## Contents in Brief

	Preface	viii
1	The Foundations of Biochemistry	leo 1
Т	STRUCTURE AND CATALYSIS	41
2	Water, the Solvent of Life	43
3	Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	70
4	The Three-Dimensional Structure	-0
	of Proteins	106
5	Protein Function	147
6	Enzymes	177
7	Carbohydrates and Glycobiology	229
8	Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids	263
9	DNA-Based Information Technologies	301
10	Lipids Management Mooreway with Assertance and	341
11	Biological Membranes and Transport	367
12	Biochemical Signaling	408
	understes Are College Index of Carbon	ola, sa
11	BIOENERGETICS AND METABOLISM	461
13	Introduction to Metabolism	465
14	Glycolysis, Gluconeogenesis, and	
	the Pentose Phosphate Pathway	510
15	The Metabolism of Glycogen in Animals	556
16	The Citric Acid Cycle	574
17	Fatty Acid Catabolism	601
18	Amino Acid Oxidation and the	
	Production of Urea	625
19	Oxidative Phosphorylation	659
20	Photosynthesis and Carbohydrate Synthesis in Plants	700
21	Lipid Biosynthesis	744
22	Biosynthesis of Amino Acids,	/44
	Nucleotides, and Related Molecules	794
23	Hormonal Regulation and Integration of	120
	Mammalian Metabolism	841
111	INFORMATION DATIUMANS	002
	INFORMATION PATHWAYS	883
24	Genes and Chromosomes  DNA Metabolism	885
25	RNA Metabolism	914
26	Protein Metabolism	960 1005
28	Regulation of Gene Expression	1005
.0	omolecular structural purponent of other	
	Abbreviated Solutions to Problems	AS-1
	Glossary	G-1
	Index	I-1
	Resources	R-1

## Contents

1	The Foundations of Biochemistry	1		The Linear Sequence in DNA Encodes Proteins with Three-Dimensional Structures	29
1.1	<b>Cellular Foundations</b>	2			
	Cells Are the Structural and Functional		1.5	Evolutionary Foundations	30
	Units of All Living Organisms	2		Changes in the Hereditary Instructions	Caim
	Cellular Dimensions Are Limited by Diffusion	3		Allow Evolution	30
	Organisms Belong to Three Distinct	artiel Lynn		Biomolecules First Arose by Chemical Evolution RNA or Related Precursors May Have Been	30
	Domains of Life	3		the First Genes and Catalysts	31
	Organisms Differ Widely in Their Sources			Biological Evolution Began More Than	91
	of Energy and Biosynthetic Precursors  Bacterial and Archaeal Cells Share Common	3		Three and a Half Billion Years Ago	33
	Features but Differ in Important Ways	5		The First Cell Probably Used Inorganic Fuels	33
	Eukaryotic Cells Have a Variety of Membranous	5		Eukaryotic Cells Evolved from Simpler	imen
	Organelles, Which Can Be Isolated for Study	6		Precursors in Several Stages	34
	The Cytoplasm Is Organized by the	0		Molecular Anatomy Reveals Evolutionary Relationships	
	Cytoskeleton and Is Highly Dynamic	6		Functional Genomics Shows the Allocations	
	Cells Build Supramolecular Structures	8		of Genes to Specific Cellular Processes	36
	In Vitro Studies May Overlook Important	ALC Between		Genomic Comparisons Have Increasing	
	Interactions among Molecules	9		Importance in Medicine	36
1.2	<b>Chemical Foundations</b>	10	500496	e jack the snace here to act howledge all the or	W.
	Biomolecules Are Compounds of Carbon			STRUCTURE AND CATALYSIS	41
	with a Variety of Functional Groups	10	and Note that	nstead our sincere thanks—and the imished be	reit
	Cells Contain a Universal Set of Small Molecules	11	2	Water, the Solvent of Life	43
	Macromolecules Are the Major Constituents		2.1	Work Interactions in Aguanus Customs	42
	of Cells	12	2.1	Weak Interactions in Aqueous Systems	43
	BOX 1-1 Molecular Weight, Molecular Mass,			Hydrogen Bonding Gives Water Its Unusual Properties	SVICE
	and Their Correct Units	13		Water Forms Hydrogen Bonds with Polar Solutes	44
	Three-Dimensional Structure Is Described by			Water Interacts Electrostatically with Charged	45
	Configuration and Conformation	14		Solutes	46
	BOX 1-2 Louis Pasteur and Optical Activity:			Nonpolar Gases Are Poorly Soluble in Water	47
	In Vino, Veritas	17		Nonpolar Compounds Force Energetically	11
	Interactions between Biomolecules			Unfavorable Changes in the Structure of Water	47
	Are Stereospecific	18		van der Waals Interactions Are Weak Interatomic	1450/A
13	Physical Foundations	10		Attractions	49
1.5		19		Weak Interactions Are Crucial to	
	Living Organisms Exist in a Dynamic Steady			Macromolecular Structure and Function	49
	State, Never at Equilibrium with Their Surroundings	10		Concentrated Solutes Produce Osmotic Pressure	51
	Organisms Transform Energy and Matter	19	22	Ionization of Water Week Asida	
	from Their Surroundings	20	2.2	Ionization of Water, Weak Acids,	
	Creating and Maintaining Order Requires	20		and Weak Bases	53
	Work and Energy	21		Pure Water Is Slightly Ionized	54
	BOX 1-3 Entropy: Things Fall Apart	22		The Ionization of Water Is Expressed by	
	Energy Coupling Links Reactions in Biology	22		an Equilibrium Constant	54
	$K_{\rm eq}$ and $\Delta G^{\circ}$ Are Measures of a Reaction's			The pH Scale Designates the H <sup>+</sup> and OH <sup>-</sup>	
	Tendency to Proceed Spontaneously	23		Concentrations	55
	Enzymes Promote Sequences of Chemical			BOX 2-1 On Being One's Own Rabbit	
	Reactions	25		(Don't Try This at Home!)	56
	Metabolism Is Regulated to Achieve			Weak Acids and Bases Have Characteristic	
	Balance and Economy	27		Acid Dissociation Constants  Titration Curves Poycel the nK of Week Acids	57
1.4	Genetic Foundations	27		Titration Curves Reveal the $pK_a$ of Weak Acids	58
	Genetic Continuity Is Vested in Single	21	2.3	Buffering against pH Changes	
	DNA Molecules	28		in Biological Systems	59
	The Structure of DNA Allows Its Replication			Buffers Are Mixtures of Weak Acids and	
	and Repair with Near-Perfect Fidelity	28		Their Conjugate Bases	59

08 718	The Henderson-Hasselbalch Equation Relates pH, pK <sub>a</sub> , and Buffer Concentration Weak Acids or Bases Buffer Cells and Tissues against pH Changes Untreated Diabetes Produces Life-Threatening Acidosis  Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins	60 61 63 <b>70</b>	Packing of Hydrophobic Amino Acids Away from Water Favors Protein Folding Polar Groups Contribute Hydrogen Bonds and Ion Pairs to Protein Folding Individual van der Waals Interactions Are Weak but Combine to Promote Folding The Peptide Bond Is Rigid and Planar	108 108 109 109
3	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY		4.2 Protein Secondary Structure	111
3.1	Amino Acids	70	The $lpha$ Helix Is a Common Protein Secondary	
	Amino Acids Share Common Structural Features	71	Structure	111
	The Amino Acid Residues in Proteins Are	70	BOX 4-1 Knowing the Right Hand from the Left	113
	L Stereoisomers Amino Acids Can Be Classified by R Group	72 73	Amino Acid Sequence Affects Stability	Pro
	BOX 3-1 Absorption of Light by Molecules:	13.60	of the $lpha$ Helix The $oldsymbol{eta}$ Conformation Organizes Polypeptide	113
	The Lambert-Beer Law	75	Chains into Sheets	114
	Uncommon Amino Acids Also Have	12337	$\beta$ Turns Are Common in Proteins	114
	Important Functions	76	Common Secondary Structures Have	ieH the
	Amino Acids Can Act as Acids and Bases	76	Characteristic Dihedral Angles	114
	Amino Acids Differ in Their Acid-Base Properties	79	Common Secondary Structures Can Be	
		00	Assessed by Circular Dichroism	116
3.2	Peptides and Proteins	80	4.3. Duestain Tantian and Overtains	
	Peptides Are Chains of Amino Acids	81	4.3 Protein Tertiary and Quaternary	
	Peptides Can Be Distinguished by Their Ionization Behavior	81	Structures A ShixonoM Rooms	116
	Biologically Active Peptides and Polypeptides	01	Fibrous Proteins Are Adapted for a	will man
	Occur in a Vast Range of Sizes and Compositions	82/	Structural Function	117
	Some Proteins Contain Chemical Groups		BOX 4-2 Why Sailors, Explorers, and College Students	eH.
	Other Than Amino Acids	83	Should Eat Their Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	118
	re-Steady State Kinetics Can Provide	02	Structural Diversity Reflects Functional	120
3.3	Working with Proteins	83	Diversity in Globular Proteins  Myoglobin Provided Early Clues about the	120
	Proteins Can Be Separated and Purified	84	Complexity of Globular Protein Structure	121
	Proteins Can Be Separated and Characterized	87	BOX 4-3 The Protein Data Bank	122
	by Electrophoresis Unseparated Proteins Are Detected and	01	Globular Proteins Have a Variety of Tertiary	19200
	Quantified Based on Their Functions	89	Structures	123
- 50		a na	Some Proteins or Protein Segments	
3.4	The Structure of Proteins:		Are Intrinsically Disordered	125
	Primary Structure	90	Protein Motifs Are the Basis for Protein	ΠA
	The Function of a Protein Depends on Its		Structural Classification	125
	Amino Acid Sequence	91	Protein Quaternary Structures Range from	100
	Protein Structure Is Studied Using Methods		Simple Dimers to Large Complexes	126
	That Exploit Protein Chemistry	92	4.4 Protein Denaturation and Folding	128
	Mass Spectrometry Provides Information		Loss of Protein Structure Results in Loss	
	on Molecular Mass, Amino Acid Sequence, and Entire Proteomes	93	of Function	129
	Small Peptides and Proteins Can Be Chemically	95	Amino Acid Sequence Determines	3. Pr
	Synthesized	95	Tertiary Structure	130
	Amino Acid Sequences Provide Important		Polypeptides Fold Rapidly by a	
	Biochemical Information	96	Stepwise Process	131
	Protein Sequences Help Elucidate the History		Some Proteins Undergo Assisted Folding	132
	of Life on Earth	96	Defects in Protein Folding Are the Molecular	100
	BOX 3-2 Consensus Sequences and Sequence Logos	98	Basis for Many Human Genetic Disorders  BOX 4-4 Death by Misfolding: The Prion Diseases	133 <b>134</b>
	ome Enzyrqes Are Begulated by Reversible		osur Truck Filaments Slade along Actin	134
4	The Three-Dimensional Structure		4.5 Determination of Protein and	
Ball	of Proteins	106	Biomolecular Structures	136
4.1	- Canbangage - Can	12553	X-ray Diffraction Produces Electron Density	
7.1	Overview of Protein Structure	107	Maps from Protein Crystals	136
	A Protein's Conformation Is Stabilized	200	Distances between Protein Atoms Can Be	oM E
	Largely by Weak Interactions	107	Measured by Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	137

