

Szent-Györgyi Albert nyomdokain



Szent-Györgyi Albert Középiskola - Kecskemét

Kalmár Fruzsina

Sipos Bence

Szabó Fanni



Ideg-izomrendszeri funkciók
*A, B6, B12, tiamin (B1),
 niacin (B3), pantoténsav (B5)*

Véralvadás

K

Fogak

A, D, C

Hormonszintézis

*szteroidok, A,
 pantoténsav (B5)
 noradrenalin, tiroxin, B6*

Bőr

*A, C, B6, niacin (B3),
 riboflavin (B2), pantoténsav (B5)*

Csontok

A, D, C

Energiaellátás

*tiamin (B1), riboflavin (B2), niacin (B3),
 biotin, B6, pantoténsav (B5)*

Szem, látás

A

Vérsejtek

E

Ivarszervek, öröklés

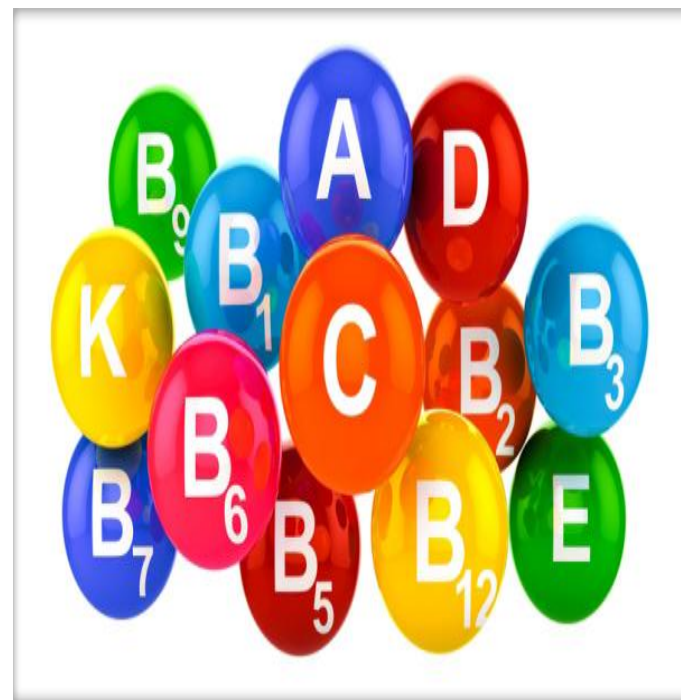
A, riboflavin (B2)

