

Anatomy 2.1 abc (A&P Atomic Structure)	Anatomy 2.1 abc (A&P Atomic Structure) (cont)	Anatomy 2.3 abcd (Covalent Bonds) (cont)	Anatomy 2.6 abcd (Water Property)
2.1a MATTER, ELEMENTS, PERIODIC TABLE	Valence Exterior Electron Layer Shell= Octet Rule= 8 Valence stability Electrons=	Polarity depends on Electronegativity Polar= pull nonpolar= no pull	Hydrophilic= Dissolve in water
Body matter has= Matter is present in liquid, gas, and solid	<b>Anatomy 2.2 ab (Ions)</b>	2.3 c POLARITY & AMPHIPATHIC	Electrolytes
Atom composition= neutron proton electrons	2.1a IONS Ions= positive or negative charge	non polar contains= non polar bonds polar contain polar bonds	Non Polar=
Amu= Neutron+Proton	Cations= Loss of Electron Anion= gain of electron	Ampipathic Molecule= can have both poles	Partially Dissolve=
Atomic Number= # of protons	2.2b IONIC BONDS	2.3d ATTRACTION	2.6 ab W
Atomic Mass= (Atomic Weight)= Proton & Neutron	Ionic Bonds= Positive+- Negative bond= Salt structure	Intermolecular attraction= weak attraction Ex:= Hydrogen Bond	2.6 a WA
2.1b ISOTOPES	Ionic Compound Ex:= NaCl	van der Waals forces= non polar attraction Occurs momentarily= when charge differs	Suspensions=
Isotopes= same Proton & Electrons different Neutrons	<b>Anatomy 2.3 abcd (Covalent Bonds)</b>	<b>Anatomy 2.4 abc Water Property</b>	Colloid=
Average Atomic Mass= average isotopes	2.3 a COVALENT MOLECULES	2.4 a STRUCTURE	Solution=
Physical half-life= 50% of radioisotope to become stable	Covalent Bond= charge equilibrium	H2O water molecule ability= form 4 hydrogen bonds with	Emulsion
Biological Half-Life= Half of medicine to be destroyed	Molecular Formula= # & type of element Structural Formula= Arrangement	2.4b PROPERTIES	2.6 b SO
2.1c STABILITY & OCTATE RULE	Isomers= Same Molecular formula different structure	Phases= Lubricates Cushions Excretes Waste	Mass/Volume =
	2.3 b COVALENT BONDS	Water Transports has= Cohesion Surface Tension	Mass/Volume Percent=
	Can have single double triple bonds up to:	High= Specific Heat Heat of Vaporization	
		2.4 c UNIVERSAL SOLVENT	
		Water= Solvent Stuff that gets dissolved = Solute	



2.6 ab Water Mixtures (cont)				2.7 abcde (Macromolecules)				2.7 abcde (Macromolecules) (cont)			
Molarity=	Moles solute/L solution			27a GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS				Glucose->	Glycogeni	Glycogen	(Reverse
Molality=	Moles solute/kg Solvent			Organic	contain	Inorganic	every	sis->			with
Osmoles dependent=	dissolves in solution			Molecules=	carbon	molecules=	other				Glycogen
Osmolarity=	# particles in 1 litre solution			Hydrocarbons=	C-H		molecule				lysis)
Osmolality=	# of particles in 1 kilogram		of water	Polymers=	Monomers=	Identical chemical Structure		6-Carbon Sugars (Hexose)=	Galactose Fructose		
mole=	6.022X10 <sup>23</sup>			Dehydration =	forms	Hydration=	breakdown	5-Carbon Sugars (Pentose)=	Ribose	Deoxyribose	
Molecular Mass=	Add up AMU			2.7 LIPIDS				Disaccharides=	Sucrose	Lactose	Maltose
<b>Anatomy 2.5 abc Acid/Base &amp; pH Buffer</b>				Types:	Phospholipids	Steroids	Eicosanoids	2.7 NUCLEIC ACIDS			
2.5 a WATER=NEUTRAL SOLVENT				Triglycerides				Single Ring= Pyrimidines =	Cytosine	Uracil	Thymine
H <sub>2</sub> O+	H <sub>2</sub> O->	H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	OH <sup>-</sup>	Tryglicerides =	energy storage	14-20 carbon long		Double Ring= Purines=	Adenine	Guanine	
H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> =	Hydronium	OH <sup>-</sup> =	Hydroxide Ion	Fatty Acid:	Saturation= lacks double bond	Unsaturated =possesses double bond	polyunsaturated= double bond+	DNA & RNA	composed of Nucleotides	linked through Covalent Bonds	called phosphoester bonds
2.5 b ACIDS & BASES				Phospholipid membrane=	Hydrophyllic side	hydrophobic side		DNA	deoxyribose sugar	phosphate	1 of the nitrogenous bases
ACid=	Proton Donor	Base=	Proton ACceptor	Steroid Ring	4 rings consisting of hydrocarbons						
2.5 c pH BUFFERS				Eicosanoids =	20 carbon fatty acids=	communica	te with	signaling	molecules		
Neutral=	7			2.7 c CARBS!!!							
Buffer =	Prevent pH Change										



### 2.7 abcde (Macromolecules) (cont)

200+ Amino Acids= Protein  
 Protein+ Carb= Glycoprotein

### 2.8 Protein Structure

#### 2.8 a AMINO ACIDS

Amino Acids groups= Nonpolar  
 Polar Charged special Function

Nonpolar amino acids= R group= hydrogen or Hydrocarbons groups with nonpolar amino acids

polar amino acids contain R groups interacts with polar and water molecules

charged amino acids= Negative have: Glutamate & Aspartate  
 Positive Charge Have: Histidine, Lysine, arginine

Special Function s:= Proline, Cysteine, and Methionine

#### 2.8 SEQUENCE & PROTEIN CONFORMATION

4 Protein shapes= Primary Secondary Tertiary Quaternary

### 2.8 Protein Structure (cont)

Primary= Linear Amino ACids

Secondary= Alpha Helix Beta Sheet

Tertiary Structure= 3- repeating dimens ional structure shape

quarternary structure= 2+ proteins

Denature= PH change Temperatu re Change



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