

Lipid



Introduction to Lipid

- ลักษณะทั่วไปของลิพิด (lipid)

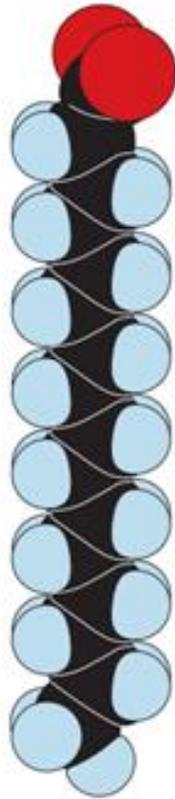
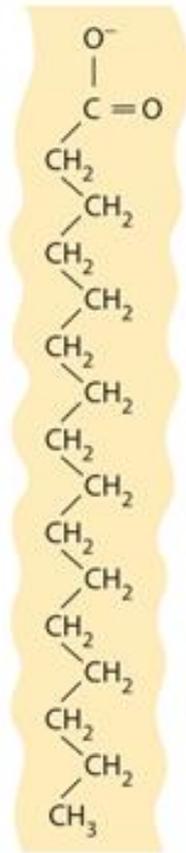
Fatty Acids

- กรดไขมัน (fatty acid)

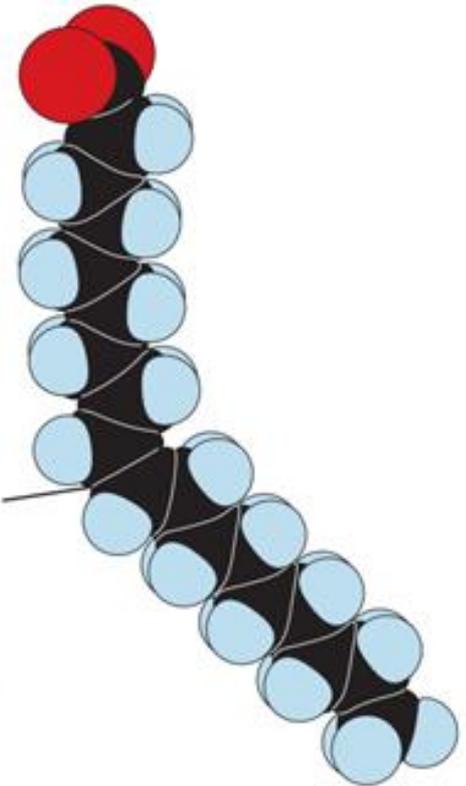
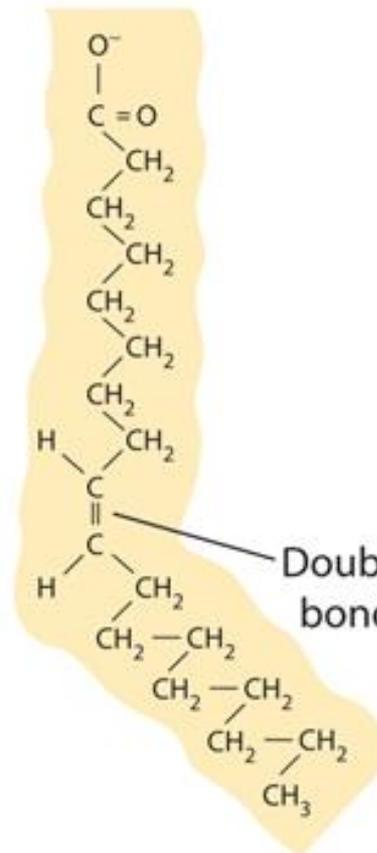
Fatty Acids

- ประเภทของกรดไขมัน (types of fatty acid)

Fatty Acids



(a) Palmitate (saturated)



