The A bond glycosidic bond is a covalent bond formed between a hydroxyl group attached to the an anomeric carbon atom of a one monosaccharide and any hydroxyl group on of another monosaccharide. Consequently the formation of a disaccharide. Disaccharides thus formed of by two identical D-series hexopyranose ring structures result inhave 11 different isomers. Of these, In eight of isomers, theform a glycosidic linkage between C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, or C-6 of any other pyranose residue in either the α- or β-anomeric configuration. [e.g., α-D-(1→2) linkage, and β-D-α-D-(1→3) linkages, etc.], where α and β indicate denote the anomeric configuration with at C-1. The three other three isomers are created formed by acetyl formation between the twoboth the C-1 atoms by through the glycosidic oxygen atom in the the α,α;, the α,β;, or the β,β configuration. A similar series of 11 isomers results is formed if the two identical residues of hexopyranose are belong to the L-series. The number of isomers can be increased by including furanose forms. However, the number of isomers formed in the case ofwith non-identical monosaccharides, the number of isomers formed is morehigher, as because the carbohydrate residues can occupy the first or the second position, i.e., the disaccharide could be either reducing or non-reducing in nature. The aAddition of a carbohydrate residue brings a great increases the number of in possible isomers.

Comment [A1]: As in the case of *ionic bond, covalent bond, etc.*, a chemical bond is normally presented with the type of bond mentioned as an adjective.

Comment [A2]: The definite article "the" has been used here to denote specificity.

Comment [A3]: In a list, if the same article is applicable to each item, then the article can be used only at the start of the list.