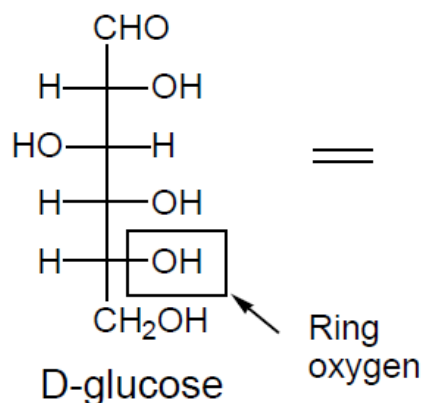


Pyranose

T= top
B= bottom

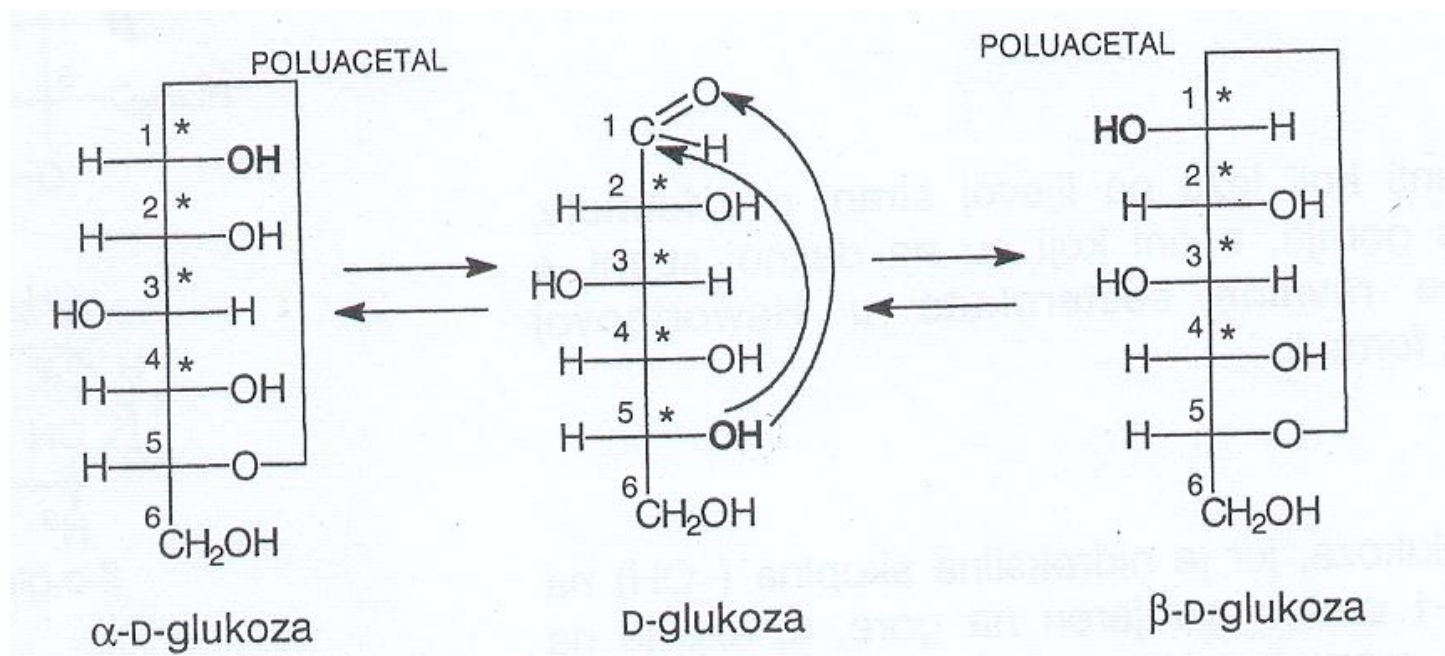
Kako crtati Haworthove projekcije?

❖ supstituenti na **desnoj strani u Fischerovoj projekciji** bit će s **donje strane u Haworthovoj projekciji**, a supstituenti **na lijevoj strani u Fischerovoj projekciji** s **gornje strane**



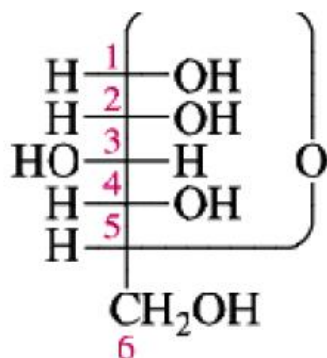
Fisherove cikličke projekcijske formule

❖ Fisherove projekcijske formule – ciklički oblici

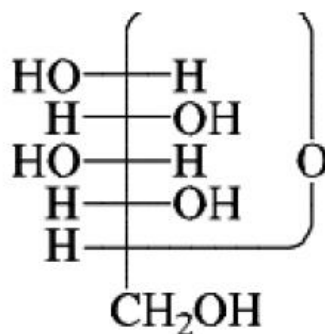


CIKLIČKE STRUKTURE RIBOZE I GLUKOZE

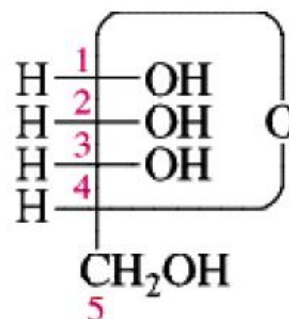
α -D-glukopiranoza



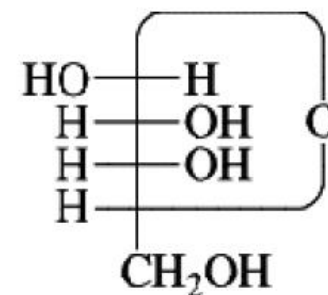
β -D-glukopiranoza



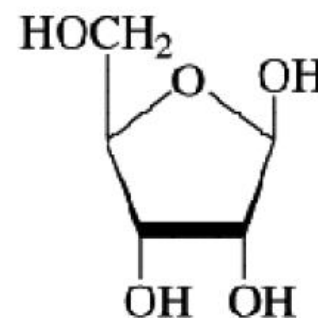
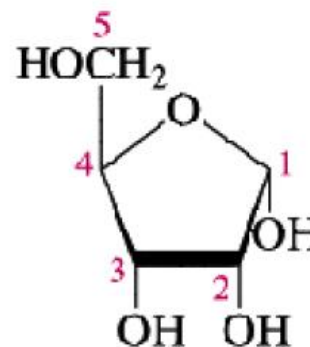
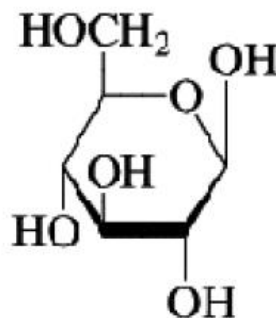
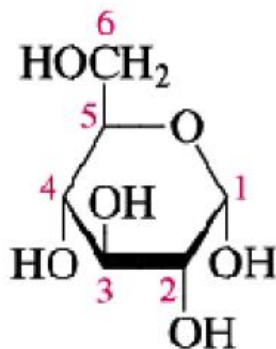
α -D-ribofuranaza



β -D-ribofuranaza



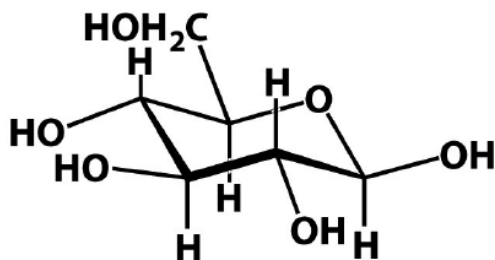
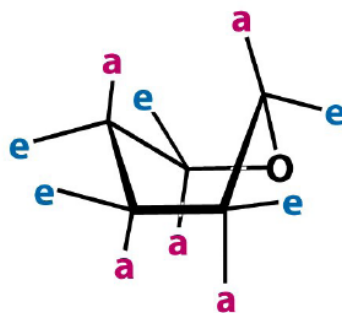
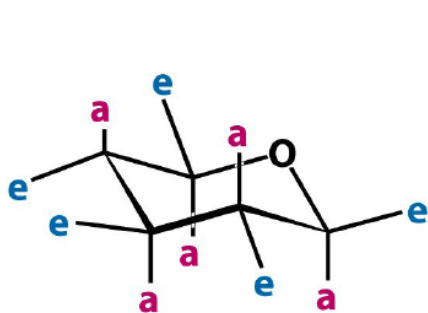
Fischerove projekcije



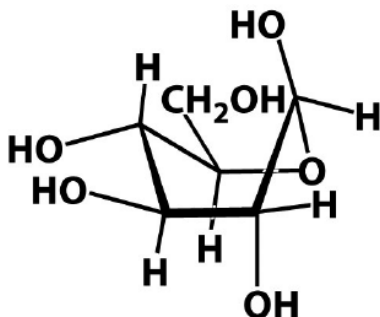
Haworth-ove projekcije

KONFORMACIJE GLUKOPIRANOZE

- ❖ **prsten piranoze nije planaran** – dvije konformacije
- ❖ **konformacija stolice** – OH skupine u ekvatorijalnom položaju



Konformacija
stolice



Konformacije kolijevke
(lađice)

Steric hindrance

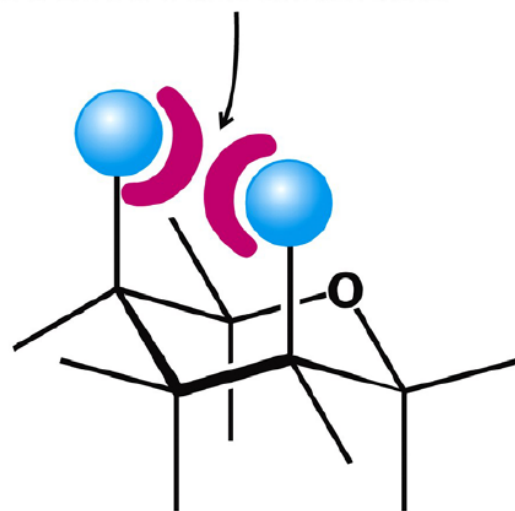
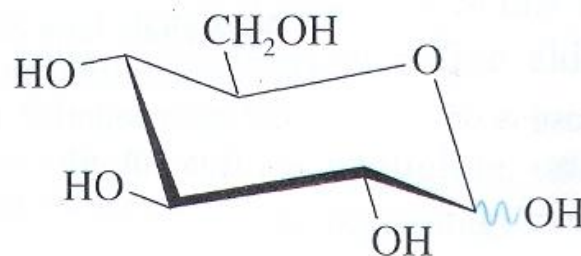
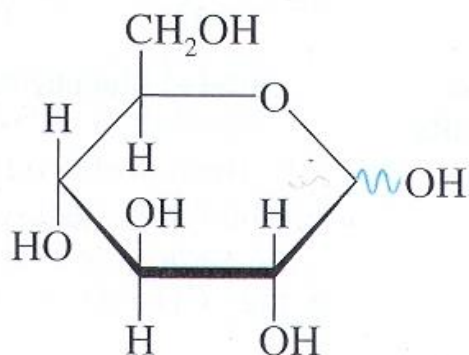


Figure 308
Biology, Sixth Edition
© 2004, Freeman and Company

ANOMERI

- ❖ **anomeri α i β** – razlikuju se po položaju OH na C1 položaju (novi stereogeni centar nastao ciklizacijom)
- ❖ **α -anomer** – OH grupa je sa suprotne strane CH_2OH grupe
- ❖ **β -anomer** – OH grupa je sa iste strane CH_2OH grupe (kod glukoze su svi veliki supstituenti u ekvatorijalnom položaju)
- ❖ kristalografska analiza pokazala je da je aktualna konformacija prstena **konformacija stolice**

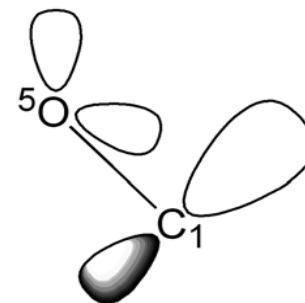
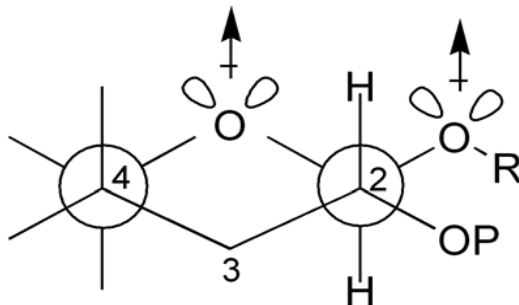
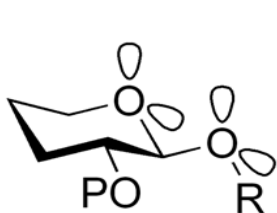


w indicates α or β (three-dimensional view not specified)

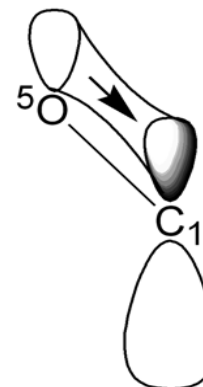
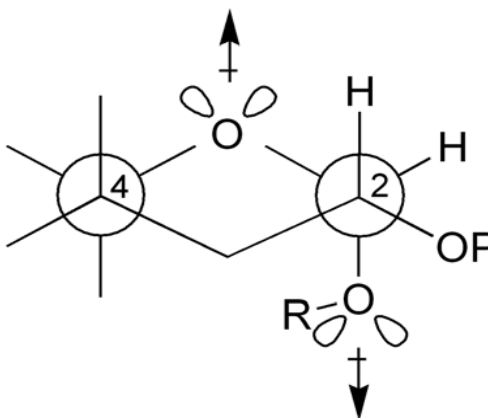
ANOMERNI EFEKT

- ❖ **ekvatorijalni položaj je energetski favoriziran – β anomer**
- ❖ **elektronegativni supstituenti – OH, OR – α anomer**

