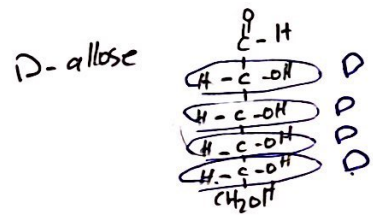
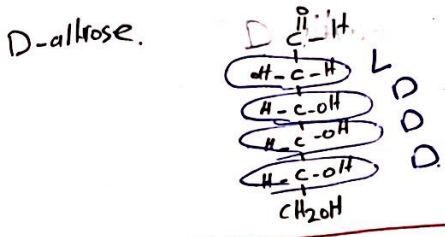
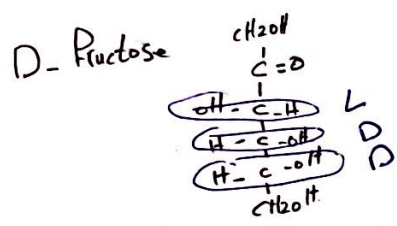
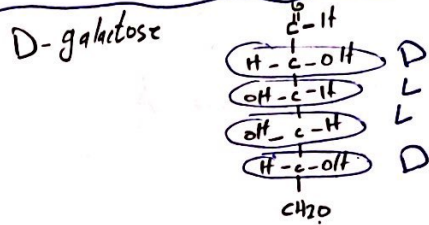
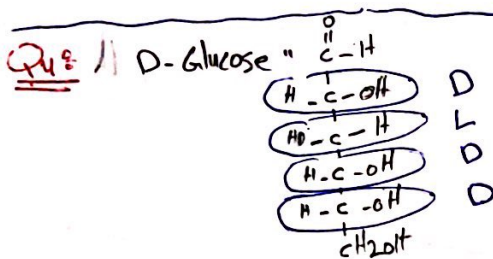
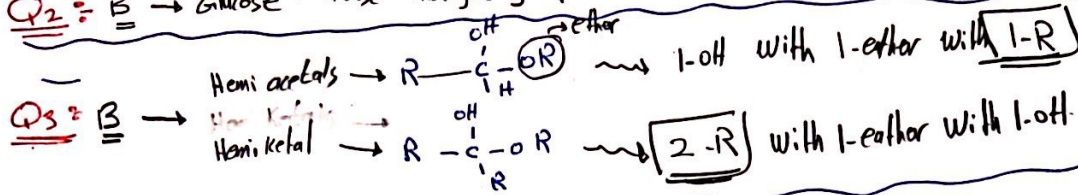


SH II Answers :

Q1: D → Back to sheet page L "storage + structure + cell-cell Recognition + communication" ✓

Q2: B → Glucose = aldose "aldehyde group" $RC(=O)H$ + 6C "hexose" + "Blood Sugar"



A = D-glucose with D-galactose.

D	_____	D ✓
L	_____	L ✓
<u>D</u>	_____	<u>L</u> x
D	_____	D

↳ Diastereoisomers "Epimers"

B = D-Glucose with D-Fructose.

6-C 5-C

↳ constitutional "structural"

C = D-Glucose with D-allose

D P

↳ Epimers "diastereoisomers"

P = D-glucose with D-allose.

P L

↳ diastereoisomers

Q5: With previous question but.

① D → mannose

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{OH}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{OH}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$$

② D-glucose

③ D-galactose

① + ② ⇒ epimers.

① + ③ ⇒ diastereoisomers

② + ③ ⇒ Epimer

Ⓒ

Q6: pyranose more stable than furanose "1+5" → A

Q7: D, D, L, L → "enantiomers" (smiley face)

Q8: D-sorbose vs D-fructose. D-sorbose has 3 chiral centers (C2, C3, C4) with configurations D, L, D. D-fructose has 3 chiral centers (C2, C3, C4) with configurations L, D, D. They differ in 2-C = "Not all" + "Not 1" → it is only diastereoisomers (Not enantiomers, Not epimers). (B)

Q9: D-sorbose → enantiomers with L-sorbose at all chiral carbon. (D) important Question.

Q10: D-sorbose (5-C) with D-glucose (6-C) → same chemical formula "constitutional (structural)" (smiley face)