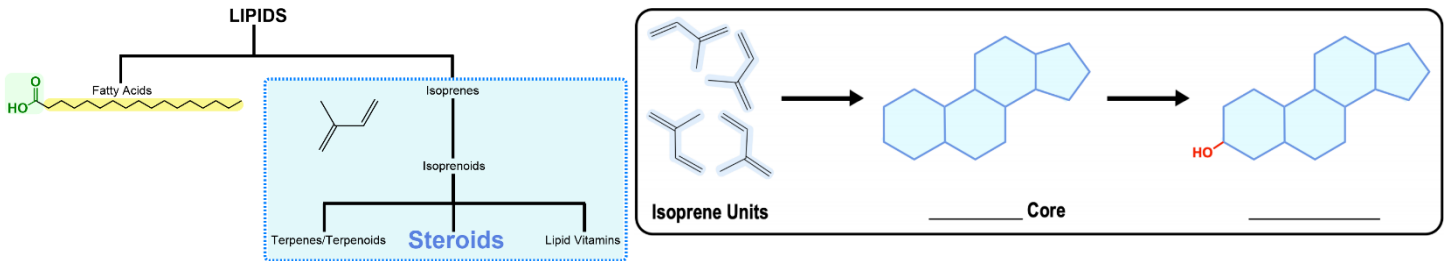


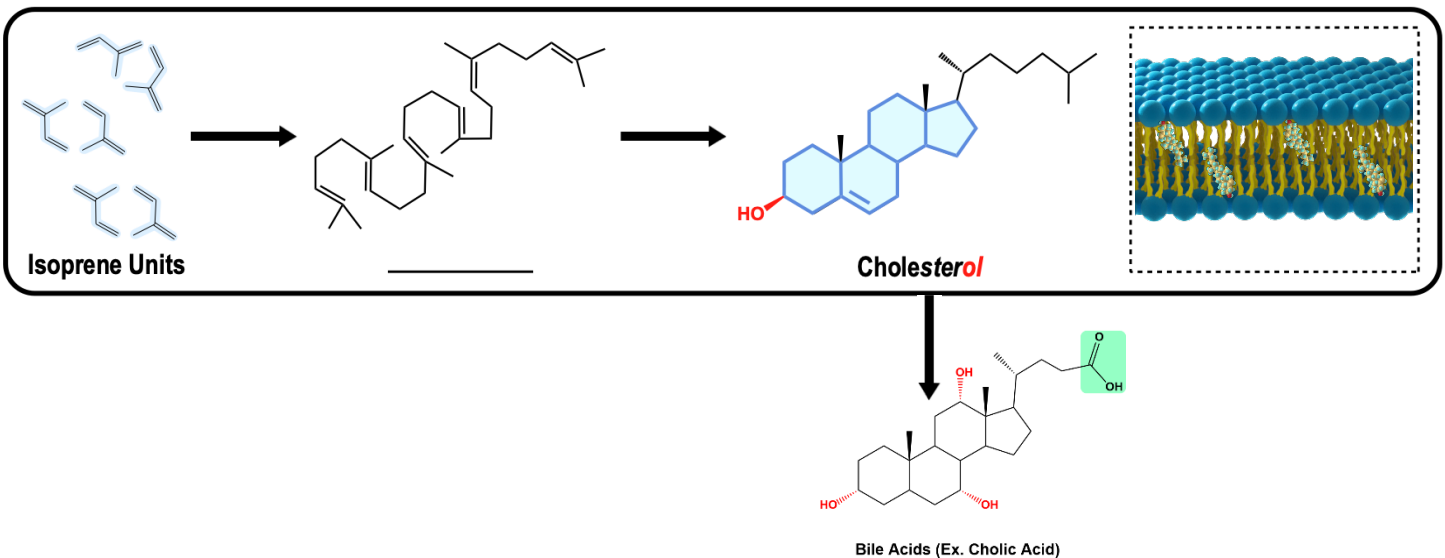
CONCEPT: STEROIDS:

- _____: *isoprenoid* lipids with a core 17-carbon *tetracyclic* ring structure called *gonane*.
 - Steroid *gonane* core has *four* rings fused together: _____ *six-membered-rings* & _____ *five-membered-ring*.
 - Biosynthetically derived from _____ *units* (although it may not always be structurally obvious).
 - *Sterols*: steroids with ≥ 1 _____ group (-OH).



