Glycolysis2 Cheat Sheet

by rhettbro via cheatography.com/133961/cs/27537/

Fructose metabolism

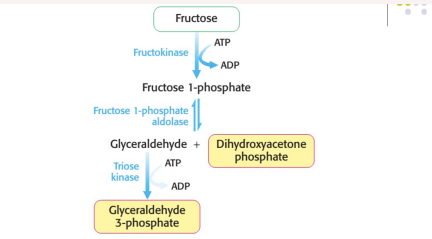
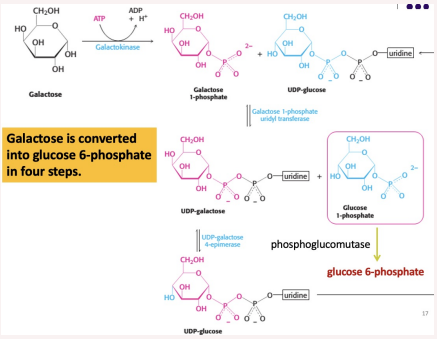


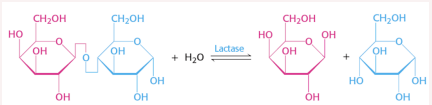
Figure 5. Fructose metabolism.
Fructose enters the glycolytic pathway in the liver through the fructose l-phosphate pathway.

Galactose metabolism



Galactose is converted into glucose 6-phosphate in four steps.

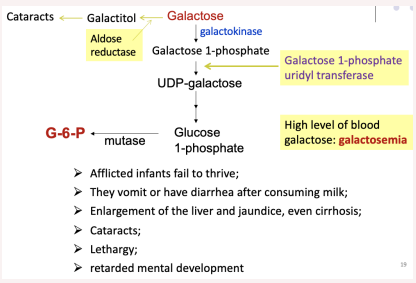
Deficient in Lactase (Lactose intorlerant)



Gut bacteria convert lactose to lactate, and methane and H_2 :
- Gut distension
- Flatulence
- Diarrhea

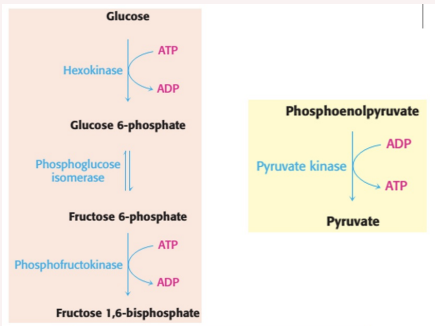
most notably Northern Europeans

Galactose Is Toxic If Transferase Missing



- Afflicted infants fail to thrive;
- They vomit or have diarrhea after consuming milk;
- Enlargement of the liver and jaundice, even cirrhosis;
- Cataracts;
- Lethargy;
- retarded mental development

The Glycolytic Pathway Is Tightly Controlled



3 irreversible reactions in glycolysis

Key Enzymes

1. Hexokinase
2. Phosphofructokinase-1
3. Pyruvate kinase

Methods of regulation

1. allosteric regulation
2. covalent modification

Phosphofructokinase-1 (PFK-1)

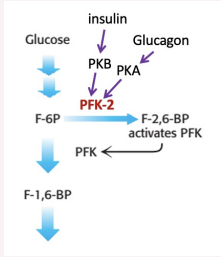
the key point for regulation of glycolysis

allosteric activator AMP; F-2,6-BP (in the liver)

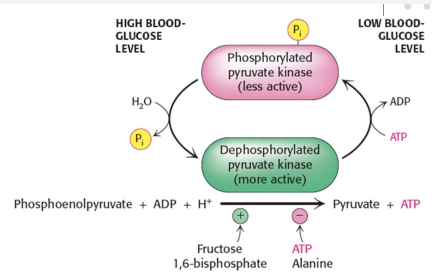
allosteric inhibitor ATP; citrate

In high concentrations, fructose 6-phosphate (F-6P) activates the enzyme phosphofructokinase (PFK) through an intermediary, fructose 2,6-bisphosphate (F-2,6-BP).

F-6P to PFK if too many Glucose(by insulin)



Pyruvate kinase



Control of the catalytic activity of pyruvate kinase.
Pyruvate kinase is regulated by allosteric effectors and covalent modification.

Hexokinase

Hexokinase is suppressed by its product G-6-P.

Glucokinase in liver, is not inhibited by G-6-P.

Glucokinase phosphorylates glucose only when glucose is abundant

The role of glucokinase is to provide G-6-P for the synthesis of glycogen and for the formation of fatty acids.

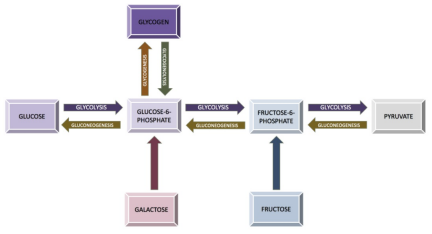
Gives the brain and muscles first call on glucose when its supply is limited, and it ensures that glucose will not be wasted when it is abundant.

Glucose Transporters(GLUTs)

Table Family of glucose transporters

Name	Tissue location	K_M	Comments
GLUT1	All mammalian tissues	1 mM	Basal glucose uptake
GLUT2	Liver and pancreatic β cells	15–20 mM	In the pancreas, plays a role in the regulation of insulin In the liver, removes excess glucose from the blood
GLUT3	All mammalian tissues	1 mM	Basal glucose uptake
GLUT4	Muscle and fat cells	5 mM	Amount in muscle plasma membrane increases with endurance training
GLUT5	Small intestine	—	Primarily a fructose transporter

Glycolysis and Gluconeogenesis back and forth



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from Noncarbohydrate Precursors to Glucose

The gluconeogenic ( ) pathway converts pyruvate into glucose.

Gluconeogenesis is not a reversal of glycolysis

Noncarbohydrate precursors are first converted into pyruvate, oxaloacetate, dihydroxyacetone phosphate.

Noncarbohydrate Precursors: lactate, amino acids, and glycerol.

pathway of Gluconeogenesis

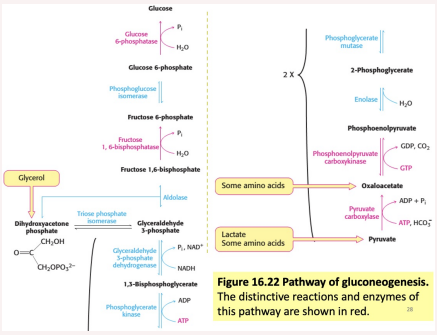

Figure 16.22 Pathway of gluconeogenesis. The distinctive reactions and enzymes of this pathway are shown in red.