	BOX 4-5 Video Games and Designer Proteins	138	6.2	How Enzymes Work	179
	Thousands of Individual Molecules Are Used to	130		Enzymes Affect Reaction Rates,	
	Determine Structures by Cryo-Electron			Not Equilibria	180
	Microscopy	139		Reaction Rates and Equilibria Have Precise	
	1112 house Leading and Stark Manna Cleuck	oni i		Thermodynamic Definitions	181
5	Protein Function	147		A Few Principles Explain the Catalytic Power	100
51	Reversible Binding of a Protein to			and Specificity of Enzymes	182
3.1		148		Noncovalent Interactions between Enzyme	
	a Ligand: Oxygen-Binding Proteins	148		and Substrate Are Optimized in the Transition State	183
	Oxygen Can Bind to a Heme Prosthetic Group Globins Are a Family of Oxygen-Binding Proteins	148		Covalent Interactions and Metal Ions	mmA
Globins	Myoglobin Has a Single Binding Site for Oxygen	149		Contribute to Catalysis	186
	Protein-Ligand Interactions Can Be Described	mA		Endostral Exclusion December 1972 April Ap	
	Quantitatively	150	6.3	Enzyme Kinetics as an Approach	
	Protein Structure Affects How Ligands Bind	152		to Understanding Mechanism	188
	Hemoglobin Transports Oxygen in Blood	153		Substrate Concentration Affects the Rate of	
	Hemoglobin Subunits Are Structurally Similar			Enzyme-Catalyzed Reactions	188
	to Myoglobin	153		The Relationship between Substrate	
	Hemoglobin Undergoes a Structural Change	100		Concentration and Reaction Rate Can	
	on Binding Oxygen	155		Be Expressed with the Michaelis-Menten	100-
	Hemoglobin Binds Oxygen Cooperatively	156		Equation	190
	Cooperative Ligand Binding Can Be Described	157		Michaelis-Menten Kinetics Can Be Analyzed	Pept
	Quantitatively	157 <b>158</b>		Quantitatively and benefit and self-	191
	BOX 5-1 Carbon Monoxide: A Stealthy Killer	130		Kinetic Parameters Are Used to Compare	192
	Two Models Suggest Mechanisms for Cooperative Binding	158		Enzyme Activities	192
	Hemoglobin Also Transports H <sup>+</sup> and CO <sub>2</sub>	160		Many Enzymes Catalyze Reactions with Two or More Substrates	194
	Oxygen Binding to Hemoglobin Is Regulated by	100		Enzyme Activity Depends on pH	195
	2,3-Bisphosphoglycerate	161		Pre-Steady State Kinetics Can Provide	100
	Sickle Cell Anemia Is a Molecular Disease			Evidence for Specific Reaction Steps	196
	of Hemoglobin	162		Enzymes Are Subject to Reversible or	
_18				Irreversible Inhibition	197
5.2	Complementary Interactions between			BOX 6-1 Curing African Sleeping Sickness with	
	Proteins and Ligands: The Immune			a Biochemical Trojan Horse	201
	System and Immunoglobulins	164		nantined Based on Their Functions	
	The Immune Response Includes a Specialized		6.4	<b>Examples of Enzymatic Reactions</b>	203
	Array of Cells and Proteins	164		The Chymotrypsin Mechanism Involves	
	Antibodies Have Two Identical Antigen-Binding			Acylation and Deacylation of a Ser Residue	204
	Sites	165		An Understanding of Protease Mechanisms	000
	Antibodies Bind Tightly and Specifically to	167		Leads to New Treatments for HIV Infection	208
	Antigen	167		Hexokinase Undergoes Induced Fit on	209
	The Antibody-Antigen Interaction Is the Basis for a Variety of Important Analytical			Substrate Binding The England Reception Machanism Requires	209
	Procedures	167		The Enolase Reaction Mechanism Requires  Metal Ions	210
		10.		An Understanding of Enzyme Mechanism	16
5.3	Protein Interactions Modulated			Produces Useful Antibiotics	210
	by Chemical Energy: Actin, Myosin,			munesized	
	and Molecular Motors	169	6.5	Regulatory Enzymes	213
	The Major Proteins of Muscle Are Myosin			Allosteric Enzymes Undergo Conformational	
	and Actin	169		Changes in Response to Modulator Binding	214
	Additional Proteins Organize the Thin and			The Kinetic Properties of Allosteric Enzymes	
	Thick Filaments into Ordered Structures	170		Diverge from Michaelis-Menten Behavior	215
	Myosin Thick Filaments Slide along Actin			Some Enzymes Are Regulated by Reversible	
	Thin Filaments	170		Covalent Modification	216
		ois		Phosphoryl Groups Affect the Structure and	930017
6	Enzymes	177		Catalytic Activity of Enzymes	217
6.1	An Introduction to Engineer	178		Multiple Phosphorylations Allow Exquisite	219
6.1	The state of the s			Regulatory Control Some Enzymes and Other Proteins Are	A Pro
	Most Enzymes Are Classified by the Peastions	178		Regulated by Proteolytic Cleavage of an	
	Enzymes Are Classified by the Reactions They Catalyze	179		Enzyme Precursor	220