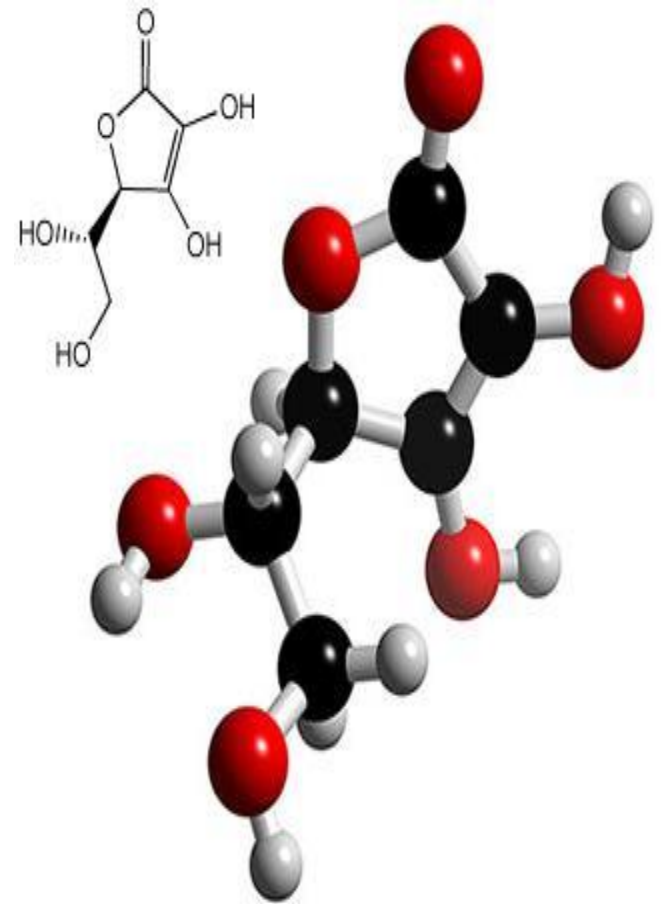
Vérképzés

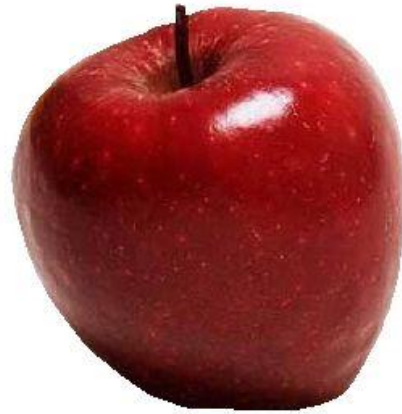
B6, B12, C, folsav

Vérsejtek

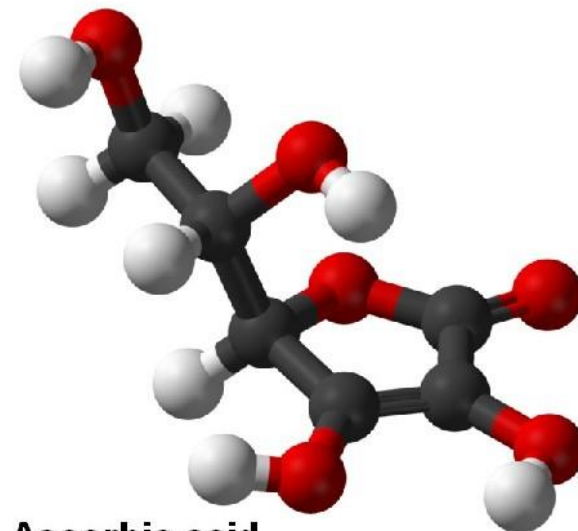
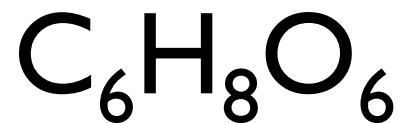
E





