

## ZOO LVL MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE

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BCA202.

1. Shock absorption is not a function of triglycerest.
2. Fatty acids are carboxylic acids.
3. The steroid nucleus of steroid is called a Phenanthrene ring
4. Chylomicrons transport dietary lipids and dietary vit D from the ~~st~~ intestine to peripheral tissues and to the liver.
5. Functional Characteristics of the following!
  - a. Nucleus
    - Synthesis of new DNA
    - It is responsible for protein synthesis, cell division, growth and differentiation.
  - b. Mitochondria.
    - They convert energy to form ATP that can be used by the cells.
    - It contains DNA (mit DNA) which encodes a few poly peptide involved in oxidative phosphorylation.



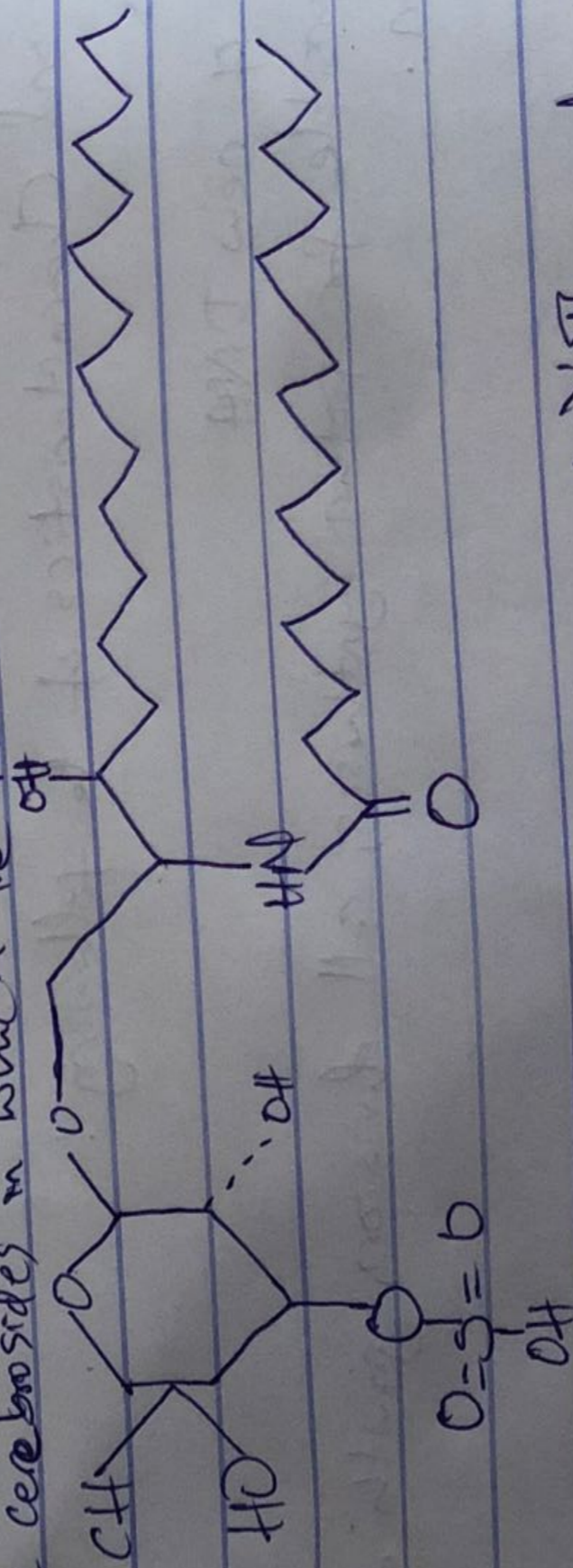
### c. Endoplasmic Reticulum:

- Rough endoplasmic reticulum functions in the biosynthesis of protein
- The smooth endoplasmic reticulum function in the synthesis of steroid hormones and cholesterol, it is also the site of metabolism of certain drugs.

### 6. Classes of Glycolipids:

a) Cerebrosides (Ceramide  $\rightarrow$  monosaccharides): It is the simplest glycolipid in which there is only one sugar residue either glucose or galactose linked to ceramide and named Glucocerebroside.

b) Sulphatides (Ceramide + Monosaccharide + Sulfate): Sulphatides are cerebrosides in which the monosaccharide contains a sulfate ester.



c) Globosides (Ceramide + Disaccharide) | They contain two or more sugar molecules attached to ceramide.

d) Gangliosides (Ceramide + Oligosaccharides + N-acetylneuraminic acid): They are complex glycolipids derived from glucocerebroside. Ganglioside contains oligosaccharide and one or more molecules of sialic acid which is usually N-acetylneuraminic acid attached to ceramide.