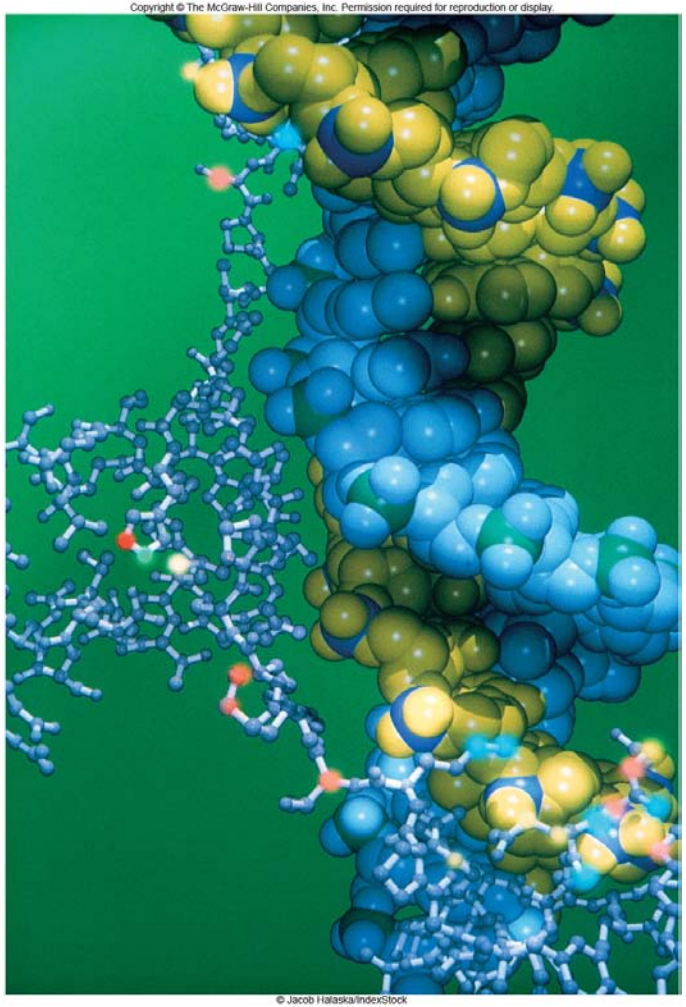
The Chemical Building Blocks of Life

Chapter 3

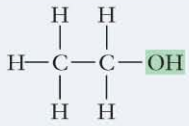
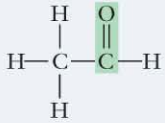
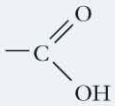
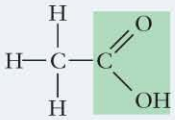
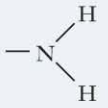
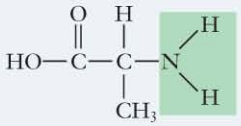
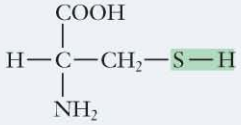
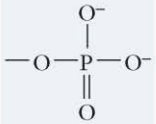
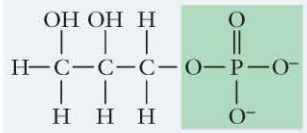
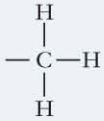
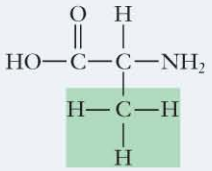


Biological Molecules

Biological molecules consist primarily of
- -carbon bonded to carbon, or
- -carbon bonded to other molecules.

Carbon can form up to 4 covalent bonds.

Carbon may be bonded to **functional groups** with specific properties.

Functional Group	Structural Formula	Example	Found In
Hydroxyl	—OH	 Ethanol	carbohydrates, proteins, nucleic acids, lipids
Carbonyl		 Acetaldehyde	carbohydrates, nucleic acids
Carboxyl		 Acetic acid	proteins, lipids
Amino		 Alanine	proteins, nucleic acids
Sulfhydryl	—S—H	 Cysteine	proteins
Phosphate		 Glycerol phosphate	nucleic acids
Methyl		 Alanine	proteins

Biological Molecules

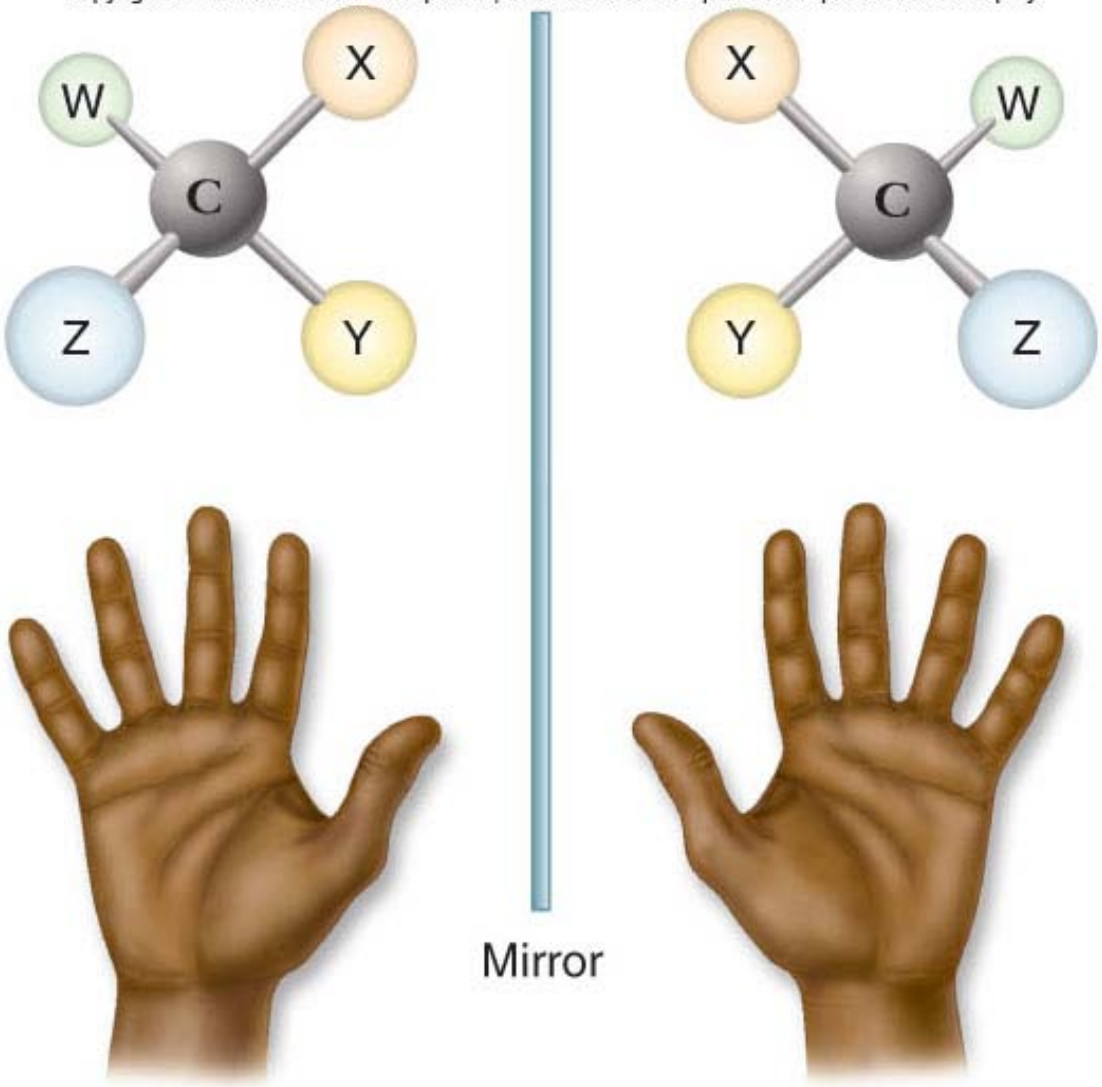
Isomers are molecules with the same chemical formula.

-structural isomers

-stereoisomers

Chiral molecules are mirror-images of each other.

Biological Molecules



Biological Molecules

Biological molecules are typically large molecules constructed from smaller subunits.

Monomer: single subunit

(mono = 1; -mer = unit)

Polymer: many units

(poly = many)

Biological Molecules

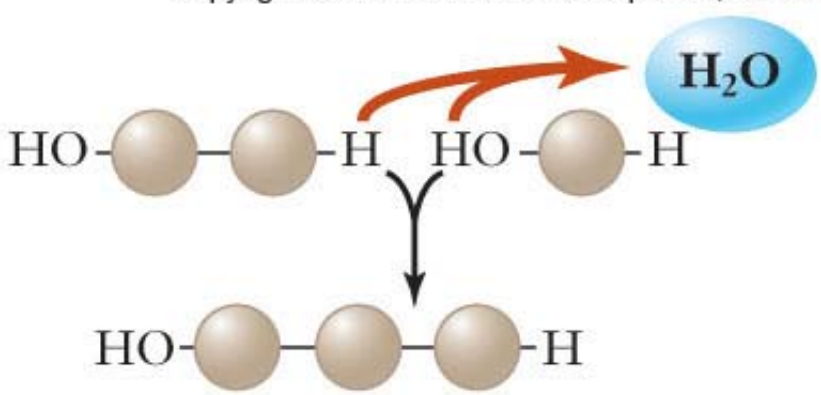
dehydration synthesis: formation of large molecules by the removal of water

-monomers are joined to form polymers

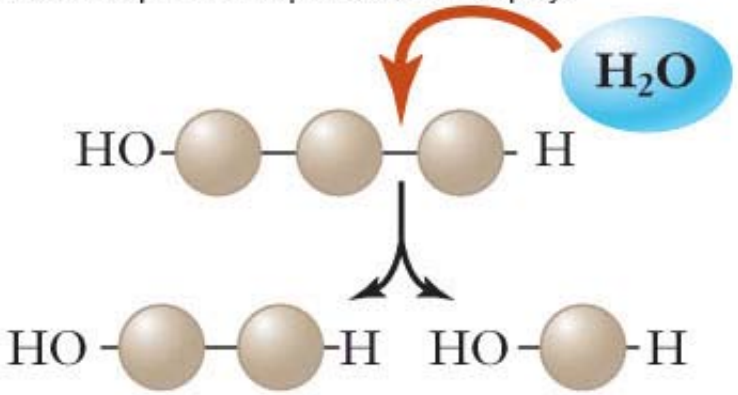
hydrolysis: breakdown of large molecules by the addition of water

-polymers are broken down to monomers

Biological Molecules



a. Dehydration synthesis



b. Hydrolysis

Carbohydrates

Molecules with a 1:2:1 ratio of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen

-empirical formula: $(CH_2O)_n$

-examples: sugars, starch, glucose

C – H covalent bonds hold much energy

Carbohydrates are good energy storage molecules.

