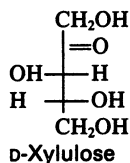
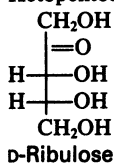
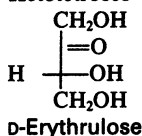
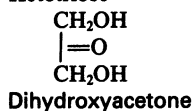
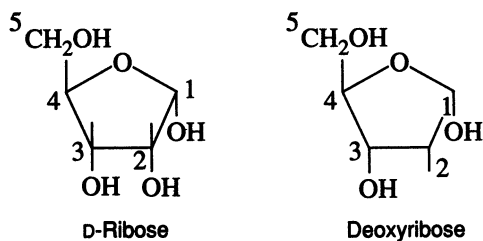


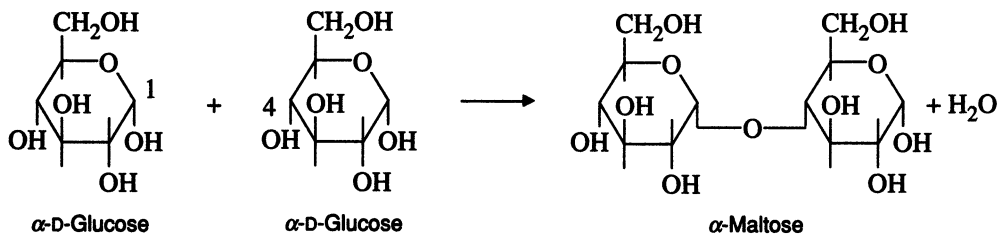
TABLE 2.5 (Continued)

**b. Ketopentoses****c. Ketotetroses****d. Ketotriose**

A particularly important group of monosaccharides are D-ribose and deoxyribose. These are five carbon ring-structured sugar molecules and are essential components of DNA and RNA.



Disaccharides are formed by the condensation of two monosaccharides. For example, maltose is formed by the condensation of two glucose molecules via  $\alpha$ -1,4 glycosidic linkage.



Sucrose is a disaccharide of  $\alpha$ -D-glucose and  $\beta$ -D-fructose. Lactose is a disaccharide of  $\beta$ -D-glucose and  $\beta$ -D-galactose.