

Macromolecules part b quizlet

Explanation of the Correct Answer Transcytosis is the correct answer because it describes the process of transporting macromolecules across the interior of a cell, starting with endocytosis ...

Amino acid, any of a group of organic molecules that consist of a basic amino group, an acidic carboxyl group, and a unique organic side chain. The term amino acid is short for α -amino [alpha-amino] carboxylic acid. ...

Nervous system: Lipids are a very important part of your nervous system. One place you'll find lipids is in the fatty tissue sleeves that protect your nerve cells and increase the conduction of their impulses (myelin sheaths). ...

Ribosome. A ribosome is the cellular machinery responsible for making proteins. There are many ribosomes in each cell, each made up of two subunits. These two subunits lock around the messenger RNA and then travel along the length of ...

Lipid, any of a diverse group of organic compounds including fats, oils, hormones, and certain components of membranes that are grouped together because they do not interact appreciably with water.

Nucleic acids, specifically DNA and RNA, are the macromolecules responsible for carrying genetic material in cells. DNA contains genetic instructions, while RNA helps translate that information ...

Key concept: Understanding the difference between small, soluble molecules and large, insoluble molecules in a cellular context. The step-by-step solution involves identifying the relationship ...

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Golgi apparatus, organelle of eukaryotic cells that is responsible for transporting, modifying, and packaging proteins and lipids. The Golgi apparatus is made up of a series of flattened, stacked pouches called cisternae and is ...



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