

Carbohydrates

Fats (lipids)

Proteins

Nucleic Acids

Functional Units or building blocks	Mono Saccharides ie glucose	Fatty acid + glycerol	Amino Acids	Nucleotides
How to recognize/ characteristics	Ring Structure 2:1 H:D	C, H, O no nitro Carboxyl group $C=O$ $-O-H$	Nitrogen Very Functional Regulatory hormones enzymes	Nitrate phosphate sugar + base groups
Uses/ importance	Structure cellulose chitin energy starch glycogen	Cell membrane structure excess energy storage	Structure determines function	hereditary material DNA + RNA
Other key information	4 key polysaccharides cellulose chitin glycogen animal energy storage			

Dehydration synthesis and hydrolysis.

remove H_2O
to form
larger and compounds

add H_2O
to break
down
larger
compounds

smaller $\rightarrow$ larger
growth

larger $\rightarrow$ smaller
digestion

What are they?

Organic catalyst

speeds up chem rxn
without "being used"
up itself

Enzymes

How do they work? (draw on back)

Induced fit

enzyme
slightly
molds to
substrate
but

Lock and key

specific
enzyme
shape
matches
only 1
substrate

Factors that affect them?
Draw graphs on the back

pH & Temp

Denatured
Shape determines
function