

# KEMIJA PRIRODNIH I SINTETSKIH POLIMERA

**Preddiplomski studij  
Primijenjena kemija**

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

**Studeni, 2025.**

# Nastavni program:

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- ❑ **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:

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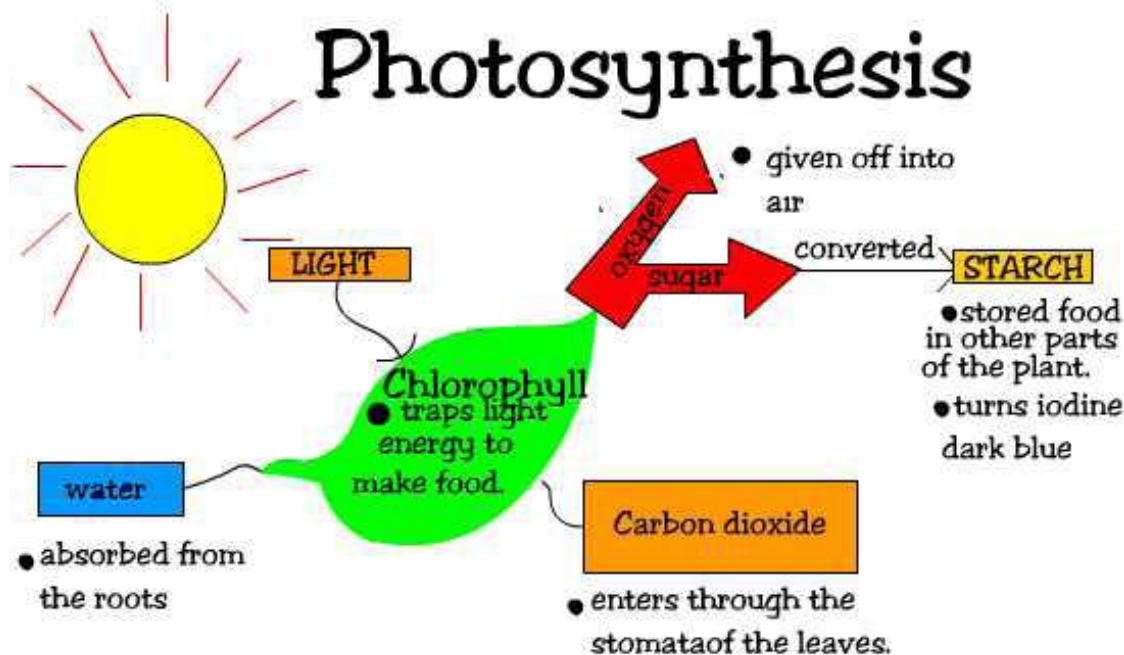
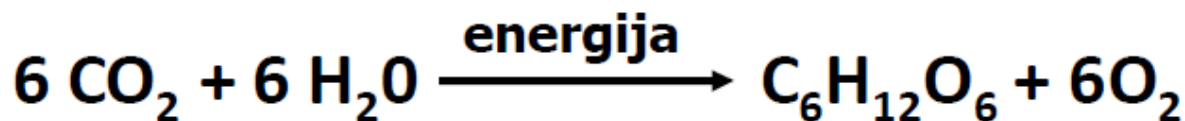
- ❑ L. G. Wade, "*Organic Chemistry*", 6th, Pearson Education, Inc., New Jersey, 2006.
- ❑ T. W. Graham Solomons, C. B. Fryhle, "*Organic Chemistry*", John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 2004.
- ❑ S. H. Pine, "*Organska kemija*" (prijevod I. Bregovec, V. Rapić), Školska knjiga, Zagreb, 1994.

# 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  $\text{CO}_2$  i  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  – **izvor energije** (50-60%)
- ❖ biljke stvaraju energiju pretvarajući  $\text{CO}_2$  i  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  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  $O_2$**
- ❖ biljke pohranjuju glukozu u obliku škroba – temelj su hranidbenog lanca



# ULOGA UGLJIKOHIDRATA

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- ❖ **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

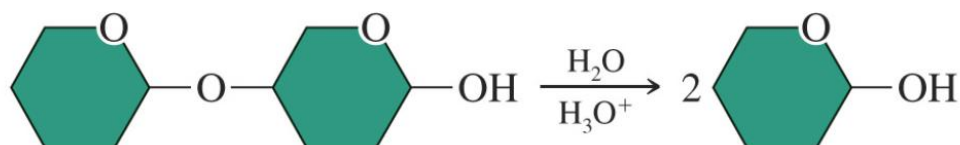
- ❖ **ugljikohidrati** – tvari sastavljene od polihidroksi aldehida (aldoze) i polihidroksi ketona (ketoze)

## 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

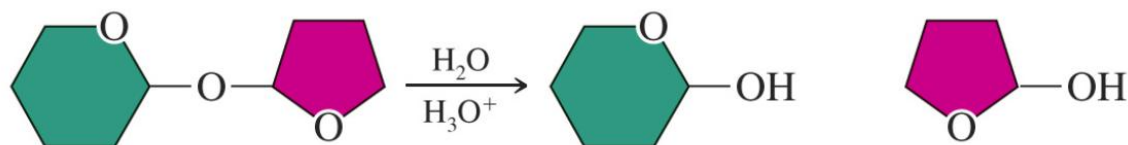
# KLASIFIKACIJA UGLJIKOHIDRATA

- ❖ hidroliziraju na monosaharide
- ❖ homopolisaharidi i heteropolisaharidi



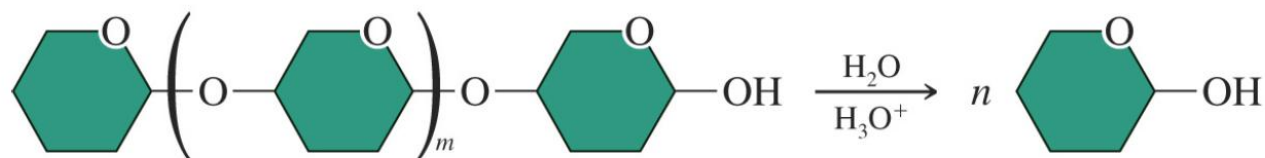
1 mol of maltose  
A disaccharide

2 mol of glucose  
A monosaccharide



1 mol of sucrose  
A disaccharide

1 mol of glucose + 1 mol of fructose  
Monosaccharides

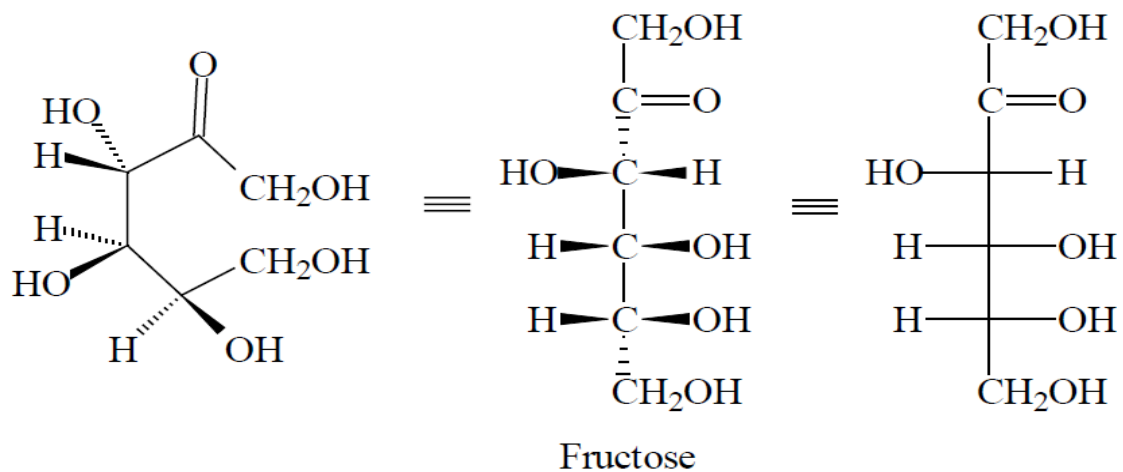
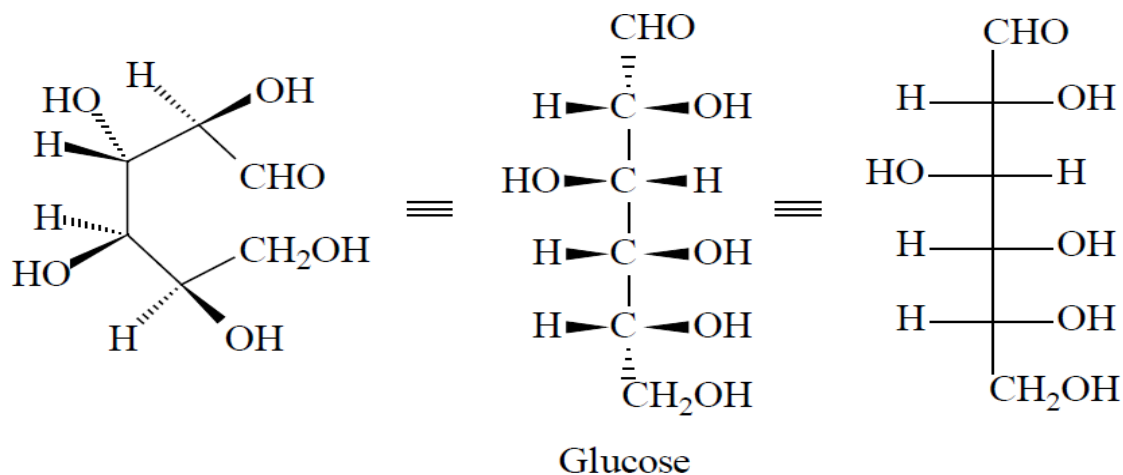


1 mol of starch or  
1 mol of cellulose  
Polysaccharides

many moles of glucose  
Monosaccharides

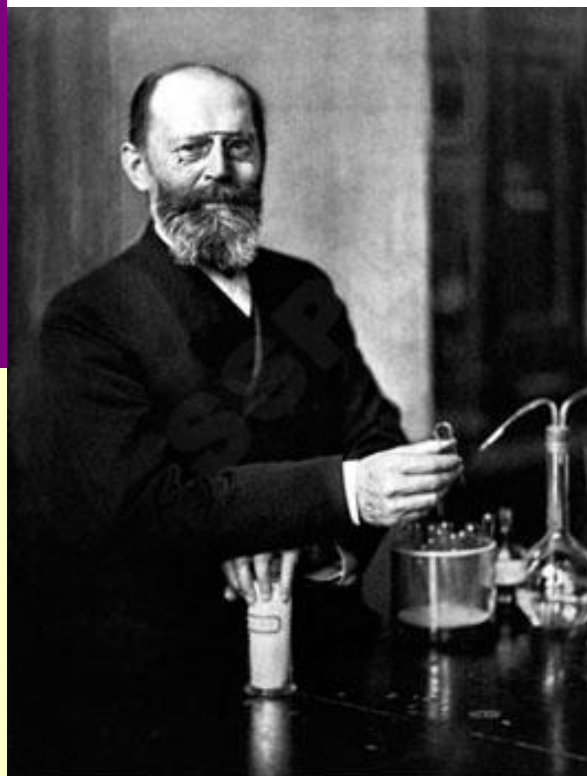


# NAČINI PRIKAZIVANJA UGLIKOHIDRATA

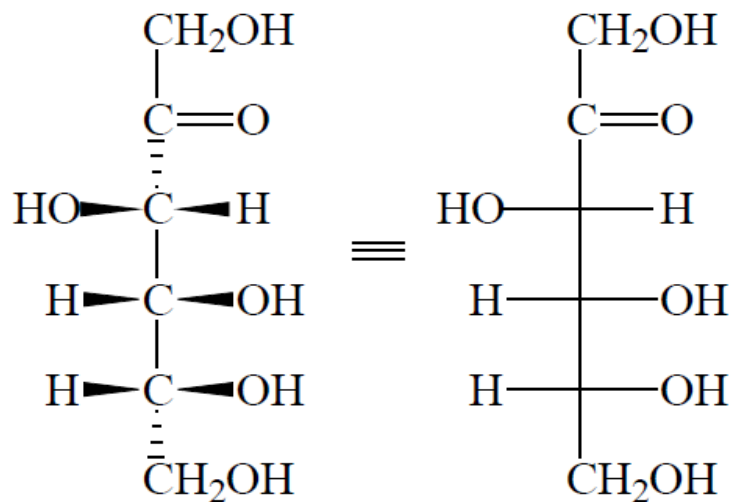


# FISCHEROVE PROJEKCIJSKE FORMULE

- ❖ 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)

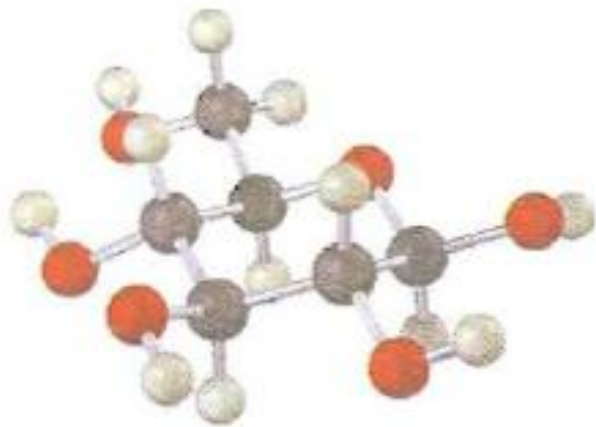


transformacija u Fischerovu projekcijsku formulu



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

# MONOSAHARIDI



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# UVOD

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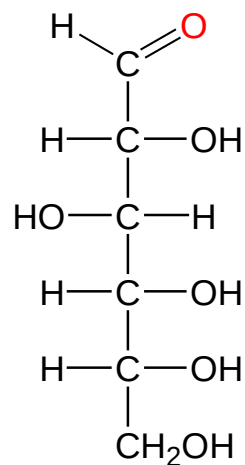
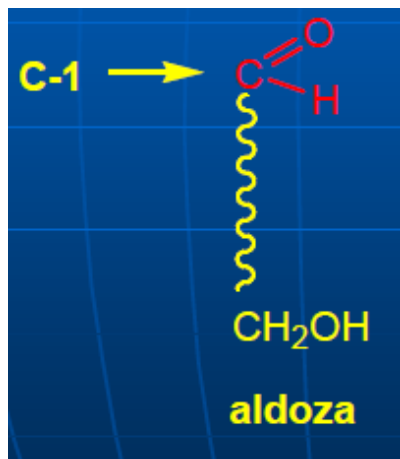
- ❖ **lako topljivi u vodi** zbog prisustva OH skupina
- ❖ imaju sladak okus, u prirodi se rijetko nalaze slobodni a češće kao strukturni dijelovi oligosaharida i polisaharida
- ❖ u strukturi imaju **nerazgranati ugljikov lanac**
- ❖ važni **supstrati za metaboličke reakcije** – energija
- ❖ strukturni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



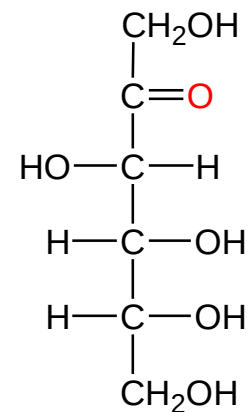
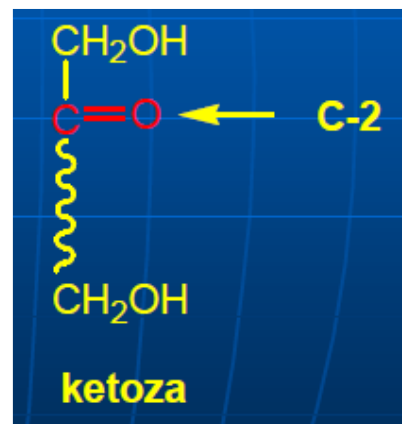
# KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

## 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

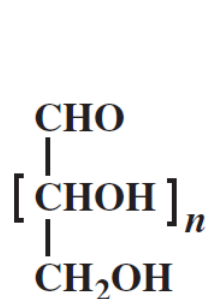


D-fructose

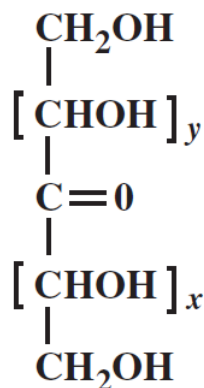
# KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

## 2) Podjela prema broju C atoma:

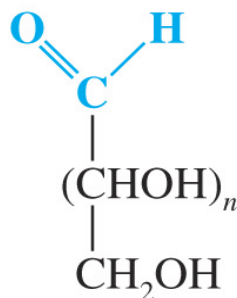
| broj C-atoma | ALDOZE      | KETOZE      |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 3            | aldotrioza  | ketotrioza  |
| 4            | aldotetroze | ketotetroze |
| 5            | aldopentoze | ketopentoze |
| 6            | aldoheksoze | ketoheksoze |
| 7            | aldheptoze  |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



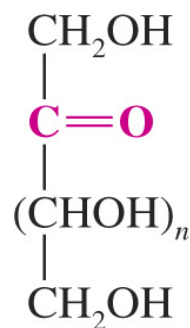
aldose



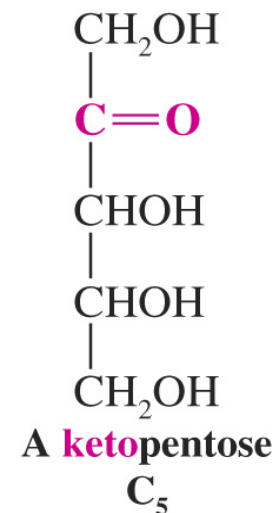
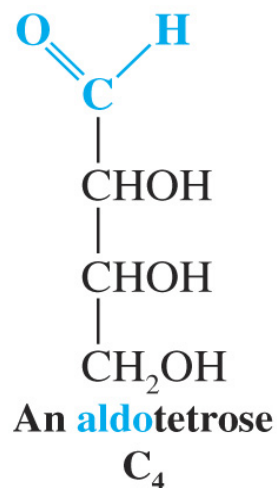
ketose



An aldose

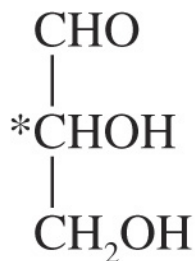


A ketose

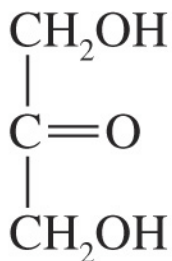


# KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

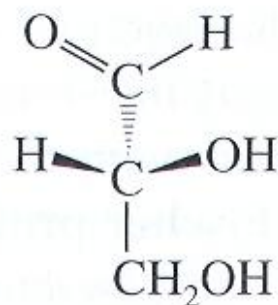
- ❖ najjednostavniji monosaharidi su aldotrioza **gliceraldehid** (kiralan) i ketotrioza **dihidroksiaceton** (akiralan)
- ❖ gliceraldehid postoji u dvije enantiomerne forme
- ❖ prema Cahn-Ingold-Prelogovom pravilu (+)-gliceraldehid je (*R*)-(+)-gliceraldehid, a (-)-gliceraldehid je (*S*)-(-)-gliceraldehid



Glyceraldehyde  
(an aldotriose)

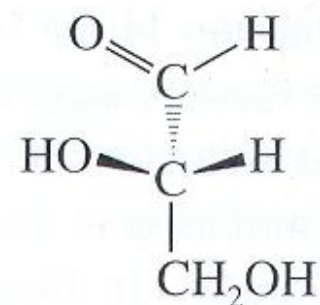


Dihydroxyacetone  
(a ketotriose)



(+)-Glyceraldehyde

and

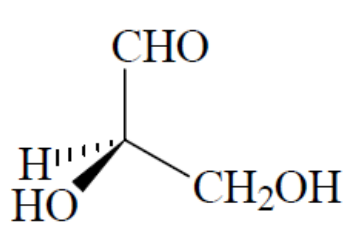


(-)-Glyceraldehyde

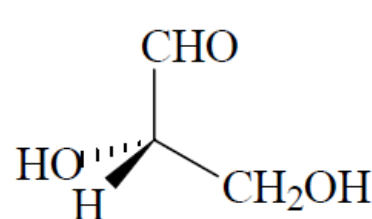
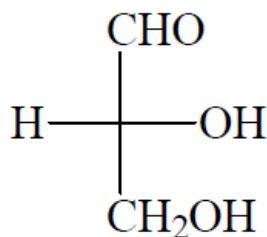
# KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

## 3) Podjela prema konfiguraciji na konfiguracijskom C atomu:

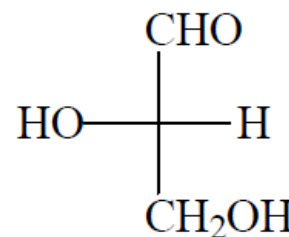
- ❖ D i L su oznake apsolutne konfiguracije
- ❖ 1906. M. A. Rosanoff - **(+)-gliceraldehid** označen kao **D-(+)-gliceraldehid**, a **(-)-gliceraldehid** kao **L-(-)-gliceraldehid**
- ❖ služe kao konfiguracijski standardi za sve monosaharide



D-Glyceraldehyde



L-Glyceraldehyde

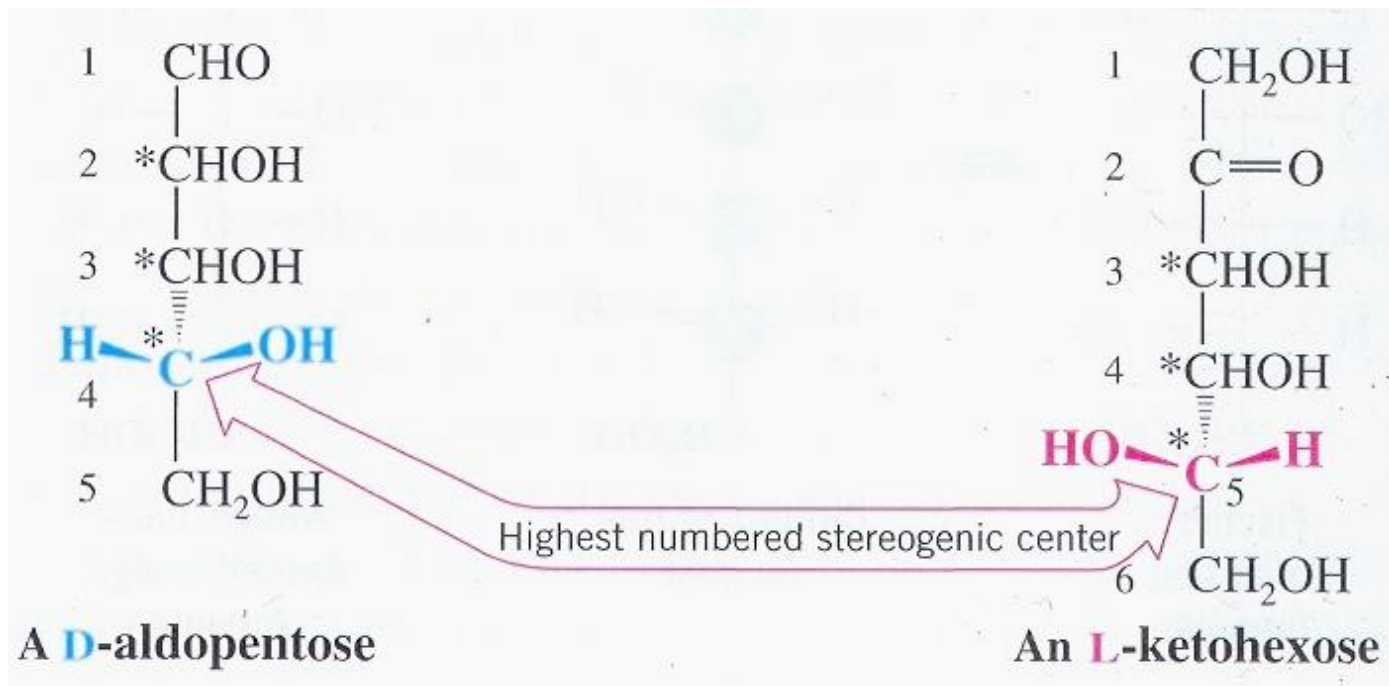




# KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

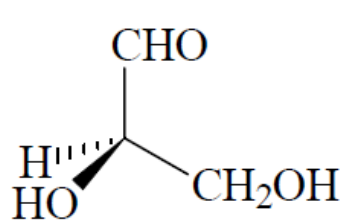
## 3) Podjela prema konfiguraciji na konfiguracijskom C atomu:

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

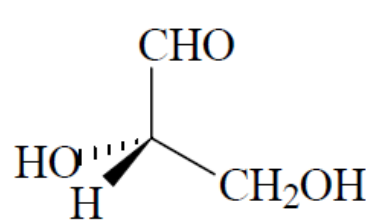
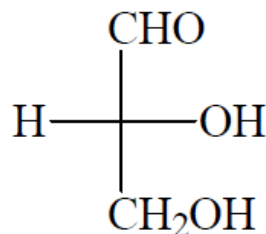


# KLASIFIKACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

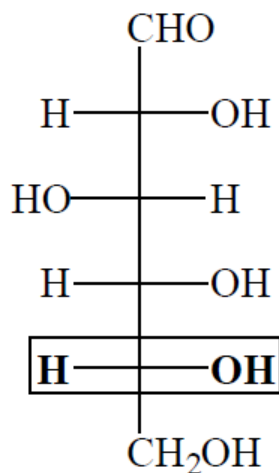
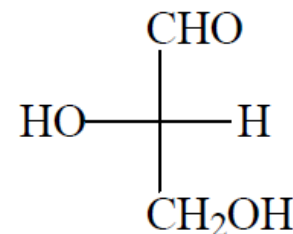
## 3) Podjela prema konfiguraciji na konfiguracijskom C atomu:



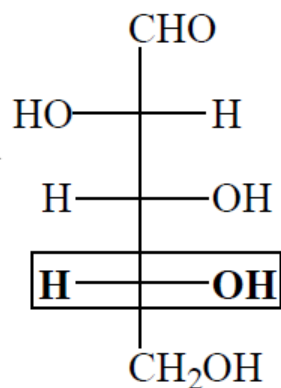
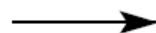
D-Glyceraldehyde  
(*R*-(+)-glyceraldehyde)



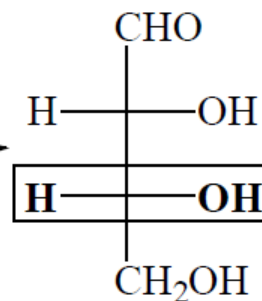
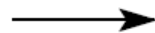
L-Glyceraldehyde  
(*S*-(-)-glyceraldehyde)



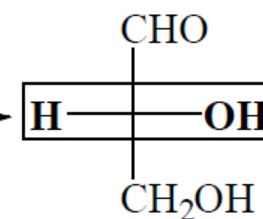
D-(+)-Glucose



D-(-)-Arabinose



D-(-)-Erythrose



D-(+)-Glyceraldehyde

# STEREOKEMIJA MONOSAHARIDA

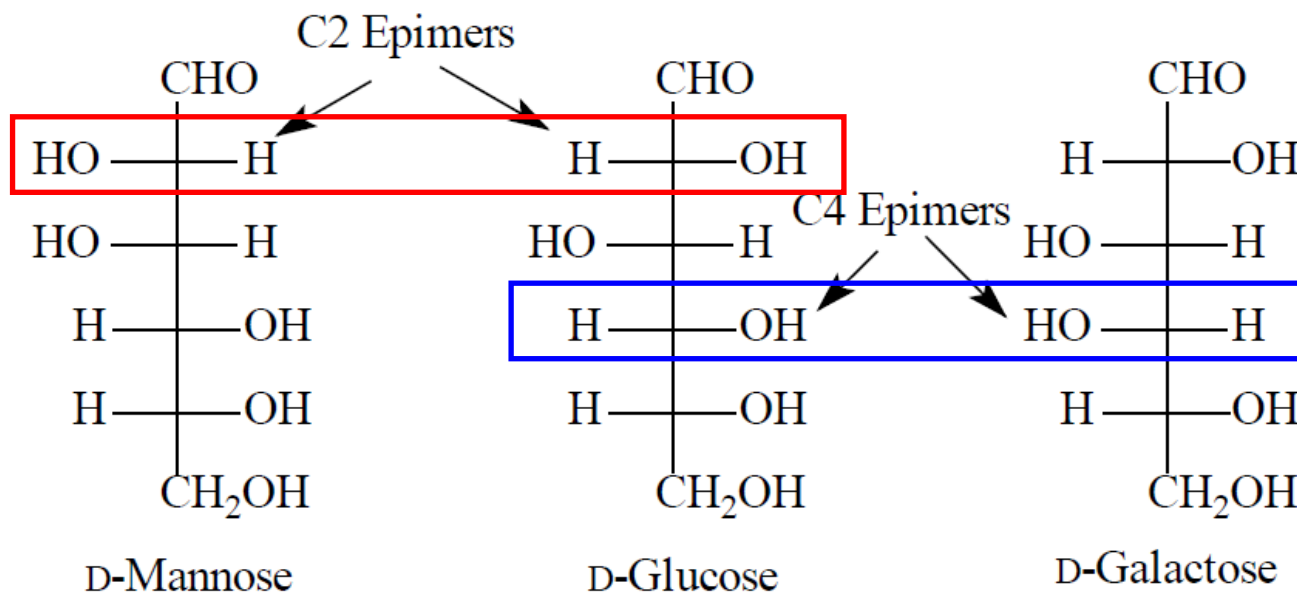
❖ **aldoze** -  $2^{n-2}$  broj stereoizomera

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

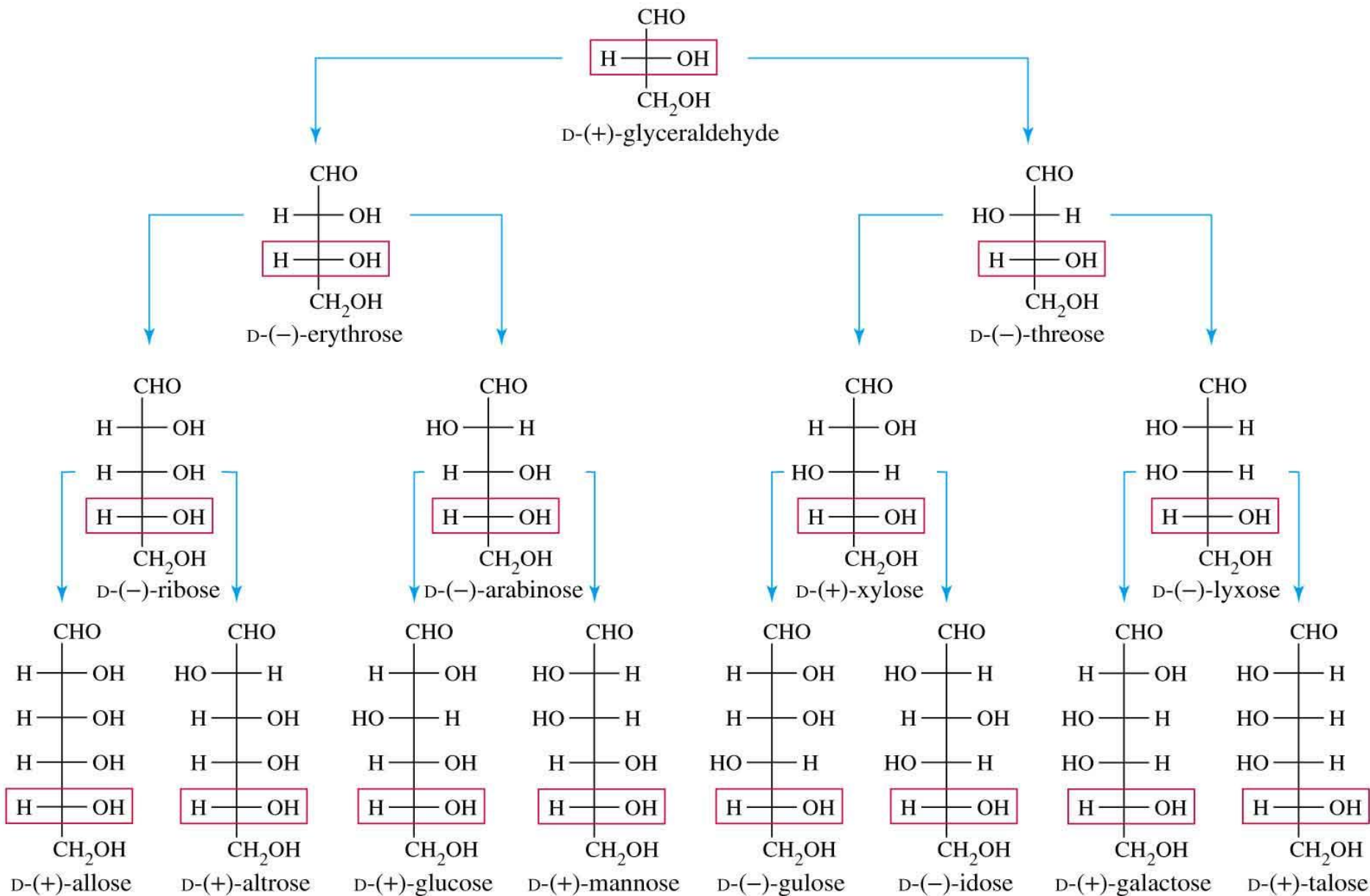
|                  | aldoze                  |                          | ketoze                  |                          |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| br. C atoma<br>n | br. C* atoma (x)<br>n-2 | br. izomera<br>$2^{n-2}$ | br. C* atoma (x)<br>n-3 | br. izomera<br>$2^{n-3}$ |
| 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

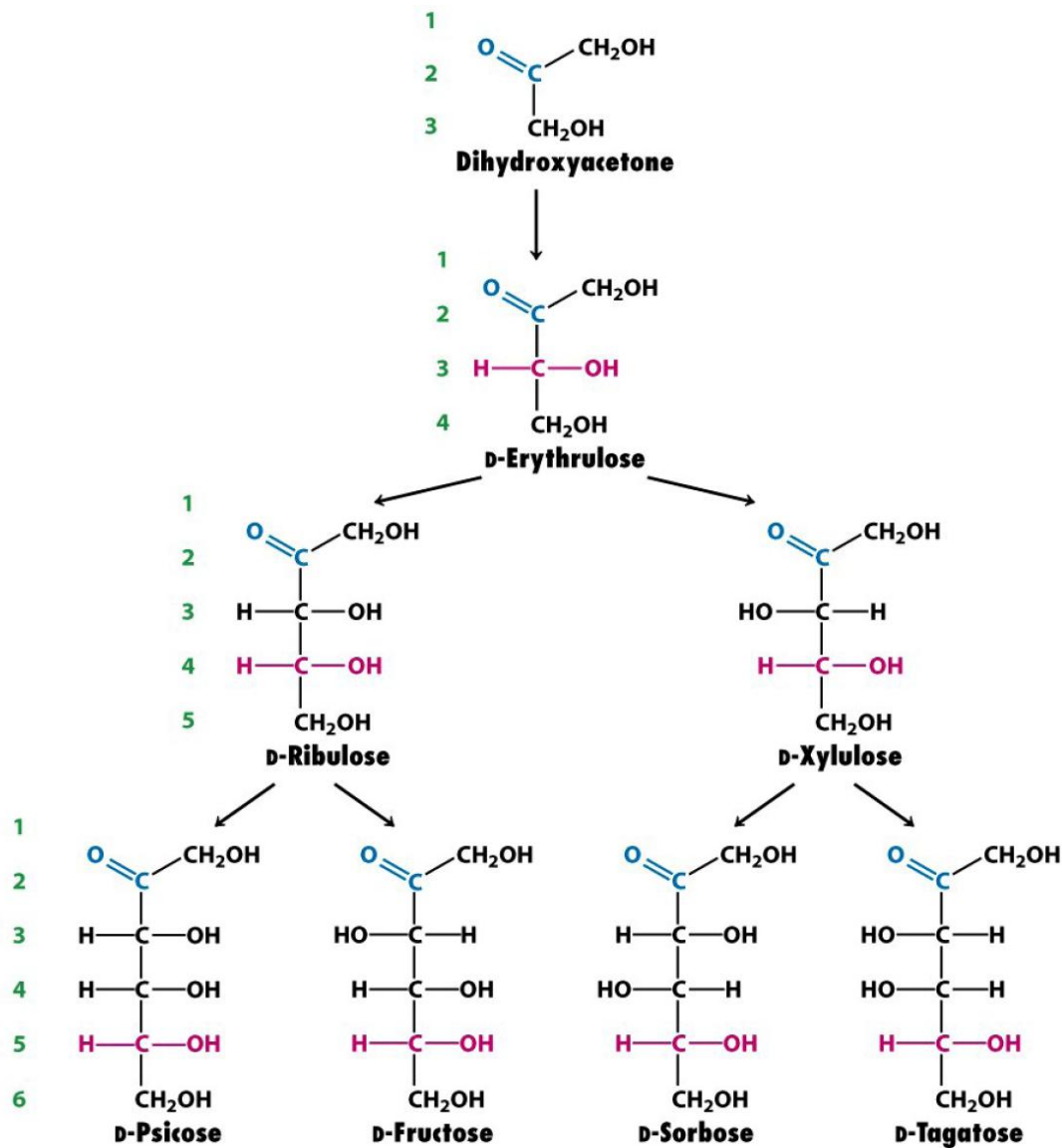
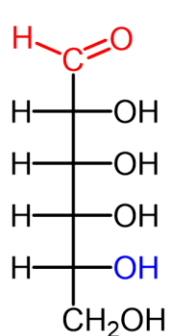


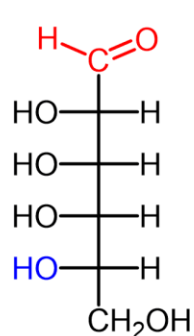
Figure 11-3  
Biochemistry, Sixth Edition  
© 2007 W.H. Freeman and Company

## Aldohexoses

Aldohexoses - three stereogenic centers  $\Rightarrow (2^4 = 16)$  possible stereoisomers

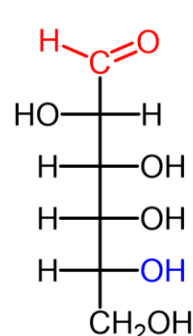


**D-Allose**

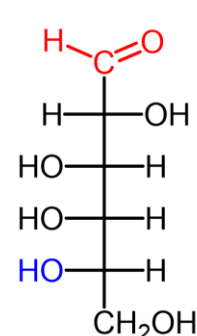


**L-Allose**

enantiomers

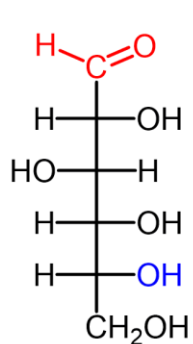


**D-Altrose**

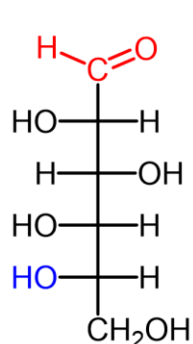


**L-Altrose**

enantiomers

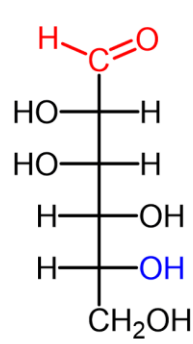


**D-Glucose**

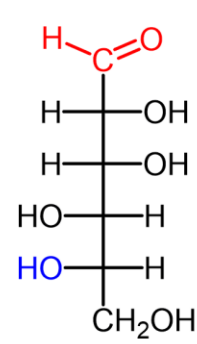


**L-Glucose**

enantiomers

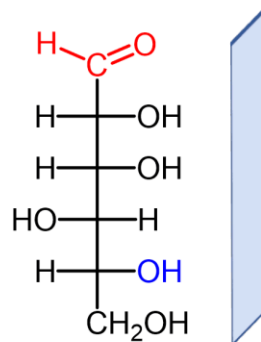


**D-Mannose**

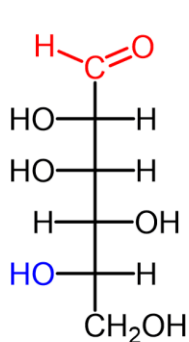


**L-Mannose**

enantiomers

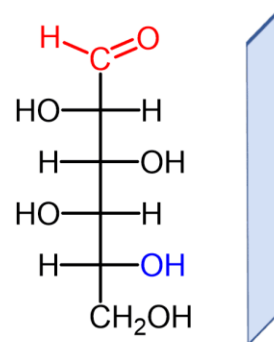


**D-Gulose**

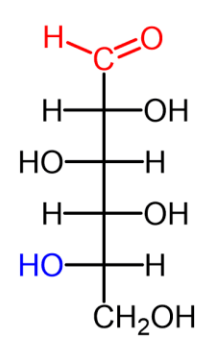


**L-Gulose**

enantiomers

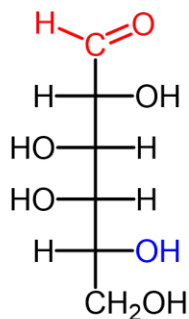


**D-Idose**

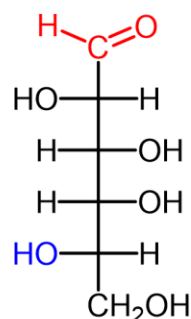


**L-Idose**

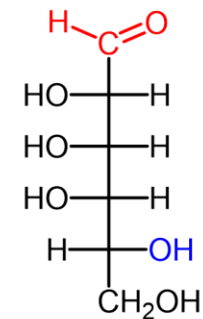
enantiomers



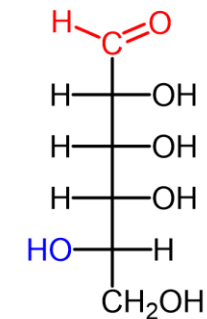
**D-Galactose**



**L-Galactose**



**D-Talose**



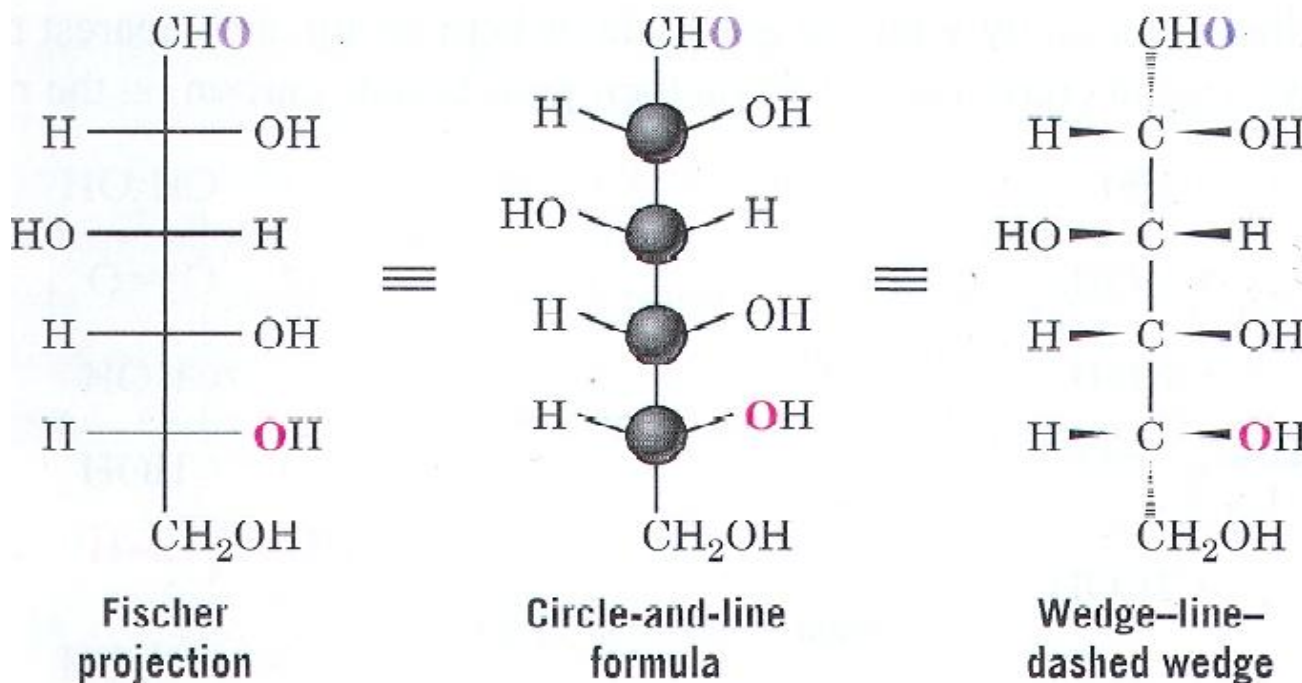
**L-Talose**

- *Aldohexose - a carbohydrate with an aldehyde containing six carbon atoms*
- *D and L is based on the direction of the farthest carbon: D-right, L-left*
- *D and L isomers are enantiomers and any other pair is a diastereomer*



