

Glukoneogenes

LPG001

Biokemi

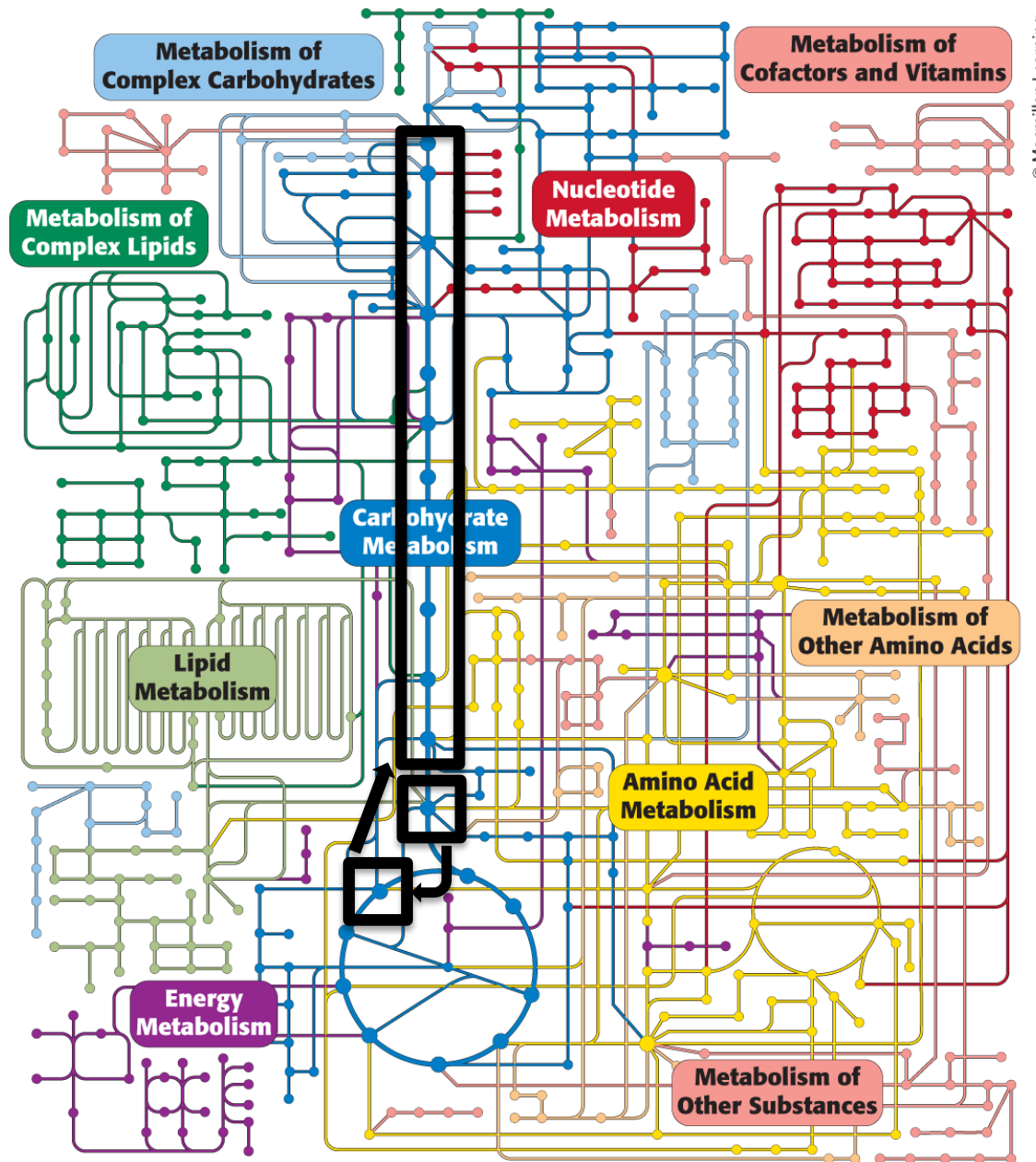
2025-12-03

Ingela Parmryd

Frågeställningar

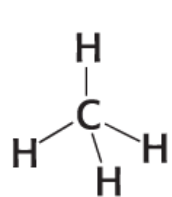
- Varför sker glukoneogenes?
- Var sker glukoneogenes?
- Hur regleras glukoneogenesen?
- Vilken roll har laktat i metabolismen?
- Vad händer i Coricykeln?
- Vilka metaboliter kan användas för glukoneogenes?
- Hur förändras glukosmetabolismen av träning?

Glykoneogenesens placering i metabolismen

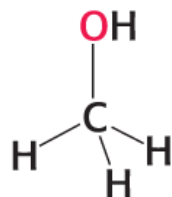


I katabolism oxideras kol, i anabolism reduceras kol

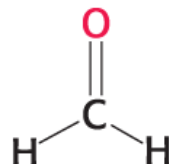
Most energy \longrightarrow Least energy



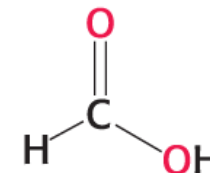
Methane



Methanol



Formaldehyde



Formic acid



Carbon dioxide

G' oxidation
(kJ mol⁻¹)

-820

-703

-523

-285

0

G' oxidation
(kcal mol⁻¹)

-196

-168

-125

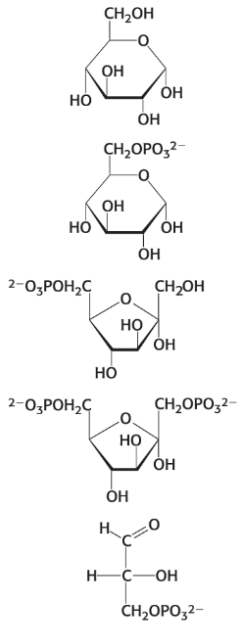
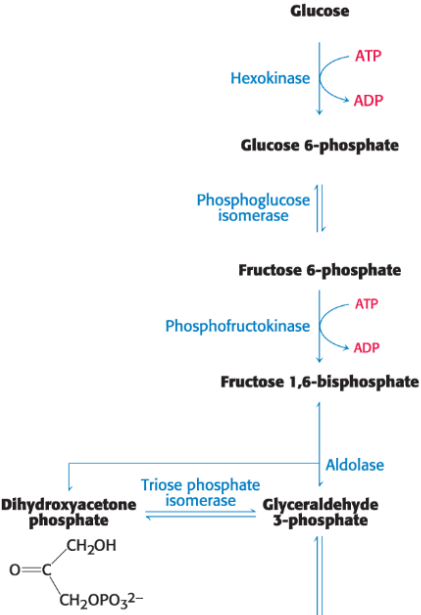
-68

0

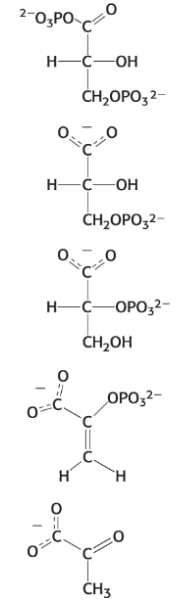
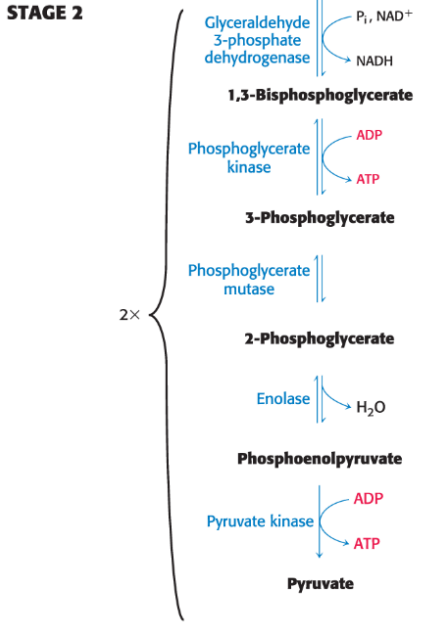
katabolism – oxidation
anabolism - reduktion

Glykolysens tio steg

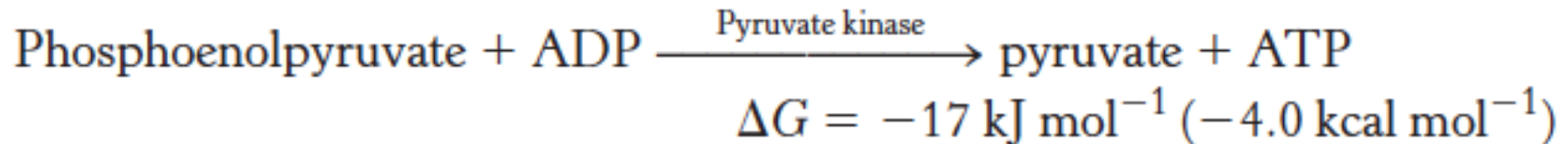
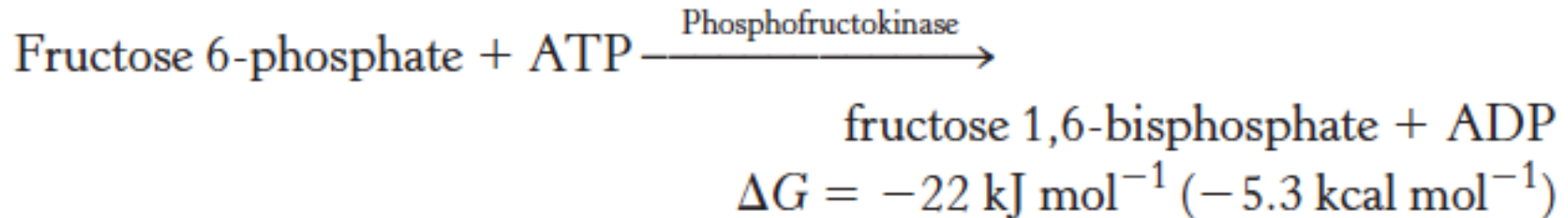
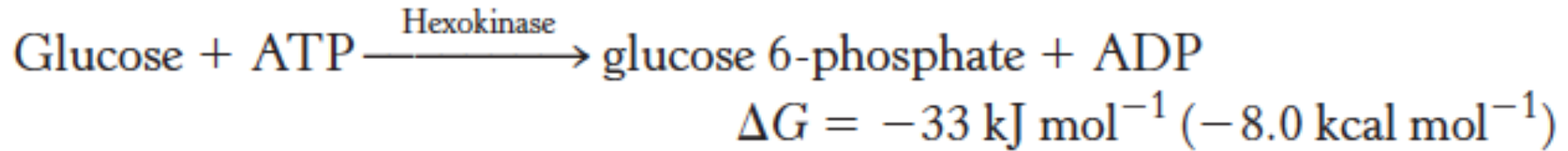
STAGE 1



