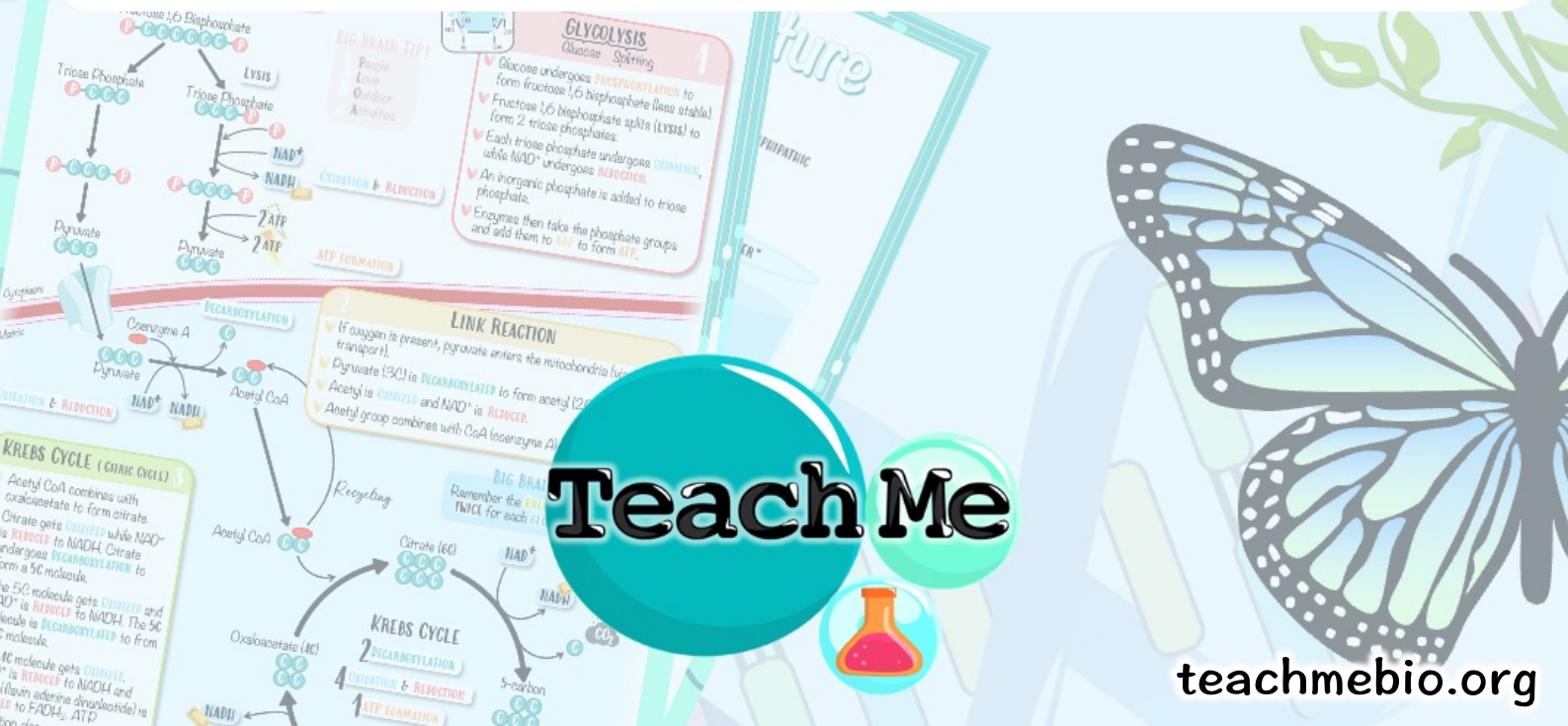


TeachMe

STUDY NOTES

B1.1 CARBOHYDRATES & LIPIDS



Carbohydrates

The 4 macromolecules

CARBOHYDRATES

LIPIDS

NUCLEIC ACIDS

PROTEINS

MONOSACCHARIDES

Single Sugar



BETA GLUCOSE



ALPHA GLUCOSE



GALACTOSE



FRUCTOSE

GLUCOSE

"ose" indicates sugar

DISACCHARIDES

Two Sugar



MALTOSE



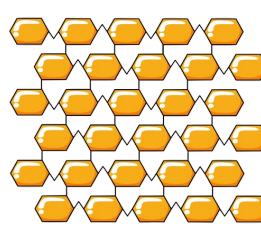
LACTOSE



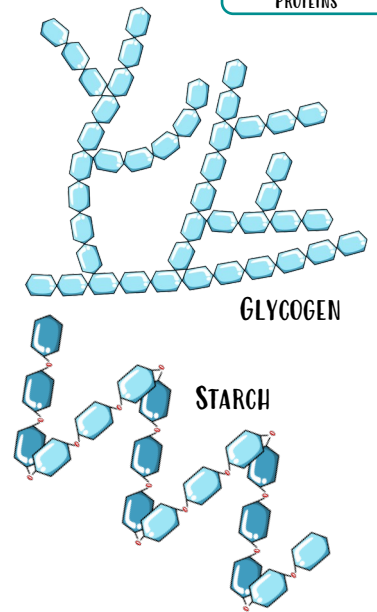
SUCROSE

POLYSACCHARIDES

Many Sugar