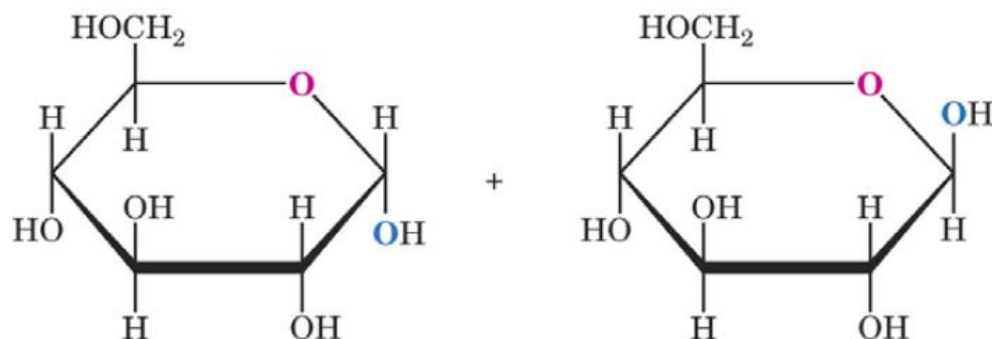
# STRUKTURNE FORMULE MONOSAHARIDA

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

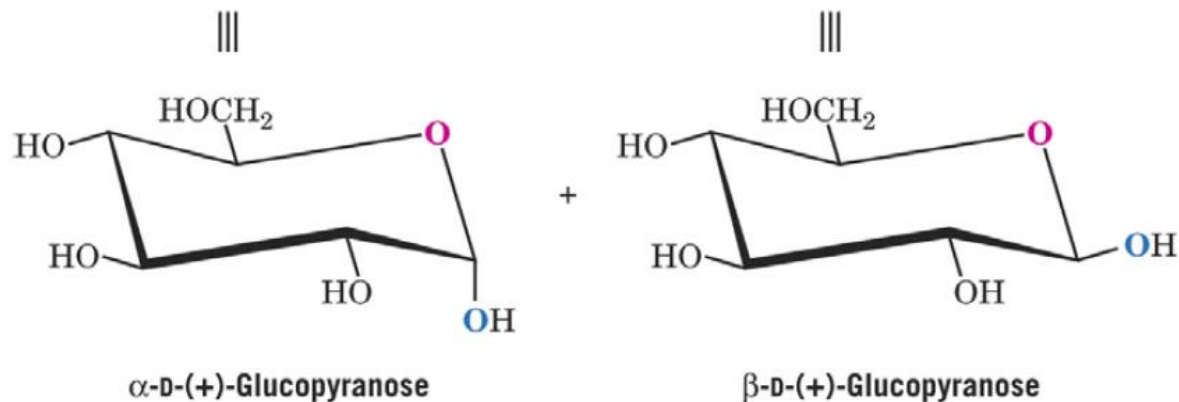


# STRUKTURNE FORMULE MONOSAHARIDA

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

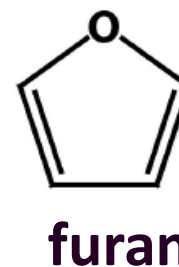
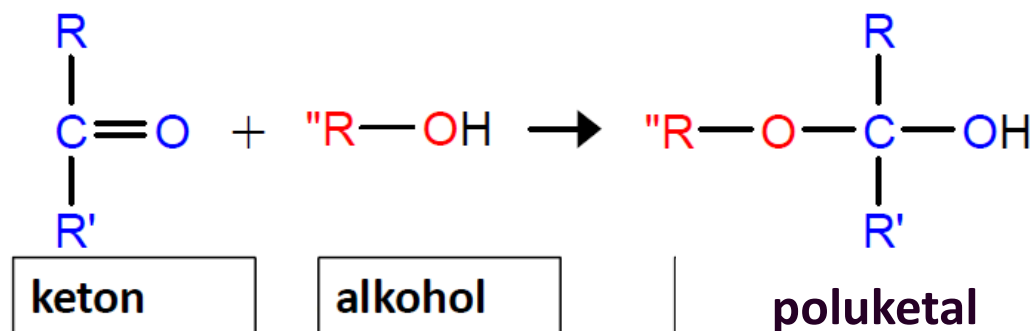
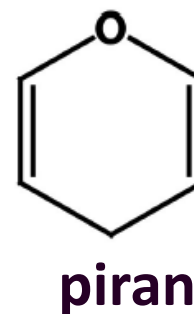
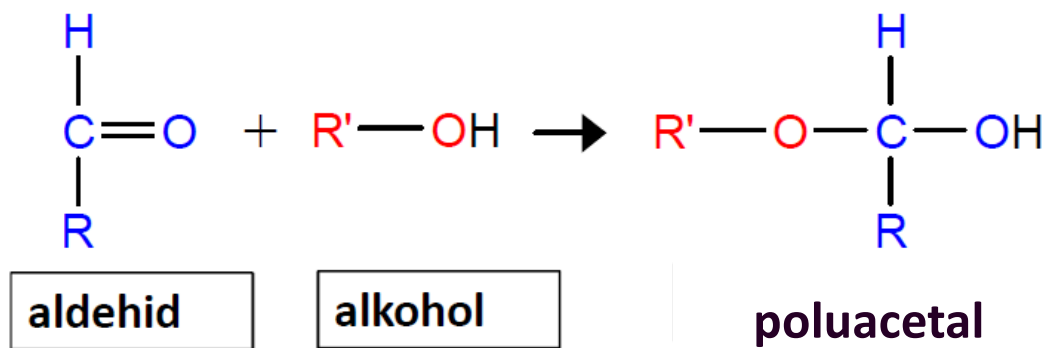


Haworthove formule



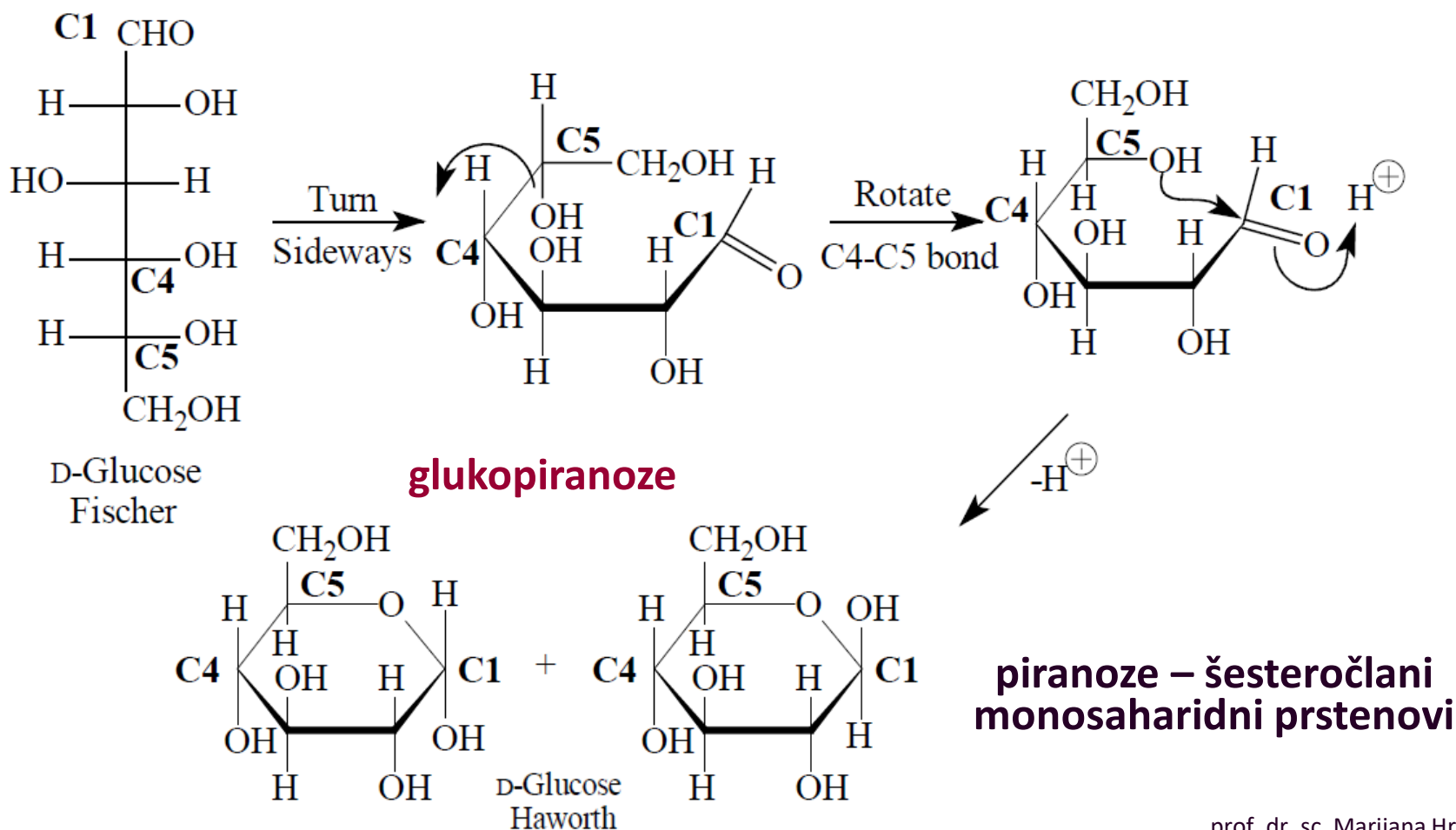
# POLUACETALI I POLUKETALI

- ❖ 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)



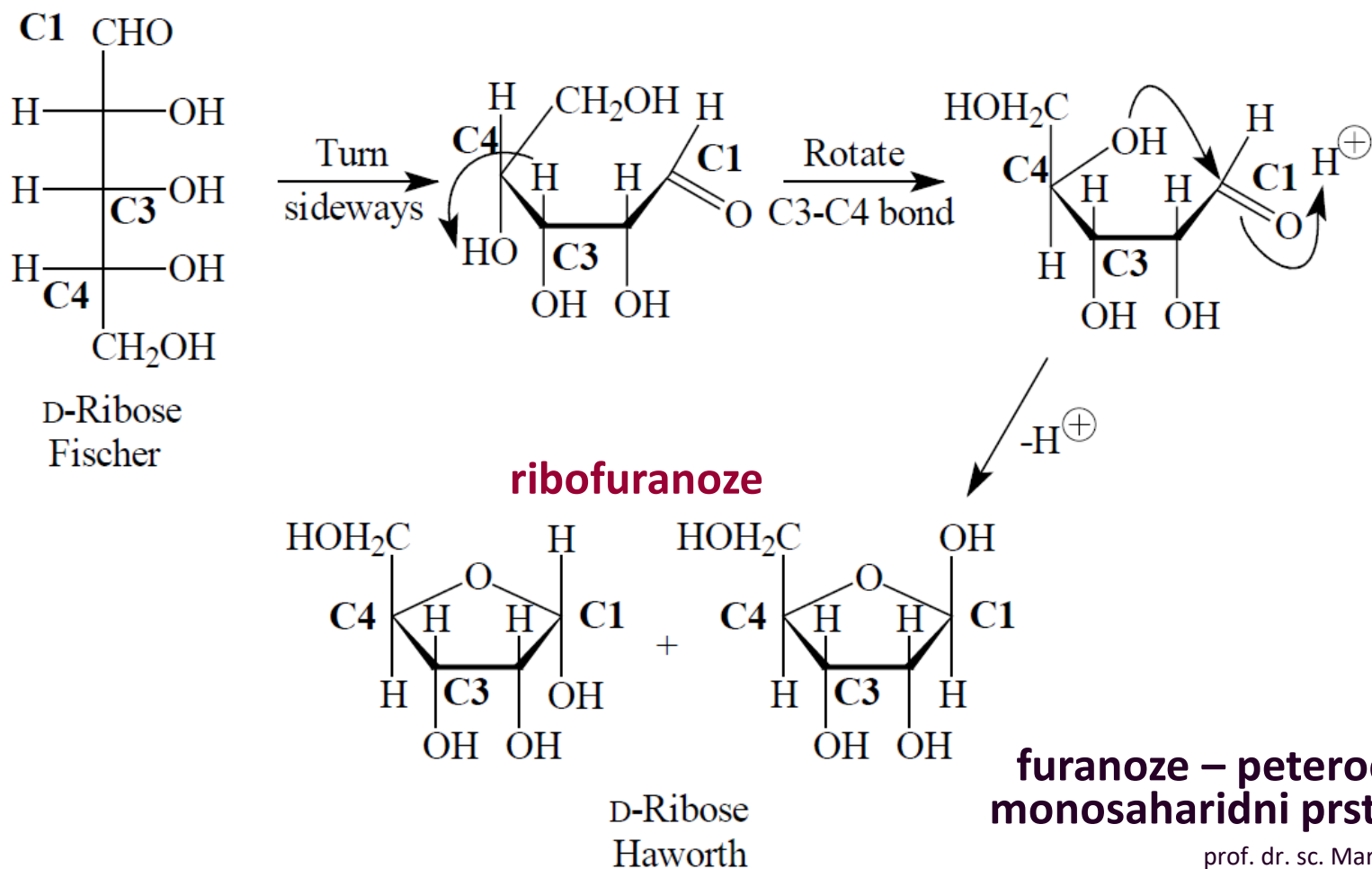
# HAWORTHOVA PROJEKCIJA GLUKOZE

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



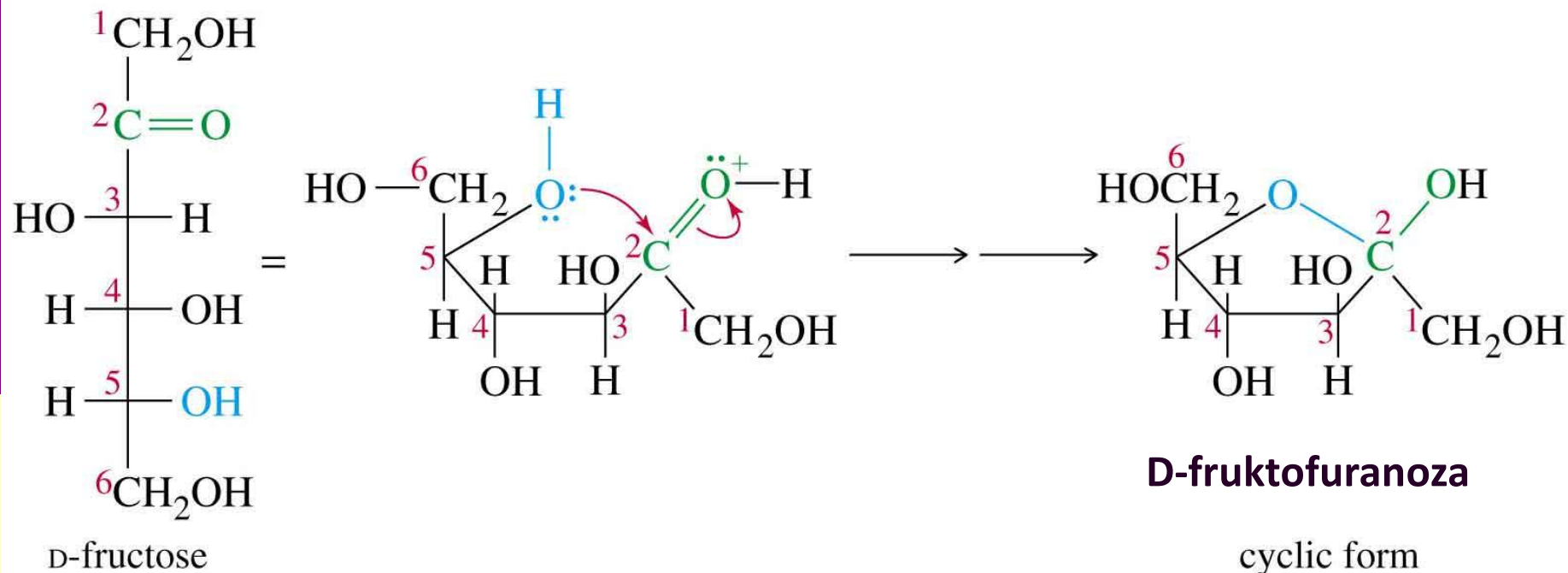
# HAWORTHOVA PROJEKCIJA RIBOZE

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



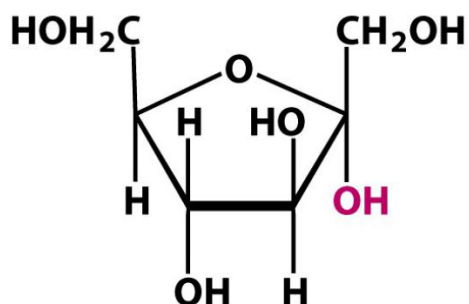
# HAWORTHOVA PROJEKCIJA FRUKTOZE

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

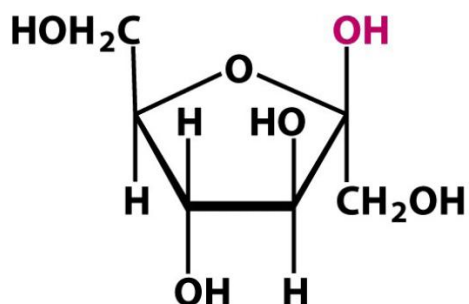


# CIKLIČKE STRUKTURE FRUKTOZE

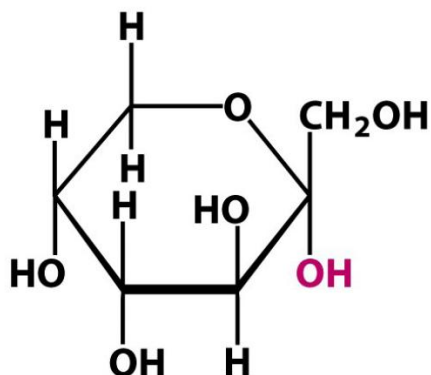
- ❖ može tvoriti i furanozne i piranozne prstenove
- ❖ piranozni prsten prevladava kada je fruktoza u otopini



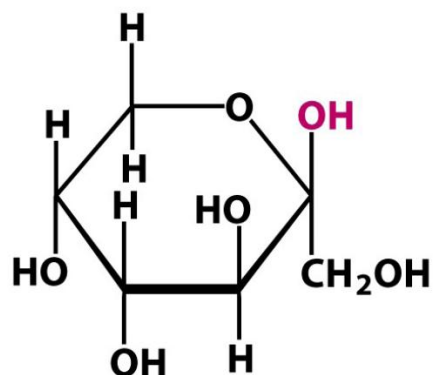
**$\alpha$ -D-Fructofuranose**



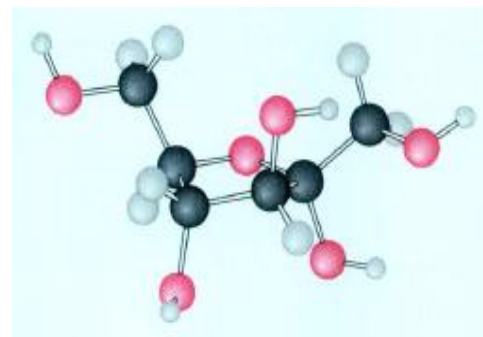
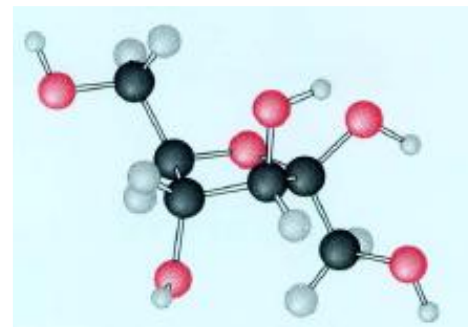
**$\beta$ -D-Fructofuranose**



**$\alpha$ -D-Fructopyranose**



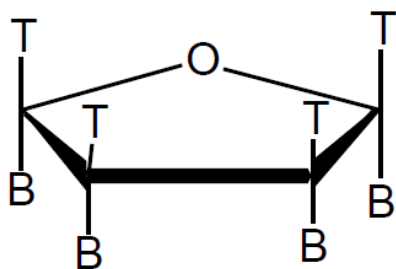
**$\beta$ -D-Fructopyranose**



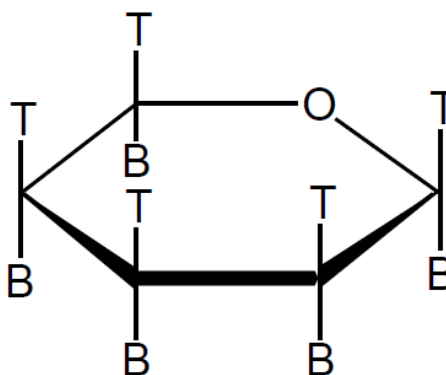
# Kako crtati Haworthove projekcije?

## 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



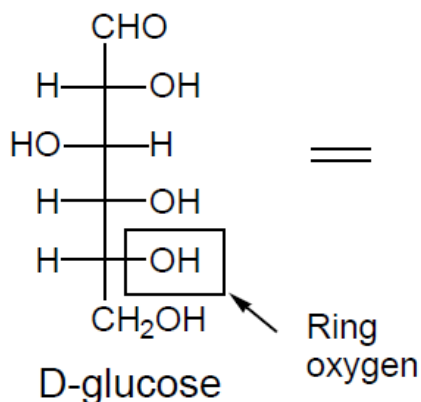
Pyranose

T= top  
B= bottom

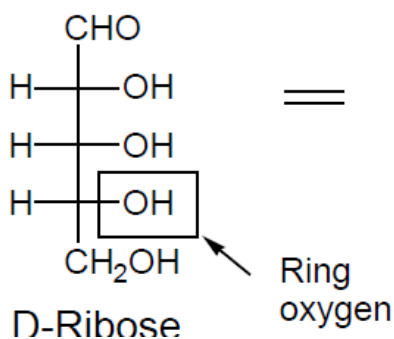
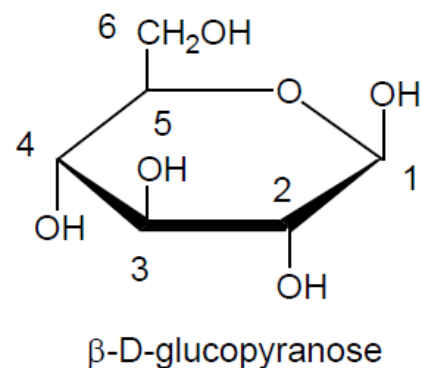
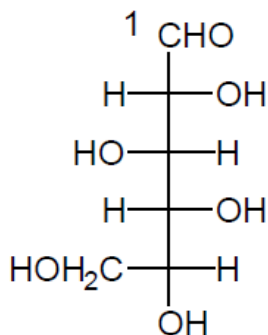


# Kako crtati Haworthove projekcije?

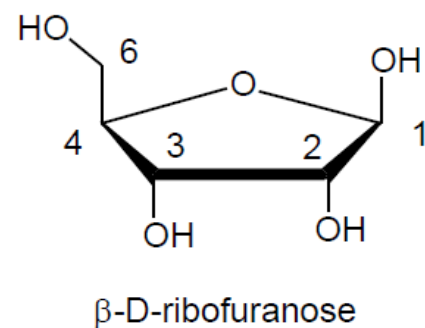
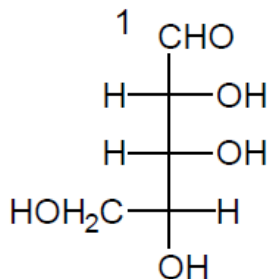
❖ supstituenti na **desnoj strani u Fischerovoj projekciji** bit će s **donje strane u Haworthovoj projekciji**, a supstituenti **na lijevoj strani u Fischerovoj projekciji** s **gornje strane**



=

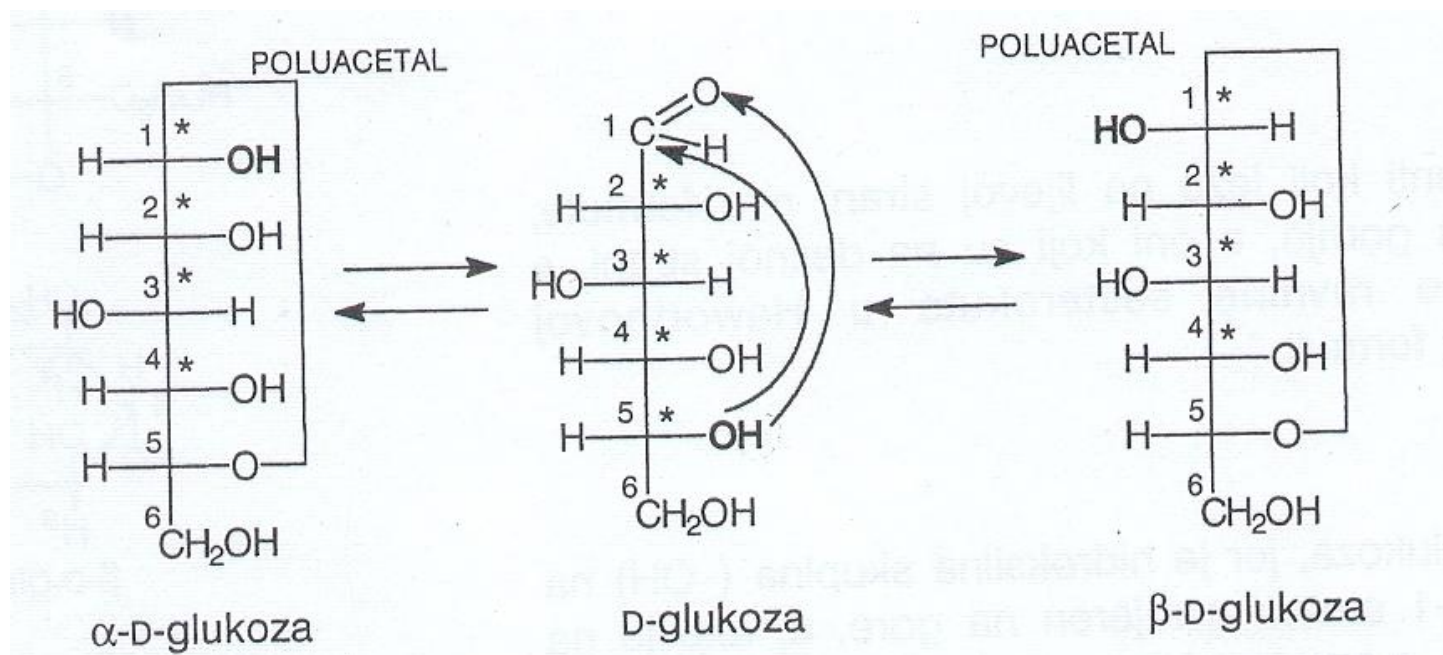


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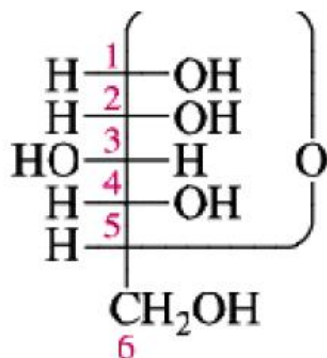
# Fisherove cikličke projekcijske formule

