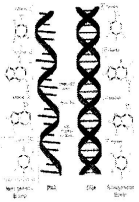
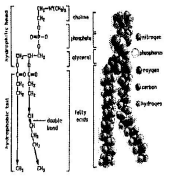
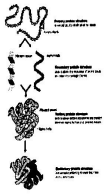
Function	Simple Picture	Subunits (made of)	Interesting Fact	Made in:
Large, complex molecules that function in muscle movement, structure, regulation, transport, nutrition and defense		Nucleotides containing a nitrogen-containing base, a sugar and a phosphate	Most plants store energy as starch (woody plants as cellulose) and animals store energy as glycogen. Cellulose is one of the most abundant biomolecules on earth	Made inside cells by the ribosomes in the cytoplasm and on the Rough ER
Large, complex molecules containing hereditary, or genetic information		Different combinations of 20 different amino acids containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen	There are two kinds, DNA and RNA. DNA carries instructions that control cell activities and RNA uses the instructions to make proteins	Made (through copying) inside the nucleus of cells
Include sugars, starches and cellulose. Provide a usable energy source and provide shape to organisms.		Made of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. Simplest forms are monosaccharides (single-sugars)	The most abundant form in humans is collagen that forms bones, tendons, ligaments and cartilage Some of these include enzymes, hemoglobin and antibodies.	Adipose cells are specialized cells which contain and can synthesize globules of fat. This fat either comes from the dietary fat we eat or is made by the body from surplus carbohydrate or protein in our diet.
Fats, oils, waxes, phospholipids, and steroids that provide long-term energy storage and insulation and repel water. Phospholipids provide structure and regulation.		Made of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. Usually form in "chains"	Most of this is found in tissues under the skin, between muscles, in the abdomen and around the organs. The smooth ER also produces these as part of the cell membrane	Plants make glucose in the chloroplasts, animals get glucose from eating plants and make convert it to glycogen in the liver and muscles