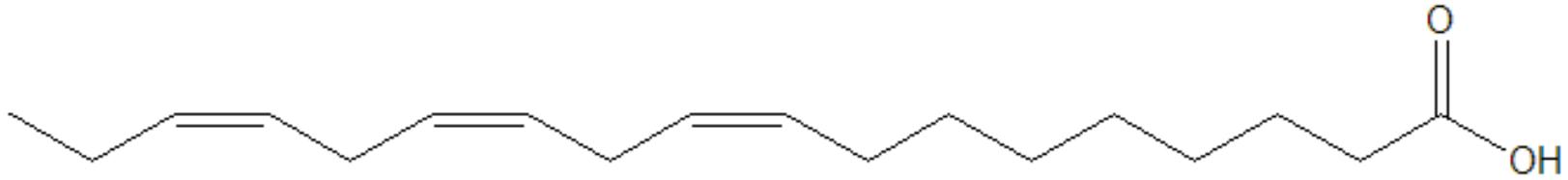
(b) Oleate (unsaturated)

Fatty Acids

- การเรียกชื่อกรดไขมัน (fatty acid nomenclature)

Fatty Acids

- กรดไขมันชนิด α -linolenic acid (ALA) มีสูตรโครงสร้างดังต่อไปนี้



- ระบุชื่อ IUPAC ของกรดไขมันชนิดนี้และเขียนโครงสร้างแบบย่อ (Δ -system)
- กรดไขมันชนิดนี้จัดเป็น ω -3 หรือ ω -6 เพราะเหตุใด
- จุดหลอมเหลวของกรดไขมัน ALA เทียบกับ stearic acid เป็นอย่างไร เพราะเหตุใด

Fatty Acids

TABLE 9-1 The Common Biological Fatty Acids

Symbol ^a	Common Name	Systematic Name	Structure	mp (°C)
Saturated fatty acids				
12:0	Lauric acid	Dodecanoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{COOH}$	44.2
14:0	Myristic acid	Tetradecanoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{COOH}$	53.9
16:0	Palmitic acid	Hexadecanoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{COOH}$	63.1
18:0	Stearic acid	Octadecanoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{COOH}$	69.6
20:0	Arachidic acid	Eicosanoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{18}\text{COOH}$	77
22:0	Behenic acid	Docosanoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{20}\text{COOH}$	81.5
24:0	Lignoceric acid	Tetracosanoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{22}\text{COOH}$	88
Unsaturated fatty acids (all double bonds are cis)				
16:1 $n-7$	Palmitoleic acid	9-Hexadecanoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{COOH}$	-0.5
18:1 $n-9$	Oleic acid	9-Octadecanoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{COOH}$	12
18:2 $n-6$	Linoleic acid	9,12-Octadecadienoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4(\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2)_2(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{COOH}$	-5
18:3 $n-3$	α -Linolenic acid	9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2)_3(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{COOH}$	-11
18:3 $n-6$	γ -Linolenic acid	6,9,12-Octadecatrienoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4(\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2)_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{COOH}$	-11
20:4 $n-6$	Arachidonic acid	5,8,11,14-Eicosatetraenoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4(\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2)_4(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH}$	-49.5
20:5 $n-3$	EPA	5,8,11,14,17-Eicosapentaenoic acid	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2)_5(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH}$	-54
22:6 $n-3$	DHA	4,7,10,13,16,19-Docosohexenoic acid	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2)_6\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$	-44
24:1 $n-9$	Nervonic acid	15-Tetracosenoic acid	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_{13}\text{COOH}$	39

^aNumber of carbon atoms: Number of double bonds. For unsaturated fatty acids, the quantity “ $n-x$ ” indicates the position of the last double bond in the fatty acid, where n is its number of C atoms, and x is the position of the last double-bonded C atom counting from the methyl-terminal (ω) end.

Source: LipidBank (<http://www.lipidbank.jp>).

? How do chain length and the presence of double bonds affect the melting point?

