PRACTICE: AMINO ACID OXIDATION

6. The amino acids in the previous question are:

a. glucogenic
b. ketogenic
c. able to generate urea
d. unable to directly interact with complex 2 of electron transport
e. all of the above

7. The cofactor required for all amino acid degradation pathways in the first transaminase reaction is:

a. niacin
b. pyridoxine (B_6)
c. riboflavin
d. NAD^+
e. Vitamin B_{12}

8. In the liver mitochondria, glutamate is converted to α-ketoglutarate by a process that can be described as:

a. transamination
b. oxidative deamination
c. reductive deamination
d. hydrolysis
e. none of these

9. The amino acids serine, cysteine, alanine are catabolized to yield:

a. pyruvate
b. succinate
c. oxaloacetate
d. fumarate
e. α-ketoglutarate

10. Phenylketouria results from:

a. a deficiency of protein in the diet
b. inability to utilize ketone bodies
c. inability to synthesize phenylalanine
d. inability to convert phenylalanine
e. production of enzymes lacking phenylalanine