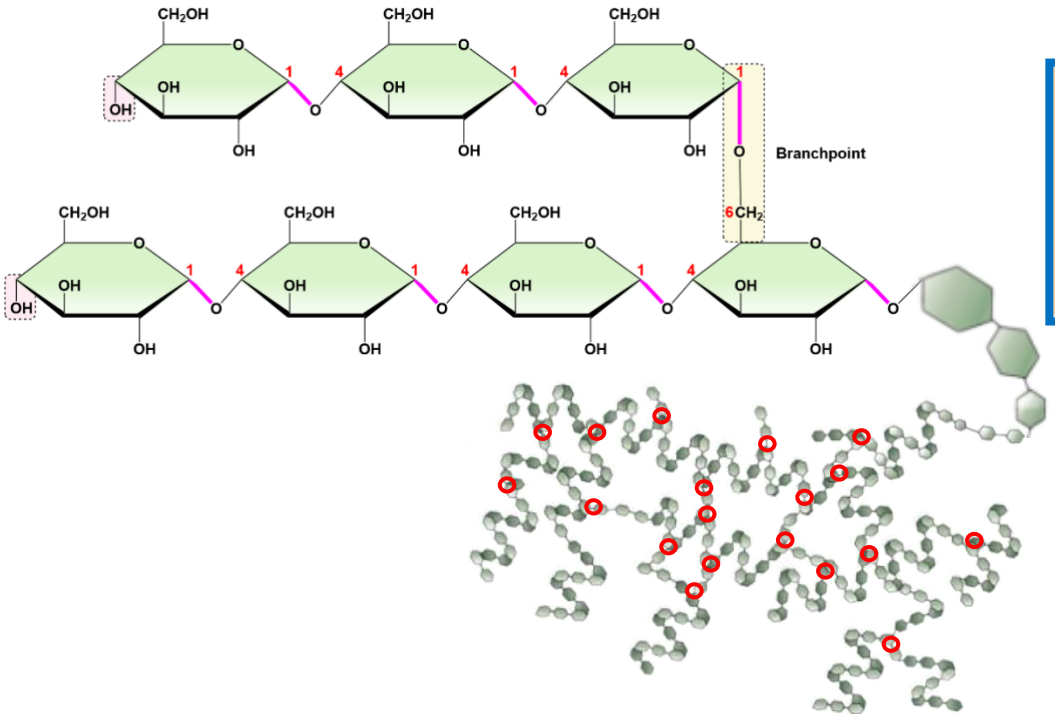
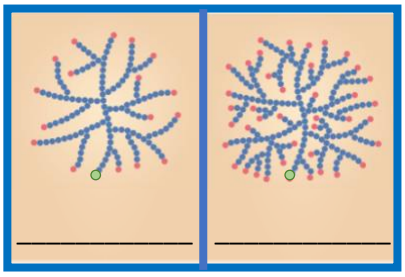
CONCEPT: GLYCOGEN

Glycogen is Amylopectin with More Branching

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

□ Glycogen *branchpoints* occur *more* frequently, every 8-12 residues, via (α1→____) glycosidic linkages.





PRACTICE: The storage form of carbohydrates in animals is:

a) Glucose. b) Amylopectin. c) Lactose. d) Glycogen.

PRACTICE: In glycogen there are:

a) Alpha 1-4 glycosidic bonds only.
b) Alpha 1-5 glycosidic bonds only.
c) Alpha 1-6 glycosidic bonds only.
d) Alpha 1-4 and 1-6 glycosidic bonds only.
e) Alpha 1-4 and beta 1-4 glycosidic bonds.

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Polysaccharide Review

●Let's review the polysaccharides we've covered so far:

Polysaccharide	Type	Repeating Sugar(s)	Glycosidic Linkage	Function	Organism	Branched?
Cellulose	Homo-	D-Glucose	____-1,4	_____	Plants	No
_____	Homo-	NAG	β-1,4	Stuctural	Animals	No
Peptidoglycan	_____-	NAG & NAM	β-1,4	Stuctural	_____	No
Starch: Amylose / Amylo_____	Homo-	D-Glucose	____-1,4	_____-Storage	Plants	No / Yes (α-1,___)
_____	Homo-	D-Glucose	α-1,4	Energy-Storage	_____	Yes, lots! (α-1,6)