

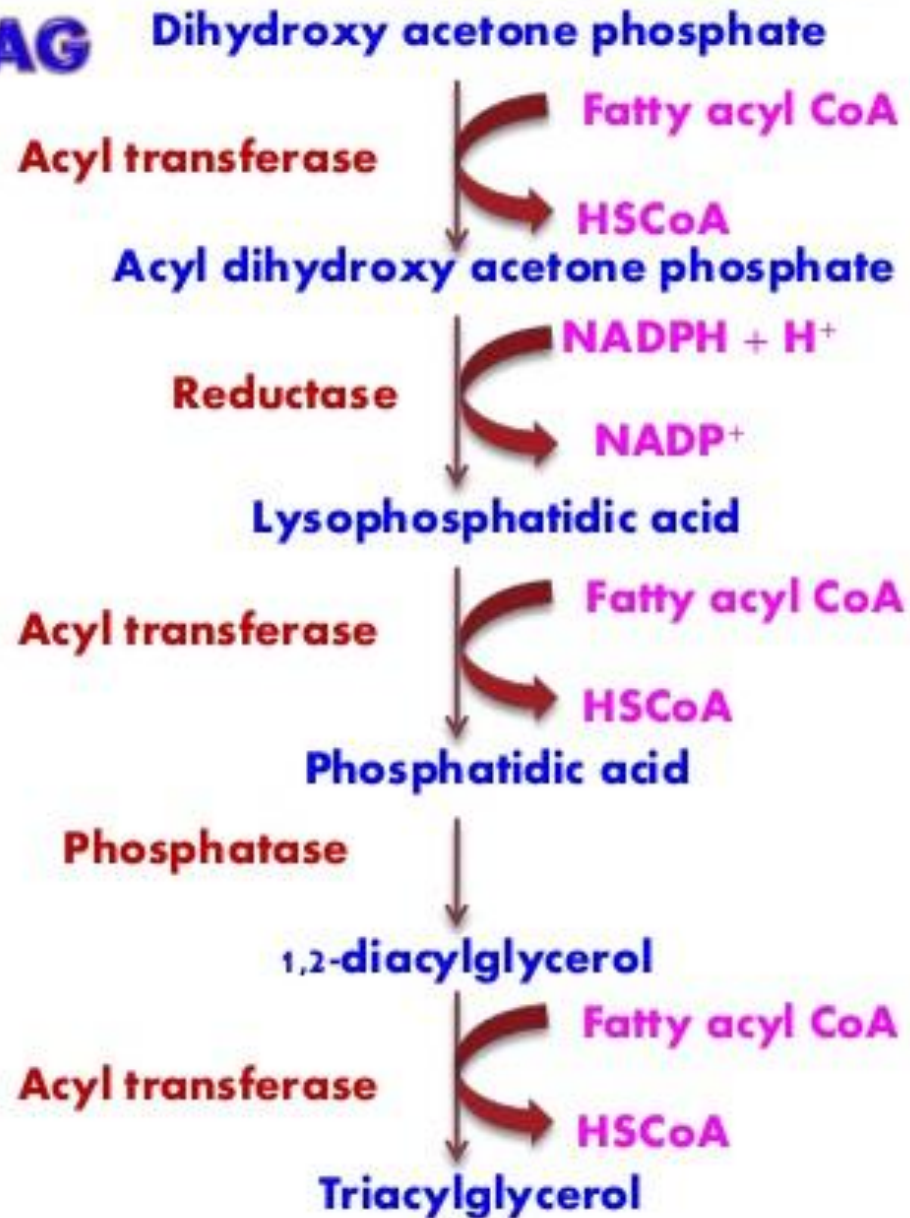
Biosynthesis of Triacylglycerols

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Introduction

- Animals can synthesize and store large quantities of triacylglycerols, to be used later as fuel
- In humans only a few hundred grams of glycogen can be stored in the liver and muscles, barely enough to supply the body's energy needs for 12 hours.
- Whenever carbohydrate is ingested in excess of the capacity to store glycogen, it is converted into triacylglycerols and stored in adipose tissue.
- Plants also manufacture triacylglycerols as an energy-rich fuel, stored especially in fruits, nuts, and seeds.

Synthesis of TAG



- Triacylglycerol Storage form of lipid which mostly occur in fat cells of Adipose tissues.
- Importance
 - Store of energy - released rapidly on demand
 - Reserve of Essential Fatty acids
 - Precursors for Eicosanoids
 - Removes excess potentially harmful lipids such as FFA, DAG, Cholesterol, retinol ester, CoA ester.

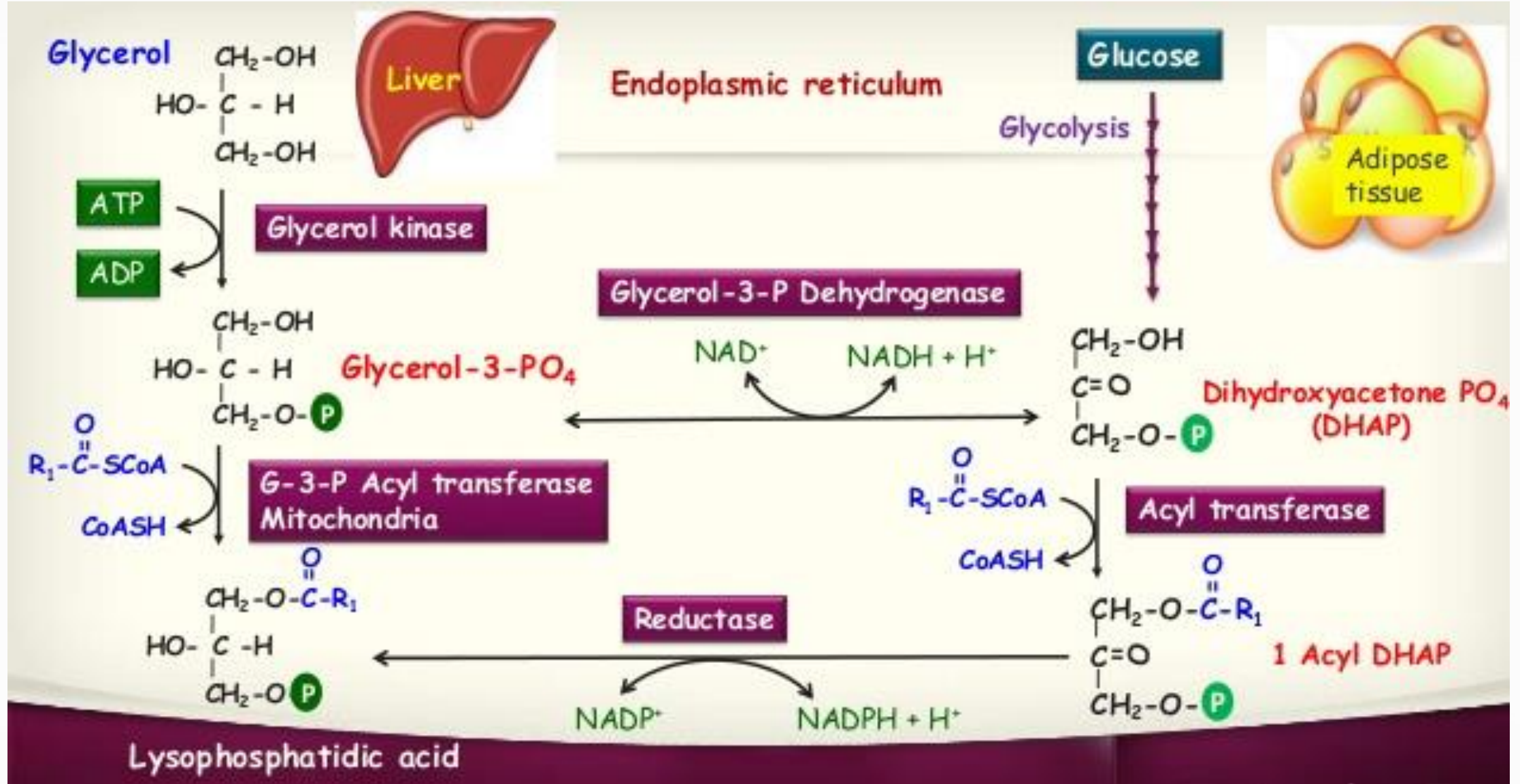
- Synthesis of TAG : Occurs in All tissues
- Predominantly - Adipose tissue, Liver Substrates- Fatty acid, Glycerol – activated prior to synthesis
- Two biosynthetic pathway :
- Glycerol-3-phosphate pathway –operates in LIVER,ADIPOSE TISSUES Only
difference – source of Gly-3-P
- Monoacyl glycerol pathway – operates in INTESTINE

