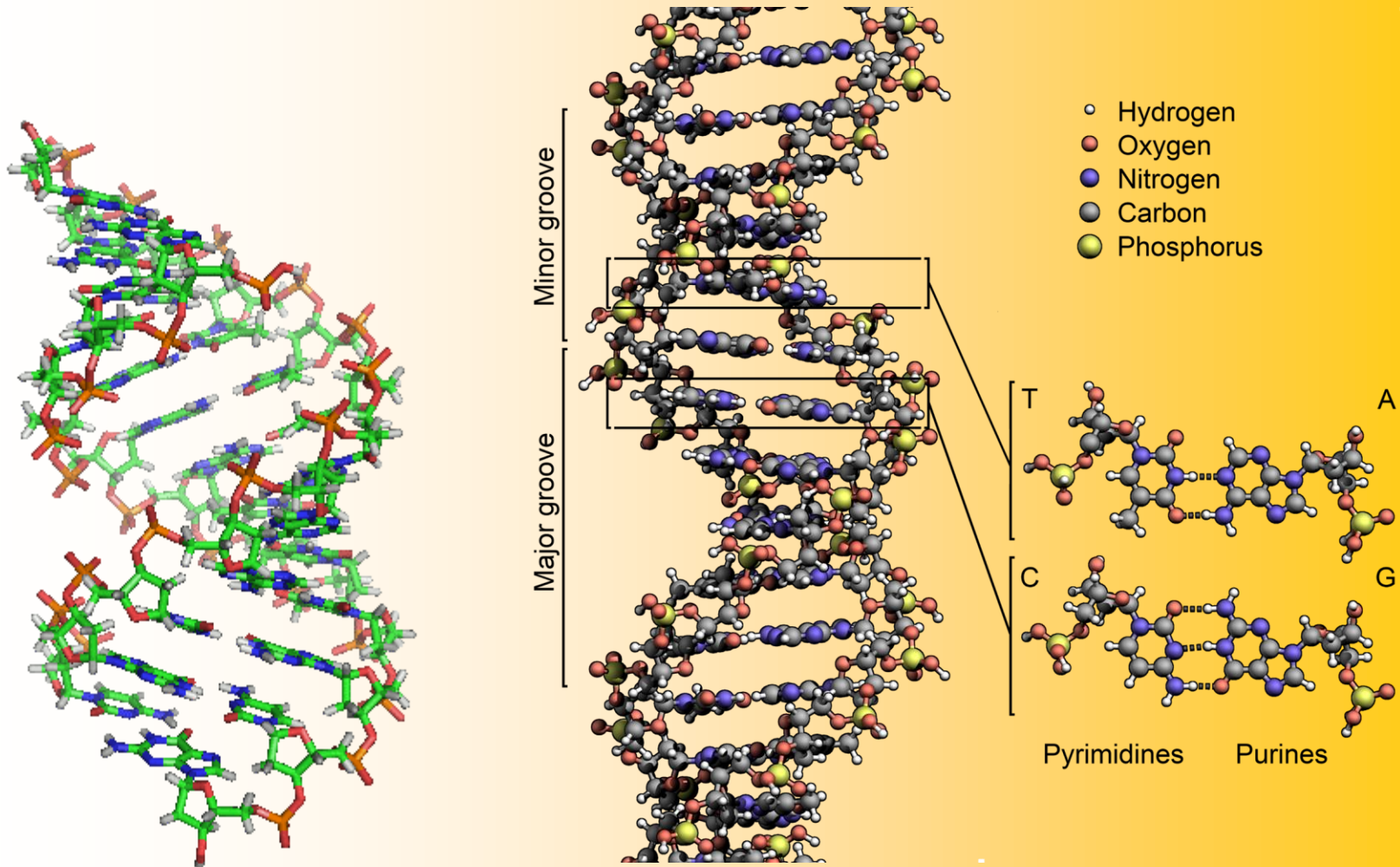
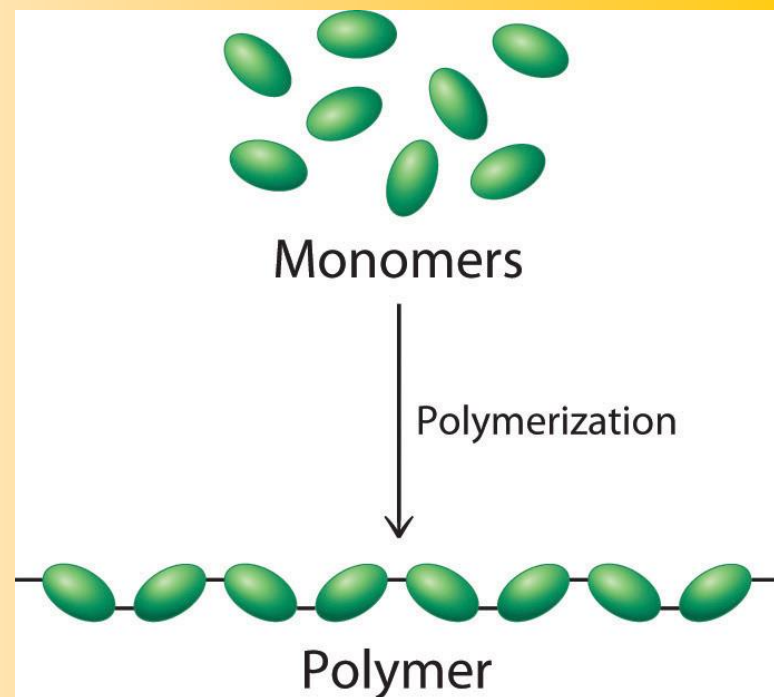


Nucleic Acids



Review of ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

- **Definition:**
 - **Organic molecules
Contain Carbon
(C) and Hydrogen
(H)**
 - **Large polymers
can be made of
smaller individual
monomers.**



Organic Chemistry

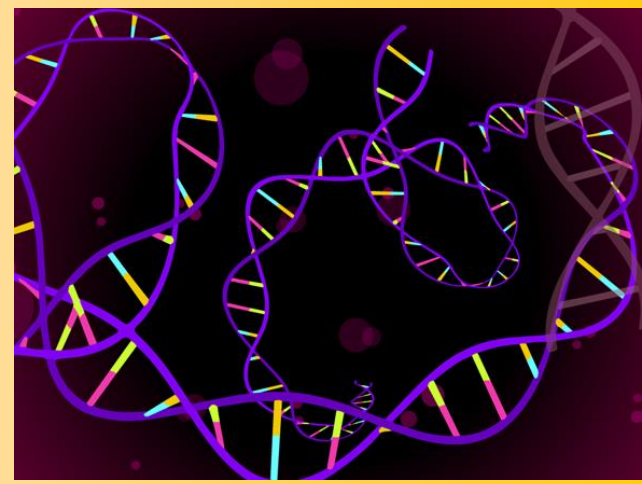
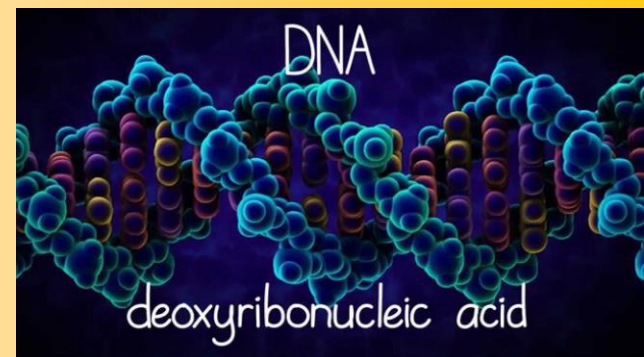
- 4 kinds of Organic Macromolecules

