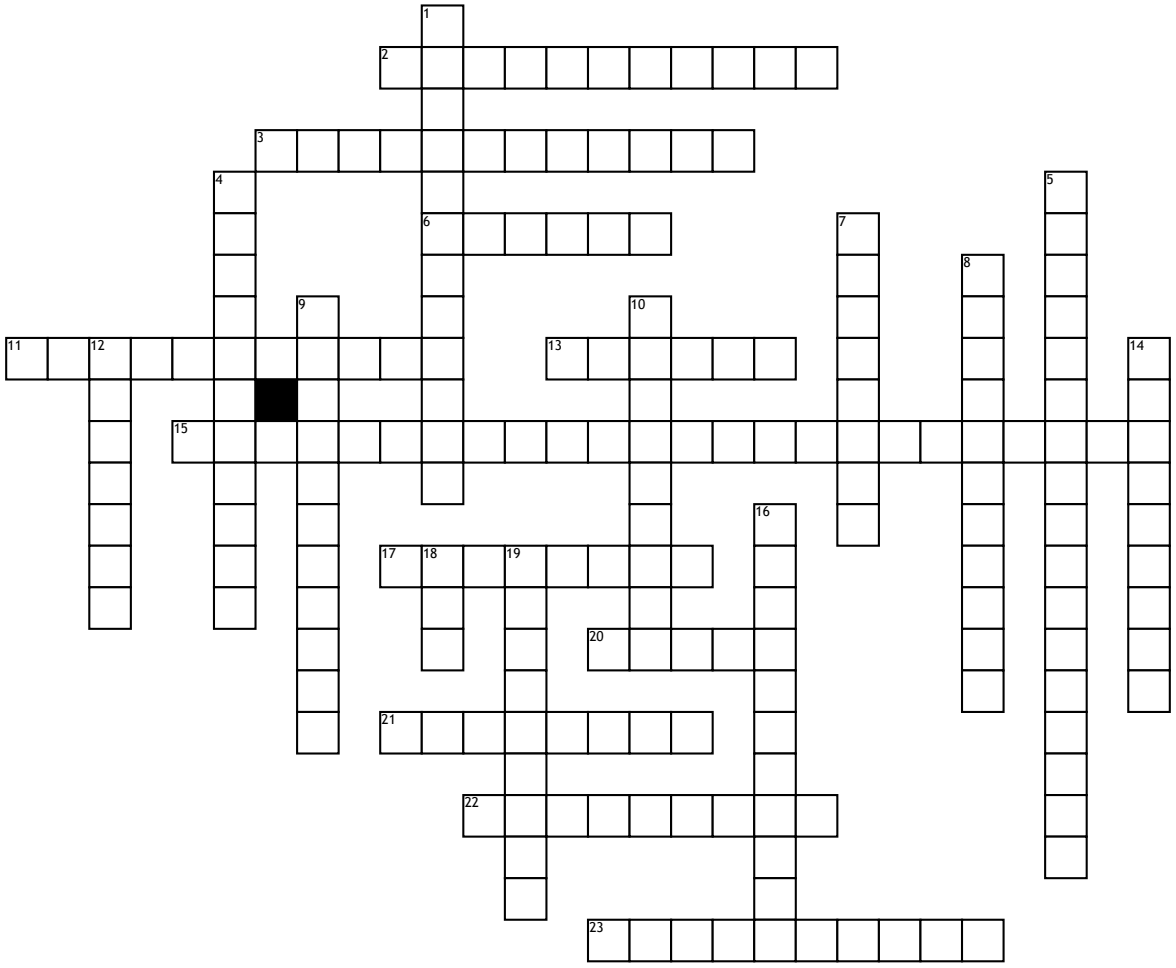
Name: _____ Date: _____

Fat Absorption and Lipolysis/FA transport



Across

2. Patients will get this if there is a defect in the Carnitine shuttle transport system. Its a lack of fat usage
3. Triacylglycerides are packaged into _____ in intestinal mucosal cells before entering circulation
6. Bile salts use this enzyme to interact with non polar fats
11. stimulates lipolysis (two possible answers, pick the one that fits)
13. this molecule phosphorylates Triacylglycerol lipase to its active form
15. Acyl-CoA is attached to the carrier molecule by what enzyme?
17. stimulates lipolysis (two possible answers, pick the one that fits)
20. Pancreatic lipase enzymes cleave _____ bonds
21. The OTC medication that inhibits pancreatic lipase
22. Acts as detergents and are used to solubilize triacylglycerols
23. This molecule inhibits transport of FA into the mitochondria

Down

1. Patients will get this if there is a defect in the Carnitine shuttle transport system. Side effects include sever weakness, sweating, fast heart rate.
4. This molecule de-phosphorylates Triacylglycerol lipase to its inactive form
5. The enzyme that sits on the outer membrane of the mitochondria responsible for converting carboxylate to a thioester.
7. Most absorption of fats occurs here
8. Bile salts are made from ____ in the liver
9. Acyl-carnitine is transported into the mitochondria by carnitine-acylcarnitine _____ and releases its contents into the matrix
10. FA are ___, meaning there is no water required and allows our bodies to store more in smaller spaces
12. inhibits lipolysis
14. This is the final product of FA oxidation
16. FA _____ won't occur when FA synthesis is occurring
18. fat is broken down when blood glucose levels are _____
19. A carrier molecule that carries long FA chains into the mitochondria