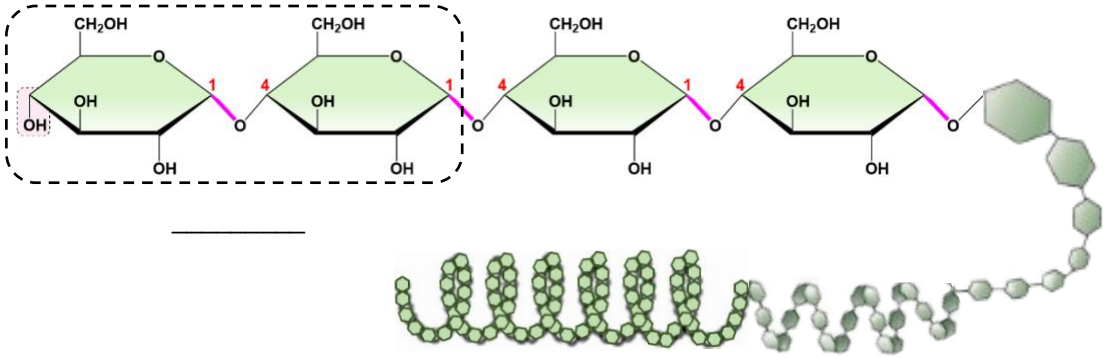
CONCEPT: STARCH

Starch: Amylose & Amylopectin

Polysaccharide	Type	Repeating Sugar(s)	Glycosidic Linkage	Function	Organism	Branched?
Starch → Amylose	_____-	D- _____	____-1,4	_____-Storage	_____	_____
Starch → Amylopectin						_____ (α-1,___)

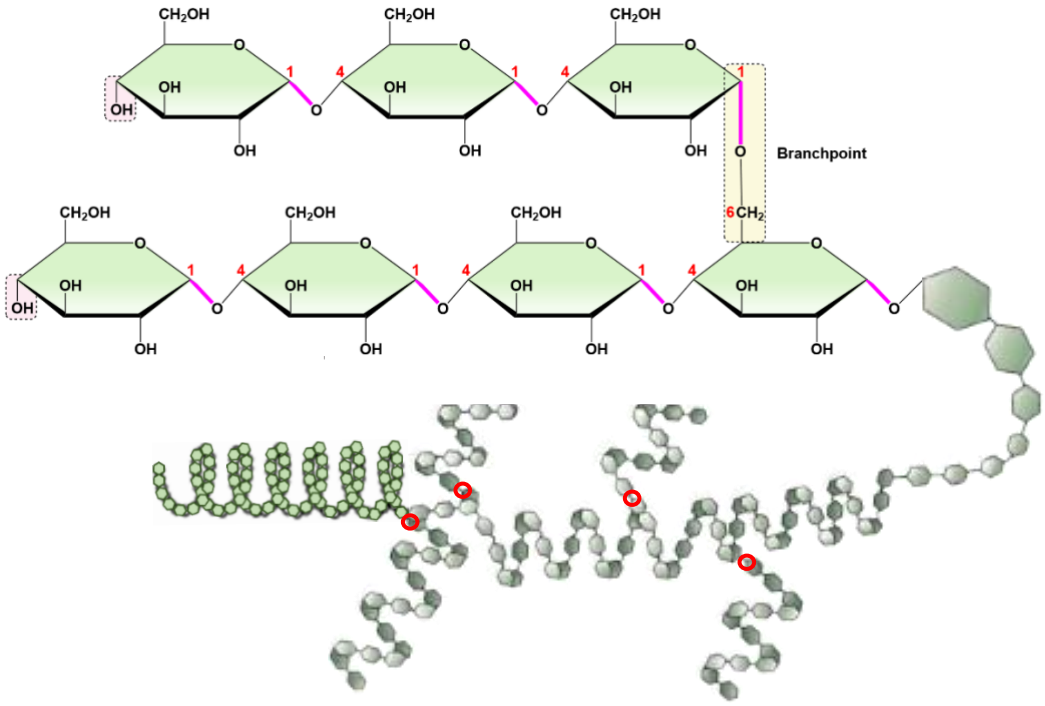
Amylose is an Unbranched Form of Starch



_____

Amylopectin is a Branching Form of Amylose

●Amylopectin *branchpoints* occur every 24-30 residues via (α1→____) glycosidic linkages.



CONCEPT: STARCH

PRACTICE: Which of the following is a structural polysaccharide in plant cells?

a) Glycogen.
b) Amylose.
c) Chitin.
d) Starch.
e) Cellulose.

PRACTICE: Cellulose fibers resemble _____ in proteins; whereas amylose's structure is similar to _____.

a) α-helices; β-sheets.
b) β-sheets; α-helices.
c) β-sheets; the hydrophobic core.
d) α-helices; β-turns.
e) β-turns; coiled-coils.

PRACTICE: Cellulose, an unbranched β(1-4)-linked homopolysaccharide of D-glucose, differs from starch in that starch is:

a) A β-1,6-linked D-mannose homopolysaccharide that is branched.
b) A β-1,6-linked D-glucose homopolysaccharide that is unbranched.
c) An α-1,6-linked D-glucose homopolysaccharide that can be branched or unbranched.
d) An α-1,4-linked D-glucose homopolysaccharide that can be branched or unbranched.
e) An α-1,4-linked D-mannose homopolysaccharide that is branched.