Triacylglycerols

- ลักษณะและโครงสร้างของ triacylglycerol: TAG (1)

Triacylglycerols

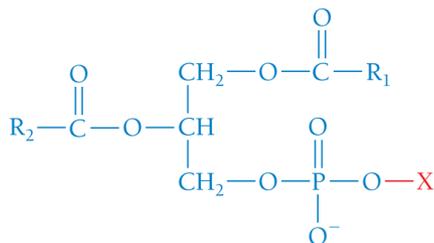
- ลักษณะและโครงสร้างของ triacylglycerol: TAG (2)

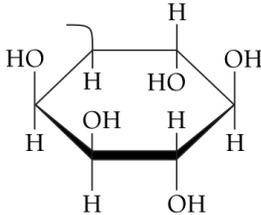
Glycerophospholipid

- ลักษณะและโครงสร้างของ glycerophospholipid

Glycerophospholipid

TABLE 9-2 The Common Classes of Glycerophospholipids

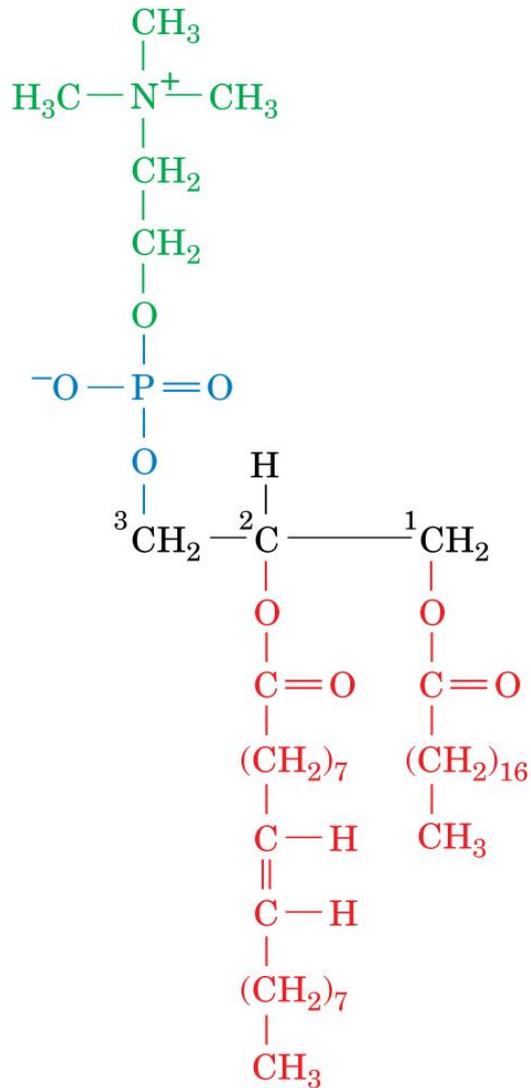


Name of X—OH	Formula of —X	Name of Phospholipid
Water	—H	Phosphatidic acid
Ethanolamine	—CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₃ ⁺	Phosphatidylethanolamine
Choline	—CH ₂ CH ₂ N(CH ₃) ₃ ⁺	Phosphatidylcholine (lecithin)
Serine	—CH ₂ CH(NH ₃ ⁺)COO ⁻	Phosphatidylserine
<i>myo</i> -Inositol		Phosphatidylinositol
Glycerol	—CH ₂ CH(OH)CH ₂ OH	Phosphatidylglycerol
Phosphatidylglycerol	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{O}^- \\ \\ \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}_3-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{CH}-\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{R}_4 \\ \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array} $	Diphosphatidylglycerol (cardiolipin)

