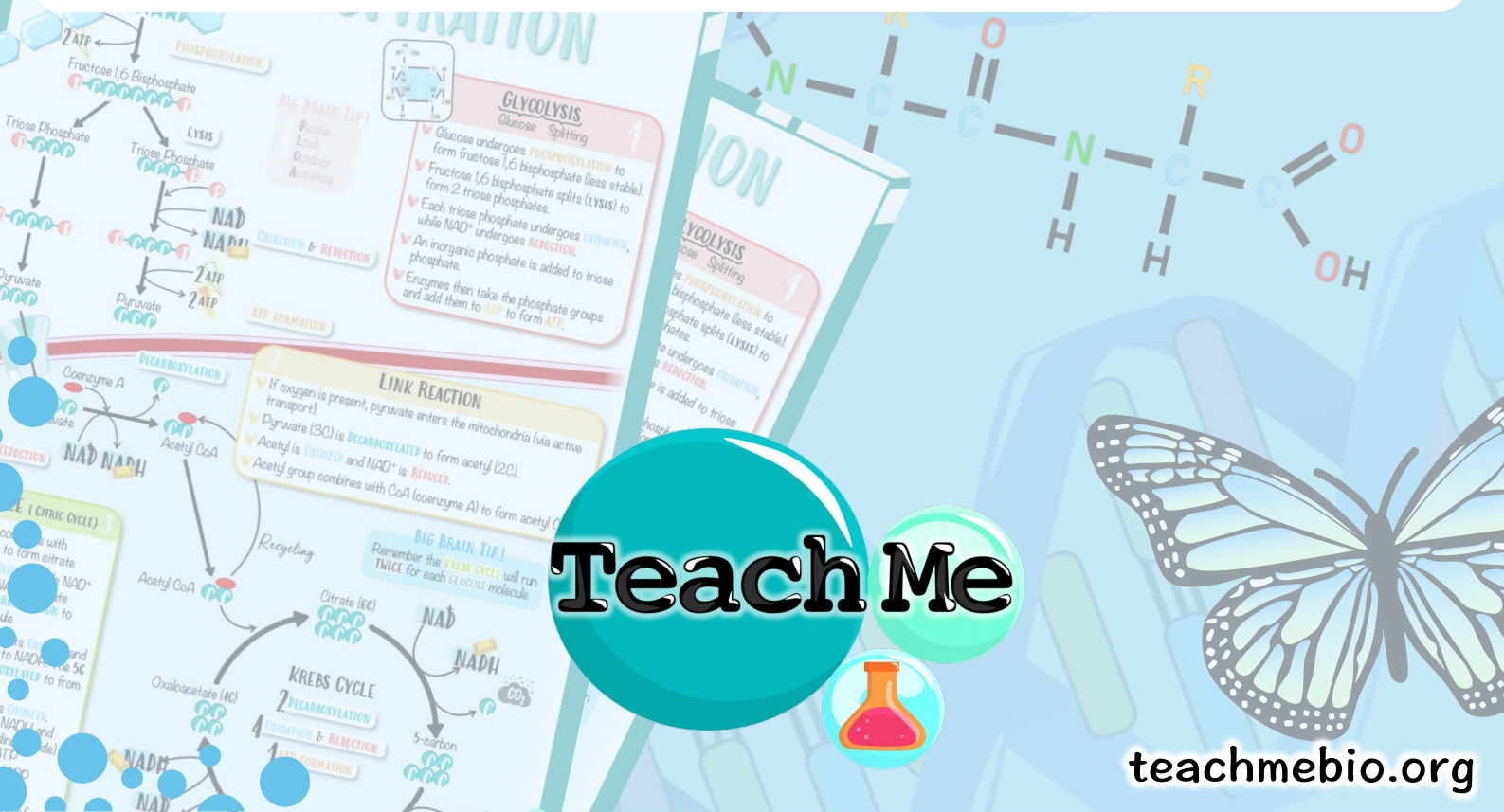


TeachMe

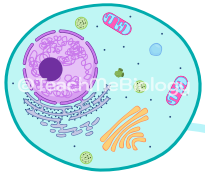
# STUDY NOTES



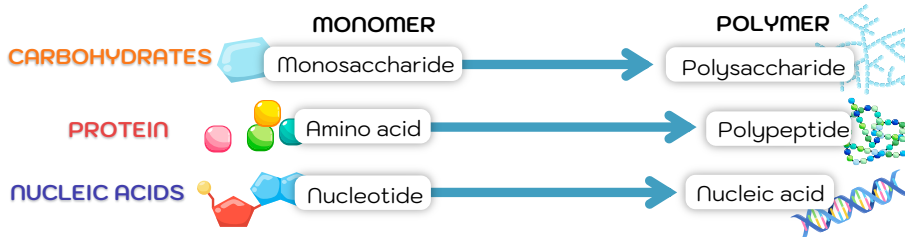
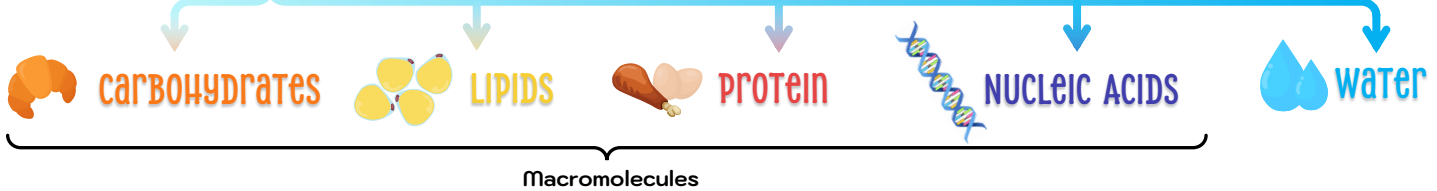
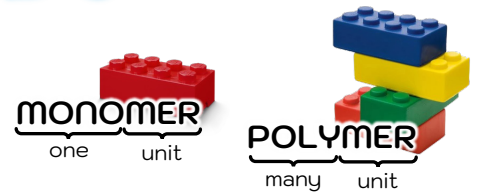
## UNIT 1 – CHEMISTRY OF LIFE 1.6 NUCLEIC ACIDS



# NUCLEIC ACIDS

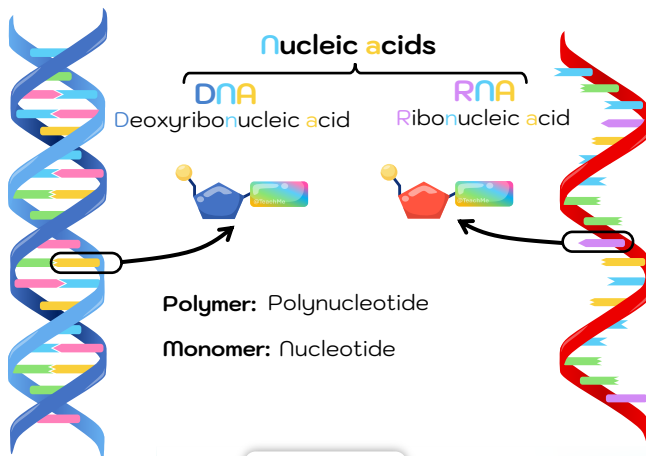


Macromolecules are large molecules built from smaller, repeating subunits known as **MONOMERS**. By linking many monomers together, you form a **POLYMER**.



Most macromolecules (except lipids) follow this same principle, but each type uses different monomers. You should by now already be familiar with carbohydrates and lipids – now, let's focus on **nucleic acids**!

