Medical Biochemistry CHEM 1005

Course Outline

UNIT 1:Cellular fundamentals and applications of molecular biology		
Week 1: Biochemistry basics and enzymology		
Course Objectives: 1,7	Chapters	
At the end of this week the learner will: be able to illustrate the importance of key compounds in biological settings and the necessity of biological buffers. It will also provide an understanding of enzymes and their relevance in biological reactions.		Session 1:
	4	Water, Acids, Bases and Buffers
	6	Amino Acids in Proteins
	7	Structure-Function Relationships in Proteins
		Session 2:
	8	Enzymes as Catalysts
	9	Regulation of Enzymes
Week 2: Cellular Communication		
Course Objectives: 1,4	Chapters	

be able to explain how cells communicate and integrate signals resulting in a cellular or physiological change.	10	Relationship between cell biology and biochemistry
	11	Cell Signaling by Chemical Messengers
Week 3: Central Dogma - DNA structure and synthesis		
Course Objectives: 1,2,3,5,6	Chapters	
be able to describe the structure and synthesis of nucleotides. Students will be able to relate the phases of the cell cycle to DNA replication and repair processes.		Session 1:
	12	Nucleotide structure
	41	Purine and Pyrimidine Synthesis and Salvage
		Session 2
	13	DNA Synthesis
Week 4: Central Dogma - Transcription and Translation		
Course Objectives: 1,5	Chapters	
Course Objectives: 1,5 to describe the flow of genetic information from DNA to the level of protein synthesis.	Chapters	Transcription
to describe the flow of genetic information from DNA to the	-	Transcription Translation
to describe the flow of genetic information from DNA to the	14	,
to describe the flow of genetic information from DNA to the level of protein synthesis.	14	,
to describe the flow of genetic information from DNA to the level of protein synthesis. Week 5: Gene regulation and diagnostic evaluation	14	,
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Week 6: Amino acids as specialized products		
Course Objectives: 1,6,7	Chapters	
be able to evaluate how defects in amino acid metabolism are inherited and how accumulation of intermediary metabolites can be used to clinically diagnose these disorders.	39	Synthesis and degradation of amino acids
	40	Tetrahydrofolate, Vitamin B12, and S-Adenosylmethionine
UNIT 2: Generation of Energy and Carbohydrate Metabolism		
Week 7: Generation of energy		
Course Objectives:2,7	Chapters	
be able to relate the free energy of a reaction with its directionality. The learner will also be able to describe the relevance and generation of ATP within the cell.	19	Cellular Bioenergetics
	21	Oxidation phosphorylation
Week 8: Carbohydrate Metabolism		
Course Objectives: 1,2	Chapters	
be able to summarize carbohydrate, fat and amino acid metabolism and the interrelationship of various tissues. Specifically, the learner will assess the metabolic fate of carbohydrates following digestion.		Session 1:
	26	Basic concepts in the regulation of Fuel metabolism by insulin, glucagon and other hormones.
		Session 2:
	27	Digestion, absorption and transport of carbohydrates
	22	Generation of ATP from Glucose: Glycolysis
	28	Formation and Degradation of Glycogen

Week 9: TCA cycle		
Course Objectives: 1,2	Chapters	
be able to describe the role and regulation of the TCA cycle in generating reducing equivalents and substrates for intermediary metabolism.	20	Tricarboxyilic Acid Cycle
Week 10: Alternative glucose metabolism and the RBC		
Course Objectives: 1,2	Chapters:	
be able to discuss alternative pathways for glucose metabolism; specifically glucose metabolism within the red blood cell and the necessity of NADPH.		Session 1:
	29	Pathways of Sugar metabolism: Pentose Phosphate Pathway, Fructose
		Session 2:
	44	The Biochemistry of Erythrocytes and other blood cells
UNIT 3: Lipid metabolism and integrated metabolism		
Week 11: Digestion, circulation and synthesis of lipids		
Course Objectives: 1,2	Chapters	
be able to illustrate how lipids are digested, transported to the periphery and synthesized. The learner will also assess how these processes are hormonally regulated.		Session 1:
	32	Digestion and transport of Dietary Lipids
		Session 2:
	33	Synthesis of Fatty acids, Triacylglycerols and Major Membrane Lipids
Week 12: Cholesterol synthesis and lipoprotein metabolism		
Course Objectives: 1,2	Chapters	

be able to interpret the circulation of both dietary and		
endogenous cholesterol as well as determine how this impacts de novo cholesterol synthesis. The learner will also determine the interrelationship VLDL and HDL metabolism	34	Cholesterol absorption, synthesis and metabolism
Week 13: Maintenance of blood glucose		
Course Objectives: 1,2	Chapters	
be able to describe the necessity and hormonal regulation of gluconeogenesis and the maintenance of blood glucose.		Session 1:
	31	Gluconeogenesis and Maintenance of Blood Glucose
	33	Synthesis of Fatty acids, Triacylglycerols and Major Membrane Lipids
		Session 2:
	25	Metabolism of Ethanol
UNIT 4: Hormonal control of metabolism and metabolic acidosis		
Week 14: Protein digestion and the urea cycle		
Course Objectives: 1, 2,3,6	Chapters	
to be able to asses the amino acid pool within the body and determine the relative flux thru the urea cycle based on protein catabolism.	37	Protein Digestion and Amino Acid Absorption
	38	Fate of Amino Acid Nitrogen: Urea cycle
Week 15: Fasted state and Metabolic Acidosis		
Course Objectives: 1, 2,3,6	Chapters	
be able to determine metabolic adaptations that occur during the fasting state and to confidently revisit the integration of intermediary metabolism within the liver, brain, kidney, skeletal muscle and adipose.	Chapters 3	Fasting

	42	Interrelationships of Amino acids with other tissues
Week 16: Additional hormones that impact metabolism		
Course Objectives: 2,3	Chapters	
be able to integrate the actions of alternative hormones on the discussed metabolic pathways to facilitate integration of metabolism across tissues.		Actions of Hormones that Regulate Fuel Metabolism