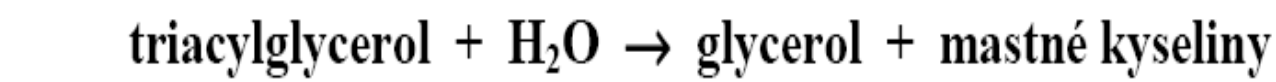
Metabolismus lipidů

- Triacylglyceroly – 90 % potravních lipidů a zároveň hlavní zásobárnou energie – orgánový tuk
- Dvojnásobné množství energie

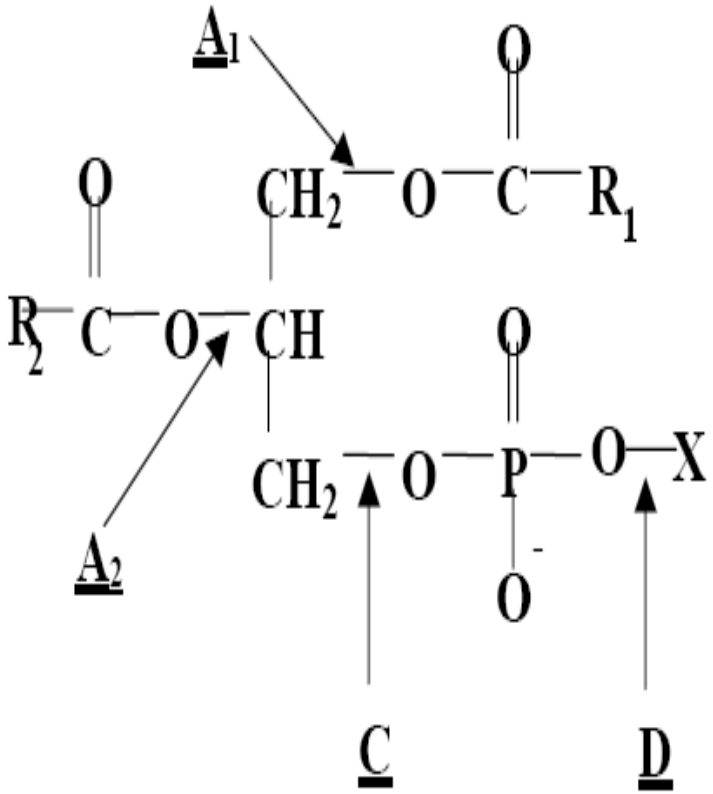
  CH_2 - CHOH
- Jako hydrofobní látky nejsou hydratovány
- Nejsou pohotovým zdrojem energie, spíše vhodné pro skladovaní.

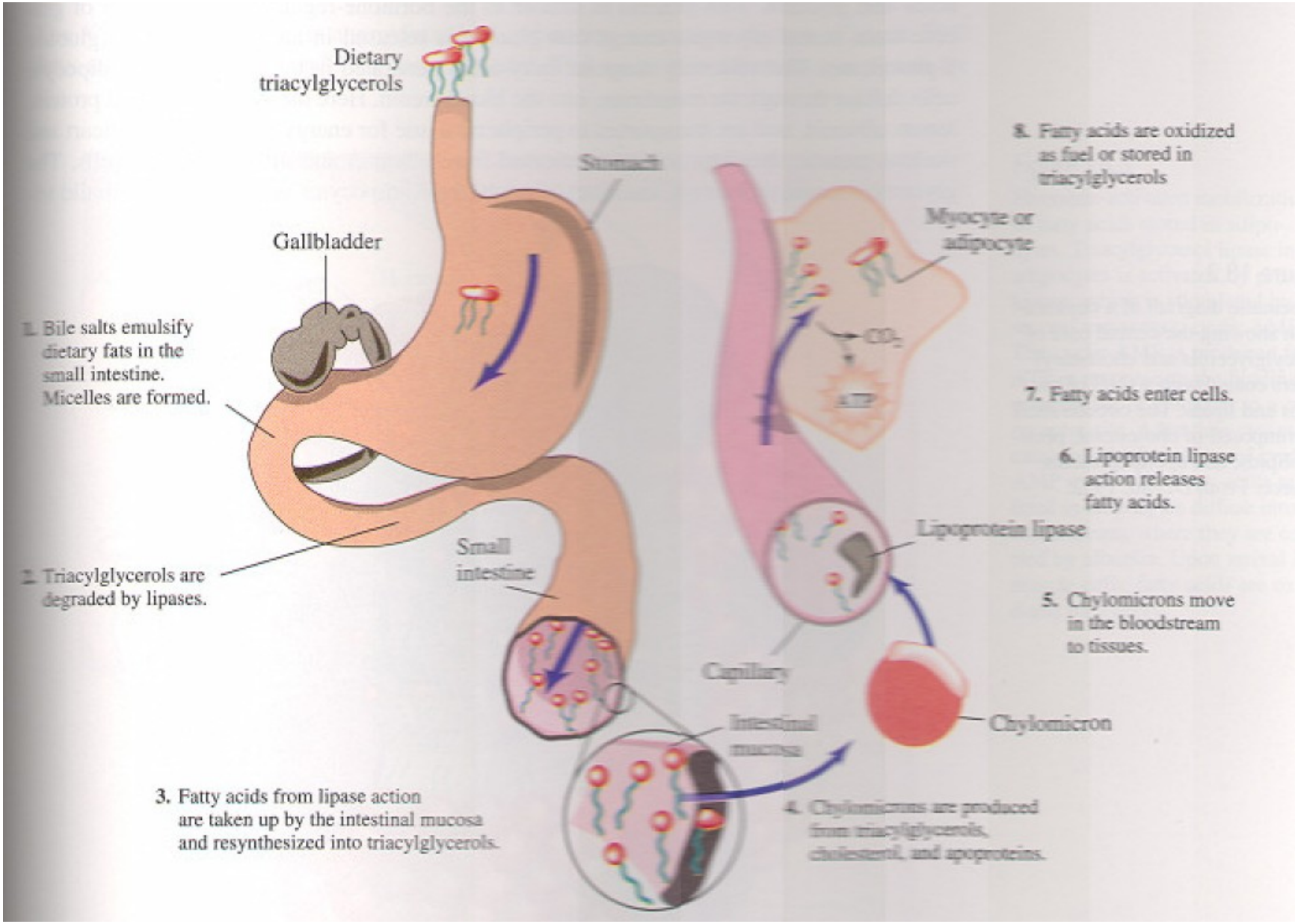
METABOLISMUS LIPIDŮ

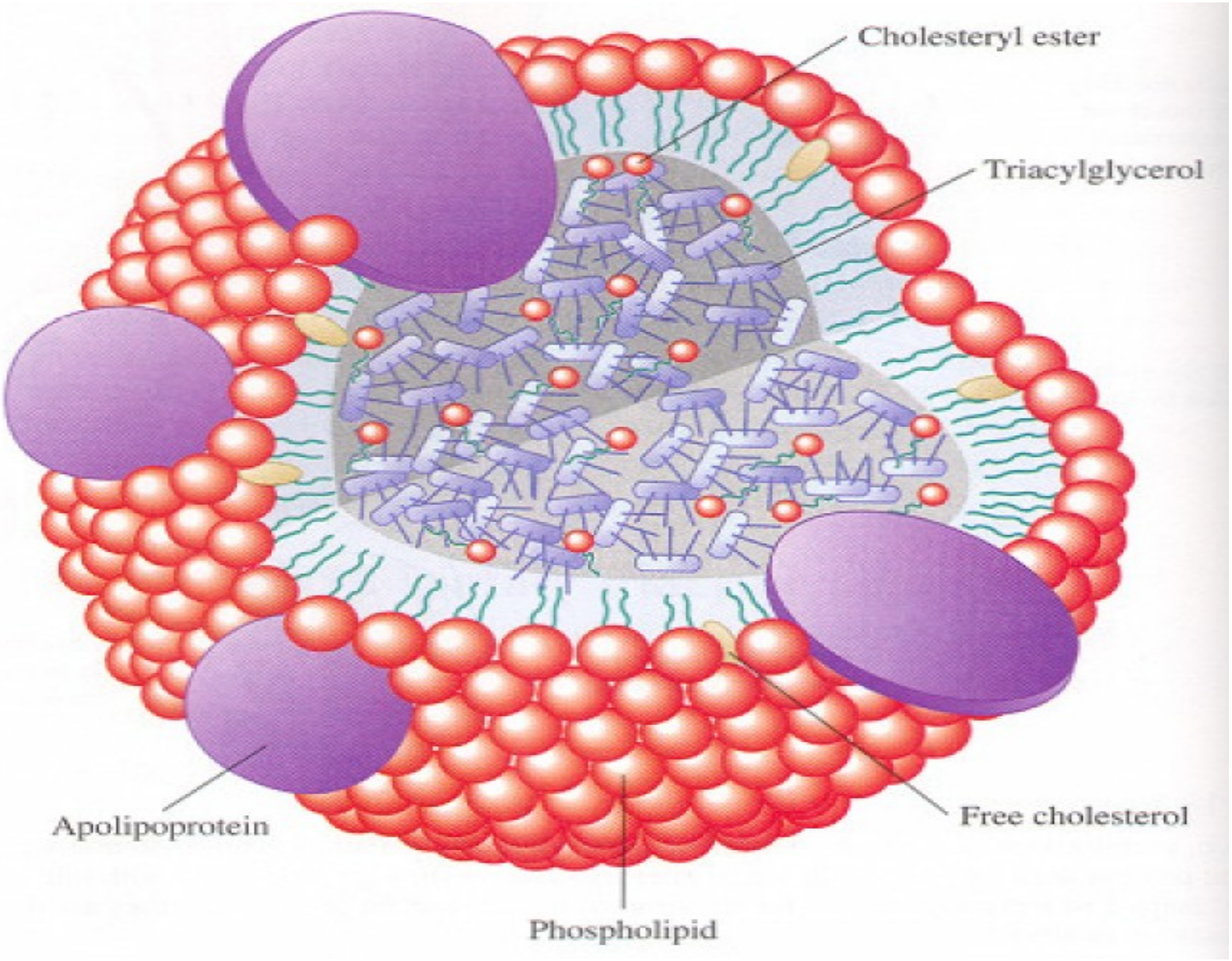
Lipasy - hydrolasy - karboxylesterasy

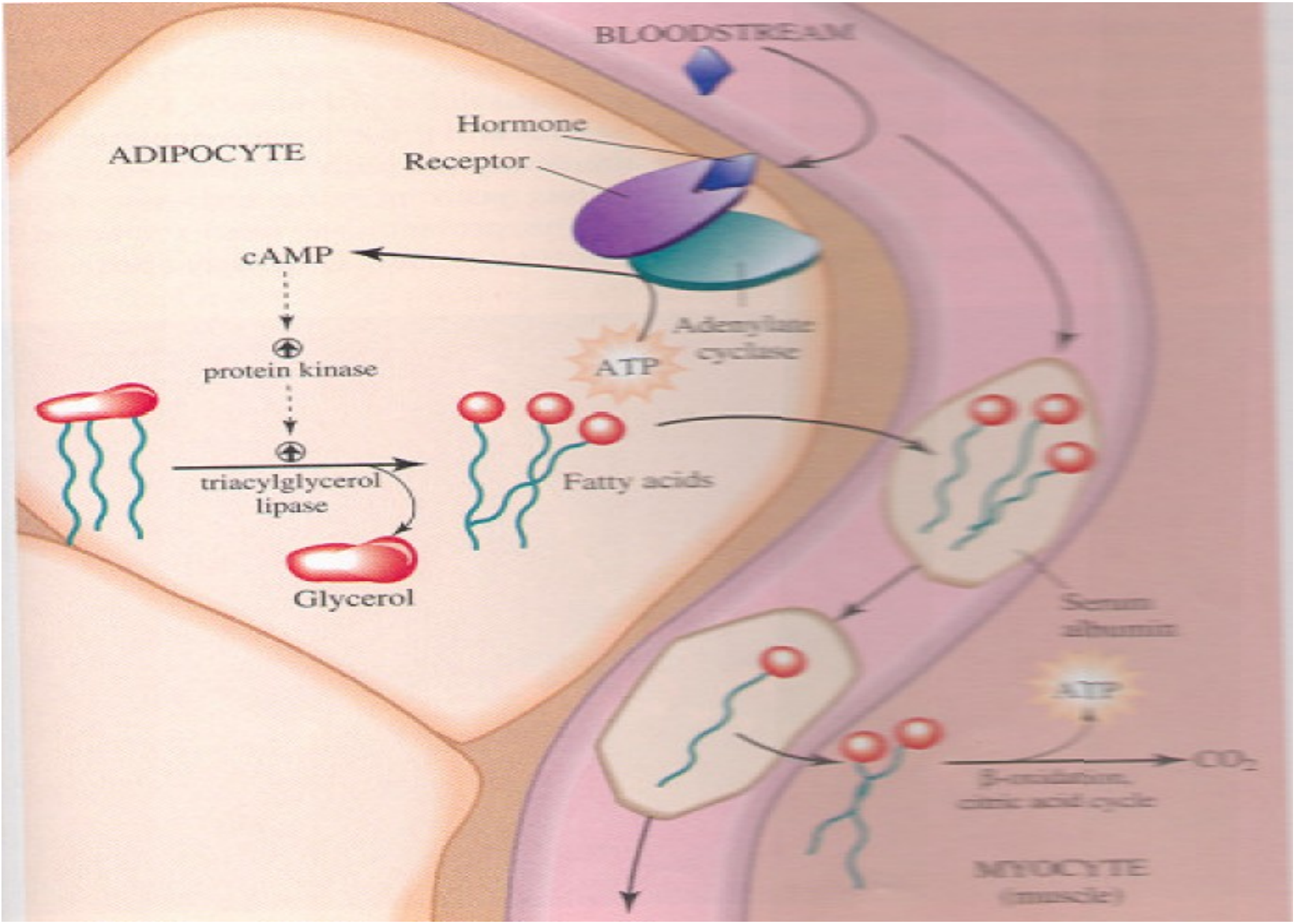


Fosfolipasy




Dietary triacylglycerols
Stomach
Gallbladder
1. Bile salts emulsify dietary fats in the small intestine. Micelles are formed.
2. Triacylglycerols are degraded by lipases.
Small intestine
3. Fatty acids from lipase action are taken up by the intestinal mucosa and resynthesized into triacylglycerols.
Intestinal mucosa
4. Chylomicrons are produced from triacylglycerols, cholesterol, and apoproteins.
5. Chylomicrons move in the bloodstream to tissues.
Capillary
Chylomicron
Lipoprotein lipase
6. Lipoprotein lipase action releases fatty acids.
7. Fatty acids enter cells.
Myocyte or adipocyte
CO_2
ATP
8. Fatty acids are oxidized as fuel or stored in triacylglycerols


Cholesteryl ester
Triacylglycerol
Apolipoprotein
Free cholesterol
Phospholipid

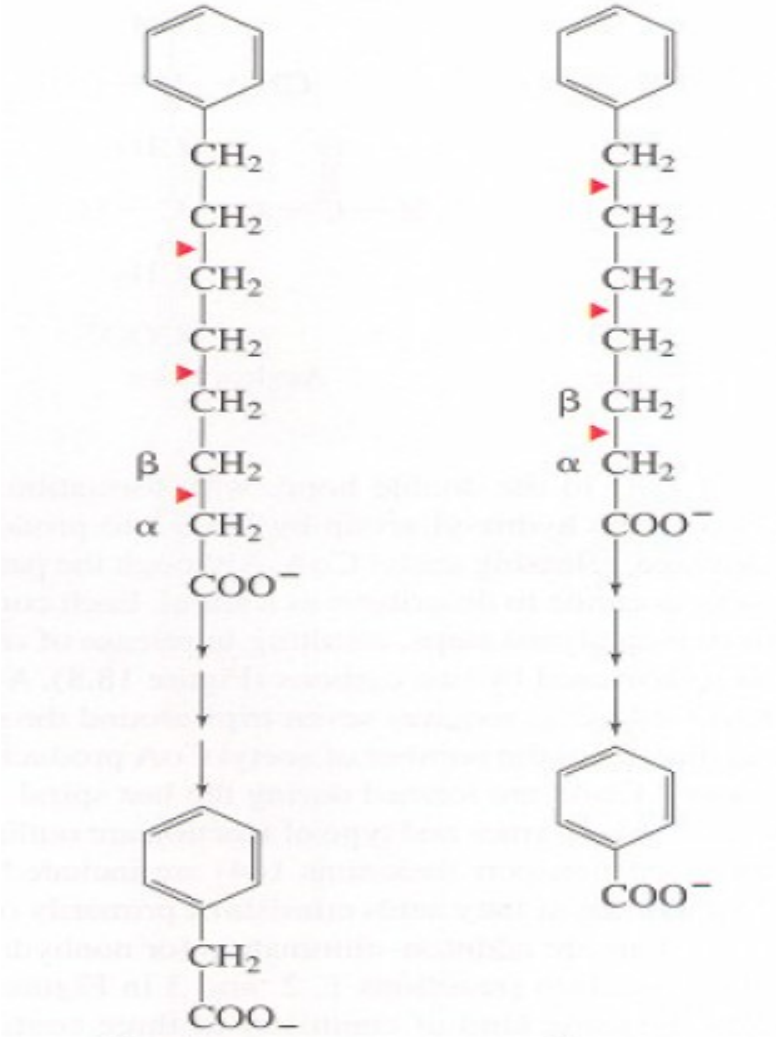

BLOODSTREAM
ADIPOCYTE
Hormone
Receptor
cAMP
protein kinase
ATP
Adenylate cyclase
triacylglycerol lipase
Fatty acids
Glycerol
Serum albumin
ATP
MYOCYTE (muscle)

Odbourávání mastných kyselin

β oxidace

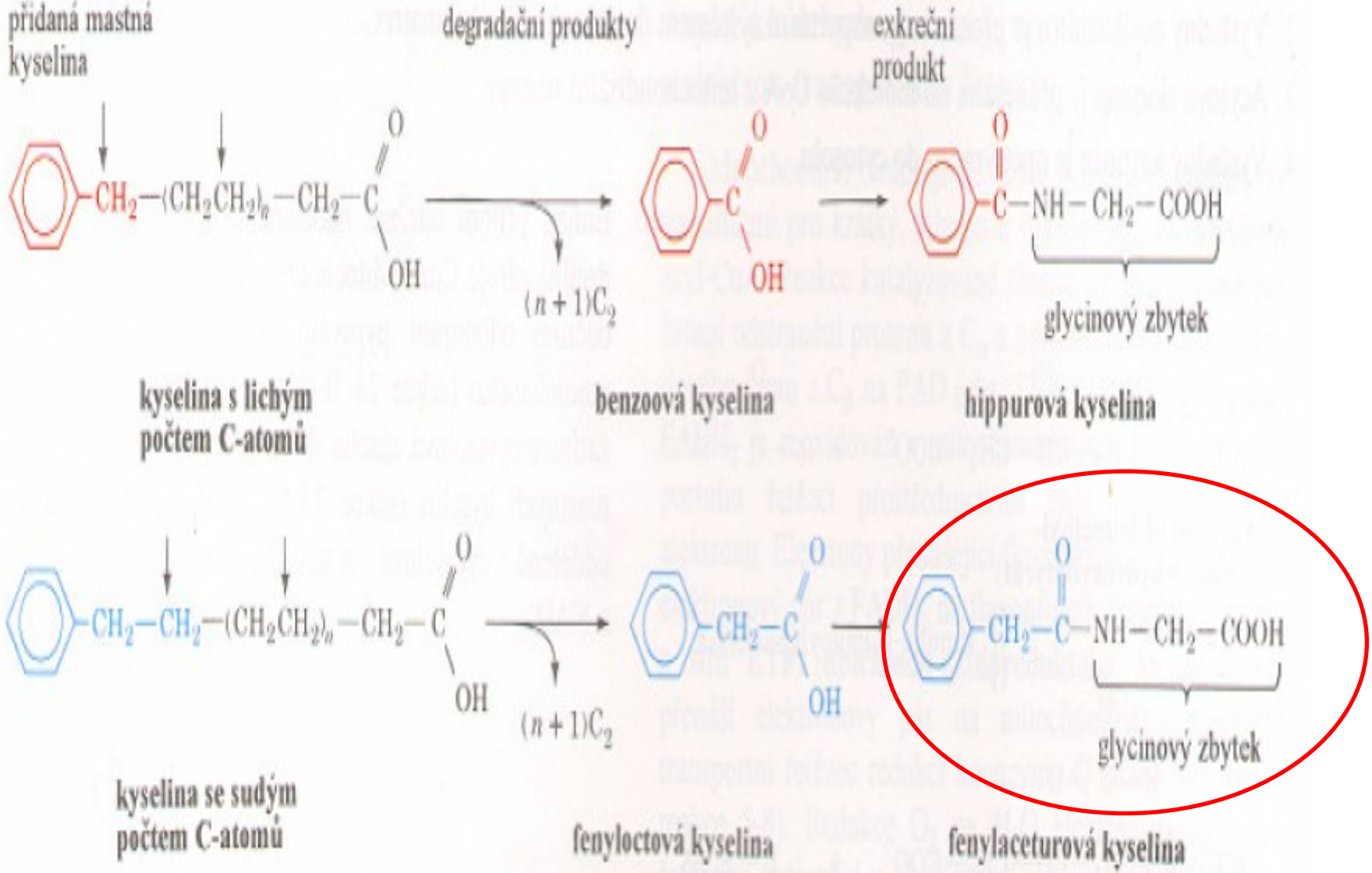
F.KNOOP 1909

F.LYNEN 1951



Phenylacetate
(from even-numbered carbon chain)

Benzoate
(from odd-numbered carbon chain)


přidaná mastná kyselina
degradační produkty
exkreční produkt
$CH_2-(CH_2CH_2)_n-CH_2-C$
O
OH
$(n+1)C_2$
C
O
OH
C–NH–CH_2–COOH
glycinový zbytek
kyselina s lichým počtem C-atomů
benzoová kyselina
hippurová kyselina
$CH_2-CH_2-(CH_2CH_2)_n-CH_2-C$
O
OH
$(n+1)C_2$
CH_2-C
O
OH
CH_2-C–NH–CH_2–COOH
O
glycinový zbytek
kyselina se sudým počtem C-atomů
fenyloctová kyselina
fenylaceturová kyselina

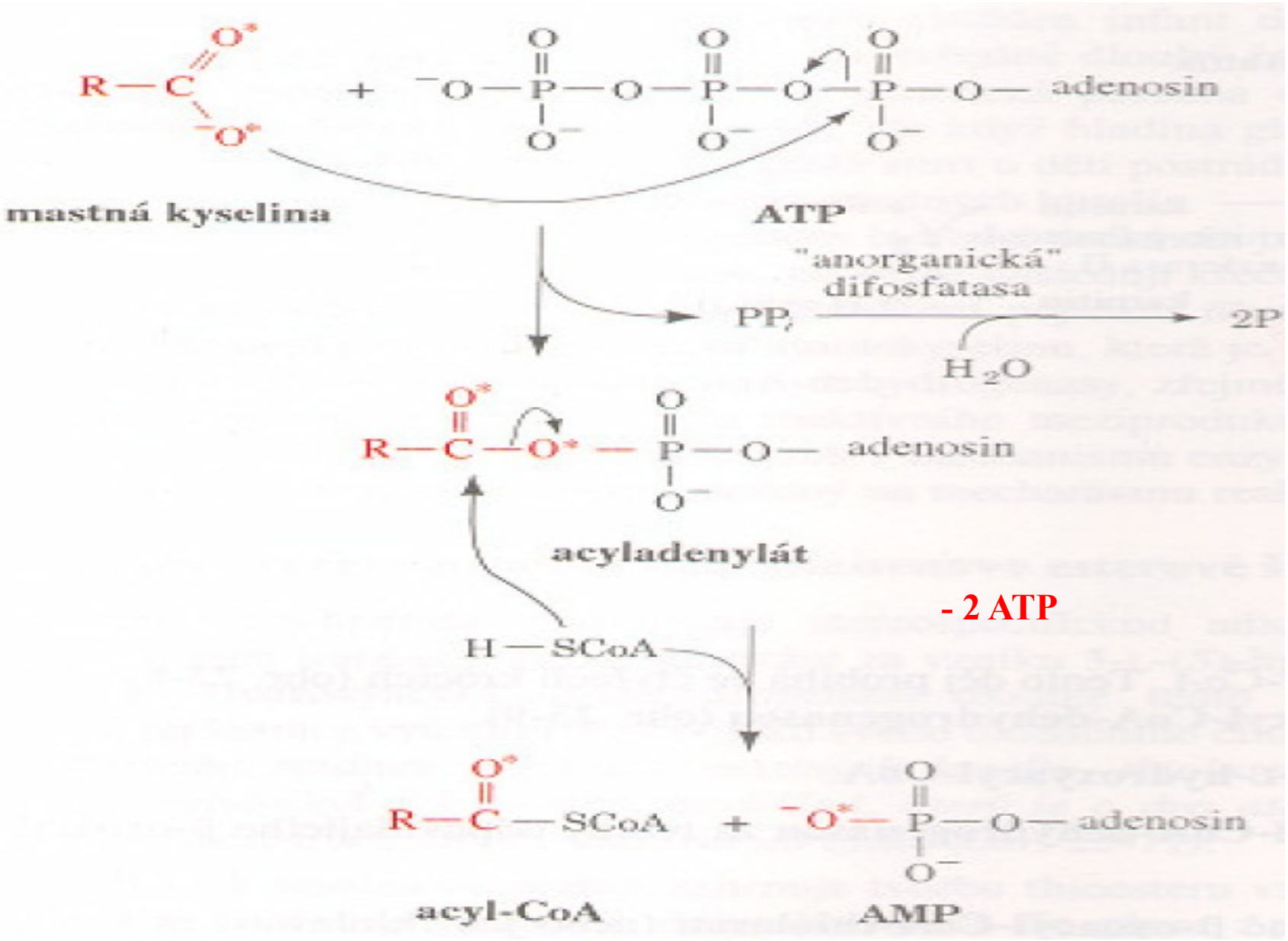
Odbourávání mastných kyselin

β oxidace

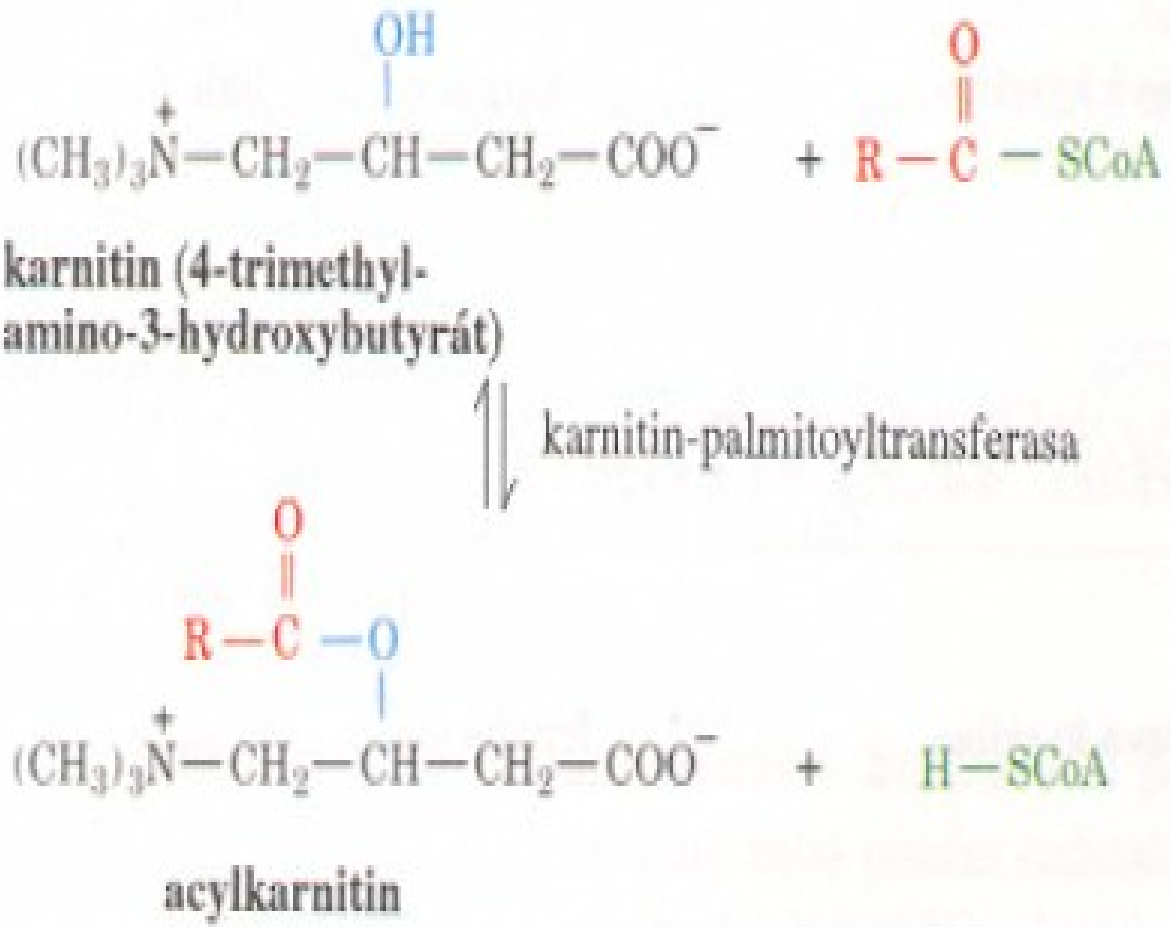
F.KNOOP 1909

F.LYNEN 1951

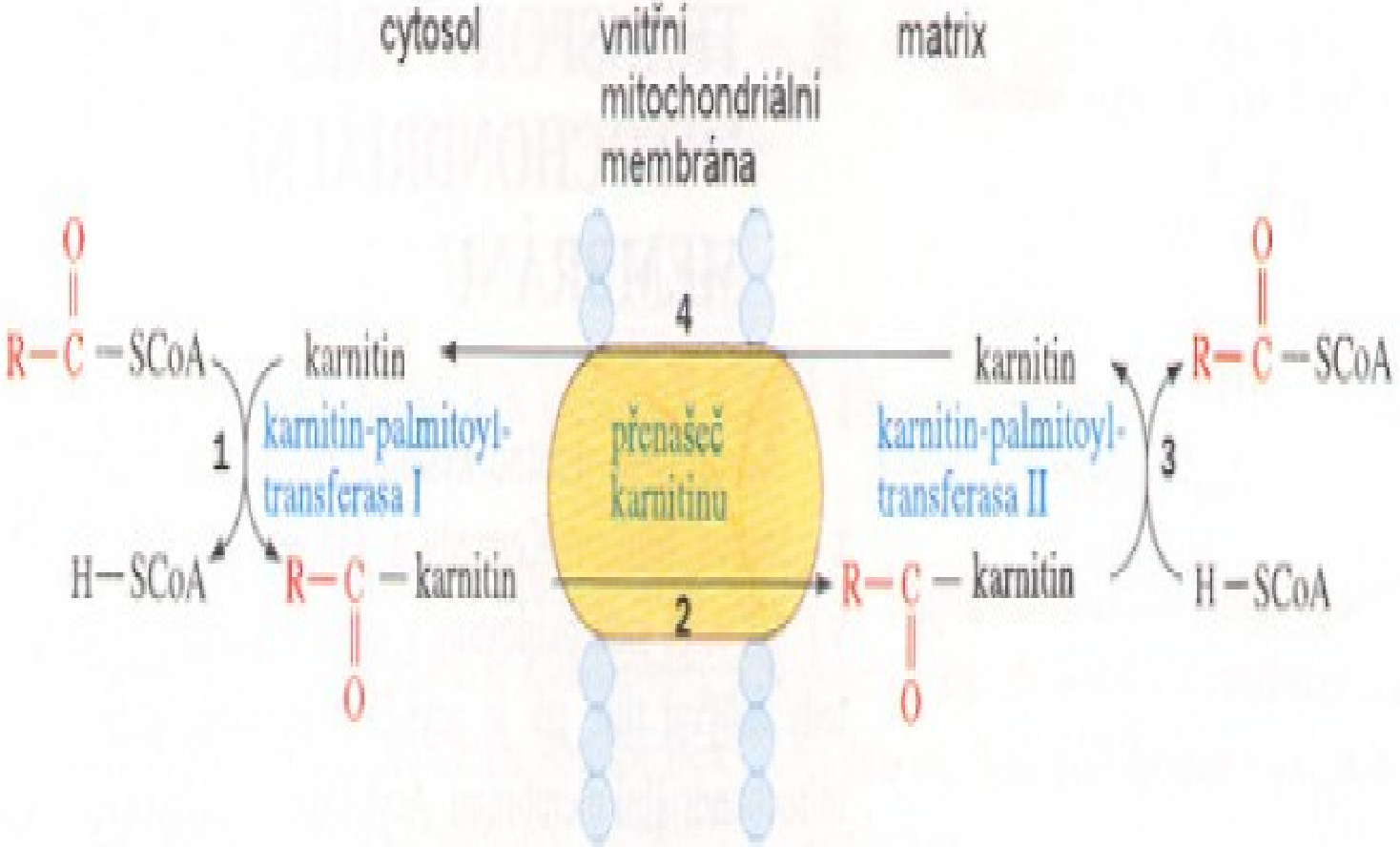
- Aktivace - mastné kyseliny malo reaktivní → AcylCoA
- Lokalizace – zdroje AcylCoA v cytoplasmě → β – oxidace mitochondrie
- Nenasycené mastné kyseliny
- Mastné kyseliny s lichým počtem C atomů


mastná kyselina
ATP
adenosin
"anorganická"
difosfatasa
PPi
2P
H2O
acyladenylát
H — SCoA
- 2 ATP
R — C — SCoA
acyl-CoA
AMP

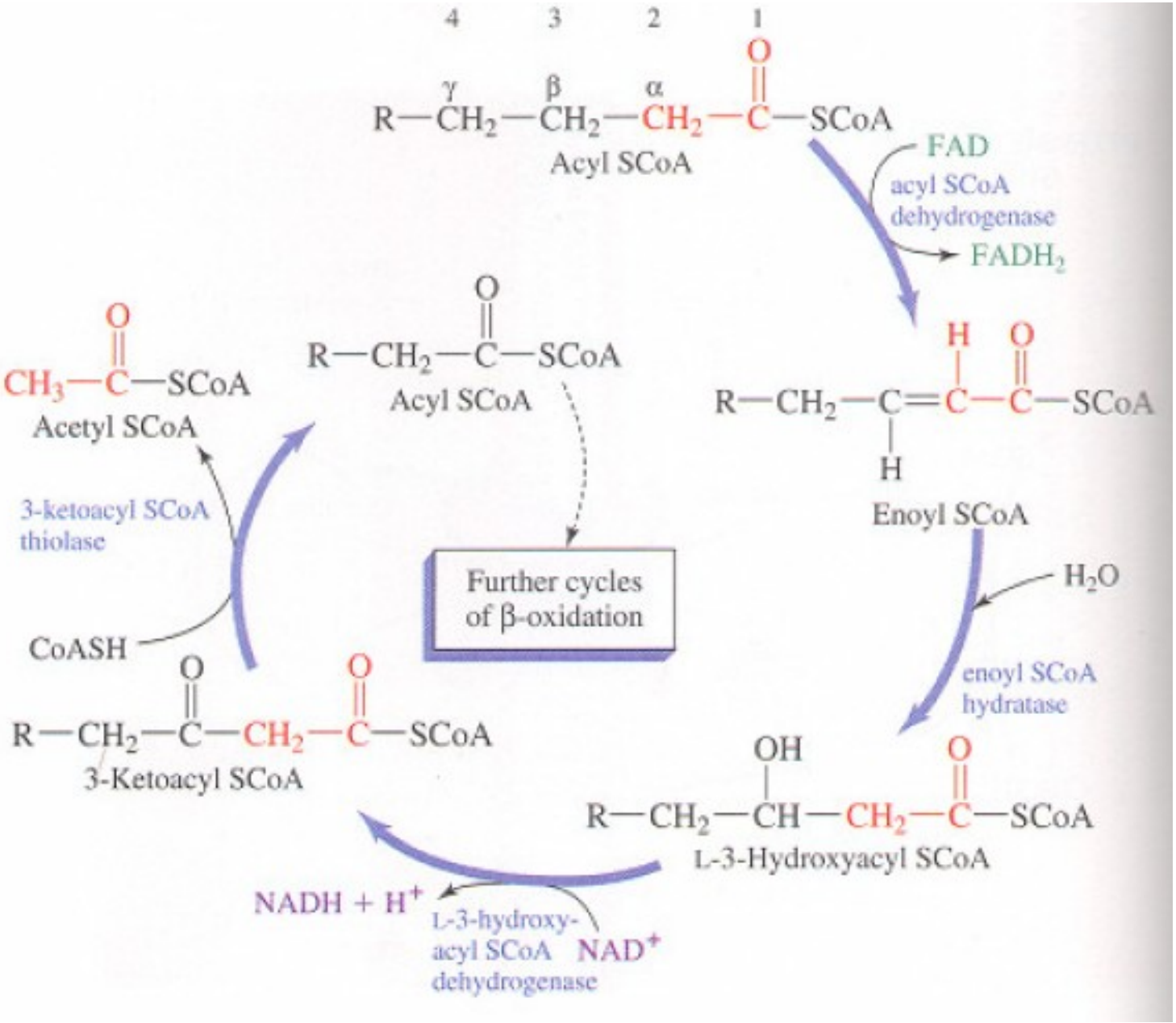
B. Transport RCOSCoA - karnitinový člunek

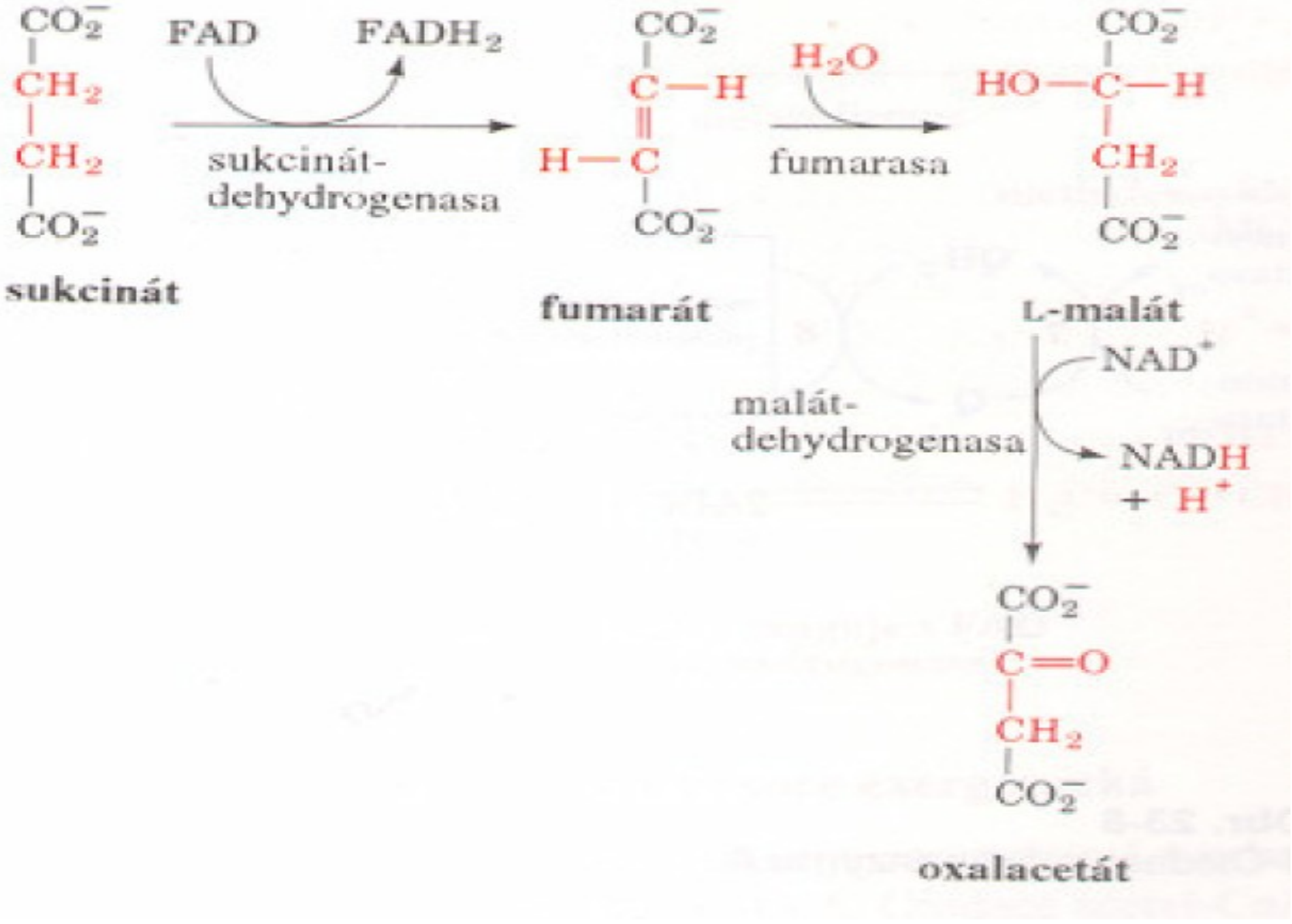


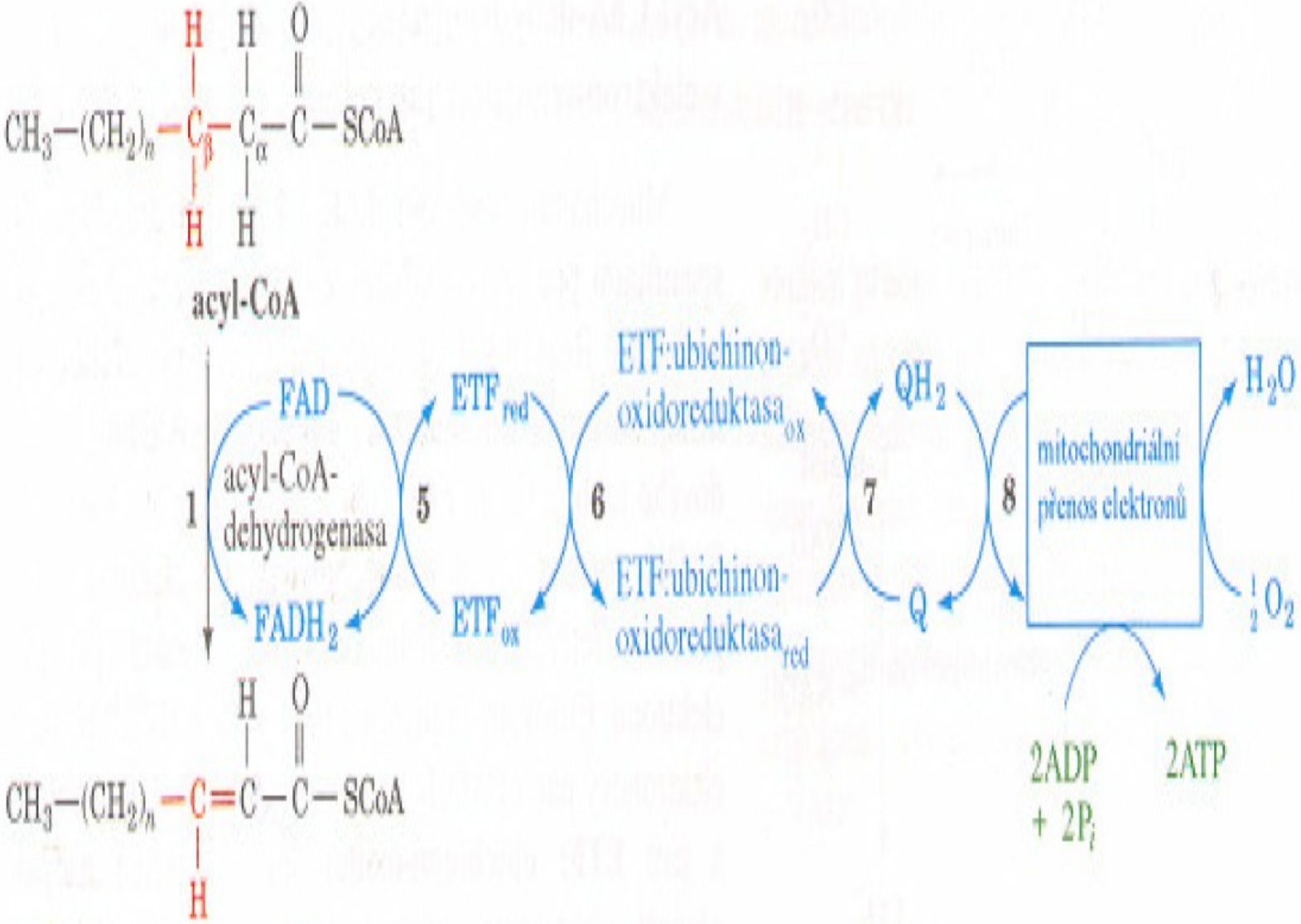
B. Transport RCOSCoA - karnitinový člunek