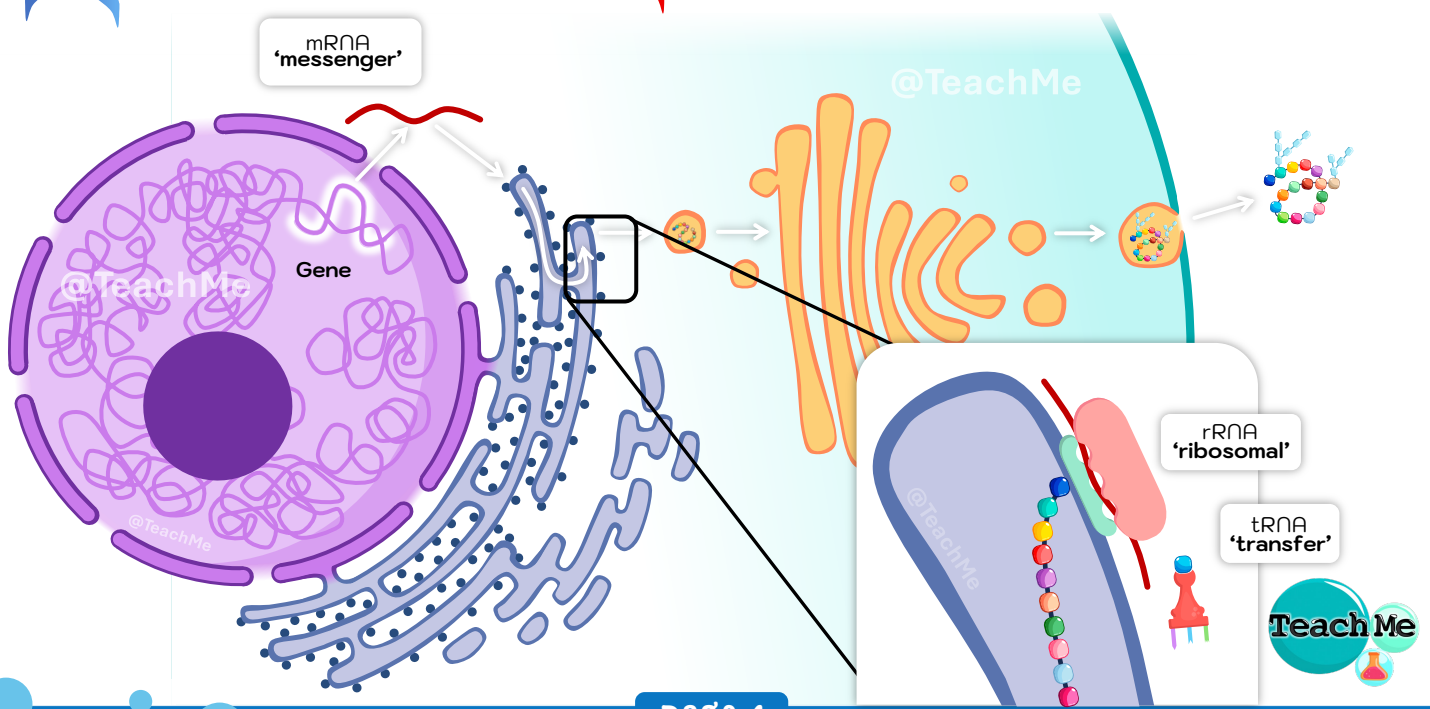
There are two types of nucleic acids you need to know about:

