




- 1) immunoglobulins have carbs\
- 2) il rasmeh kidney
- 3) albumin for copper transport
- 4) highest redox potential oxygen
- 5) NADH efficiency 35%
- 6) tarteed il electron flow NADH to complex 1 to coenzyme q to complex 3 to complex 4
- 7) is the reaction favorable (malate + pyruvate \rightarrow oxaloacetate + lactate) no
- 8)  papain where does it cleave (non e of the above)
- 9) highest affinity IgE
- 10) the number of the possible combinations 3 million something
- 11) keef biseer lactate la oxaloacetate tarteebhom kan 4 2 1
- 12) the other question about steps is about glucagon and how it activates glycogenolysis or sth like thius il tarteed 4 2 5 3 1 or sth like this bas il muhim 5 before 3
- 13) copper transports albumin
- 14) delta g does not affect the rate of the



- 14) ΔG does not affect the rate of the reaction
- 15) if ΔG for the reaction is -4.4 KJ (i will post the calculation in a comment)
- 16) hinge area is made of loops
- 17) albumin transports aspirin
- 18) the only protein that does not rise during infection is albumin
- 19) a question about gel electrophoresis --> does not contain fibrinogen
- 20) IgM multimerization: mainly connected by disulphide bridges
- 21) what is responsible for production of ATP from succinyl CoA to succinate --> succinate thiokinase
- 22) how many coenzymes in the complex: 3 coenzymes
- 23) the question about antitrypsin the answer is none of the above
- 24) isocitrate dehydrogenase is allosterically regulated by ADP
- 25) what is different between cyanide and carbon monoxide (choose the wrong

- 25) what is different between cyanide and carbon monoxide (choose the wrong statement) --> they have different inhibitory sites
- 26) mitochondrial diseases --->? maternal inheritance
- 27) what is wrong about pyruvate carboxylase --> it removes a CO₂
- 28) a question about cori cycle: glucose is synthesised and released from the liver
- 29) a question about the K_m of oxaloacetate is kept below il K_m dayman
- 30) a question about glycolysis (what is not found min g3p to 1,3 bpg) answer was production of nad⁺ from nadh
- 31) a question about alcohol and the answer was NADH related
- 32) gluconeogenesis: is activated by acetyl CoA
- 33) during ischemia bil muscle the activation happens through: AMP
- 34) how does NADH get to mitochondria: an answer that explained the malate aspartate

- 34) how does NADH get to mitochondria: an answer that explained the malate aspartate shuttle mechanism
- 35) a question about the enzymes that make lactose synthase if answer was lactose synthase
- 36) if a woman has galactosemia how can she produce lactose.... epimerase enzyme to transform glucose to galactose
- 37) high energy molecule made by enolase: PEP
- 38) a question about glycolysis (choose the wrong statement)--> pyruvate kinase is activated when phosphorylated
- 39) lactase what bond does it work on? b 1-4 (galactose glucose)
- 40) which of the following is wrong about glycogenesis: glycogen synthase adds alpha 1-4 and alpha 1-6 bonds
- 41) Ca: what does it activate phosphorylase kinase
- 42) a man comes with bloating hepatomegaly etc... the answer is glucose 5



42) a man comes with bloating
hepatomegaly etc... the answer is glucose 5
phosphatase

43) all of the following enzymes will be
active except: pyruvate dehydrogenase

44) a question about thermodynamics: pick
the wrong statement answer was catalysts
change the thermodynamics of the reaction

45) pick the wrong statement about glucose:
glucose entry to the intestinal mucosa is
insulin dependent

46) after 15 hours of fasting which pathway
is the most active (I am not sure of the
answer)

47) what statement is wrong about ATP
synthase: it hydrolyzes ATP

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