Carbohydrates

Glucose

-a **monosaccharide** – single sugar

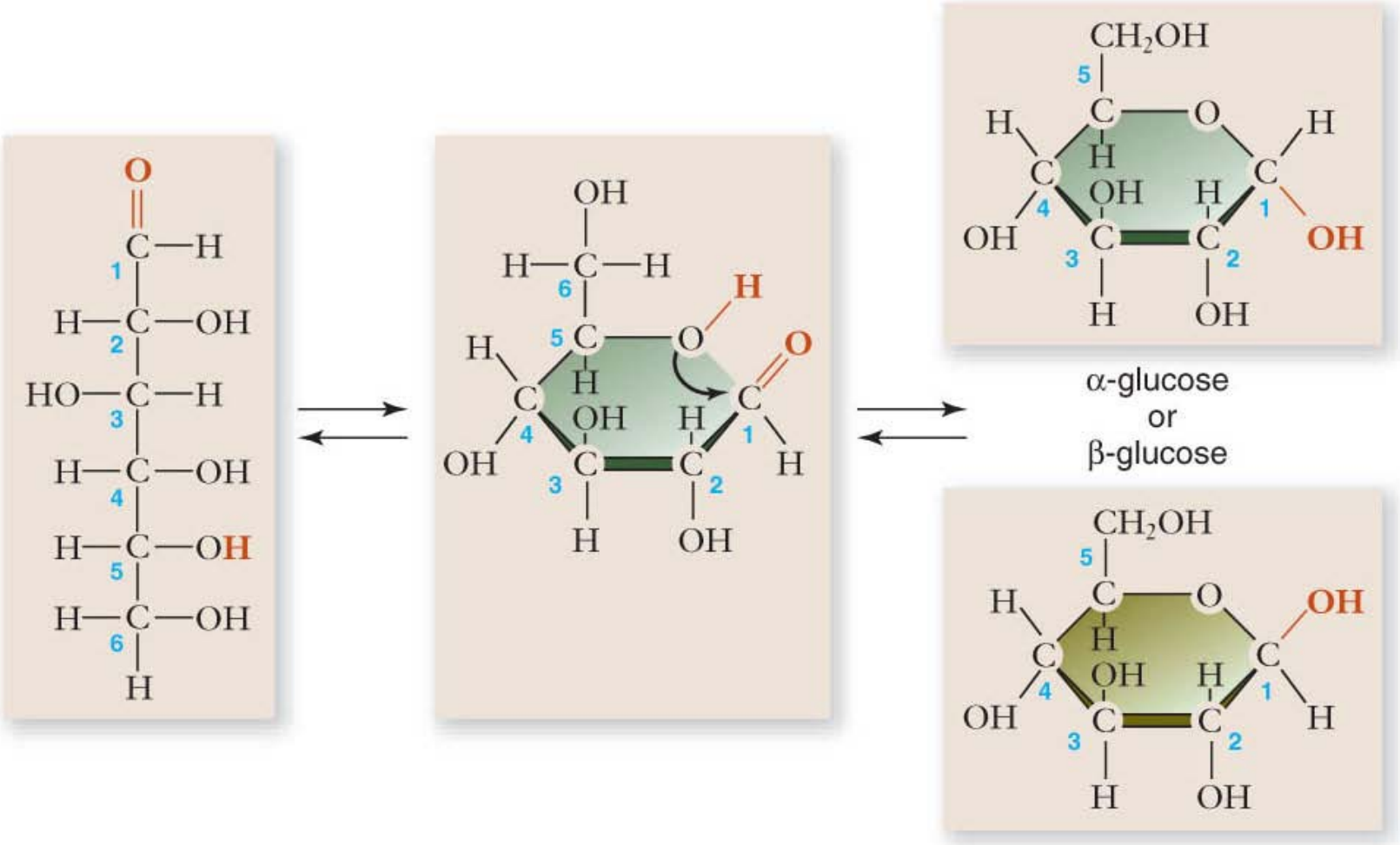
-contains 6 carbons

-very important in energy storage

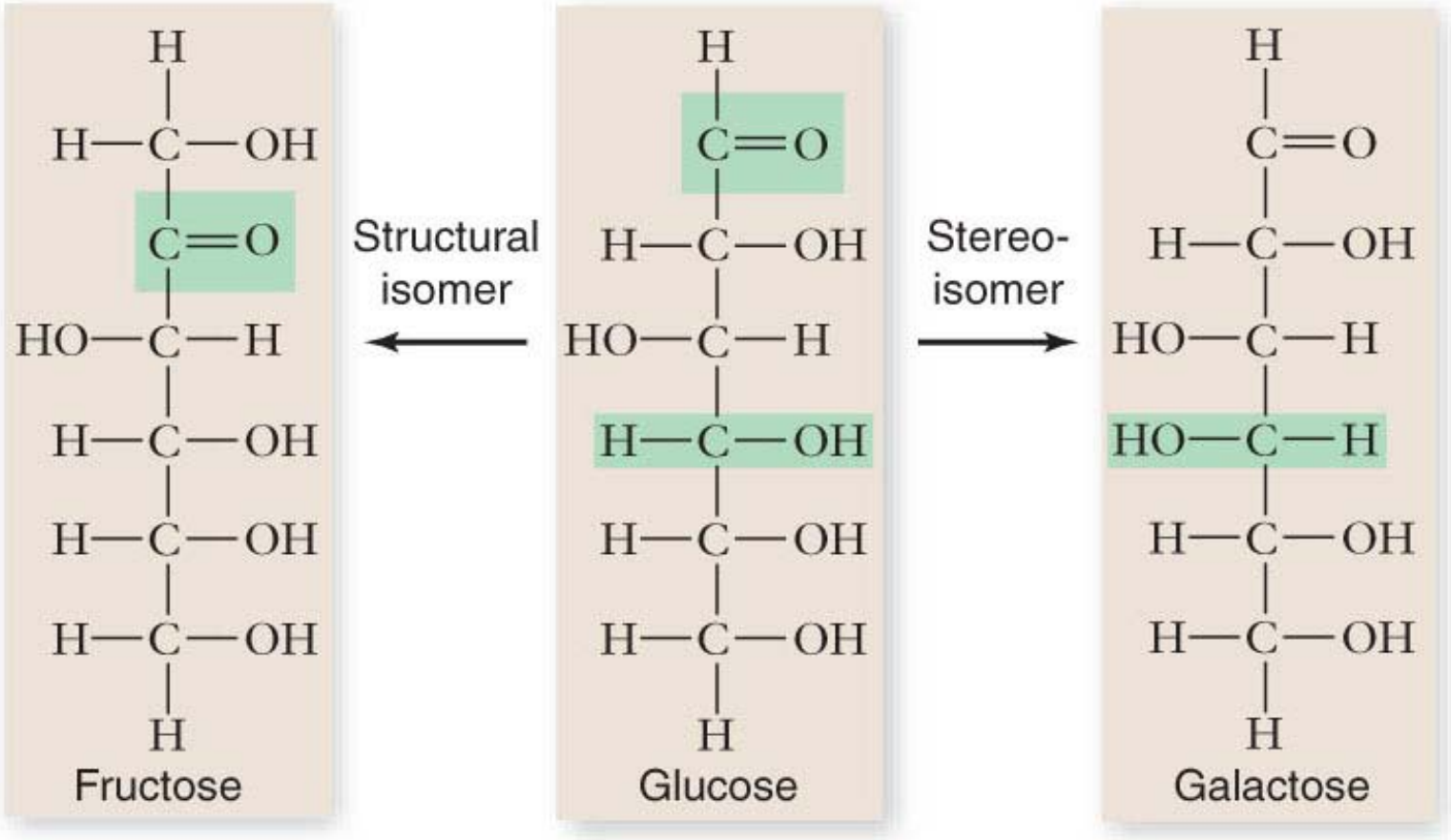
-fructose is a structural isomer of glucose

-galactose is a stereoisomer of glucose

Carbohydrates



Carbohydrates



Carbohydrates

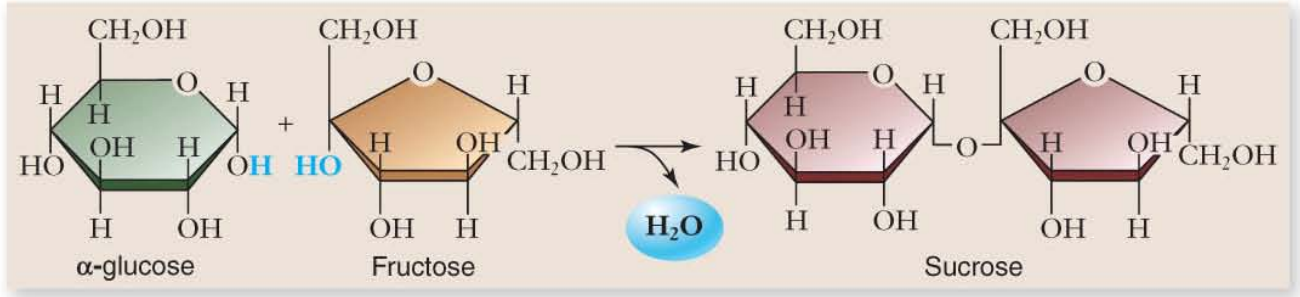
Disaccharides

-2 monosaccharides linked together by dehydration synthesis

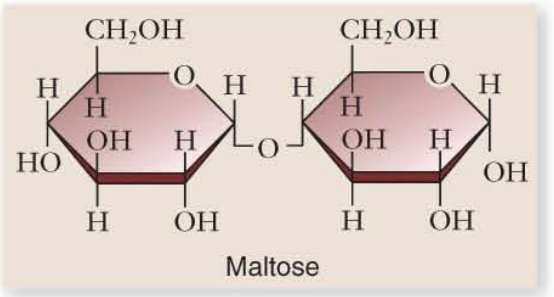
-used for sugar transport or energy storage

-examples: sucrose, lactose, maltose

Carbohydrates



a.



b.

