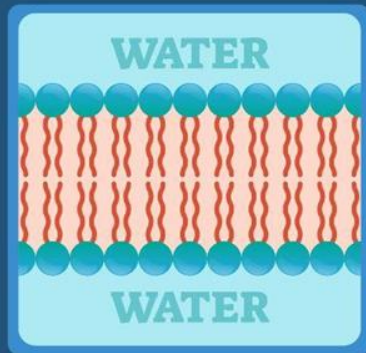


# LIPIDS

MISSION MBBS | NEET 2024

## BIOMOLECULES-L3



ZOOLOGY | CLASS 11

PUSHPENDU SIR





**MONDAY TO FRIDAY**  
**4 PM - 8 PM**



**PUSHPENDU SIR**  
ZOOLOGY



**SACHIN SIR**  
ZOOLOGY



**VIVEK SIR**  
CHEMISTRY



**PANKHURI MA'AM**  
BOTANY



**ANUSHRI MA'AM**  
PHYSICS

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° Based on  
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° All India Rank (AIR)  
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**Register Now**

(Link in Description)

Registration Date

**8<sup>th</sup> June**  
Onwards

Exam Dates and Time

**3<sup>rd</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> July**

2:00 to 5:20 PM

**FREE FOR 14 DAYS!**







## Drool Check!

Aldehyde  
group



## Have You Noticed?

Fats / oils

Translucent

Carbonyl group



## Have You Noticed?

When we add a drop of oil in water

Aldehyde  
group



It is insoluble in water





# Lipids

## Recall! Biomolecules

### Biomolecules

#### ✓ Biomicromolecules

- Small sized
- Low mol wt.
- 18 - 800 Daltons
- Found in the acid soluble pool
- E.g: Simple sugars, amino acids, nucleotides

#### ✓ Biomacromolecules

- Large sized
- High mol wt.
- >1000 Daltons
- Found in the acid insoluble pool
- E.g: Complex carbohydrate, lipid, protein, nucleic acids

## Note!

— Aldehyde  
group

Lipids weigh less than 800 Daltons.

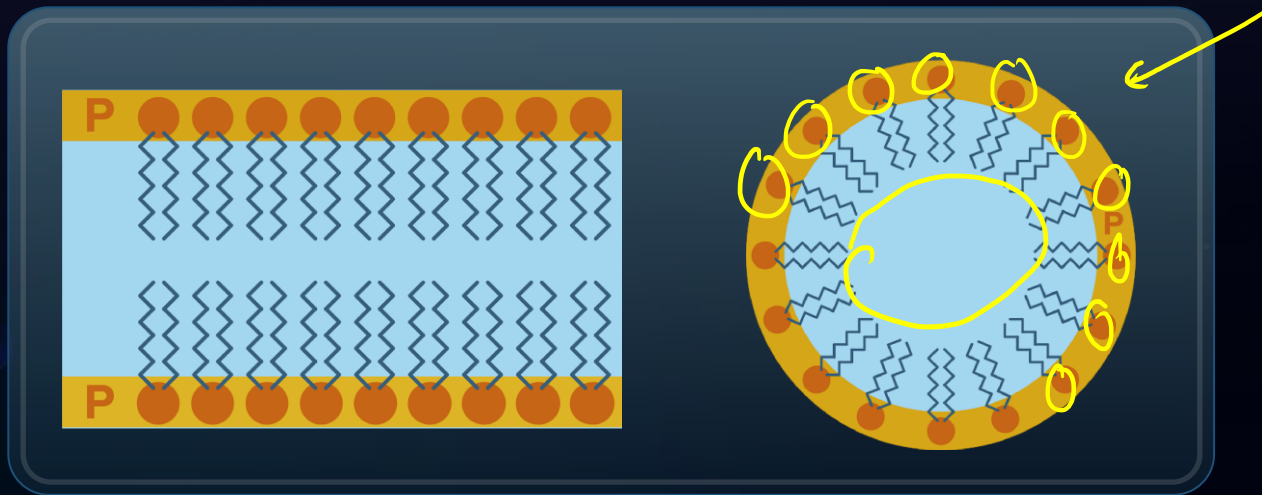
But still are present in acid insoluble pool!!

**Why Are lipids found in  
acid insoluble pool?**



## Why Are Lipids Found in Insoluble Pool?

- Lipids, when disintegrated, form **vesicles**
- Vesicles are **insoluble in acid**
- Joins the acid insoluble fraction/macromolecule fraction





# What are Lipids?



## What are Lipids?

- Organic compounds
- Consists of **carbon**, **hydrogen** and **oxygen**
- Molecular weight **less than 800 daltons**



# What are Lipids?

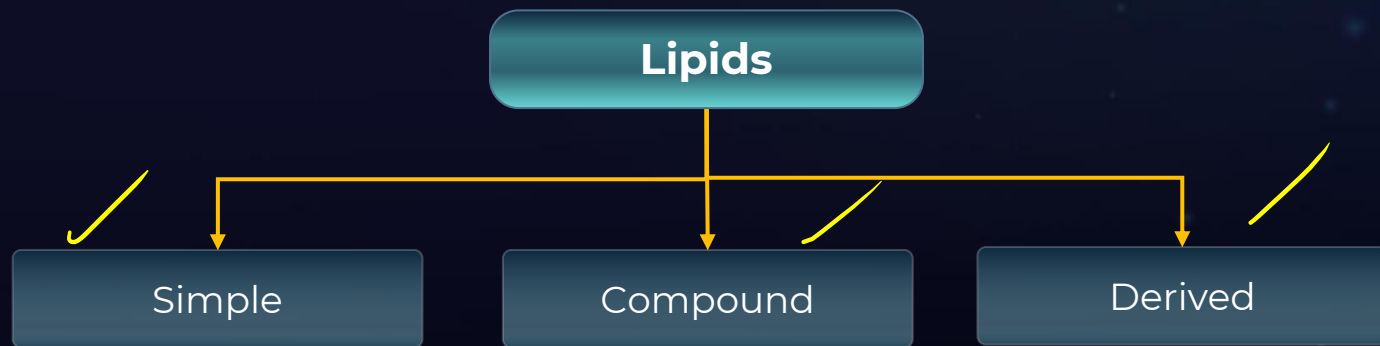
- **Insoluble** in water
- Not polymeric



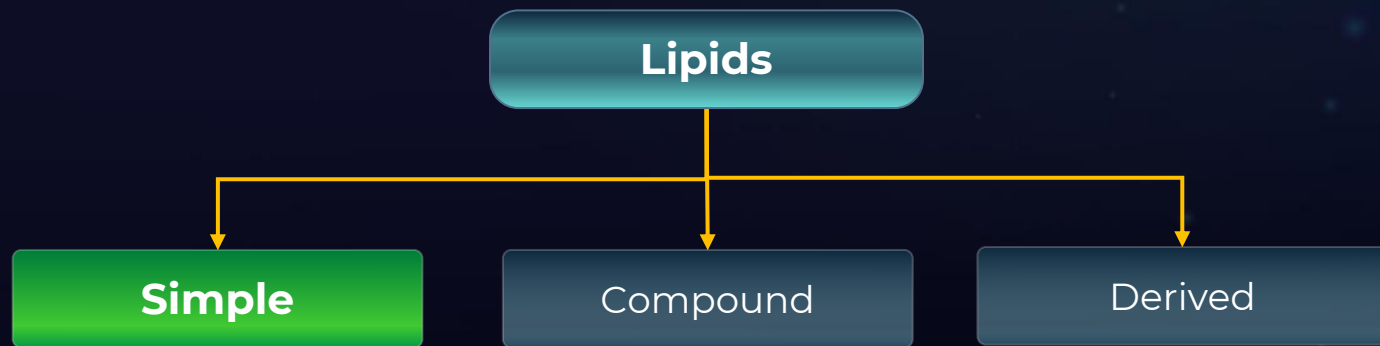


# Classification of Lipids

## Classification of Lipids



## Classification of Lipids



# Simple Lipids

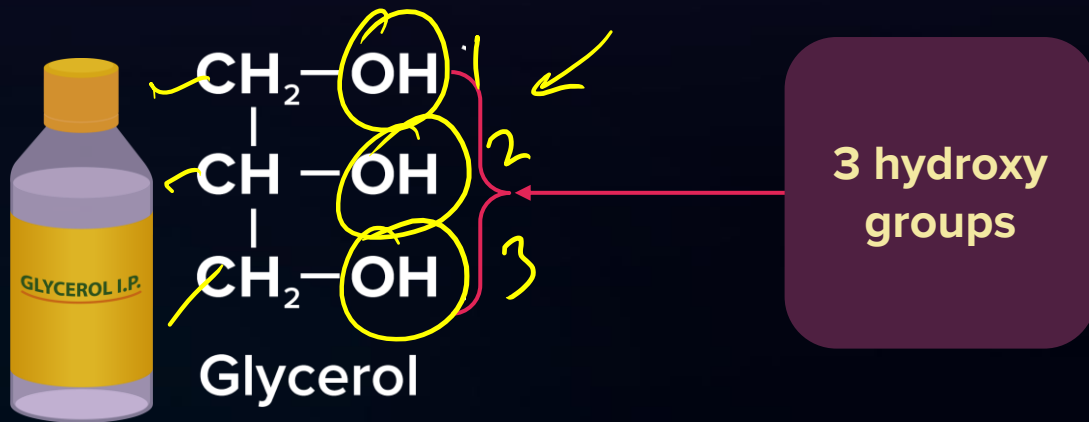


## Simple Lipids

- **Esters** of **fatty acid** with **alcohol**
  - In most lipids, the alcohol is **glycerol**
  - Classified based on the **type of alcohol** they contain

# Glycerol

- Alcohol with **three carbons, five hydrogens, and three hydroxyl (OH) groups**
- Also called **trihydroxy propane**
- ✓ Colourless, viscous and sweet

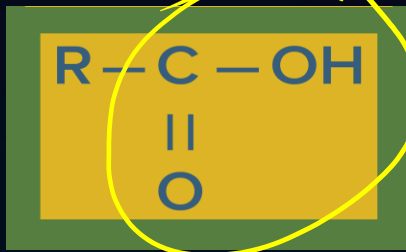


# Fatty Acids

- Carboxylic acid with an **R group attached**

- R groups can be:

- Methyl (-CH<sub>3</sub>)
- Ethyl (-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)
- 1- 19 (-CH<sub>2</sub>) groups



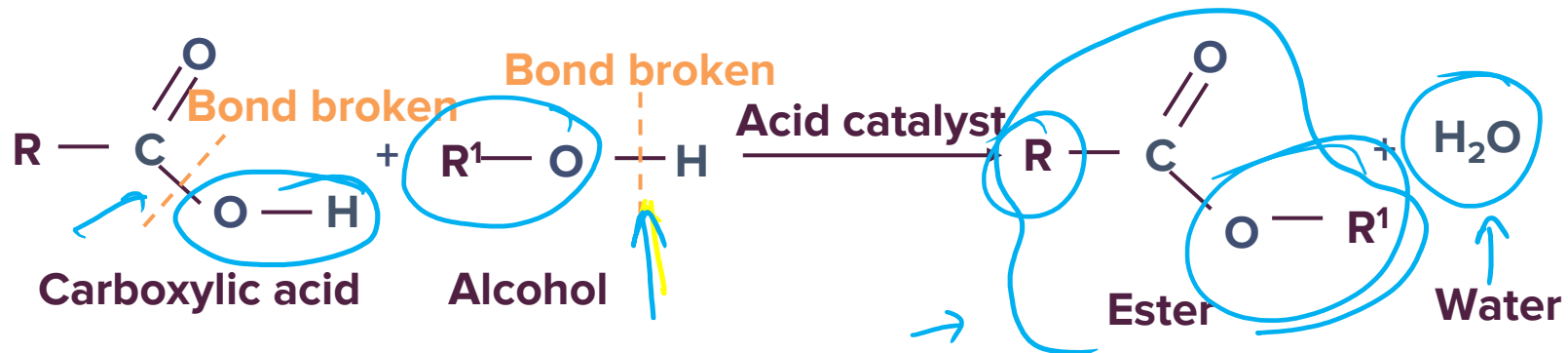
Fatty acid structure

- Carboxyl group (COOH): acid part
- 'R' group: Hydrocarbon chain



# **How are Glycerol and Fatty Acids attached?**

# Esterification



Formed when carboxylic acids condense with alcohol


**The esters formed from  
glycerol and fatty acids  
are called..**



## Glycerides


### Monoglyceride

Formed by the condensation of **one fatty acid and glycerol**



### Diglyceride

Formed by the condensation of **two fatty acids and glycerol**



### Triglyceride

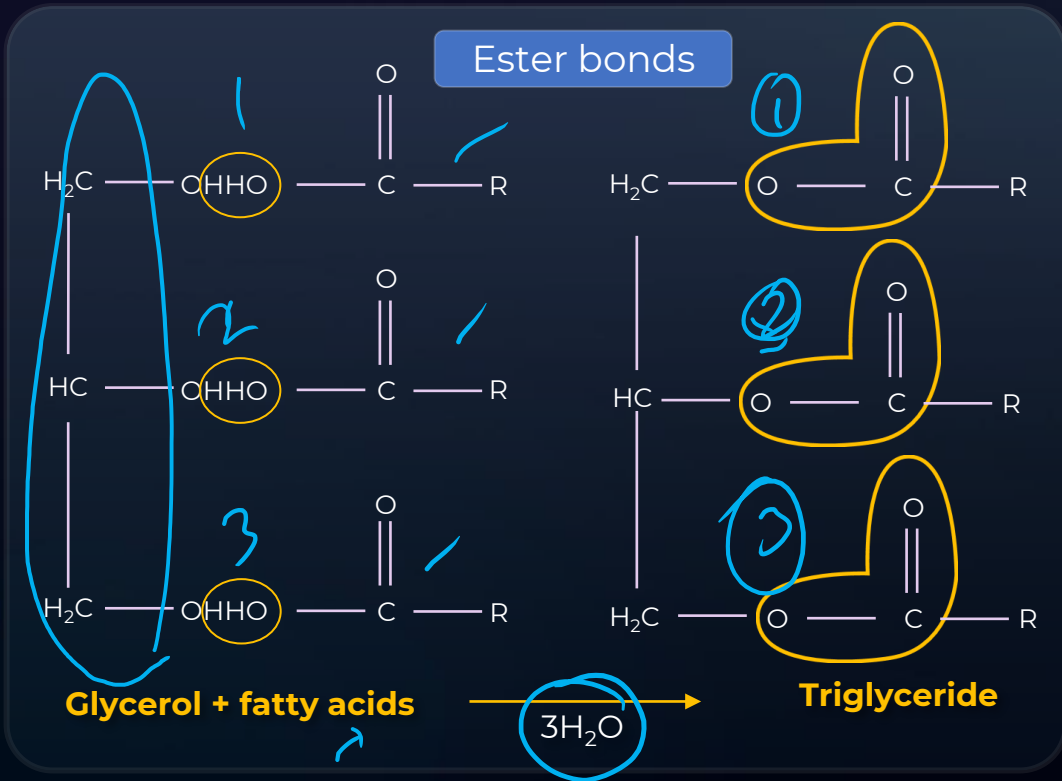
Formed by the condensation of **three fatty acids and glycerol**



# Triglyceride



# Formation of Triglyceride





**Let's test for the presence  
of lipids/triglycerides**

# Sudan Test



## Sudan Test

**Objective:** To test for the presence of lipids/triglycerides



# Sudan Test

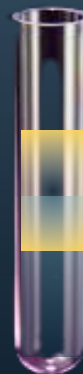
## Experiment



Water



Oil



Sudan III  
reagent



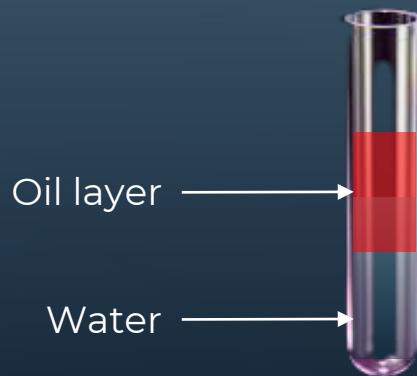
**Add equal amounts of sample  
and water to the test tube**

**Add 3-4 drops of Sudan III  
reagent, and shake the test  
tube**

# Sudan Test



## Result



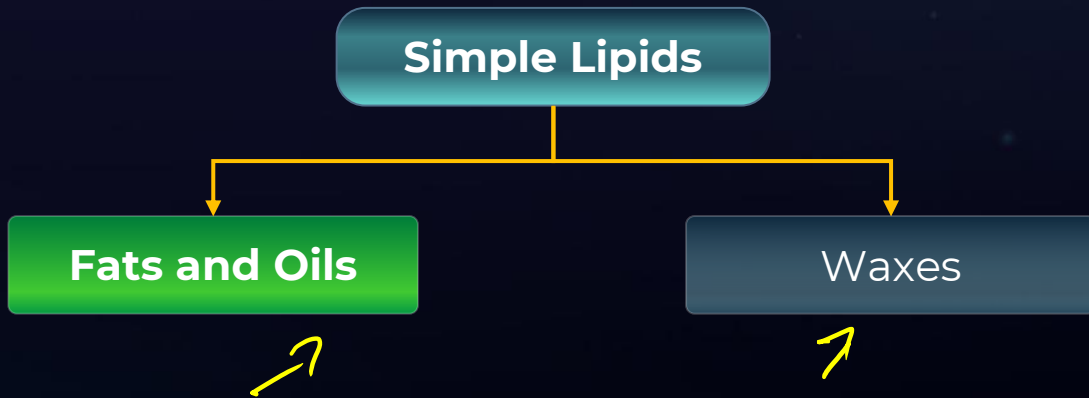
When Sudan III is added, the upper fat-containing layer turns **orangish-red** indicating the presence of fats.

Red → insoluble in water.  
Soluble in fats.  
Hydrophobic.  $\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}$

# Classification of Simple Lipids

5

Based on alcohol present



## Simple Lipids: Fats and Oils

- **Esters of fatty acids** with **glycerol**
- Majority of **fats and oils** are **triglycerides**



**Ghee**



**Mustard oil**

## Have You Noticed?



**Ghee solidifies during winters**

## Have You Noticed?

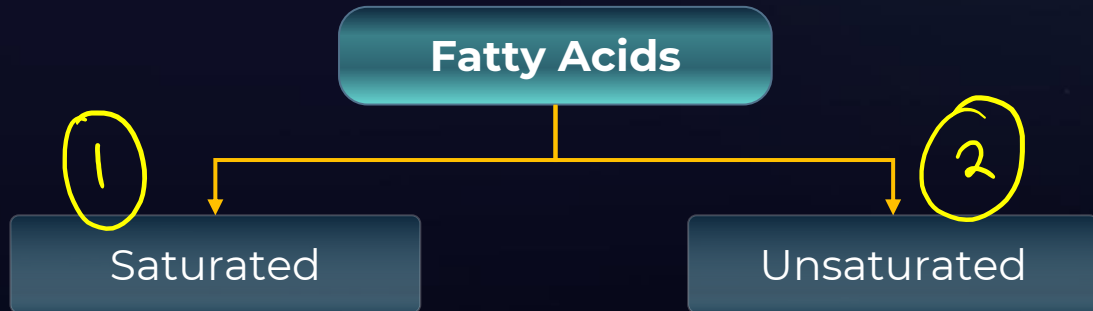


**Cooking oils like mustard oil,  
sesame oil do not solidify during  
winters**



**To understand this we need  
to learn the two  
classifications of fatty acids**

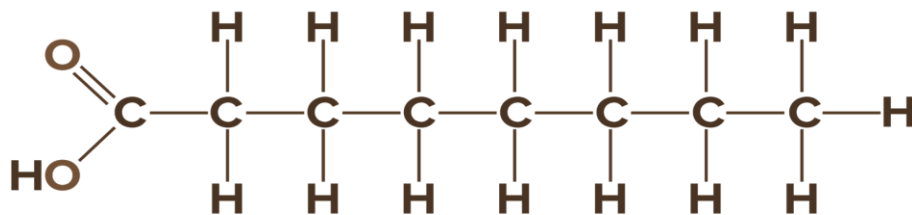
# Classification of Fatty Acids






## Saturated Fatty Acids

- Have **single bond** between the carbon atoms
- Mostly **solid** at room temperature
- E.g. **Butter, ghee**



Saturated

## Saturated Fatty Acids

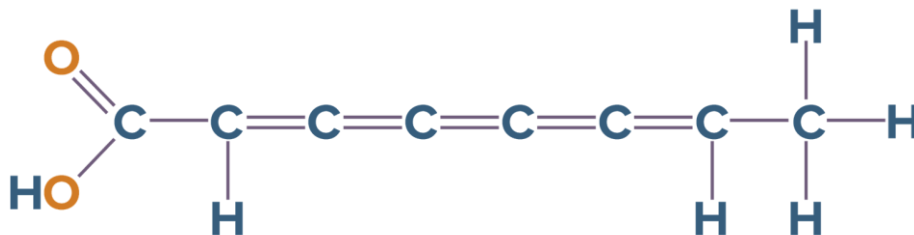


Examples	No. of C
Palmitic acid	16
Stearic acid	18



## Unsaturated Fatty Acids

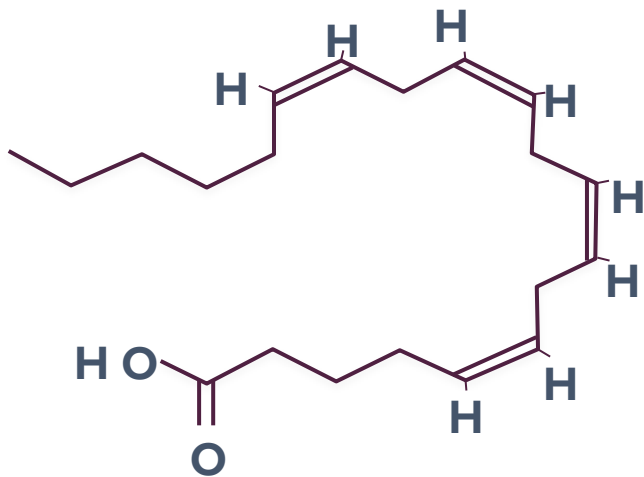
- Have **double bond** between the carbon atoms
- **Lower** melting point
- Mostly **liquid** at room temperature
- E.g. Sunflower **oil**



Unsaturated

## Unsaturated Fatty Acids

- **Arachidonic acid:** Fatty acid with 20 carbons (including carboxyl carbon)



## Unsaturated Fatty Acids

Examples	No. of double bonds
Oleic acid	1
Linoleic acid	2
Linolenic acid	3
Arachidonic acid	4

