

(24) Today

Chap 7: Carbohydrates

(26) Second Class from Today

Chap 7: Glycolysis

Next Class (25)

Chap 13: Glycolysis

Third Class from Today (27)

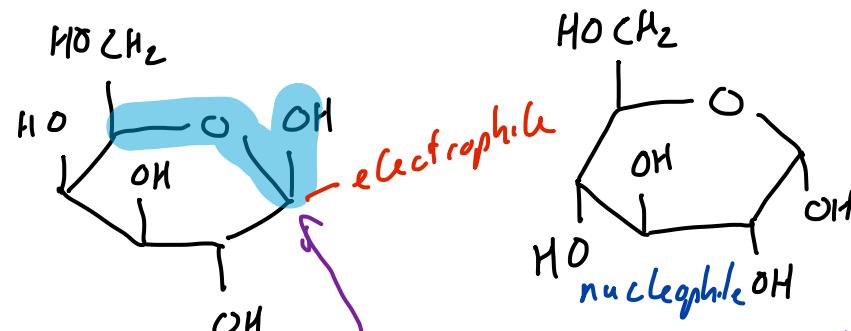
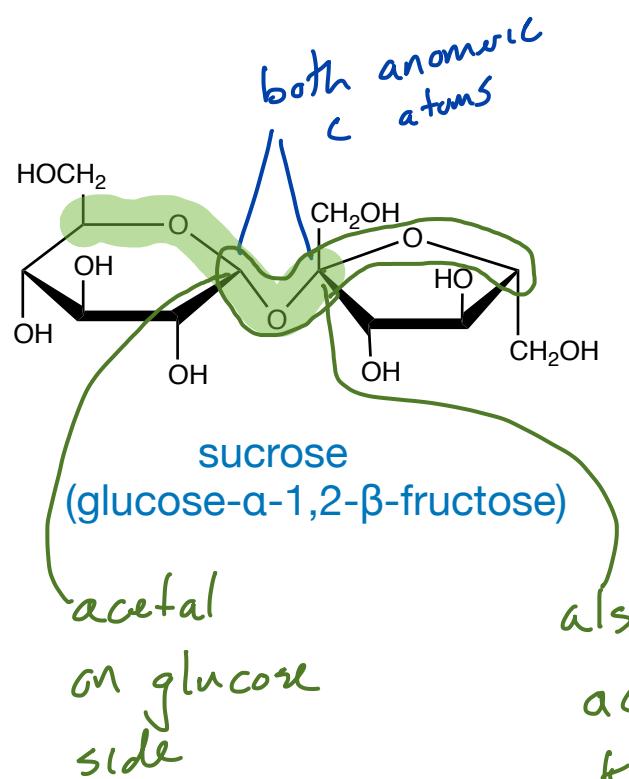
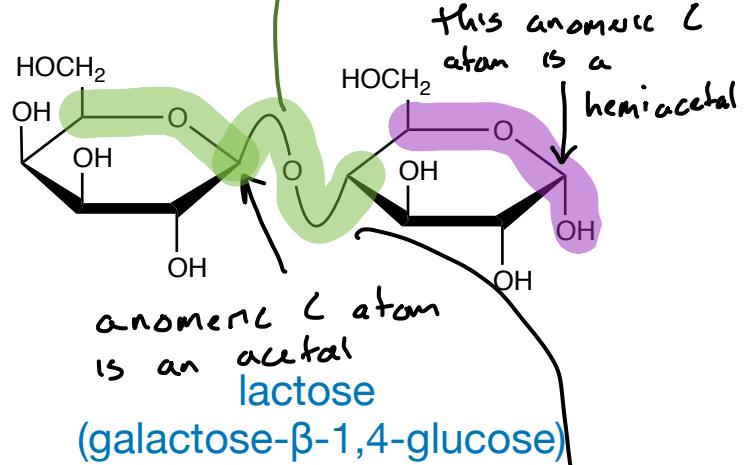
Chap 13: Glycolysis

Citric Acid Cycle

Guest Lecturer! Fun in-class activity!!