Carbohydrates

Polysaccharides

-long chains of sugars

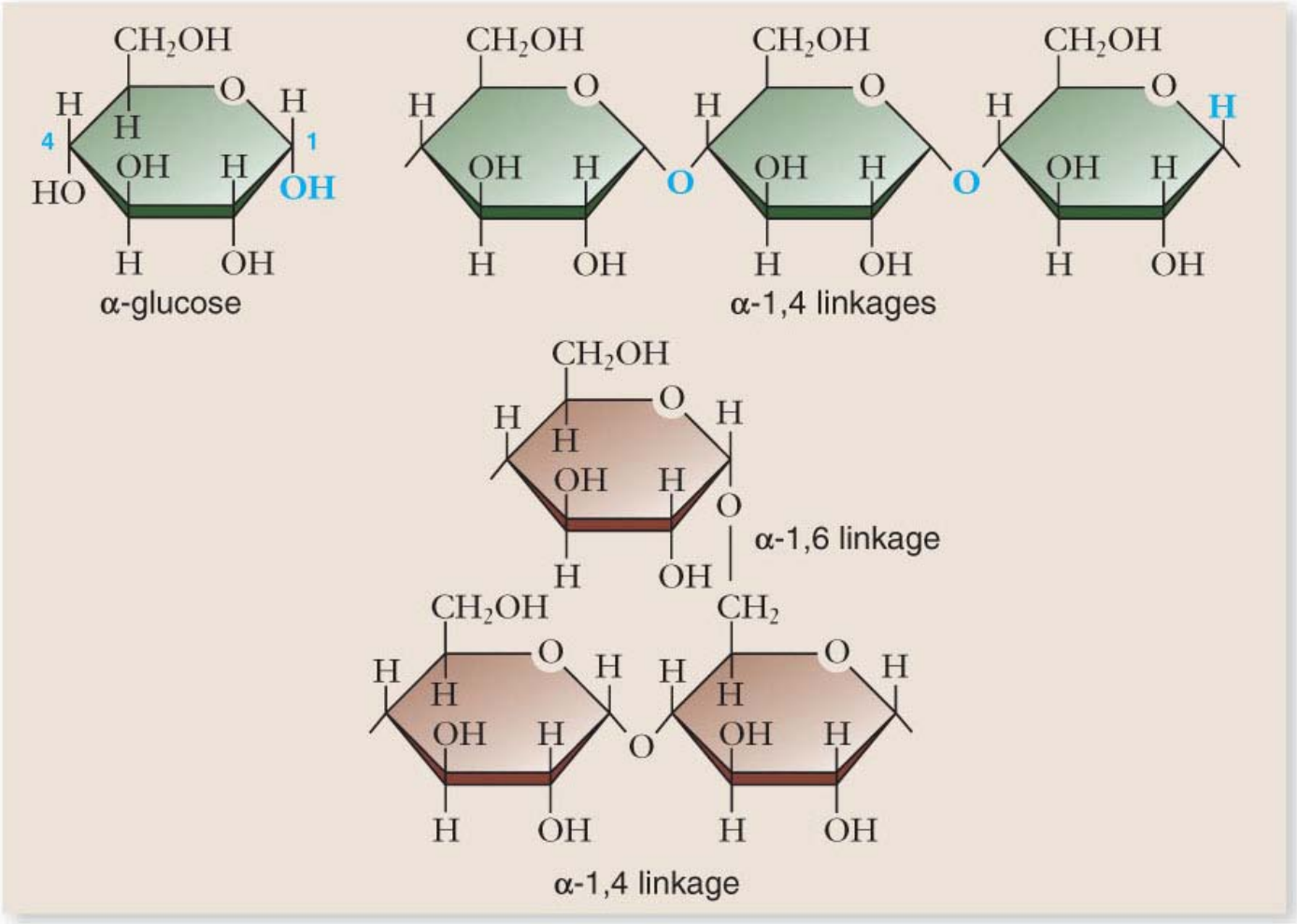
-used for energy storage

-plants use starch; animals use glycogen

-used for structural support

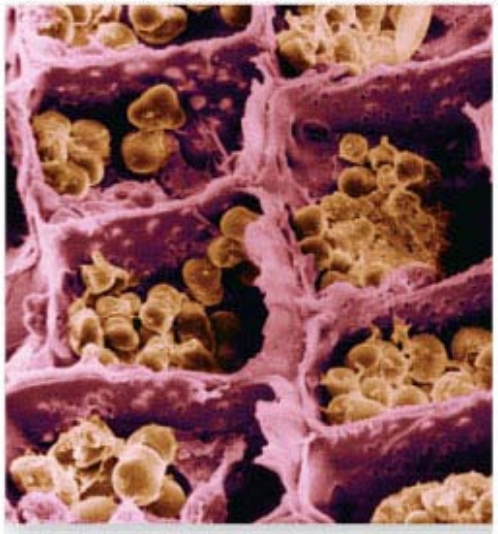
-plants use cellulose; animals use chitin

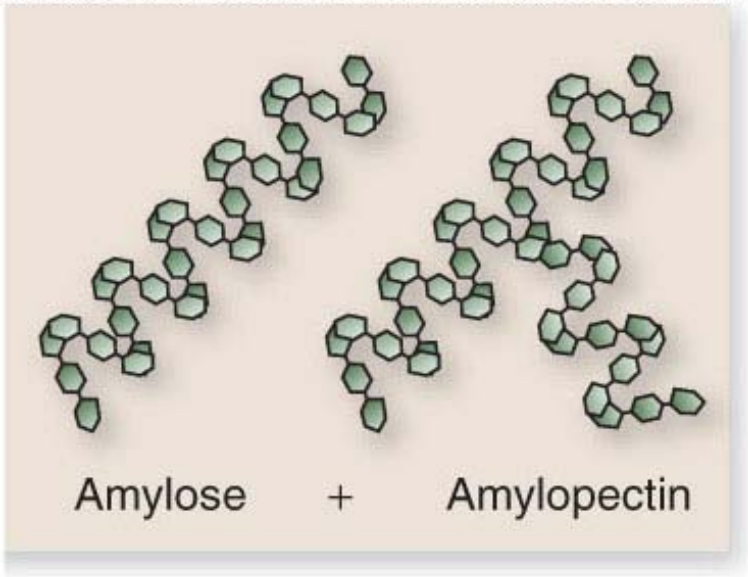
Carbohydrates



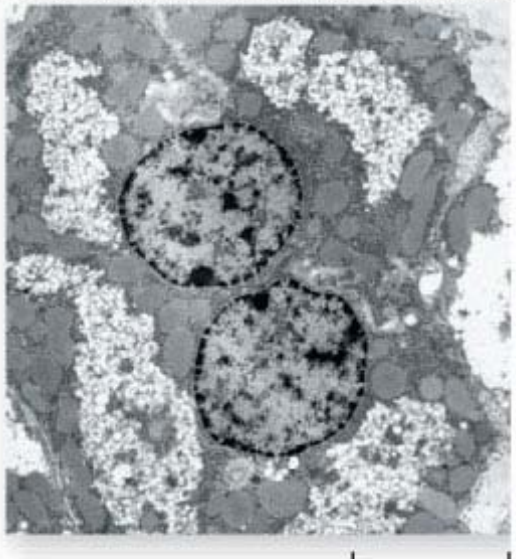
a.

Carbohydrates

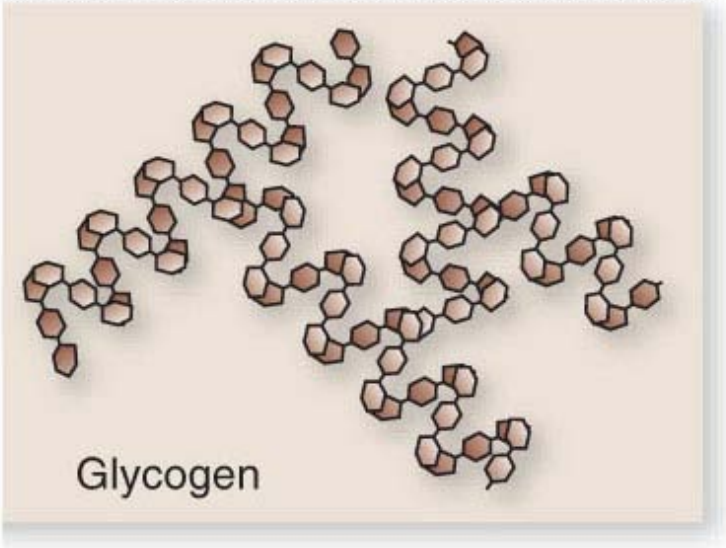




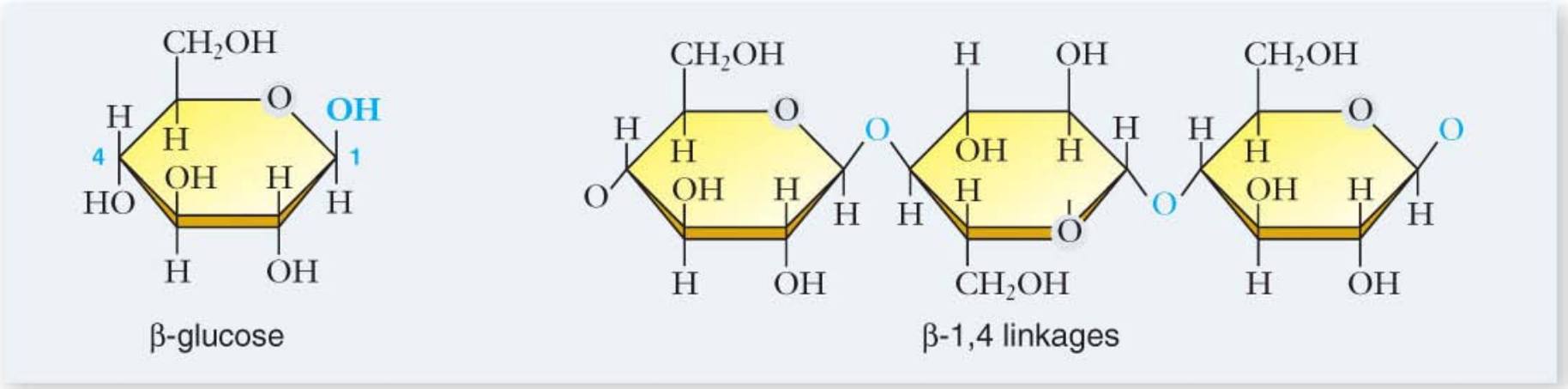
Carbohydrates



c. © J. Carson/Custom Medical Stock Photo

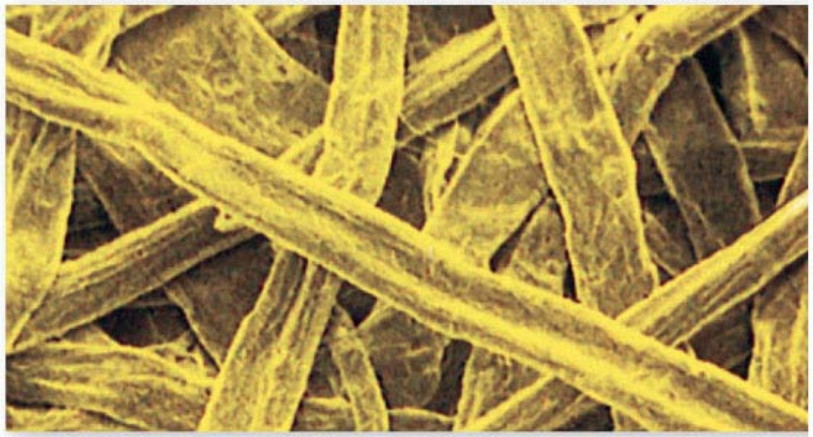


Carbohydrates

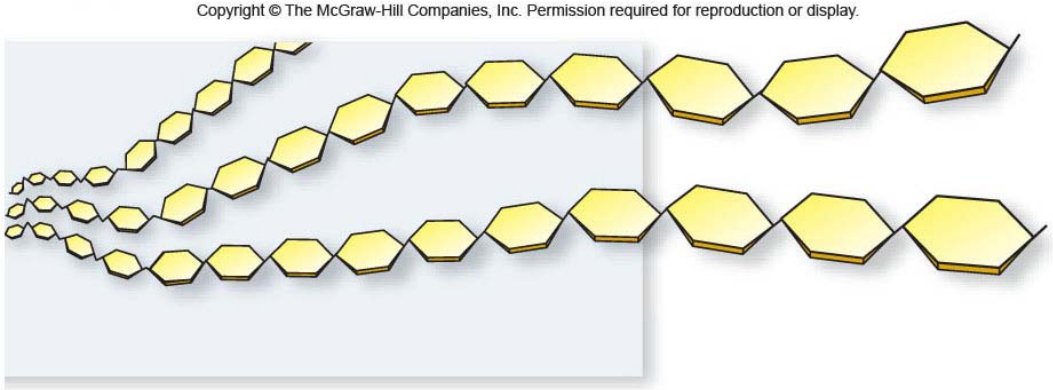


a.

Carbohydrates



b.



Carbohydrates

© Scott Johnson/Animals Animals/Earth Scenes

Nucleic Acids

Two types: DNA and RNA

Functions: specialized for the storage, transmission, and use of genetic information

Nucleic Acids

Nucleic acids are polymers of **nucleotides**.