Contents	xxiii

	A Cascade of Proteolytically Activated Zymogens Leads to Blood Coagulation	220		The Properties of Nucleotide Bases Affect the Three-Dimensional Structure of Nucleic Acids	268
	Some Regulatory Enzymes Use Several Regulatory Mechanisms	223	8.2	Nucleic Acid Structure	269
UO	Agny Natural Pigments Are Vanidade saturate			DNA Is a Double Helix That Stores Genetic	270
7	Carbohydrates and Glycobiology	229		Information DNA Can Occur in Different Three-Dimensional	211
7.1	Monosaccharides and Disaccharides	230		Forms	272
	The Two Families of Monosaccharides Are	3/0		Certain DNA Sequences Adopt Unusual	
	Aldoses and Ketoses	230		Structures	273
	BOX 7-1 What Makes Sugar Sweet?	231		Messenger RNAs Code for Polypeptide Chains	274
	Monosaccharides Have Asymmetric Centers The Common Monosaccharides Have Cyclic	232		Many RNAs Have More Complex Three- Dimensional Structures	276
	Structures	233		Difficusional buluctures	
	Organisms Contain a Variety of Hexose Derivatives	236	8.3	Nucleic Acid Chemistry	278
	Sugars That Are, or Can Form, Aldehydes			Double-Helical DNA and RNA Can Be Denatured	278
	Are Reducing Sugars	237		Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids Undergo	90
	BOX 7-2 Blood Glucose Measurements in the	895		Nonenzymatic Transformations Some Bases of DNA Are Methylated	280 283
	Diagnosis and Treatment of Diabetes	238		The Chemical Synthesis of DNA Has Been	200
7.2	Polysaccharides /	241		Automated	283
83	Some Homopolysaccharides Are Storage			Gene Sequences Can Be Amplified with	
	Forms of Fuel	241		the Polymerase Chain Reaction	283
	Some Homopolysaccharides Serve Structural Roles	243		The Sequences of Long DNA Strands	004
	Steric Factors and Hydrogen Bonding Influence	0.40		Can Be Determined	286
	Homopolysaccharide Folding Peptidoglycan Reinforces the Bacterial Cell Wall	243 244		BOX 8-1 A Potent Weapon in Forensic Medicine  DNA Sequencing Technologies Are	288
	Glycosaminoglycans Are Heteropolysaccharides	244		Advancing Rapidly	290
	of the Extracellular Matrix	244	44		
	Character Dantes absent		8.4	Other Functions of Nucleotides	294
1.3	Glycoconjugates: Proteoglycans,	409		Nucleotides Carry Chemical Energy in Cells	294
	Glycoproteins, and Glycolipids	247		Adenine Nucleotides Are Components of	294
	Proteoglycans Are Glycosaminoglycan-Containing			Many Enzyme Cofactors Some Nucleotides Are Regulatory Molecules	296
	Macromolecules of the Cell Surface and Extracellular Matrix	248		Adenine Nucleotides Also Serve as Signals	296
	BOX 7-3 Defects in the Synthesis or Degradation	240	946	tructural Lipids in Membranes and 3-	
	of Sulfated Glycosaminoglycans Can Lead to		9	DNA-Based Information	
	Serious Human Disease	251		Technologies	301
	Glycoproteins Have Covalently Attached		0.1	Studying Cones and Their Dreducts	20.
	Oligosaccharides	251	9.1	Studying Genes and Their Products	302
	Glycolipids and Lipopolysaccharides	050		Genes Can Be Isolated by DNA Cloning Restriction Endonucleases and DNA Ligases	302
	Are Membrane Components	253		Yield Recombinant DNA	302
7.4	Carbohydrates as Informational			Cloning Vectors Allow Amplification of	
	Molecules: The Sugar Code	254		Inserted DNA Segments	304
	Oligosaccharide Structures Are			Cloned Genes Can Be Expressed to Amplify	000
	Information-Dense	254		Protein Production  Many Different Systems Are Head to Everyone	309
	Lectins Are Proteins That Read the Sugar			Many Different Systems Are Used to Express Recombinant Proteins	309
	Code and Mediate Many Biological Processes Lectin-Carbohydrate Interactions Are Highly	254		Alteration of Cloned Genes Produces	000
	Specific and Often Multivalent	256		Altered Proteins	312
7 5				Terminal Tags Provide Handles for	45
1.5	Working with Carbohydrates	258		Affinity Purification	313
8	Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids	262		The Polymerase Chain Reaction Offers  Many Options for Cloping Experiments	314
090		263		Many Options for Cloning Experiments DNA Libraries Are Specialized Catalogs	514
8.1	Some Dasic Delimitions and			of Genetic Information	315
	Conventions	263		In the Mary Mary Court March March March Mary Mary	
	Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids Have		9.2	Exploring Protein Function on the	
	Characteristic Bases and Pentoses	264		Scale of Cells or Whole Organisms	317
	Phosphodiester Bonds Link Successive Nucleotides in Nucleic Acids			Sequence or Structural Relationships Can	215
	- delectives in Nucleic Acids	267		Suggest Protein Function	317

	When and Where a Protein Is Present in a Cell Can Suggest Protein Function	318		Vitamins E and K and the Lipid Quinones Are Oxidation-Reduction Cofactors	359
	Knowing What a Protein Interacts with Can			Dolichols Activate Sugar Precursors for	
	Suggest Its Function	320		Biosynthesis	360
	The Effect of Deleting or Altering a Protein			Many Natural Pigments Are Lipidic	
	Can Suggest Its Function	322		Conjugated Dienes	360
	Many Proteins Are Still Undiscovered	324		Polyketides Are Natural Products with	
	BOX 9-1 Getting Rid of Pests with Gene Drives	325		Potent Biological Activities	360
9.3	Genomics and the Human Story	326	10.4	Working with Lipids	361
	The Human Genome Contains Many Types			Lipid Extraction Requires Organic	
	of Sequences	327		Solvents	361
	Genome Sequencing Informs Us about			Adsorption Chromatography Separates	
	Our Humanity	329		Lipids of Different Polarity	361
	Genome Comparisons Help Locate Genes			Gas Chromatography Resolves Mixtures	
	Involved in Disease	331		of Volatile Lipid Derivatives	362
	Genome Sequences Inform Us about Our Past			Specific Hydrolysis Aids in Determination	
	and Provide Opportunities for the Future	333		of Lipid Structure	363
	BOX 9-2 Getting to Know Humanity's Next of Kin	334		Mass Spectrometry Reveals Complete	
	Chemical Syllicate of Lawy Las Deep Landing	The		Lipid Structure	363
				Lipidomics Seeks to Catalog All Lipids	-Z Po
10	Lipids May be the man a set made as a mount of the control of the	341		and Their Functions	363
- 688		de la companya de la			
10.1	Storage Lipids Fatty Acids Are Hydrocarbon Derivatives	<b>341</b> 341	11	Biological Membranes and	
	Triacylglycerols Are Fatty Acid Esters	041	•		267
	of Glycerol	344		Transport	367
	Triacylglycerols Provide Stored Energy	044	11 1	The Composition and Architecture	
	and Insulation	344	11.1	The Composition and Architecture	267
	Partial Hydrogenation of Cooking Oils	011		of Membranes	367
	Improves Their Stability but Creates			The Lipid Bilayer Is Stable in Water	367
		345		Bilayer Architecture Underlies the Structure	
	Fatty Acids with Harmful Health Effects	040		and Function of Biological Membranes	369
	Waxes Serve as Energy Stores and Water	245		The Endomembrane System Is Dynamic and	
	Repellents	345		Functionally Differentiated	369
10 2	Structural Lipids in Membranes	346		Membrane Proteins Are Receptors,	
10.2		340		Transporters, and Enzymes	371
	Glycerophospholipids Are Derivatives	246		Membrane Proteins Differ in the Nature	
	of Phosphatidic Acid	346		of Their Association with the	
	Some Glycerophospholipids Have	240		Membrane Bilayer	372
	Ether-Linked Fatty Acids	348		The Topology of an Integral Membrane	
	Galactolipids of Plants and Ether-Linked			Protein Can Often Be Predicted from	
	Lipids of Archaea Are Environmental	240		Its Sequence	374
	Adaptations	349		Covalently Attached Lipids Anchor or	
	Sphingolipids Are Derivatives of Sphingosine	350		Direct Some Membrane Proteins	375
	Sphingolipids at Cell Surfaces Are Sites of	051			
	Biological Recognition	351	11.2	Membrane Dynamics	377
	Phospholipids and Sphingolipids Are	250		Acyl Groups in the Bilayer Interior Are	
	Degraded in Lysosomes	352		Ordered to Varying Degrees	377
	Sterols Have Four Fused Carbon Rings	352		Transbilayer Movement of Lipids Requires	
	BOX 10-1 Abnormal Accumulations of Membrane			Catalysis	378
	Lipids: Some Inherited Human Diseases	353		Lipids and Proteins Diffuse Laterally in the	
	minal Tags Provide Handles for			Bilayer	379
10.3	Lipids as Signals, Cofactors,			Sphingolipids and Cholesterol Cluster	
	and Pigments	354		Together in Membrane Rafts	380
	Phosphatidylinositols and Sphingosine			Membrane Curvature and Fusion Are	Mais
	Derivatives Act as Intracellular Signals	354		Central to Many Biological Processes	382
	Eicosanoids Carry Messages to Nearby Cells	355		Integral Proteins of the Plasma Membrane	040
	Steroid Hormones Carry Messages between	000		Are Involved in Surface Adhesion, Signaling,	
	Tissues	356		and Other Cellular Processes	383
	Vascular Plants Produce Thousands of	000		and Onter Centual Processes	000
	Volatile Signals	356	11.3	Solute Transport across Membranes	385
	Vitamins A and D Are Hormone Precursors	356	tae	Transport May Be Passive or Active	385
	Training I and D Are Hornione Hecursons	000			

