Summary for Chapter 6 – Nutrition in Human

Environments of parts of alimentary canal

	Digestive enzymes	Digestion	Nutrients
neutral	Salivary amylase (saliva)	Starch → maltose	Carbohydrates
acidic (HC <i>I</i>)	Pepsin (gastric juice)	Protein → polypeptides	Protein
alkaline (bile)	 Pancreatic amylase Intestinal maltase Intestinal lactase Intestinal sucrase Pancreatic trypsin Intestinal peptidase Bile (emulsification) Pancreatic lipase 	Starch → maltose Maltose → glucose Lactose → glucose + galactose Sucrose → glucose + fructose Protein → polypeptides Polypeptides → amino acid Large fat molecule → tiny fat globules Fat → fatty acid + glycerol	Carbohydrates Protein Fats
	acidic (HC <i>I</i>) alkaline	acidic (HCI) alkaline (bile) Pancreatic amylase Intestinal maltase Intestinal lactase Intestinal sucrase Pancreatic trypsin Intestinal peptidase Bile (emulsification)	acidic (HCI) alkaline (bile) Pancreatic amylase (bile) Pancreatic amylase (bile) Pancreatic amylase (bile) Intestinal maltase (bile) Intestinal sucrase (bile) Pancreatic trypsin (bile)

Secretions of parts of alimentary canal

Part	Source	Secretion	Contents
mouth	Salivary gland	Saliva (via salivary duct)	Salivary amylase
stomach	Gastric gland	Gastric juice	PepsinHydrochloric acid
pancreas	Pancreas	Pancreatic juice (via pancreatic duct)	Pancreatic amylasePancreatic lipasePancreatic trypsin
liver	Liver	Bile (stored in gall bladder, via bile duct)	
small intestine	Intestinal gland	Intestinal juice	 Intestinal maltase Intestinal lactase Intestinal sucrase Intestinal peptidase Intestinal lipase