# Chapter 4

# Carbon and the Molecular Diversity of Life

PowerPoint® Lecture Presentations for

**Biology** 

**Eighth Edition Neil Campbell and Jane Reece** 

Lectures by Chris Romero, updated by Erin Barley with contributions from Joan Sharp

#### Overview: Carbon: The Backbone of Life

- Why dedicate a whole chapter to Carbon?
- Importance of Carbon:

## **Periodic Table**

H 1	Periodic Table of the Elements										He						
Li 3	4 hydrogen Be alkali metals					poor metals nonmetals				B 5	C <sup>6</sup>	N <sup>7</sup>	0 8	F <sup>9</sup>	10 Ne		
Na	12 Mg	■ transition motals						noble gases rare earth metals				AI	Si	15 P	16 <b>S</b>	CI	18 Ar
19 K	Ca	SC SC	Ti 22	V 23	Cr	25 Mn	<sup>26</sup> Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge Ge	As	Se	35 Br	36 Kr
Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	Zr	Nb	Mo Mo	TC	Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	Sn	Sb	Te <sup>52</sup>	53 	Xe Xe
55 Cs	Ba	57 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Ti	Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	Rn
87 Fr	Ra Ra	Ac				107 Uns	108 Uno										

Ce 58	Pr	Nd	Pm						Ho Ho	68 Er	Tm	Yb	Lu Lu
90 Th	Pa Pa	92 U		94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	Es Es	Fm	Md	102 No	103 Lr

Fig 4-3

Name	Molecular Formula	Structural Formula	Ball-and-Stick Model	Space-Filling Model	
(a) Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	H — C — H   		6	
(b) Ethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	H H H H H		3	
(c) Ethene (ethylene)	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H C=C H		30	

- How many valence electrons does C have?
- How many covalent bonds can C form with other atoms?
- What atoms most frequently bond with C?

- Carbon chains form the skeletons of most organic molecules
- Carbon chains vary in length and shape

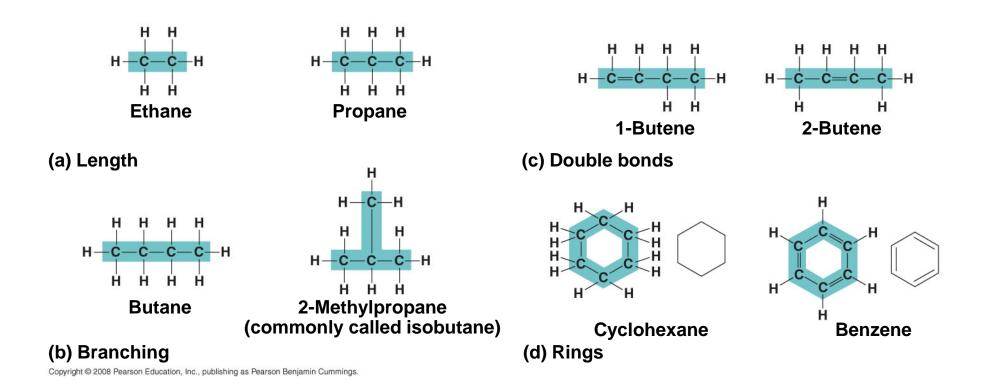
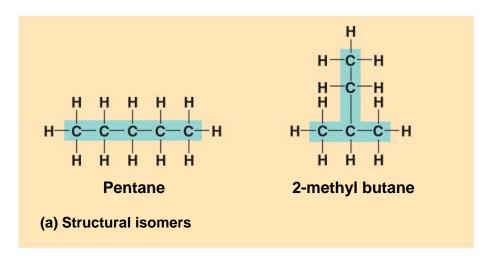
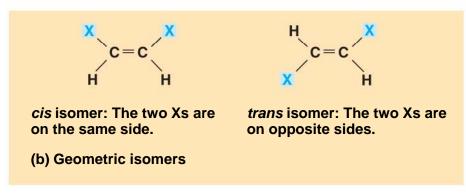


Fig. 4-5

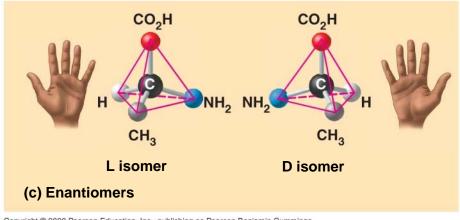
Fig. 4-7



What is an isomer?



