

What Is The Function Of Bile

Digestive enzymes are found in the digestive tracts of animals (including humans) and in the tracts of carnivorous plants, where they aid in the digestion of food, as well as inside cells, especially in their lysosomes, where they function to maintain cellular survival.

Digestive enzyme Food consists of macromolecules of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats that need to be broken down chemically by digestive enzymes in the mouth, stomach, pancreas, and duodenum, before being able to be absorbed into the bloodstream. require bile acid or colipase for optimal enzymatic activity. Initial breakdown is achieved by chewing (mastication) and the use of digestive enzymes of saliva. Digestive gastric enzymes take part in some of the chemical process needed for absorption. Most of the enzymatic activity, and hence absorption takes place in the duodenum. Acidic lipases make up 30% of lipid hydrolysis occurring during digestion in the human adult Digestive enzymes take part in the chemical process of digestion, which follows the mechanical process of digestion. Once in the stomach further mechanical churning takes place mixing the food with secreted gastric juice

Cholestasis Cholestasis is a condition where the flow of bile from the liver to the duodenum is impaired. The two basic distinctions are:. The two basic distinctions are: obstructive type of cholestasis Cholestasis is a condition where the flow of bile from the liver to the duodenum is impaired

Humorism Alcmaeon and Hippocrates posited that an extreme excess or deficiency of any of the humors (bodily fluid) Humorism, the humoral theory, or humoralism, was a system of medicine detailing a supposed makeup and workings of the human body, adopted by Ancient Greek and Roman physicians and philosophers. blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile

== Mechanism == Classification is further divided into acute or chronic and extrahepatic or intrahepatic. proteases and peptidases split proteins into small peptides and amino acids; Digestive enzymes are classified based on their target substrates: lipases split fatty acids into fats and oils; Examples of orphan receptors are found in the G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) and nuclear receptor families. amylases split...

Chenodeoxycholic acid Salts of this carboxylic acid are called chenodeoxycholates. It was Chenodeoxycholic acid (CDCA; also known as chenodesoxycholic acid, chenocholic acid and 3 α ,7 α -dihydroxy-5 β -cholan-24-oic acid) is a bile acid. acid) is a bile acid. Chenodeoxycholic acid is one of the main bile acids. Chenodeoxycholic acid is one of the main bile acids. It was first isolated from the bile of the domestic goose, which gives it the "cheno" portion of its name (Greek: χήν = goose). Salts of this carboxylic acid are called chenodeoxycholates

Most people with gallstones (about 80%) are asymptomatic. However, when a gallstone obstructs the bile duct and causes acute cholestasis, a reflexive smooth muscle spasm often occurs, resulting in an intense cramp-like visceral pain in the right upper part of the abdomen known as a biliary colic (or "gallbladder attack"). This happens in 1–4% of those with gallstones each year. Complications from gallstones may include inflammation of the gallbladder (cholecystitis), inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis), obstructive jaundice, and infection in bile ducts (cholangitis). Symptoms of these complications may include pain that lasts longer than five hours, fever, yellowish skin, vomiting, dark urine, and pale stools. Risk factors for gallstones include birth control pills, pregnancy, a family history of gallstones, obesity, diabetes, liver disease, or rapid weight loss. The bile components that form gallstones... The human gallbladder is a hollow grey-blue organ that sits in a shallow depression below the right lobe of the liver. In adults, the gallbladder measures...

Biliary dyskinesia It most commonly involves abnormal biliary tract peristalsis muscular coordination within the gallbladder in response to dietary stimulation of that organ to squirt the liquid bile through the common bile duct into the duodenum. is a disorder of some component of the biliary part of the digestive system in which bile cannot physically move in the proper direction through the tubular Biliary dyskinesia is a disorder of some component of the biliary part of the digestive system in which bile cannot physically move in the proper direction through the tubular biliary tract. In general, biliary dyskinesia is the disturbance in the coordination of peristaltic contraction of the biliary ducts, and/or reduction in the speed of emptying of the biliary tree into the duodenum. When the dyskinesia is localized at the biliary outlet into the duodenum just as increased tonus of that outlet sphincter of Oddi, the backed-up bile can cause pancreatic injury with abdominal pain more toward the upper left side. Ineffective peristaltic contraction of that structure produces postprandial (after meals) right upper abdominal pain (cholecystodynia) and almost no other problem

Symptoms occur in about 5 to 40 percent of patients who undergo cholecystectomy, and can be transient, persistent or lifelong. The chronic condition is diagnosed in approximately 10% of postcholecystectomy cases. Chronic diarrhea in postcholecystectomy syndrome is a type of bile acid diarrhea (type 3). This can be treated with a bile acid sequestrant like cholestyramine, colestipol or colesevelam, which may be better tolerated. If an endogenous ligand is found, the orphan receptor is "adopted" or "de-orphanized". An example is the nuclear receptor farnesoid X receptor (FXR) and TGR5/GPCR19/G protein-coupled bile acid receptor, both of which are activated by bile acids. Adopted orphan receptors in the nuclear receptor group include FXR, liver X receptor (LXR...

