

The answer to the question # 44997, Biology, Biochemistry

Glucose, galactose and fructose are the six-carbon monosaccharides that have five hydroxyl groups. Disaccharides (such as maltose, lactose, and sucrose) consist of two monosaccharides joined covalently by an *O*-glycosidic bond, which is formed when a hydroxyl group of one sugar reacts with the anomeric carbon of the other. Sucrose is found in common table sugar and is composed of glucose and fructose.

