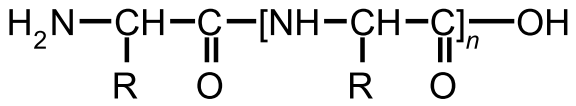
doi:10.1351/goldbook.P04479

peptides

Amides derived from two or more amino carboxylic acid molecules (the same or different) by formation of a covalent bond from the carbonyl carbon of one to the nitrogen atom of another with formal loss of water. The term is usually applied to structures formed from α-amino acids, but it includes those derived from any amino carboxylic acid.



(R may be any organyl group, commonly but not necessarily one found in natural amino acids)

See also: proteins, retro, carboxylic acids

Source:

PAC, 1995, *67*, 1307 *(Glossary of class names of organic compounds and reactivity intermediates based on structure (IUPAC Recommendations 1995))* on page 1356

White Book, p. 48

 Copyright © 2014 IUPAC