Overview of Carbohydrates

 Structure, Classification, and Biological Importance



What are Carbohydrates?

- Carbohydrates are organic compounds made of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), and oxygen (O), usually in a 1:2:1 ratio.
- General Formula: Cn(H2O)n

Functions:

- Primary energy source (glucose)
- Structural components (cellulose, chitin)
- Stored energy (glycogen, starch)
- Part of DNA/RNA (ribose, deoxyribose)

Classification of Carbohydrates

- Main Types:
- 1. Monosaccharides Simple sugars (glucose, fructose)

- 2. Disaccharides Two monosaccharides (sucrose, lactose)
- 3. Oligosaccharides 3–10 units
- 4. Polysaccharides Many units (starch, cellulose, glycogen)

Monosaccharides

- Examples:
- Glucose: main energy source
- Fructose: fruit sugar
- Galactose: part of lactose

- Structures:
- Aldoses (e.g., glucose)
- Ketoses (e.g., fructose)

Disaccharides and Glycosidic Bonds

- Common Disaccharides:
- Sucrose = Glucose + Fructose
- Lactose = Glucose + Galactose
- Maltose = Glucose + Glucose

 Glycosidic Bond: Bond formed between two monosaccharides via dehydration.

Polysaccharides

Types:

- Storage: Starch (plants), Glycogen (animals)

 - Structural: Cellulose (plants), Chitin (insects/fungi)

Biological Importance of Carbohydrates

- Main energy source in metabolism
- Maintain blood glucose level
- Important in cell recognition and immune response
- Structural role in plants and exoskeletons

Summary

- Carbohydrates = sugars and starches
- Classified by number of sugar units
- Crucial for energy, structure, and biological processes.

The End Thank you

"دعأملك لا يكون في الظلام بل في النجوم." ألامل هوان تبتسم مرغم الالم، وتنهض بعد السقوط، وتؤمن بأن الغد يحمل ما عجز عنه اليوم... نيلسون ما ندىل...





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