

▼ Pepsin

- Secreted into stomach
- Works in acidic conditions

▼ Exopeptidases

- Hydrolyses peptide bonds on protein ends

▼ Dipeptidases

- Works on dipeptides
- Separates amino acids using hydrolysis
- Found in cell- surface membrane of epithelial cells

▼ Products of Digestion Absorption

▼ Monosaccharides

- Active transport absorbs glucose using sodium ions with co-transport protein
- Facilitated diffusion absorbs fructose using another transport protein

▼ Monoglycerides and Fatty Acids

- Micelles move monoglycerides and fatty acids to epithelium
- Micelles not absorbed by epithelium
- Monoglycerides and fatty acids diffuse across epithelial cell membrane because they're lipid soluble

▼ Amino Acids

- Absorbed using co-transport
- Sodium ions actively transported outside epithelial cells
- Creates sodium ion concentration gradient

- Tissue can stretch and recoil retaining high pressure
- Inner lining also helps to retain high pressure
- Carries oxygenated blood except pulmonary arteries

▼ Arterioles

- Creates vessel networks
- Directs blood to different muscles
- Able to restrict or allow blood flow

▼ Veins

- Takes low pressured blood to heart
- Has wider lumen with minimum elasticity or muscle tissue
- Muscle contraction helps blood flow in veins
- Carries deoxygenated blood except pulmonary veins

▼ Capillaries

- Short diffusion pathway
- Thin walls
- Lots of capillaries increasing surface area

▼ Capillary Beds

- Network of capillaries

▼ Tissue Fluid Formation

- Hydrostatic pressure inside capillaries is higher than inside fluid (start of capillary bed)

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