

Modulo 1

Introduzione alle biomolecole

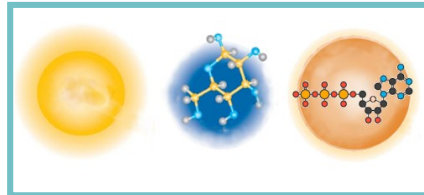
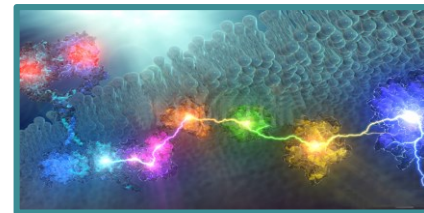
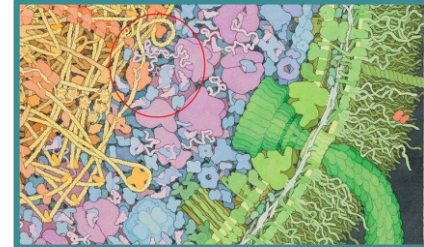
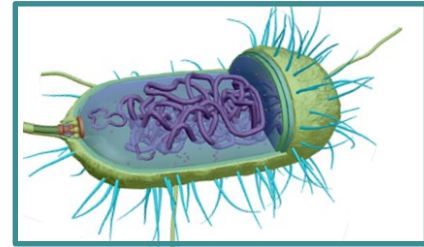
2024-25

Organismo - sistema vivente

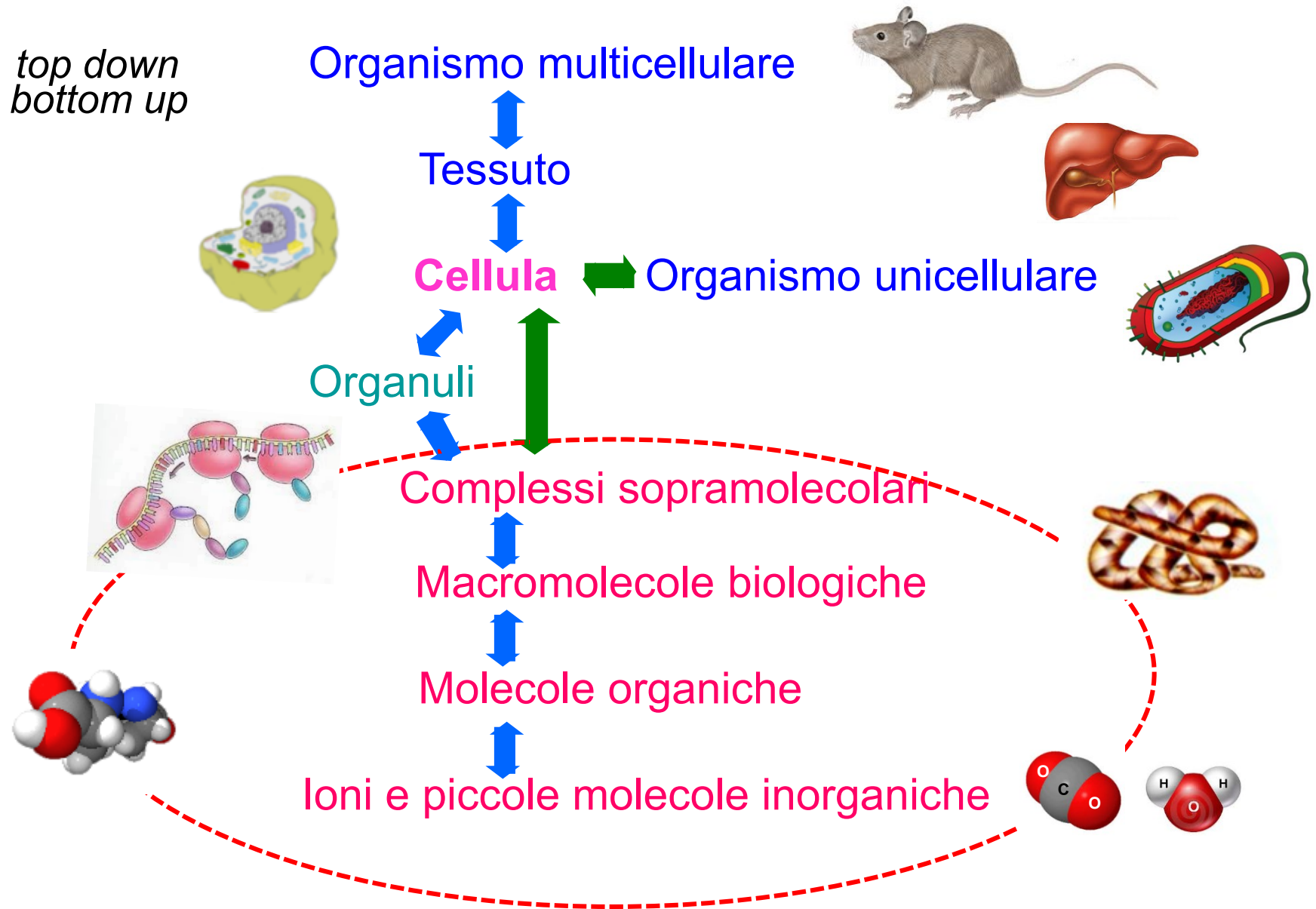
► sistema complesso ed altamente organizzato
(anche per gli organismi più semplici)

- formato da strutture biologiche con precise funzioni
- che risponde a stimoli dal, e si adatta al, proprio ambiente
- che trasforma materia ed energia e ne controlla i flussi
- che è in grado di replicarsi e di evolvere

► sistema dotato di metabolismo e capacità di autoriproduzione

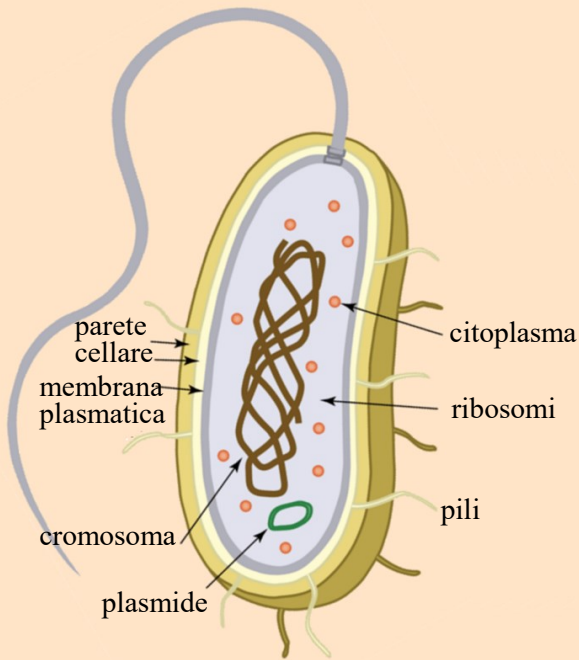


Organizzazione di un organismo

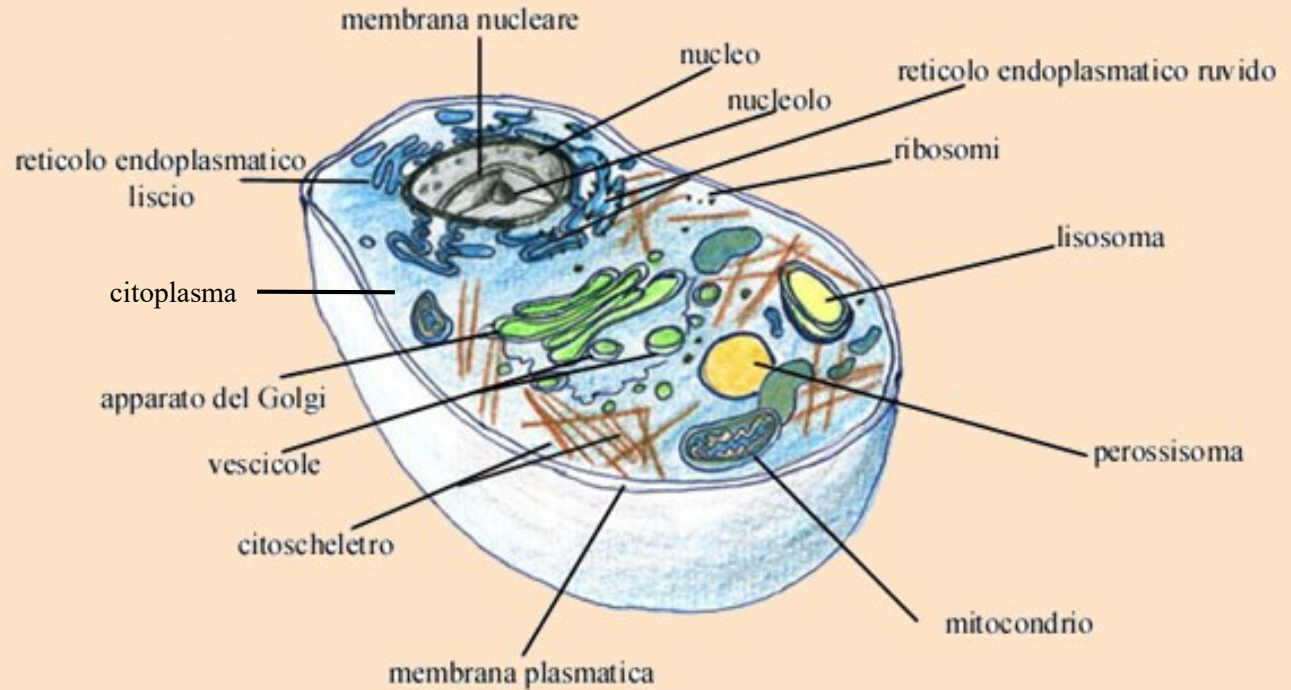


Organizzazione della cellula

► Organizzazione di una cellula procariotica

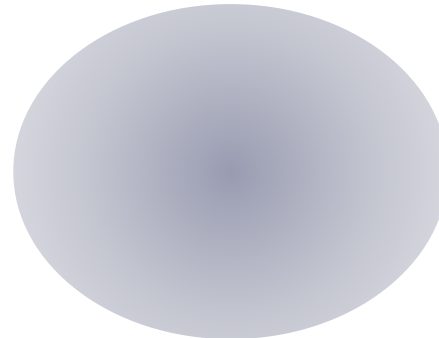


► Organizzazione di una cellula eucariota

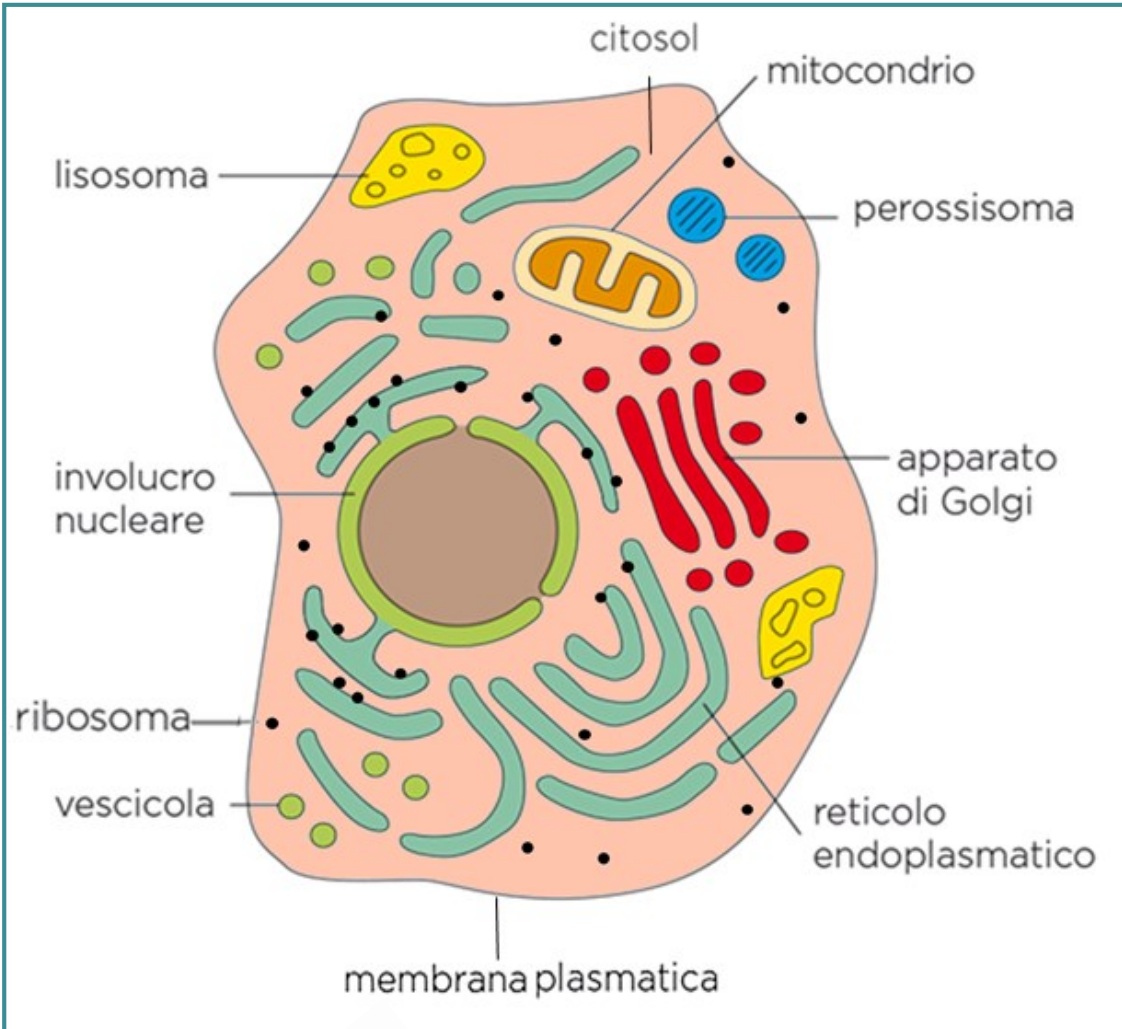


► Dimensioni

1 μm (10^{-6}m)



