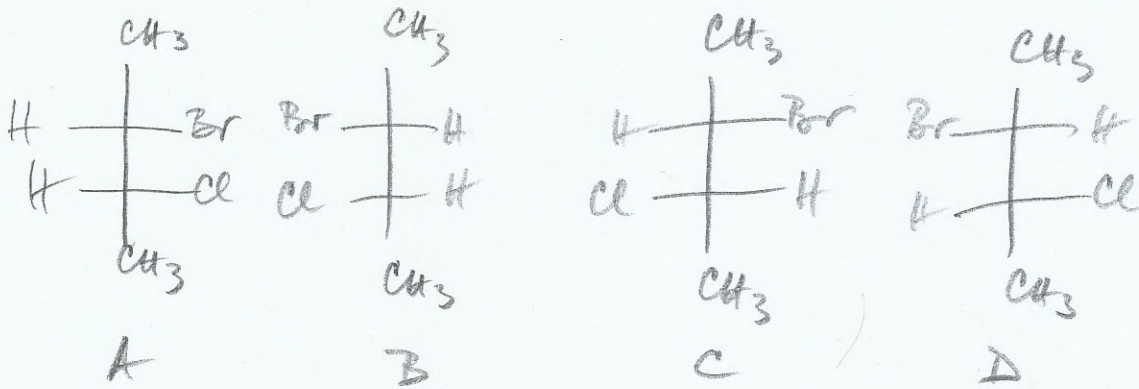


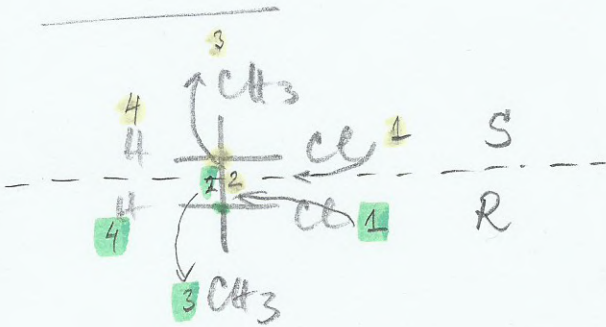
1. STEREO KEMIJA I UGLJIKOHIDRATI

ZADATAK, 7. flejđ



ENANTIOMERI: A i B, C i D

DIJASTEREOMERI: A i C, A i D, B i C, B i D



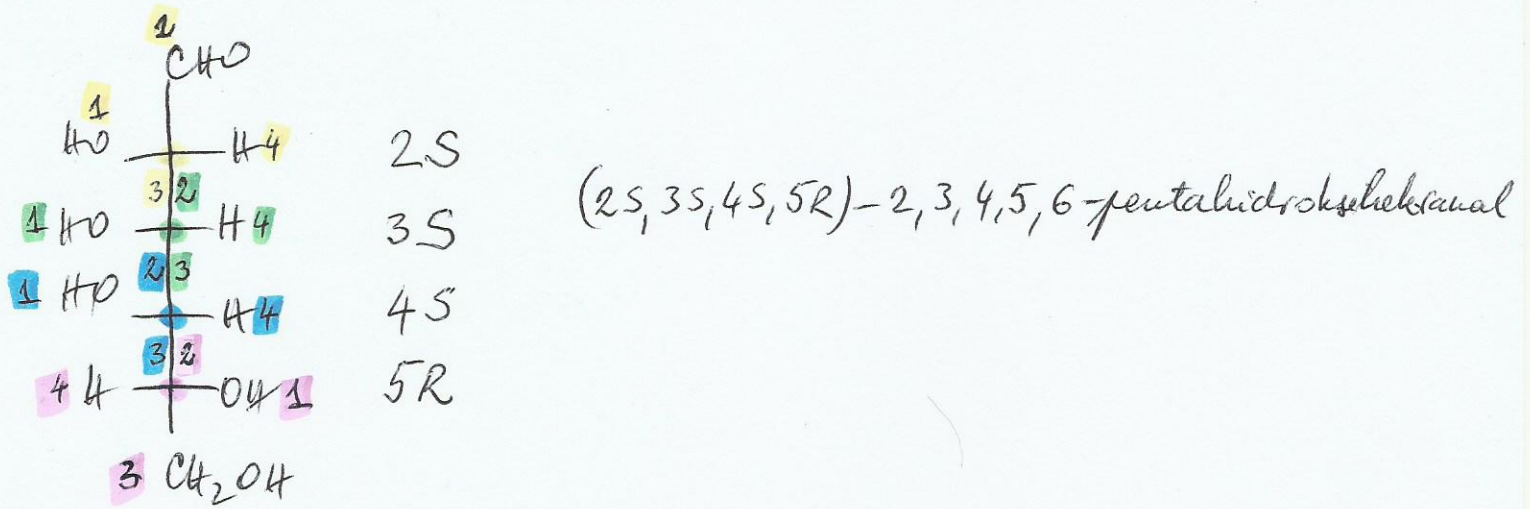
2S, 3R

Meso - spoj