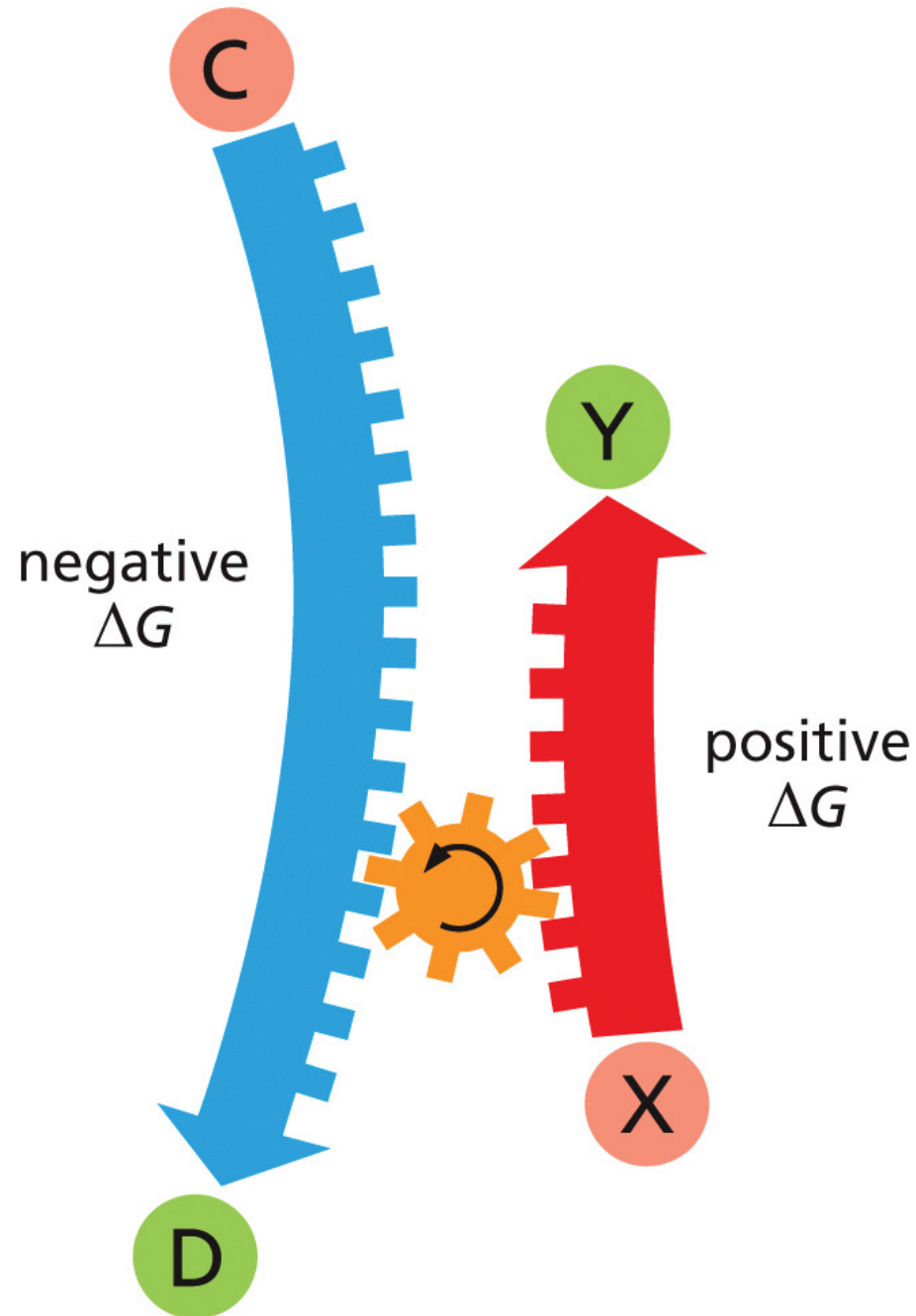
STAGE 2



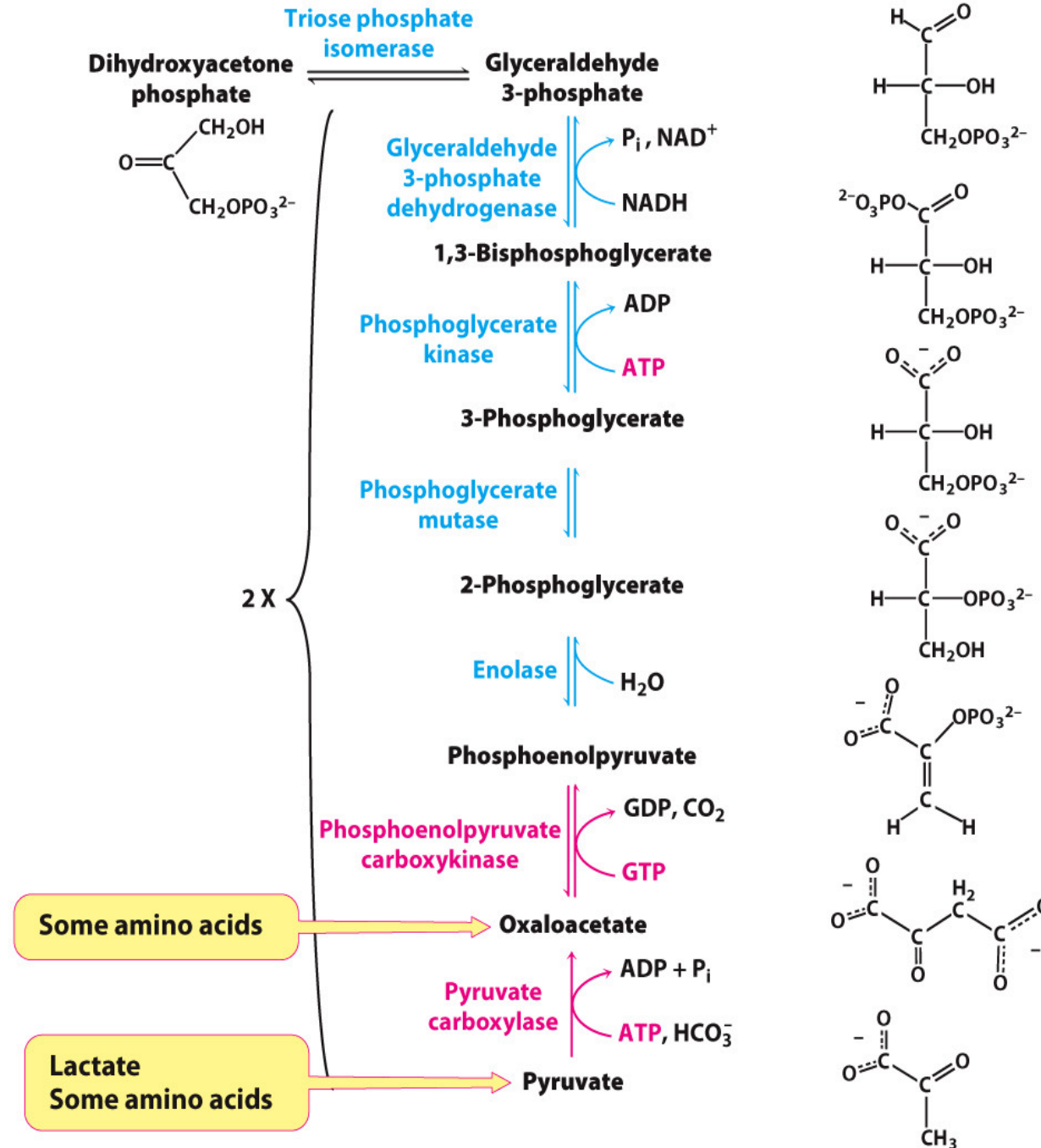
Tre steg i glykolysen behöver kringgås för att syntetisera glukos från pyruvat



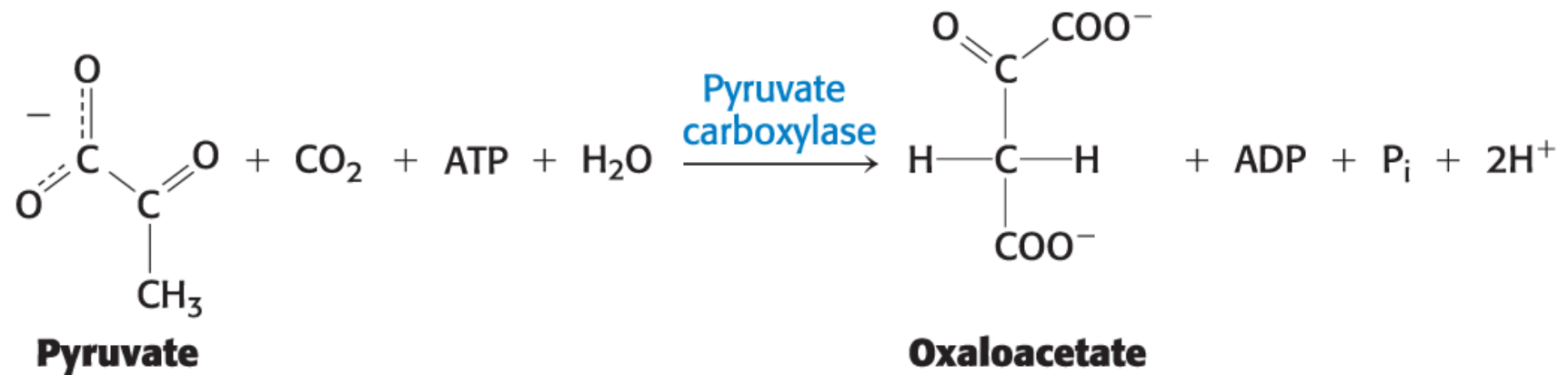
Koppling kan driva energikrävande reaktioner