Organizzazione della cellula eucariotica



Subcellular entity

Function



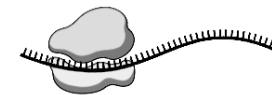
controls flux of material & information



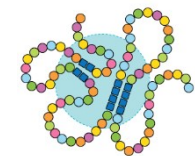
data storage



power plant



protein factory

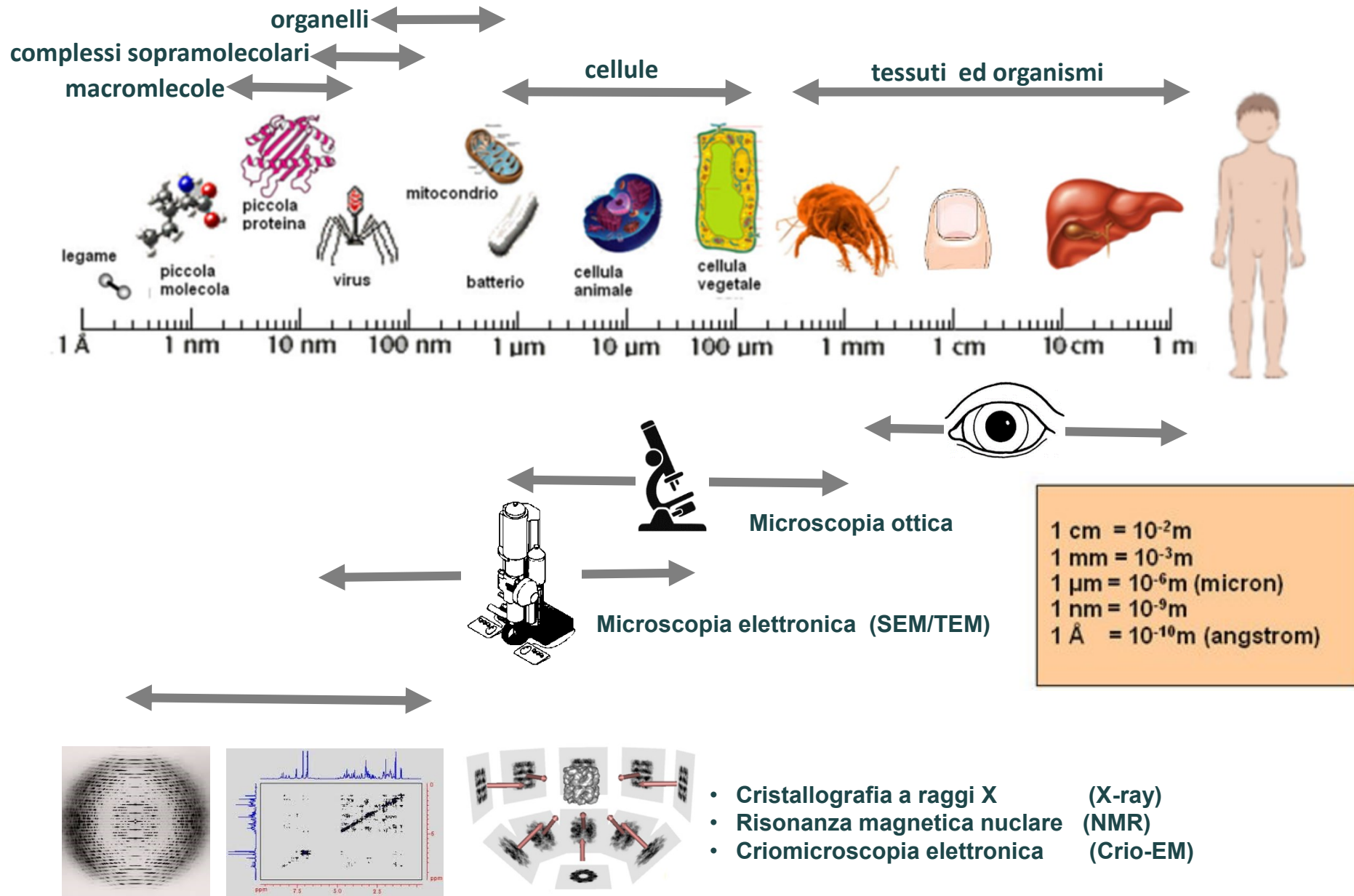


fold & modify



packing & shipping

Dimensione dei sistemi biologici



SAR – STRUCTURE ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP

Macromolecola con
struttura nativa ben definita



Complementarietà di forma



Interazione fra biomolecole



Variazione nella struttura molecolare



Variazione dell'attività molecolare



Effetto cellulare



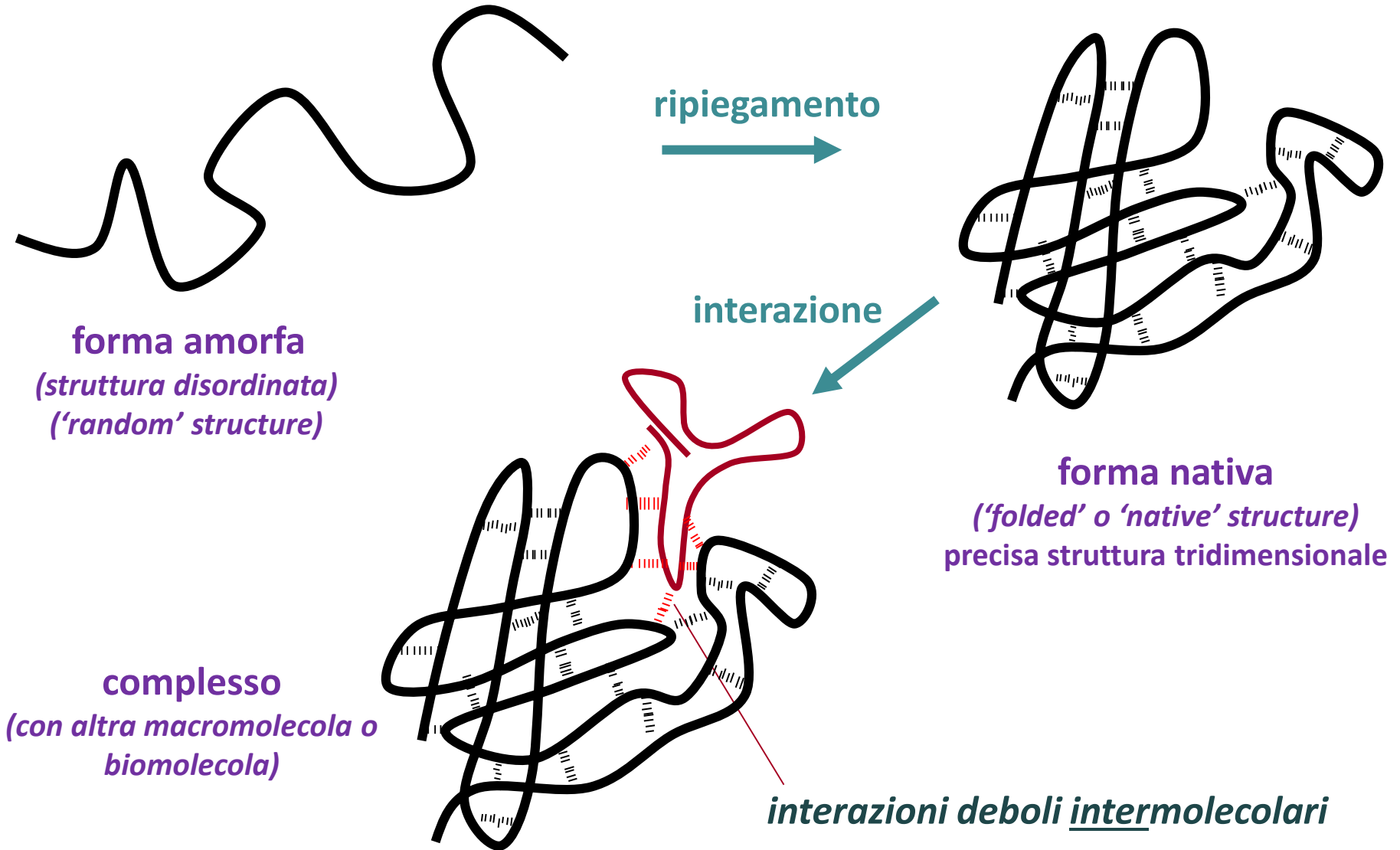
Effetto tissutale

STRUTTURA → INTERAZIONE → ATTIVITÀ

La struttura determina la funzione

Impalcatura covalente

Interazioni deboli intramolecolari



Legami ed interazioni chimiche nelle biomolecole

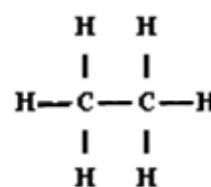
Legami forti (>300 kJ/mol)

- interazioni normalmente irreversibili
- impalcature molecolari
- **Legami covalenti**

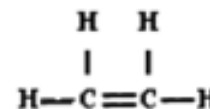
Legami deboli (<30 kJ/mol)

- interazioni reversibili
- interazioni fra molecole
- **Legami non-covalenti**

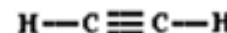
Legami forti: **legami covalenti**



singolo



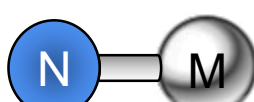
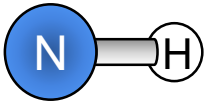
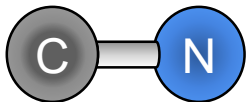
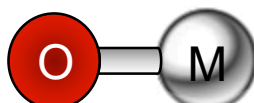
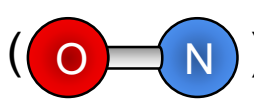
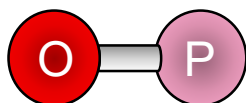
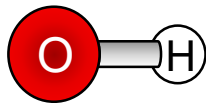
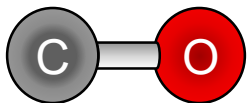
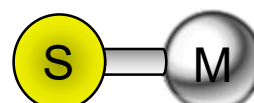
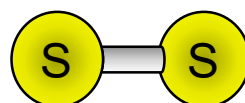
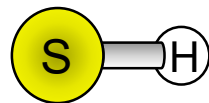
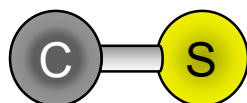
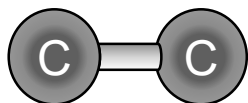
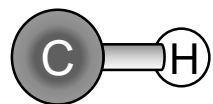
doppio



triplo

C-C nelle molecole organiche:

Principali tipi di legame covalente presenti nelle biomolecole ()

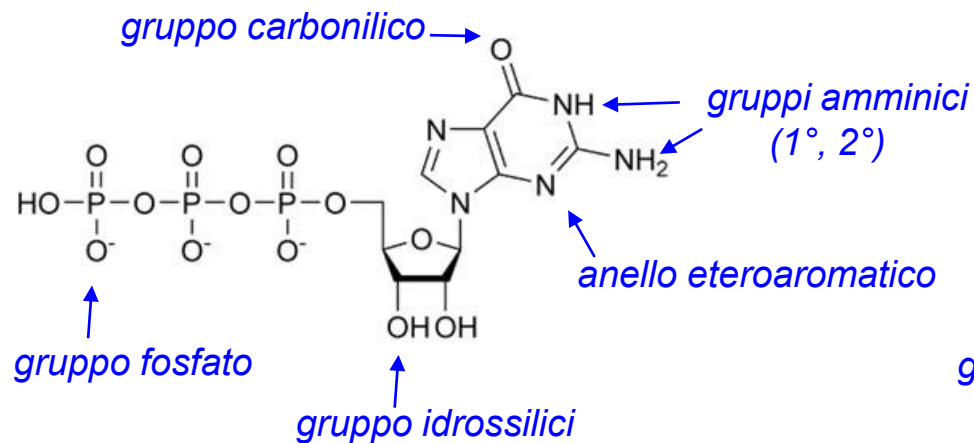


C = Carbonio  
H = Idrogeno 
O = Ossigeno 
N = Azoto 
S = Zolfo 
P = Fosforo 
M = ione metallico
(Fe, Zn, Cu, Ni, Ca ecc.)