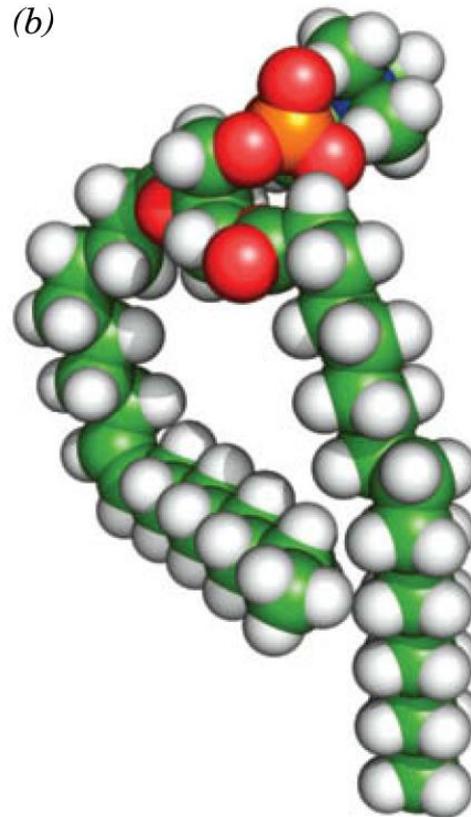
? Identify the functional groups in the glycerophospholipids.

Glycerophospholipid

(a)



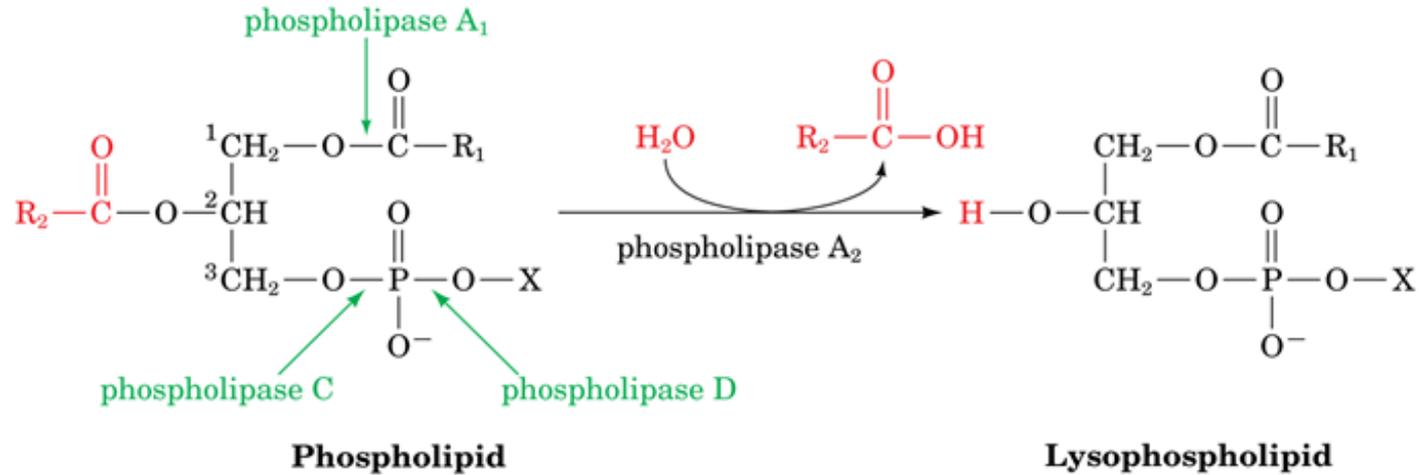
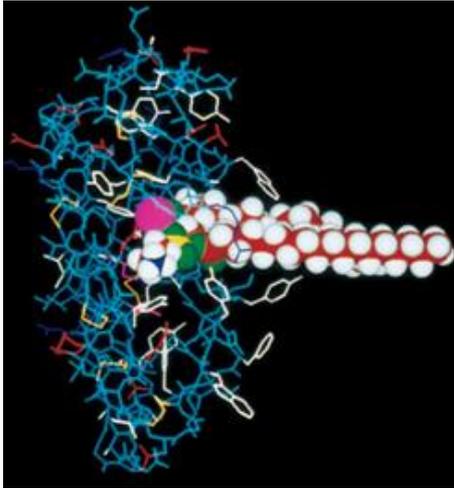
(b)



