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ID 14468
Subject Biochemistry 2nd
Department AHS

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Question NO:-2
Define Starvation and what are The metabolism changes takes places during Starvation?

Ans:- Starvation response:
in animals is a set of adaptive biochemistry cal and physiogal changes that reduced metabolism in response to a Lack of food.
Equivalent or closely related terms include famine response, starvation tolerance, adapted Starvation, adapted thermogenesis, Fat adaptation and metabolism adaptation.
Bacteria become highly tolerant or antibodies when nutrients are limited. Starvation contributes to antibiotic tolerance during infection, as nutrients become limited.

P.T.O

when they are sequested by host defenses and consumed by proliferating bacteria. one of the most important causes of Starvation induced tolerance in vivo is biofilm growth, which occurs in many chronic infections.

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Question NO:- 3
How electrons transfer take place in electron transport chain?

Ans:- Electron transport chain:- The electron transport chain is a series of complexes that transfer electrons from electron acceptors via redox (both reduction and oxidation occuring simultaneously) reactions, and couples this electron transfer with the transfer of protons. (H^+ ions) across a membrane. the electron transport chain is built up of peptides, enzymes and other ~~muset~~ molecules.

The electron transport chain in the mitochandrion is the site of oxidative phosphorylation in eukaryotes. The NADH and succimate generated in the citric acid cycle oxidized, providing energy to power ATP synthase. photosynthesis electron transport chain of the thylakoid membrane. The flow of electron transport chain is an endergonic process. The energy from the redox reaction create an electrochemical proton gradient that drives the systhesis of ademosine triphosphate (ATP)

Question No:- 4

Write note on metabolism of carbohydrates

Ans:- carbohydrate metabolism:

= is the whole of the biochemical processes responsible for the metabolism formation breakdown, and interconversation of carbohydrates in living organisms.

Carbohydrates are central to many essential pathway.

plants synthesis carbohydrate
From - carbon dioxide and
water through photosynthesis
allowing them to store energy
absorbed From the sunlight
internally. when animals and
fungi consume plants, They are
use cellular respiration to
break down these stored
carbohydrates to make energy
available to cells.

Question NO:- 9
Write clinical significance
of some of The enzymes.
(a) Gramma-glautamyl transferase

Ans:-
= clinical importance of
Gramma Glutamyltransferase
in the Ankara - Pubasaklar
Region of Turkey.
OGUZ Tekin, MD, CEM Uraldi, MD
[...] and Elife Ercasislan, MD
Additional article information
Abstract.
objective:-
The Aim of this
study is to determine
the etilogies of serum
gamma glutamyltransference

(G.GT) elevation and relation between multiple etiologies prevalent in the pursaklar region of Ankara in Turkey.

(b) Glucose - 6- phosphate dehydrogenase.

Normal Function:-

The G6PD gene provides instructions for making an enzymes called glucose-6- phosphate dehydrates. The enzymes, which is active in virtually all types of cells is involed in the normal process of carbohydrates. it play ~~carbo~~ oxygen critical role in red blood cells. which carry oxygen from the lungs to tissues throughout the body. this enzymes helps protect red blood cells from damage anel premature destruction.

Q5 Draw diagram of oxidative phosphorylation

Ans Diagram of Oxidative phosphorylation:-