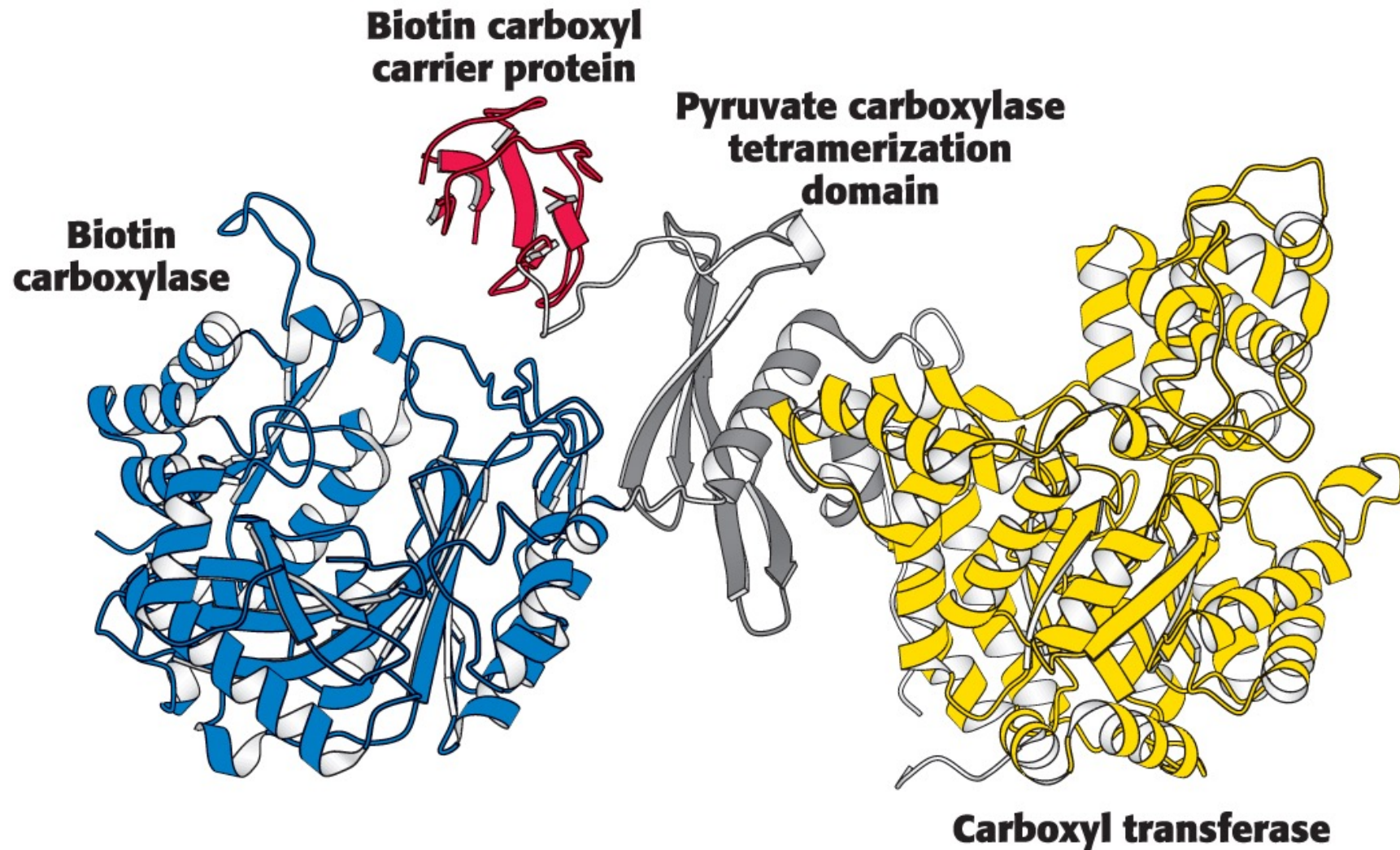
Två enzymer omvandlar pyruvat till fosfoenolpyruvat



Pyruvat karboxyleras till oxalacetat

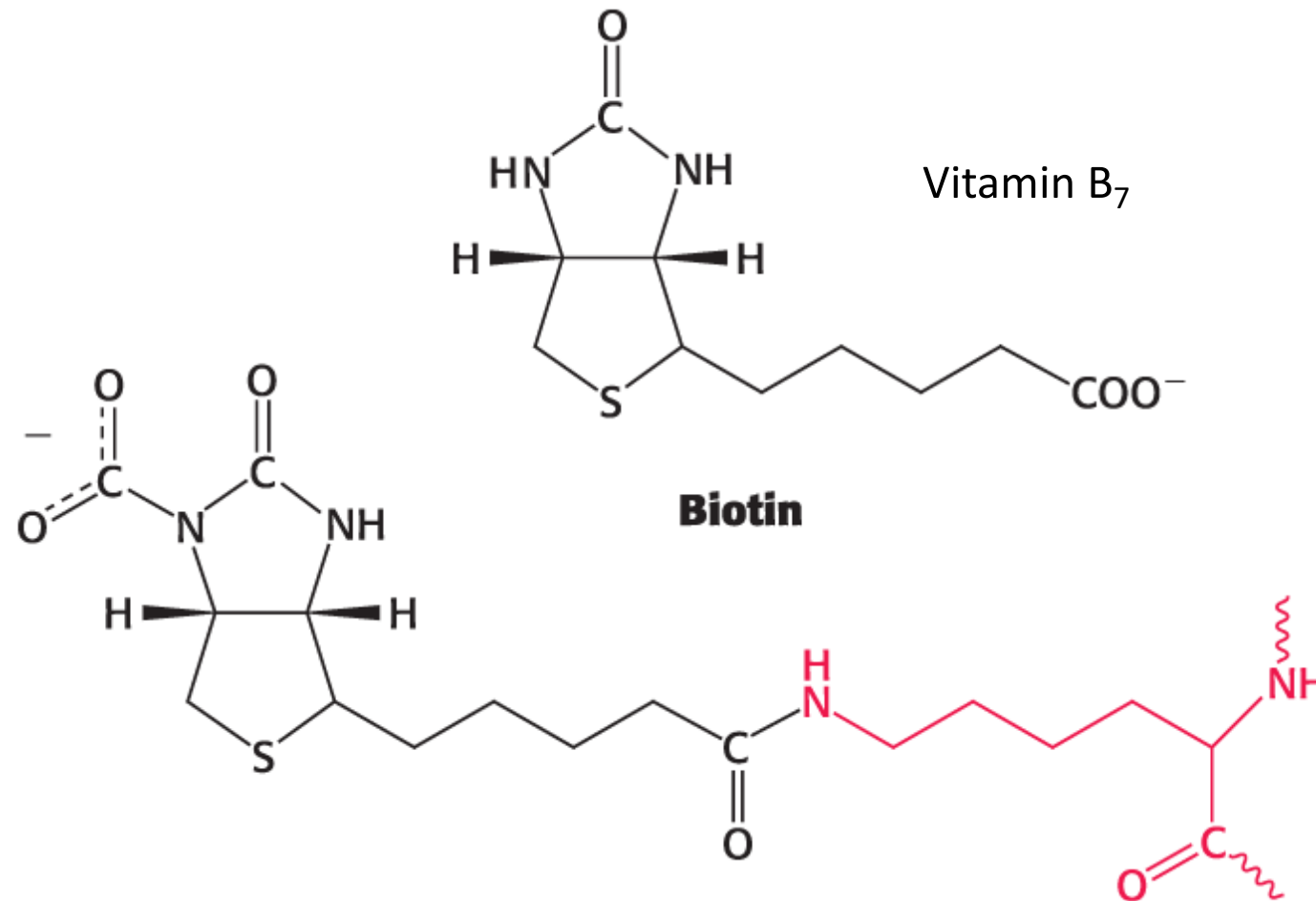


En av fyra identiska subenheter hos pyruvatkarboxylas

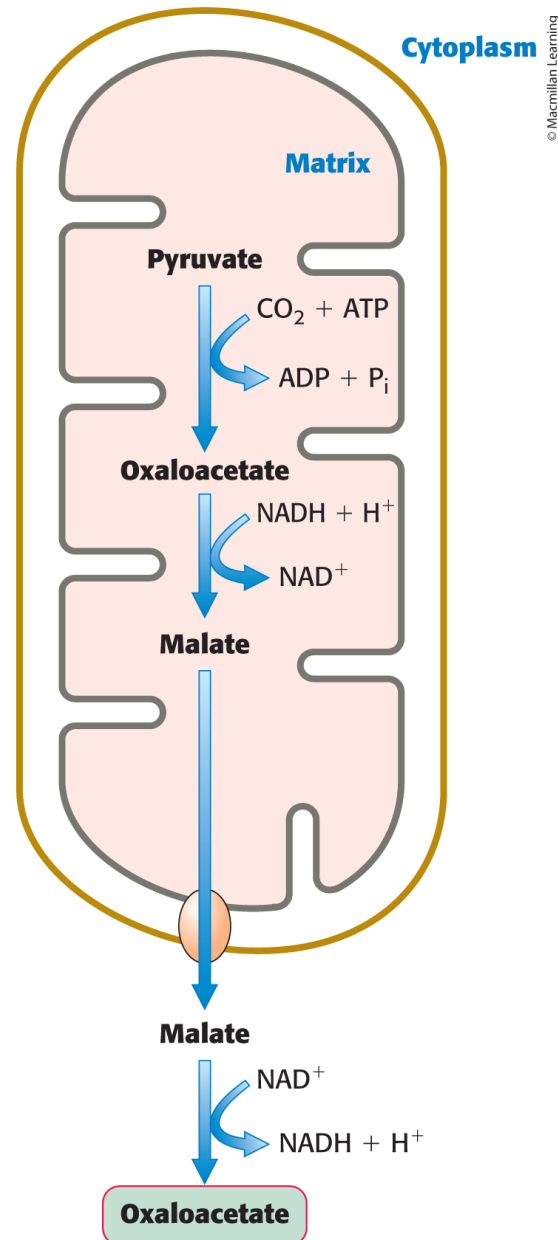


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Biotin är bärare av en aktiverad CO₂-grupp

