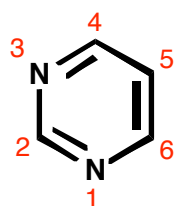
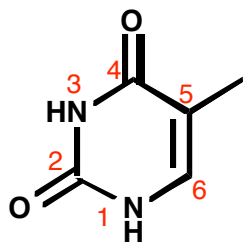


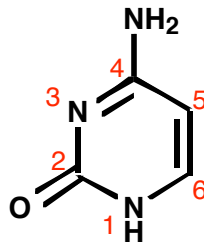
## Las bases nitrogenadas



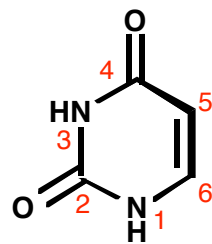
pirimidina



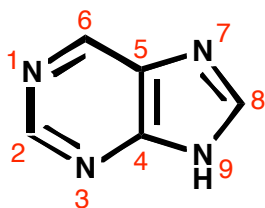
timina  
(2,4-dioxo-5metilpirimidina)



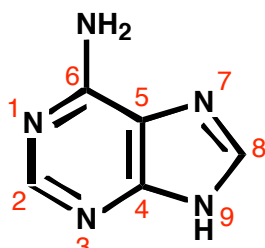
citosina  
(2-oxo-4-aminopirimidina)



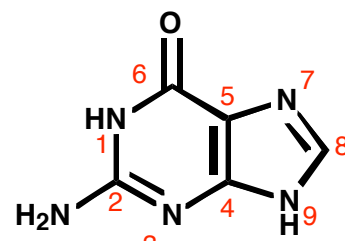
uracilo  
(2,4-dioxopirimidina)



purina

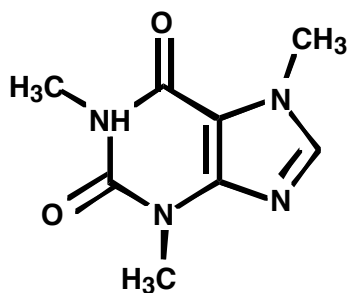


adenina  
(6-aminopurina)

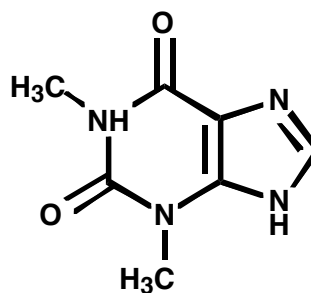


guanina  
(2-amino- 6-oxopurina)

## Otras purinas naturales

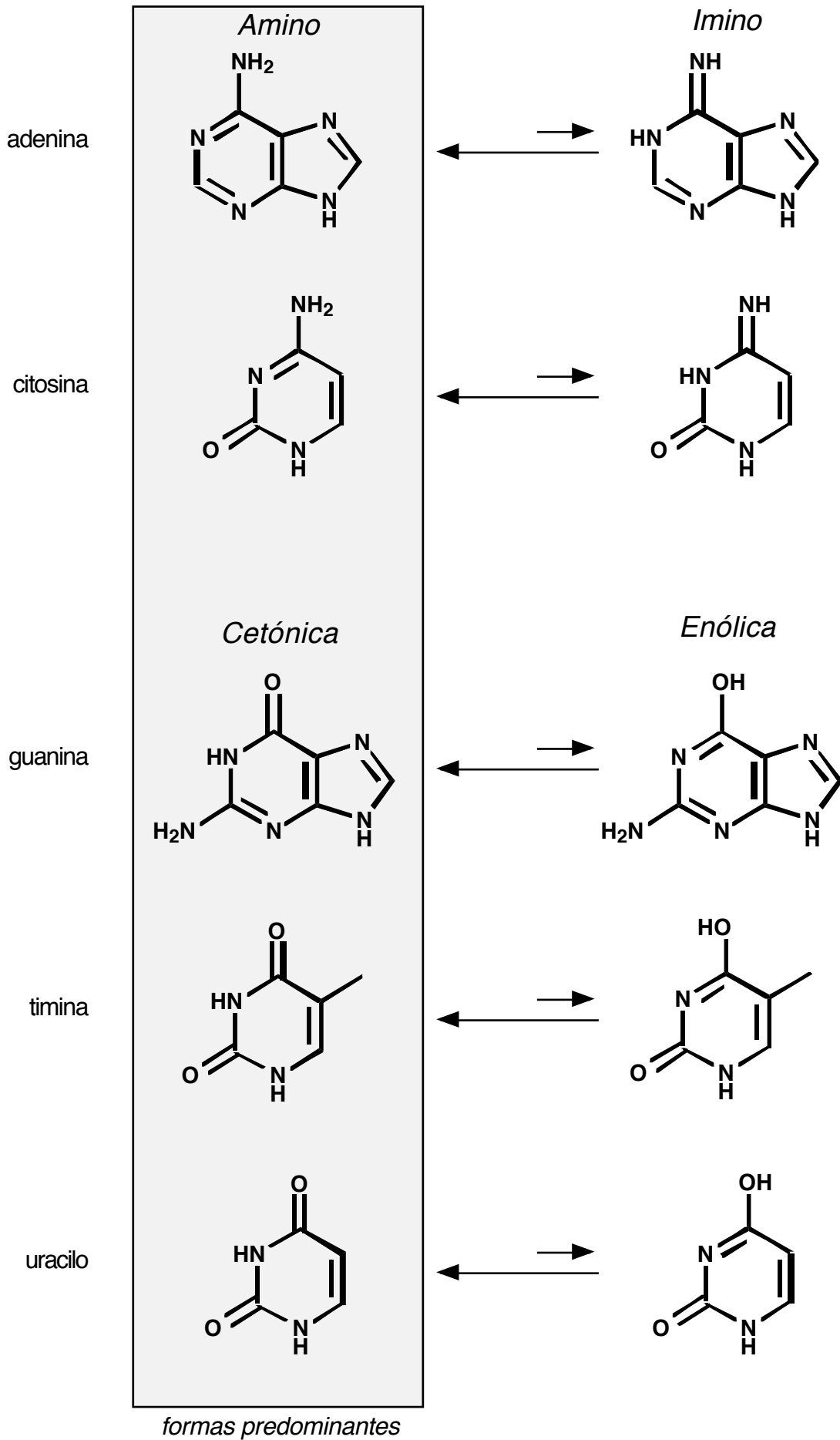


cafeína

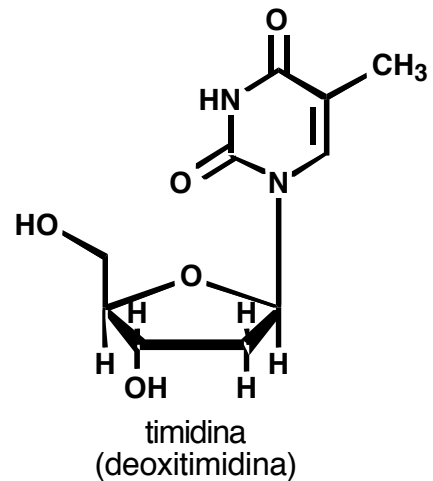
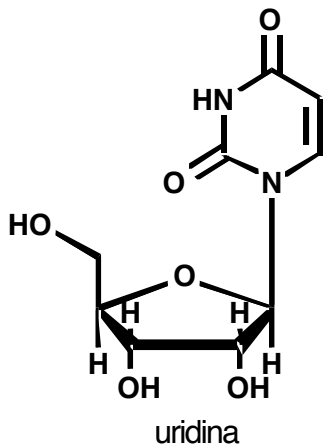
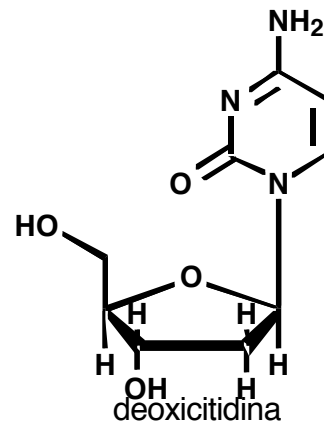
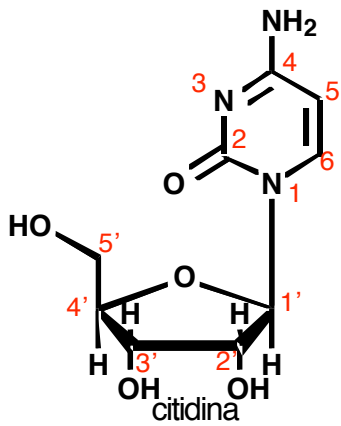
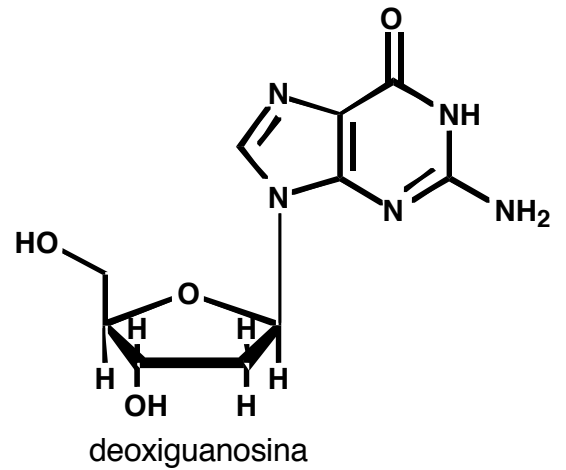
