**Tests on the control "biochemistry of regulation"**

**VARIANT 2**

001. ACTIVE FORM OF VITAMIN B1 IS PRODUCED BY

1) methylation

2) hydroxylation

3) phosphorylation

4) hydrogenation

002. WHICH VITAMIN IS USED FOR SYNTHESIS OF CATECHOLAMINES?

1) E

2) D

3) B6

4) A

003. A VITAMIN IS REQUIRED FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF FATTY ACIDS

1) B2

2) PP (in the form of NADPH)

3) PP (in the form of NAD)

4) E

004. NIGHT BLINDNESS IS CAUSED BY A VITAMIN DEFICIENCY

1) pantothenic acid

2) A

3) folic acid

4) D

005. THIAMINE PYROPHOSPHATE, LIPOIC ACID AND COENZYME A ARE INCLUDED AS COENZYMES IN THE COMPOSITION

1) synthetase of higher fatty acids

2) lactate dehydrogenase

3) glutamate dehydrogenase

4) pyruvate dehydrogenase

5) catalase

006. THE HUMAN BODY SYNTHESIZES A VITAMIN FROM TRYPTOPHAN

1) B12

2) A

3) PP

4) B1

007. DEPOSIT AND FORMATION OF COENZYME FORMS OF FOLIC ACID FACILITATED WITH VITAMIN

1) D

2) E

3) B12

4) H

008. CELL MEMBRANE CAN PENETRATE

1) glucocorticosteroids

2) catecholamines

3) insulin

5) growth hormone

009. THE ACTION OF GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS CAUSES

1) activation of glycolysis

2) activation of glycogen synthesis

3) inhibition of glycogen breakdown

4) activation of gluconeogenesis

010. A SUBSTRATE FOR ADENYLATE CYCLASE IS

1) ATP

2) GTP

3) ADP

4) UTP

011. UNDER THE ACTION OF CYCLOOXYGENASE ARE SYNTHETIZED

1) prostacyclins

2) iodothyronines

3) leukotrienes

4) somatostatin

012. THE BIOLOGICAL FUNCTION OF γ-AMINOBUYORIC ACID (GABA) IS

1) raising blood pressure

2) is a mediator of inflammation

3) causes bronchospasm

4) is a CNS mediator

013. CORTISOL IN THE BLOOD PLASMA IS TRANSPORTED BY PROTEIN

1) albumin

2) transcalciferrin

3) transcortin

4) neurophysin

5) transferrin

014. HORMONES WITH A STEROID NATURE ARE

1) parathormone and thyroxine

2) progesterone and calcitriol

3) triiodothyronine and adrenaline

4) growth hormone and cortisol

5) corticotropin and oxytocin

015. PROLACTIN IS SYNTHESIZED

1) in the adrenal cortex

2) in the corpus luteum

3) in the anterior pituitary gland

4) in the mammary glands

5) in the ovaries

016. PRODUCTION OF ADRENAL HORMONES IS REGULATED BY

1) thyroid-stimulating hormone

2) adrenocorticotropic hormone

3) parathormone

4) oxytocin

5) aldosterone

017. FUNCTION OF ALDOSTERONE IS

1) reabsorption of sodium ions and excretion of potassium ions

2) reabsorption of potassium ions and excretion of sodium ions

3) activation of renin secretion

4) vasodilating action

018. CRETINISM OCCURS IN CHILDREN WITH INSUFFICIENT SYNTHESIS OF

1) iodothyronines

2) catecholamines

3) insulin

4) growth hormone

019. INCREASING THE LEVEL OF GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS IS A RISK FACTOR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS BECAUSE THEY ACTIVATE

1) lipolysis

2) ketogenesis

3) synthesis of cholesterol

4) lipogenesis

020. Oxygen consumption is increased by:

1) catecholamines;

2) glucagon;

3) insulin;

4) aldosterone.

021.THE PLACE OF SYNTHESIS OF TYROXIN IS

1) thyroid gland

2) pituitary gland

3) hypothalamus

4) adrenal glands

5) kidneys

022. CATECHOLAMINES ACTIVATE

1) lipolysis

2) pentose phosphate pathway

3) protein synthesis

4) synthesis of fatty acids

023. HORMONE INSULIN ACTIVATES

1) lipolysis

2) lipogenesis

3) synthesis of cholesterol

4) the formation of LDL in the blood

024. LONG-TERM HYPERGLYCEMIA IS DANGEROUS BECAUSE OF

1) metabolic alkalosis

2) glycosylation of proteins

3) tissue edema

4) vitamin deficiency

025. HORMONAL RECEPTOR IS

1) specific protein

2) a piece of DNA

3) nerve ending

4) phospholipid