TD 5: Biochemistry Glossary

EXERCISE 1
Match each term with its corresponding definition

1-Amino acids	**a-**Method to separate mixtures of molecules based on their differential movement through a two-phase system
2-Bioinformatics	b- The complete genetic makeup of an organism determined by the particular combination of alleles for all genes.
3-Chromatography	c- is a complex network of membranes within a cell that plays a crucial role in protein synthesis and lipid metabolism.
4-Electrophoresis	d- Building blocks of proteins
5-Genotype	e- The science of managing and analyzing biological data using advanced computing techniques.
6-Phenotype	f- Are molecules or substances, often foreign to the body, that can stimulate an immune response.
7-Endoplasmic reticulum	g- Method for separating mixtures of biomolecules as they move through a support material exposed to an electric field.
8-Antigens:	h- is a laboratory test of the results of such a test that shows the susceptibility or resistance of a specific bacterial strain to various antibiotics.
9-Antibodies:	i- are proteins produced by the immune system in response to the presence of antigens (foreign substances) in the body.
10- An antibiogram:	j-The observable properties, traits, or physical appearance of an organism resulting from the interaction of the genotype with environmental factors.

EXERCISE 2

Based on the provided definition, determine the appropriate term.

- The branch of science that explores the chemical processes and substances occurring within living organisms, providing insights into the molecular basis of life.
- a short chain of amino acids linked together**,**
- a long chain of amino acids linked together can be cut into peptides by proteases
- A selectively permeable barrier that surrounds the cell, regulating the passage of substances in and out of the cell.
- The process by which DNA makes an identical copy of itself, a fundamental step in cell division and the transmission of genetic information.
- The essential cellular process where the genetic information encoded in DNA is converted into an RNA molecule, serving as a template for protein synthesis in the cell.

- The second step in protein synthesis, where the information from mRNA is decoded by ribosomes to build a specific protein by linking together amino acids in the correct sequence
- A natural or synthetic substance with the ability to inhibit the growth of bacteria
- Is a sequence of three nucleotide bases (letters) in the genetic code of DNA or RNA