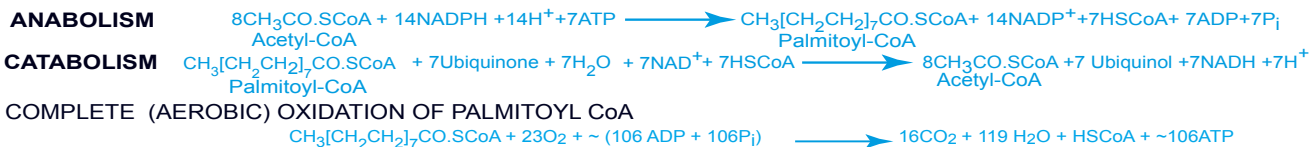
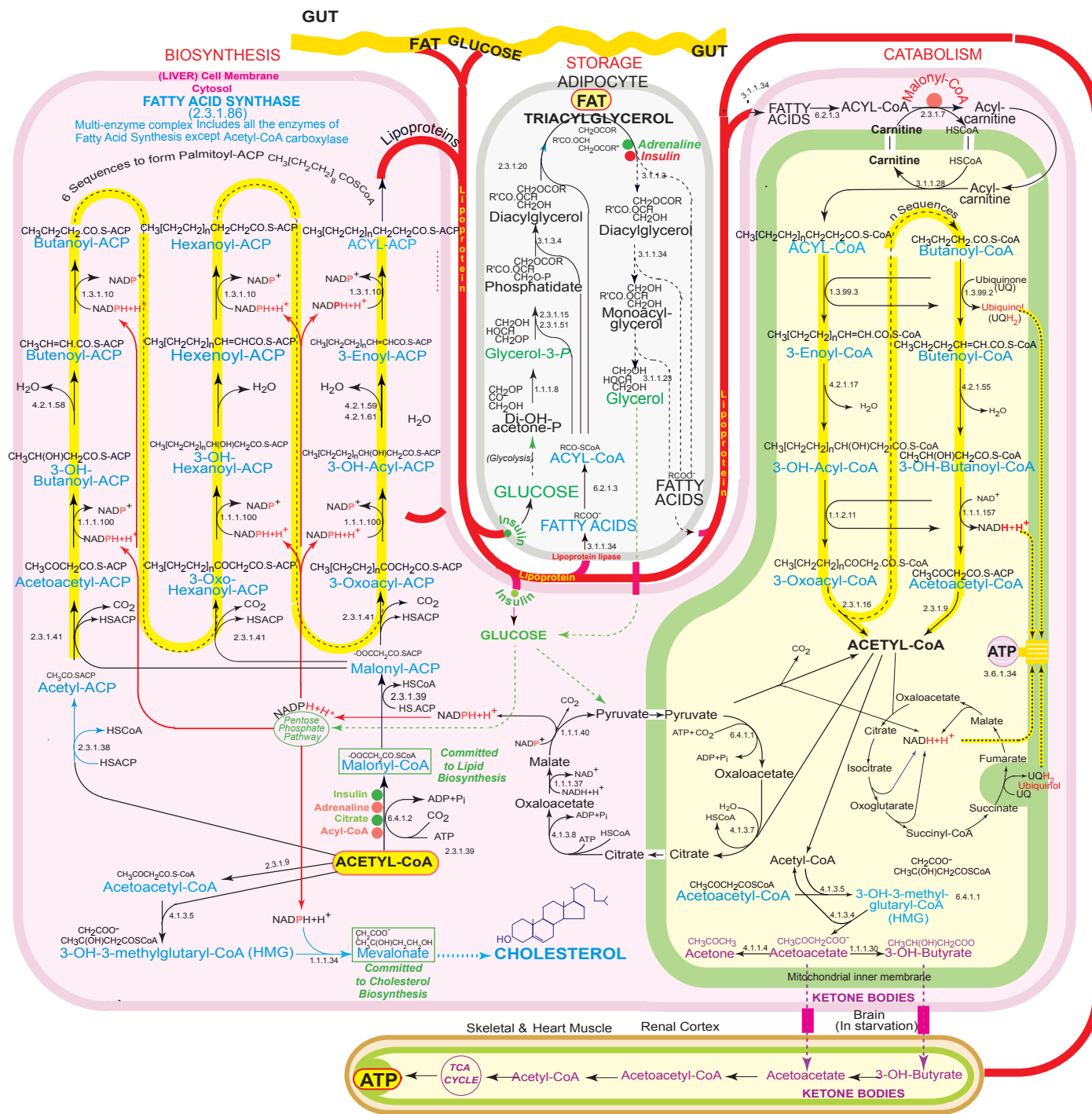


# LIPID METABOLISM



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	3.1.1.23	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	3.1.1.28	Acylcarnitine hydrolase	4.2.1.17	Enoyl-CoA hydratase
1.1.1.40	Malate dehydrogenase (oxaloacetate)	2.3.1.9	Acetyl-CoA-C-acyl transferase	3.1.1.28	Lipoprotein lipase	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	3.1.3.4	Phosphatidate phosphatase	4.2.1.58	Crotonyl-[ACP] hydratase
1.1.1.157	3-OH-butyryl-CoA	2.3.1.16	Acetyl-CoA C-acyltransferase	4.1.1.4	Acetoacetate decarboxylase	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-acyltransferase	4.1.1.9	Malonyl-CoA decarboxylase	4.2.1.61	3-OH-Palmitoyl-[ACP] dehydratase
1.2.4.1	Pyruvate dehydrogenase	2.3.1.38	[ACP] S-acyl transferase	4.1.3.4	OH-Methylglutaryl-CoA lyase	6.2.1.3	Long-chain-fatty-acid-CoA ligase
		2.3.1.39	[ACP] S-malonyl transferase			6.4.1.1	Pyruvate carboxylase
						6.4.1.2	Acetyl-CoA carboxylase