C. β oxidace


4 3 2 1
γ β α
R—CH2—CH2—CH2—C—SCoA
Acyl SCoA
FAD
acyl SCoA dehydrogenase
FADH2
H O
R—CH2—C=C—C—SCoA
H
Enoyl SCoA
H2O
enoyl SCoA hydratase
OH O
R—CH2—CH—CH2—C—SCoA
L-3-Hydroxyacyl SCoA
NADH + H+
L-3-hydroxy-acyl SCoA dehydrogenase
NAD+
O O
R—CH2—C—CH2—C—SCoA
3-Ketoacyl SCoA
CoASH
3-ketoacyl SCoA thiolase
CH3—C—SCoA
Acetyl SCoA
R—CH2—C—SCoA
Acyl SCoA
Further cycles of β-oxidation

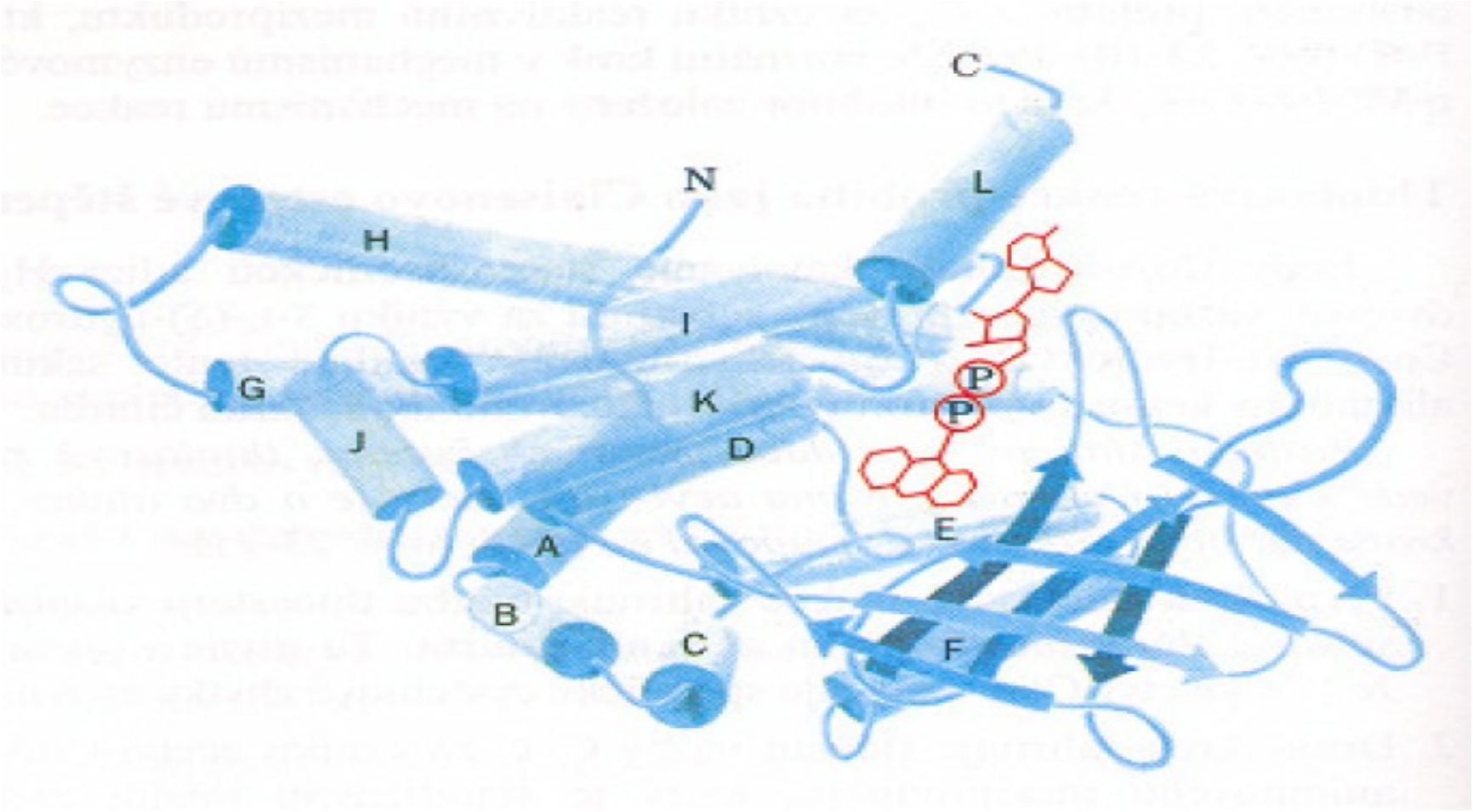

FAD
FADH2
sukcinát-dehydrogenasa
H2O
fumarasa
malát-dehydrogenasa
NAD+
NADH + H+
sukcinát
fumarát
L-malát
oxalacetát

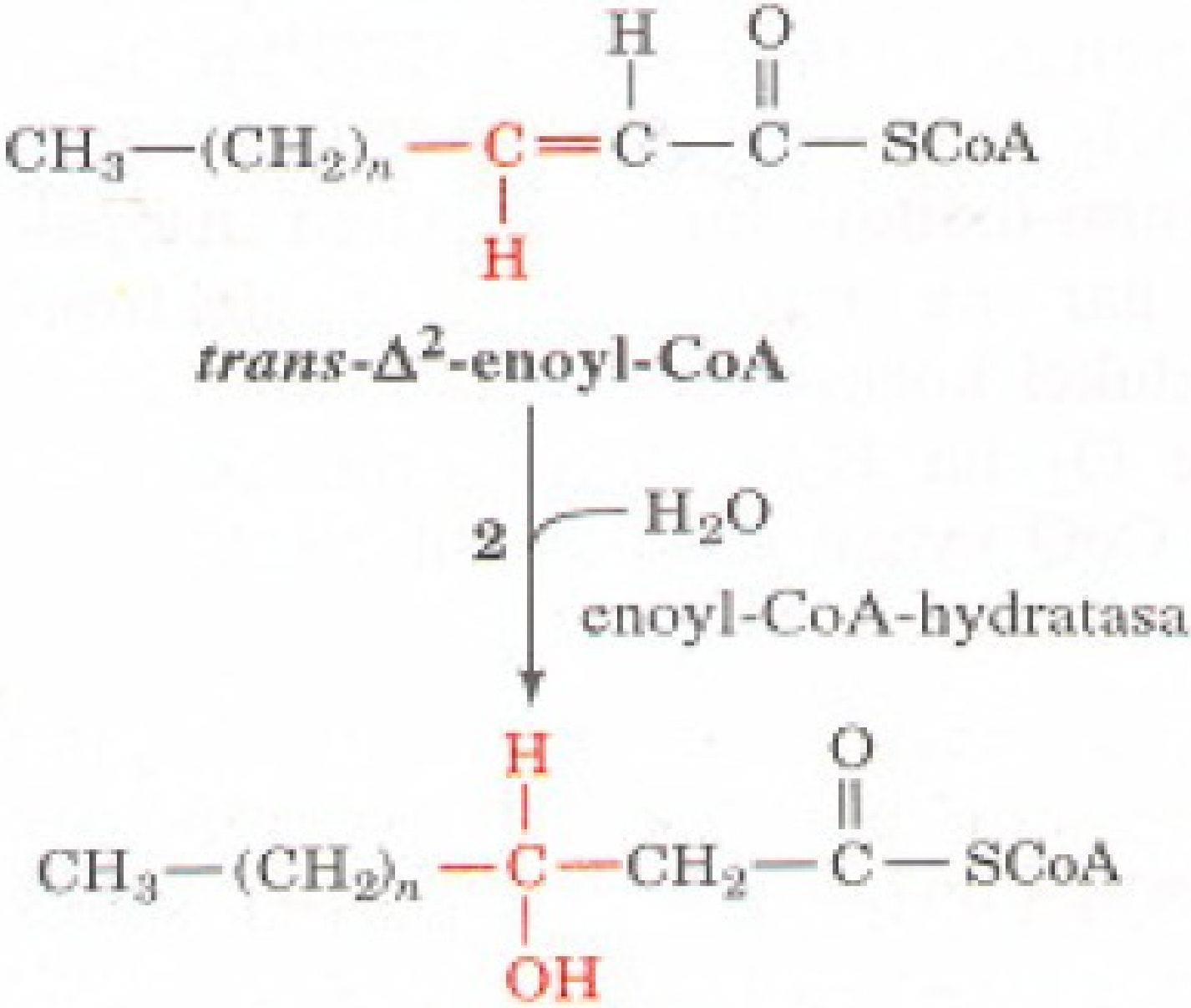

acyl-CoA
1
acyl-CoA-dehydrogenasa
FAD
FADH2
5
ETFred
ETFox
6
ETF:ubichinon-oxidoreduktasaox
ETF:ubichinon-oxidoreduktasared
7
QH2
Q
8
mitochondriální přenos elektronů
H2O
½ O2
2ADP + 2Pi
2ATP

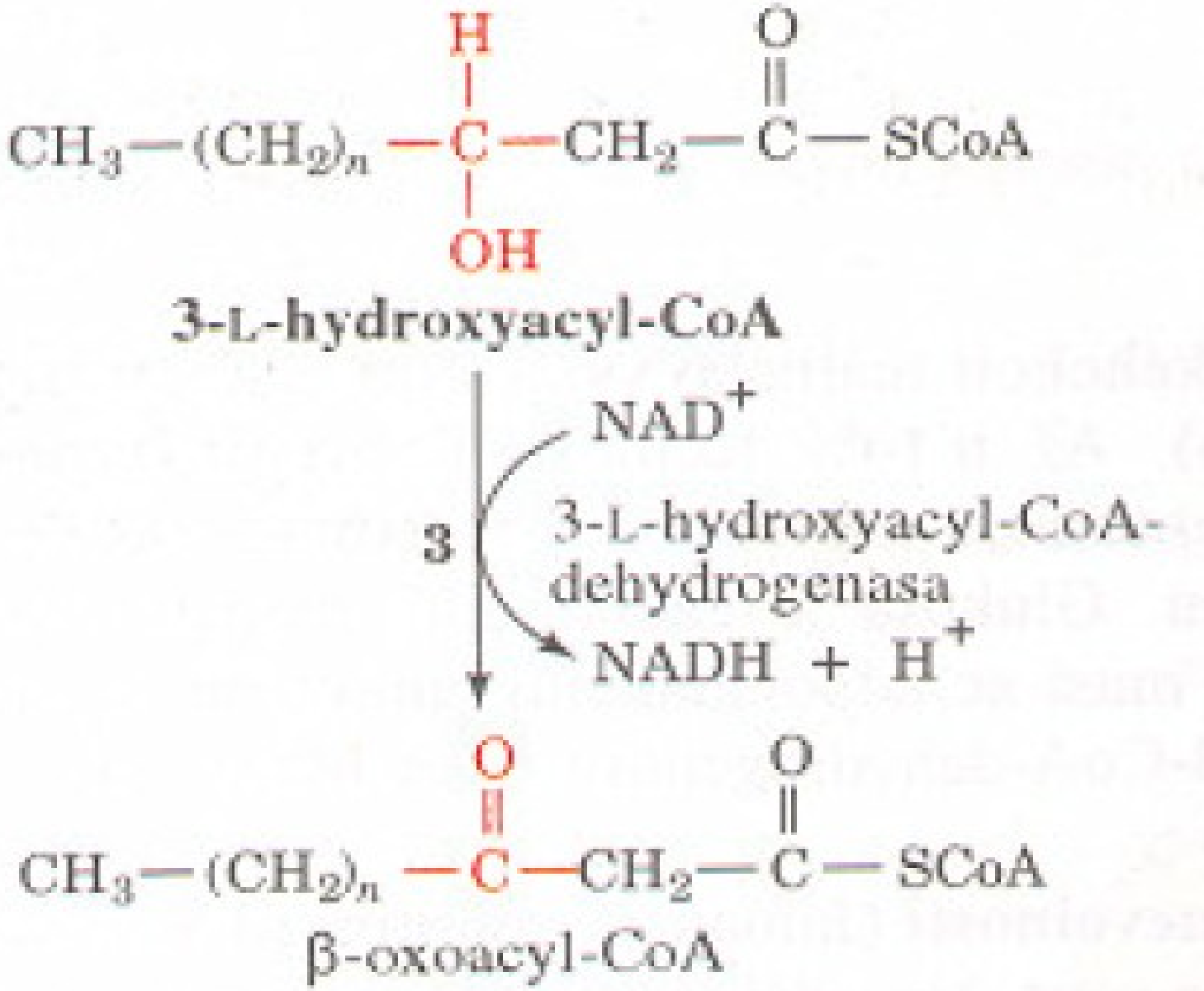
Acyl-CoA DH

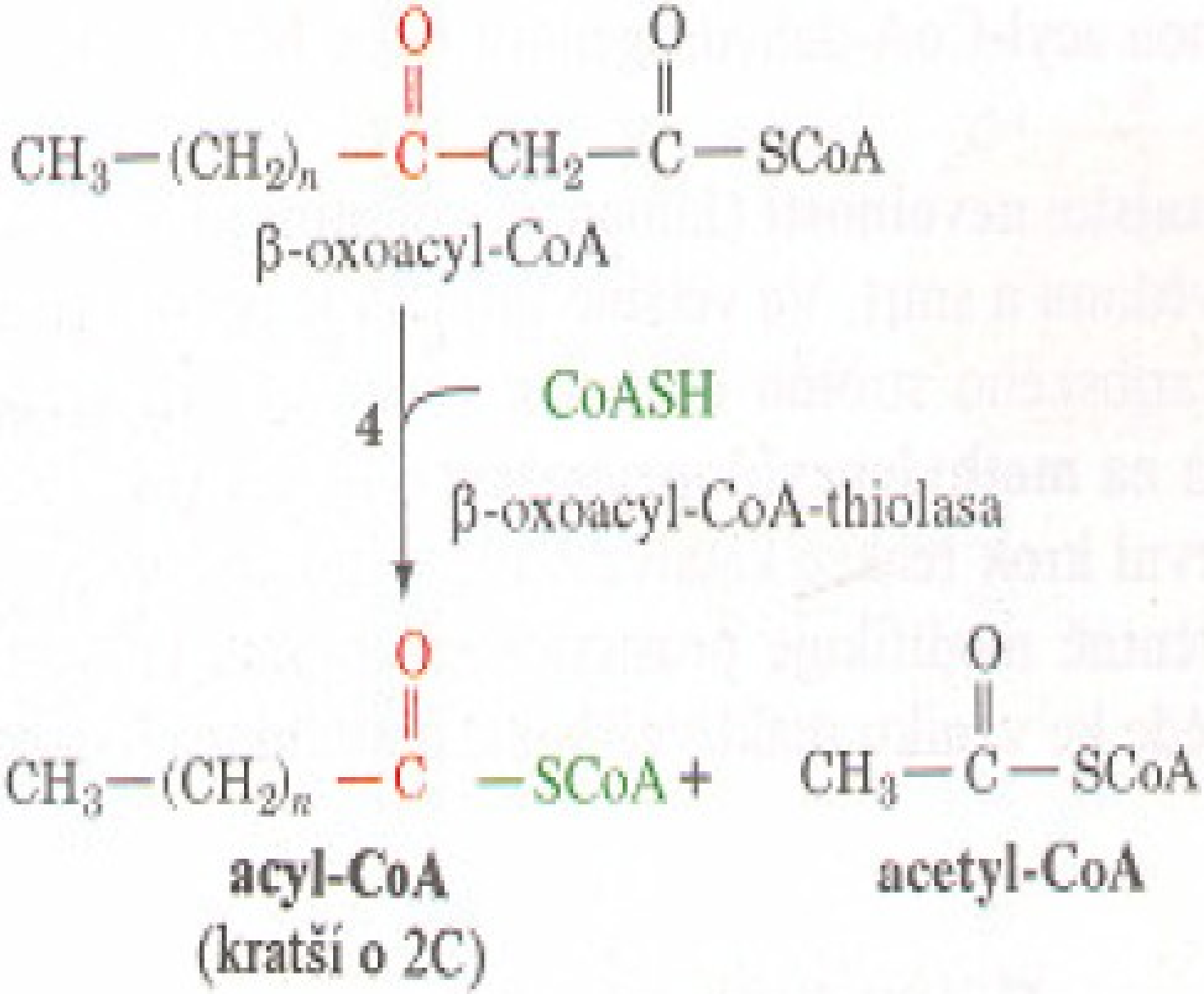
nedostatek

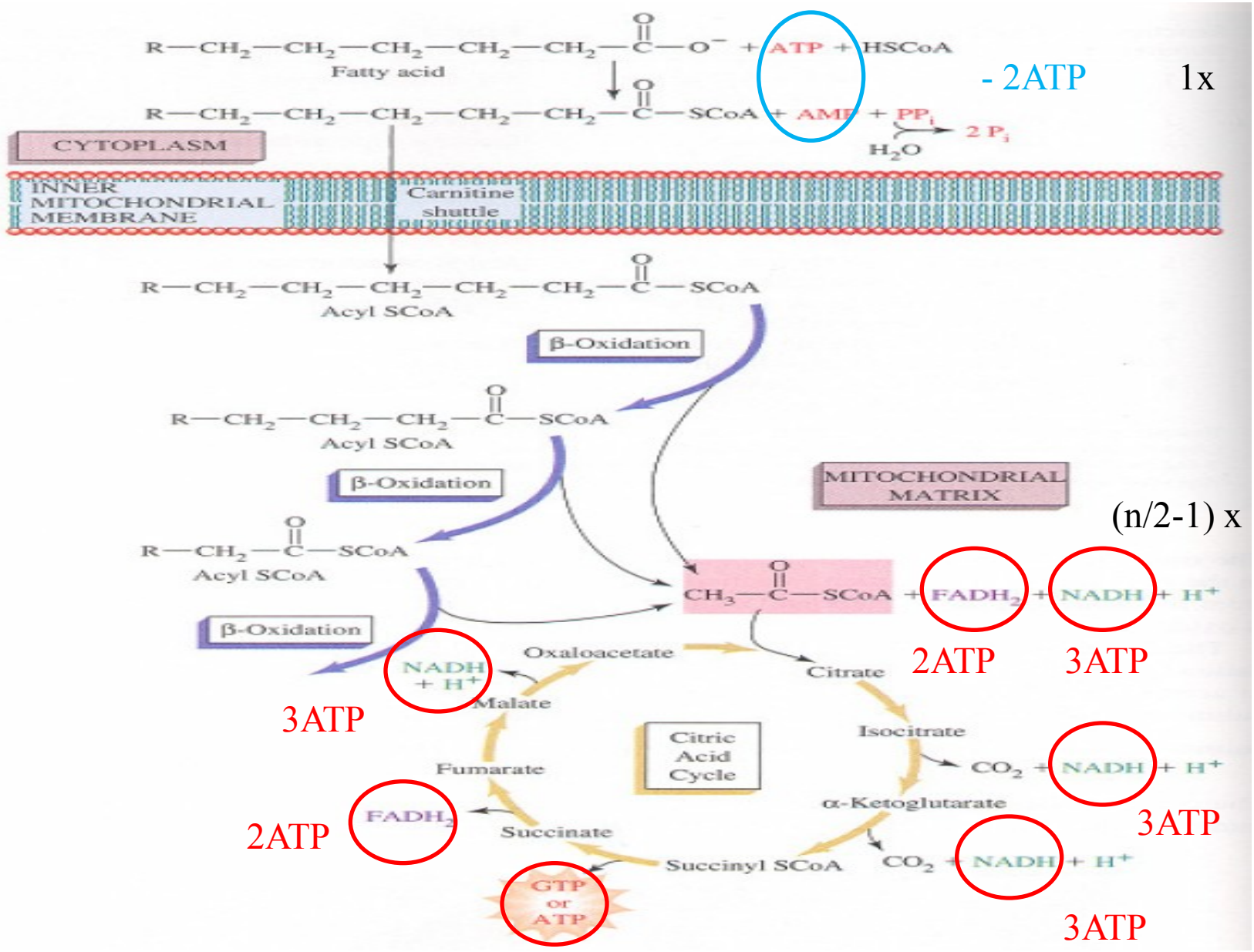
syndrom náhlého dětského úmrtí (sudden infant death syndrome, SIDS)




CH3—(CH2)n—C(H)=C(H)—C(=O)—SCoA
trans-Δ2-enoyl-CoA
2 H2O
enoyl-CoA-hydratasa
CH3—(CH2)n—C(H)(OH)—CH2—C(=O)—SCoA


H
O
CH3—(CH2)n—C—CH2—C—SCoA
OH
3-L-hydroxyacyl-CoA
NAD+
3
3-L-hydroxyacyl-CoA-
dehydrogenasa
NADH + H+
O
O
CH3—(CH2)n—C—CH2—C—SCoA
β-oxoacyl-CoA


CH3—(CH2)n—C—CH2—C—SCoA
β-oxoacyl-CoA
4
CoASH
β-oxoacyl-CoA-thiolasa
CH3—(CH2)n—C—SCoA +
CH3—C—SCoA
acyl-CoA
(kratší o 2C)
acetyl-CoA


Fatty acid
ATP
HSCoA
AMP
PPi
2 Pi
H2O
- 2ATP
1x
CYTOPLASM
INNER MITOCHONDRIAL MEMBRANE
Carnitine shuttle
Acyl SCoA
β-Oxidation
MITOCHONDRIAL MATRIX
(n/2-1) x
FADH2
NADH + H+
2ATP
3ATP
Oxaloacetate
Citrate
Malate
Citric Acid Cycle
Isocitrate
CO2
α-Ketoglutarate
Fumarate
Succinate
Succinyl SCoA
GTP or ATP
ATP
n x

Bilance β oxidace :

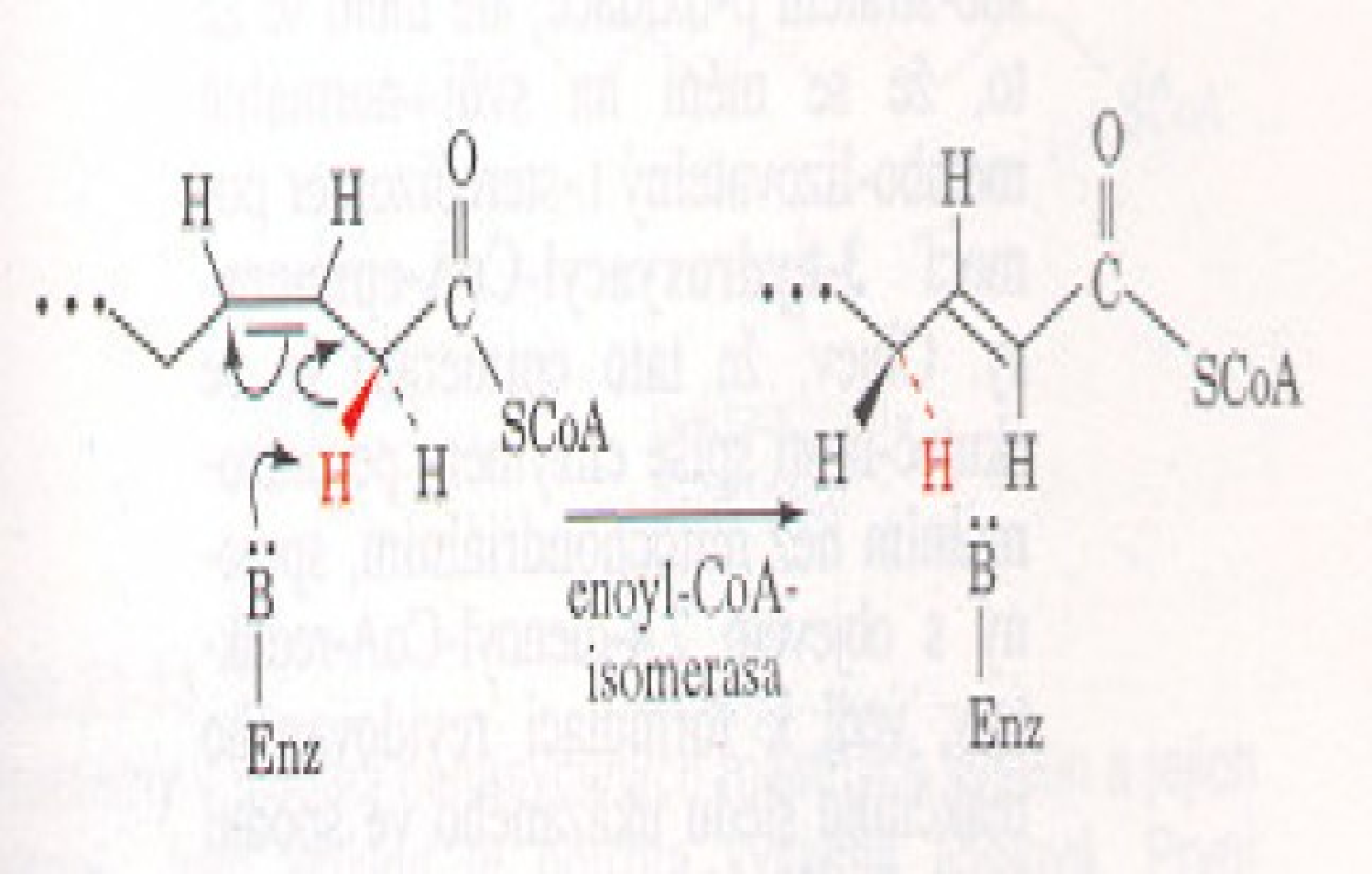
1. cyklus - 1 $FADH_2$ (2 ATP) + 1 NADH (3 ATP) - 5 ATP

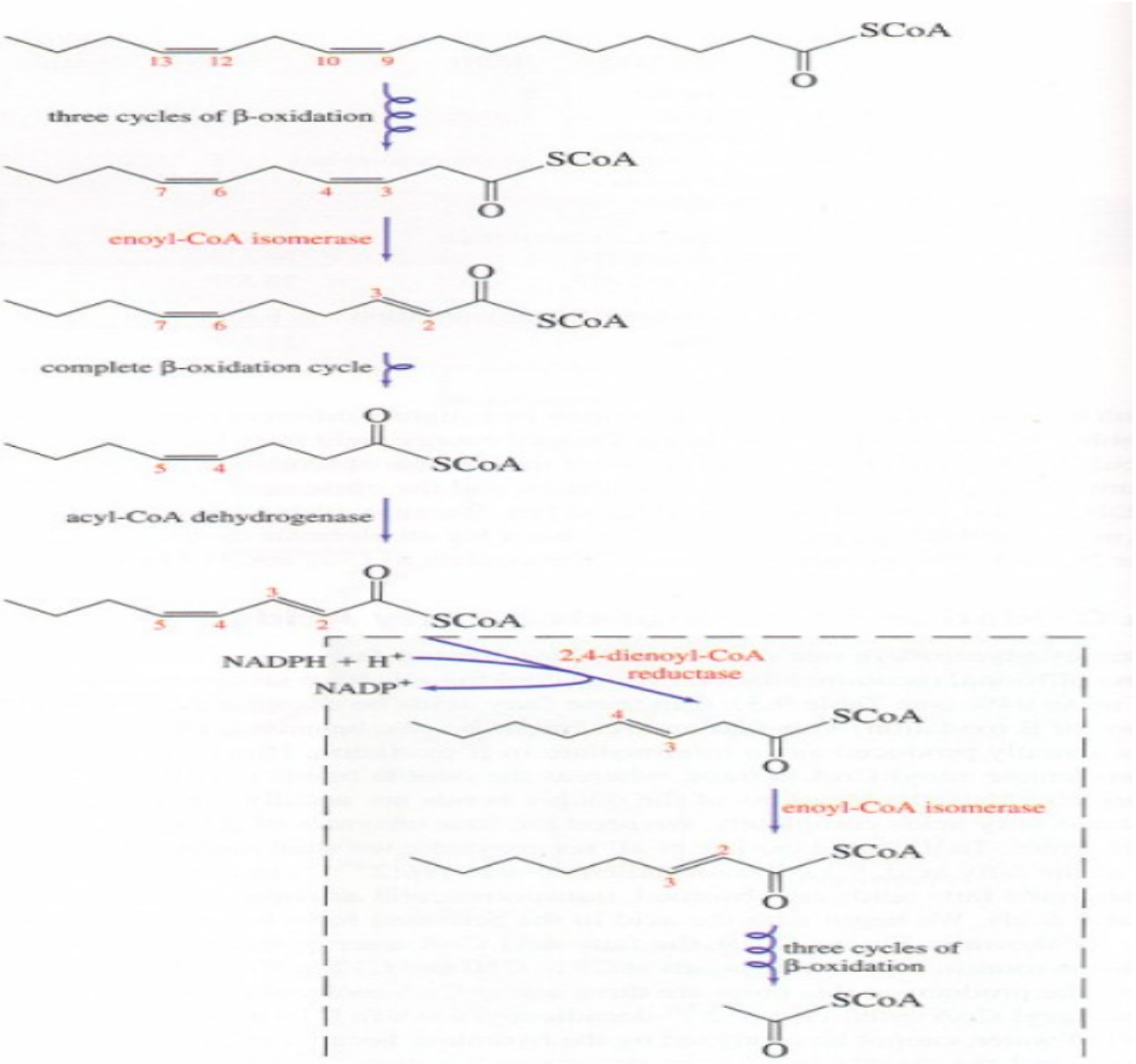
acetylCoA (citrátový cyklus) - 12 ATP

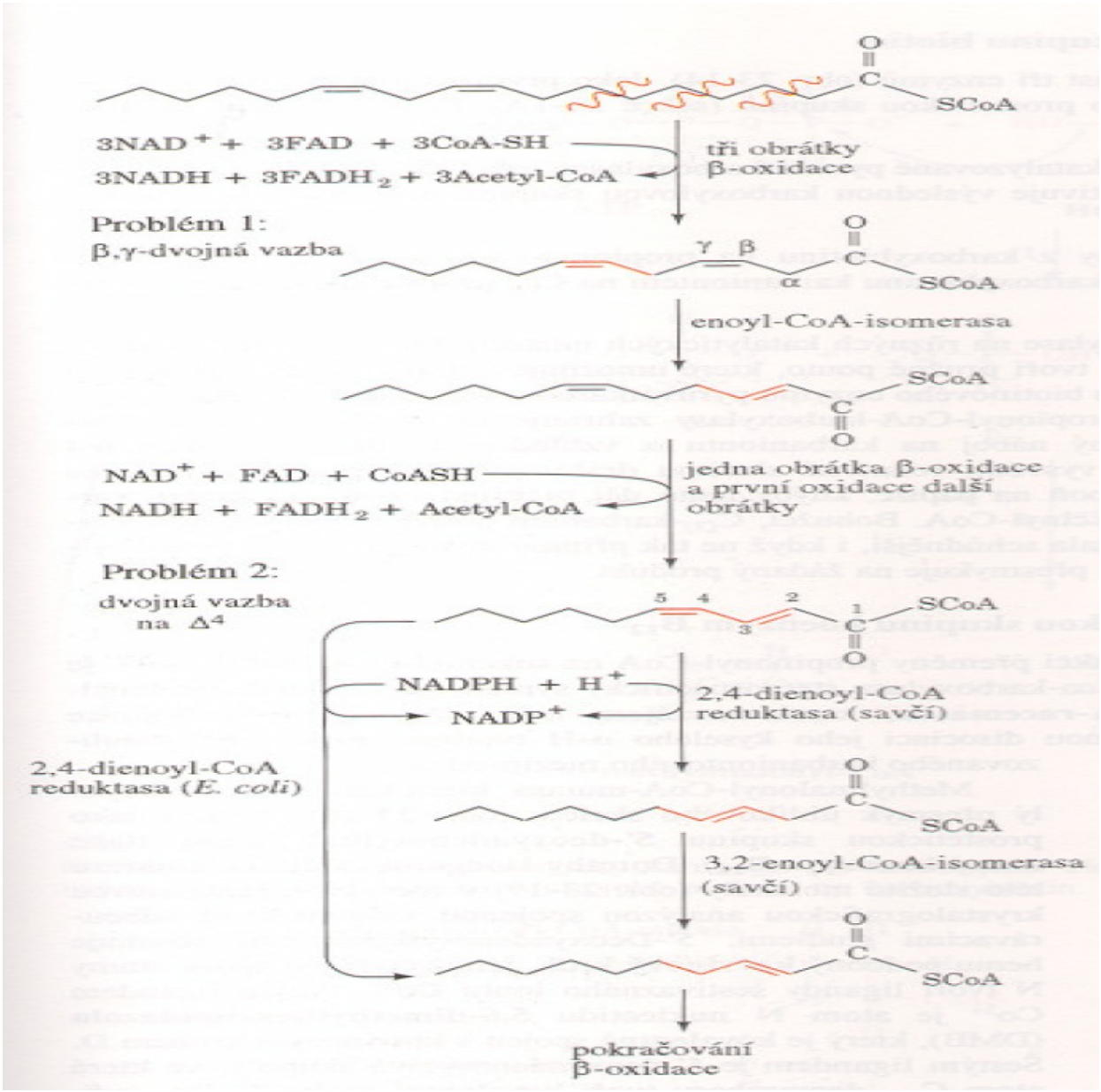
na C_{16} - 7 x β oxidace + 8 x citrátový cyklus - aktivace

(7 x 5) + (8 x 12) - 2 ATP = 129 ATP

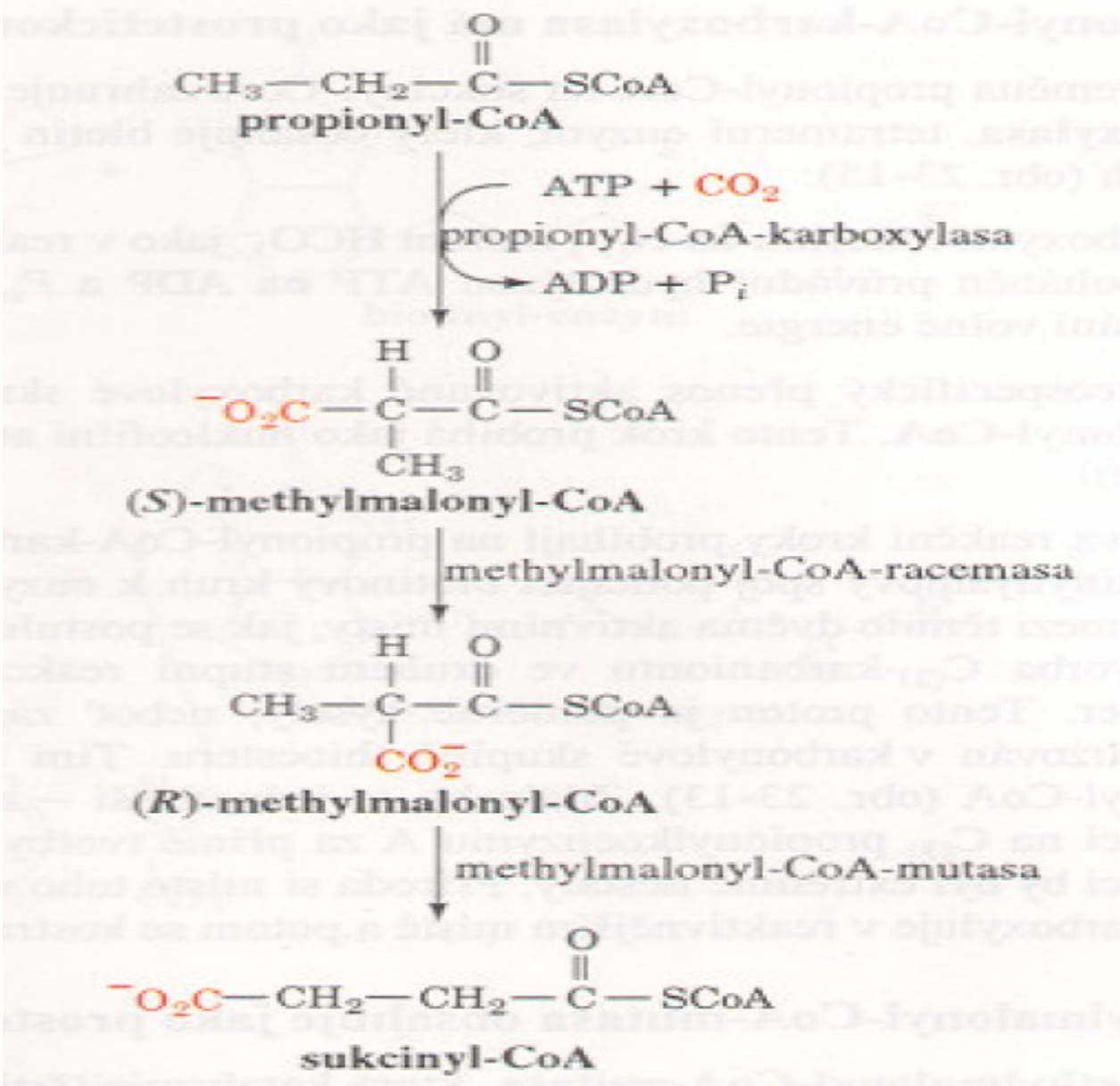
Odbourávání nenasycených mastných kyselin



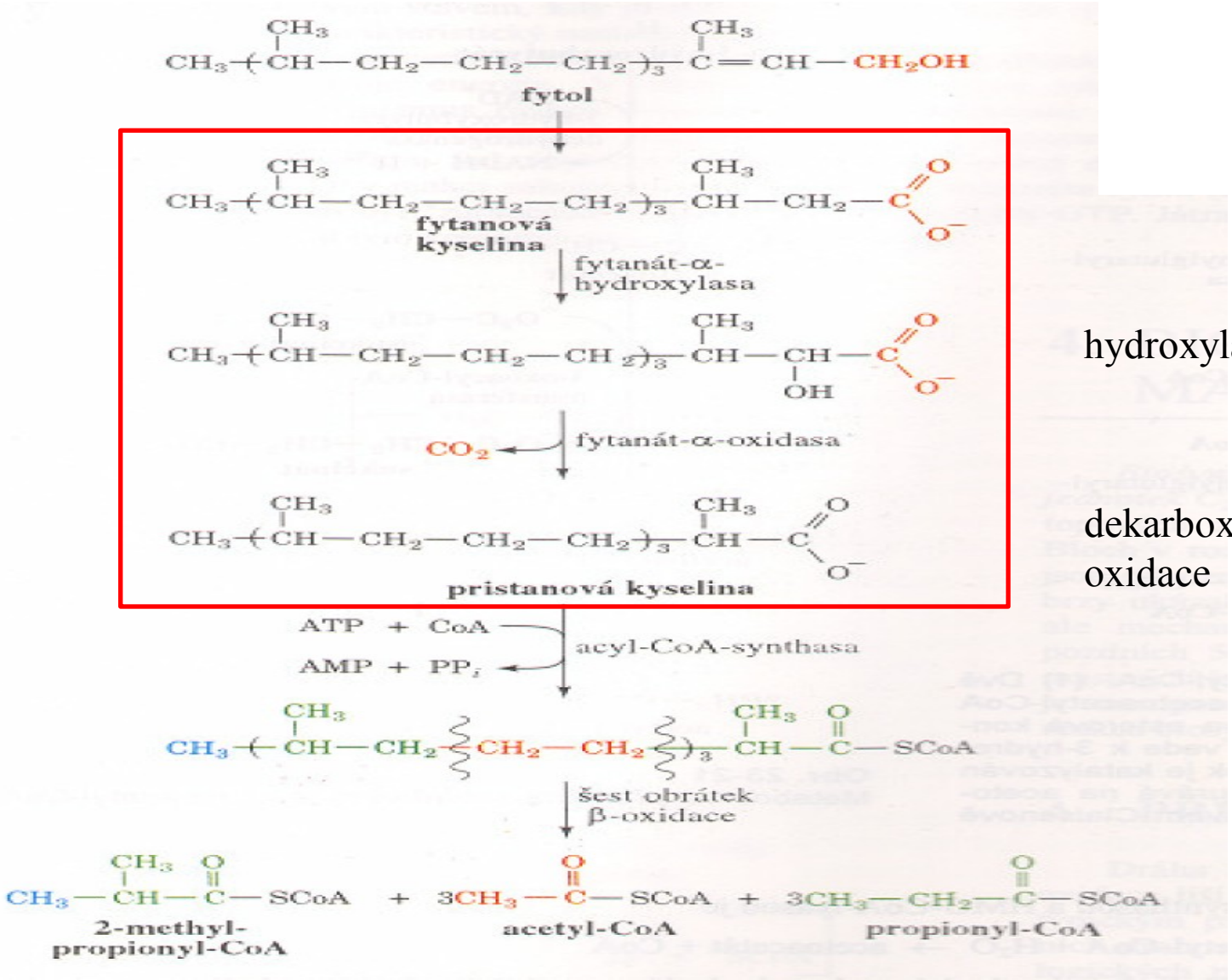

SCoA
13
12
10
9
O
three cycles of β-oxidation
SCoA
7
6
4
3
O
enoyl-CoA isomerase
O
3
7
6
2
SCoA
complete β-oxidation cycle
O
5
4
SCoA
acyl-CoA dehydrogenase
O
3
5
4
2
SCoA
NADPH + H+
NADP+
2,4-dienoyl-CoA
reductase
4
3
SCoA
O
enoyl-CoA isomerase
2
3
SCoA
O
three cycles of
β-oxidation
SCoA
O


SCoA
3NAD+ + 3FAD + 3CoA-SH
3NADH + 3FADH2 + 3Acetyl-CoA
tři obrátky β-oxidace
Problém 1:
β,γ-dvojná vazba
γ β α
enoyl-CoA-isomerasa
NAD+ + FAD + CoASH
NADH + FADH2 + Acetyl-CoA
jedna obrátka β-oxidace a první oxidace další obrátky
Problém 2:
dvojná vazba na Δ4
5 4 3 2 1
NADPH + H+
NADP+
2,4-dienoyl-CoA reduktasa (savčí)
2,4-dienoyl-CoA reduktasa (E. coli)
3,2-enoyl-CoA-isomerasa (savčí)
pokračování β-oxidace