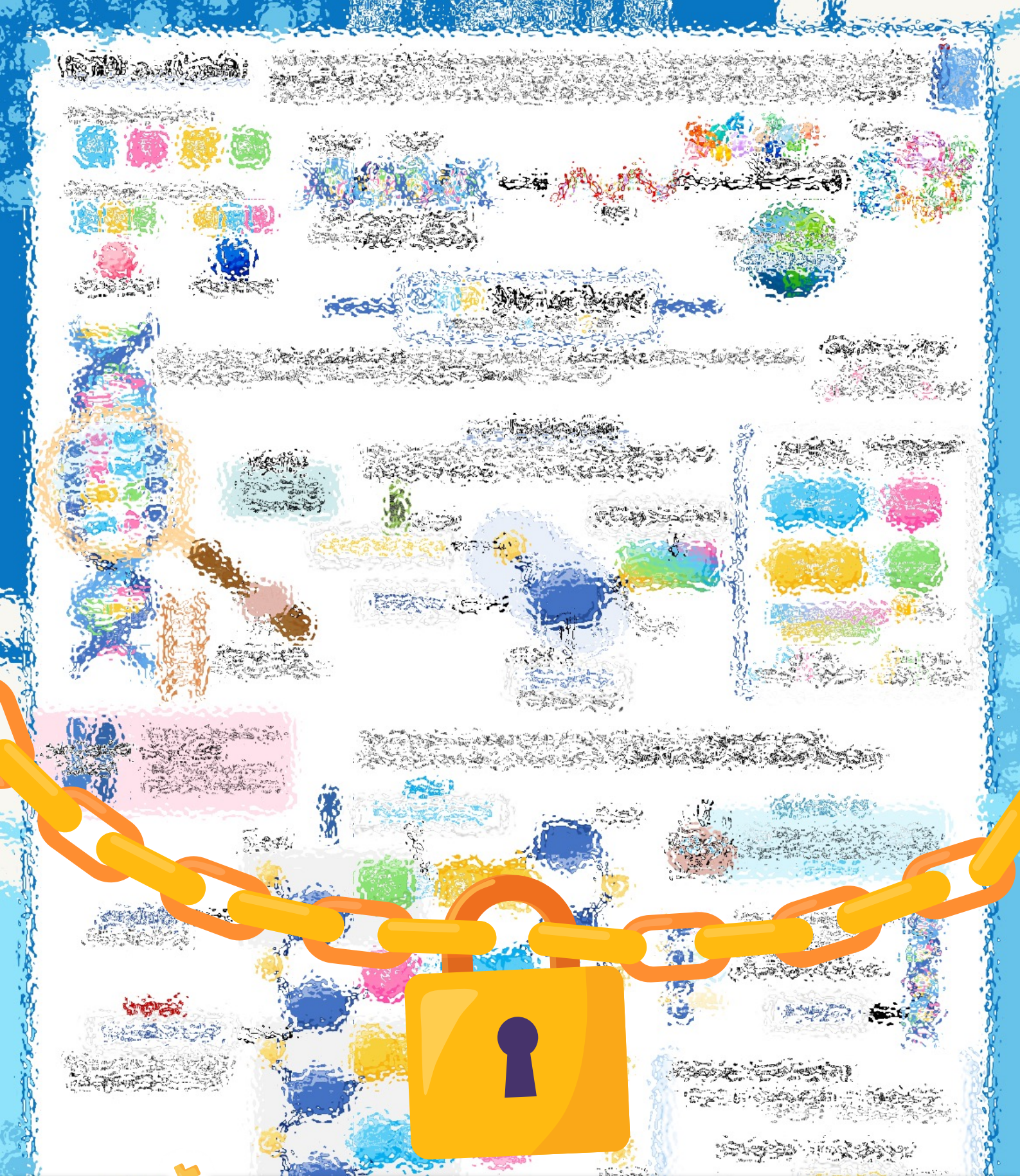


There are various types of RNA: mRNA, tRNA and rRNA (we learn more about in protein synthesis)