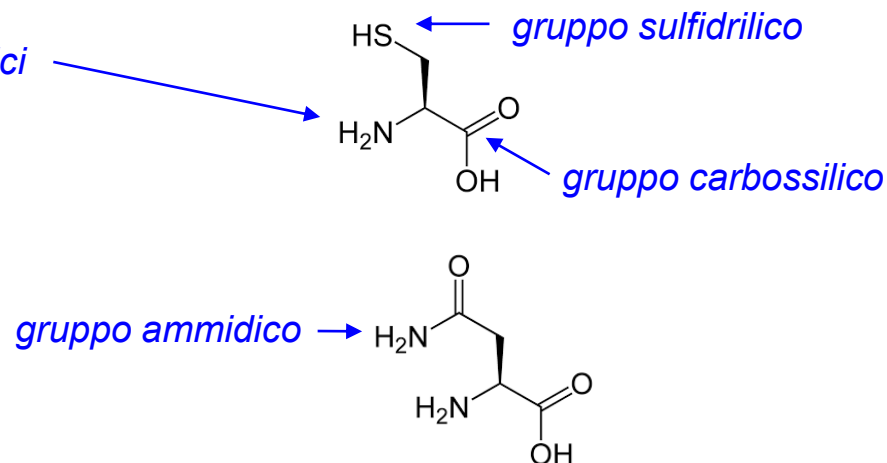
Principali gruppi funzionali chimici nelle biomolecole

- ▶ Le strutture con scheletro di carbonio permettono di ottenere una enorme varietà di strutture
- ▶ L'aggiunta di gruppi funzionali con O, N, P, S aumenta la diversità molecolare e chimico-fisica

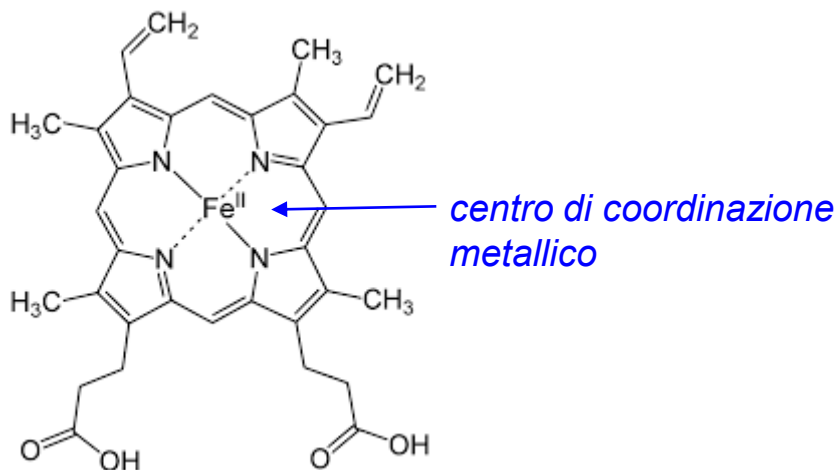
Nucleotide



Aminoacidi



Eme



In soluzione acquosa

$\text{-COOH} \rightarrow \text{-COO}^-$ *acidico*

$\text{-NH}_2 \rightarrow \text{-NH}_3^+$ *basico*

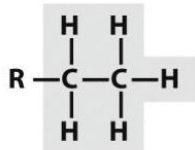
Gruppi funzionali chimici presenti nelle biomolecole

- Lo scheletro degli idrocarburi (legami C-C) è molto stabile
- Gli atomi di H possono essere sostituiti da una varietà di gruppi funzionali con proprietà chimico-fisiche molto diverse

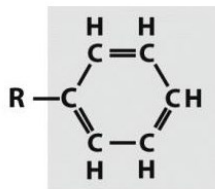
Methyl



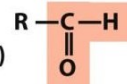
Ethyl



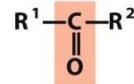
Phenyl



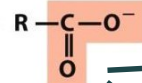
Carbonyl
(aldehyde)



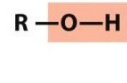
Carbonyl
(ketone)



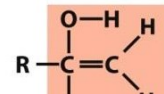
Carboxylate



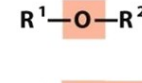
Hydroxyl
(alcohol)



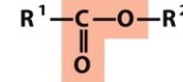
Enol



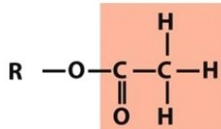
Ether



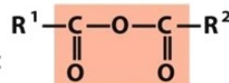
Ester



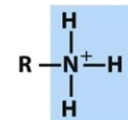
Acetyl



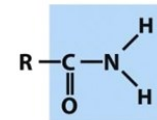
Anhydride
(two carboxylic acids)



Amino
(protonated)



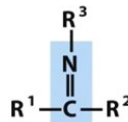
Amido



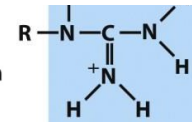
Imine



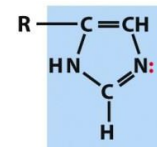
N-Substituted
imine (Schiff base)



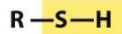
Guanidinium



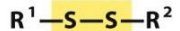
Imidazole



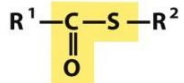
Sulfhydryl



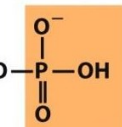
Disulfide



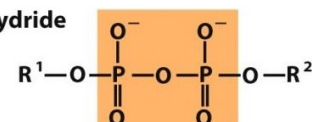
Thioester



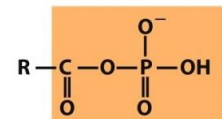
Phosphoryl



Phosphoanhydride



Mixed anhydride



Dimensioni delle biomolecole

- La grandezza delle biomolecole è spesso indicata dalla loro *massa*:

1 Dalton (Da) = unità di massa atomica (u) = 1/12 della massa dell'atomo di ^{12}C

$$1\text{u} = \approx 1,67 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

1 kDa = 1000 Da (si usano generalmente kDa per le macromolecole biologiche)

- La dimensione è anche indicata in Å (Angstrom) o nanometri (nm).

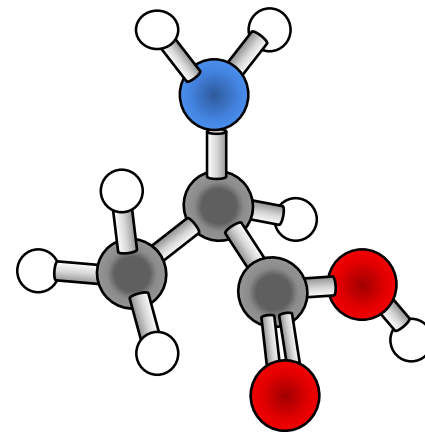
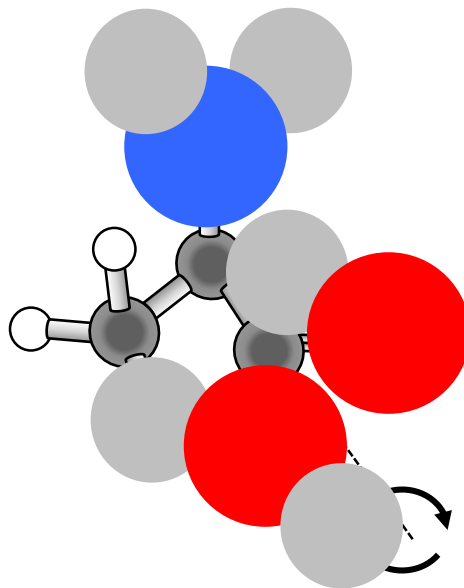
1 Å = 10^{-10} m (usato per la dimensione del legame covalente ~ 1-1.5 Å)

10 Å = 1 nm = 10^{-9} m (usato per la dimensione delle molecole)

Struttura delle biomolecole - conformazione e configurazione

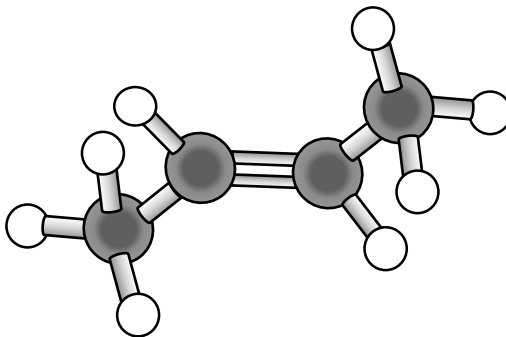
Conformazioni

- *rotazioni attorno a singoli legami*
- *facilmente intercambiabili*
- *determinate dall'ingombro sterico degli atomi coinvolti*

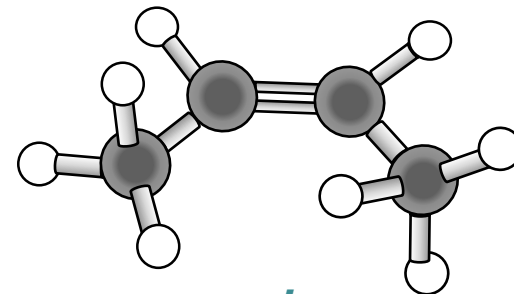


Configurazioni

- *es. impossibilità di rotazione attorno a doppi legami*
- *difficilmente intercambiabili*
- *danno luogo a isomeri*



trans

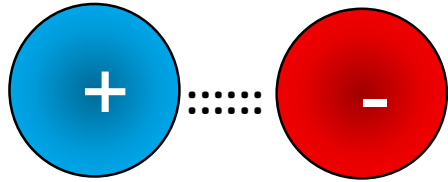


cis

Legami deboli 1: il legame elettrostatico

► Noti anche come legami ionici o ponti salini

1) attrazione fra gruppi con cariche opposte



es. $\text{Na}^{\oplus} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\ominus}$

$$F = \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2 D}$$

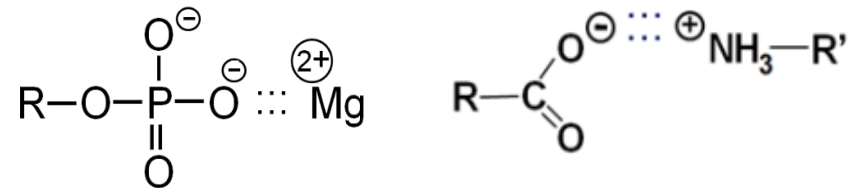
forza (pointing to F), *distanza* (pointing to r), *cost. dielettrica* (pointing to D), *carica* (pointing to q)

2) legami relativamente deboli, reversibili non direzionali, ma molto dipendenti dall'ambiente

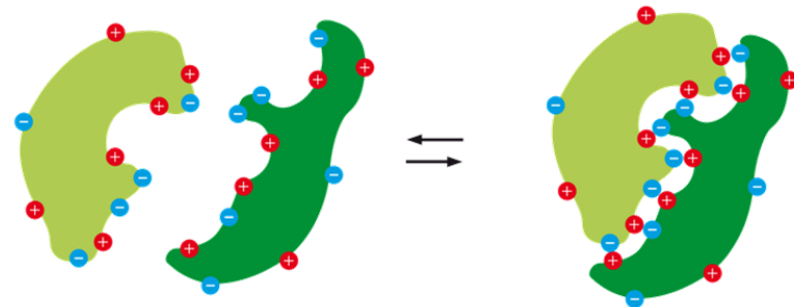
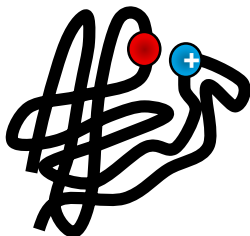
(D = 1 nel vuoto, i legami sono più deboli in acqua che in un ambiente organico)

in **acqua** D = 80 $F \approx 4\text{-}7$ kJ/mole in **cicloesano** D = 4 $F > 200$ kJ/mole

3) esempi di legami elettrostatici fra biomolecole:

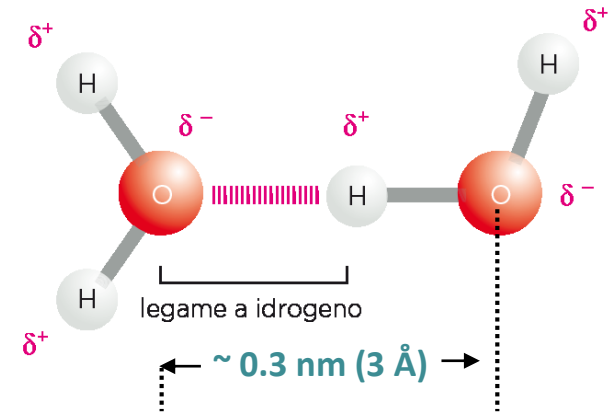


4) mediano interazioni sia inter - che intramolecolari
(docking interactions)



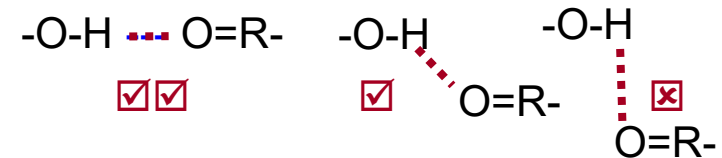
Legami deboli 2: il legame-H (H-bond)

- **Condivisione di un protone fra due gruppi chimici**
(interazione dipolo-dipolo; **proton donatore** e **proton accettore**)

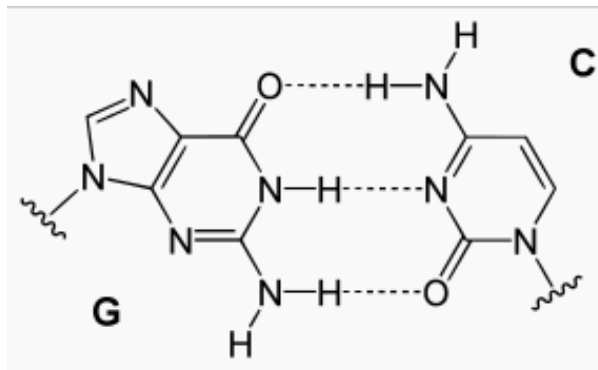


- 2) **Legami deboli e facilmente reversibili** (~ 10-30 kJ/mole)
(dipendenti dall'ambiente, più deboli in presenza di H₂O)

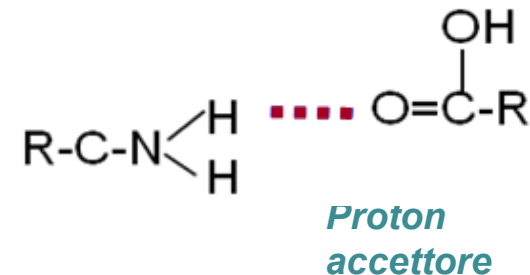
- 3) **Altamente dipendenti dalla distanza e dalla direzione**
(1-2 Å 120-180°)



