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LancangKuning.com - Metabolism is a chemical process that converts proteins into amino acids in the body. There are two metabolic processes, namely the process of anabolism and the process of catabolism. Anabolism is a composite process of several organic compounds that convert organic compounds into chemical compounds, catabolism is the decomposition of complex compounds into simple compounds. The meaning of protein protein is a substance that the body must form amino acids and as a backup energy source. Protein is only biased we get into food because our body cannot produce proethine. Protein is useful as a builder of substances in the body and also serving as an assistant for various activities of the body. Understanding protein metabolism metabolism is the process of working enzymes to convert proteins into amino acids with chemical processes. Read more: Tourist attractions in Riau Protein Reactions in our liver organs. Excess amino acids in normal blood are caused by the formation of unstable amino acids and unbalanced use. If excess amino acids are used to process proteins, then excessive amino acids will be converted into urea. Protein can change in our body, this change depends on each protein. Proteins in the blood tend to have a time of about 2.5 to 10 days, while proteins that are found in the muscles have approximately 120 days. Proteins are urgently needed to make nitrogen compounds, otherwise nitrogen compounds do not form. Amino acids are very necessary in the body, but can not be produced by the body in the required amount of amino acids, it is called essential amino acids. Read more: Accreditation chairs at The University of Suryakan The number of amino acids obtained and use has a profound effect on amino acids in the blood. When food is digested, the protein is converted into amino acids with enzymes that play a role. Proteins are processed by enzymes that work to convert proteins into amino acids. Enzymes that work to alter the proteins are trypsin enzymes, kimotripsin, carboxy peptides, pepsin, trypsin, carboxipeptidase, amino acid peptides and peptidase. Once the protein is converted into an amino acid, passes through the absorption process in the intestinal wall, amino acids enter the blood vessels. This process is called an active transport process. It is a ilemic acid if diabsorbion is much slower than neutral amino acids. Catabolism occurs in two stages: Protein changes and eliminates enzymes. Attack on percentage. Read more: Tourist attractions in Pekanbaru Protease enzymes convert proteins that are found in food into amino acids. Protease can be both in the lysosoma and in the stomach. Catabolism will first happen inside When the protein in the stomach will be processed Pepsin enzymes break peptides in NH₂, so proteins are free of aromatic amino acids, dicarbozilat, and hydrophobic proteins will also be processed in the gut with special enzymes protease, namely cymotripsine enzymes, trypsin, carboxipeptidase and elastase proteins that have been processed in the process will undergo a breakdown that will produce polypeptides. After that, polypeptides will again be broken down by the activity of amino acids into free amino acids. Free amino acids will pass through the walls of the small intestine so that it enters the bloodstream leading to various organs and cells. Protein plays an important role for our body. Because if no protein gets into our body, our body cannot produce enough amino acids for our body, and enzymes will not work properly. Our body will become weak and susceptible to diseases that will interfere with the work of the stomach and intestines. (Edgef) BODY PROTEIN - 3/4 of the body's solids consist of proteins (muscles, enzymes, plasma proteins, antibodies, hormones) - Proteins are a series of amino acids with peptide bonds - Many proteins consist of complex bonds with fibrills → fibrous proteins - various fibrous proteins: collagen (tendons, cartilage, bones); Elastin (arterial); keratin (hair, nails); and protein myoxins and peptides: 2 - 10 amino acids and polypeptides: 10 - 100 amino acids and proteins: qgt; 100 amino acids - between amino acids connected by peptide bonds and Eina glycoprote: combined glucose with protein and lipoprotein: a combination of lipids and amino acids : essential amino acids and essential amino acids: T2L2V HAMIF (treonine, tryptophan, lysine, leucin, valin → of gistide, arginine, arginine, phenylalanine) - non-essential amino acids: SAGA SATGA (serin, alanine, glycine, aspartin → cysteine, aspartic acid, tyrosine, glutamine, glutamate acid) TRANSPORT PROTEIN - Protein - Protein - diabso In the