Odbourávání mastných kyselin s lichým počtem C atomů

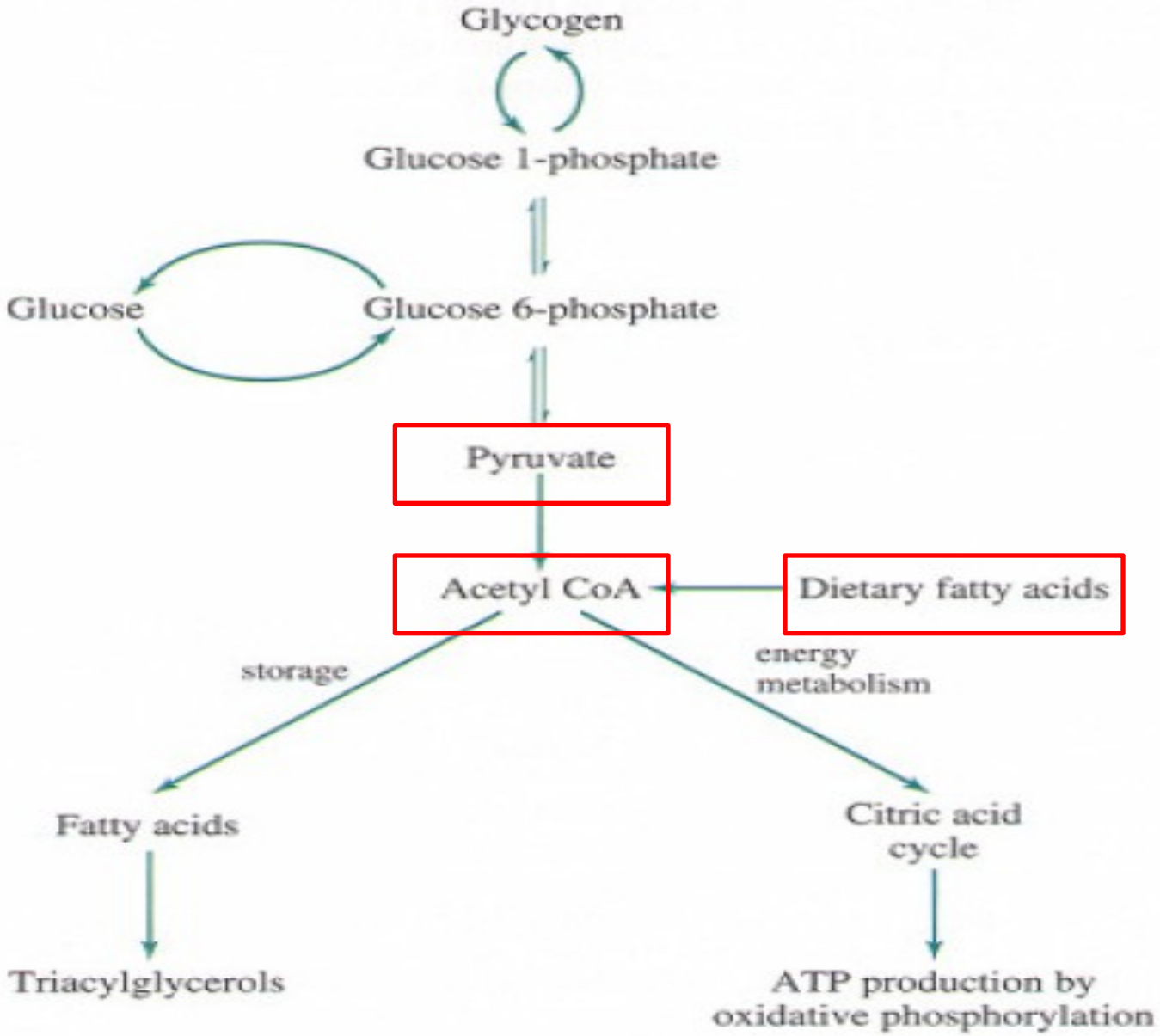


α-oxidace

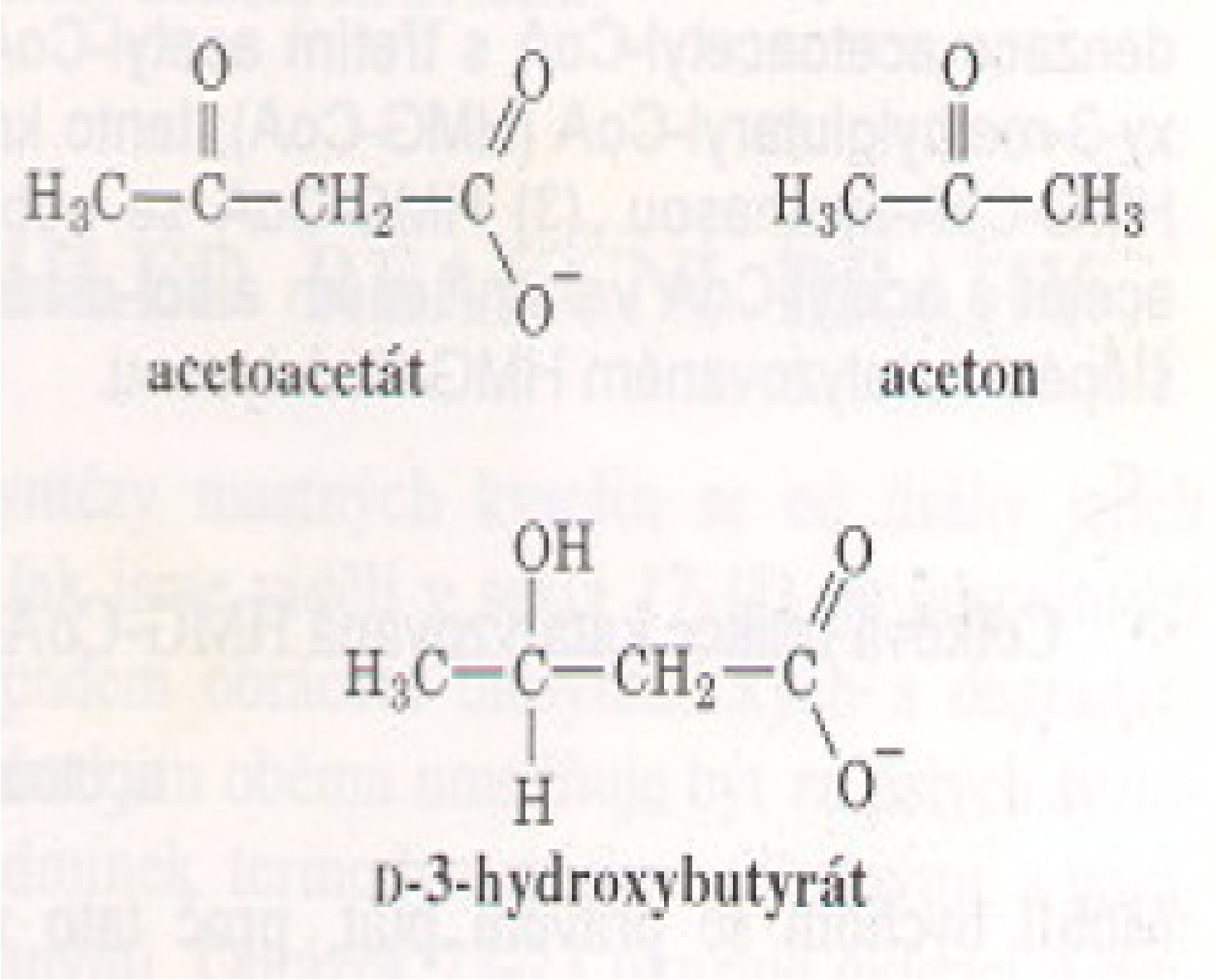


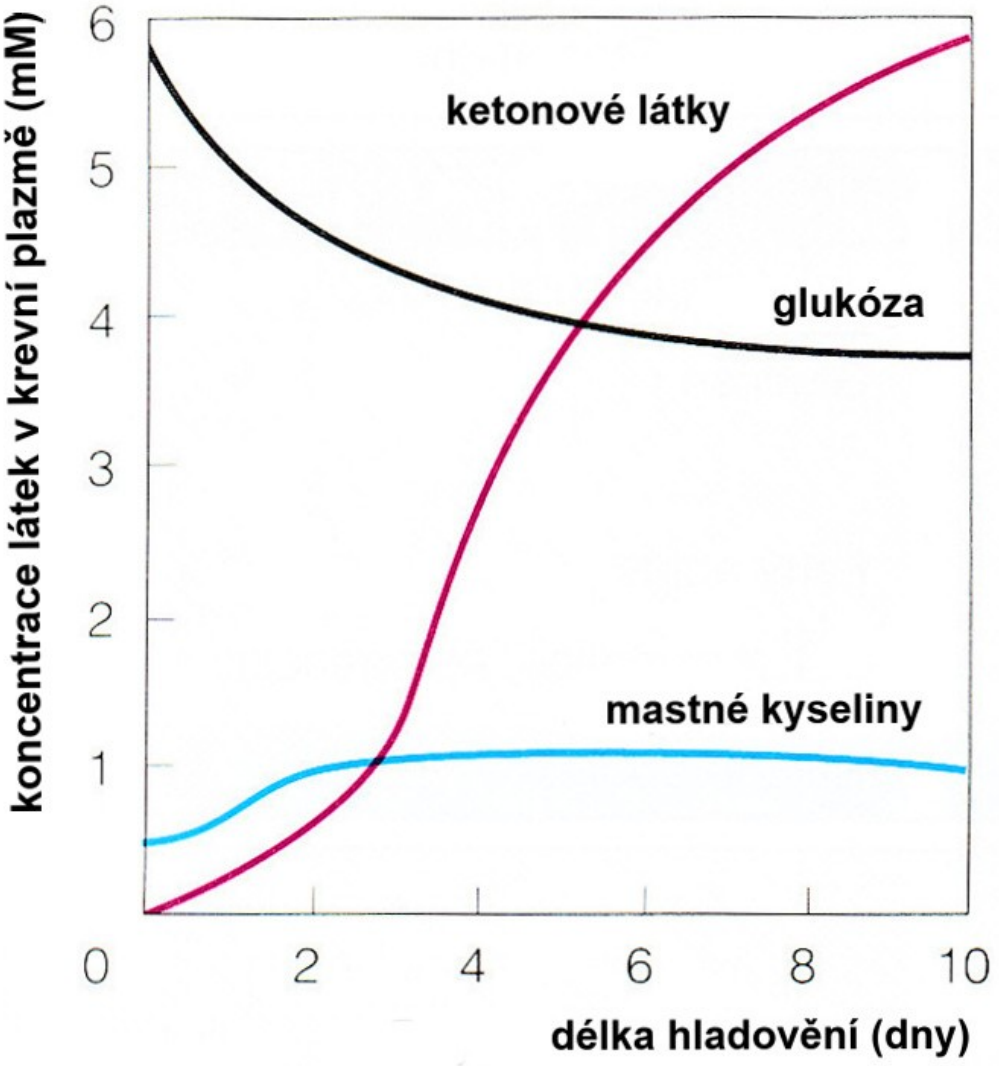
hydroxylace

dekarboxylace + oxidace

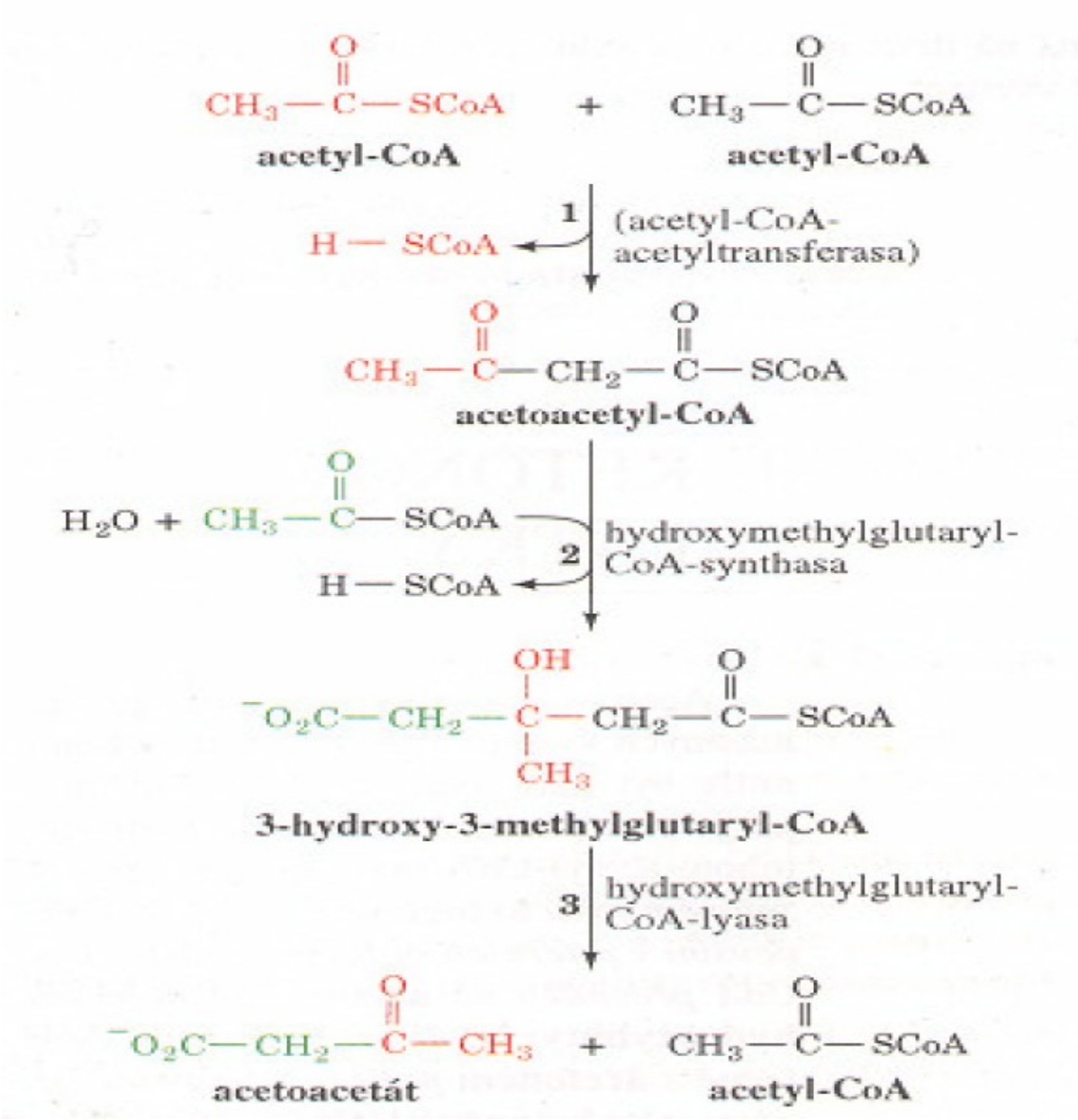

Glycogen
Glucose 1-phosphate
Glucose
Glucose 6-phosphate
Pyruvate
Acetyl CoA
Dietary fatty acids
storage
energy metabolism
Fatty acids
Citric acid cycle
Triacylglycerols
ATP production by oxidative phosphorylation

Ketonové látky

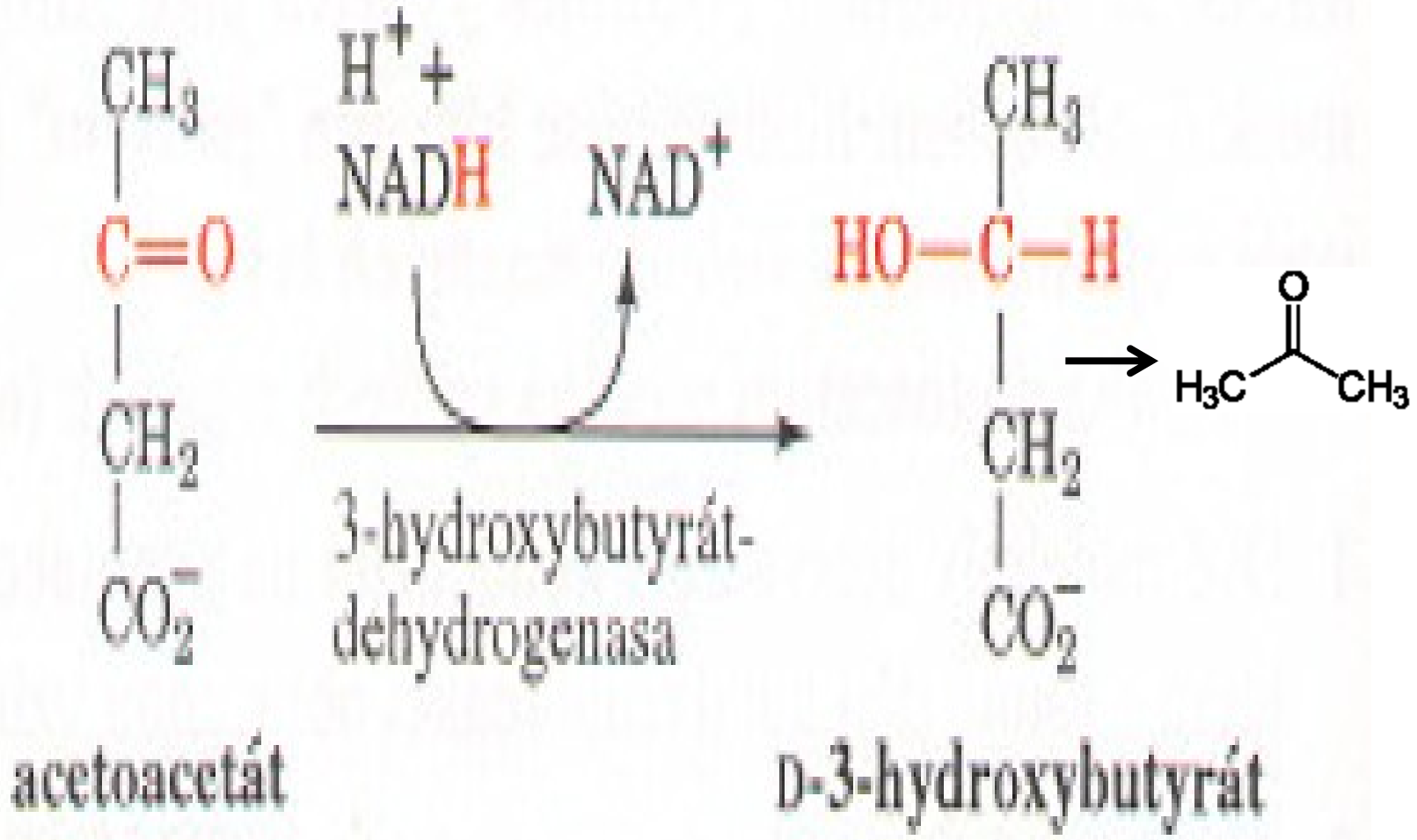



koncentrace látek v krevní plazmě (mM)
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
2
4
6
8
10
délka hladovění (dny)
ketonové látky
glukóza
mastné kyseliny

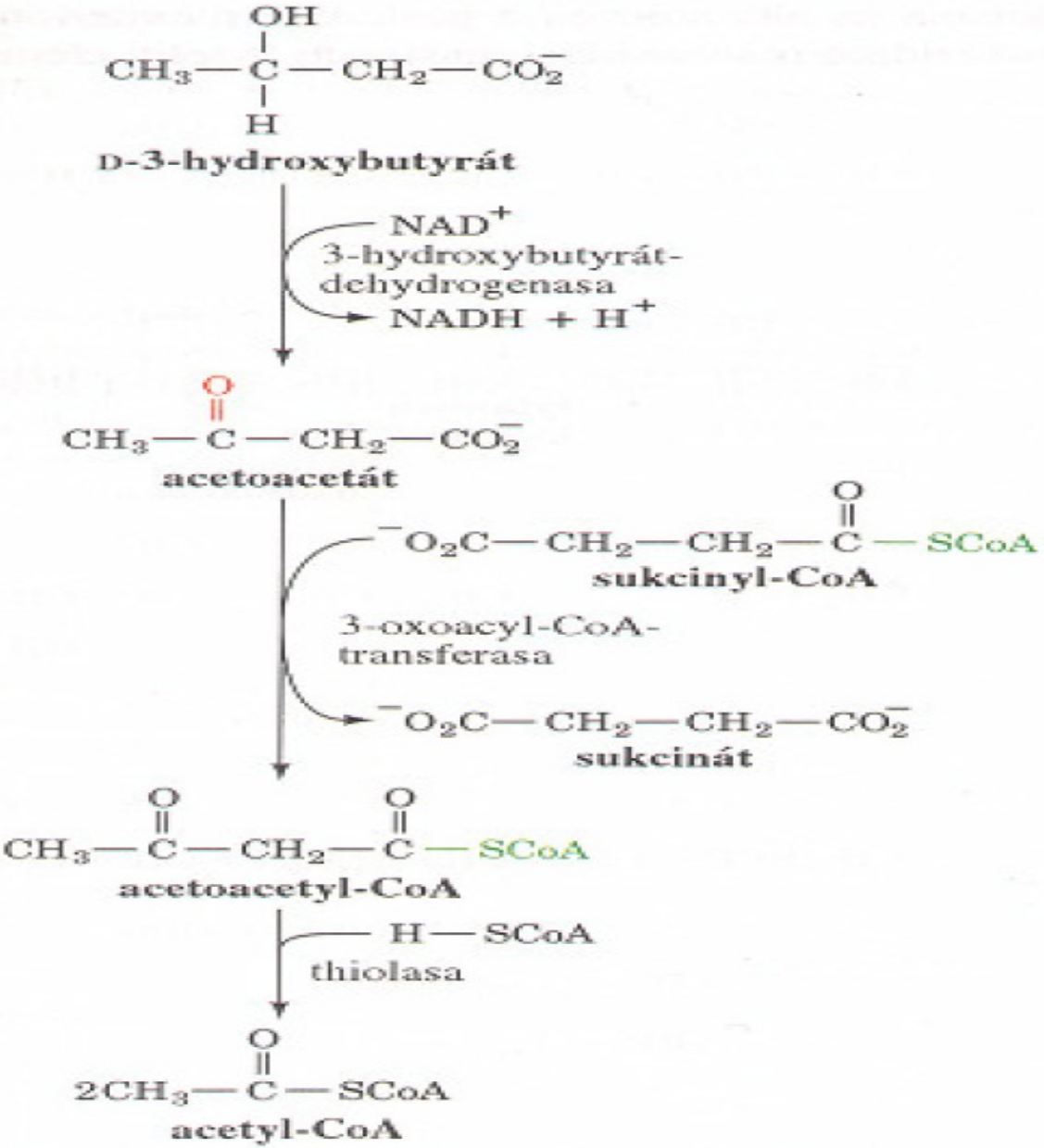
Ketonové látky



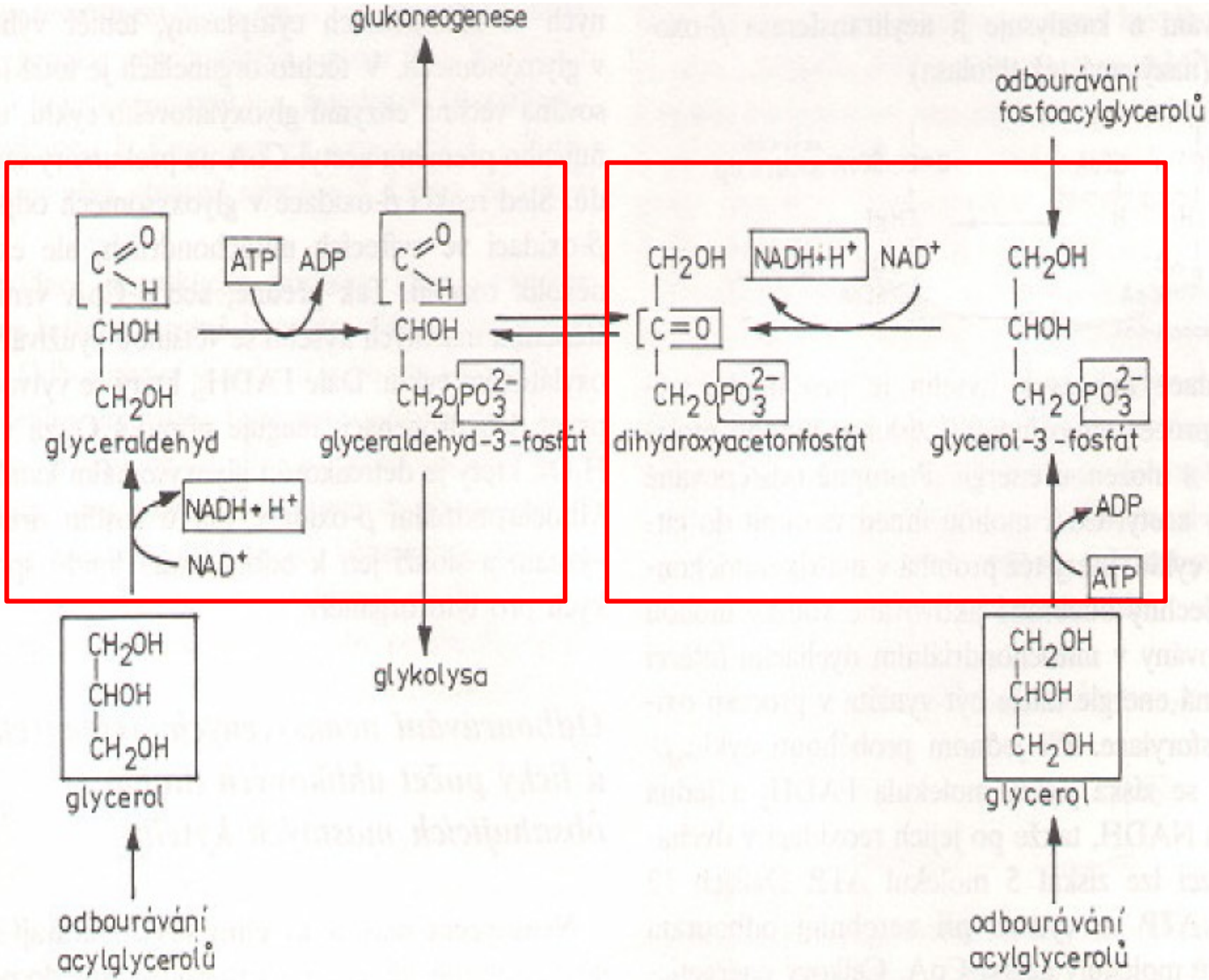
Ketonové látky



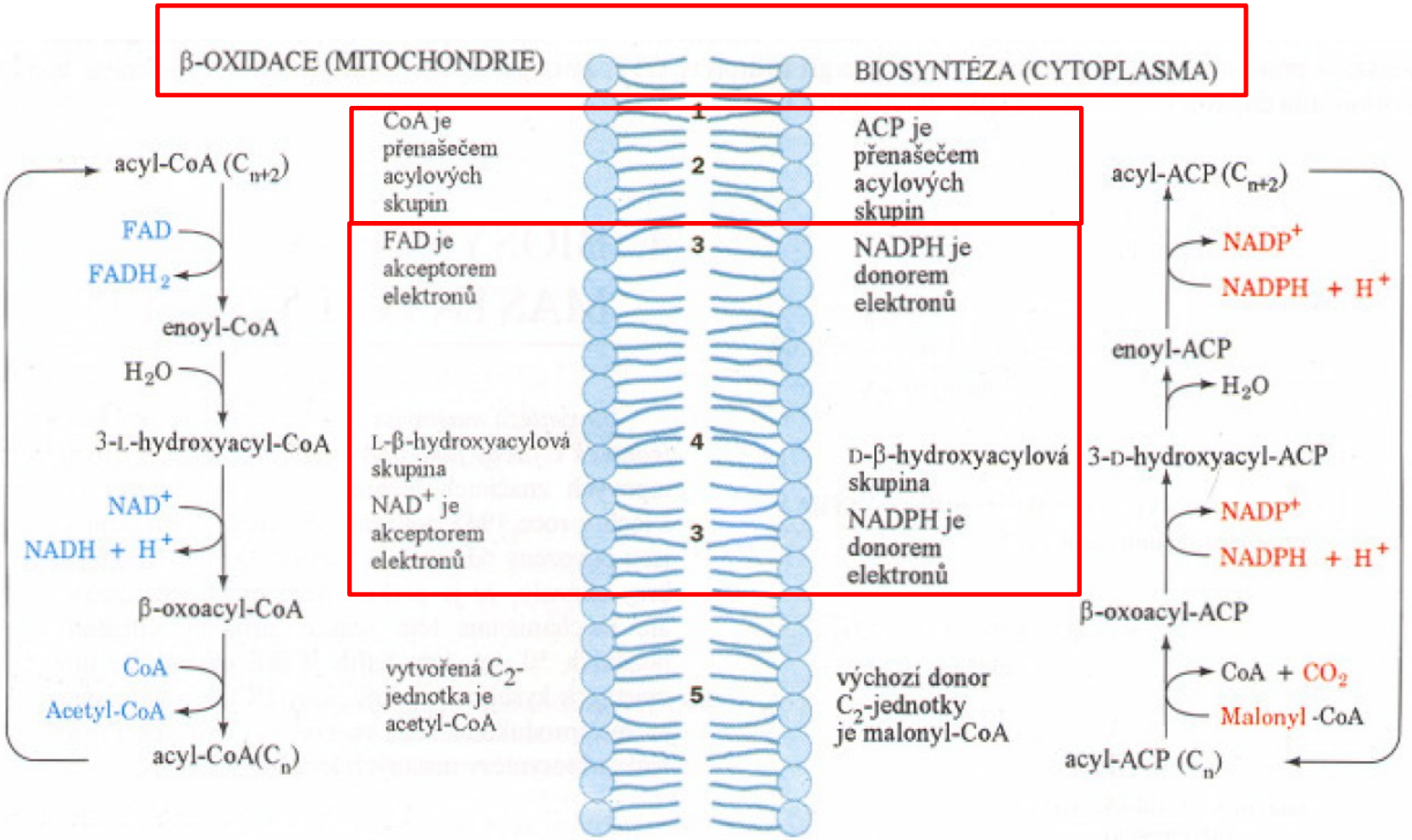
Ketonové látky

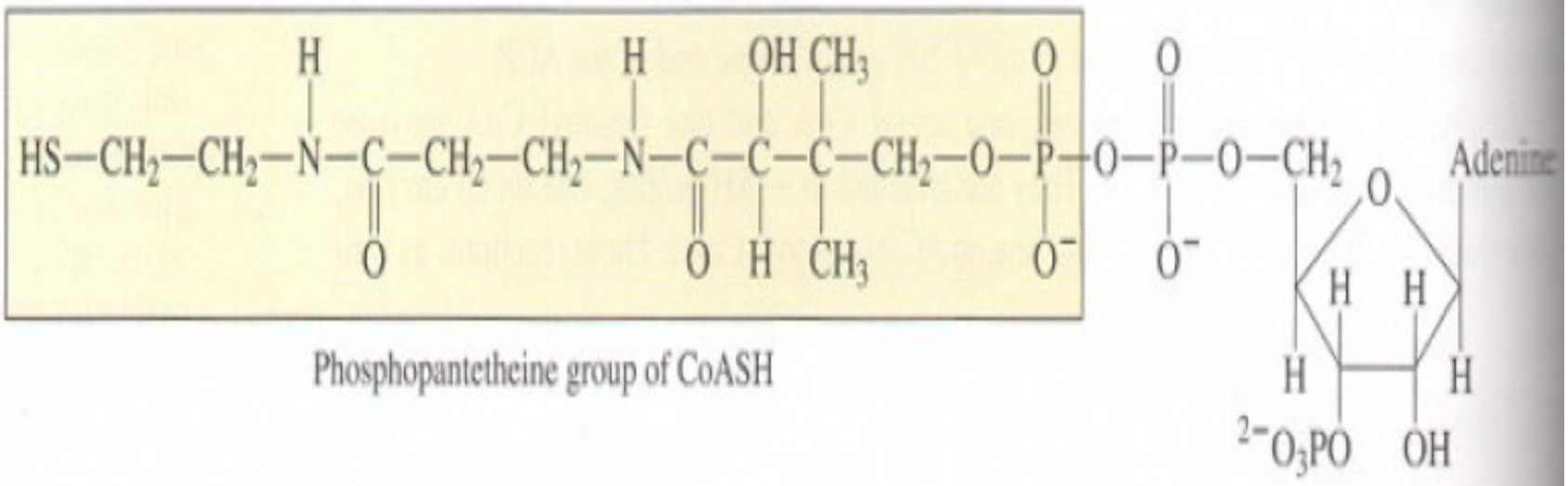


Metabolismus glycerolu

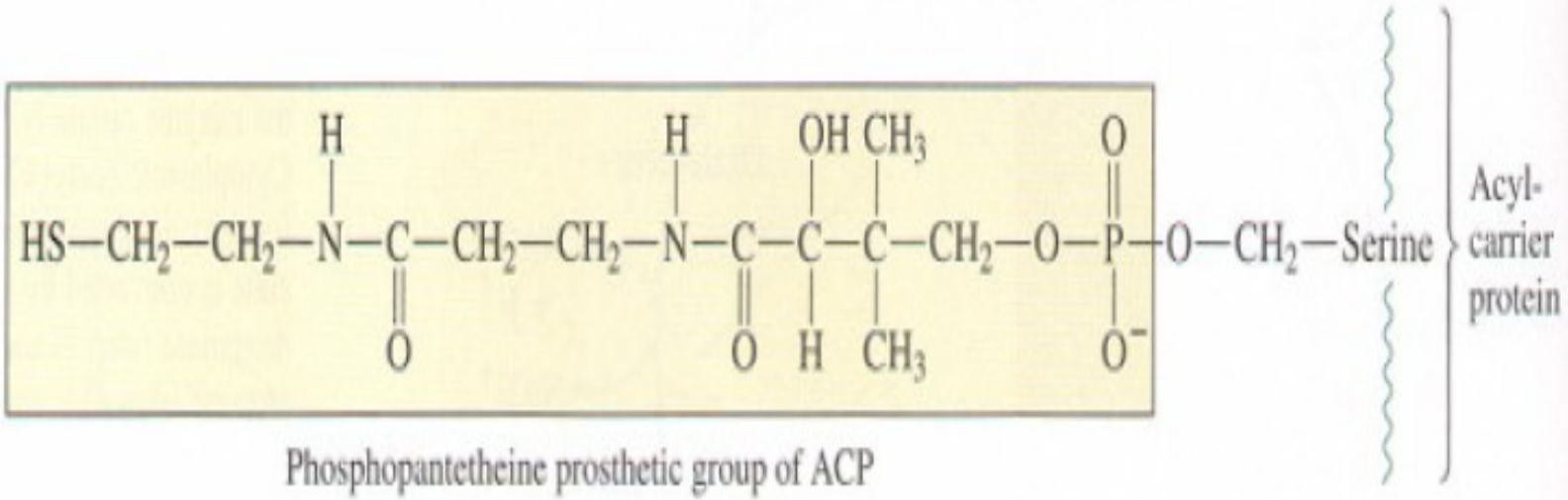


Metabolismus versus biosyntéza MK





Phosphopantetheine group of CoASH



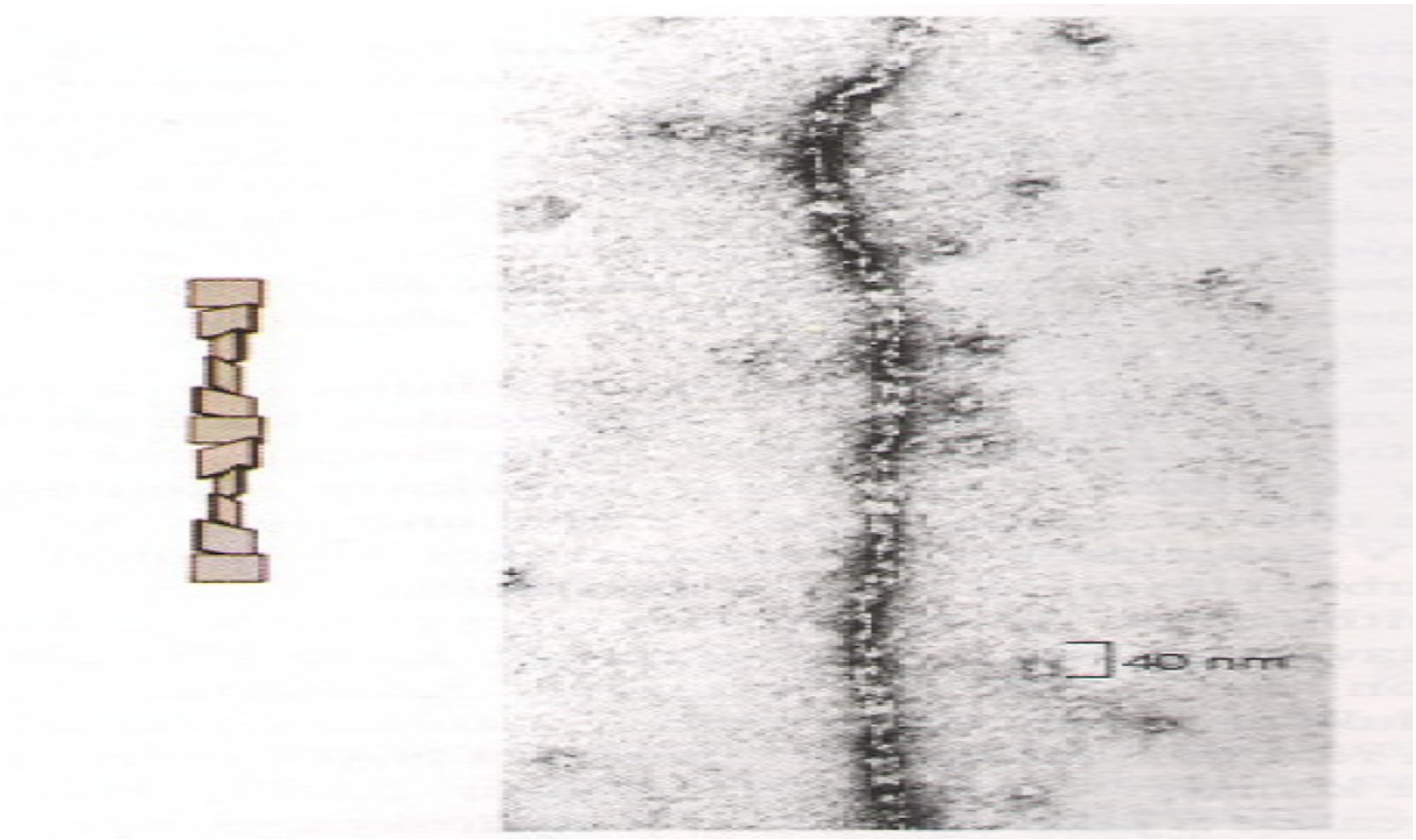
Phosphopantetheine prosthetic group of ACP

Biosyntéza mastných kyselin

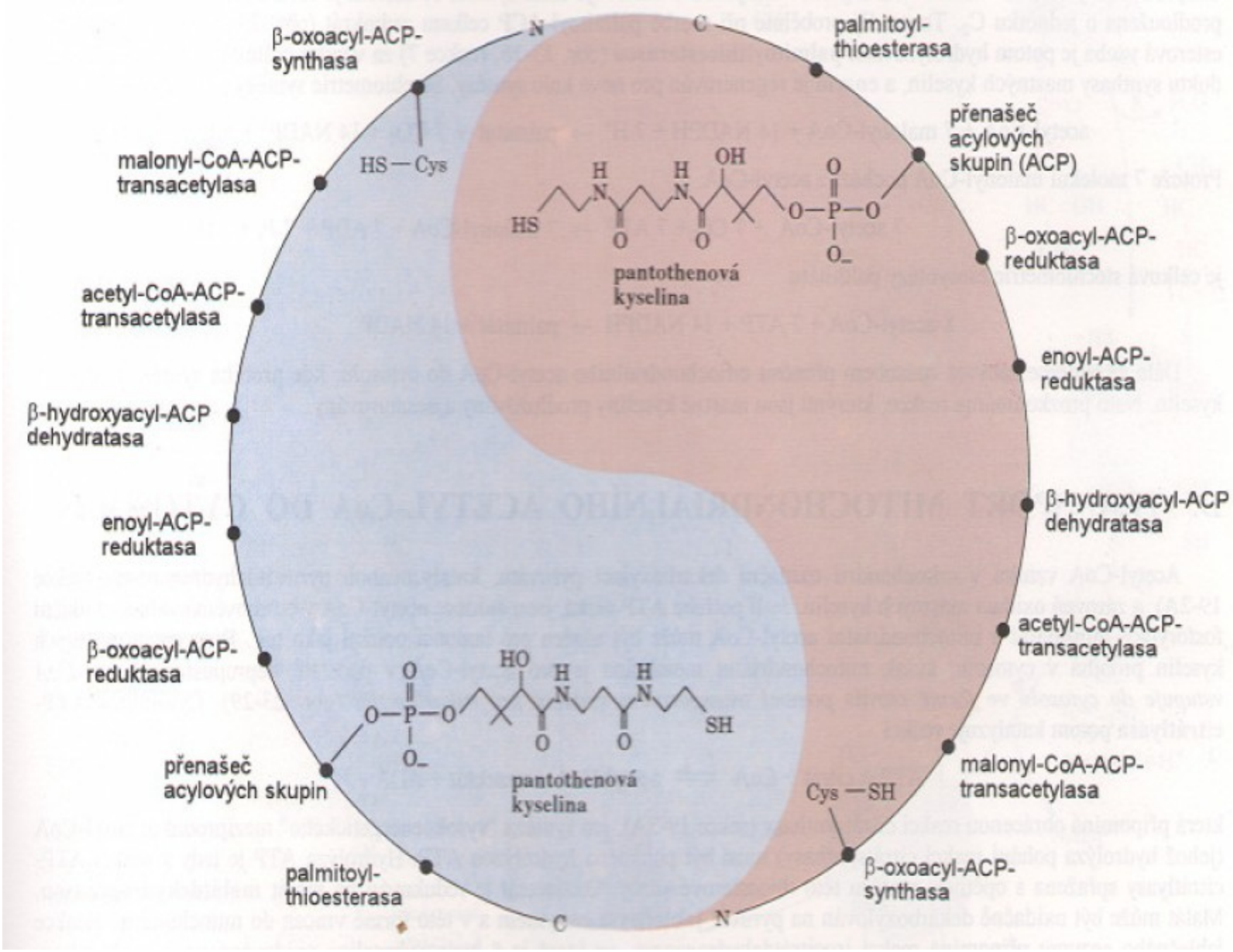
- Aktivace - AcylCoA na MaCoA
- Vlastní synthesa – multienzymovy komplex synthasta mastných kyselin -16 C
- Uvolnění a aktivace k.palmitové – sythesa lipidů
- Prodlužování řetězce mastné kyseliny
- Synthesa nenasycené mastné kyseliny
- Lokalizace zdrojů AcetylCoA v mitochondriích → transport do cytosolu

Regulace Acetyl-CoA karboxylasy

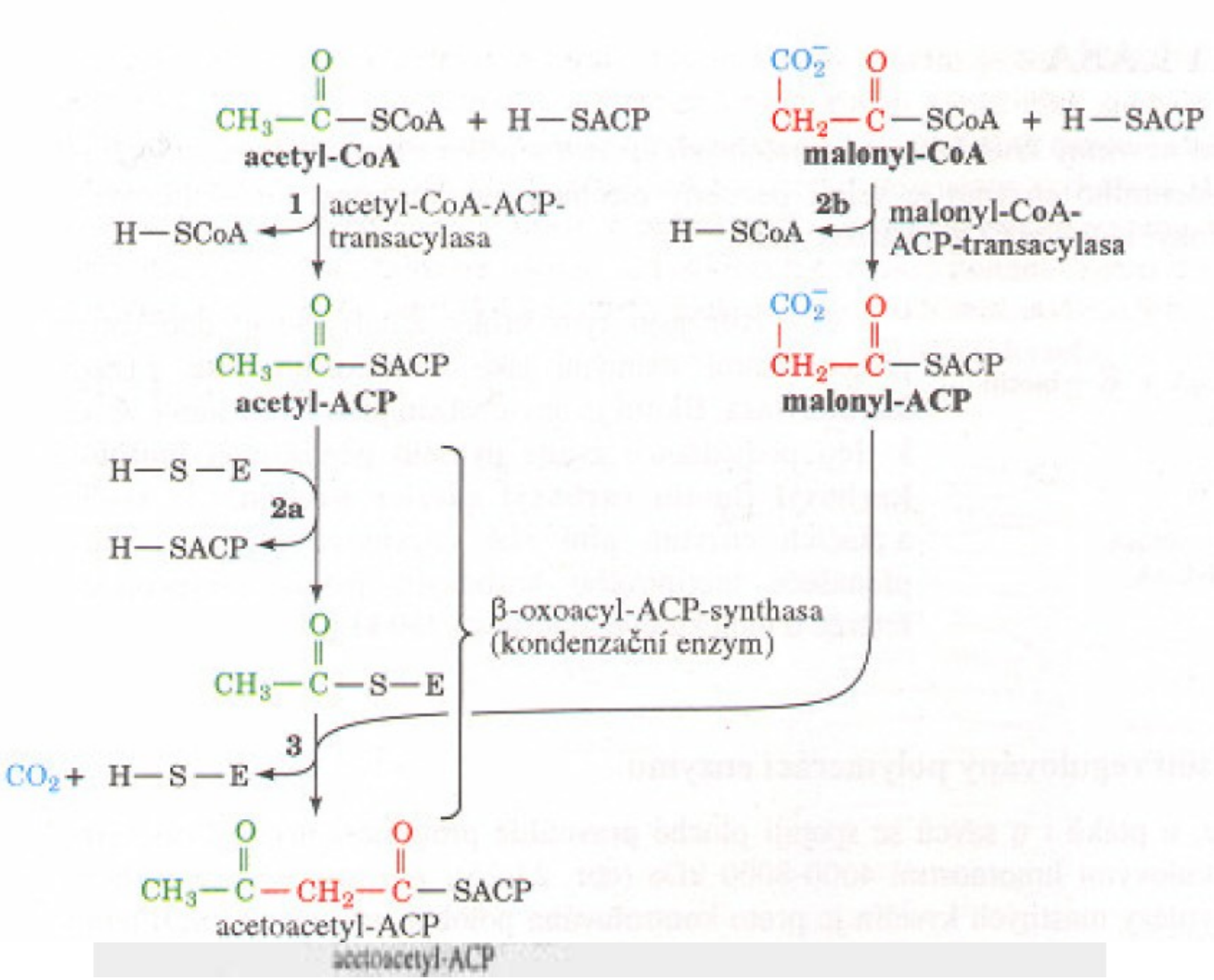
protomer *(neaktivní)* ⇌ polymer *(aktivní)*