- 4:) **Esempi di legami-H biologicamente importanti**



legami-H fra le basi del DNA



legami-H fra gruppi ammino / ammido e carbonili degli amminoacidi

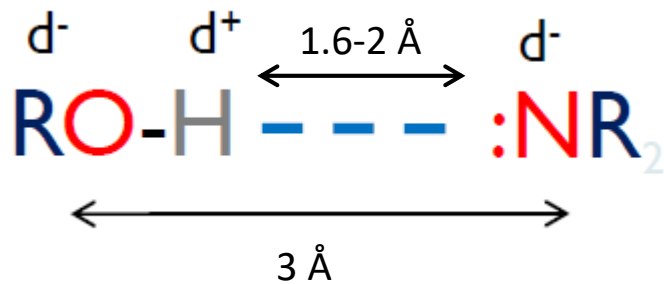
Legami-H rilevanti per le biomolecole

Donatore:

un atomo elettronegativo
con un protone legato

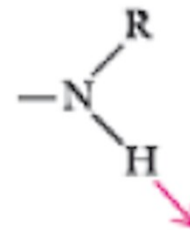
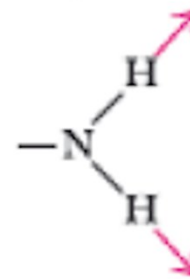
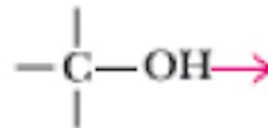
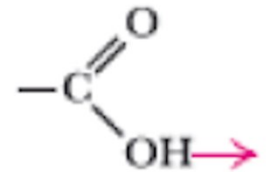
Accettore:

un atomo elettronegativo
con coppia di elettroni liberi

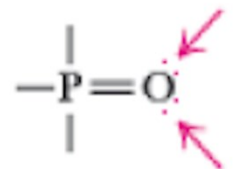
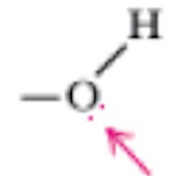
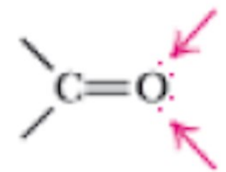


O—H—O	0,27 nm
O—H—O ⁻	0,26 nm
O—H—N	0,29 nm
N—H—O	0,30 nm
*N—H—O	0,29 nm
N—H—N	0,31 nm

Donatori

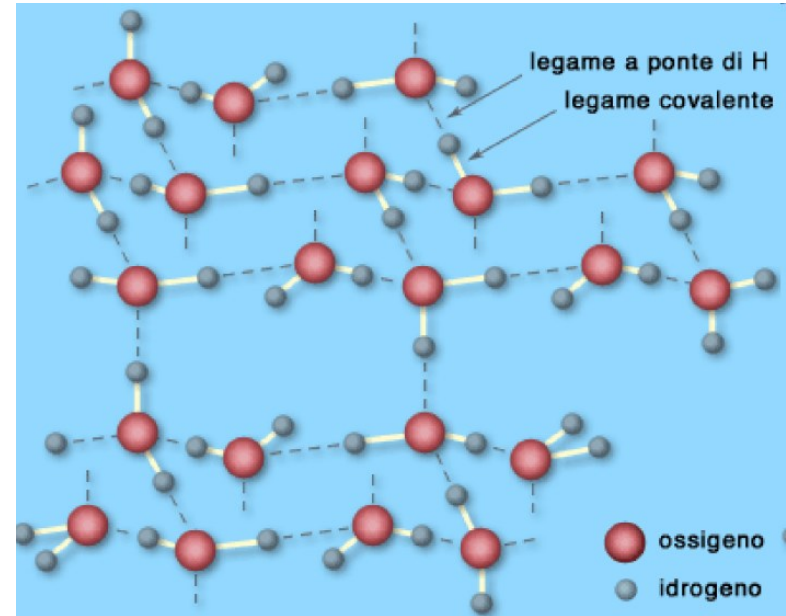
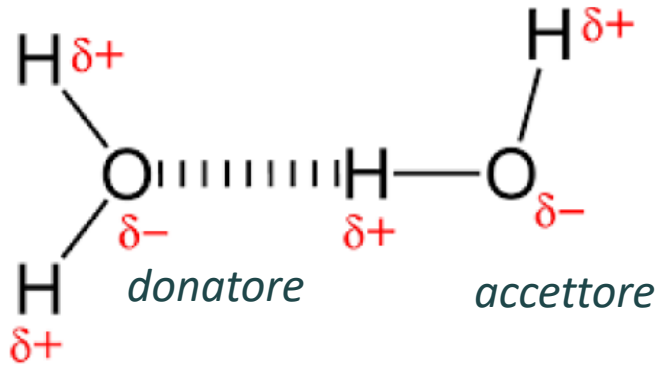


Accettori



Legami-H e la struttura dell'acqua

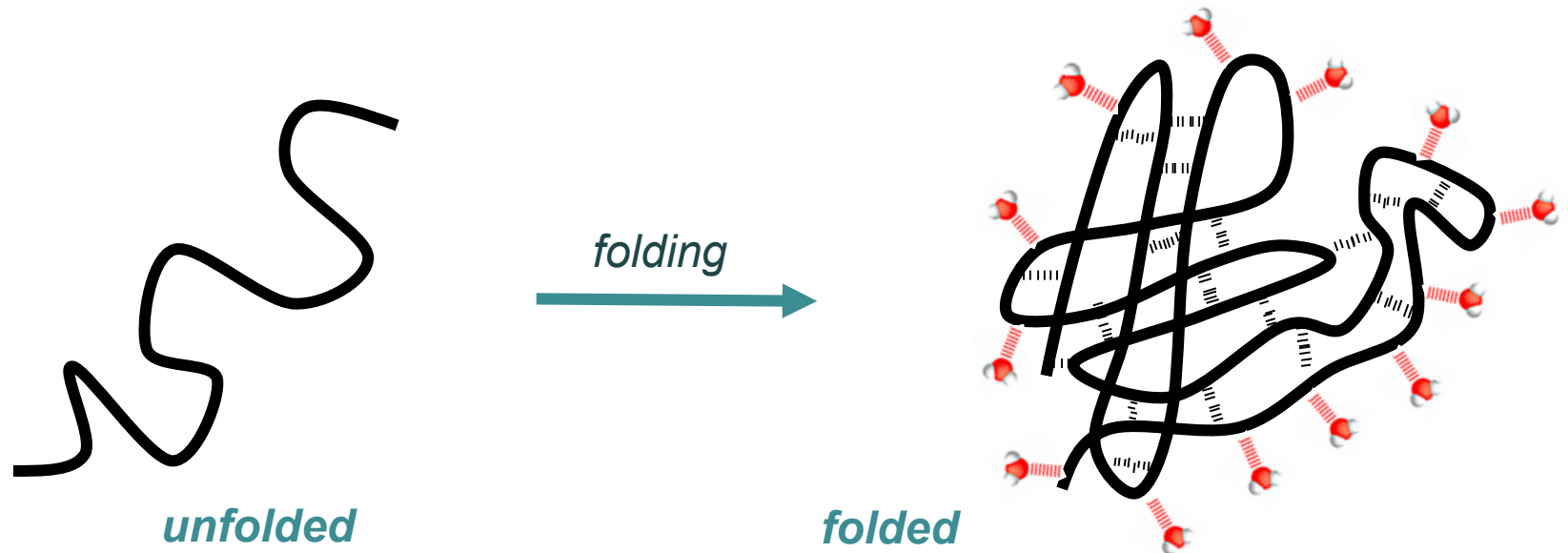
- Nell'acqua, l'ossigeno è simultaneamente un proton-donatore e proton-accettore



- L'acqua forma legami-H **deboli** (~ 20 kJ/mol) e **di durata molto breve** (~ 10 psec)
- Il **numero molto elevato** di legami-H spiega la **coesività dell'acqua**
- L'acqua, essendo dipolare, **forma legami idrogeno con i soluti polari**.
Le **molecole polari** hanno una **solubilità elevata** nell'acqua

Legami-H: Regole

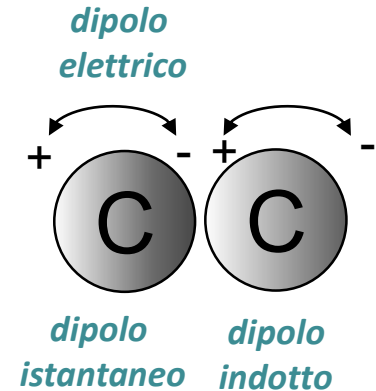
- 1) Le macromolecole biologiche cercano di formare il **massimo numero possibile** di legami-H
- 2) Questi si formano fra tutti i loro **gruppi proton-accettori/-donatori** o fra questi e le **molecole d'acqua** del solvente
- 3) La **dipendenza dalla distanza e direzione** fra proton accettori e donatori **ha importanti conseguenze** sulla struttura adottata
- 4) I legami-H sono **indeboliti in ambiente acquoso**



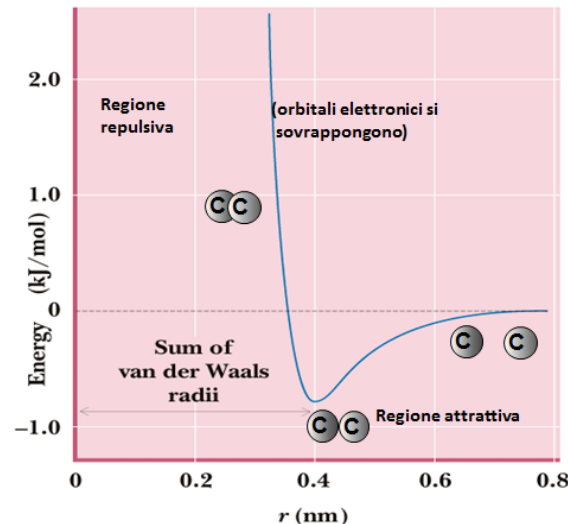
Legami deboli 3: forze di van der Waals

► Attrazione/repulsione fra atomi a contatto

1) interazioni non-specifiche fra **dipoli transienti** negli atomi di carbonio



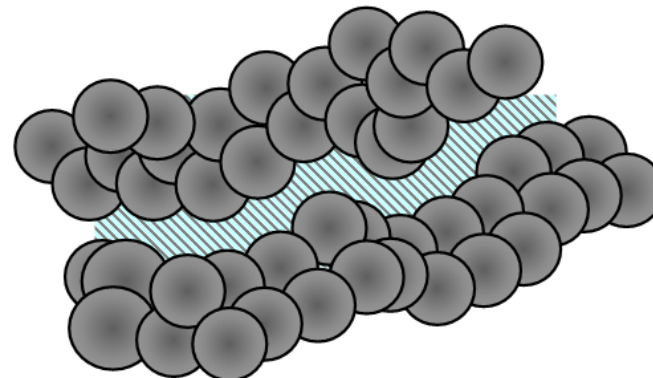
2) legami a **raggio brevissimo**, molto deboli e facilmente reversibili
(*effettivamente richiedono il contatto fra atomi*)



- **Raggio di vdW** = distanza minima alla quale possono avvicinarsi due atomi.
- Determina la **superficie di vdW** dell'atomo, la distanza d'impaccamento delle molecole.
- Gli atomi **non possono compenetrare** questa superficie

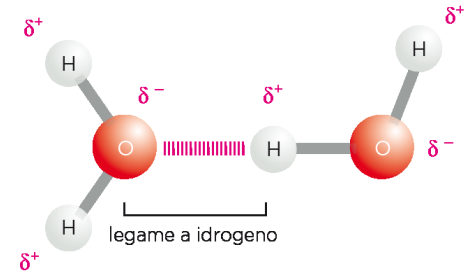
Water (H ₂ O)	Methane (CH ₄)
Ball-and-stick model	Ball-and-stick model
Space-filling model	Space-filling model

3) rilevanti solo se coinvolgono moltissimi **contatti atomici** (elevata **complementarità di forma** fra estese **superfici molecolari**)

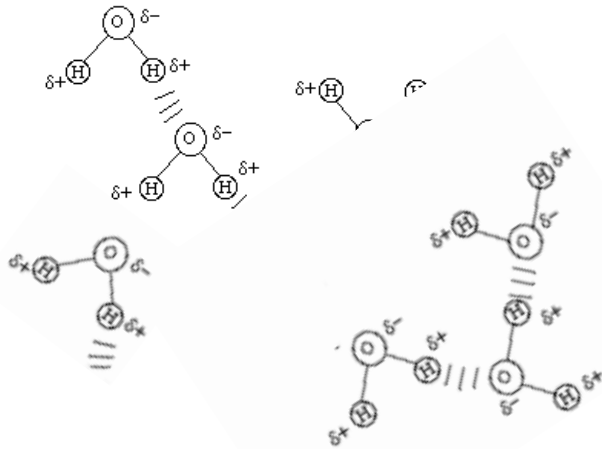


Legami deboli 4: Interazioni idrofobiche

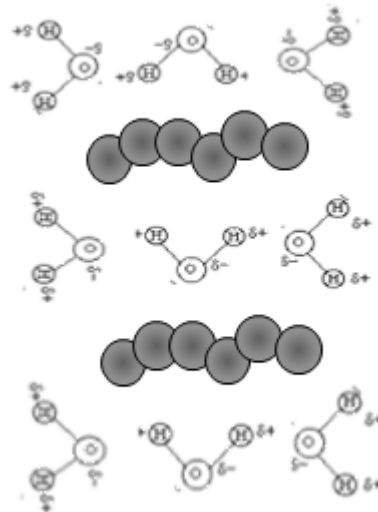
- ▶ Interazioni dovute alla polarità e alla coesione dell'acqua
- ▶ molecole apolari (incapaci di formare legami-H) si aggregano per:



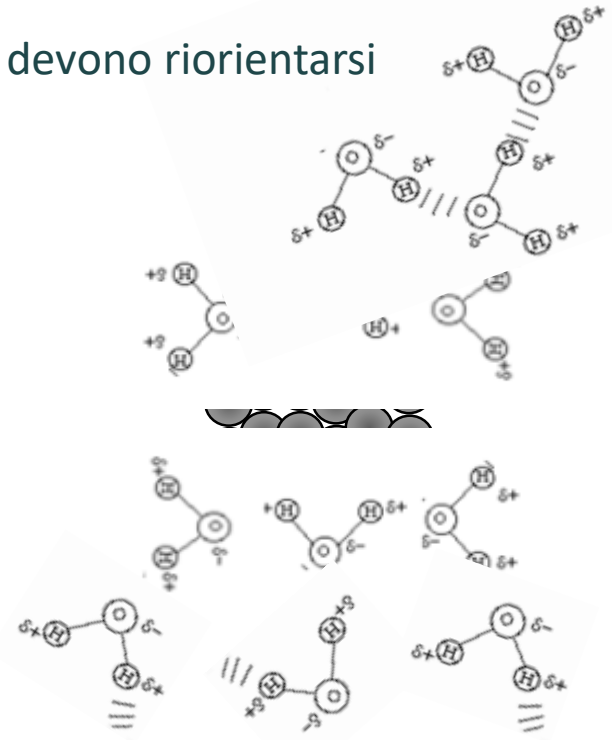
- **minimizzare la superficie** esposta all'acqua, perché...
- questo permette alle molecole d'acqua di formare il **massimo numero di legami-H**, e...
- **aumenta l'entropia** del solvente (le molecole di H₂O non devono riorientarsi per formare legami-H)



entropia elevata



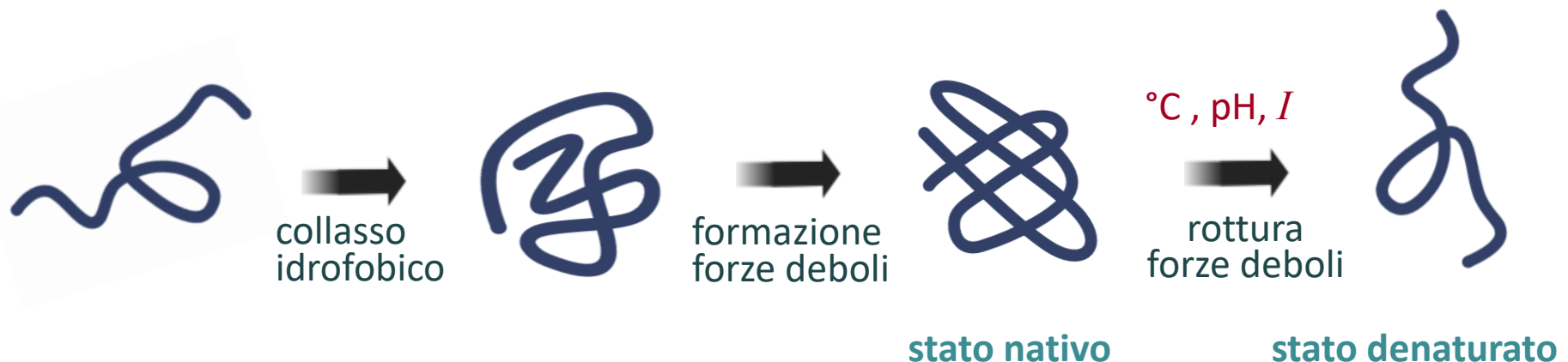
entropia ridotta



entropia aumentata

Considerazioni sulla strutturazione delle macromolecole biologiche

- 1) Le macromolecole biologiche sfruttano la loro **libertà conformazionale** per accedere alla struttura più stabile
- 2) Le **interazioni idrofobiche** fra segmenti apolari favoriscono la formazione di **strutture compatte** (riduce la superficie molecolare apolare esposta al solvente acquoso)
- 3) Nella struttura finale la necessità di formare il **massimo numero possibile di legami-H (direzionali)** determina la formazione di una struttura ben definita
- 4) **Legami elettrostatici** e di **vdW** contribuiscono a **stabilizzare** la struttura nativa
- 5) La struttura finale è quella **termodinamicamente più stabile** (con **minore energia**)
- 6) Le interazioni deboli confinano gran parte degli organismi viventi in un **ristretto intervallo di condizioni ambientali** (temperature, pH, salinità, ecc.)



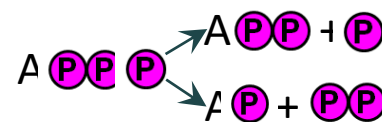
Ioni e piccole molecole inorganiche di rilevanza biologica

IONI

- ▶ **Protoni:** H^+
- ▶ **Sali:** $Na^+, K^+, Ca^{++}, Mg^{++}$ (Cl^-)
- ▶ **Ioni minerali:** Mn^{++}, Fe^{++} e $Fe^{+++}, Co^{+, ++, +++}, Zn^{++}, Cr^{++, +++}, Cu^+, Mo, Se^-$
(presenti negli enzimi, proteine di trasporto, vitamine etc.)

MOLECOLE INORGANICHE

- ▶ H_2O - solvente che modula la struttura/interazioni/reazioni delle biomolecole
(>70% del peso della maggior parte degli organismi)
- ▶ O_2 - fotosintesi, respirazione cellulare, processi metabolici
- ▶ $CO_2, NH_3, NO_3^-, NO, N_2$ (processi metabolici → sintesi biomolecole)
- ▶ $HPO_4^{2-} \leftrightarrow H_2PO_4^- \leftrightarrow H_3PO_4$ (**Pi = ortofosfato = fosfato inorganico**) **P**
- ▶ $HP_2O_7^{3-}$ (**PPi = pirofosfato**) **PP**



Fabbisogno (RDA): ~ Na 2.4g, K 3.5g, Ca 1g, Mg 0.4g, P 1g, Fe 18mg, Zn 15mg, Cu 2 mg, Se/Mo 75 µg

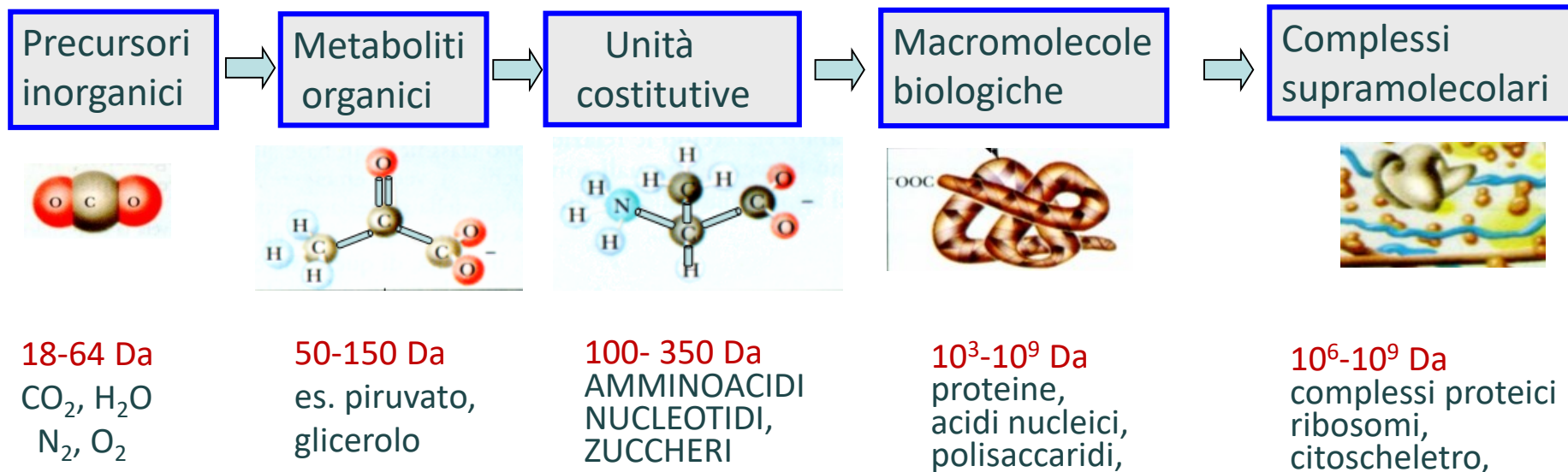
Fonti principali: Na - sale; K – Verdure, frutta, noci; Ca – latticini, legumi, verdure; Mg – verdure;
Fe, Co, Cr, Se – carne e verdure

BIOMOLECOLE ORGANICHE

► le principali classi di molecole organiche di rilevanza biologica sono:

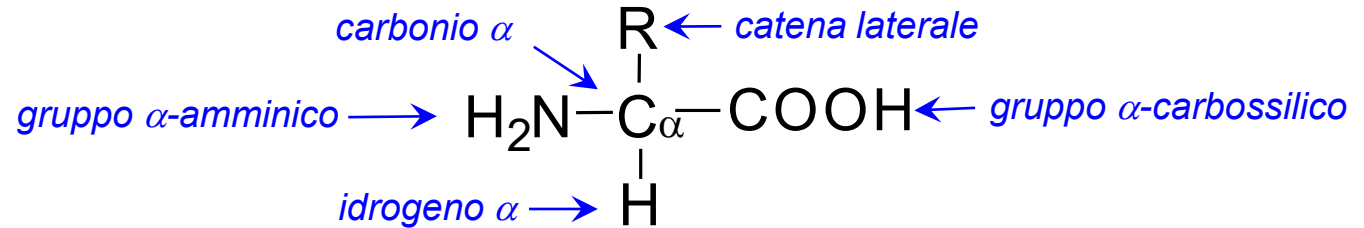
- AMMINOACIDI
- CARBOIDRATI (Glucidi; zuccheri ed altri metaboliti)
- NUCLEOTIDI
- MOLECOLE LIPIDICHE (acidi grassi e molecole derivate, steroidi)
- COENZIMI (molecole derivate da vitamine) (NB. Cofattori = Coenzimi e ioni metallici)

► Molecole delle prime quattro classi sono anche unità costitutive di macromolecole biologiche (proteine, acidi nucleici, fosfolipidi...)



Gli amminoacidi

▶ struttura



▶ stereochimica

*centro
chirale*

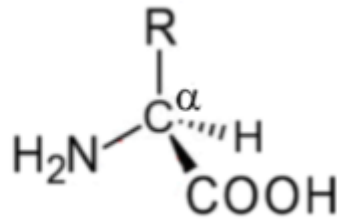
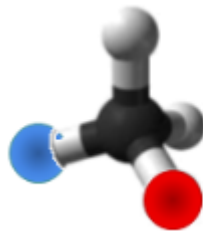
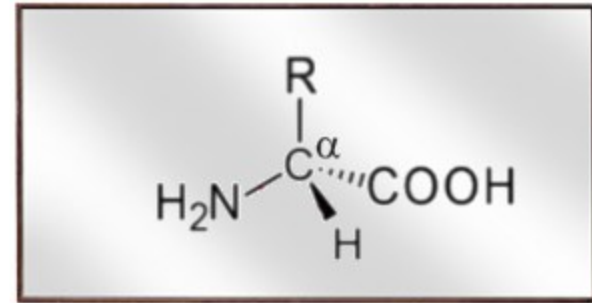


Immagine speculare di *L*



Enantiomeri:

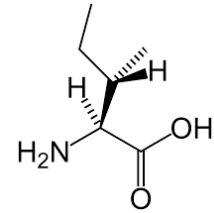
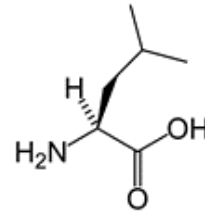
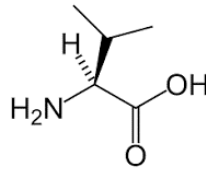
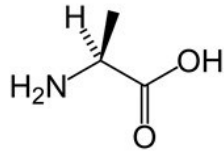
Configurazione *L*

Configurazione *D*

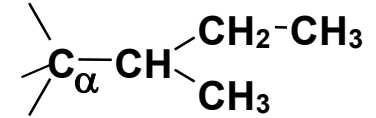
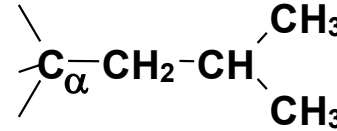
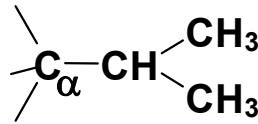
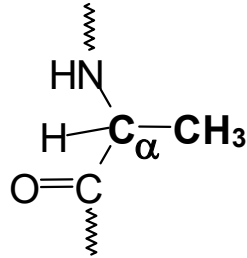
- ▶ Gli Amminoacidi (AA) sono **unità costitutive** delle proteine
- ▶ Ci sono **20** diversi amminoacidi **proteinogenici** (sempre con configurazione *L*)
- ▶ Si possono **suddividere in diversi gruppi** a secondo delle **diverse caratteristiche chimico-fisiche** delle loro catene laterali

Gruppo 1: Amminoacidi con catene laterali ALIFATICHE

amminoacidi



residui



alanina
Ala (A)

valina
Val (V)

leucina
Leu (L)

isoleucina
Ile (I)

~ idrofobico

idrofobico

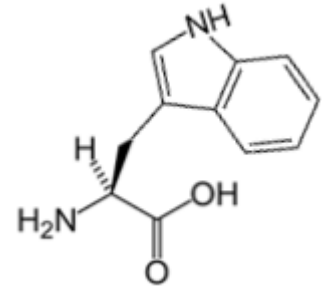
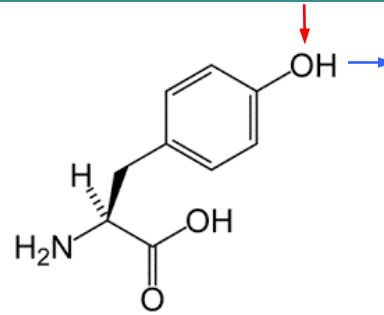
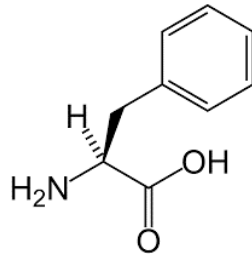
molto idrofobico

molto idrofobico

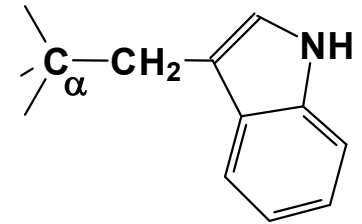
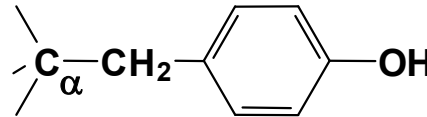
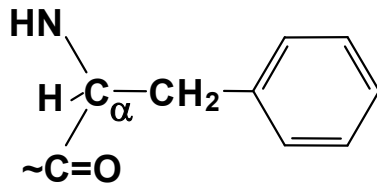
- ▶ **interazioni catene laterali (c.l.):** *interazioni idrofobiche, interazioni di vdW*
- ▶ **modifiche:** *catene laterali **chimicamente inerti e non modificabili***