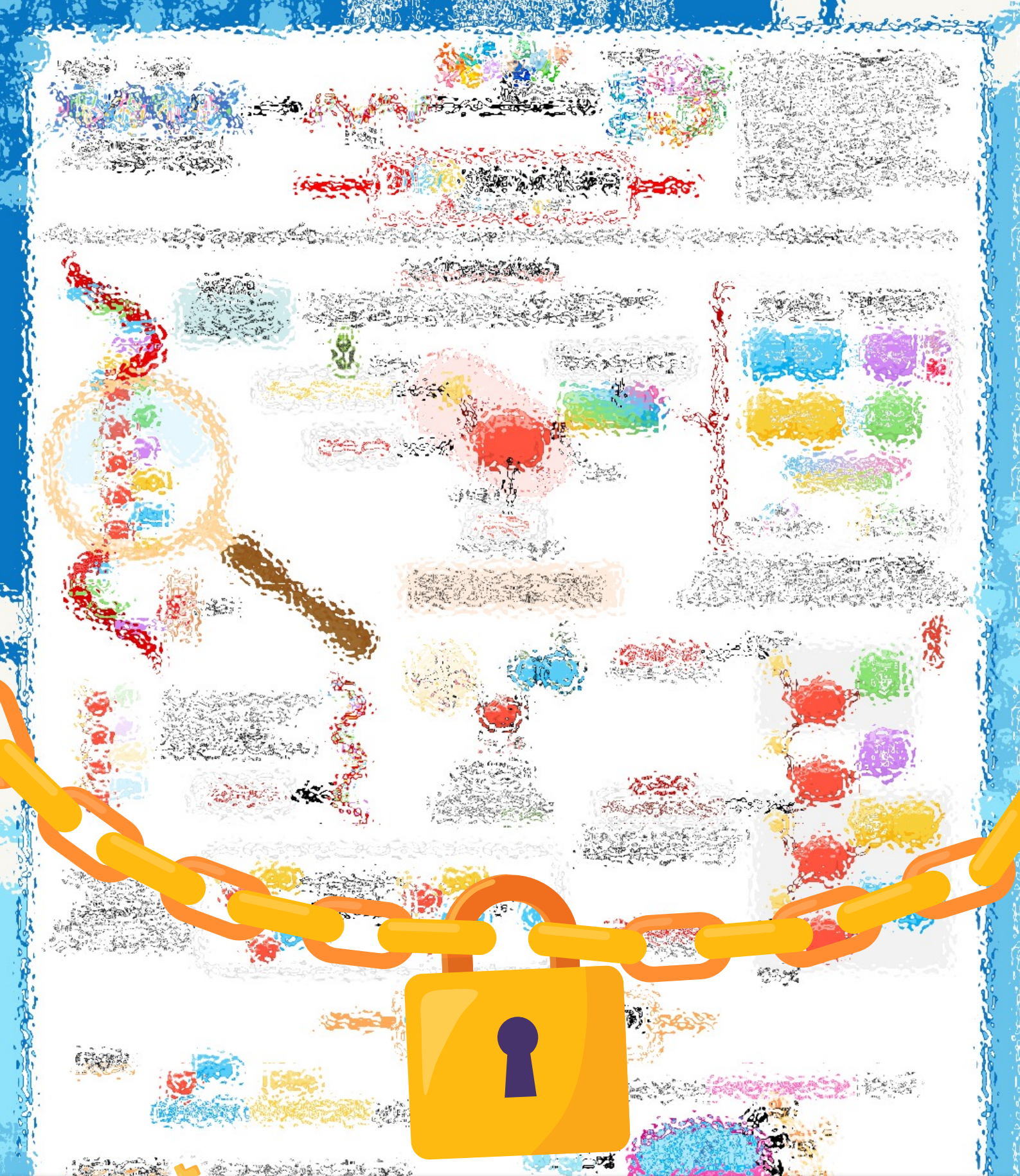
**DNA** contains many **genes**, each of which can be **transcribed** into **mRNA**. The mRNA leaves the nucleus and is **translated** by **ribosomes**, often attached to the rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER), to produce a **protein**. Proteins destined for secretion are then modified, sorted, and packaged by the Golgi apparatus before being transported to their destination.

To understand this process better in protein synthesis, we first need about DNA and RNA.

