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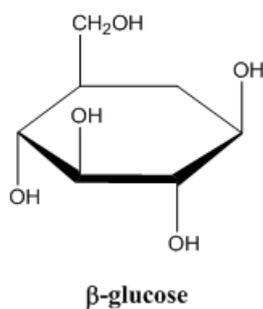
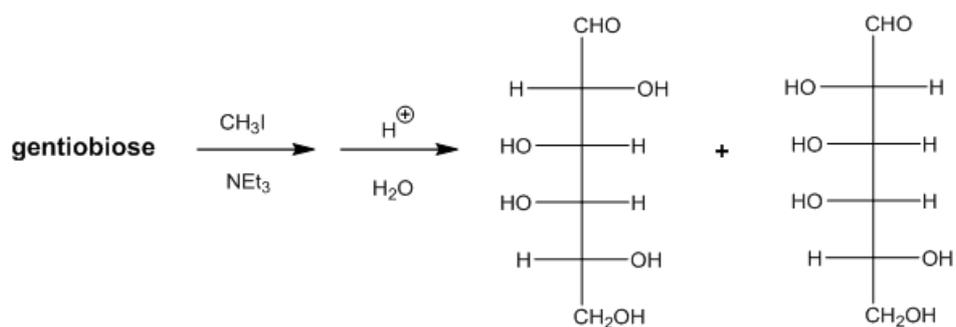
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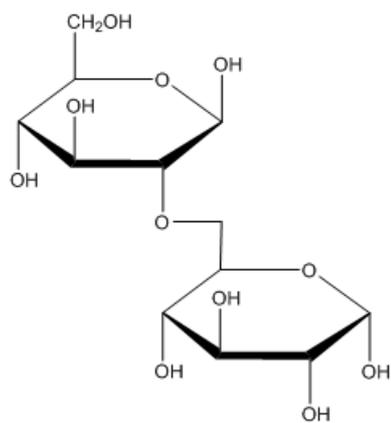
Gentiobiose is a disaccharide incorporated into the chemical structure of crocin, the chemical compound that gives saffron its color. Deduce the structure of gentiobiose from the following information.

- Acid hydrolysis of gentiobiose yields only D-glucose.
- Gentiobiose is hydrolyzed by β -glucosidase enzymes, but not by α -glucosidase enzymes.
- Gentiobiose is a reducing sugar and reacts with sodium borohydride.
- Methylation of gentiobiose followed by hydrolysis of the glycosidic bonds yields the two D-glucose derivatives shown below.

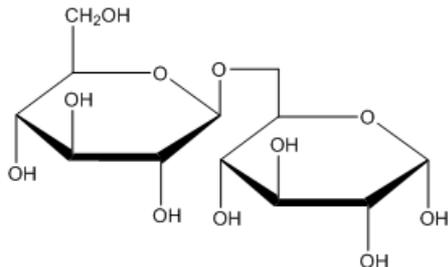


What is the structure of gentiobiose?

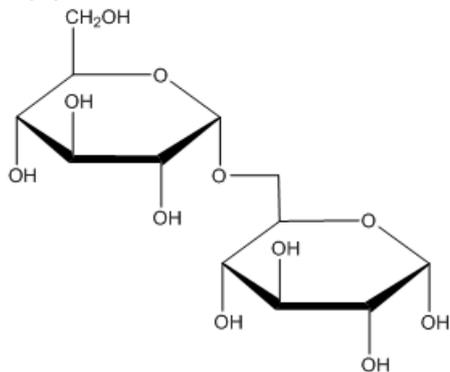
(A)



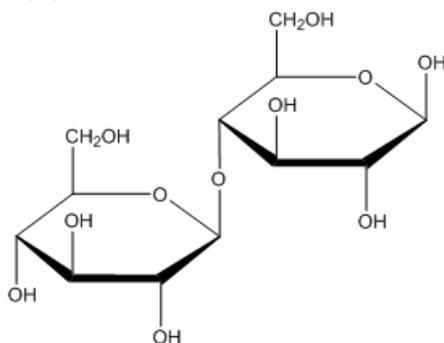
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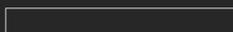
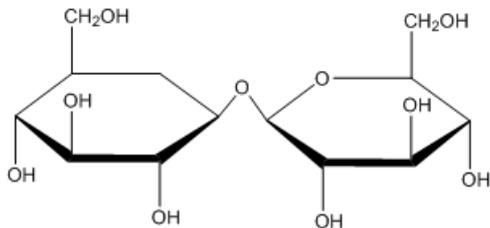
(C)



(D)



(E)



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