

Lecture 29

Cholesterol

Function

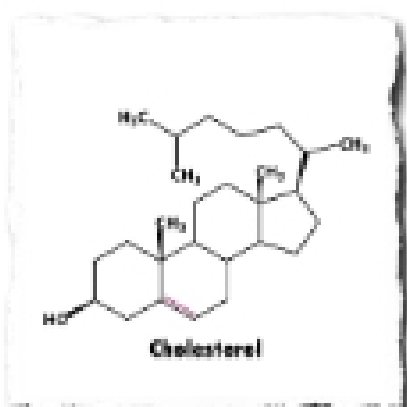
Synthesis

Regulation

Cholesterol Derivatives

Function

Synthesis

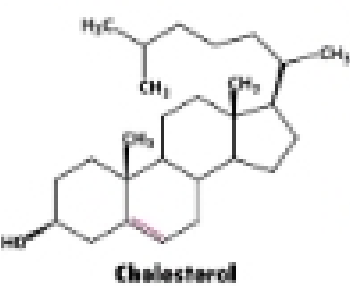


The image shows a chemical structure of cholesterol, a steroid with four fused rings, a hydroxyl group, and a hydrocarbon tail. The word "Cholesterol" is written below the structure.

Cholesterol Structure & Function

Structure: Steroid - 4 rings, Hydrophobic Tail

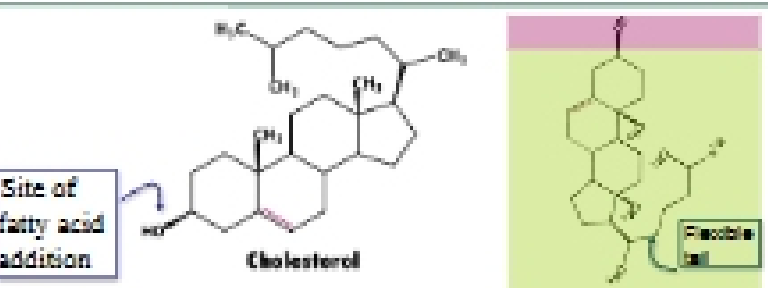
- Planar
- Hydrophobic



Function:

- Membrane Lipid
 - Modulates Membrane fluidity
 - Found in Lipid Rafts
- Precursor for Synthesis of:
 - Steroid Hormones
 - Bile Salts
 - Vitamin D

Cholesterol Structure & Function



Site of fatty acid addition

Flexible tail

- For transport in lipoproteins and for storage in the cell, polar OH can be esterified to a fatty acid to increase hydrophobicity
- In membranes, the polar hydroxyl group is oriented towards the aqueous environment and interacts with polar head groups of membrane lipids.

Two Sources of Cholesterol

Dietary Cholesterol
 Ingested
 Packaged in Intestines
 Chylomicrons

Endogenous Cholesterol
 Synthesized *de novo*,
 Packaged in liver

Cholesterol Synthesis

Counting by 5s

5 Important Steps to Cholesterol Synthesis

Step 1
 Condensation of 2 activated acetyl units to form 6C HMG-CoA

Step 2 Reduction of HMG-CoA to mevalonate

Step 3
 Decarboxylation to 5C activated isoprenes: isopentenyl pyrophosphate

Step 4
 Condensation of 5 activated isoprenes: isopentenyl pyrophosphate, dimethylallyl pyrophosphate, to form 30-carbon squalene
 formation of geranyl pyrophosphate (3 + 5 = 10 carbons)
 formation of farnesyl pyrophosphate (10 + 5 = 15 carbons)
 formation of squalene from 2 farnesyl-PP groups (15+15 = 30)

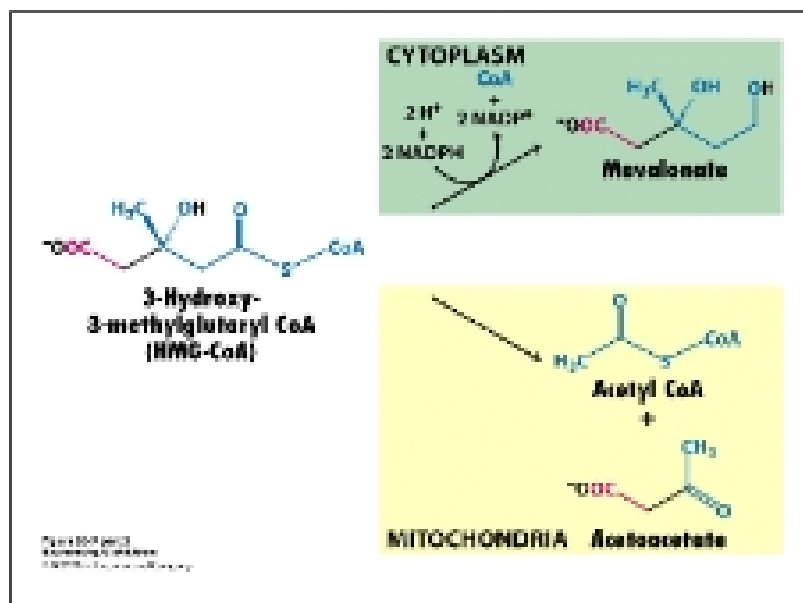
Step 5
 Cyclization to lanosterol
 Modification, in several steps, to form cholesterol

Enzyme:
HMG-CoA Synthase
 Condensation reaction

Acetoacetyl CoA + **Acetyl CoA** $\xrightarrow[\text{CoA}]{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ **3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA (HMG-CoA)**

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HMG-CoA is also an intermediate in ketone body synthesis.



Synthesis of Mevalonate

CYTOSOL
 $2 H^+ + 2 NADPH + CoA \rightarrow Mevalonate + 2 NADP^+$

Enzyme:
HMG Co A Reductase
 Integral membrane protein
 Catalyzes the rate-limiting step
 The next step uses 3 molecules of ATP
 Activity is highly regulated

Reduction reactions:
 1. NADPH - Aldehyde
 2. NADPH - Alcohol