1-Stearoyl-2-oleoyl-3-phosphatidylcholine

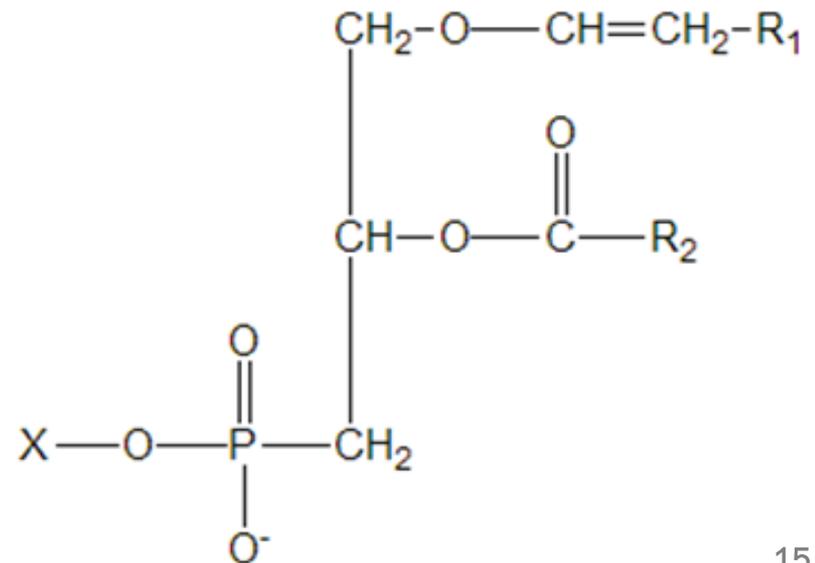
Glycerophospholipid

- Phospholipase



Glycerophospholipid

- Plasmalogen



Sphingolipid

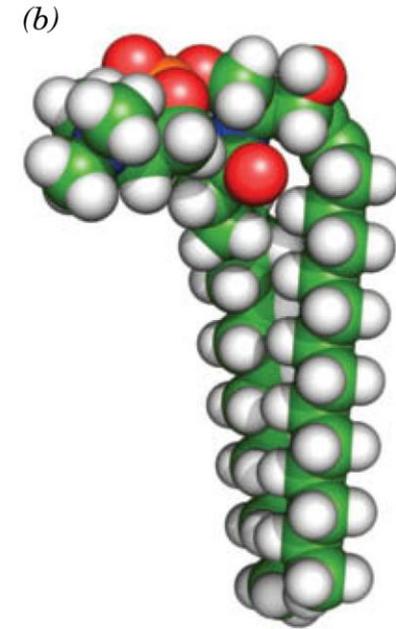
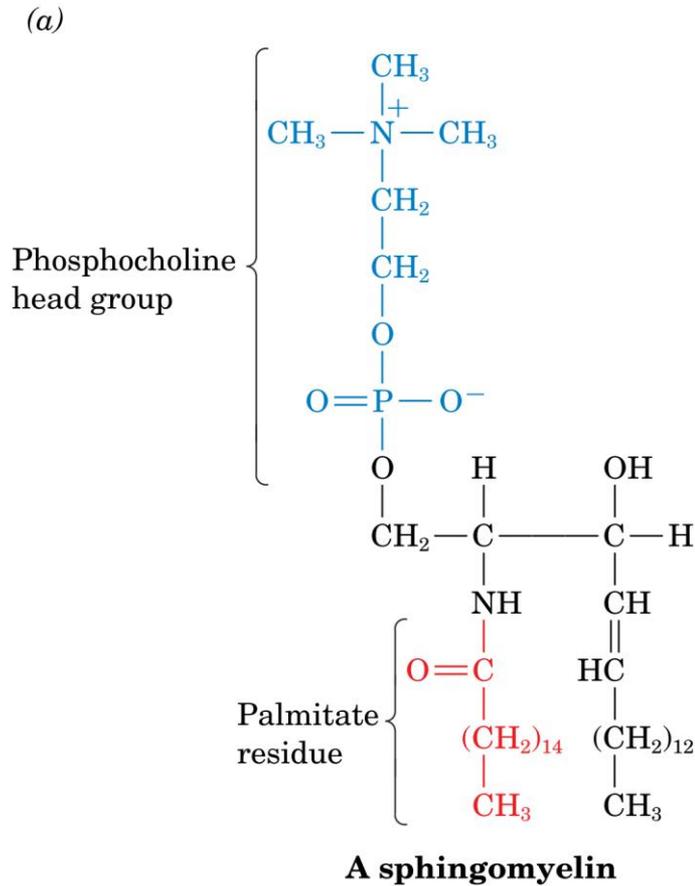
- ลักษณะทั่วไปของ sphingolipid