Do you have to have a double bond?



What is an asymmetric carbon?

Does it really matter?

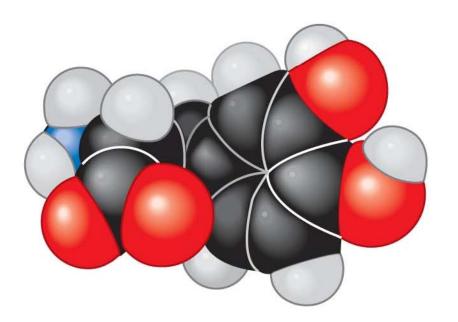
## Two enantiomers of a drug may have different effects

Drug	Condition	Effective Enantiomer	Ineffective Enantiomer		
Ibuprofen	Pain; inflammation	S-lbuprofen	R-lbuprofen		
Albuterol	Asthma	R-Albuterol	S-Albuterol		

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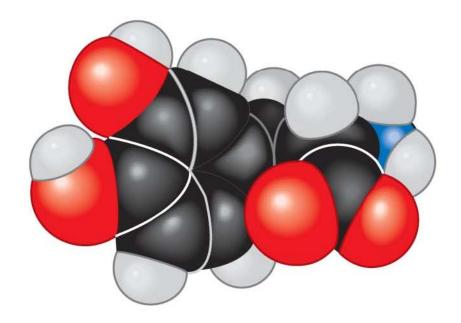
PLAY

**Animation: L-Dopa** 



L-dopa

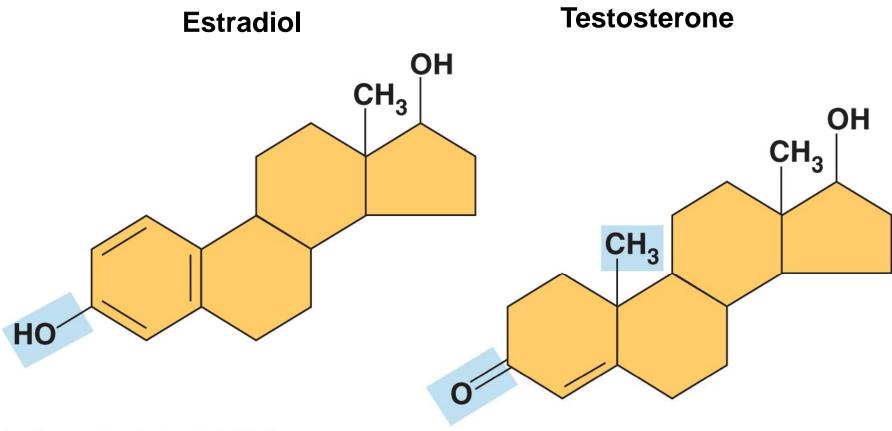
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D-dopa

