



## PhD degree in (Medical Biochemistry and Molecular Biology)

**Blueprint of (Biochemistry of proteins and cell signaling – Advanced level) course (PhD)**

**Course Code: (BIC604BPCA - BIC609BPCA - BIC610BPCA)**

**The total marks of this course are 150, divided as:**

- Workplace-based assessment (30 marks)
- Written exam (120 marks), distributed as follows:

Course content	Teaching hours	Relative weight to the total marks	Total Marks	MCQ Marks	No of exam Q (MCQ)	Short essay questions Marks	No of exam Q (short essay questions)
1. Proteins: Three-dimensional structure and function: a) Primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structure. b) Protein-protein interactions. c) Protein denaturation and renaturation.	1	2.22%	3	2		1	
2. Protein folding and stability: a) Definition - processing. b) Quality control system. c) Unfolded protein response in the cytosol and endoplasmic reticulum. d) Degradation of proteins. e) Biochemical aspect of conformational diseases associated with unfolding of various proteins.	3	6.67%	8	6		2	
3. Intracellular trafficking and	3	6.67%	8	6		2	



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sorting of proteins: a) Pathways of protein import into intracellular organelles. b) Transport vesicles. c) Protein sorting. d) Role of small GTPases. e) Biochemical aspect of diseases caused by abnormalities in intracellular transport of specific proteins.							
4. Plasma proteins: a) Enzymes. b) Hormones. c) Transport or binding proteins. d) Proteins involved in immune defense, inflammatory response and blood clotting.	5	11.11%	13	9		4	
5. Globular and fibrous proteins: - Types, structure and function.	1	2.22%	3	2		1	
6. Proteomics: a) Introduction. b) Types: Expression, structural and functional proteomics. c) Basics of proteomics technologies: ❖ Conventional techniques: - Chromatography. - Enzyme-linked	7	15.56%	19	13		6	



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immunosorbent assay (ELISA). - Western blotting. - 2D-gel electrophoresis. ❖ Advanced techniques: - Microarrays. - Mass spectrometry (MS). - Amino acid sequencing. - Isotope coded affinity (ICAT). - X-ray crystallography.							
7. Introduction to cell signaling: a) Basic principle of cell signaling. b) Cell-cell & cell-matrix interaction.	1	2.22%	3	2		1	
8. Components of cell signaling: a) Ligands or signals. b) Receptors: ❖ Intracellular: <input type="checkbox"/> Organelles (nuclear, mitochondrial & endoplasmic reticulum). <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoplasmic ❖ Membranous c) Signal transducers d) Second messengers e) Transcription factors	5	11.11%	13	9		4	
9. Molecular mechanisms of cell	8	17.78%	21	15		6	



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signaling pathways: a) Initiation. b) Propagation: <input type="checkbox"/> cAMP / phosphoinositide Ca+2 signaling pathways. <input type="checkbox"/> cGMP signaling pathways. <input type="checkbox"/> RAS / MAP kinase signaling pathways. <input type="checkbox"/> PI3K / AKT / mTOR signaling pathways. c) Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Insulin response pathway. <input type="checkbox"/> Damage / stress response. <input type="checkbox"/> Oncogenic (proliferation) response pathway. <input type="checkbox"/> Survival response pathway. <input type="checkbox"/> Inflammatory response pathway. <input type="checkbox"/> Energy response pathway. <input type="checkbox"/> Developmental response pathway. d) Termination.							
10. Regulators of signaling pathways.	2	4.44%	5	3		2	
11. Clinical aspect of misfolded proteins e.g. amyloidosis,	3	6.67%	8	6		2	



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Alzheimer, Parkinson's diseases, ..etc							
12. Clinical aspect of diseases caused by abnormalities in intracellular transport of specific proteins e.g. cystic fibrosis, hemophilia, familial hypercholesterolemia, $\alpha$ 1 antitrypsin deficiency, Von Willbrand, etc	3	6.67%	8	6		2	
13. Clinical aspect related to plasma proteins abnormalities.	3	6.67%	8	6		2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>85</b>		<b>35</b>	

**Head of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Department**  
**Prof. Fagr Bazeed**