No Zoom session :^

Disaccharides: Hemiacetals and Acetals

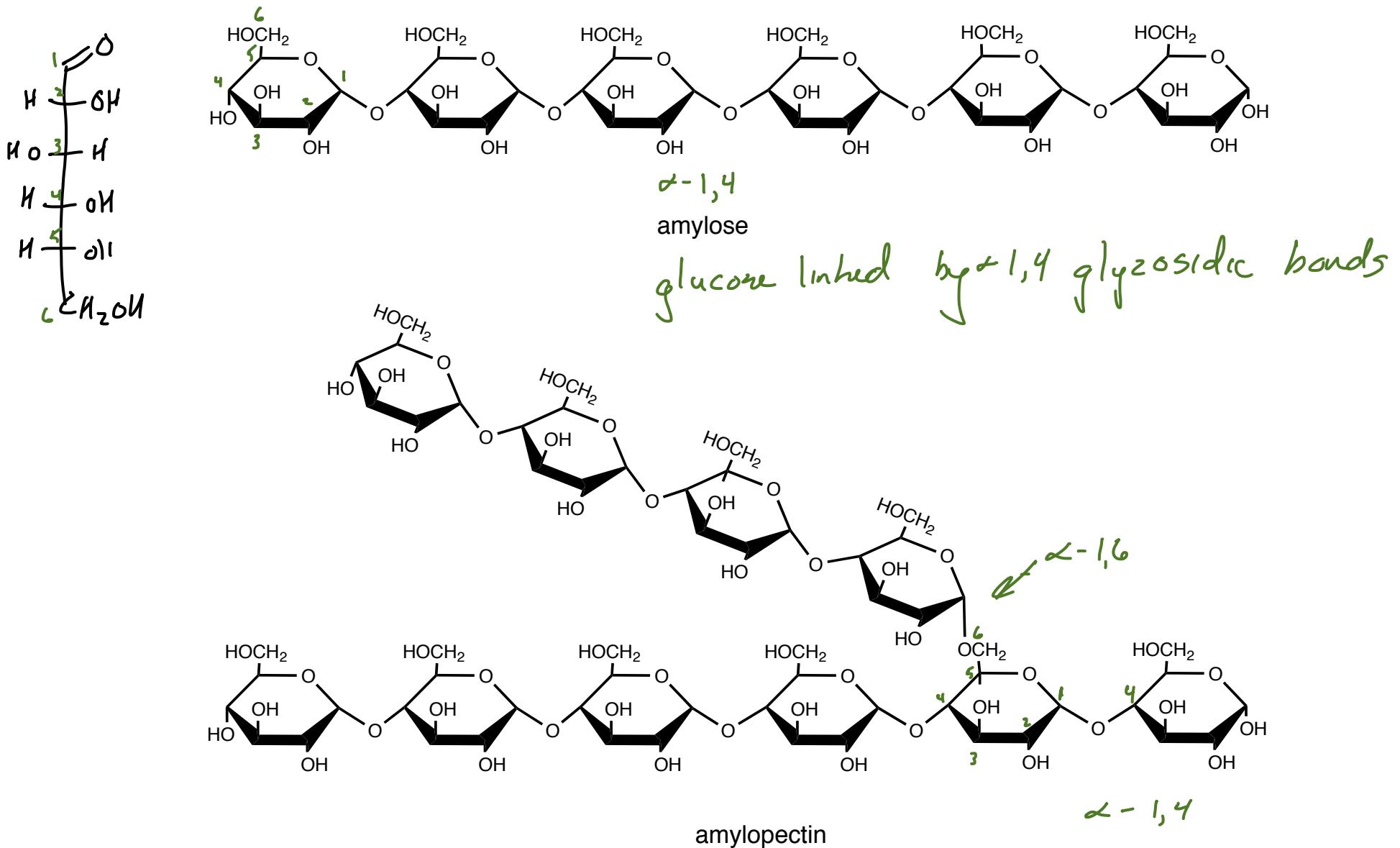


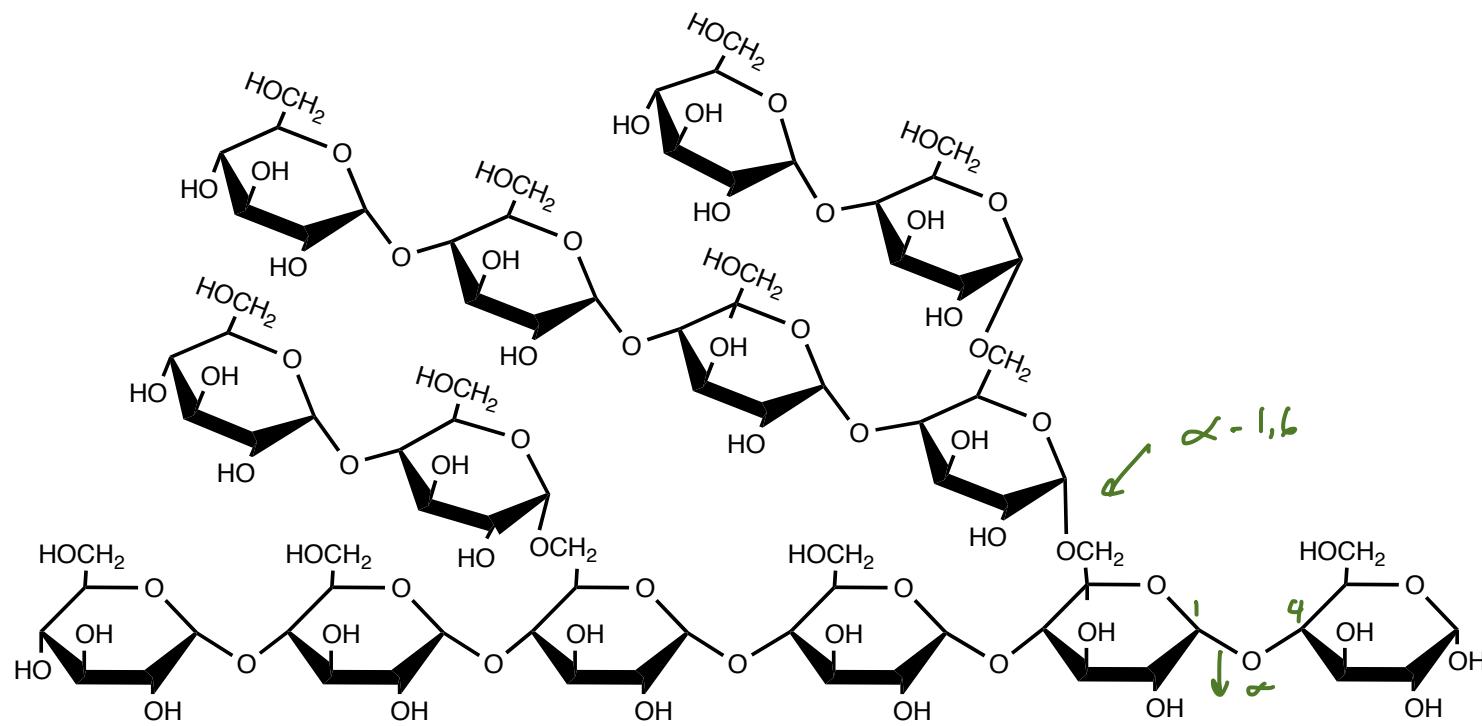
hemiacetals react with alcohols to make acetals

squiggles are so we can still draw easily recognizable Haworth projections and indicate the direction of the C to O bonds

sucrose is a diacetal both ends of the sugar are stable in the absence of water. Lactose is less stable - one end is a hemiacetal... it can be opened and derivatized

also a di-ether
acetal (new school)
ketal (old school)



