

## COURSE OUTLINE

### (1) GENERAL

<b>SCHOOL</b>	Health Sciences		
<b>ACADEMIC UNIT</b>	Faculty of Medicine		
<b>LEVEL OF STUDIES</b>	Undergraduate		
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	IAY303	<b>SEMESTER</b>	B (2 <sup>nd</sup> )
<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	Biochemistry I		
<b>INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES</b> <i>if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits</i>	<b>WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS</b>	<b>CREDITS</b>	
Lectures and laboratory exercises	6	7	
<i>Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).</i>			
<b>COURSE TYPE</b> <i>general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development</i>	General background		
<b>PREREQUISITE COURSES:</b>			
<b>LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:</b>	Greek		
<b>IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS</b>	Yes/English		
<b>COURSE WEBSITE (URL)</b>	<a href="http://ecourse.uoi.gr/enrol/index.php?id=43">http://ecourse.uoi.gr/enrol/index.php?id=43</a>		

### (2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

<p><b>Learning outcomes</b></p> <p><i>The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.</i></p> <p><i>Consult Appendix A</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area</i></li> <li>• <i>Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 &amp; 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B</i></li> <li>• <i>Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes</i></li> </ul>
<p>Students are expected to familiarize themselves with the structure and function of key biomolecules and demonstrate an understanding of key concepts, such as that the structures of biomolecules serve their function and that the cellular functions have evolved based on the properties of molecules. In this context, it is important for the students to consolidate that both the qualitative changes in the sequence and architecture of biomolecules and the quantitative deregulation of gene expression are fundamental processes constituting the molecular basis of modern medicine. They are also expected to gain a practical experience in basic laboratory techniques and data analysis in Biochemistry.</p>

### General Competences

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology

Adapting to new situations

Decision-making

Working independently

Team work

Working in an international environment

Working in an interdisciplinary environment

Production of new research ideas

Project planning and management

Respect for difference and multiculturalism

Respect for the natural environment

Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and

sensitivity to gender issues

Criticism and self-criticism

Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

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Others...

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- Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology
- Decision-making
- Working independently
- Team work
- Working in an interdisciplinary environment
- Respect for difference and multiculturalism
- Criticism and self-criticism
- Laboratory experience in basic biochemical techniques

### (3) SYLLABUS

- Introduction to Biochemistry:  
Molecular design of life. Primordial biomolecules. Physicochemical basis.
- Proteins, protein structure and function:  
Protein structure/function. Amino acids, sequence, primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary structure. Globular proteins. Fibrous proteins: collagen, keratins. Protein folding. Protein misfolding and degenerative diseases. Experimental methods for protein purification and analysis in research and diagnosis. Hemoglobin, myoglobin. Allosteric regulation. Globin genes, evolution, hemoglobinopathies.
- Enzymes:  
Basic principles, enzyme kinetics, regulation mechanisms. Enzyme reaction cascades: nutrient digestion, blood coagulation.
- Lipids and biological membranes:  
The biological membrane, membrane lipids, membrane proteins. Transmembrane translocation of solutes, transport mechanisms.
- Nucleic acids:  
Nucleic acid structures and topology. Experimental study of nucleic acids and genes.
- Flow of genetic information:  
DNA replication, transcription, translation. DNA polymerase, RNA polymerase. Modified mRNA.
- Biotechnology-Bioinformatics  
Principles of Biotechnology. Study of genes and genomes. Genetic engineering. Principles and applications of Bioinformatics.

#### Objectives

Understanding the molecular design of life through the study of structure-function relationships of key biomolecules (DNA, RNA, proteins, membrane lipids) and biochemical processes (nutrient intake and digestion, oxygen transportation, blood coagulation, DNA replication and repair, protein synthesis) as well as of their connections to human physiology and disease.



524-636-5.

2. R. H. Garrett, C. M. Grisham, **Biochemistry**, 6<sup>th</sup> edition, Cengage Learning, 2016, Utopia Publishing, 2019 (eudoxus system, code 7713116), ISBN: 978-618-5173-40-1.
3. Additional bibliography suggested for further reading can be found at the lesson e-course page: <http://ecourse.uoi.gr/enrol/index.php?id=43>