-nucleotides:

sugar + phosphate + nitrogenous base

-sugar is **deoxyribose** in DNA

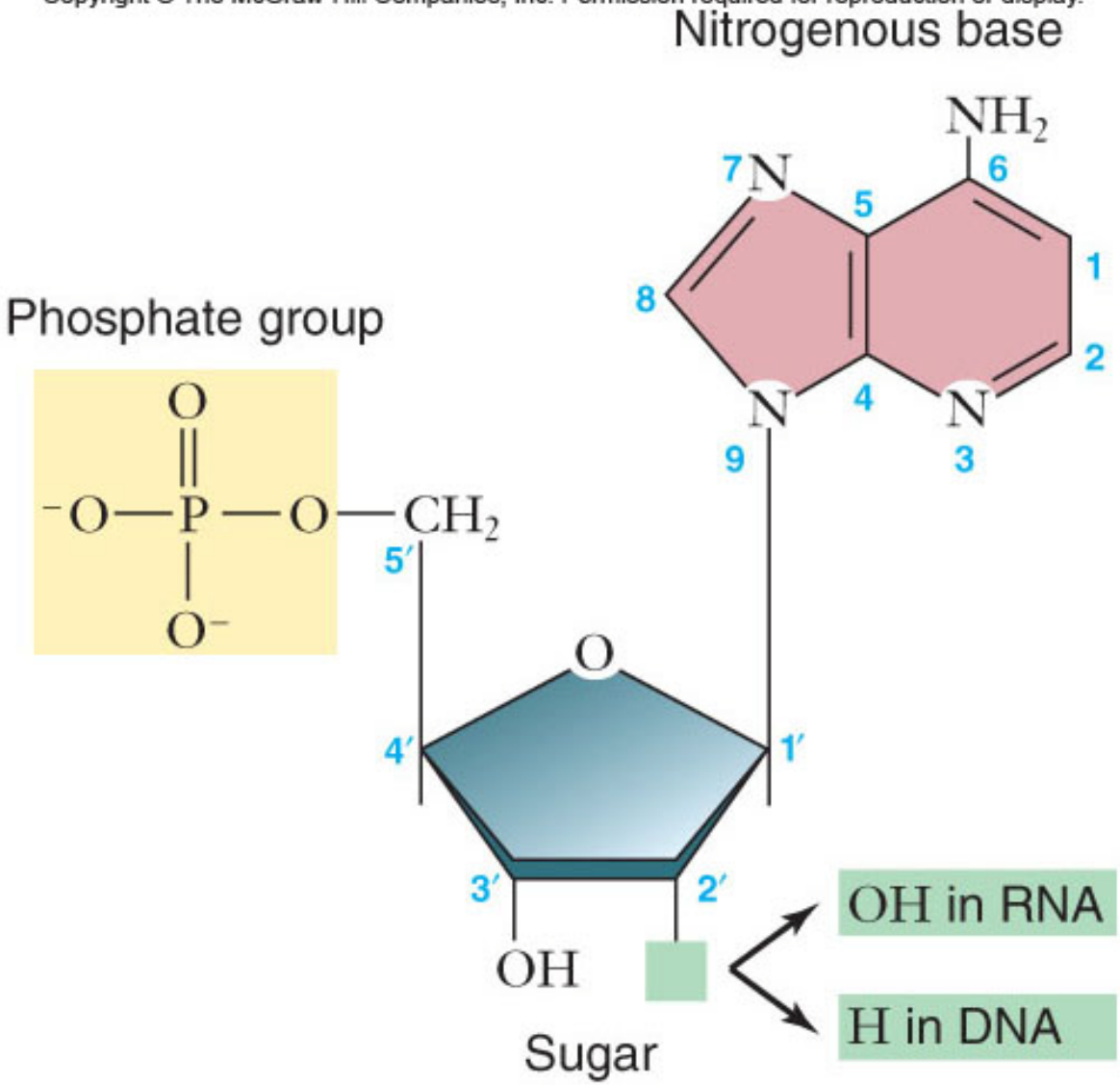
or **ribose** in RNA

-Nitrogenous bases include

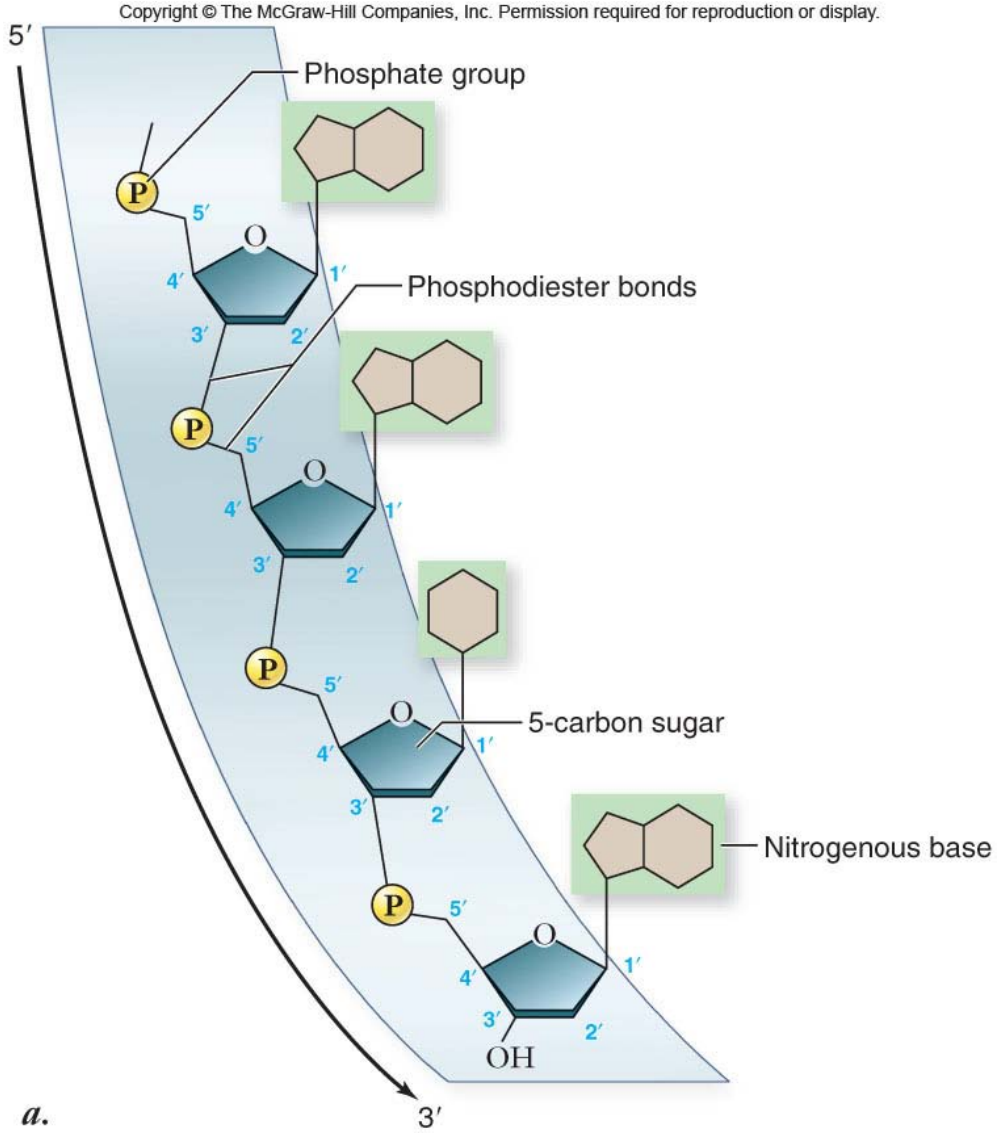
-purines: adenine and guanine

-pyrimidines: thymine, cytosine, uracil

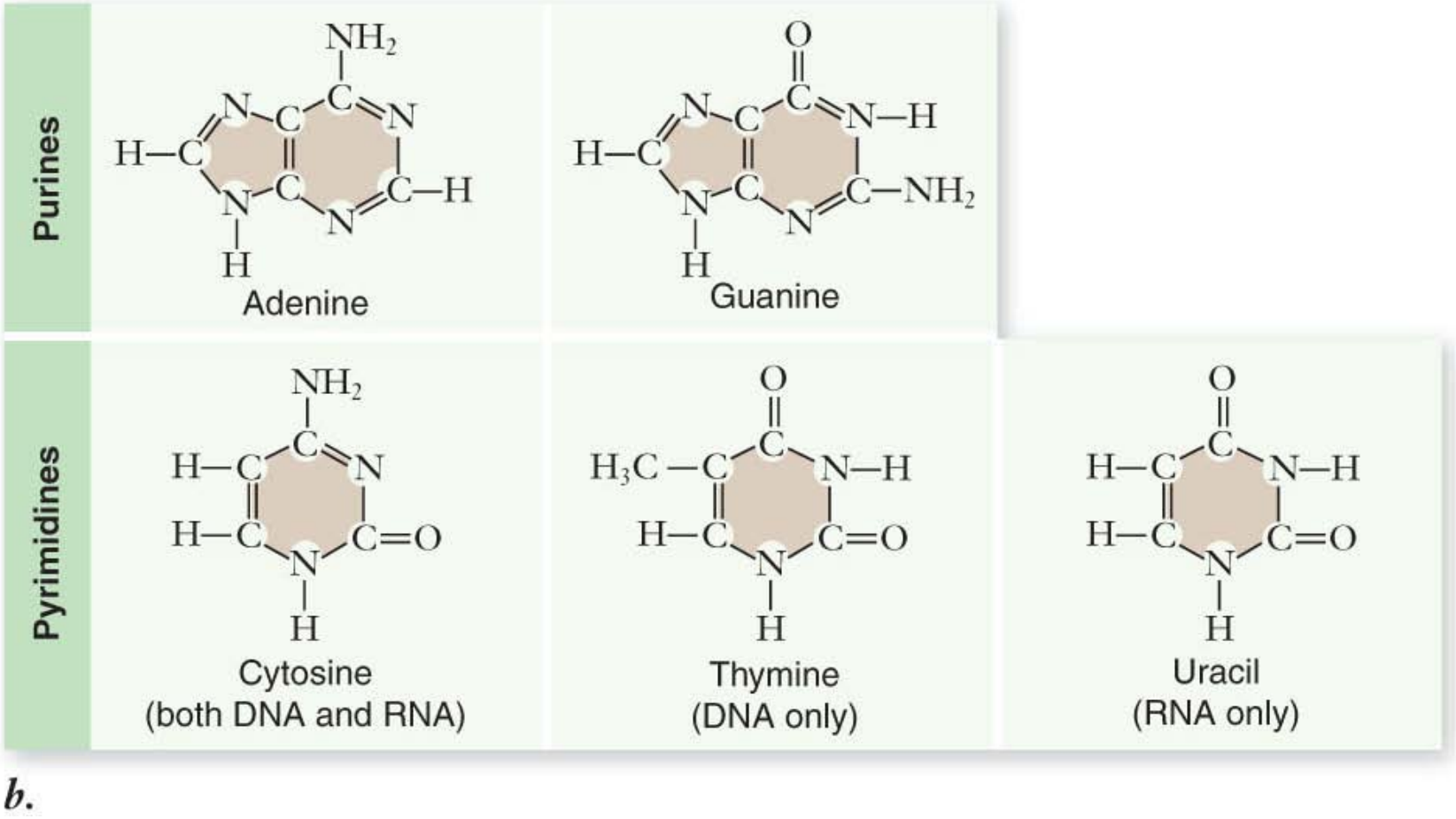
Nucleic Acids



Nucleic Acids



Nucleic Acids



b.