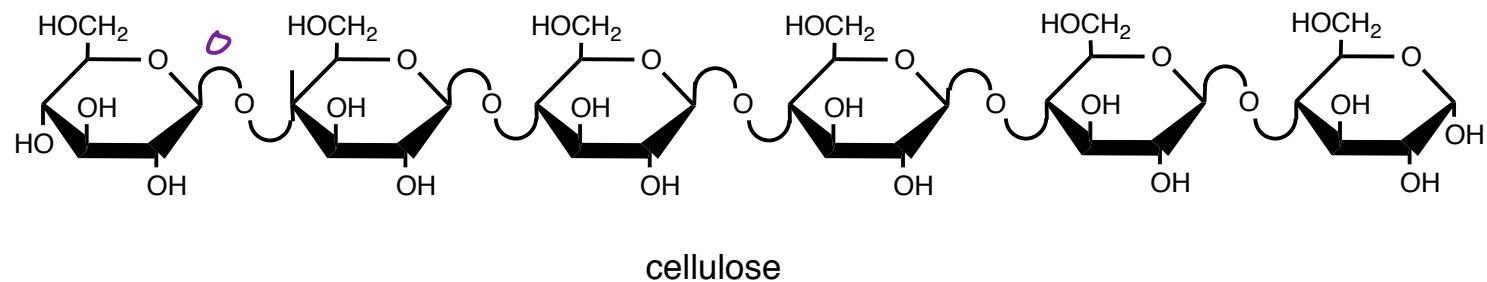


glycogen

$\alpha-1,4$ plants

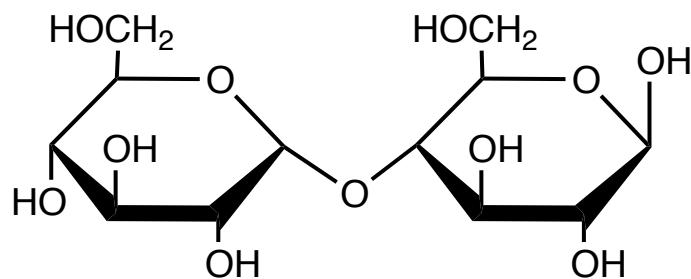
Starch $\alpha-1,4$ links between glucose molecules with some $\alpha-1,6$ branching

glycogen $\alpha-1,4$ link between glucose molecules with a lot of
 $\alpha-1,6$ branching animals
 more densely packed

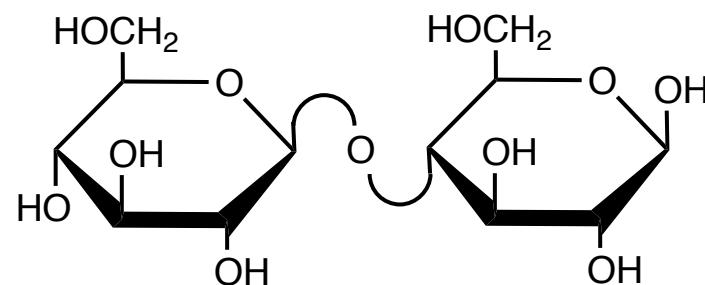


β - 1,4 glycosidic bonds

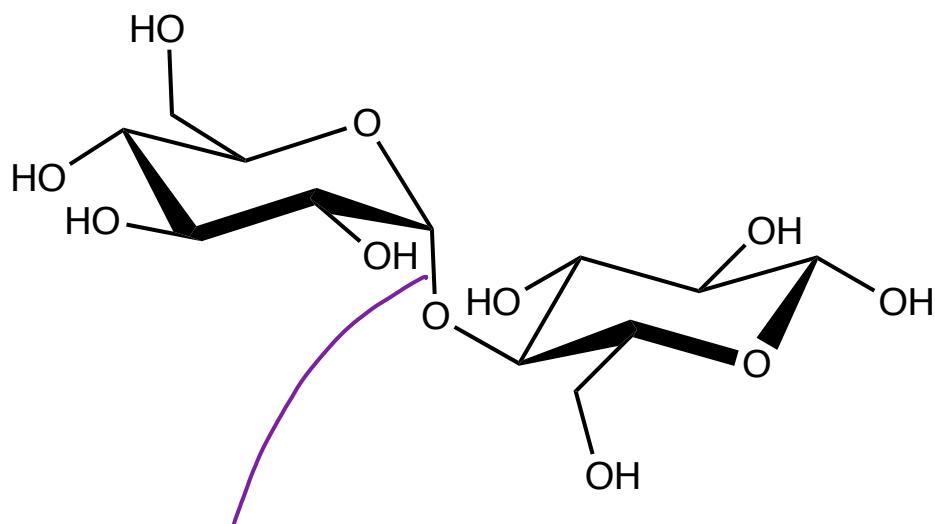
Structural



glycogen/starch

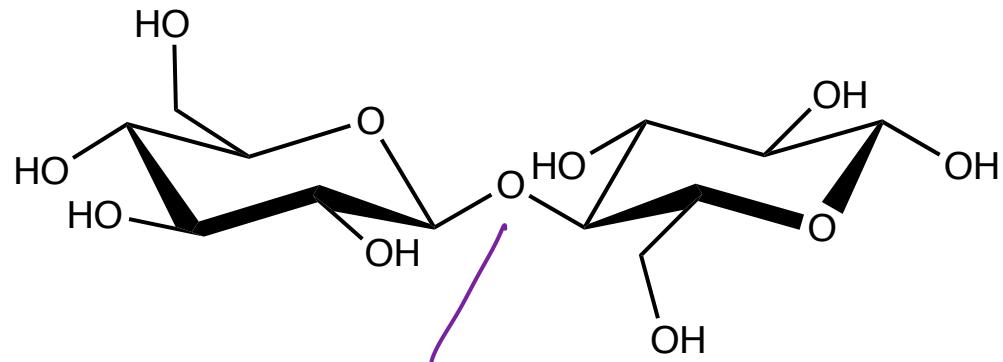


cellulose



down ...