Gruppo 2: Amminoacidi con catene laterali AROMATICHE

amminoacidi



residui



fenilalanina
Phe (F)

tirosina
Tyr (Y)

triptofano
Trp (W)

molto Idrofobico

moderatamente idrofobico

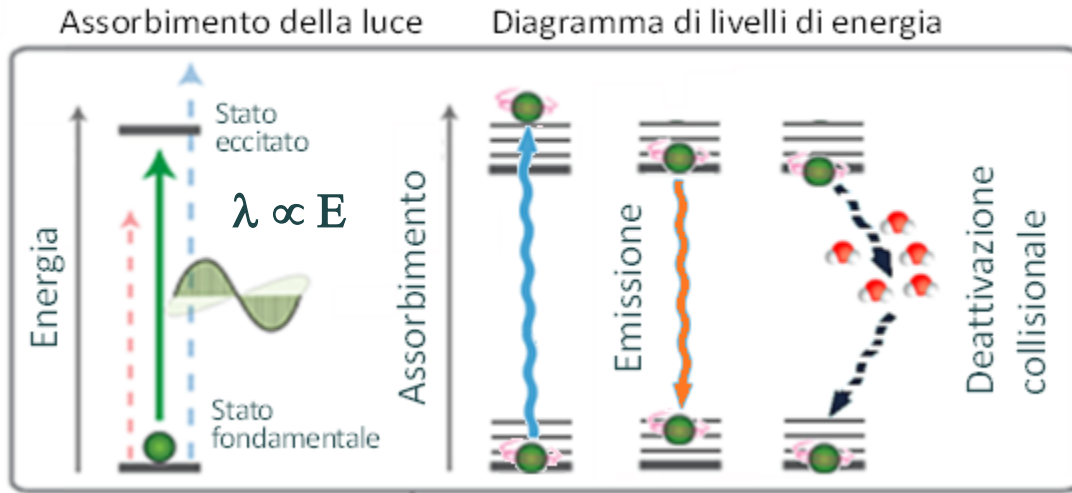
molto idrofobico

► **interazioni c.l.:** |----- idrofobiche, VdW, int. π -----|
|----- legami-H -----|

► **modifiche:** *inerte* **fosforilazione** (P) ⚠ *~ inerte*

► **spettroscopia:**
 assorbe luce *debole ~ 250nm* *~ 280 nm* *forte ~ 280 nm*
 emette luce *molto debole* *debole* *più forte*

Assorbimento ed emissione della luce – utile strumento di studio



Legge di Lambert Beer

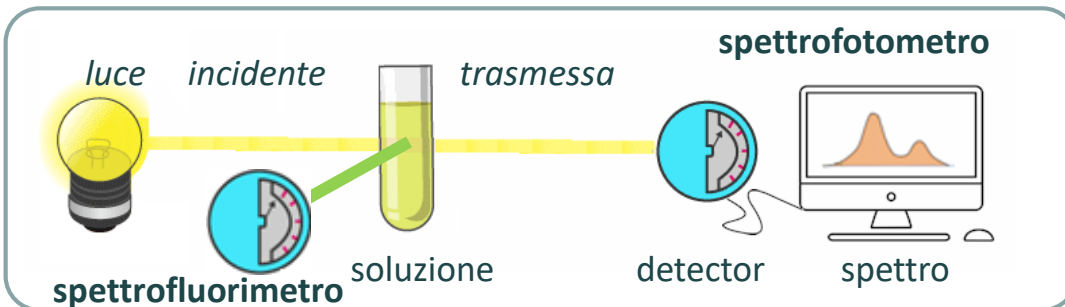
$$A = \varepsilon \ell c$$

A = assorbanza

ε_{λ} = coefficiente d'estinzione

ℓ = cammino ottico

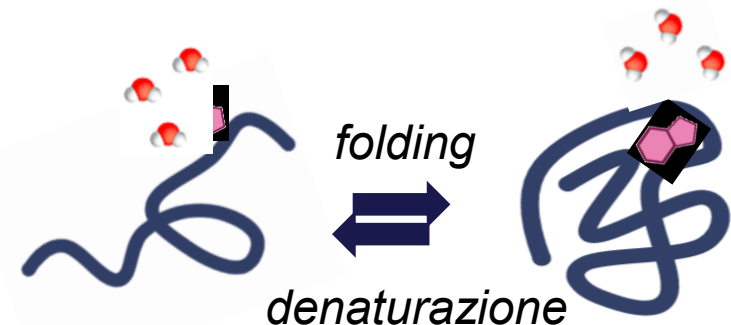
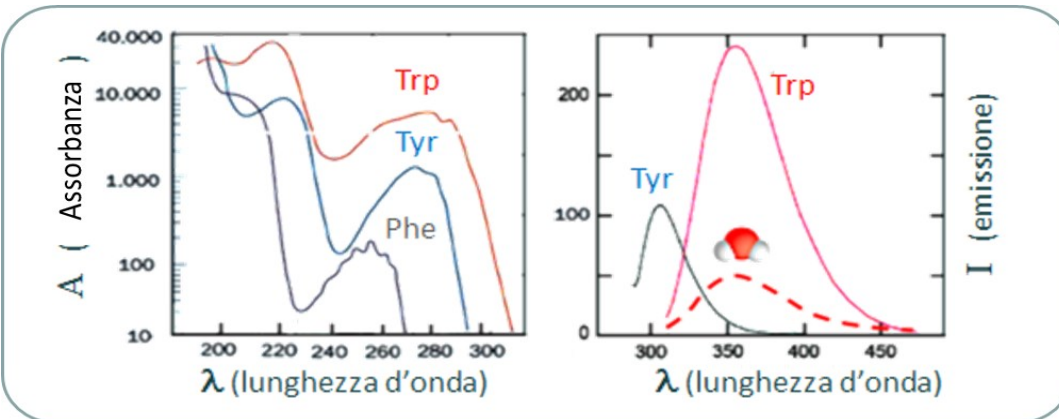
c = concentrazione



Spettroscopia:

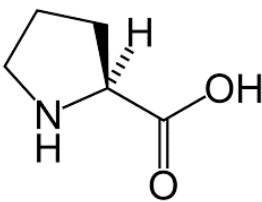
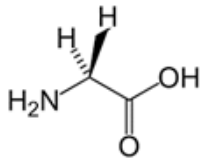
1) Assorbanza → concentrazione

2) Emissione → ambiente

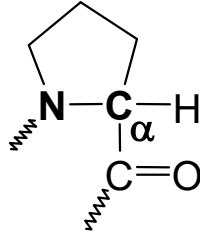
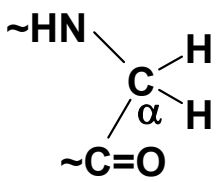


Gruppo 3: Glicina e Prolina – ruolo strutturale

amminoacidi



residui



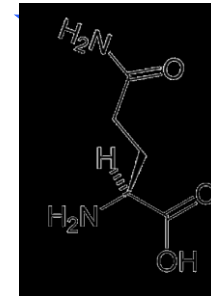
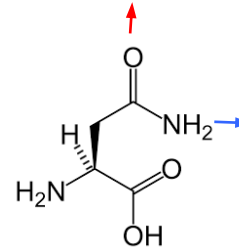
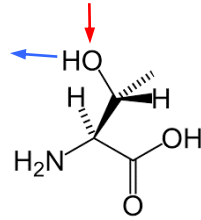
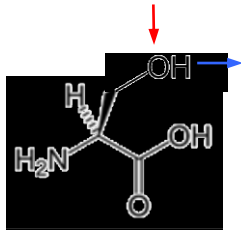
Glicina
Gly (G)
neutro

Prolina
Pro (P)
neutro

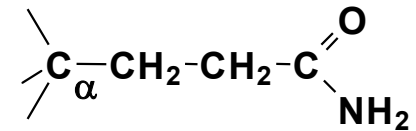
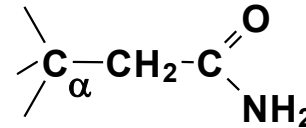
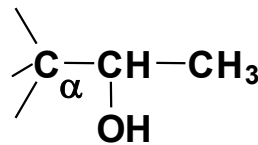
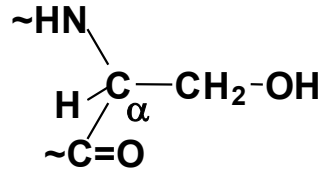
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| ► interazioni c.l.: | - | idrophobiche, vdW |
| ► modifiche: | inerte | inerte |
| ► caratteristiche strutturali | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- unico AA achirale- c.l. scarso ingombro- elevata libertà rotazionale | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- unico AA con Nα secondario- legami a c.l. e -N-C- bloccati- scarsa libertà rotazionale |
| ► effetto strutturale | introduce flessibilità nella catena proteica | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- introduce rigidità nella catena proteica- il gruppo imminico non forma legami-H |

Gruppo 4: Amminoacidi con catene laterali polari

amminoacidi



residui



serina
Ser (S)
polare

treonina
Thr (T)
polare

asparagina
Asn (N)
polare

glutamina
Gln (Q)
polare

► interazioni c.l.: *legami-H*

legami-H

legami-H

legami-H

► modifiche: *fosfato, zuccheri*

fosfato, zuccheri

zuccheri



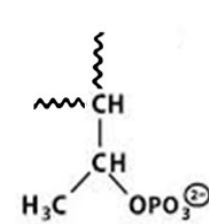
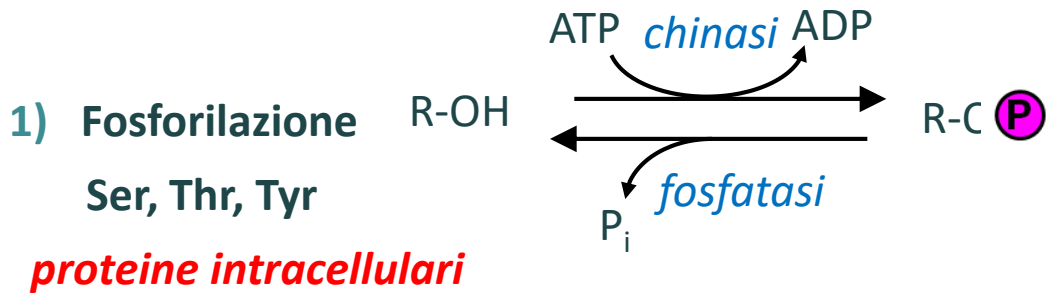
↖ *legame O-glicosilico* ↗

legame N-glicosidico



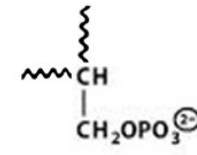
Fosforilazione e glicosilazione di amminoacidi

- ▶ Alcuni residui possono essere modificati enzimaticamente (**fosforilati** o **glicosilati**).
- ▶ Queste modifiche hanno **importanti conseguenze strutturali** nelle proteine
- ▶ Le modifiche sono catalizzate da specifici enzimi:

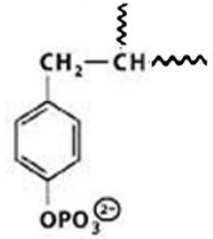


fosfotreonina

serina chinasi/fosfatasi



fosfoserina

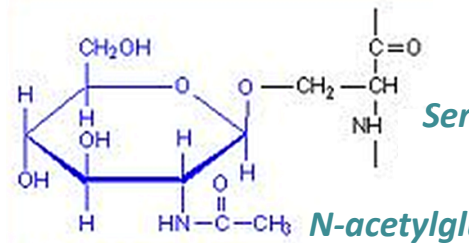
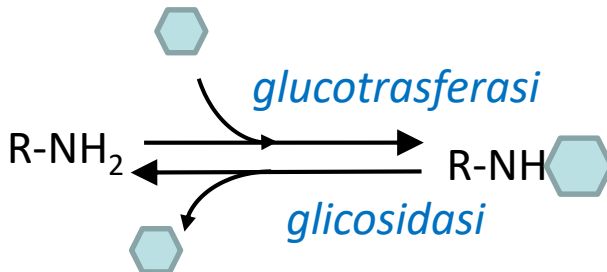
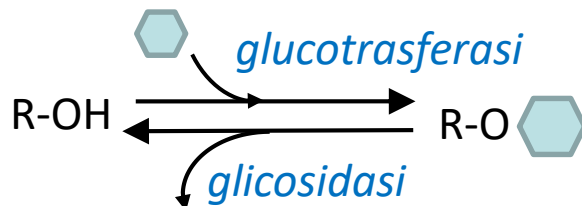


fosfotirosina

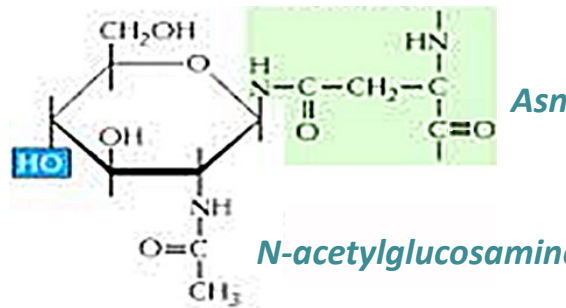
tirosina chinasi/fosfatasi

2) Glicosilazione (O-glicosilazione e N-glicosilazione)

