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The sense of metabolism. Metabolism is all the chemical processes that occur in the body of living things. Metabolism comes from the Greek word metabolite which means to change. Changing here has two understandings. First, it turns into a more complex compound called anabolic, assimilation, or synthesis. Second, it turns into a simpler compound called catabolism or assimilation. Thus, metabolism includes two types of reactions, namely anabolic and catabolism. This metabolic process involves various chemical reactions with an accompanying amount of energy. The metabolism of living things can be distinguished in two, namely catabolism and anabolic. Understanding metabolism, catabolism, anabolism, and catabolism is the process of analyzing or solving complex organic compounds into simpler compounds. In this process of catabolism occurs the release of energy which is the result of the degradation of these complex organic compounds. Examples of catabolism in living things, this process of catabolism includes breathing and fermentation. For example, converting carbohydrates into CO₂ and H₂O in the breathing process. This process generates free energy, this is called an exergonic reaction. Breathing is distinguished in two kinds, aerobic and anaerobic breathing. Aerobic respiration consists of several steps: glycolysis is a process that converts glucose into pyruvate acid, the krebs cycle is a process that converts pyruvate acid into CO₂ and adenosine, ATP and electron triphosphate system. Fermentation or anaerobic breathing is the decomposition of molecules without the help of free oxygen. In general, fermentation is done using microorganisms. Fermentation consists of three kinds, namely the fermentation of alcohol, the fermentation of lactic acid and the fermentation of vinegar acid. The definition of anabolism is the process of forming or synthesizing simple organic compounds into more complex macromolecule compounds. So the basic process, the anabolic process is the opposite of the catabolism process. Macromolecules in question, such as cellular components such as proteins, carbohydrates, fats and nucleic acids. Because the training process requires free energy, the reaction is called an endergonic reaction. Examples of the anabolism process can occur through photosynthesis and chemosynthesis process. The synthesis of food substances requires basic ingredients, namely carbon dioxide, CO₂, water, H₂O and energy. If the energy comes from light, the process is called photosynthesis, whereas if the energy comes from chemicals, then the process is called chemosynthesis. The photosynthesis in plants has two stages, namely mild and dark reactions. In light, reactions occur in cyclic or non-cyclical electrons. It depends on the wavelength of light that hits the chloroplasts. On the resulting light reaction of nicotinamide Nicotinamide ATP and Adenine Phosphate, NADPH, which is accompanied by water degradation. While in the dark reaction there will be the binding of carbon dioxide gas accompanied by the resulting carbohydrates. Metabolic materials, catabolism and anabolism are discussed in their entirety in the following articles: The reaction stage of protein catabolism The dismantling of amino acid proteins requires the help of protease and water enzymes to perform hydrolysis processes on peptide bonds. Read more.... The bright and dark reaction of the photosynthesis process Photosynthesis without light, takes place through two stages of reaction, namely light and dark reactions. The following image may provide a simpler explanation. Read more.... Chemosynthesis In anabolism Chemosynthesis can be interpreted as a form of carbon assimilation in which CO₂ reduction takes place under dark conditions (i.e. reactions without light), the reaction uses pure energy oxidation results. Read more.... Fat Catabolism Reaction Stage Fat can also be used as an energy source. However, before using, the cell will hydrolyse fat into fatty acids and glycerol, then glycerol is converted into 3 phosphorohydroxyacetaldehydes and enters the glycolysis pathway. Read next Chlorophyll Function In Plants. The green color of chlorophyll incorporated into the membrane will give the green color to chloroplasts and cells and tissues of plants exposed to light. Read more.... The meaning of nucleic acid dioxido (DNA) or in Indonesian nucleic acid deoxyribo is a chemical compound in the form of nucleic acid polymers composed of ... Kidney definition. 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Molecular degradation and understanding of anabolic with the understanding of anabolism is the definition of ATP and nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate NADPH. Ardra.Biz 2019, The process of converting glucose into pyruvate acid with the process of breathing and exergonic reactions. Energetic reactions and mild reactions and dark reactions of aerobic and anaerobic breathing. Electron Transport System and Photosynthesis Products, Ardra.Biz, 2019, Catabolic Function with Sample metabolic products or Examples of catabolic and anabolism products. ATP function in ATP metabolism and function in catabolism and anabolism. Thanks to energy, we can go through all the daily activities. But have you ever wondered how the body produces energy? The energy in the body is produced by a biochemical process called catabolism. Overall, the biochemical process that occurs in our body is called metabolism. The metabolic reactions themselves are divided into two, namely catabolism and anabolic. Catabolism is the process of decomposition of large complex molecules into simpler forms, mostly converted into energy. This simple form will then be the fuel of the organism reaction, that is, that small molecules are integrated into larger molecules. How does catabolism work? Here's a Foods that have been consumed and entered into the digestive organs will be broken down by enzymes that are in our digestive system. By catabolism reactions, proteins are broken down into amino acids. These amino acids can be used as a source of energy when the body needs it. Amino acids can also be recycled to make proteins or oxidized urea. In addition to breaking down proteins, catabolism can also break down glycogen into glucose. These simple carbohydrates will then go through an oxidation process called glycolysis. It is from this reaction that energy is generated. While the fat will go through a breakdown process called hydrolysis. This process produces fatty acids and glycerol, which will then involve glycolysis reactions and other biochemical reactions until the energy is formed. The energy generated by the above processes is stored as adenosine triphosphate (ATP) molecule. Many aspects of cellular metabolism, both anabolic and catabolism, are closely related to the production and consumption of ATP as an energy source, which also acts as a fuel throughout the metabolic process. Sports such as running, swimming and cycling are the types of activities that are catabolic or cardio exercises. When performing this activity, heart rate, blood pressure and breathing will increase. Catabolic exercises can help you maintain heart and lung health. But before doing cardio exercise, it is best to consult a doctor first if you have a particular health condition. Hormones involved in catabolism reactions in the catabolism process, the body needs the help of certain hormones and substances. A number of hormones that play a role in catabolism include: cortisol. This hormone helps regulate the metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. A hormone known as the stress hormone is produced by the adrenal glands. Cytokines. It is a substance that regulates interactions between cells and plays a role in regulating the immune system. Some types of cytokines are used to stimulate the immune system, while certain types of cytokines are used to suppress the activity of the immune system. Glucagon. This hormone is produced by the pancreas, and with insulin serves to maintain blood sugar levels. Adrenaline. This hormone known as epinephrine can increase heart rate, strengthen heart contractions, and increase blood flow to muscles. The catabolism process that can produce energy is very important for the body. With energy, the heart can beat so that the entire tissue of the body gets the blood supply. The functions of lung, kidney, digestive and cellular metabolism can also function optimally, in order to maintain the survival and health of the body. Body.

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