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IMPORTANCE IN FATTY LIVER

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ANNOTATION
Plays an important role in fatty liver. Fats that get into the liver are released from their fats as a source of energy. Exogenous (external) fats fall from the intestine through the lymph into the general circle of blood circulation. These are mainly uchasylglycerides, which are absorbed undisturbed, and it falls into the liver in the case of high fat content, which has not been used in the biosynthesis of fats and phosphatides in the intestinal wall.

Keywords: liver, fat, triacylglyceride, tissue, carbs, chylomicron.

When fats are absorbed in the intestine, they are transported to the liver through the gated vein. These are mainly short-chain fatty acids. Triacylglycerides, which fall into the general circle of blood circulation, are present as tiny precipitators and are called chylomicrons. They are formed when they are absorbed in the intestinal wall and they are the main carrier form of fats in the digestion of fats. the organ that receives chylomicrons in the blood is mainly the liver, heart and adipose tissue. [2].
Endogenous (internal) fats fall into the liver from fatty deposits. Fat content participates in the exchange of active substances. Carbons are transported to the oil bodies and they are converted into fats. Precipitation is in constant motion, in which triacylglycerides are broken down and synthesis takes place. In the transport of fats from fatdepos, threeylglycerides are broken down and free high phasfat pass into the blood. Threeasylglycerides in fats act as glycogen in the exchange of carbohydrates in the precipitation.
Threeasylglycerides are in a physiologically active state, glycogen is used in physiological states of the body to provide them with energy. Since the fat content of fats is not in the form of threeasylglyceride, but in the form of free fatty acids, the content of fatty acids in the blood is high, which provide the body with up to 50-60% energy. In the metabolism of fatty acids, the liver performs a function of 60% in quantitative terms, while other organs perform a function of 40% [1].

The amount of unsaturated fatty acids in the liver and blood is more than the amount of saturated fatty acids. In the liver, the renewal of fatty acids, which are part of lipids, occurs at a higher level than in other organs. Semi-breakdown of fatty acids occurs in the liver in 1-3 days, and in other organs-in 5-9 days. The regeneration of fatty acids, which are part of phospholipids, is even faster.

The bulk of the free fat secreted from the fats is absorbed into the liver. Free oils that oxidize more easily than chylglycerides and chylomicrons. Free fatty acids are activated in the liver, mainly spent on biosynthesis of threeasylglycerides, partially participating in biosynthesis of phospholipids and cholesterol esters. Most of the free fatcyslottes are contained in threeasylglycerides, and a smaller part is contained in phospholipids. Hence, the liver is the main organ that converts the free fatcylglycerides and other etheric lipid compounds that are moving in the bloodstream [5].

In the liver, the exchange of threeasylglyceride and high fatcycloths is associated with phospholipids. Fatty acids can be easily transported from the liver by entering their composition in hydrophilic phosphylipide biosynthesis. The high fat content of phospholipids is easily oxidized. In later times, information appeared about the important role of phospholipids in fat metabolism [4].

The amount of phospholipids in the liver and blood determines the physiological activity of the liver cell. and from non-lipoproteins-lipoproteins are important, since they contain a large amount of threeacylglycerides. Fatva is a compound product of proteins using electrostatic forces. The fatcyslotas oxidize as they get into the liver, resulting in ketone bodies (e.g. oxymoic acid and acetate acetic acid), which are then oxidized from the oxidation of acetacircic acid. Hence, the main function of the liver in precipitation: 1) biosynthesis of three-thylglycerides from fatty acids; 2) oxidation of high-thylglycerides to ketone cells; 3) participation of high-thylglycloths in biosynthesis of phospholipids and cholesterol esters; 4) participation in the biosynthesis of three-thylglycerides from the liver in the biosynthesis of form-lipoproteins [6].

At the moment, a huge amount of information has been obtained about the bioeffective activity of lipids in the body and cell. In recent years, lipids have been used in the most important physiological processes in the body (immune response, transmission of neuronal information, control of blood vessels and muscle tone, maintenance of homeostasis, colds, etc.).) and it turned out that in human and animal cells there is a property of stewardship and mediatorism, and biological effectivity, which is involved in the biochemical reactions taking place.

Glycosphingolipids are involved in cell growth, differentiation and cognition, have been identified as antigenicity and active immunomodulatory in the interaction between cells, as well as in the transmission of signals between membranes [3].

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