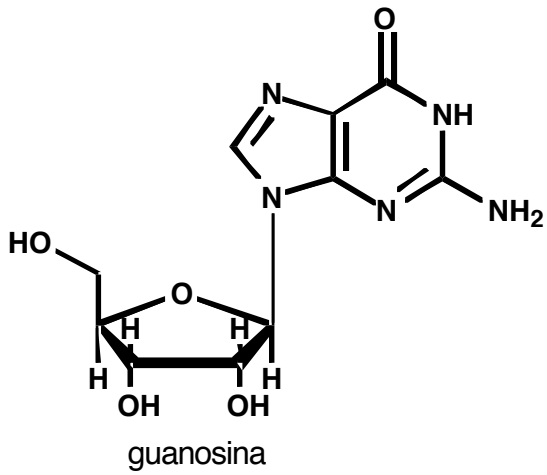
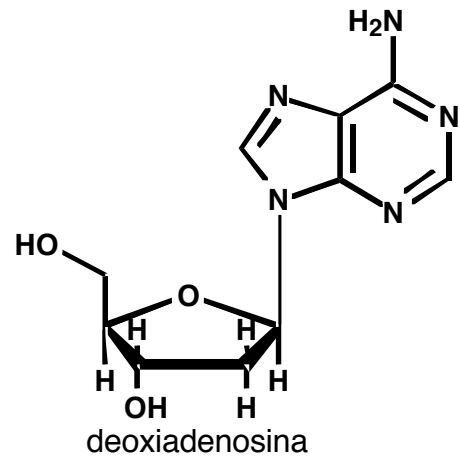
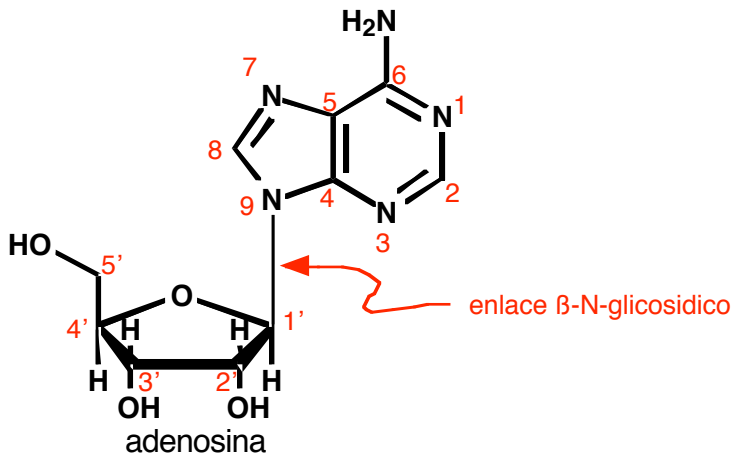


teofilina

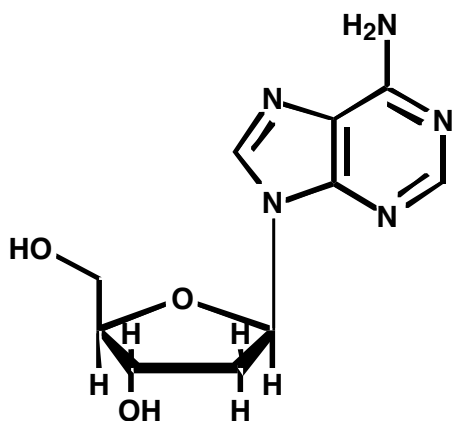
# Formas tautómeras de las bases nitrogenadas



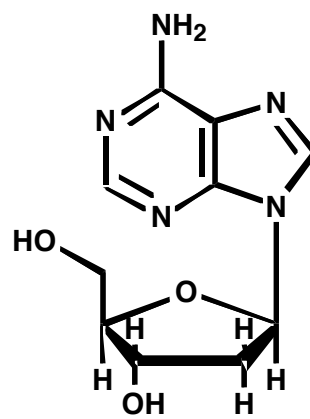
# Estructura de los nucleósidos más importantes