-ima kiralne centre, ali nije kiralna (identična je svojoj zrcalnoj slici) zbog postojanja ravnine simetrije (----)

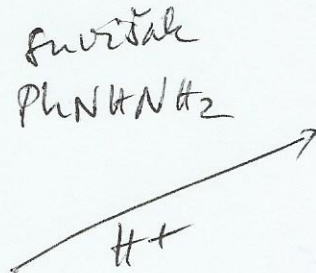
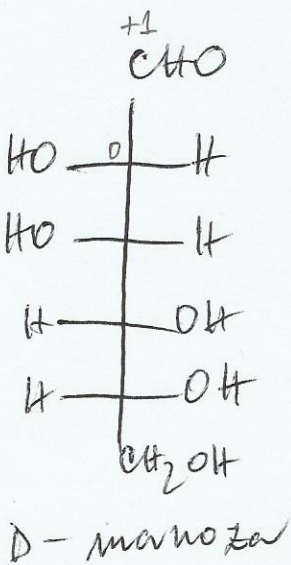
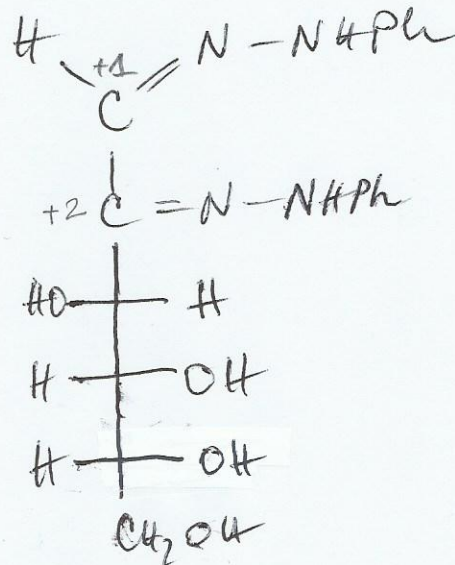
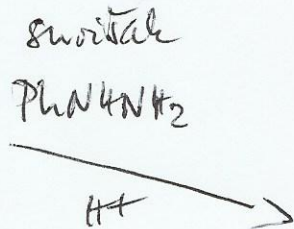
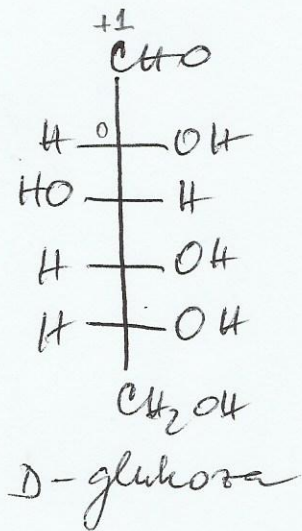
UGLJIKOHIDRATI

