

**Topic: Lipid (Structure & Classification)**  
**Class: B.Sc Part –III (Hons.)**  
**Paper- V**  
**Group – A**

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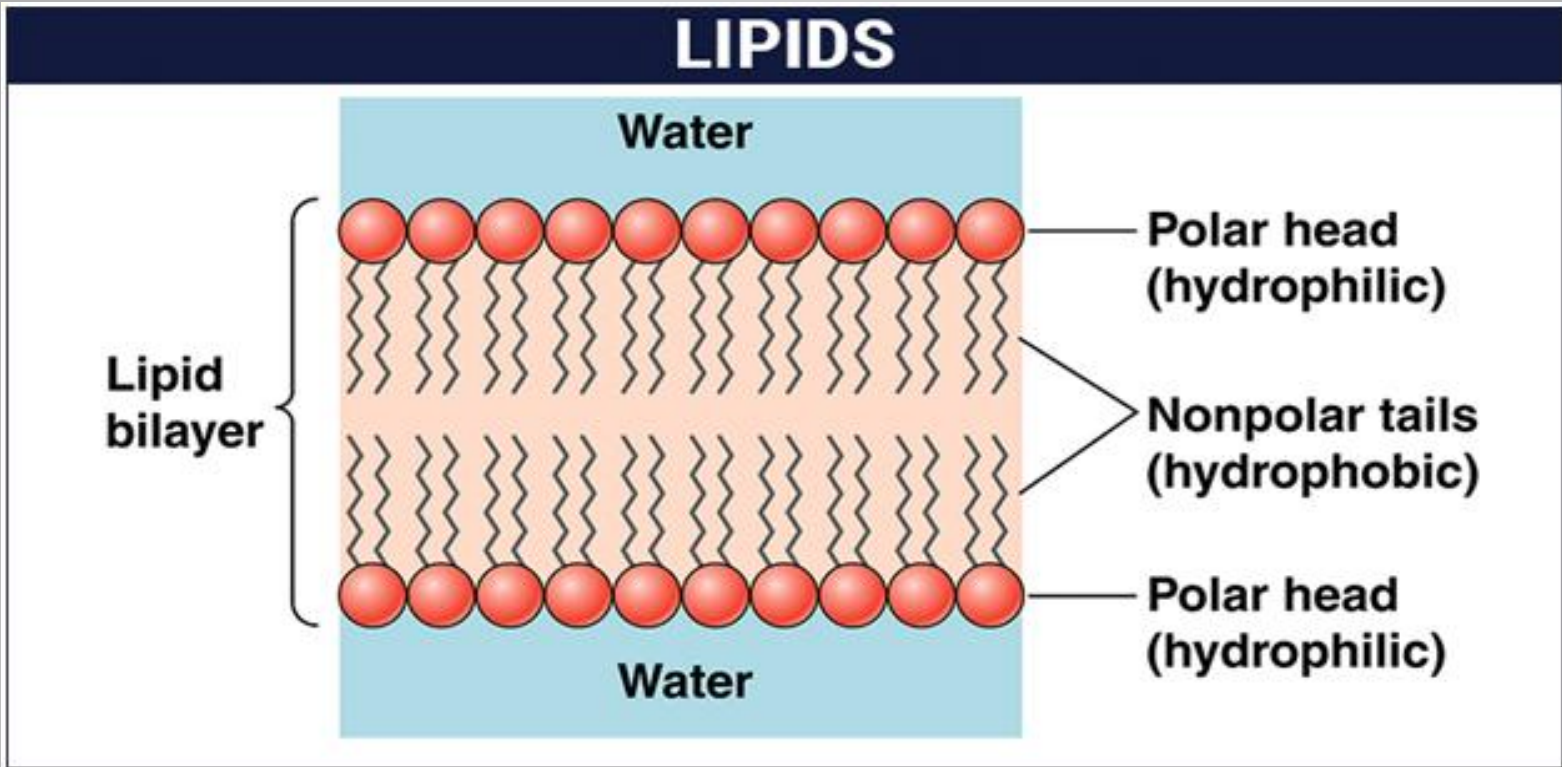
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## Lipids Definition

- **“Lipids are organic compounds that contain hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen atoms, which forms the framework for the structure and function of living cells.”**
- What are Lipids?
- These organic compounds are nonpolar molecules,
- which are soluble only in nonpolar solvents and insoluble in water because water is a polar molecule.
- In the human body, these molecules can be synthesized in the liver
- They found in oil, butter, whole milk, cheese, fried foods, and also in some red meats.

# LIPIDS



# LIPIDS

# Properties of Lipids

- Lipids are a family of organic compounds, composed of fats and oils.
- These molecules yield high energy and are responsible for different functions within the human body.
- Listed below are some important characteristics of Lipids.
- Lipids are oily or greasy nonpolar molecules, stored in the adipose tissue of the body.
- Lipids are a heterogeneous group of compounds, mainly composed of hydrocarbon chains.

- Lipids are energy-rich organic molecules, which provide energy for different life processes.
- Lipids are a class of compounds characterised by their solubility in nonpolar solvents and insolubility in water.
- Lipids are significant in biological systems
- They form for a mechanical barrier dividing a cell from the external environment known as the cell membrane.