

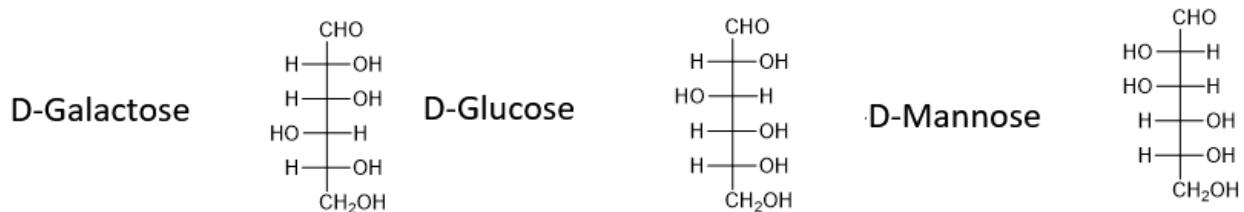
11.8: THE EIGHT ESSENTIAL MONOSACCHARIDES

OBJECTIVES

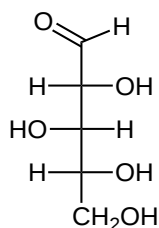
1. identify and draw the eight essential monosaccharides

Eight monosaccharides are required for the proper functioning of human beings. Although they are typically supplied through a healthy diet, they can be biosynthesized if required. The eight monosaccharides are L-fucose, D-galactose, N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, N-acetyl-D-galactosamine, D-glucose, D-mannose, N-acetyl-D-neuraminic acid, and D-xylose.

D-Galactose, D-Glucose, and D-Mannose are commonly found aldohexoses:

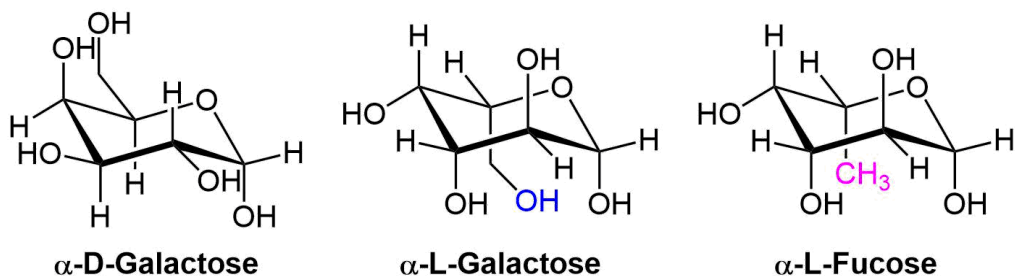


D-Xylose is a common aldopentose.

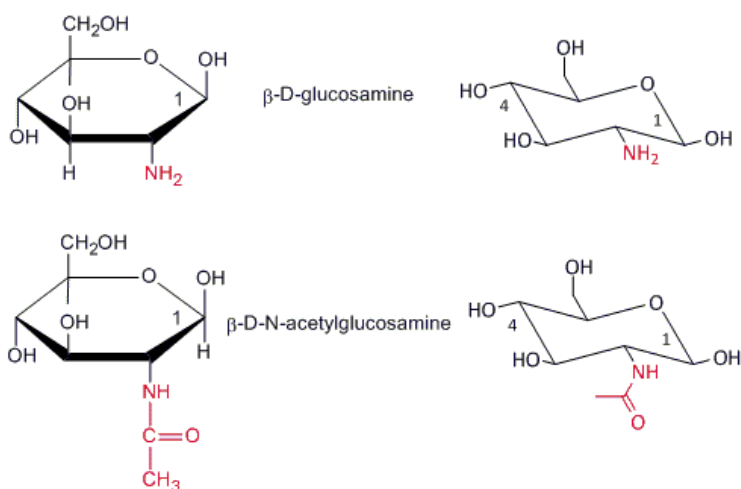


D-Xylose

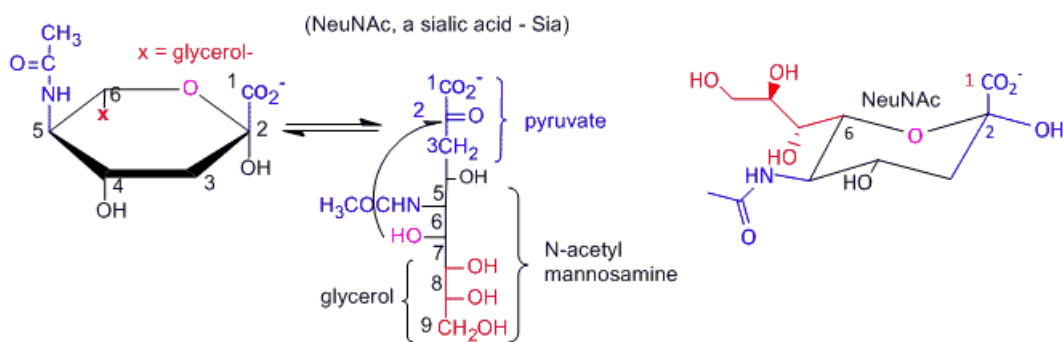
L-Fucose is a deoxy sugar. Fucose is the monosaccharide L-galactose with the -OH group on C6 replaced with an -H.



N-acetylgalactosamine and N-acetylglucosamine are derivatives where the corresponding amino sugars have been converted to amides by N-acylation. Amino sugars have had their -OH groups at C2 replaced by an -NH₂.

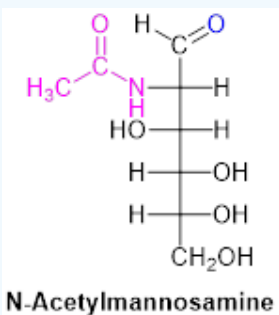


N-Acetylneuraminic acid is nine carbon sugar created by an aldol reaction between N-acetymannosamine and pyruvate. N-acetylneuraminic acid forms a pyranose ring by a intramolecular hemiacetal formation between the -OH on C6 and the ketone functional group in the pyruvate moiety.



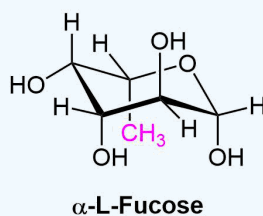
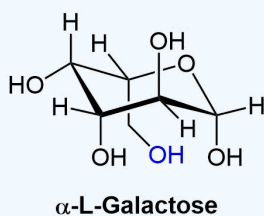
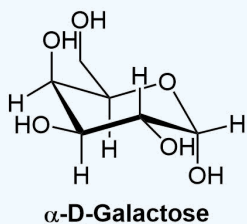
? EXERCISE 11.8.1

1) Please show the mechanism of the aldol reaction between N-acetylmannosamine and pyruvate to form neuraminic acid.



Answer

1)



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