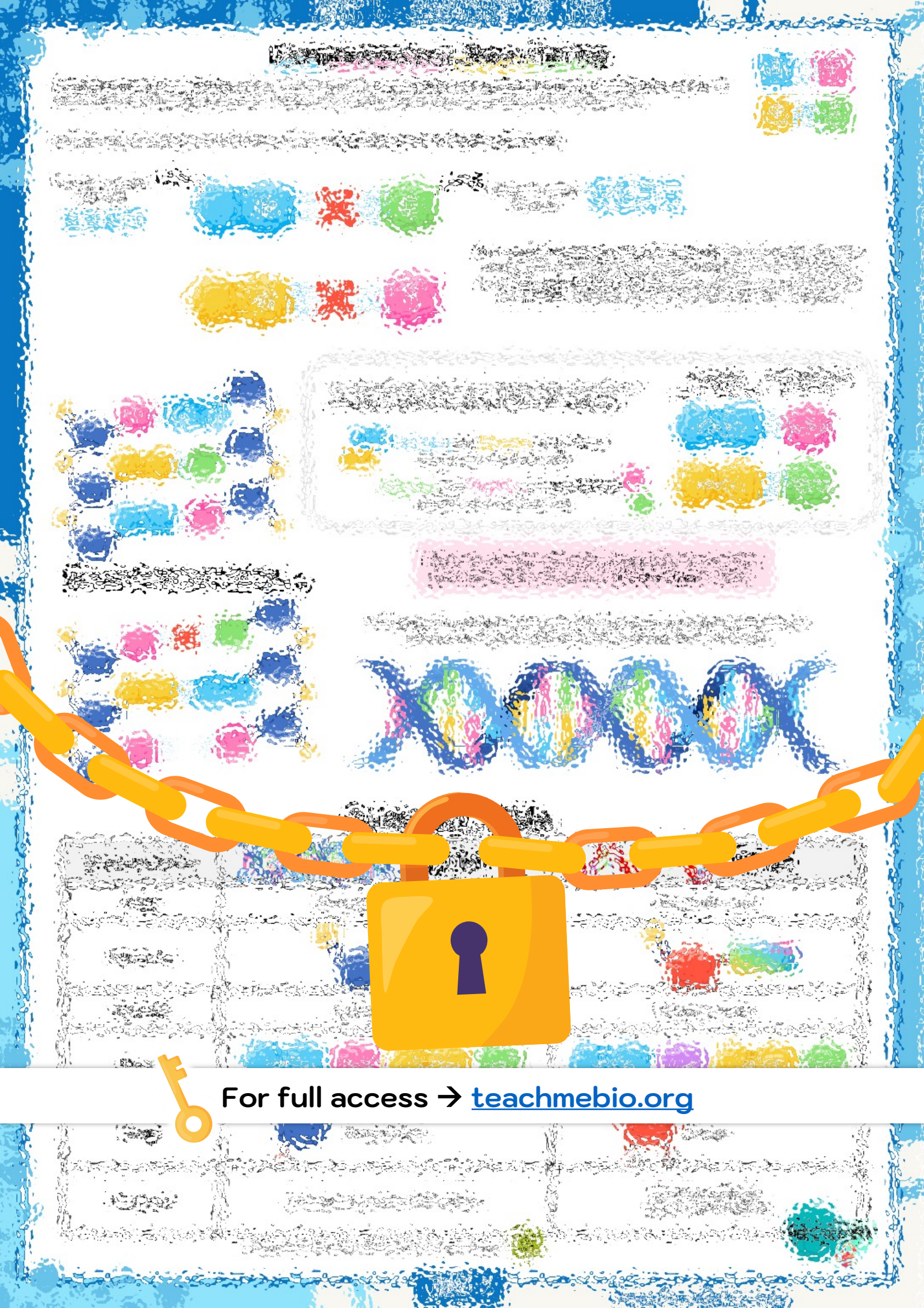




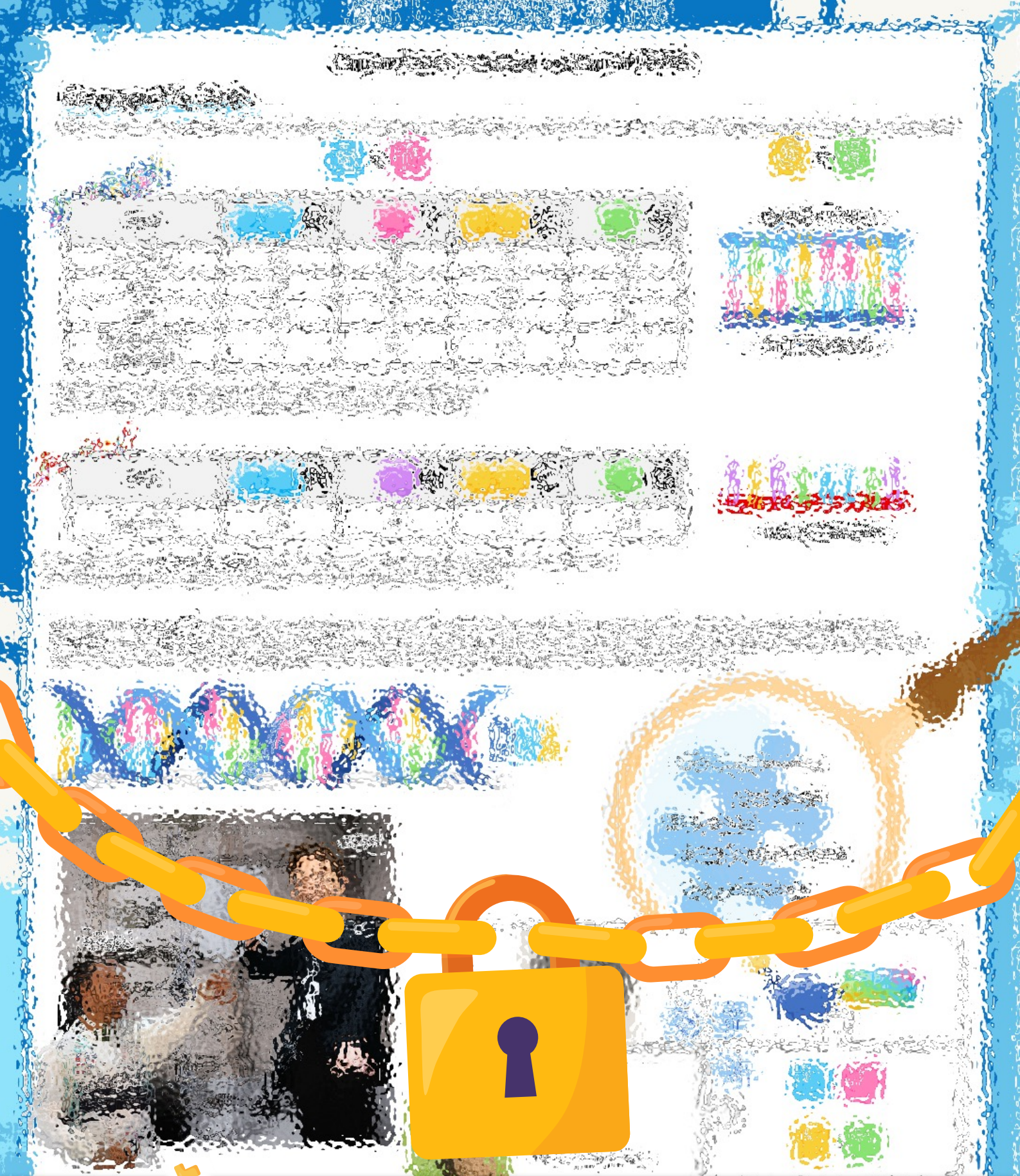
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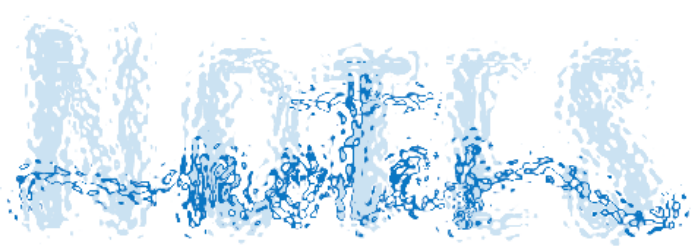
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