	Transporters and Ion Channels Share Some			BOX 12-3 Color Blindness: John Dalton's	
	Structural Properties but Have Different	200		Experiment from the Grave	430
	Mechanisms  Change Transporter of Emithrocytes	386		Vertebrate Olfaction and Gustation Use	
	The Glucose Transporter of Erythrocytes Mediates Passive Transport	387		Mechanisms Similar to the Visual System	431
	The Chloride-Bicarbonate Exchanger	901		All GPCR Systems Share Universal Features	431
	Catalyzes Electroneutral Cotransport of		12.4	Receptor Tyrosine Kinases	433
	Anions across the Plasma Membrane	389		Stimulation of the Insulin Receptor Initiates a	
	BOX 11-1 Defective Glucose Transport in Diabetes	390		Cascade of Protein Phosphorylation Reactions	434
	Active Transport Results in Solute	546		The Membrane Phospholipid PIP <sub>3</sub> Functions	
	Movement against a Concentration or			at a Branch in Insulin Signaling	435
	Electrochemical Gradient	391		Cross Talk among Signaling Systems Is	
	P-Type ATPases Undergo Phosphorylation			Common and Complex	438
	during Their Catalytic Cycles	392	12.5	Multivalent Adaptor Proteins and	
	V-Type and F-Type ATPases Are ATP-Driven		12.5		420
	Proton Pumps	394		Membrane Rafts	439
	ABC Transporters Use ATP to Drive the Active			Protein Modules Bind Phosphorylated Tyr,	
	Transport of a Wide Variety of Substrates	395		Ser, or Thr Residues in Partner Proteins	439
	BOX 11-2 A Defective Ion Channel in Cystic Fibrosis	397		Membrane Rafts and Caveolae Segregate	110
	Ion Gradients Provide the Energy for	200		Signaling Proteins	442
	Secondary Active Transport	398	12.6	Gated Ion Channels	442
	Aquaporins Form Hydrophilic Transmembrane	400		Ion Channels Underlie Rapid Electrical	
	Channels for the Passage of Water Ion-Selective Channels Allow Rapid	400		Signaling in Excitable Cells	442
	Movement of Ions across Membranes	401		Voltage-Gated Ion Channels Produce	
	The Structure of a K <sup>+</sup> Channel Reveals the	401		Neuronal Action Potentials	443
	Basis for Its Specificity	402		Neurons Have Receptor Channels That	
	Basis for 165 Specificity	102		Respond to Different Neurotransmitters	444
2	<b>Biochemical Signaling</b>	408		Toxins Target Ion Channels	444
2 1	Conoral Footures of Signal Transduction	400	12.7	Regulation of Transcription	
2.1	General Features of Signal Transduction	409		by Nuclear Hormone Receptors	445
	Signal-Transducing Systems Share Common	100		Comp. BOSDE DSM: GOTTES MUTES REGION	A.E.
	Features The General Process of Signal Transduction	409	12.8	Regulation of the Cell Cycle	
	in Animals Is Universal	410		by Protein Kinases	446
		410		The Cell Cycle Has Four Stages	446
2.2	G Protein-Coupled Receptors			Levels of Cyclin-Dependent Protein	
	and Second Messengers	412		Kinases Oscillate	447
	The $\beta$ -Adrenergic Receptor System Acts			CDKs Are Regulated by Phosphorylation,	
	through the Second Messenger cAMP	412		Cyclin Degradation, Growth Factors,	60 L
	Cyclic AMP Activates Protein Kinase A	413		and Specific Inhibitors	447
	BOX 12-1 FRET: Biochemistry in a Living Cell	416		CDKs Regulate Cell Division by	110
	Several Mechanisms Cause Termination			Phosphorylating Critical Proteins	449
	of the $\beta$ -Adrenergic Response	416	12.9	Oncogenes, Tumor Suppressor	
	The $\beta$ -Adrenergic Receptor Is Desensitized by			Genes, and Programmed Cell Death	451
	Phosphorylation and by Association with			Oncogenes Are Mutant Forms of the Genes	
	Arrestin	418		for Proteins That Regulate the Cell Cycle	451
	Cyclic AMP Acts as a Second Messenger for Many Regulatory Molecules	190		Defects in Certain Genes Remove Normal	
	G Proteins Act as Self-Limiting Switches	420		Restraints on Cell Division	451
	in Many Processes	420		<b>BOX 12-4</b> Development of Protein Kinase Inhibitors	
	BOX 12-2 Receptor Guanylyl Cyclases, cGMP,	120		for Cancer Treatment	452
	and Protein Kinase G	422		Apoptosis Is Programmed Cell Suicide	455
	Diacylglycerol, Inositol Trisphosphate, and Ca <sup>2+</sup>	722	168	= Sicady State	
	Have Related Roles as Second Messengers	425	ll l	BIOENERGETICS AND	
	Calcium Is a Second Messenger That Is Limited	558		METABOLISM	461
	in Space and Time	425	108	Ave Common Points of Regulation	
2.3	GPCRs in Vision, Olfaction,		13	Introduction to Metabolism	465
PC.	and Gustation	420	42.4	in Metabolic Regulation Indianisting silodateM of	010
		429	13.1	Bioenergetics and Thermodynamics	466
	The Vertebrate Eye Uses Classic GPCR Mechanisms	400		Biological Energy Transformations Obey	
	MECHAIUSINS	429		the Laws of Thermodynamics	466

	Standard Free-Energy Change Is Directly Related to the Equilibrium Constant Actual Free-Energy Changes Depend on	468	14	Glycolysis, Gluconeogenesis, and the Pentose Phosphate Pathway	510
	Reactant and Product Concentrations	470	14.1	Glycolysis	511
13.2	Standard Free-Energy Changes Are Additive  Chemical Logic and Common	471	186	An Overview: Glycolysis Has Two Phases The Preparatory Phase of Glycolysis	511
13.2	Biochemical Reactions	472		Requires ATP	514
	Biochemical Reactions Occur in Repeating	4/2		The Payoff Phase of Glycolysis Yields ATP	
	Patterns	472		and NADH The Overall Balance Sheet Shows a Net Gain	518
	BOX 13-1 A Primer on Enzyme Names Biochemical and Chemical Equations	477		of Two ATP and Two NADH Per Glucose	521
	Are Not Identical	478	14.2	Feeder Pathways for Glycolysis	521
13.3	Phosphoryl Group Transfers			Endogenous Glycogen and Starch Are	
	and ATP	479		Degraded by Phosphorolysis	522
	The Free-Energy Change for ATP Hydrolysis			Dietary Polysaccharides and Disaccharides	700
	Is Large and Negative	479		Undergo Hydrolysis to Monosaccharides	523
	Other Phosphorylated Compounds and		14.3	Fates of Pyruvate	525
	Thioesters Also Have Large, Negative			The Pasteur and Warburg Effects Are Due to	
	Free Energies of Hydrolysis	481		Dependence on Glycolysis Alone for	
	ATP Provides Energy by Group Transfers, Not by Simple Hydrolysis	482		ATP Production	525
	ATP Donates Phosphoryl, Pyrophosphoryl,	404		Pyruvate Is the Terminal Electron Acceptor	
	and Adenylyl Groups	484		in Lactic Acid Fermentation	526
	Assembly of Informational Macromolecules			BOX 14-1 High Rate of Glycolysis in Tumors Suggests Targets for Chemotherapy and Facilitates Diagnosis	527
	Requires Energy	485		BOX 14-2 Glucose Catabolism at Limiting	321
	BOX 13-2 Firefly Flashes: Glowing Reports of ATP	486		Concentrations of Oxygen	529
	Transphosphorylations between Nucleotides	107		Ethanol Is the Reduced Product in Ethanol	32)
	Occur in All Cell Types	487		Fermentation	530
13.4	<b>Biological Oxidation-Reduction</b>			Fermentations Produce Some Common	
	Reactions	488		Foods and Industrial Chemicals	530
	The Flow of Electrons Can Do Biological		14.4	Gluconeogenesis	533
	Work	488		The First Bypass: Conversion of Pyruvate	333
	Oxidation-Reductions Can Be Described			to Phosphoenolpyruvate Requires Two	
	as Half-Reactions	489		Exergonic Reactions	534
	Biological Oxidations Often Involve Dehydrogenation	489		The Second and Third Bypasses Are Simple	
	Reduction Potentials Measure Affinity	409		Dephosphorylations by Phosphatases	537
	for Electrons	490		Gluconeogenesis Is Energetically Expensive,	505
	Standard Reduction Potentials Can Be			But Essential Mammals Cannot Convert Fatty Acids to	537
	Used to Calculate Free-Energy Change	492		Glucose; Plants and Microorganisms Can	538
	A Few Types of Coenzymes and Proteins	400			000
	Serve as Universal Electron Carriers NAD Has Important Functions in Addition	492	14.5	Coordinated Regulation of	
	to Electron Transfer	494		Glycolysis and Gluconeogenesis	539
	Flavin Nucleotides Are Tightly Bound in	101		Hexokinase Isozymes Are Affected Differently	
	Flavoproteins	495		by Their Product, Glucose 6-Phosphate	539
13 5	Regulation of Metabolic Pathways	106		BOX 14-3 Isozymes: Different Proteins That	378
13.3	Cells and Organisms Maintain a Dynamic	496		Catalyze the Same Reaction	540
	Steady State	497		Phosphofructokinase-1 and Fructose 1,6-Bisphosphatase Are Reciprocally	
	Both the Amount and the Catalytic Activity	101		Regulated	541
	of an Enzyme Can Be Regulated	498		Fructose 2,6-Bisphosphate Is a Potent	011
	Reactions Far from Equilibrium in Cells			Allosteric Regulator of PFK-1 and	
	Are Common Points of Regulation	501		FBPase-1	542
	Adenine Nucleotides Play Special Roles	500		Xylulose 5-Phosphate Is a Key Regulator of	12.3
	in Metabolic Regulation	502		Carbohydrate and Fat Metabolism	543