## ❖ Fisherove projekcijske formule – ciklički oblici

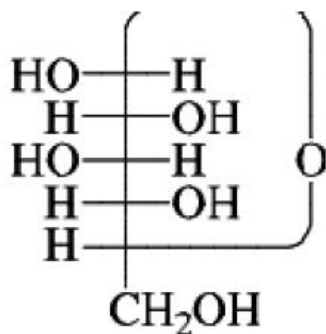


# CIKLIČKE STRUKTURE RIBOZE I GLUKOZE

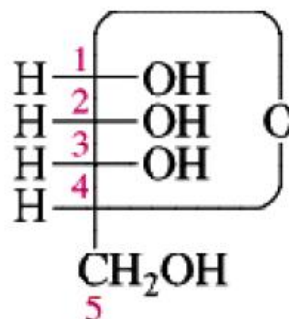
$\alpha$ -D-glukopiranoza



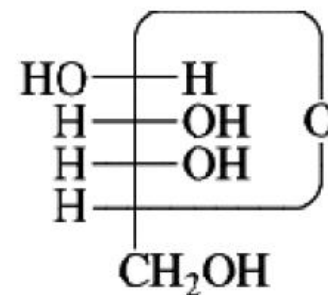
$\beta$ -D-glukopiranoza



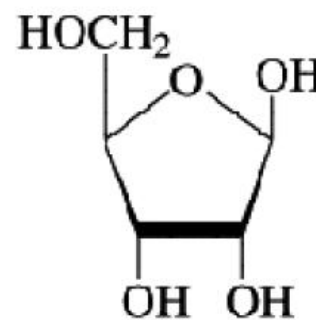
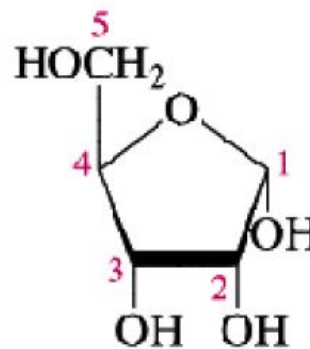
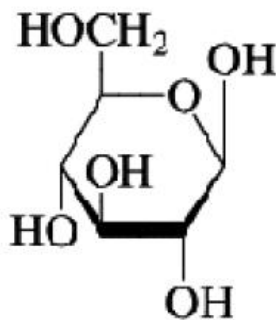
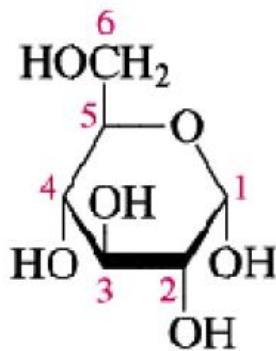
$\alpha$ -D-ribofuranaza



$\beta$ -D-ribofuranaza



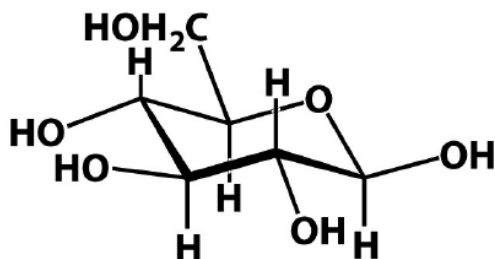
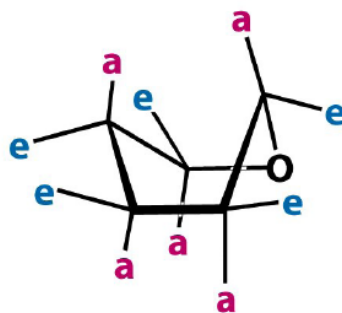
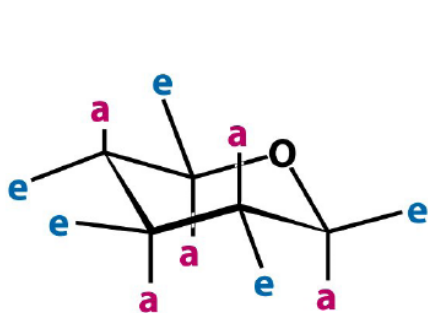
Fischerove projekcije



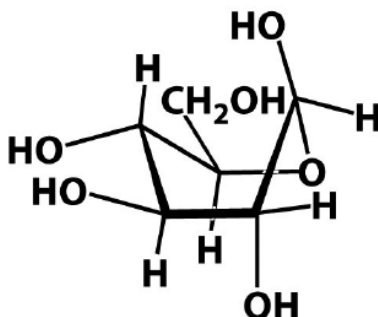
Haworth-ove projekcije

# KONFORMACIJE GLUKOPIRANOZE

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



Konformacija  
stolice



Konformacije kolijevke  
(lađice)

**Steric hindrance**

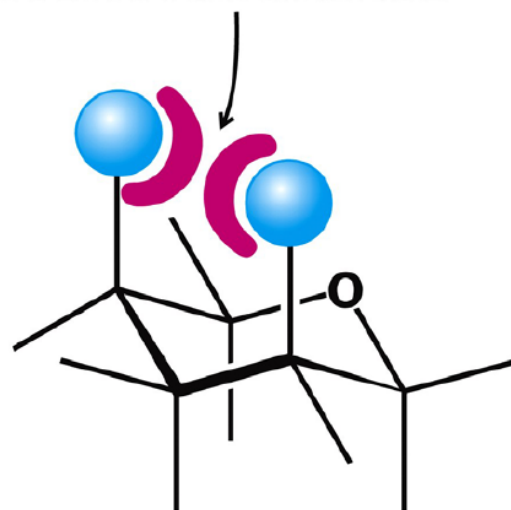
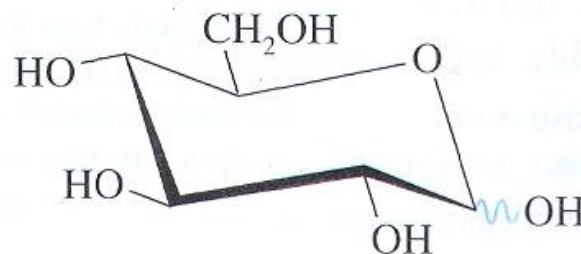
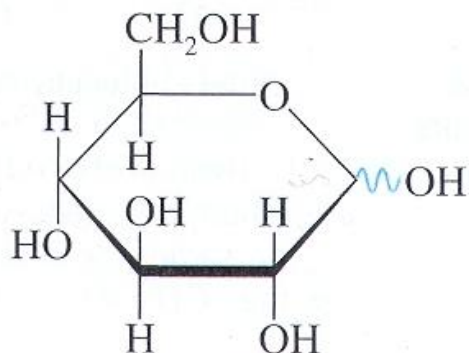


Figure 308  
Organic Chemistry, Sixth Edition  
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# ANOMERI

- ❖ **anomeri  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$**  – razlikuju se po položaju OH na C1 položaju (novi stereogeni centar nastao ciklizacijom)
- ❖  **$\alpha$ -anomer** – OH grupa je sa suprotne strane  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  grupe
- ❖  **$\beta$ -anomer** – OH grupa je sa iste strane  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  grupe (kod glukoze su svi veliki supstituenti u ekvatorijalnom položaju)
- ❖ kristalografska analiza pokazala je da je aktualna konformacija prstena **konformacija stolice**

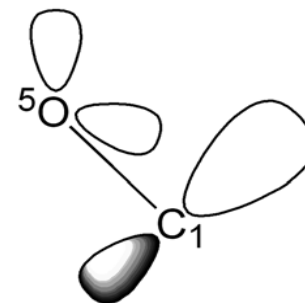
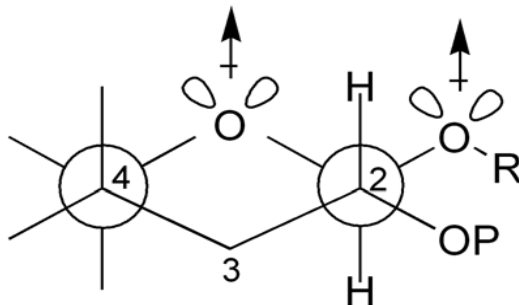
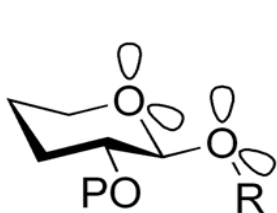


w indicates  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  (three-dimensional view not specified)

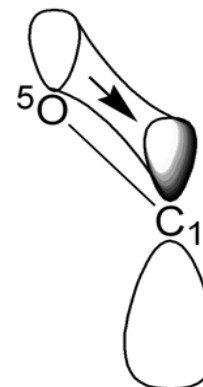
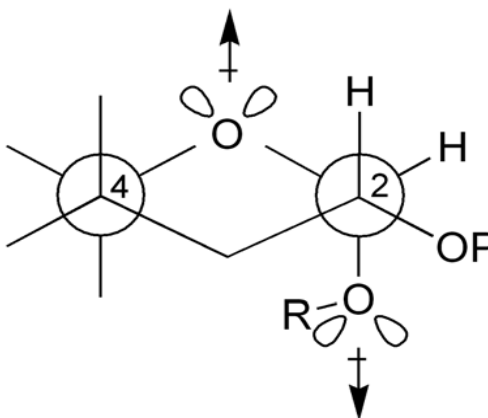
# ANOMERNI EFEKT

- ❖ **ekvatorijalni položaj je energetski favoriziran –  $\beta$  anomer**
- ❖ **elektronegativni supstituenti – OH, OR –  $\alpha$  anomer**

$\beta$ -Anomer

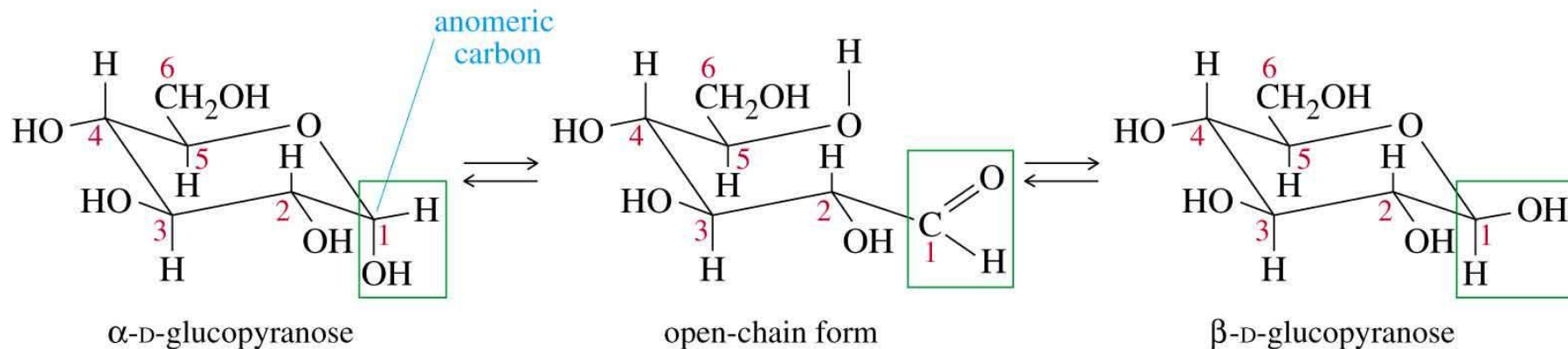


$\alpha$ -Anomer

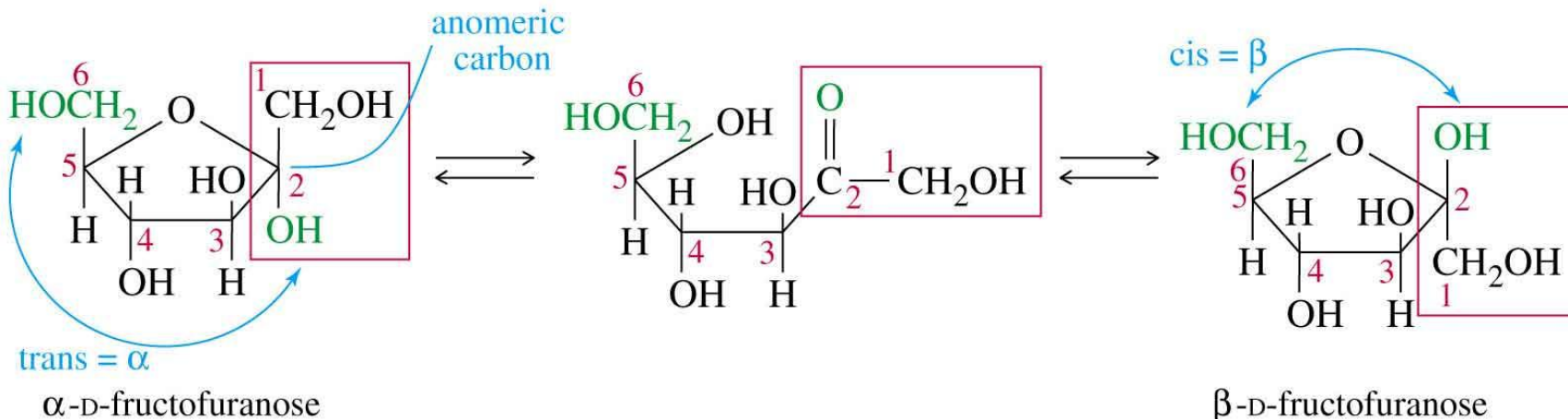


# ANOMERI

## Anomeri glukopiranoze:



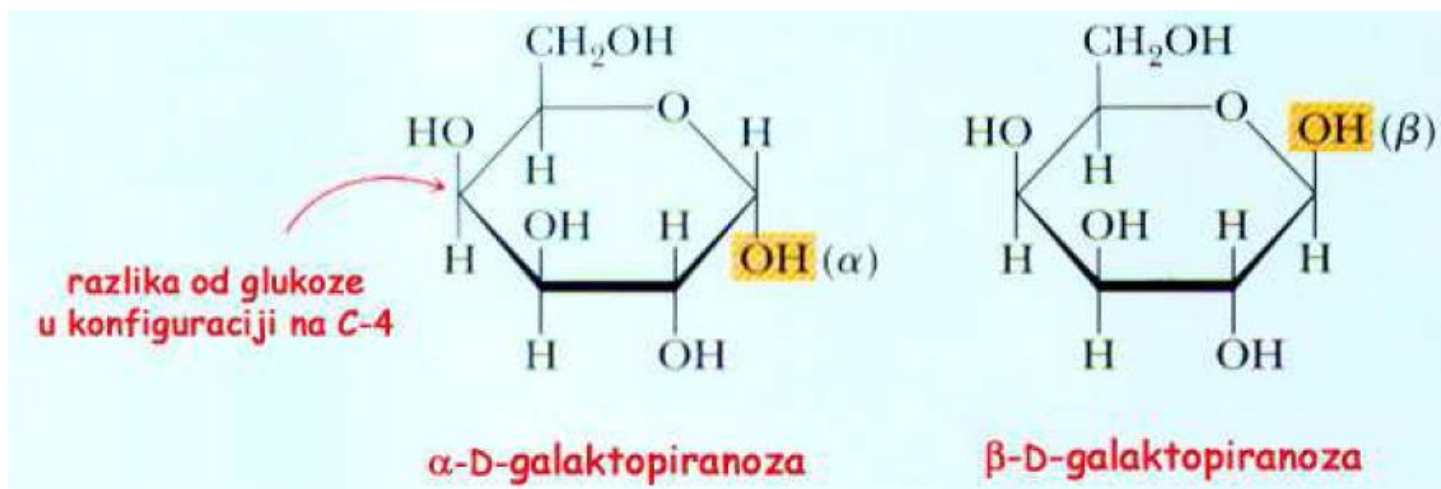
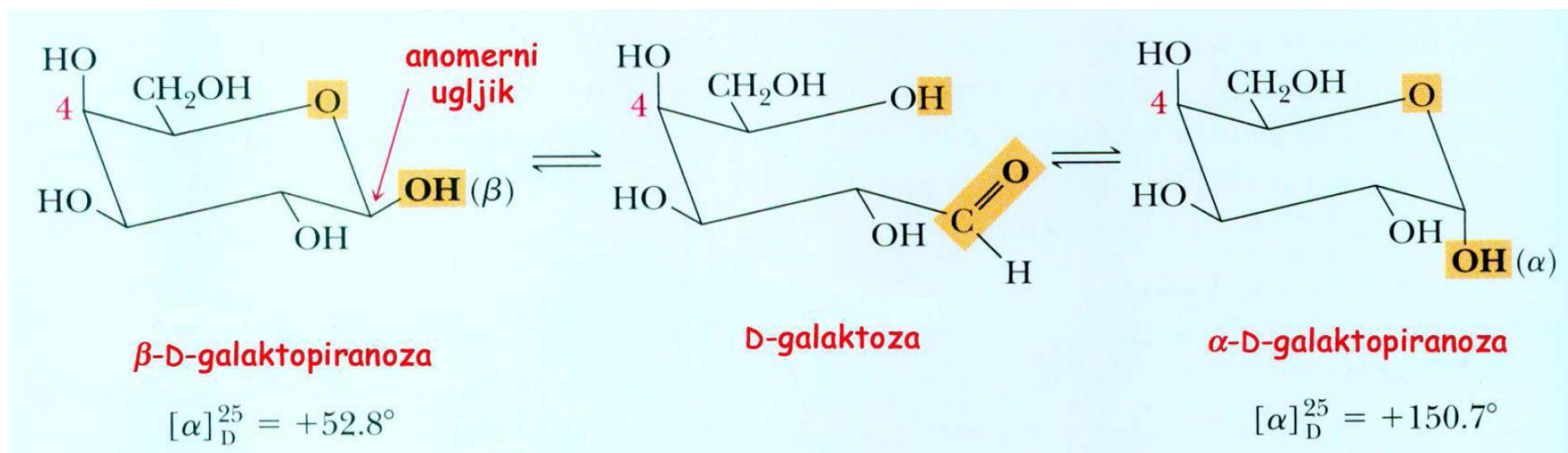
## Anomeri fruktofuranoze:





# ANOMERI

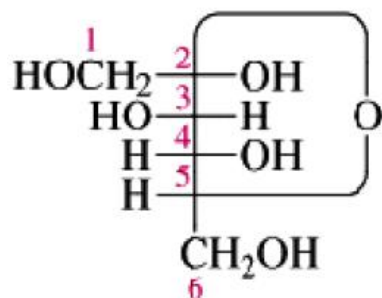
## Anomeri galaktopiranoze:



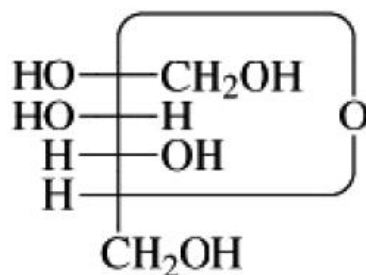


# CIKLIČKE STRUKTURE FRUKTOZE

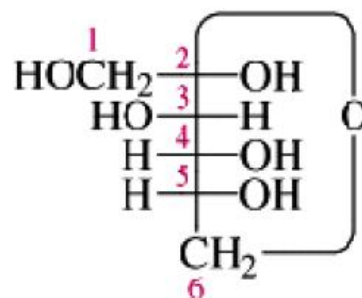
$\alpha$ -D-fruktofuranoza



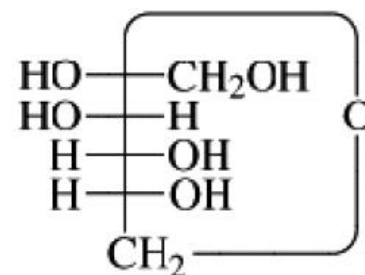
$\beta$ -D-fruktofuranoza



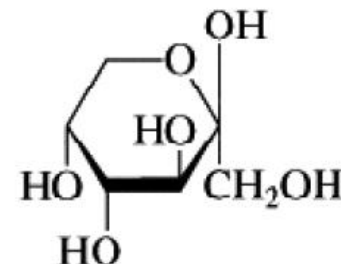
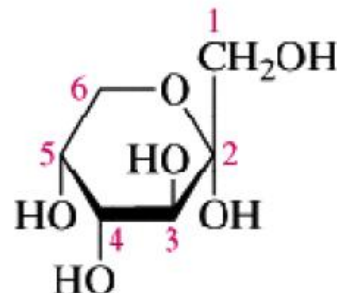
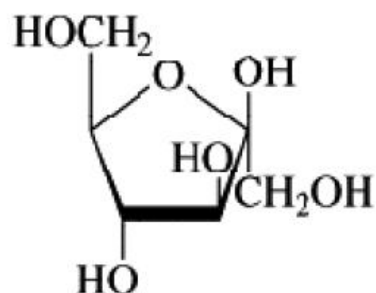
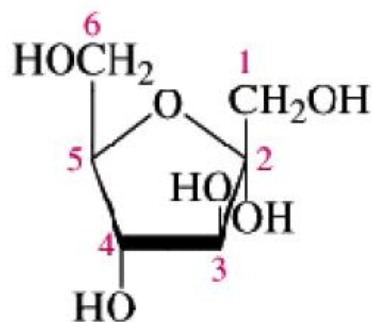
$\alpha$ -D-fruktopiranoza