ZADATAK - 12. slejđ



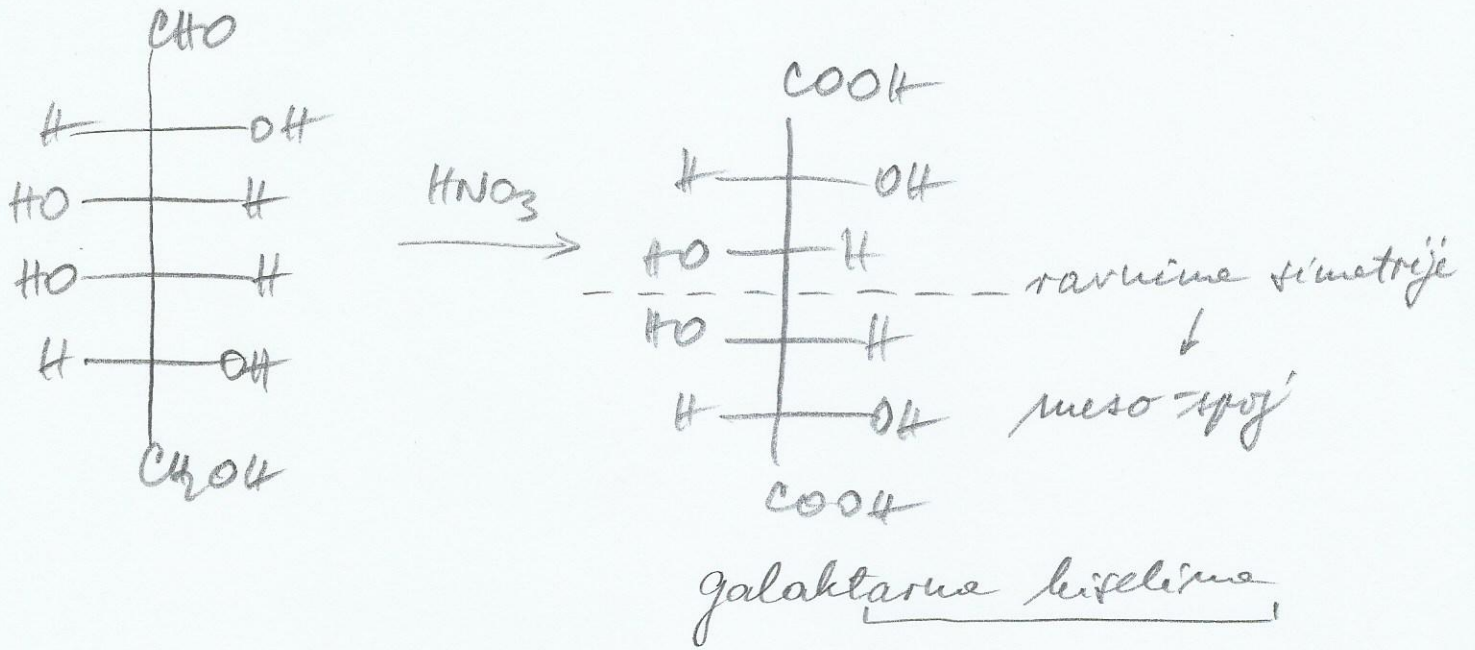
D-taloza

ZADATAK - 16. slejđ

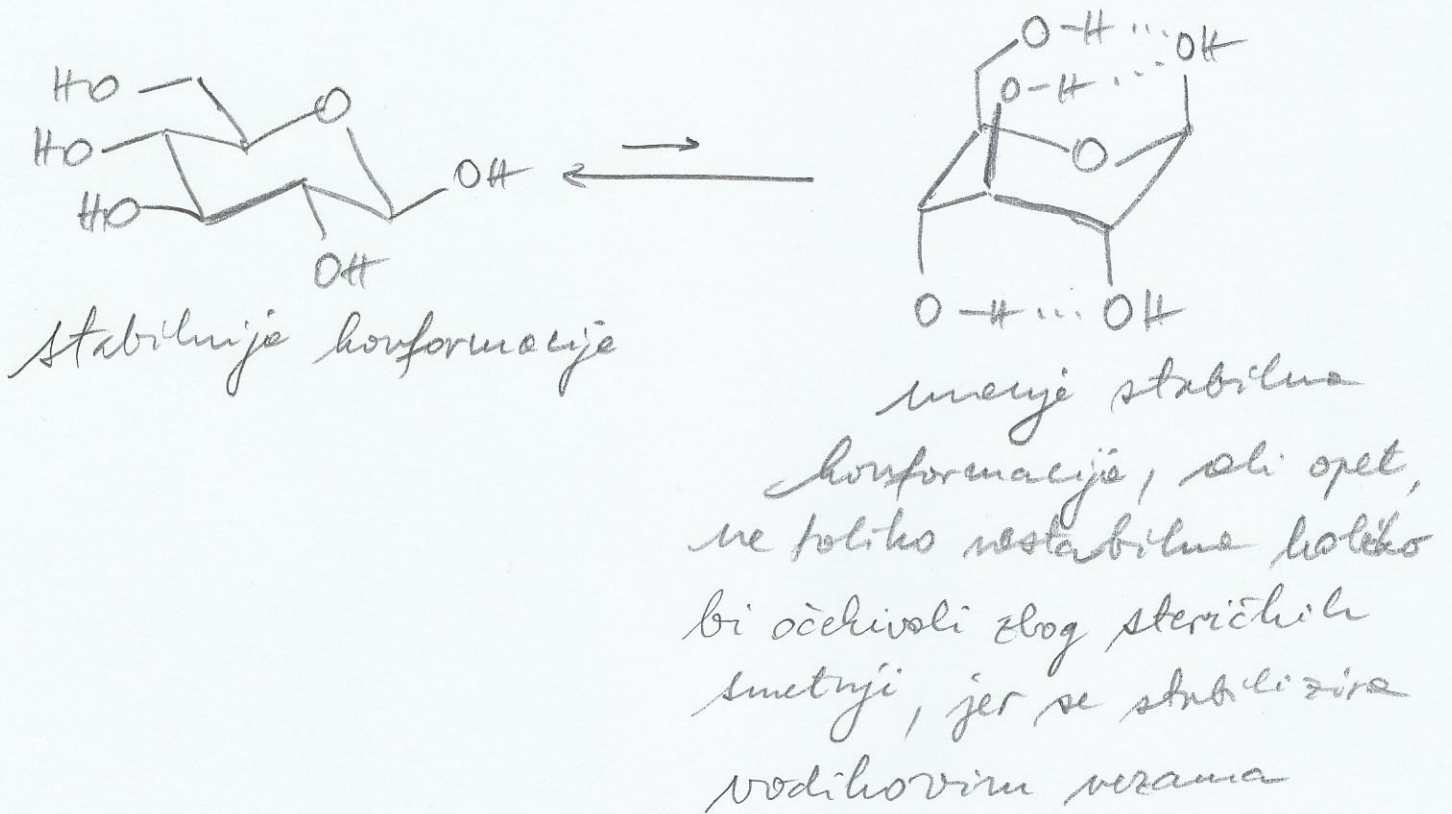


C-atom broj 2 unijena oksidacijom
služi, oksidira se iz 0 na +2
Što se reducira? → PhNHNH₂ → PhNH₂ + NH₃
zbog toga je potreban
suvital reagensa

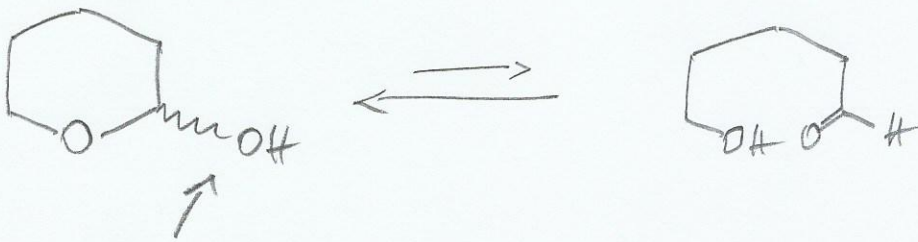
ZADATAK - 22. slojd



32. slojd

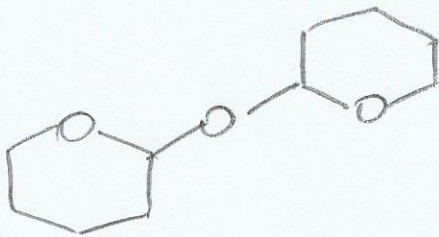


ZADATAK - slajd 40

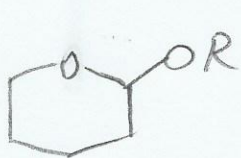


OH skupine na anomernom položaju

- u ravnoteži s cikličkim oblikom
- aciklički oblik ima aldehidnu skupinu koja se može oksidirati → REDUKUJUĆI ŠEĆER
- to imamo kod A i C



