

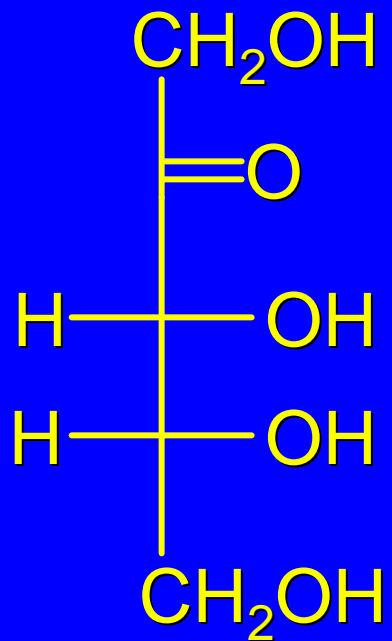
25.9 Ketoses

Ketoses

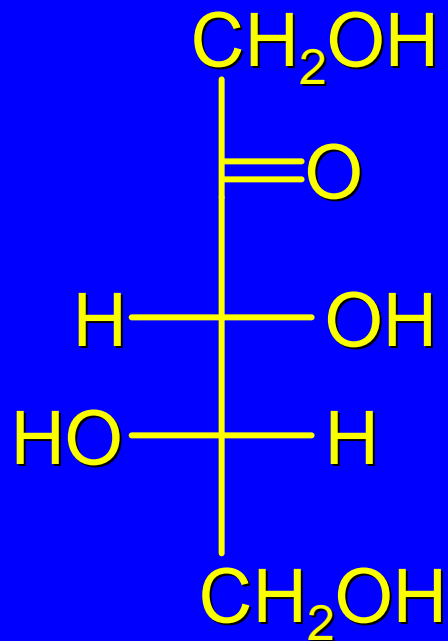
Ketoses are carbohydrates that have a ketone carbonyl group in their open-chain form.

C-2 is usually the carbonyl carbon.