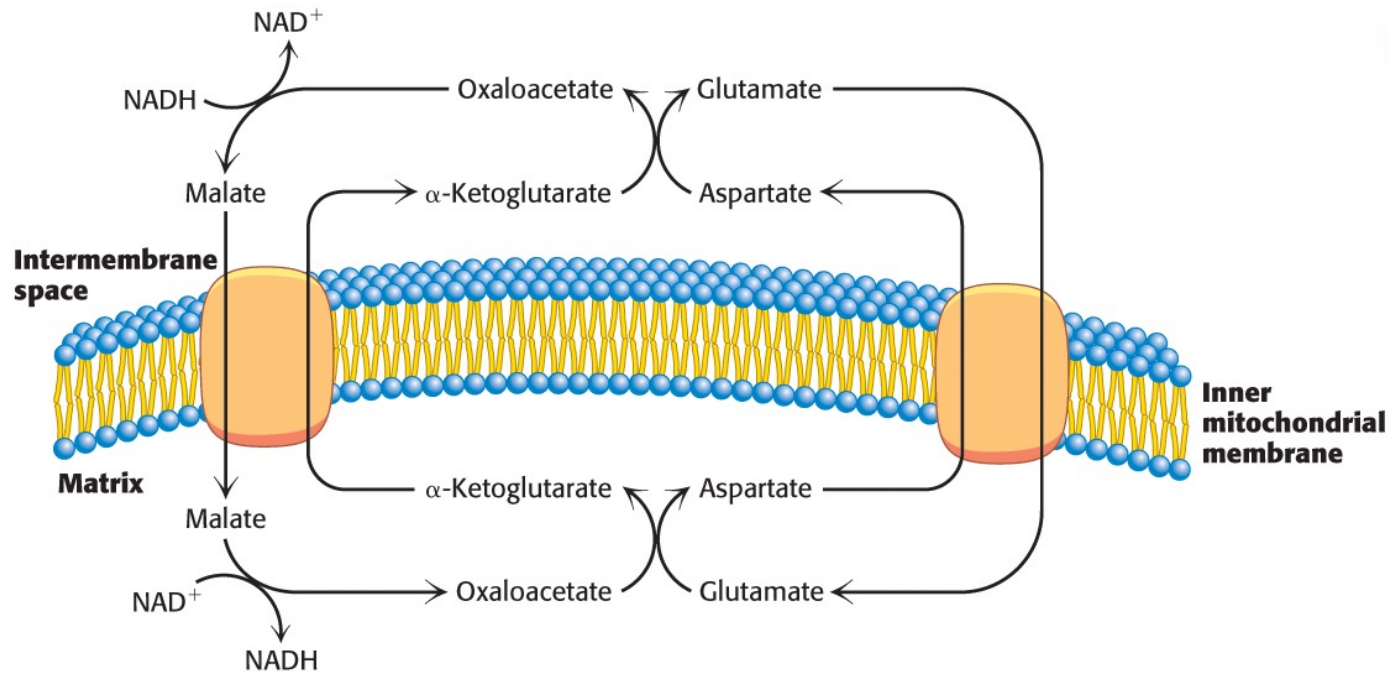


Karboxylering av pyruvat sker i mitokondrier

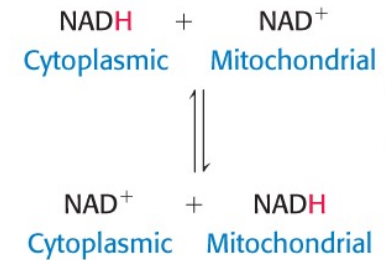


Malat-aspartat shunten transporterar oxalacetat till cytoplasman för nästa steg i glukoneogenesen

(A)



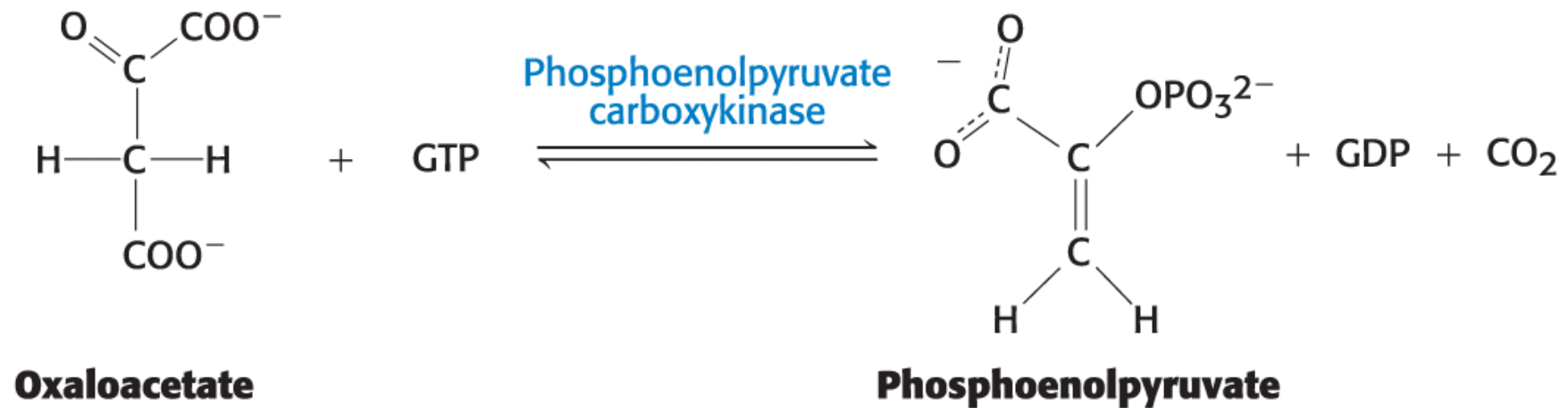
(B)



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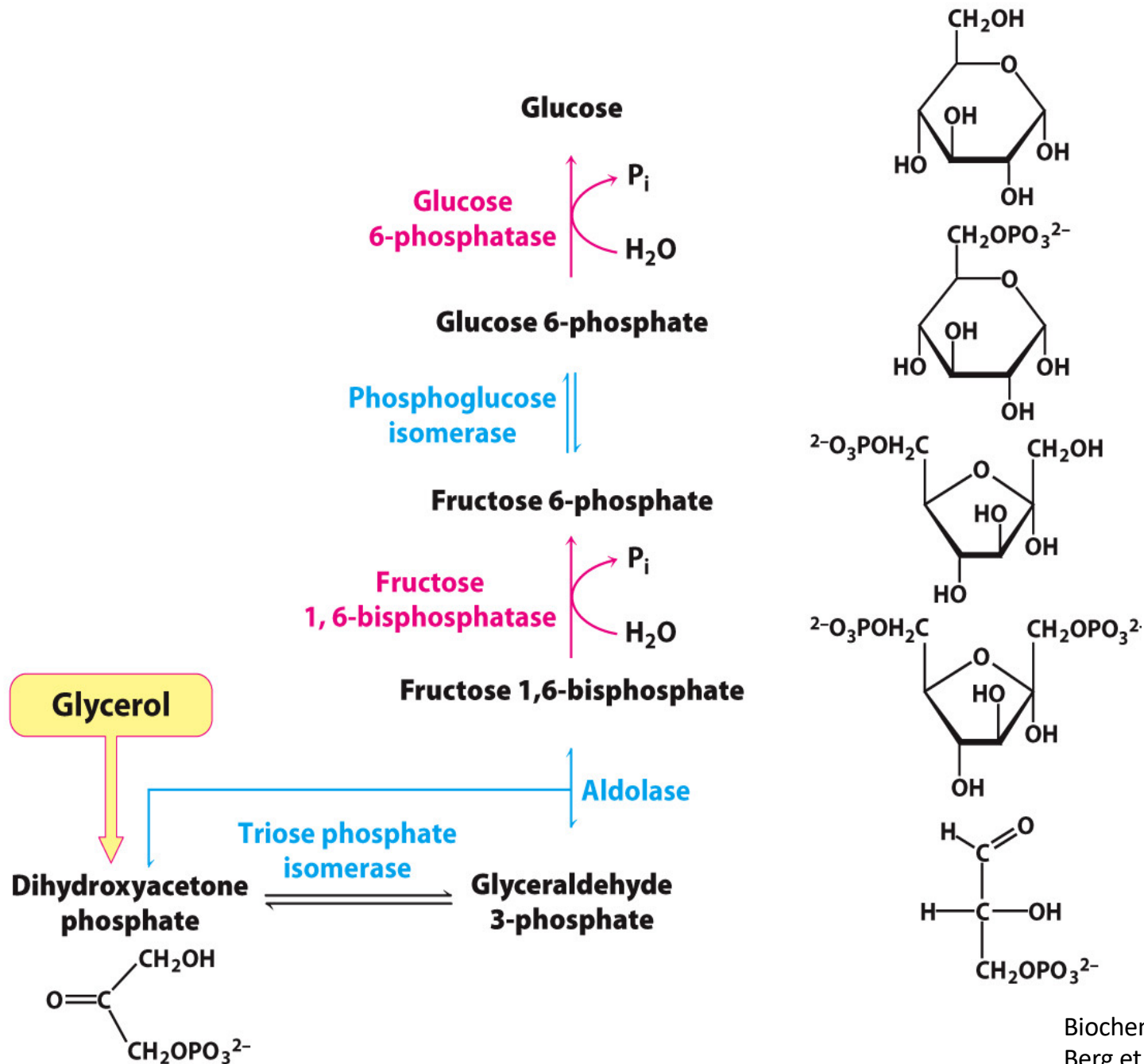
OBS! För glykoneogenes transporteras oxalacetat ut ur mitokondrier genom att omvandlas till malat.

