

## **Glossary:**

- 1) Co-enzymes: They are organic substances which catalyze the action of enzymes.
- 2) Pre-cursor: It is a compound participating in a chemical reaction or a metabolic pathway which produces another compound.
- 3) Fortification: It has been defined as the addition of one or more essential nutrients to a food, whether or not it is normally contained in the food, for the purpose of preventing or correcting a demonstrated deficiency of one or more nutrients in the population or specific population groups.
- 4) Active transport: The process by which solutes pass through membranes against their concentration gradient requiring energy.
- 5) Passive diffusion: The process by which solutes pass through cell membrane by simple diffusion with the concentration gradient without the requirement of energy.
- 6) Membrane transporter: It is a protein that facilitates movement of ions and molecules across the membrane.
- 7) Metabolism: The process involving chemical reactions in the conversion of food into usable form of energy.
- 8) Facilitated diffusion: The process by which solutes are transported across the membrane by a carrier.
- 9) Jejunum: It is the middle part of the small intestine located between duodenum and ileum.
- 10) Transamination: The transfer of an amino group of an amino acid to a ketoacid to form a new amino acid and a new keto acid.
- 11) Decarboxylation: The process of removal of carboxyl group with the release of carbon-dioxide.
- 12) Transsulfuration: The metabolic pathway involving interconversion of cysteine and homocysteine.
- 13) Desulfuration: The process of removal of sulphur.
- 14) Deamination: The process of removal of the amino group of an amino acid.
- 15) Biosynthesis: It is an anabolic process of production of complex molecules from simpler compounds within the organism.
- 16) Intrinsic factor: It is a glycoprotein produced by the parietal cells of the stomach necessary for the absorption of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>.

- 17) Pepsin: It is the principle digestive enzyme involved in the breakdown of proteins to corresponding peptides.
- 18) Interferons: They are proteins released by host cells as a signal in response to an infection by a pathogen.
- 19) Isomer: They are chemical compounds having the same molecular formula but different structure and configuration.
- 20) Canning: It is one of the food preservation techniques that involve application of heat to foods packed in sealed containers to prevent spoilage.