Nucleic Acids

DNA

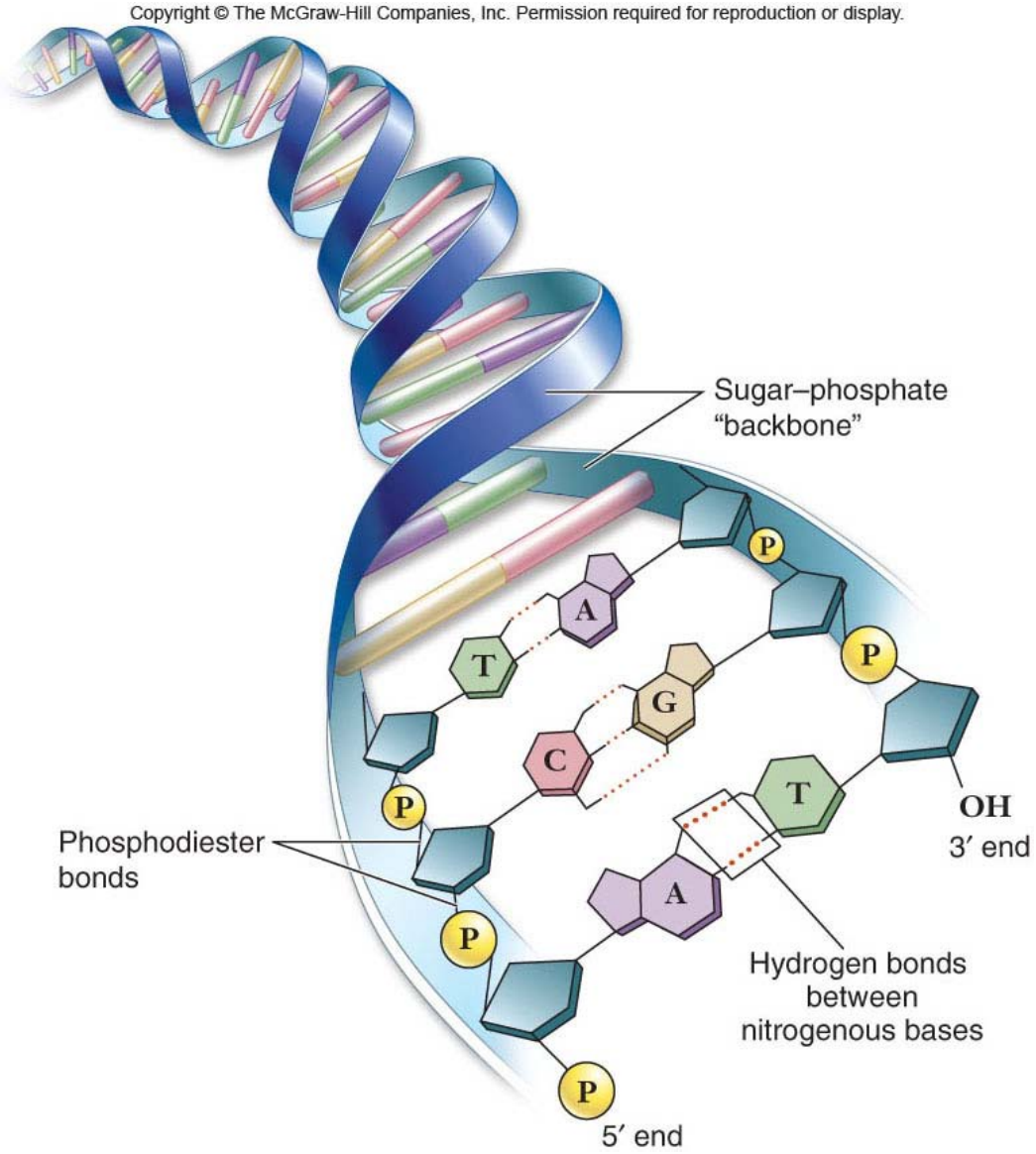
-nucleotides connected by **phosphodiester bonds**

- **double helix**: 2 polynucleotide strands connected by hydrogen bonds

-polynucleotide strands are **complementary**

-genetic information is carried in the sequence of nucleotides

Nucleic Acids



Nucleic Acids

RNA

-contains ribose instead of deoxyribose

-contains uracil instead of thymine

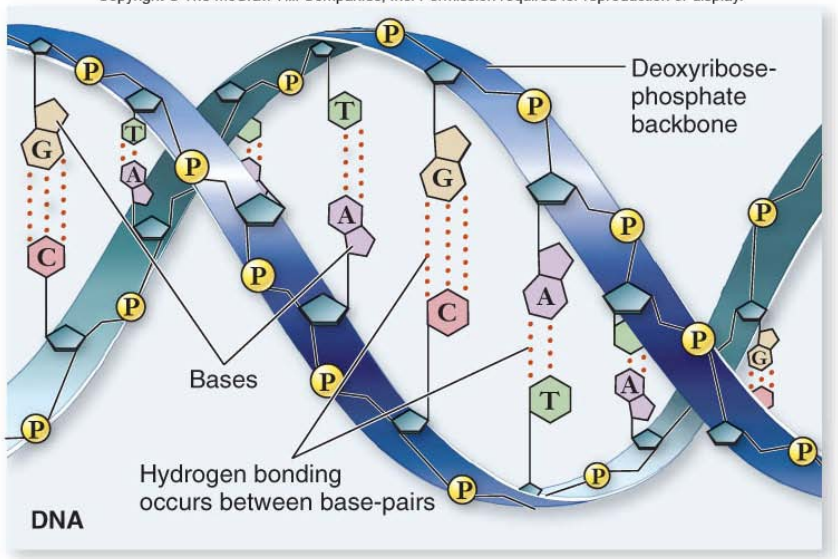
-single polynucleotide strand

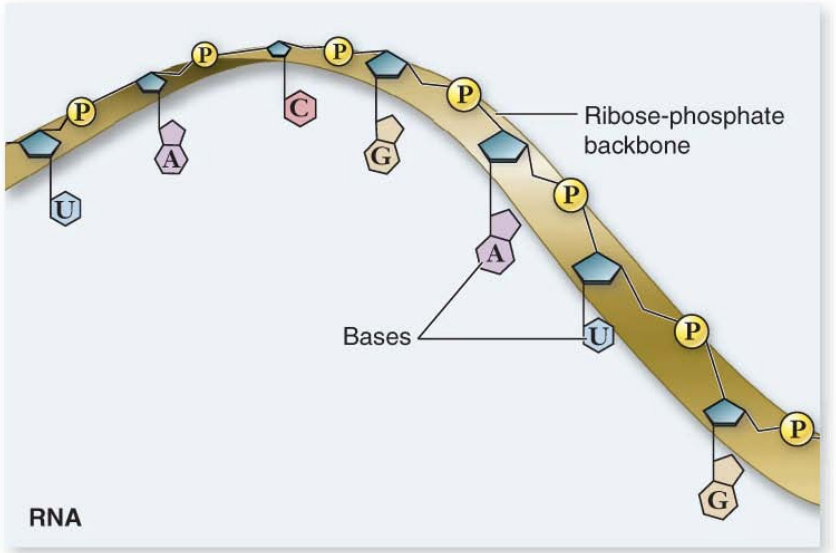
-functions:

  -read the genetic information in DNA

  -direct the synthesis of proteins

Nucleic Acids





Nucleic Acids

Other nucleotides

-**ATP**: adenosine triphosphate

  -primary energy currency of the cell

-**NAD^+** and **FAD**: electron carriers for many cellular reactions

Proteins

Protein functions include:

1. enzyme catalysts
2. defense
3. transport
4. support
5. motion
6. regulation
7. storage

Proteins

Proteins are polymers of amino acids.

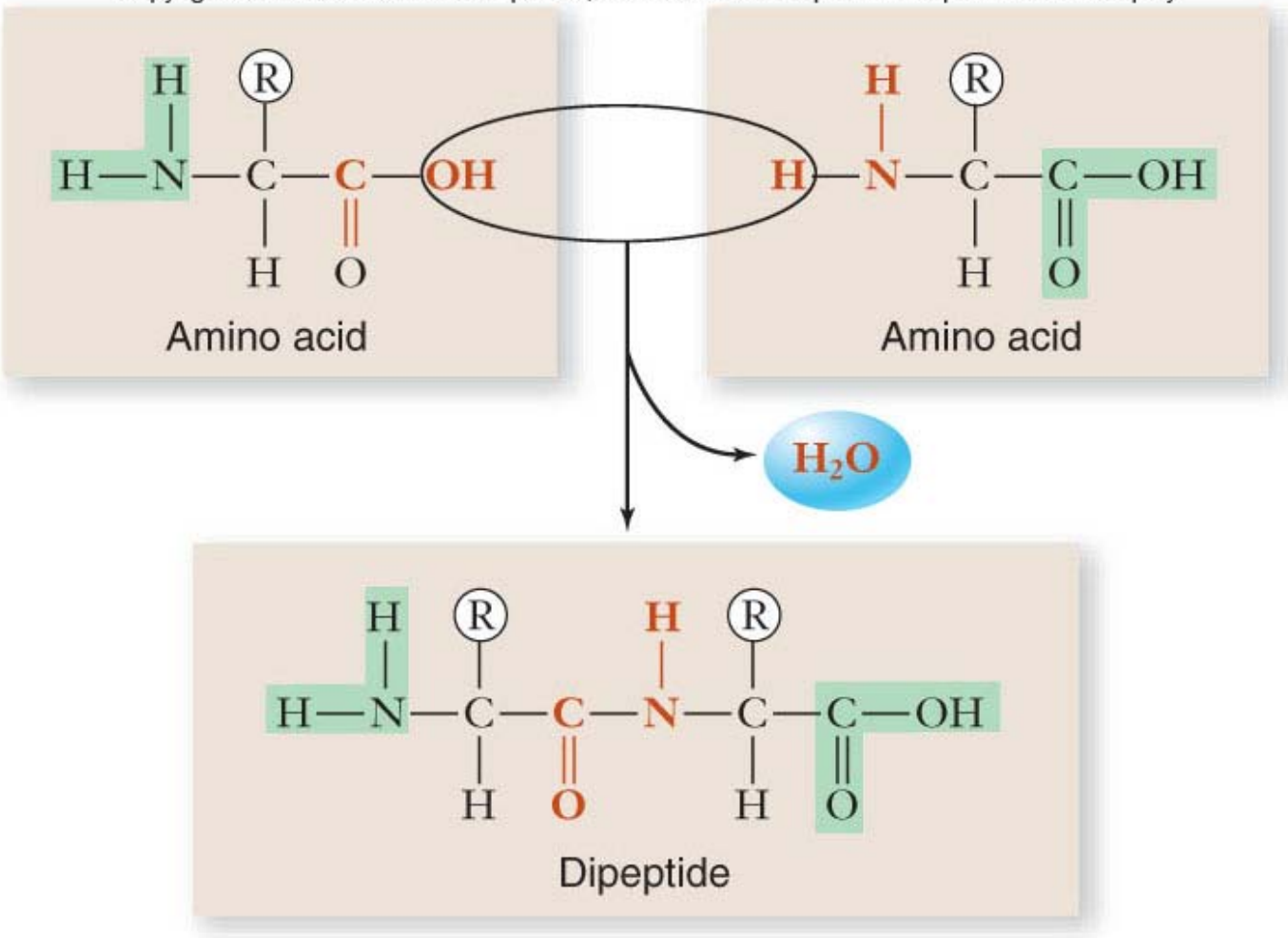
Amino acids

-20 different amino acids

-joined by dehydration synthesis

-**peptide bonds** form between adjacent amino acids

Proteins

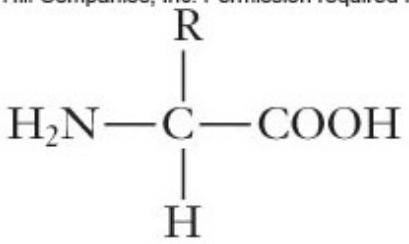


Proteins

Amino acid structure

-central carbon atom surrounded by

- -amino group
- -carboxyl group
- -single hydrogen
- -variable **R group**



Proteins

The structure of the R group dictates the chemical properties of the amino acid.

Amino acids can be classified as:

1. nonpolar
2. polar
3. charged
4. aromatic
5. special function

Proteins

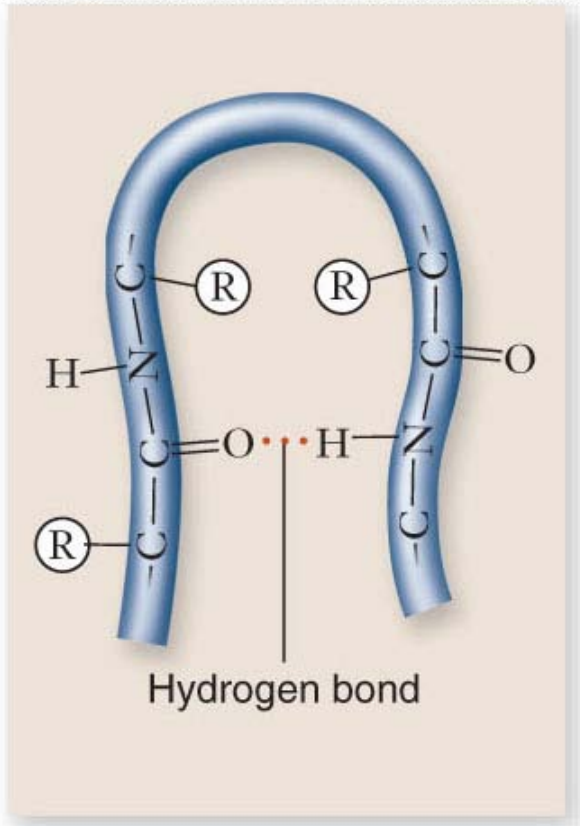
The shape of a protein determines its function.

