

function : transport lipids ( triacylglycerols + cholesterol )

- 1- small intestine → liver
- 2- liver ↔ peripheral tissues

differentiation → ratio of protein to lipids

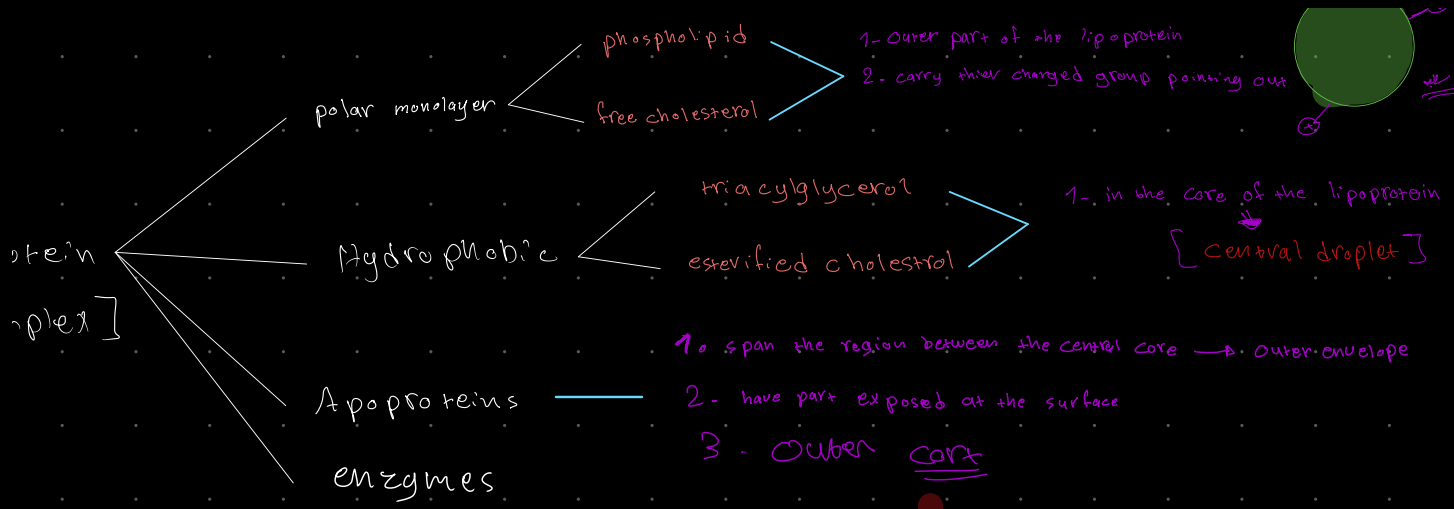
- ▶ chylomicrons
- ▶ very-low density [VLDL]
- ▶ low-density [LDL]
- ▶ intermediate density [IDL]
- ▶ high-density [HDL]

particular apoproteins and lipids that contain

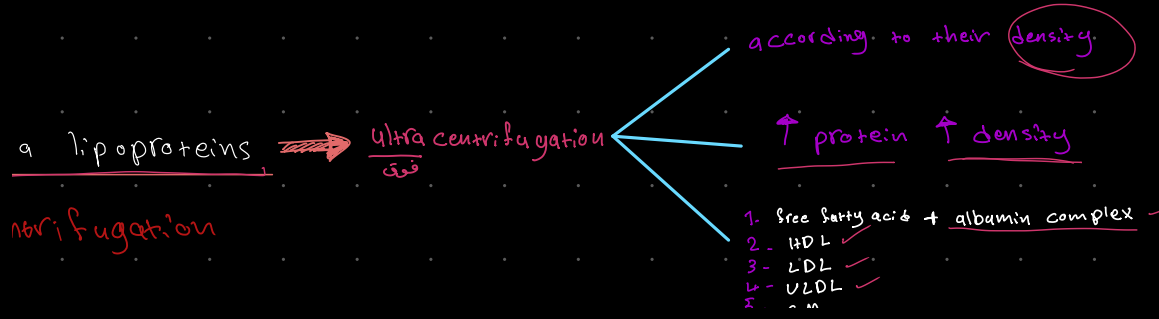
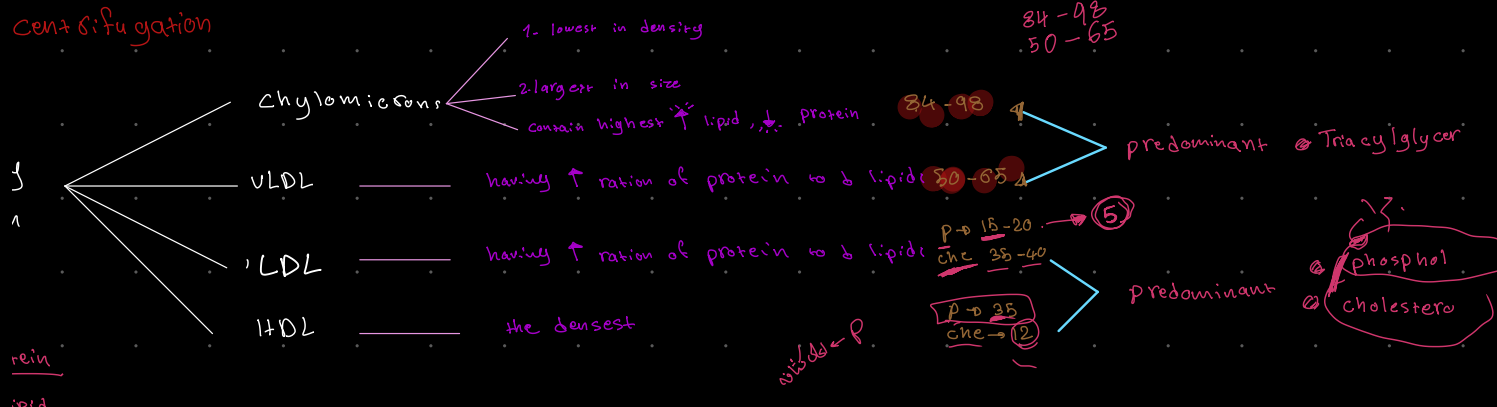
ol

lipid  
)



