

AKUNA FAJOUR ALIBAWARI

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BCH202

MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE

1. WHAT ARE PLASMAIDOLS

Plasmalogens are a unique class of membrane glycerophospholipids containing a fatty alcohol am a vinyl-ester bond at the sn-1 position and esterified with polyunsaturated fatty acid at sn-2 position of the glycerol backbone. Although plasmalogens represent up to 20% of the total phospholipid mass in humans their physiological roles have been challenging to identify and are likely to be particular to different tissues metabolic processes and developmental stages.

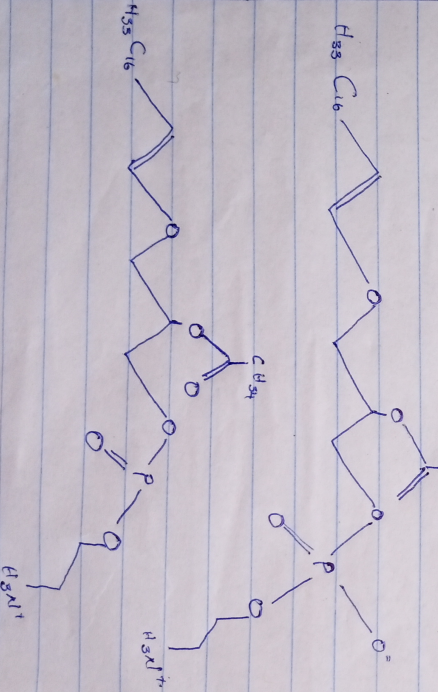
2) NAME AND DRAW 5 EXAMPLES OF PLASMAIDOLS

Two types of plasmalogen are most common either bond or position

i) Plasmogeny phospholipids

ii) Plasmogeny phospholipids

Plasmogeny phospholipids have an ester bond in position sn-1 to an alkyl group. Plasmogeny-phospholipids have another bond in position sn-1 to an alkenyl group. The most common head groups present in mammalian plasmalogens are cardiolipine or choline



Give two differences between phospholipids and phospholipids

phospholipids

They are required for the protein they are receptor or messenger

per function of integral membrane

proteins are for the they serve as a structural component

generation of lipid second of biological membrane

messengers

They can protect membrane

cells against the damaging

effects of reactive oxygen

species