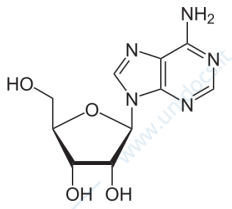
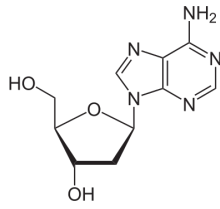


**Nucleoside** base azotata + zucchero

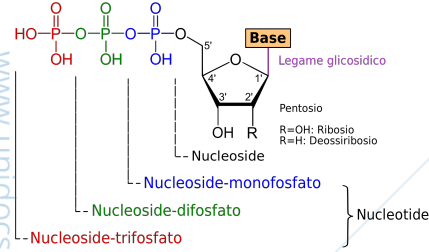


ribonucleoside

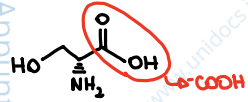


Desossidoribonucleoside

**nucleotide**: zucchero + base azotata + gruppo fosfato

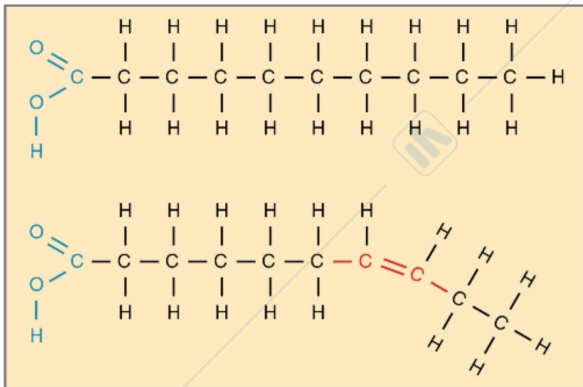


**Aminoacidi**: gruppo amminico (NH<sub>2</sub>) + gruppo carbossilico (-COOH)



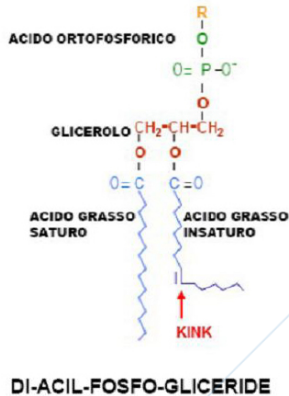
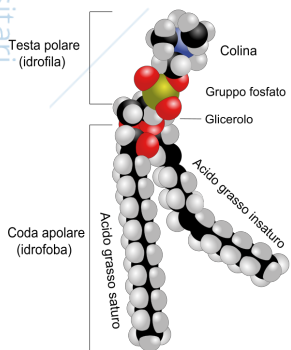
**Acidi grassi**

- saturi: tutti legami singoli
- insaturi: almeno un legame doppio o triplo C-C



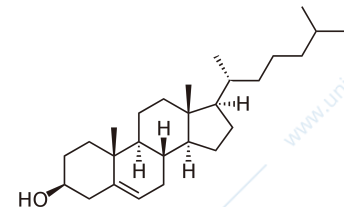
**Fosfolipide**

Fosfolipide di membrana (fosfatidilcolina)

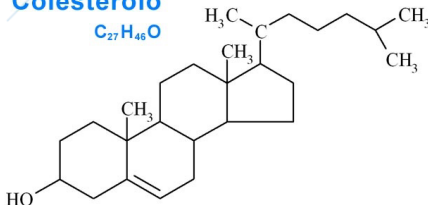


R (RADICALE)	FORMULA
COLINA	$\text{OH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3$
ETANOLAMINA	$\text{OH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}-\text{H}_3^+$
SERINA	$\text{OH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{C}=\text{O})-\text{N}-\text{H}_3^+$

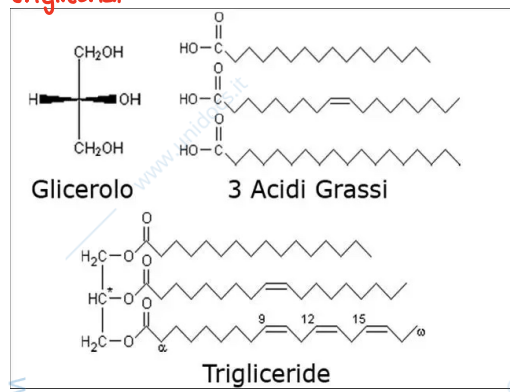
**Colesterolo**



**Colesterolo**

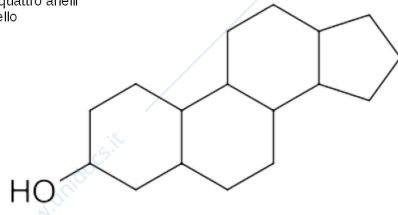


## trigliceridi



## Steroidi

Gli steroidi sono dei lipidi caratterizzati dalla presenza di quattro anelli carboniosi tipici dello STEROLE.



Gli steroidi sono lipidi e quindi idrofobi ma, per la presenza di gruppi OH (funzione alcolica), presentano un limitato carattere idrofilo. Gli steroidi sono quindi molecole anfipatiche.