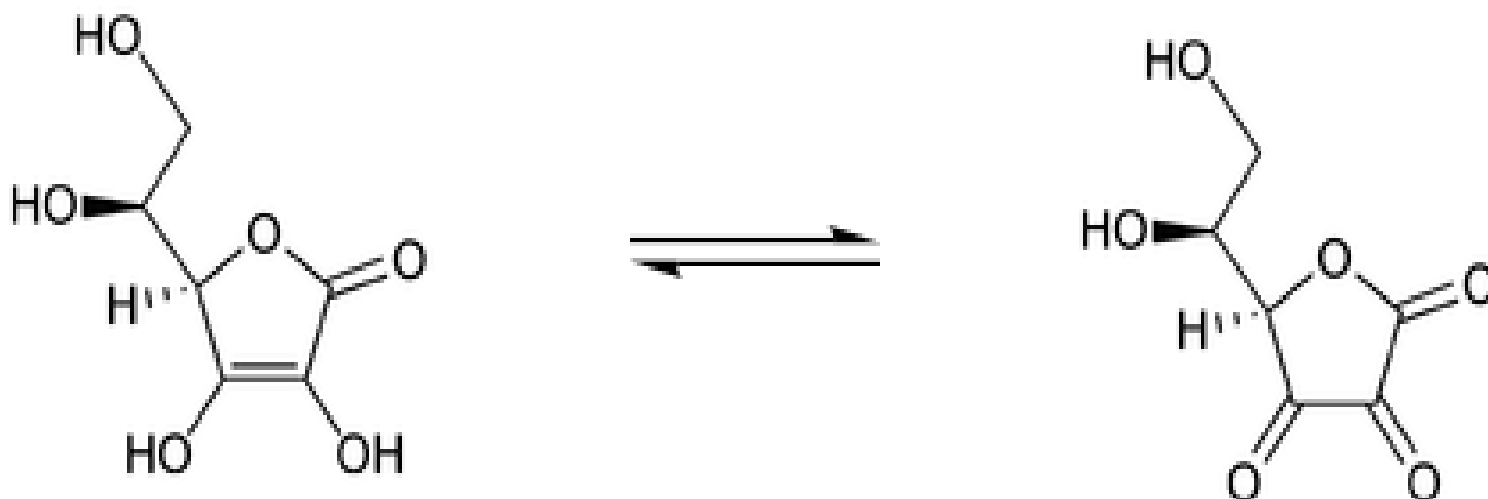


Erős redukálószer



Ascorbic acid

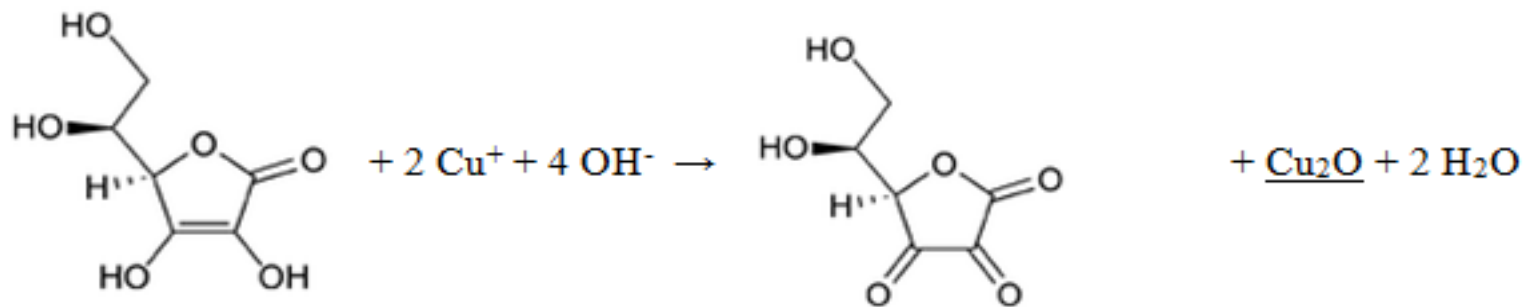
Redukciója során dehidro-L-azskorbinsavvá alakul.