**MUFA:** Monounsaturated fatty acid

**PUFA:** Polyunsaturated fatty acid



**Have You Wondered Why  
Olive Oil is so Popular?**



# High amount of unsaturated fatty acids

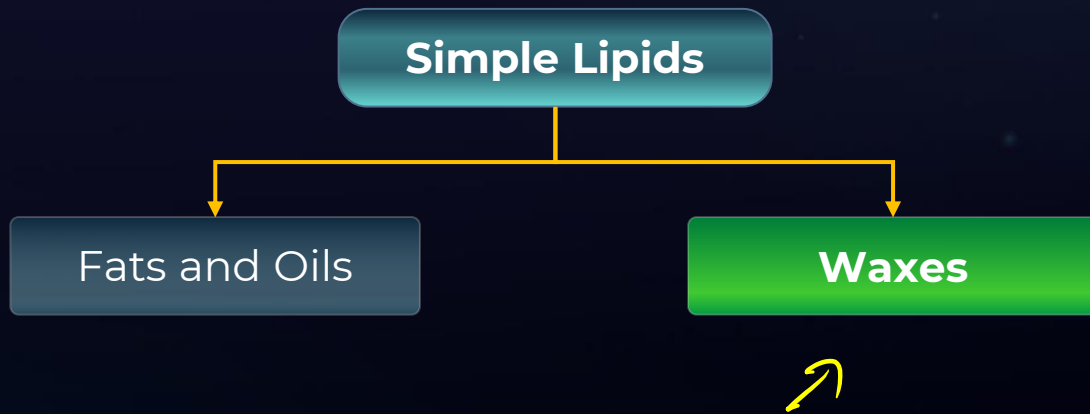


Extra Virgin Olive Oil			
Nutrition Facts			
Serving Size 1 tablespoon (14ml)			
Amount Per Serving			
<b>Calories</b> 120	Calories from Fat 120		
	% Daily Values*		
<b>Total Fat</b> 14g			<b>22%</b>
Saturated Fat 2g			<b>10%</b>
Trans Fat 0g			
Polyunsaturated Fat 2g			
Monounsaturated Fat 10g			
<b>Cholesterol</b> 0mg			<b>0%</b>
<b>Sodium</b> 0mg			<b>0%</b>
<b>Total Carbohydrate</b> 0g			<b>0%</b>
Dietary Fiber 0g			<b>0%</b>
Sugars 0g			
<b>Protein</b> 0g			<b>0%</b>
*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your Daily Values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.			
	Calories	2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than	20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than	2400mg	2400mg
Total Carbohydrate		300g	375g
Dietary Fiber		25g	30g

Omega 3-  
 Omega 6.  
 Brain & cell growth.  
Cholesterol.

## Classification of Simple Lipids

Based on alcohol present



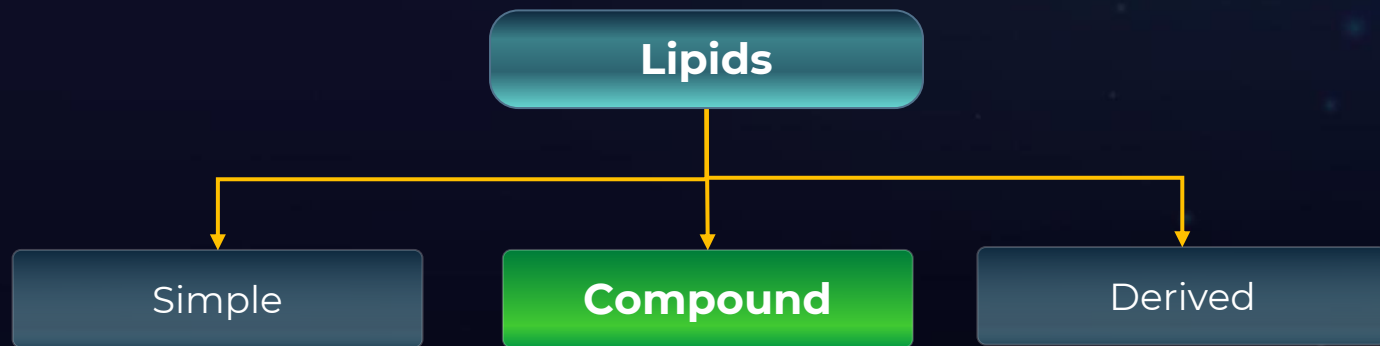


## Waxes

- **Esters** of long chain fatty acids and long chain alcohol
- Form **water insoluble coating**
  - On hair & skin in animals
  - On stem, leaves and fruits in plants
- E.g. **Bee wax, Cerumen or ear wax**



## Classification of Lipids

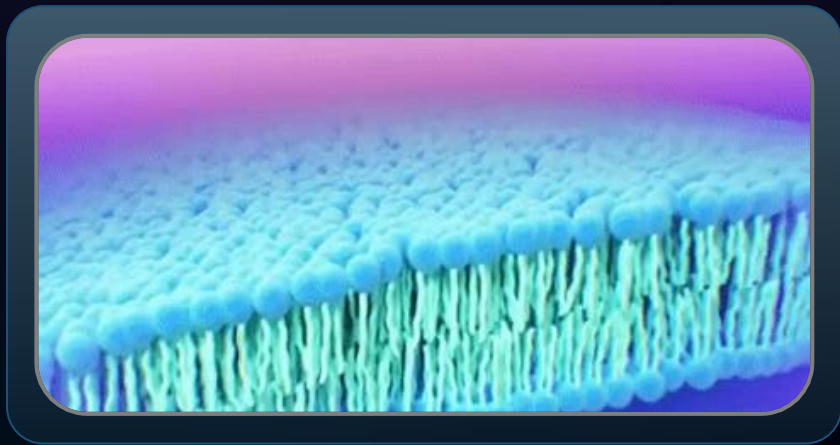




# Compound Lipids

## Compound Lipids

- Esters of **fatty acids** and **alcohol** along with additional groups
- Additional groups: **Phosphorus, proteins or sugar**
- Usually found in cell membrane