	The Glycolytic Enzyme Pyruvate Kinase	F44	16	The Citric Acid Cycle	574
	Is Allosterically Inhibited by ATP Conversion of Pyruvate to Phosphoenolpyruvate	544	16.1	Production of Acetyl-CoA	
	Is Stimulated When Fatty Acids		490	(Activated Acetate)	575
	Are Available	544		Pyruvate Is Oxidized to Acetyl-CoA and CO <sub>2</sub>	575
	Transcriptional Regulation Changes the			The PDH Complex Employs Three Enzymes	010
	Number of Enzyme Molecules	545		and Five Coenzymes to Oxidize Pyruvate	576
658	Pentose Phosphate Pathway			The PDH Complex Channels Its Intermediates	
14.6		FAG		through Five Reactions	577
	of Glucose Oxidation	546	16.2	Reactions of the Citric Acid Cycle	578
	The Oxidative Phase Produces NADPH	547	718	The Sequence of Reactions in the Citric	3,0
	and Pentose Phosphates  BOX 14-4 Why Pythagoras Wouldn't Eat Falafel:	041		Acid Cycle Makes Chemical Sense	580
	Glucose 6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency	548		The Citric Acid Cycle Has Eight Steps	580
	The Nonoxidative Phase Recycles Pentose	340		BOX 16-1 Moonlighting Enzymes: Proteins	
	Phosphates to Glucose 6-Phosphate	549		with More Than One Job	584
	Glucose 6-Phosphate Is Partitioned between			The Energy of Oxidations in the Cycle	
	Glycolysis and the Pentose Phosphate			Is Efficiently Conserved	587
	Pathway	551		BOX 16-2 Citrate: A Symmetric Molecule That Reacts	
	Thiamine Deficiency Causes Beriberi and			Asymmetrically	588
	Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome	551	16.3	The Hub of Intermediary Metabolism	590
4.	The Metabolism of Chycogon		10.5	The Citric Acid Cycle Serves in Both	
15	The Metabolism of Glycogen	7 7 7		Catabolic and Anabolic Processes	590
	in Animals	556		Anaplerotic Reactions Replenish Citric	
15 1	The Structure and Function of	,		Acid Cycle Intermediates	590
13.1		557		Biotin in Pyruvate Carboxylase Carries	
	Glycogen	337		One-Carbon (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Groups	590
	Vertebrate Animals Require a Ready Fuel Source for Brain and Muscle	557	16.4	Regulation of the Citric Acid Cycle	593
	Glycogen Granules Have Many Tiers of	705	628	Production of Acetyl-CoA by the PDH	
	Branched Chains of p-Glucose	557		Complex Is Regulated by Allosteric	
	Photoleheal has need to be a selected and the selected of the			and Covalent Mechanisms	593
15.2	Breakdown and Synthesis			The Citric Acid Cycle Is Also Regulated	724
	of Glycogen	558		at Three Exergonic Steps	594
	Glycogen Breakdown Is Catalyzed by			Citric Acid Cycle Activity Changes in Tumors	594
	Glycogen Phosphorylase	558		Certain Intermediates Are Channeled through Metabolons	595
	Glucose 1-Phosphate Can Enter Glycolysis			Metabolotis	000
	or, in Liver, Replenish Blood Glucose	559	17	Fatty Acid Catabolism	601
	The Sugar Nucleotide UDP-Glucose  Donates Glucose for Glycogen Synthesis	560	-660	Fauly Acid Symbosis Frocesus and Distriction IV	
	BOX 15-1 Carl and Gerty Cori: Pioneers in	300	17.1	Digestion, Mobilization, and	140
	Glycogen Metabolism and Disease	561		Transport of Fats	602
	Glycogenin Primes the Initial Sugar	301		Dietary Fats Are Absorbed in the	200
	Residues in Glycogen	563		Small Intestine	602
203	Evolution of a Universationary Tariana			Hormones Trigger Mobilization of Stored Triacylglycerols	603
15.3	Coordinated Regulation of Glycogen			Fatty Acids Are Activated and Transported	005
	Breakdown and Synthesis	565		into Mitochondria	603
	Glycogen Phosphorylase Is Regulated by		172	Oxidation of Fatty Asids	606
	Hormone-Stimulated Phosphorylation		17.2	Oxidation of Fatty Acids	000
	and by Allosteric Effectors	565		The $oldsymbol{eta}$ Oxidation of Saturated Fatty Acids Has Four Basic Steps	607
	Glycogen Synthase Also Is Subject to Multiple Levels of Regulation	567		The Four $\beta$ -Oxidation Steps Are Repeated	001
	Allosteric and Hormonal Signals Coordinate	301		to Yield Acetyl-CoA and ATP	608
	Carbohydrate Metabolism Globally	568		Acetyl-CoA Can Be Further Oxidized in	
	Carbohydrate and Lipid Metabolism Are			the Citric Acid Cycle	609
	Integrated by Hormonal and Allosteric			BOX 17-1 A Long Winter's Nap: Oxidizing Fats	
	Mechanisms	570		during Hibernation	610

	Oxidation of Unsaturated Fatty Acids Requires Two Additional Reactions Complete Oxidation of Odd-Number Fatty	611		Five Amino Acids Are Converted to α-Ketoglutarate Four Amino Acids Are Converted to	650
	Acids Requires Three Extra Reactions	612		Succinyl-CoA	650
	Fatty Acid Oxidation Is Tightly Regulated	613		Branched-Chain Amino Acids Are Not	
	BOX 17-2 Coenzyme B <sub>12</sub> : A Radical Solution			Degraded in the Liver	651
	to a Perplexing Problem  Transcription Factors Turn on the Synthesis	614		Genetic Disease  MMA: Sometimes More than a	653
	Transcription Factors Turn on the Synthesis of Proteins for Lipid Catabolism	616		Asparagine and Aspartate Are Degraded to	033
	Genetic Defects in Fatty Acyl—CoA	010		Oxaloacetate	653
	Dehydrogenases Cause Serious Disease	616			
	Peroxisomes Also Carry Out $oldsymbol{eta}$ Oxidation	617	19	Oxidative Phosphorylation	659
	Phytanic Acid Undergoes $\alpha$ Oxidation in	478	10 1	The Mitochondrial Respiratory Chain	660
	Peroxisomes	618	19.1	Electrons Are Funneled to Universal Electron	000
17.3	Ketone Bodies	619		Acceptors	661
	Ketone Bodies, Formed in the Liver,			Electrons Pass through a Series of	
	Are Exported to Other Organs as Fuel	619		Membrane-Bound Carriers	662
	Ketone Bodies Are Overproduced in			Electron Carriers Function in Multienzyme	
	Diabetes and during Starvation	620		Complexes	665
	Piec Energies of Hydrolysis			Mitochondrial Complexes Associate in	071
18	Amino Acid Oxidation and			Respirasomes Other Pathways Depate Floatrons to the	671
	the Production of Urea	625		Other Pathways Donate Electrons to the Respiratory Chain via Ubiquinone	671
				The Energy of Electron Transfer Is Efficiently	011
18.1	Metabolic Fates of Amino Groups	626		Conserved in a Proton Gradient	672
	Dietary Protein Is Enzymatically Degraded	607		Reactive Oxygen Species Are Generated	
	to Amino Acids  Provide val Phoenhote Portioinates in the	627		during Oxidative Phosphorylation	673
	Pyridoxal Phosphate Participates in the Transfer of $\alpha$ -Amino Groups to		19.2	ATP Synthesis	674
	$\alpha$ -Ketoglutarate	628	160	In the Chemiosmotic Model, Oxidation and	1530
	Glutamate Releases Its Amino Group as			Phosphorylation Are Obligately Coupled	675
	Ammonia in the Liver	630		ATP Synthase Has Two Functional Domains,	
	Glutamine Transports Ammonia in the			$F_0$ and $F_1$	677
	Bloodstream	631		ATP Is Stabilized Relative to ADP on the	3333
	Alanine Transports Ammonia from Skeletal Muscles to the Liver	632		Surface of F <sub>1</sub>	677
	Ammonia Is Toxic to Animals	633		The Proton Gradient Drives the Release of ATP from the Enzyme Surface	678
	Titutiona is Toxic to Timitals	000		Each $\beta$ Subunit of ATP Synthase Can	010
18.2	Nitrogen Excretion and the			Assume Three Different Conformations	678
	Urea Cycle	633		Rotational Catalysis Is Key to the Binding-	
	Urea Is Produced from Ammonia in Five			Change Mechanism for ATP Synthesis	680
	Enzymatic Steps	633		Chemiosmotic Coupling Allows Nonintegral	
	The Citric Acid and Urea Cycles Can Be Linked	636		Stoichiometries of O <sub>2</sub> Consumption and	COS
	The Activity of the Urea Cycle Is Regulated	205		ATP Synthesis  The Proton-Motive Force Energizes	682
	at Two Levels	637		Active Transport	683
	BOX 18-1 Assays for Tissue Damage Pathway Interconnections Reduce the	637		Shuttle Systems Indirectly Convey Cytosolic	2 8 6
	Energetic Cost of Urea Synthesis	638		NADH into Mitochondria for Oxidation	683
	Genetic Defects in the Urea Cycle Can Be	000		BOX 19-1 Hot, Stinking Plants and Alternative	
	Life-Threatening	638		Respiratory Pathways	685
10 2	Pathways of Amina Asid Doggadation	630	19.3	Regulation of Oxidative	
10.3	Pathways of Amino Acid Degradation	639	TAZ	Phosphorylation	686
	Some Amino Acids Can Contribute to Gluconeogenesis, Others to Ketone			Oxidative Phosphorylation Is Regulated	000
	Body Formation	640		by Cellular Energy Needs	687
	Several Enzyme Cofactors Play Important	0.10		An Inhibitory Protein Prevents ATP	) 540
	Roles in Amino Acid Catabolism	641		Hydrolysis during Hypoxia	687
	Six Amino Acids Are Degraded to Pyruvate	644		Hypoxia Leads to ROS Production and	543
	Seven Amino Acids Are Degraded to Acetyl-CoA	647		Several Adaptive Responses	687
	Phenylalanine Catabolism Is Genetically	640		ATP-Producing Pathways Are Coordinately	688
	Defective in Some People	649		Regulated	000

