Lipids

**STOP AND THINK**

Describe what it means for fat to not be water soluble:

Why would this be useful for cell membranes?

* Lipids – Macromolecule #\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Made up of C, H, and a little bit of O
	+ This group has fats and oils, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ They are not water soluble
* Fats & Oils
	+ Structure:
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + fatty acids
		- Fatty acids are chains of carbon atoms bonded to hydrogen atoms
			* Saturated vs. Unsaturated
	+ Function:
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ large amounts of chemical energy
		- Main component in cell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ E.g.: Triglycerides (i.e. Olive Oil, Beef Fat)
* Fats & Oils: Structure
	+ Many lipids contain \_\_\_\_ fatty acids bonded to the glycerol
		- Called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ These fatty acids are bonded to the glycerol via \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Example Triglyceride Sketch (\*Be sure to label the subunits i.e. glycerol and fatty acids #1,2,3)**

**GO TO NEXT PAGE: (COME BACK TO THIS AFTER ETHANOL & HEPTANE EXAMPLES)**

**WHAT?!? There is a short-cut? Triglyceride Sketch Using Shorthand**

|  |
| --- |
| **Ethanol – C2H5OH** |
| **Heptane – C7H16** |

* Fatty Acids
	+ Fatty acids have long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chains
		- There is a shorthand for drawing this part of the fatty acid chains:
			* To simplify a hydrocarbon, we draw a kinked line
			* Each bend or end of a line is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atom
* Saturated vs. Unsaturated
	+ A lipid’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be affected by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the fatty acids
		- Saturated: it is “saturated” with hydrogen atoms (maximum number of hydrogen, every spot filled)
		- Unsaturated: at least one double bond between carbon atoms thus the chain has fewer hydrogen
	+ Saturated fats are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at room temperature and unsaturated fats are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		- Saturated fats are found in animals e.g. butter and meat
		- Unsaturated fats are found in plants e.g. olive or peanut oils
	+ Saturated and unsaturated fats have different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of how the molecules pack together.
	+ Unsaturated fatty acids have lower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than saturated fatty acids.



**Example Phospholipid Sketch**

**(\*Be sure to label the subunits i.e. glycerol, phosphate group, and fatty acids #1,2)**

**Phospholipid Sketch (Shorthand & Sideways)**

**STOP AND THINK**

**Circle the fatty acid that is more likely to pack together tightly.**

**Explain why:**

* Phospholipid
	+ Cell membranes are made up of a lipid similar to triglycerides: a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Structure: Glycerol backbone attached to a phosphate group “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” and 2 fatty acid “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
		- The tails can be saturated or unsaturated
	+ Function: Provide a selective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the inside and outside of the cell and cellular compartments.
* Steroids
	+ Structure: 4 interconnected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Function:
		- Aid in fluidity/flexibility of cell membrane (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		- Hormones that act as signaling molecules (i.e. testosterone and estrogen)

**(Now go back to your table of macromolecules and fill in the lipids column!)**