1. ~~Carbohydrates~~

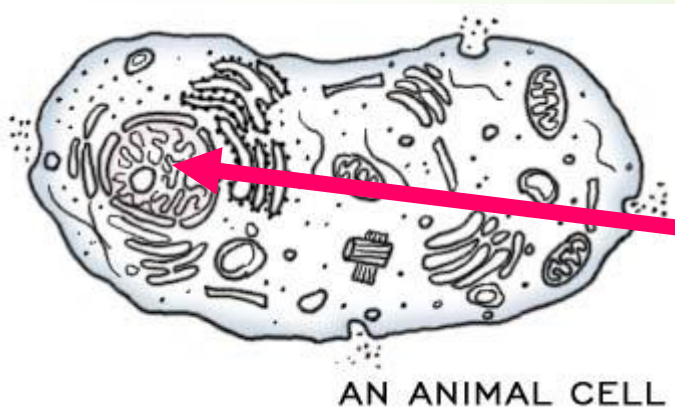
2. ~~Lipids~~

3. Nucleic Acids ←

4. Proteins



NUCLEIC ACIDS



Named for where they

are first found:

The

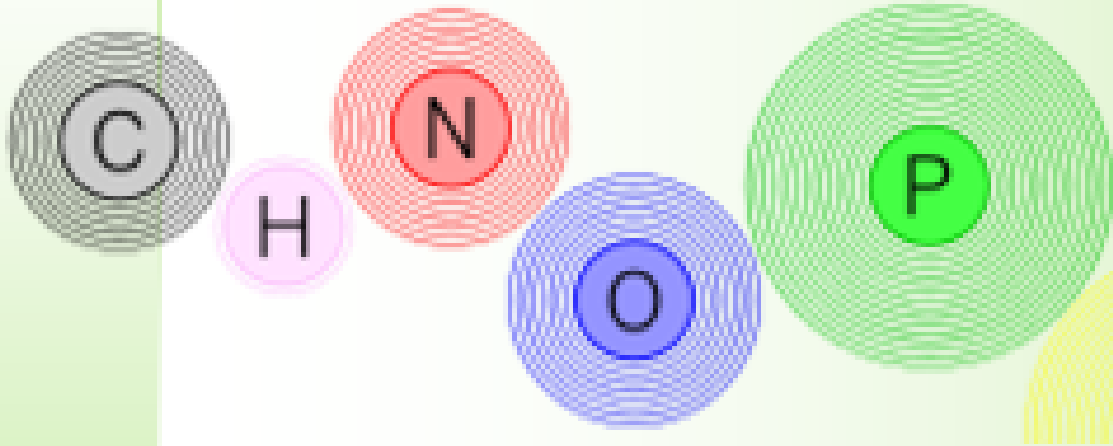
**REMEMBER
ATP?!?**

Three types that we will be studying

1. DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid)
2. RNA (Ribonucleic Acid)
3. ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate)

NUCLEIC ACIDS

- Contain the elements:



- Carbon
- Hydrogen
- Oxygen
- *Nitrogen*
- *Phosphorous*

NUCLEIC ACIDS

- How can you tell the difference between nucleic acids and lipids/carbohydrates?

Lipids and carbohydrates don't have phosphorus (except phospholipids) or nitrogen.

Structure of Nucleic Acids:

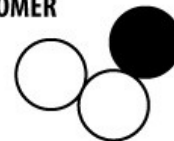
- **Definition:**
 - Repeating chain of **nucleotides**.

Polymer = Nucleic Acid
made of repeating monomers

Monomer = Nucleotide

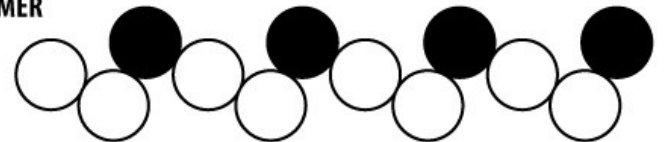
Structure of Monomers and Polymers

MONOMER



A monomer is a small molecule.

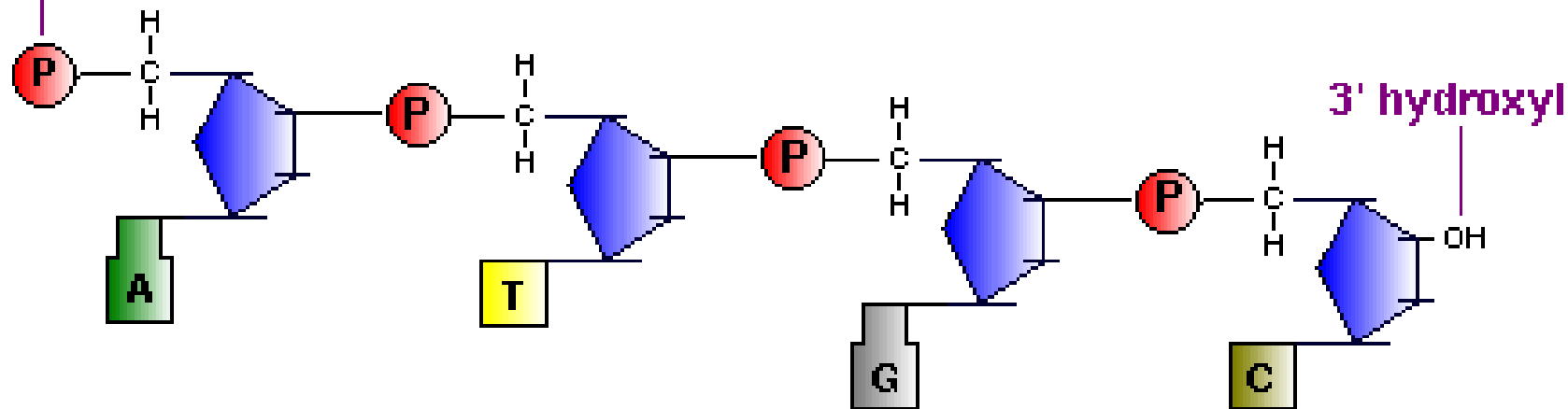
POLYMER



A polymer is a long-chain molecule made up of a repeated pattern of monomers.

