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MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE
CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY AND XENOBIOTIC

1) C

2) The sterol Nucleus of Steroid is called fused ring

3. Chylomicrons transport fat and cholesterol from the Intestine to Skeletal muscle tissue and adipose tissue

4. functional Characteristic of Nucleus

1. its main cellular metabolism through Controlling synthesis of Particular enzymes

2. It control the hereditary Characteristic of an organism

3. Stores hereditary material in the form of deoxy-ribonucleic acid (DNA) Strands.

4. It regulate the Integrity of genes and gene expression

5. Nucleolus produces ribosomes and are known as protein factories.

- functional Characteristic of Mitochondria

1. Perform Cellular respiration

2. they are involved in signaling, Cellular differentiation, and cell death

3. maintaining Control of the cell cycle and cell growth.

functional characteristic of Endoplasmic reticulum

1. transport of Synthesized Protein in Vesicles to the golgi apparatus.

2. Secretory proteins are moved across the ER membrane

Explain the various classes of glycolipids and draw the structure of one

Glycoglycerolipids: the term glycerolipid is used to design glycolipids containing mono-, di- or trisaccharide attached glycosidically to the hydroxy bond of diglycerides

Glycosphingolipids: It represents fat containing at least one monosaccharide residue linked to ceramide moiety and is subdivided into Neutral glycosphingolipids and Oligoglycosylceramides

Acidic glycosphingolipids:

Sulfoglycosphingolipide → also called Sulfatides. This group hold a sulfate ester group connected to the carbohydrate moiety

- Gangliosides: this group comprises of molecule consisting of ceramide connected to a glycosidic bond to an Oligosaccharide cycle containing hexose and sialic acid unit

Structure of glycerolglycolipid