axial ... causes strain, higher E

easier to break apart and break down
into $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and release E

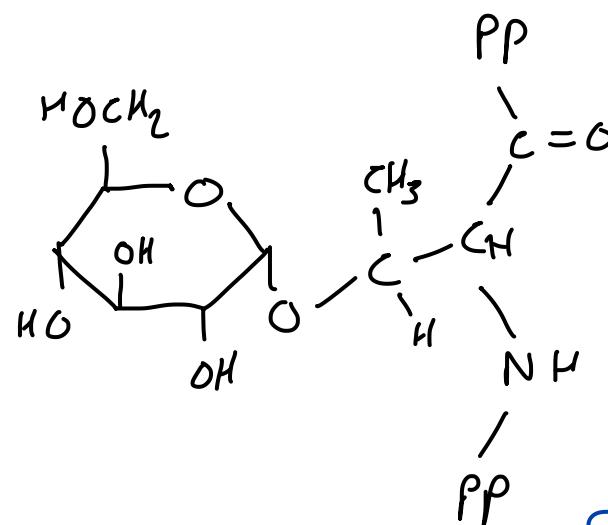
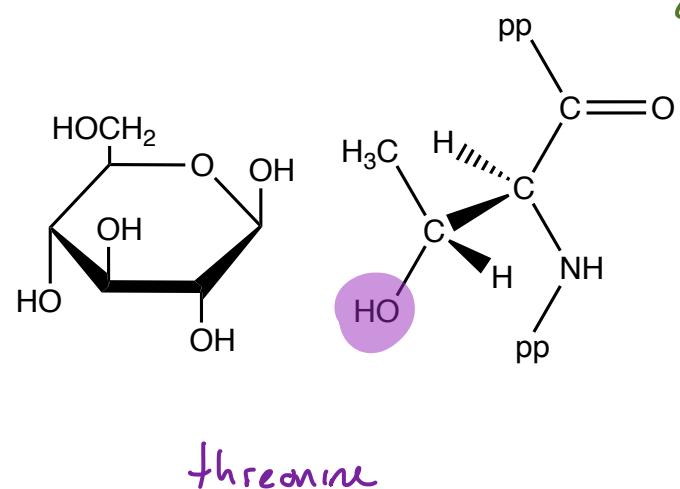
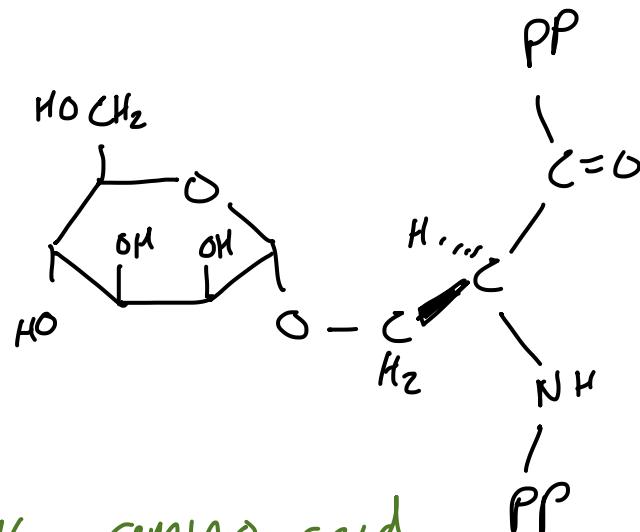
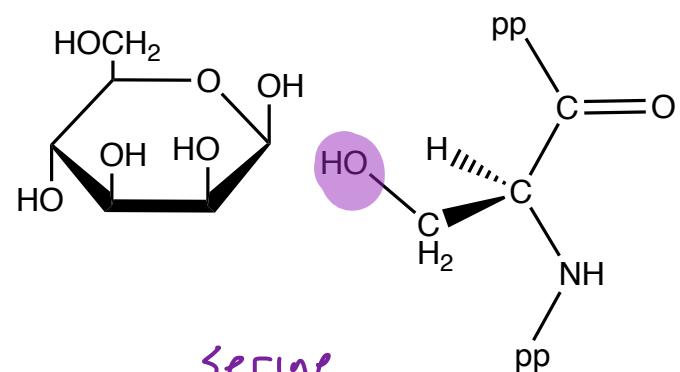
equatorial... less strain