Oxalacetat dekarboxyleras till fosfoenolpyruvat

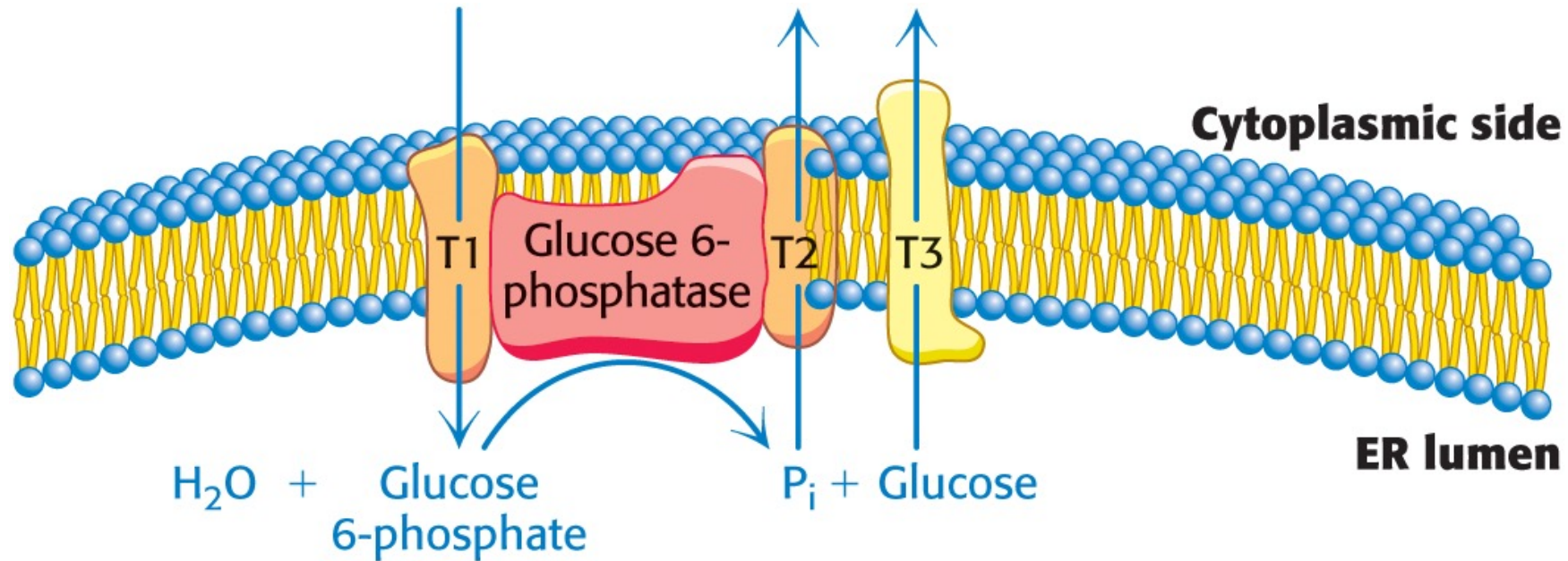


OBS! Fel enzym anges t o m upplaga 8 av Biochemistry.

Fosfataser kontra kinaser i glukosmetabolismen

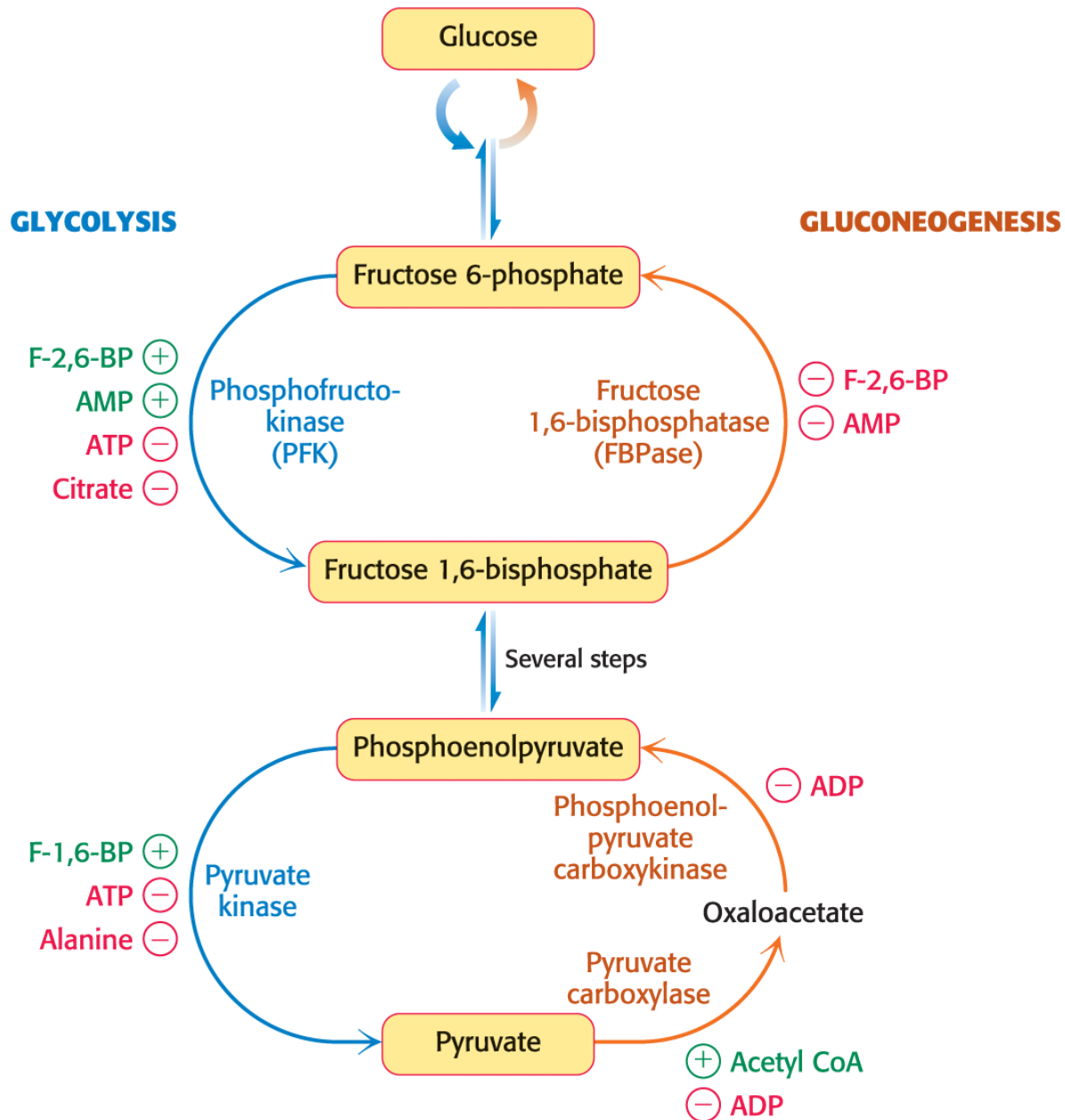


Glukos-6-fosfat kan omvandlas till glukos i ERs lumen i hepatocyter



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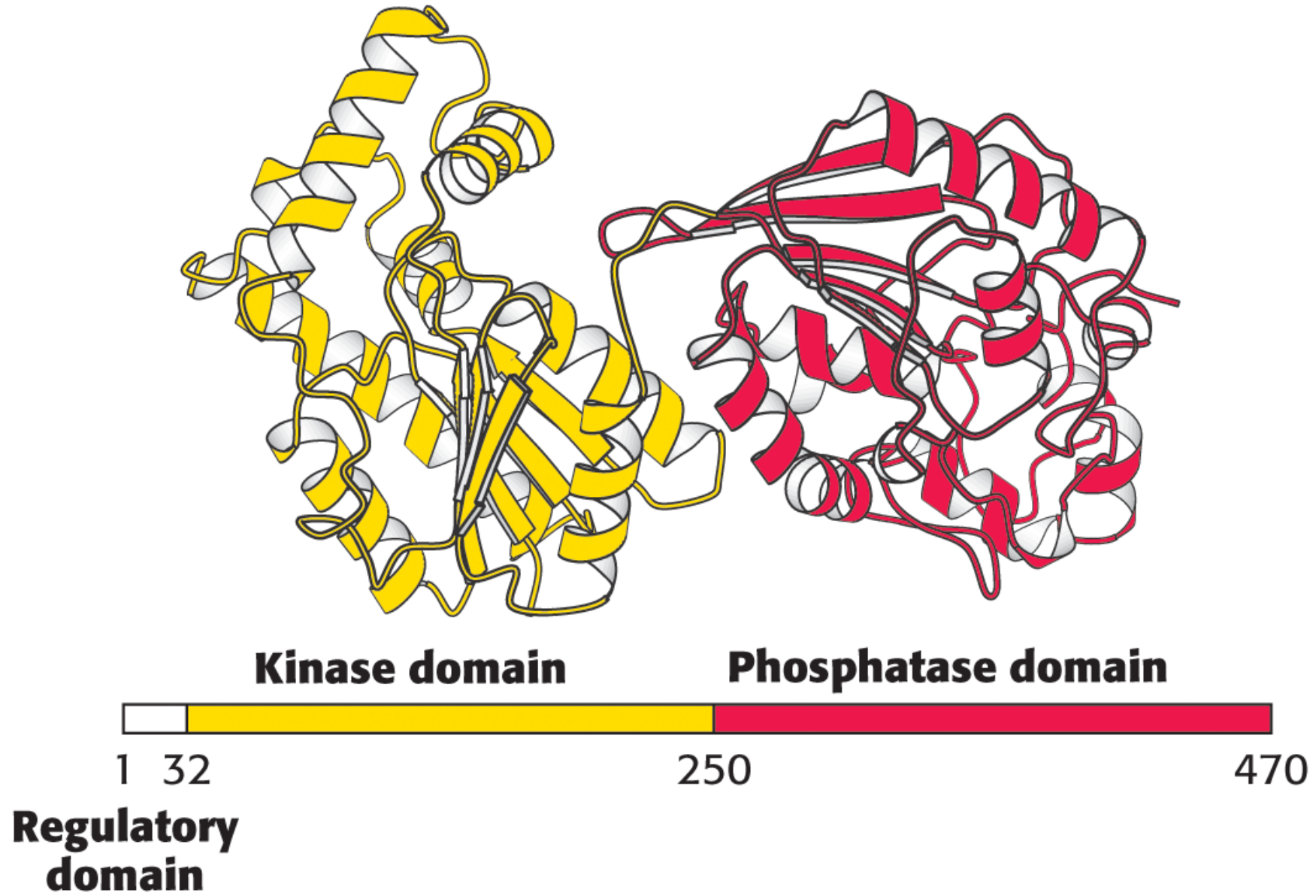
Reglering av glukosmetabolismen