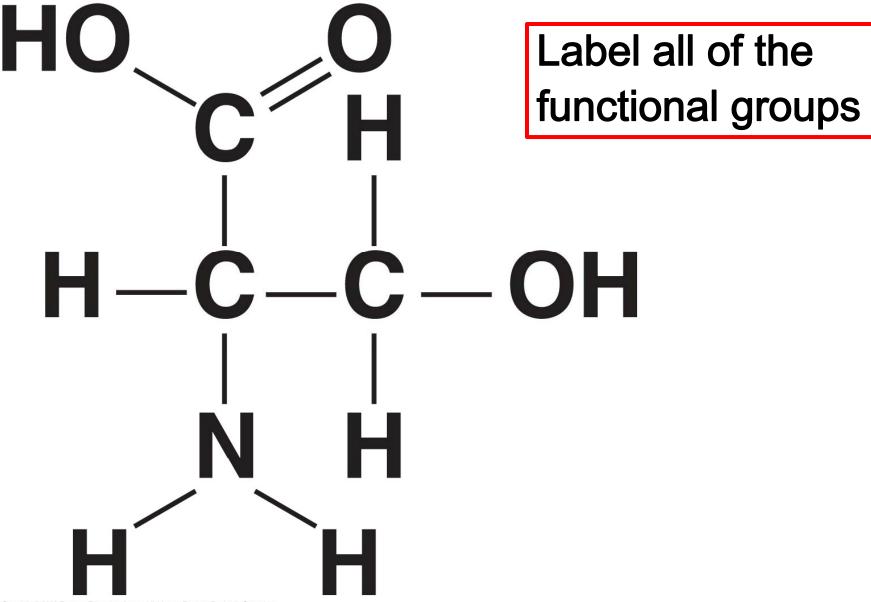
Fig. 4-9

Distinctive properties of organic molecules depend not only on the carbon skeleton but also on molecular components attached to it

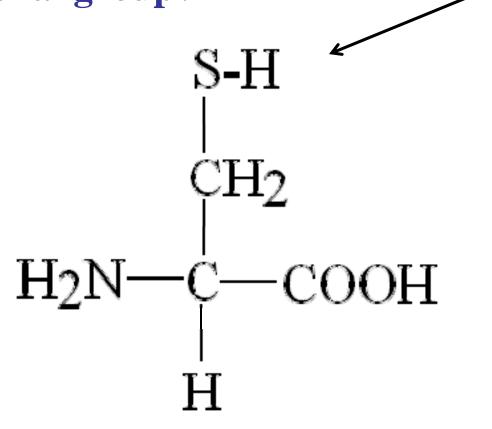


# Functional groups are the components of organic molecules that are most commonly involved in chemical reactions

- Seven important functional groups Draw them:
  - Hydroxyl group
  - Carbonyl group
  - Carboxyl group
  - Amino group
  - Sulfhydryl group
  - Phosphate group
  - Methyl group



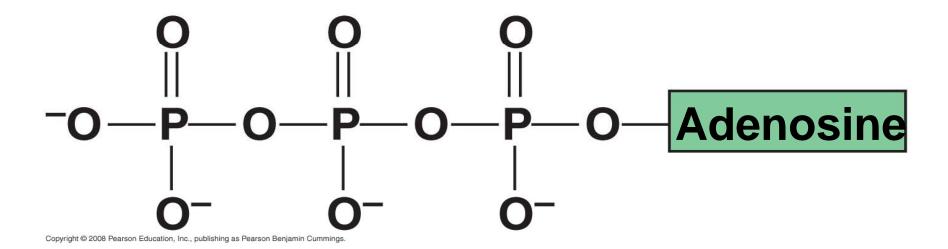
Name and describe the importance of this functional group?



cysteine

Name this molecule?

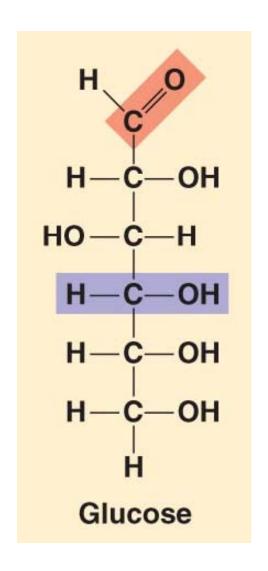
What is the importance of its functional groups?



### Is this molecule soluble in water?



- yes
- no



### The Chemical Elements of Life: A Review

BIG take-home messages are: