生物化学专业英语 文献说读指南

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内容提要

《生物化学专业英语及文献指南》是根据沈阳药科大学一线教师多年教学 经验,以生物化学学科内容为主干、并选录拓展阅读材料和英语论文编写而成。 旨在通过专业英语学习,传播国内外本领域内知名专家研究成果及学科前沿动 向, 为生物及药学专业学生和广大读者在阅读文献时提供有价值的参考, 并为毕 业论文写作打下良好的基础。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

生物化学专业英语及文献阅读指南/高健,李雪, 郭佳主编。一上海、上海交通大学出版社,2013 ISBN 978-7-313-09195-6

I. ①生··· II. ①高··· ②李··· ③郭··· III. ①生物化学—英语 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第265080号

生物化学专业英语及文献阅读指南

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上海交通大學出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路951号 邮政编码200030)

电话: 64071208 出版人: 韩建民

上海颛辉印刷厂印刷

全国新华书店经销

开本: 880mm×1230mm 1/32 印张: 14.25 字数: 406千字

2013年1月第1版 2013年1月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-313-09195-6/H 定价: 45.00元

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前言

为适应我国高等教育发展的新形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,加强专业学习,满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要,我们编写了这本《生物化学专业英语及文献阅读指南》。

现有的其他教材对专业方面只是英语的简单介绍,而本书的特点 是深入专业,与专业同步。既是英语学习,又是专业延伸。

编写依据:从 2009 年起沈阳药科大学为加强培养青年教师,帮助青年教师快速成长以尽快满足和适应我校特有的教学要求和需要,创造性地提出了"解专业知识,走进专业领域"并为专业服务的新理念。为此,也创立了培养青年教师的新模式。两年多来外语部青年教师做了很多工作——与专业教师会谈、走进专业课堂、专业实验室、收集相关材料,整理专业词汇等。在此基础上,我们开始进行药学专业词汇语料库的建设。在工作中,我们认为有必要把在本专业方面知名专家和学科前沿动向介绍给学生。尤其是论文的选摘与专业联系紧密,这将为学生们的毕业论文写作打下良好的基础。

适用对象:生物科学、生物工程、水产、食品科学与工程、食品质量与安全、药物学、食品技术、营养学专业的大三、大四学生。论文部分适用药学、药剂学、制药工程学、生物工程学专业的大三、大四学生、硕士及博士研究生。

本书构成:本书分为两部分:

1. 专业英语

生物化学专业参考书目录:

- (1) Lehninger *Principles of Biochemistry* (Fourth Edition)
 David L. Nelson & Michael M. Cox
 Copyright @Macmillan Higher Education, 2004
- (2) Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry (Twenty-sixth Edition)
 Robert K. Murray@Daryl K. Granner, Peter A. Mayes, Victor W. Rodwell
 Copyright @McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2003
- (3) Introduction to General, Organic, and Biochemistry (Seventh Edition)
 Frederick A. Bettelheim, William H. Brown, Jerry March
 Copyright @Thomson Learning, Inc., 2004
- (4) General, Organic, & Biological Chemistry: Structures of Life Karen C. Timberlake Copyright @Pearson Education, Inc., 2004
- 2. 专业英语论文选录及翻译(全是 SCI 或国际或全国核心期刊录入文章) 其中包括:原文、文章摘要、论文翻译

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专业论文翻译:沈阳药科大学药学、药剂学、制药工程学、生物工程 学等专业的硕士研究生及部分博士研究生

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参与材料整理和编写修订工作的还有张宇红老师。她在本书中负责把大量的 PHD 格式的论文转化成 Word 文档,谨向她对本书的支持表示衷心感谢。

本书在编写过程中得到校、院领导的亲切关怀和大力支持,在此表示衷心感谢。

本书以外语教学的视角编写专业英语及文献阅读指南尚属尝试,由于经验不足,错误或不当之处在所难免,敬请读者指正。

编 者 2012年5月



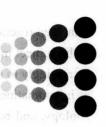
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Section A



Specialized English for Biochemistry Students 生物化学 专业英语

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Part I Reading mode a solic as a sea or control of the contemporario

Biochemistry — An Overview

Biochemistry is the systematic study of the chemicals of living system, their organization, and the principles of their participation in the processes of life. The major objective of biochemistry is the complete understanding, at the molecular level, of all of the chemical processes associated with living cells.

Biochemistry Is Essential to All Life Sciences The biochemistry of the nucleic acids lies at the heart of genetics; meanwhile, the use of genetic approaches has been critical for elucidating many areas of biochemistry. Physiology, the study of body function, overlaps with biochemistry almost completely. Immunology employs numerous biochemical techniques, and many immunologic approaches have found wide use by biochemists. Pharmacology and pharmacy rest on a sound knowledge of biochemistry and physiology; in particular, most drugs are metabolized by enzyme-

catalyzed reactions. Poisons act on biochemical reactions or processes; this is the subject matter of toxicology. Biochemical approaches are being used increasingly to study basic aspects of pathology (the study of disease), such as inflammation, cell injury, and cancer. Many researchers in microbiology, zoology, and botany employ biochemical approaches almost exclusively. These relationships are not surprising, because life as we know it depends on biochemical reactions and processes. In fact, the old barriers among the life sciences are breaking down, and biochemistry is increasingly becoming their common language.

Purpose of Biochemistry is manifold •Biochemistry is used to learn about the biological processes which take place in cells and organisms.
•Biochemistry may be used to study the properties of biological molecules, for a variety of purposes. For example, a biochemist may study the characteristics of the keratin in hair so that a shampoo may be developed that enhances curliness or softness. •Biochemists find uses for biomolecules. For example, a biochemist may use a certain lipid as a food additive.
•Alternatively, a biochemist might find a substitute for a usual biomolecule. For example, biochemists help to develop artificial sweeteners. •Biochemists can help cells to produce new products. Gene therapy is within the realm of biochemistry. The development of biological machinery falls within the realm of biochemistry.

W ords

molecule ['mɒlɪkjuːl] n.	[化学] 分子; 微小颗粒, 微粒
compound ['kompaund;	
kəm'paund] vt.	合成; 混合; 和解妥协; 搀合
vi.	和解;妥协
vilanemo l'in eletera	[化学] 化合物;混合物;复合词
rationals of ra. Podels or	复合的;混合的

intricate ['intrikət] a.	复杂的; 错综的, 缠结的
mayer [meɪə] n.	迈尔(热容量单位)
constrain [kən'streɪn] vt.	驱使;强迫;束缚
foodstuff ['fudstʌf] n.	食品,食物;粮食,食料
carbohydrate ['ka:bəu'haidreit] n.	[有化]碳水化合物;[有化]糖类
lipid ['lɪpɪd; 'laɪpɪd] n.	[生化] 脂质;油脂
membrane ['mem,brem] n.	膜;薄膜;羊皮纸
enzyme ['enzaɪm] n.	[生化] 酶
catalyst [ˈkætəlɪst] n.	[物化] 催化剂;刺激因素
circulatory [ˈsɜːkjələˌtɔːrɪ; ˈsɜːkjələtɒrɪ] a.	循环的
conduit ['kondɪt] n.	[电] 导管;沟渠;导水管
tissue [ˈtɪʃʊ; -sju:] <i>n.</i> vt.	纸巾;薄纱;一套 饰以薄纱;用化妆纸揩去
hormone ['hɔːˌməun] n.	[生理] 激素,荷尔蒙
neurotransmitter [,njuərəutrænz'mɪtə] n.	[生理] 神经递质; [生理] 神经传递素
rubble [ˈrʌbl] n.	碎石,碎砖;粗石堆
encode [en'kəud] vt.	[计] 编码,译码
nucleic [njo'kl11k] a.	核的
synthesis [' $\sin\theta$ isis] n .	综合,[化学]合成;综合体
cellular [ˈseljʊlə] a.	细胞的;多孔的;由细胞组成的

Expressions

isolate from	使与隔离;使与分离;使孤立;与 隔离开
focus on	集中于
carry away	运走; 使失去自制力
carry out	执行,实行;贯彻;实现;完成
lay the basis for	为奠定了基础

