

Carbohydrates consist of sugars, and the polymerized products of sugars are called *polysaccharides*. Sugars represent convenient molecules for the rapid oxidation and release of energy. The polysaccharides play an important structural role (as in cellulose) or can be used as a cellular reserve of carbon and energy (as in starch).

*Lipids* and related compounds are critical in the construction of cellular membranes. Some fats also form reserve sources. A number of growth factors or hormones involve lipid materials. *Phospholipids* are the primary components of biological membranes.

The maintenance of cellular integrity requires the selective uptake of nutrients. One class of nutrients is the *macronutrients*, and these are used in large amounts. The *micronutrients* and trace nutrients are used in low concentrations; some of these compounds become toxic if present at too high a level.

In a *defined medium*, all components added to the medium are identifiable chemical species. In a *complex medium*, one or more components are not chemically defined (e.g., yeast extract).

## SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING

- ALBERTS, B., D. BRAY, A. JOHNSON, J. LEWIS, M. RAFF, K. ROBERTS, AND P. WALTER, *Essential Cell Biology: An Introduction to the Molecular Biology of the Cell*, Garland Publ., Inc., New York, 1998.
- BLACK, J. G., *Microbiology: Principles and Applications*, 3d ed. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 1996.
- MADIGAN, M.T., J. M. MARTINKO, AND J. PARKER, *Brock Biology of Microorganisms*, 8th ed. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 1997.
- MORAN, L. A., K. G. SCRIMGEOUR, H. R. HORTON, R. S. OCHS, AND J. D. RAWN, *Biochemistry*, 2d ed. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 1994.
- PACE, N. R., *Microbial Ecology & Diversity*, *Am. Soc. Microbiol. News* 65:328–333, 1999.

## PROBLEMS

- 2.1. Briefly compare prokaryotes with eucaryotes in terms of internal structure and functions.
- 2.2. What are the major classes of fungi? Cite the differences among these classes briefly.
- 2.3. Briefly describe distinct features of actinomycetes and their important products.
- 2.4. Briefly compare protozoa with algae in terms of their cellular structures and functions.
- 2.5. What are major sources of carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus in industrial fermentations?
- 2.6. Explain the functions of the following trace elements in microbial metabolism: Fe, Zn, Cu, Co, Ni, Mn, vitamins.
- 2.7. What are chelating agents? Explain their function with an example.
- 2.8. Cite five major biological functions of proteins.
- 2.9. Briefly describe the primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary structure of proteins. What could happen if you substituted a tyrosine for a cysteine in the active site? What might happen if the substitution occurred elsewhere?