**Sunzid Hassan**

1. Intercellular means between cells.

2. Ribosomes are found in granular ER.

3. 50 micrometers.

4. C02.

5. Poorly

6. Lungs.

7. Concentration gradient.

8. 7.5-10 nanometers.

9. 10000-fold.

10. Negative feedback loop.

11. Positive feedback loop. It's a good thing. It is bad in case of heart attacks.

12. Functional protein.

13. Decrease.

14. 2 layers.

15. Phosphate end is hydrophilic and fatty acid portion is hydrophobic.

16. In the outward-facing surface of the membrane?

17. CO2

18. Millimoles per liter.

19. RNA and proteins.

20. Smooth ER.

21. Peroxisomes contain oxidases rather than hydrolases of lysosomes.

22. Transcription.

23. Increases surface area.

24. 9 nanometers. Molecules up to 44,000 molecular weights can pass through.

25. Peptide linkage.

26. 5-10 micrometer.

27. Phagocytosis.

28. True.

29. Mitochondria.

30. 1. Phosphoric acid, 2. a sugar called deoxyribose, 3. four nitrogenous bases (two purines - adenine and guanine and two pyrimidines - cytosine and thymine).

31. Hydrogen bond.

32. The DNA strand immediately ahead of the initial gene is a sequence of nucleotides called the promoter. The RNA polymerase has an appropriate complementary structure that recognizes promoter and becomes attached to it.

33. Phosphate bond.

34. Messenger RNA.

35. Anticodon.

36. Translation.

37. a. decrease for Alzheimer's disease, b. increase for cancer.

38. Polyribosomes.

39. Promoter.

40. Regulatory protein called repressor.

41. Negative feedback effect.

42. DNA ligase.

43. Histones, positive charge.

44. Neurons.

45. Stops cell growth.

46. tRNA.

47. Caspases.

48. Increase.

49. Carcinogens.

50. Angiogenic factors.