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

**VARIANT 1**

001. WHICH VITAMIN PARTICIPATES IN HYDROXYLATION REACTIONS

1) ascorbic acid (C)

2) NADH

3) FADH2

4) FMN

002. SYNTHESIS OF … IS DISTURBED WITH A DEFICITE OF ASCORBIC ACID

1) glucose

 2) albumin

3) collagen

4) fat

003. FAT SOLUBLE VITAMINS SHOULD BE USED 1-2 TIMES A WEEK BECAUSE THEY

1) can accumulate in tissues

2) are easily excreted from the body

3) are not synthesized in the body

4) do not turn into active forms

004. BIOTIN IS A COFACTOR

1) pyruvate dehydrogenase

2) lactate dehydrogenase

3) pyruvate carboxylase

4) thiolases

005. NAD+ IS THE ACTIVE FORM OF VITAMIN

1) PP

2 B1

3) B2

4) B6

5) C

006. HS-KOA INCLUDES A VITAMIN

1) PP

2) B2 (in the form of FMN)

3) folic acid

4) pantothenic acid

007 AVITAMINOSIS OF VITAMIN C HAS A NAME

1) rickets

2) pellagra

3) scurvy

4) beriberi

008. WITH INSUFFICIENCY OF VITAMIN K, THE FOLLOWING BIOCHEMICAL DISORDERS DEVELOP

1) change in phosphorus-calcium metabolism

2) violation of collagen biosynthesis

3) violation of the synthesis of blood coagulation factors

4) decrease in the level of rhodopsin in the retina

5) violation of the synthesis of purine nucleotides

009. CELL MEMBRANE CAN PENETRATE

1) glucocorticosteroids

2) catecholamines

3) insulin

5) growth hormone

010. CATECHOLAMINES ACTIVATE

1) lipolysis

2) pentose phosphate pathway

3) protein synthesis

4) synthesis of fatty acids

011. PROTEIN IS INTRACELLULAR RECEPTOR FOR CALCIUM IONS

1) calmodulin

2) tubulin

3) myosin

4) keratin

012. OLDER PEOPLE ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE DIABETES

1) insulin dependent

2) insulin-independent

3) diabetes inspidus

4) steroid

013. OXYGEN CONSUMPTION IS INCREASED BY

1) catecholamines

2) glucagon

3) insulin

4) aldosterone

016. TARGET ORGAN FOR LUTEINIZING HORMONE IS

1) adipose tissue

2) intestines

3) ovaries

4) muscles

5) kidneys

017. DECREASE IN INSULIN LEVEL IN DIABETES MELLITUS IS ACCOMPANIED WITH ACCUMULATION OF NON-ESTERIFIED FATTY ACIDS BECAUSE

1) lipolysis is activated

2) lipogenesis is activated

3) beta-oxidation of fatty acids is activated

4) the biosynthesis of fatty acids is activated

018. UNDER THE ACTION OF LIPOOXYGENASE ARE SYNTHETIZED

1) leukotrienes

2) prostaglandins E

3) prostaglandins F

4) thromboxanes

019. ANTIDIURETIC HORMONE HAS

1) receptors with tyrosine kinase activity

2) V-receptors

3) intracellular receptors

4) adrenergic receptors

020. 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

021. 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

022. CRETINISM OCCURS IN CHILDREN WITH INSUFFICIENT SYNTHESIS OF

1) iodothyronines

2) catecholamines

3) insulin

4) growth hormone

023. LEPTIN IS A HORMONE OF

1) thyroid gland

2) pancreas

3) adipose tissue

4) pituitary gland

024. POSSIBLE COMPLICATION OF GLUCOCORTICOID’S THERAPY IS

1) edema

2) low urine output

3) steroid stomach ulcer

4) rickets

025. ARACHIDONIC ACID IS FORMED BY ACTION OF

1) adenylate cyclase

2) phospholipase A2

3) lipooxygenase

4) cyclooxygenase