13. Define denaturation and explain how proteins may be denatured and what the consequences are of denaturation.
    a. Denaturation defined
        i. Denaturation is when the chemical bonds within the protein come undone because of exposure pH, salt, temperature, or other factors.
    b. Proteins denatured
        i. Consequences of denaturation is that that protein loses it biological function.

Nucleic Acids:

14. Summarize the functions of nucleic acids.
    a. Functions of nucleic acids is that living things are able to copy their complex genes to the next generation. RNA translates the information of how the amino acids are supposed to be formed and then they start to reconstruct that shape.
15. List the 3 major components of a nucleotide, and describe how these monomers are linked to form a nucleic acid.
    a. Nucleotides 3 major components
        i. Five-carbon sugar
        ii. Nitrogen base
        iii. One or more phosphate group
    b. How are monomers linked
        i. They are linked when a dehydration reaction occurs, adjacent nucleotides are linked between phosphate and sugars of two nucleotides.
16. Compare and contrast purines and pyrimidines.
    a. Purines
        i. Purines are six-membered ring fused to a five membered ring.
        ii. Purines are larger than pyrimidines.
        iii. Adenine and guanine are part of the family
        iv. Adenine, Guanine in DNA , RNA
    b. Pyrimidines
        i. In contrast to purines, pyrimidines have six membered ring of carbon and nitrogen atoms.
        ii. Cytosine, thymine and uracil are part of the family
        iii. Cystosine is both RNA and DNA
        iv. Uracil found only in RNA
        v. Thymine is found only in DNA
    c. In common