UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

COURSE SYLLABUS

Human Systematic Biochemistry

2324-3-E0201Q065

Aims

The course aims to understand, at the biochemical and molecular level, the complex phenomena of communication between organs and tissues, the control systems of their functions and their interrelations in physiological conditions. The course is projected towards the understanding of the basic mechanisms responsible for alterations of homeostasis and the onset of diseases. The main mechanisms of biochemical regulation of blood, digestive, cardiovascular, hepatic, nervous system and bone tissue regulation will be illustrated. The hormonal and metabolic regulation of the metabolism and the conditions that can lead to their alteration will be described.

At the end of the course of Human Systematic Biochemistry students will be able to:

Knowledge and understanding - outline the general picture of metabolism in organs and tissues; to understand and explain, at the molecular level, the control systems of the functions of the main organs and tissues in normal conditions; to understand the systems for maintaining homeostasis of the main metabolites.

Applying knowledge and understanding - apply the knowledge acquired to the understanding of the main processes concerning growth and proliferation.

Making judgements – understand the different cell processes described in the course and evaluate the consequences of their malfunctioning.

Communication skills – acquire an adequate scientific language and the ability to describe orally the topics discussed in the course.

Learning skills - understand and critically evaluate the experimental methods described in the scientific literature on the topic of cellular biochemistry.

Contents

Biochemistry of nervous system

Liver biochemistry

Blood biochemistry

Biochemistry of bone tissue

Biochemistry of muscle tissue

Control of glycemia

Homeostasis of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins

Hypothalamus / pituitary axis

Hormonal regulation

Nutrition feed/fasting cycle

Metabolism of ethanol

Detailed program

BIOCHEMISTRY OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

Metabolism of the nervous system. Neurotransmitters. Neurotoxins. Light and heavy drugs metabolism. Biochemical alterations in diseased states (brain tumours and neurodegerative diseases). Biochemistry of the blood-brain barrier.

LIVER BIOCHEMISTRY

Hepatic metabolism. Hepatic detoxification mechanisms. Extrahepatic elimination of ammonia. Xenobiotic metabolism.

BLOOD BIOCHEMISTRY

Erythrocyte biochemistry. Plasma proteins; Biochemistry of hemocoagulation; Anticoagulants and fibrinolysis. Plasma lipoproteins and lipid transport: VLDL, IDL and LDL. HDL and reverse cholesterol transport. Lipoprotein receptors. Dyslipidemia.

BIOCHEMISTRY OF BONE TISSUE

Collagen, laminin, elastin metabolism. Mineral portion metabolism of bone tissue. Collagen as a biomaterial. Pathologies related to alterations in collagen metabolism.

BIOCHEMISTRY OF MUSCLE TISSUE

Biochemistry of muscle tissue in physiological conditions and its variations during sporting activities of varying intensity

CONTROL OF GLYCEMIA.

Metabolic regulation of blood glucose. Glycogen storage diseases. Hormonal regulation of blood sugar and diabetes mellitus.

HOMEOSTASIS OF CARBOHYDRATES, LIPIDS AND PROTEINS.

Biochemistry of fasting. Ketoacidosis.

HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY AXIS

Direct influences and feedback interactions among three components: the hypothalamus, the pituitary gland and peripheral glands. Control and regulation of blood pressure.

HORMONAL REGULATION

Gastroenteropancreatic hormones: insulin. glucagon. somatostatin. Hypothalamic and pituitary hormones: GH. Prolactin. ACTH. Vasopressin. Oxytocin. Thyroid hormones. Adrenal hormones. Sex hormones.

Homeostasis and the regulatory role of calcium and phosphorus

Calcitonin. Vitamin D / calcitriol. Parathyroid.

NUTRITION

Caloric and nutritional value of various foods. Effect of different diets on metabolism. BMI.

FEEDING / FASTING CYCLE.

Change in metabolic pathways (carbohydrates, lipids and proteins) after a meal, after a short fast or after a prolonged fast.

ALCOHOL METABOLISM

Alcohol metabolism taken with alcoholic beverages. Alcoholism. Metabolic changes after alcohol and drug intake.

Prerequisites

Background: none

Specific prerequisites: Biochemistry.

General prerequisites: Students can take the exams of the third year after having passed all the exams of the first year of the course.

Teaching form

Classroom lectures supported by slides and individual study

Textbook and teaching resource

Learning material (slides of the lessons, scientific papers) is available at the e-learning platform of the course.

Recommended textbooks:

Mauro Maccarone, Fondamenti di Biochimica umana - Zanichelli

Semester

First semester

Assessment method

Written and oral examination: 13 multiple-choice questions (2 marks each) + 1 open question (4 marks) to be completed in 45 minutes. The exam is positively evaluate with a score of 18/30 or higher. The questions proposed in the written exam will be constructed in such a way as to induce the student to biochemical-biotechnological reasoning, to understand the units of measurement and to be able to evaluate the skills and competences acquired according to the objectives of the course. The oral examination (optional) will include a discussion on the written test, including questions about topics included in the program of the course.

Office hours

Contact: on demand, upon request by mail to lecturer.

Sustainable Development Goals

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING