

22. is the anti-pellagra factor.
 a) Niacin b) Pantothenic acid c) Riboflavin d) Pyridoxine
23. is the precursor of CoA.
 a) Riboflavin b) Pyridoxamine c) Thiamin d) Pantothenic acid
24. is coenzyme for the action of transaminases
 a) Niacin b) Pantothenic acid c) Pyridoxal phosphate d) Riboflavin
25. Pernicious anemia is due to deficiency of vitamin
 a) B1 b) B12 c) Biotin d) B3
26. is the second messenger for glucagon
 a) cGMP b) GTP c) UDP d) cAMP
27. is example of amino acid derivative hormone
 a) Epinephrine b) Insulin c) Glucagon d) TSH
28. The receptor for insulin is located in
 a) Cell membranes b) Cytoplasm c) mitochondria d) Nucleus
29. The precursor of thyroid hormone is
 a) Tyrosine b) Tryptophan c) Glycine d) Glutamate
30. The second messenger for insulin is.....
 a) cAMP b) Ca^{2+} c) Tyrosine kinase activity d) cGMP
31. Prostaglandins are hormone
 a) Amino acid derivative b) Glycoprotein c) Steroid d) Fatty acid derivative
32. and are lipotropic factors
 a) Vit D and lipoic acid b) Vit B6 and 3 c) Inositol and choline d) Biotin and Folic acid
33. is one of the constituents of T3 and T4
 a) Calcium b) Iodine c) Sulphur d) Na
34. The second messenger for Atrial natriuretic peptide is
 a) cGMP b) Calcium c) cAMP d) IP3
35. is the precursor for steroid hormone synthesis
 a) Cholesterol b) Amino acids c) Fatty acids d) Tyrosine
36. Conversion of Cholesterol to is the rate limiting step for steroid hormone synthesis
 a) Prostacyclin b) Pregnanolone c) Prohormone d) Leukotriene
37. Ingestion of raw egg leads to deficiency of
 a) Retinol b) Nicene c) Biotin d) Thiamine
38. Electron carriers in electron transport chain are
 a) Complexes I & V b) Complexes II & V c) Ubiquinol and cytochrome c d) Complexes III
39. Complex is responsible for ATP synthesis in electron transport chain
 c) I b) V c) IV d) II
40. is essential for converting glucose to glycogen in Liver is
 a) Lactic acid b) UTP c) CTP d) GTP

Q2] Illustrate the biochemical reactions catalyzed by the following enzymes:

- Pyruvate kinase
- Furactokinase
- Alpha Keto glutarate dehydrogenase
- Glucose 6 phosphate Dehydrogenase
- Pyruvate carboxylase

5 Marks
 1 mark
 1 mark
 1 mark
 1 mark

Q3] Discuss the following with illustration whenever possible:

- Biochemical synthesis and mechanism of action of thyroid hormone
- Importance of pentose phosphate pathway and the consequence of its disturbance.
- Regulation of glycogen metabolism
- Vitamin D and Vitamin B3 (importance and deficiencies).
- Importance and regulation of citric acid cycle.

10 marks
 2 marks
 2 marks
 2 marks
 2 marks
 2 marks

انتهت الاسئلة

Best wishes