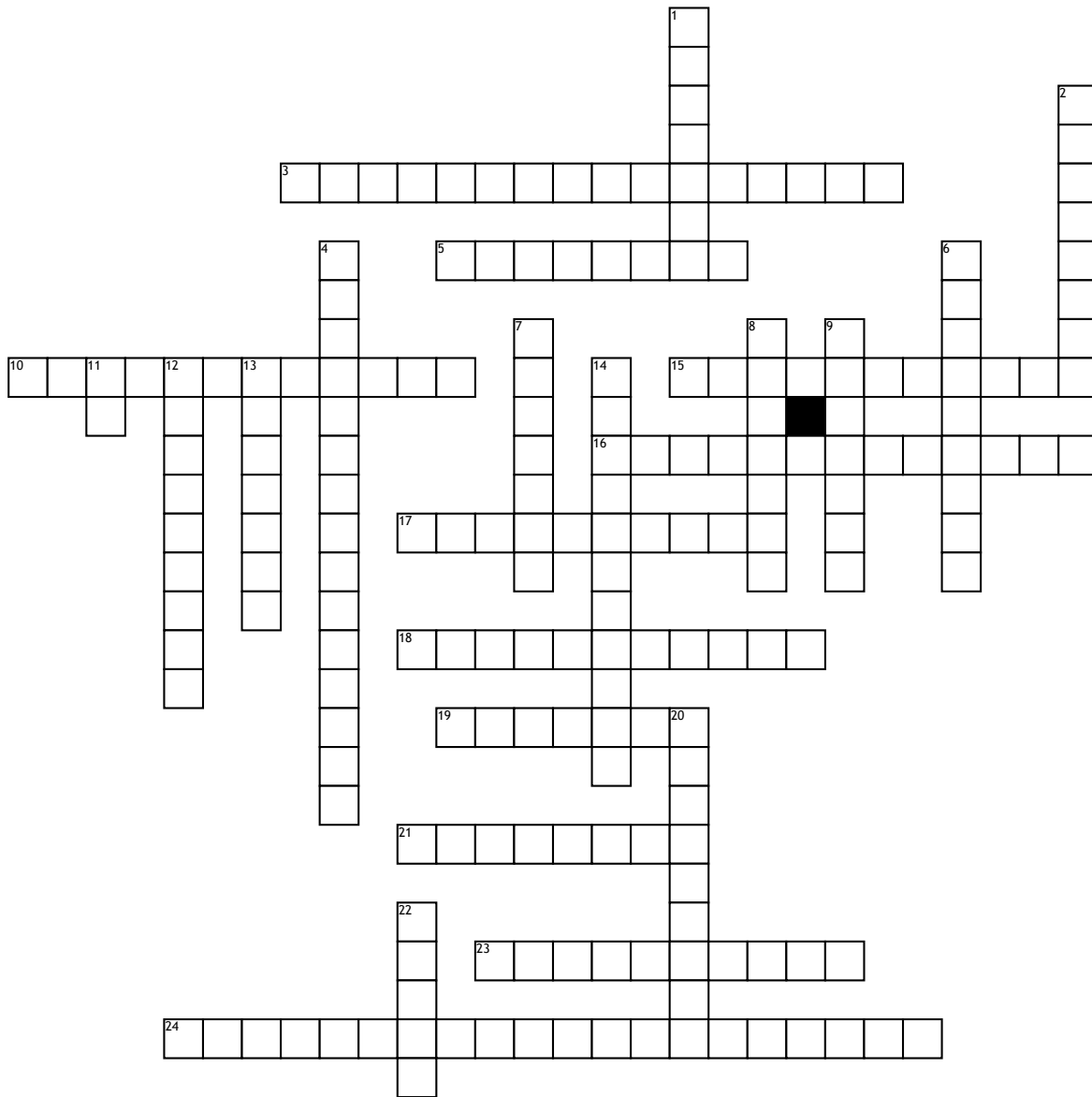


Biochemistry



Across

- 3. The minimum amount of energy required to start a chemical reaction
- 5. The elements or compounds produced by a chemical reaction.
- 10. type of bond formed between amino acids to create a protein
- 15. A molecule (chemical compound) that is important for life. Most contain C, H, and O, and are polymers of smaller subunits
- 16. Simple sugars or complex molecules containing multiple sugars
- 17. The region of an enzyme where substrate molecules bind and undergo a chemical reaction
- 18. Complex biomolecules, such as RNA and DNA, that store cellular information in cells in the form of a code.
- 19. Substances that minimize changes in pH

- 21. Large molecules composed of one or more long chains of amino acids and are an essential part of all living organisms, especially as structural components of body tissues such as muscle, hair, collagen, etc., and as enzymes and antibodies.
- 23. Basic building blocks of protein molecules
- 24. DNA, a self-replicating material present in nearly all living organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the carrier of genetic information.

Down

- 1. A substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances
- 2. To change the shape of a protein and render it ineffective.
- 4. RNA, a nucleic acid present in all living cells. Its principal role is to act as a messenger carrying instructions from DNA for controlling the synthesis of proteins, although in some viruses RNA rather than DNA carries the genetic information.
- 6. A starting material in a chemical reaction

- 7. Consisting of or deriving from living matter; relating to or denoting compounds that are carbon based
- 8. A simple molecule that repeatedly combines to form a polymer
- 9. Large molecule formed when many smaller molecules bond together
- 11. A measure of how acidic or basic a solution is
- 12. Not consisting of or deriving from living matter; relating to or denoting compounds that are not carbon based
- 13. Type of protein found in all living things that changes the rate of chemical reactions
- 14. Basic units of DNA and RNA molecules, composed of a sugar, a phosphate, and one of 5 nitrogenous bases
- 20. A specific reactant acted upon by an enzyme
- 22. Organic compounds used by cells as long-term energy stores or building blocks as well as protection and insulation. Composed of carbon and hydrogen with a small amount of oxygen