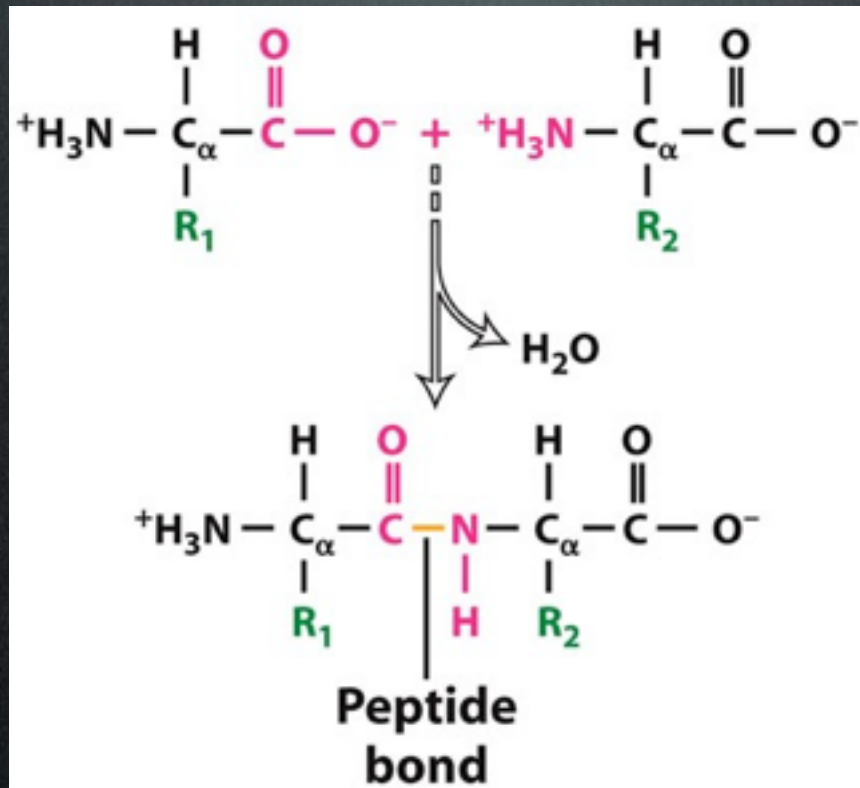


Monomer - compound with a few repeated carbon units.

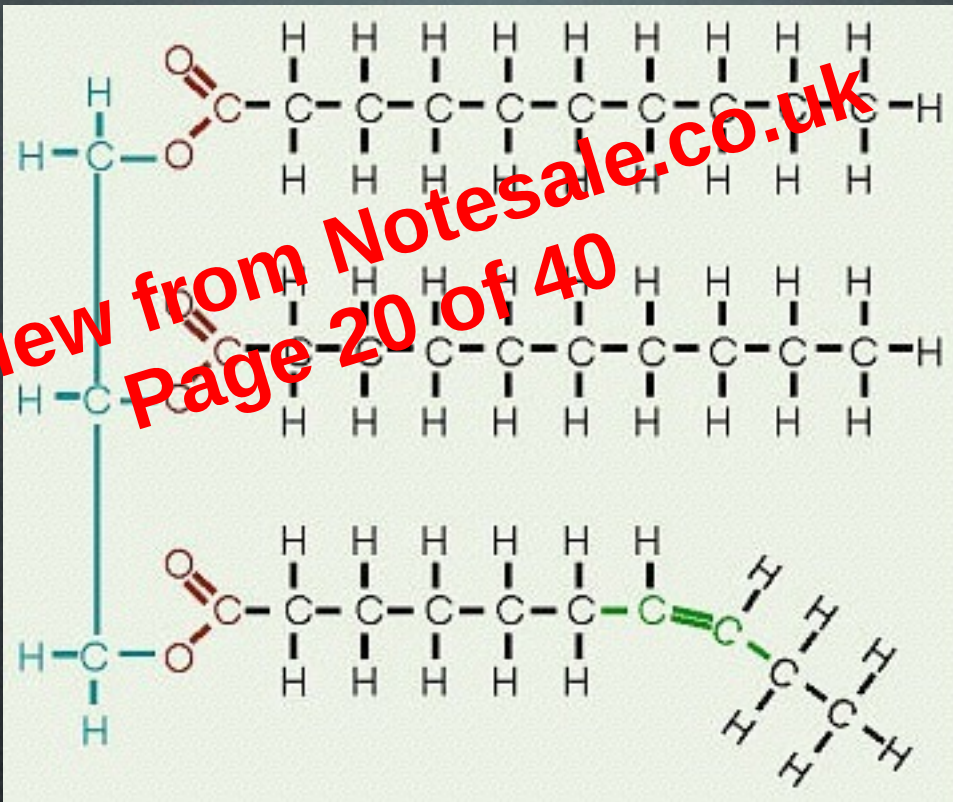
Polymer- compound with repeated carbon units

Polymers formed by either:

dehydration/ condensation - monomers are covalently linked together, water is formed



Preview from Notesale.co.uk
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3) **Proteins**- macromolecules made up of amino acid monomers

made of H, O, C, & N (sometimes S)