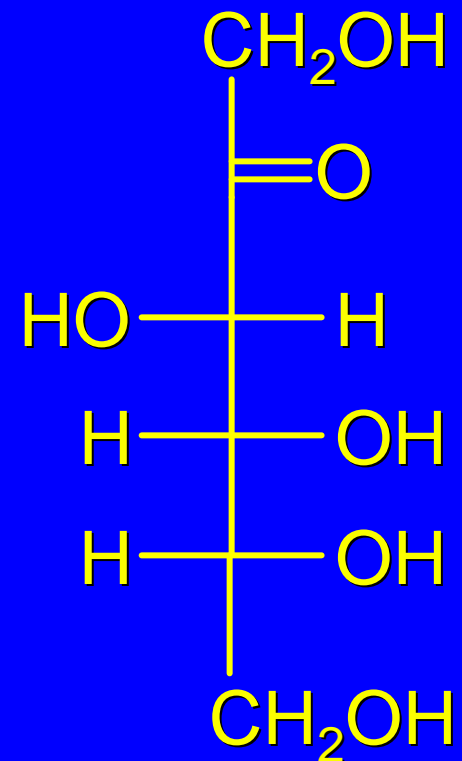
Examples



D-Ribulose



L-Xyulose



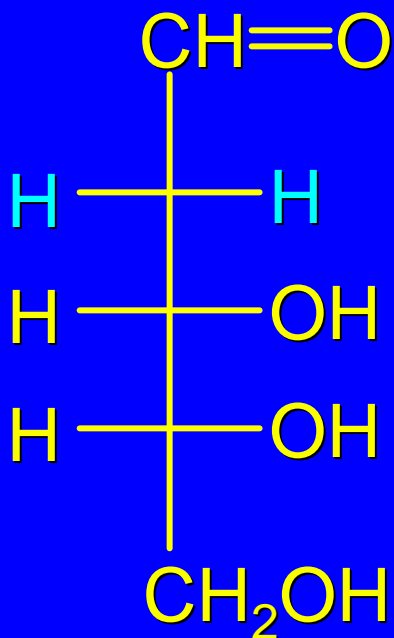
D-Fructose

25.10
Deoxy Sugars

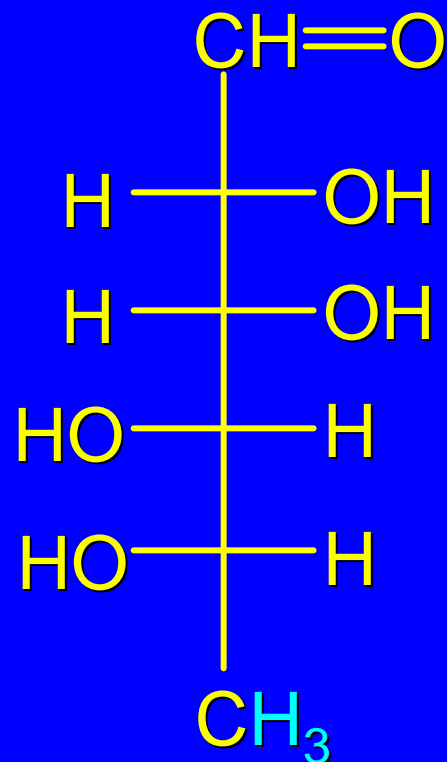
Deoxy Sugars

Often one or more of the carbons of a carbohydrate will lack an oxygen substituent. Such compounds are called deoxy sugars.