-primary structure – sequence of amino acids

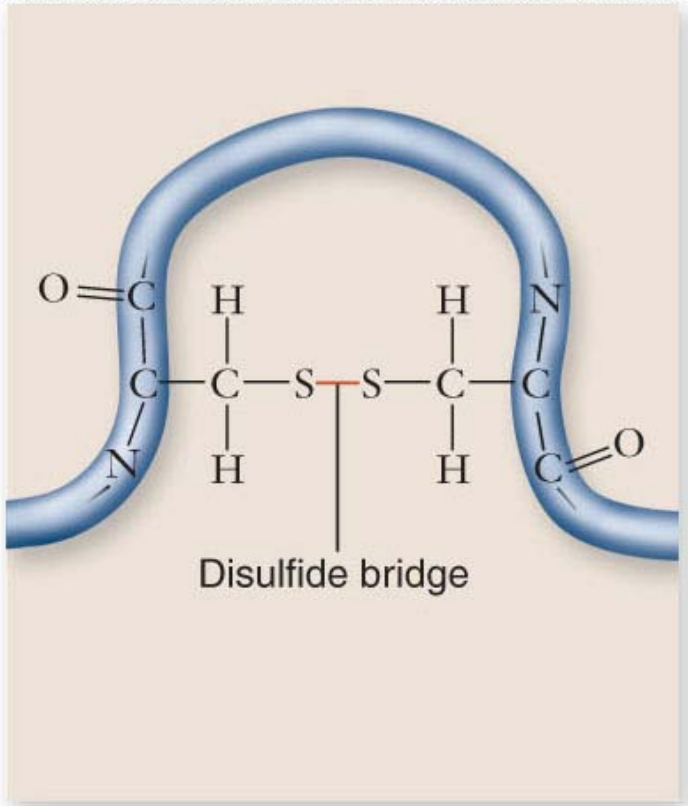
-secondary structure – interaction of groups in the peptide backbone

- **α helix**
- **β sheet**

Proteins

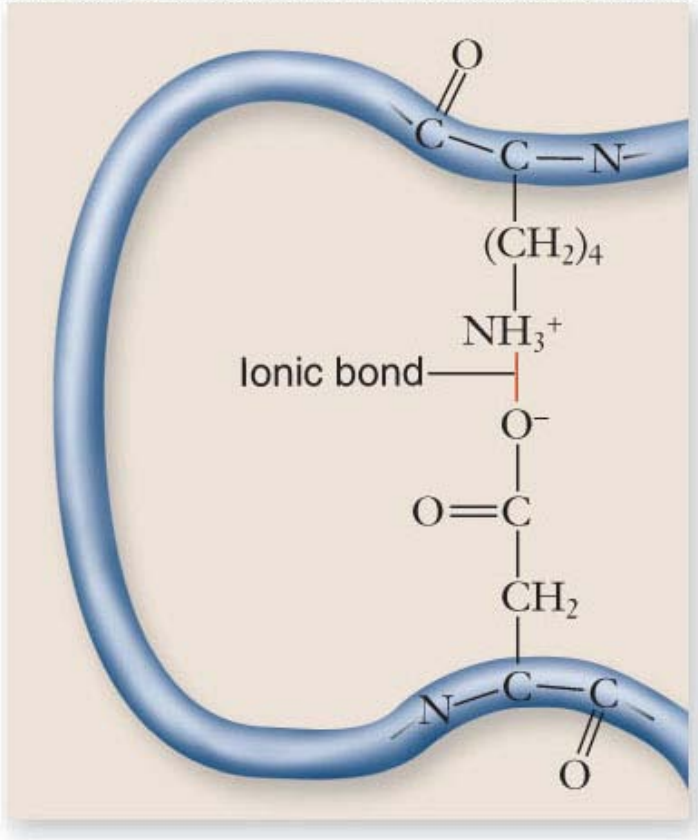


a.

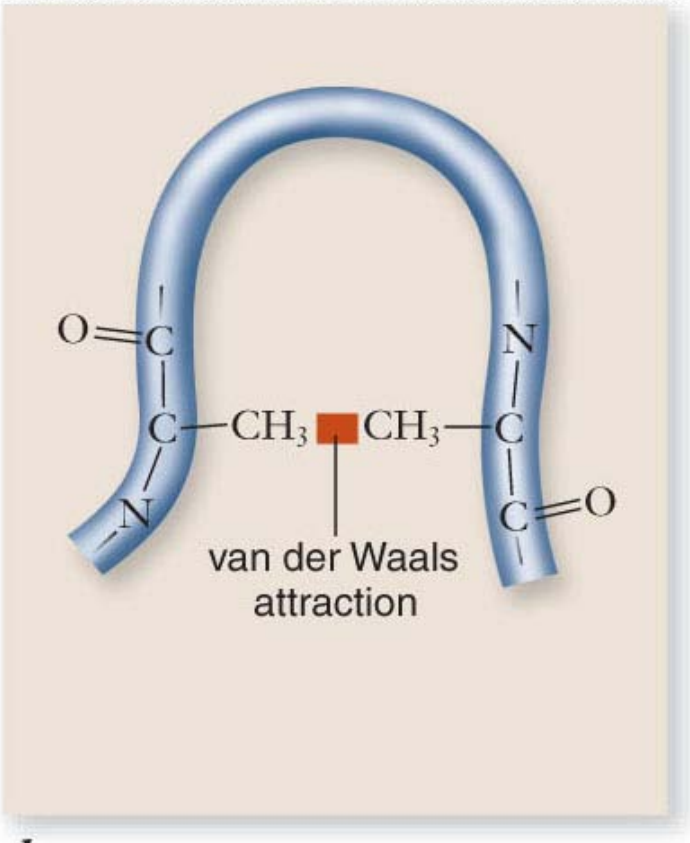


b.

Proteins

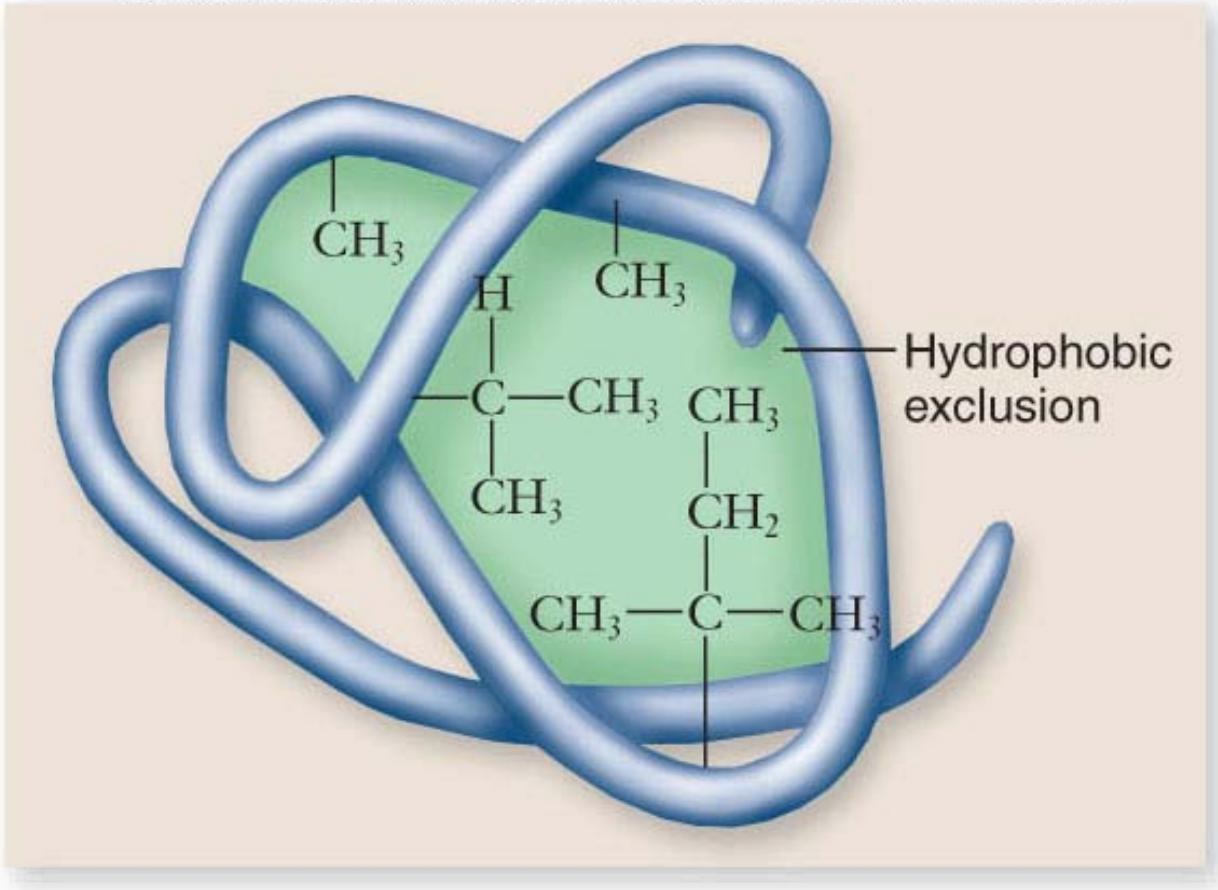


c.



d.

Proteins



e.

Proteins

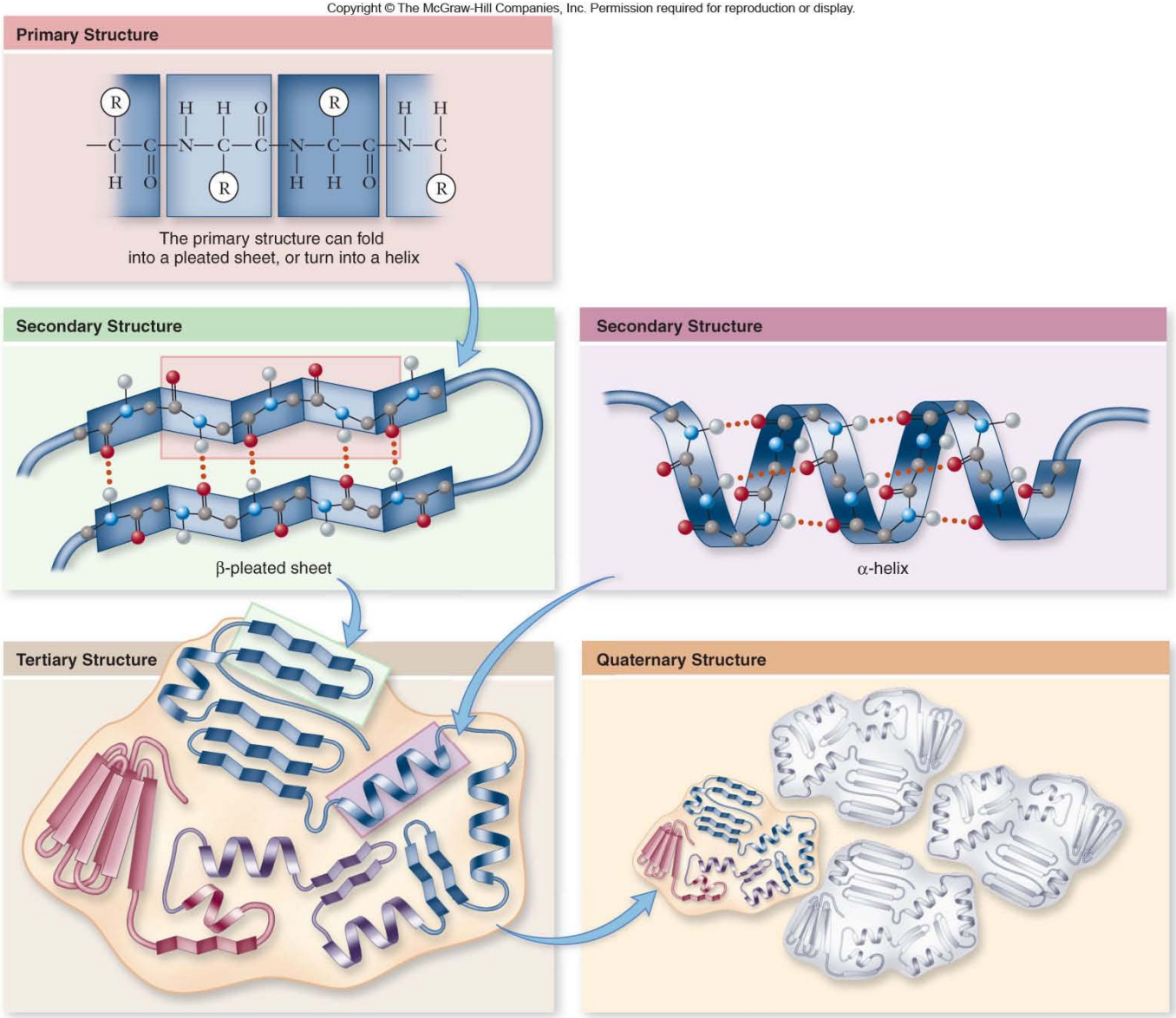
Protein structure (continued)

-tertiary structure – folded shape of the polypeptide chain

-quaternary structure – interactions between multiple polypeptide subunits

Protein folding is aided by **chaperone proteins**.