- nije u ravnoteži s otvorenim oblikom → nije redukujći šećer



glikozidi

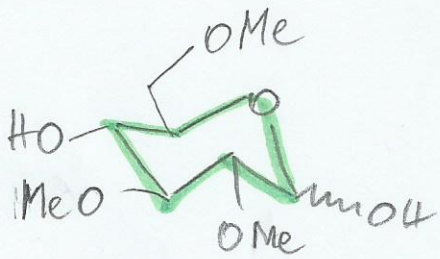
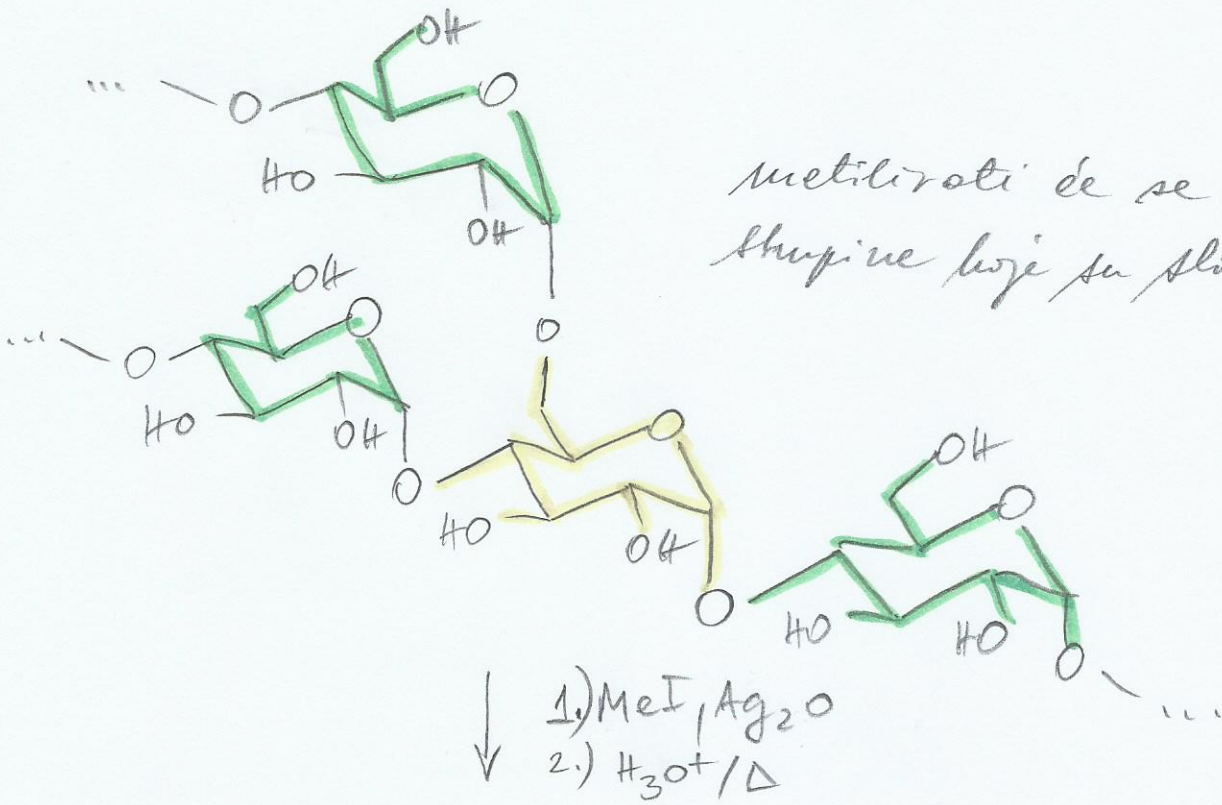
R = alkil, aril

→ povecati se zadatkom sa slajda 43

MALTOZA, CELOBIOZA i LAKTOZA imaju anomernu OH skupinu pa mogu biti u ravnoteži s oblikom u kojem je jedan od postenora ciklički (aldehidni oblik) → zato su redukujći šećeri

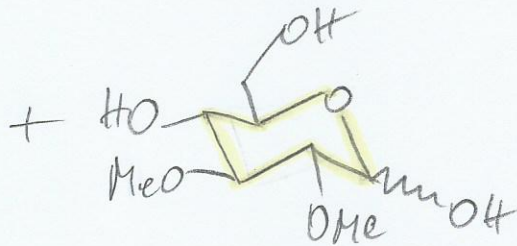
- Saharozu nema anomernu OH tk i nije u ravnoteži s cikličkim oblikom → ne oksidira se → ne kvati se → konzervans