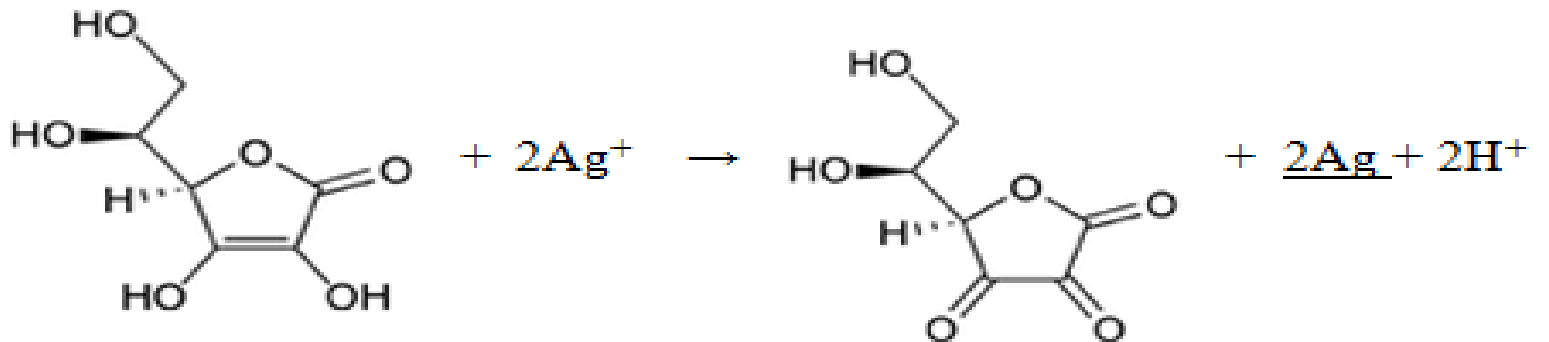
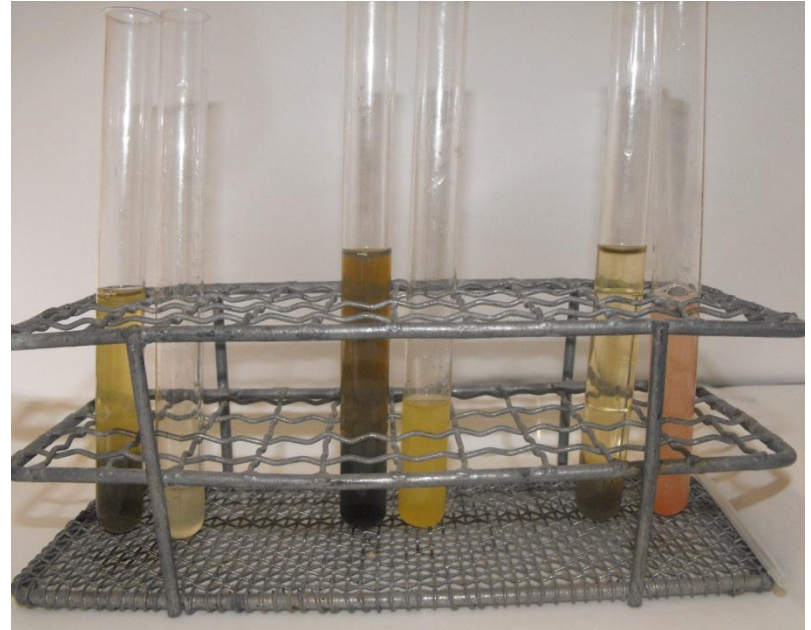
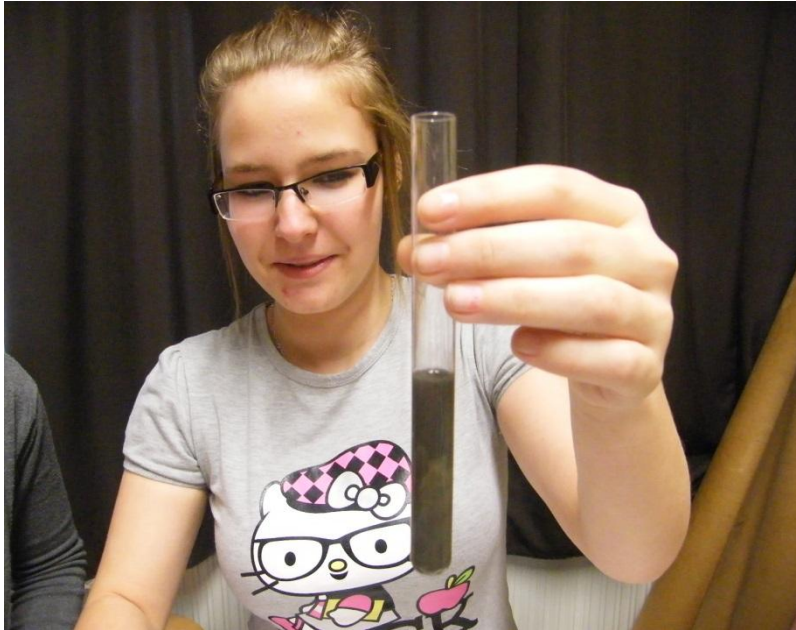
Inaktiválni képes egyes enzimeket, például ezért nem barnul meg az alma.