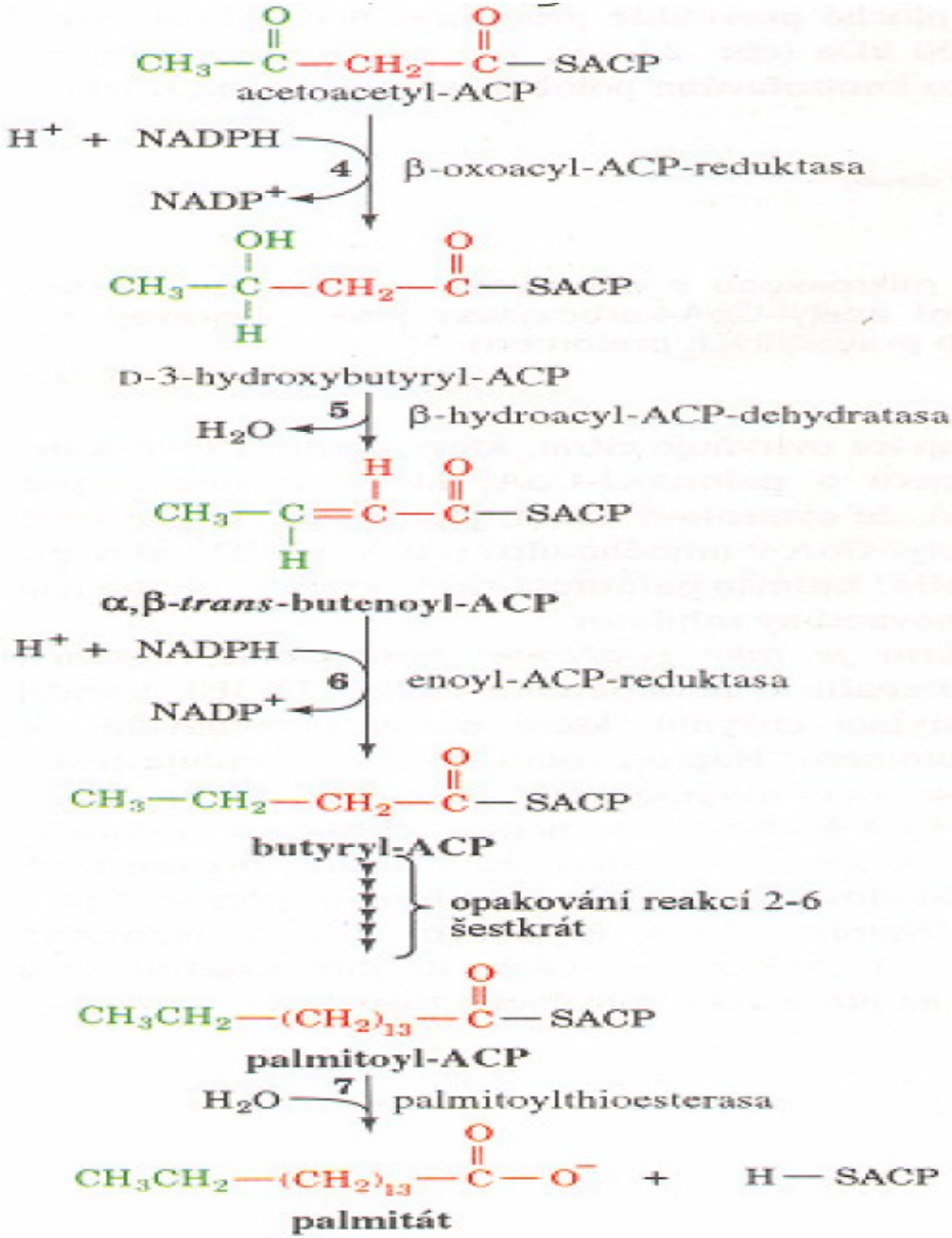


Synthasa mastných kyselin

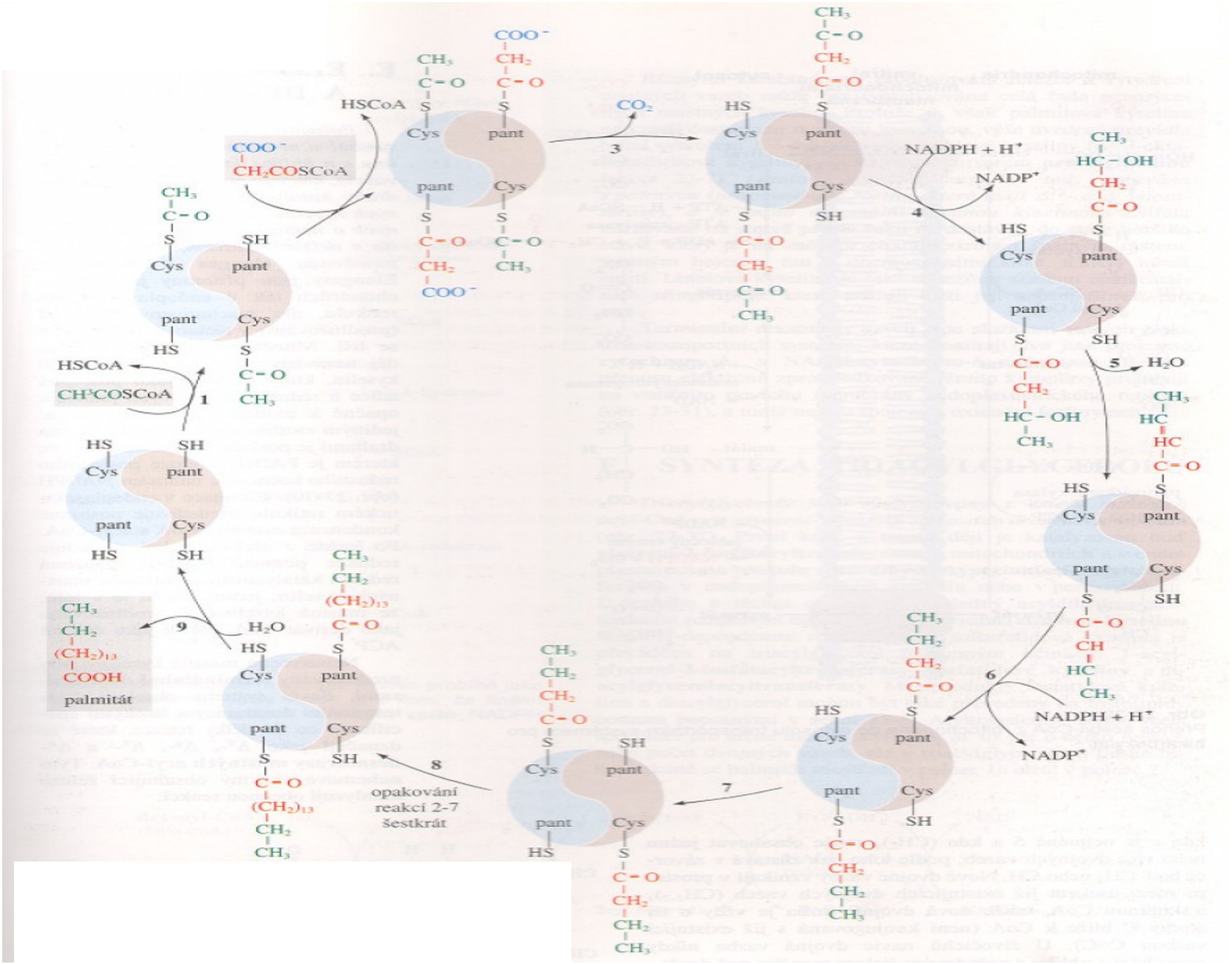


B. Syntéza palmitové kyseliny




CH3—C(=O)—CH2—C(=O)—SACP
acetoacetyl-ACP
H+ + NADPH
4
NADP+
β-oxoacyl-ACP-reduktasa
CH3—C(OH)H—CH2—C(=O)—SACP
D-3-hydroxybutyryl-ACP
5
H2O
β-hydroacyl-ACP-dehydratasa
CH3—C(H)=C(H)—C(=O)—SACP
α,β-trans-butenoyl-ACP
H+ + NADPH
6
NADP+
enoyl-ACP-reduktasa
CH3—CH2—CH2—C(=O)—SACP
butyryl-ACP
opakování reakcí 2-6
šestkrát
CH3CH2—(CH2)13—C(=O)—SACP
palmitoyl-ACP
H2O
7
palmitoylthioesterasa
CH3CH2—(CH2)13—C(=O)—O−
+
H—SACP
palmitát

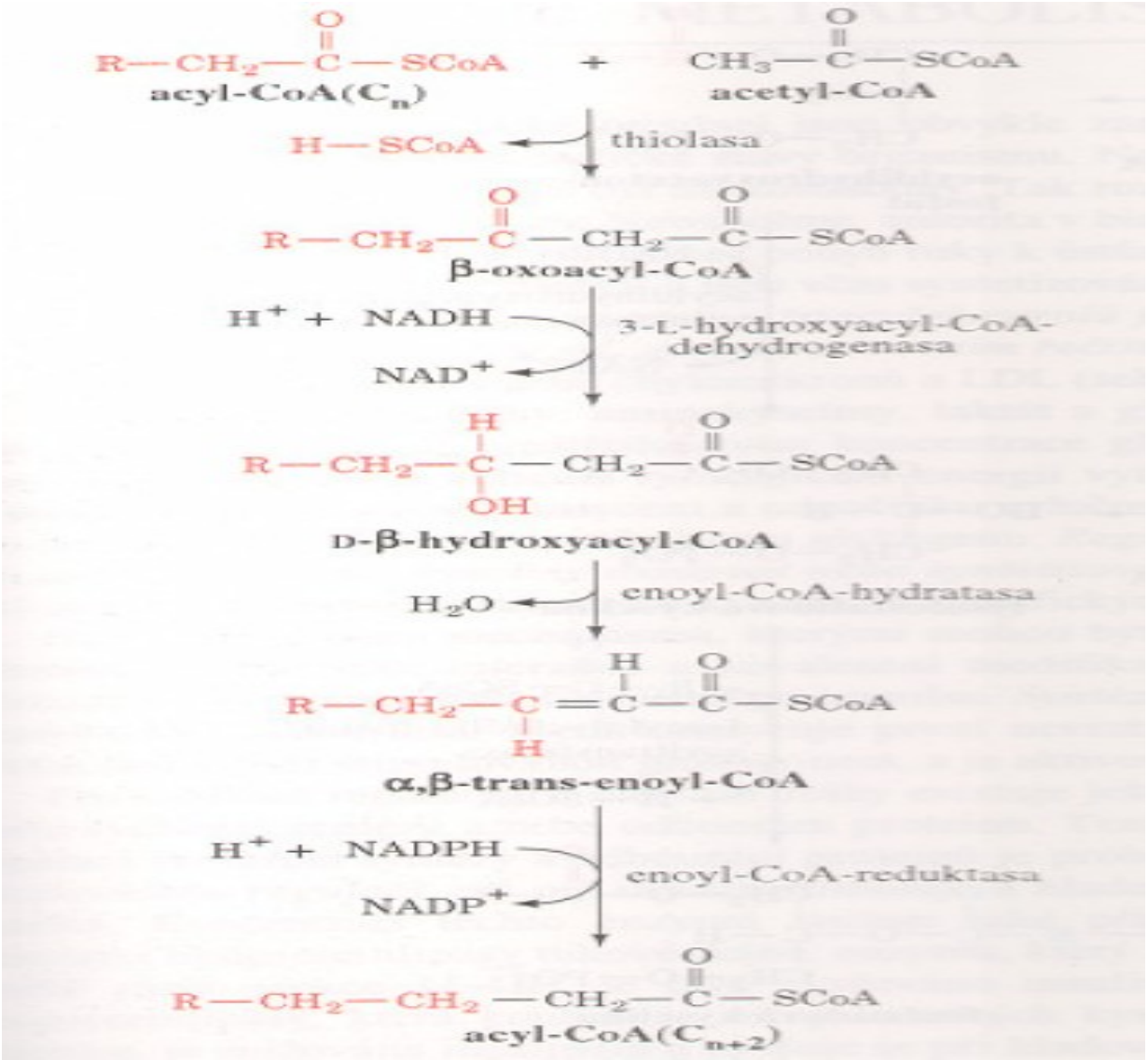
Synthasa mastných kyselin



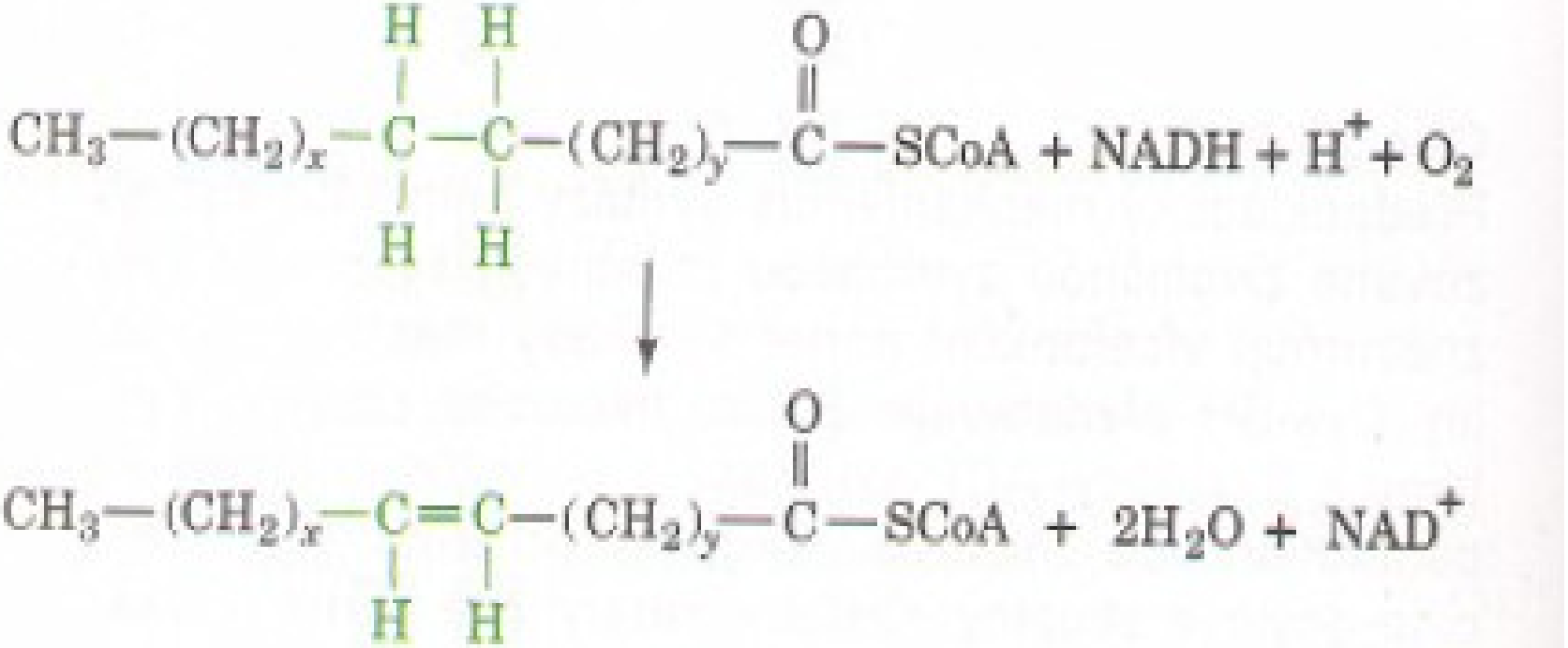
C. Další přeměny palmitové kyseliny

- prodlužování řetězce - elongace - elongasy
- dehydrogenace - desaturece - desaturasy

Elongace


R—CH2—C(=O)—SCoA
acyl-CoA(Cn)
+
CH3—C(=O)—SCoA
acetyl-CoA
H—SCoA
thiolasa
R—CH2—C(=O)—CH2—C(=O)—SCoA
β-oxoacyl-CoA
H+ + NADH
NAD+
3-L-hydroxyacyl-CoA-dehydrogenasa
R—CH2—C(H)(OH)—CH2—C(=O)—SCoA
D-β-hydroxyacyl-CoA
H2O
enoyl-CoA-hydratasa
R—CH2—C(H)=C(H)—C(=O)—SCoA
α,β-trans-enoyl-CoA
H+ + NADPH
NADP+
enoyl-CoA-reduktasa
R—CH2—CH2—CH2—C(=O)—SCoA
acyl-CoA(Cn+2)

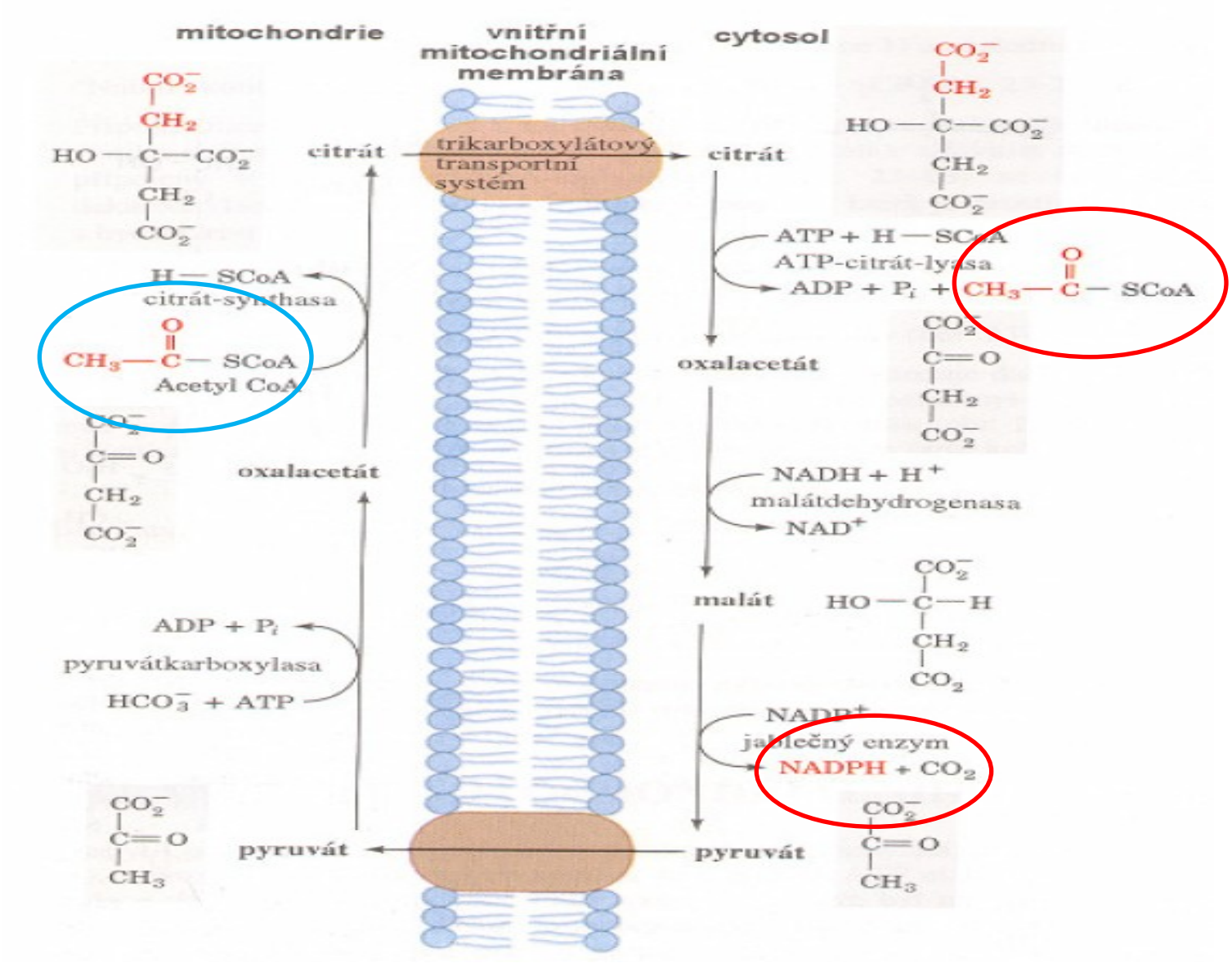
Desaturace


CH3—(CH2)x—CH—CH—(CH2)y—C—SCoA + NADH + H+ + O2
CH3—(CH2)x—C=C—(CH2)y—C—SCoA + 2H2O + NAD+

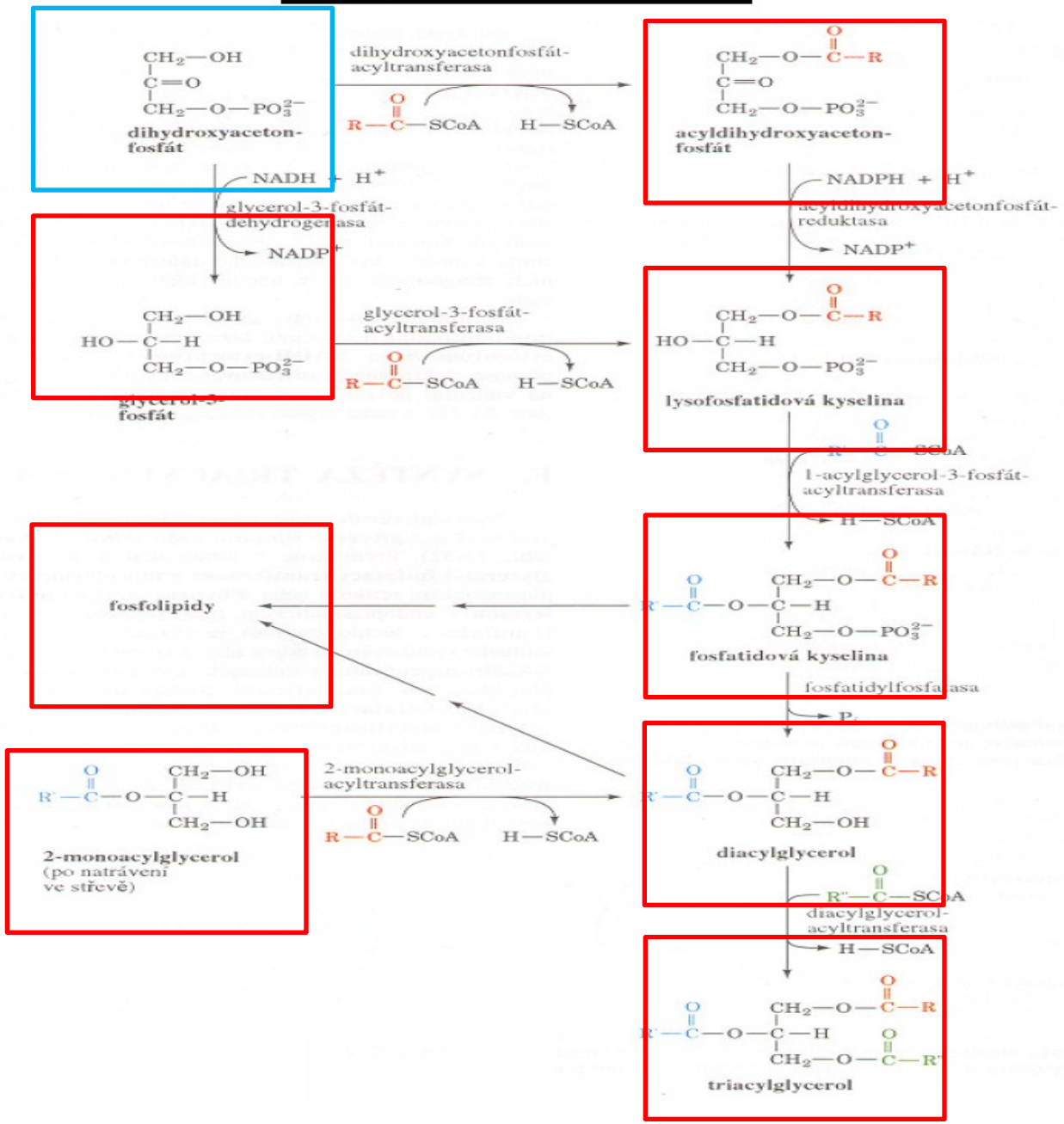
Bilance biosyntézy mastných kyselin :

1. cyklus	syntéza malonylCoA	1 ATP
	2 NADPH na redukci	6 ATP
na C_{16}	$7 \times (^{16}/_{2} - 1)$	49 ATP

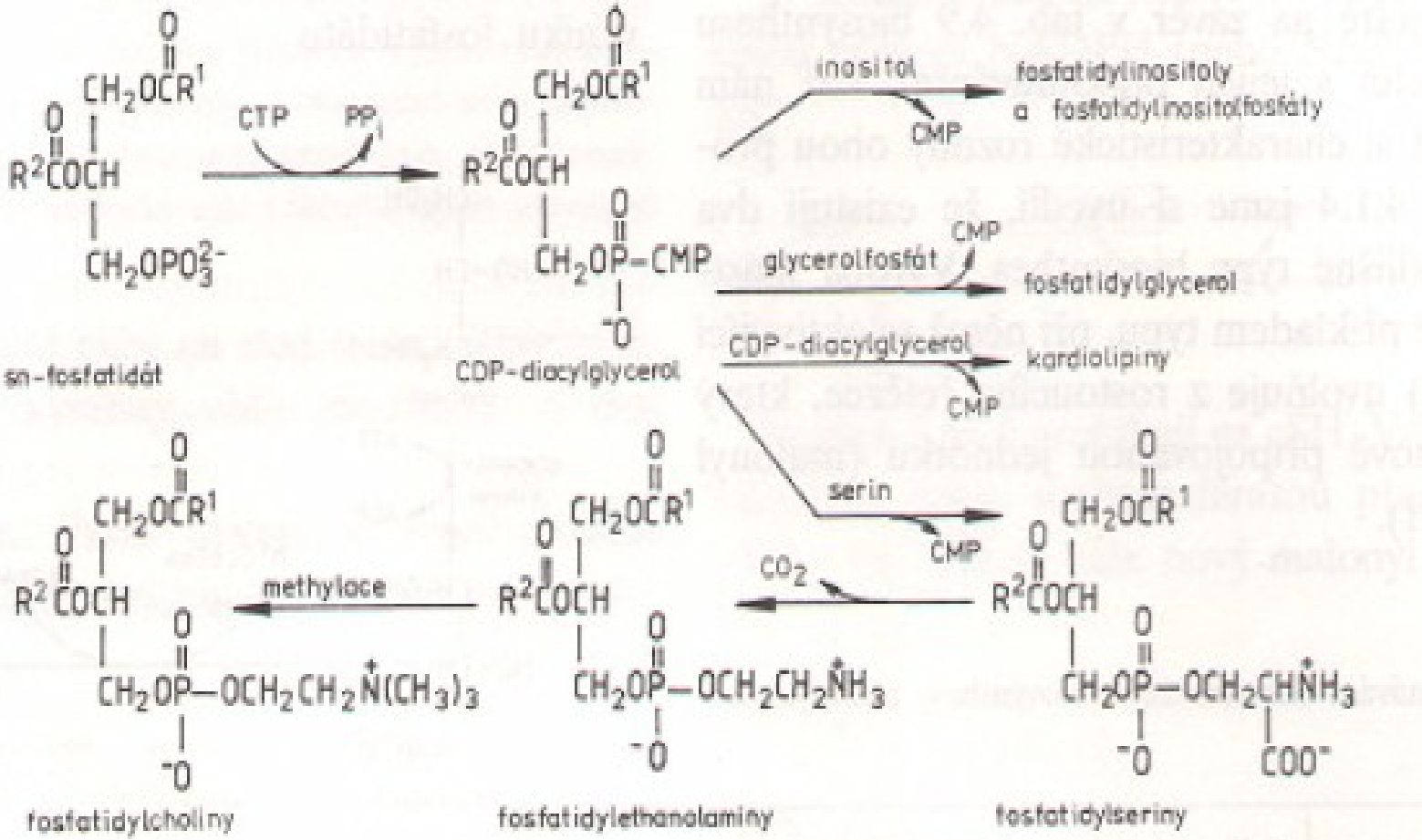
Přenos AcetCoA vně mitochondrie



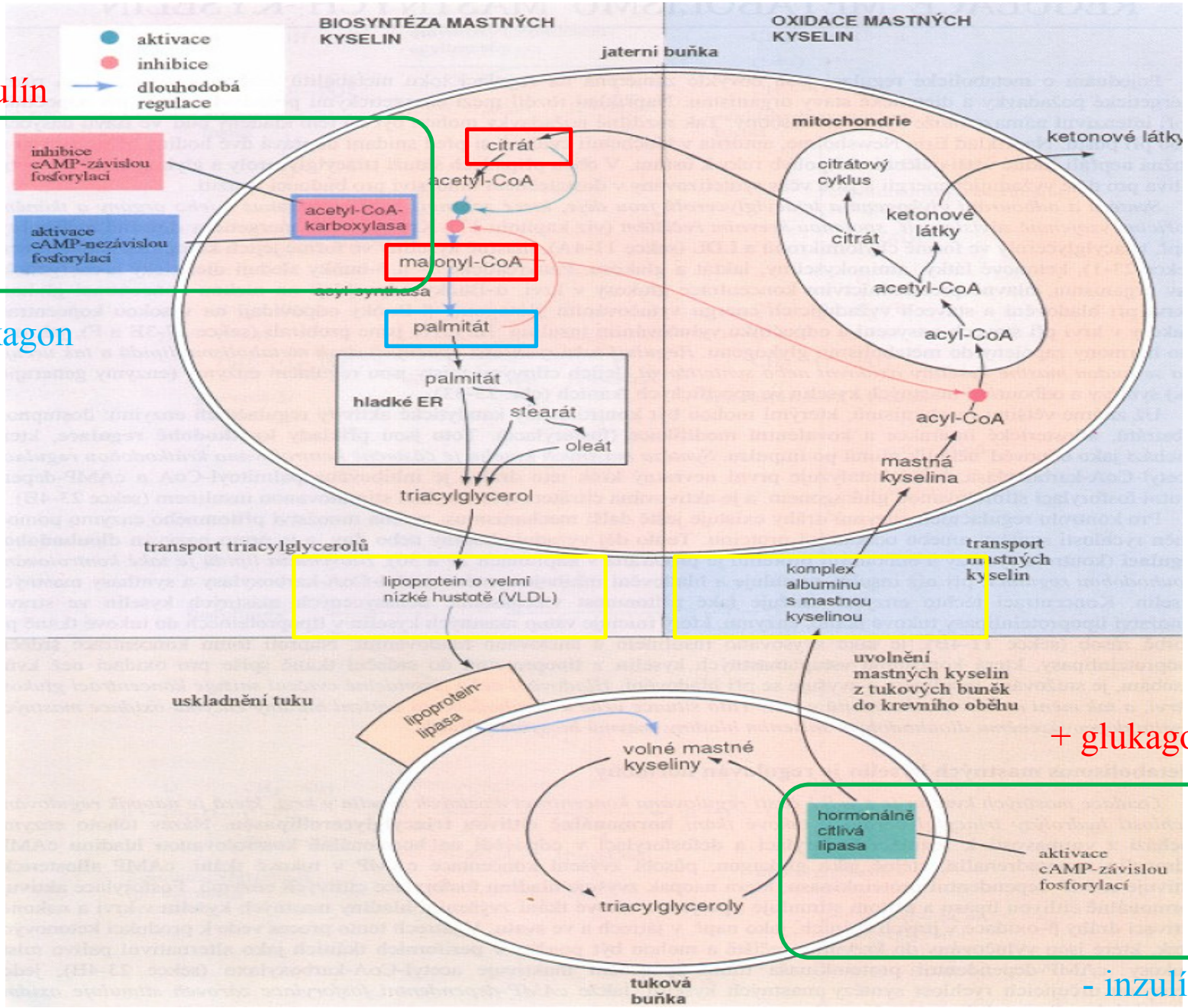
Biosyntéza triacylglycerolů



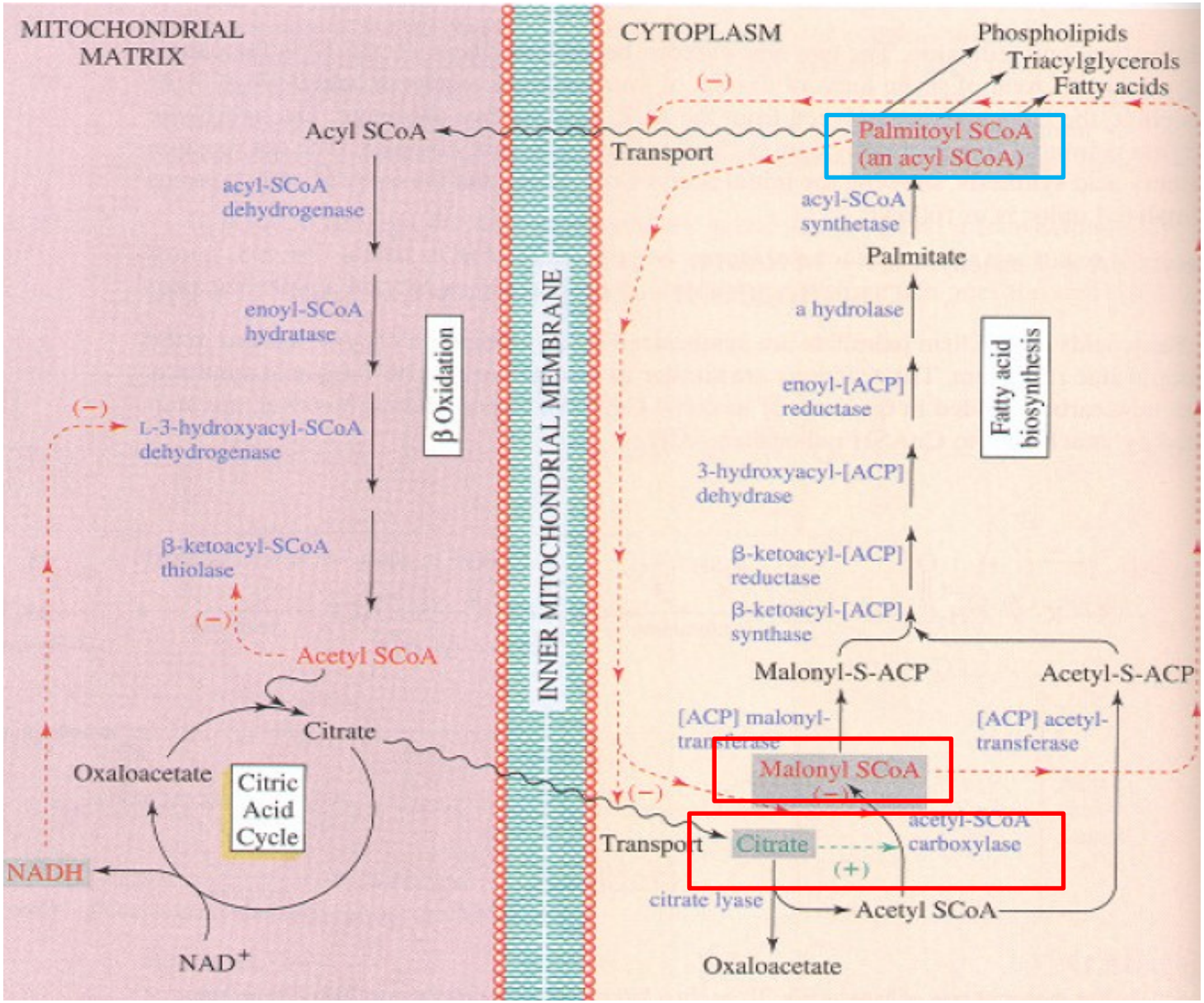
Biosyntéza fosfolipidů

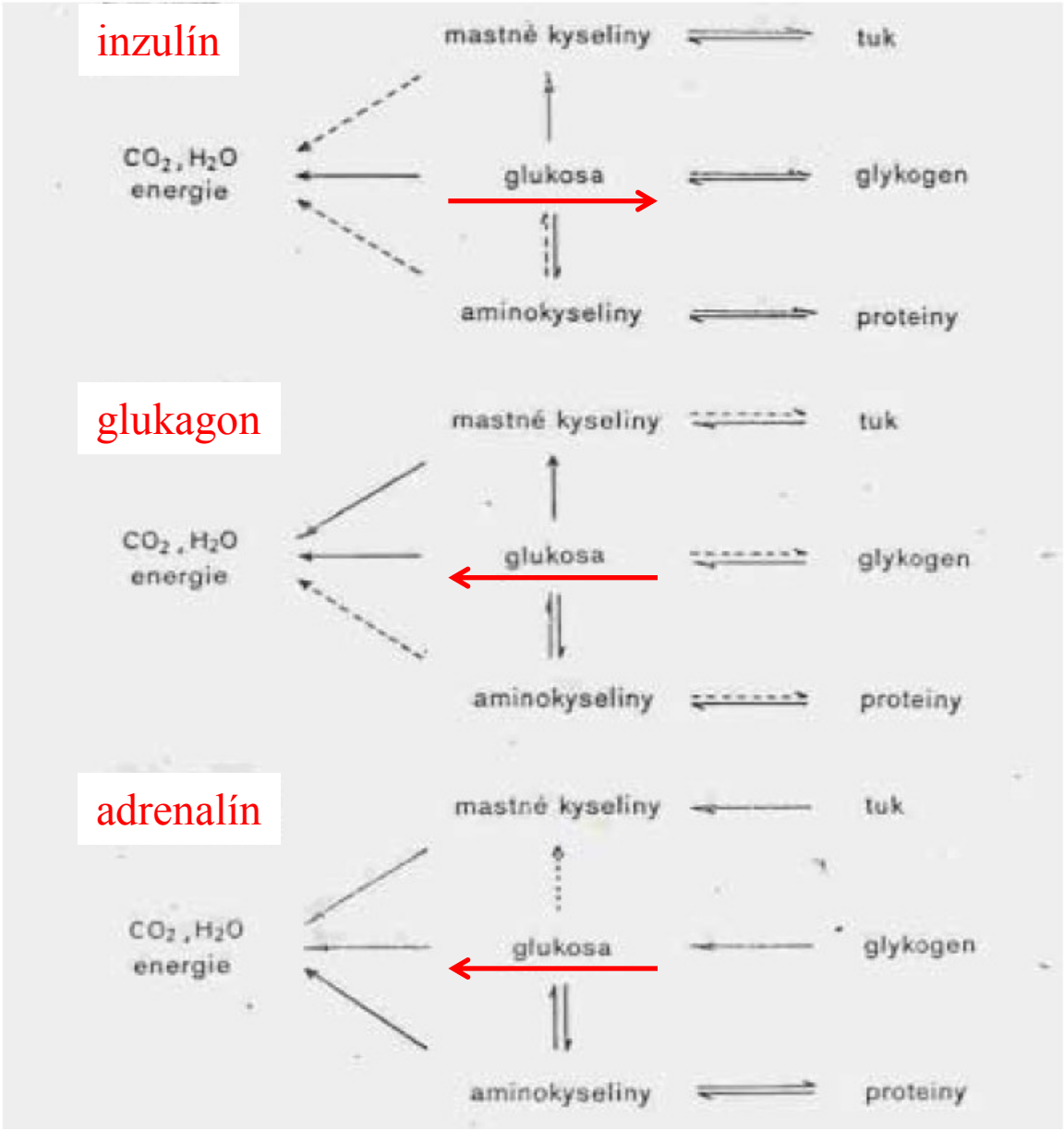


Regulace metabolismu triacylglytcerolů

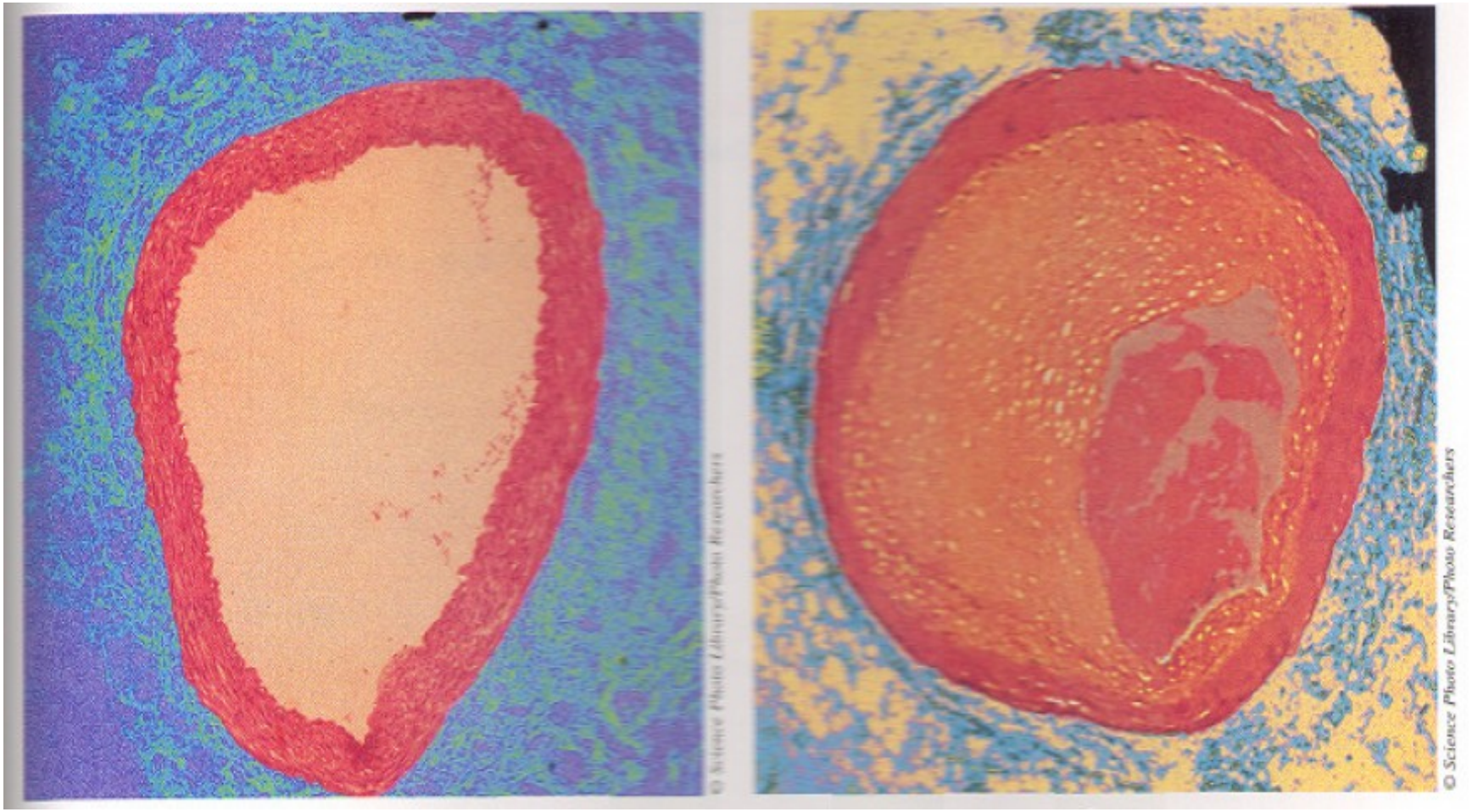


Regulace metabolismu triacylglytcerolů

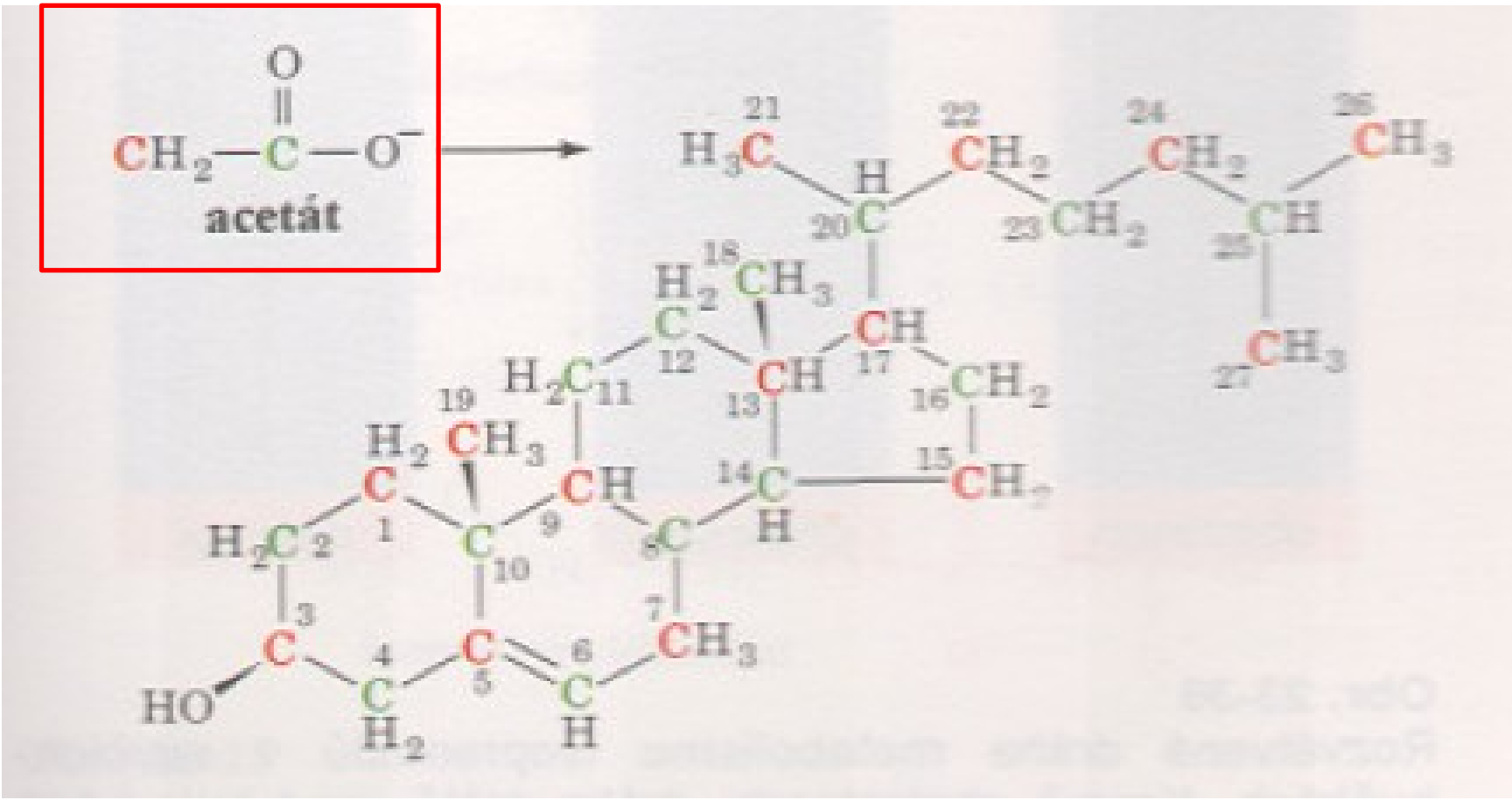



inzulín
mastné kyseliny
tuk
CO_2, H_2O
energie
glukosa
glykogen
aminokyseliny
proteiny
glukagon
mastné kyseliny
tuk
CO_2, H_2O
energie
glukosa
glykogen
aminokyseliny
proteiny
adrenalín
mastné kyseliny
tuk
CO_2, H_2O
energie
glukosa
glykogen
aminokyseliny
proteiny

