**Cls 331**

***Definitions***

* **Glycolysis**: is the metabolic pathway (catabolism) that converts glucose, into pyruvate, . The free energy released in this process is used to form the high-energy compounds ATP (adenosine triphosphate) and NADH .
* **Chromatography**: is the collective term for a set of laboratory techniques for the separation of mixtures of substances into their components.

**Thin layer chromatography:**

Is done using a thin, uniform layer of silica gel or alumina coated onto a piece of glass, metal or rigid plastic.

* The silica gel is the stationary phase, and it also often contains a substance which fluoresces in UV light...

**Urea** is the main end product of protein metabolism in the body, which takes place in the liver.

Normally cleared from the blood by the kidney into the urine.

**Amylase**: is an enzyme which is found in saliva. Amylase breaks down starch into the maltose as the end product.

**Uremia:** abnormal condition of high concentration of urea in blood.

**Enzymes**: are biological molecules that catalyze (i.e., [increase the rates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reaction_rate) of)chemical reactions.

**Achromic point**: The point in time during the action of amylase on starch at which the reaction mixture no longer gives a colour with iodine.

**A triglyceride**: consists of a glycerol and three fatty acids. It is the major type of lipid used for energy storage.

**Lipases**: are enzymes which hydrolyse the triglycerides, releasing fatty acids.

* **Retardation factor (RF)** : the ratio of the distance traveled by the solute to the distance traveled by the solvent front.
* **Trapping agent** : agent which reacts with the intermediate products to form a compound that is not metabolized further.
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