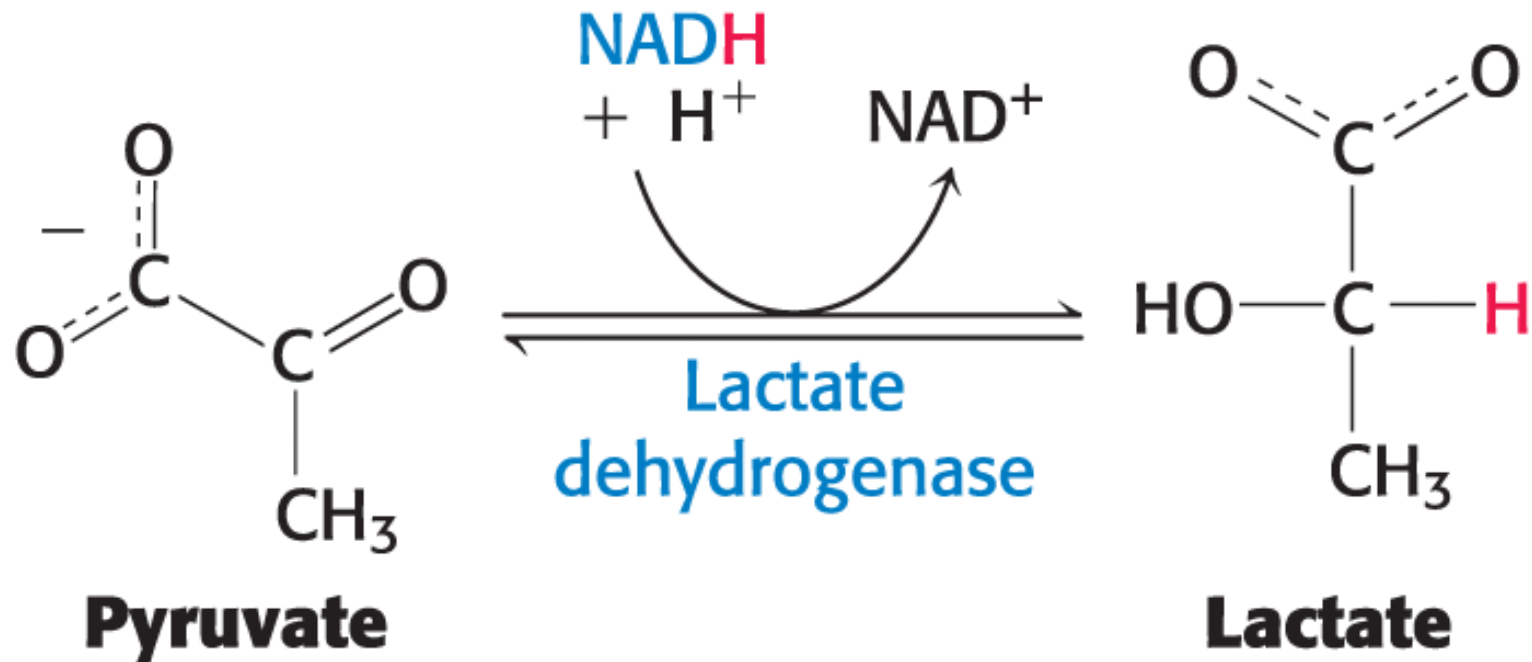
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Fosfofruktokinas 2 är ett bifunktionellt enzym

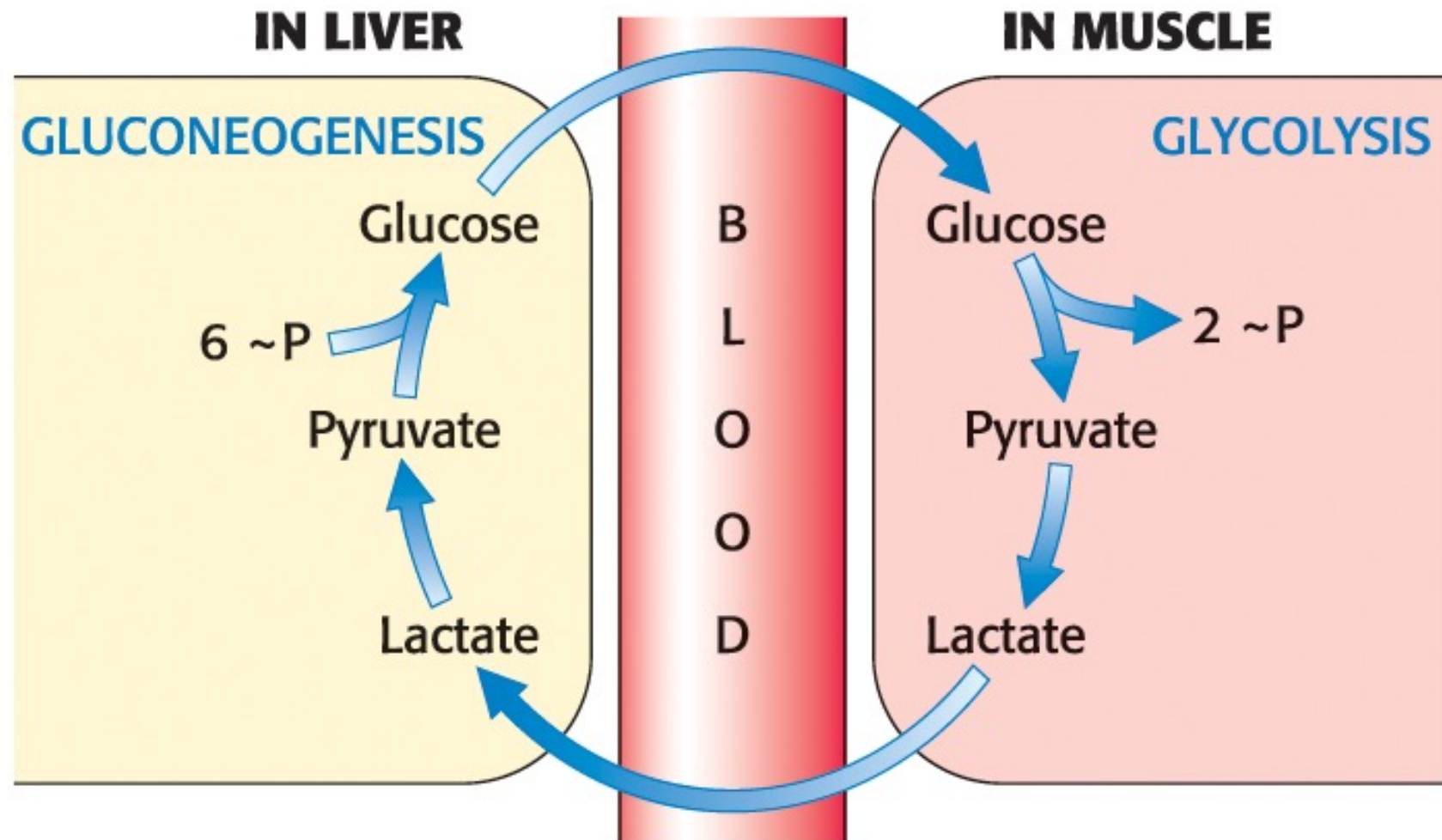
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Under anaeroba förhållanden omvandlas pyruvat till laktat



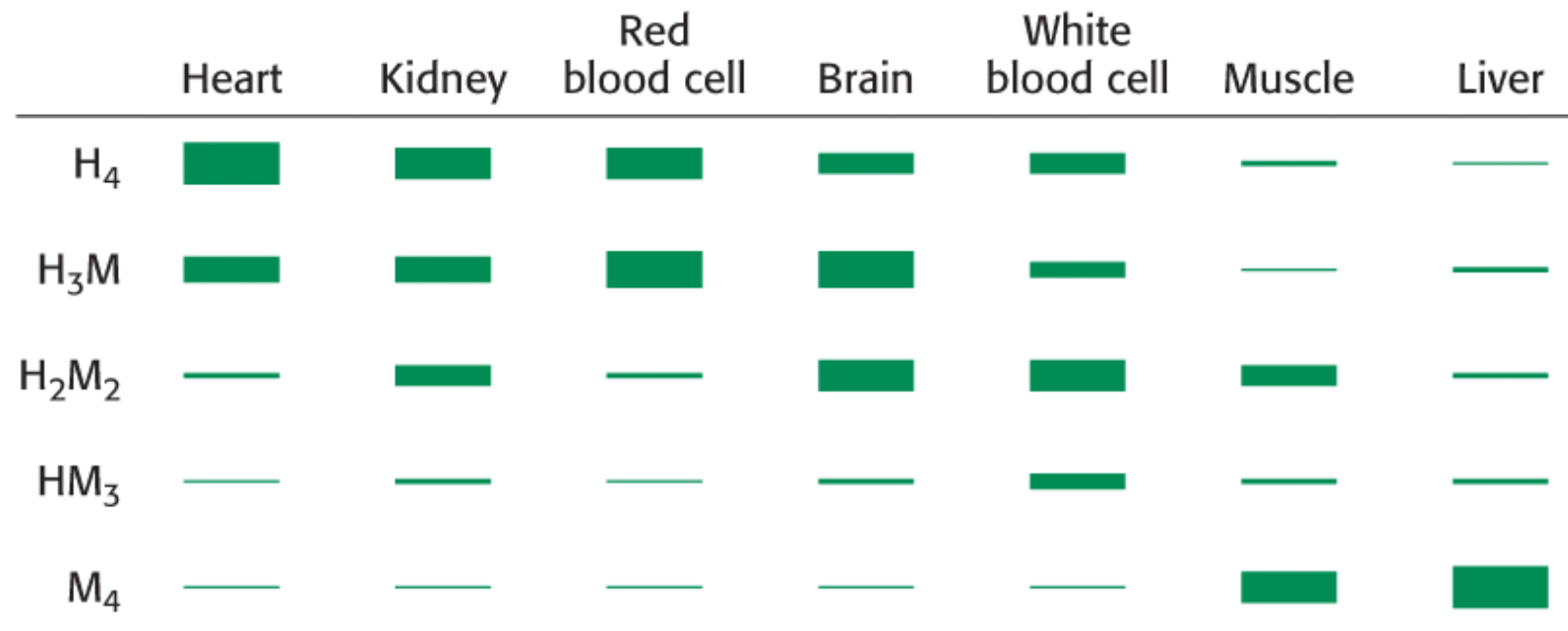
Coricykeln – syntes av glukos från laktat i levern när nedbrytning av glukos till laktat sker i muskler



