## Macromolecules – Lipids

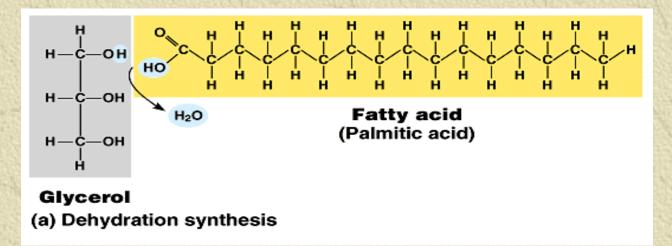
#### Chapter 5

#### Lipids **\*** NOT polymers **#** Include: • Fats Phospholipids Steroids Waxes Pigments

 # HYDROPHOBIC – due to molecular structure
 # Composed of H, C, & O – but mostly hydrocarbons

## FATS

- ✗ Glycerol + fatty acid
  - Glycerol = 3C alcohol + 3 (-OH) groups
  - Fatty acid = long chain of H & C (hydrocarbons) with a carboxyl group -COOH

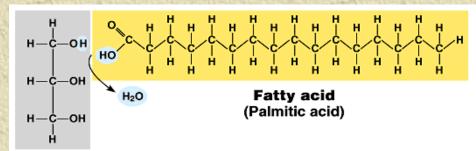


## Triacylglycerol

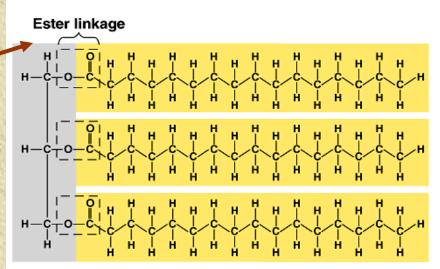
✗ 3 fatty acids + glycerol
 → triacylglycerol

 Fatty acids are joined via the (-OH) and (-COOH) through dehydration synthesis
 = ester linkage

 One H<sub>2</sub>O molecule is removed for every fatty acid added.



Glycerol (a) Dehydration synthesis



#### (b) Fat molecule (triacylglycerol)

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## Fats - General \_\_\_\_\_ \* Long hydrocarbon (HC) chain: Hydrophobic or Hydrophillic ? Polar or Nonpolar ? **#** Functions: •Energy Storage $\rightarrow$ 2x the amount available vs. carbs Cushion organs Insulates body

# Fat Types

Based on HC tail

#### **\* <u>Saturated Fats</u>:**

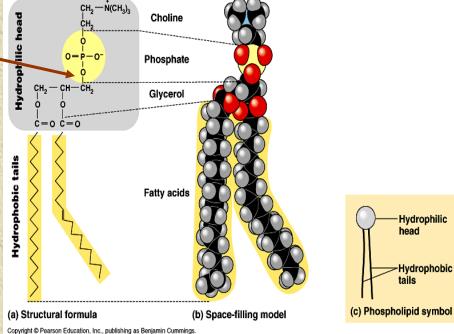
- All single bonds between C atoms
- Solid at room temp
- Most animal fats lard, butter, etc.
- Contribute to cardiovascular disease (atherosclerosis plaques in blood vessel walls)

#### **<u> \* Unsaturated Fats</u>**:

- Has 1 or > double bonds between C atoms results in a kink in the HC chain
- Usually liquid at room temp
- Fats of plants and fish olive oil, cod oil,
- Kinks prevent fats from packing close together

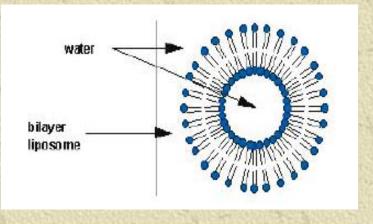
#### Phospholipids **≭** 3<sup>rd</sup> (−OH) joined to $(PO^{4-})$ group. **\*** Make up the boundary of cell and external c=0 c=0 environment. tai Outside of Cell

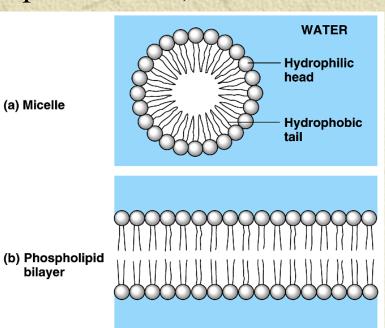
inside of Ce



## Phospholipids

Self assemble into double layers in aqueous solutions that shield hydrophobic tails from water.
'Tails' hydrophobic; 'heads' hydrophilic
Micelle - (phospholipid droplet in water)

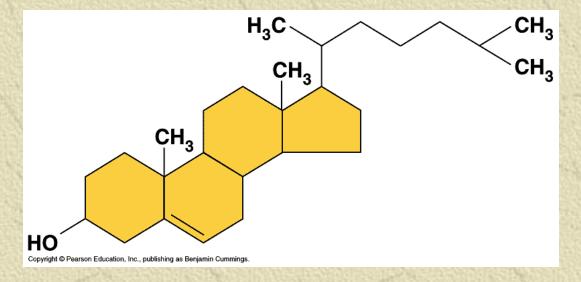




## Steroids

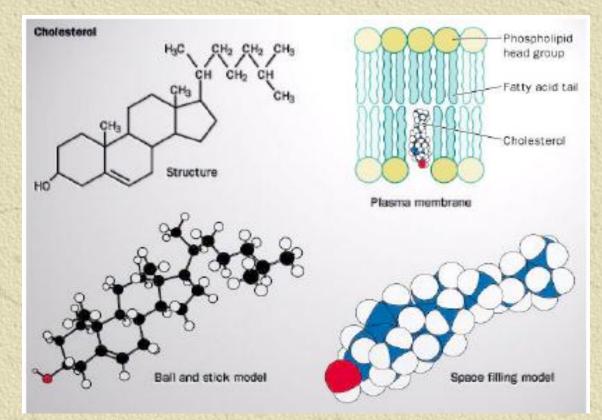
### \* Lipids composed of carbon skeleton of four fused rings

\* Vary based on functional groups attached to rings



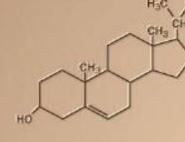
## Steroids - Cholesterol

Component of animal cell membranesHelps keep membranes fluid and flexible

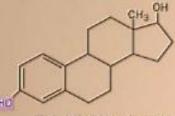


## Steroids - Cholesterol

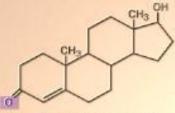
- Precursor to sex hormones such as estrogen and testosterone.
- \* Cholesterol  $\rightarrow$  sex hormones



Cholesterol is chemically modified to produce the male and female sex hormones.



Estradiol is a female sex hormone



Testosterone is a male sex hormone

Steroid