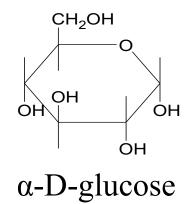
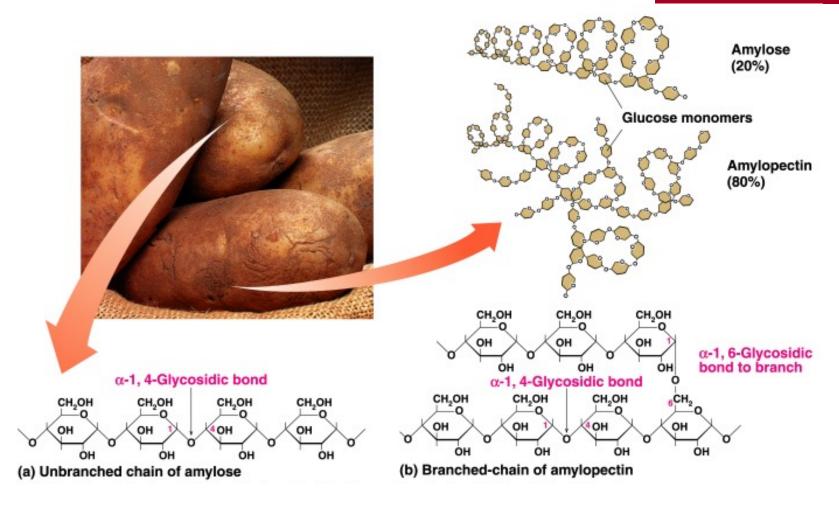
Polysaccharides (Glycan)

Polysaccharides :Homopolysaccharides:

- Are polymers of D-glucose.
- Include amylose and amylopectin, starches made of α-D-glucose.
- Include glycogen (animal starch in muscle), which is made of α-D-glucose.
- Include cellulose (plants and wood), which is made of
 β-D-glucose.



Structures of Amylose and Amylopectin

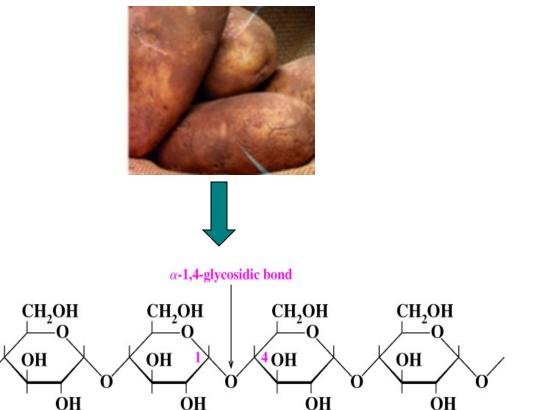


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Amylose

Amylose is

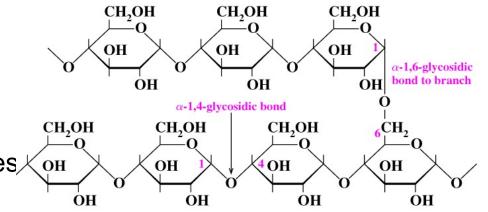
- A polymer of α-Dglucose molecules.
- Linked by α-1,4 glycosidic bonds.
- A continuous (unbranched) chain.



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Amylopectin

- Is a polymer of α-D-glucose molecules.
- Is a branched-chain polysaccharide.
- Has α-1,4-glycosidic bonds between the glucose units.
- Has α -1,6 bonds to branches



Branched chain of amylopectin

- Glycogen
- Is the polysaccharide that stores α-D-glucose in muscle.
- Is similar to amylopectin, but is more highly branched.

Cellulose

Cellulose

- Is a polysaccharide of glucose units in unbranched chains.
- Has β-1,4-glycosidic bonds.
- Cannot be digested by humans because humans cannot break down β-1,4-glycosidic bonds.
- Learning Check



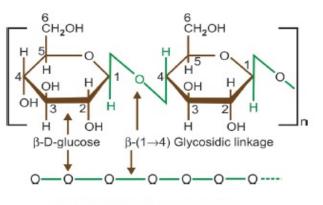
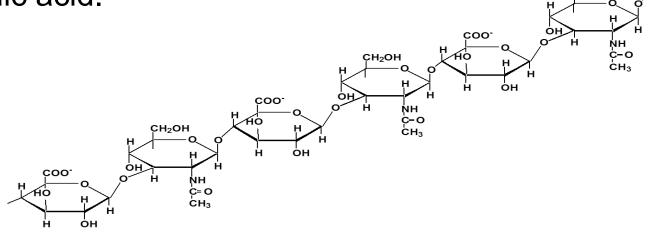


Figure 2.20: Structure of cellulose

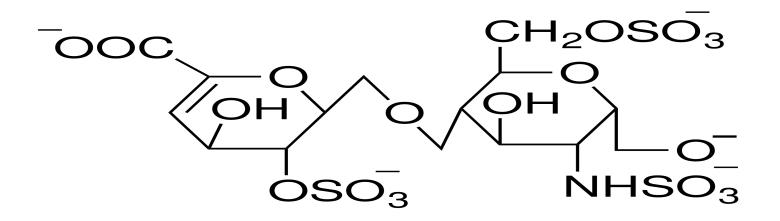
Hetropolysaccharides: Mucopolysaccharides(hyaluronc acid)

 These materials provide a thin, viscous, jelly-like coating to cells. The most abundant form is hyaluronic acid.



 Glycoproteins are proteins which contain oligosaccharide chains (glycans) covalently attached to amino acid side-chains

Hetropolysaccharides: Mucopolysaccharides(Heparin)



- Heparin is a blood <u>anticoagulant</u> that increases the activity of <u>antithrombin</u>.^[5] It is used in the treatment of <u>heart</u> <u>attacks</u> and <u>unstable angina</u>. It can be given <u>intravenously</u> or by <u>injection under the skin</u>
- Heparin appears to be relatively safe for use during pregnancy