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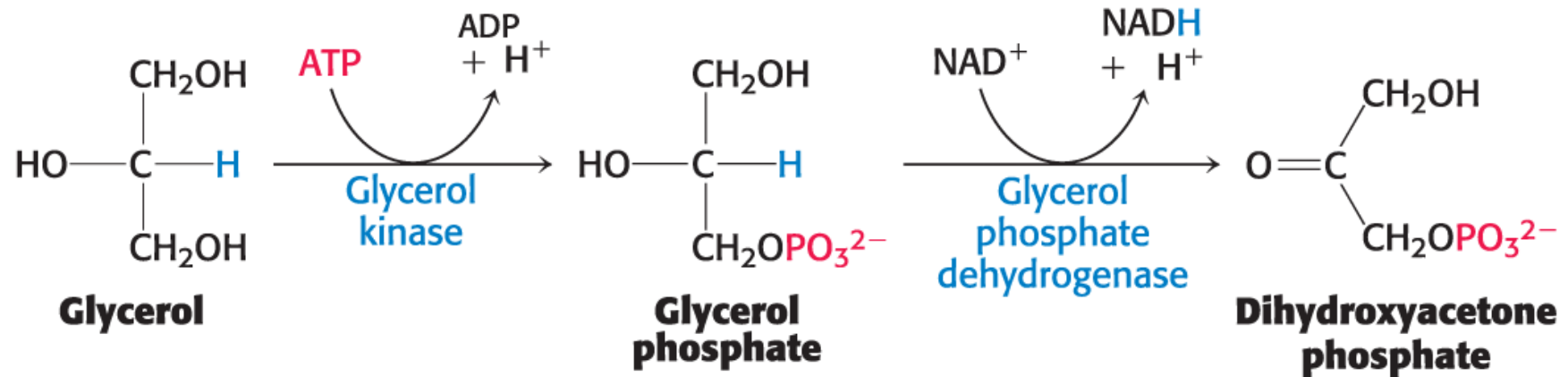
Isoformsammansättningen hos laktasdehydrogenas varierar mellan vävnader

(B)

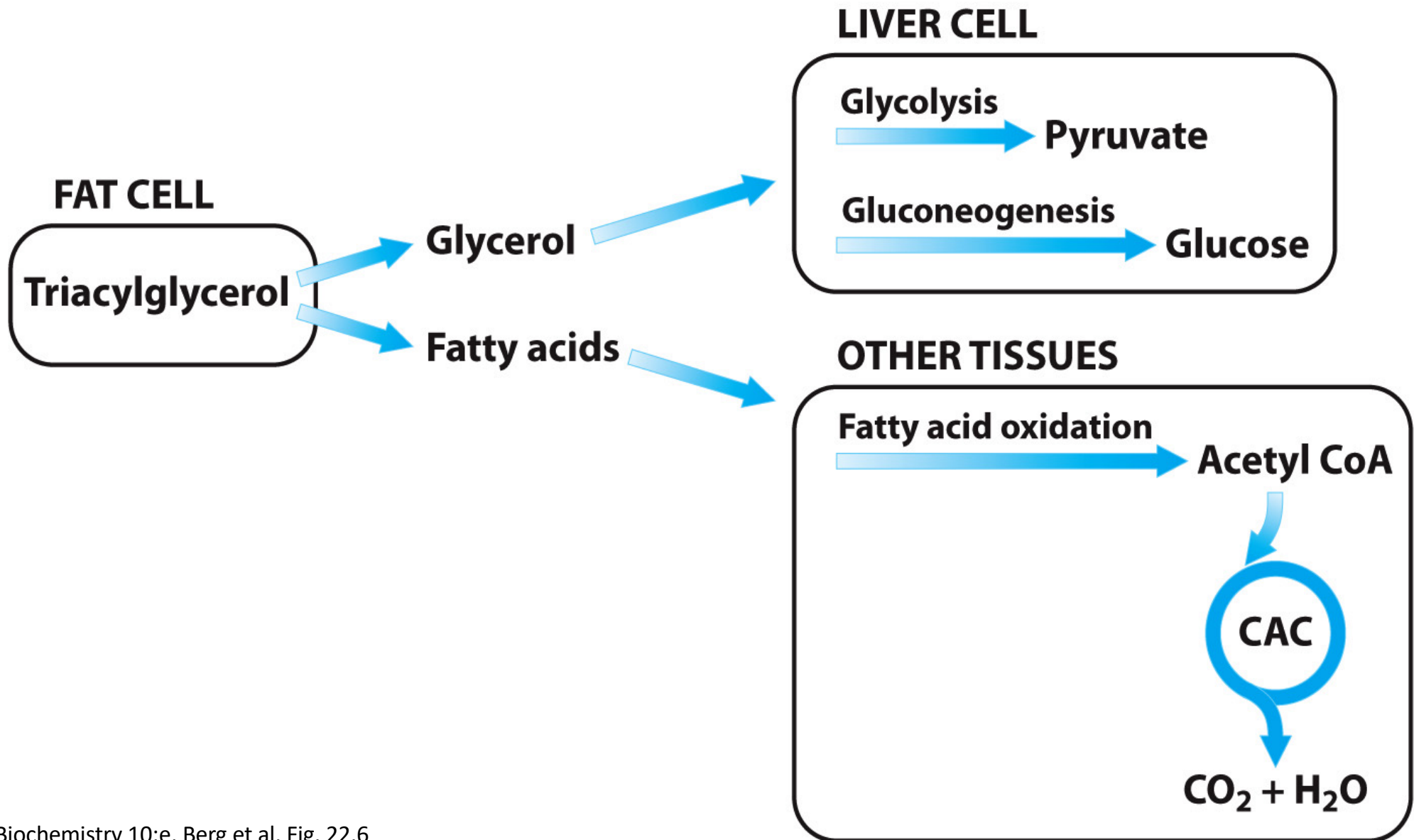


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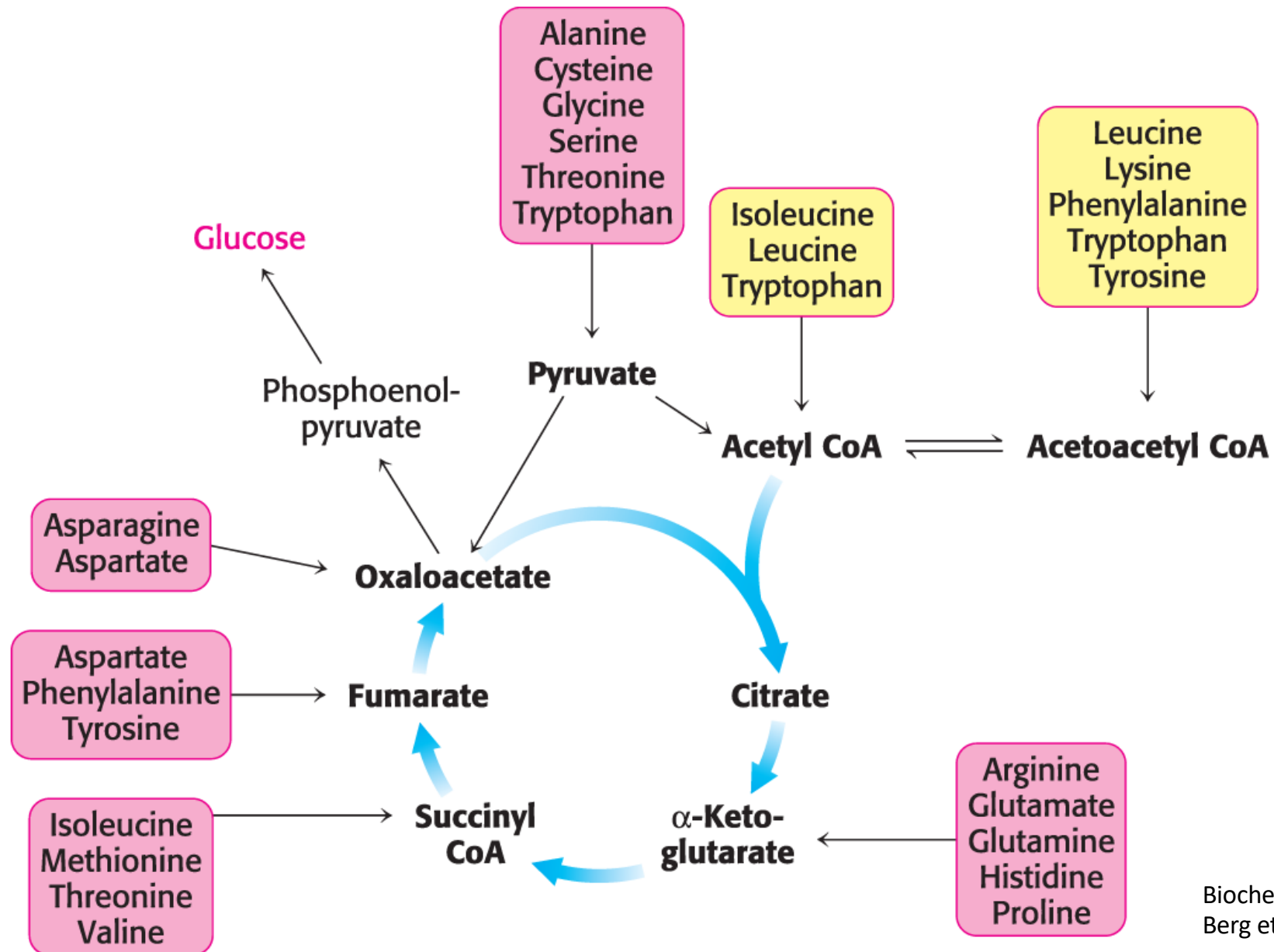
Glycerol från triacylglycerider kan omvandlas till dihydroxacetonefosfat