ZADATAK, slojd 50



iz ravni dijelova lanaca

omjer približno

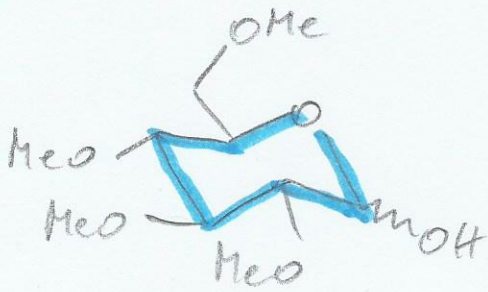
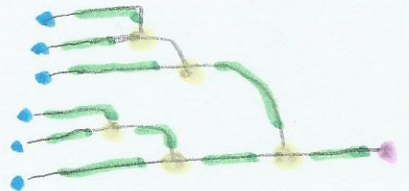


iz grananja

25 : 1

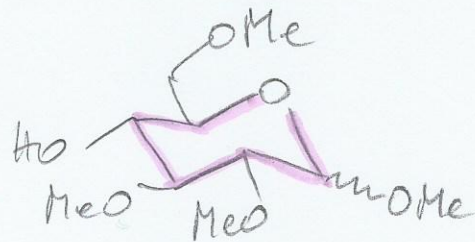
→ Analiza 25 jedinica i jedna grananja

SCHEMATSKI POKAZ
KONFOLUCIJA!



s kraja lanaca

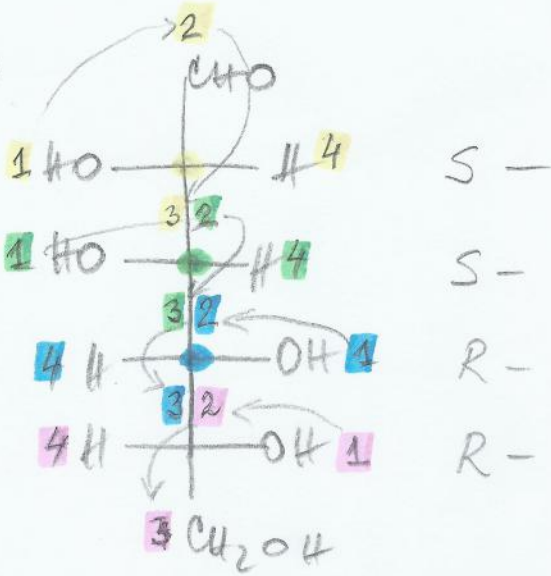
koloidna govor o skupini
razgranatosti / broju
razgranjenja



→ drugog kraja lanca
(oko 1000 koloidna)

DOMAĆA ZADACA

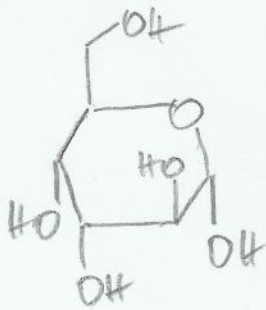
1.



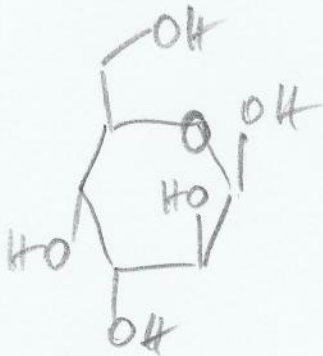
(2S, 3S, 4R, 5R)

manosa je C2 epimer glukoze

Haworthova projekcija

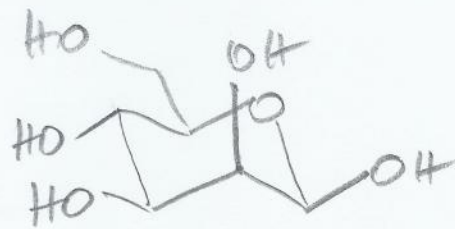
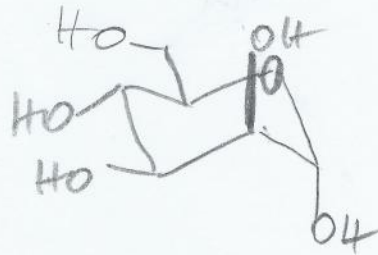


α -



β -

Konformacija stolca



2.

