### HOW ENZYMES WORK

# •See internet search handout.

Organ	Enzyme	Digestive Action
Salivary glands	Salivary Amylase	Begins carbohydrate digestion by breaking down starch and glycogen to disaccharides
Stomach	Pepsin	Begins protein digestion
	Gastric lipase	Begins butterfat digestion
Pancreas	Pancreatic amylase	Breaks down starch and glycogen into disaccharides
	Pancreatic lipase	Breaks down fats into fatty acids and glycerol
	Trypsin, chymotrypsin	Breaks down proteins or partially digested proteins into peptides
	Carboxypeptidase	Breaks down peptides into amino acids
	Nucleases	Breaks down nucleic acids into nucleotides
Small Intestine	Peptidase	Breaks down peptides into amino acids
	Sucrase, maltase, lactase	Breaks down disaccharides into monosaccharides
	Intestinal lipase	Breaks down fats into fatty acids and glycerol

- I. Mouth
- Secretions: saliva
- Saliva is produced in the salivary glands and is secreted into the mouth. Connected by churchs
- Contains salivary amylase which breaks down starch into disaccharides.

#### The Salivary Glands



2. Stomach

Secretions:

- pepsin is secreted by mucous cells and chief cells to break down proteins.
- Gastric lipase is secreted by epithelial cells to break down fats.
- Hydrochloric acid (HCI) is secreted by parietal cells.
- Mucous is secreted by epithelial cells to protect the stomach from the HCI.



- 3. Small Intestine
- Secretions: occur by a variety of epithelial cells
- Peptidase breaks down peptides into amino acids
- Sucrase, maltase, lactase breaks down disaccharides into monosaccharides
- Intestinal lipase breaks down fats into fatty acids and glycerol



3. Small Intestine (from pancreas)

Secretions:

- Pancreatic amylase breaks down starch into disaccharides.
- Pancreatic lipase breaks down fats into fatty acids and glycerol.
- Trypsin, chymotrypsin breaks down proteins into peptides.
- Carboxypeptidase breaks down peptides into amino acids.
- Nucleases breaks down nucleic acids into nucleotides.

