

Contents

Preface — V

Part I: Natural Polymers

Chapter 1

Introduction — 3

- 1.1 Macromolecules — 3
- 1.2 Biopolymers (Natural) and Synthetic (Industrial) Polymers — 4
- 1.3 Chemical Bonding — 6
 - 1.3.1 Bond Classification Based on Difference in Electronegativity — 6
 - 1.3.2 Electrovalent Bond — 6
 - 1.3.3 Covalent Bond — 7
 - 1.3.4 Hydrogen Bond — 7
- 1.4 Functional Groups — 8
- 1.5 Types of Chemical Reactions in Macromolecules — 8
 - 1.5.1 Glycoside Bond Formation (Glycosidation Reaction) — 8
 - 1.5.2 Triglyceride Formation (Esterification Reaction) — 8
 - 1.5.3 Peptide Bond Formation (Condensation Reaction) — 8
 - 1.5.4 Dinucleotide or Oligonucleotide Formation (Coupling Reaction) — 9
 - 1.5.5 Polymer Formation (Polymerization Reaction) — 9
- 1.6 Drawing Chemical Structures of Macromolecules — 9
- 1.7 Summary and Important Concepts — 10
- 1.8 Practice Exercises — 11

Chapter 2

Carbohydrates — 14

- 2.1 Definition — 14
- 2.2 Classification — 14
 - 2.2.1 On the Basis of the Number of Sugar Units — 14
 - 2.2.2 Further Classification of Monosaccharides — 15
- 2.3 Special Carbohydrates — 17
 - 2.3.1 Monosaccharides — 17
 - 2.3.2 Disaccharides — 24
 - 2.3.3 Oligosaccharides — 25
 - 2.3.4 Polysaccharides — 26
- 2.4 Summary and Important Concepts — 31
- 2.5 Practice Exercises — 32

Chapter 3

Lipids — 36

- 3.1 Types (classes) of Lipids — 36
- 3.2 Fatty Acids — 36
- 3.3 Waxes — 37
- 3.4 Fats and Oils (Triglycerides or Triacylglycerols) — 38
 - 3.4.1 Chemical Reactions of Triglycerides — 39
- 3.5 Phospholipids — 41
- 3.6 Sphingolipids — 41
- 3.7 Eicosanoids: Prostaglandins and Leukotrienes — 41
- 3.8 Steroids — 44
- 3.9 Terpenes — 45
- 3.10 Vitamins — 45
 - 3.10.1 Water-Soluble Vitamins — 45
 - 3.10.2 Fat-Soluble Vitamins — 46
- 3.11 Summary and Important Concepts — 47
- 3.12 Practice Exercises — 49

Chapter 4

Proteins (Polymers of Amino Acids) — 53

- 4.1 Definition — 53
- 4.2 Amino Acids (Building Blocks of Proteins) — 53
 - 4.2.1 Structures and Nomenclature of Amino Acids — 54
 - 4.2.2 Synthesis of α -Amino Acids — 55
 - 4.2.3 Resolution of DL-Amino Acids: A Racemic Amino Acid Mixture — 56
 - 4.2.4 Acid-Base Behaviors of Amino Acids — 57
 - 4.2.5 Separation of Amino Acids — 57
 - 4.2.6 Chirality of Amino Acids — 57
 - 4.2.7 Acid-Base Properties of Amino Acids — 59
- 4.3 Peptide Bond — 60
- 4.4 Polypeptides (Polypeptide Chains) — 60
- 4.5 Peptide Nomenclature — 61
- 4.6 Peptide Synthesis (The General Principles) — 61
 - 4.6.1 Dipeptide Synthesis — 62
 - 4.6.2 Solid-Phase Synthesis for Peptides and Polypeptides — 62
- 4.7 Enzymes — 62
 - 4.7.1 Enzyme Structure — 63
 - 4.7.2 Enzyme Nomenclature and Classification — 63
 - 4.7.3 Models of Enzyme Action — 65
 - 4.7.4 Factors That Affect the Rate of Enzyme Activity — 65
- 4.8 Summary and Important Concepts — 66
- 4.9 Practice Exercises — 67

Chapter 5**Nucleic Acids — 70**

- 5.1 Introduction — 70
- 5.2 “Structure and Nomenclature” of Pentose Sugars — 70
- 5.3 “Structure and Nomenclature” of Nucleic Acid Bases
(Nitrogen-Containing Heterocyclic Bases) — 71
- 5.4 “Structure and Nomenclature” of Nucleosides — 71
- 5.5 “Structure and Nomenclature” of Nucleotides — 71
- 5.6 Components of Nucleic Acids — 72
- 5.7 Comparison Between Nucleic Acids — 72
- 5.8 Syn Versus Anti-conformations — 72
- 5.9 Tautomerism of the Nucleic Acid Bases — 74
- 5.10 Hydrogen Bonding in Nucleic Acid Bases — 74
- 5.11 Solid-Phase Synthesis of Oligonucleotides — 76
- 5.12 Artificial Nucleic Acids (Modified Nucleic Acids) — 77
 - 5.12.1 Peptide (Peptido) Nucleic Acid (PNA) — 77
 - 5.12.2 Morpholino Nucleic Acid (MNA) — 78
 - 5.12.3 Glycerol–Glycol Nucleic Acid (GNA) — 78
 - 5.12.4 Threose Nucleic Acid (TNA) — 78
 - 5.12.5 4′-Thionucleic Acid (4′-ThioDNA or 4′-SDNA) — 80
- 5.13 Chemistry of Heredity — 82
 - 5.13.1 The Genetic Code — 82
- 5.14 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) — 84
- 5.15 DNA Fingerprinting — 85
- 5.16 Summary and Important Concepts — 86
- 5.17 Practice Exercises — 87

Part II: Synthetic Polymers**Chapter 6****Industrial Synthetic Polymers — 93**

- 6.1 Definition of Polymer — 93
- 6.2 Classification of Polymers — 93
 - 6.2.1 Polymer Materials (According to Their Nature or Source of Origin)
Can Be Classified into Three Major Types — 93
 - 6.2.2 Polymers (According to the Structure) Can Be Broadly
Classified — 93
 - 6.2.3 Polymers Can also Be Classified (According to the Mode
of Polymerization) — 93

6.2.4	Polymers Are also Classified (Based on Molecular Forces That Hold Atoms Together Within a Molecule) as Elastomers, Thermoplastics, Thermosetting, and Fibers —	94
6.3	Polymerization —	94
6.3.1	Condensation Polymerization —	94
6.3.2	Addition Polymerization —	96
6.4	Copolymerization —	100
6.5	Degree of Polymerization —	100
6.6	Glass Transition Temperature —	101
6.7	Polymerization Techniques —	101
6.8	Stereochemistry of Polymers (Tacticity) —	102
6.9	Vulcanization —	102
6.10	Commonly used Abbreviations for Selected Industrial Polymers —	103
6.11	Polymer Structure and Properties —	104
6.11.1	Polymer Crystallinity —	104
6.11.2	Thermal Properties —	104
6.11.3	Plasticizers —	104
6.12	Biodegradable Polymers —	105
6.13	Applications of Industrial Polymers —	105
6.13.1	Plastics —	105
6.13.2	Fibers —	105
6.13.3	Rubber (Elastomers) —	106
6.13.4	Coating and Adhesives —	106
6.14	Polymer Additives —	106
6.15	Summary and Important Concepts —	107
6.16	Practice Exercises —	108

Abbreviations — 111

Resources and Further Readings — 113

Index — 115