Structure of Nucleic Acids:

5' phosphate

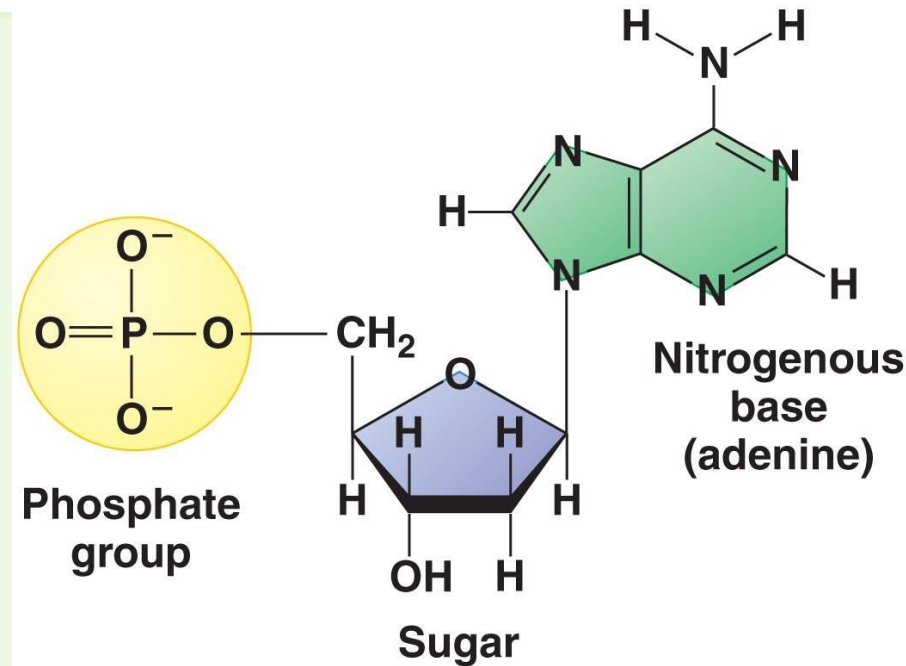


3' hydroxyl

Can you recognize the monomers (repeating subunits) in the polymer above?

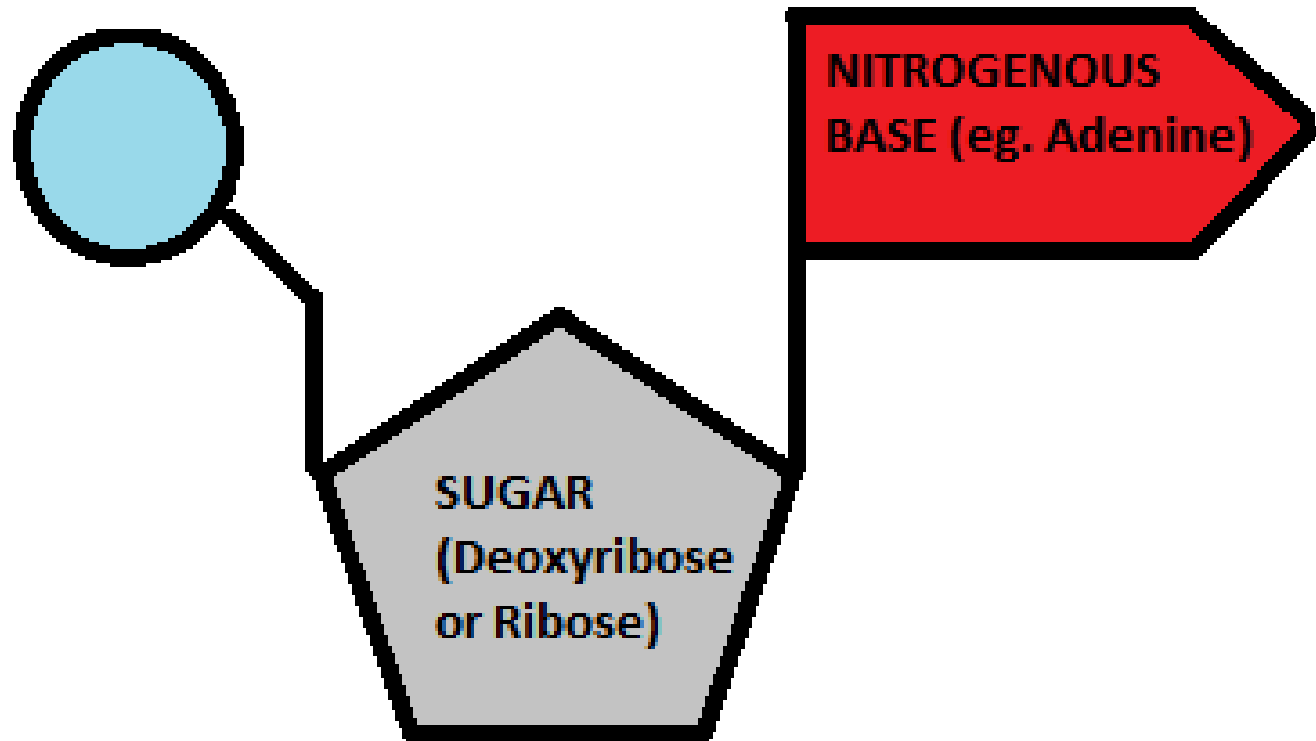
Structure of Nucleic Acids:

- **Nucleotides have 3 parts:**
 - * 5 carbon sugar
 - * phosphate
 - * nitrogenous base



Generalized Nucleotide:

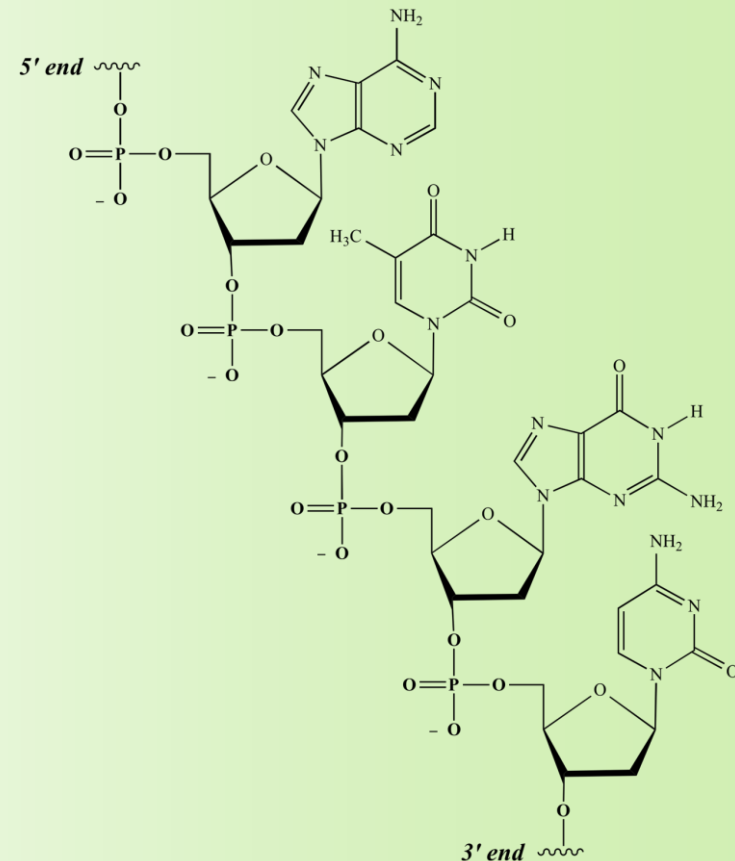
Phosphate group



Types of Nucleotides:

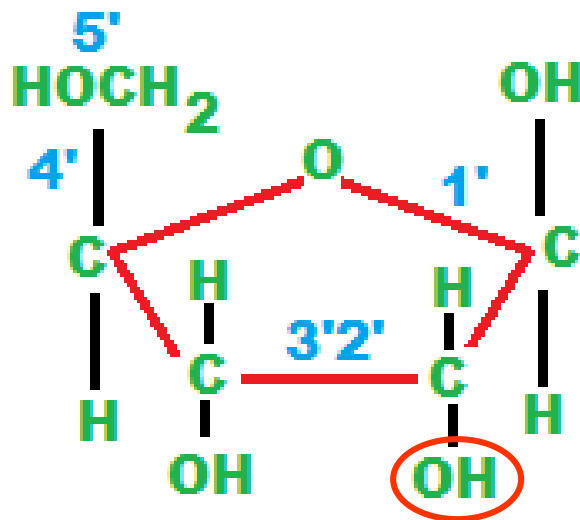
Nucleotides can differ from one another depending on the **sugar** and the **base** they are using. The phosphate never changes.