19.4	Mitochondria in Thermogenesis, Steroid Synthesis, and Apoptosis	689		Four Enzymes of the Calvin Cycle Are Indirectly Activated by Light	725
	Uncoupled Mitochondria in Brown Adipose Tissue Produce Heat	689	20.5	Photorespiration and the C <sub>4</sub> and CAM Pathways	727
	Mitochondrial P-450 Monooxygenases Catalyze Steroid Hydroxylations	690		Photorespiration Results from Rubisco's Oxygenase Activity	727
	Mitochondria Are Central to the Initiation of Apoptosis	691		Phosphoglycolate Is Salvaged in a Costly Set of Reactions in C <sub>3</sub> Plants	727
19.5	Mitochondrial Genes: Their Origin and the Effects of Mutations	692		In C <sub>4</sub> Plants, CO <sub>2</sub> Fixation and Rubisco Activity Are Spatially Separated	729
	Mitochondria Evolved from Endosymbiotic Bacteria	692		Photosynthetic Organisms Increase	
	Mutations in Mitochondrial DNA Accumulate throughout the Life of the Organism	693		Their Efficiency? In CAM Plants, $CO_2$ Capture and Rubisco	730
	Some Mutations in Mitochondrial Genomes Cause Disease	694	20.6	Action Are Temporally Separated  Biosynthesis of Starch, Sucrose,	732
	A Rare Form of Diabetes Results from Defects in the Mitochondria of Pancreatic $\beta$ Cells	695	20.0	and Cellulose	733
20	Photosynthesis and Carbohydrate			ADP-Glucose Is the Substrate for Starch Synthesis in Plant Plastids and for Glycogen	
818	Synthesis in Plants	700		Synthesis in Bacteria UDP-Glucose Is the Substrate for Sucrose	733
20.1	<b>Light Absorption</b> Chloroplasts Are the Site of Light-Driven	701		Synthesis in the Cytosol of Leaf Cells Conversion of Triose Phosphates to Sucrose and Starch Is Tightly Regulated	733 734
	Electron Flow and Photosynthesis in Plants Chlorophylls Absorb Light Energy for	701		The Glyoxylate Cycle and Gluconeogenesis Produce Glucose in Germinating Seeds	735
	Photosynthesis Chlorophylls Funnel Absorbed Energy to	704		Cellulose Is Synthesized by Supramolecular Structures in the Plasma Membrane	736
818	Reaction Centers by Exciton Transfer	705		Pools of Common Intermediates Link Pathways in Different Organelles	738
20.2	Photochemical Reaction Centers	707		DXA COSTAS STATES AND THE TOTAL STATES AND THE STAT	
	Photosynthetic Bacteria Have Two Types of Reaction Center In Vescular Plants, Two Reaction Centers	707	21	Lipid Biosynthesis	744
	In Vascular Plants, Two Reaction Centers Act in Tandem The Cytochrome $b_6f$ Complex Links	708	21.1	Biosynthesis of Fatty Acids and Eicosanoids  Molecul Co A to Formed from Acatul Co A	744
	Photosystems II and I, Conserving the Energy of Electron Transfer Cyclic Electron Transfer Allows Variation	712		Malonyl-CoA Is Formed from Acetyl-CoA and Bicarbonate	744
				Fatty Acid Synthesis Proceeds in a Reneating	
	in the Ratio of ATP/NADPH Synthesized	713		Fatty Acid Synthesis Proceeds in a Repeating Reaction Sequence The Mammalian Fatty Acid Synthase	745
	in the Ratio of ATP/NADPH Synthesized State Transitions Change the Distribution of LHCII between the Two Photosystems	713			
20.3	in the Ratio of ATP/NADPH Synthesized State Transitions Change the Distribution			Reaction Sequence The Mammalian Fatty Acid Synthase Has Multiple Active Sites	745
20.3	in the Ratio of ATP/NADPH Synthesized State Transitions Change the Distribution of LHCII between the Two Photosystems Water Is Split at the Oxygen-Evolving Center  Evolution of a Universal Mechanism for ATP Synthesis	713		Reaction Sequence The Mammalian Fatty Acid Synthase Has Multiple Active Sites Fatty Acid Synthase Receives the Acetyl and Malonyl Groups	745 747
20.3	in the Ratio of ATP/NADPH Synthesized State Transitions Change the Distribution of LHCII between the Two Photosystems Water Is Split at the Oxygen-Evolving Center  Evolution of a Universal Mechanism for ATP Synthesis A Proton Gradient Couples Electron Flow and Phosphorylation	713 714		Reaction Sequence The Mammalian Fatty Acid Synthase Has Multiple Active Sites Fatty Acid Synthase Receives the Acetyl and Malonyl Groups The Fatty Acid Synthase Reactions Are Repeated to Form Palmitate Fatty Acid Synthesis Is a Cytosolic Process in Most Eukaryotes but Takes Place in the Chloroplasts in Plants	745 747 747
20.3	in the Ratio of ATP/NADPH Synthesized State Transitions Change the Distribution of LHCII between the Two Photosystems Water Is Split at the Oxygen-Evolving Center  Evolution of a Universal Mechanism for ATP Synthesis A Proton Gradient Couples Electron Flow and Phosphorylation The Approximate Stoichiometry of Photophosphorylation Has Been Established The ATP Synthase Structure And Mechanism	713 714 <b>716</b>		Reaction Sequence The Mammalian Fatty Acid Synthase Has Multiple Active Sites Fatty Acid Synthase Receives the Acetyl and Malonyl Groups The Fatty Acid Synthase Reactions Are Repeated to Form Palmitate Fatty Acid Synthesis Is a Cytosolic Process in Most Eukaryotes but Takes Place in the Chloroplasts in Plants Acetate Is Shuttled out of Mitochondria as Citrate	<ul><li>745</li><li>747</li><li>747</li><li>748</li><li>750</li><li>751</li></ul>
	in the Ratio of ATP/NADPH Synthesized State Transitions Change the Distribution of LHCII between the Two Photosystems Water Is Split at the Oxygen-Evolving Center  Evolution of a Universal Mechanism for ATP Synthesis A Proton Gradient Couples Electron Flow and Phosphorylation The Approximate Stoichiometry of Photophosphorylation Has Been Established The ATP Synthase Structure And Mechanism Are Nearly Universal	713 714 <b>716</b> 716		Reaction Sequence The Mammalian Fatty Acid Synthase Has Multiple Active Sites Fatty Acid Synthase Receives the Acetyl and Malonyl Groups The Fatty Acid Synthase Reactions Are Repeated to Form Palmitate Fatty Acid Synthesis Is a Cytosolic Process in Most Eukaryotes but Takes Place in the Chloroplasts in Plants Acetate Is Shuttled out of Mitochondria as Citrate Fatty Acid Biosynthesis Is Tightly Regulated	745 747 747 748 750
	in the Ratio of ATP/NADPH Synthesized State Transitions Change the Distribution of LHCII between the Two Photosystems Water Is Split at the Oxygen-Evolving Center  Evolution of a Universal Mechanism for ATP Synthesis A Proton Gradient Couples Electron Flow and Phosphorylation The Approximate Stoichiometry of Photophosphorylation Has Been Established The ATP Synthase Structure And Mechanism	713 714 <b>716</b> 716 716		Reaction Sequence The Mammalian Fatty Acid Synthase Has Multiple Active Sites Fatty Acid Synthase Receives the Acetyl and Malonyl Groups The Fatty Acid Synthase Reactions Are Repeated to Form Palmitate Fatty Acid Synthesis Is a Cytosolic Process in Most Eukaryotes but Takes Place in the Chloroplasts in Plants Acetate Is Shuttled out of Mitochondria as Citrate	<ul><li>745</li><li>747</li><li>747</li><li>748</li><li>750</li><li>751</li></ul>
	in the Ratio of ATP/NADPH Synthesized State Transitions Change the Distribution of LHCII between the Two Photosystems Water Is Split at the Oxygen-Evolving Center  Evolution of a Universal Mechanism for ATP Synthesis A Proton Gradient Couples Electron Flow and Phosphorylation The Approximate Stoichiometry of Photophosphorylation Has Been Established The ATP Synthase Structure And Mechanism Are Nearly Universal  CO <sub>2</sub> -Assimilation Reactions Carbon Dioxide Assimilation Occurs in Three Stages Synthesis of Each Triose Phosphate from	713 714 <b>716</b> 716 716 717		Reaction Sequence The Mammalian Fatty Acid Synthase Has Multiple Active Sites Fatty Acid Synthase Receives the Acetyl and Malonyl Groups The Fatty Acid Synthase Reactions Are Repeated to Form Palmitate Fatty Acid Synthesis Is a Cytosolic Process in Most Eukaryotes but Takes Place in the Chloroplasts in Plants Acetate Is Shuttled out of Mitochondria as Citrate Fatty Acid Biosynthesis Is Tightly Regulated Long-Chain Saturated Fatty Acids Are Synthesized from Palmitate Desaturation of Fatty Acids Requires a Mixed-Function Oxidase Eicosanoids Are Formed from 20- and	745 747 747 748 750 751 752
	in the Ratio of ATP/NADPH Synthesized State Transitions Change the Distribution of LHCII between the Two Photosystems Water Is Split at the Oxygen-Evolving Center  Evolution of a Universal Mechanism for ATP Synthesis A Proton Gradient Couples Electron Flow and Phosphorylation The Approximate Stoichiometry of Photophosphorylation Has Been Established The ATP Synthase Structure And Mechanism Are Nearly Universal  CO <sub>2</sub> -Assimilation Reactions Carbon Dioxide Assimilation Occurs in Three Stages	713 714 <b>716</b> 716 716 717 <b>719</b>		Reaction Sequence The Mammalian Fatty Acid Synthase Has Multiple Active Sites Fatty Acid Synthase Receives the Acetyl and Malonyl Groups The Fatty Acid Synthase Reactions Are Repeated to Form Palmitate Fatty Acid Synthesis Is a Cytosolic Process in Most Eukaryotes but Takes Place in the Chloroplasts in Plants Acetate Is Shuttled out of Mitochondria as Citrate Fatty Acid Biosynthesis Is Tightly Regulated Long-Chain Saturated Fatty Acids Are Synthesized from Palmitate Desaturation of Fatty Acids Requires a Mixed-Function Oxidase	745 747 748 750 751 752 753

