

2122

B.A./B.Sc. (General) Third Semester

Biochemistry

Paper - A: Carbohydrates and Lipid Metabolism

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 45

NOTE: Attempt five questions in all, including Question No. I which is compulsory and selecting one question from each Section.

x-x-x

- I State whether true or false. 9x1
- Arsenite is the inhibitor of pyruvate dehydrogenase.
 - Hexokinase has a high affinity for glucose than glucokinase.
 - Gluconeogenesis is the exact reversal of glycolysis.
 - Conversion of citrate to isocitrate is catalyzed by aconitase.
 - NAD^+ is used as hydrogen acceptor in HMP shunt.
- Fill in the blanks
- Acetoacetyl CoA is splitted into _____ by enzyme _____.
 - _____ enzyme is required for conversion of palmitic acid to steric acid.
 - _____ is a cofactor for acetyl CoA carboxylase.
 - _____ fatty acid acts as precursor for prostaglandins and leukotrienes.

Section A

- II a. Discuss the sequence of reactions involved in TCA cycle. 6,3
 b. What are the possible fates of oxaloacetate?
- III a. Describe the different transporters involved in absorption of sugars. 5,4
 b. Discuss the significance of pentose phosphate pathway.

Section B

- IV a. Discuss how the three irreversible steps of glycolysis are bypassed in the process of gluconeogenesis. 6,3
 b. Write a note on Cori cycle.
- V a. Discuss the regulation of glycogen synthesis and degradation by covalent modification. 6,3
 b. Why glucose is stored as glycogen in liver?

Section C

- VI a. Write a note on fatty acid synthase complex. 6,3
 b. Describe the formation of ketone bodies.
- VII Write down the reactions involved in breakdown of lauric acid by beta-oxidation pathway. Calculate the number of ATP generated during this process. 9

Section D

- VIII a. Write down the reactions involved in formation of squalene from acetyl CoA. 5,4
 b. Write down the synthesis of triglycerides.
- IX a. Describe the steps involved in synthesis of gangliosides. 5,4
 b. Discuss the synthesis and significance of leukotrienes.

x-x-x