$\beta$ -D-fruktopiranoza



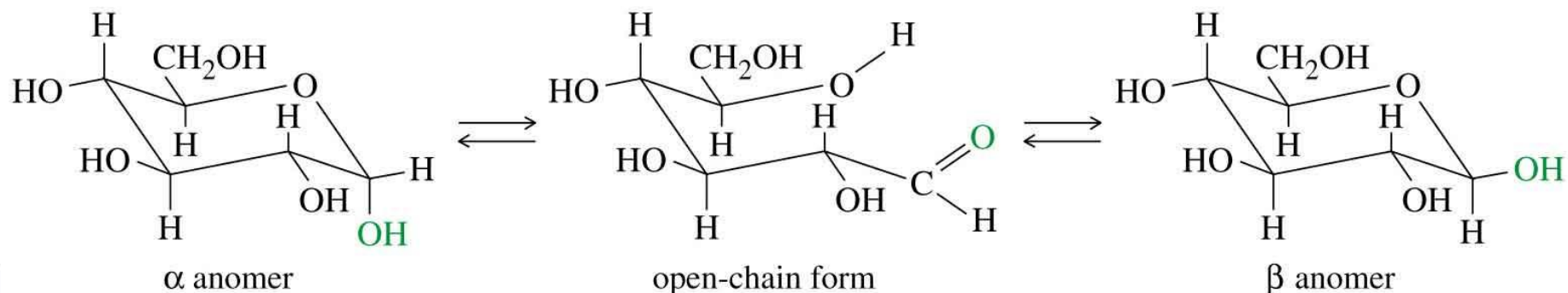
Fischerove projekcije



Haworthove projekcije

# MUTAROTACIJA

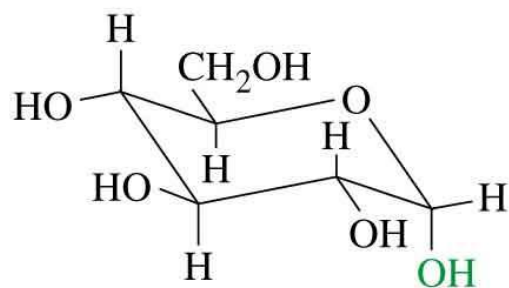
- ❖ specifična promjena u rotaciji anomera dok se ne postigne **ravnotežna smjesa specifične rotacije  $+52,7^\circ$**  (vodene otopine)



crystallize  $\downarrow$  below  $98^\circ\text{C}$

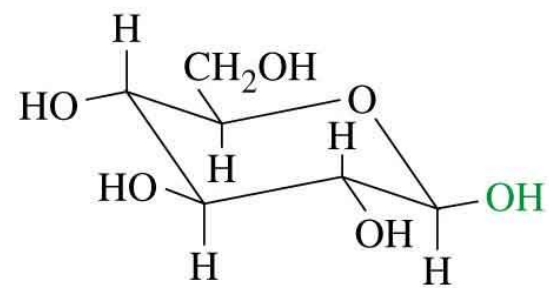
equilibrium in solution

crystallize  $\downarrow$  above  $98^\circ\text{C}$



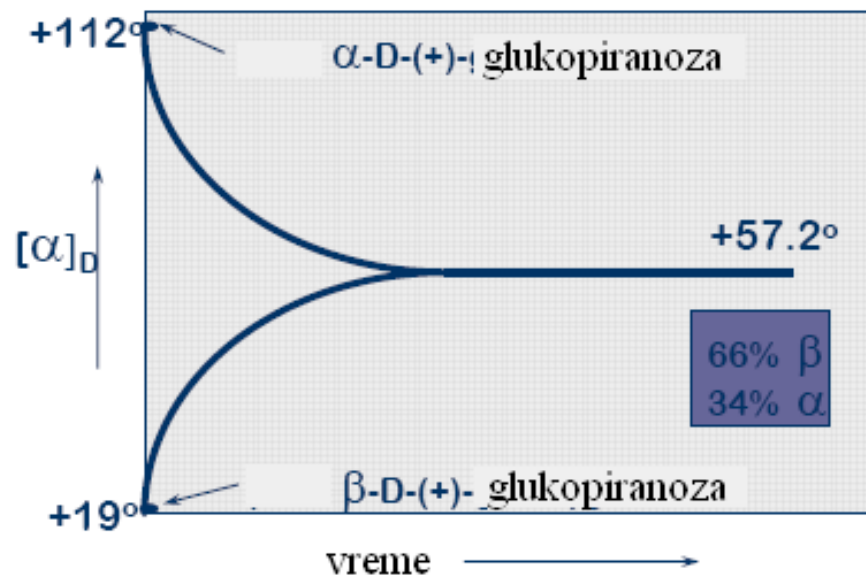
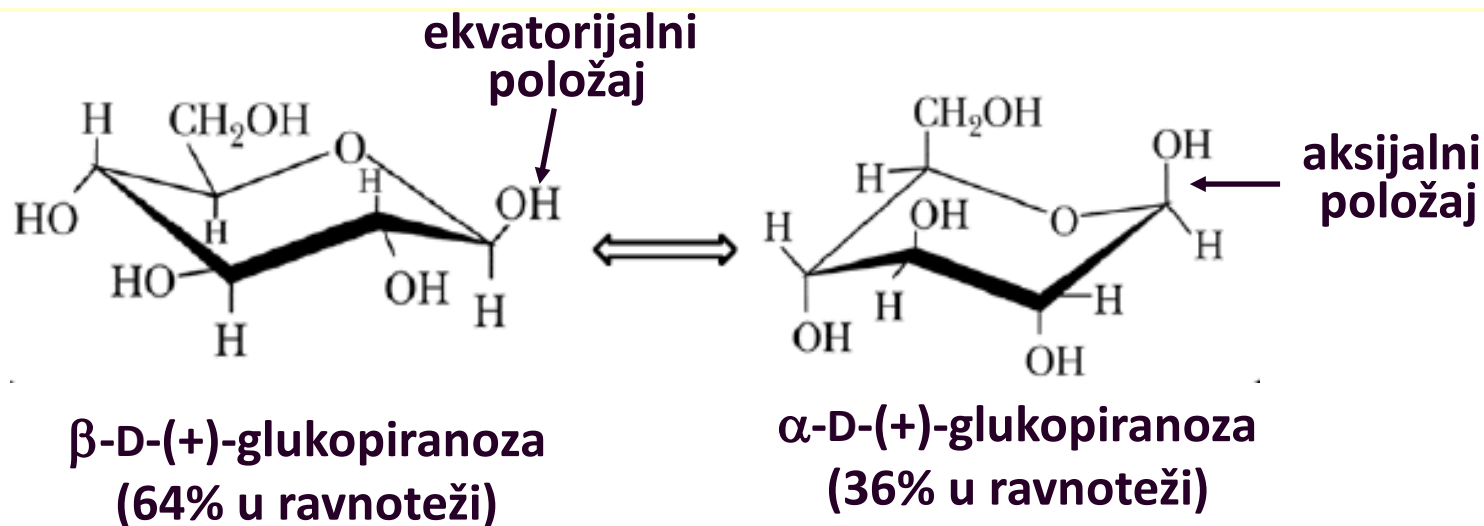
pure  $\alpha$  anomer  
mp  $146^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $[\alpha] = +112.2^\circ$

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



pure  $\beta$  anomer  
mp  $150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $[\alpha] = +18.7^\circ$

# MUTAROTACIJA



# REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

**Prijediplomski studij  
Primijenjena kemija**

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

**Studeni, 2025.**

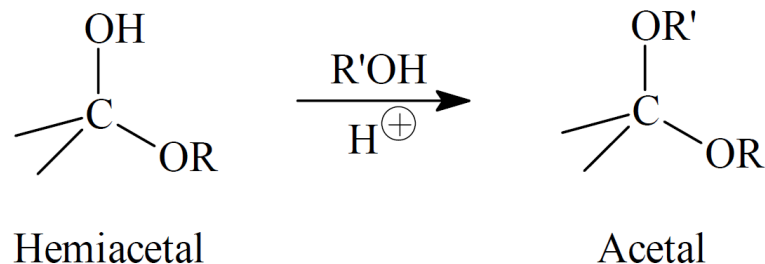
# OSNOVNE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

## Reakcije karbonilne skupine

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

## Reakcije hidroksilne skupine

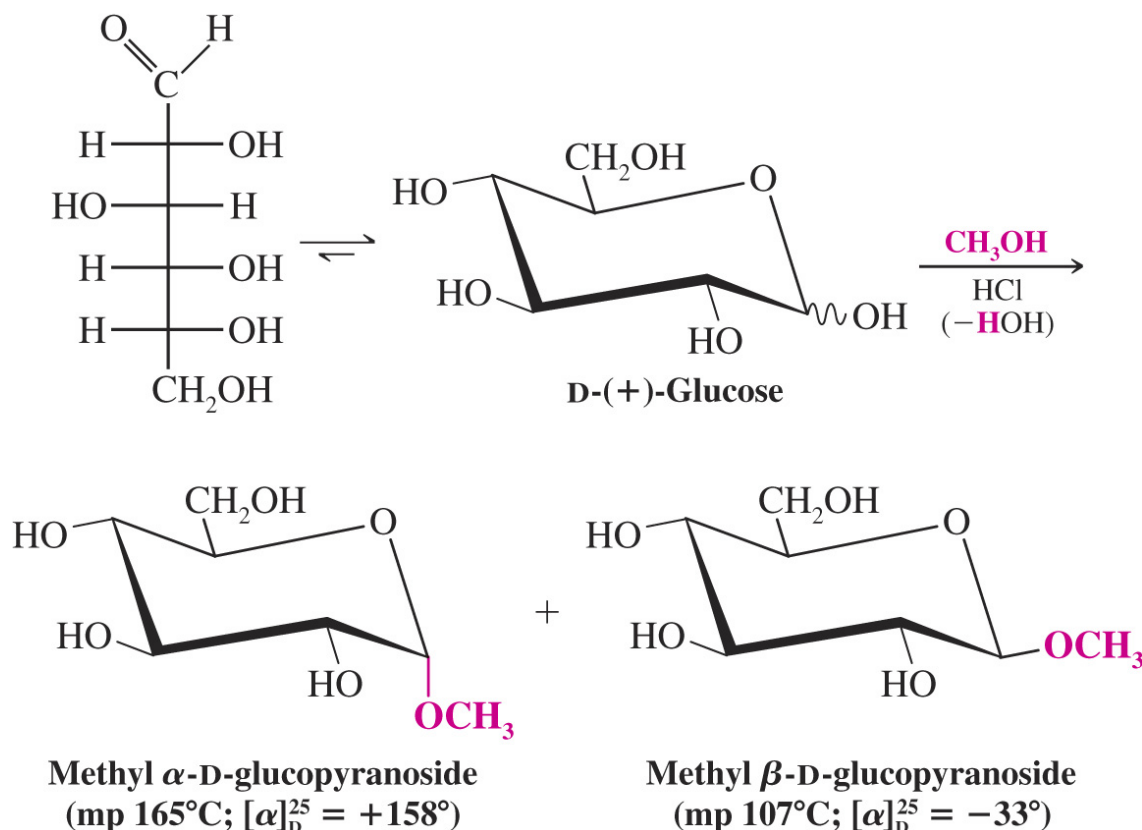
- ❖ nastajanje glikozida
- ❖ nastajanje estera i etera



- ❖ reakcije tipične za alkohole, aldehide i ketone

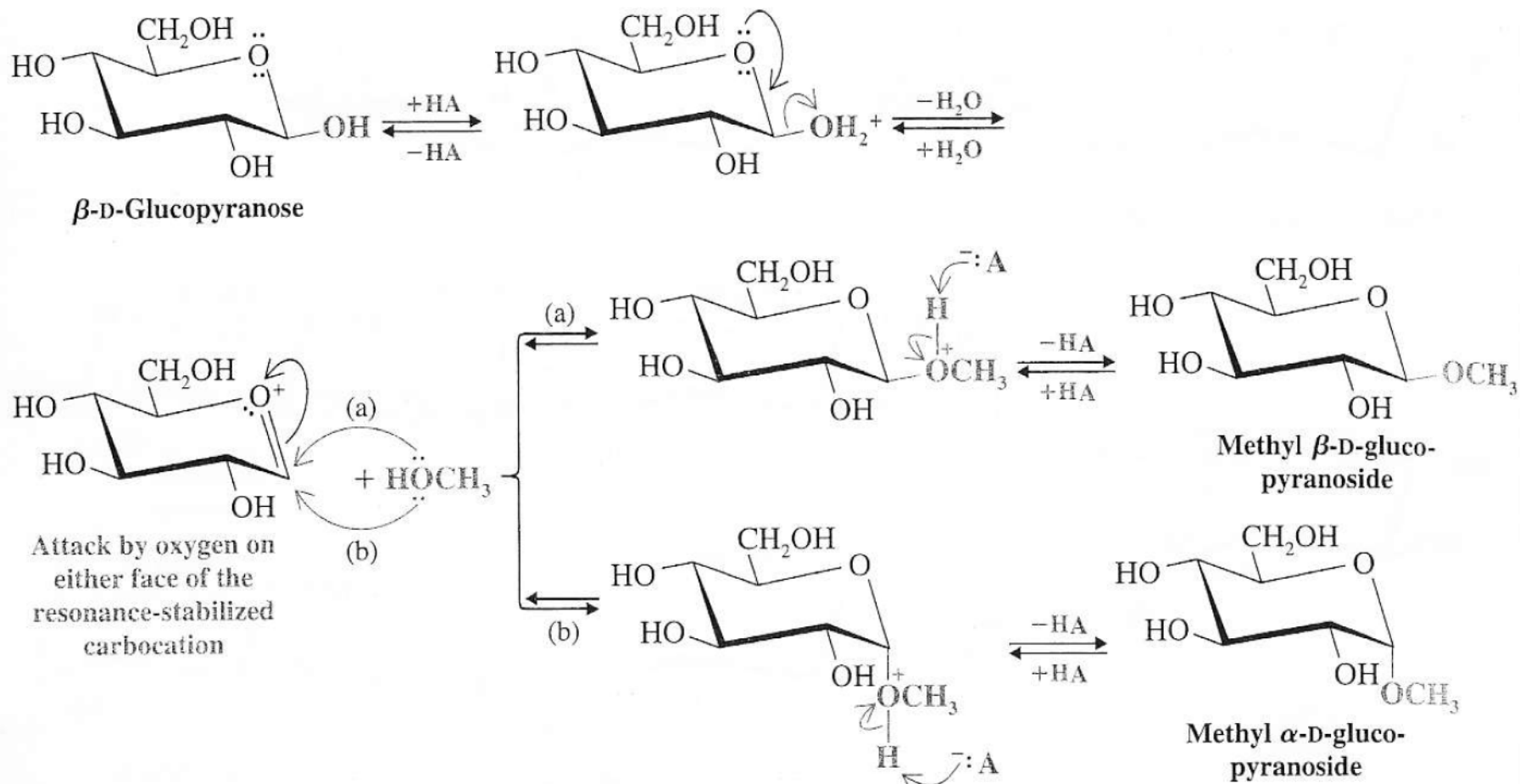
# NASTAJANJE GLIKOZIDA

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



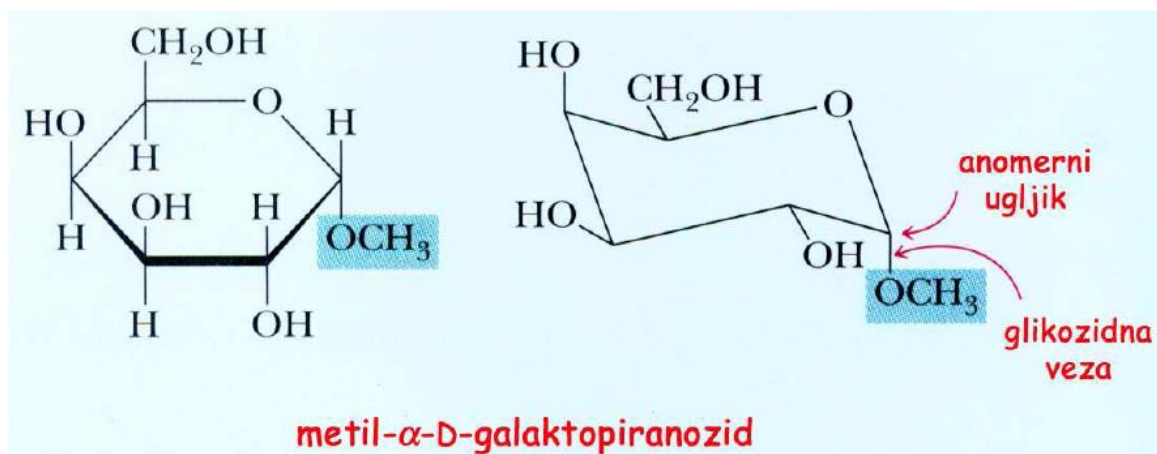
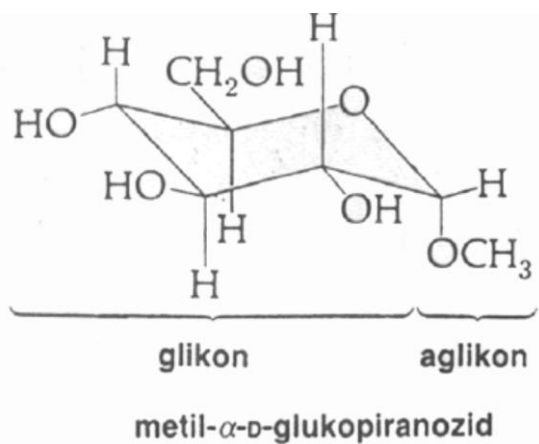
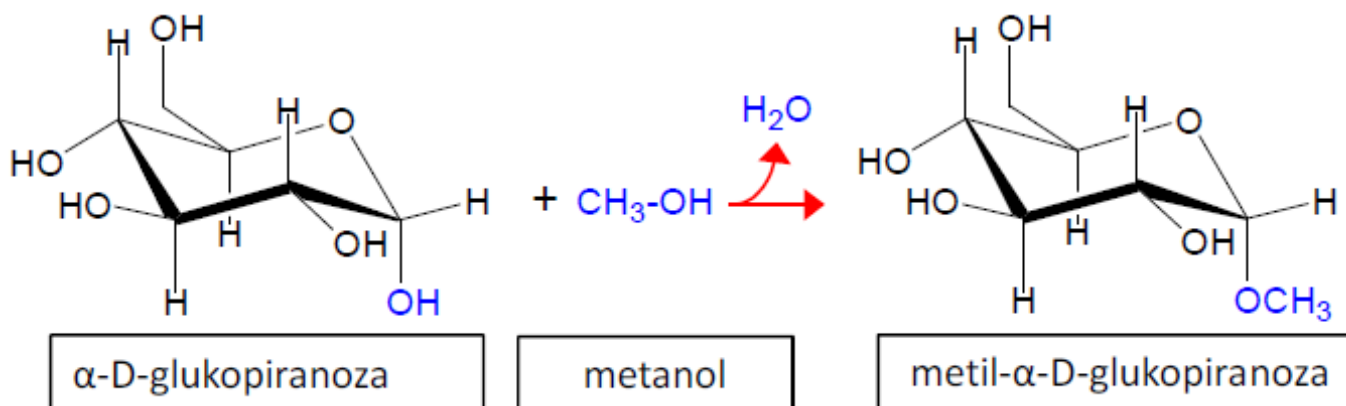
# NASTAJANJE GLIKOZIDA

## Mehanizam nastajanja glikozida:



# NASTAJANJE O-GLIKOZIDA

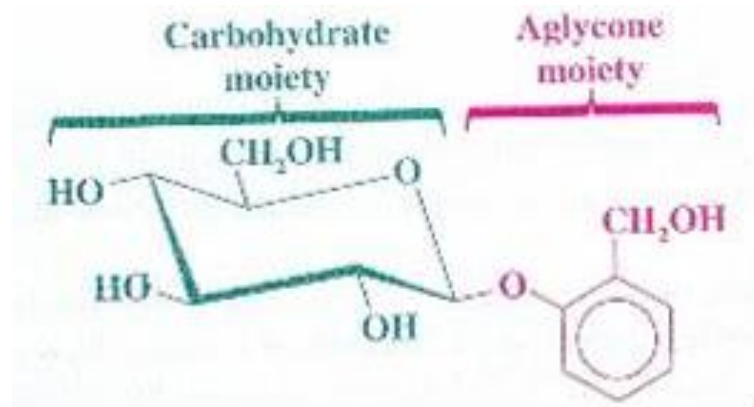
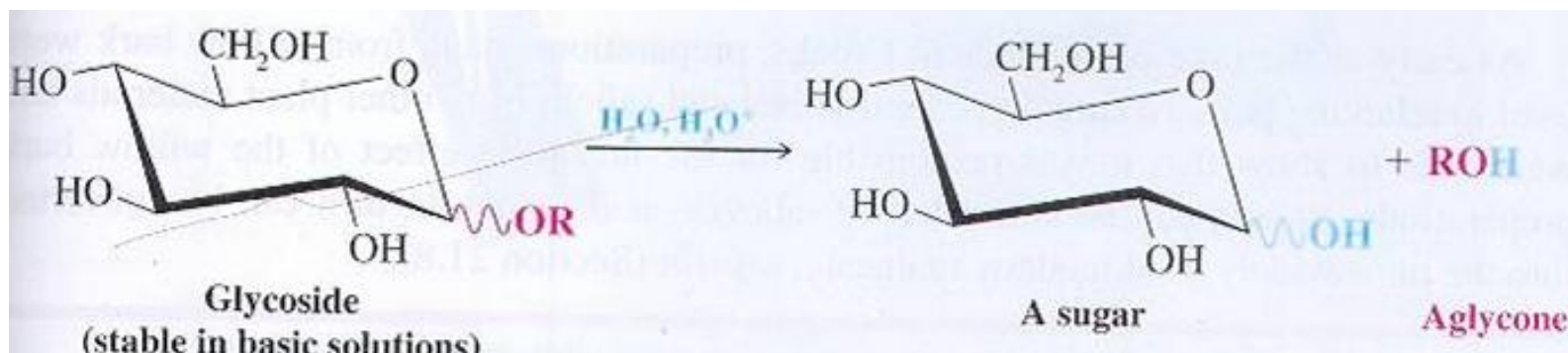
- ❖ reakcijom anomerne OH skupine s OH skupinom druge molekule nastaje **O-glikozidna veza** ( $\alpha$  ili  $\beta$  glikozidna veza)