There are two different types of sugar and five different types of base to choose from.

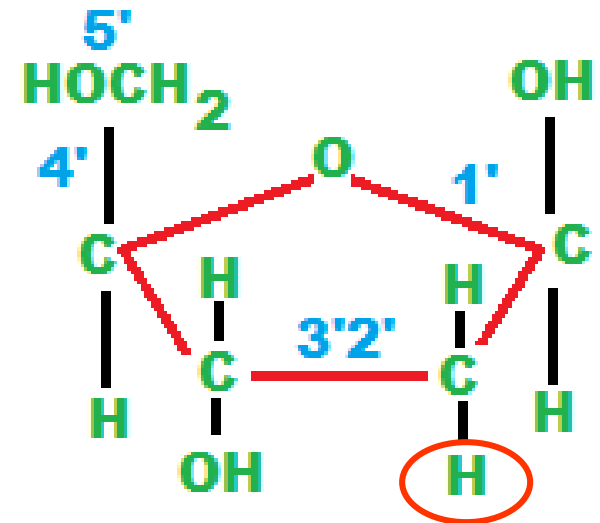


Two types of sugars used:

Sugar



Ribose

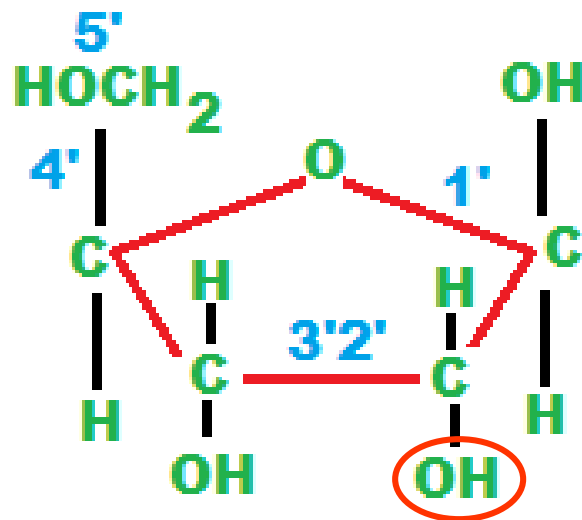


Deoxyribose

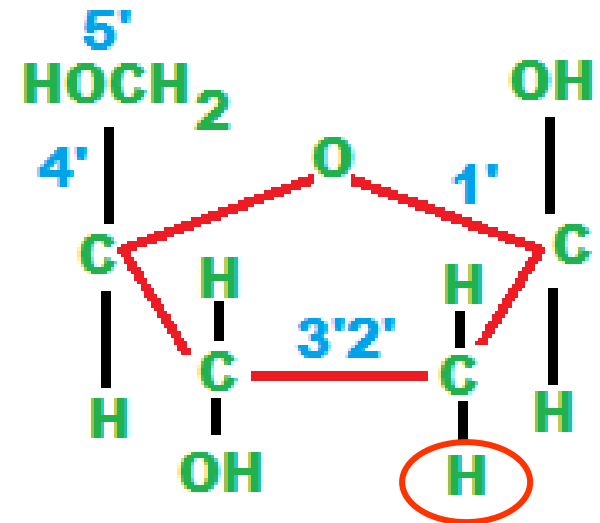
Can you spot the difference?
Look closely!

Two types of sugars used:

Sugar



Ribose



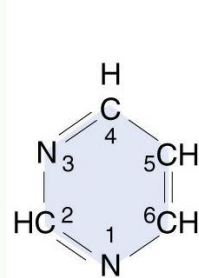
Deoxyribose

Ribose is the sugar used in RNA.

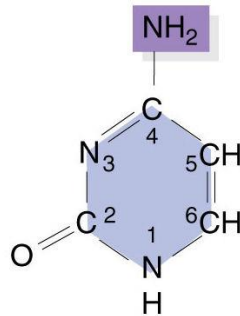
Deoxyribose is the sugar used in DNA

Five types of nitrogenous bases:

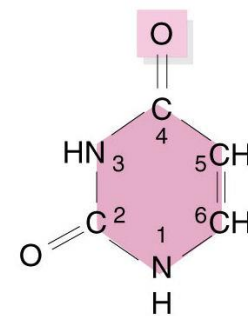
Pyrimidine=
1 ring
structure
(think: a
pyramid has
one base)



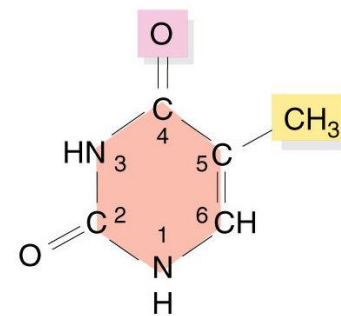
Pyrimidine



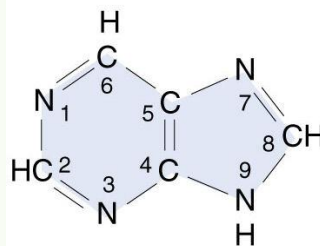
Cytosine (C)



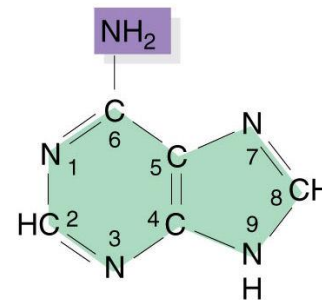
Uracil (U)
(found in RNA)



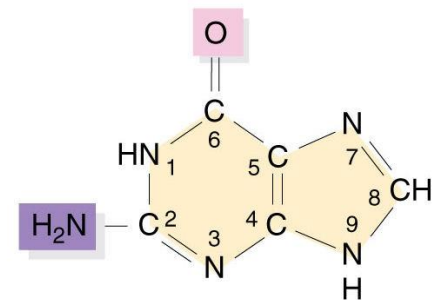
Thymine (T)
(found in DNA)



Purine



Adenine (A)



Guanine (G)

