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Paper bio chemistry.

(Question 1) Define metabolism and also explain the types of metabolism.

Metabolism.

The chemical processes that occur within a living organism in order to maintain life.

The chemical reactions in the body's cells that change food into energy. Our bodies need this energy to do everything from moving to thinking to growing.

:> METABOLISM: Work

: break down protein into amino acids

: turn fats into fatty acids

:turn carbohydrates into simple sugars (for example (glucose)

>>>Types of metabolism<<<

Metabolism is a balancing act involving two kinds of activities that go on at the same time.

> building up body tissues and energy stores called anabolism.

>breaking down body tissues and energy stores to get more fuel for body functions called catabolism.

>>>Anabolism<<<

It is also called constructive process that type of metabolism in which small molecules combine to form large molecules.

Or

The process in which simple molecules combine to form large/complex molecules.this process energy are used.

>>>Example photosynthesis

>>catabolism<<

It is also called destructive process that types of metabolism in which large molecules converted into simple molecules that is catabolism.

Or

The breakdown of complex molecules in to simple molecules that is called catabolism in this process energy are obtain.

>>Example respiration.

(Q no 2) what are the macromolecules found in plasmalema.

Ans

Macro molecules:

That types of molecules which is required for the body in large amount that is called macromolecules.

>macromolecules found in plasmalema.

There are following macromolecules are found in plasmalema are.

>> Lipids

Phospholipid

Cholesterol

>>protein

Transport protein

Receptor protein

Recognition protein

>>carbohydrates

Oligosaccharides.

(Question 3) Briefly explain the formation of ursa.

Formation of urea.

Urea form when dietary protein make amino acid after digeston the liver breaks down excess amino acid to make ammonia than cinverted into this urea which is less toxic in the body than ammonia urea are produced in the liver.

Some enzyme which are involved in urea formation.

- 1) Corbonyl synthetose
- 2) Ornithine transcarbomylose
- 3) Arginio succinate
- 4) Arignino succnase
- 5) Arginase

Question 4 discuss the function of saccharides.

Function of saccharides

- 1) Increased energy level.

Succharides which is necessary for energy production

- 2) Consist of C H O

saccharides are consist of carbon hydrogen oxygen molecules

- 3) Better metabolisim

Succharides that support normal thyroid and metabolic function.

- 4) Helps in ribose sugar.

Saccharides which helps in ribose sugar

- 5) promotes heart health

Saccharides that have improve your good health

And heart

6) structure components

Saccharides are the structure components in plant
(cellulose (plant))

Question no 5 Enlist the acidic Aliphatic and basic amino acids.

Aliphatic amino acid

- . Glycine
- . alanine
- . valine
- . leucine
- . isoleucine.

Containing oh group

There are

- 1)serine
- 2)threonine
- 3)throsine

Containing s group

- 1)Cystine
- 2) Methiodine

>>Acid amino acid<<

These are

- 1) Aspartic acid
- 2) Asparagine
- 3) Glutamic acid
- 4) Glutamine

>>>Basic amino acid

- 1)arginine
- 2)lysine
- 3 histidine.

>>>END<<<

