- -Phosphate group: every nucleotide monomer has one bound to 5' sugar
- Nitrogenous base: varies in structure throughout nucleotides (4 types of nucleotides in a nucleic acid)
 - pyrimidines: have a single ring structure (smaller structures)
 - includes cytosine (C), uracil (U)-in RNA, & thymine (T)- in DNA
 - purines have a double ring structure (larger structures)
 - includes guanine (G) & adenine (A)
 - these are called bases (nitrogenous bases)
 - Nucleotides polymerize (link up) to form nucleic acids
- DNA contains biological info
 - DNA can store & transmit biological info
 - it carries the info required for the organism's growth & reproduction of a cells -
 - the language of nucleic acids is contained in the sequence of the bases
- Double helix: secondary structure of DNA
 - only purine-pyrimidine pairs fit inside the double helix
 - hydrogen bonds form b/t G-C pairs & A-T pairs (only these combo of base pairs can be made)
 - important b/c DNA needs to be the same as it is in the d (every cell in

these cells need the same sequences for the same needed proteins to function
Figure 2 of 2
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