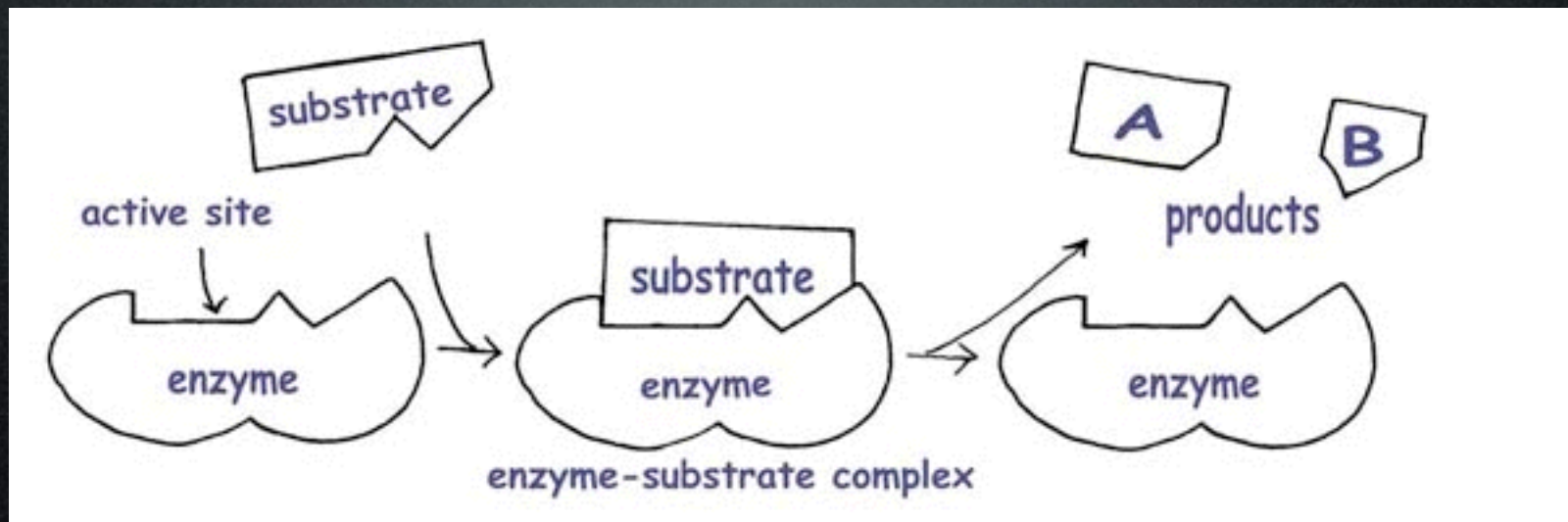
Structure in animals.

ex: hemoglobin, muscle actin, lysozyme, DNA polymerase

- enzymatic forms make biochemistry occur in cells
- 20 different amino acids
- many amino acids together form a polypeptide
- all have similar chemical structure but different “R” groups

In enzyme catalyzed reactions, reactants are called substrates.

Substrates bind to an enzyme on a particular area called the active site.



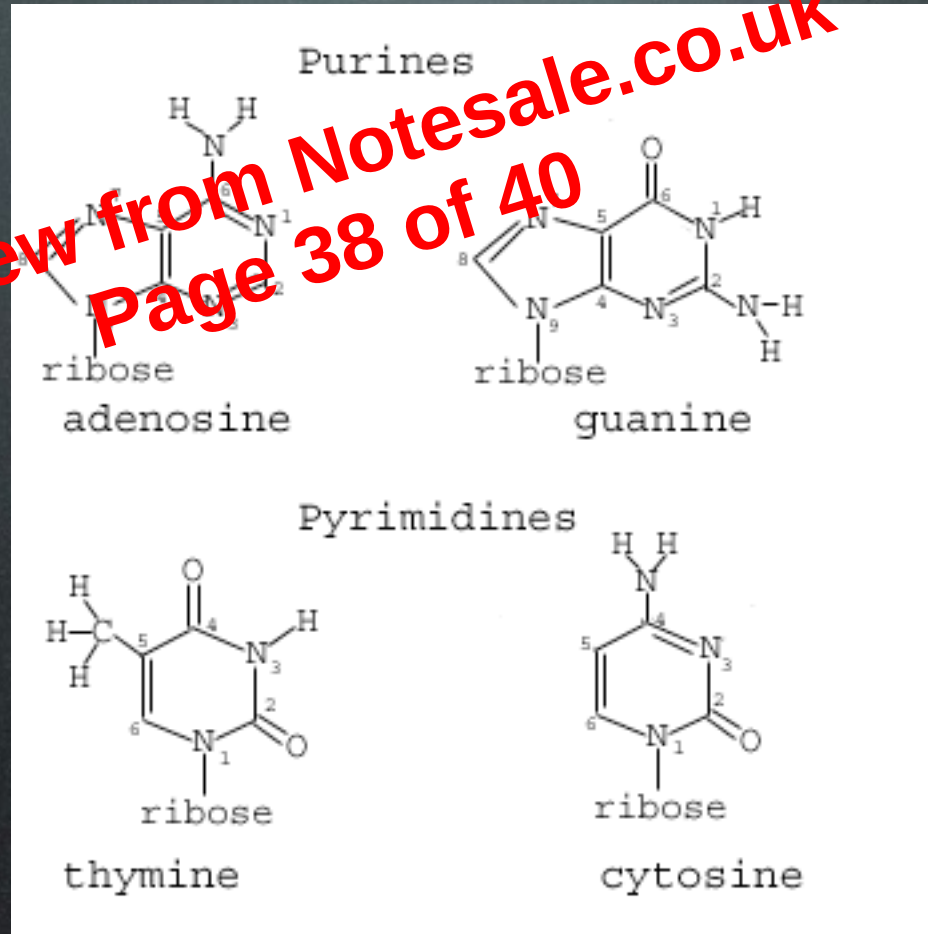
4) **Nucleic Acids**- store coded information in cells in the form of DNA and RNA for making proteins

DNA- Deoxyribonucleic acid- found in all cells, makes up our genetic material and controls all cell activity.

RNA- Ribonucleic acid- is used to make proteins from DNA instructions



adenine and guanine are Purines - double ringed



thymine, cytosine, and uracil are pyrimidines
single rings