Examples



2-Deoxy-D-ribose



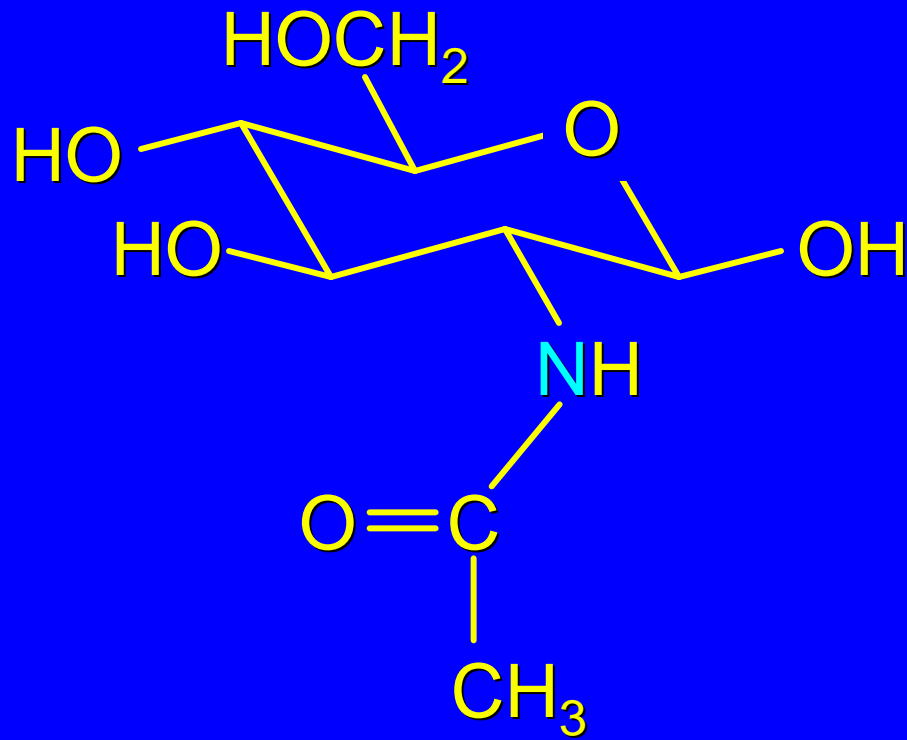
6-Deoxy-L-mannose

25.11
Amino Sugars

Amino Sugars

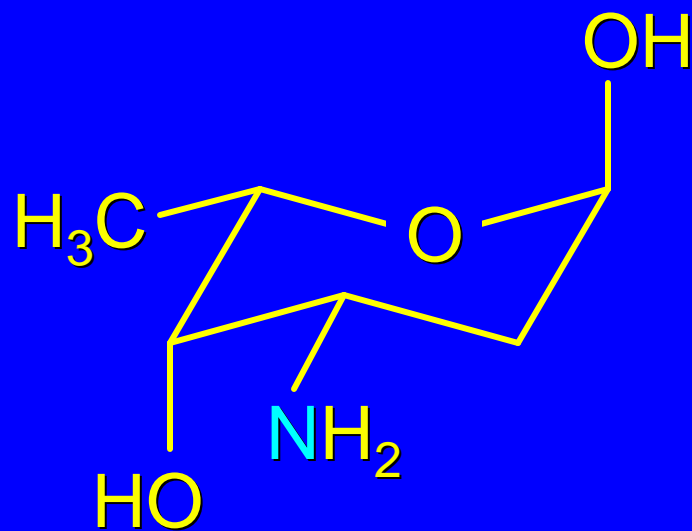
An amino sugar has one or more of its oxygens replaced by nitrogen.

Example



N-Acetyl-D-glucosamine

Example



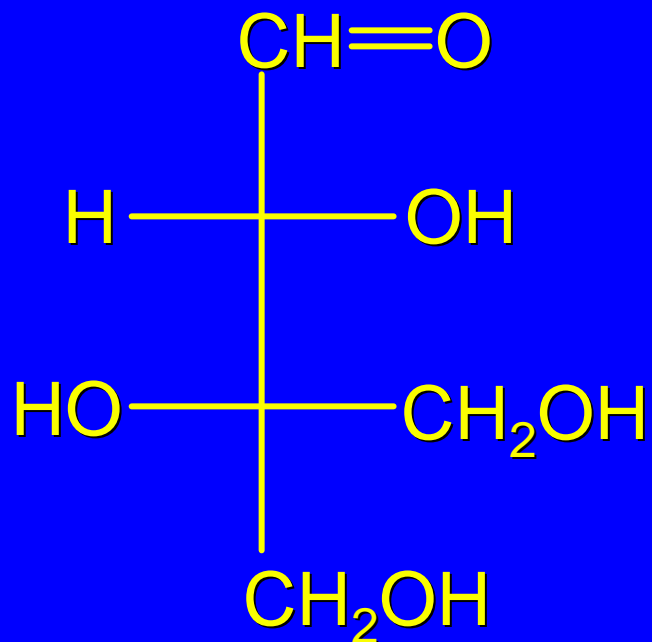
L-Daunosamine

25.12
Branched-Chain Carbohydrates

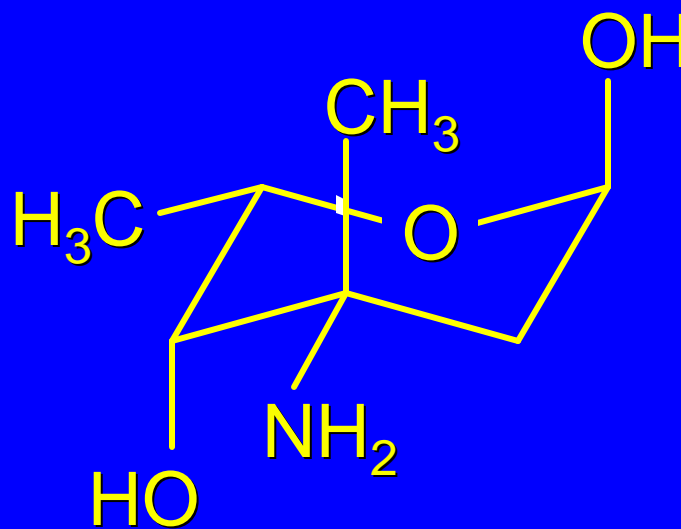
Branched-Chain Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates that don't have a continuous chain of carbon-carbon bonds are called branched-chain carbohydrates.

Examples



D-Apiose



L-Vancosamine