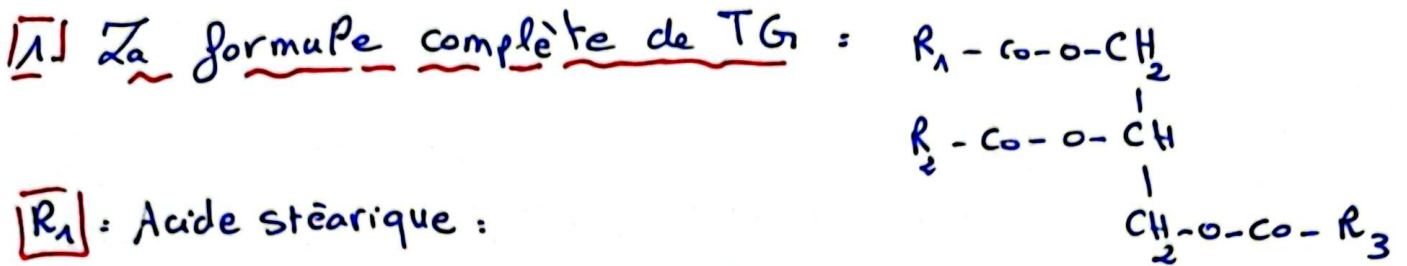


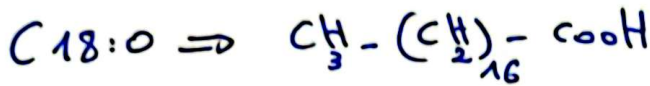
Correction de TD nou :

# Lipides membranaires

## Exercice 01:

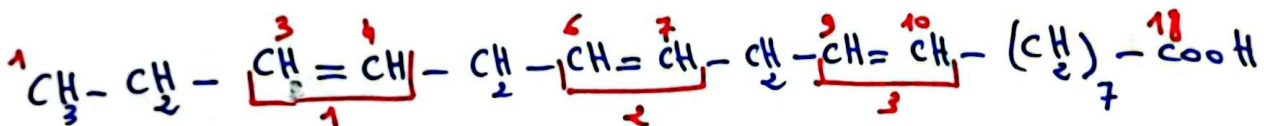


R<sub>1</sub> : Acide stéarique :



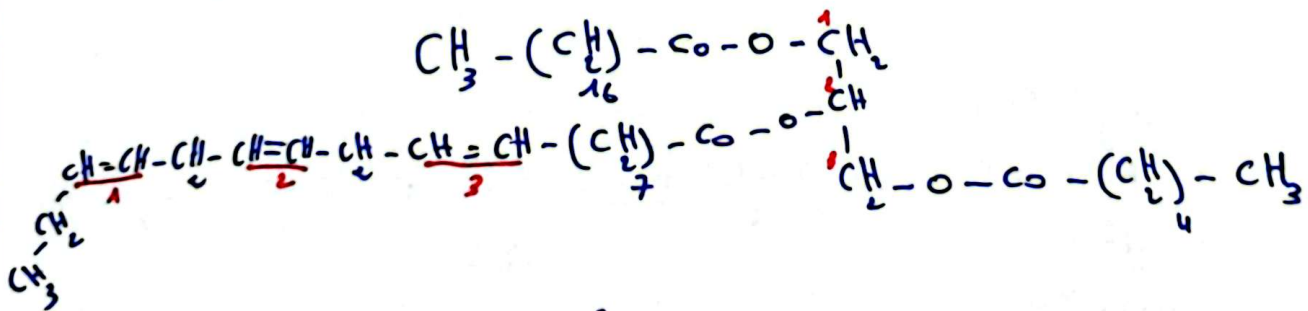
R<sub>2</sub> : C<sub>18</sub> : avec 3 double liaisons, à la 3<sup>ème</sup> entre C<sub>9</sub> = C<sub>10</sub>  
 donc : la 2<sup>ème</sup> entre C<sub>6</sub> = C<sub>7</sub>  
 la 1<sup>ère</sup> entre C<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>4</sub>

c'est l'AG. Acide linoléique C<sub>18</sub> : 3w (3,6,9)



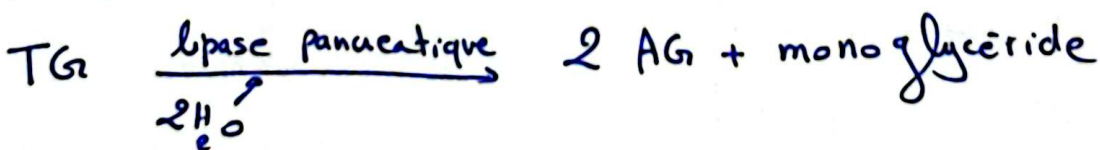
R<sub>3</sub> : Acide palmitique : C<sub>16</sub> : 0 ⇒ CH<sub>3</sub> - (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>14</sub> - COOH.