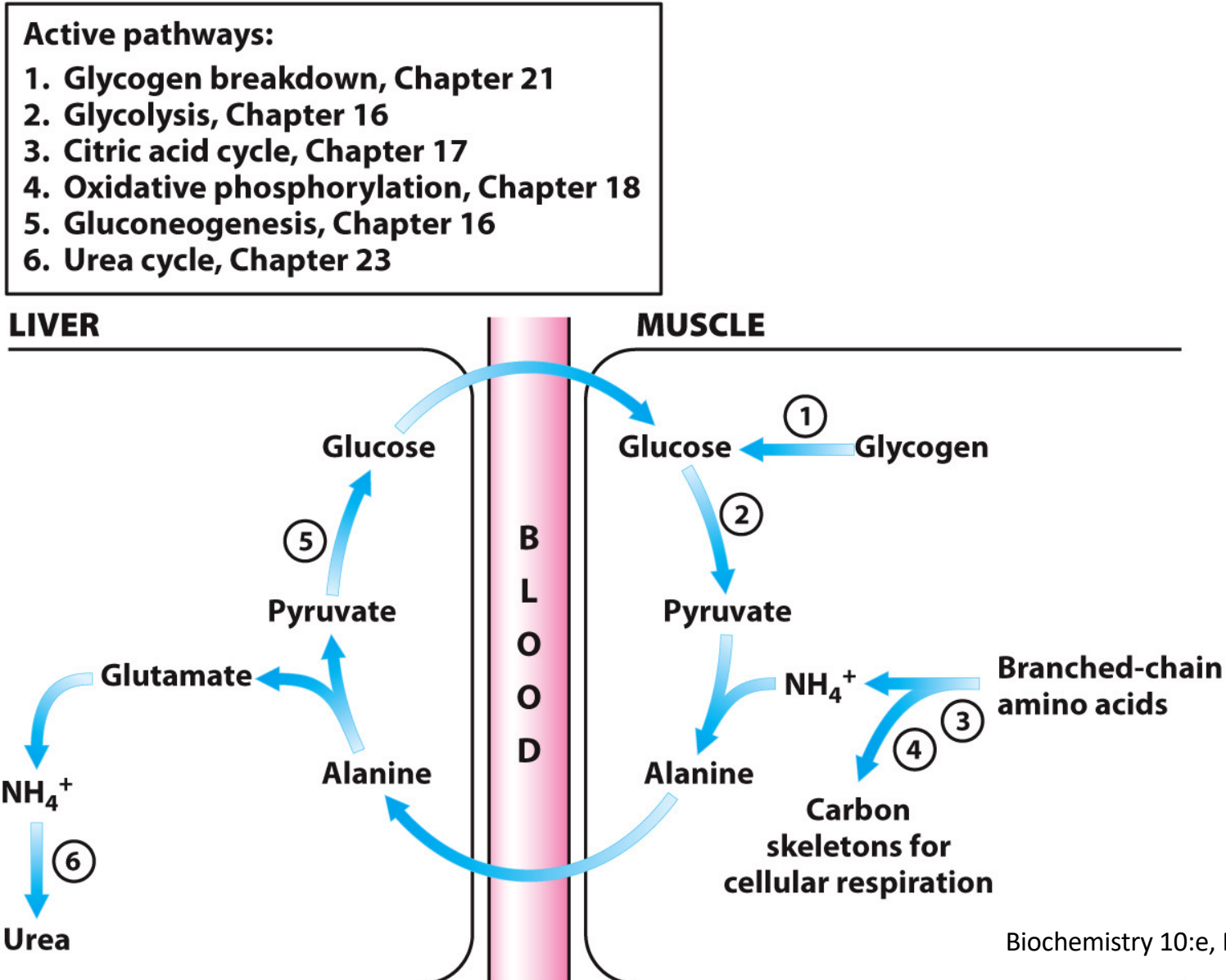
TAGar lagrade i fettvävnad kan nyttjas av andra celler



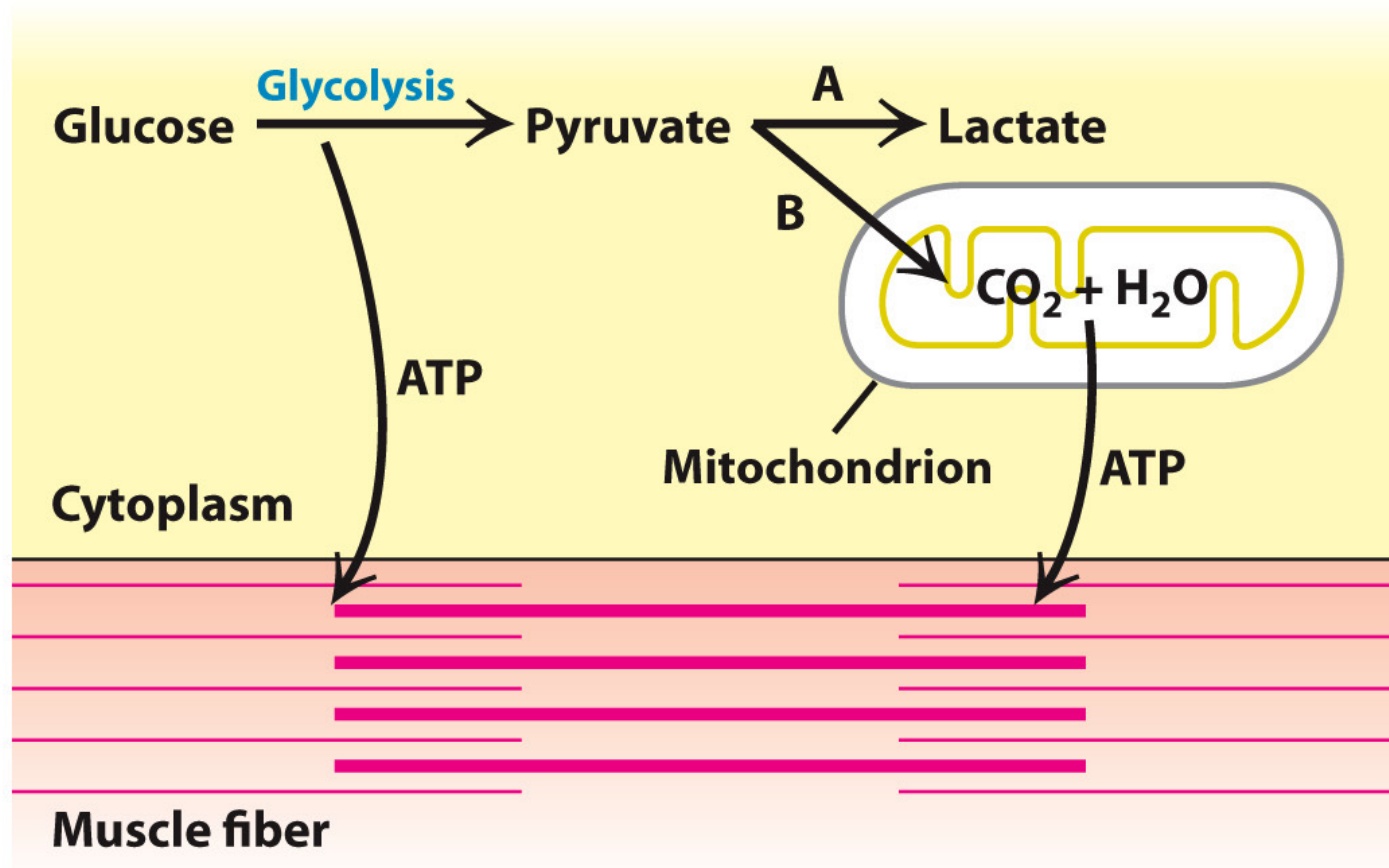
Samspelet mellan aminosyror och glukoneogenesen



Samspelet mellan proteinnedbrytning i muskler och glukoneogenes



Olika metabola vägar används vid hög- och medel till lågintensiv träning



A. Low O₂
(last seconds of a sprint)

B. Normal
(long slow run)

Begrepp

Glukosbehov

Irreversibla steg i glykolysen

Glykoneogenes

- pyruvat
- glycerol
- R-grupper hos aminosyror
- laktat

Pyruvatkarboxylas

Biotin

Malat-aspartat shunten

Fosfoenolpyruvatkarboxykinas

Fruktos 1,6-bisfosfatas

Glukos 6-fosfatas

Reglering

- energikvot
- feedback
- feedforward
- pH
- transkription

Bifunktionellt enzym

Fosfofruktokinase 2/fruktosbisfosfatas 2

Laktatbildning

Coricykeln

Laktatdehydrogenas

Triacylglycerider

Glycerolkinas

Glycerolfosfatdehydrogenas

Alaninaminotransferas

Glukosmetabolism och träningsintensitet