Cholesterol

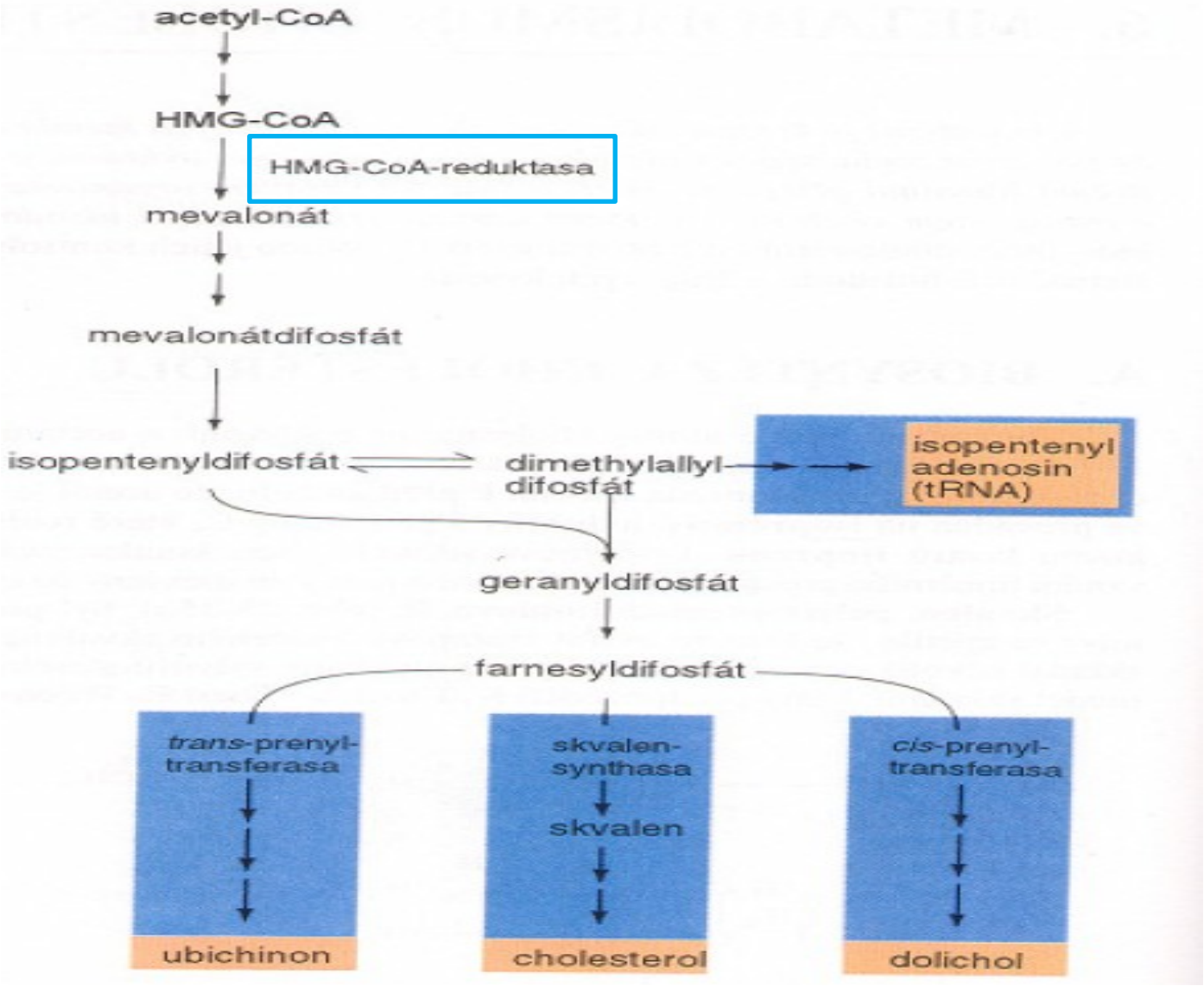


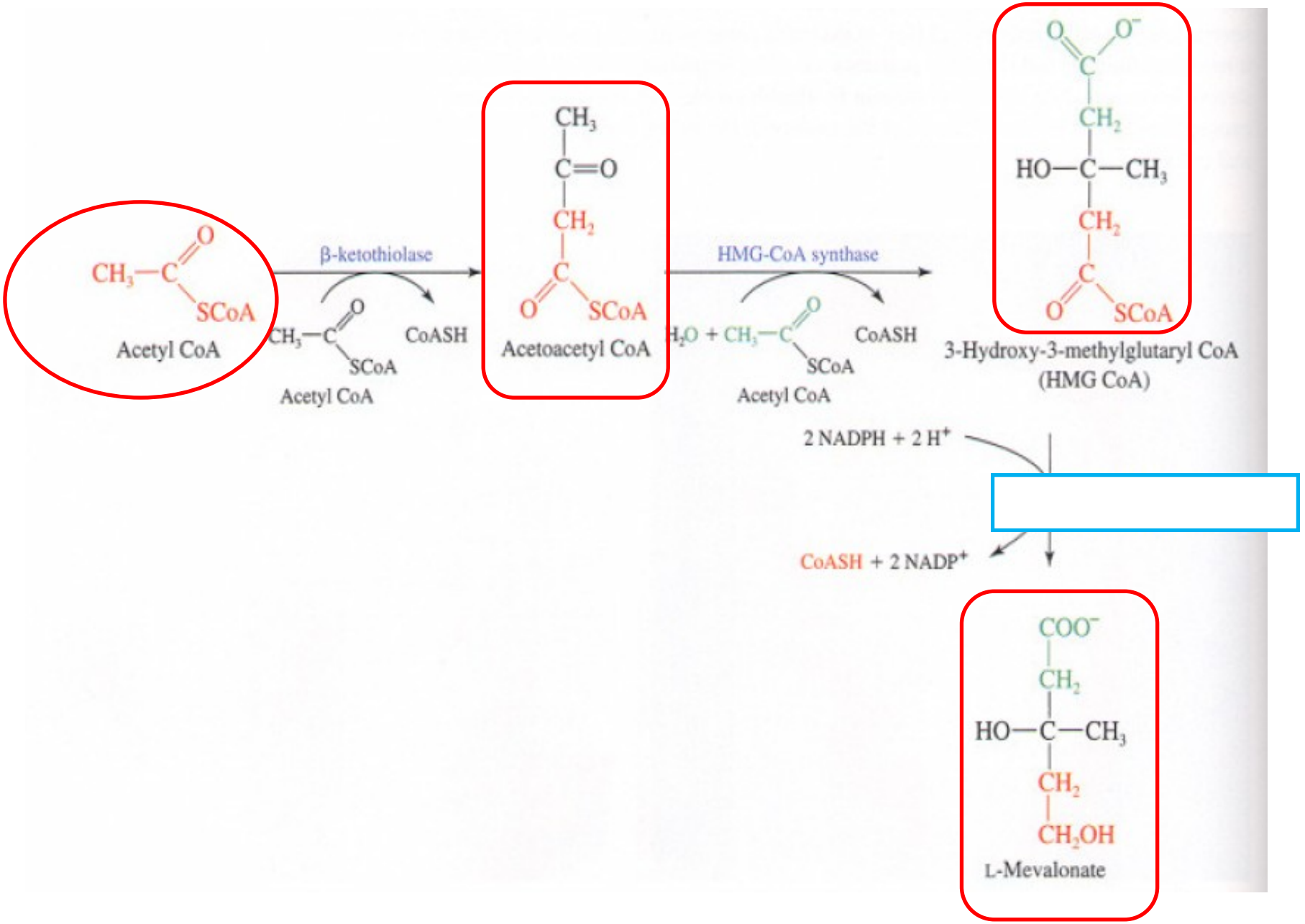
Biosyntéza cholesterolu

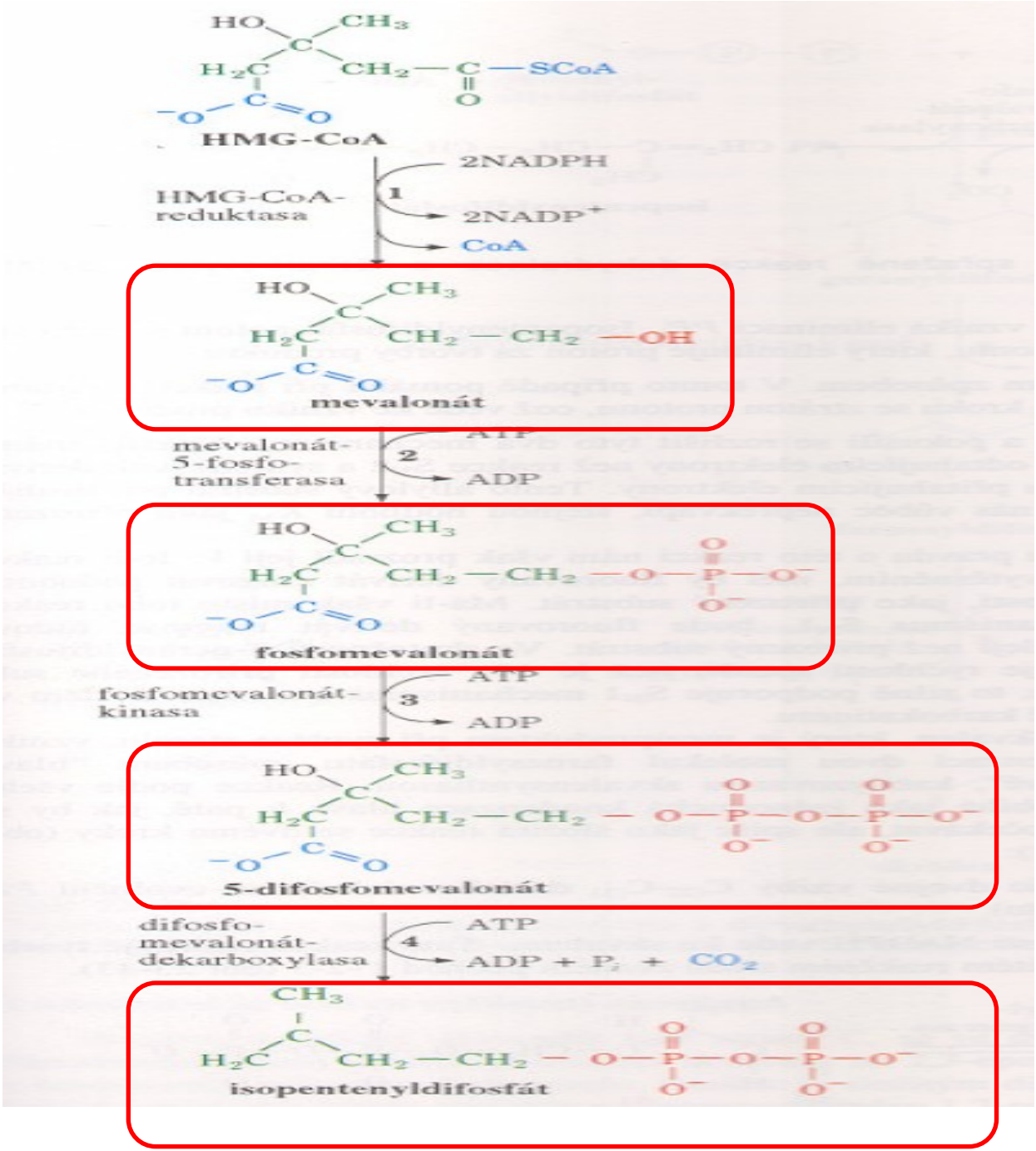


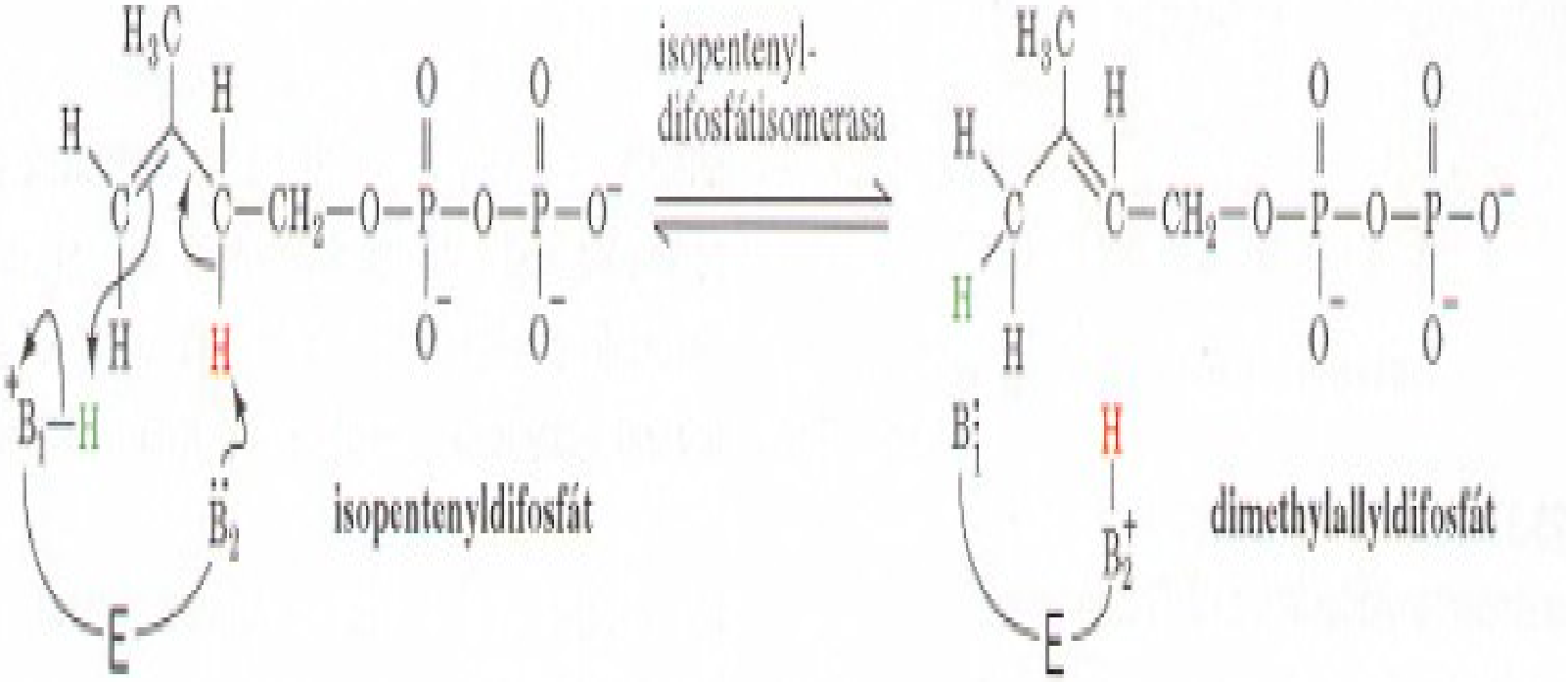
acetát → isopprenoidní intermediát → skvalen
→ produkt cyklizace → cholesterol

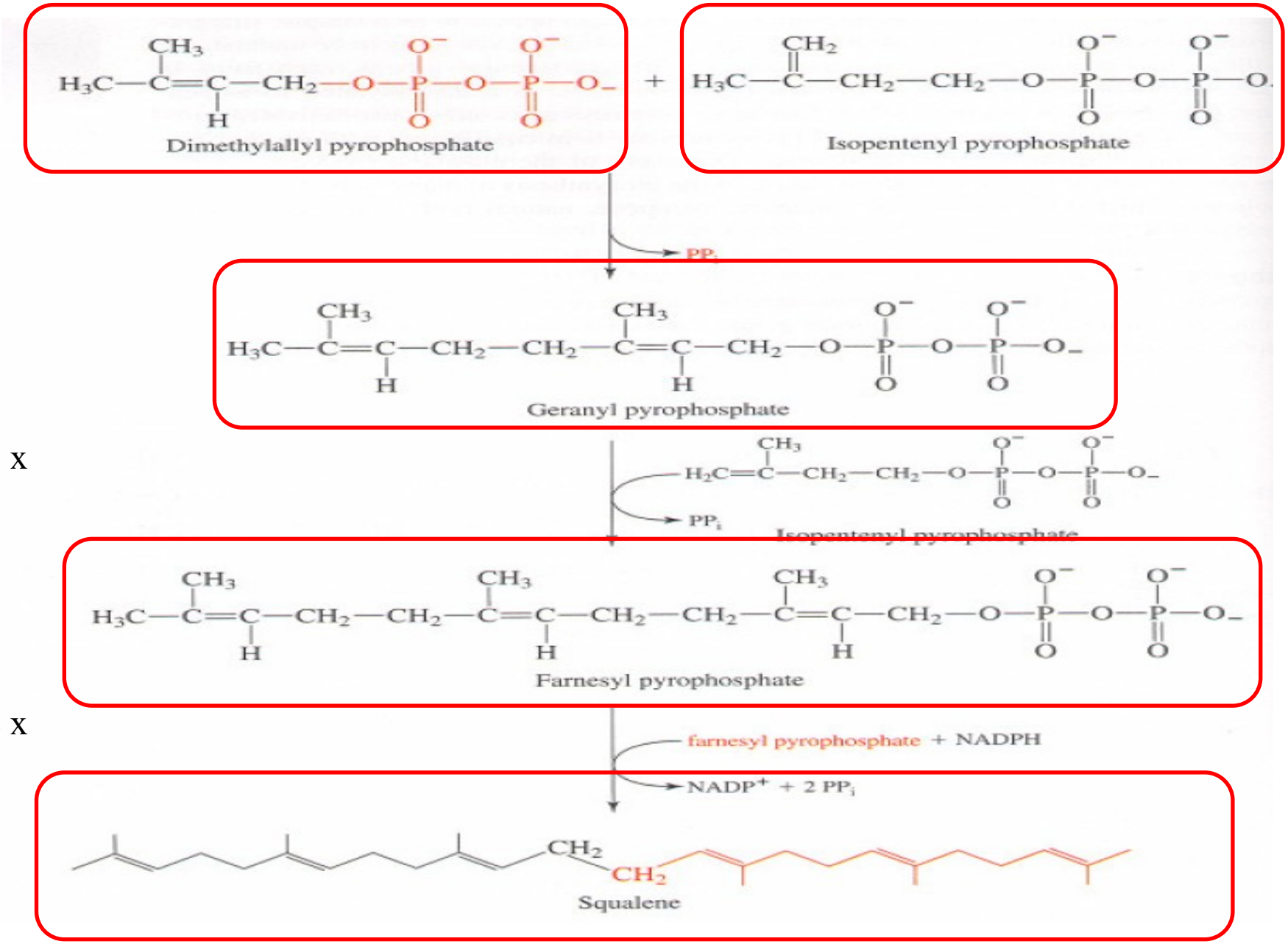
Biosyntéza cholesterolu

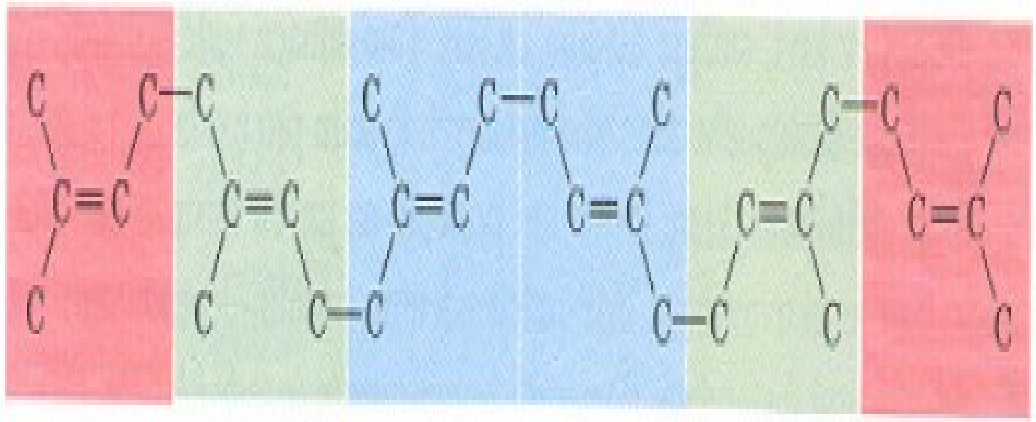


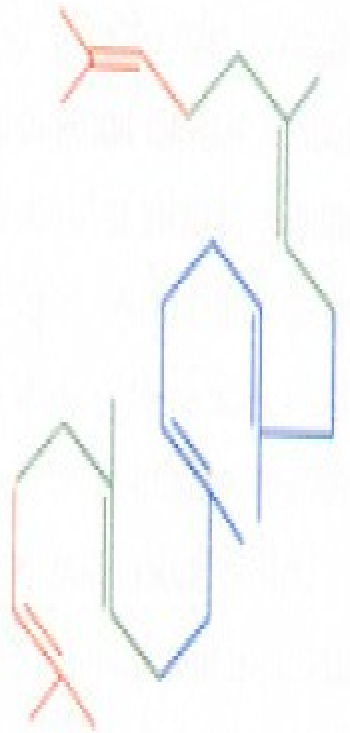

Acetyl CoA
β-ketothiolase
CoASH
Acetyl CoA
Acetoacetyl CoA
HMG-CoA synthase
CoASH
Acetyl CoA
3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA
(HMG CoA)
2 NADPH + 2 H+
CoASH + 2 NADP+
L-Mevalonate

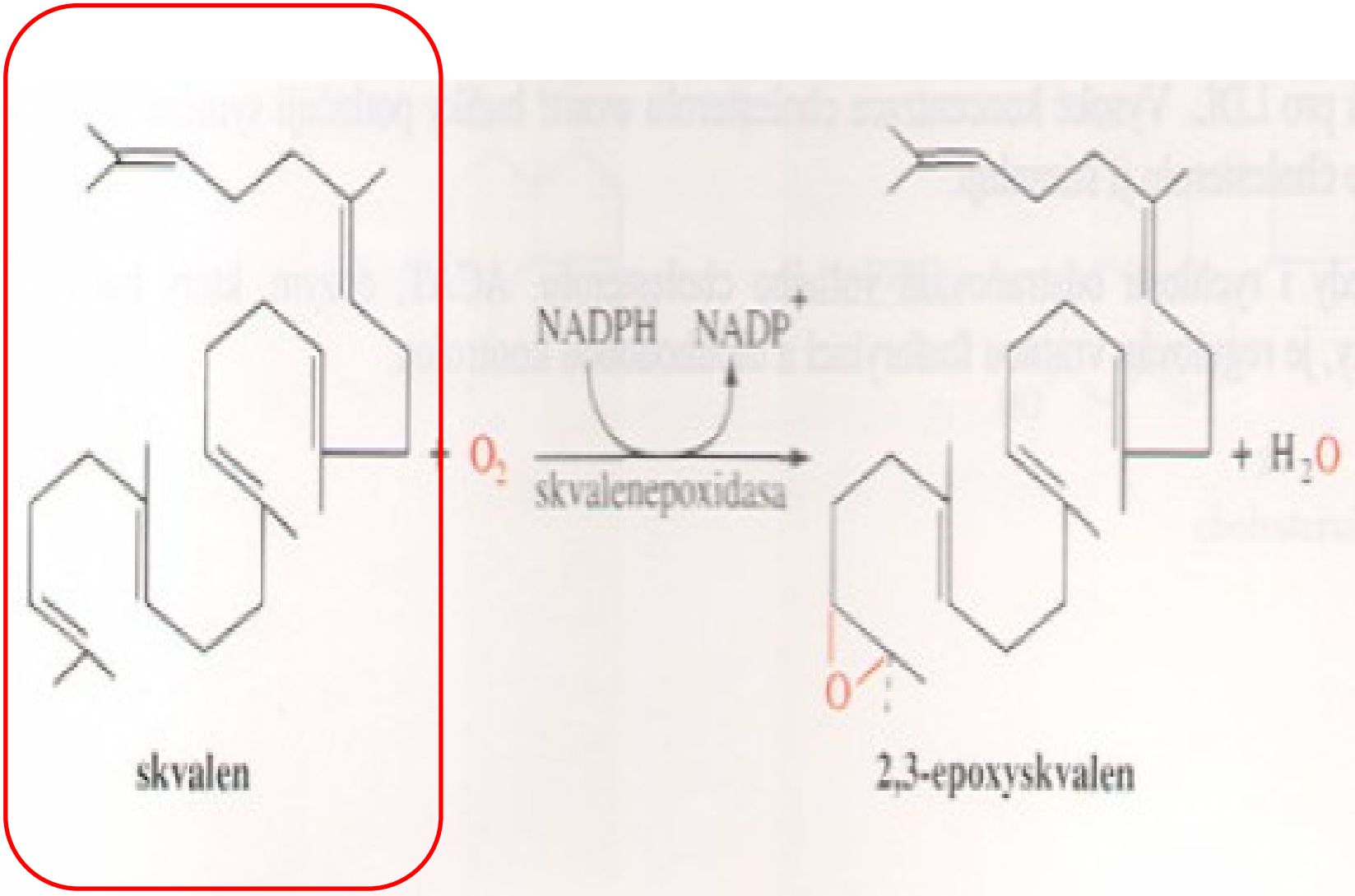

HMG-CoA
HMG-CoA-reduktasa
2NADPH
1
2NADP+
CoA
mevalonát
mevalonát-5-fosfo-transferasa
ATP
2
ADP
fosfomevalonát
fosfomevalonát-kinasa
ATP
3
ADP
5-difosfomevalonát
difosfo-mevalonát-dekarboxylasa
ATP
4
ADP + Pi + CO2
isopentenyldifosfát

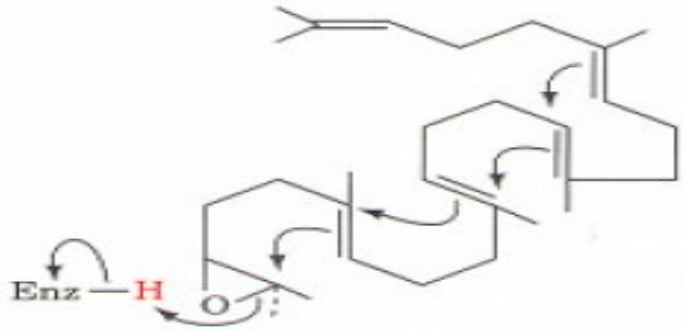

isopentenyl-
difosfátisomerasa
isopentenyldifosfát
dimethylallyldifosfát


Dimethylallyl pyrophosphate
+
Isopentenyl pyrophosphate
PPi
Geranyl pyrophosphate
3 x
PPi
Isopentenyl pyrophosphate
Farnesyl pyrophosphate
2 x
farnesyl pyrophosphate + NADPH
NADP+ + 2 PPi
Squalene



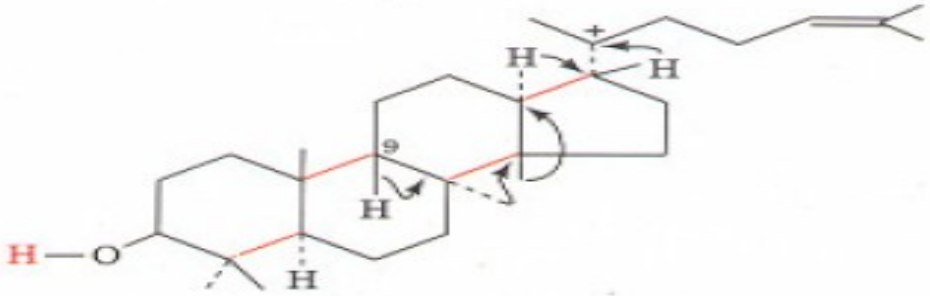



NADPH
NADP+
+ O2
skvalenepoxidasa
+ H2O
O
skvalen
2,3-epoxyskvalen



2,3-epoxyskvalen

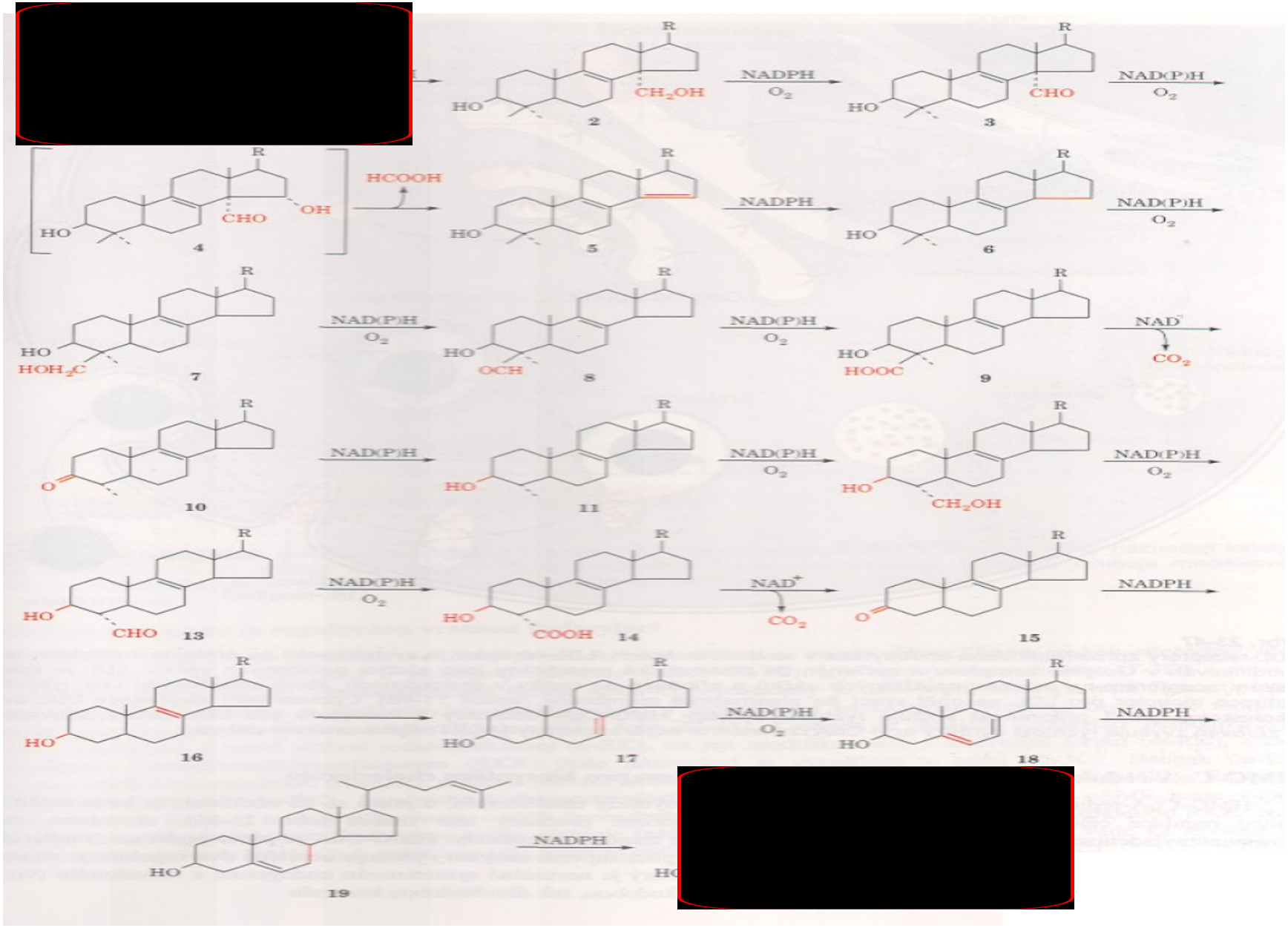
1



protosterolový kation

2 → H^+

[redacted]


R
HO
CH2OH
2
NADPH
O2
CHO
3
NAD(P)H
HCOOH
OH
4
5
6
HOH2C
7
OCH
8
HOOC
9
NAD+
CO2
O
10
11
CH2OH
13
CHO
14
COOH
15
16
17
18
19

Metabolismus bílkovin

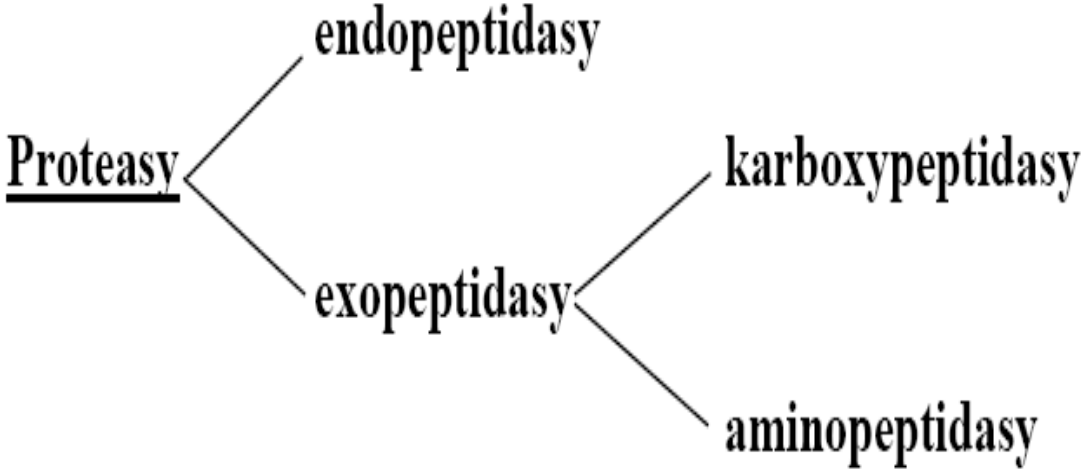
- Tuky, sacharidy – zásobárna energie, mohou se vzájemně zastupovat.
- Bílkoviny – tvorba tělních bílkovin, jsou jediným zdrojem N pro heterotrofy
- V organismu neexistuje skladiště bílkovin
- U sachardidů (glykolýza, pentozový cyklus) a lipidů (β oxidace) jednotný metabolismus, AMK individuální metabolismus

Metabolismus bílkovin

- AMK jsou prekurzory v různých metabolických drahách (puriny, pyrimidiny, protoporfiryny atd.)
- Biosyntéza bílkovin je geneticky řízena - proteosyntéza

METABOLISMUS BÍLKOVIN

Proteolýza



Proteasy - serinové

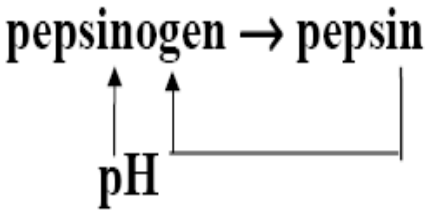
cysteinové

metaloproteasy

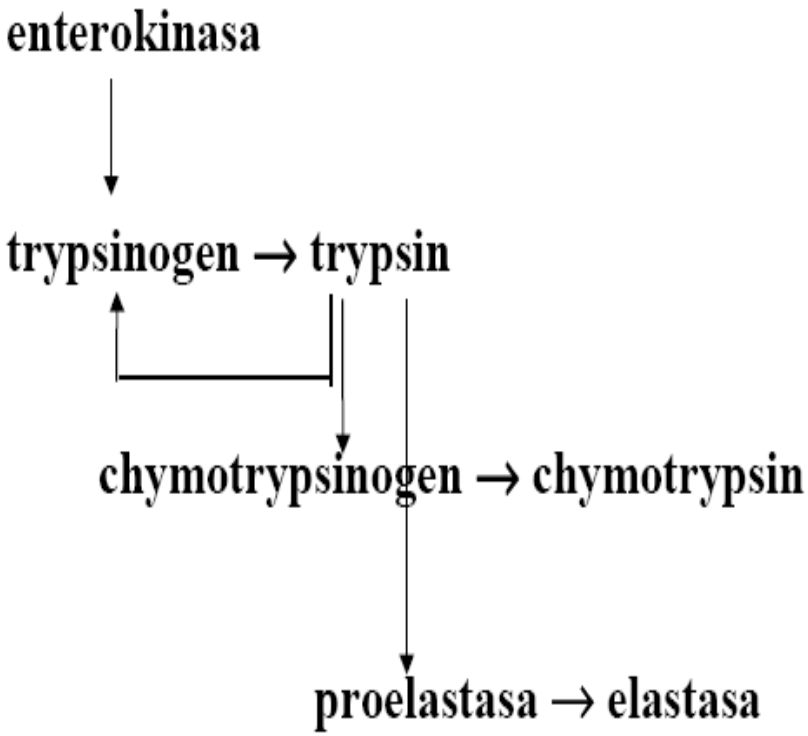
kyselé - aspartátové

Aktivace zymogenů

žaludek



slinivka břišní



1. Žaludeční proteasy

- pepsin
- chymosin (renin, sýřidlo)

2. Pankreatické proteasy

- trypsin
- chymotrypsin
- elastasa
- karboxypeptidasa A,B

3. Proteasy střevní šťávy

- aminopeptidasy
- dipeptidasy

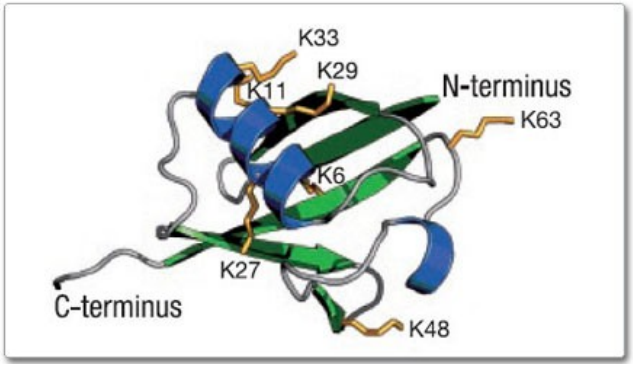
4. Buněčné proteasy

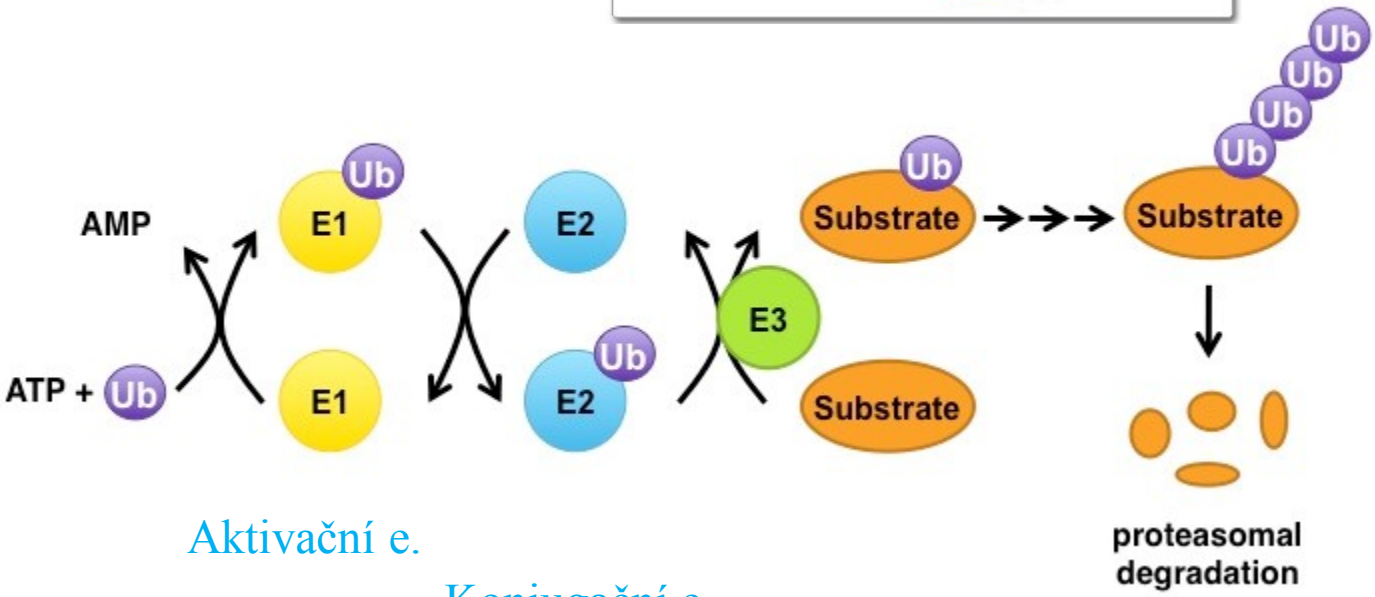
- živočichové - kathepsiny B, D, L, H, M, S a T
- rostliny - papain
- bakterie - subtilisin, pronasa

- Proteasy s jinou funkcí
- enterokinasa - aktivace zymogenů
- trombin - sráţení krve

Ubikvitinace

Ubikvitin (76 AMK) NC 2004





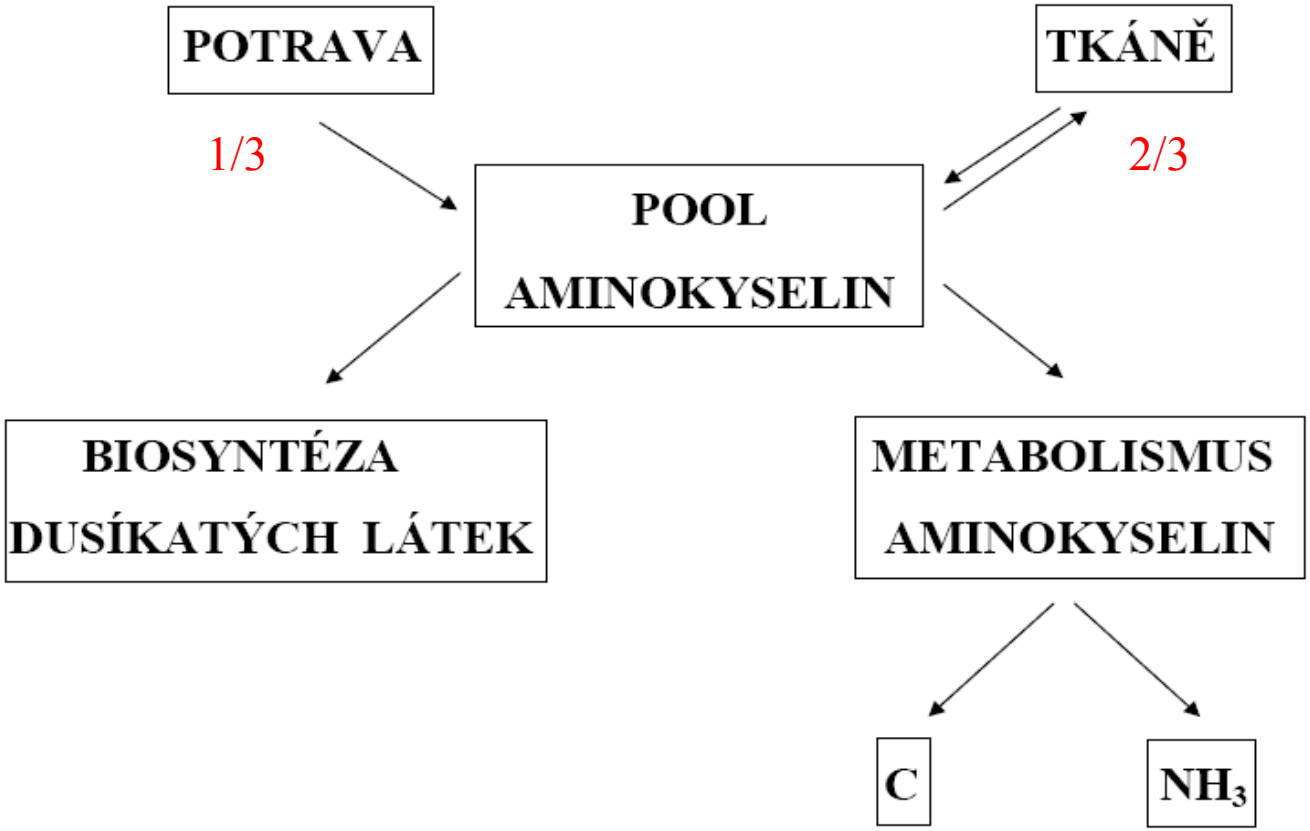
Aktivační e.

Konjugační e.

