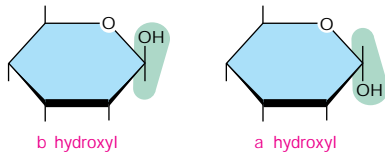


Outline of Sugar Types Found in Cells - Part 2

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a AND b LINKS

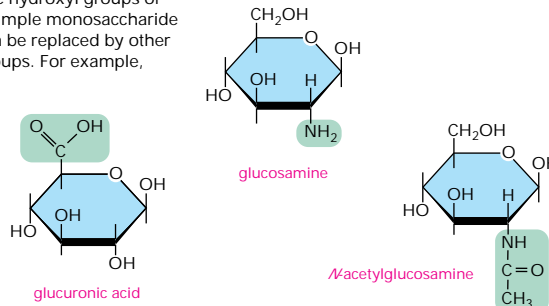
The hydroxyl group on the carbon that carries the aldehyde or ketone can rapidly change from one position to the other. These two positions are called a and b.



As soon as one sugar is linked to another, the a or b form is frozen.

SUGAR DERIVATIVES

The hydroxyl groups of a simple monosaccharide can be replaced by other groups. For example,



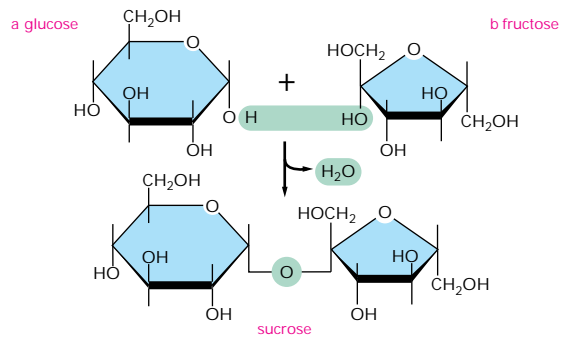
DISACCHARIDES

The carbon that carries the aldehyde or the ketone can react with any hydroxyl group on a second sugar molecule to form a **disaccharide**.

Three common disaccharides are

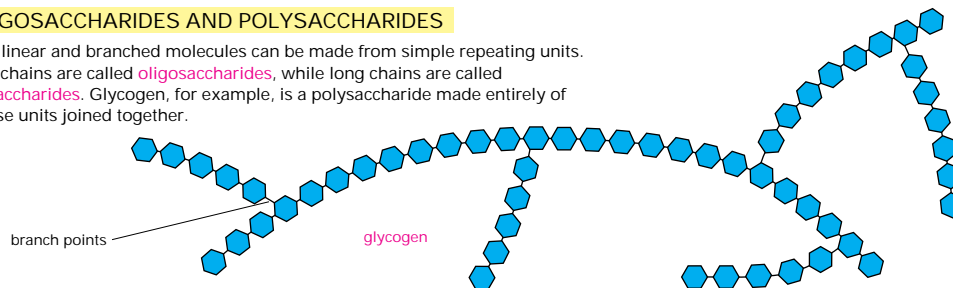
- maltose (glucose + glucose)
- lactose (galactose + glucose)
- sucrose (glucose + fructose)

The reaction forming sucrose is shown here.



OLIGOSACCHARIDES AND POLYSACCHARIDES

Large linear and branched molecules can be made from simple repeating units. Short chains are called **oligosaccharides**, while long chains are called **polysaccharides**. Glycogen, for example, is a polysaccharide made entirely of glucose units joined together.



COMPLEX OLIGOSACCHARIDES

In many cases a sugar sequence is nonrepetitive. Many different molecules are possible. Such complex oligosaccharides are usually linked to proteins or to lipids, as is this oligosaccharide, which is part of a cell-surface molecule that defines a particular blood group.

