

Skroba $\text{ATMOSFA} \rightarrow 20^\circ\text{C}$
 $\text{ATMOPERFUM} \rightarrow 80^\circ\text{C}$

Amorf: \rightarrow kruanti - NEUTREMEN HOMOPOZACHAROID (J-1,4) ; vitam HELIKONOV konformac (0,0)

(GOMBOVICKOVÁ)
 \rightarrow homoprotokonformac (0,0)

(VODA)

Amorfem: \rightarrow LUMEN VENUEK Homo polisaccharid ($\text{J-1,4} + \text{J-1,6}$)

\rightarrow kruanti

stomach

cecum

colon

rectum

anus

urinary tract

bladder

kidneys

liver

pancreas

intestines

small intestine

large intestine

colon

rectum

anus

urinary tract

bladder

kidneys

liver

pancreas

intestines

small intestine

large intestine

colon

rectum

anus

urinary tract

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small intestine

large intestine

colon

rectum

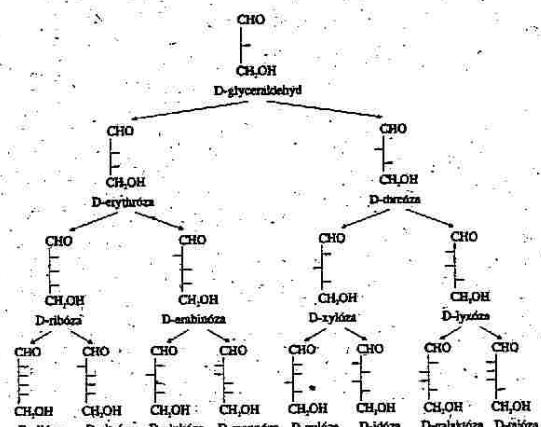
anus

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH

- nejjednodušší zástupce aldóz
- opticky aktivní
- existuje ve dvou enantiomerních formách D a L

Pozn.: od těchto nejjednodušších sacharidů lze odvodit genetickou řadu sladkých. Genetické řady jsou dvě, podle toho, vyjdeme-li z pravotočivého D-(+)- nebo levotočivého L-(-) glyceráldehydu.

GENETICKÁ ŘADA ALDÓZ



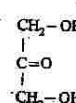
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{CHO} & & \text{CHO} \\
 | & & | \\
 \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} & \text{HO}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\
 | & & | \\
 \text{CH}_2\text{OH} & & \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\
 \text{D-}(+) \text{ glyceraldehyde} & & \text{L-}(-) \text{ glyceraldehyde}
 \end{array}$$

Všechny cukry odvození myšlenou vystavbou z D-glyceraldehydu mají na posledním asymetrickém uhlíku s nejvyšším prioritováním čáslou orientací OH doprava, tedy konfiguraci H--OH.

Sacharidy patřící k řadě L mají konfiguraci na posledním asymetrickém uhlíku

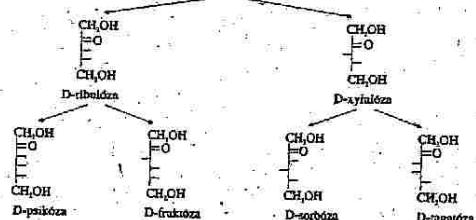
Obecně platí, že aldóza s n uhlíky vytváří Z^{n-2} stereoizoméru.

dihydroxyaceton



Můžeme od něj odvodit genetickou řadu katé-

GENETICKÁ ŘADA KETÓZ



Ve srovnání s aldózami je počet ketóz poloviční.

Obecně platí, že ketóza s n uhlíkovými atomy má 2^{n-3} stereoisoméry

