
 <p><b>Universiti Malaysia PAHANG</b> Engineering • Technology • Creativity FACULTY OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCES &amp; TECHNOLOGY</p>	<b>SUBJECT: Biochemistry</b>		<b>MARKS:</b>  /8
	<b>CODE: BSB1113</b>	<b>TOPIC: Lipid &amp; Nucleic Acid</b>	
	<b>ASSESSMENT:</b> Quiz 4	<b>NO:</b> 4	<b>DUE/DURATION:</b> 20 min
<b>NAME:</b>			<b>STUDENT ID:</b>
			<b>SECTION:</b>

This is an extended matching type of question on various biochemical pathways or processes (Table 1). Select the most appropriate answer from those listed in the table and fill the corresponding **LETTER** in the blank space given. Each choice can be used more than once.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a pathway that yields both NADH and FADH<sub>2</sub> but no ATP/GTP.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ acetyl CoA firstly required to be shuttled to the cytoplasm as a precursor for this pathway.
- The rate limiting enzyme of \_\_\_\_\_ is Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase and not Fatty Acid Synthase.
- In \_\_\_\_\_, a base is recycled and attached to a ribose, activated in the form of 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate (PRPP).
- Xanthine oxidase is an enzyme important in \_\_\_\_\_.
- In \_\_\_\_\_, the ring is synthesized first and only then it is attached to ribose to form a nucleotide.
- Due to \_\_\_\_\_ the brain can be alternatively be provided with energy fuel as and when glucose is low in blood.
- In the event blood glucose levels drops below the steady state, glucose obtained due to \_\_\_\_\_ in liver can be secreted into blood to elevate its level back to normal again.

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**Table 1: Various Biochemical Pathways**

A	<i>de novo</i> pyrimidine synthesis	B	Electron transport chain
C	<i>de novo</i> purine synthesis	D	Gluconeogenesis
E	Salvage pathway	F	Catabolism of pyrimidine
G	Catabolism of purine	H	Fatty acid synthesis
I	$\beta$ oxidation	J	Ketogenesis
K	Glycogenolysis	L	Malate aspartate shuttle
M	Cholesterol synthesis	N	Pentose phosphate pathway
O	Alcohol metabolism	P	Urea cycle