β -Anomer

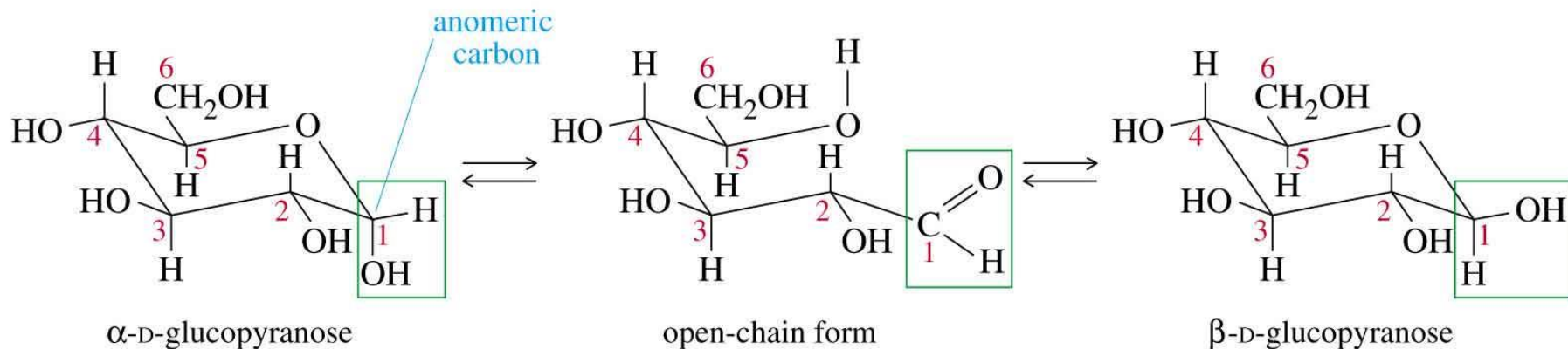


α -Anomer

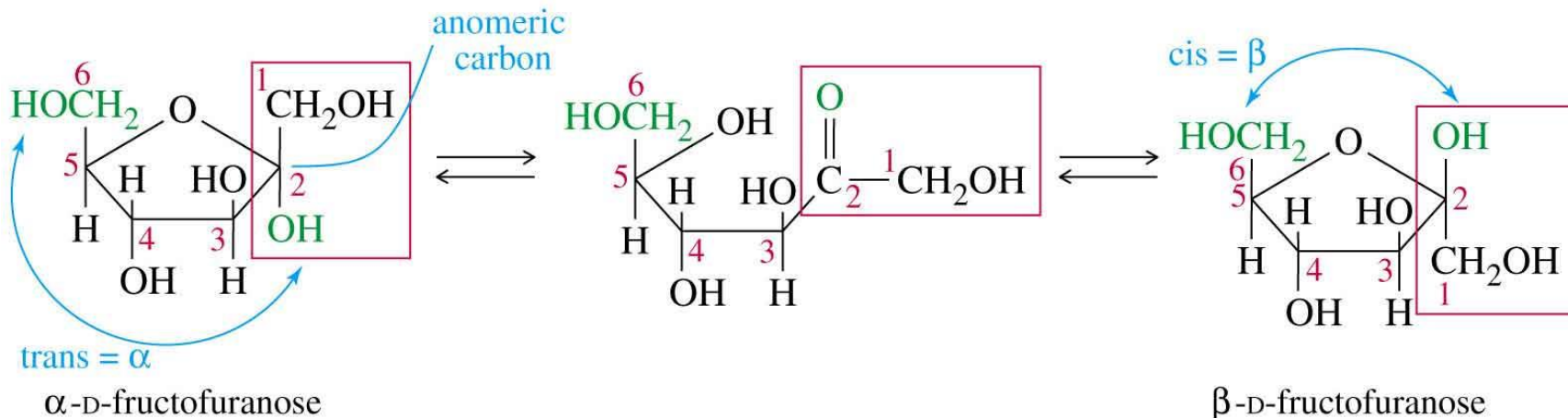


ANOMERI

Anomeri glukopiranoze:

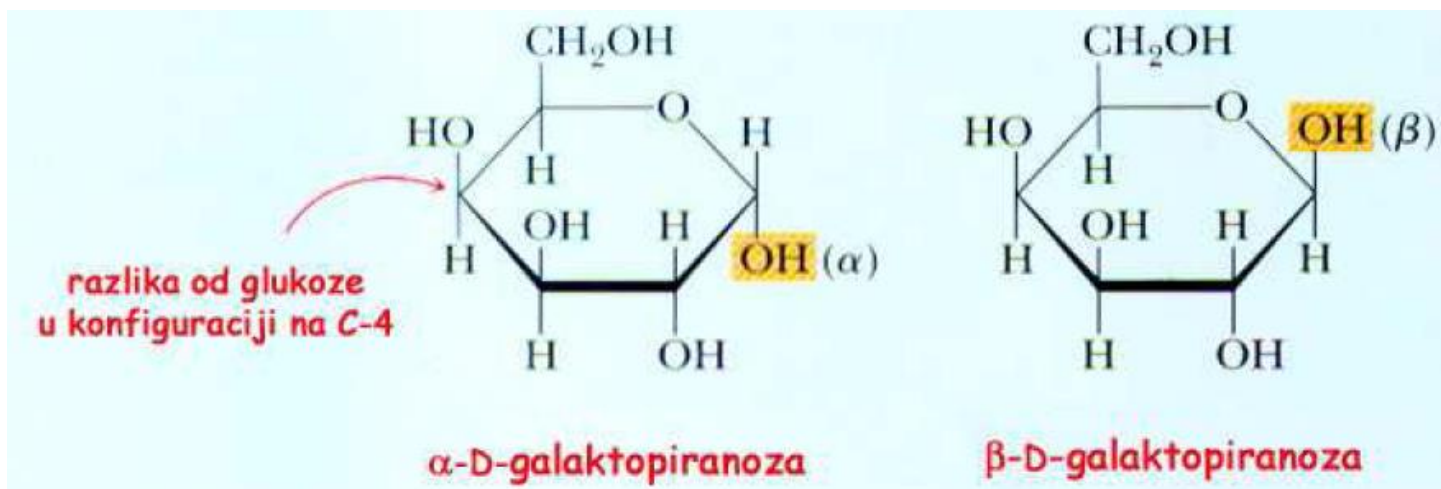
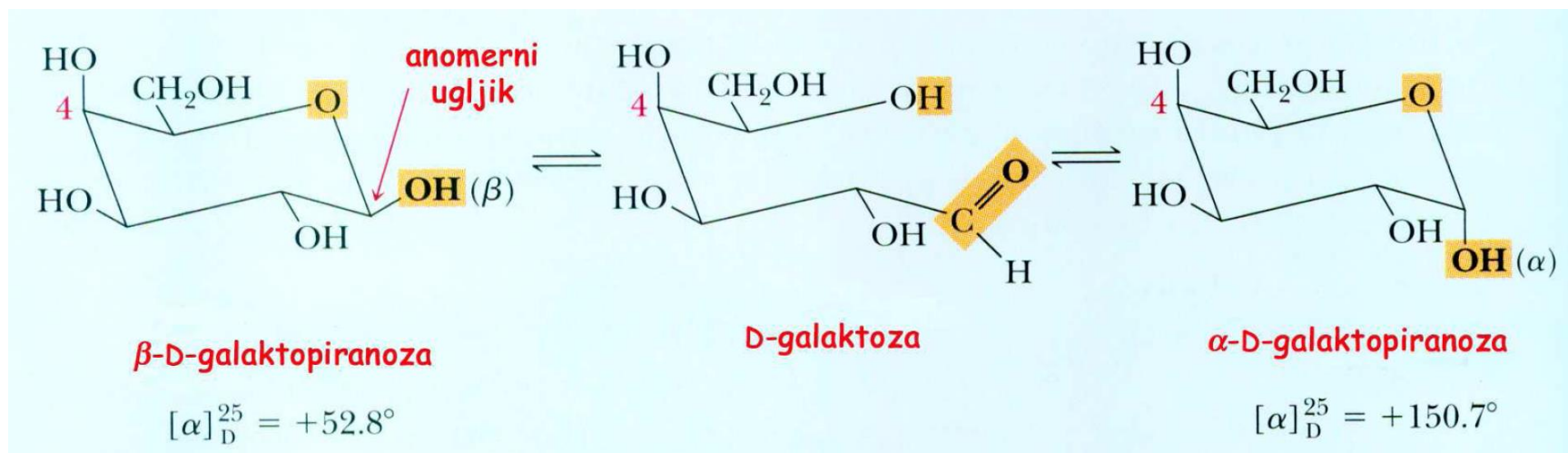


Anomeri fruktofuranoze:



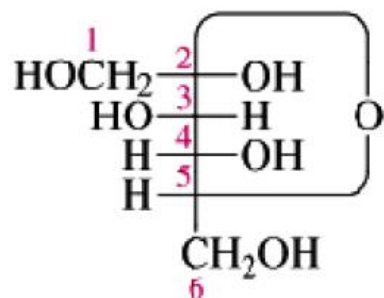
ANOMERI

Anomeri galaktopiranoze:

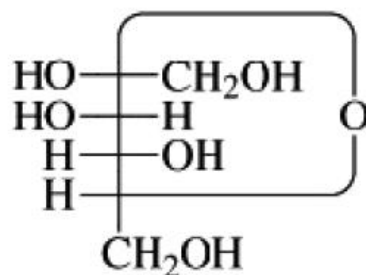


CIKLIČKE STRUKTURE FRUKTOZE

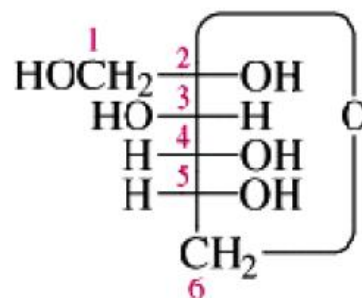
α -D-fruktofuranaza



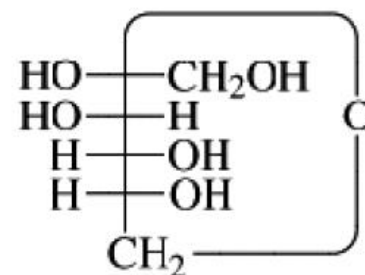
β -D-fruktofuranaza



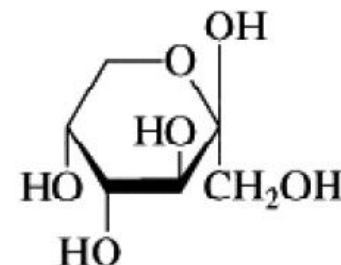
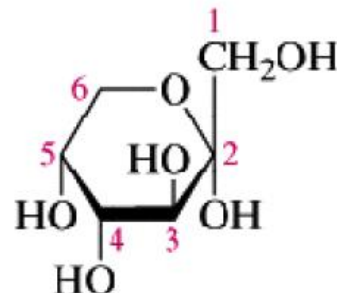
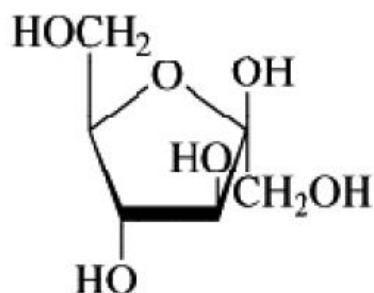
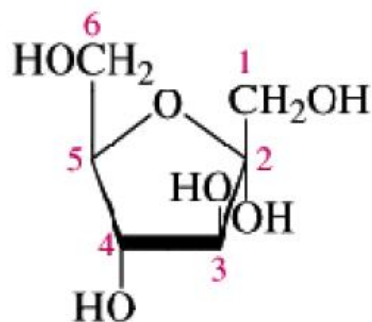
α -D-fruktopiranoza



β -D-fruktopiranoza



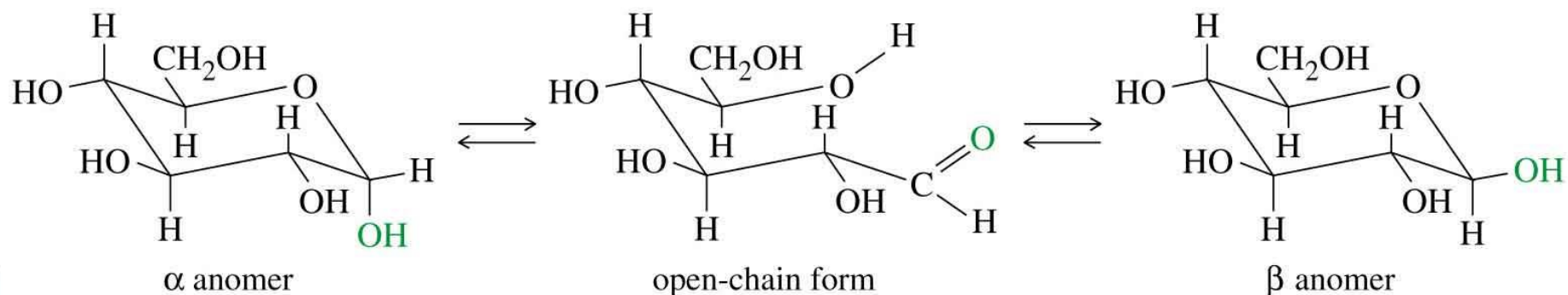
Fischerove projekcije



Haworthove projekcije

MUTAROTACIJA

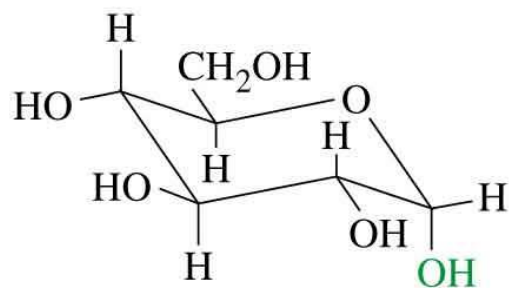
- ❖ specifična promjena u rotaciji anomera dok se ne postigne **ravnotežna smjesa specifične rotacije $+52,7^\circ$** (vodene otopine)



crystallize $\downarrow$ below 98°C

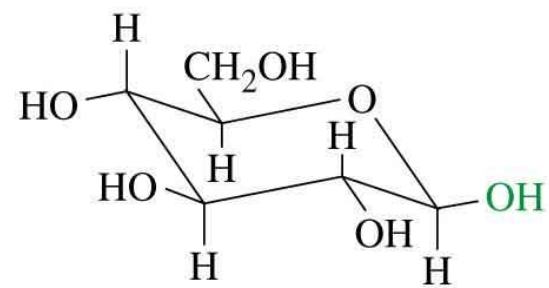
equilibrium in solution

crystallize $\downarrow$ above 98°C



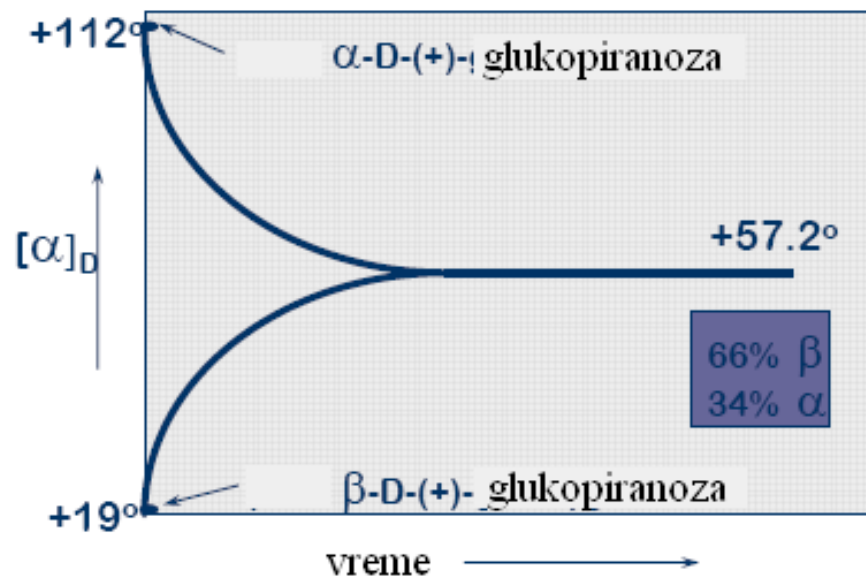
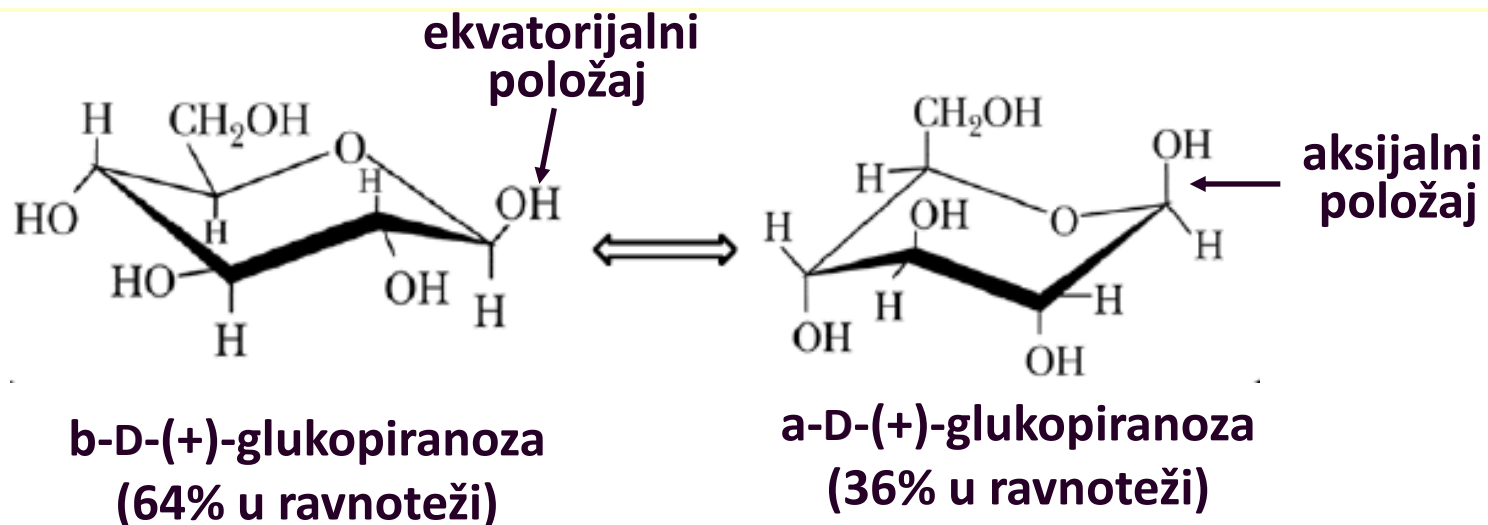
pure α anomer
mp 146°C , $[\alpha] = +112.2^\circ$

$\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ equilibrium mixture of α and β
 $[\alpha] = +52.6^\circ$ $\xleftarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$



pure β anomer
mp 150°C , $[\alpha] = +18.7^\circ$

MUTAROTACIJA



REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

**Preddiplomski studij
Primijenjena kemija**

**Prof. dr. sc. Marijana Hranjec
Zavod za organsku kemiju**

Studeni, 2024.

