

- are defined by low solubility in water and high solubility in nonpolar solvents.
- Lipids are largely reduced forms of carbon in nature upon oxidation in metabolism.
- The lipids found in nature are ^{purely} hydrophobic.

Lipids 1

* hydrophobic (containing only non-polar group)

example :- triacylglycerols

amphipathic (amphiphilic) → [they possess both polar and non-polar] example :- fatty acids

- Lipids are important constituents of nervous system

- maintain our body from loss of ^{its} ~~body~~ heat

- Lipids supply the body with fatty acid that

- can't be synthesized

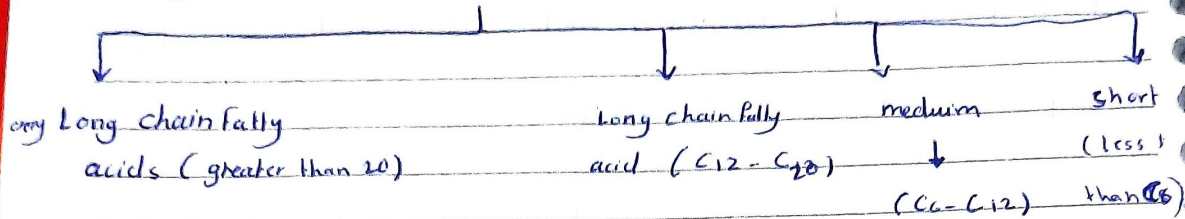
- cholesterol ^{synthesis} → vitamin D, steroid hormones, bile acid and bile salts

- building ~~block~~ block of fats → fatty acids

- fatty acid composed made up of ten or more

carbon atoms are nearly insoluble in water

Fatty acid classified as



* example of short chain Fatty acids

- acetic acid (two carbon)
- propionic acid (three carbon)
- butyric acid (Four carbon)

- medium chain present in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dairy Fat} \\ \text{maternal milk} \\ \text{vegetable oil} \end{array} \right.$

example of mono unsaturated fatty acid \rightarrow olive oil
" " poly unsaturated " " \rightarrow Fish, corn
and ~~sunflower~~ sunflower oil

* the number of double bond in unsaturated fatty acid varies from 1 to 4

unsaturated has less energy than saturated fat

The lipids found in biological systems are either hydrophobic [containing only non-polar groups] or amphiphilic (amphiphilic), which means "and nonpolar groups".

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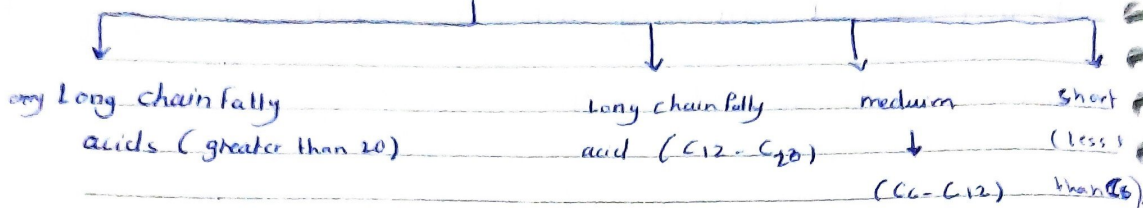
• cholesterol $\xrightarrow{\text{synthesis}}$ vitamin D, steroid hormones, bile acid and bile salts

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* example of short chain fatty acids

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- propionic acid (three carbon)
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- medium chain present in

- dairy fat
- maternal milk
- vegetable oil

example of mono unsaturated fatty acid → olive oil
" " poly unsaturated " " → fish, corn and sunflower oil

* the number of double bond in unsaturated fatty acid varies from 1 to 4

unsaturated has less energy than saturated fat

hydrocarbon in nature and the
upon oxidation in metabolic
of energy.

unsaturated Fatty acid more abundant than saturated
especially in higher plants

• saturated → palmitic acid C₁₆
 → stearic acid C₁₈

• unsaturated → oleic acid 18:1 (9)
(vitamin B)

• Animal contain → saturated
 → monounsaturated long chain

oil vegetables oil → poly unsaturated

• Numbring carbon atom in fatty acids

1. Delta Δ الترتيب بيلس في عند
 carboxyl group 1 C

example :- archodinic acid 20:4 Δ^{5, 8, 11, 14}

2. W (omega system) الترتيب بيلس في المثل
 group 1 C

archodinic (w6 n-6)

~~Linoleic~~ acid (w6)
Linoleic

اسمى →

linoleic C 18:3 Δ^{9, 12, 15}
(w-3)

(ω -6) linoleic acid (essential fatty acid)

is the precursor of

arachidonic acid

(poly unsaturated present in)

the phospholipids
of cell membrane

is the substrate for
prostaglandin synthesis

is important mediator
in pain and inflammatory
responses

2. α -linolenic acid

is the precursor of

ω -3 Fatty acids

growth

important for

development

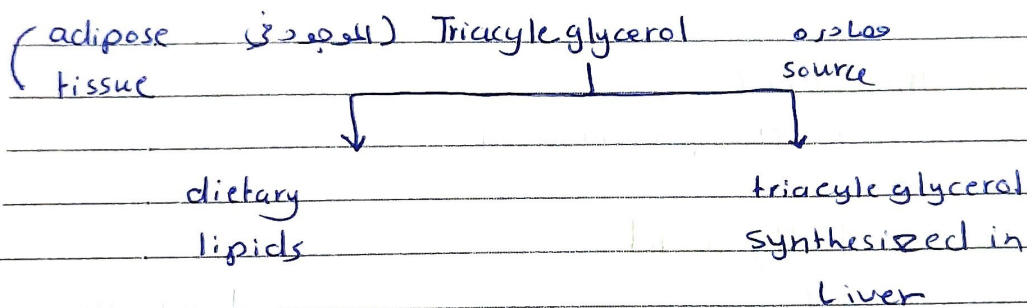
decrease in
linolenic acid
lead to
1. altered learning
behavior

2. decreased
vision

Lipids 2

Triacylglycerols

- main component of animal fat Found in adipose tissue.
 - main component of vegetables oil
 - Most ~~of~~ natural plant and animal composed of mixtures of simple and mixed triacylglycerol.
- storage site for lipids (adipose tissue)



complete oxidation of 1g triacylglycerols yield 38Kj
of energy

Lipids are defined as fats, oils, waxes, phospholipids, high solubility in non-polar solvents, steroid hormones, salts, and other lipids. Lipids are largely hydrophobic and other represent highly reduced energy upon oxidation of the lipid.

phospholipids:

- The common alcohol moieties of phosphoglycerids are
 1. serine
 2. choline
 3. inositol