# HIDROLIZA O-GLIKOZIDA

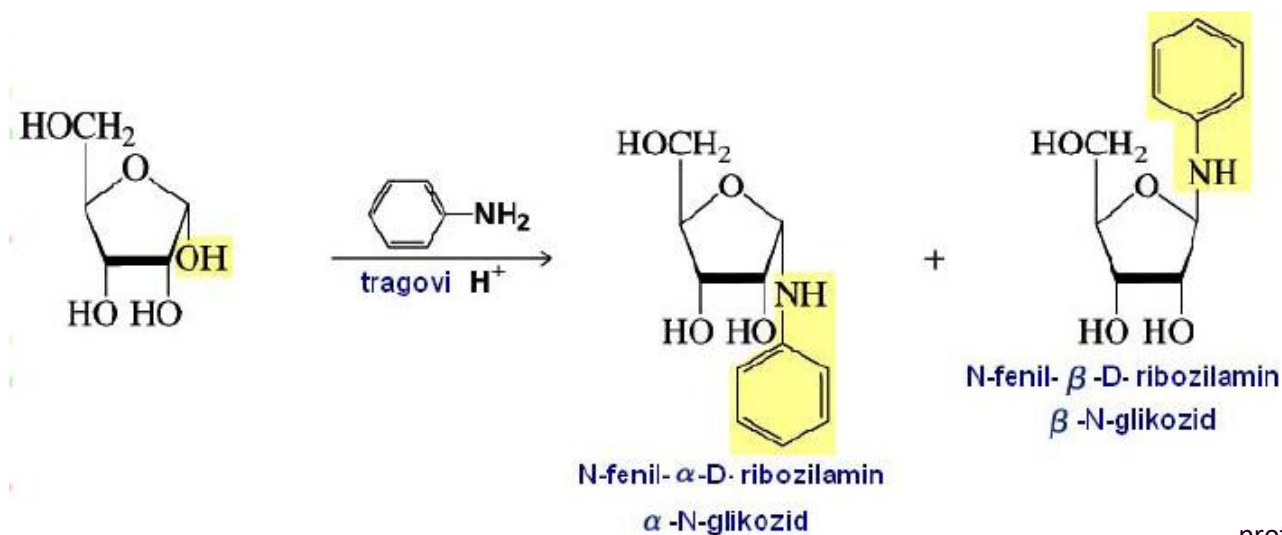
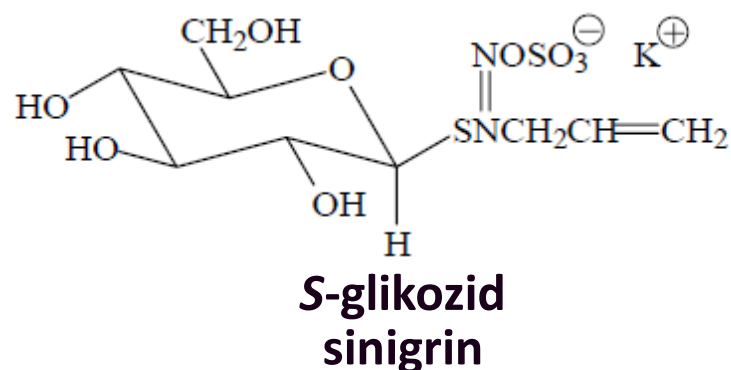
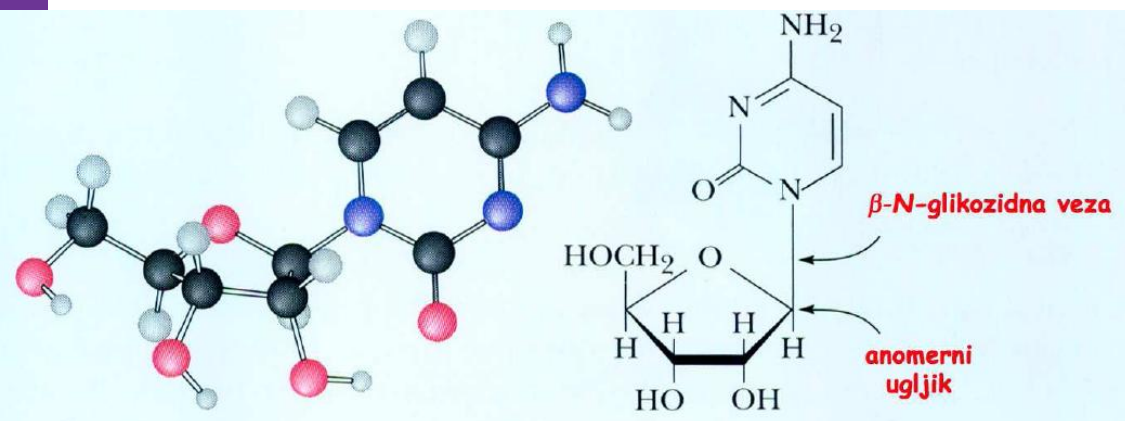
- ❖ u kiselom mediju hidroliziraju na ugljikohidratni dio (**glikon**) i **aglikon** (alkohol), u bazičnom mediju su stabilni



salicin

# NASTAJANJE *N*- i *S*-GLIKOZIDA

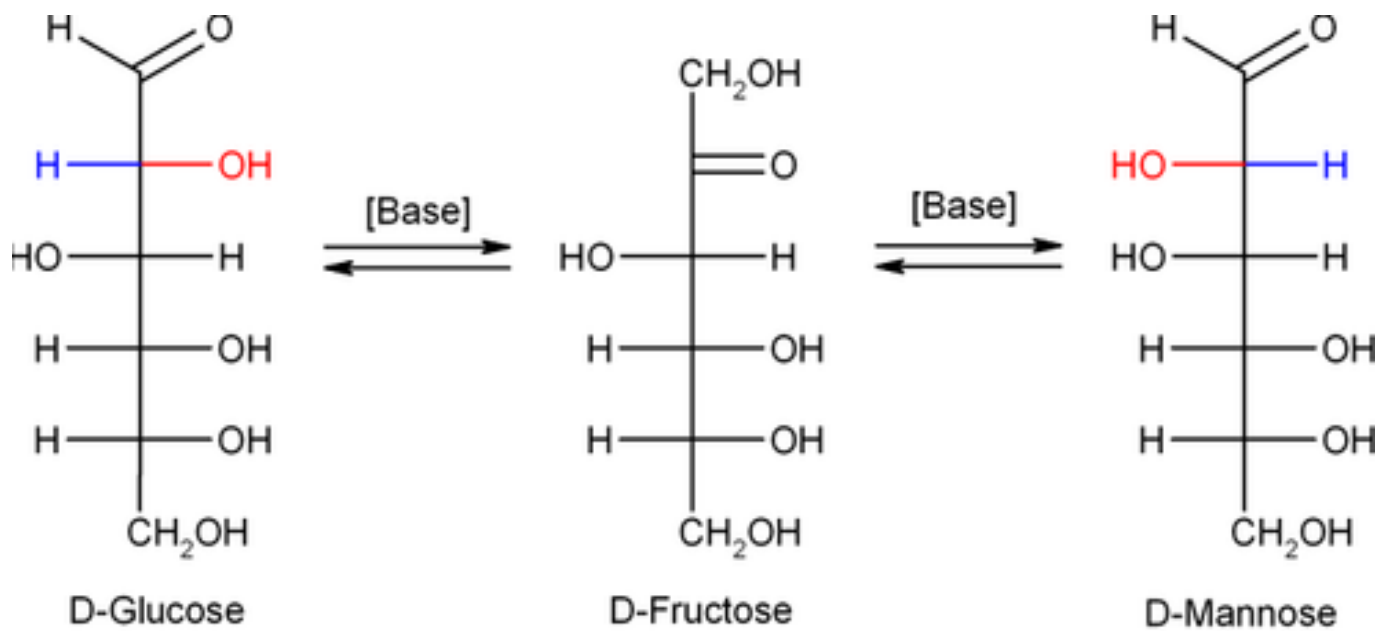
- ❖ reakcijom anomerne OH skupine s amino ili tiolnom skupinom druge molekule nastaju ***N*- i *S*-glikozidna veza**



# OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

## 1. ENOLIZACIJA, TAUTOMERIZACIJA I IZOMERIZACIJA

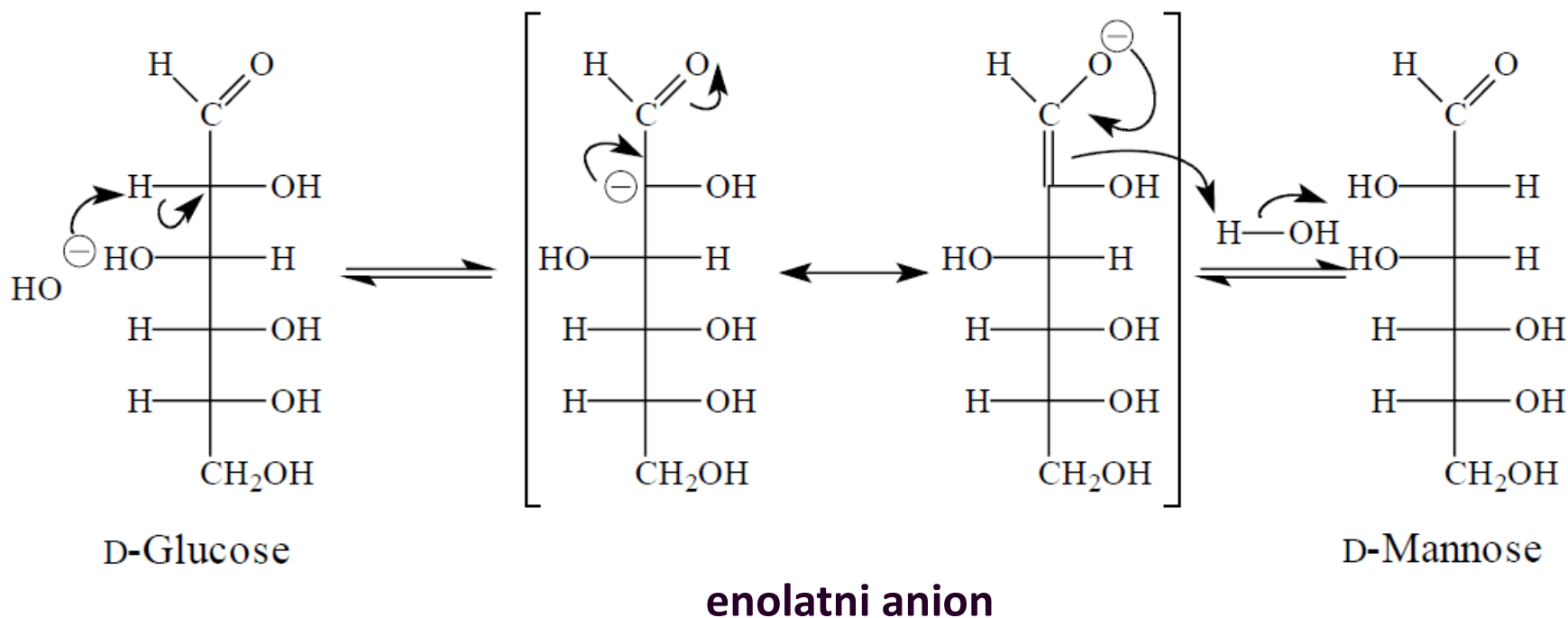
- ❖ Lobry de Bruyn – Alberda van Ekenstein-ova transformacija
- ❖ u bazičnom mediju – enolizacija i keto-enolna tautomerija koja vodi do izomerizacije



# OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

## 1. ENOLIZACIJA, TAUTOMERIZACIJA I IZOMERIZACIJA

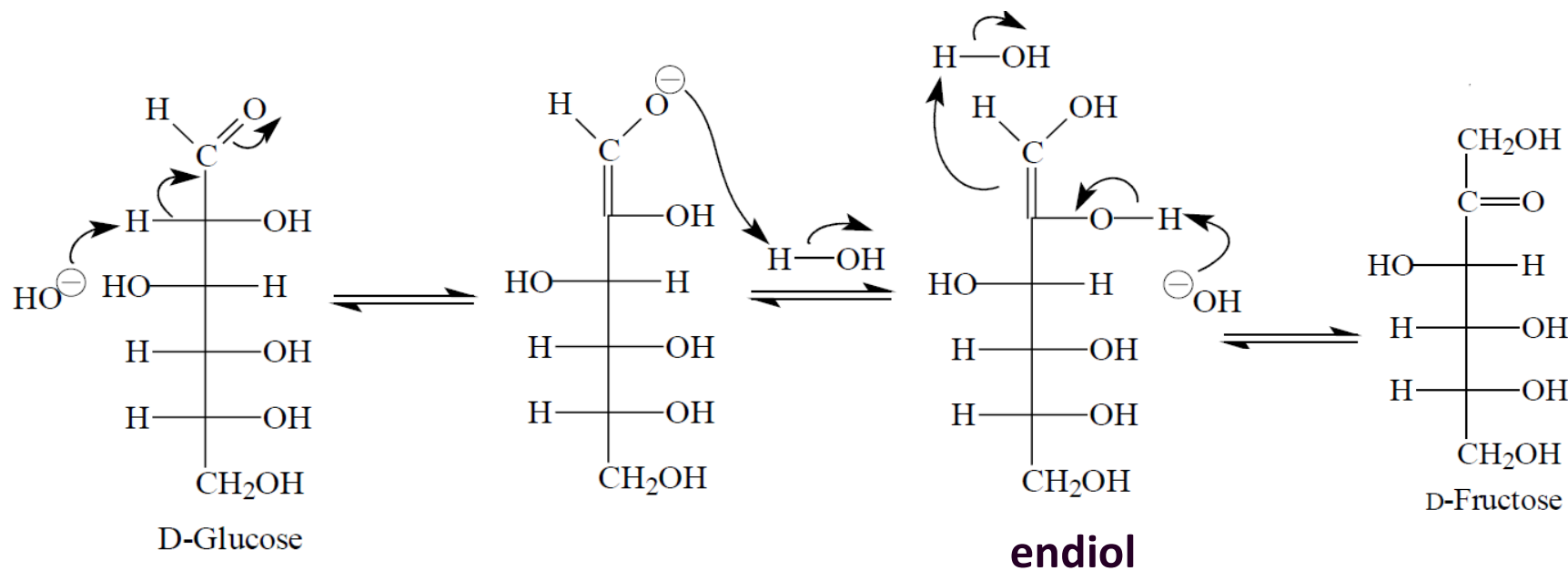
- ❖ slaba baza uzrokuje *dvije izomerizacijske reakcije*
- ❖ prva je **nastajanje C2 epimera**
- ❖ epimerizacija D-glukoze u D-manozu



# OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

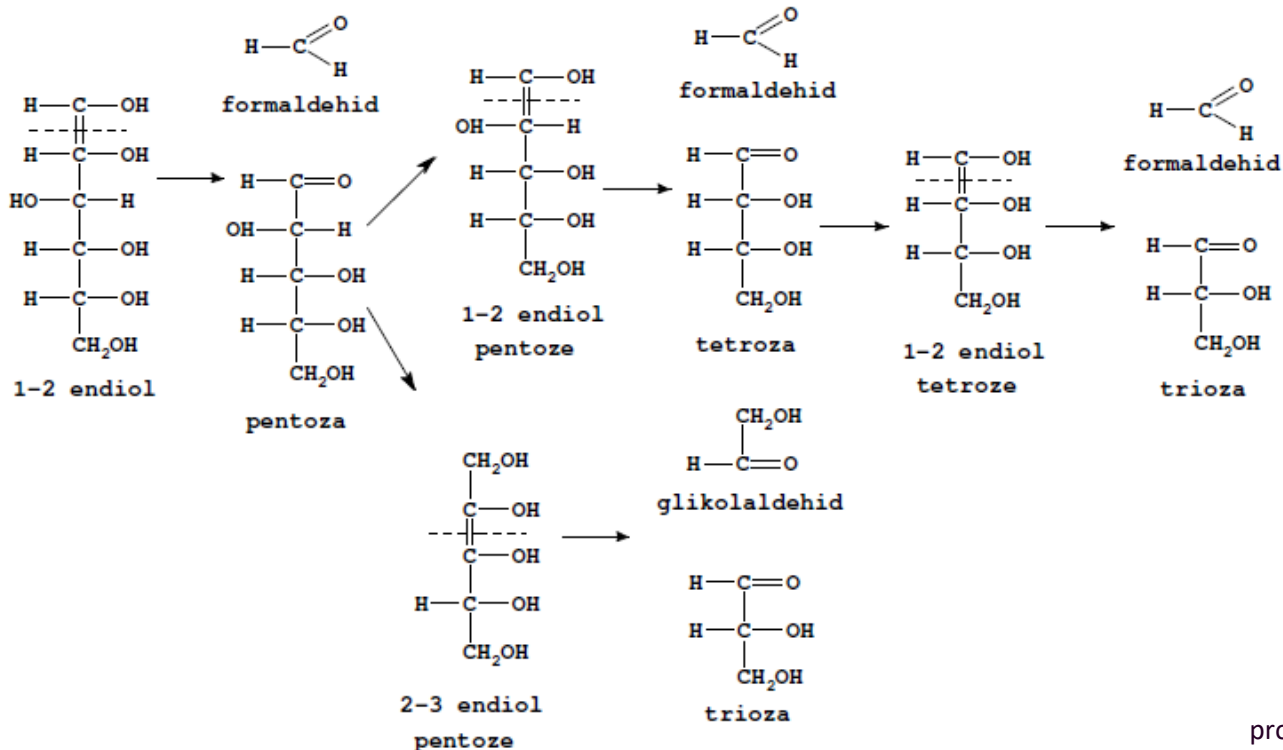
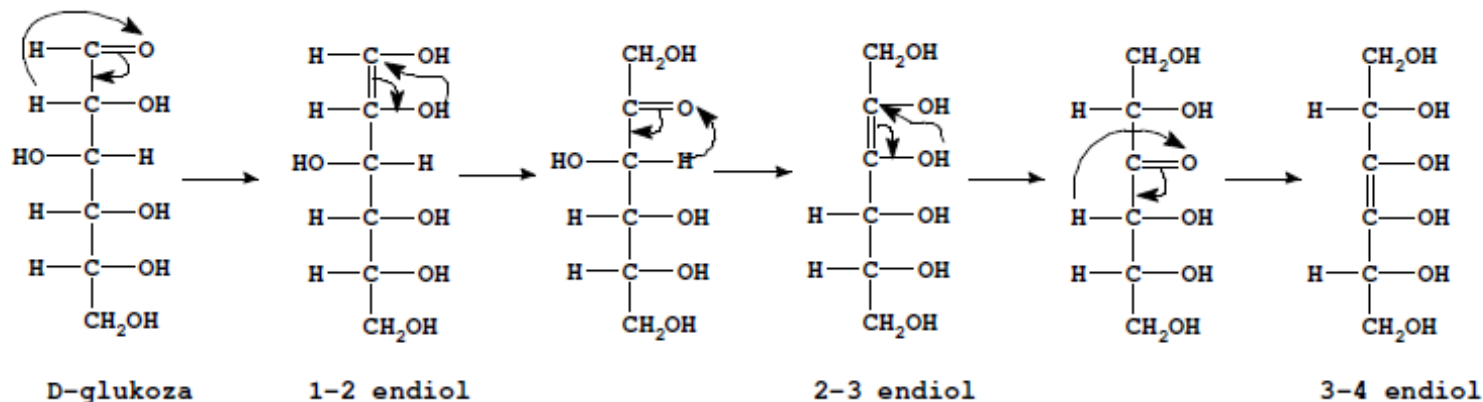
## 1. ENOLIZACIJA, TAUTOMERIZACIJA I IZOMERIZACIJA

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



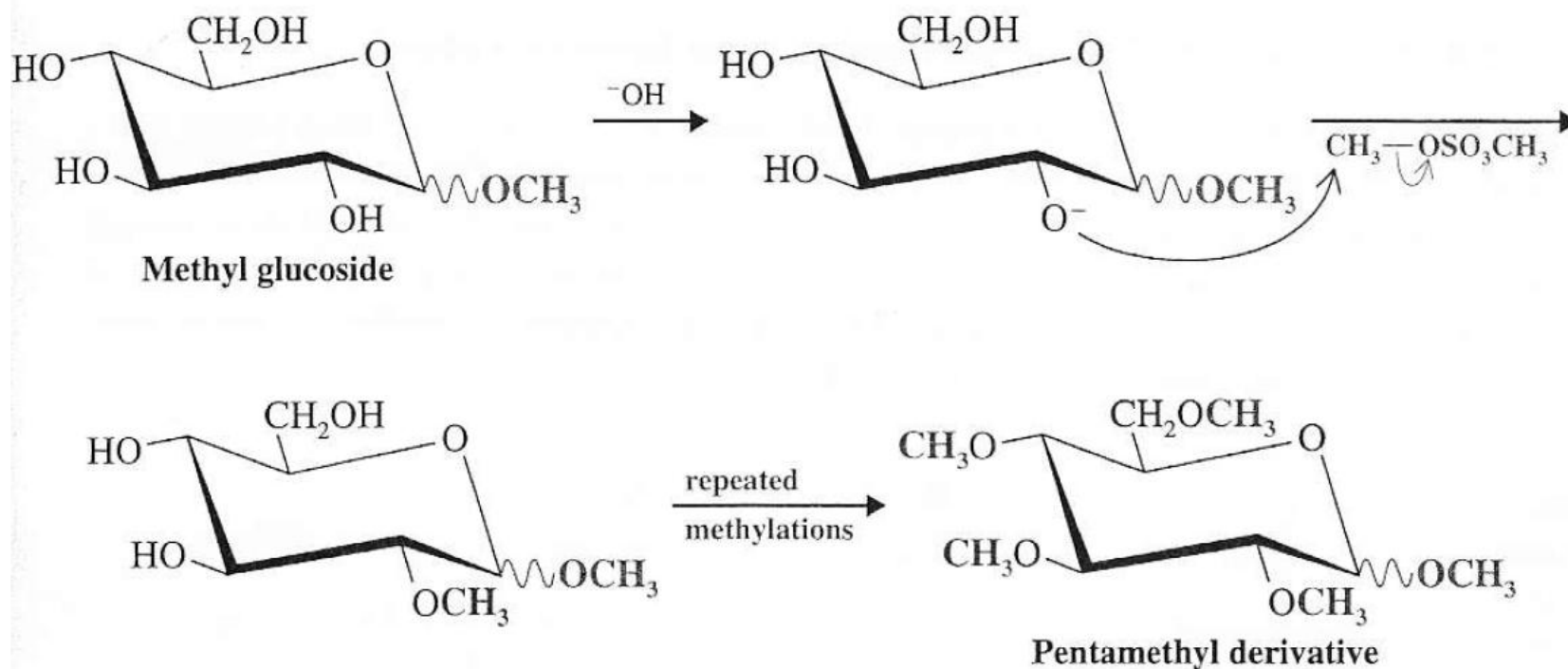
# 1. ENOLIZACIJA, TAUTOMERIZACIJA I IZOMERIZACIJA

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



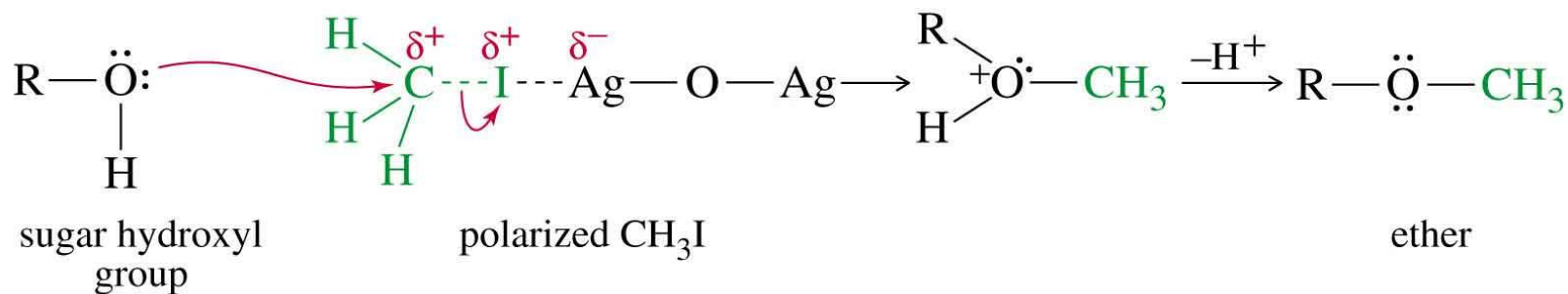
# OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