Sphingolipid

- Sphingomyelin

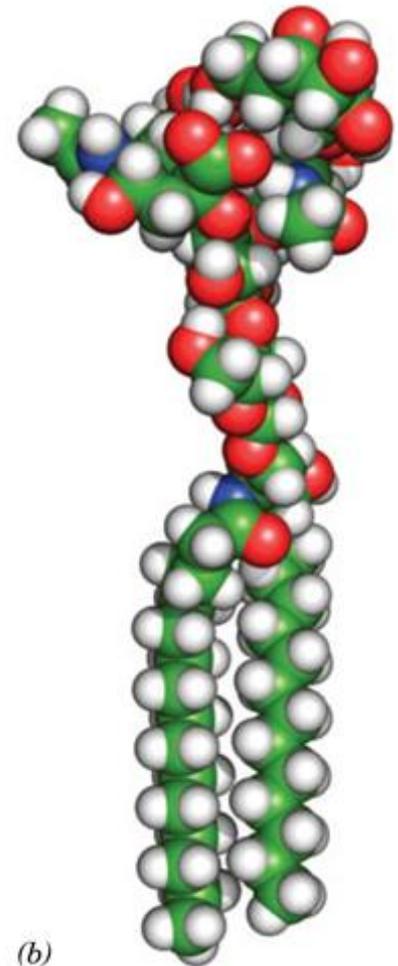
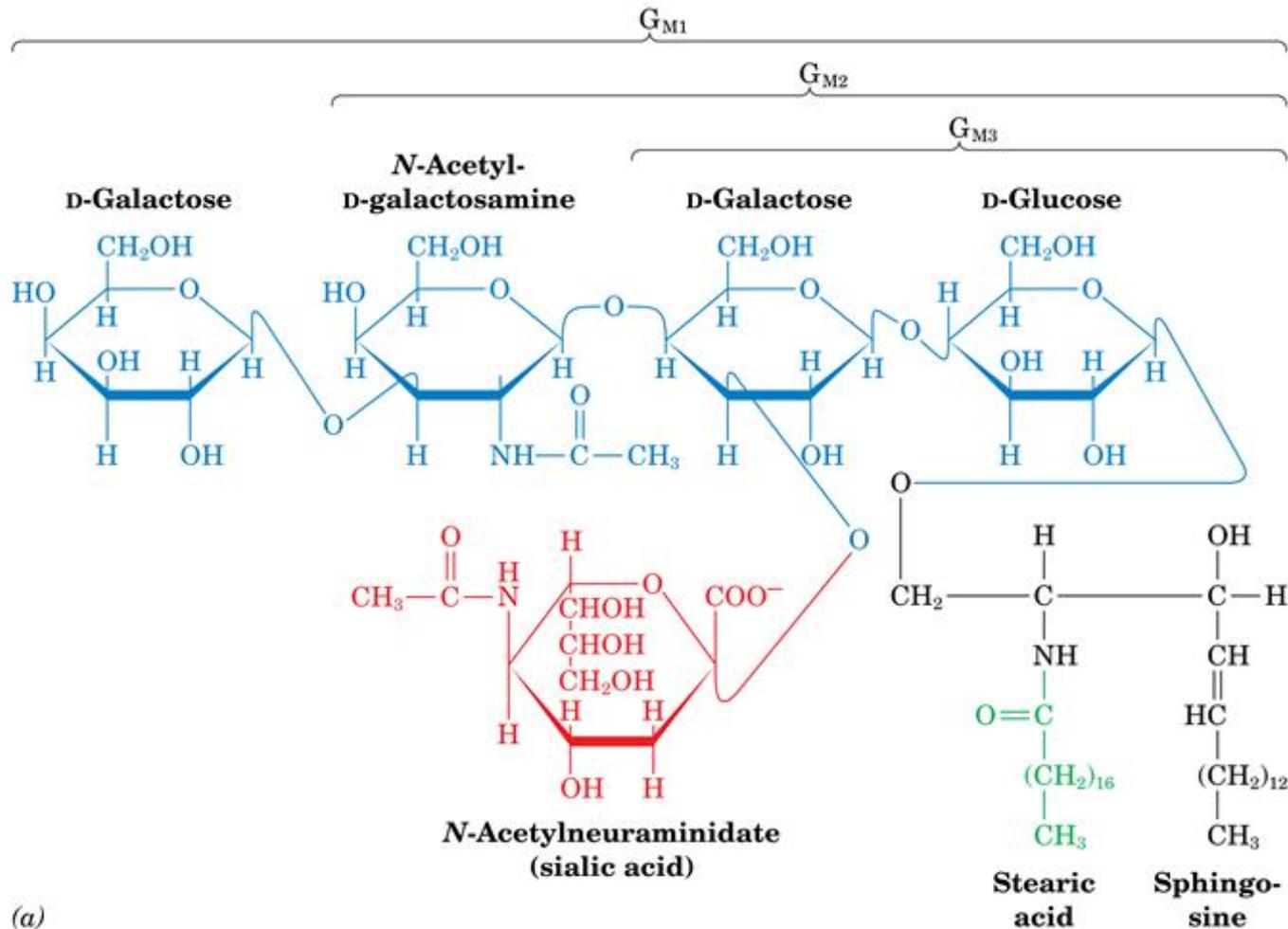
Sphingolipid

