Anomers are cyclic monosaccharides or glycosides that are epimers, differing from each other in the configuration of C-1 if they are aldoses or in the configuration at C-2 if they are ketoses. The epimeric carbon in anomers are known as anomeric carbon or anomeric center.

Example 1: α-D-Glucopyranose and β-D-glucopyranose are anomers.

Example 2: α-D-Fructofuranose and β-D-fructofuranose are anomers.

Example 3: Methyl α-D-glucopyranoside and methyl β-D-glucopyranoside are anomers.

see also [alpha anomer](https://www.chem.uci.edu/~hansard/CGSmol.html), [beta anomer](https://www.chem.uci.edu/~hansard/CGSmol.html)

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