lower in E

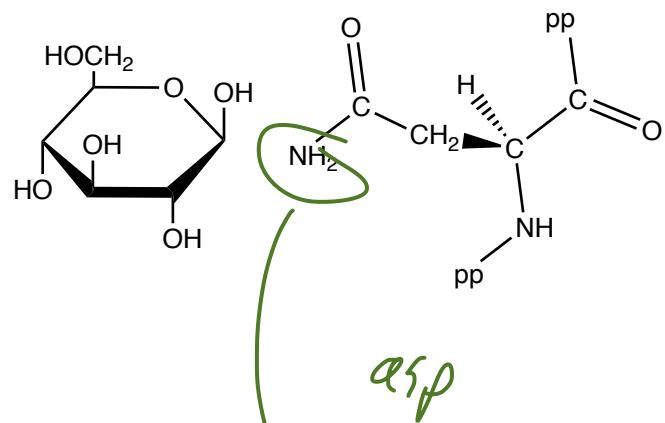
harder to break apart
more structural

Proteoglycans/Glycoproteins

Section 7.3.1-7.3.2

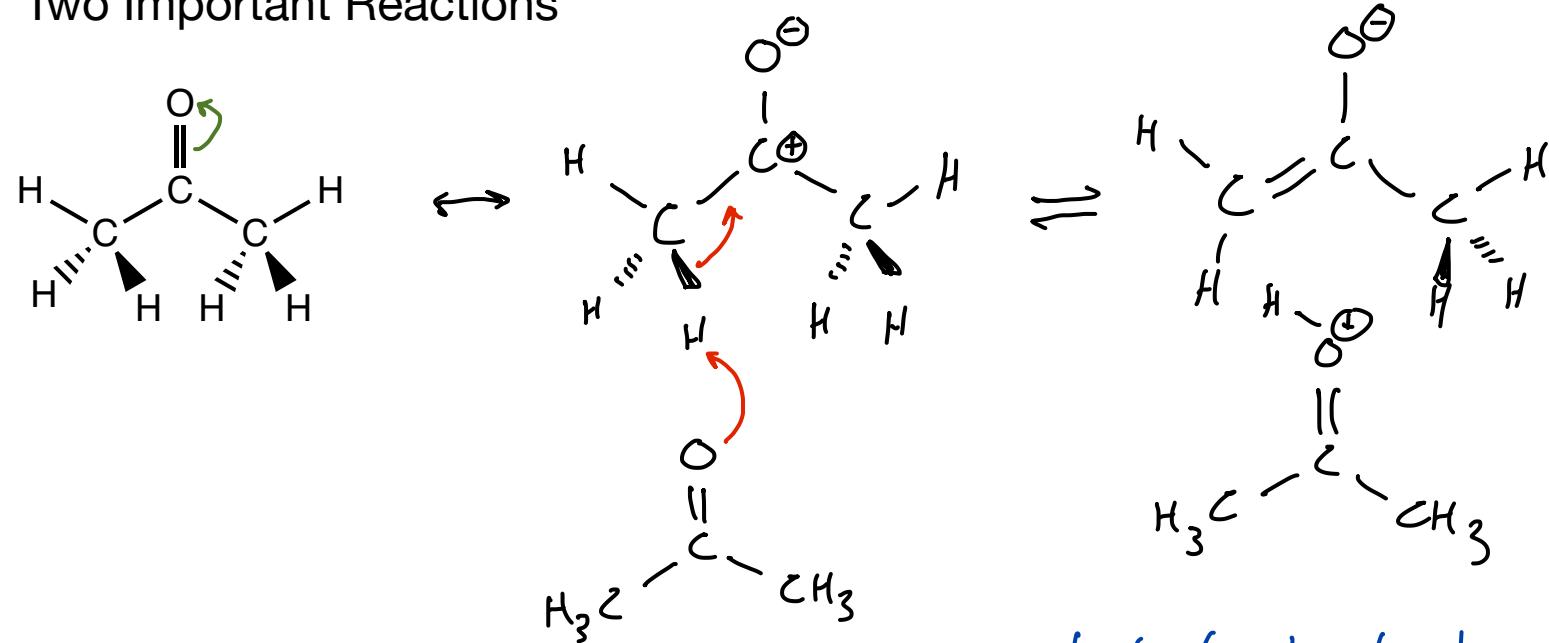


Involved in recognition... foreign vs native

