### Carbohydrates serve a variety of functions



# Carbohydrates are polyhydroxylated aldehydes (aldoses) and ketones (ketoses)



'glyc' (from Greek *glykys* = sweet) also designates carbohydrate ex: <u>glyc</u>oside, <u>glyc</u>olysis, peptido<u>glyc</u>an

## Most carbohydrates are chiral, and their configuration is a major distinguishing feature



Number of stereoisomers:  $2^x$ , where x is # of chiral carbons



A carbonyl and an alcohol will readily react to form a new chiral center



cyclize

#### Mutarotation is the interconversion of anomers



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A six-membered sugar ring, like glucopyranose, adopts one of two chair conformations



### Modified sugars are important in biochemistry



A hemiacetal or hemiketal may condense with an alcohol to form an acetal or ketal



Glycosidic bonds link the anomeric carbon to other compounds, to form 'glycosides'

O-glycosidic (or O-glycosyl) bonds (or linkages)





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Condensation reactions link monosaccharides into disaccharides (and polysaccharides)