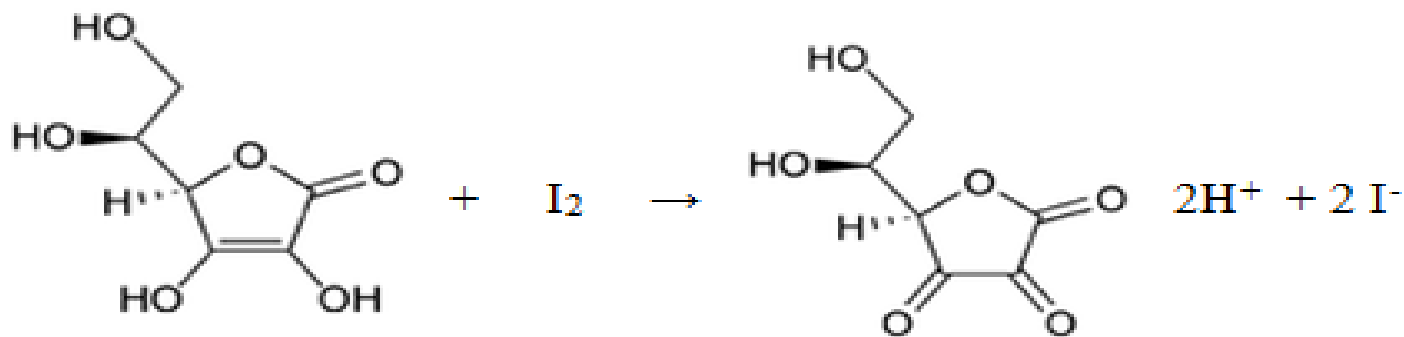
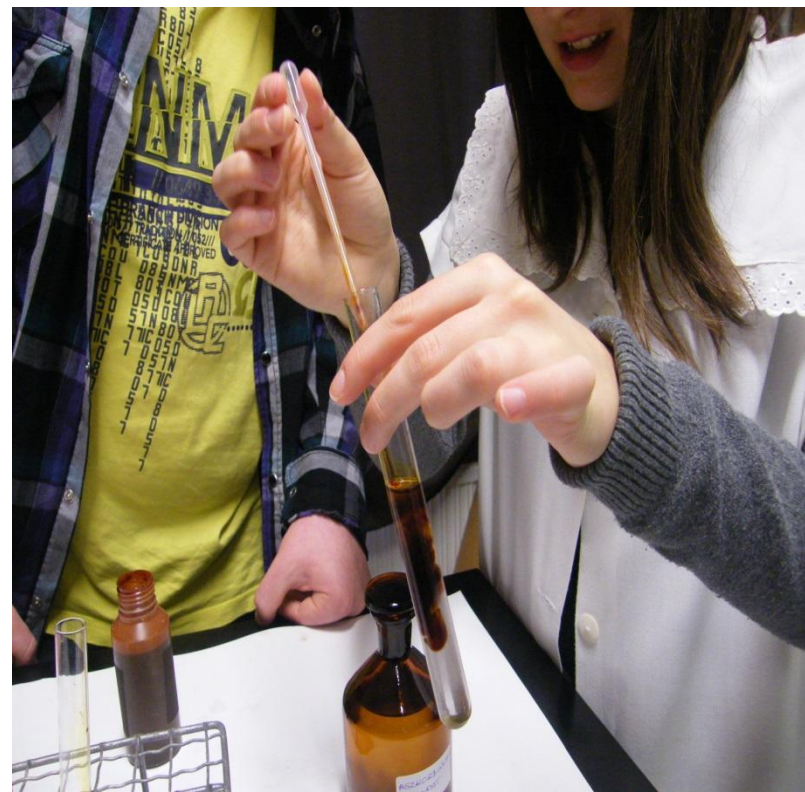
Fehling-reakció



