Department of Bio Chemistry

E-lectures BDS 19-20

I-BDS Biochemistry April 2020 schedule

Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays-9.30-10.30 am

DATE	TOPIC	FACULTY
3.4.20 (Fri)	Minerals-	Dr.S.Rashmi
38 28	Selenium, zinc, Magnesium,	
	manganese-	
	discussion in watsapp group	
6.4.20(Mon)	Webinar-DNA replication	Mr.Murugavel
7.4.20(Tues)	Webinar-Translation	Mr.Murugavel
10.4.20(Fri)	Assignment for students on	Dr.S.Rashmi
	protein metabolism	
13.4.20(Mon)	Webinar-DNA & RNA	Dr.S.Rashmi
14.4.20(Tues)	Webinar-Genetic code &	Dr.S.Rashmi
	mutation	
17.4.20(Fri)	Test-Protein metabolism	Dr.S.Rashmi &
		Mr.Vinoda
		kumar.H.R
20.4.20(Mon)	Webinar-Calcium &	Dr.G.Santhini
	phosphorus	
21.4.20(Tues)	Webinar-Iron	Mr.Vinoda
		kumar.H.R
24.4.20(Fri)	Assignment on vitamins	Dr.S.Rashmi
27.4.20(Mon)	Webinar-vitamin K	Dr.S.Rashmi
28.4.20(Tues)	Webinar-Transcription	Dr.Siddarth

Minerals-Se,Zn.Mg,Mn

Dept of Biochemistry

There are two main types of nutrients, macronutrients and micronutrients.

The three main categories of macronutrients include carbohydrate, protein, and fat.

The two types of micronutrients are vitamins and minerals, and these are extra molecules that cells need to make energy

The mineral (inorganic) elements constitute only a small proportion of the body weight

Minerals perform several vital functions which are absolutely essential for the very existence of the organism

These include,

Calcification of bone, blood coagulation, neuromuscular irritability, acid-base equilibrium, fluid balance and osmotic regulation.

CLASSIFICATION:

The minerals are classified as principal elements and trace elements depending upon the intake

Principal elements:

•Macrominerals(calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chloride and sulfur) constitute 60-80% of the body inorganic material required in amounts >100 mg/day.

Trace elements:

- •Microminerals are required in amounts less than 100 mg/day. They are subdivided into three categories
- 1. Essential trace elements: Iron, copper, iodine, manganese/z inc, molybdenum, cobalt, fluorine, selenium and chromium.
- 2. Possibly essential trace elements: Nickel, vanadium, cadmium and barium.
- 3. Non-essential trace elements: Aluminium.lead, mercury, boron, silver, hismuth

Acrodermatitis Enteropathica



- Genetic Disorder (AR) due to defective absorption of Zinc
- Characterized by periorificial and acral dermatitis, alopecia and diarrhea.

Selenium

Sources

Soil(nature of soil in which food crops are grown)

RDA: 50-100micrograms/day

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Reference range: 70-150ng/ml

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Laboratory assessment

- Determination of zinc content in plasma, serum.
- Measurement of activities of zinc containing enzymes and assessment of taste acuity.

Selenium distribution

- ♦ In tissues selenium exist in two forms
- Selenocysteine (secys) and
- & selenomethionine.
- Segys: selenium containing analog of cysteine.

Considered as 21st amino acid since it is directly incorporated into protein during biosynthesis (not a post translational modification)

MAGNESIUM

MANGANESE - FUNCTIONS

Source

Cereals, nuts, beans, vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower), meat, milk and fruits.

RDA

Men - 400 mg/day

Women - 300 mg/day

- Cofactor for enzymes Pyruvate carboxylase, Isocitrate dehydrogenase, ALA synthase, Gluc -6 PD, Mit – SOD
- · Role in Carbohydrate metabolism
- · Role in Mucopolysaccharide and proteoglycan synthesis

MAGNESIUM - FUNCTIONS

60% is found in the bones and 40% is in the muscles

- Constituent of bones and teeth associated with Ca & P
- · Neuromuscular excitability
- Enzyme action Essential cofactor for ATP dependent enzymes

Normal Serum Mg level: 1.8 - 2.2 mg/dl

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Deficiency

- · Manganese deficiency is not seen in humans.
- Manganese deficiencies have been produced experimentally in animals
- Symptoms:
- Retarded growth, bone deformities & sterility.
- · Accumulation of fat in liver.
- Increased ALP levels.
- Decreased activity of beta-cells of pancreas.

