Dr. Desai's section: Choose one answer from among the available A, B, C, or D answers that best matches or completes the preceding statement. 4 questions / 15 points

1. The specific pentasaccharide sequence critical for high anticoagulant activity has a composition **4 pts**
   A) uronic acid (1→4) glucosamine (1→4) uronic acid (1→4) glucosamine (1→4) uronic acid
   B) glucosamine (1→4) uronic acid (1→4) glucosamine (1→4) uronic acid (1→4) glucosamine
   C) uronic acid (1→4) glucosamine (1→4) glucosamine (1→4) uronic acid (1→4) uronic acid
   D) glucosamine (1→4) uronic acid (1→4) uronic acid (1→4) glucosamine (1→4) uronic acid

2. Heparin is **4 pts**

   A) an activator of factor Xa and thrombin
   B) an inhibitor of antithrombin
   C) an activator of antithrombin
   D) None of the above

3. Anticoagulant coumarins **4 pts**

   A) inhibit enzymes involved in the antithrombin-dependent conversion of certain glutamate residues in prothrombin to γ-carboxyl glutamate residues
   B) inhibit enzymes involved in the Vitamin K-dependent conversion of certain glutamate residues in prothrombin to γ-carboxyl glutamate residues
   C) inhibit enzymes involved in the Vitamin K-dependent conversion of certain γ-carboxyl glutamate residues in prothrombin to glutamate residues
   D) none of the above

4. Nitrovasodilators **3 pts**

   A) probably release nitric oxide in the blood stream
   B) dilate coronary arteries
   C) are fast diffusing molecules
   D) all of the above