
Acetyl-CoA and malonyl-CoA are shown to participate in biosynthesis of cholic and chenodeoxycholic acids. Malonyl-CoA is found to be better substrate for bile acids formation than Acetyl-CoA. The incorporation of the latter into cholic acid can be two times stimulated by the allosteric activator of acetyl-CoA carboxylase-citrate. Avidin inhibits the incorporation. Cholesterol feeding stimulates synthesis of cholic and chenodeoxycholic acids from acetyl- and malonyl-CoA.