凝视, 盯着看, 眯着眼 构词法: 1. -atic [构成形容词或名词]表示"……(性)的(人或物)"。 问题的:有疑问的:不确定的(problem问题+ problematic atic) 戏剧的: 引人注目的; 激动人心的 (drama戏剧+ dramatic tic) 系统的 (system系统+atic) systematic a. emblematic 象征的 (emblem徽+atic) 2. -al (1) [形容词后缀]表示"属于……的、具有……性质的、如……的"。 秋天的 (autumn秋天+al) autumnal imaginal 想象的 (imagine想象, 去e+al) 邀请的 (invitation邀请+al) invitational (2) [名词后缀]构成抽象名词,表示行为、状况、事情或人。 拒绝 (refuse拒绝, 去e+al) refusal n 撤退 (withdraw撤退+al) withdrawal n. removal 移动, 迁 (remove移动, 去e+al) n. 评价 (appraise评价, 去e+al) appraisal n. 雇, 开除(dismiss解雇, 开除+al) dismissal n. 再生,复活(revive复生、再生, 去e+al) revival n. approval 批准,赞成 n. 试验, 尝试 (tri三+al)

到达者 (arrive到达, 夫e+al)

壁画(mur墙+al)

trial

arrival

mural

n.

n.

n.

[用在辅音字母前]=carb

carbocyclic a. [化] 碳环的 (carbo+cyclic环的; 循环的)

carbomycin n. [微] 碳霉素 (carbo+mycin霉菌素)

carbohydrate n. [化] 碳水化合物,糖类(carbo+hydrate水合物; 氢氧化物)

4. cata-

表示"向下,相反,离开"。

cataract n. 大瀑布 (cata+ract冲→向下冲→瀑布)

cataclysm n. 洪水; 大灾难(cata离开+clysm洪水,冲→被洪水冲掉→大灾难)

catastrophe n. 灾难,大祸(cata+strophe转→转下去→灾难临 头)

课文译文

生物化学总论

生物化学就是系统地研究生物体的化学组成,结构及其参与生命活动的原则的科学。生物化学的最主要目标是从分子水平阐明活细胞相关的化学反应过程。

生物化学是所有生命科学的基础 核酸的生物化学是遗传学的核心内容;同时,遗传学方法的应用对阐明生物化学领域里很多问题也起到了至关重要的作用。生理学是研究机体功能的科学,与生物化学几乎完全重叠。免疫学中使用了大量的生物化学技术,很多免疫学方法也被生物化学家广泛使用。药理学和药学是建立在扎实的生物化学和生理学知识之上的,特别是大多数药物是通过酶促反应才被代谢掉的。毒理学研究的是毒物在生化反应和反应过程中作用。生化方法正被越来越多的应用到病理学(疾病研究)基础研究

的很多方面,如炎症、细胞损伤和癌症。很多微生物学、动物学和植物学领域的研究者几乎全部应用着生物化学方法。这些联系并不令人意外,因为生命就如我们所知,需要依赖于生化反应和生化反应过程。事实上,生物科学中旧有的壁垒正在被打破,生物化学正日益成为它们的共同语言。

生物化学的用途是什么 生物化学可以被用于学习发生在细胞和有机体内的生物反应过程。生物化学可以通过研究某一生物分子的特性,满足多样性的需求,如生物化学家可以通过研究头发中角蛋白的特性,进而开发出可以使头发更蜷曲或柔顺的洗发香波。生物化学家可以利用生物化学发现生物分子的用途,如发现某一种脂可以作为食品添加剂。另一方面,生物化学家也可以发现某种生物分子的替代产品,如帮助开发人工合成的甜味剂。

Part II Extended Reading

A Biochemist — Carl Ferdinand Cori

Carl Ferdinand Cori was the son of Carl Cori, a physician. He grew up in Trieste, where his father was the director of the Marine Biological Station. In late 1914 the Cori family moved to Prague and Carl entered the medical school of Charles University in Prague. While studying there he met Gerty Theresa Radnitz. He was drafted into the Austro-Hungarian Army and served in the ski corps, and later was transferred to the sanitary corps, for which he set up a laboratory in Trieste. At the end of the war Carl completed his studies, graduating with Gerty in 1920. Carl and Gerty married that year and worked together in clinics in Vienna.