small intestine in the form of amino acids → in the blood amino acids are distributed throughout the cell for storage - Inside the amino acid cells are stored as proteins (using enzymes) - the liver is the primary tissue for the storage and processing of proteins USE PROTEIN FOR ENERGY - If the amount of protein continues to increase → the cell proteins of the amino acid to be used as energy or stored as fat - The breakdown of proteins so amino acids occur in the liver by processes: denomination or transamines : Denomination: the process of removing amino acids and transamines: the process of changing amino acids in keto-acid PROTEIN BREAKDOWN 1. Transamines: alanine and alpha → pyruwata and glutamate 1. Diaminazi: amino acids, ozam → keto-acid, NH₃ and NH₃ → toxic to the body but cannot be removed → harus diubah dahulu jadi urea (di hati) → agar dapat dibuang oleh ginjal EKSKRESI NH₃ • NH₃ → tidak dapat diekskresi oleh ginjal • NH₃ harus dirubah dulu menjadi urea oleh hati • Jika hati ada kelainan (sakit) → proses perubahan NH₃ → urea terganggu → penumpukan NH₃ dalam darah → uremia • NH₃ bersifat racun → meracuni otak → coma • Karena hati yang rusak → disebut Koma hepatikum PEMECAHAN PROTEIN • Deaminasi maupun transaminasi merupakan proses perubahan protein → zat yang dapat masuk kedalam siklus Krebs • Zat hasil deaminasi/transaminasi yang dapat masuk siklus Krebs adalah: alfa ketoglutarat, suksinil ko-A, fumarat, oksaloasetat, sitrat SINGKATAN ASAM AMINO Arg, His, Gln, Pro: Arginin, Histidin, Glutamin, Prolin Ile, Met, Val: Isoleusin, Metionin, Valin Tyr, Phe: Tyrosin, Phenilalanin karboksikinase Ala Кийс • Gly, Haip, Ser, Thr: Alanin, Cissein, Glisin, Hydroxyprolin, Serin, Tereonin Leu, Lees, The, Trp, Tyre: Leucin, Lisin, Fenylalanine, Tryptophan, Tyrosine CYCLE KREBS - Acetyl co-process changes → H and CO₂ - This process occurs inside the mitochondria - The reception of acetyl in the cytoplasm is carried out: oxalo acetate → this extraction process continues until → acetyl-co- Piruvat → less oxaloacetic CHAIN RESPIRATION H → the main result of the Krebs cycle captured by the carriers over in NADH H from NADH, transferred to the → Flavoprotein → quinon → cytochrome b → cytochrome → cytochrome aa3 → → The H₂ → and E H transmission circuit from one carrier to another called Chain Breath Chain Breathing occurs inside the mitochondria → H atomic transmission between carriers using the enzyme dehydrogenase → while the H and O₂ reactions using the oxidase carrier's enzyme in → → the air supply Kwinon → cytochrome b → cytochrome c → cytochrome aa3 → reacted with O₂ → H₂O and E OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORIL In the process of the chain of breath produced high energy → ts energy Captured by ADP to add one phosphate group to the atfa oxidative phosphorylation is the process of binding phosphorus into high-energy bonds in the process of oxidative phosphorylation chain → the process of converting ADP → ATP CREATIN AND CREATININE CREATININE dizinthesis in the liver from : methionine, Glycine and arginine In the frame of the muscle fossilized form of phosphorylcreatine (energy deposits) break Creatinine and ATP → phosphorylcreatine → creatinine urine movement REFERENCE 1. Harper, Rodwell, Mays, 1977, Physiological Chemistry Review 2. Colby, 1992, Harper's Biochemical Summary, Translation: Adji Dharma, Jakarta, EGC 3. Wirahadikusumah, 1985, Energy Metabolism, Carbohydrates and Lipids, Bandung, ITB 4. Harjasasmita, 1996, Basic Biochemical Review B, Jakarta, FKUI Toha, 2001, Biochemistry, Biomolecule Metabolism, Bandung, Alfabeta 6. Poedjiadi, Supriyanti, 2007, Dasr-dasar Biochemistry, Bandung, UI Press Metabolism comes from Greek metabolismos which means change. As the name implies, the metabolism of all chemical reactions that occur in the body belongs to the cellular level. Metabolism has three objectives, namely: 1. Converting food into energy for cellular processes; 2. Converting food/fuel into protein components, lipids, nucleic acids and certain carbohydrates; 3. Nitrogen waste disposal. Reactions catalogued by this enzyme allow the body to grow and reproduce, maintain its structure and respond to the environment, maintain its structure and respond to the environment. Metabolism is one of the characteristics of living things. In humans, metabolism will digest food to then be processed into energy. In addition to the fact that the metabolism is aimed at the formation of energy, it performs the following functions: 1. Replacing damaged cells or tissues 2. Tissue breath on body 3. Body tissue growth 4. Cell Builder Builder 5. Producing energy, from changes in food substances in the body depending on its purpose, the metabolism is divided into two forms, namely anabolism and catabolism. A. Anabolism occurs when chemical reactions organize simple compounds into complex compounds. Anabolic requires energy to organize these compounds into complex and exergonic compounds. One form of anabolism is the process of photosynthesis, which occurs in plants. B. Catabolism occurs when chemical reactions disassemble complex compounds into simple compounds. Catabolism generates energy when it analyzes these complex compounds into simple, endergonic compounds. One form of catabolism is the process of breathing in living beings. The metabolic process in living beings consists of three parts. 