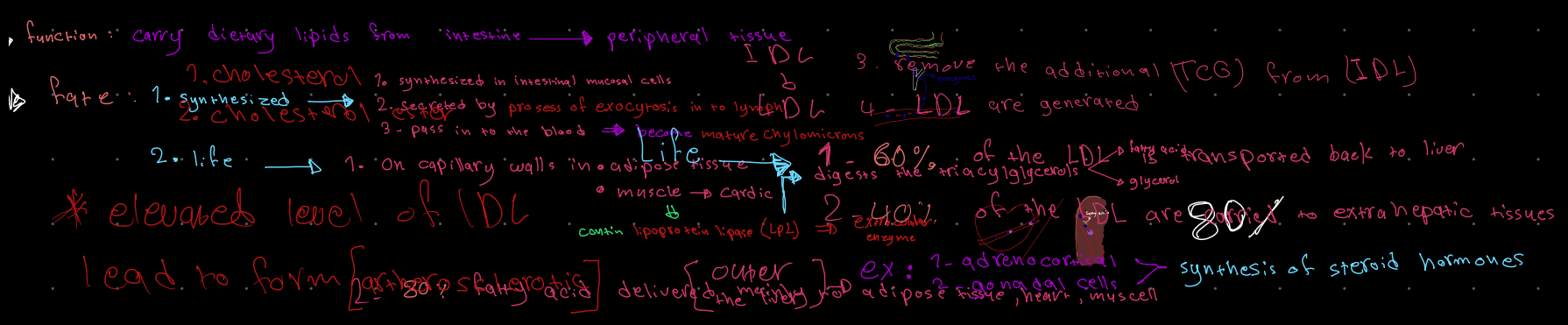
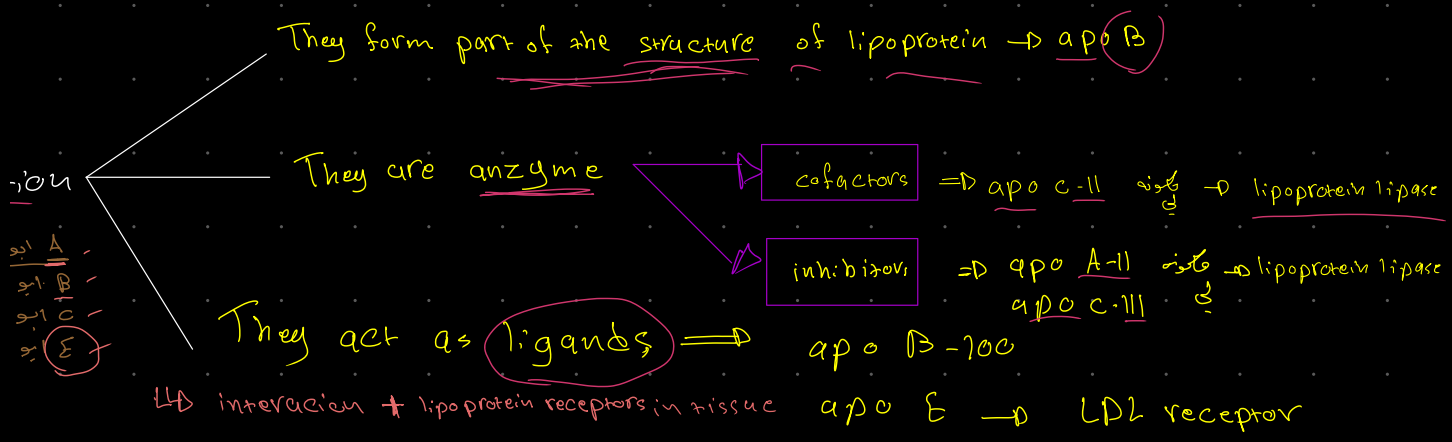


**Centrifugation**



**centrifugation**

IT



3 - 20% goes to the liver

3 - end → chylomicron become progressively smaller  
2. (TCG) ↓, ch ↑ / protein ↑

HDL function: to carry lipid  
1. synthesized in liver and intestine as relatively small molecule

fate: synthesized → 1. produced in the liver through discination of dietary lipoprotein contain:  
1. phospholipids  
2. free cholesterol  
3. variety of apo proteins  
2. obtained from blood

2. maturation of nascent HDL → 1. HDL accumulates excess dietary glucose, phospholipids and cholesterol from cell lining the blood vessel  
or synthesized from glycose

life → 1. pass through the circulation  
2. degraded they TCG by lipoprotein lipase  
3. it takes a more globular shape to eventually

4. HDL accepts free cholesterol from peripheral tissue

function: 1. primary function LDL is to provide cholesterol to peripheral tissue  
2. cholesterol is transferred to cholesterol ester

fate: synthesized →

- transferred to VLDL
- returned to liver by IDL, LDL

- remove the additional core (TCG) from VLDL
- it will transformed to (IDL)

in:

UIDL