CELLULOSE



GLYCOGEN

STARCH

STRUCTURE OF MONOSACCHARIDES

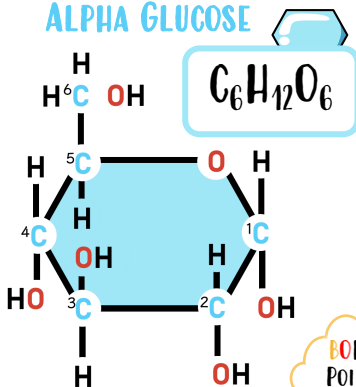
1 Hexose monosaccharide - Glucose

Six carbons

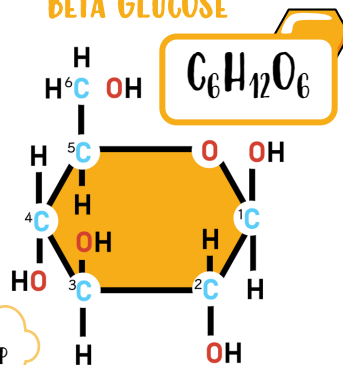
2 Pentose monosaccharide - Ribose

Five carbons

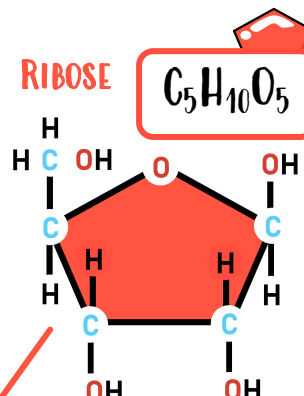
ALPHA GLUCOSE



BETA GLUCOSE



RIBOSE



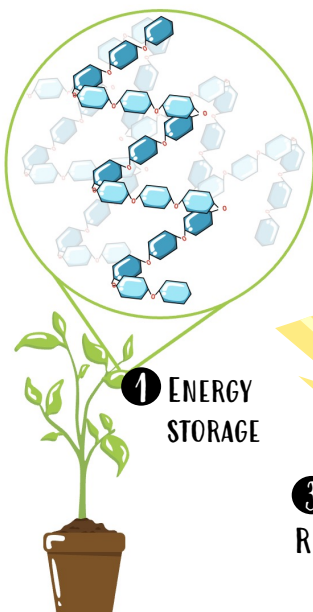
Formula used to find number of H (hydrogen) or O (oxygen) when already know the number of C (carbon)

NOTE!

