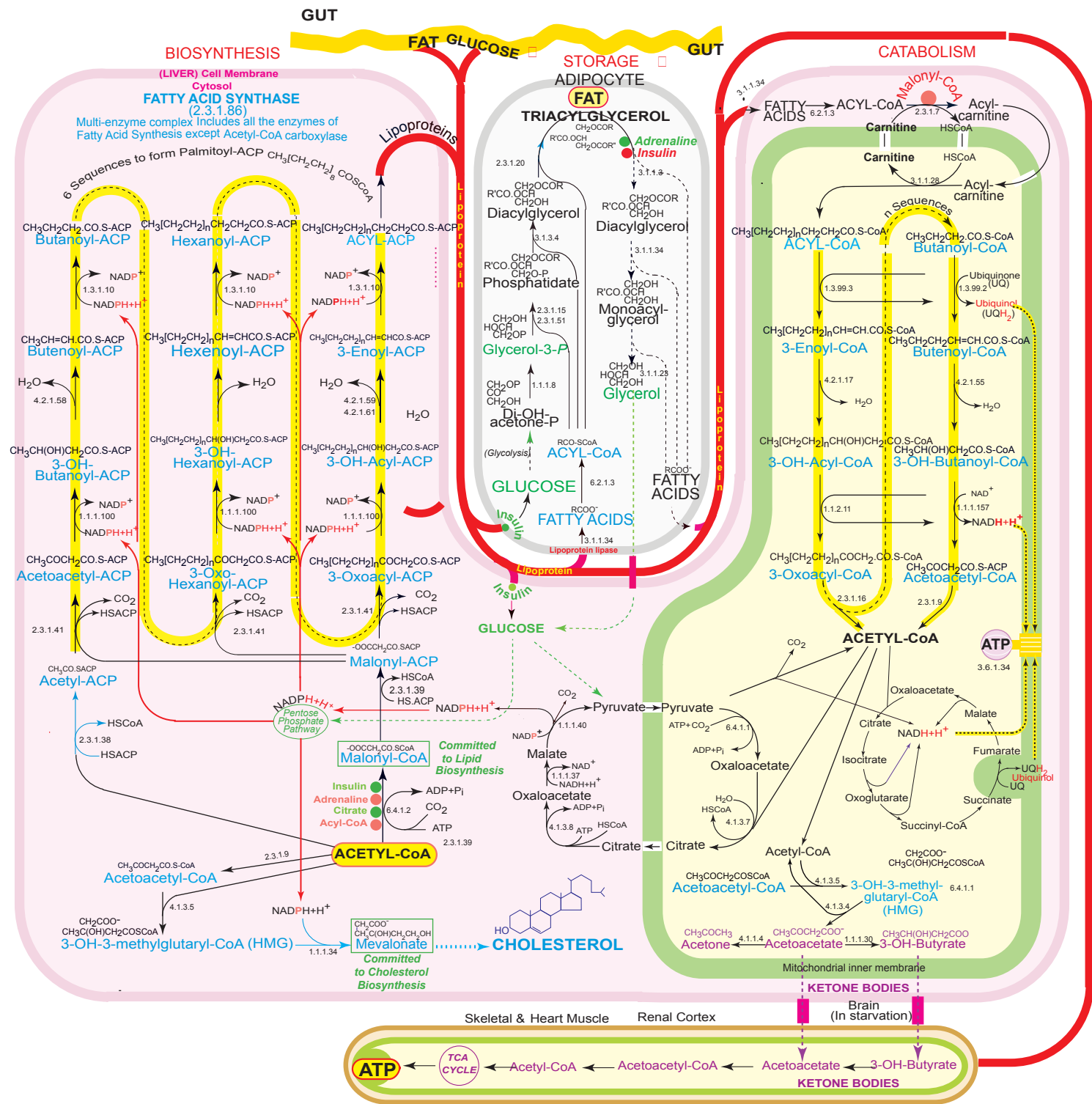
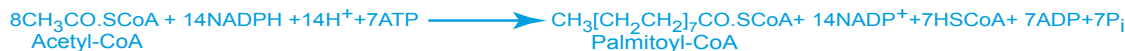


LIPID METABOLISM



ANABOLISM



CATABOLISM



COMPLETE (AEROBIC) OXIDATION OF PALMITOYL CoA



This is a fascinating equation which explains how some animals, such as camels and polar bears can survive in the most adverse environments. They can use fat, not only as the sole source of energy, but also of water. The killer whale cannot utilise sea-water but creates its own from fat.

ENZYMES

1.1.1.8	Glycerol-3-P-dehydrogenase	1.3.1.10	Enoyl-[ACP]-reductase	2.3.1.51	1-Acylglycerol-3-P O-acyl transferase	4.1.3.5	OH-Methylglutaryl-CoA synthase
1.1.1.34	HMG-CoA reductase	1.3.99.2	Butyryl-CoA dehydrogenase	3.1.99.2	Triacylglycerol lipase	4.1.3.7	Citrate synthase
1.1.1.35	3-OH-acyl-CoA dehydrogenase	1.3.99.3	Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase	3.1.1.3	Acylglycerol lipase	4.1.3.8	ATP Citrate lyase
1.1.1.37	Malate dehydrogenase	2.3.1.7	Carnitine-O-acyltransferase	3.1.1.23	Acylglycerol lipase	4.2.1.17	Enoyl-CoA hydratase
1.1.1.40	Malate dehydrogenase (oxaloacetate)	2.3.1.9	Acetyl-CoA-C-acetyl transferase	3.1.1.28	Acylcarnitine hydrolase	4.2.1.55	3-OH-Butyryl-CoA dehydratase
1.1.1.100	3-Oxoacyl-[ACP]	2.3.1.15	Glycerol-3-P O-acyl transferase	3.1.1.34	Lipoprotein lipase	4.2.1.58	Crotonyl-[ACP] hydratase
1.1.1.157	3-OH-butyryl-CoA	2.3.1.16	Acetyl-CoA C-acyl transferase	3.1.3.4	Phosphatidate phosphatase	4.2.1.59	3-OH-octanoyl-[ACP] dehydratase
1.1.1.211	Long-chain 3-OH-acyl-CoA	2.3.1.20	Diacylglycerol O-acyl transferase	4.1.1.4	Acetoacetate decarboxylase	4.2.1.61	3-OH-Palmitoyl-[ACP] dehydratase
1.2.4.1	Pyruvate dehydrogenase	2.3.1.38	[ACP] S-acyl transferase	4.1.1.9	Malonyl-CoA decarboxylase	6.2.1.3	Long-chain-fatty-acid-CoA ligase
		2.3.1.39	[ACP] S-malonyl transferase	4.1.3.4	OH-Methylglutaryl-CoA lyase	6.4.1.1	Pyruvate carboxylase
						6.4.1.2	Acetyl-CoA carboxylase