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

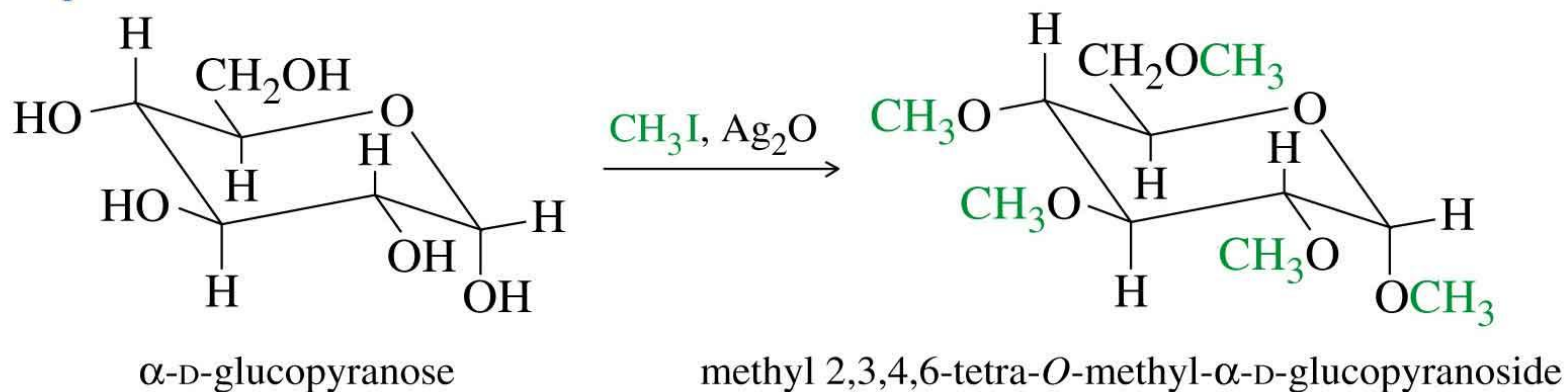


# OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

## 2. NASTAJANJE ETERA



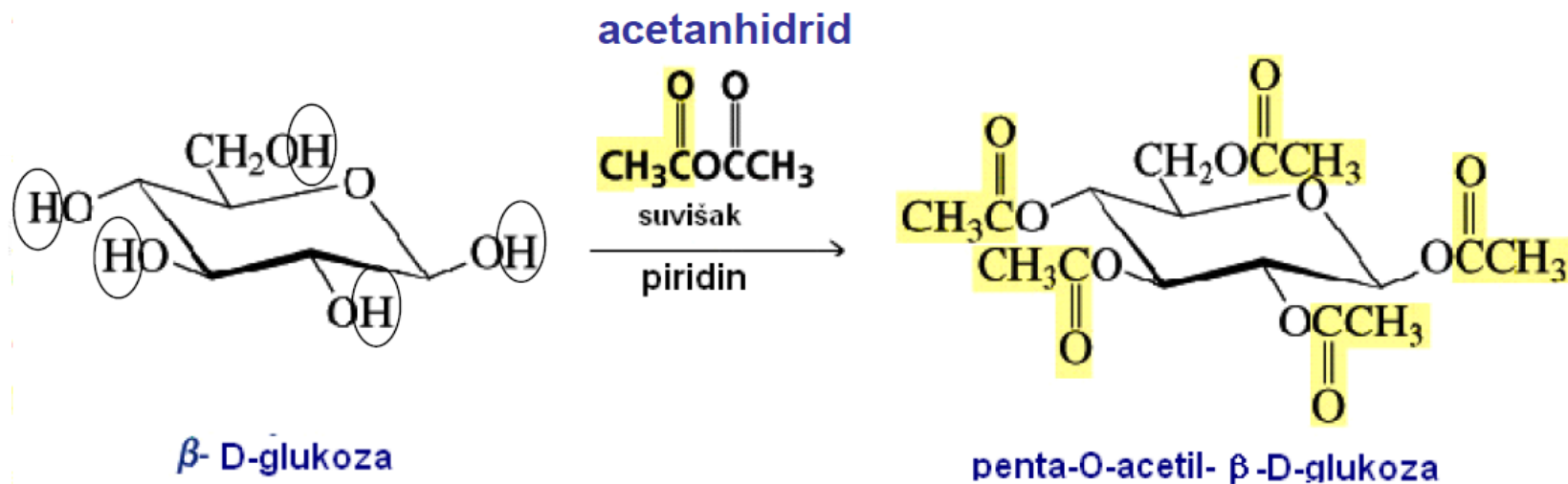
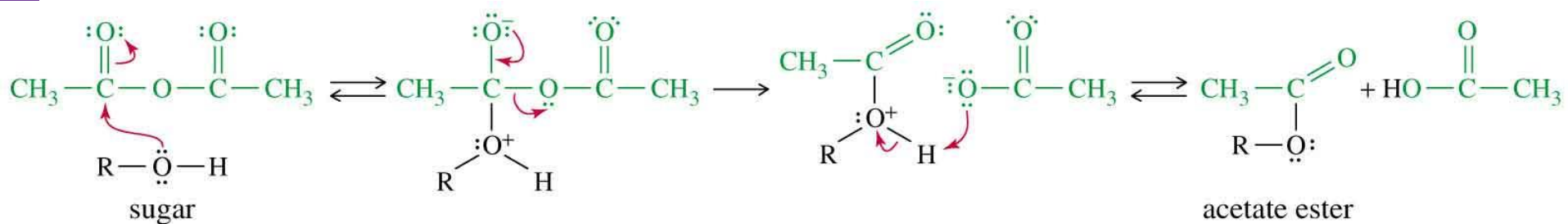
### Example





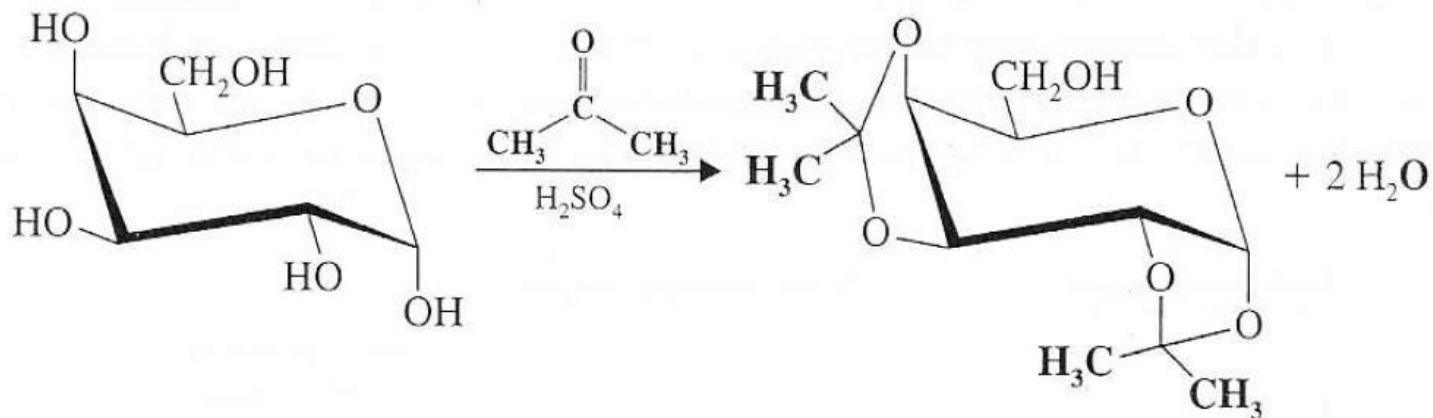
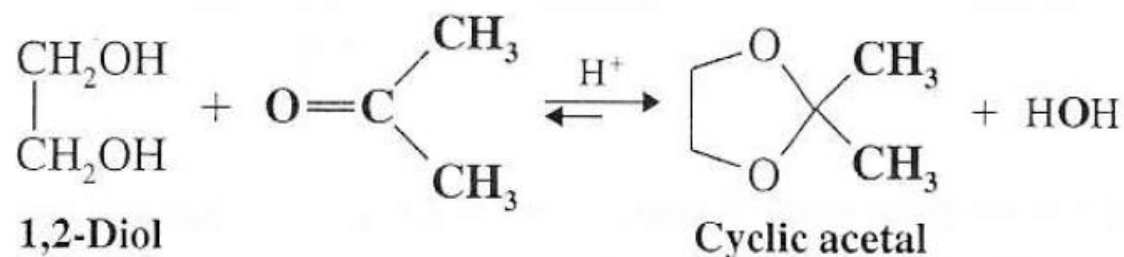
# OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

## 3. NASTAJANJE ESTERA – aciliranje svih OH skupina



# OSTALE REAKCIJE MONOSAHARIDA

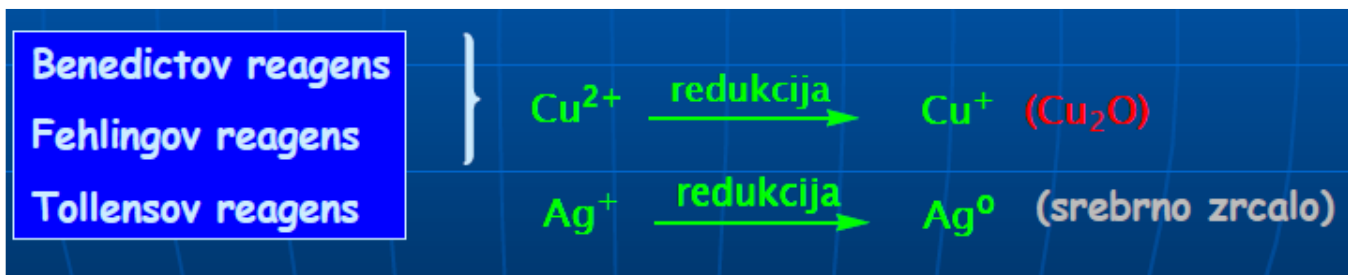
## 4. NASTAJANJE CIKLIČKIH ACETALA – kada su vicinalne OH skupine u *cis* položaju; zaštitne skupine



# REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

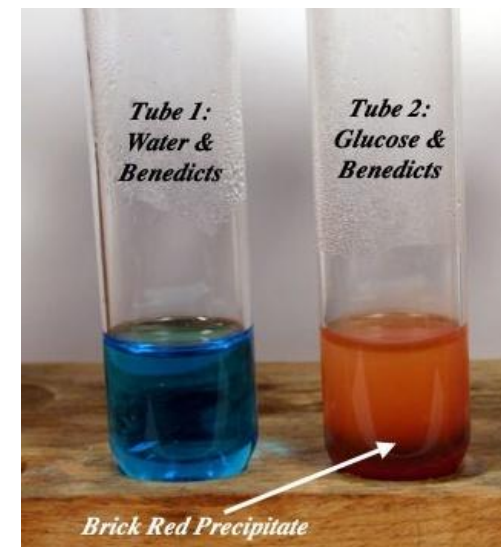
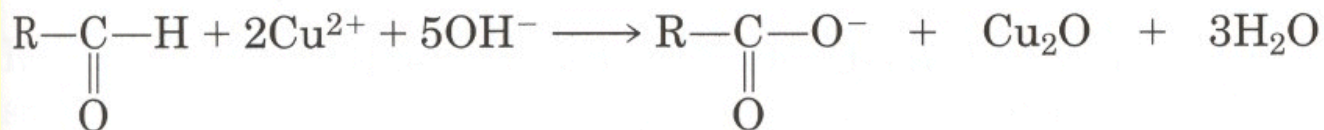
## 1. OKSIDACIJA

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



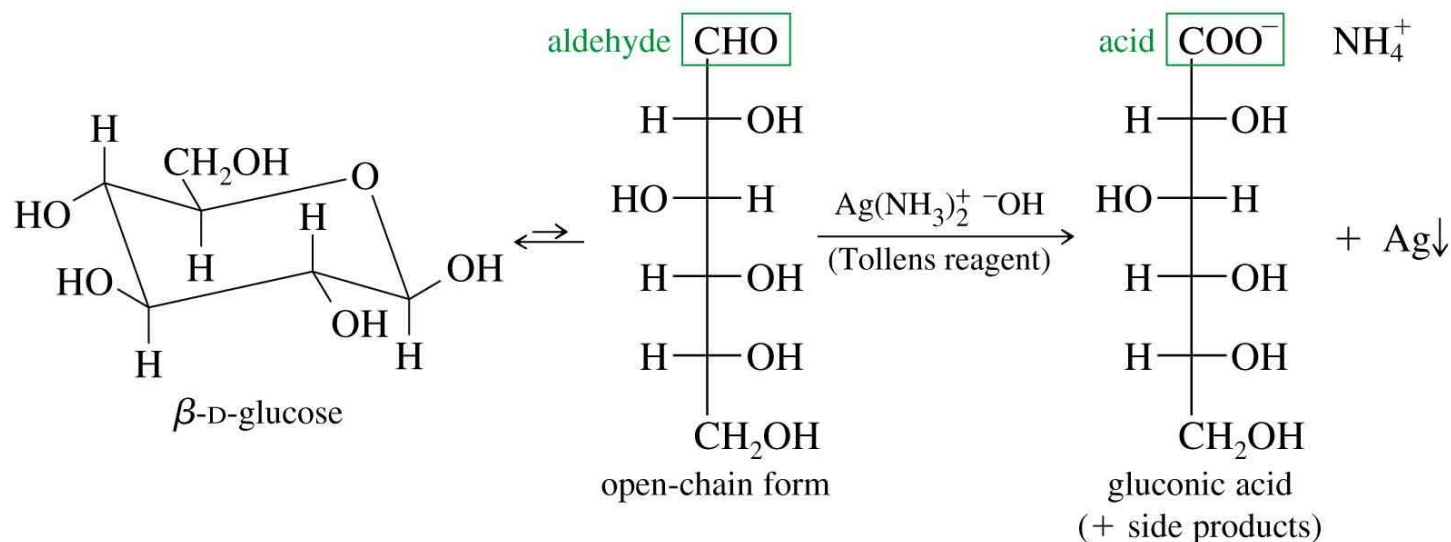
Benedictov test: bazična otopina  
s bakar-citratnim ionom

Fehlingov test: bazična otopina  
s bakar-tartaratnim ionom



# REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

## Tollensov test:



## Reducirajući šećeri:

❖ daju pozitivan rezultat Tollensovog i Benedictovog testa

## Nereducirajući šećeri:

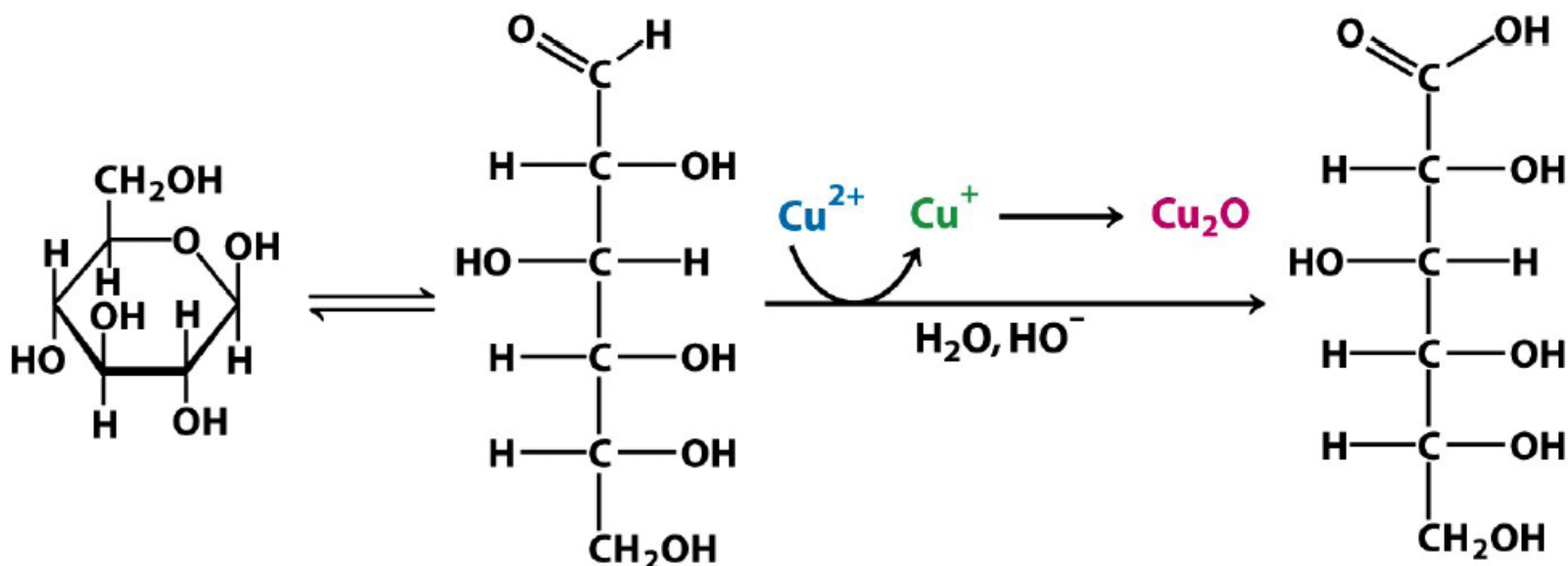
❖ ne daju pozitivan rezultat Tollensovog i Benedictovog testa

# REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

## 1. OKSIDACIJA

### Reducirajući šećeri:

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



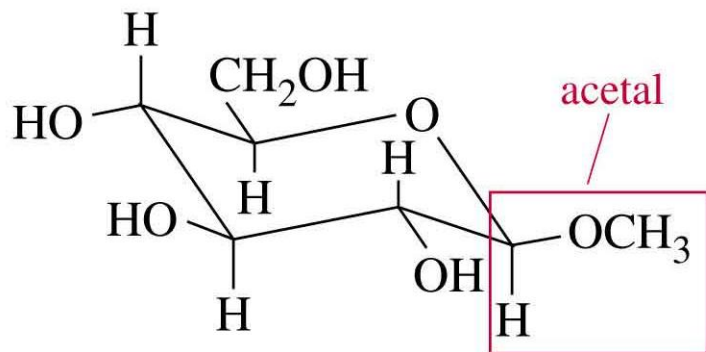
# REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

## 1. OKSIDACIJA

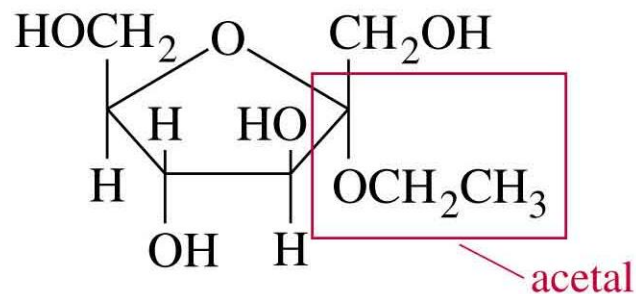
### Nereducirajući šećeri:

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

*Examples of nonreducing sugars*



methyl  $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside  
(or methyl  $\beta$ -D-glucoside)



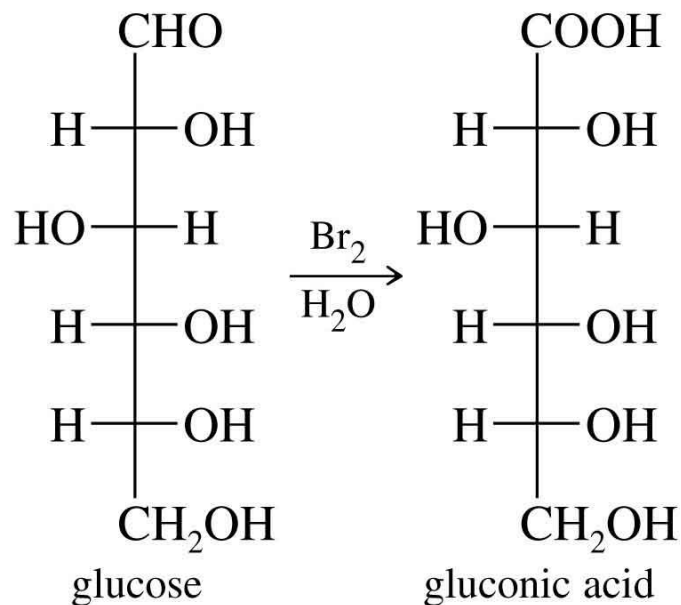
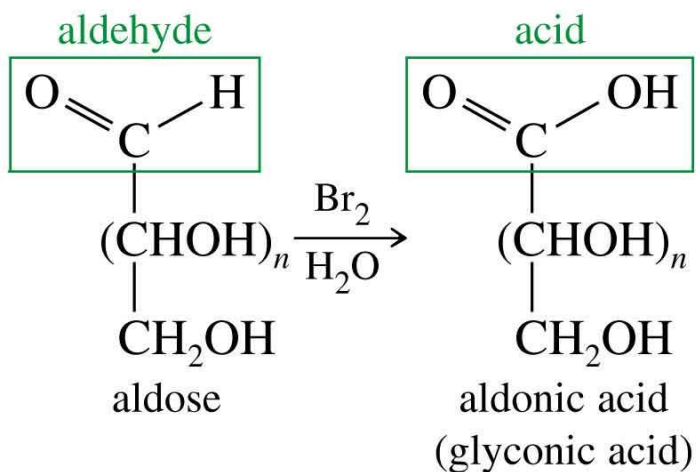
ethyl  $\alpha$ -D-fructofuranoside  
(or ethyl  $\alpha$ -D-fructoside)

# REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

## 1. OKSIDACIJA

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

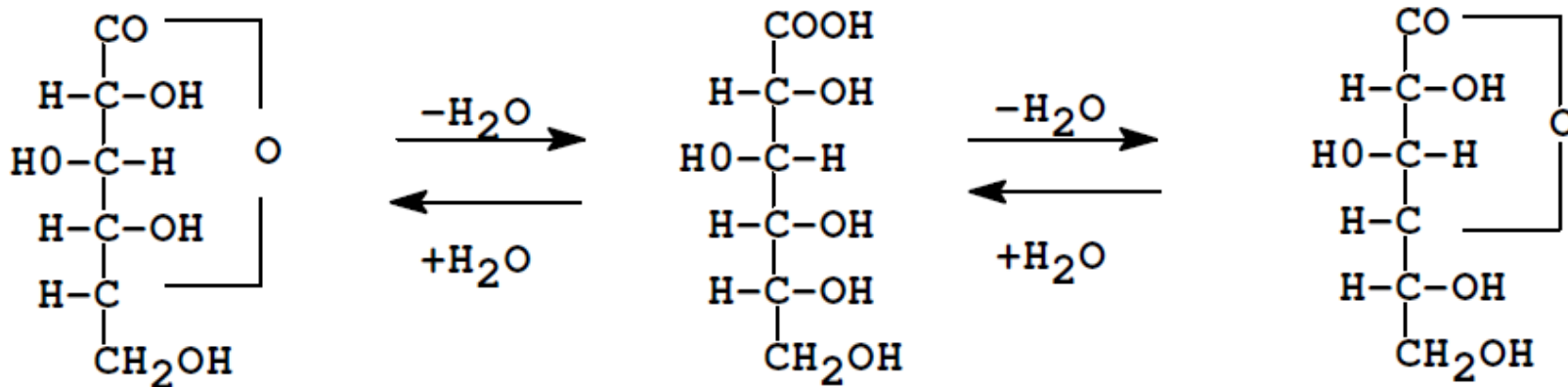
*Example*



# REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

## 1. OKSIDACIJA

- ❖ u vodenim otopinama se **aldonske kiseline** obično nalaze kao ciklički esteri –  $\gamma$  i  $\delta$ -laktoni