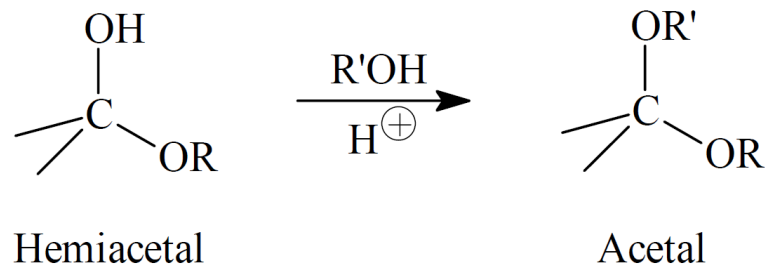
OSNOVNE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

Reakcije karbonilne skupine

- ❖ oksidacija
- ❖ redukcija
- ❖ tautomerizacija, enolizacija i izomerizacija
- ❖ adicija
- ❖ djelovanje kiselina i lužina

Reakcije hidroksilne skupine

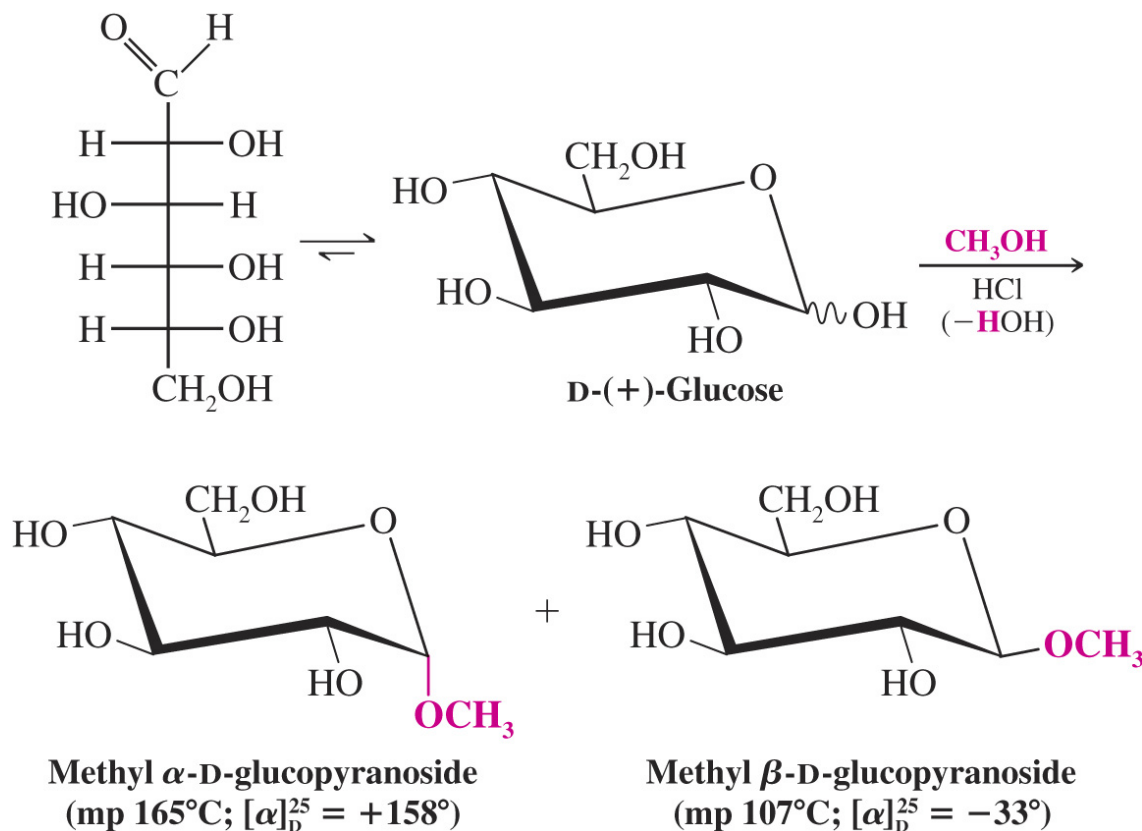
- ❖ nastajanje glikozida
- ❖ nastajanje estera i etera



- ❖ reakcije tipične za alkohole, aldehide i ketone

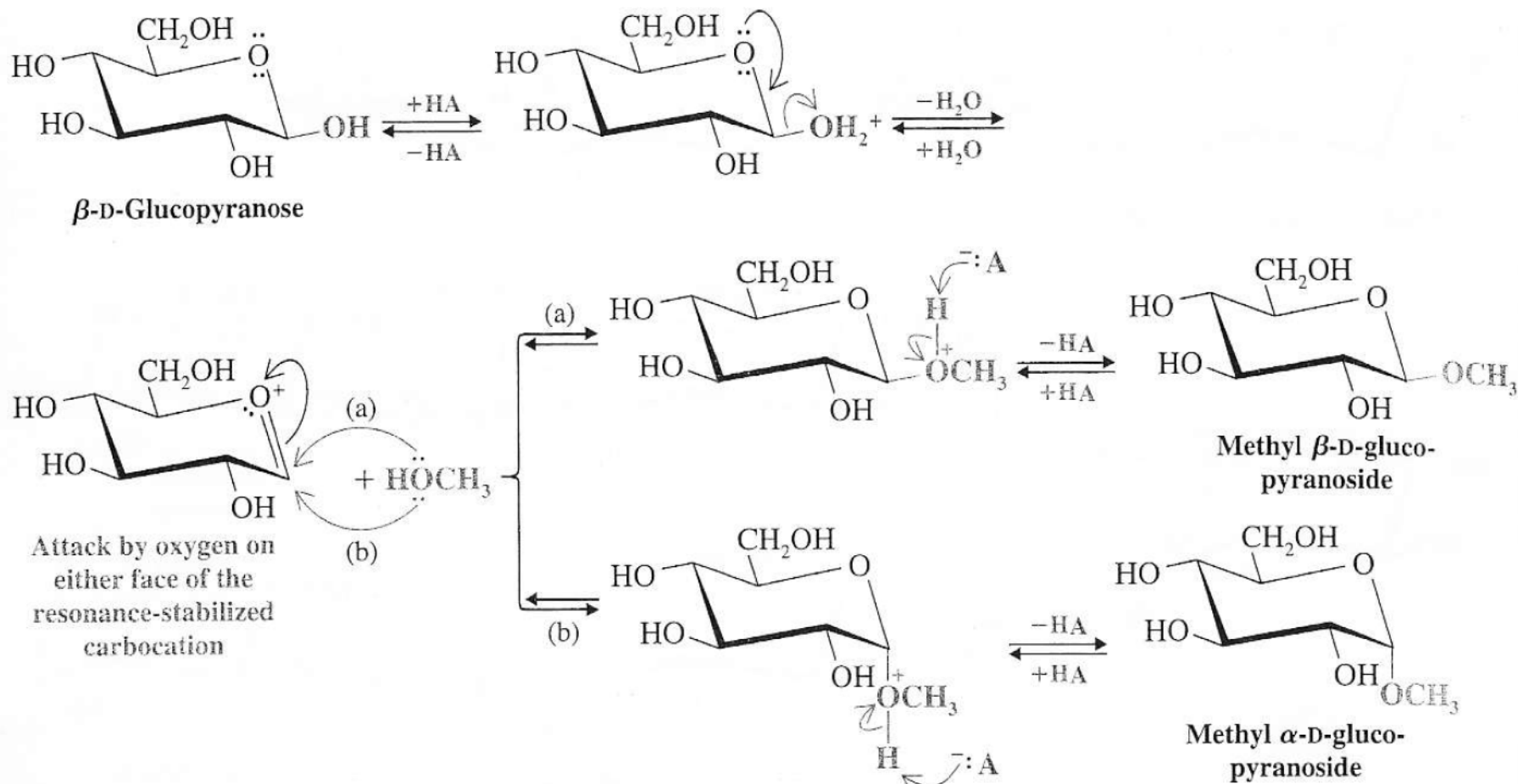
NASTAJANJE GLIKOZIDA

- ❖ **glikozidi** - acetali na anomernom ugljikovom atomu
- ❖ **glikozidna veza** – veza između ugljikohidrata i bilo koje druge molekule



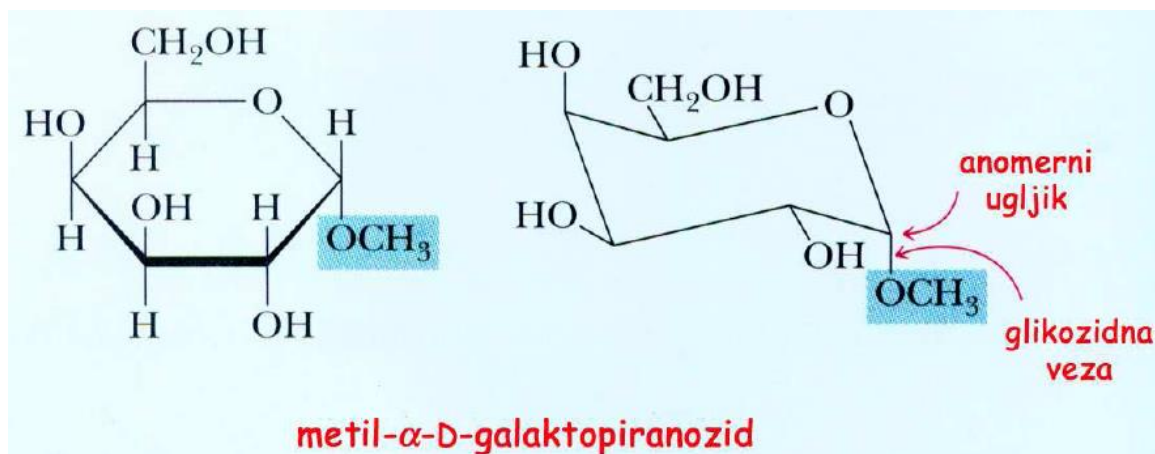
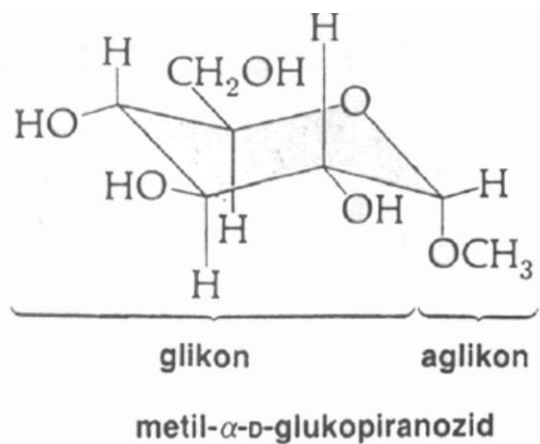
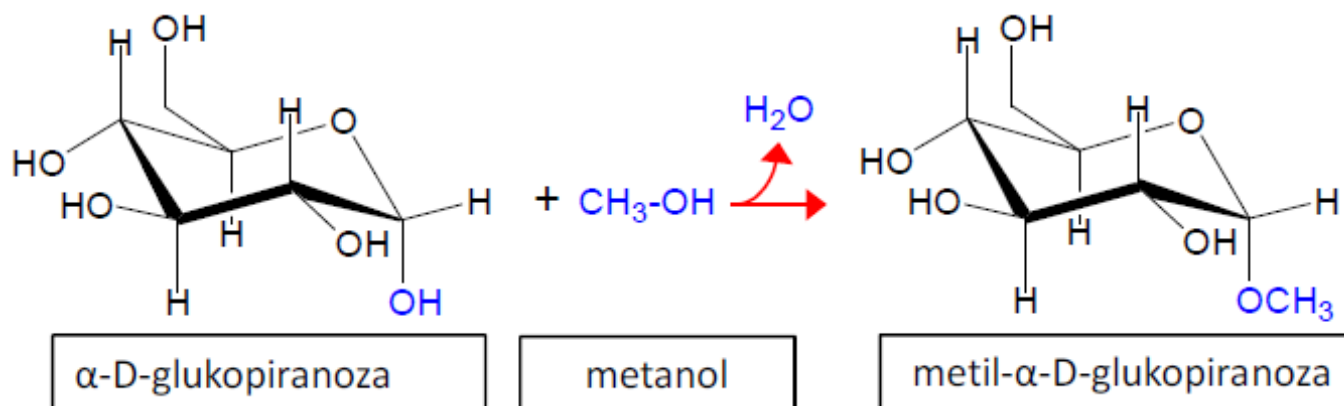
NASTAJANJE GLIKOZIDA

Mehanizam nastajanja glikozida:



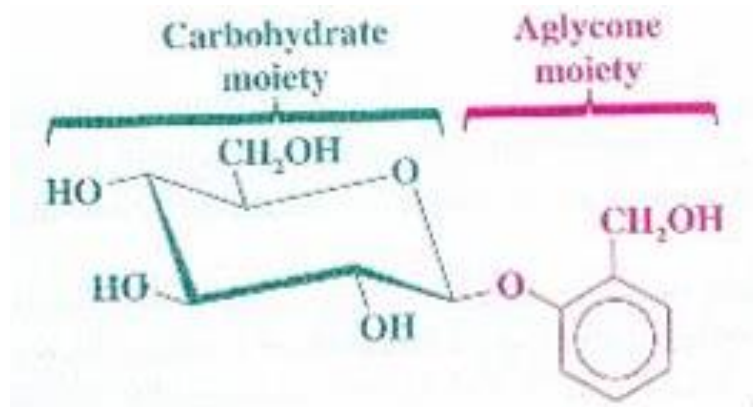
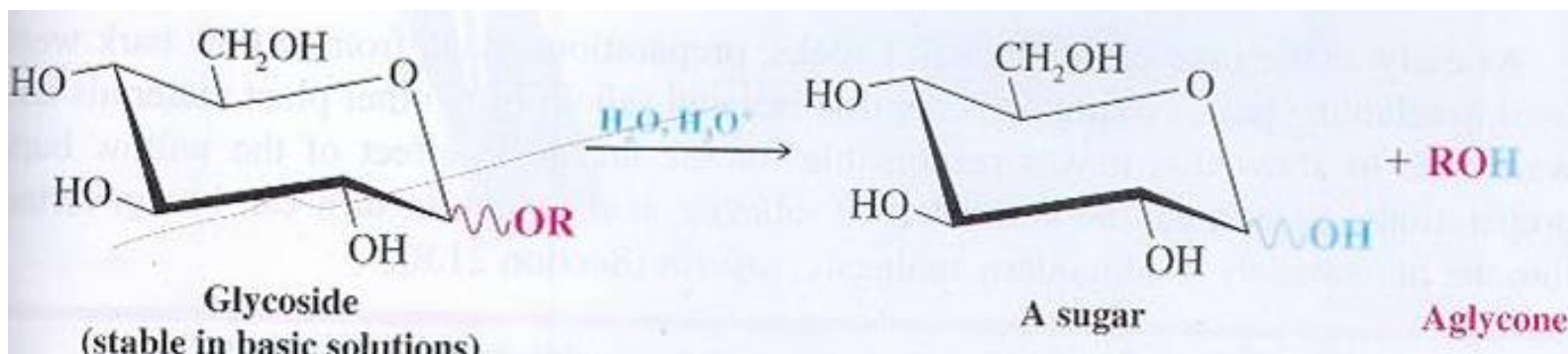
NASTAJANJE O-GLIKOZIDA

- ❖ reakcijom anomerne OH skupine s OH skupinom druge molekule nastaje **O-glikozidna veza** (α ili β glikozidna veza)



HIDROLIZA O-GLIKOZIDA

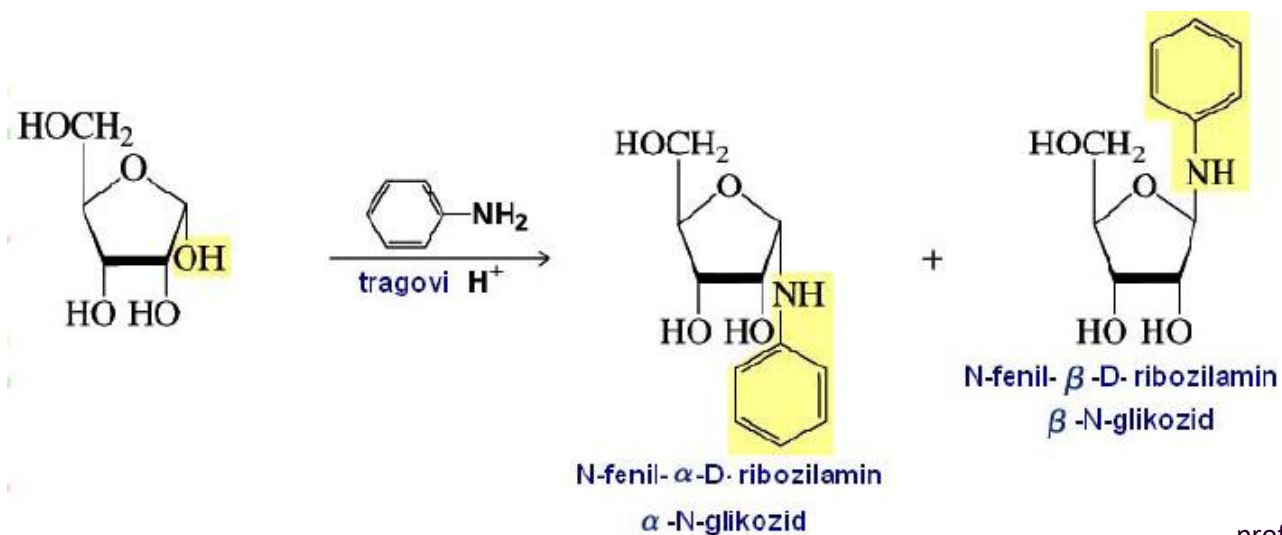
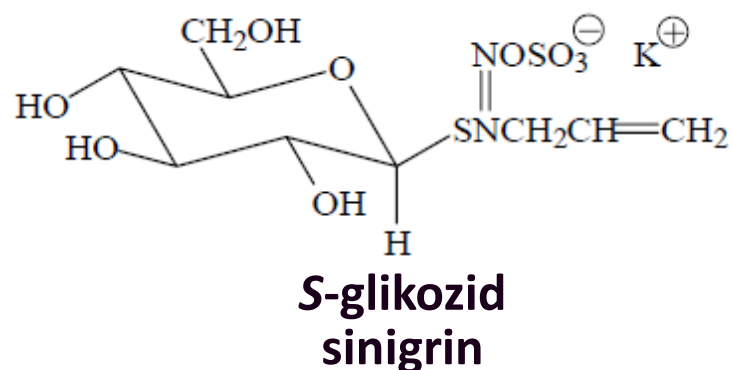
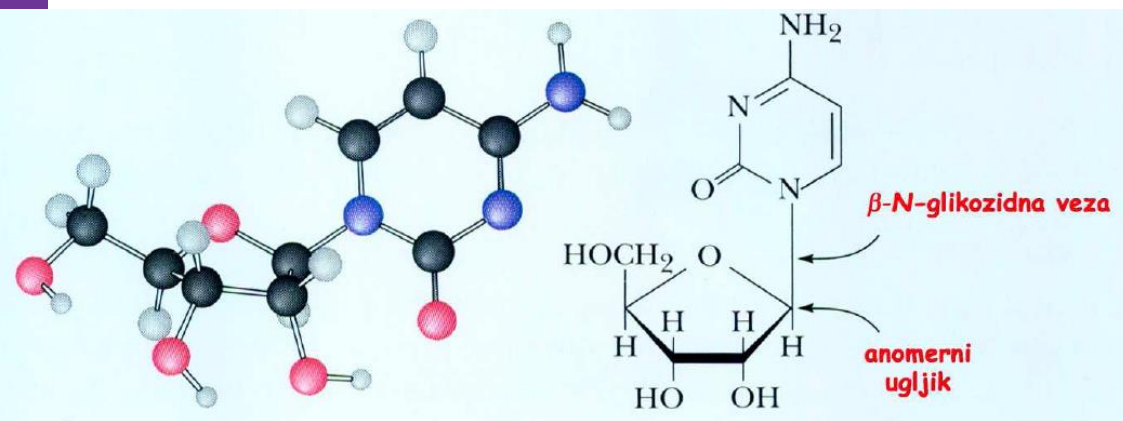
- ❖ u kiselom mediju hidroliziraju na ugljikohidratni dio (**glikon**) i **aglikon** (alkohol), u bazičnom mediju su stabilni



salicin

NASTAJANJE *N*- i *S*-GLIKOZIDA

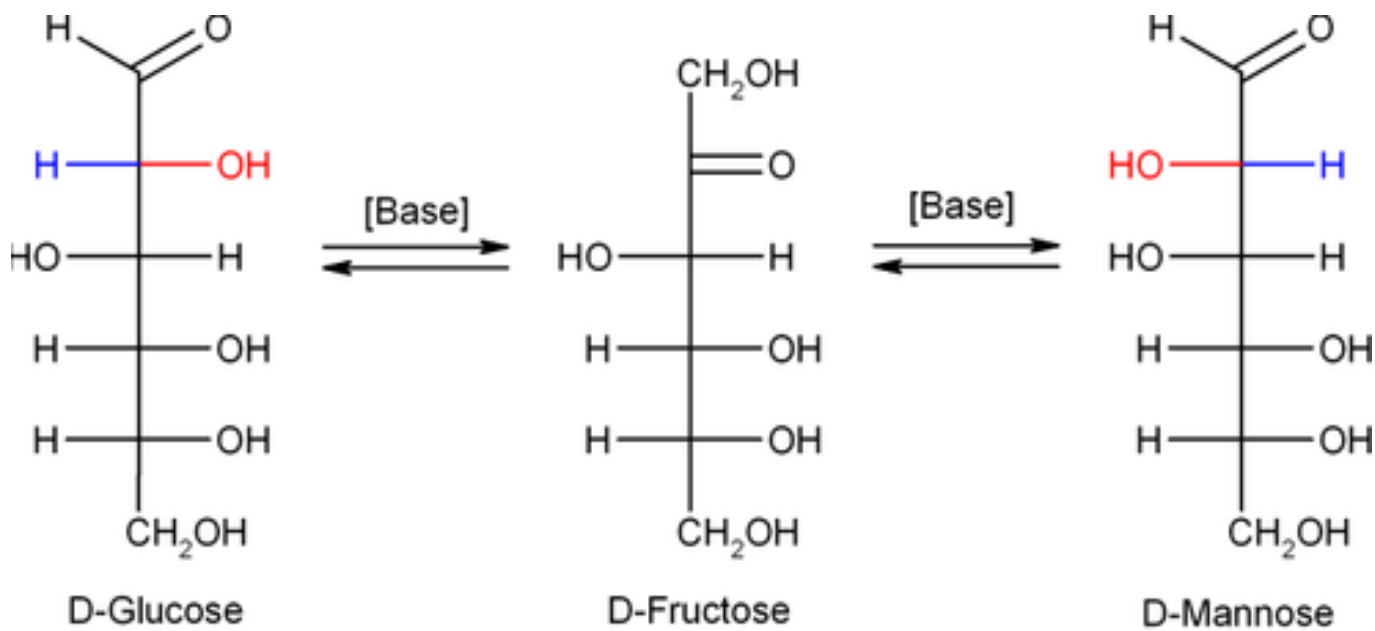
- ❖ reakcijom anomerne OH skupine s amino ili tiolnom skupinom druge molekule nastaju ***N*- i *S*-glikozidna veza**



OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

1. ENOLIZACIJA, TAUTOMERIZACIJA I IZOMERIZACIJA

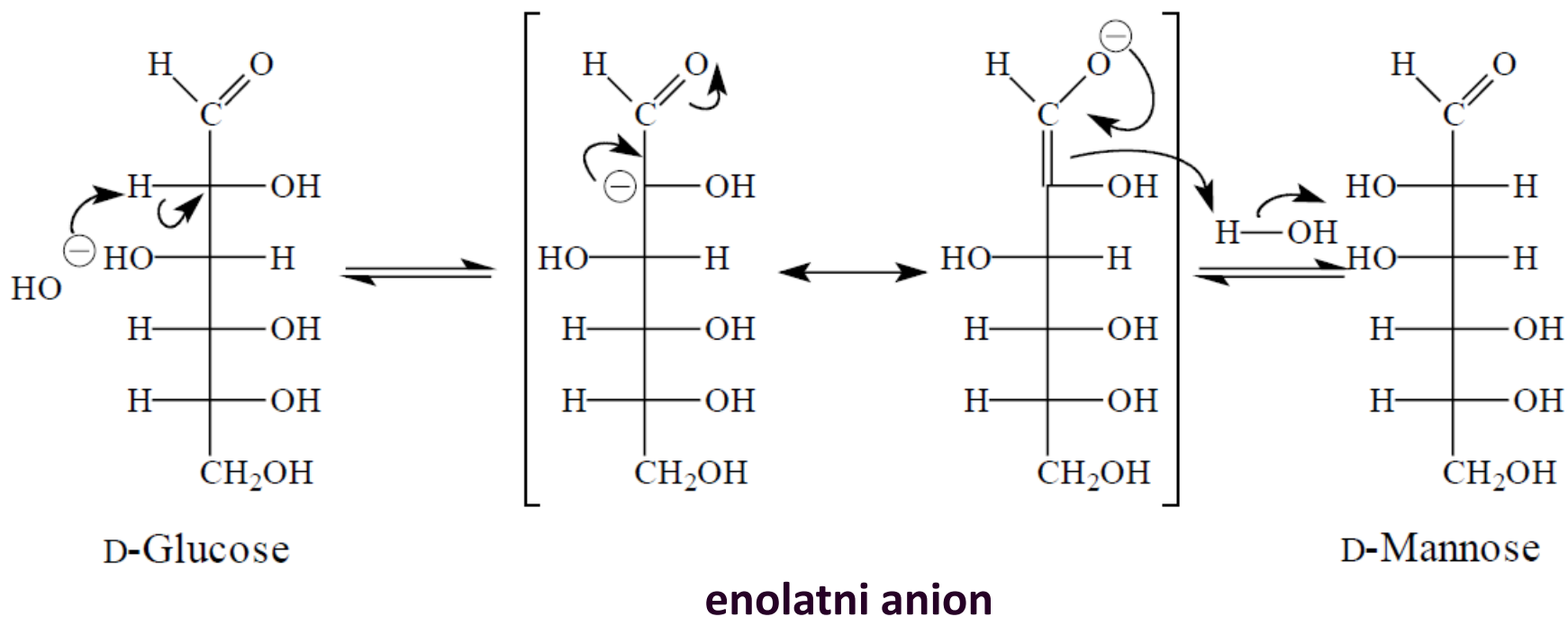
- ❖ Lobry de Bruyn – Alberda van Ekenstein-ova transformacija
- ❖ u bazičnom mediju – enolizacija i keto-enolna tautomerija koja vodi do izomerizacije



OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

1. ENOLIZACIJA, TAUTOMERIZACIJA I IZOMERIZACIJA

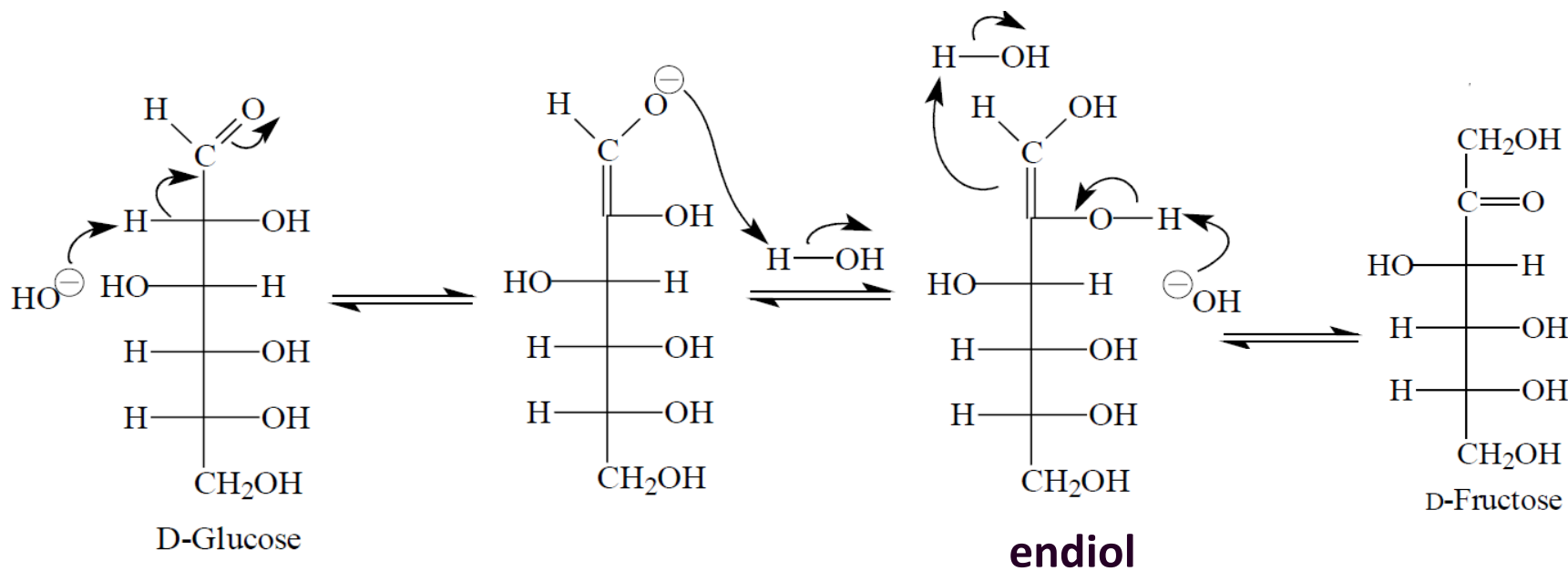
- ❖ slaba baza uzrokuje *dvije izomerizacijske reakcije*
- ❖ prva je **nastajanje C2 epimera**
- ❖ epimerizacija D-glukoze u D-manozu



OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

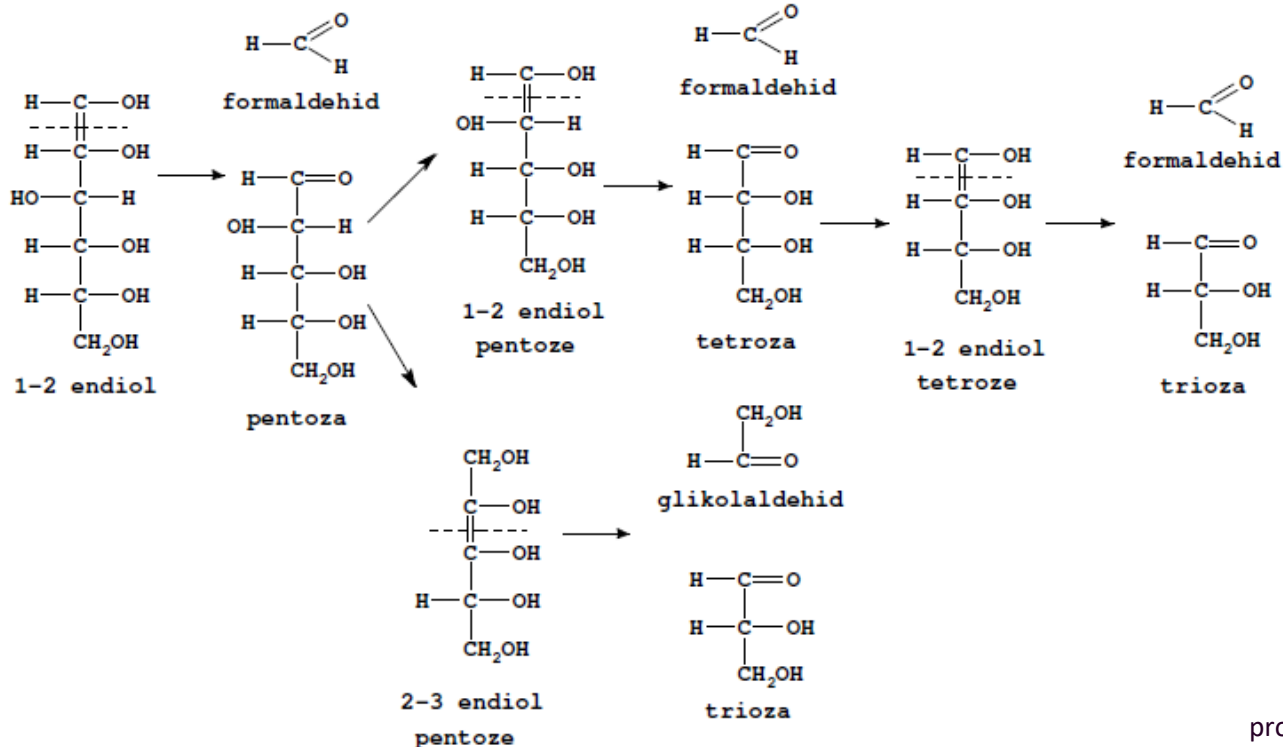
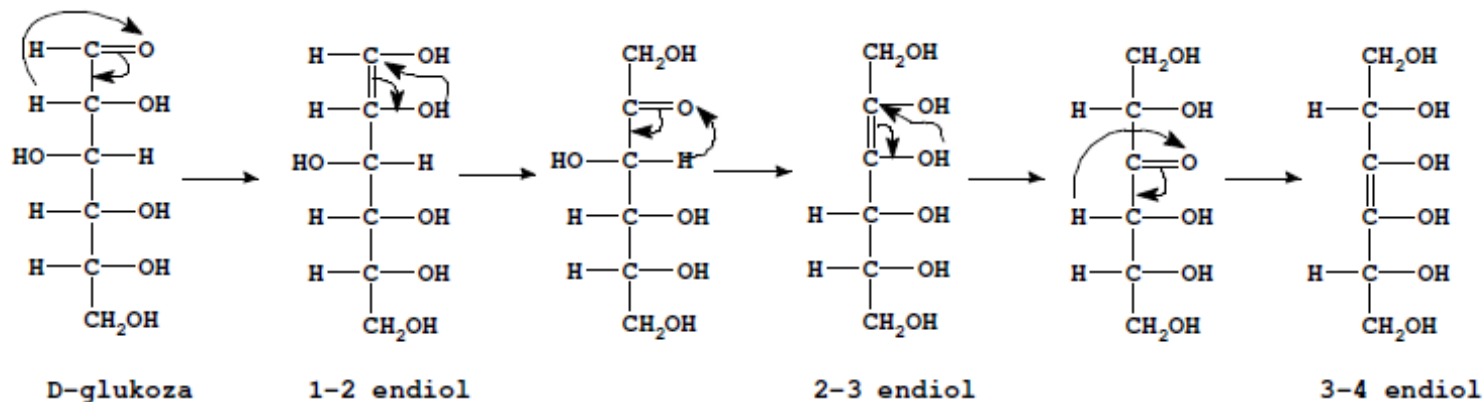
1. ENOLIZACIJA, TAUTOMERIZACIJA I IZOMERIZACIJA

- ❖ slaba baza uzrokuje dvije izomerizacijske reakcije
- ❖ druga je **prijelaz karbonilne grupe između C1 i C2**
- ❖ konverzija D-glukoze u D-fruktozu



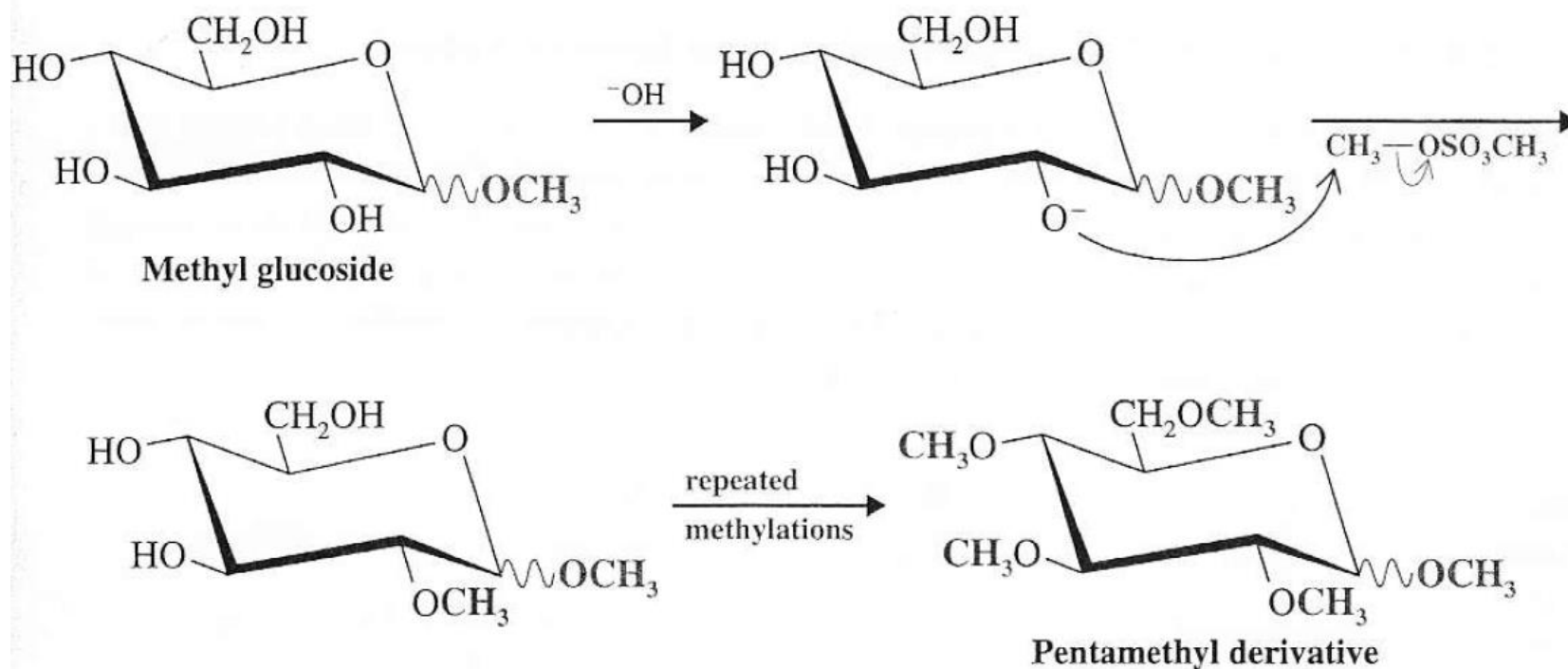
1. ENOLIZACIJA, TAUTOMERIZACIJA I IZOMERIZACIJA

❖ jaka baza – niži šećeri, formaldehid i glikol-aldehid



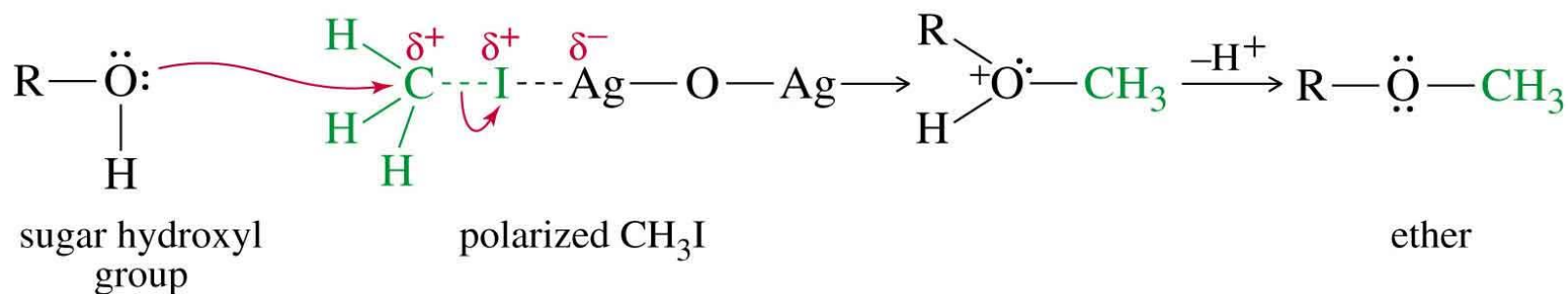
OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

2. NASTAJANJE ETERA – *alkiliranje svih OH skupina u OR skupine*, modificirana Williamsonova sinteza ne koristi jaku bazu – otvaranje prstena i izomerizacija

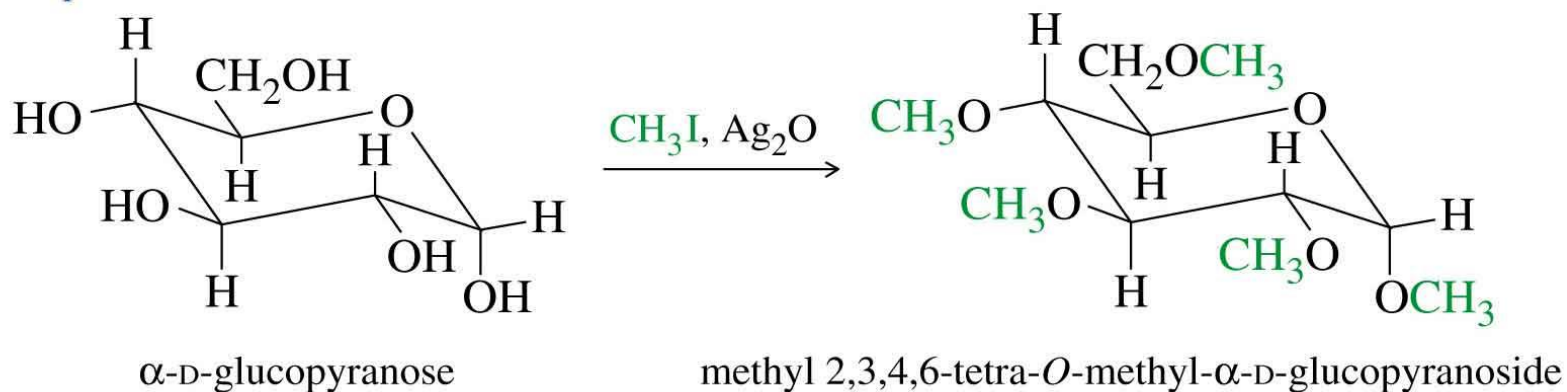


OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

2. NASTAJANJE ETERA

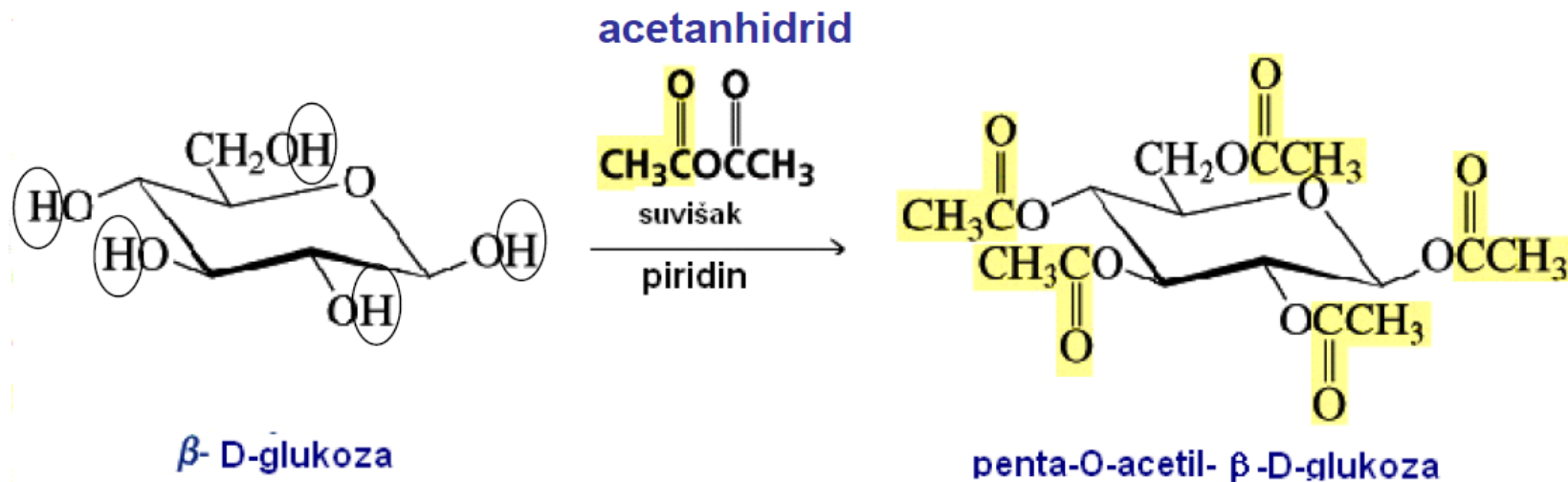
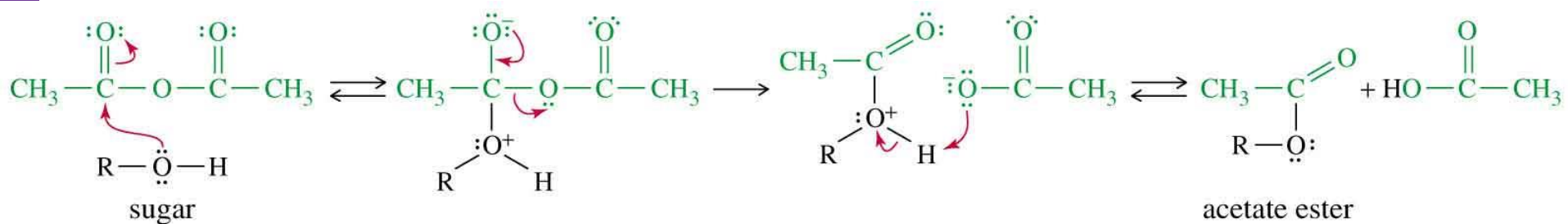


