

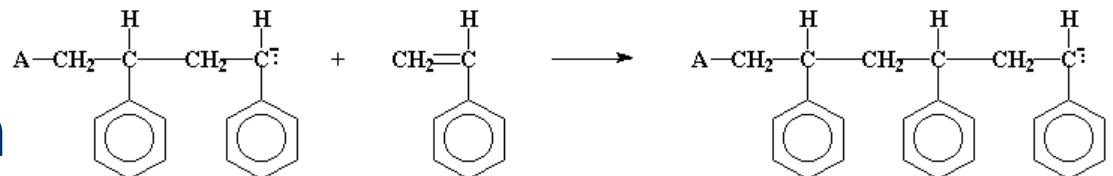
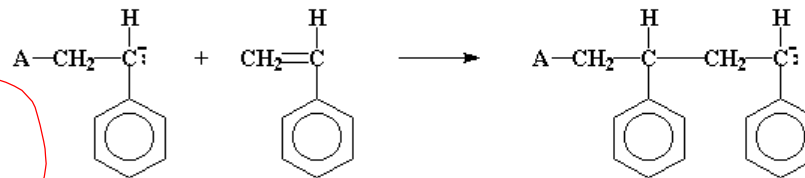
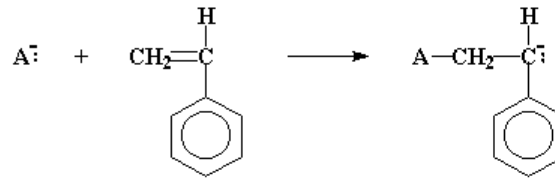
Biochemical Compounds

Molecules of Life



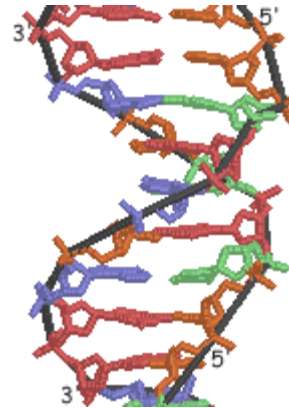
Polymers

- Common
- Made of identical smaller pieces hooked together
- Polymerization



Four Main Compounds

- Carbohydrates
- Lipids (Fats)
- Proteins
- Nucleic acids

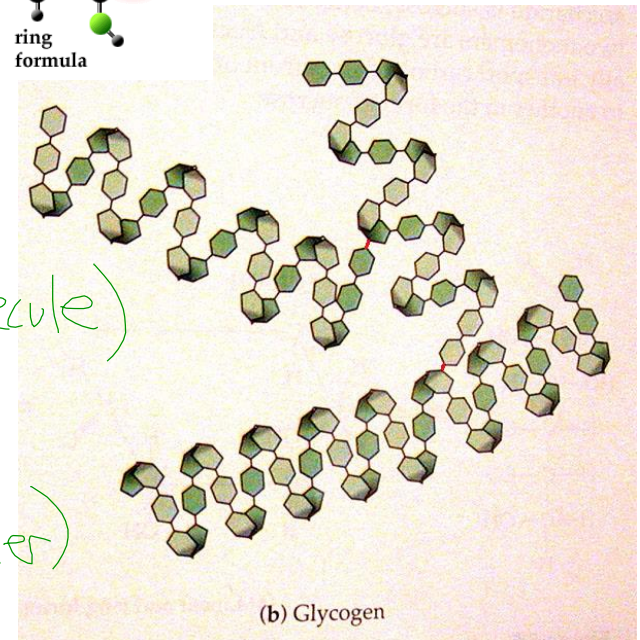
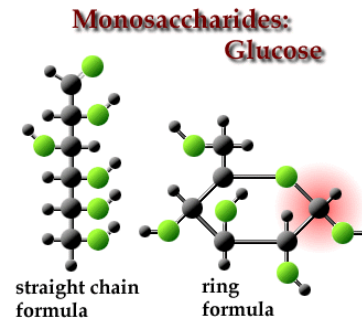


Carbohydrates

- Sugars and starches
- Made of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen
- Used for energy
- Monosaccharides – simple sugars
- Polysaccharides – starch and glycogen (storage)

QUICK

(single piece of sugar molecule)
(multiple pieces of sugar hooked together)



Lipids

- Fats, waxes, oils (liquid)

