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Question no 4: explain step by step the tricarboxylic acid cycle.

Ans: pyrovate dyhydrogenose ..NaDH+ FADH .act Co enzymes

Citric acid

Isocitrate

Glutaric acid

Succinayal enzymes

Succinate

Fumaric acid

Malic acid

This process occurs in the Mitochondria.

Question no 5 differentiate between fats and oil also explain. Solid fats is beneficial.for health.

Ans: diferentiate B/w fats and oil.

Fats : fats are stored in animals .

Thet are solid at room tempreature.

They are saturated .

Only originate from animal sources.

Increace the level of cholestrol in blood.

OIL: oil are stored in plant .

They are liquid at from room temperature.

They are unsaturated.

Only originate from plant source.

Decrease the level of cholestrol in blood.

Solid fat is benefical for health

They are very important for good health .

1 They strong the sexual hormones in the body.

2: it makes the body health and preves from disesases.

3: it pre the body from diffrent diseases

4. It help in immune system.

Question3 discuss digestion and absoption of carbohydrates.

Ans. The first part the digestion of carbohydrate is mouth in mouth amalyze enzymes are preseus which converted poly sachrorides into die sachrorides then it come to the stomach digestion of carbohydrates takes place because while acid enviroment are present Due to Hcl for further digestiom it goes to the small intestine where diffrents enzymes are present that convert the diasachroides into manosacchharide mano sachride are simple unit of the carbohydrates it cannat further hydrolized and then absorbs in the intestine and body use for diffrent functions.

Question:2 what are the steps and enzymes involved in glycolysis.

Ans enzymes involed in glycolyisis step

Step1 hexokinase .

sTep 2 phosphofrutokinase.

Step 3: phasphofructokinase

Step4 aldolase

Step 5: triose phosphate isomerase.

Step 6: Glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate dehydrogenase .

Step 7: phophoglycerate kinase

Step8: phosphoglycerate mutase

Step 9: enalase

Step 10: pheuvate kinase .

Question no 1 define dickens and horecker.s pathway also explain irreversible phase of HMP pathway Enlis the enzymes used in non oxidative phase.

Ans dicken and horeken pathway.

It is a secondry pathway for the oxitation of the glucose that generating reducing power of the cytoplasm and synthesizing pentose and other sugars it also provides means of converted pentose and certain other sugar into intermediates of the glycolytic pathway

IRREVERSIBLE PHASE of HMP pathway.

This pathway is also called the oxidative pentose pathway and manophaste shunt it has been caleed the latter / irreversible becaues it inovoles some reaction of the glycolytic pathway and therefor it has been viewved as the irreversible phase of the HMP pathway.

The ribose \_5\_ phosphate is then isomerized to ribose 5 phosphate or epimerized to xylulose 5 phosphate

Tranketolase reaction:

Tranketolase is a thianmine pyrophisphate TPP depends enzymes.