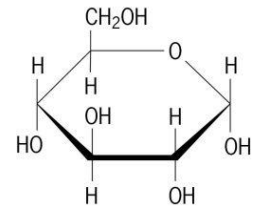
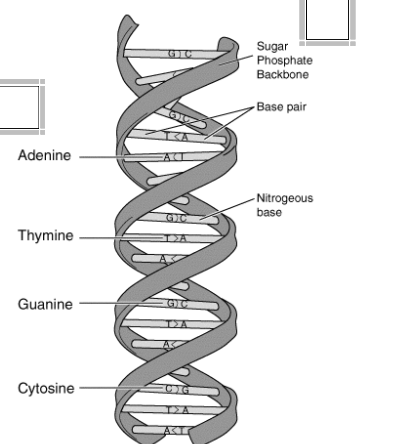
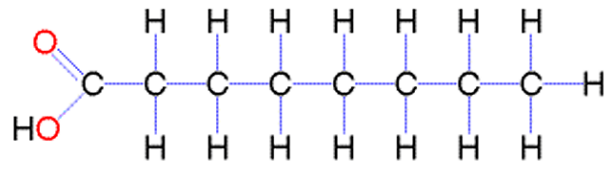
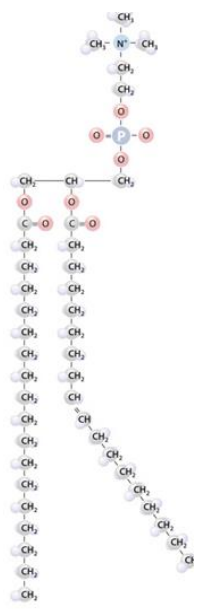


The Molecules of Cells

Across

- This reaction bonds monomers into polymers.
- Disaccharide formed when two glucose molecules join together.
- Nucleic acid with uracil as a nitrogenous base.
- Organic macromolecule that stores, replicates and transmits genetic information.
- Has high energy phosphate bonds that are easily broken.
- This reaction breaks polymers into monomers.
- This important protein found in red blood cells has a quaternary structure.
- Forms hormones such as estrogen, testosterone and cholesterol.
- Nucleic acid with thymine as a nitrogenous base.
- Organic macromolecule that provides for structural and metabolic body functions.
- _____ fatty acid has double bonds between carbon atoms.
- Protein secondary structure (spiral shape - 2 words).
- Composed of a nitrogenous base, phosphate and pentose sugar.
- Monomer unit of carbohydrates.
- Organic macromolecule that provides lots of energy and long-term storage of energy.
- Polysaccharide that is the storage form of glucose in plants.
- Bond formed between two nonmetals.
- Word meaning "water loving".

Down

- Polysaccharide that is a linear sequence of glucose molecules.
- Monomer of proteins.
- Type of protein that speeds up chemical reactions.
- Polysaccharide that is the storage form of glucose in animals.
- Organic macromolecule used for quick energy and short term energy storage.
- Spontaneously forms cell membranes.
- Solution with a pH less than 7.
- Bond formed between two amino acids undergoing dehydration synthesis.
- Complementary base pair to guanine.
- Prevents significant changes in pH and maintains homeostasis.
- Solution with a pH more than 7.
- Word describing changes in heat and pH that can cause proteins to change shape.
- _____ fatty acid has no double bonds between carbon atoms.
- Organic macromolecule formed by glycerol and one or more fatty acids (2 words).
- Word meaning "water hating".
- Bond formed between metal and nonmetal.