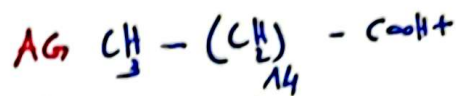
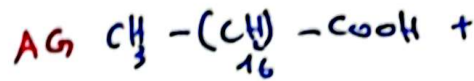
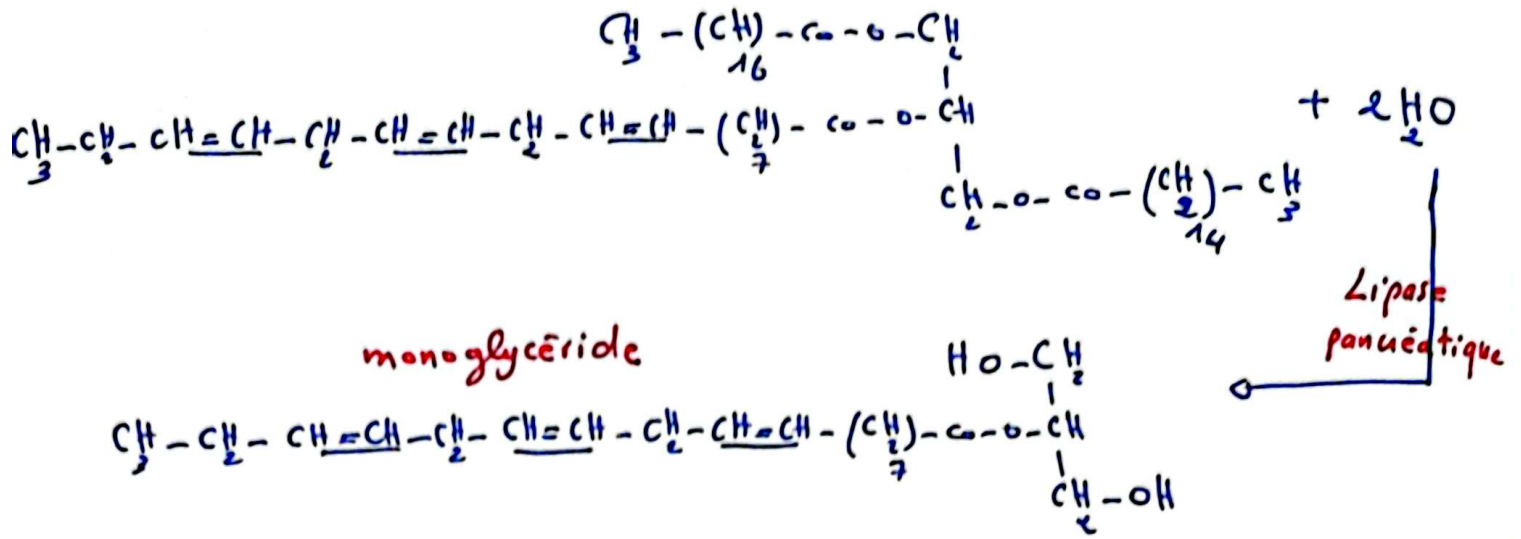
la structure de ce TG :



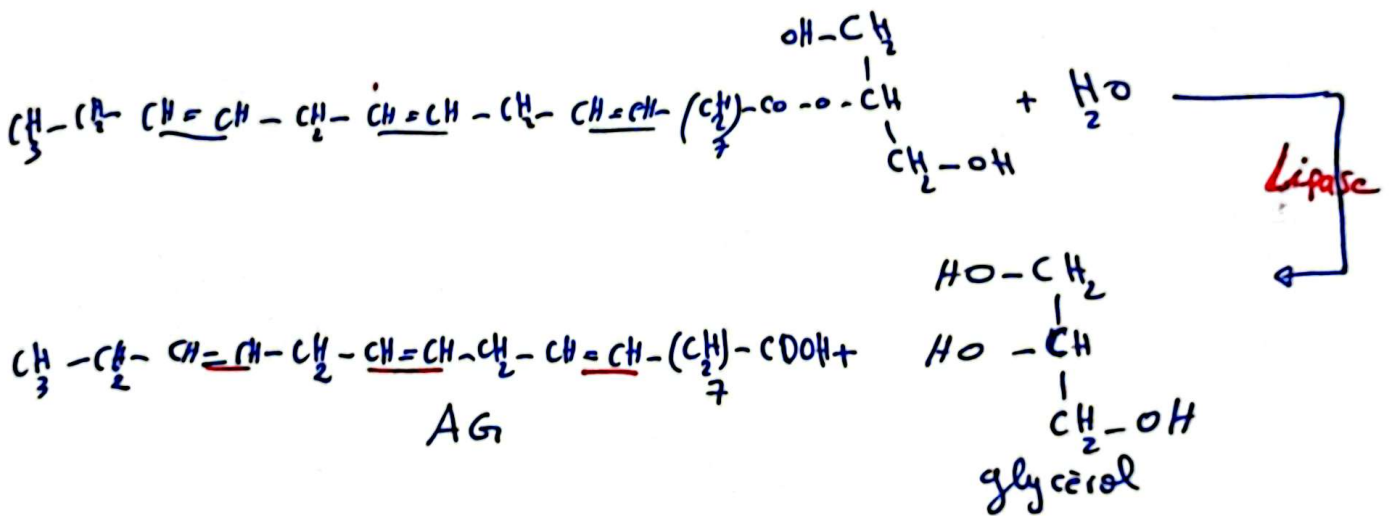
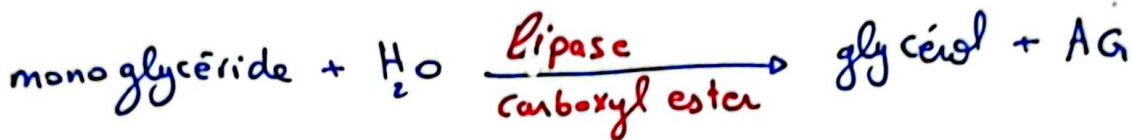
2] : En présence de lipases :

2.1 : la lipase pancréatique : peut hydrolyser les liaisons esters au niveau du carbone 1 et carbone 3 de glycérol.





2-2 = La lipase carboxyl ester: hydrolyse le monoglycéride en glycérol et en acide gras.



**Exercice 02:** Les noms des lipides.

- 1- phosphatidyl choline
- 2- Triglycéride
- 3- Sphingosine
- 4- sphingomyéline
- 5- diglycéride

- 6- monoglycéride
- 7- phosphatidyléthanolamine
- 8- phosphatidyl sérine
- 9- cêramide
- 10- Acide phosphatidique.

- 2 -