

## **Exogenous**

- 1. Increase in lipid uptake from the intestine**
- 2. Enhanced supply of glyceride precursors**  
(glucose, fructose, galactose)

## **Endogenous**

- 1. Increase in peripheral lipid mobilization**
  - Lipolysis ↑ (= triglyceride lipase activity ↑)  
(by ACTH, cortisol, catecholamines, prostaglandins, caffeine, alcohol, nicotine)
- 2. Inhibition of lipid utilization in hepatocytes**
  - $\beta$ -oxidation ↓
  - Fatty acid-binding protein ↓
- 3. Increase in lipid synthesis in hepatocytes**
  - Formation of fatty acids ↑
  - Formation of triglycerides ↑
- 4. Reduction in lipid export**
  - Secretion of VLDL ↓
  - Synthesis of apoproteins B, C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>3</sub>, E ↓
  - Disturbance in gluconeogenesis