

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE IN BIOCHEMISTRY**

**BIOC 221: BASIC METABOLISM II**

**STREAMS: BSC BIOCHEMISTRY**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 18/04/2018**

**11.30 A.M. – 1.30 P.M.**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions.

**Question one (30 marks)**

- Outline shared reaction patterns in  $\beta$ -Oxidation and the TCA cycle. (5 marks)
- Odd-numbered fatty acids yield one molecule of propionyl-CoA as the final degradation product. Describe the degradative pathway of this metabolite. (5 marks)
- Using examples, explain the difference between glucogenic and ketogenic amino acids. (5 marks)
- Explain how nitrogen that accrues in the degradation of amino acids in muscle tissue is transported to the liver. (5 marks)
- Describe the metabolic effects of Protein Kinase A. (10 marks)

**Question two (20 marks)**

- Carbon contained in fatty acids cannot be utilized efficiently for gluconeogenesis, since there is no straightforward pathway to convert the acetyl-CoA that result from their breakdown into TCA cycle intermediate. Interestingly, however, plants have a straightforward pathway to do this, describe this pathway. (10 marks)
- The role of ketone body metabolism is to convert free fatty acids into more water-soluble substrates that are easier to transport and to metabolize. Outline this pathway. (10 marks)

**Question three (20 marks)**

- (a) Describe the reaction in the urea cycle. (10 marks)
- (b) Urea cycle defects primarily become symptomatic due to the accumulation of ammonia, which impairs brain function. Explain the pathogenesis and treatment of urea cycle enzyme defects. (10 marks)

**Question four (20 marks)**

- (a) Describe the biosynthesis of purine nucleotides and its regulation. (10 marks)
- (b) Describe the pathogenesis of the following metabolic diseases. (10 marks)
- (i) Tangier disease.
  - (ii) Sitosterolemia
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