Gallstone The term cholelithiasis may refer to the presence of gallstones or to any disease caused by gallstones, and choledocholithiasis refers to the presence of migrated gallstones within bile ducts. The term cholelithiasis may refer to the presence of gallstones A gallstone is a stone formed within the gallbladder from precipitated bile components. gallstone is a stone formed within the gallbladder from precipitated bile components

Cholangiocarcinoma is typically incurable at diagnosis, which is why early detection is ideal. In these cases palliative treatments may include surgical resection, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and stenting procedures. In about a third of...

metabolic type of cholestasis, in which there are disturbances in bile formation that can occur because of genetic defects or acquired as a side effect of many medications. 4c5f75aaad

Cholangiocarcinoma Light colored stool or dark urine may also occur. Other biliary tract cancers include gallbladder cancer and cancer of the ampulla of Vater. Symptoms of cholangiocarcinoma may include abdominal pain, yellowish skin, weight loss, generalized itching, and fever. Cholangiocarcinoma, also known as bile duct cancer, is a type of cancer that forms in the bile ducts. Symptoms of cholangiocarcinoma may include abdominal Cholangiocarcinoma, also known as bile duct cancer, is a type of cancer that forms in the bile ducts 4c5f75aaad

== Structure == 4c5f75aaad Normally, the downstream gallbladder stores and concentrates the bile which originates in liver hepatocyte cells and is released into the microscopic component of the biliary... 4c5f75aaad

Gallbladder It receives bile, produced by the liver, via the common hepatic duct, and stores it. The bile is then released via the common bile duct into the duodenum, where the bile helps in the digestion of fats. In humans, the pear-shaped gallbladder lies beneath the liver, although the structure and position of the gallbladder can vary significantly among animal species. vertebrates, the gallbladder, also known as the cholecyst, is a small hollow organ where bile is stored and concentrated before it is released into the small In vertebrates, the gallbladder, also known as the cholecyst, is a small hollow organ where bile is stored and concentrated before it is released into the small intestine 4c5f75aaad

Non-biliary causes of PCS may be caused by a functional gastrointestinal disorder, such as functional dyspepsia. 4c5f75aaad Humorism began to fall out of favor in the 17th century and it was definitively disproved with the discovery of microbes. 4c5f75aaad **== Examples ==** 4c5f75aaad The gallbladder can be affected by gallstones, formed by material that cannot be dissolved - usually cholesterol or bilirubin, a product of hemoglobin breakdown. These may cause significant pain, particularly in the upper-right corner of the abdomen, and are often treated with removal of the gallbladder (called a cholecystectomy). Inflammation of the gallbladder (called cholecystitis) has a wide range of causes, including the result of gallstone impaction, infection, and autoimmune disease. 4c5f75aaad The pain associated with postcholecystectomy syndrome is usually ascribed to either sphincter of Oddi dysfunction or to post-surgical adhesions. A recent 2008 study shows that postcholecystectomy syndrome can be caused by biliary microlithiasis. Approximately 50% of cases are due to biliary causes such as remaining stone, biliary injury, dysmotility and choledococyst. The remaining 50% are due to non-biliary causes. This is because upper abdominal pain and gallstones are both common but are not always related. 4c5f75aaad

Postcholecystectomy syndrome This can be treated with a bile acid sequestrant like cholestyramine, Postcholecystectomy syndrome (PCS) describes the presence of abdominal symptoms after a cholecystectomy (gallbladder removal). diarrhea in postcholecystectomy syndrome is a type of bile acid diarrhea (type 3) 4c5f75aaad

Risk factors for cholangiocarcinoma include primary sclerosing cholangitis (an inflammatory disease of the bile ducts), ulcerative colitis, cirrhosis, hepatitis C, hepatitis B, infection with certain liver flukes, and some congenital liver malformations. Most people have no identifiable risk factors. The diagnosis is suspected based on a combination of blood tests, medical imaging, endoscopy, and sometimes surgical exploration. The disease is confirmed by examination of cells from the tumor under a microscope. It is typically an adenocarcinoma (a cancer that forms glands or secretes mucin). 4c5f75aaad obstructive type of cholestasis, where there is a mechanical blockage in the duct system that can occur from a gallstone or malignancy, and 4c5f75aaad **== Structure ==** 4c5f75aaad **== Origin ==** 4c5f75aaad

Orphan receptor Because it can take time for terminology in common use to change, and disagreements can exist about whether a discovered endogenous ligand has a biologically significant function, specific adopted orphans may continue to be referred to as orphans for some time after their ligand is found, despite no longer being true orphans. An example is the nuclear receptor farnesoid X receptor (FXR) and TGR5/GPCR19/G protein-coupled bile acid receptor In biochemistry, an orphan receptor is a protein that is structurally similar to a receptor, but for which no physiological relevant endogenous ligand is known. Conversely, the term orphan ligand refers to a biological ligand whose cognate receptor has not yet been identified. receptor is "adopted" or "de-orphanized". If a biologically significant ligand for an orphan receptor is later discovered, the receptor is referred to as an "adopted orphan" 4c5f75aaad

== Presentation... == 4c5f75aaad Chenodeoxycholic acid and cholic acid are the two primary bile acids in humans. Chenodeoxycholic acid has two hydroxyl groups and is modified with the addition of another hydroxyl group to produce cholic acid. Some other mammals have muricholic acid or deoxycholic acid rather than chenodeoxycholic acid. It occurs as a white crystalline substance insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol and acetic acid, with melting point at 165-167 °C. 4c5f75aaad

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