Purine=
2 ring
structure

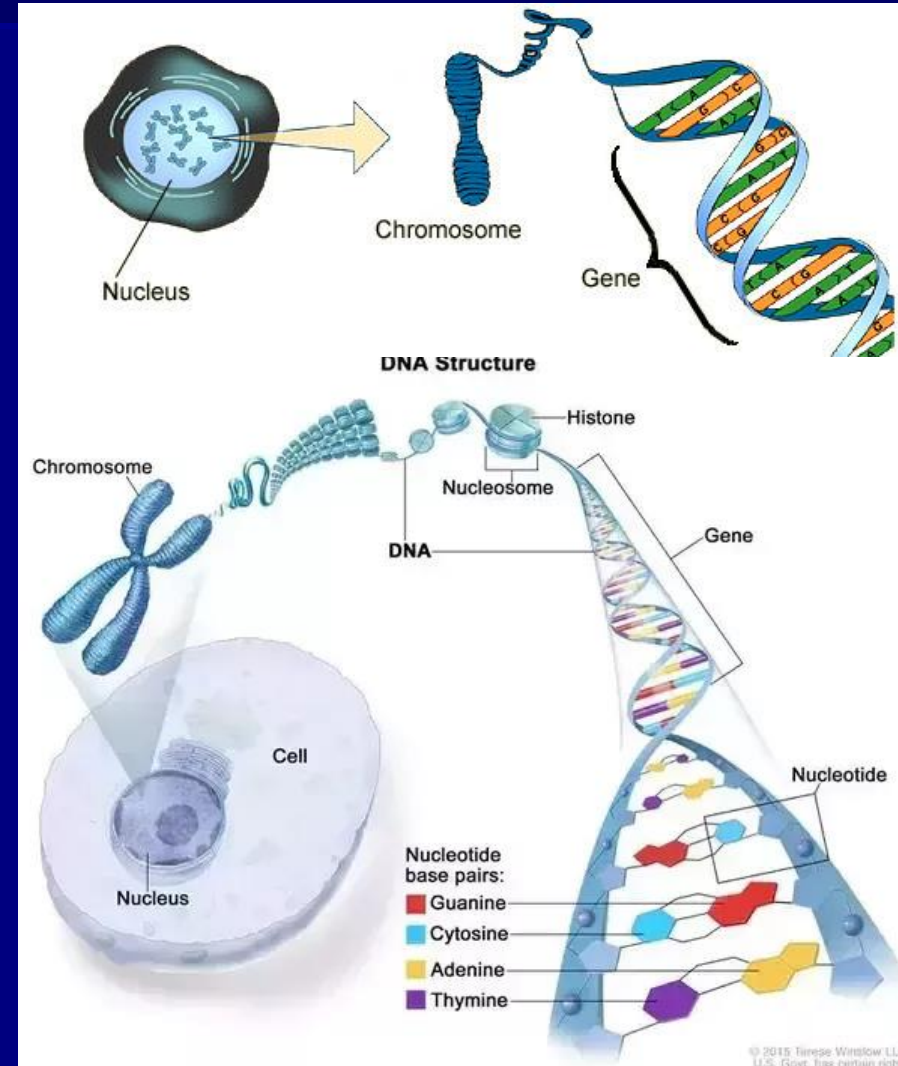
DNA:

Nucleic acid made using deoxyribose

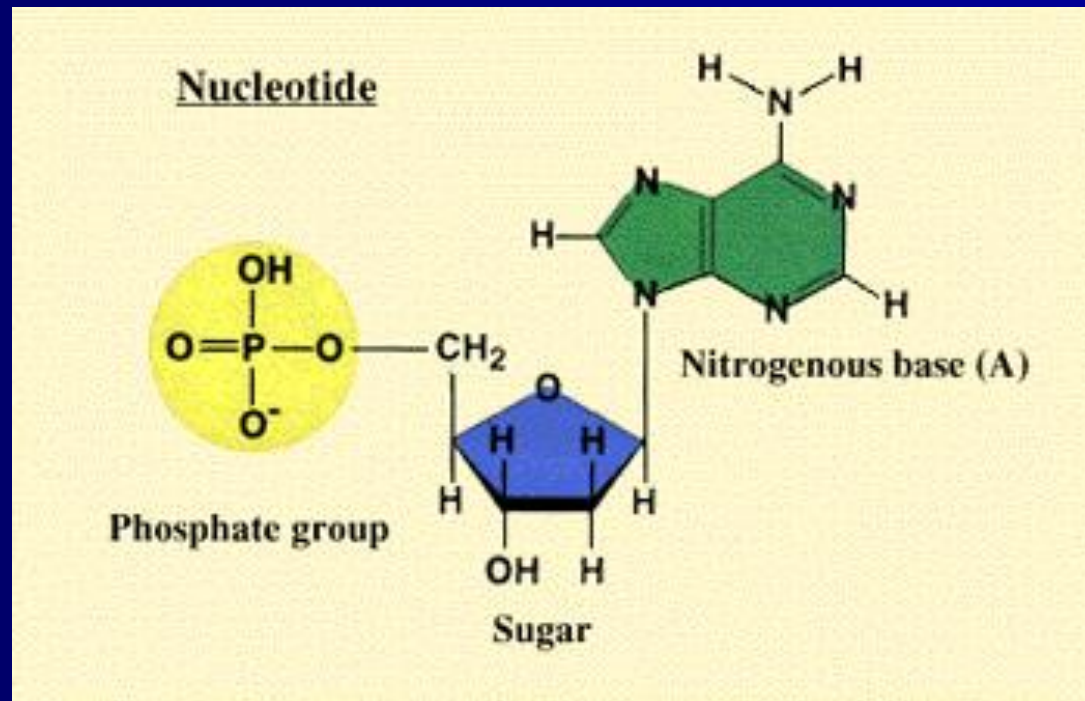
Stands for:

Deoxyribonucleic Acid

- Stores **hereditary** information in the cell that directs the cell's activities and determines a cell's characteristics.
- Supercoiled into **chromosomes**
 - DNA makes up **GENES**



DNA Nucleotide



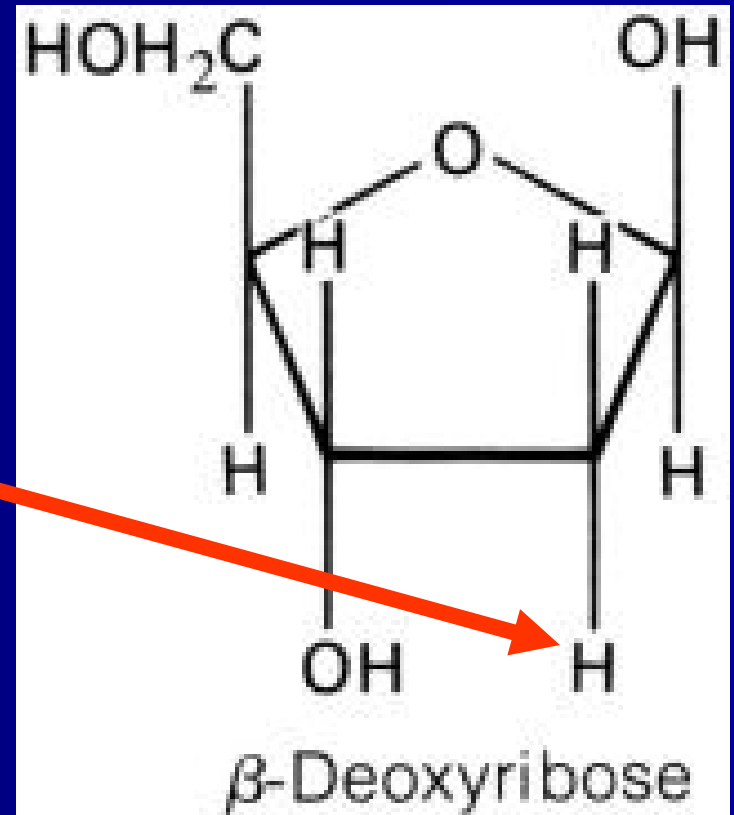
3 separate components

DNA Nucleotide Structure: component #1

5 carbon sugar
Deoxyribose

– “de” means
without...