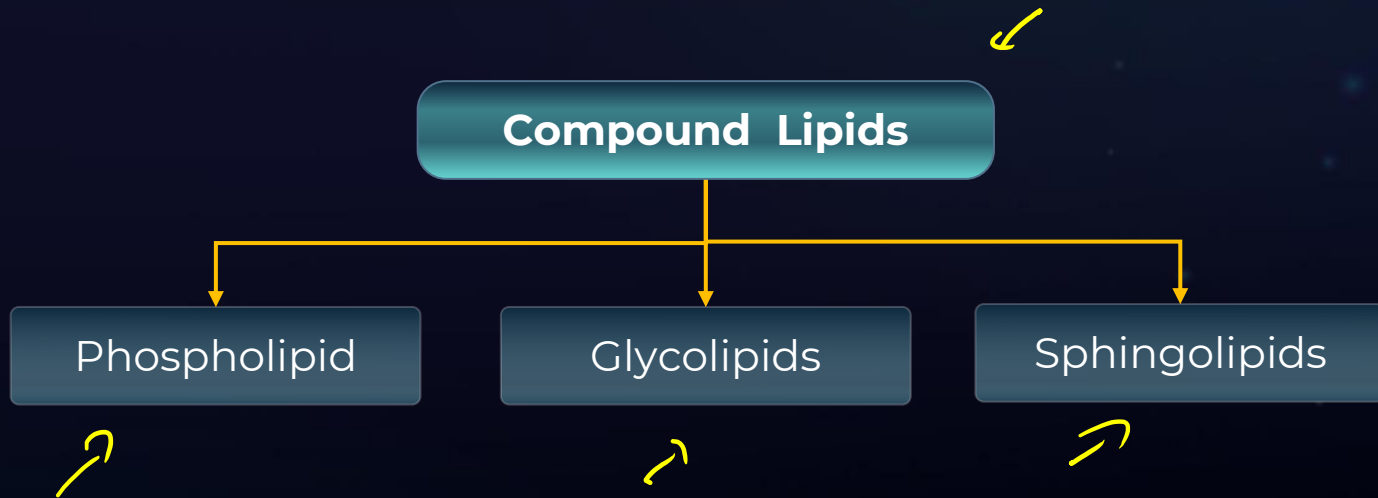
# Classification of Lipids

## Compound Lipids

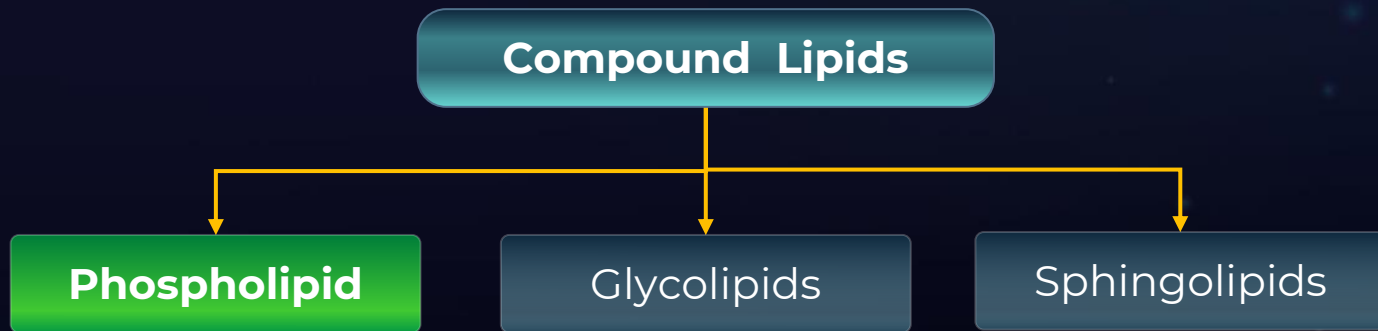
Phospholipid

Glycolipids

Sphingolipids

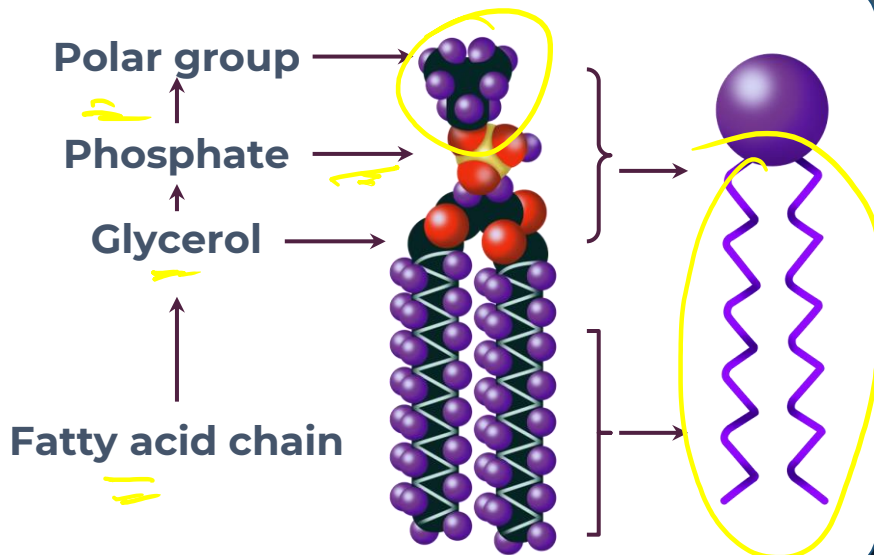


## Compound Lipids

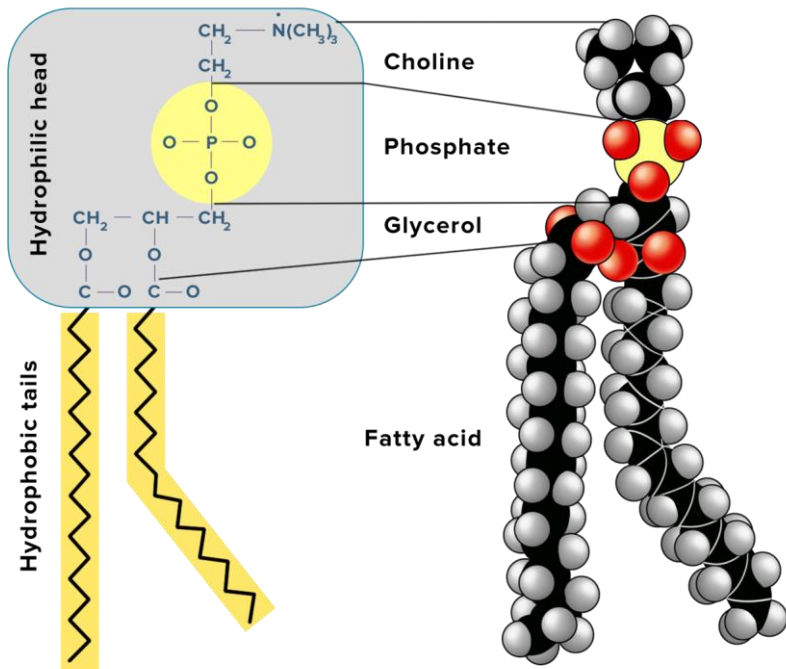


## Compound Lipids: Phospholipids

- Phospholipid = **Fatty acids + glycerol + phosphate group**
- Major component of cell membranes



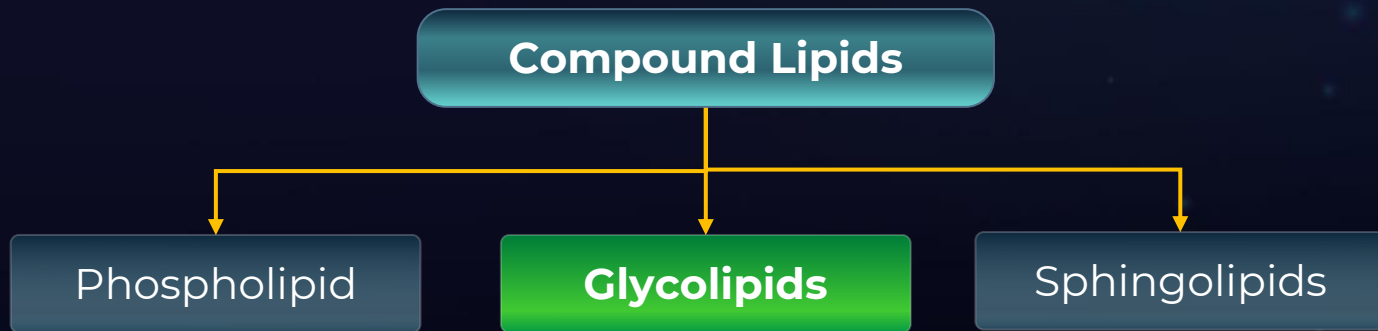
# Compound Lipids: Phospholipids



Lecithin is a phospholipid present in the cell membrane

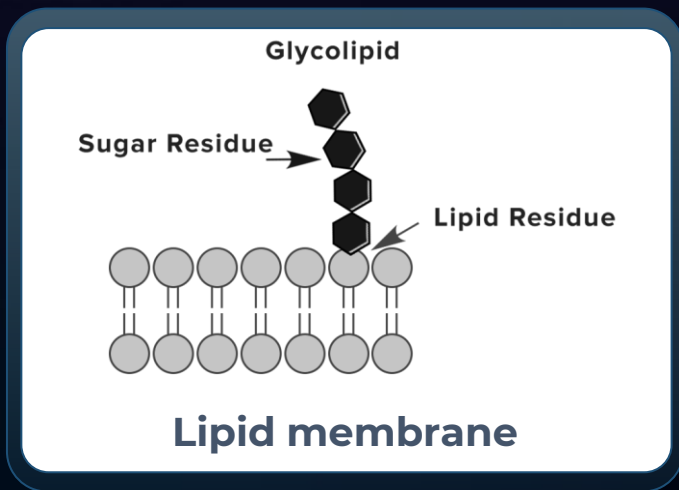


## Compound Lipids



## Compound Lipids: Glycolipids

- **'Glyco'** - related to sugar
- Glycolipid = Fatty acid + Glycerol + Carbohydrate group
- Found on the cell membrane surface
- Helps in **cell recognition**

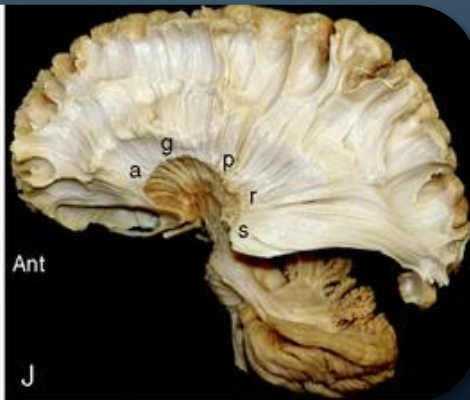
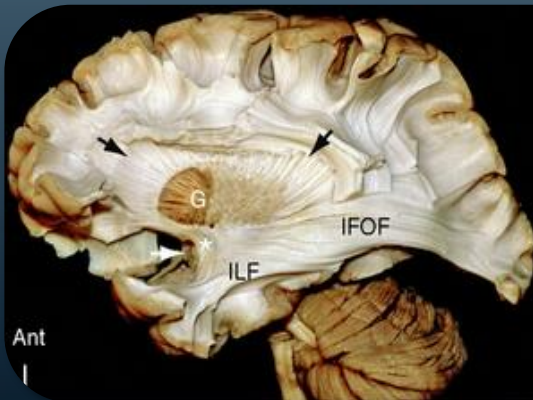