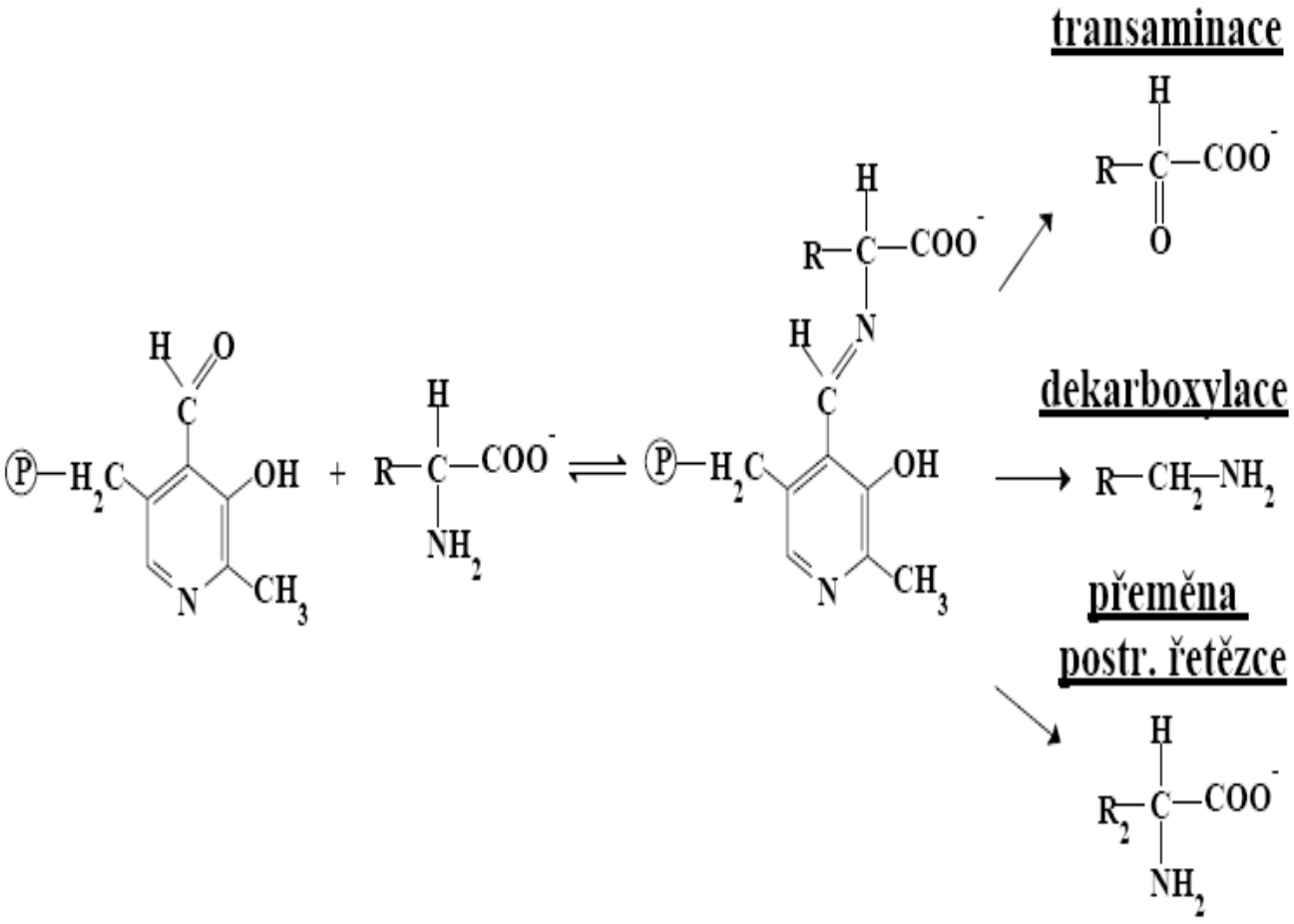
Ligační e.

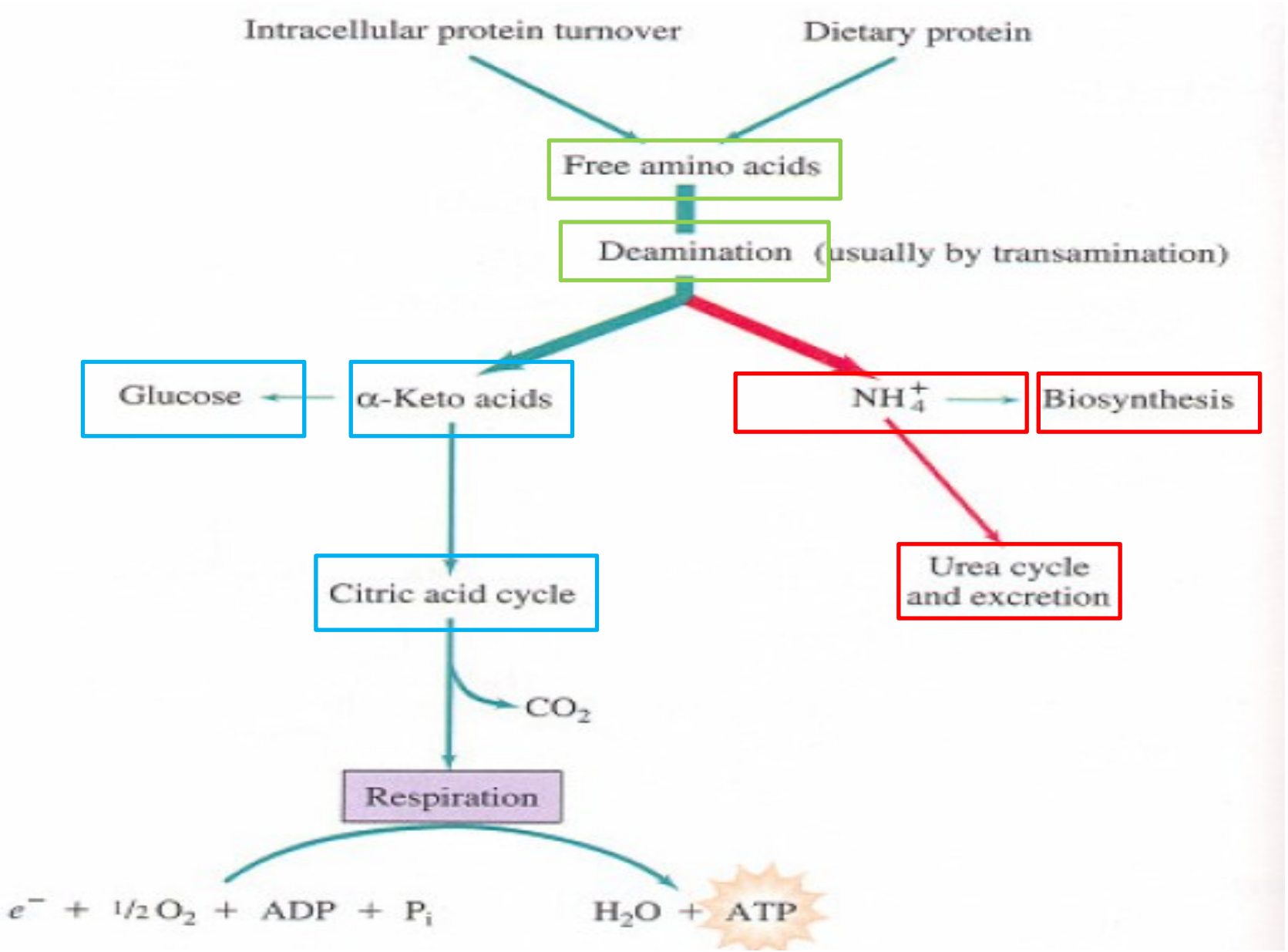
Proteasom 26S

Hotovost - pool aminokyselin



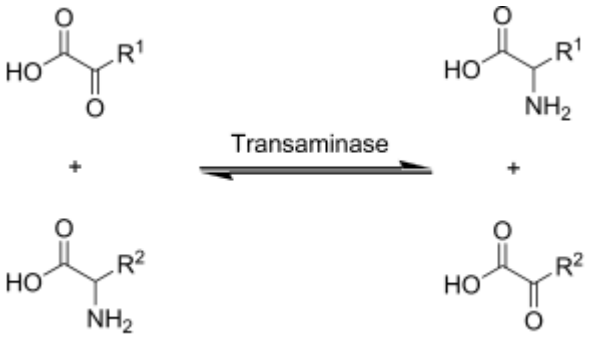
METABOLISMUS AMINOKYSELIN

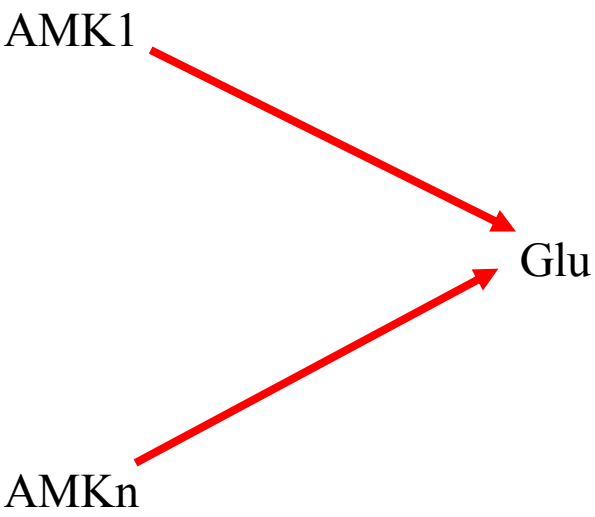



Intracellular protein turnover
Dietary protein
Free amino acids
Deamination (usually by transamination)
Glucose
α-Keto acids
NH_4^+
Biosynthesis
Urea cycle and excretion
Citric acid cycle
CO_2
Respiration
$e^- + {}^1/_2 O_2 + ADP + P_i$
$H_2O + ATP$

Transaminace

aminokyselina$_1$+α-oxokyselina$_1$ ↔aminokyselina$_2$+ α-oxokyselina$_2$



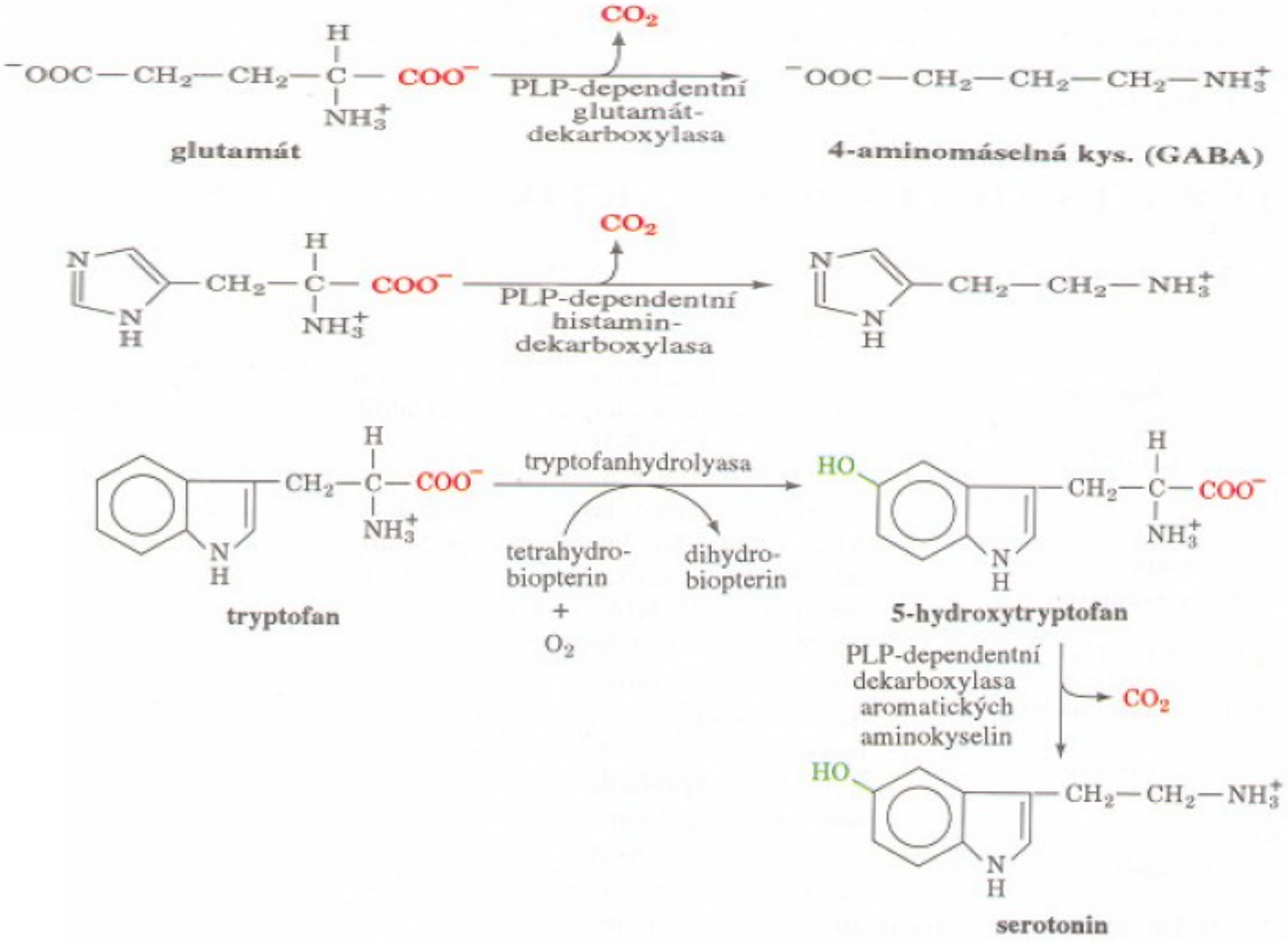


Dekarboxylace

aminokyselina ↔ amin + CO_2

Biogenní aminy

cystein	cystamin	CoA
k.asparagová	β alanin	„
tyrosin	tyramin	tkáňový hormon
DOPA	dopamin	„
histidin	histamin	„
hydroxytryptofan	serotonin	„
k.glutamová	k.γ-aminomáselná	neuromodulátor
serin	ethanolamin	fosfolipidy
methionin	spermin, spermidin	sperma


CO2
PLP-dependentní glutamát-dekarboxylasa
glutamát
4-aminomáselná kys. (GABA)
CO2
PLP-dependentní histamin-dekarboxylasa
tryptofanhydrolyasa
tetrahydro-biopterin
+
O2
dihydro-biopterin
tryptofan
5-hydroxytryptofan
PLP-dependentní dekarboxylasa aromatických aminokyselin
CO2
serotonin

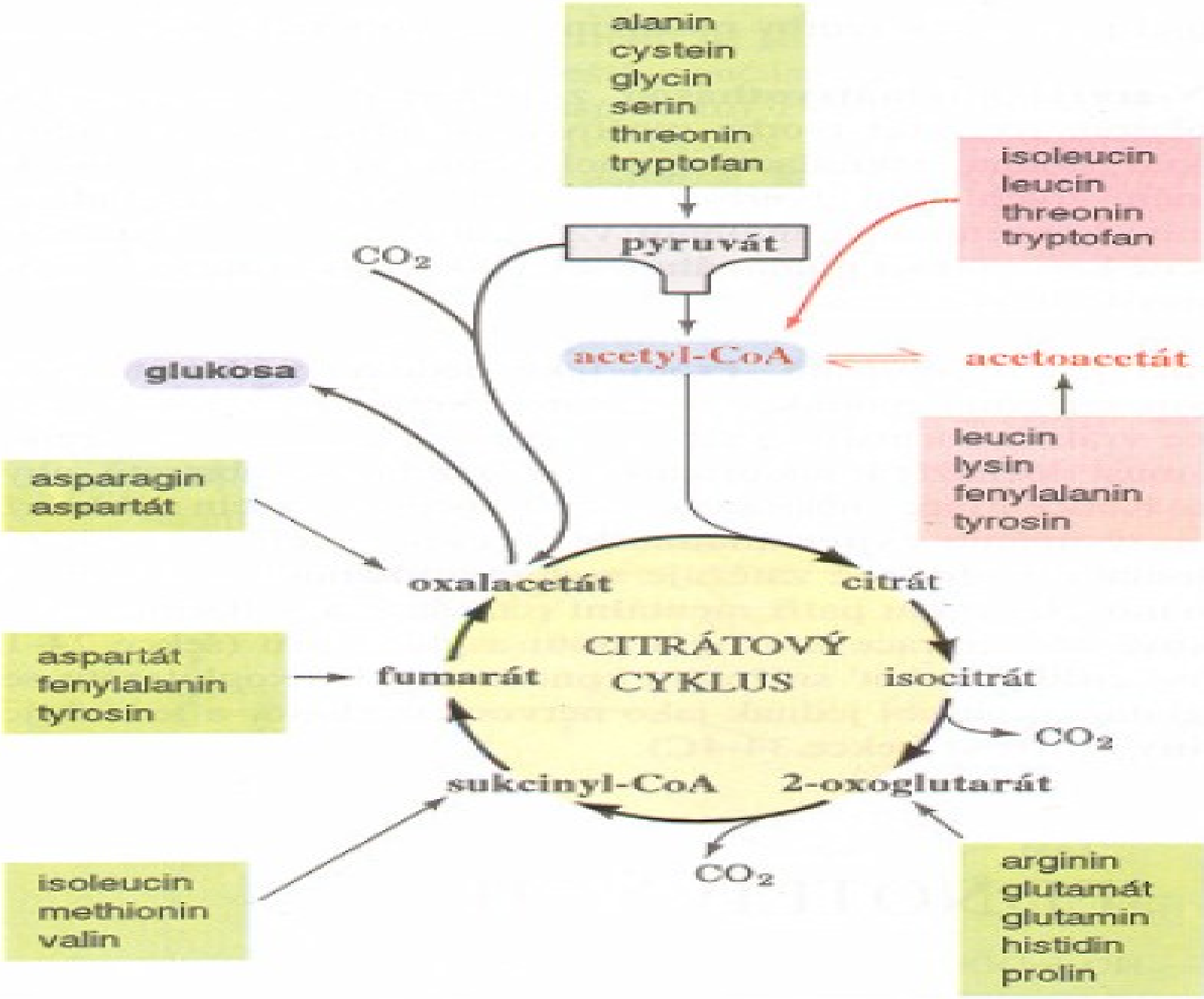
Degradace uhlíkových koster aminokyselin

1. Glukogenní aminokyseliny - prekurzory sacharidů

pyruvát	-	Ser, Ala, Cys, Gly, Thr, Met, Trp
2-oxoglutarát	-	Glu, Gln, Arg, Pro, His
oxalacetát	-	Asp, Asn
fumarát	-	Phe, Tyr
sukcinyl-CoA	-	Val, Ile, Met, Thr

2. Ketogenní aminokyseliny - prekurzory mastných kyselin

acetoacetát	-	Leu, Phe, Tyr, Lys, Trp
acetyl-CoA	-	Leu, Ile, Trp

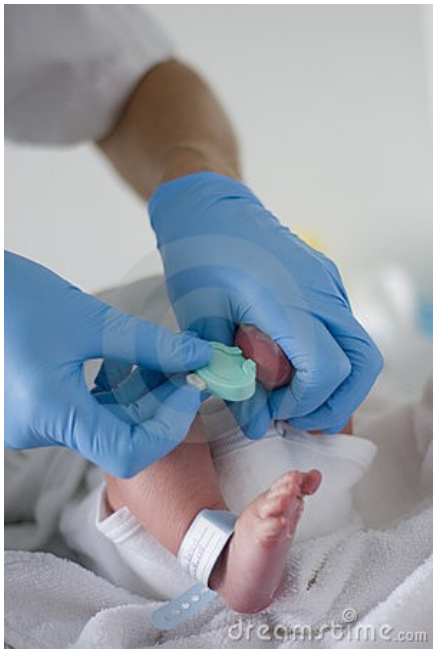

alanin
cystein
glycin
serin
threonin
tryptofan
isoleucin
leucin
threonin
tryptofan
pyruvát
CO_2
acetyl-CoA
acetoacetát
glukosa
leucin
lysin
fenylalanin
tyrosin
asparagin
aspartát
oxalacetát
citrát
aspartát
fenylalanin
tyrosin
CITRÁTOVÝ CYKLUS
fumarát
isocitrát
CO_2
sukcinyl-CoA
2-oxoglutarát
CO_2
isoleucin
methionin
valin
arginin
glutamát
glutamin
histidin
prolin

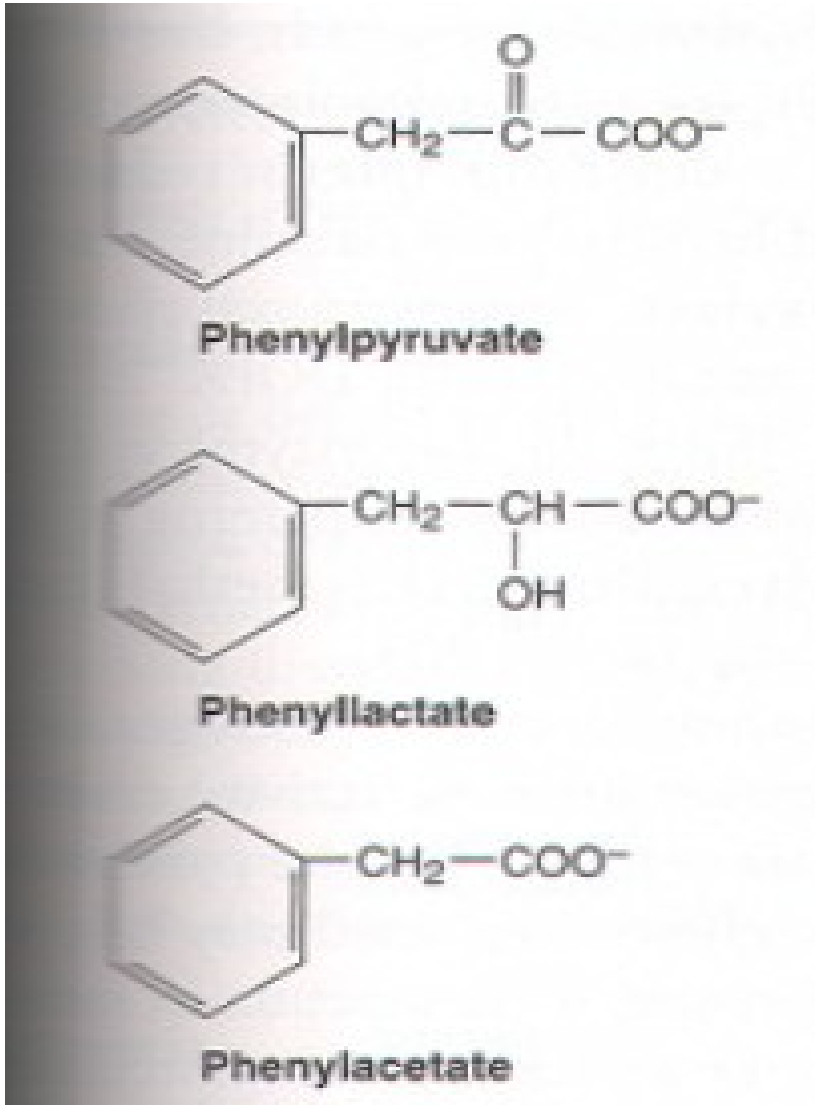
Neléčená Fenylketonurie - PKU

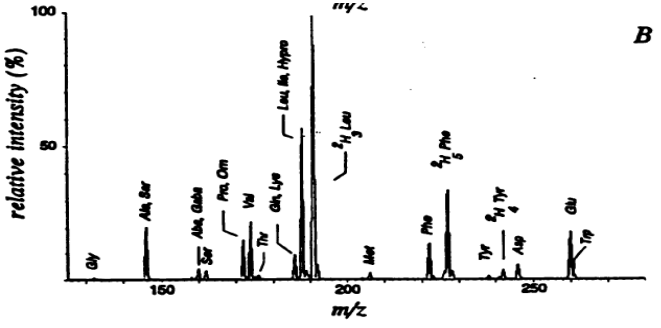
Příznaky neléčené Fenylketonurie - PKU: mentální postižení, křeče, torpidní ekzém, typické světlé vlasy, řasy a obočí

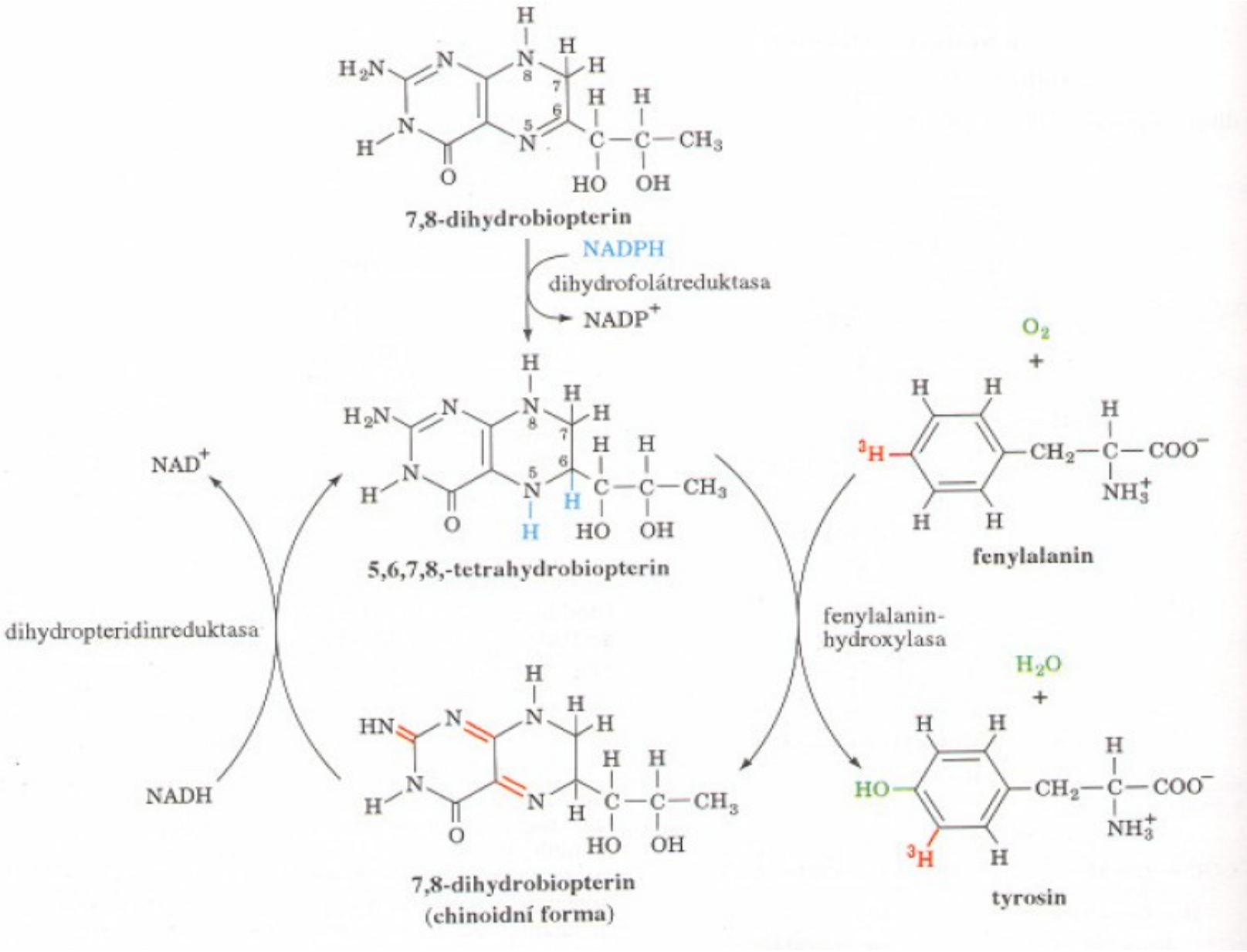
Fenylketonurie

novorozenecký screening

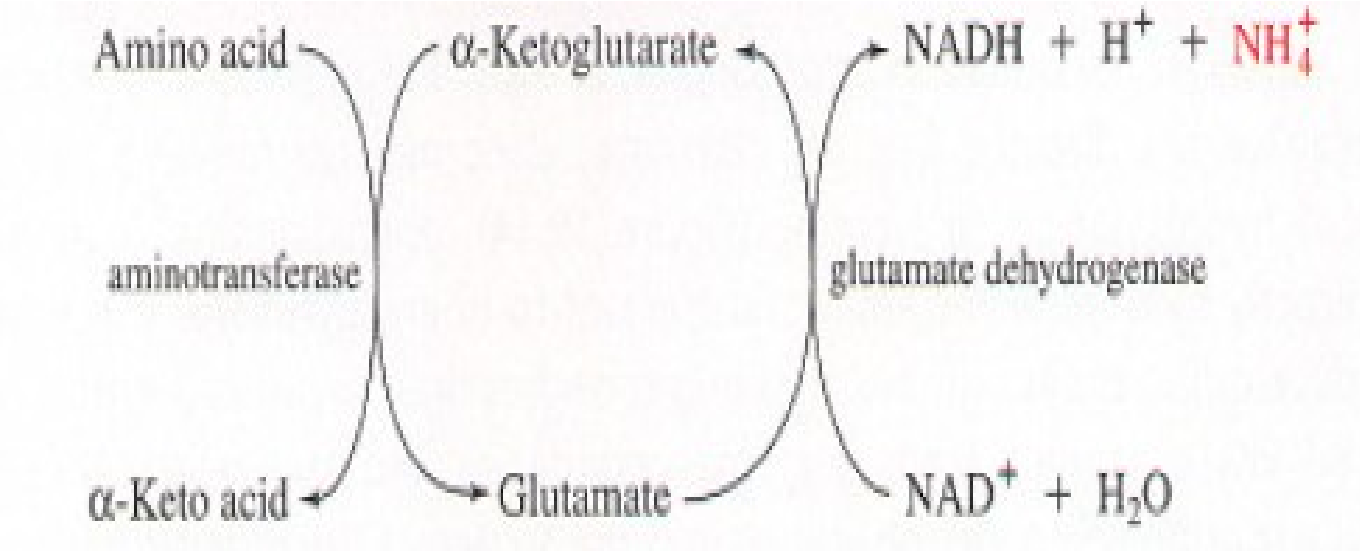




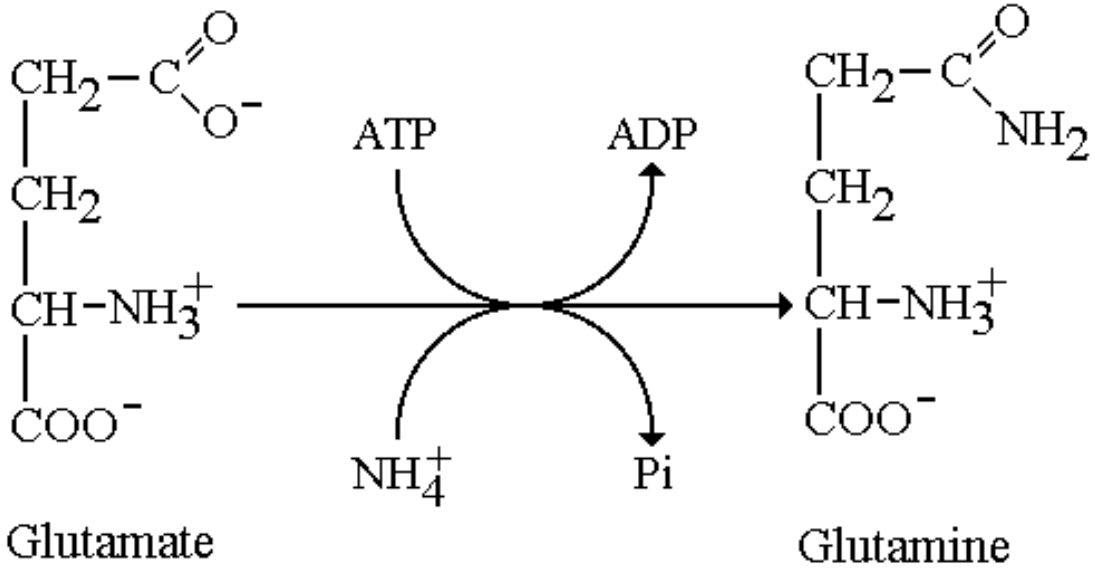



7,8-dihydrobiopterin
NADPH
dihydrofolátreduktasa
NADP+
O2
+
5,6,7,8,-tetrahydrobiopterin
fenylalanin
NAD+
dihydropteridinreduktasa
fenylalanin-
hydroxylasa
H2O
+
NADH
7,8-dihydrobiopterin
(chinoidní forma)
tyrosin

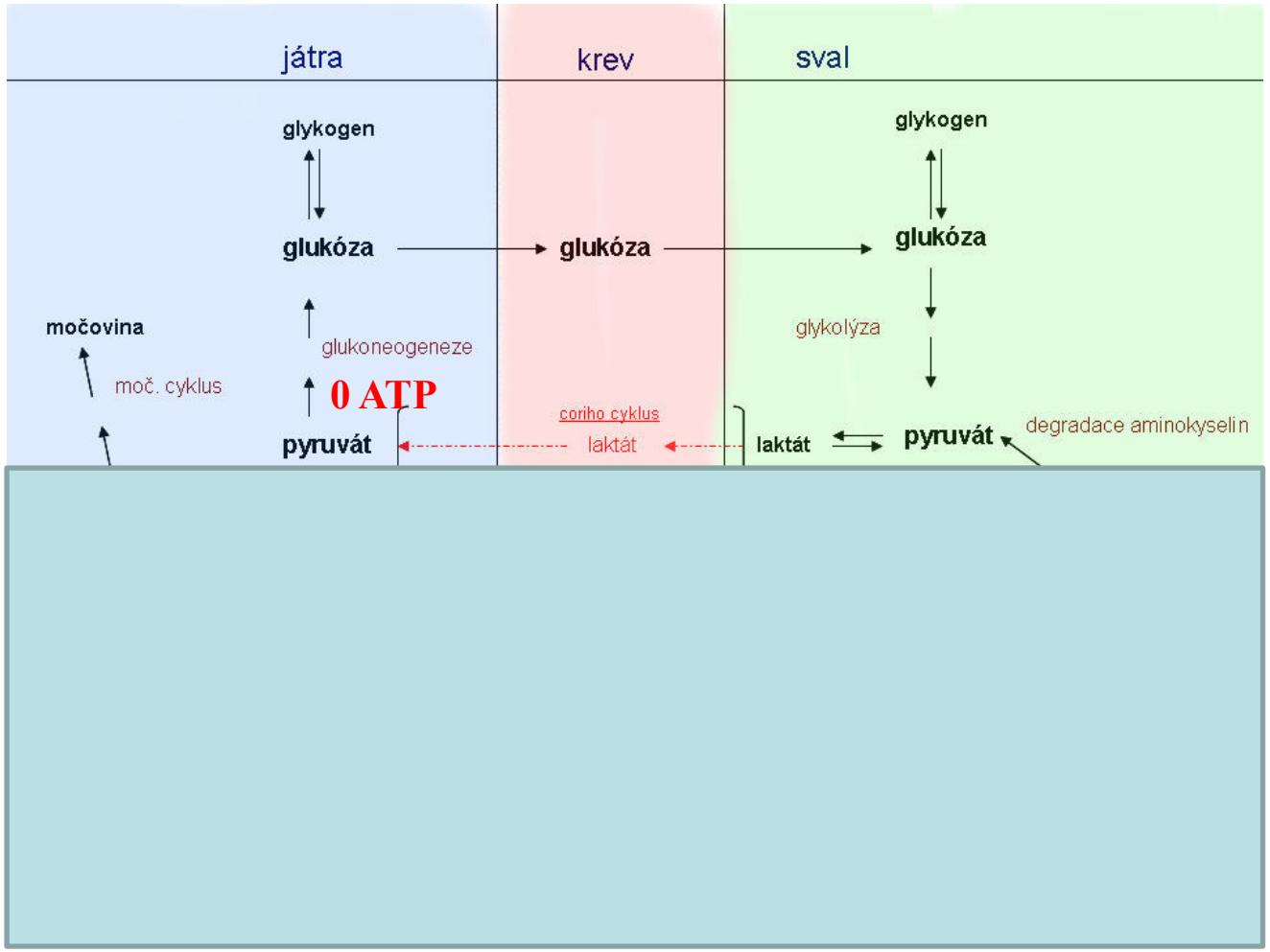
Metabolismus amoniaku



Glutamin synthethasa



Alaninový-glukosový cyklus



Metabolismus amoniaku

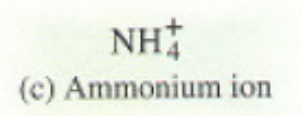
NH_3
- biosyntéza dusíkatých látek - AMK, puriny, pyrimidiny
- detoxikace

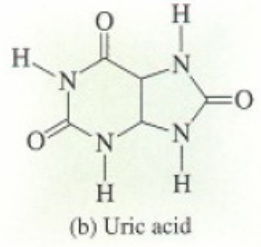
Živočichové - amonotelní - NH_3 - vodní živočichové

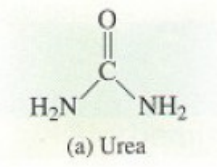
- urikotelní - k.močová - vejcorodí

- ureotelní - močovina - placentálové

Rostliny - nevylučují NH_3

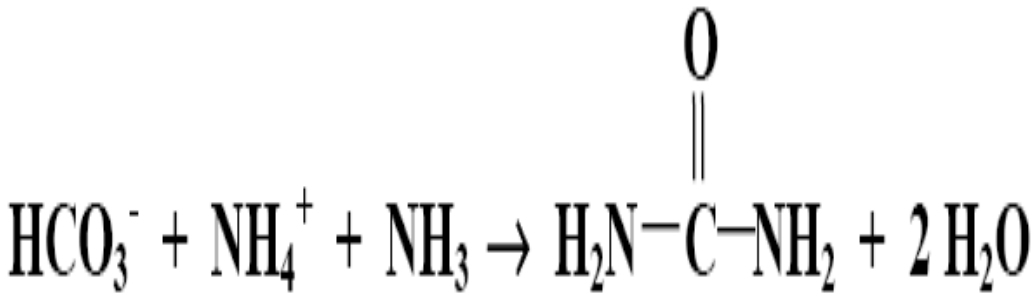


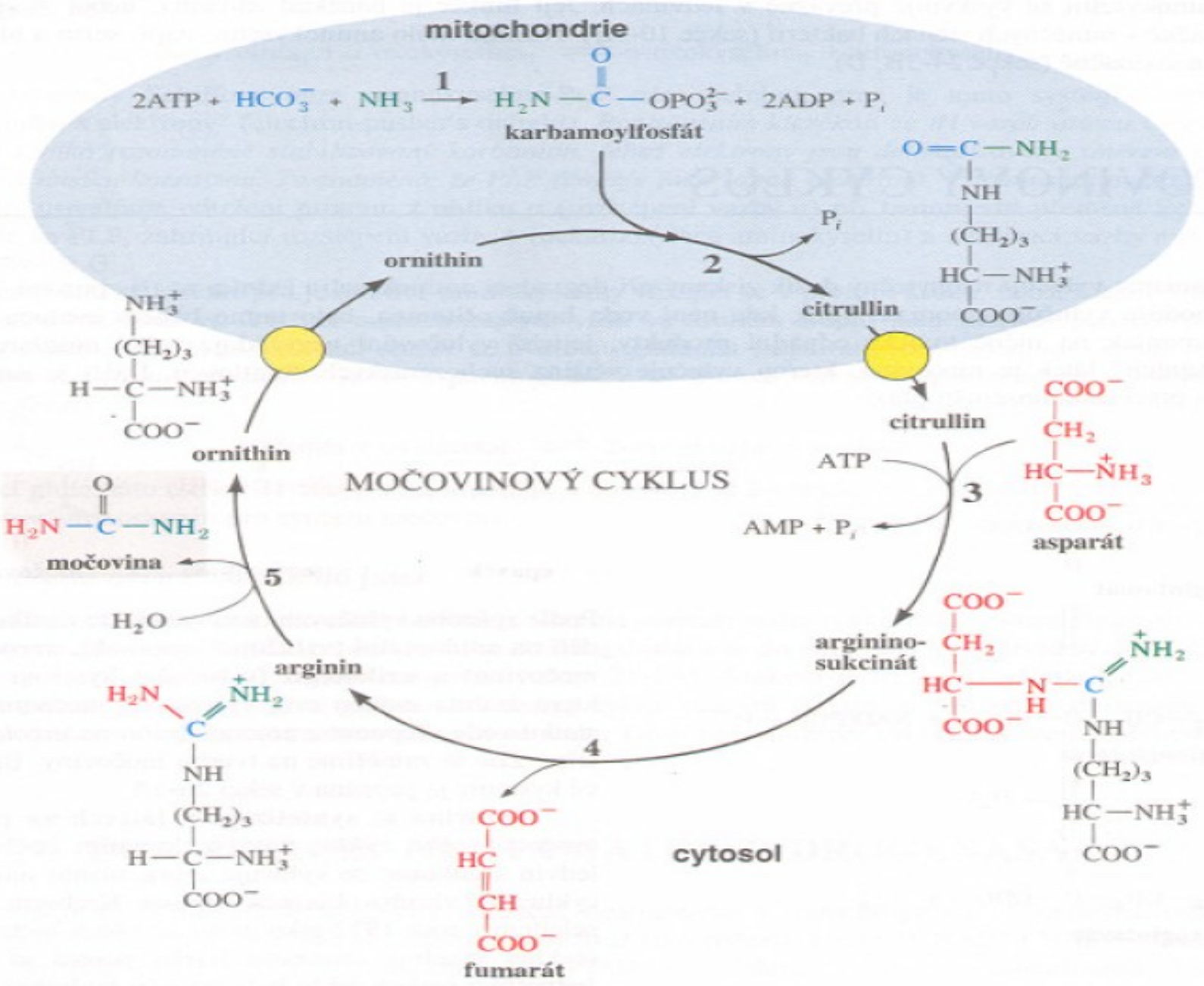


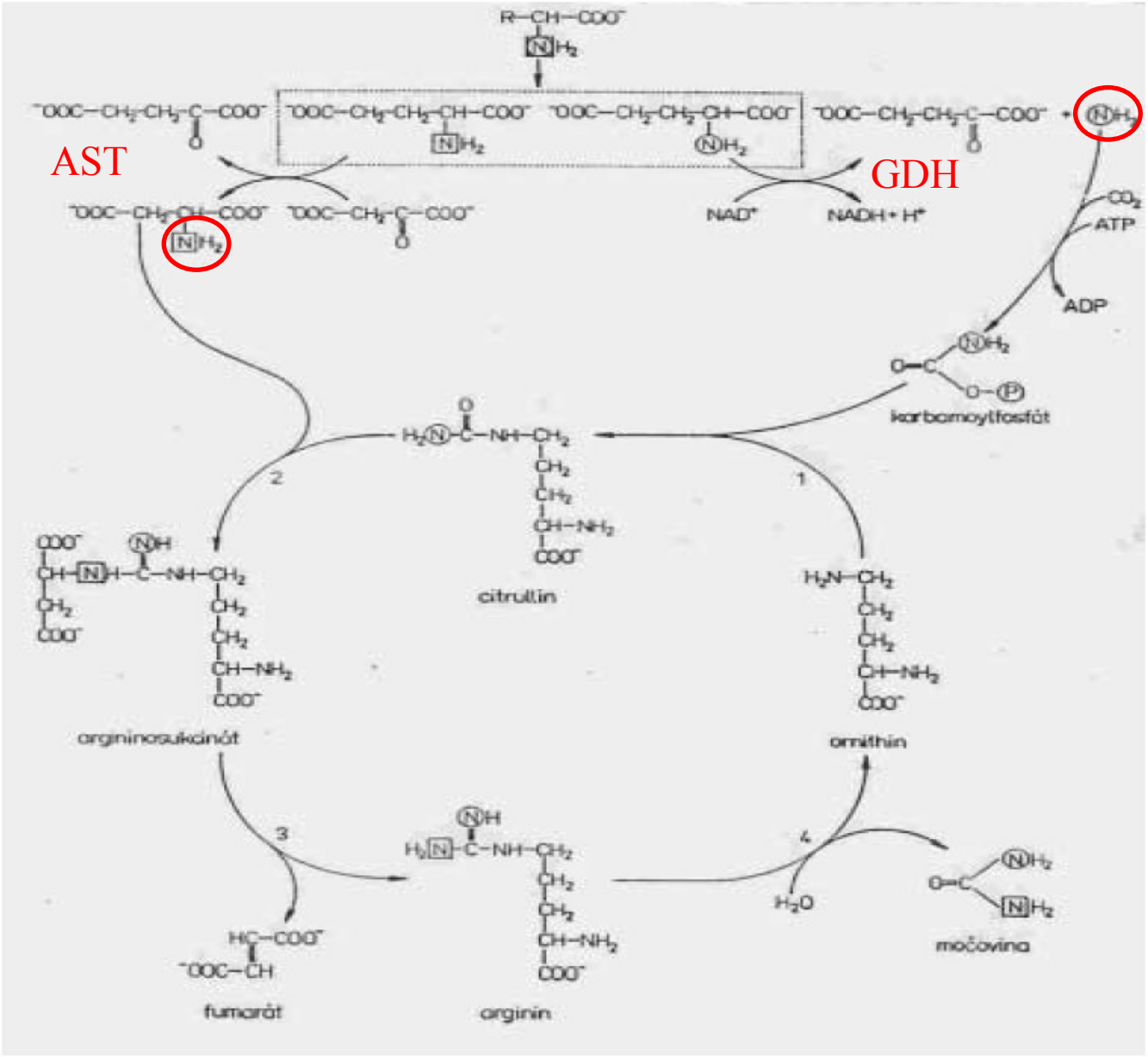


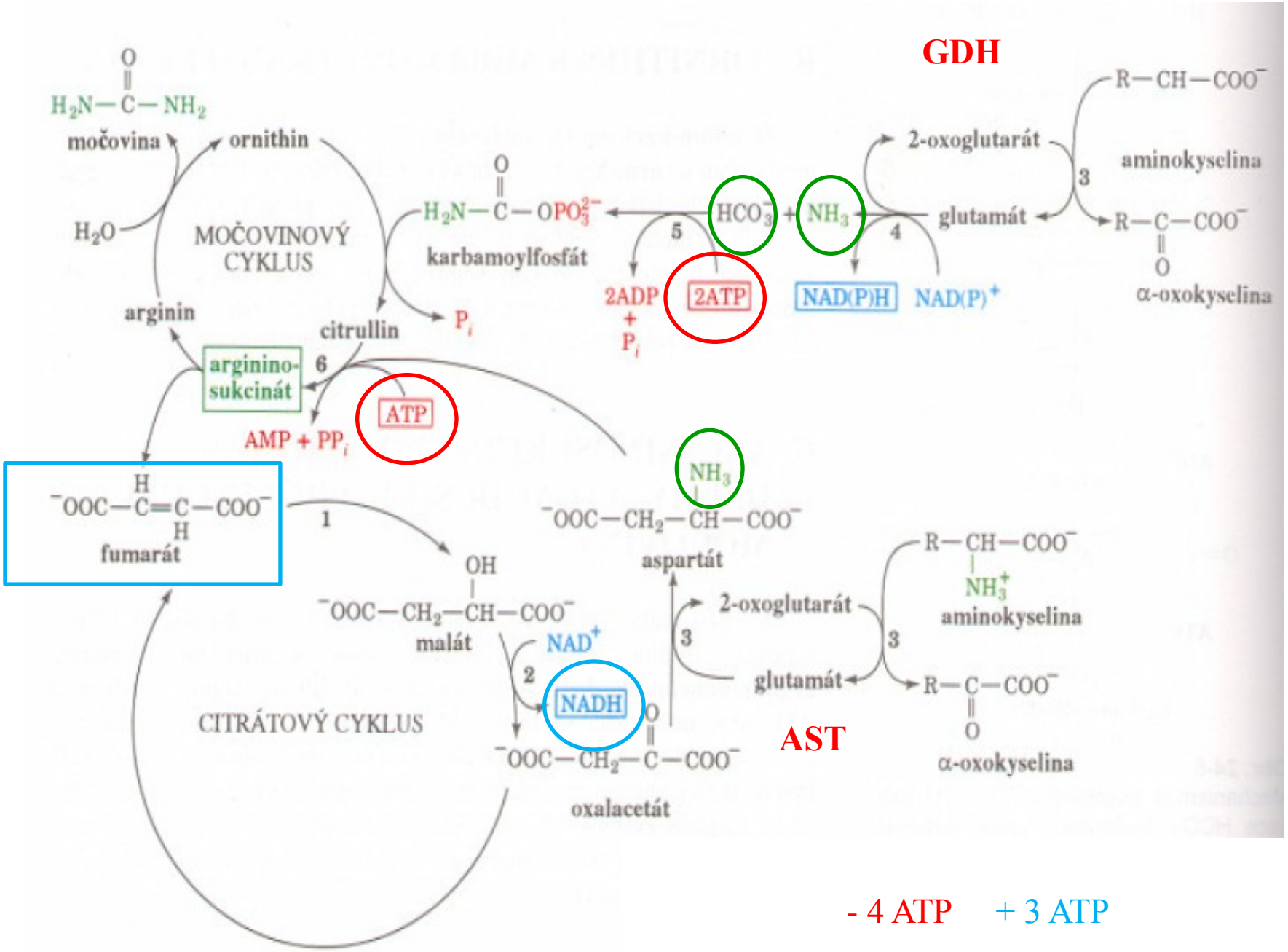
Tvorba močoviny - ornitinový cyklus

H. KREBS, K. HENSELEIT - 1932



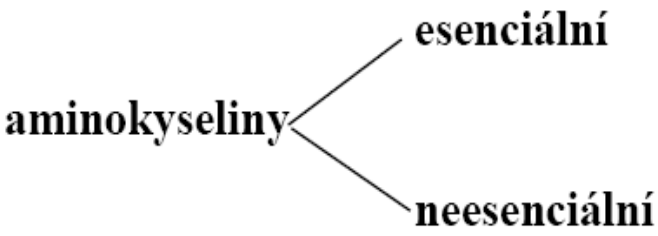

mitochondrie
2ATP + HCO3− + NH3
1
karbamoylfosfát
ornithin
2
Pi
citrullin
ornithin
MOČOVINOVÝ CYKLUS
citrullin
ATP
3
AMP + Pi
asparát
močovina
5
H2O
arginin
arginino-
sukcinát
4
fumarát
cytosol


