Glycosidic bonds: protect the anomeric carbon from oxidization
Can be alpha or beta bonds
  Alpha = U shape
  Beta = S shape

Energy storage
  Starch
  Glucose storage in plants
  Composed of 2 types of glucose homopolymers
    - Amylose: unbranched polysaccharide formed exclusively of D-glucose.
      Alpha 1-4 linkages, forms a helix
    - Amylopectin: branched homopolysaccharide. Braches every 25-30
      monomers with alpha 1-5 linkages
      o The more branches = less soluble

Animals
  Glycogen – alpha 1-4 links between glucose monomers. Branches.
  Glucose = fuel – a series of oxidative reactions
  Releases energy (ATP), and “reducing power” (NADH)

Structure
  Plants
  Cellulose beta 1-4 links between glucose monomers
    Linear – no branching
    Lots of hydrogen bonding

Animals
  Chitin in insects

Glycosidic bonds:
\[ \text{D-Fructose} \]
\[ \alpha-D-Fructofuranose \]
\[ \alpha-D-Fructopyranose \]