21.2	Biosynthesis of Triacylglycerols	760		Ammonia Is Incorporated into Biomolecules	200
725	Triacylglycerols and Glycerophospholipids Are			through Glutamate and Glutamine	802
	Synthesized from the Same Precursors	760		Glutamine Synthetase Is a Primary	803
	Triacylglycerol Biosynthesis in Animals Is			Regulatory Point in Nitrogen Metabolism Several Classes of Reactions Play Special	000
	Regulated by Hormones	760		Roles in the Biosynthesis of Amino Acids	
	Adipose Tissue Generates Glycerol			and Nucleotides	804
	3-Phosphate by Glyceroneogenesis	762			
	Thiazolidinediones Treat Type 2 Diabetes	769	22.2	Biosynthesis of Amino Acids	805
	by Increasing Glyceroneogenesis	763		Organisms Vary Greatly in Their Ability to	3.5
21.3	Biosynthesis of Membrane			Synthesize the 20 Common Amino Acids	805
	Phospholipids	764		$\alpha$ -Ketoglutarate Gives Rise to Glutamate,	000
	Cells Have Two Strategies for Attaching			Glutamine, Proline, and Arginine	806
	Phospholipid Head Groups	764		Serine, Glycine, and Cysteine Are Derived	806
	Pathways for Phospholipid Biosynthesis Are			from 3-Phosphoglycerate Three Nonessential and Six Essential	000
	Interrelated Manager Villagora (1994) 400004	765		Amino Acids Are Synthesized from	
	Eukaryotic Membrane Phospholipids Are			Oxaloacetate and Pyruvate	809
	Subject to Remodeling	767		Chorismate Is a Key Intermediate in the	
	Plasmalogen Synthesis Requires Formation			Synthesis of Tryptophan, Phenylalanine,	
	of an Ether-Linked Fatty Alcohol	768		and Tyrosine	811
	Sphingolipid and Glycerophospholipid			Histidine Biosynthesis Uses Precursors	1 60
	Synthesis Share Precursors and Some	760		of Purine Biosynthesis	812
	Mechanisms  Divide Are Torgeted to Specific	768		Amino Acid Biosynthesis Is under	01.4
	Polar Lipids Are Targeted to Specific  Cellular Membranes	770		Allosteric Regulation	814
	Celiular Mentoranes	110	22.3	Molecules Derived from Amino Acids	817
21.4	Cholesterol, Steroids, and		22.5	Glycine Is a Precursor of Porphyrins	817
	Isoprenoids: Biosynthesis,			Heme Degradation Has Multiple Functions	817
	Regulation, and Transport	771		BOX 22-2 On Kings and Vampires	819
	Cholesterol Is Made from Acetyl-CoA in			Amino Acids Are Precursors of Creatine and	
	Four Stages	772		Glutathione	819
	Cholesterol Has Several Fates	775		D-Amino Acids Are Found Primarily in Bacteria	820
	Cholesterol and Other Lipids Are Carried			Aromatic Amino Acids Are Precursors of	
	on Plasma Lipoproteins	777		Many Plant Substances	820
	HDL Carries Out Reverse Cholesterol Transport	780		Biological Amines Are Products of Amino Acid	67
	Cholesteryl Esters Enter Cells by Receptor-	60.5		Decarboxylation	821
	Mediated Endocytosis	781		Arginine Is the Precursor for Biological	822
	Cholesterol Synthesis and Transport Are	700		Synthesis of Nitric Oxide	044
	Regulated at Several Levels	782	22.4	Biosynthesis and Degradation of	
	Dysregulation of Cholesterol Metabolism  Can Lead to Cardiovascular Disease	784	22.7	Nucleotides	823
	Reverse Cholesterol Transport by HDL Counters	101		De Novo Purine Nucleotide Synthesis Begins	-
	Plaque Formation and Atherosclerosis	785		with PRPP	828
	Steroid Hormones Are Formed by Side-Chain			Purine Nucleotide Biosynthesis Is Regulated	682
	Cleavage and Oxidation of Cholesterol	785		by Feedback Inhibition	828
	BOX 21-2 The Lipid Hypothesis and the Developmen	t		Pyrimidine Nucleotides Are Made from	
	of Statins	786		Aspartate, PRPP, and Carbamoyl Phosphate	82'
	Intermediates in Cholesterol Biosynthesis			Pyrimidine Nucleotide Biosynthesis Is	
	Have Many Alternative Fates	787		Regulated by Feedback Inhibition	829
				Nucleoside Monophosphates Are Converted	000
22	Biosynthesis of Amino Acids,			to Nucleoside Triphosphates	829
22		704		Ribonucleotides Are the Precursors of	829
152	Nucleotides, and Related Molecules	794		Deoxyribonucleotides Thymidylate Is Derived from dCDP and dUMP	83
22.1	Overview of Nitrogen Metabolism	795		Degradation of Purines and Pyrimidines	
22.1	A Global Nitrogen Cycling Network Maintains			Produces Uric Acid and Urea, Respectively	83
	a Pool of Biologically Available Nitrogen	795		Purine and Pyrimidine Bases Are Recycled	68
	Nitrogen Is Fixed by Enzymes of the			by Salvage Pathways	83
	Nitrogenase Complex	797		Excess Uric Acid Causes Gout	83
	BOX 22-1 Unusual Lifestyles of the Obscure			Many Chemotherapeutic Agents Target Enzymes	Α.
	but Abundant	798		in Nucleotide Biosynthetic Pathways	83

Contents	xxxi

23	Hormonal Regulation and Integration of Mammalian Metabolism	841	23.5	Diabetes Mellitus  Diabetes Mellitus Arises from Defects in Insulin  Production or Action  BOX 23-2 The Arduous Path to Purified Insulin	87: 87:
23.1	Special-Fund (5) P.Vas Under W. Cyeral Section 19	842		Carboxylic Acids (Ketone Bodies) Accumulate in the Blood of Those with Untreated	
	Cellular Receptors	842		Diabetes	87'
	Hormones Are Chemically Diverse Some Hormones Are Released by a "Top-Down"	843		In Type 2 Diabetes the Tissues Become Insensitive to Insulin Type 2 Diabetes Is Managed with Diet,	87'
	Hierarchy of Neuronal and Hormonal Signals "Bottom-Up" Hormonal Systems Send Signals Back to the Brain and to Other Tissues	845 846		Exercise, Medication, and Surgery	878
990			III	INFORMATION PATHWAYS	883
23.2	Tissue-Specific Metabolism	848	200	OF Defended of the second of t	1,089
	The Liver Processes and Distributes Nutrients Adipose Tissues Store and Supply Fatty Acids	848 851	24	Genes and Chromosomes	885
	Brown and Beige Adipose Tissues Are	1045	24.1	Chromosomal Elements	885
	Thermogenic	852		Genes Are Segments of DNA That	
	Muscles Use ATP for Mechanical Work The Brain Uses Energy for Transmission	852		Code for Polypeptide Chains and RNAs	886
	of Electrical Impulses	855		DNA Molecules Are Much Longer than the Cellular or Viral Packages That	
	BOX 23-1 Creatine and Creatine Kinase: Invaluable	300		Contain Them	886
	Diagnostic Aids and the Muscle Builder's Friends	856		Eukaryotic Genes and Chromosomes	000
	Blood Carries Oxygen, Metabolites,			Are Very Complex	889
	and Hormones	857	24.2	DNA Supercoiling	891
23.3	<b>Hormonal Regulation of Fuel</b>		948	Most Cellular DNA Is Underwound	892
	Metabolism	859		DNA Underwinding Is Defined by Topological	
	Insulin Counters High Blood Glucose in			Linking Number	893
	the Well-Fed State	859		Topoisomerases Catalyze Changes in the Linking Number of DNA	895
	Pancreatic $\beta$ Cells Secrete Insulin in Response	000		DNA Compaction Requires a Special Form	095
	to Changes in Blood Glucose Glucagon Counters Low Blood Glucose	860 862		of Supercoiling	896
	During Fasting and Starvation, Metabolism		24.2	The Course of Characterists M AMS	000
	Shifts to Provide Fuel for the Brain	863	24.3	The Structure of Chromosomes	898
	Epinephrine Signals Impending Activity	864		Chromatin Consists of DNA, Proteins, and RNA Histones Are Small, Basic Proteins	898
	Cortisol Signals Stress, Including Low Blood Glucose	865		Nucleosomes Are the Fundamental	000
	The Genetic Gode Was Cracked Using	000		Organizational Units of Chromatin	900
23.4	Obesity and the Regulation of			Nucleosomes Are Packed into Highly Condensed	000
	Body Mass	867		Chromosome Structures  BOX 24-1 Epigenetics, Nucleosome Structure,	902
	Adipose Tissue Has Important Endocrine	1066		and Histone Variants	904
	Functions Leptin Stimulates Production of Anorexigenic	867		BOX 24-2 Curing Disease by Inhibiting	
	Peptide Hormones	868		Topoisomerases	906
	Leptin Triggers a Signaling Cascade			BOX 24-3 X Chromosome Inactivation by an IncRNA:	
	That Regulates Gene Expression	869		Preventing Too Much of a Good (or Bad) Thing	907
	Adiponectin Acts through AMPK to Increase Insulin Sensitivity	960		Condensed Chromosome Structures Are Maintained by SMC Proteins	908
	AMPK Coordinates Catabolism and Anabolism	869		Bacterial DNA Is Also Highly Organized	909
	in Response to Metabolic Stress	869		Eukaryotic mRNAs Are Capped at the 5' End	
	The mTORC1 Pathway Coordinates Cell		25	DNA Metabolism	914
	Growth with the Supply of Nutrients and Energy	071	25.1	DNA Poplication	015
	Diet Regulates the Expression of Genes	871	25.1	DNA Replication  DNA Replication Follows a Set of	915
	Central to Maintaining Body Mass	871		Fundamental Rules	915
	Short-Term Eating Behavior Is Influenced			DNA Is Degraded by Nucleases	916
	by Ghrelin, PYY <sub>3–36</sub> , and Cannabinoids	872		DNA Is Synthesized by DNA Polymerases	916
	Microbial Symbionts in the Gut Influence Energy Metabolism and Adipogenesis	974		Replication Is Very Accurate	917
	Adipogenesis	874		E. coli Has at Least Five DNA Polymerases	919