1. Carbohydrate metabolism includes decomposition (catabolism), synthesis (anabolism) and changes in the shape of carbohydrates in the body organisms. Carbohydrate form, namely glucose will decompose into a simple compound of sugar, which is monosaccharide. When food is digested in the body, carbohydrates will go through the process of hydrolysis, which is the process of decomposition using water. The digestion of carbohydrates occurs by parsing polysaccharide complex compounds into simple monosaccharide compounds. When food is chewed in the mouth, it will mix with saliva containing the enzyme ptialine, which will hydrolyse the starch into maltose and small groups of glucose formed by three to nine glucose groups. Once the food is swallowed in the stomach, it will mix with substances that will be released by the stomach. Then, the food enter the duodendum and mix with pancreatic juice. The end result of carbohydrate metabolism - compounds of sugar in the form of fructose, glucose, monosaccharides and manosa. These compounds will then be dissorsied through the intestinal wall and will be carried by the blood liver. 2. Metabolism of fat fat metabolism is a process in which fatty acids will be digested then broken down to produce energy or stored in the body as energy reserves. The metabolic process of fat occurs in the gut and helps the enzymes of lipase contained in the intestines. When food enters the intestines, the intestines will experience contractions that stimulate the release of the hormone koleistokinin. The hormone stimulates the contract of the gallbladder and produces bile fluid. The bile liquid contains salts that serve to emulsifies fat into smaller fat pellets. The smaller size of fat pellets will facilitate the process of hydrolysis of fat with limes produced by the pancreas. Metabolic processes mostly occur in the gut, but can occur in the liver, muscle cells and fat cells to be used as energy or stored as a backup energy. 3. Protein Metabolism Protein Metabolism is a chemical and physical process that involves changing (anabolic) proteins into amino acids and decomposition (catabolism) amino acids in proteins. Amino acids that have spread through the bloodstream and enter the body's tissues will be synthesized back into proteins. This protein serves to maintain the function of cells that are still normal. In metabolism, amino acids will release amino acid groups and then alter the carbon framework in amino acid molecules. The process of release of amino acid groups occurs during osmination and oxidative transmission. Oxidative denominations use dehydrogenesis in catalysts, while transmission of amino acid is catabolism process involving amino acids in one amino acid versus another amino acid. Amino acids cannot be stored on the human body. If the amount of amino acids is excessive or there is a lack of other energy sources, the human body will use amino acids in energy sources. Unlike fats and carbohydrates, amino acids require the release of amino acids contained in nitrogen a amino acids in amino acids. Proteins are products produced by the expression of the genetic information of the amino acid polymer, which is associated with each other in connection in living cells. Well, that's interesting, isn't it? It turns out that metabolism plays an important role not only for our body, but also for other living things. If you're still curious, you can read a more detailed explanation of metabolism, which is certainly discussed more fully and having fun through video training in the online learning app Pahamify. Let's download and subscribe Ngo! Author: Alyvya Avin proses metabolisme protein secara singkat. proses metabolisme protein dalam tubuh. proses metabolisme protein pada tubuh. proses metabolisme protein pdf. proses metabolisme protein menjadi energi. proses metabolisme protein brainly. proses metabolisme protein didalam tubuh menghasilkan. proses metabolisme protein pada ternak

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