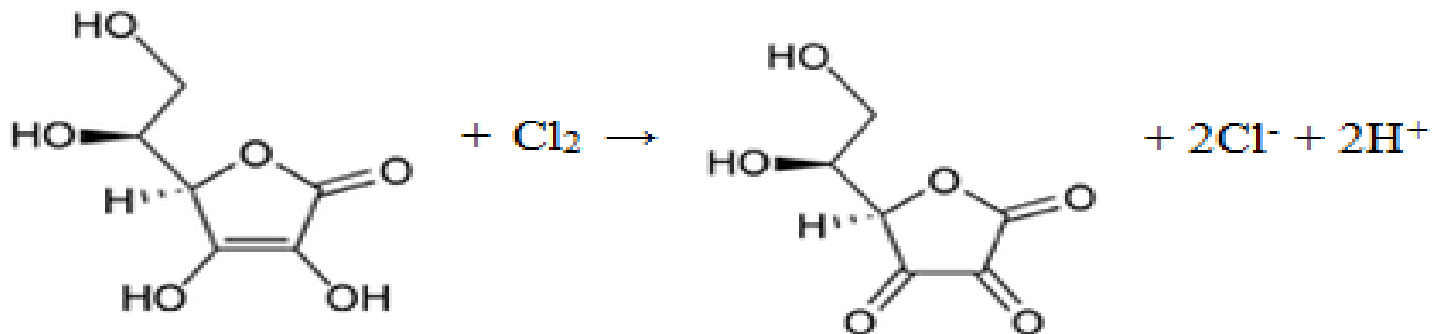
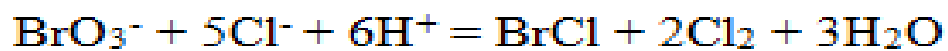
Ezüst-tükör próba



