# 2-Images of Chemical structures of biological molecules

## **Carbohydrates:**

#### Monosaccharides

Monosaccharides are the monomer:

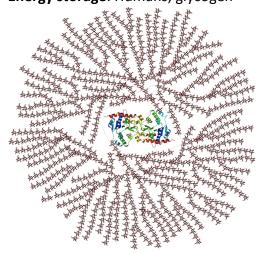
From: http://www.pleasanton.k12.ca.us/avhsweb/thiel/apbio/notes/chp5 notes.html

#### **Polysaccharides**

Polysaccharides are the result of many monosaccharides coming together and can take different forms

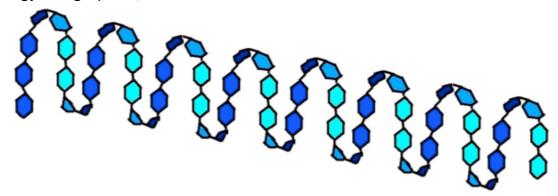
All of these are examples of polysaccharides of the specific monosaccharide, glucose.

#### Energy storage: Humans, glycogen



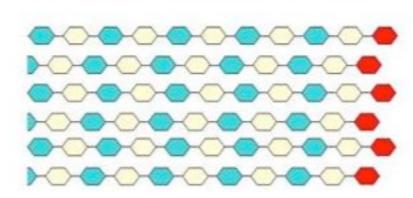
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glycogen#/media/File:Glycogen structure.svg

**Energy storage**: plants, starch:



http://beerandwinejournal.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/amyloseBWJ.jpg

**Structural role**: plants: cellulose (fiber):



http://polysac3db.cermav.cnrs.fr/discover\_cellulose.html

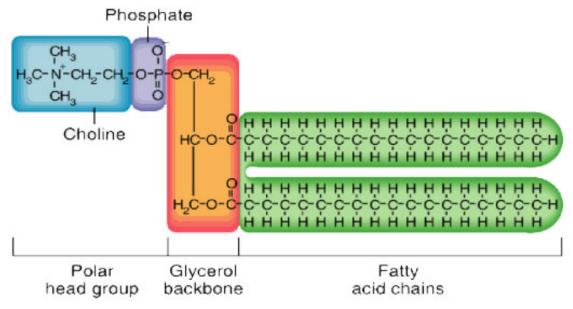
# **Fats/Lipids**

## Triglycerides

Energy storage: notice all the C-C, and C-H bonds: these are hydrophobic

http://www.indiana.edu/~oso/Fat/SolidNLiquid.html

## Phospholipids: cell membranes

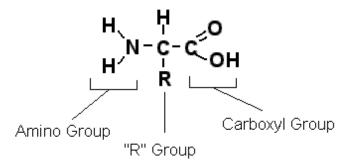


http://bio100.class.uic.edu/lectf03am/phospholipid.jpg

## **Proteins**

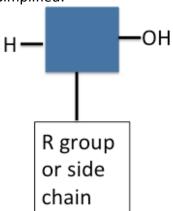
Amino Acid Monomer

### Amino Acid

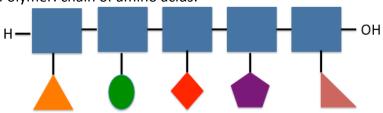


from: https://jedwardschem.wikispaces.com/NB4+Ashli+K

#### Simplified:



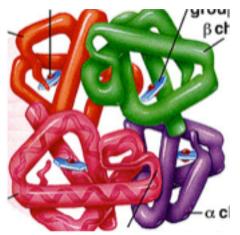
Polymer: chain of amino acids:



Folds into a 3D shape: we model these different ways, and there are many different shapes.

Examples:

Hemoglobin: carries oxygen for red blood cells



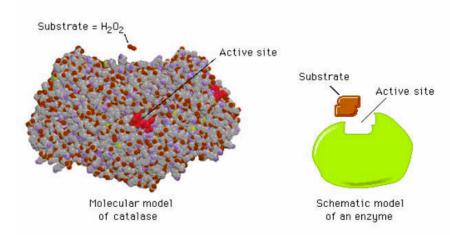
http://www.biochemden.com/hemoglobin/

Lactase: enables a dissacharide, lactose, to be digested into 2 monosaccharides:



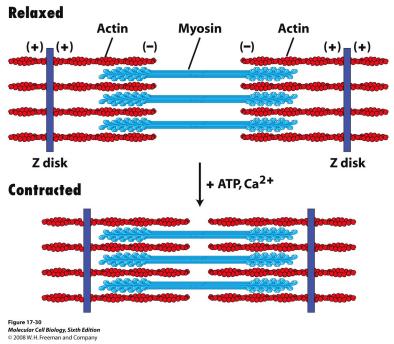
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta-galactosidase

Catalase: allows cells to break down hydrogen perioxide into water and oxygen



http://www.thinksciencemaurer.com/enzyme-variables-lab-liver-hydrogen-peroxide/

Myosin and Actin: allow for muscle cells to contract



http://www.bio.miami.edu/tom/courses/bil255/bil255goods/21\_muscle.html