PRACTICE: GLUCOSE AND GLYCOGEN REGULATION

14. The most sensitive indicator of the energetic status of a cell is:

a. ATP.
b. GDP.
c. ADP.
d. AMP.
e. glucose.

15. The enzyme glycogen phosphorylase:

a. catalyzes cleavage of ß(1-4) bonds.
b. catalyzes cleavage of α(1-4) bonds.
c. hydrolyzes glucose.
d. catalyzes cleavage of α(1-2) bonds.
e. catalyzes cleavage of ß(1-2) bonds.

16. Glycogen branching enzyme catalyzes the formation of:

a. α(1-2) bonds.
b. α(1-3) bonds.
c. α(1-4) bonds.
d. α(1-5) bonds.
e. α(1-6) bonds.

17. Glycogenin is:

a. regulatory of glycogen synthase.
b. catalyzes conversion of starch to glycogen.
c. exceptionally large.
d. the gene for glycogen synthase.
e. the primer for glycogen synthesis

18. Glycogen phosphorylase-a can be allosterically inhibited by:

a. cAMP.
b. AMP.
c. glucose.
d. glucagon.
e. GTP.

19. Phosphofructokinase-2 is inhibited by:

a. glucose.
b. ATP.
c. insulin.
d. cAMP.
e. glucagon.