- Sphingomyelin



Sphingolipid

- Cerebroside



(a)

(b)

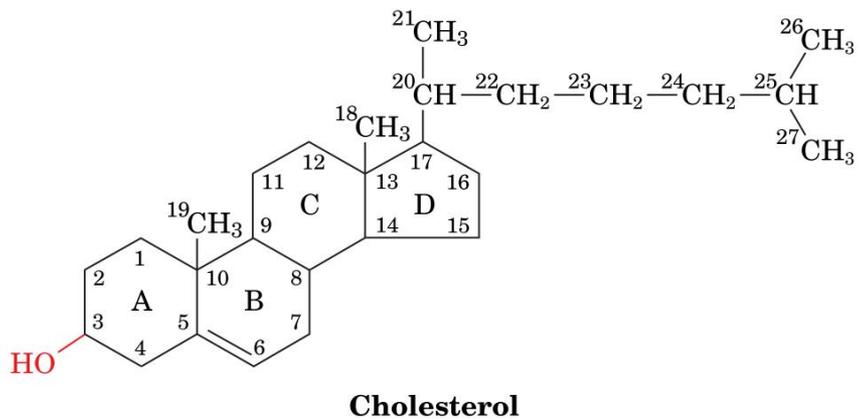
Steroid

- ลักษณะทั่วไปของ sphingolipid

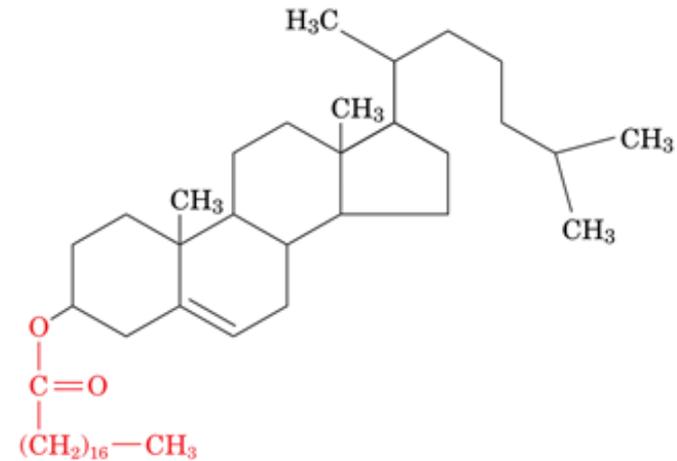
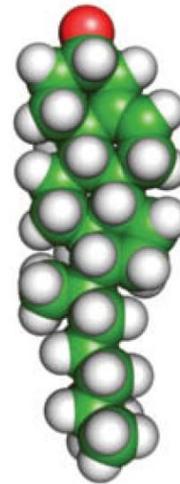
Steroid

- Cholesterol and cholesteryl ester

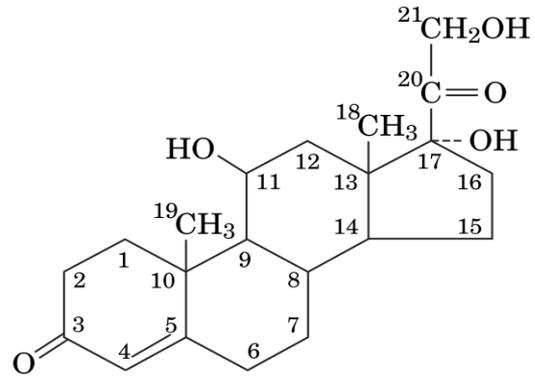
(a)



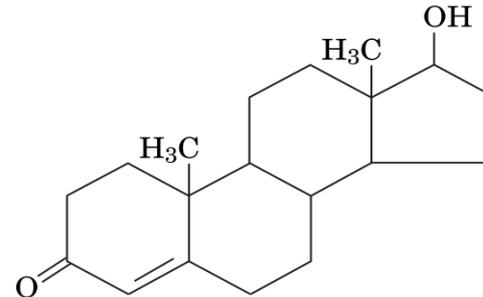
