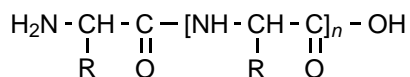


peptides

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*
1995, 67, 1356; W.B. 48