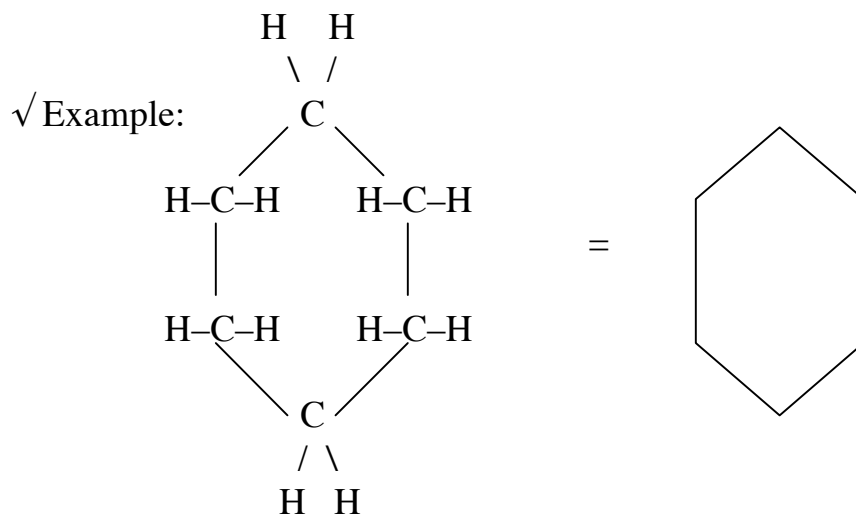
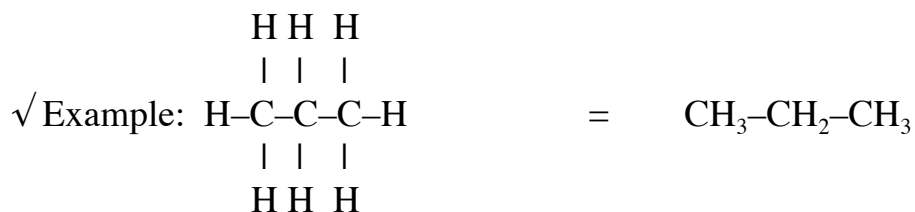


Organic Molecules

Molecules containing carbon atoms

- Non-carbon atoms (for example: hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen) can also be present in organic molecules
- Other than water molecules, organic molecules are the most abundant molecules in living things
- Organic molecules are often drawn in abbreviated ways:



Figs 4.5 and 4.9

Functional groups

Small groups of atoms attached to the carbon atoms of organic molecules

Four important functional groups:

<u>Functional group</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Symbols</u>
C—O—H	Hydroxyl or "O.H." (polar)	—OH or HO—
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{C—O—H} \end{array}$	Carboxylic acid (polar/ionic) (can release a hydrogen ion)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{C—OH} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ / \\ \text{C—N} \\ \backslash \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	Amine (polar/ionic) (can absorb a hydrogen ion)	H ₂ N— or —NH ₂
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{C—O—P—O}^- \\ \\ \text{O}^- \end{array}$	Phosphate (ionic)	—PO ₄ ³⁻ or $\textcircled{\text{P}}$

Cells frequently carry out chemical reactions where organic molecules are linked together or split apart

Dehydration synthesis

A reaction where two organic molecules are linked together by loss of a water molecule

- Usually each of the two molecules has a hydroxyl functional group
 - √ One oxygen atom from the hydroxyls becomes the bridge linking the two molecules
 - √ The other atoms (one oxygen and two hydrogens) become a water molecule

Fig 5.2

Hydrolysis reaction

A reaction where two organic molecules are split apart by addition of a water molecule

- Usually an oxygen atom forms the bridge between the two linked molecules
 - √ A water molecule combines with the oxygen atom to split the two organic molecules apart
 - √ The reaction forms two hydroxyl groups (one on each organic molecule)

Fig 5.2

Biological Macromolecules

Large organic molecules found within all living things

- The four macromolecule types are carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids
- All four macromolecule types are polymers assembled by linking smaller monomer molecules

<u>Macromolecule type:</u>	<u>Its monomers</u>
Carbohydrates	Monosaccharides
Lipids	Fatty acids and glycerol (usually)
Proteins	Amino acids
Nucleic acids	Nucleotides

Monomers

Small organic molecules

Polymer

A chain of monomers linked together