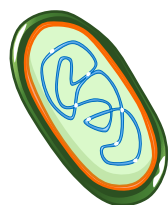
Make sure you know HOW to draw the structure of all three monosaccharides

Ribose sugars are found in DNA nucleotides

USE OF GLUCOSE



1 ENERGY STORAGE



2 STRUCTURE

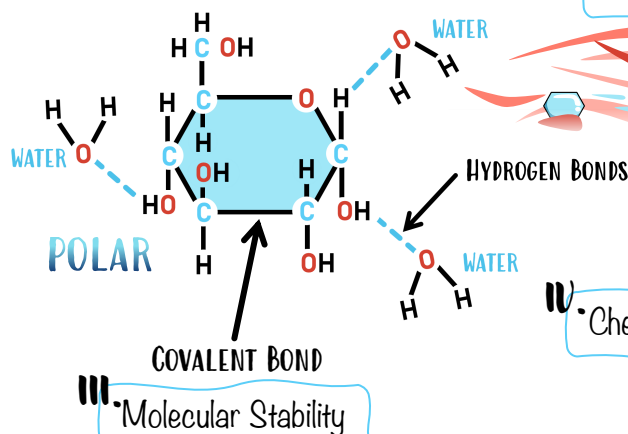
ATP

3 CELL RESPIRATION

PROPERTIES OF GLUCOSE