Live vaccines are used to protect against:

- Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR combined vaccine)
- Rotavirus
- Smallpox
- Chickenpox
- Yellow fever

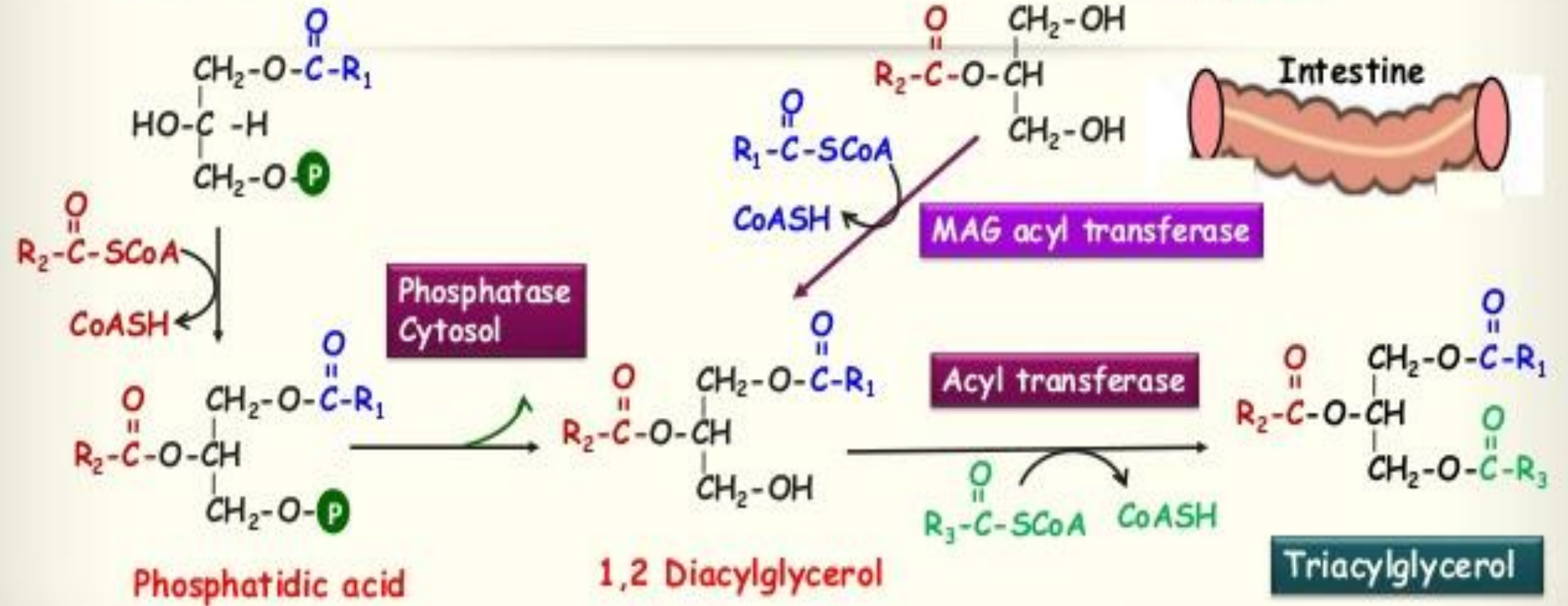
The logo of Galgotias University is a stylized, circular emblem. It features a central blue swoosh that curves upwards and to the right, surrounded by concentric, overlapping bands of color in shades of yellow, orange, and red, creating a sense of motion and energy.

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Lysophosphatidic acid

Monoacylglycerol



References

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