Example



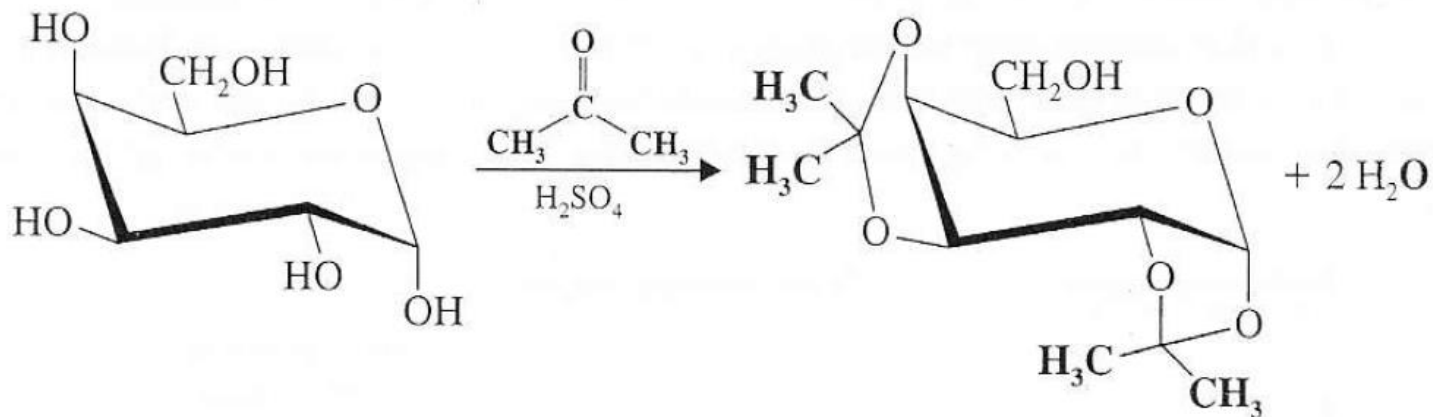
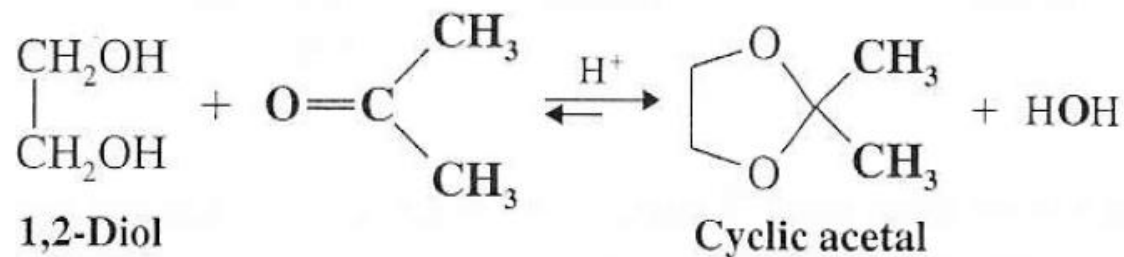
OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

3. NASTAJANJE ESTERA – aciliranje svih OH skupina



OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

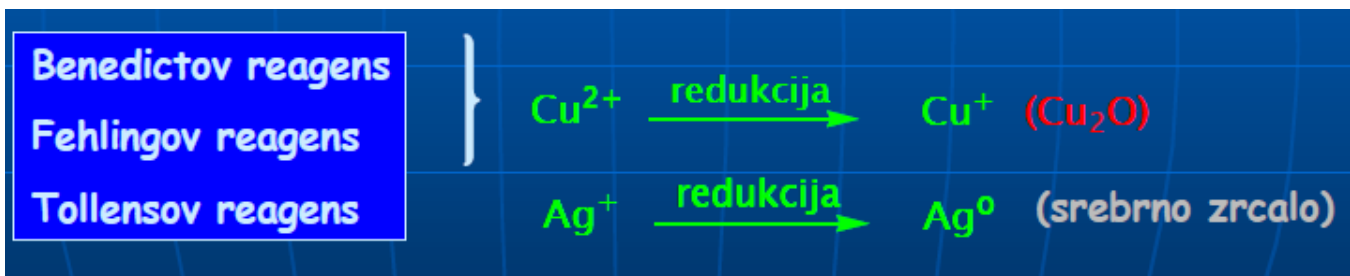
4. NASTAJANJE CIKLIČKIH ACETALA – kada su vicinalne OH skupine u *cis* položaju; zaštitne skupine



REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

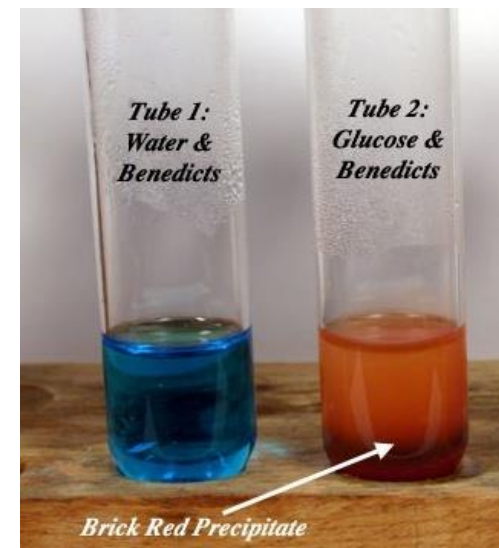
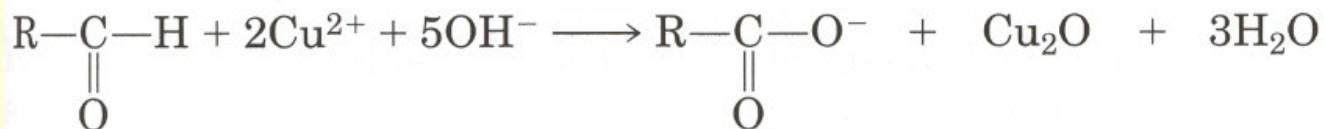
1. OKSIDACIJA

- ❖ daju pozitivan test s odgovarajućim reagensima
- ❖ kvalitativni testovi za dokazivanje reducirajućih šećera



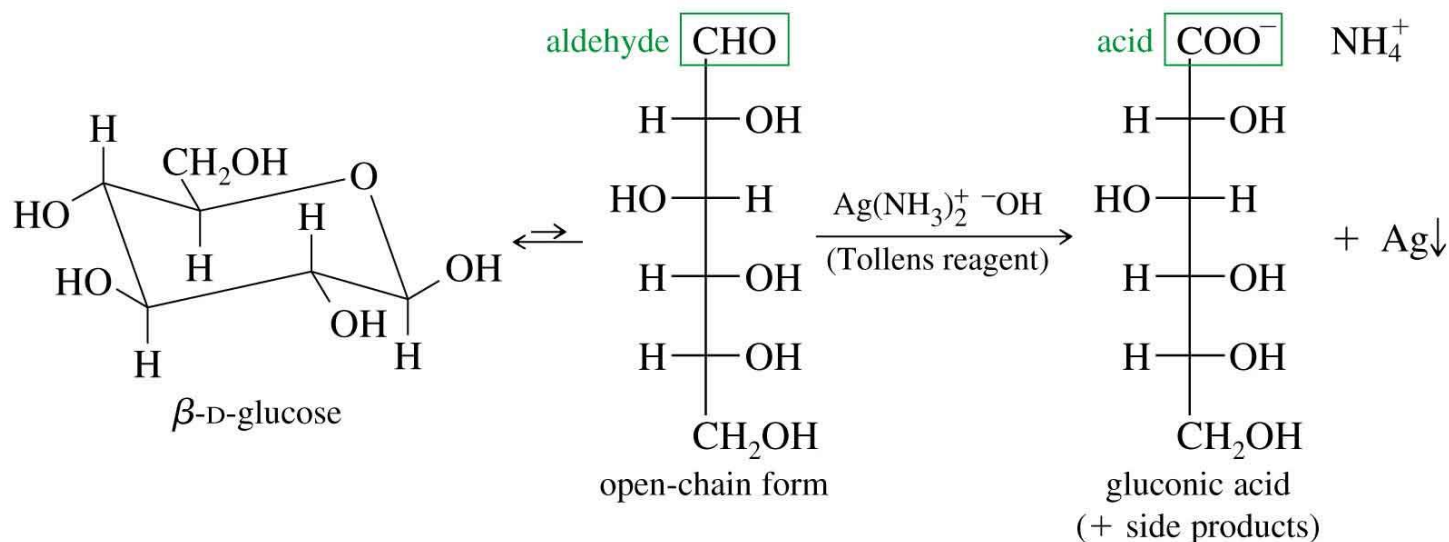
Benedictov test: bazična otopina
s bakar-citratnim ionom

Fehlingov test: bazična otopina
s bakar-tartaratnim ionom



REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

Tollensov test:



Reducirajući šećeri:

❖ daju pozitivan rezultat Tollensovog i Benedictovog testa

Nereducirajući šećeri:

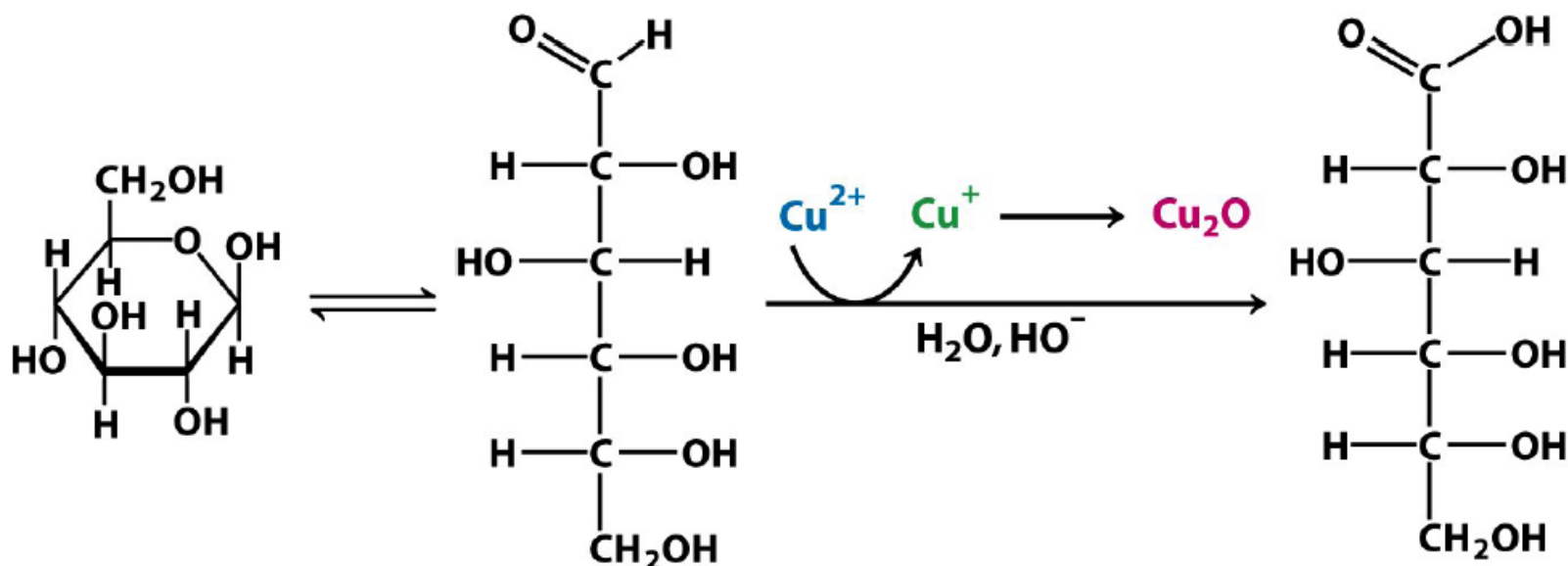
❖ ne daju pozitivan rezultat Tollensovog i Benedictovog testa

REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

1. OKSIDACIJA

Reducirajući šećeri:

- ❖ ugljikohidrati s poluacetalnim skupinama
- ❖ daju pozitivan rezultat Tollensovog i Benedictovog testa, tj. reduciraju Cu^{2+} u Cu^+ i nastaju *aldonske kiseline*



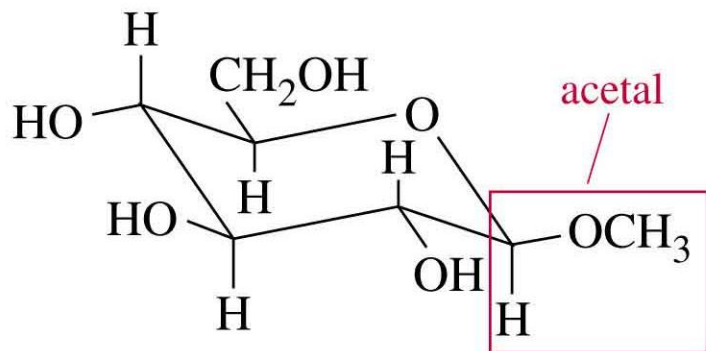
REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

1. OKSIDACIJA

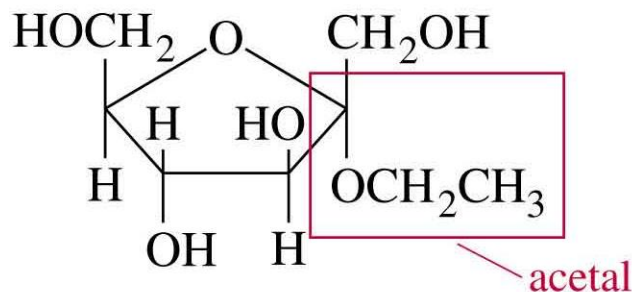
Nereducirajući šećeri:

- ❖ ugljikohidrati s acetalnim skupinama - glikozidi
- ❖ ne daju pozitivan rezultat Tollensovog i Benedictovog testa

Examples of nonreducing sugars



methyl β -D-glucopyranoside
(or methyl β -D-glucoside)