Proteins

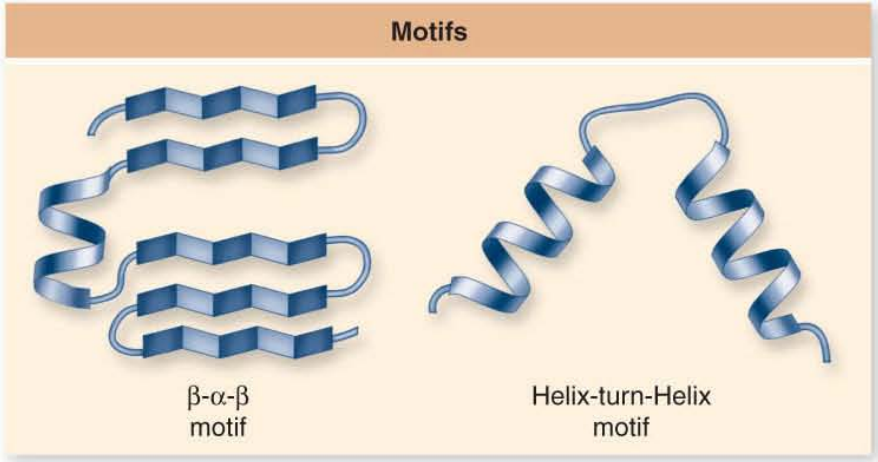


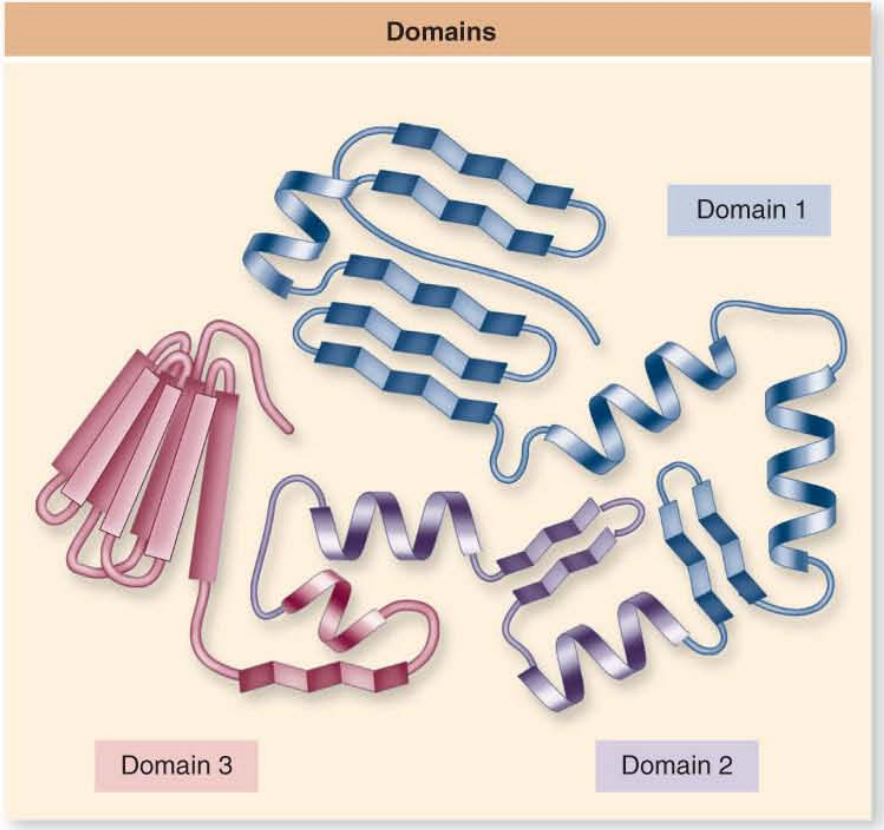
Proteins

Motifs are common elements of secondary structure seen in many polypeptides.

Domains are functional regions of a polypeptide.

Proteins





Proteins

Denaturation is a change in the shape of a protein, usually causing loss of function.

-may involve complete unfolding

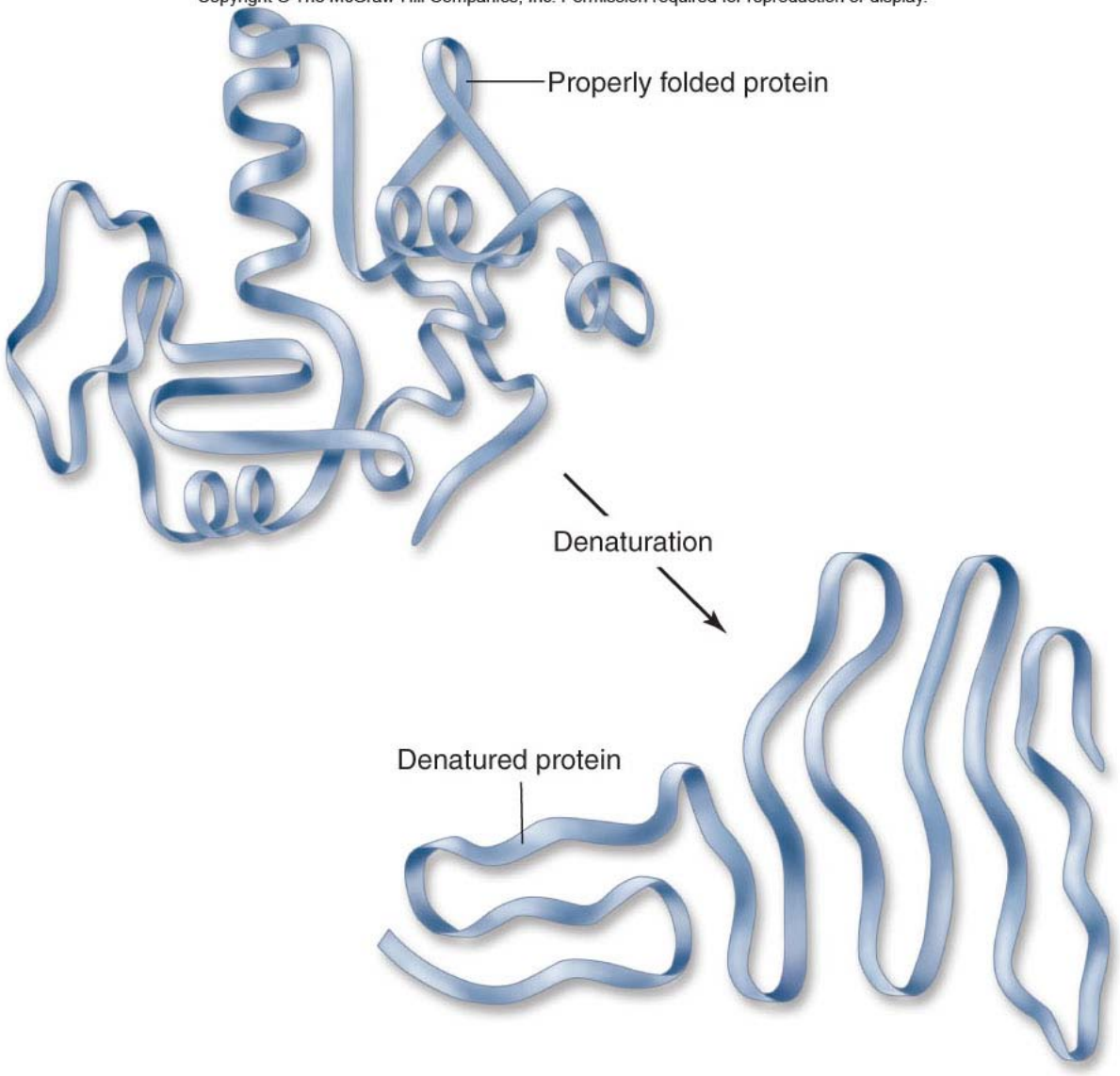
-caused by changes in the protein's environment

-pH

-temperature

-salt concentration

Proteins



Lipids

Lipids are a group of molecules that are insoluble in water.

A high proportion of nonpolar C – H bonds causes the molecule to be hydrophobic.

Two main categories:

-fats (triglycerides)

-phospholipids

Lipids

Triglycerides (fats)

-composed of 1 glycerol + 3 fatty acids

Fatty acids are long hydrocarbon chains which may be

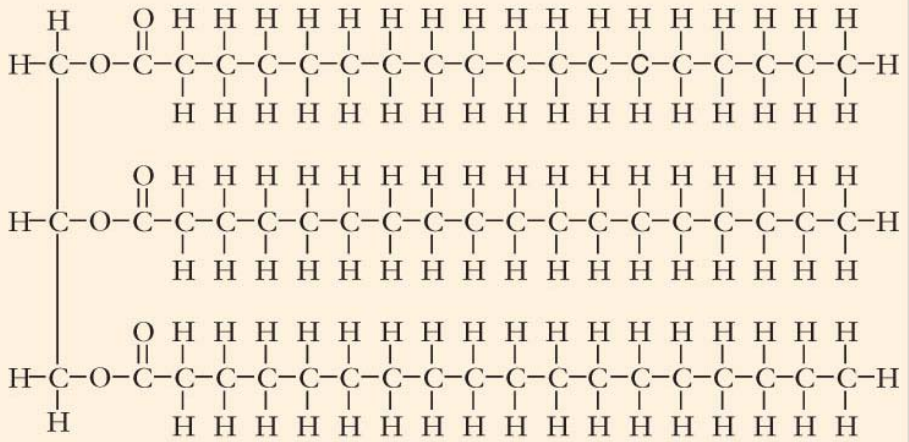
-**saturated**

-**unsaturated**

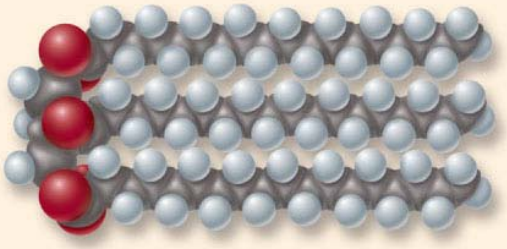
-**polyunsaturated**

Lipids

Structural Formula



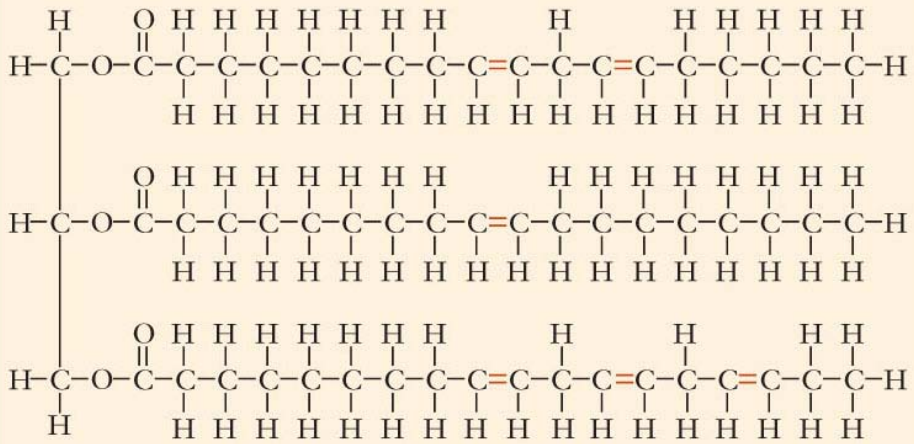
Space-Filling Model



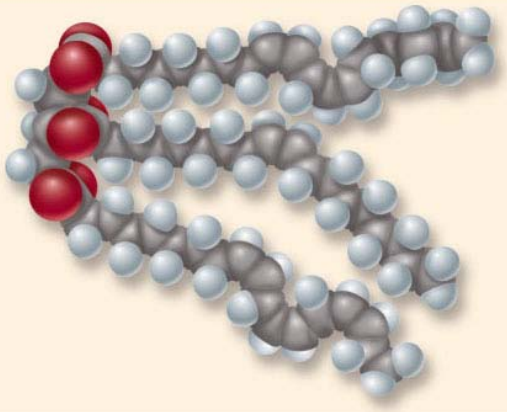
a.