Kimutatása Lugol-oldattal



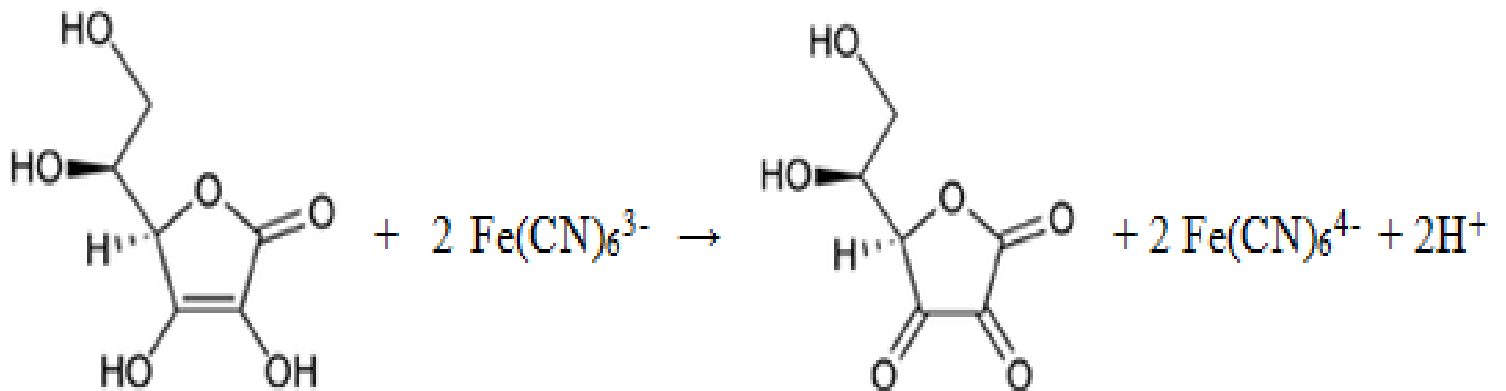
Kimutatás kálium-bromát segítségével

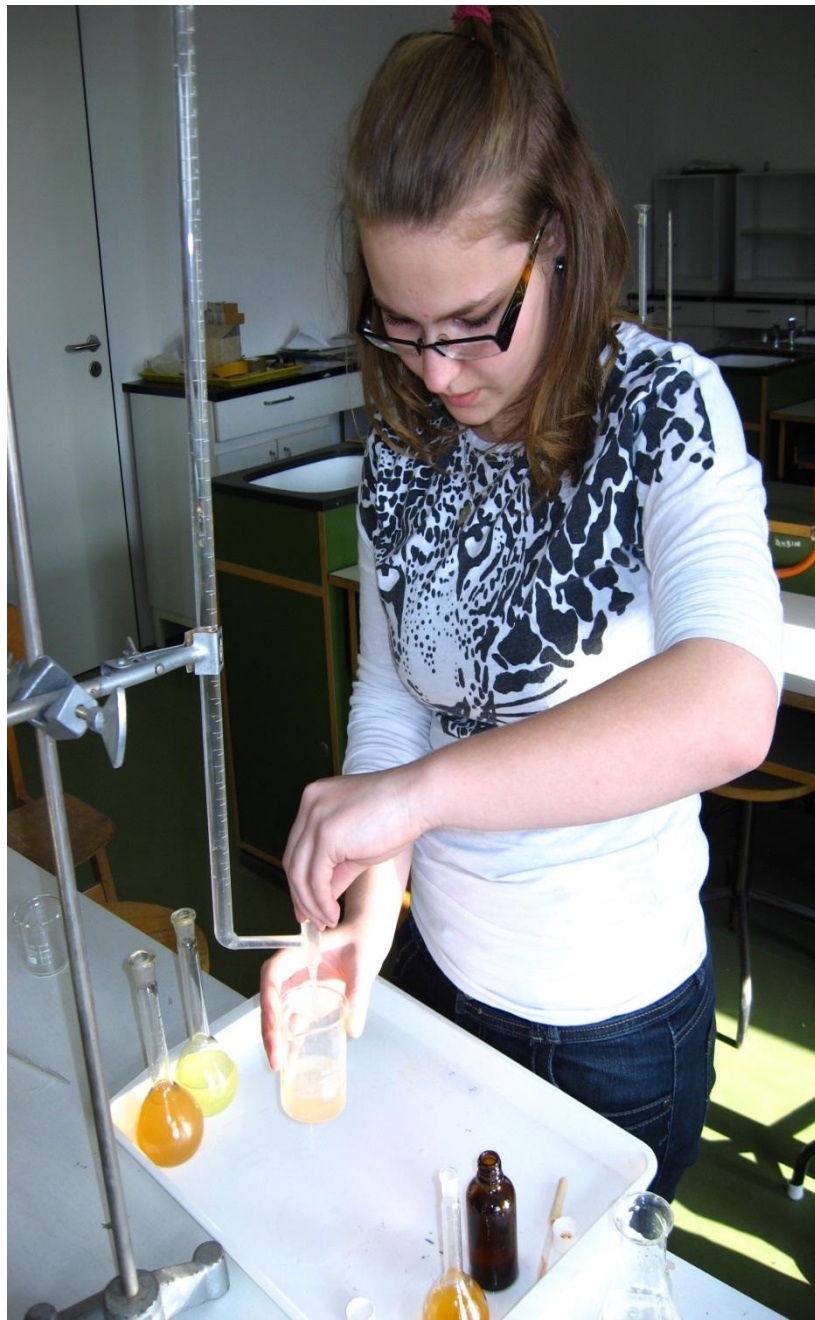


Aszkorbinsav kimutatása kálium-permanganáttal



Cseppanalízis





Ki melyiket választaná?