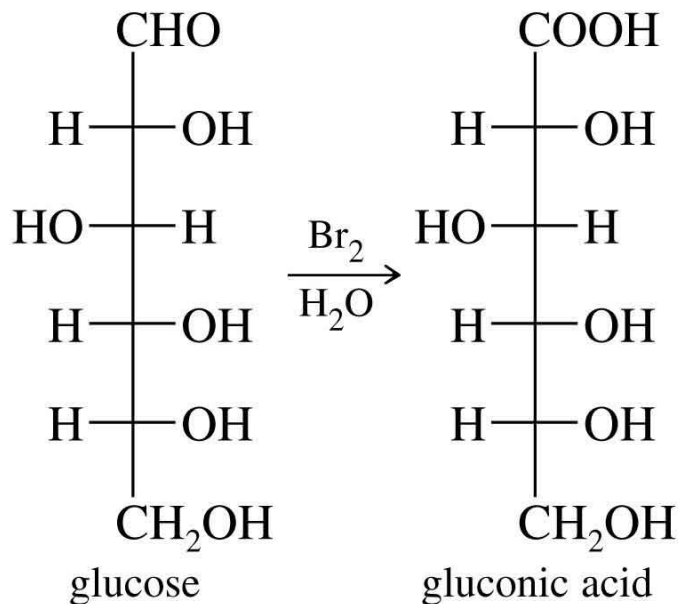
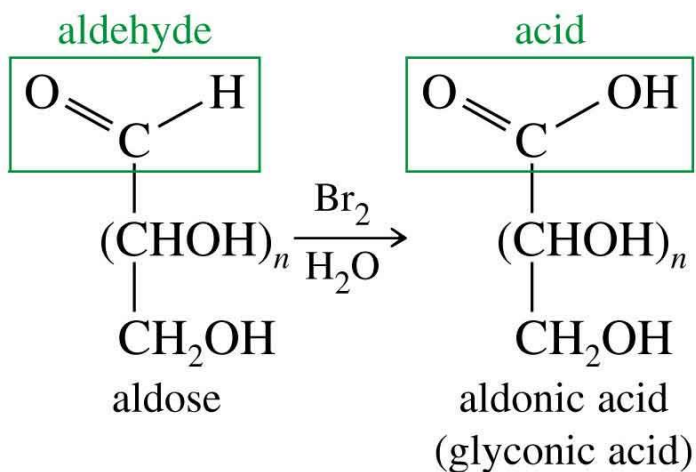
ethyl α -D-fructofuranoside
(or ethyl α -D-fructoside)

REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

1. OKSIDACIJA

- ❖ bromna voda selektivno oksidira CHO grupu u COOH
- ❖ oksidacija aldoza u **aldonske kiseline**

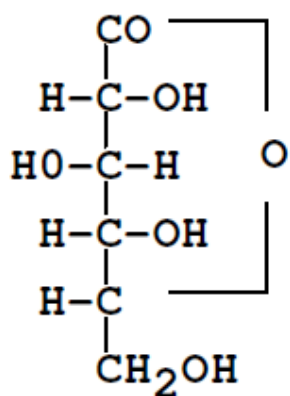
Example



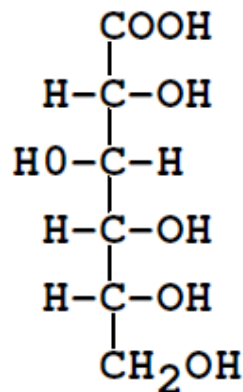
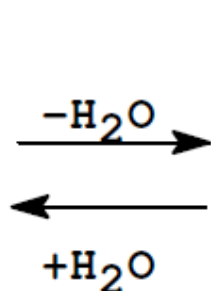
REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

1. OKSIDACIJA

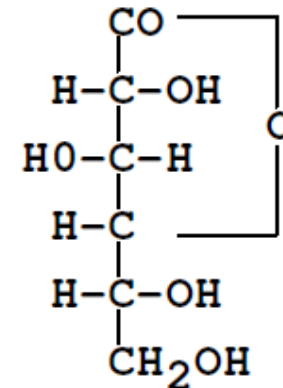
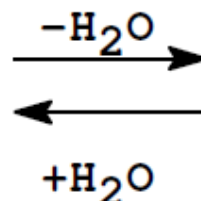
- ❖ u vodenim otopinama se **aldonske kiseline** obično nalaze kao ciklički esteri – γ i δ -laktoni



D-glukono- δ -lakton



D-glukonska kiselina

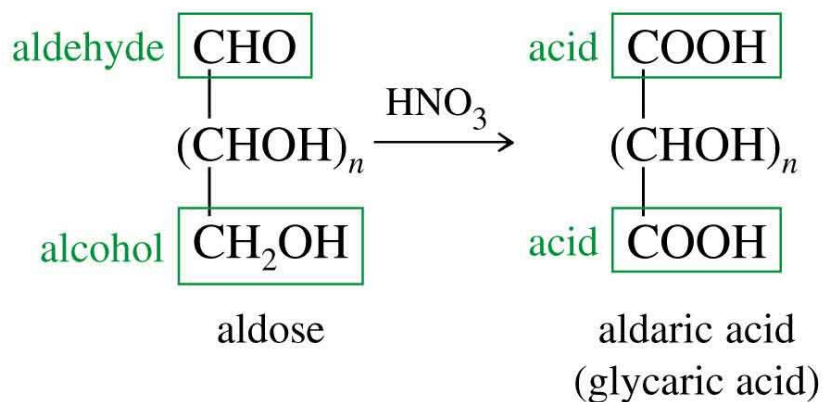


D-glukono- γ -lakton

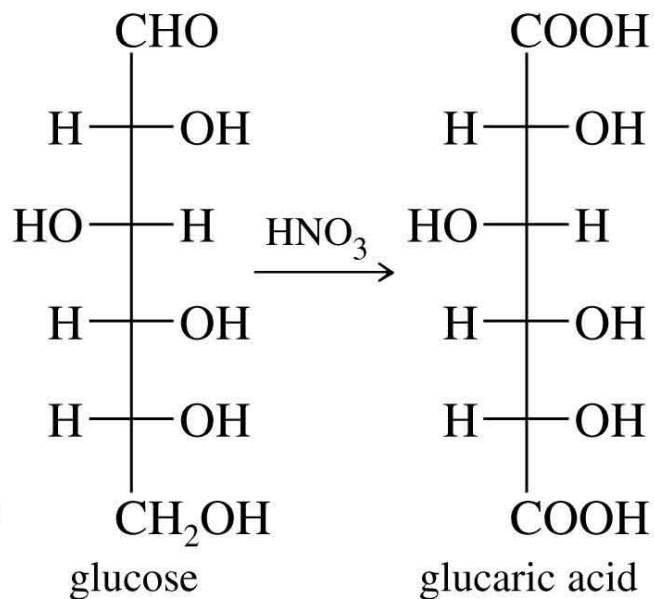
REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

1. OKSIDACIJA

- ❖ oksidacija aldehidne i terminalne hidroksilne skupine
- ❖ nastajanje **aldarnih kiselina**
- ❖ razrijeđena HNO_3 je jači oksidans, oksidira i aldoze i ketoze



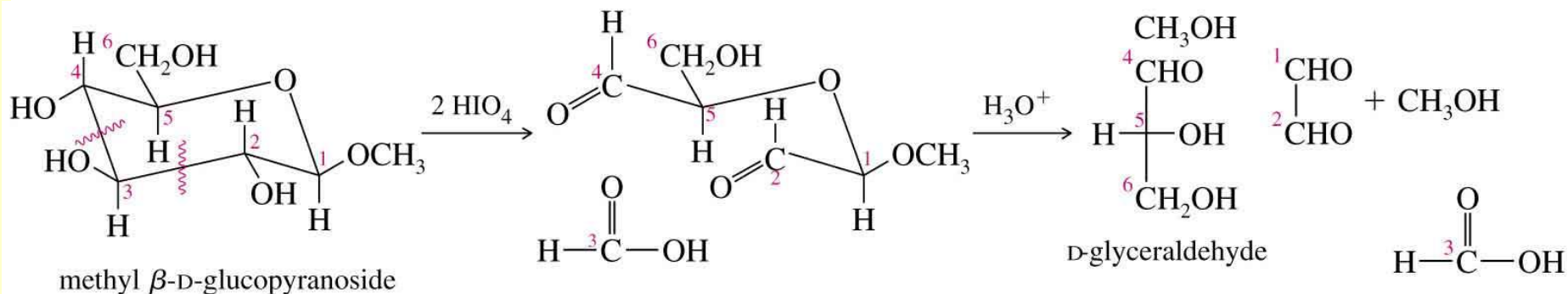
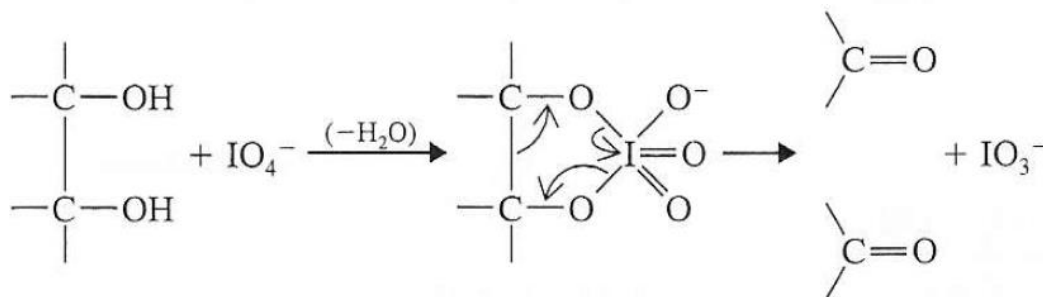
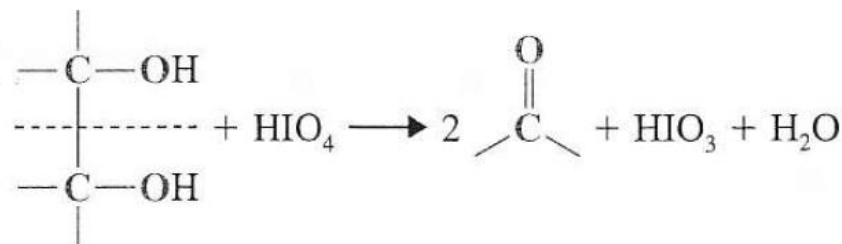
Example



REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

1. OKSIDACIJA

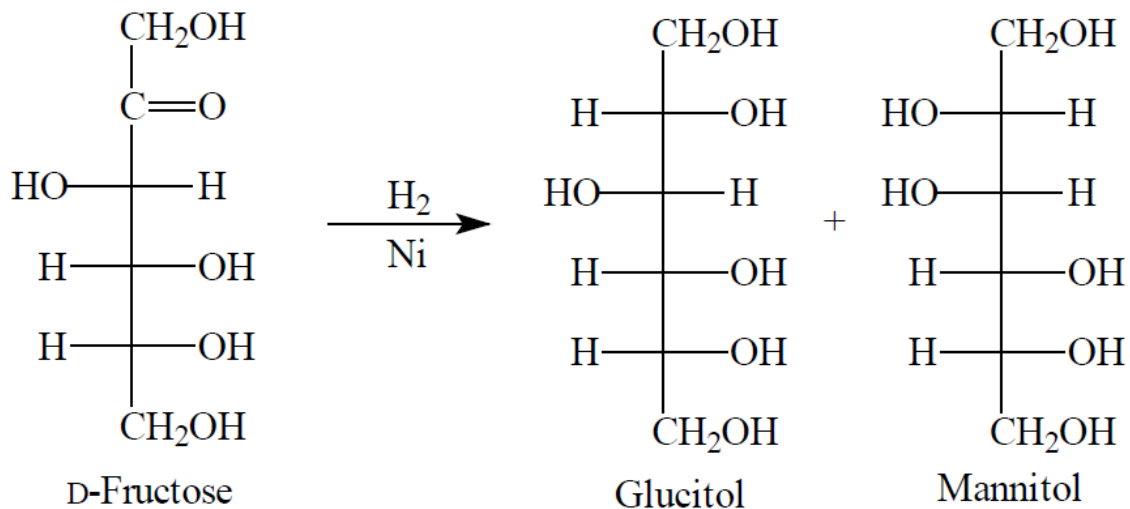
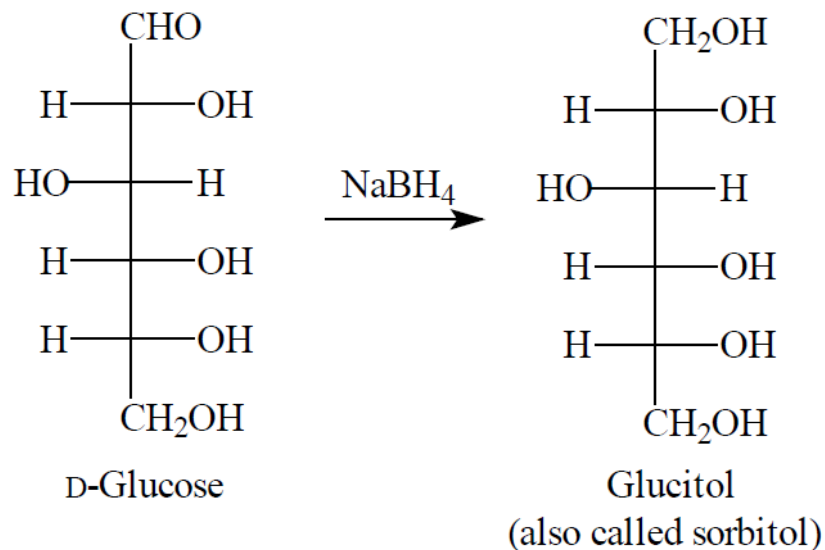
- ❖ perjodatna oksidacija – cijepanje polihidroksidnih spojeva na karbonilne spojeve; identifikacijom nastalih produkata moguće je odrediti veličinu početnog prstena



REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

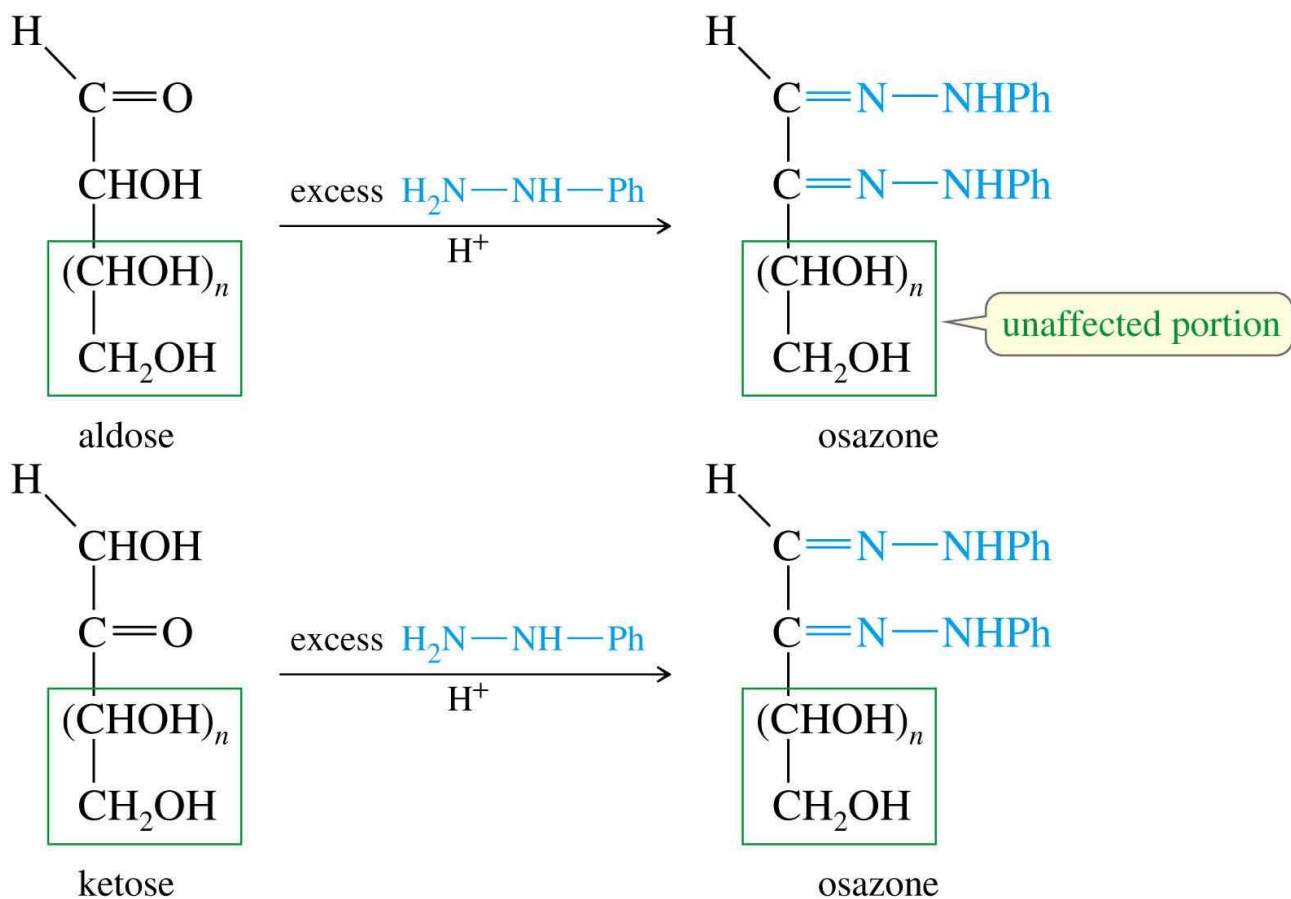
2. REDUKCIJA

- ❖ NaBH_4 , H_2/Ni
- ❖ blagi reakcijski uvjeti
- ❖ nastaju alkoholi koji se nazivaju **alditoli**