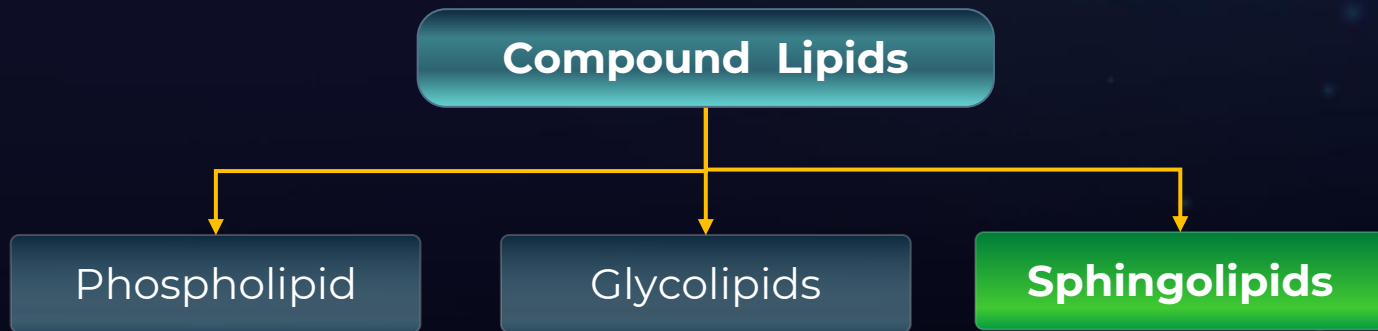
**Did You Know?**

## Glycolipid - Galactocerebroside

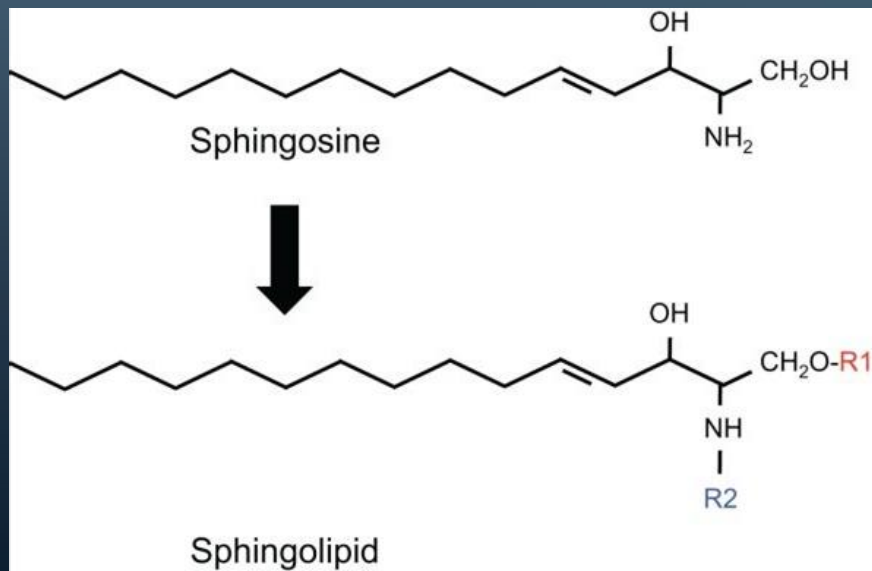
- The white matter of brain is called so because of its whitish fatty appearance due to myelin.
- Main lipid found in myelin, is a glycolipid called galactocerebroside



## Compound Lipids

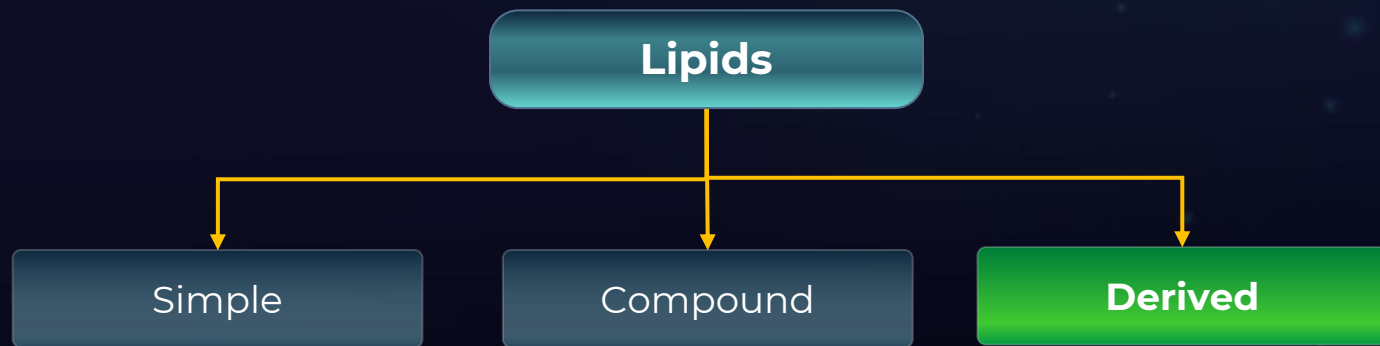


# Sphingolipids



Class of lipids containing a **backbone of sphingoid bases**, a set of aliphatic amino alcohols that includes sphingosine

# Classification of Lipids

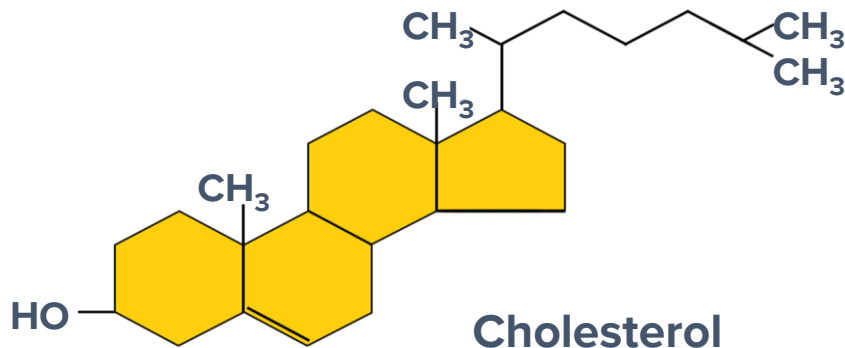


# Derived Lipids



## Derived Lipids

- **Lipids derived from** simple or conjugated lipids
- **Complex** in structure
- Eg: **Cholesterol**





# Functions of Lipids

## Functions of Lipids

✓ **Long term energy storage**

Protection against heat loss (insulation)

Protection against physical shock

Protection against water loss

Chemical messengers (hormones)

Major component of membranes



## Functions of Lipids

Long term energy storage

**Protection against heat loss (insulation)**

Protection against physical shock

Protection against water loss

Chemical messengers (hormones)

Major component of membranes



## Functions of Lipids

Long term energy storage

Protection against heat loss (insulation)

**Protection against physical shock**

Protection against water loss

Chemical messengers (hormones)

Major component of membranes



## Functions of Lipids

Long term energy storage

Protection against heat loss (insulation)

Protection against physical shock

**Protection against water loss**

Chemical messengers (hormones)

Major component of membranes



## Functions of Lipids

Long term energy storage

Protection against heat loss (insulation)

Protection against physical shock

Protection against water loss

**Chemical messengers (hormones)**

Major component of membranes



## Functions of Lipids

Long term energy storage

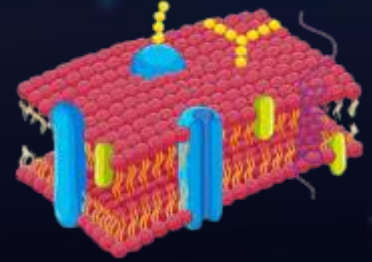
Protection against heat loss (insulation)