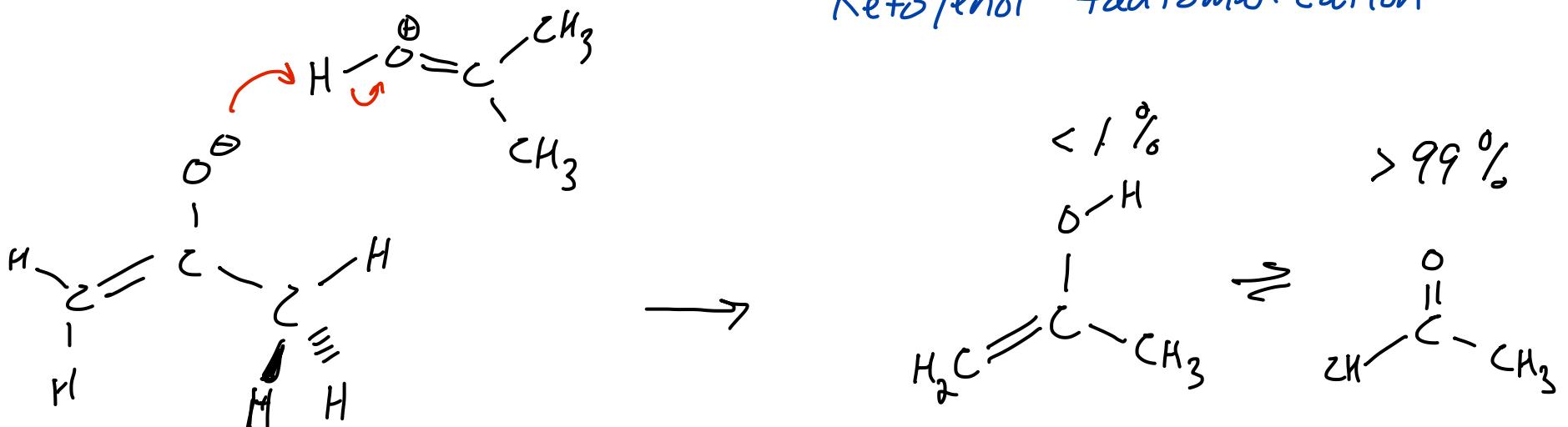


nucleophilic N can be used to make a bond with anomeric C.

Two Important Reactions

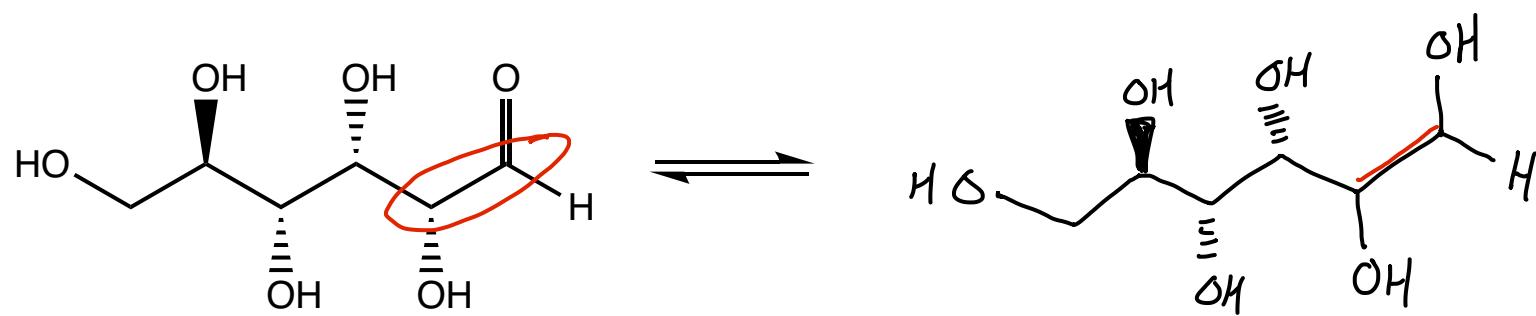
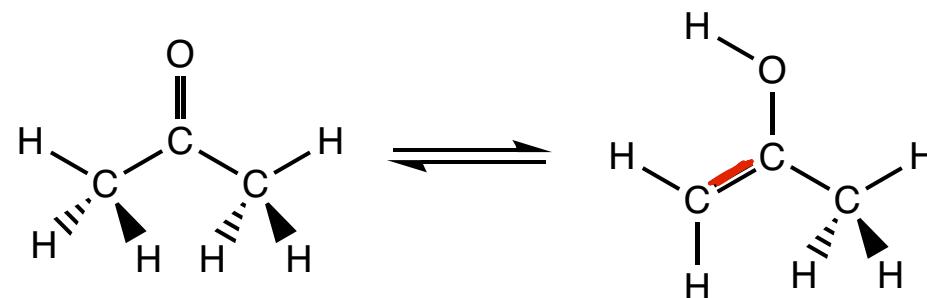