I. High Solubility in water

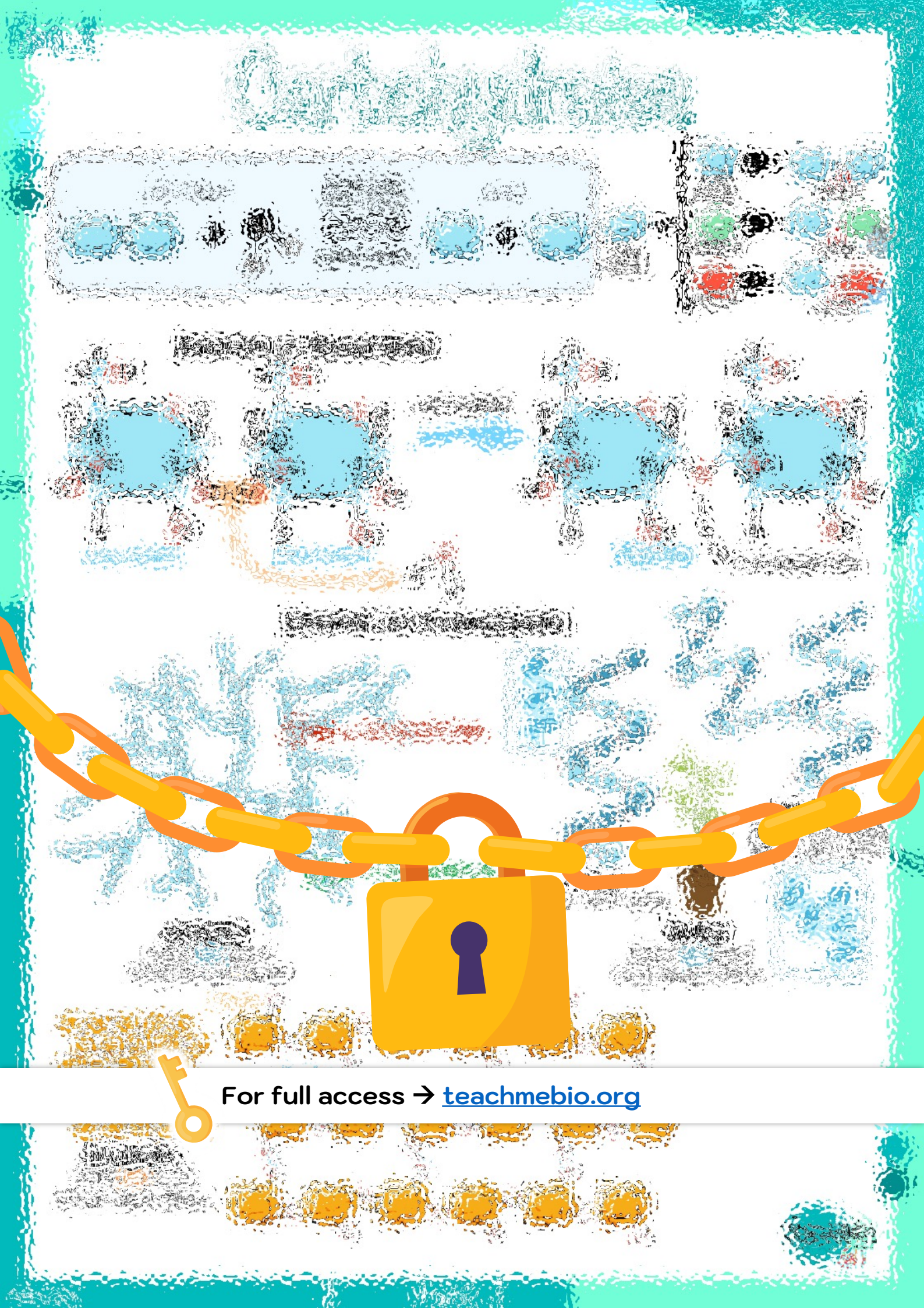
II. Easily Transportable



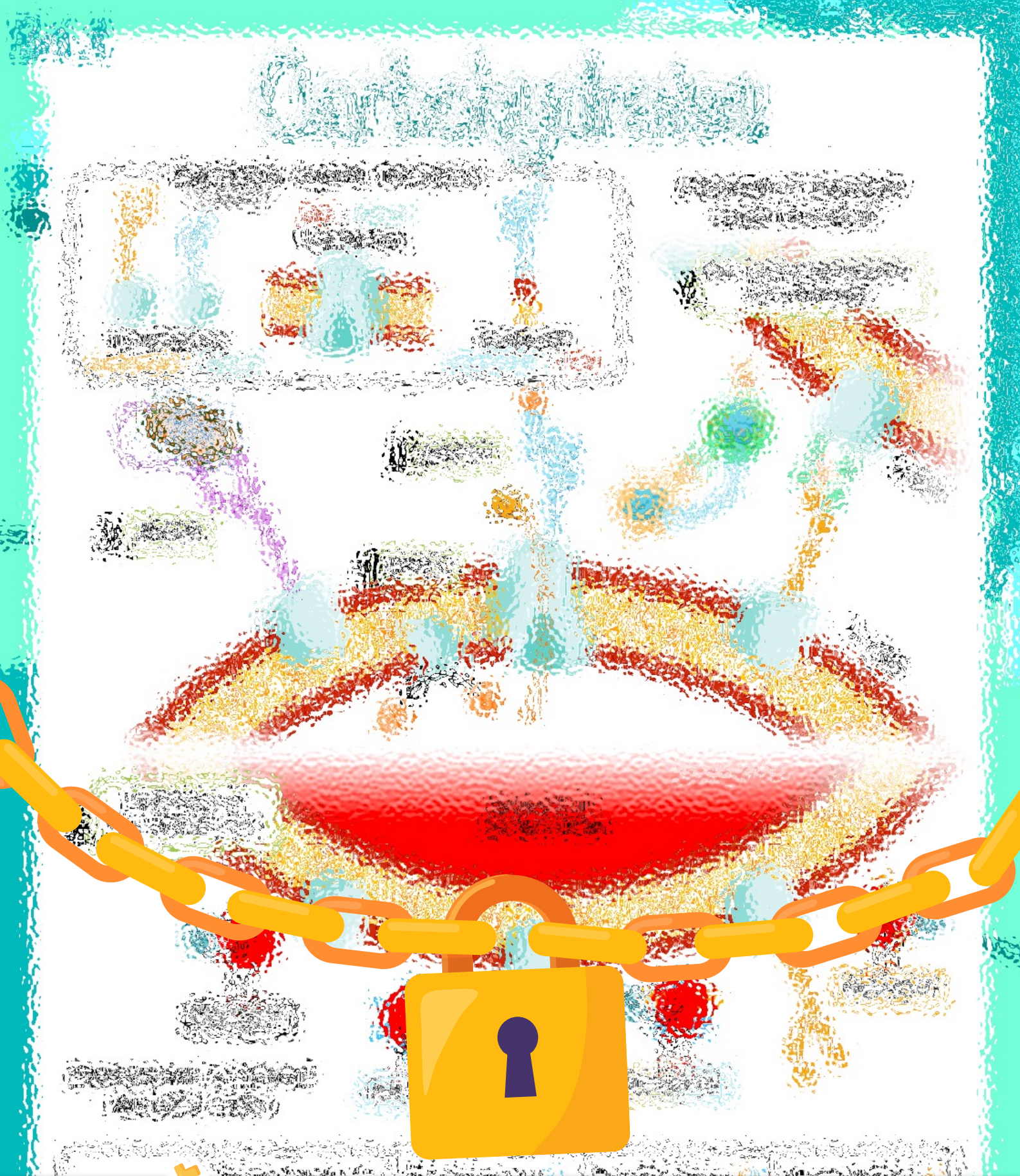
III. Chemical Energy

ATP