Protection against physical shock

Protection against water loss

Chemical messengers (hormones)

**Major component of membranes**



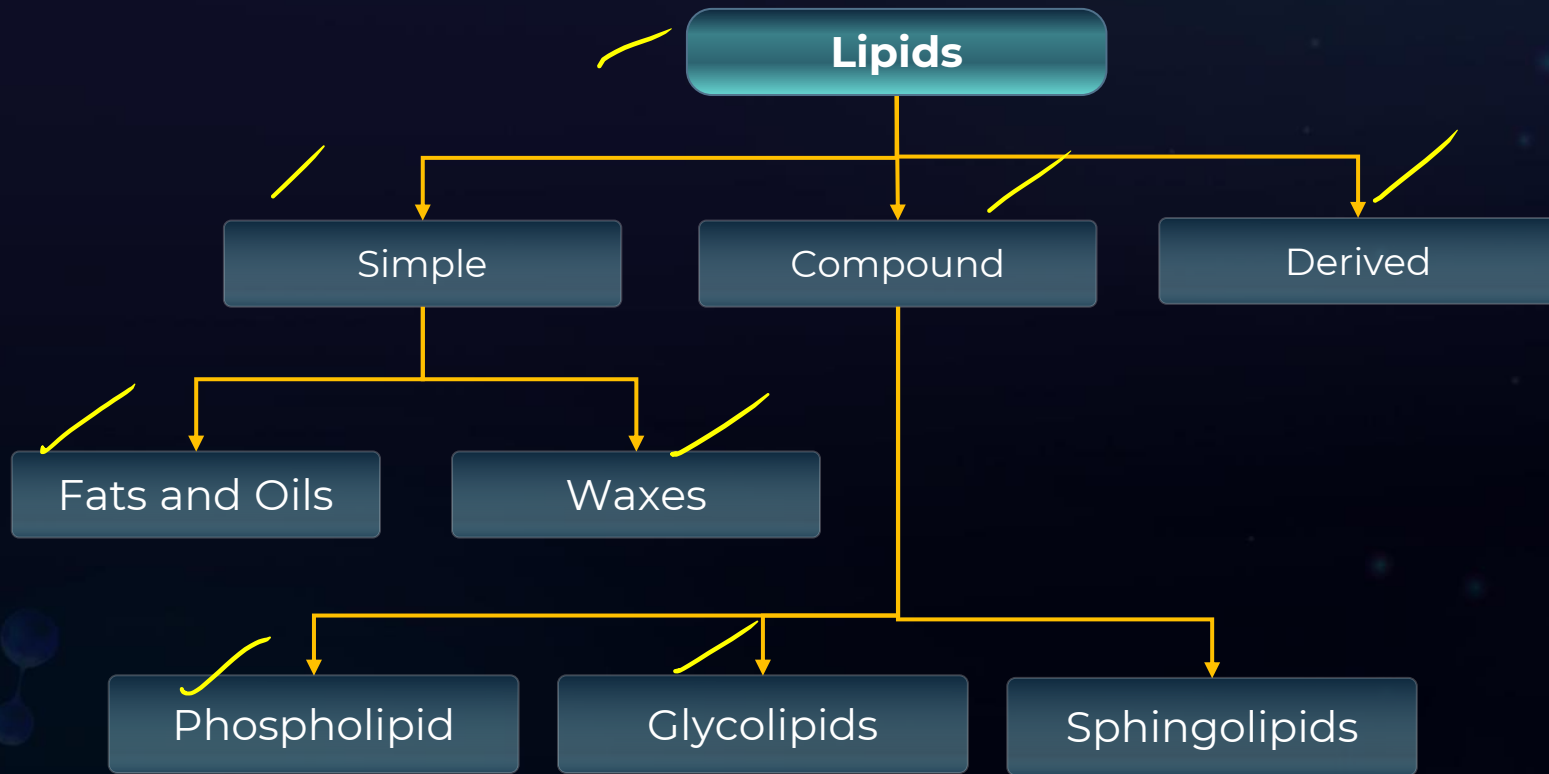


A molecular structure graphic in the top-left corner, featuring a large blue sphere connected to three smaller grey spheres by white rods.

# Summary

A molecular structure graphic in the bottom-right corner, featuring two blue spheres connected by a white rod, with another white rod extending from one of the blue spheres.

# Summary



## Summary

	Fats	Oils
<b>Similarities</b>	Triglycerides	Triglycerides
<b>Differences</b>	Solid at room temperature	Liquid at room temperature
	Mainly from animal sources	Mainly from plant sources
	Relatively more saturated	Relatively more unsaturated
	High melting point Eg: Ghee	Low melting point Eg: Oil



# Past Year Questions



**A typical fat molecule is made up of:**

(NEET-2017)

**A**

1 glycerol and 3 fatty acid molecules

**B**

1 glycerol and 1 fatty acid molecule

**C**

3 glycerol and 3 fatty acid molecules

**D**

3 glycerol molecule and 1 fatty acid molecule





**A typical fat molecule is made up of:**

(NEET-2017)



**A** 1 glycerol and 3 fatty acid molecules

**B** 1 glycerol and 1 fatty acid molecule

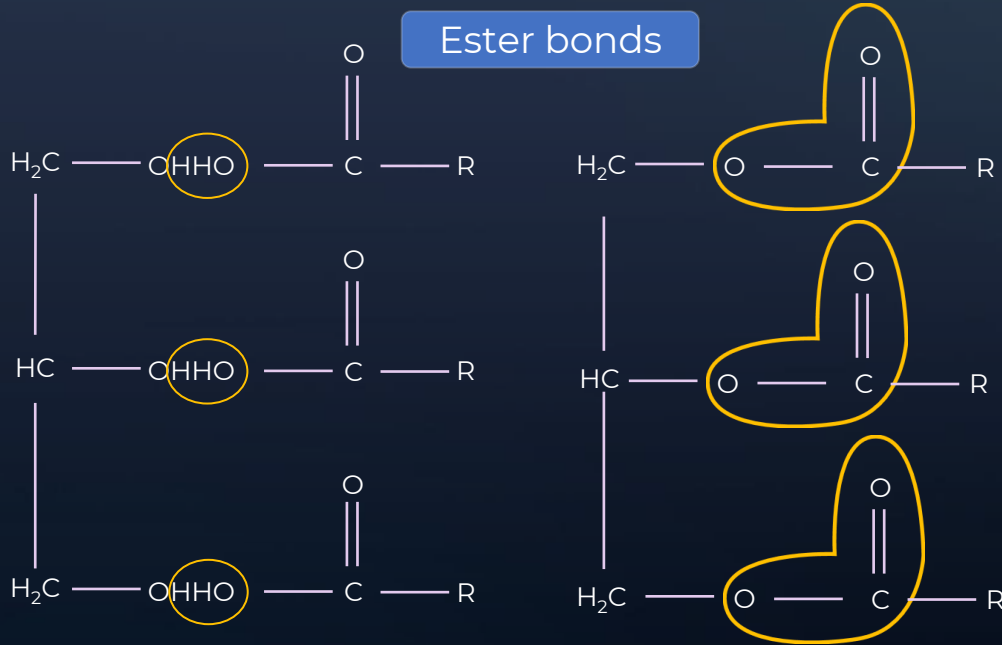
**C** 3 glycerol and 3 fatty acid molecules

**D** 3 glycerol molecule and 1 fatty acid molecule





Ester bonds



Glycerol + Fatty acids

$3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Triglyceride

- **Triglycerides** are typical fat molecules
- They are **esters of fatty acids and glycerol**, in which **the carboxylate part of 3 fatty acids** are linked to the **hydroxyl group of the glycerol** by means of ester bonds

?