Ser/Thr Asn



O-linkage

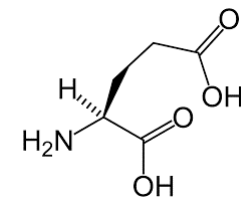
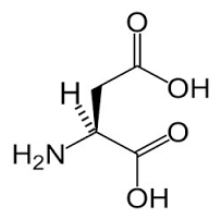


N-linkage

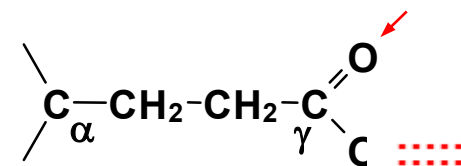
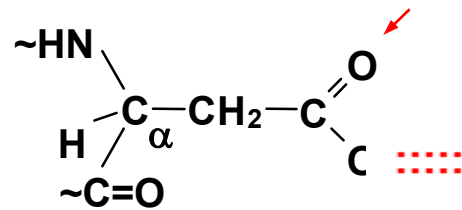
proteine extracellulari

Gruppo 5: Amminoacidi con catene laterali anioniche (acidi)

amminoacidi



residui



acido aspartico
Asp (D)

pKa = 3.9

anionico (-)

acido glutammico
Glu (E)

pKa = 4.1

anionico (-)

► interazioni c.l.:

elettrostatiche / legami-H

► modifiche:

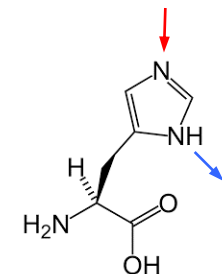
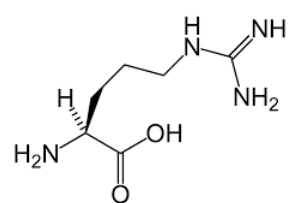
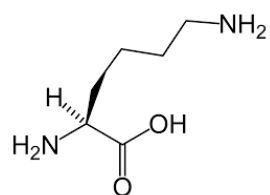
*varie, es. formazione ammidi
legame a metalli*

elettrostatiche / legami-H

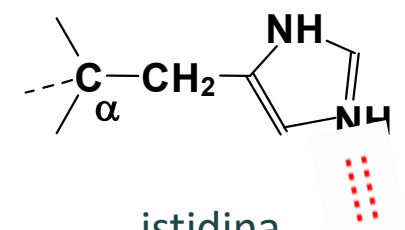
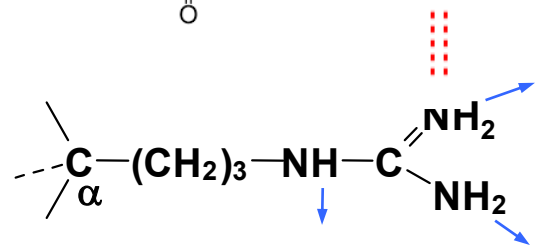
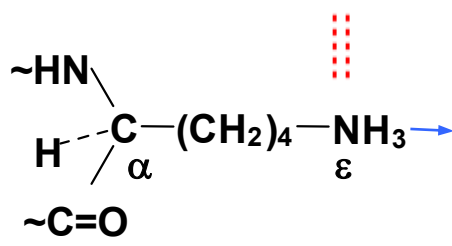
*varie, es. formazione ammidi
legame a metalli (coordinazione)*

Gruppo 6: Amminoacidi con catene laterali cationiche (basi)

amminoacidi



residui



lisina
Lys (K)

arginina
Arg (R)

istidina
His (H)

pKa = 10
cationico (+)

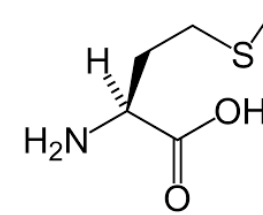
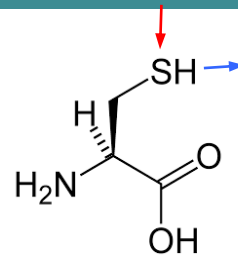
pKa = 12
cationico (+)

pKa=6.5
cationico (+) / neutro

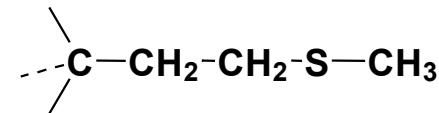
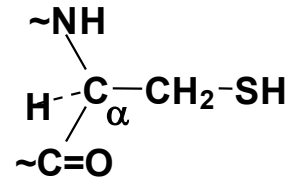
- ▶ interazioni c.l.: *elettrostatiche/legami-H* *elettrostatiche/legami-H* *elettrostatiche/legami-H*
- ▶ modifiche: *varie, es. formaz.ammidi* *poche* *legame metalli (coordinazione)*

Gruppo 7: Amminoacidi con atomi di zolfo nelle catene laterali

amminoacidi



residui



cisteina

Cys (C)

polare

metionina

Met (M)

(molto simile a Gruppo 1)

idrofobico

legami-H

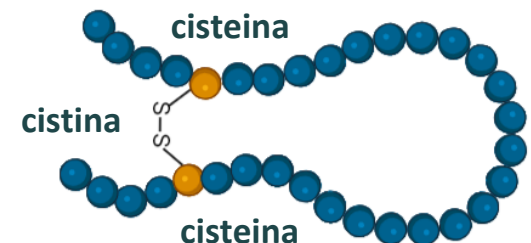
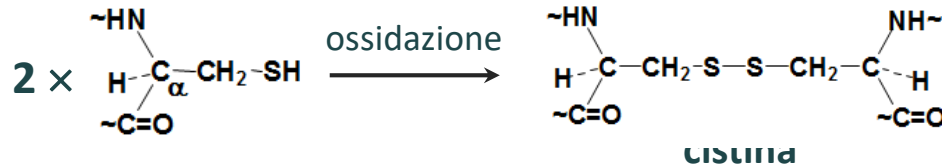
idrofobiche / vdW

- *legame a metalli*

- *inerte*

- **ponti disolfuro**

ponte disolfuro



► **interazioni c.l.:**

► **modifiche:**

► **Cys** partecipa alla formazione di **legami covalenti reversibili** (ponti disolfuro) con **importanti conseguenze strutturali** nelle proteine.

Residui amminoacidici - riassunto delle loro caratteristiche

Alifatici / Aromatici apolari

Ala (A)

Val (V)

Leu (L)

Ile (I)

■ Phe (F)

Met (M)

☑ Idrofobiche ☑ VDW ■ int.-π

☒ elettrostatici ☒ legami-H

Eteroaromatici

■ Trp (W)

■ Tyr (Y)

☑ VDW ☑ idrofobiche ■ int.-π

☑ legami-H ☒ elettrostatici ■ P

Neutri

Gly (G)

Pro (P)

flessibilità *rigidità*

☒ legami-H ☒ elettrostatici

☒ Idrofobiche ☒ VDW

Polari

■ Ser (S)

■ Thr (T)

Gln (Q)

■ Asn (N)

■ Cys (C)

☒ Elettrostatici ☑ legami-H

☒ Idrofobiche ☒ VDW

■ coord. metalli ■ P ■ Z

Carichi

(+)

Lys (K)

■ Arg (R)

■ His (H)

(-)

■ Asp (D)

■ Glu (E)

☒ Idrofobiche ☒ VDW

☑ Elettrostatici ☑ legami-H

■ coord. metalli ■ int.-π

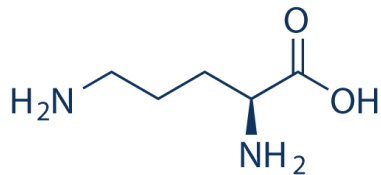
Residui amminoacidici - caratteristiche biologiche

- ▶ I venti α -aminoacidi citati sono denominati **proteino-genici** per distinguerli da numerosi altri α -aminoacidi non impiegati per la formazione di proteine.
- ▶ Le catene laterali sono diverse per dimensioni, carica, capacità di formare legami idrogeno o altri legami deboli, e reattività chimica.
- ▶ Le **diversità chimico-fisiche** di questi 20 residui permette alle proteine di accedere ad una **grande varietà di strutture e funzioni**.
- ▶ Nell'uomo esistono vie metaboliche per la biosintesi di ~ la metà di questi aminoacidi - gli altri devono essere acquisiti con la dieta. Sono noti come “**amminoacidi essenziali**”
 - Ile, Leu, Lys, Met, Phe, Thr, Trp, Val, His e Arg (nei bambini).
- ▶ Non abbiamo riserve di amminoacidi - in caso di digiuno prolungato sono smantellate proteine muscolari o del siero per ottenerli

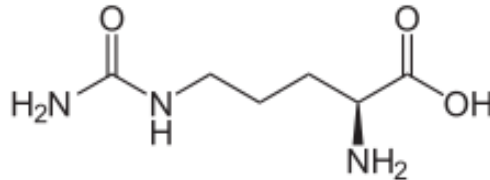
Amminoacidi non proteinogenici

► Sono presenti in natura anche molti amminoacidi non inclusi nelle proteine

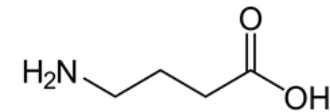
- sono *L*- e talvolta *D*-amminoacidi (e loro derivati) con funzioni come **metaboliti**, **ormoni**, **neurotrasmettitori**, e anche con **ruoli strutturali**.



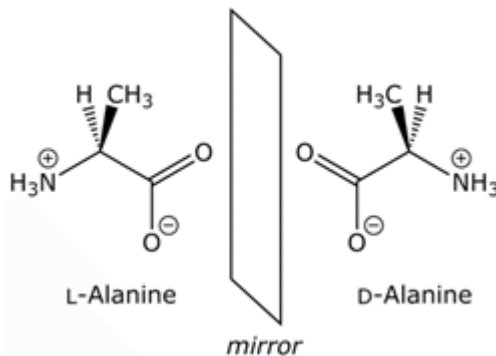
Ornitina (Orn)
metabolita



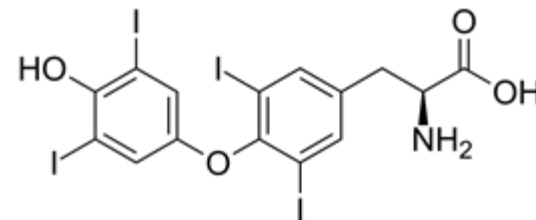
Citrullina
metabolita



Acido γ-ammino butirico (GABA)
neurotrasmettitore



D-Ala
peptidoglicano batterico



Tiroxina
ormone tiroideo

BIOMOLECOLE ORGANICHE

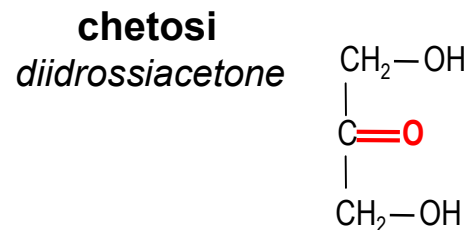
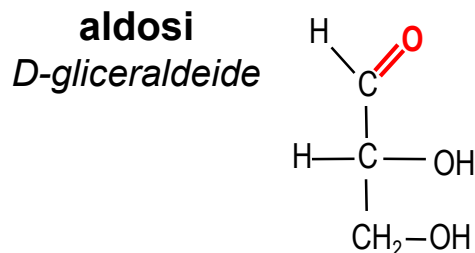
► le principali classi di molecole organiche di rilevanza biologica sono:

- AMMINOACIDI
- CARBOIDRATI (Glucidi; zuccheri ed altri metaboliti)
- NUCLEOTIDI
- MOLECOLE LIPIDICHE (acidi grassi e molecole derivate, steroidi)
- COENZIMI (molecole derivate da vitamine) (NB. Cofattori = Coenzimi e ioni metallici)

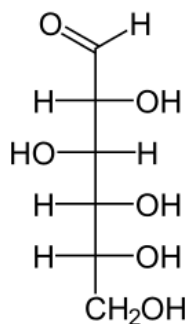
► Molecole delle prime quattro classi sono anche unità costitutive di macromolecole biologiche (proteine, acidi nucleici, fosfolipidi...)

I CARBOIDRATI

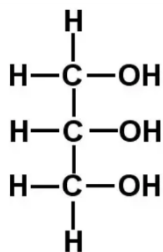
- es. gli zuccheri (saccaridi, glucidi): *Aldeidi o chetoni con gruppi idrossilici multipli*



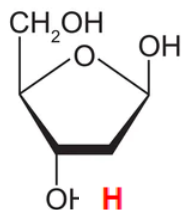
Zuccheri e i loro derivati:



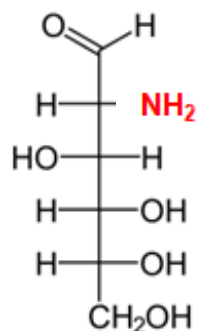
glucosio



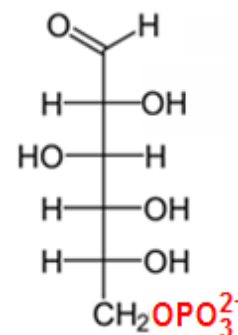
glicerolo
derivato alcolico



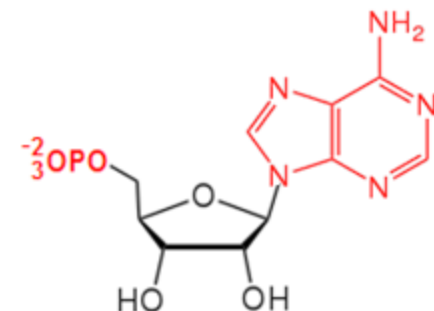
desossiribosio
desossi



galattosammina
amminico



glucosio-6 **P**
fosforilato



adenosina
nucleotidico

Le **fonti principali** di carboidrati nella **dieta** sono i polisaccaridi **amido (vegetali)** e **glicogeno (animali)**.

