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–)).

\[\text{glycosyl group} \rightarrow \text{OR group} \text{glycosidic bond} \]

\[m \text{ and } n \text{ may be } 0,1,2,\text{ etc.; and usually } 2 \text{ or } 3\]

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 hydrocarbyl
group respectively.

4-\(\beta\)-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