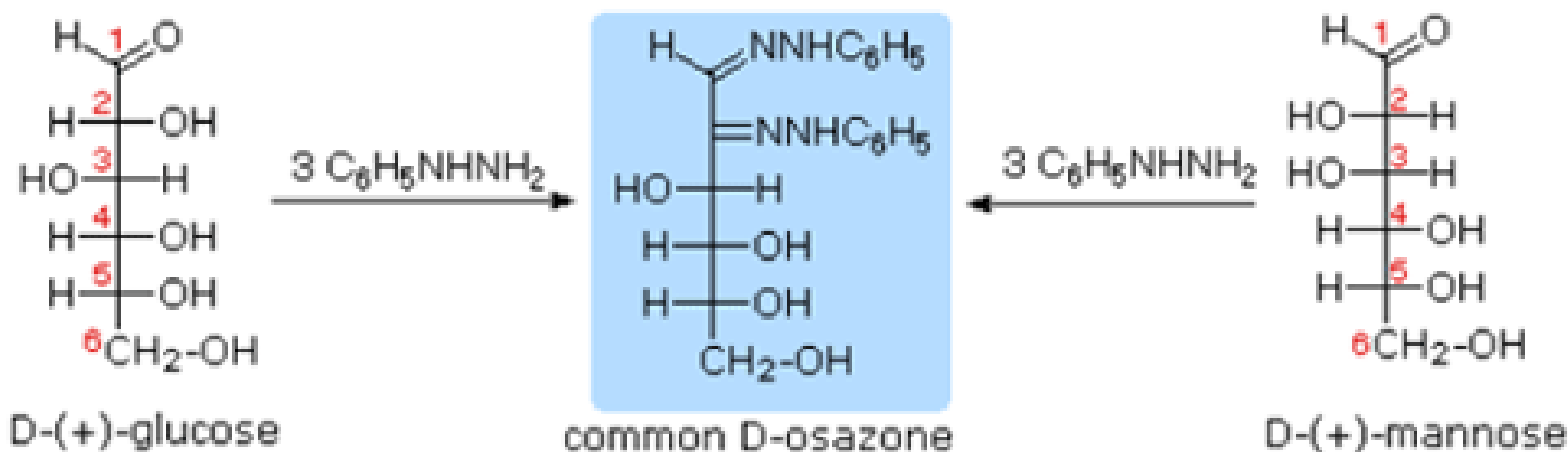
REAKCIJA S FENILHIDRAZINIMA

- ❖ **osazoni**
- ❖ **fenilhidrazin reagira na C1 i C2 položaju aldoza i ketoza**



REAKCIJA S FENILHIDRAZINIMA

- ❖ gubitak stereogenog centra na C2 položaju dok ostali stereogeni centri ostaju nepromijenjeni
- ❖ D-glukoza i D-manoza daju isti osazon

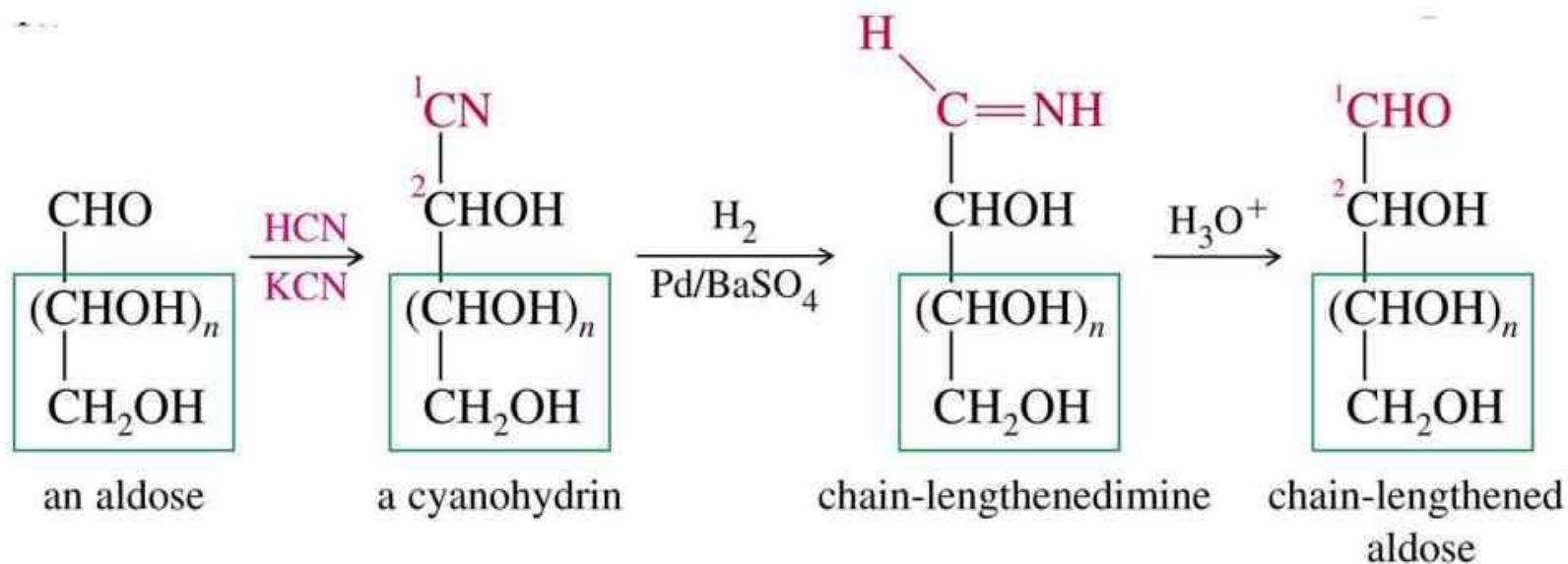


- ❖ karakteristični žuto obojeni spojevi
- ❖ kristaliziraju odmah i služe za identifikaciju šećera

SINTEZA I DEGRADACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

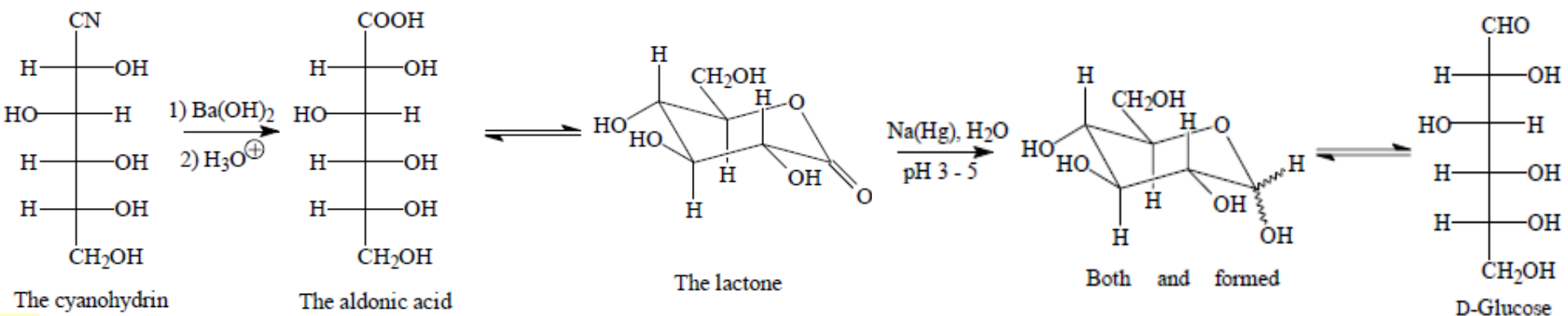
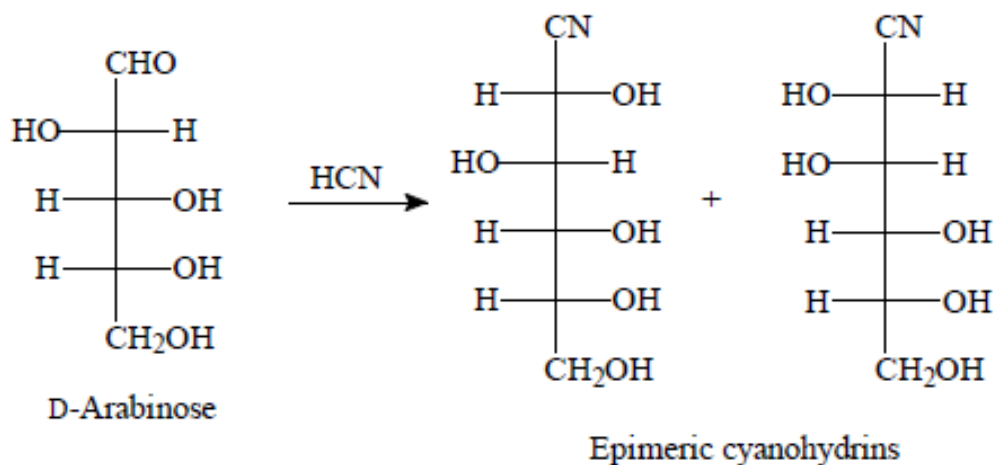
KILLIANI-FISCHEROVA SINTEZA

- ❖ *produženje lanca ugljikohidrata kod aldoza*
- ❖ 1886. Heinrich Killiani
- ❖ adicijom cijanida nastaje novi kiralni centar - cijanohidrin



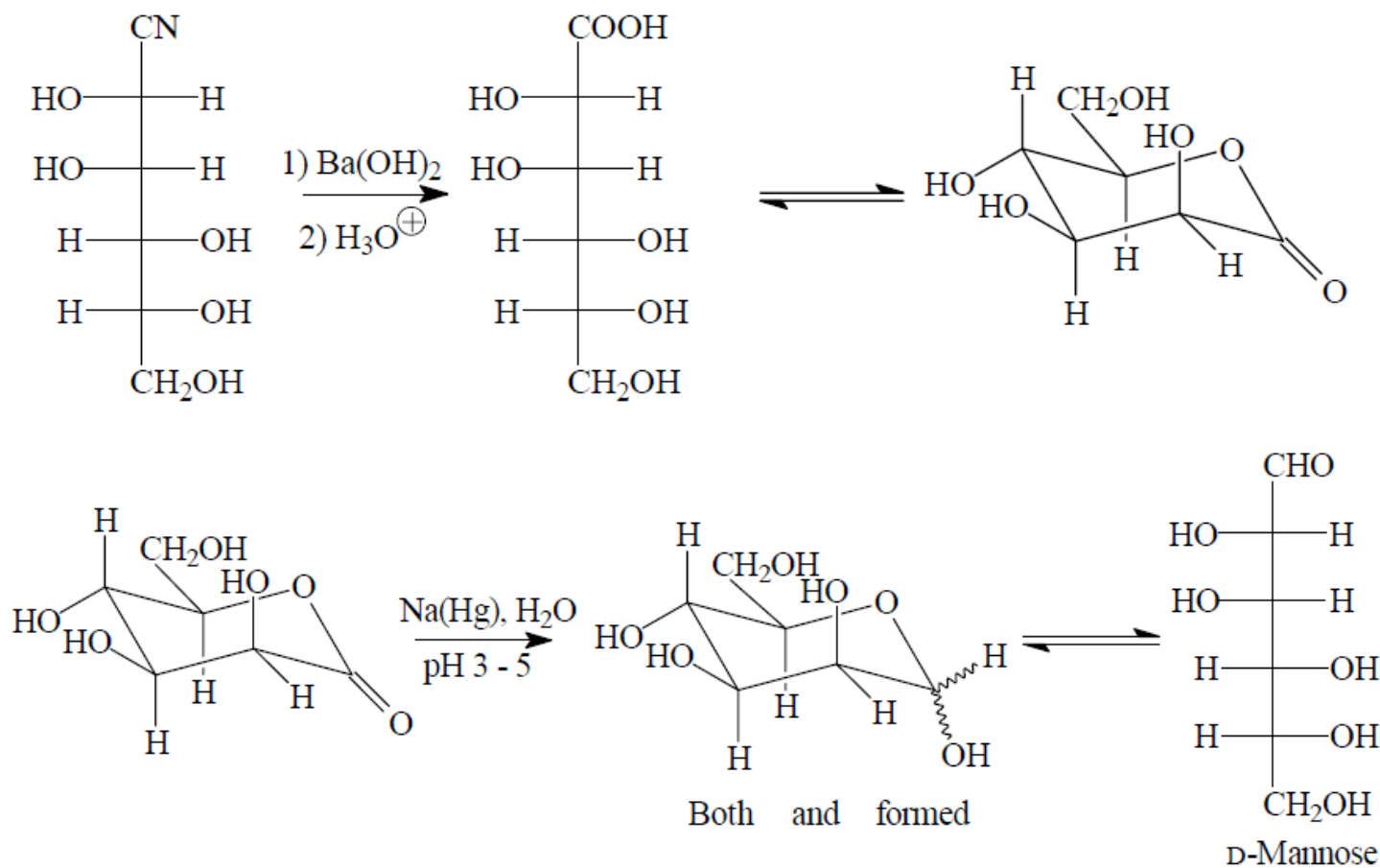
KILLIANI-FISCHEROVA SINTEZA

- ❖ nastajanje **dvije nove aldoze** – C2 epimeri (glukoza i manoz) –
- ❖ cijanohidrini hidrolizom daju karboksilne kiseline – lakton
- ❖ redukcija s Na-amalgamom daje oba epimera



KILLIANI-FISCHEROVA SINTEZA

❖ nastajanje drugog epimera - manzoza



RUFFOVA DEGRADACIJA

- ❖ nastajanje **aldoza s jednim C atomom manje**
- ❖ aldoza se oksidira s bromnom vodom u aldonsku kiselinu
- ❖ oksidacijom njezine Ca^{2+} soli s vodikovim peroksidom nastaje konačna aldoza
- ❖ na C2 položaju nastaje CHO grupa