AST
GDH
NAD+
NADH + H+
ATP
ADP
karbamoyltfosfát
citrulin
argininosukcinát
ornithin
fumarát
arginin
močovina
1
2
3
4
H2O

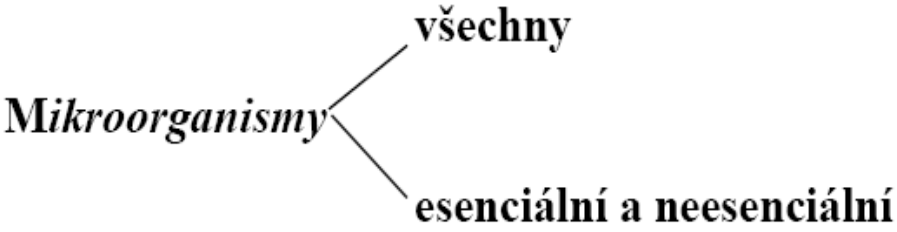

GDH
močovina
ornithin
H_2O
MOČOVINOVÝ CYKLUS
karbamoylfosfát
HCO_3^-
NH_3
2-oxoglutarát
glutamát
aminokyselina
α-oxokyselina
2ADP + P_i
2ATP
NAD(P)H
NAD(P)$^+$
arginin
citrullin
P_i
arginino-sukcinát
AMP + PP_i
ATP
fumarát
aspartát
malát
NAD$^+$
NADH
CITRÁTOVÝ CYKLUS
oxalacetát
AST

- 4 ATP + 3 ATP

Biosyntéza aminokyselin



Rostliny **- všechny** NH_2, NH_4^+, NO_3^-, NO_2^-, $\mathbf{N_2}$



NH_2, NH_4^+, NO_3^-, NO_2^-, $\mathbf{N_2}$

Živočichové **- esenciální a neesenciální** NH_2

Biosyntéza aminokyselin

- **Uhlíkové kostry pocházejí z meziproduktů glykolýzy, pentózového a citrátového cyklu**

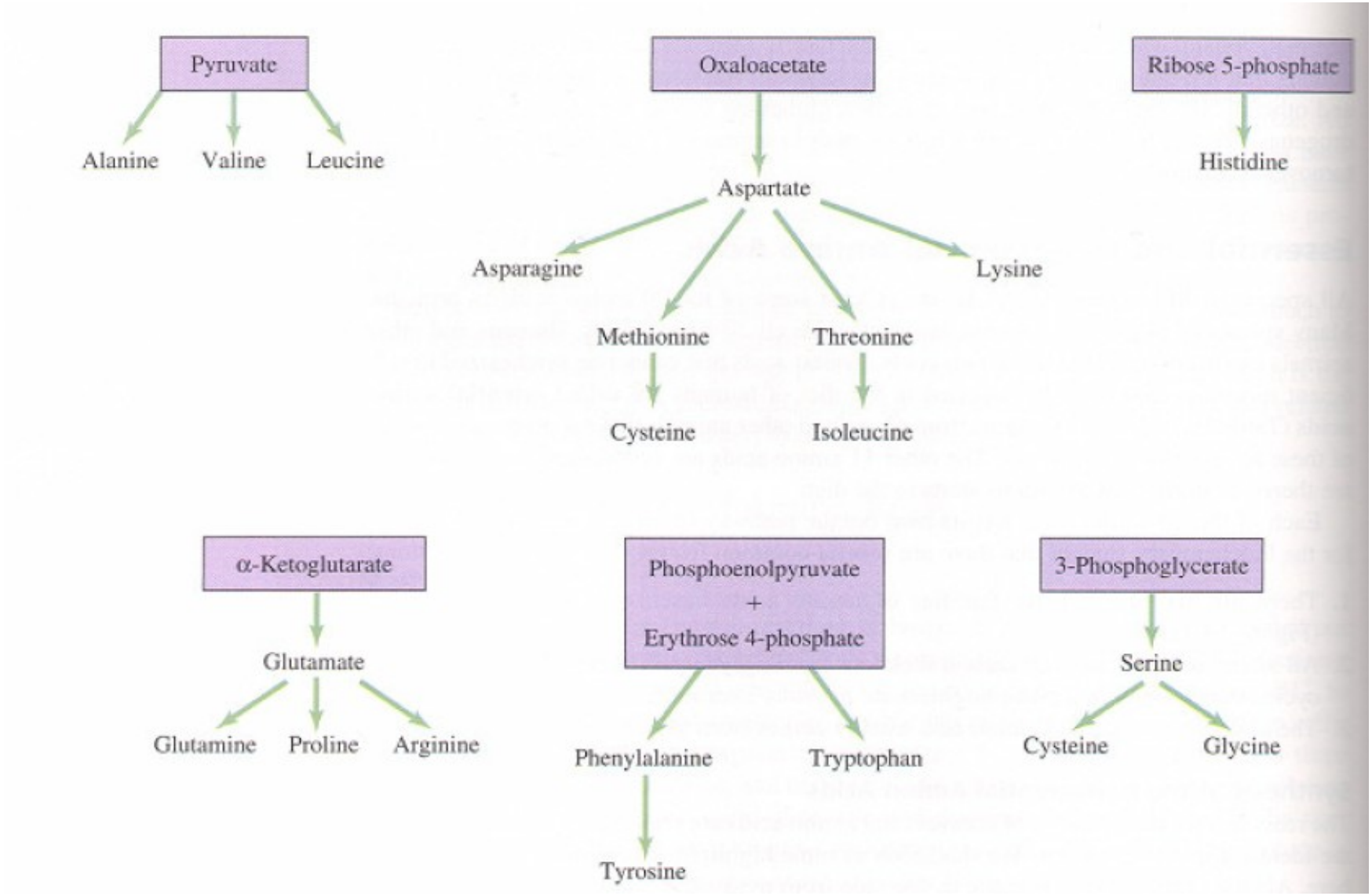
- **Biosyntéza vychází ze společných prekurzorů a probíhá přes společné meziprodukty – jen 6 drah**

- **Další AMK se tvoří přestavbou jiných AMK**

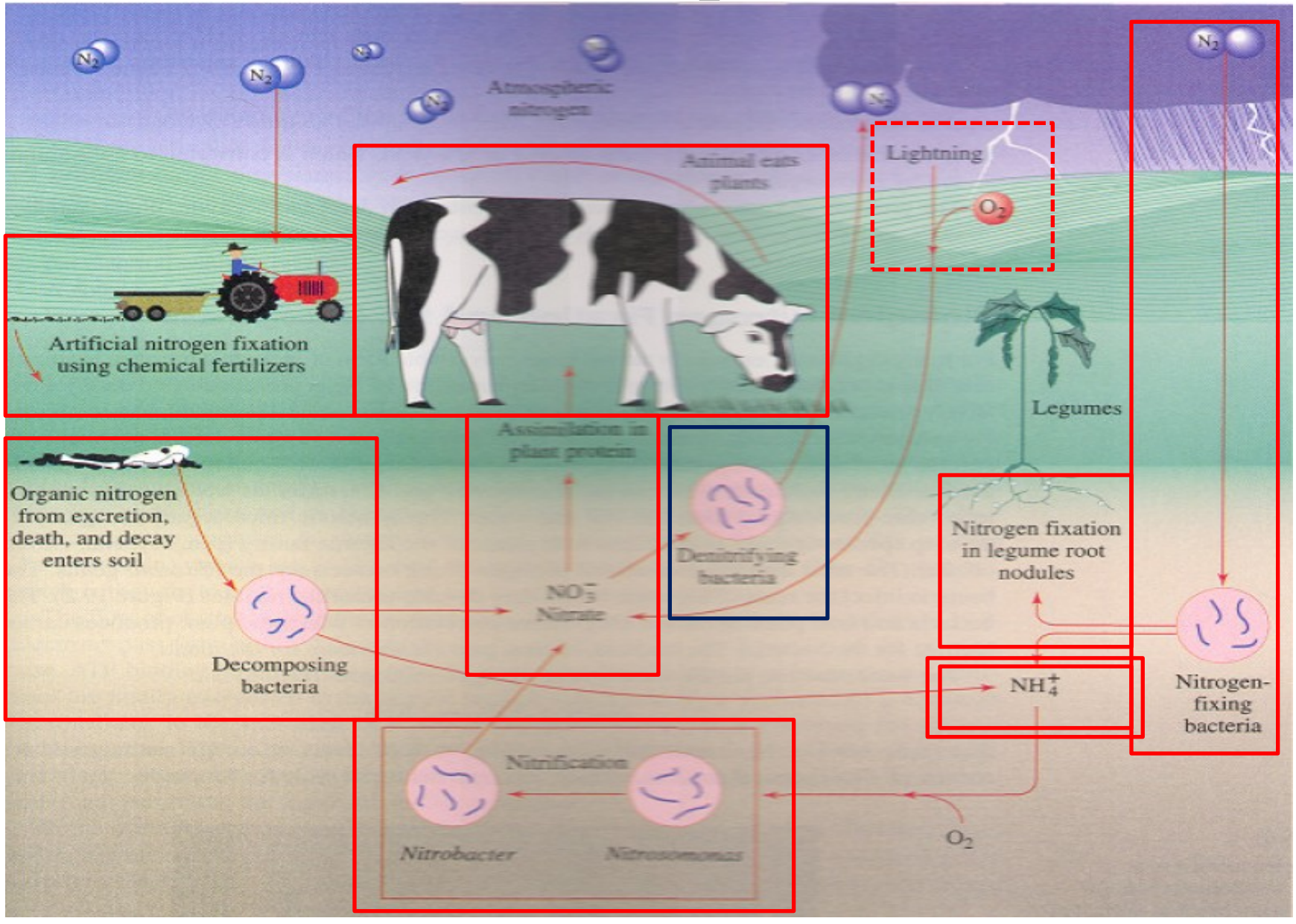
- **Neesenciální AMK jsou syntetizovány jednodušší cestou**

- **Biosyntéza esenciálních AMK je komplikovanější**

Biosyntéza aminokyselin



Osud N v přírodě



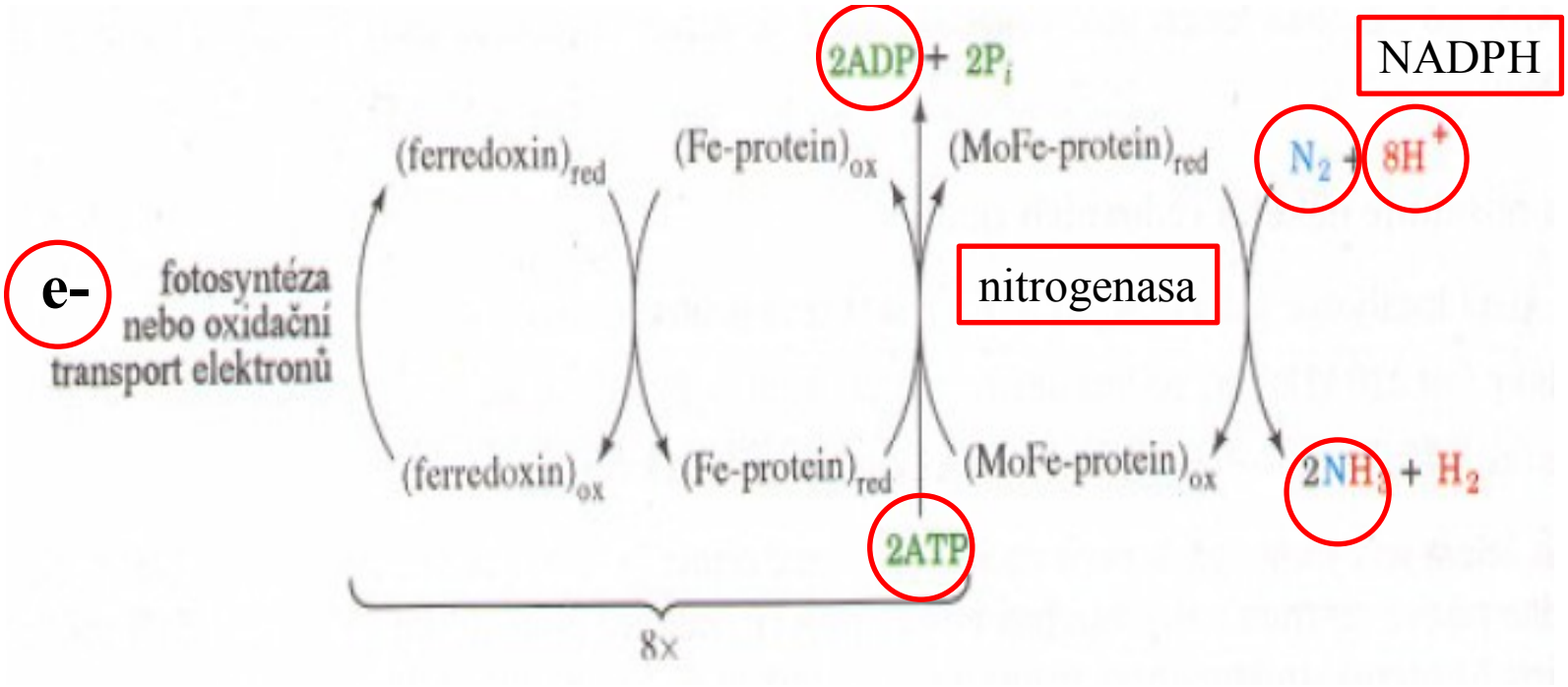
Biogenní prvky - COHN

H_2O

O_2

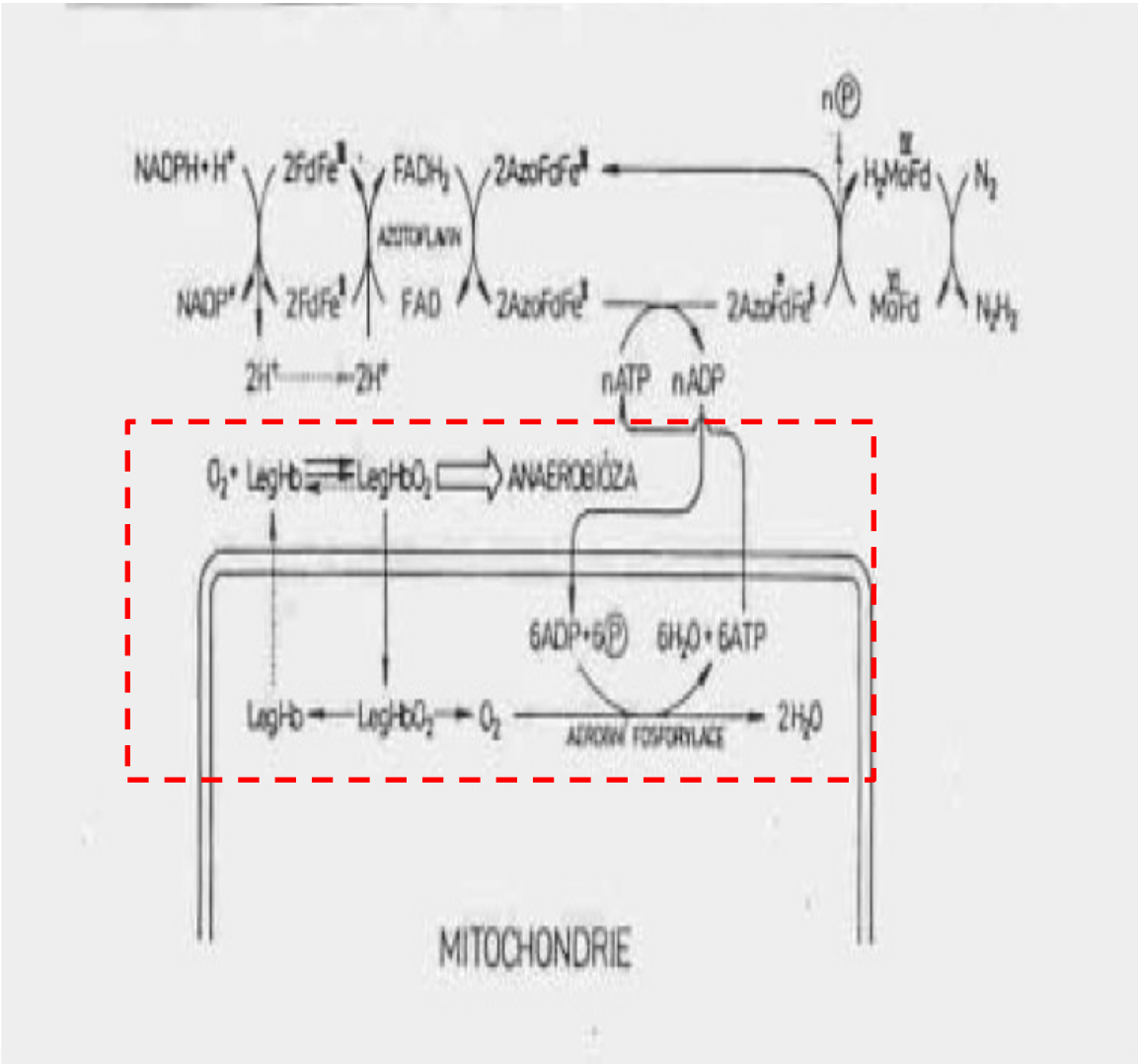
PO_4^{3-}, HPO_3^{2-}, $H_2PO_4^-$

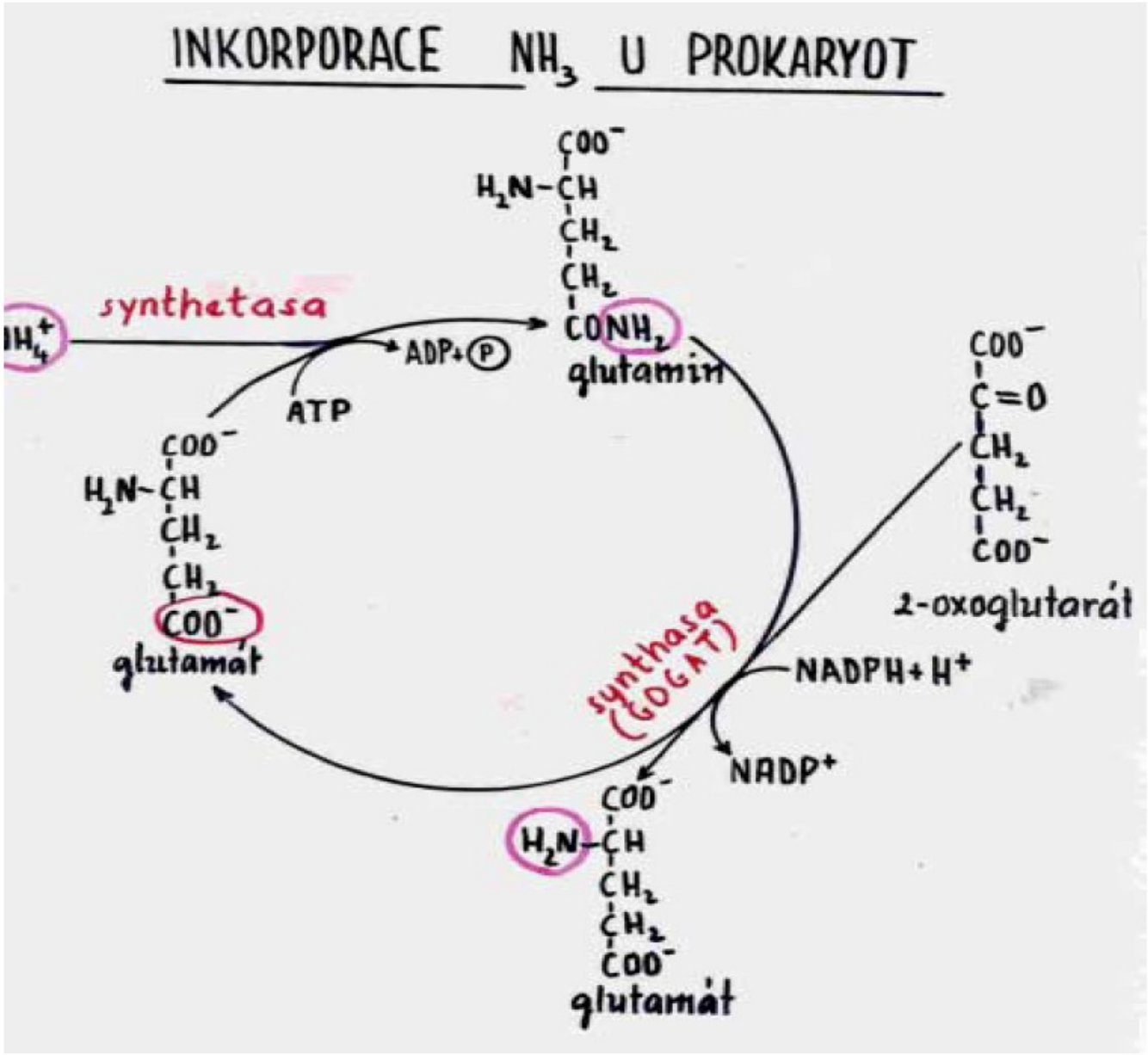
CO_2	O=C=O	(400 kJ/mol)
N_2	N≡N	(945 kJ/mol)


2ADP + 2P$_i$
NADPH
(ferredoxin)$_{red}$
(Fe-protein)$_{ox}$
(MoFe-protein)$_{red}$
N_2 + $8H^+$
e–
fotosyntéza
nebo oxidační
transport elektronů
nitrogenasa
(ferredoxin)$_{ox}$
(Fe-protein)$_{red}$
(MoFe-protein)$_{ox}$
$2NH_3$ + H_2
2ATP
8×

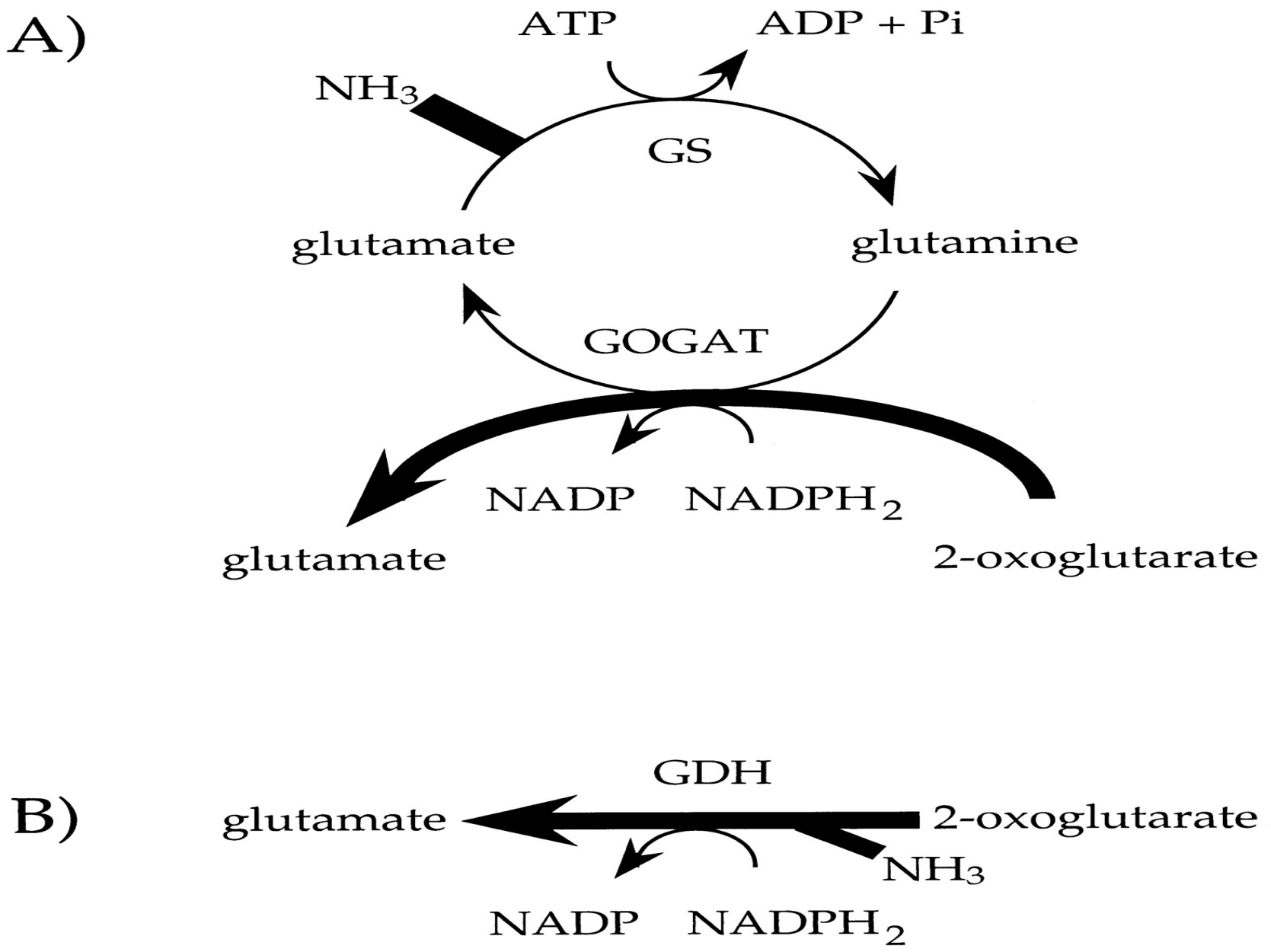
Anaerobiosa (deaktivace nitrogenasy)

- Sinice – heterocyty
- Symbiosa bobovitých rostliny a bakterie - leghemoglobin





Eukaryota - GDH

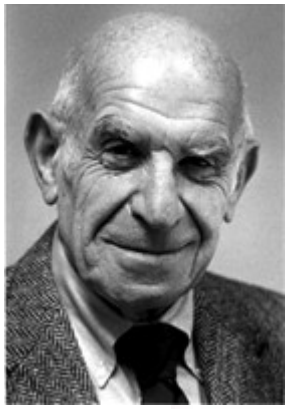

A)
ATP
ADP + Pi
NH3
GS
glutamate
glutamine
GOGAT
NADP
NADPH2
glutamate
2-oxoglutarate
B)
GDH
glutamate
2-oxoglutarate
NH3
NADP
NADPH2

AMK jako prekurzory

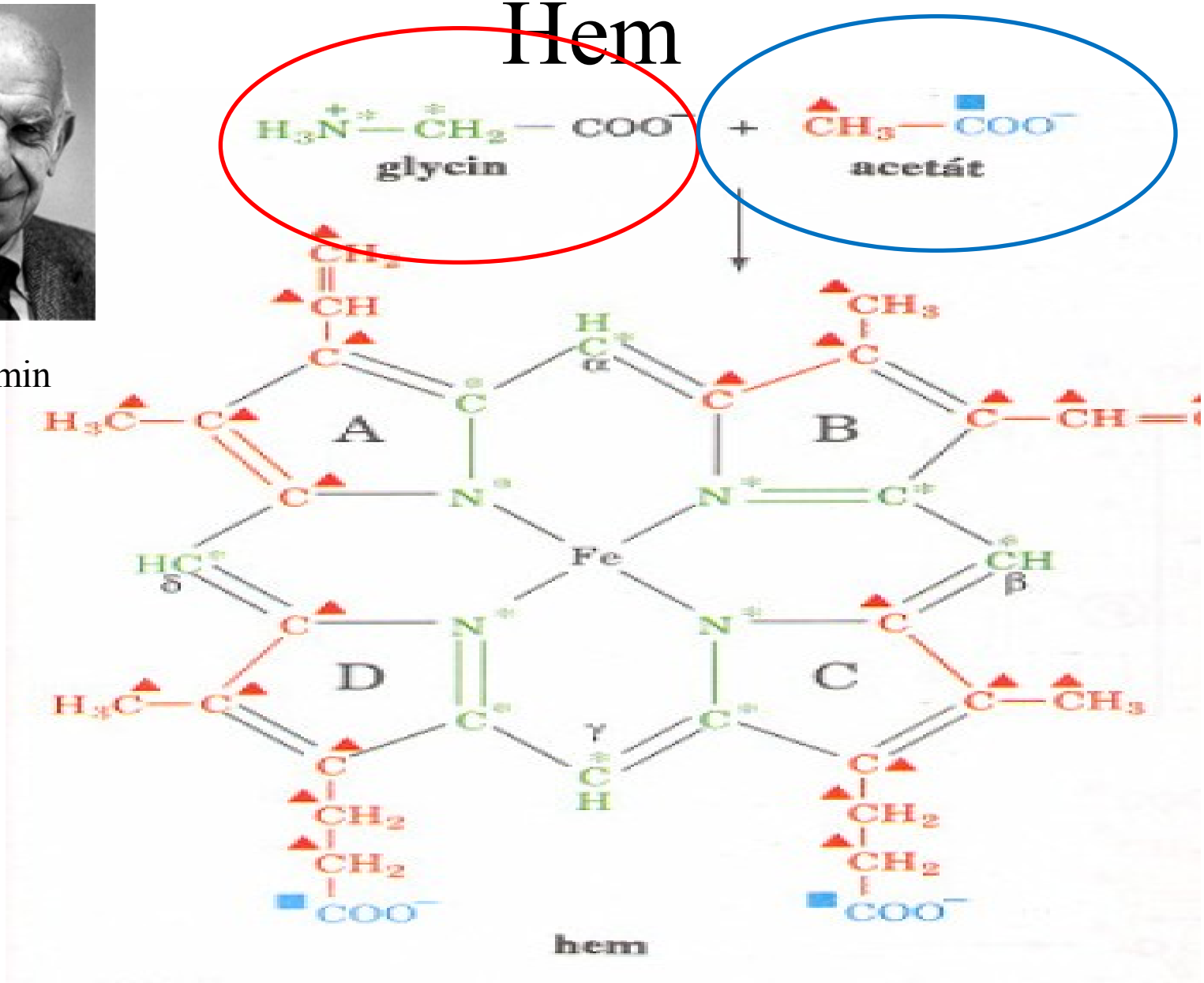
Bioactive Product	Biological Function	Amino Acid Precursor(s)
Alkaloids	Nitrogen bases in plants	Ornithine, Asp, Lys, Tyr, Trp, Phe, His
γ-Aminobutyric acid (GABA)	Inhibitory neurotransmitter	Glu
Auxin	Plant growth hormone	Trp
Catecholamines	Neurotransmitters, hormones	Tyr, Phe
Glutathione	Redox tripeptide	Gly, Glu, Cys
Histamine	Allergic response, stomach acid secretion	His
Melanin	Skin pigments	Tyr, Phe
Melatonin	Regulates sleep cycles	Trp
Nitric oxide	Cell messenger	Arg
Phosphocreatine	Energy molecule in muscle	Gly, Arg, Met
Porphyrin	Heme and chlorophyll	Gly
Purine bases	RNA, DNA, cofactors	Asp, Gly, Gln
Pyrimidine bases	RNA, DNA, cofactors	Asp
Serotonin	Neurotransmitter (hormone)	Trp
Spermine, spermidine	DNA packaging	Met, ornithine
Thyroxine	Hormone	Tyr

acetylCoA + formiat + COO^- + CO_2

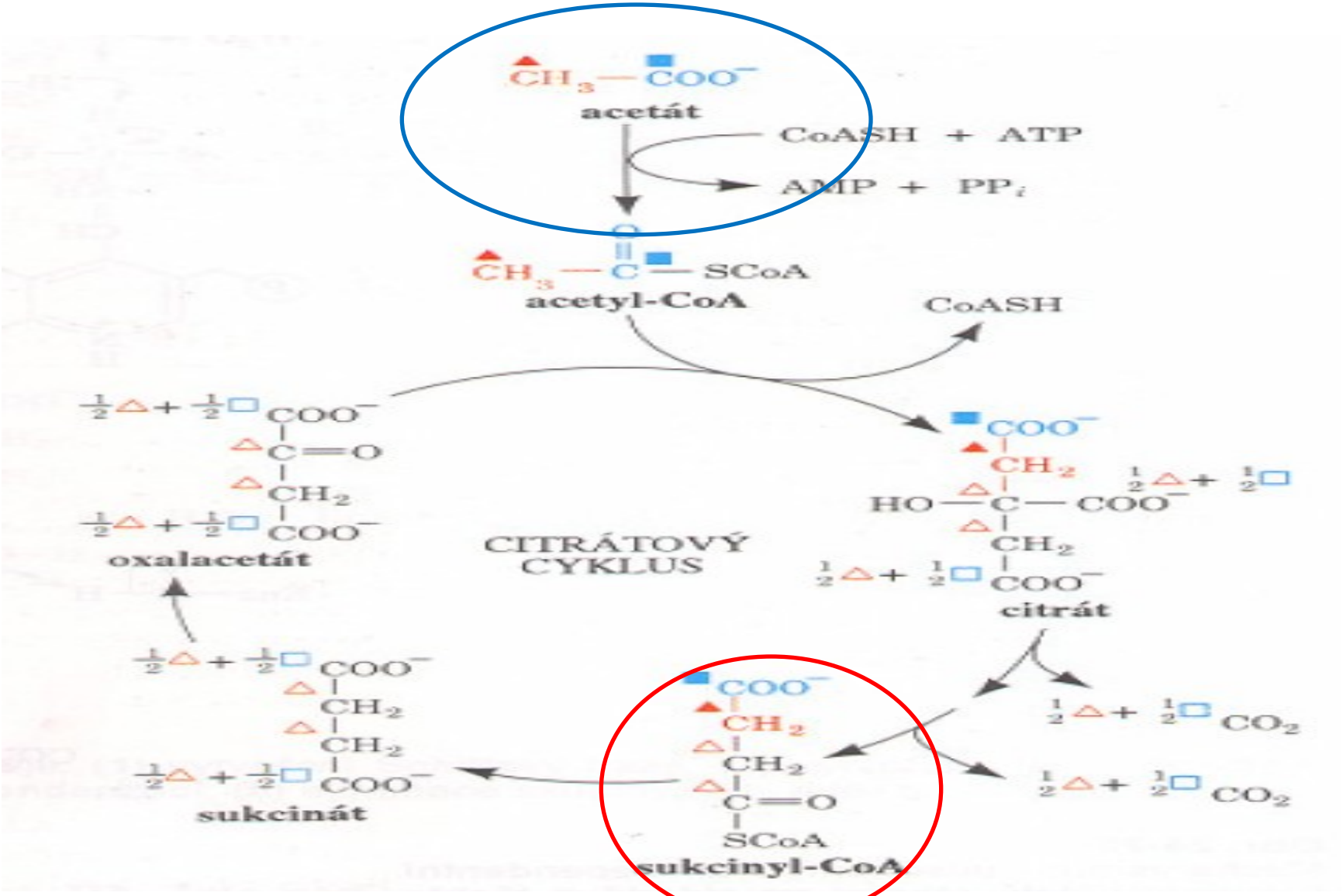
Hem



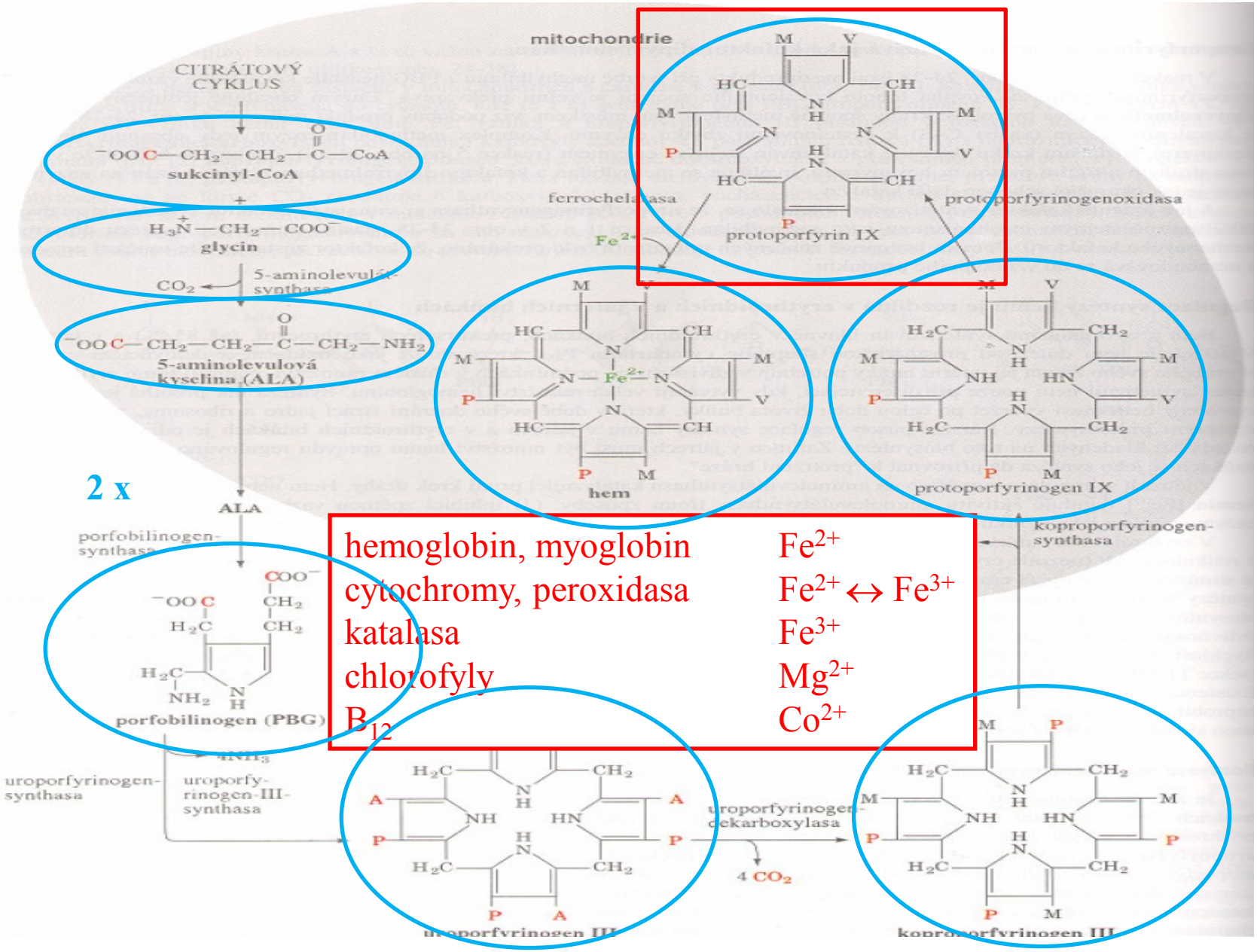
D. Shemin



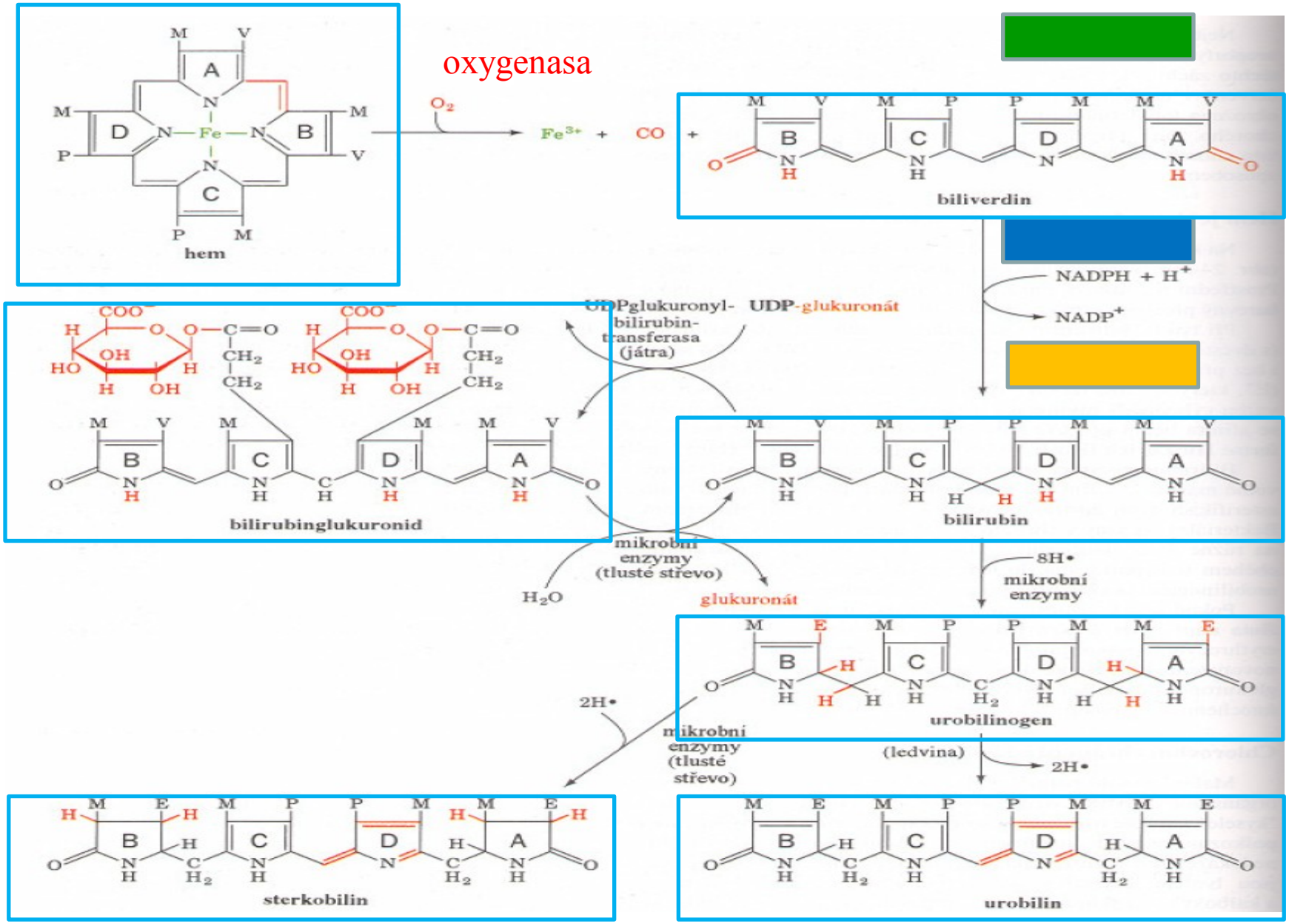
Hem


acetát
CoASH + ATP
AMP + PPi
acetyl-CoA
SCoA
CoASH
oxalacetát
CITRÁTOVÝ CYKLUS
citrát
sukcinát
sukcinyl-CoA
CO2
CO2

