

关。GDAŃSK UNIVERSITY 多 OF TECHNOLOGY

Subject card

Subject name and code	BASIC OF BIOCHEMISTRY, PG_00048790							
Field of study	Green Technologies							
Date of commencement of studies	October 2021		Academic year of realisation of subject			2023/2024		
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
						Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	3		Language of instruction			Polish Polish		
Semester of study	6		ECTS credits			3.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessmer	nt form		asses	sment	
Conducting unit	Department of Chemi	stry, Technolog	gy and Bioche	mistry of Food	-> Facu	Ity of C	hemistry	
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor Teachers		prof. dr hab. ir	prof. dr hab. inż. Agnieszka Bartoszek-Pączkowska				
Lesson types and methods	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Projec	t	Seminar	SUM
of instruction	Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	15.0	0.0		0.0	45
	E-learning hours inclu	ided: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in classes includ plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study		SUM
	Number of study hours	45		2.0		28.0		75
Subject objectives	Lectures in Biochemistry aim at making the students familiar with basic biochemical concepts and functioning of organic matter. The particular emphasis is placed on chemical aspects of processes underlying function of living things. The interrelations between toxicity of some environmental factors resulting from human activities and their impact on living things are indicated. The lectures are supplemented by laboratory exercises.							
Learning outcomes	Course out	Subject outcome			Method of verification			
	[K6_W04] is aware of the importance of environmental protection and has a basic knowledge of chemical and biological threats to the environment, with particular emphasis on anthropogenic factors, has a basic knowledge of knowledge of the principles of sustainable development as well as national and European environmental management conditions.		Student has the basic knowledge in the area of biochemistry necessary for the comprehension of biochemical phenomena and processes utilized in environmental technologies, in particular: - Student enumerates cellular structures and explains their functions; - Student describes all levels of protein and nucleic acids structures; - Student explains the roles of lipids and polysacchrides; - Student describes the processes involved in gene expression; - Student explains cellular mechanisms dedicated to energy production			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		
	[K6_U03] is able to use information and communication technologies relevant to the common tasks of engineering, is able to use known methods and mathematical-physical models to describe and explain phenomena and chemical processes		Student performs measurements of reaction kinetics and on this basis calculates enzymatic activity of eg. detoxifying enzymes; Student carries out colorimetric measurements to assess biological impact of exogenic substances, e.g. binding of ions to cellular walls; Student indicates substances detrimental to eukaryotic cells based on cell membrane permeability for trypan blue			[SU5] Assessment of ability to present the results of task [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject [SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information		

role and environmental risks; antibodies, physiological role and application in analytical chemistry.		Lectures in Biochemistry aim at making the students familiar with basic biochemical concepts and functioning of organic matter. The particular emphasis is placed on chemical aspects of processes underlying function of living things. The interrelations between toxicity of some environmental factors resulting from human activities and their impact on living things are indicated. The lectures include the topics:						
role and environmental risks; antibodies, physiological role and application in analytical chemistry. Enzymes as biocatalysts. Examples of catalytic mechanisms. Regulation of enzymatic activity. Inhibitors ar poisons. Lipids. Structure and functions. Structure of biological membranes and its protective role. Environmental factors that may damage membranes. Polysacchrides. Occurrence and function. The structure of nucleic acids. DNA structure determines its function. Transfer anduse of genetic information. DNA damage by genotoxic factors. Metabolism. Basic features. Organisation and interrelations of metabolic pathways.								
poisons. Lipids. Structure and functions. Structure of biological membranes and its protective role. Environmental factors that may damage membranes. Polysacchrides. Occurrence and function. The structure of nucleic acids. DNA structure determines its function. Transfer and use of genetic information. DNA damage by genotoxic factors. Metabolism. Basic features. Organisation and interrelations of metabolic pathways.		Proteins. Structure and biological functions. Selected examples: oxygen transporting proteins, physiological role and environmental risks; antibodies, physiological role and application in analytical chemistry.						
factors that may damage membranes. Polysacchrides. Occurrence and function. The structure of nucleic acids. DNA structure determines its function. Transfer anduse of genetic information. DNA damage by genotoxic factors. Metabolism. Basic features. Organisation and interrelations of metabolic pathways.		Enzymes as biocatalysts. Examples of catalytic mechanisms. Regulation of enzymatic activity. Inhibitors and poisons.						
The structure of nucleic acids. DNA structure determines its function. Transfer anduse of genetic information. DNA damage by genotoxic factors. Metabolism. Basic features. Organisation and interrelations of metabolic pathways.								
information. DNA damage by genotoxic factors. Metabolism. Basic features. Organisation and interrelations of metabolic pathways.		Polysacchrides. Occurrence and function.						
Biodegradation of sacchrides and lipids as a source of metabolic energy and precursors for the reactions.		Metabolism. Basic features. Organisation and interrelations of metabolic pathways.						
		Biodegradation of sacchrides and lipids as a source of metabolic energy and precursors for the reactions.						
The lectures are supplemented by laboratory exercises aimed at explaining the students the ways of observing phenomena that have been raised during lectures as well as methods used for the assessments of environmental risks for living things.		observing phenomena that have been raised during lectures as well as methods used for the assessments						
Prerequisites Basic knowledge of inorganic and organic chemistry and co-requisites Basic knowledge of inorganic and organic chemistry		Basic knowledge of inorganic and	Basic knowledge of inorganic and organic chemistry					
	Assessment methods and criteria Recommended reading	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade				
		Lastura	-					
Laboratory 100.0% 30.0%								
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Recommended reading Basic literature Biochemistry, K. Campbell & Farell S., Brooks Cole, any edition Supplementary literature Essential Cell Biology, B. Alberts, D. Bray, A. Johnson, J. Lewis, M. Raff, K. Roberts, P. Walter, W.W Norton & Company			Essential Cell Biology, B. Alberts					
eResources addresses Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:		eResources addresses						
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	example questions/							
		Describe the differences in the structure and function of starch, glycogen and cellulose.						
Explain the basic assumptions of chemiosmosis that integrates flow of electrones and ATP synthesis during oxidative phosphorylation.		Explain the basic assumptions of chemiosmosis that integrates flow of electrones and ATP synthesis during oxidative phosphorylation.						
Describe briefly the replication of the leading DNA strand (synthesized in a continues way) in a prokaryotic cell.								
		Write with full formulas the indicate	Write with full formulas the indicated fragment of Krebs cycle. Add the enzymes involved and all necessary reactants. Is any of the enzymes regulated? What is the mechnism behind this regulation.					