D-glukono- $\delta$ -lakton

D-glukonska kiselina

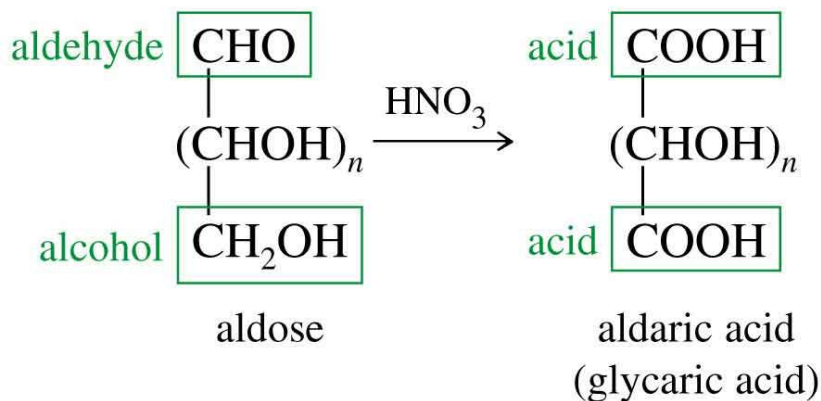
D-glukono- $\gamma$ -lakton



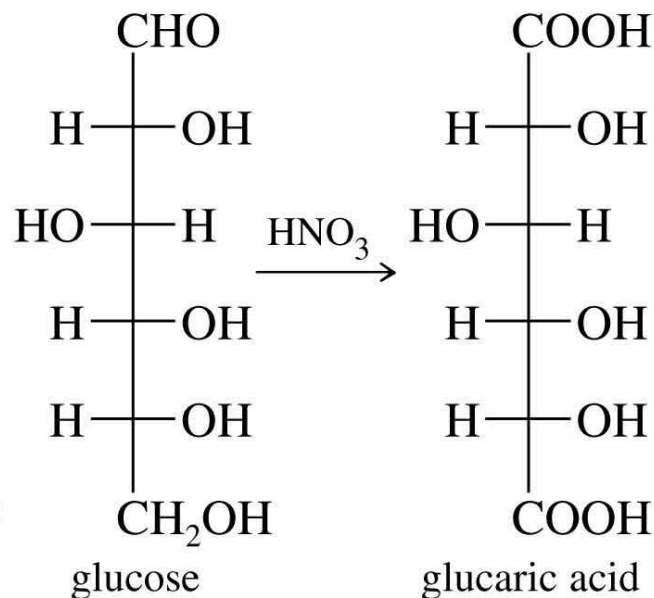
# REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

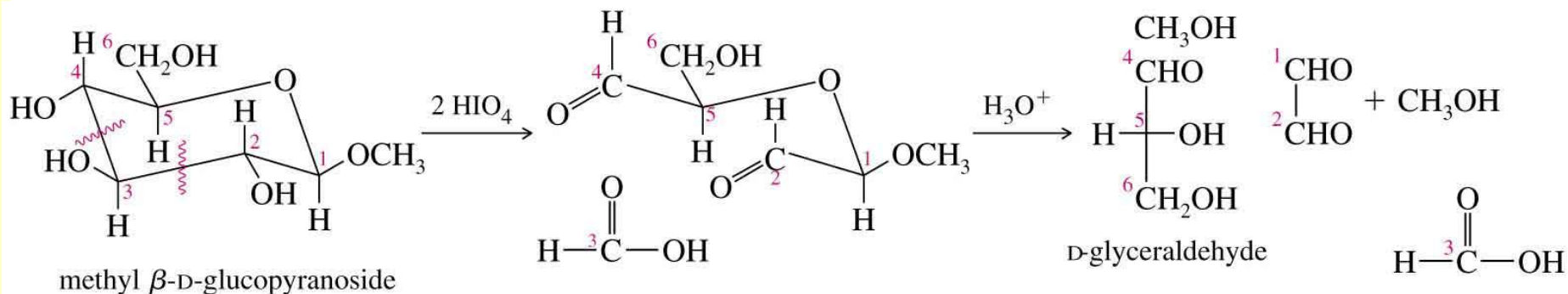
## 1. OKSIDACIJA

- ❖ oksidacija aldehidne i terminalne hidroksilne skupine
- ❖ nastajanje **aldarnih kiselina**
- ❖ razrijeđena  $\text{HNO}_3$  je jači oksidans, oksidira i aldoze i ketoze



*Example*

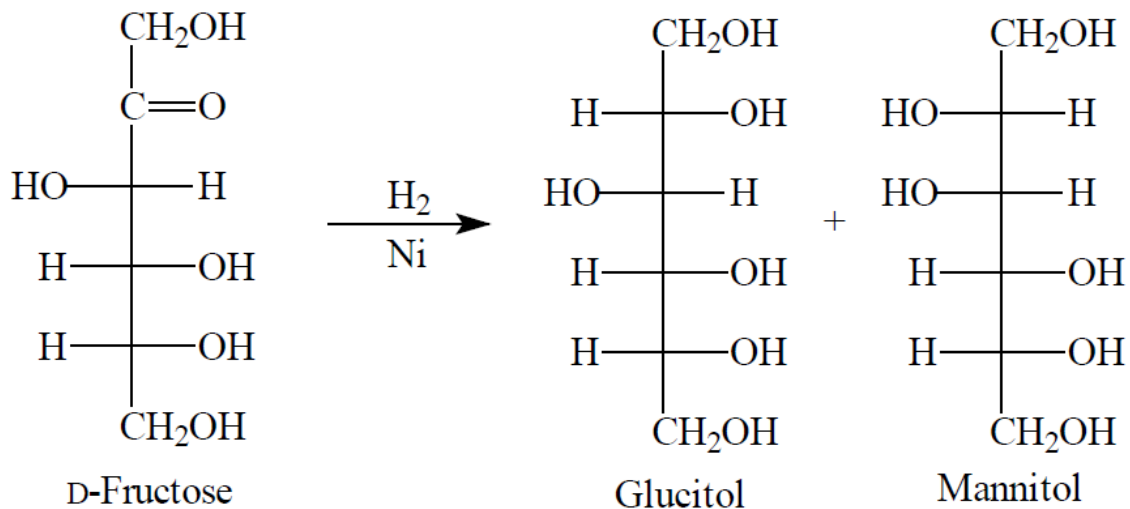
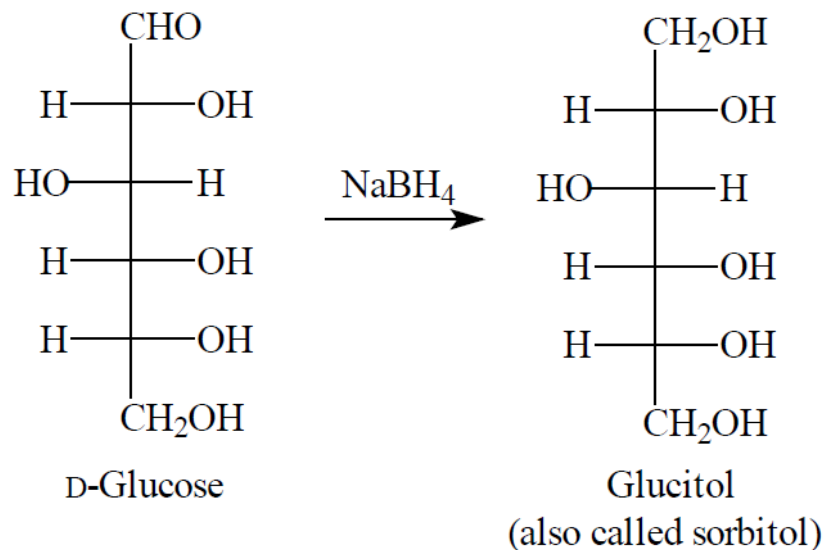




# REAKCIJE KARBONILNE SKUPINE

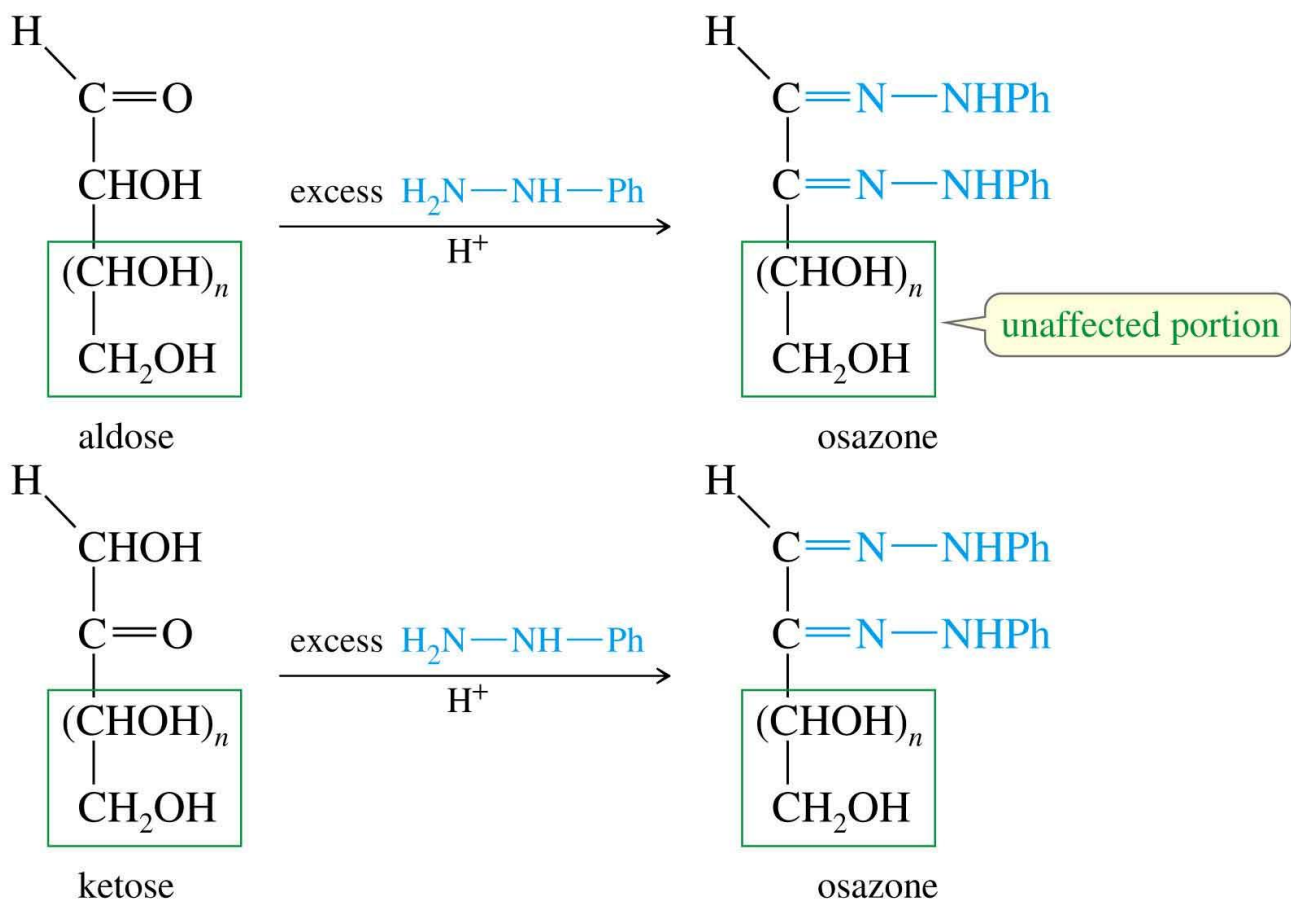
## 2. REDUKCIJA

- ❖  $\text{NaBH}_4$ ,  $\text{H}_2/\text{Ni}$
- ❖ blagi reakcijski uvjeti
- ❖ nastaju alkoholi koji se nazivaju **alditoli**



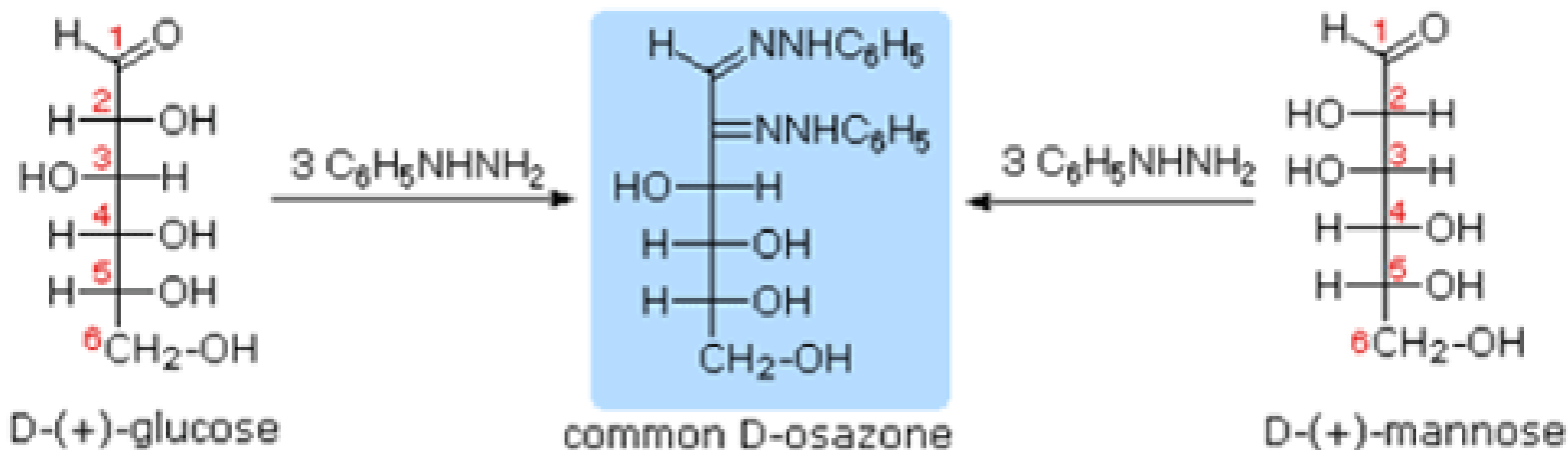
# REAKCIJA S FENILHIDRAZINIMA

- ❖ **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

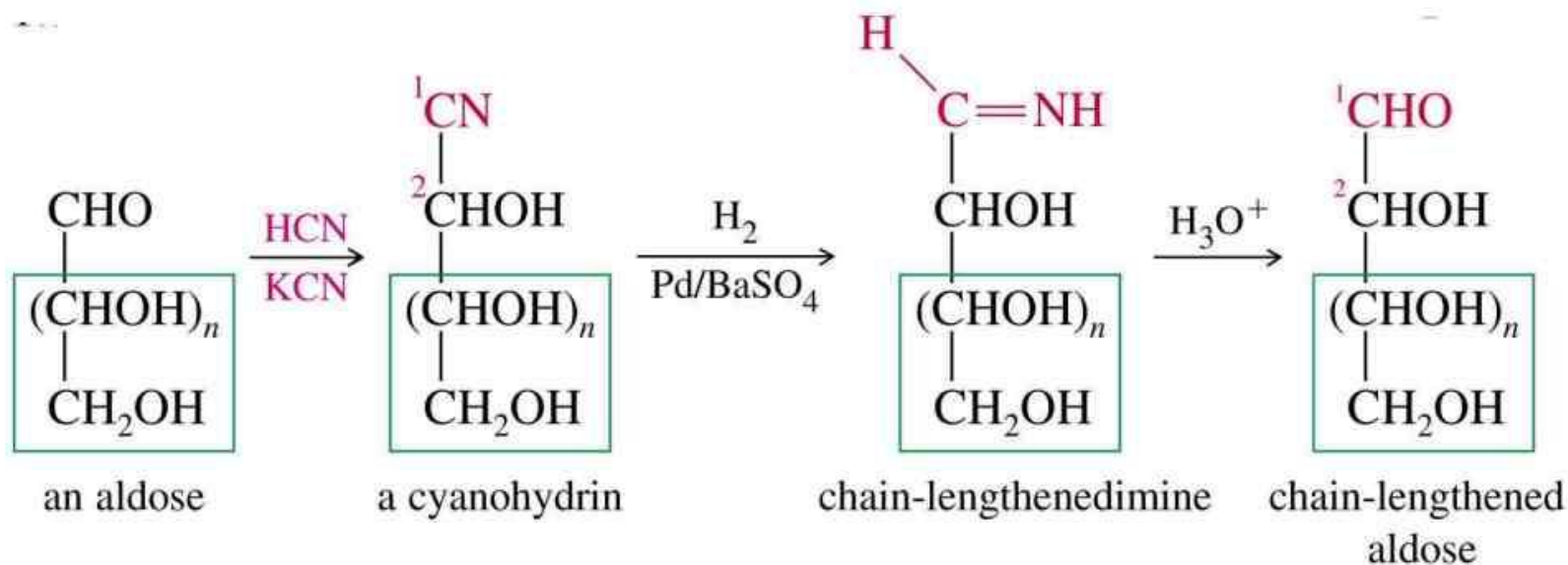


- ❖ karakteristični žuto obojeni spojevi
- ❖ kristaliziraju odmah i služe za identifikaciju šećera

# SINTEZA I DEGRADACIJA MONOSAHARIDA

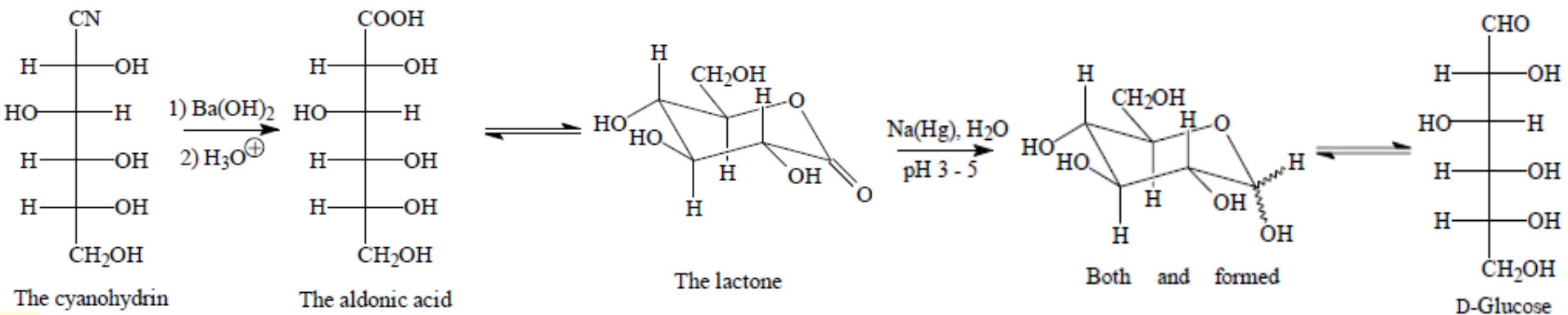
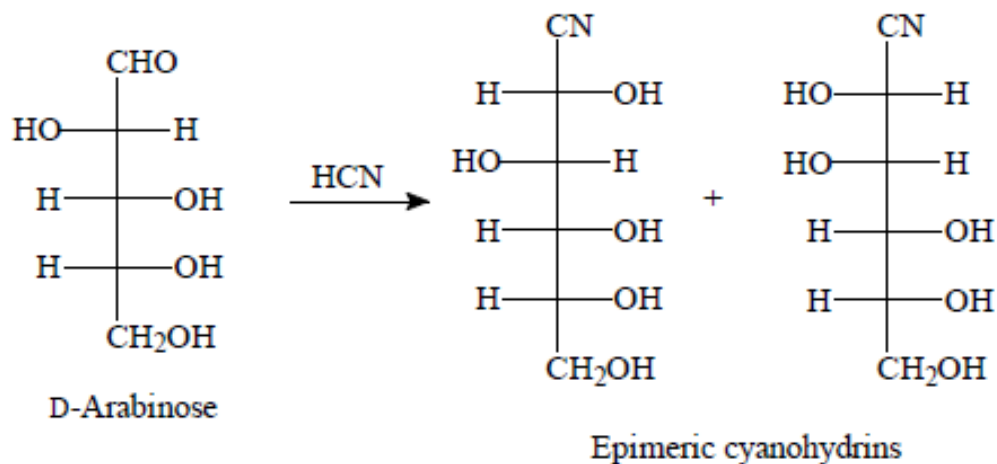
## KILLIANI-FISCHEROVA SINTEZA

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



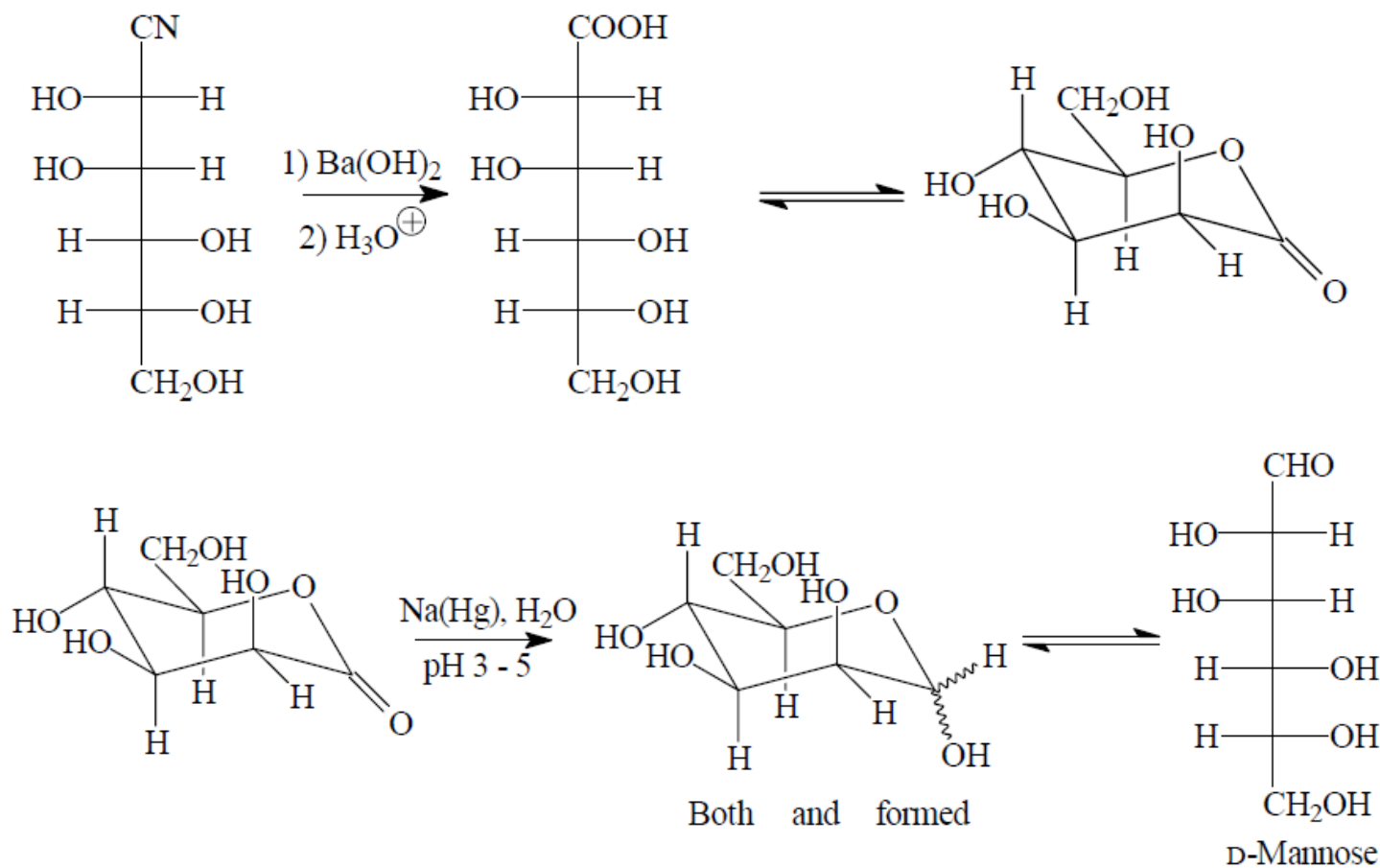
# KILLIANI-FISCHEROVA SINTEZA

- ❖ nastajanje **dvije nove aldoze** – C2 epimeri (glukoza i manoz)za)
- ❖ 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  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  soli s vodikovim peroksidom nastaje konačna aldoza
- ❖ na C2 položaju nastaje CHO grupa

