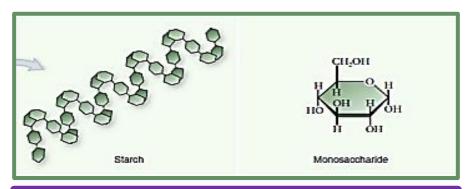
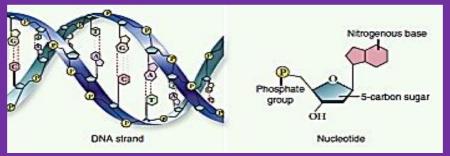
- Carbohydrates
- Nucleic acidstoday

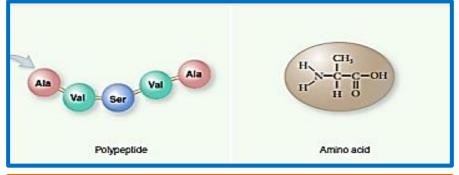
Four major classes of intracellular macromolecules (large biological molecules)

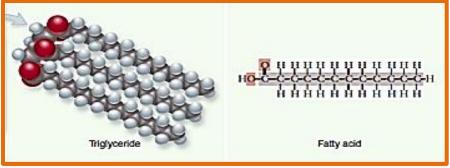
Proteins

Lipids



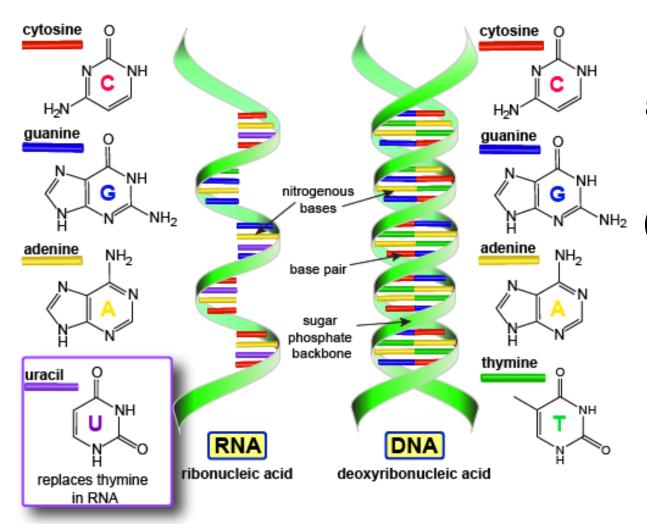






Nucleic Acids: Hereditary Material

All cells <u>store information</u> required to build and maintain the cell (<u>genetic information</u>) and <u>constantly use it</u>.



Nucleic acids

are the molecules that

contain

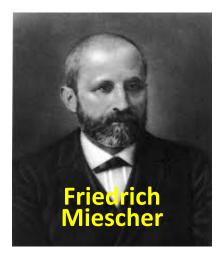
(Deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA)

and

help express

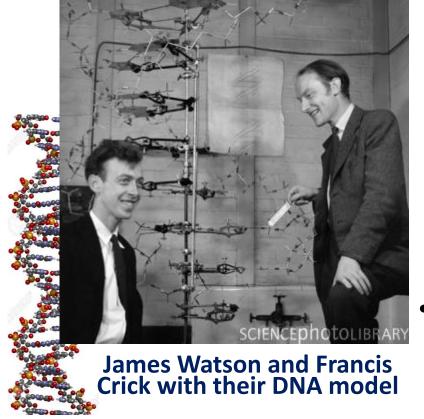
(ribonucleic acid, RNA)

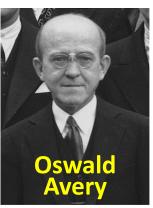
this information.

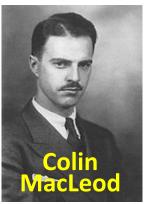


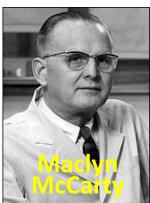
DNA Discovery

 Swiss physician Friedrich Miescher discovered DNA ("nuclein") in 1869, athough scientists did not understand what it was until...









...1943: Avery-MacLeod-McCarty experiment showed that DNA is the hereditary material in bacteria.

 In 1953, James Watson and Francis Crick suggested the double-helix model of DNA structure based on a single X-ray diffraction image.

DNA is a long polymer

made from repeating units called nucleotides, or bases

Four types of bases:

T - Thymine (Uracil in RNA)

A - Adenine

G - Guanine

C - Cytosine

 In living organisms DNA does not usually exist as a single molecule, but instead as a pair of molecules that are held tightly together, entwined in the shape of a double helix.

DNA Structure Complementary Base Pairing Sugar-Phosphate Backbone Hydrogen Bonds

• Within cells, DNA is organized into long structures called *chromosomes*.