(b)



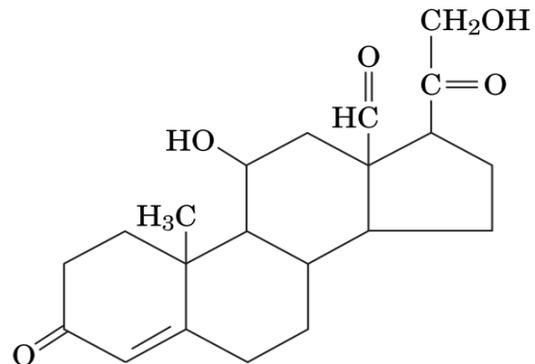
Steroid



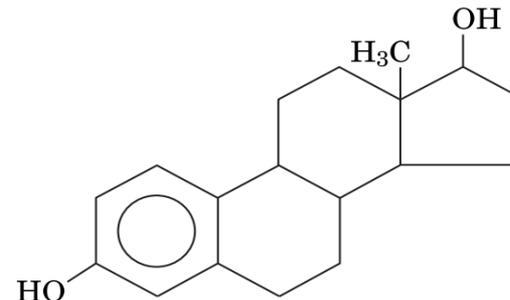
Cortisol (hydrocortisone)
(a glucocorticoid)



Testosterone
(an androgen)



Aldosterone
(a mineralocorticoid)



β-Estradiol
(an estrogen)

Other Lipids

- ลิพิดชนิดอื่นที่เกี่ยวกับเมแทบอลิซึม (1)

Other Lipids

- ลิพิดชนิดอื่นที่เกี่ยวข้องกับเมแทบอลิซึม (2)