- With one less
oxygen than
ribose sugar

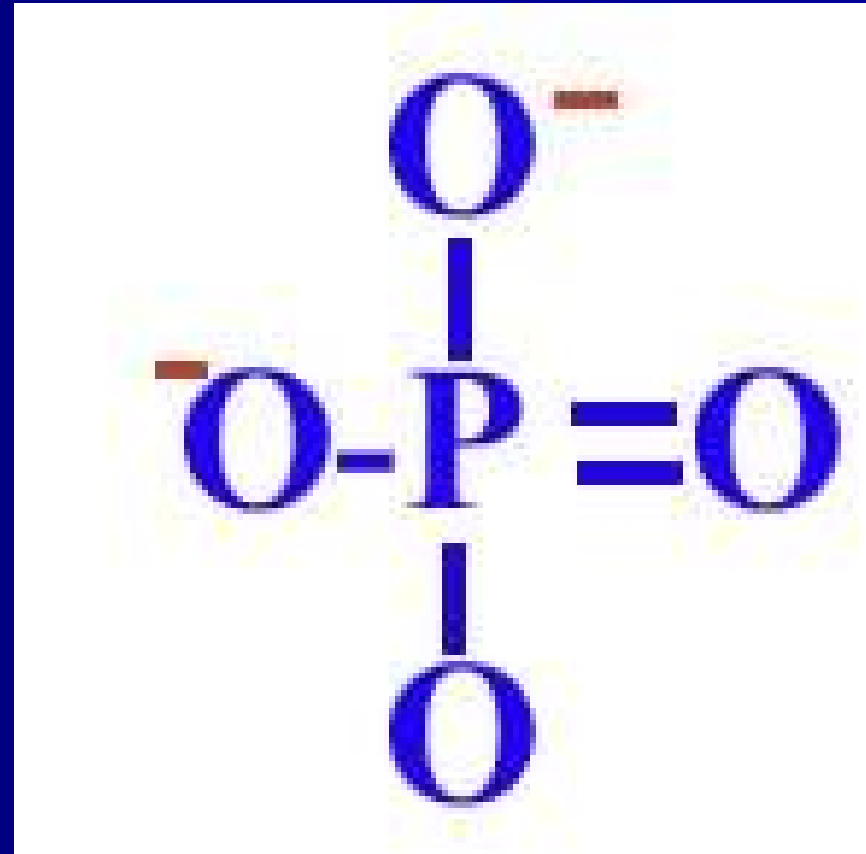


DNA Nucleotide Structure: component #2

Phosphate



Carries a
negative charge.



DNA Nucleotide Structure: component #3

Nitrogenous Base

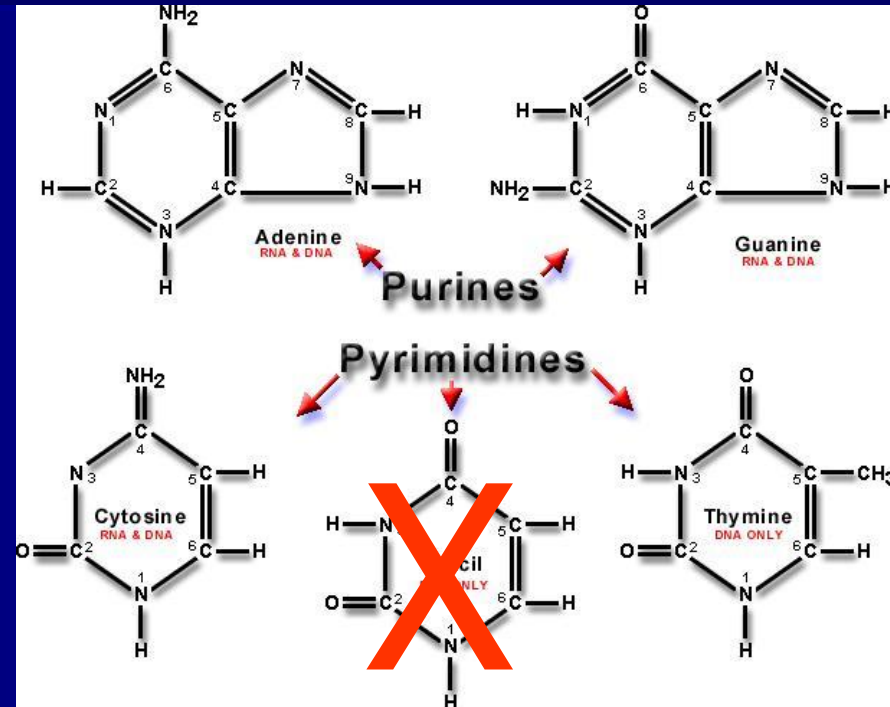
DNA uses 4 of the
5 possible bases:

Adenine (A)

Guanine (G)

Cytosine (C)

Thymine (T)



DNA does not
contain Uracil (U)

DNA Nucleotide Structure: component #3

Pyrimidines

Thymine

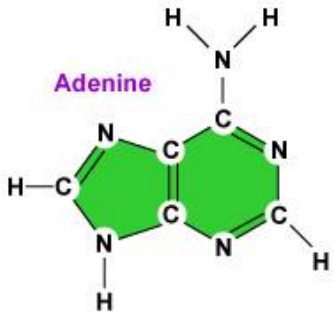


Cytosine

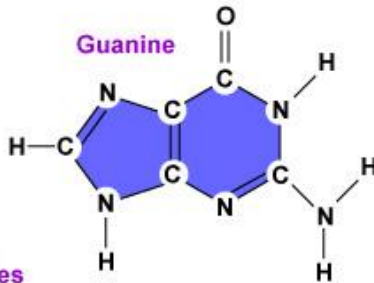


Nitrogenous Bases of DNA

Adenine



Guanine



Purines

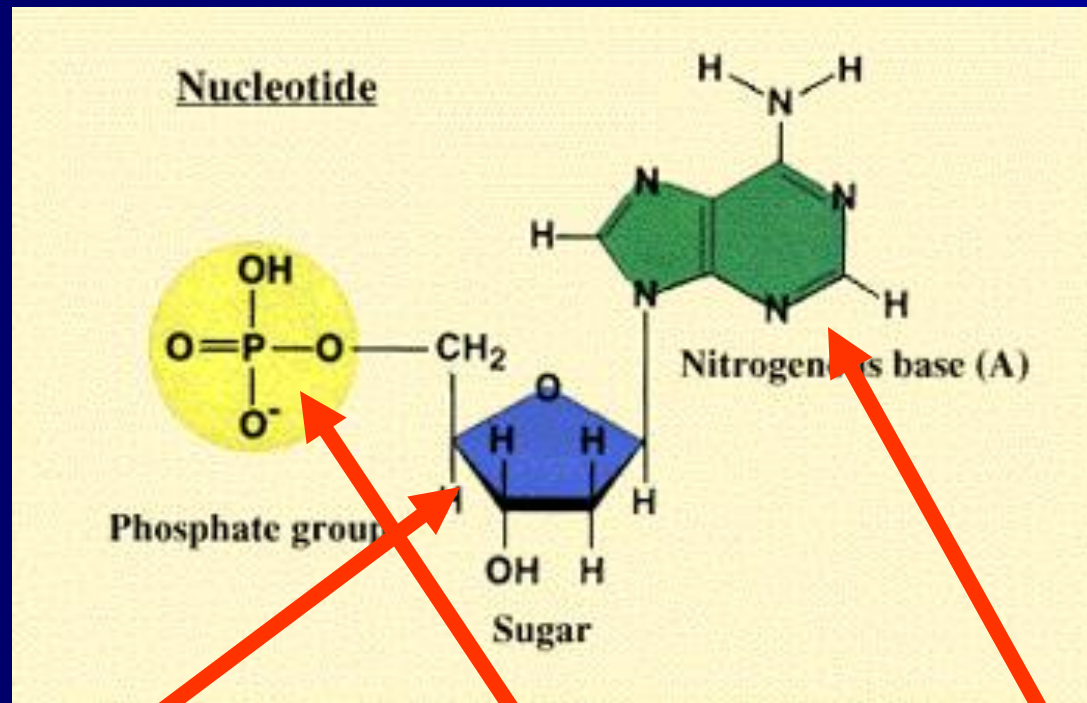
Nitrogenous Base:

For DNA, the pyrimidines
are: Cytosine and
Thymine

For DNA, the purines are:
Guanine and Adenine

*I keep these straight by remembering that the pyrimidines both have a **y** in them, like the word **pyrimidine**.*

DNA Nucleotide



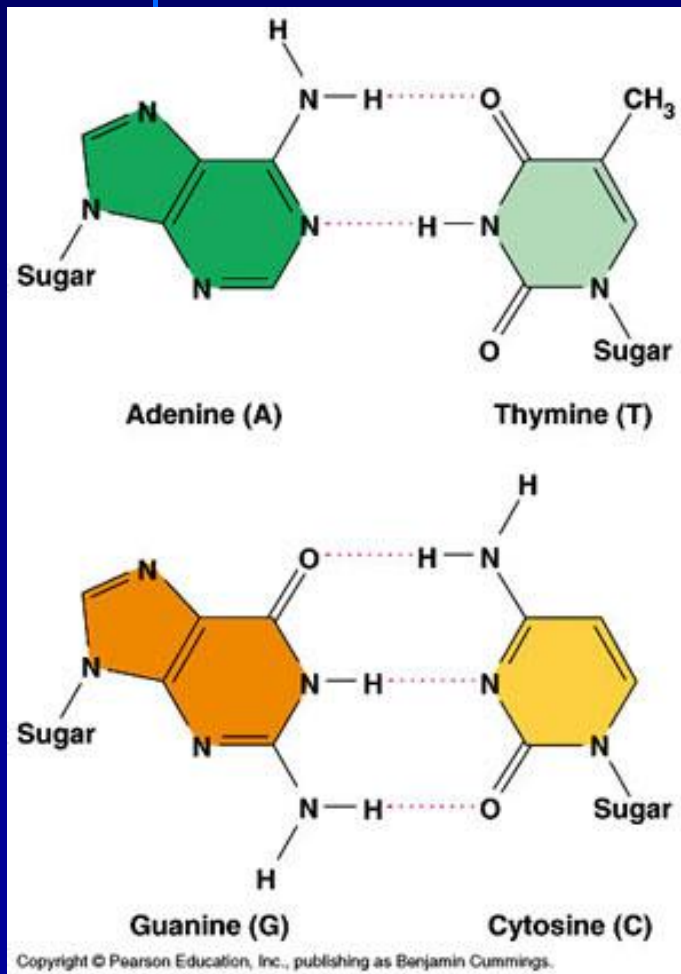
Sugar

Phosphate

Base

Complementary bonding

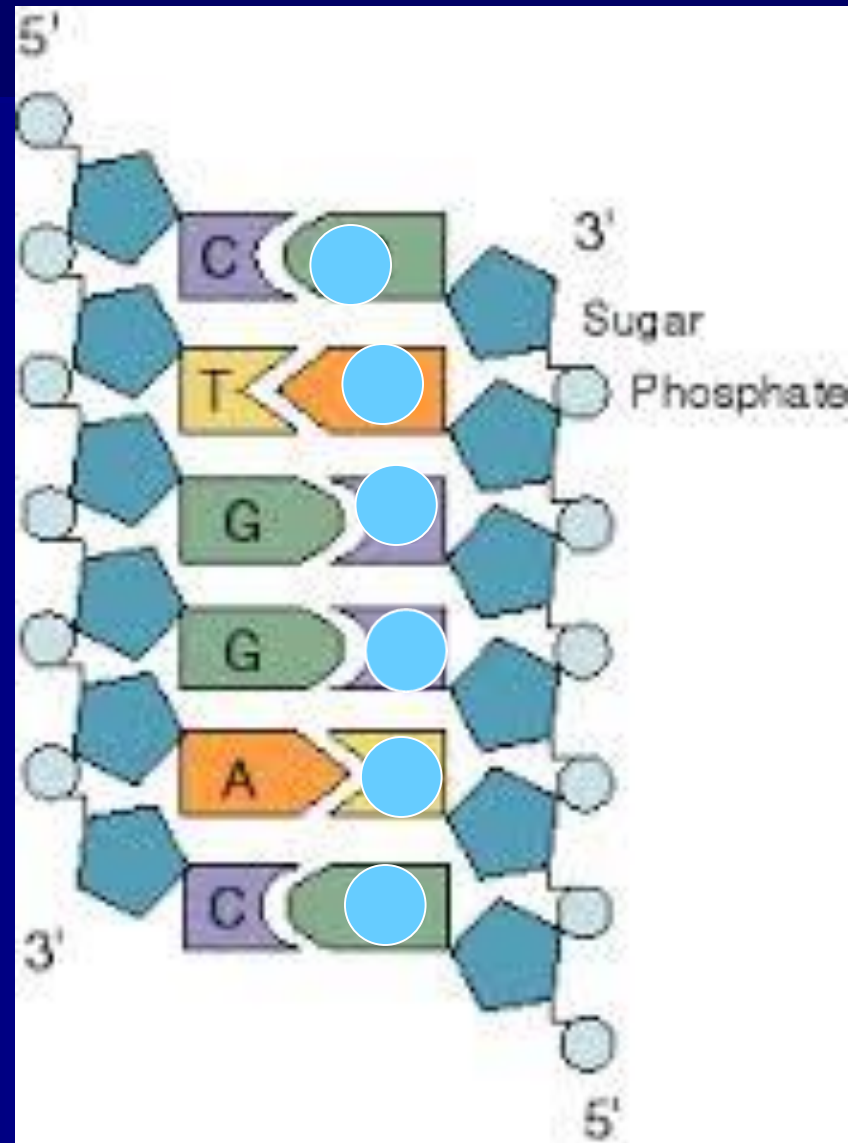
Happens between the nitrogenous bases.



