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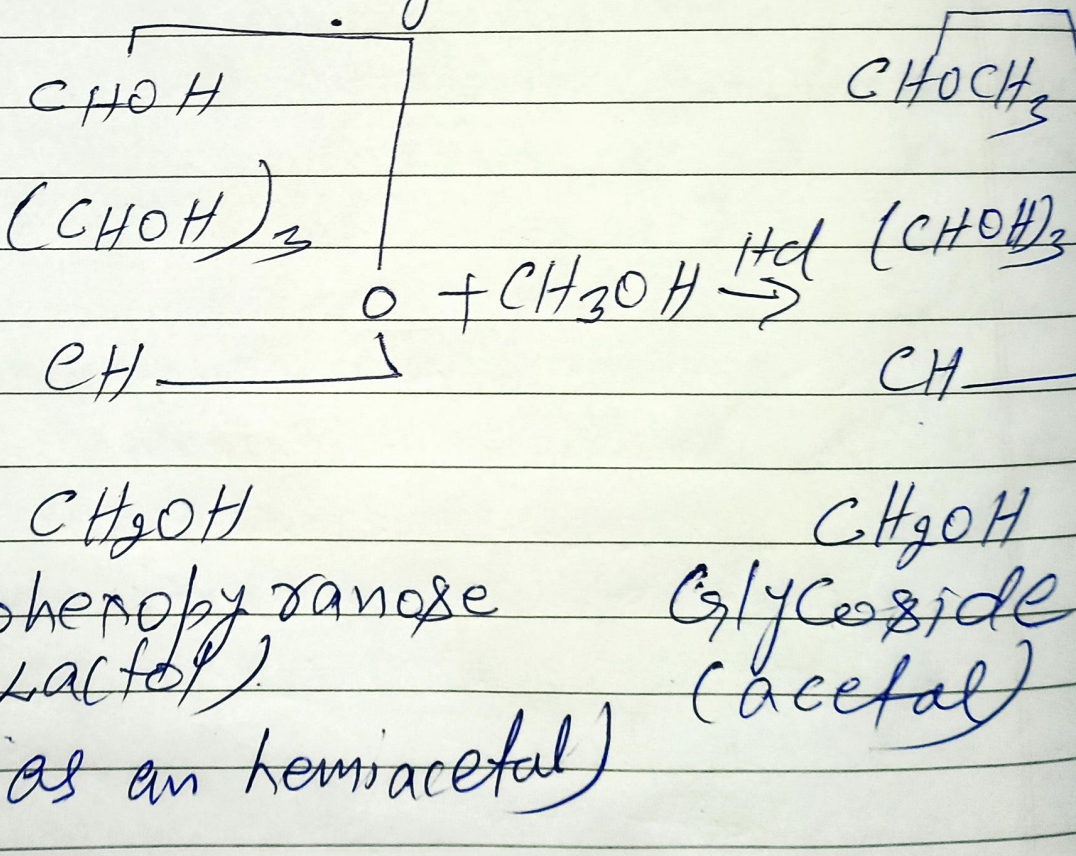
Glycosides.

Glycosides are the compounds derived by the replacement of the hydrogen atom of the cyclic hemiacetal by an organic radical. The formation of glycoside is comparable to the formation of acetals in which the simple hemi-acetals react with another molecule of alcohol.



Aldohexopyranose (Lactol) (acts as an hemiacetal)

Glycoside (acetal)

Glycoside is the general name
Those which are derived
from glucose are known as
glucosides, from fructose as
fructosides, etc. only the
hydroxyl group derived from
carbonyl group by ring
formation (i.e. C_1 in aldoses
and C_2 is ketoses) takes
part in glycoside formation
and hence this hydroxyl
group is known as glycosidic
hydroxyl group. The glycosidic
hydroxyl group, of course,
reacts with a large number
of organic compounds but
it should not be forgotten
that a particular organic
radical introduced at
glycosidic hydroxyl group is
acid-labile while the
same organic radical at
other hydroxyl group of the
sugar molecule is not
acid labile, e.g. if a completely