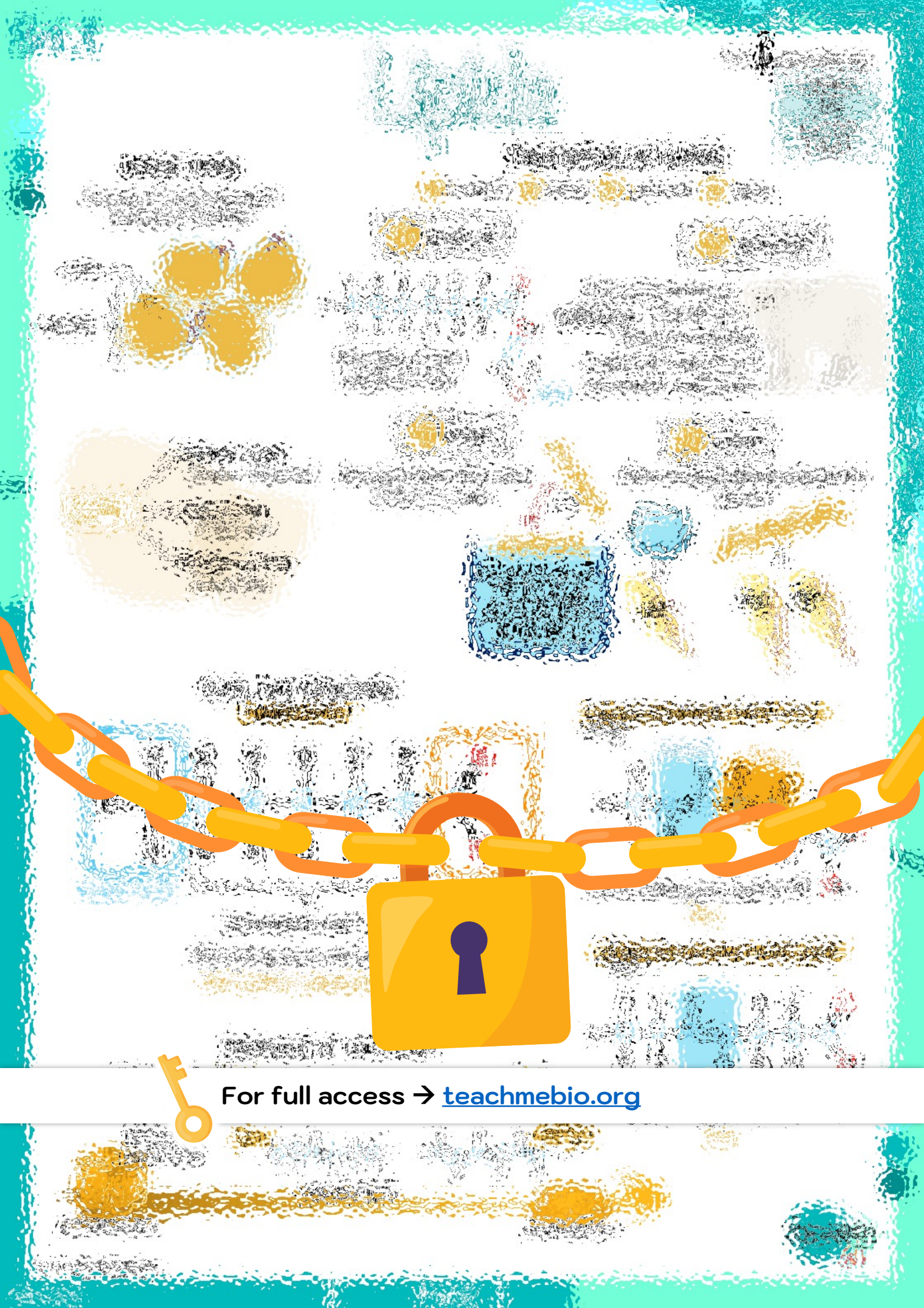
IV. Molecular Stability



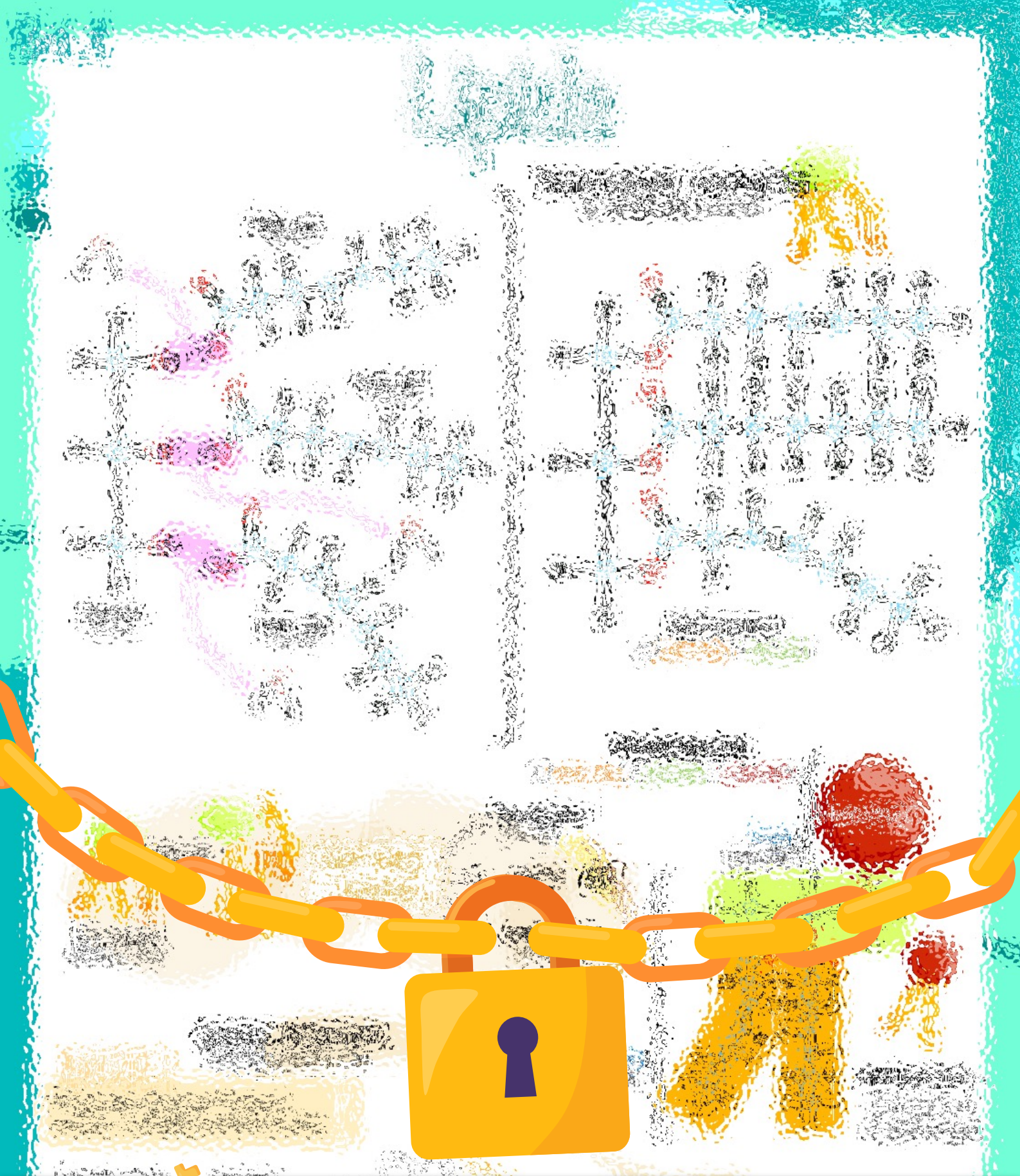
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