Cholesterol: our Most Abundant Steroid

- _____: a lipid *sterol* with a *C3 hydroxyl* (-OH) & a *C17 hydrocarbon side chain*.
 - The most abundant steroid in _____, found in *animal cell membranes*.
 - Derived from cyclization of the terpene lipid molecule called _____.
 - Cholesterol is a *precursor* molecule for _____ *acids* (like *cholic acid*) which help *digest* fats.



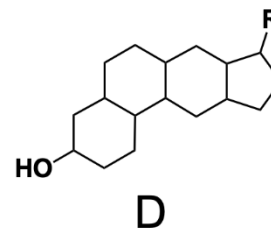
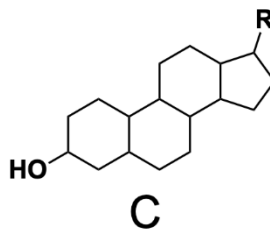
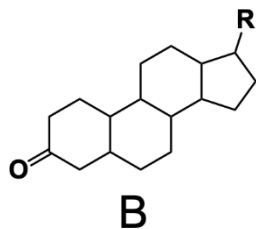
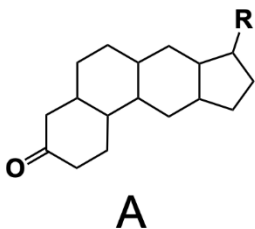
PRACTICE: Which of the following structures is a sterol?

a) A.

b) B.

c) C.

d) D.

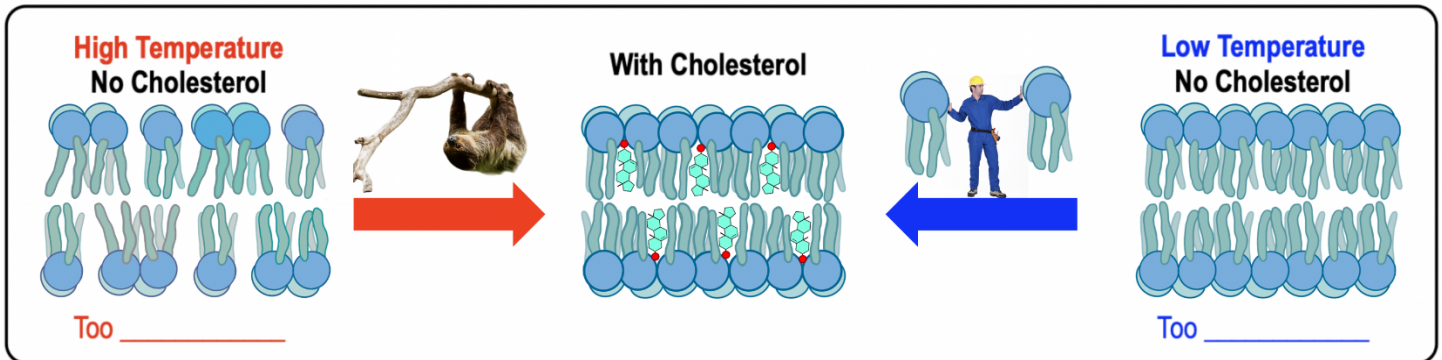


CONCEPT: STEROIDS

Membrane Functions of Cholesterol

●Cholesterol's regulation-effect on animal cell membrane *fluidity* is dictated by _____:

- 1) At ____ temp. (membranes risk being too *fluid*), so cholesterol ____ membrane fluidity & ____ rigidity/viscosity.
- 2) At ____ temp. (membranes risk being too *rigid*), so cholesterol ____ membrane fluidity & ____ rigidity/viscosity.



PRACTICE: What is the effect of cholesterol in a membrane?

- a) Increases membrane fluidity by preventing acyl chain packing.
- b) Reduces membrane fluidity acyl chain movement.
- c) Both a & b.
- d) Neither a or b