Keto/enol tautomerization



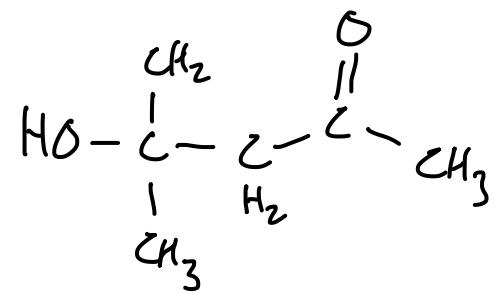
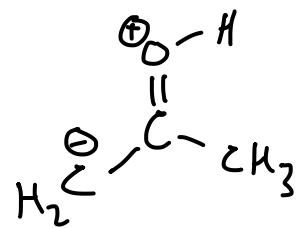
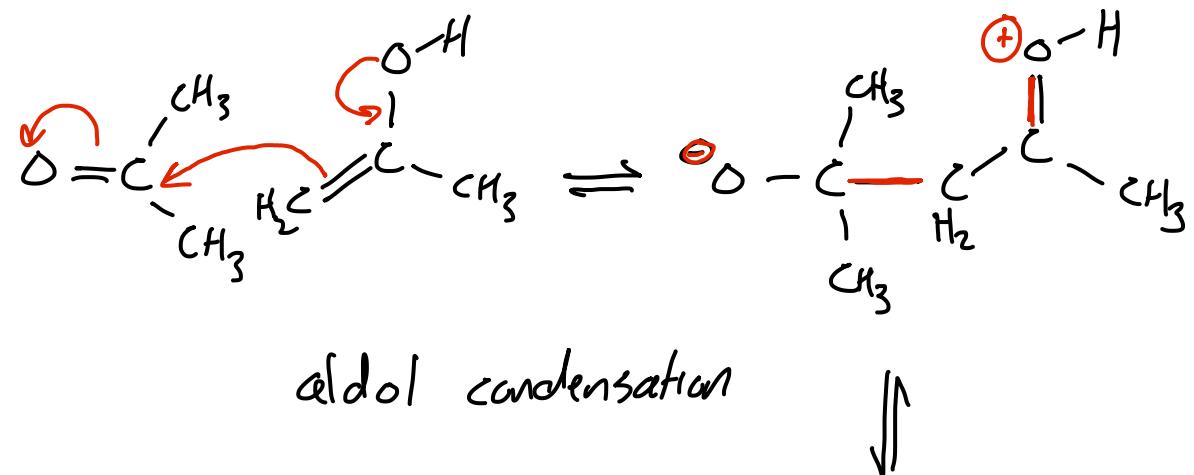
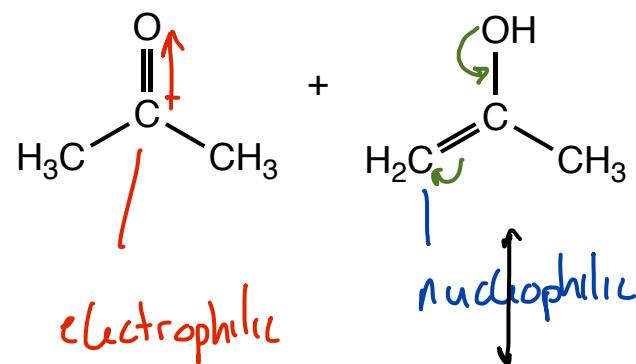
aldehydes + ketones exist in equilibrium with their enol forms

Two Important Reactions



endiol

Two Important Reactions



can be used to build or
 break down sugars