

ARINYEMI ENIOLA .E.

18/mhs06/011

BCH 202

1. Shock absorption is not a function of triacylglycerol

2. Fatty acids are carboxylic acids

3. The sterol nucleus of steroid is called a phenanthrene ring

4. Chylomicrons transport dietary lipids and dietary vitamin D from the intestines to ~~the~~ 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 cell.
- It contains DNA (mtDNA) which encodes a few polypeptides involved in oxidative phosphorylation.

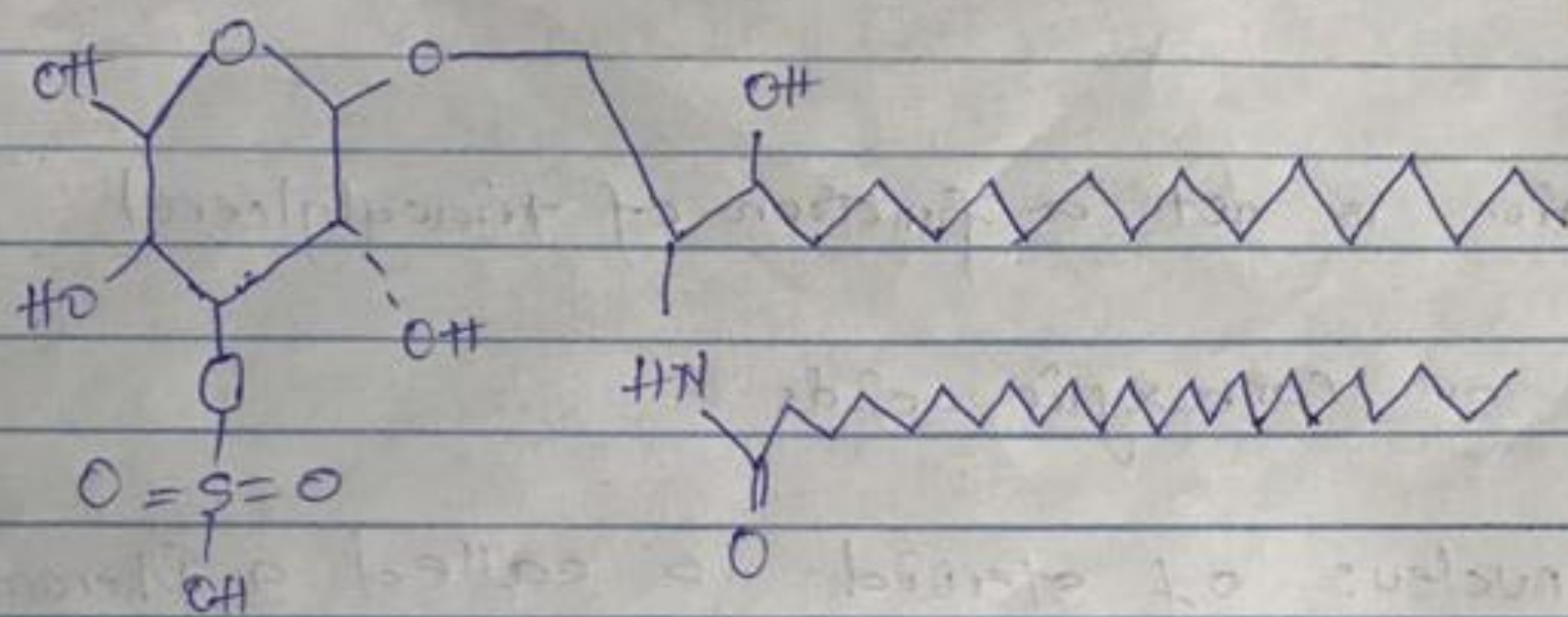
c. Endoplasmic Reticulum:

- Rough endoplasmic reticulum functions in the biosynthesis of protein.
- The smooth endoplasmic reticulum functions 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 + 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. Sulfatides (ceramide + monosaccharide + sulfate): Sulfatides are cerebro-
sides in which the monosaccharide contains a sulfate ester.



c. Glycosides (ceramide + oligosaccharide): They contain two or more sugar
molecules attached to ceramide. They are important constituents of
the RBC-membrane and are the determinants of the A, B, O blood
group system.

d. Gangliosides (Cerebroside + 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 (NANA) attached to ceramide.