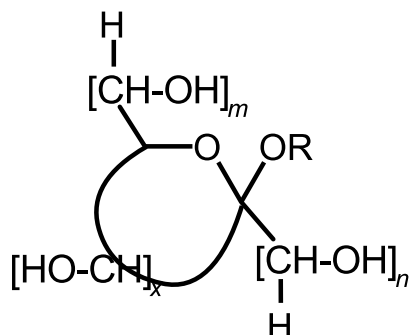


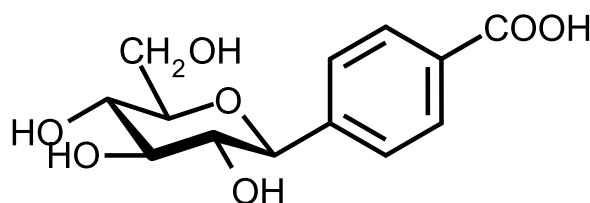
glycosides

Originally mixed acetals resulting from the attachment of a glycosyl group to a non-acyl group RO– (which itself may be derived from a saccharide and chalcogen replacements thereof (RS–, RSe–)).



m and n may be 0, 1, 2, etc.; and x usually 2 or 3

The bond between the glycosyl group and the OR group is called a glycosidic bond. By extension, the terms *N*-glycosides and *C*-glycosides are used as class names for glycosylamines and for compounds having a glycosyl group attached to a hydrocarbonyl group respectively.



4- β -D-glucopyranosylbenzoic acid, a *C*-glycosyl compound

These terms are misnomers and should not be used. The preferred terms are glycosylamines and *C*-glycosyl compounds, respectively.

Source:

PAC, 1995, 67, 1307 (*Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactivity intermediates based on structure (IUPAC Recommendations 1995)*) on page 1338
White Book, p. 136