Carl was invited to Graz to work with Otto Loewi to study the effect of the vagus nerve on the heart, Loewi would receive the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1936 for this work. While Carl was in Graz, Gerty remained in Vienna. A year later Carl was offered a position at the State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases (now the Roswell Park Cancer Institute) in Buffalo, New York and the Cori's moved to Buffalo.

While at the Institute the Cori's research focused on carbohydrate metabolism, leading to the definition of the Cori cycle in 1929, for which they received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1947. In 1928, they became naturalized citizens of the United States. In 1931 Carl accepted a position at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Missouri. Carl joined as professor of pharmacology and in 1942 was made professor of biochemistry.

In 1946, he won the Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research.

Gerty died in 1957, Carl married Anne Fitz-Gerald Jones in 1960. Carl stayed on at Washington University until 1966, when he retired as chair of the biochemistry department. Following retirement Cori moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University laboratory space at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he pursued research in genetics.

译文

生物化学家---卡尔·斐迪南·科里

卡尔·斐迪南·科里出生在医生家庭,他的父亲是卡尔·科里。他在的里雅斯特长大,在那里他父亲是当地海洋生物研究所所长。1914年末他们举家搬到布拉格,科里进入布拉格查理大学的医学院,在大学时期他认识了后来他的妻子。第一次世界大战中他被征入奥匈帝国军队,一开始在空军,后来转入卫生队,他在的里雅斯特设立了一个实验室。战后他于1920年与他妻子同时完成了学业。两人结婚并一起在维也纳的医院中就职。

科里受奥托·洛伊聘请赴格拉茨研究迷走神经对心脏的影响。后来洛伊于1936年为此获得诺贝尔生理学或医学奖。科里在格拉茨时他的妻子留在维也纳。一年后他受美国纽约州布法罗州立恶病研究所邀

请,科里夫妇移居布法罗。

在布法罗科里夫妇专注对糖代谢的研究,于1929年提出了"科里循环"定义。因此于1947年获得诺贝尔生理学奖。1928年他们加入美国国籍。1931年科里接受了位于密苏里州圣•路易斯的华盛顿大学医学院的聘请成为该大学药物学教授。1942年他改任生物化学教授。

1957年科里的妻子吉蒂逝世,1960年他再婚。他在华盛顿大学工作至1966年。1966年退休时他任生物化学系的主任。退休后他移居坎布里奇,在麻省总医院的一个实验室中研究遗传学。

Unit 2

Part I Reading

Introduction to the Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are aldehydes and ketones with many OH groups, or substances that form these when hydrolyzed. They are classified as monosaccharides, oligosaccharides, or polysaccharides depending on the number of simple sugars they contain. Carbohydrates are the primary products of photosynthesis, the complex series of reactions in plants by which CO₂, H₂O, and minerals are converted to plant chemicals and oxygen using the solar energy absorbed by the chlorophyll. They are the most abundant organic compounds in the plant world. They act as storehouses of chemical energy (glucose, starch, glycogen); are components of supportive structures in plants (cellulose), crustacean shells (chitin), and connective tissues in animals (acidic polysaccharides); and are essential components of nucleic acids (D-ribose and 2-deoxy-D-ribose). Carbohydrates account for approximately three-fourths of the dry weight of plants. Animal (including humans) get their carbohydrates by eating plants, but they do not store much of what they consume. In fact, less than 1% of the body weight of animals is made up of carbohydrates.

Monosaccharides The carbohydrates that cannot be hydrolyze are called the monosaccharides or simple sugars. Their empirical formula is $(CH_2O)_n$. Those with aldhyde groups are called aldoses and those with keto groups are ketoses. Like these terms, the names of virtually all carbohydrates end in *-ose*. [1]

Whether they are aldoses or ketoses, monosaccharides with three