	DNA Replication Requires Many Enzymes and Protein Factors Replication of the <i>E. coli</i> Chromosome	921		BOX 26-2 Alternative Splicing and Spinal Muscular Atrophy	981
	Proceeds in Stages	922		Ribosomal RNAs and tRNAs Also Undergo Processing	983
	Replication in Eukaryotic Cells Is Similar but More Complex Viral DNA Polymerases Provide Targets	927		Special-Function RNAs Undergo Several Types of Processing Cellular mRNAs Are Degraded at Different Rates	985 986
	for Antiviral Therapy	929	26.3	RNA-Dependent Synthesis of	
25.2	DNA Repair	930	20.5	RNA and DNA	988
	Mutations Are Linked to Cancer	930		Reverse Transcriptase Produces DNA	200
	All Cells Have Multiple DNA Repair Systems  BOX 25-1 DNA Repair and Cancer	931 <b>932</b>		from Viral RNA	988
	The Interaction of Replication Forks with	MISSE		Some Retroviruses Cause Cancer and AIDS	990
	DNA Damage Can Lead to Error-Prone			Many Transposons, Retroviruses, and Introns May Have a Common	
	Translesion DNA Synthesis	938		Evolutionary Origin	991
25.3	DNA Recombination	940		BOX 26-3 Fighting AIDS with Inhibitors	
	Bacterial Homologous Recombination Is			of HIV Reverse Transcriptase	991
	a DNA Repair Function	941		Telomerase Is a Specialized Reverse Transcriptase	993
	Eukaryotic Homologous Recombination Is Required for Proper Chromosome			Some RNAs Are Replicated by RNA-Dependent RNA Polymerase	993
	Segregation during Meiosis	944		RNA-Dependent RNA Polymerases	550
	BOX 25-2 Why Proper Segregation of			Share a Common Structural Fold	995
	Chromosomes Matters	946	26.4	Catalytic DNAs and the DNA World	
	Some Double-Strand Breaks Are Repaired by	0.40	20.4	Catalytic RNAs and the RNA World	995
	Nonhomologous End Joining  BOX 25-3 How a DNA Strand Break Gets Attention	948 <b>948</b>		Hypothesis Ribozymes Share Features with	773
	Site-Specific Recombination Results in	740		Protein Enzymes	996
	Precise DNA Rearrangements	950		Ribozymes Participate in a Variety	
	Transposable Genetic Elements Move from One	0-1		of Biological Processes	997
	Location to Another Immunoglobulin Genes Assemble by	951		Ribozymes Provide Clues to the Origin of Life in an RNA World	998
	Recombination	953		BOX 26-4 The SELEX Method for Generating	000
				RNA Polymers with New Functions	1000
26	RNA Metabolism	960			
26.1	DNA-Dependent Synthesis of RNA	961	27	Protein Metabolism	1005
	RNA Is Synthesized by RNA Polymerases	961	27 1	The Genetic Code	1006
	RNA Synthesis Begins at Promoters	963	22.4	The Genetic Code Was Cracked Using	
	BOX 26-1 RNA Polymerase Leaves Its Footprint on a Promoter	965		Artificial mRNA Templates	1007
	Transcription Is Regulated at Several Levels	966		BOX 27-1 Exceptions That Prove the Rule:	
	Specific Sequences Signal Termination of RNA	785		Natural Variations in the Genetic Code	1010
	Synthesis	967		Wobble Allows Some tRNAs to Recognize More than One Codon	1010
	Eukaryotic Cells Have Three Kinds of	967		The Genetic Code Is Mutation-Resistant	1012
	Nuclear RNA Polymerases RNA Polymerase II Requires Many	907		Translational Frameshifting Affects	
	Other Protein Factors for Its Activity	968		How the Code Is Read	1013
	RNA Polymerases Are Drug Targets	971		Some mRNAs Are Edited before Translation	1013
26.2	RNA Processing	972	27.2	Protein Synthesis	1015
22	Eukaryotic mRNAs Are Capped at the 5' End	974		The Ribosome Is a Complex Supramolecular	
	Both Introns and Exons Are Transcribed	7985		Machine Characteristic	1015
	from DNA into RNA	975		Transfer RNAs Have Characteristic Structural Features	1018
	RNA Catalyzes the Splicing of Introns In Eukaryotes the Spliceosome Carries	975		Stage 1: Aminoacyl-tRNA Synthetases	933
	out Nuclear pre-mRNA Splicing	977		Attach the Correct Amino Acids to	
	Proteins Catalyze Splicing of tRNAs	980		Their tRNAs	1020
	Eukaryotic mRNAs Have a Distinctive	090		Stage 2: A Specific Amino Acid Initiates Protein Synthesis	1023
	3' End Structure A Gene Can Give Rise to Multiple Products	980		BOX 27-2 Natural and Unnatural Expansion	1026
	by Differential RNA Processing	981		of the Genetic Code	1025

	Stage 3: Peptide Bonds Are Formed in	
	the Elongation Stage	1030
	BOX 27-3 Ribosome Pausing, Arrest, and Rescue Stage 4: Termination of Polypeptide	1033
	Synthesis Requires a Special Signal Stage 5: Newly Synthesized Polypeptide	1035
	Chains Undergo Folding and Processing	1036
	Protein Synthesis Is Inhibited by Many	
	Antibiotics and Toxins	1039
27.3	Protein Targeting and Degradation	1041
	Posttranslational Modification of Many	
	Eukaryotic Proteins Begins in the Endoplasmic Reticulum	1041
	Glycosylation Plays a Key Role in Protein	1041
	Targeting	1042
	Signal Sequences for Nuclear Transport  Are Not Cleaved	1045
	Bacteria Also Use Signal Sequences	1045
	for Protein Targeting	1046
	Cells Import Proteins by Receptor-Mediated	1010
	Endocytosis  Protein Degradation Is Mediated by	1046
	Specialized Systems in All Cells	1048
28	Regulation of Gene Expression	1054
	The second secon	1034
8.1	The Proteins and RNAs of	
	<b>Gene Regulation</b> RNA Polymerase Binds to DNA at Promoters	1055
	Transcription Initiation Is Regulated by	1055
	Proteins and RNAs	1056
	Many Bacterial Genes Are Clustered and	
	Regulated in Operons The <i>lac</i> Operon Is Subject to Negative	1058
	Regulation	1058
	Regulatory Proteins Have Discrete	
	DNA-Binding Domains Regulatory Proteins Also Have	1060
	Protein-Protein Interaction Domains	1063
8.2	Regulation of Gene Expression	1
	in Bacteria	1065
	The <i>lac</i> Operon Undergoes Positive Regulation	1066
	Many Genes for Amino Acid Biosynthetic	1000
	Enzymes Are Regulated by Transcription	1005
	Attenuation Induction of the SOS Response Requires	1067
	Destruction of Repressor Proteins	1068
	Synthesis of Ribosomal Proteins Is	DIORNOL
	Coordinated with rRNA Synthesis The Function of Some mRNAs Is Regulated	1070
	by Small RNAs in Cis or in Trans	1071
	Some Genes Are Regulated by Genetic	
	Recombination	1073
8.3	Regulation of Gene Expression	
	in Eukaryotes	1075
	Transcriptionally Active Chromatin	
	Is Structurally Distinct from Inactive Chromatin	1075
		1019

Most Eukaryotic Promoters Are Positively	
Regulated	1077
DNA-Binding Activators and Coactivators	
Facilitate Assembly of the Basal	
Transcription Factors	1077
The Genes of Galactose Metabolism in	
Yeast Are Subject to Both Positive	
and Negative Regulation	1081
Transcription Activators Have a	
Modular Structure	1081
Eukaryotic Gene Expression Can Be	
Regulated by Intercellular and	
Intracellular Signals	1083
Regulation Can Result from Phosphorylation	
of Nuclear Transcription Factors	1084
Many Eukaryotic mRNAs Are Subject	
to Translational Repression	1084
Posttranscriptional Gene Silencing Is	
Mediated by RNA Interference	1085
RNA-Mediated Regulation of Gene	
Expression Takes Many Forms	
in Eukaryotes	1086
Development Is Controlled by Cascades	
of Regulatory Proteins	1087
Stem Cells Have Developmental Potential	200.
That Can Be Controlled	1089
BOX 28-1 Of Fins, Wings, Beaks, and Things	1092
machines, supramoleculae stresses	1072
Abbreviated Solutions to Problems	AS-1
Glossary	G-1
Index	I-1
Resources	R-1