## Conformaciones *sin* y *anti* de la deoxiadenosina

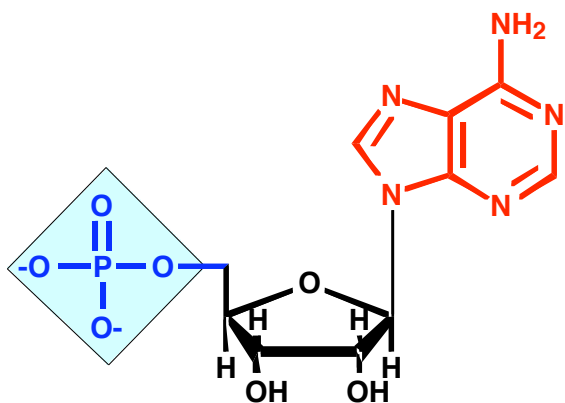


*anti*-deoxiadenosina

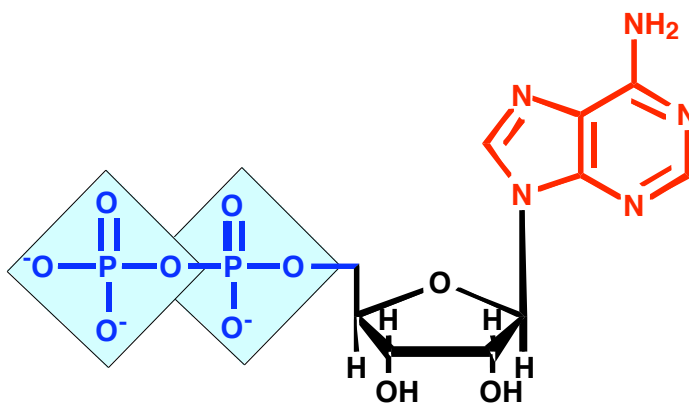


*sin*-deoxiadenosina

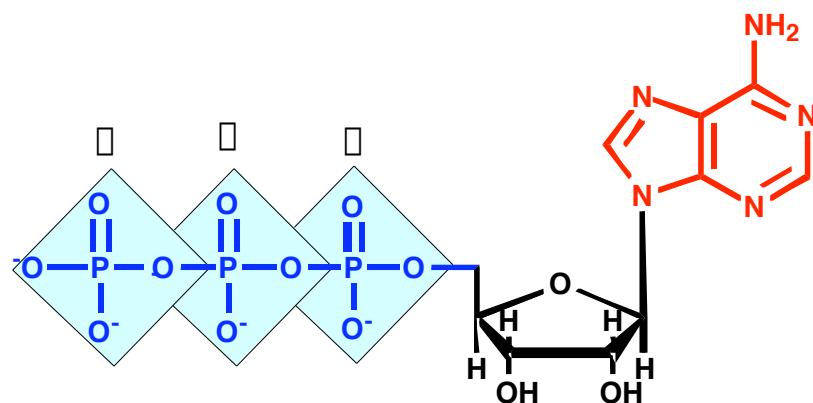
## Estructura de los tres ribonucleótidos de adenina más comunes



adenosina 5'-monofosfato  
(AMP)

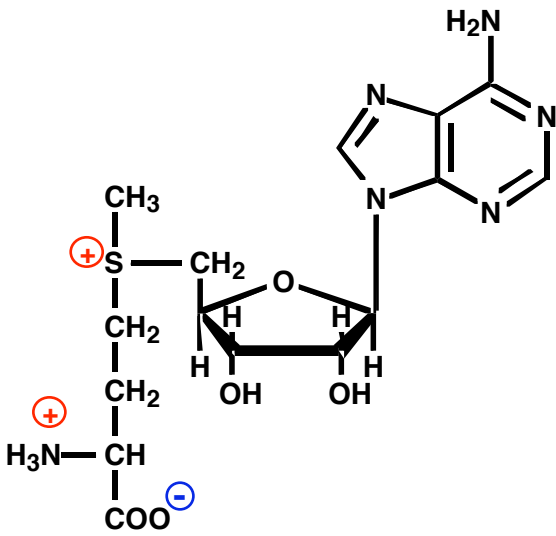


adenosina 5'-difosfato  
(ADP)