- Purines are always attracted to Pyrimidines.
- They will form weak hydrogen bonds.
- G bonds to C
- A bonds to T

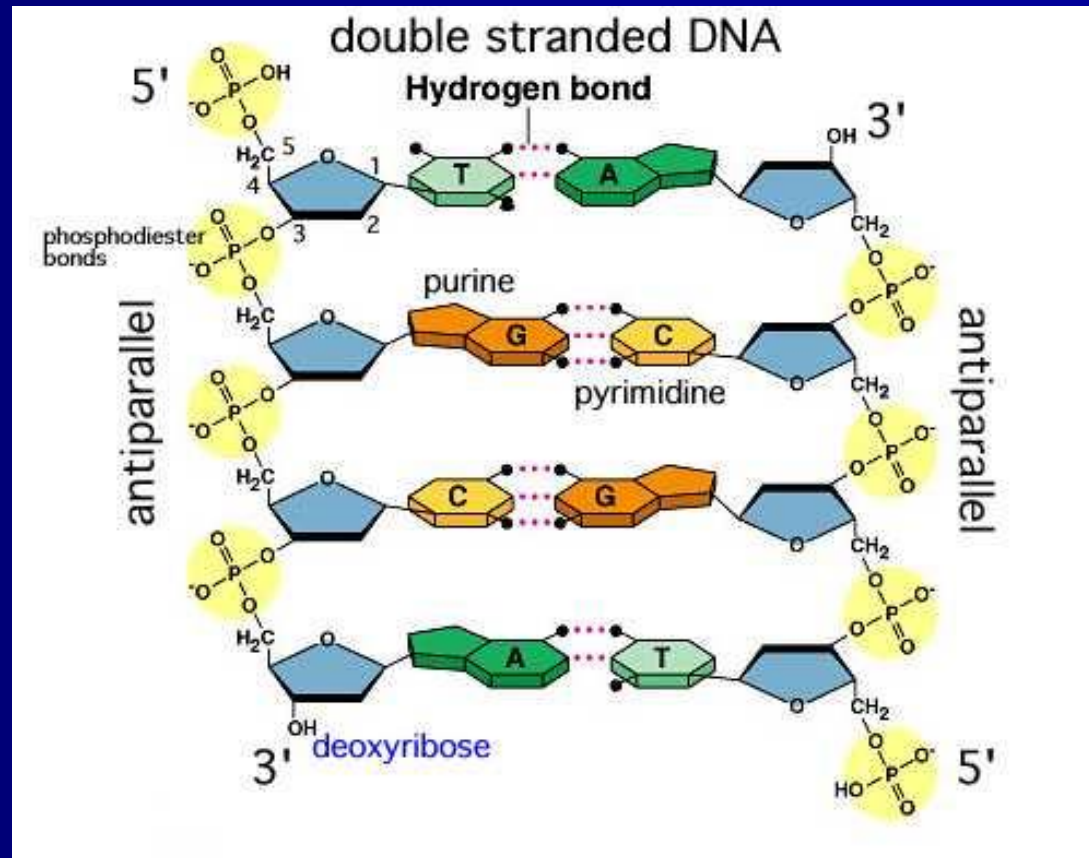
Complementary Bonding

If the sequence of bases on one strand is known, you can determine the sequence of bases on the other strand.

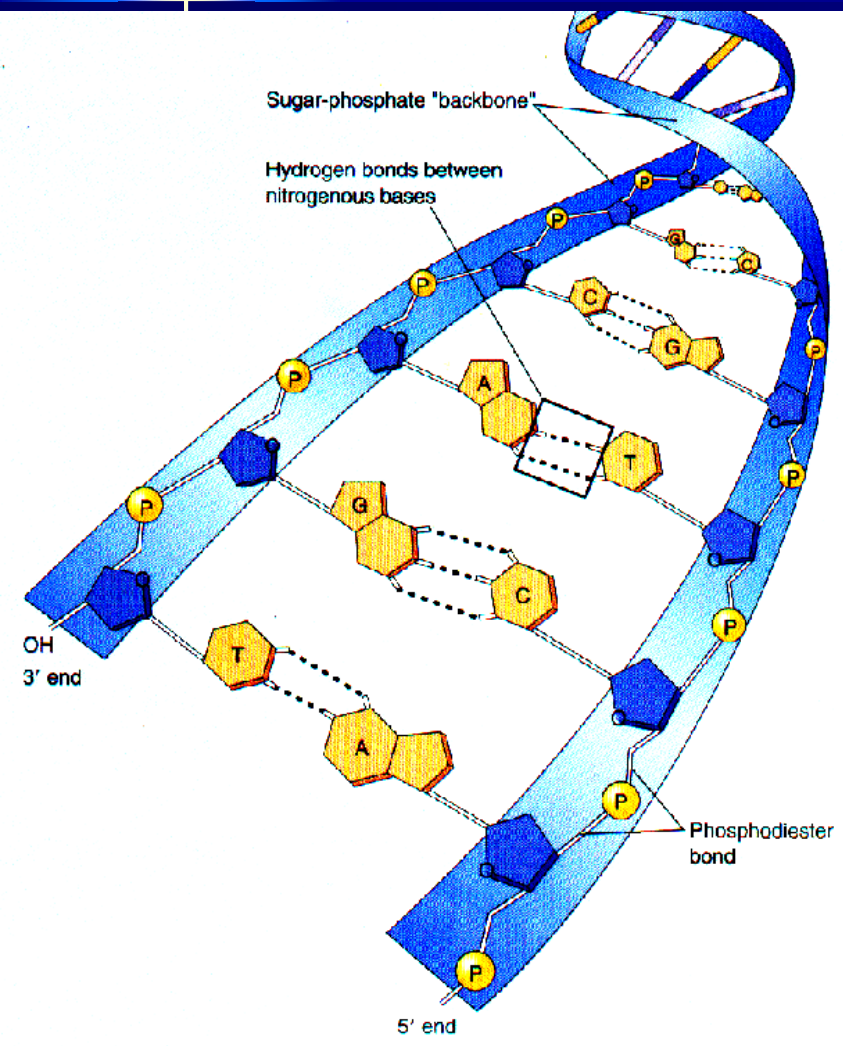


3-D Structure of DNA

- The nucleotides are connected together into two long chains hooked together in the middle to create a ladder.



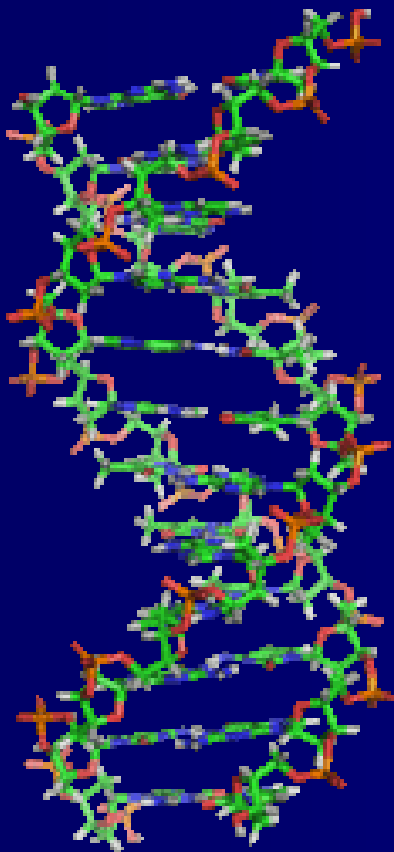
3-D Structure of DNA



■ Double Stranded
(DNA when untwisted looks like a ladder).

- Sides of the ladder: alternating sugar and phosphate units. Sometimes referred to as the sugar-phosphate backbone.
- Rungs of the ladder: Purine and pyrimidine held together by weak hydrogen bonds.

3-D Structure of DNA



- When twisted, DNA looks like a:

DOUBLE HELIX

Could be described as:

- "Spiral Staircase"
- "Twisted Ladder"