- Excellent for energy storage

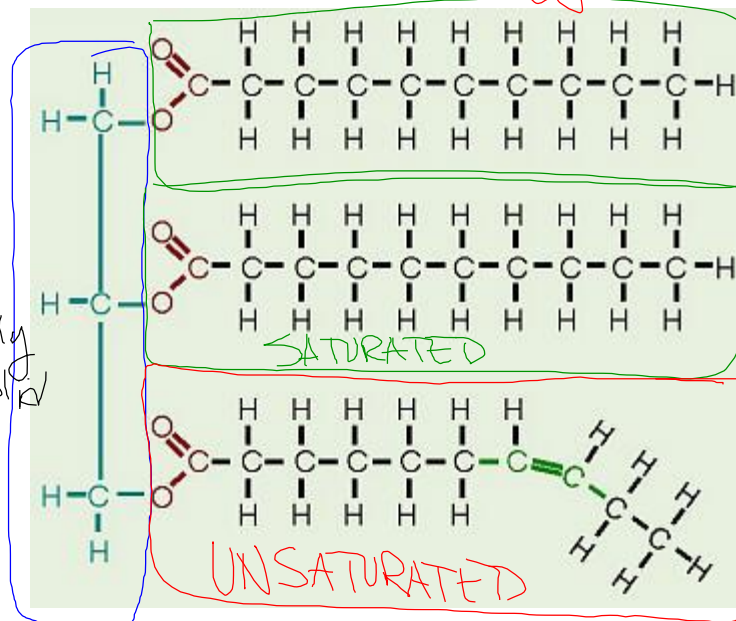
- Saturated vs. Unsaturated

Carbons are hooked to 4+ things

at least 2 carbons could be hooked to one more thing

more likely to be solid
more likely to be liquid

LONG-TERM energy storage



Fatty acids

Glycerol (kind of backbone carbohydrate)

Proteins

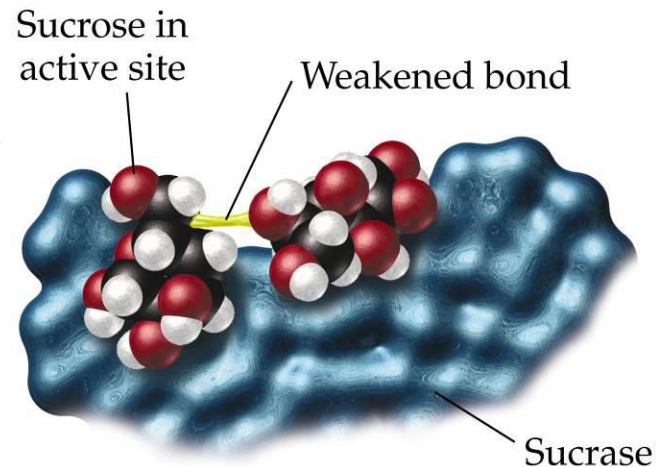
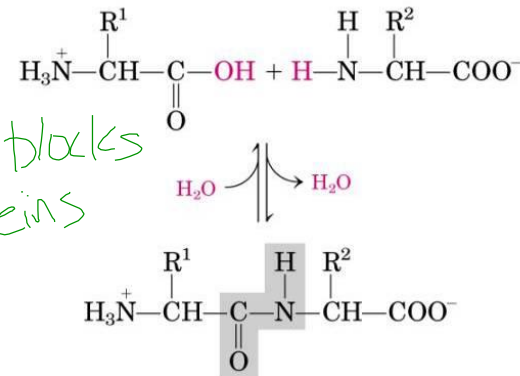
- Made of amino acids joined by peptide bond
- Used for structure, as enzymes, and more
- Enzymes are catalysts for chemical reactions

the connection between amino acids

building blocks of proteins

control when & where chemical reactions occur

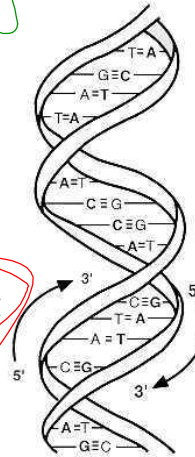
Protein (enzyme)



Nucleic Acids

- Made from nucleotides
- RNA and DNA
- Used to store genetic information

building block
of
nucleic
acids



GTCAGGCTATG