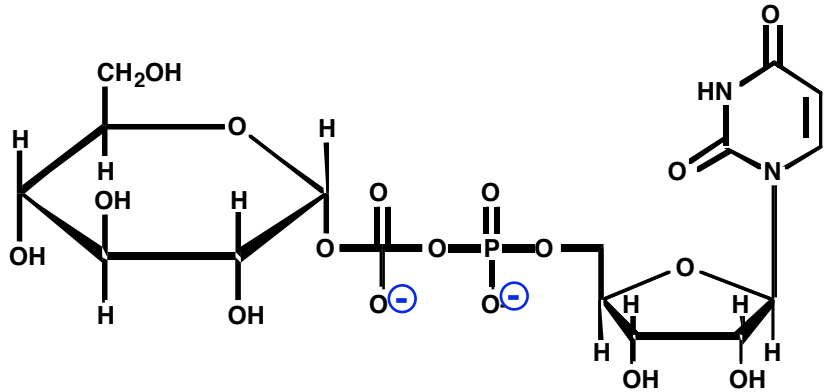


adenosina 5'-trifosfato  
(ATP)

## Coenzimas metabolitos

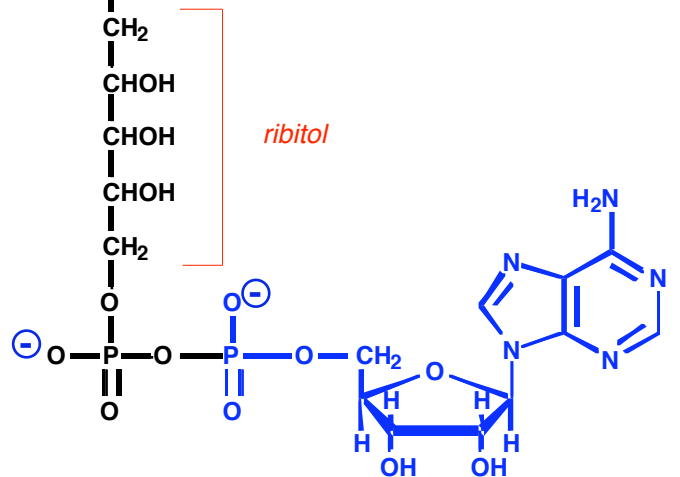
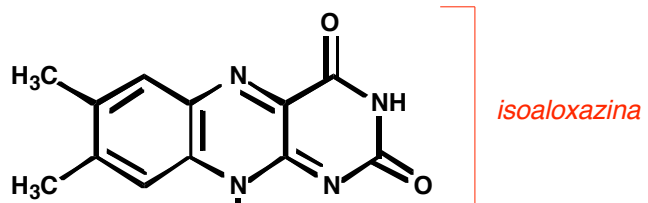


S-adenosilmetionina

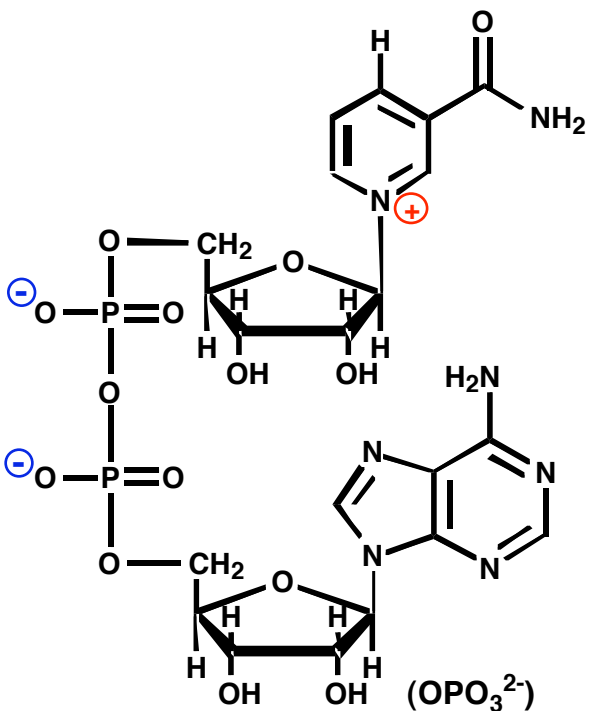


UDP-glucosa

## Coenzimas derivados de vitaminas



Flavin mononucleótido (FMN) y Flavinadenin dinucleótido (FAD)



NAD<sup>+</sup> (NADP<sup>+</sup>)