**A phosphoglyceride is always made up of:**

(NEET-2013)

**A**

A saturated or unsaturated fatty acid esterified to a glycerol molecule to which a phosphate is also attached

**B**

A saturated or unsaturated fatty acid esterified to a phosphate group which is also attached to a glycerol molecule

**C**

Only a saturated fatty acid, esterified to a glycerol molecule to which a phosphate group is attached

**D**

Only an unsaturated fatty acid esterified to a glycerol to which a phosphate group is also attached





**A phosphoglyceride is always made up of**  
(NEET-2013)

**A**

**A saturated or unsaturated fatty acid esterified to a glycerol molecule to which a phosphate is also attached**

**B**

A saturated or unsaturated fatty acid esterified to a phosphate group which is also attached to a glycerol molecule

**C**

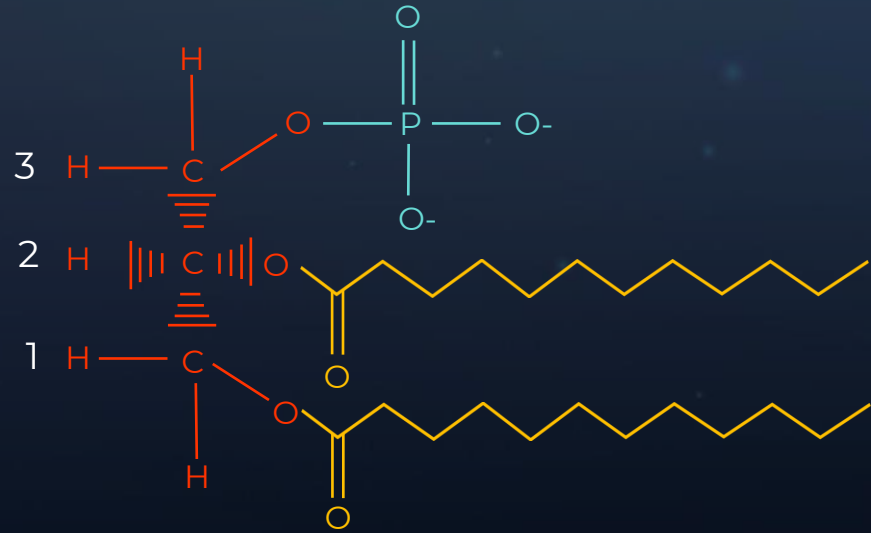
Only a saturated fatty acid, esterified to a glycerol molecule to which a phosphate group is attached

**D**

Only an unsaturated fatty acid esterified to a glycerol to which a phosphate group is also attached



- The phosphoglycerides have a phosphate attached to one of the carbons of the Glycerol rest two carbons are attached to fatty acid chain, and an alcohol group attached with phosphate group.
- These fatty acid chains can either be saturated or unsaturated.



A Phosphoglyceride



Following are a few statements with reference to lipids, choose the correct answer from the option given below.

(NEET-2021)

- a. Lipids having only one bond are called unsaturated fatty acids
- b. Lecithin is a phospholipid
- c. Trihydroxy propane is glycerol
- d. Palmitic acid has 20 carbon atom including the carboxyl carbon
- e. Arachidonic acid has 16 carbon atom

**A**

b and c only

**C**

a and b only

**B**

b and e only

**D**

c and d only



Following are a few statements with reference to lipids, choose the correct answer from the option given below

(NEET-2021)

- a. Lipids having only one bond are called unsaturated fatty acids
- b. Lecithin is a phospholipid
- c. Trihydroxy propane is glycerol
- d. Palmitic acid has 20 carbon atom including the carboxyl carbon
- e. Arachidonic acid has 16 carbon atom

**A**

**b and c only**

**C**

a and b only

**B**

b and e only

**D**

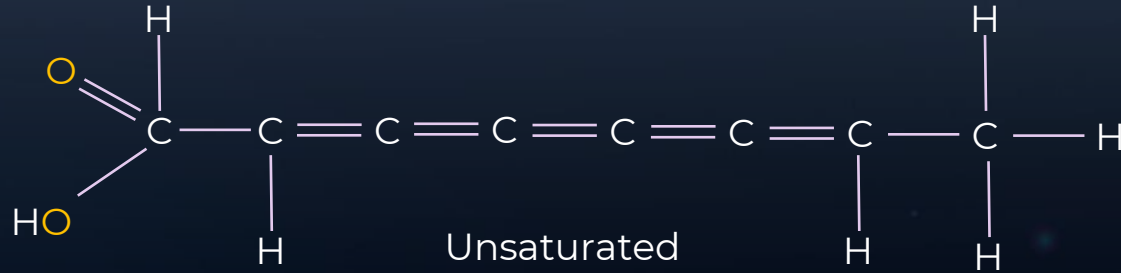
c and d only





Lipids having only one bond are called unsaturated fatty acids

- Lipids that contain unsaturated fatty acid chains, can have one or more than one double and triple bonds

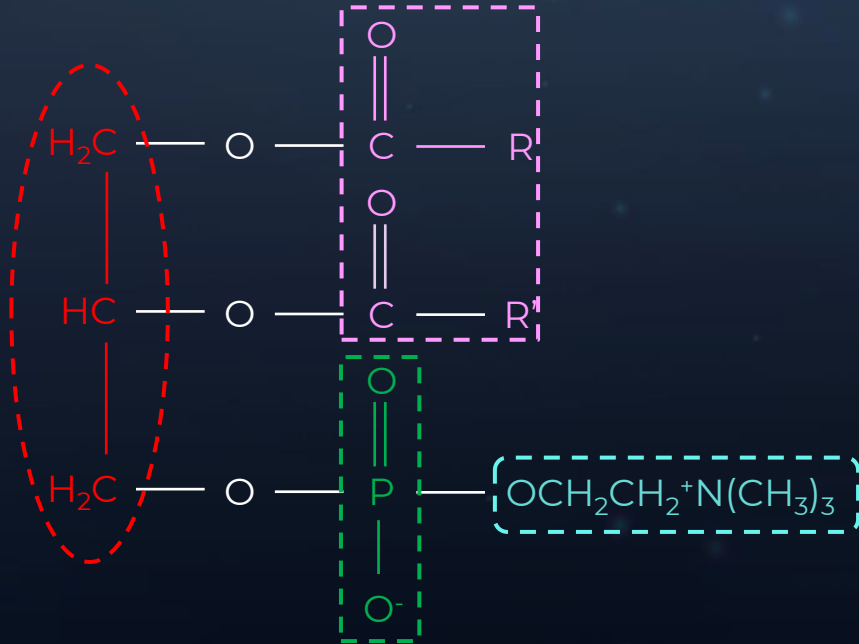




## Lecithin is a phospholipid

Lecithin is a compound lipid that has **four components**

- Glycerol
- 2 fatty acids
- Phosphate group
- Choline - an alcohol



Phosphatidylcholine (lecithin)



**Trihydroxy propane is glycerol**

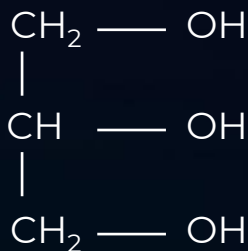
## Simple lipids

Glycerol

Fatty acids

Glycerides

- It is also called **trihydroxy propane**

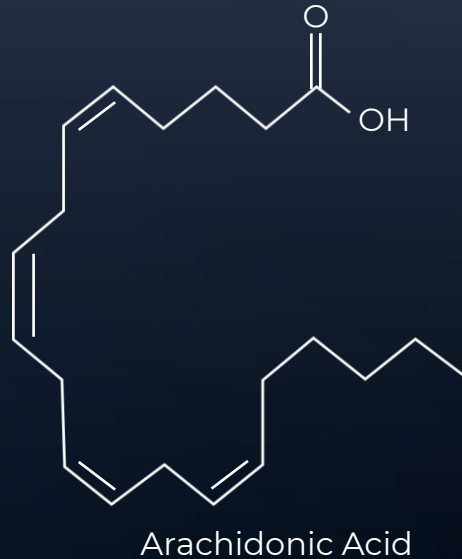


Glycerol

**3 hydroxy groups**



**Palmitic acid has 20 carbon atom including carboxyl carbon  
Arachidonic acid has 16 Carbon atom**



- Palmitic acid is a saturated fatty acid that is made up of 16 carbon atoms
- Arachidonic acid is an unsaturated fatty acid. It has 20 carbon atoms





**Keep  
Learning!**