Lipids

Structural Formula



Space-Filling Model



b.

Lipids

Triglycerides

-an excellent molecule for energy storage

-store twice as much energy as carbohydrates

-animal fats are usually saturated fats and are solid at room temperature

-plant fats (oils) are usually unsaturated and are liquid at room temperature

Lipids

Phospholipids -composed of:

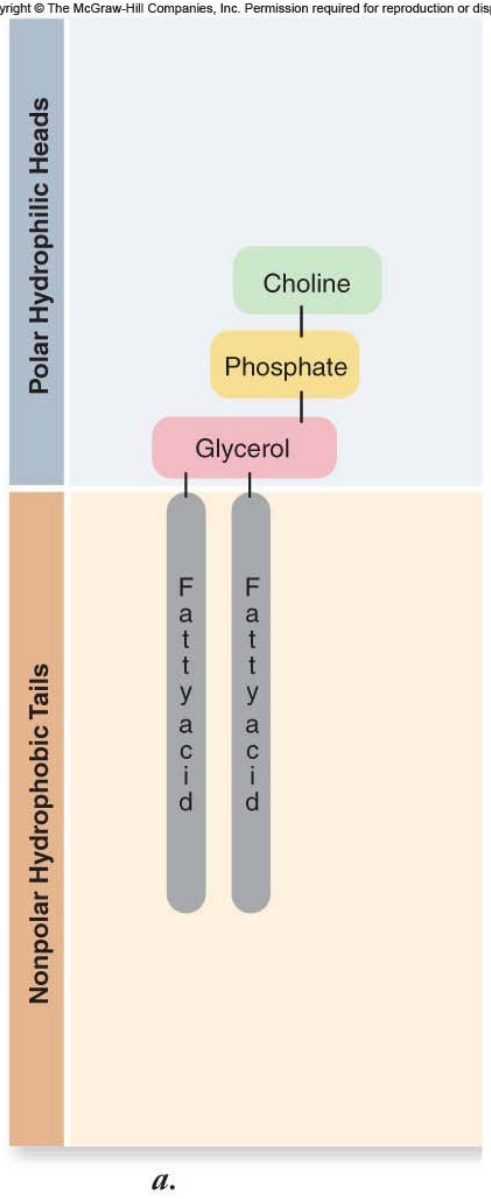
-1 glycerol

-2 fatty acids

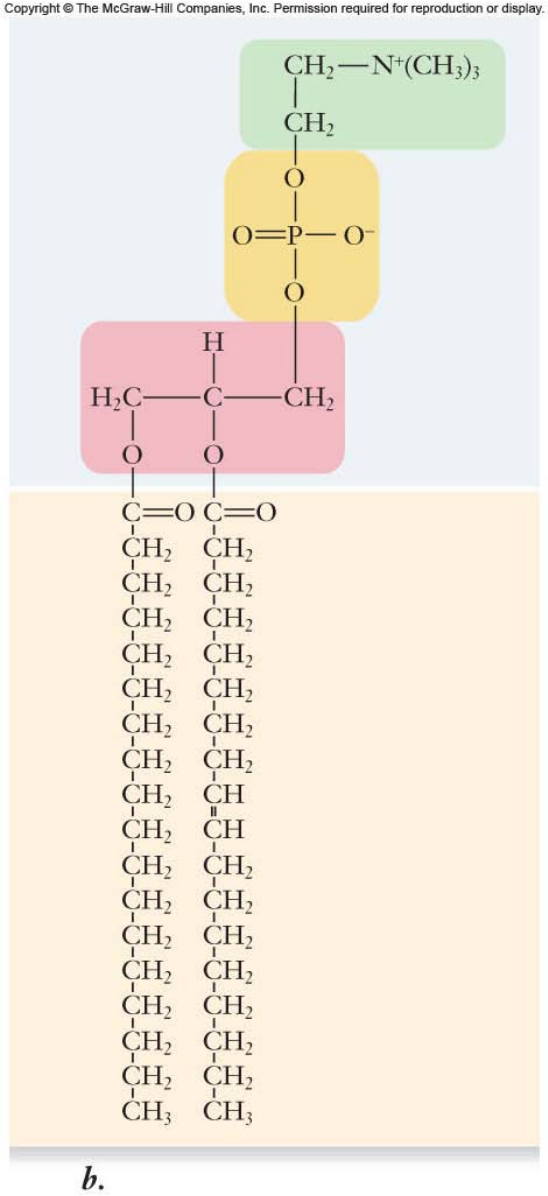
-a phosphate group

Phospholipids contain polar “heads” and nonpolar “tails”.

Lipids



a.



b.

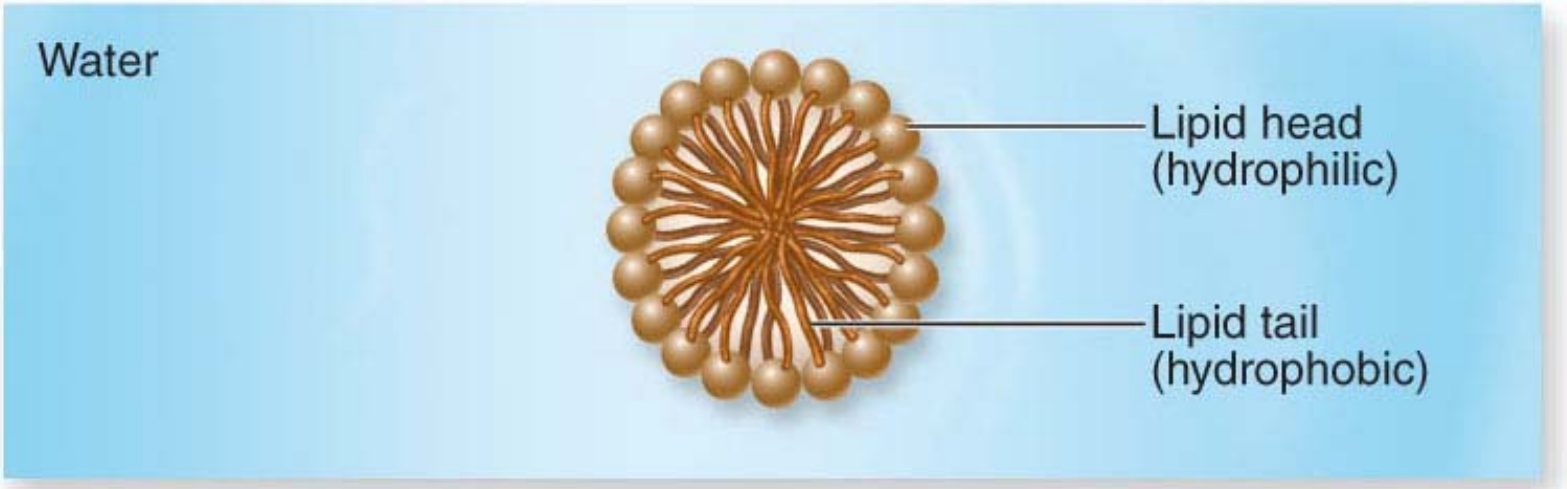
Lipids

Phospholipids spontaneously form **micelles** or **lipid bilayers**.

These structures cluster the hydrophobic regions of the phospholipid toward the inside and leave the hydrophilic regions exposed to the water environment.

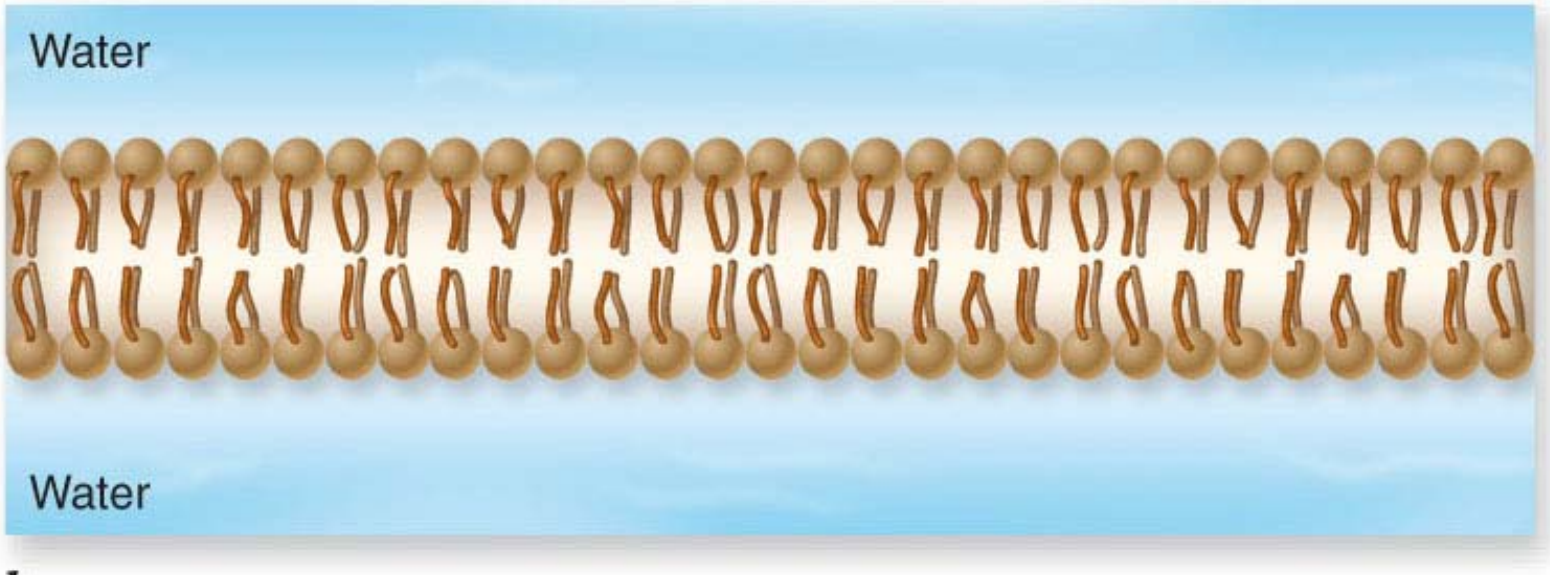
Lipid bilayers are the basis of biological membranes.

Lipids



a.

Lipids



b.