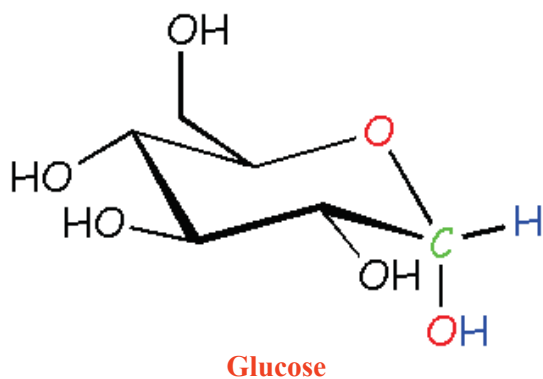


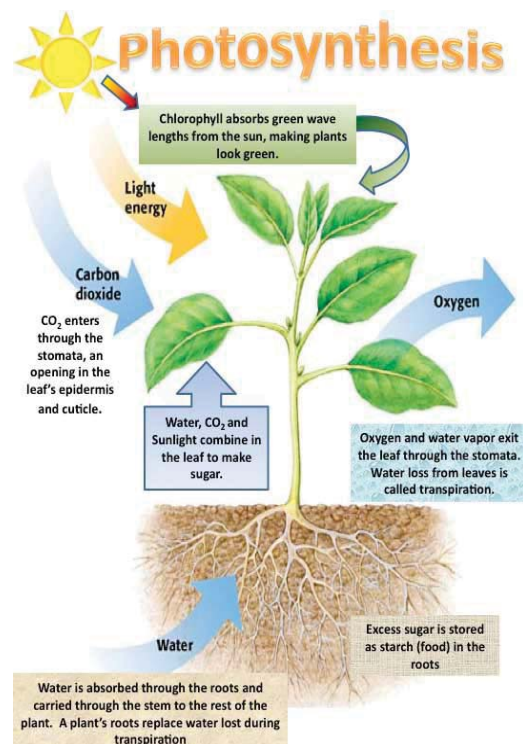
# Corn Glucose



Wouldn't it be great for a whole bunch of glucose molecules to be together in one package? Well, plants thought that was a cool idea. They hook glucose molecules all together in such a way that the long chain curls all around and forms a big globby polymer. That's starch! Whenever the plant needs energy, it can chomp a little glucose off of the starch. Chomp! mmmmm!

## Corn Glucose Production

Plants need sunlight to change water and carbon dioxide into a form that they can use. This process, called photosynthesis, uses chlorophyll from the plant's leaves to produce carbohydrates and oxygen. Initially, the type of carbohydrate that photosynthesis produces in plants is glucose. Corn Glucose is an essential part of the plant's metabolism. Plant proteins, enzymes and even its genetic make-up are all produced thanks to glucose.



## Corn Glucose Use

Plants use glucose as energy to carry out everyday functions. Glucose helps plants to have strong cell walls and tissues. The plant uses part of its glucose supply to form fiber, or cellulose. Corn Glucose gives the plant structure in the stems and leaves. Plants also transform glucose into starches and fats. For example, in potatoes, glucose becomes a complex or a starch. Starch is also found in wheat or rice, and in all whole grains.

Plants use glucose to become starch in their seeds. Later, this starch forms an important source of energy during germination. Glucose is also used in respiration to produce energy for the plant.

