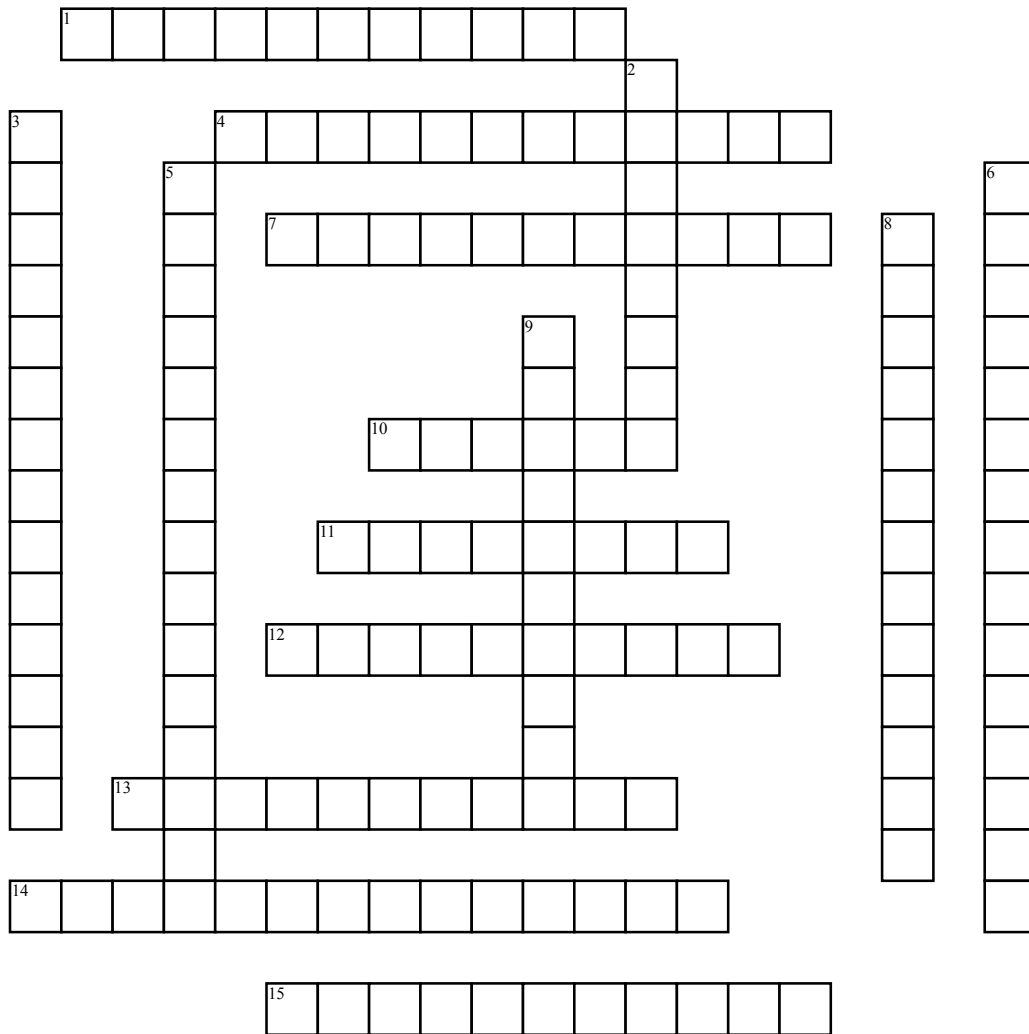


# Nutrition & Metabolism



**Across**

- 1. What convert the remaining of the fructose and the galactose to glucose.(Anatomy & Physiology pg.943)
- 4. Form in mucosal epithelial cells in the small intestine (Anatomy & Physiology pg.953)
- 7. Occurs in hepatocytes and produce ammonia (Anatomy & Physiology pg.956)
- 10. Nonpolar, but very hydrophobic molecules (Anatomy & Physiology pg.953)
- 11. This is form when glucose is not needed, but it is combine with other molecules of glucose. (Anatomy & Physiology pg.951)

- 12. Biochemist Hans Krebs (Anatomy & Physiology pg.947)
- 13. Stimulated by insulin (Anatomy & Physiology pg.953)
- 14. Nonessential amino acids is synthesized by body cell which then form by this (Anatomy & Physiology pg.958)
- 15. Protein of the outer shell (Anatomy & Physiology pg.953)

- 5. Loss of molecule of CO2 by this (Anatomy & Physiology pg.946)
- 6. Includes sufficient amount of all of the essential amino acids (Anatomy & Physiology pg.958)
- 8. This occurs in matrix of mitochondria (Anatomy & Physiology pg.955)
- 9. After digestion, these are reassembled into proteins (Anatomy & Physiology pg.956)

**Down**

- 2. Broken down to form amino acids (Anatomy & Physiology pg.956)
- 3. Splitting of glycogenolysis (Anatomy & Physiology pg.951)

**Word Bank**

- |                  |                |             |                |                |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Transamination   | Proteins       | Lipogenesis | Beta oxidation | Chylomicrons   |
| Krebs cycle      | Glycogenolysis | Amino acids | Glycogen       | Decarboxiation |
| Complete protein | Apoproteins    | Deamination | Hepatocytes    | Lipids         |