Altra fonte di glucidi è la cellulosa (ma non per l'uomo). Gran parte degli organismi utilizzano il glucosio come fonte principale di energia. Altri zuccheri come il fruttosio e galattosio, per poter essere utilizzati, devono essere trasformati.

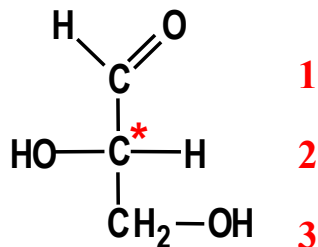
Caratteristiche strutturali degli zuccheri

► I saccaridi (zuccheri, glucidi)

- sono aldeidi o chetoni con gruppi idrossilici multipli, con formula chimica general:

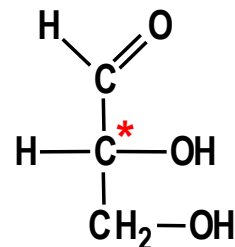


- hanno centri chirali multipli:

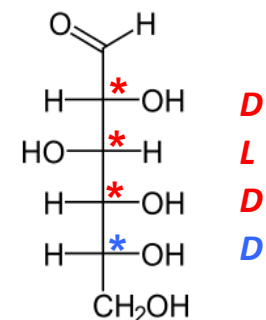


L-Gliceraldeide

esempi più semplici



D-Gliceraldeide



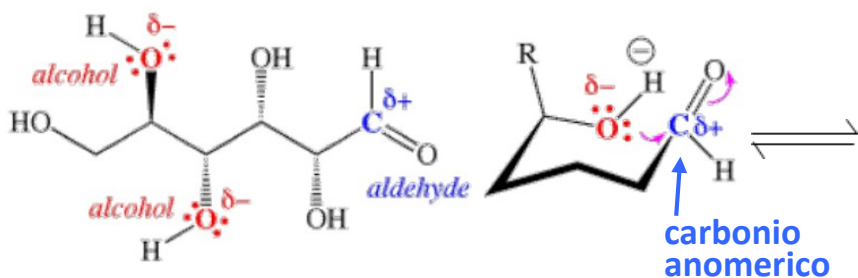
D-Glucosio

esempio tipico

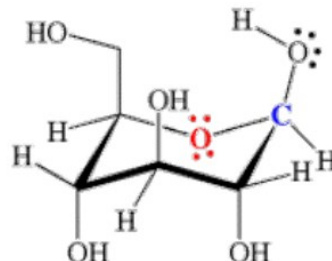
- la configurazione è determinata dal carbonio chirale **più distante dal gruppo carbonile(*)**

- la **configurazione D domina** in natura ma non in maniera assoluta, (quasi sempre per *)

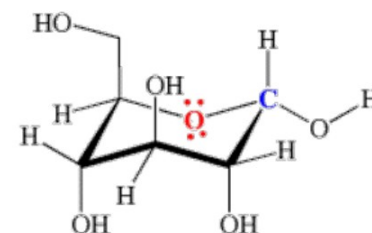
- gli zuccheri in soluzione acquosa sono in equilibrio fra la **forme lineare e forme cicliche**



- le **forme cicliche dominano**



configurazione anomera β



anomero α

BIOMOLECOLE ORGANICHE

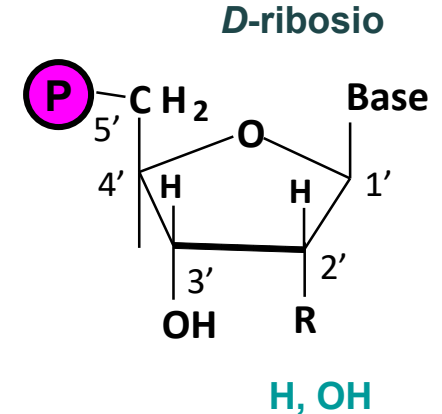
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► Molecole delle prime quattro classi sono anche unità costitutive di macromolecole biologiche (proteine, acidi nucleici, fosfolipidi...)

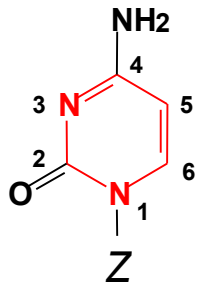
NUCLEOTIDI e NUCLEOSIDI

- ▶ I nucleosidi sono composti da *D*-ribosio legato ad una base azotata
- ▶ I nucleotidi sono nucleosidi **fosforilati**
 - il **carbonio anomerico** è in posizione 1'
 - la base forma un **legame N-glicosidico** con il carbonio anomerico
 - i **fosfati** possono essere in posizione 5' (più comune), 3' o 2'
 - la posizione 2' è **desossi** nei nucleotidi che compongono il DNA
- ▶ Le **basi azotate** sono molecole eteroaromatiche

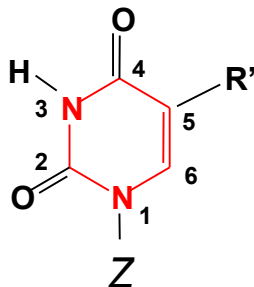


Pirimidine

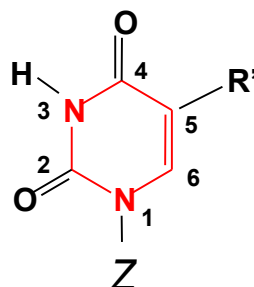
Citosina (C)



Timina (T)
(DNA)

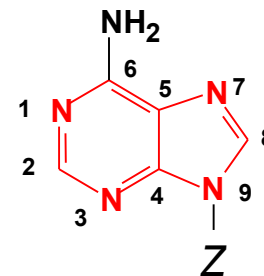


Uracile (U)
(RNA)

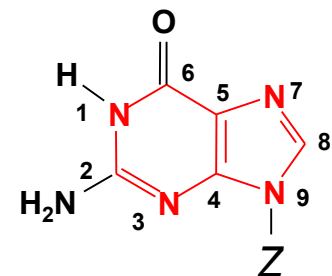


Purine

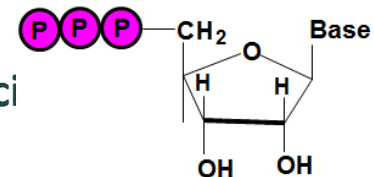
Adenina (A)



Guanina (G)



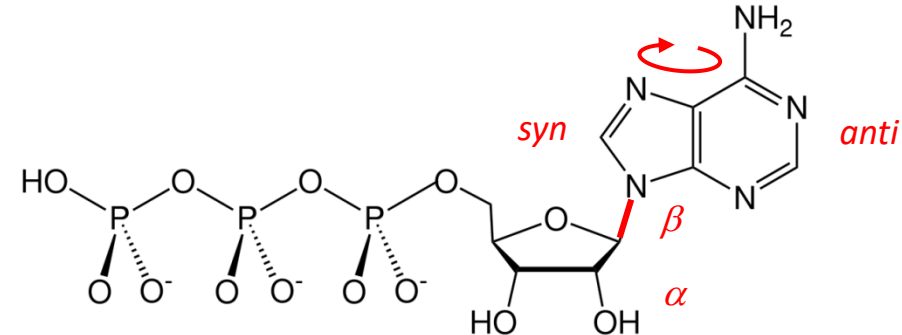
- ▶ ATP, GTP, CTP e UTP → RNA, ed hanno anche **importanti ruoli metabolici**
dATP, dGTP, dCTP e TTP (d sottinteso) → DNA



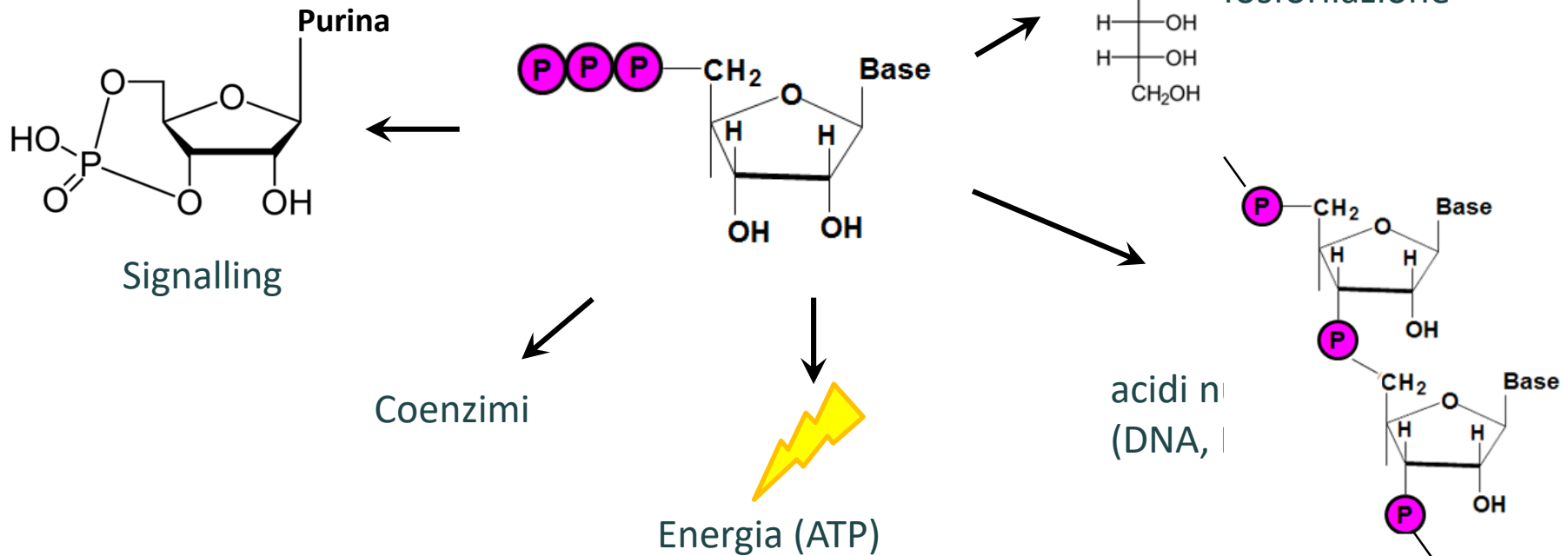
Aspetti strutturali e funzionali dei nucleotidi

► Legame N-glicosidico fra base e zucchero

- **configurazione anomERICA β**
- la base preferisce adottare la **conformazione *anti*** per ragioni di ingombro sterico



► I nucleotidi hanno molti importanti ruoli biologici



BIOMOLECOLE ORGANICHE

► le principali classi di molecole organiche di rilevanza biologica sono:

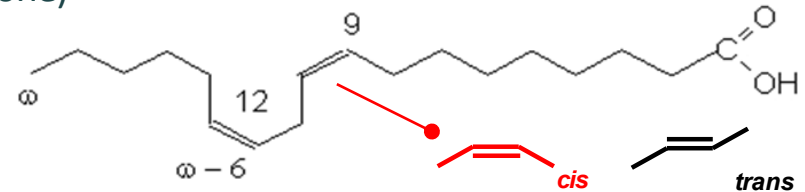
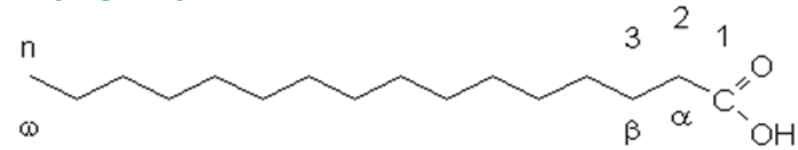
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MOLECOLE LIPIDICHE

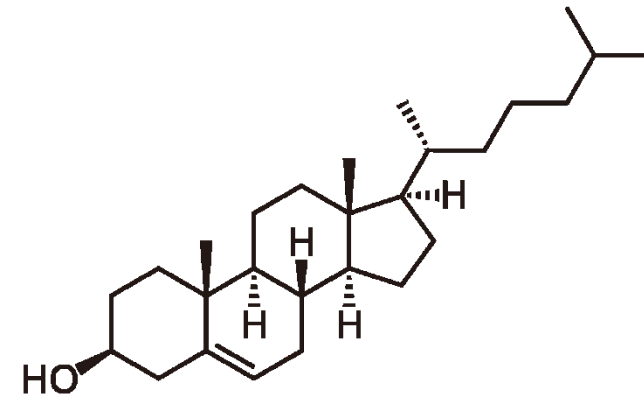
► Gli acidi grassi sono catene idrocarburiche che terminano in un acido carbossilico

- **catene lineari** di 12-20 C (normalmente numero pari)
- sono **saturi o insaturi** (1- 4 doppi legami) (vedi numerazione)
- doppi legami separati da 1 CH₂ e con **configurazione cis**
- sono **molecole anfipatiche** e molto **idrofobiche**
- costituenti di **fosfo-** e **glicerolipidi** (principali componenti delle **membrane**)
- importanti **fonti di energia** e **precursori di molecole segnale (ormoni)**



► Il colesterolo è un tipo di lipide noto come sterolo

- ha un unico gruppo sostituyente polare ed è quindi **molto idrofobico**
- è più **rigido** degli acidi grassi
- ha un ruolo importante nelle **membrane biologiche**
- importante **precursore** (ormoni steroidei, sali biliari, vitamina D)



- I mammiferi non sono in grado di sintetizzare alcuni degli **acidi grassi necessari** per la vita.
- Questi sono gli **acidi grassi essenziali**, e sono assunti con la dieta, principalmente da fonti vegetali.
- Appartengono a due classi, **omega 3** e **omega 6**. Sono precursori di importanti ormoni