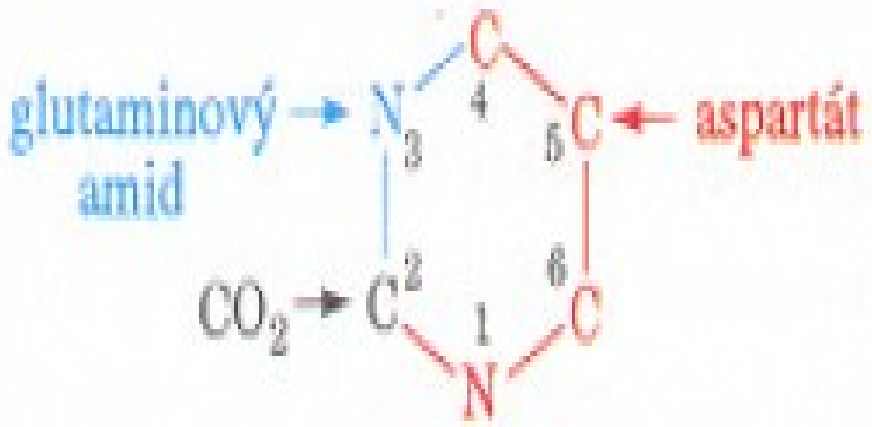
Biosyntéza hemu

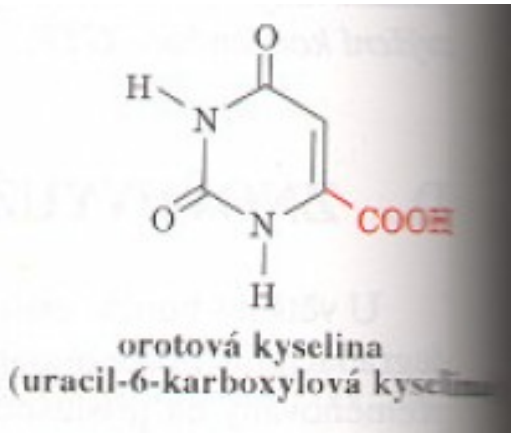


Degradace hemu



Biosyntéza pyrimidinových bází

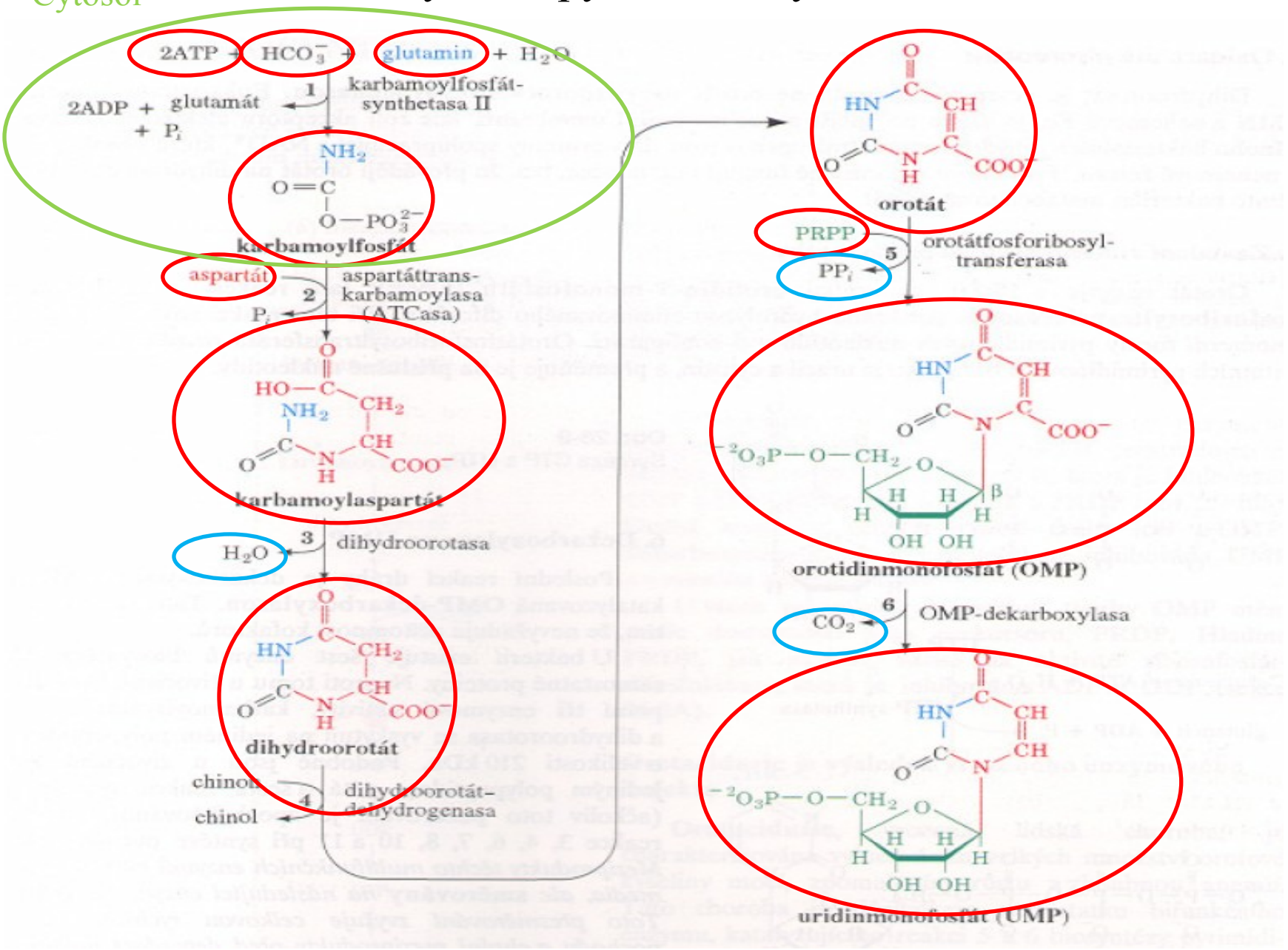




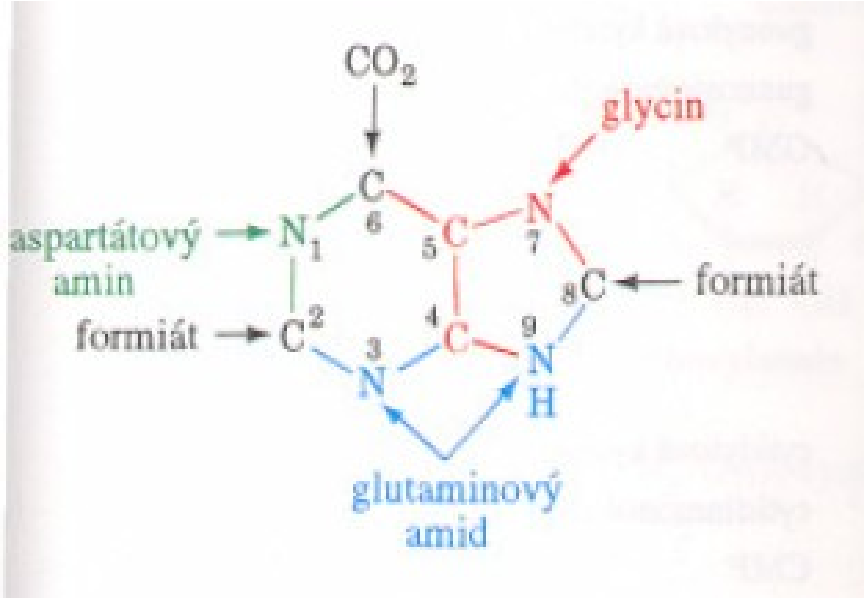
orotová kyselina
(uracil-6-karboxylová kyselina)

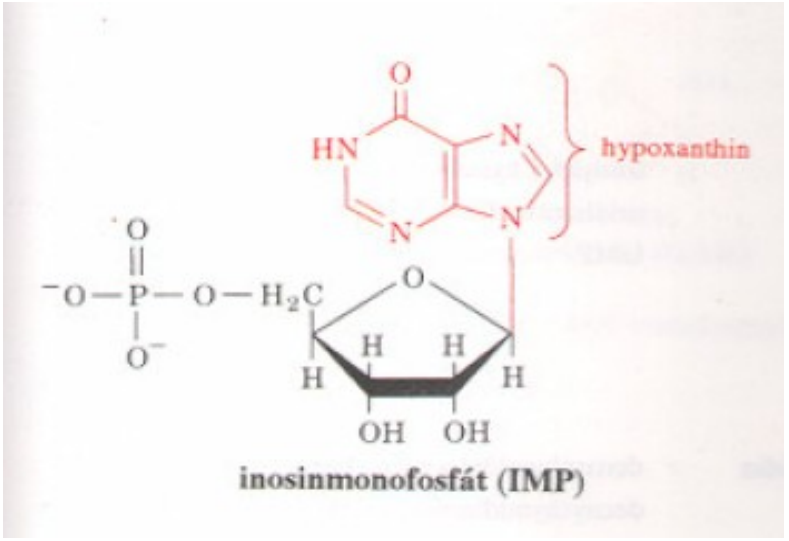
Biosyntéza pyrimidinových bází

Cytosol

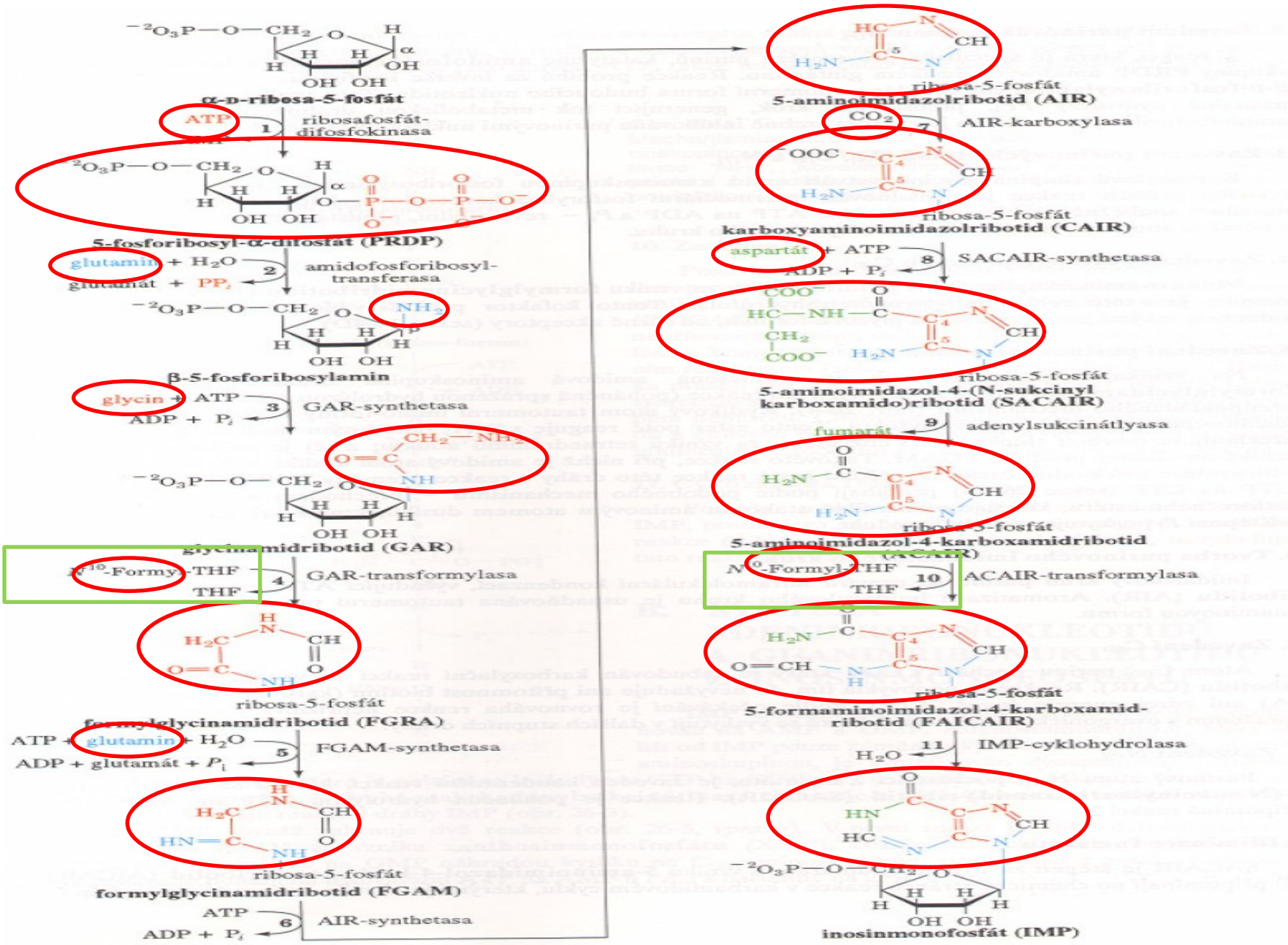


Biosyntéza purinových bází



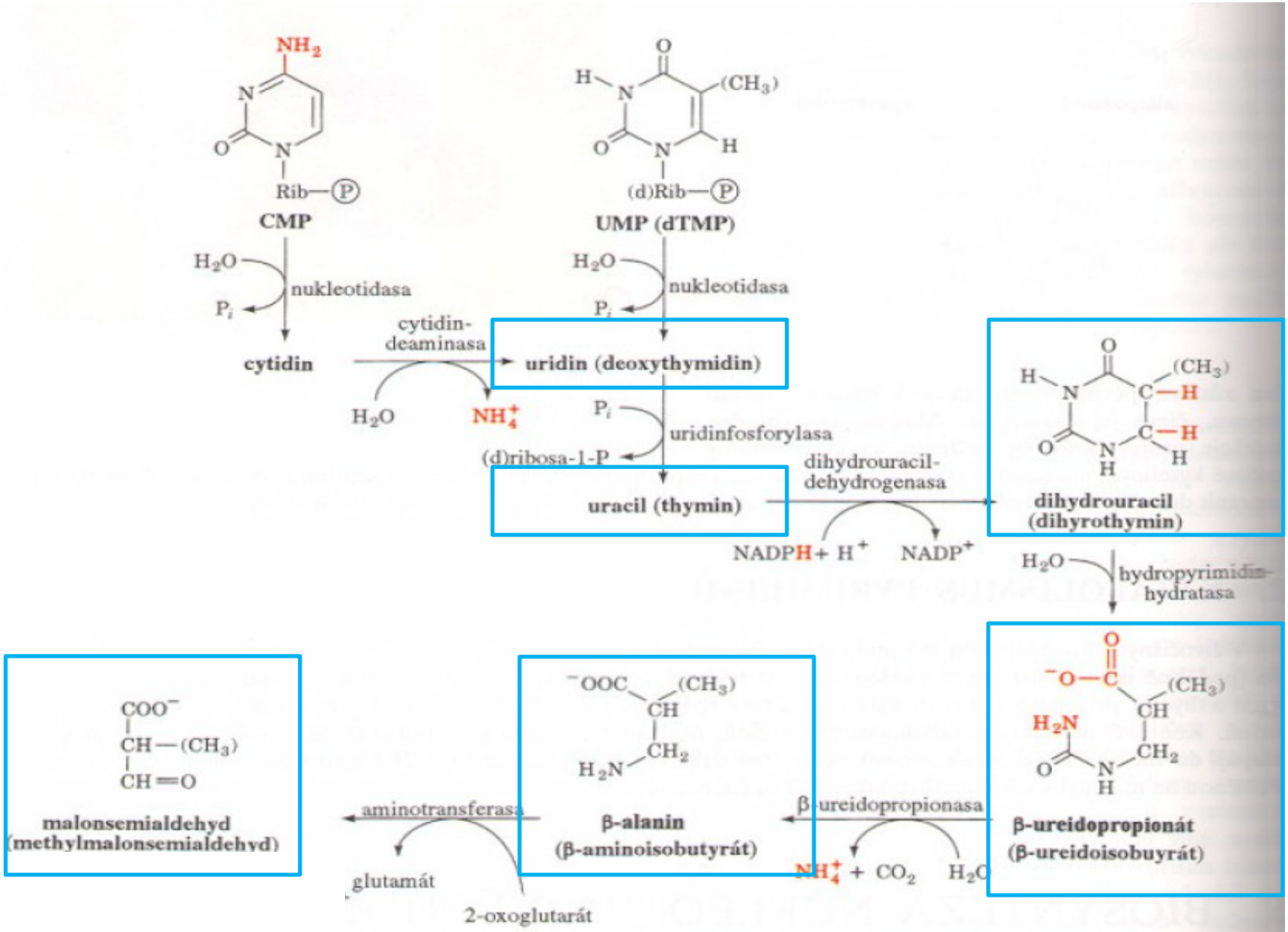


Biosyntéza purinových bází

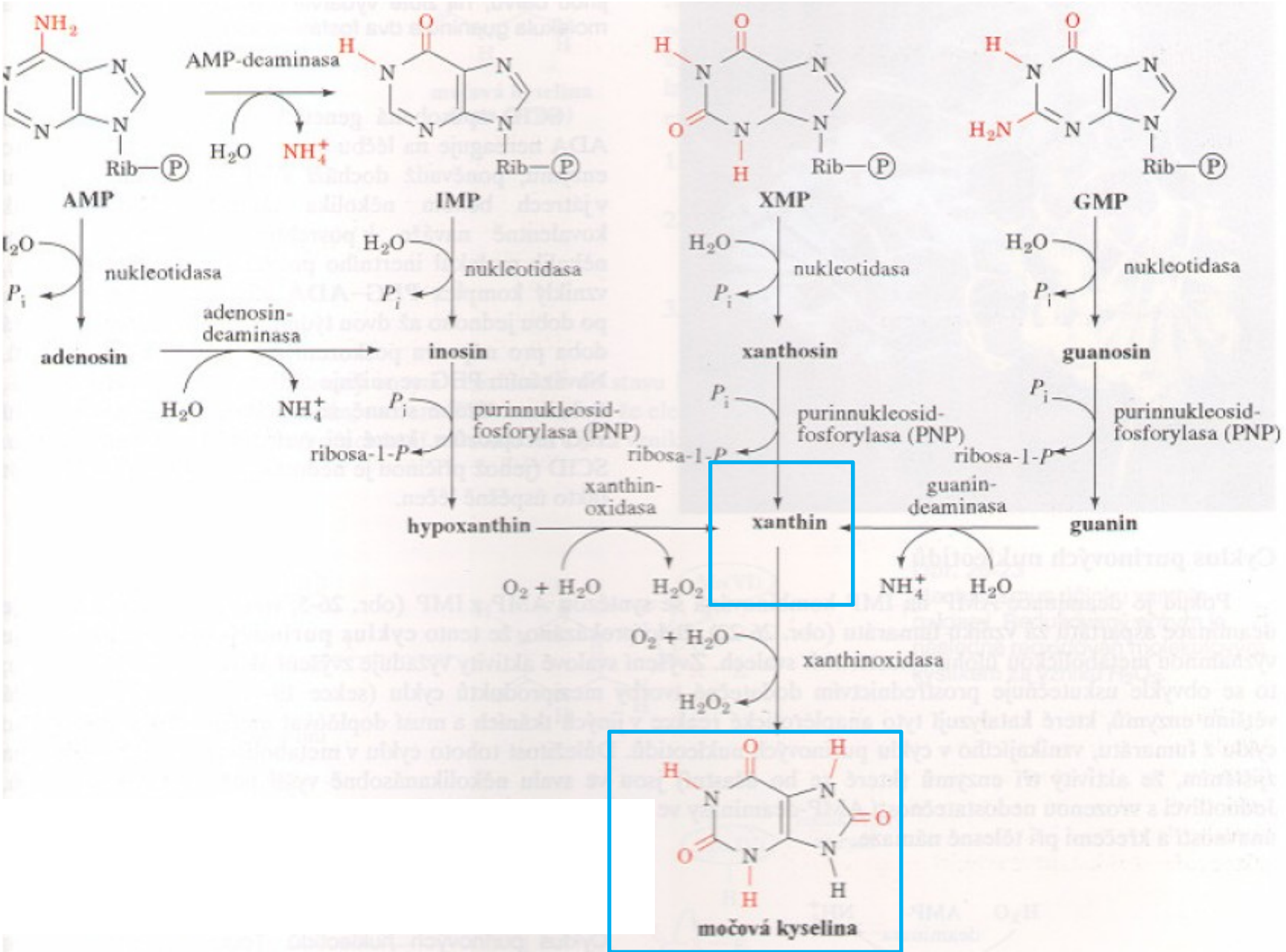


Antimetabolity - antifoláty

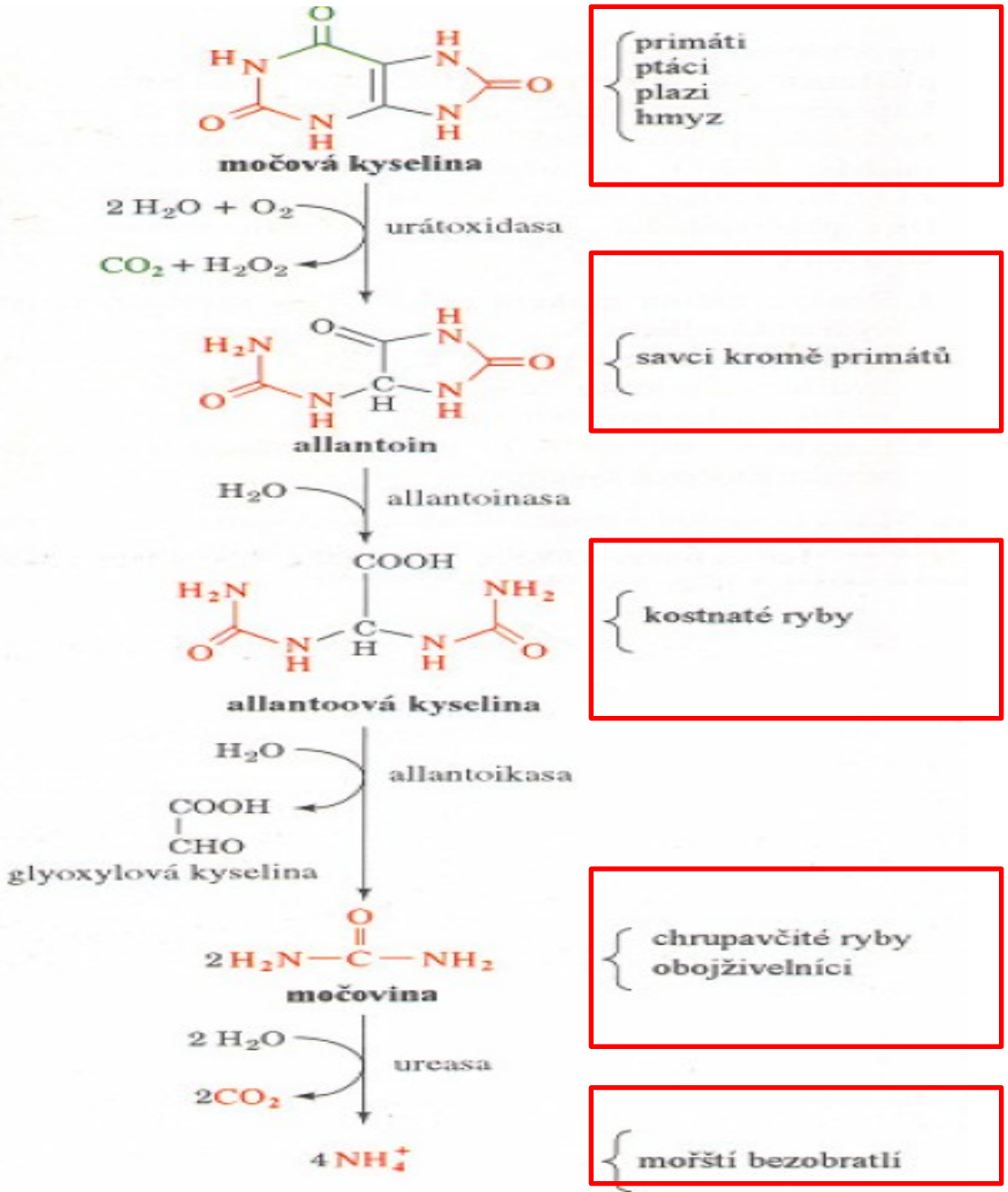
Degradace pyrimidinových bází



Degradace purinových bází



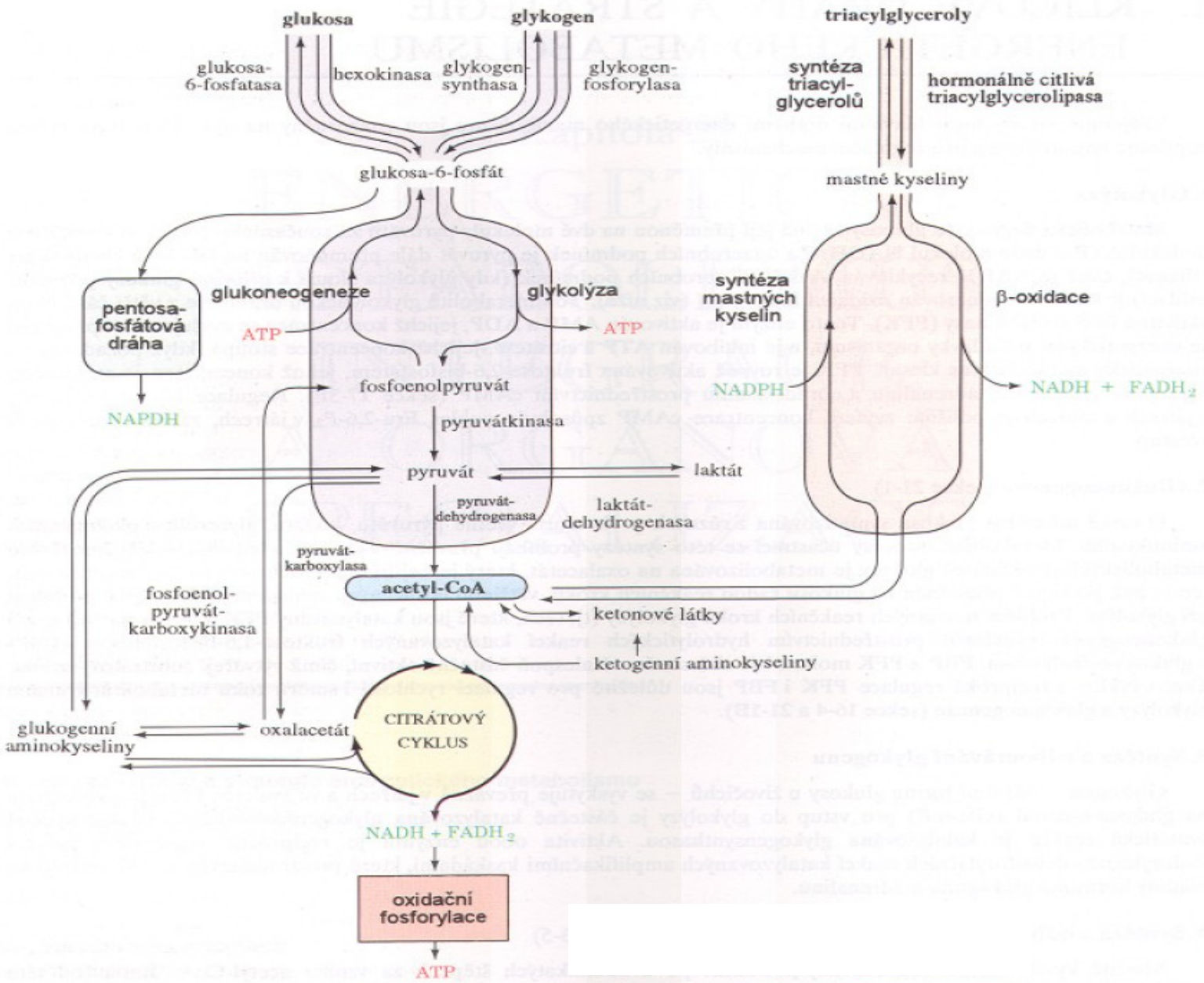
Degradace purinových bází



Metabolismus NK

- Žaludek – odštěpení proteinů pomocí HCl
- Nukleasa (fosfodiesterasa) – štěpení na oligo- a mononukletidy
- Mononukleotidasa – nukleosid + H_3PO_4
- Nukleosidasa – cukr + basa

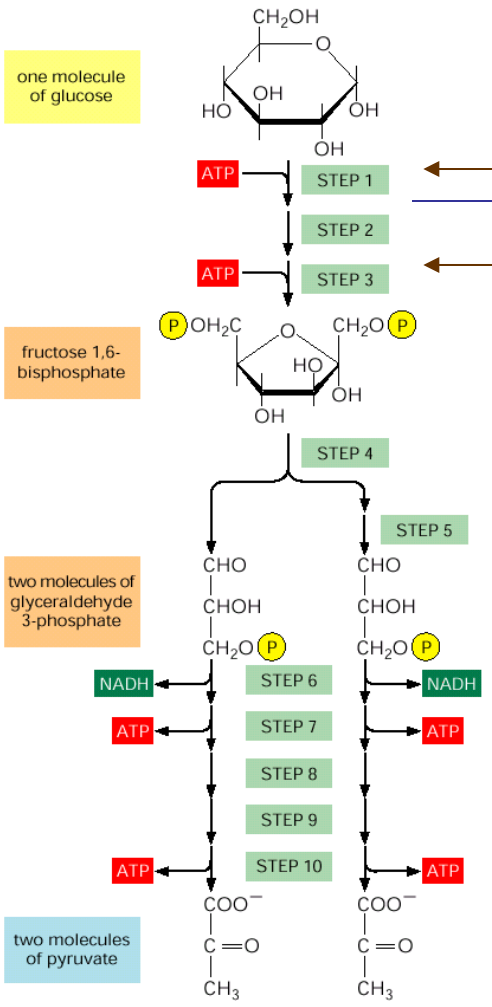
Hlavní dráhy energetického metabolismu



Glykolysa
zisk energie

glykogen

glukosa | monosacharidy



hexokinasa

fosfofruktokinasa

\+

AMP, ADP

G6P

\-

ATP, citrát

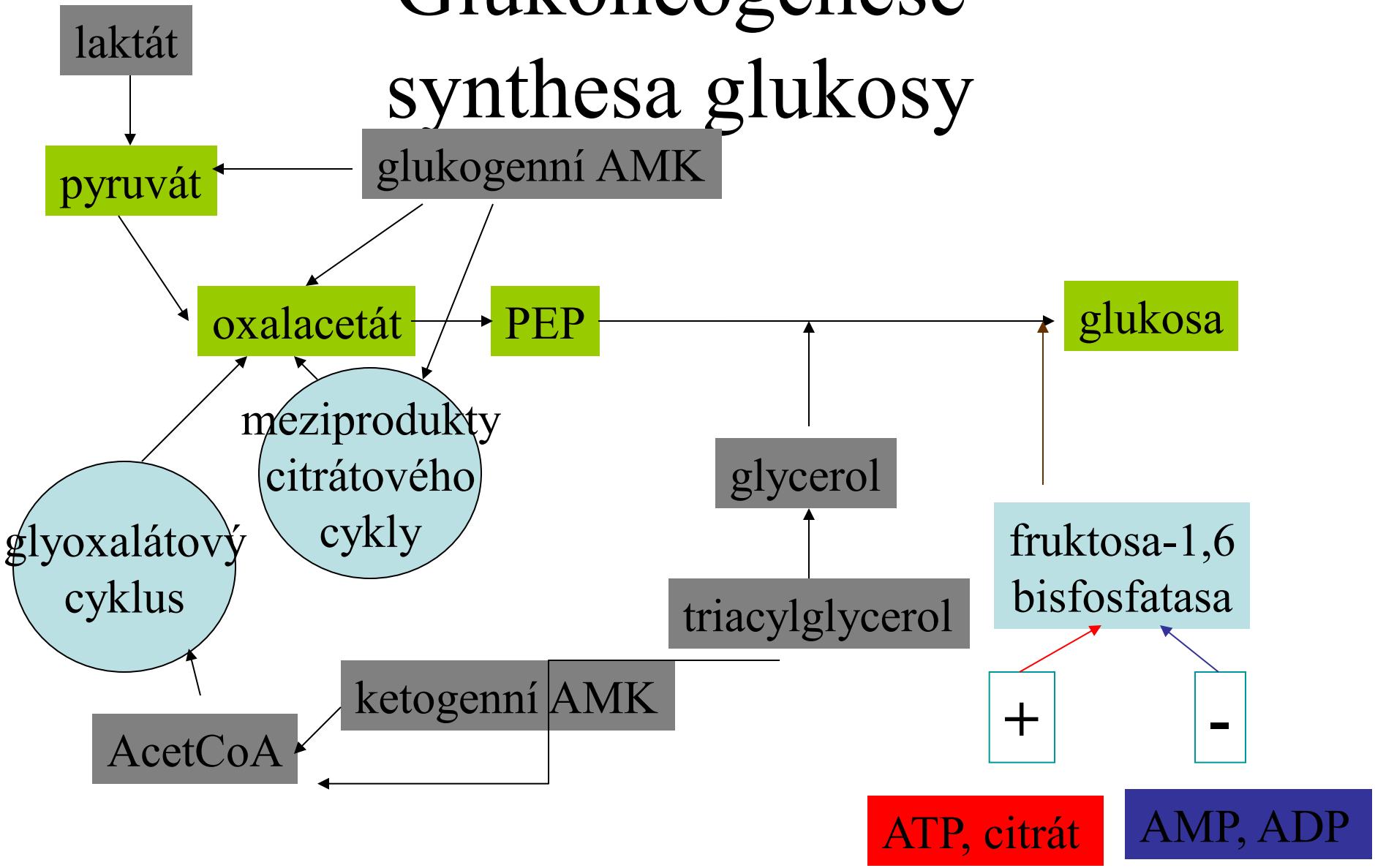
glycerol

triacylglycerol

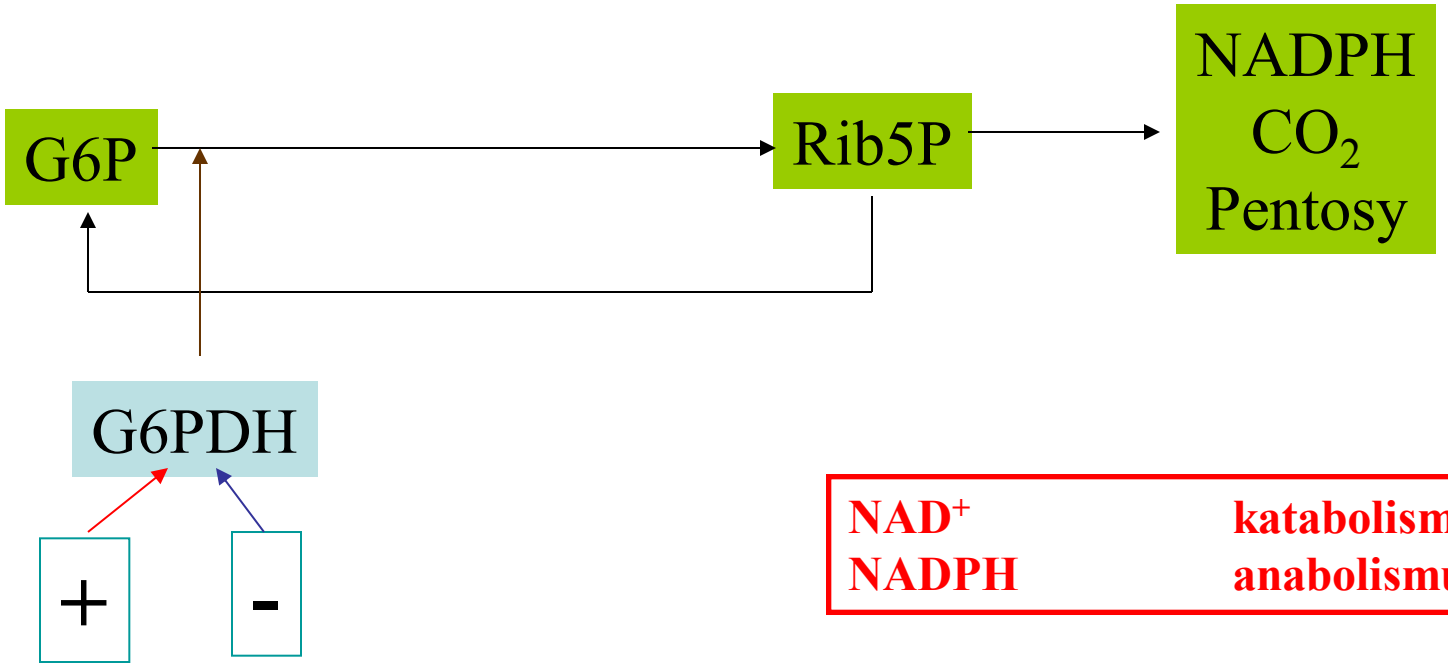
AcetCoA

laktát

Glukoneogenese
synthesa glukosy



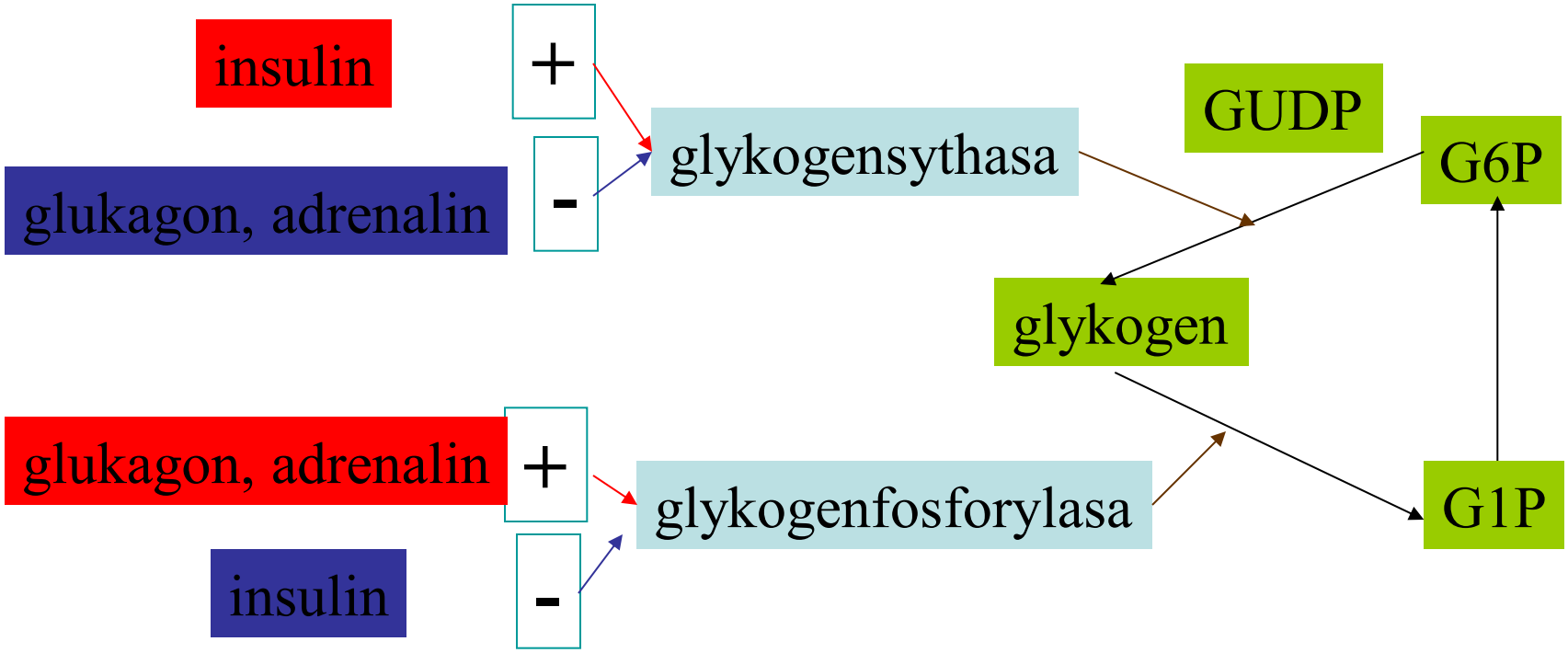
Pentosový cyklus
NADPH pro biosynthesu



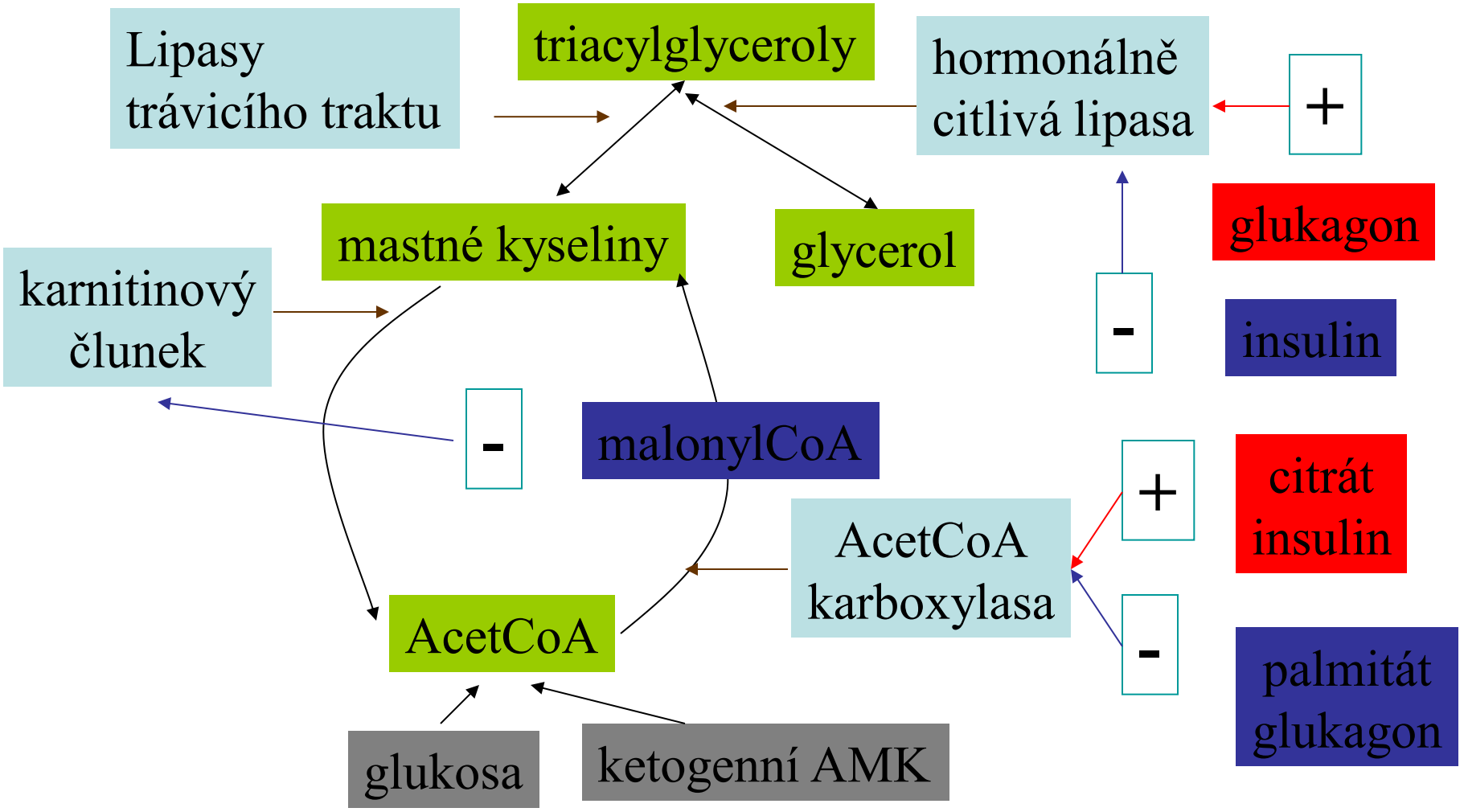
NAD^+ **katabolismus**
NADPH **anabolismus**

$NADP^+$ NADPH

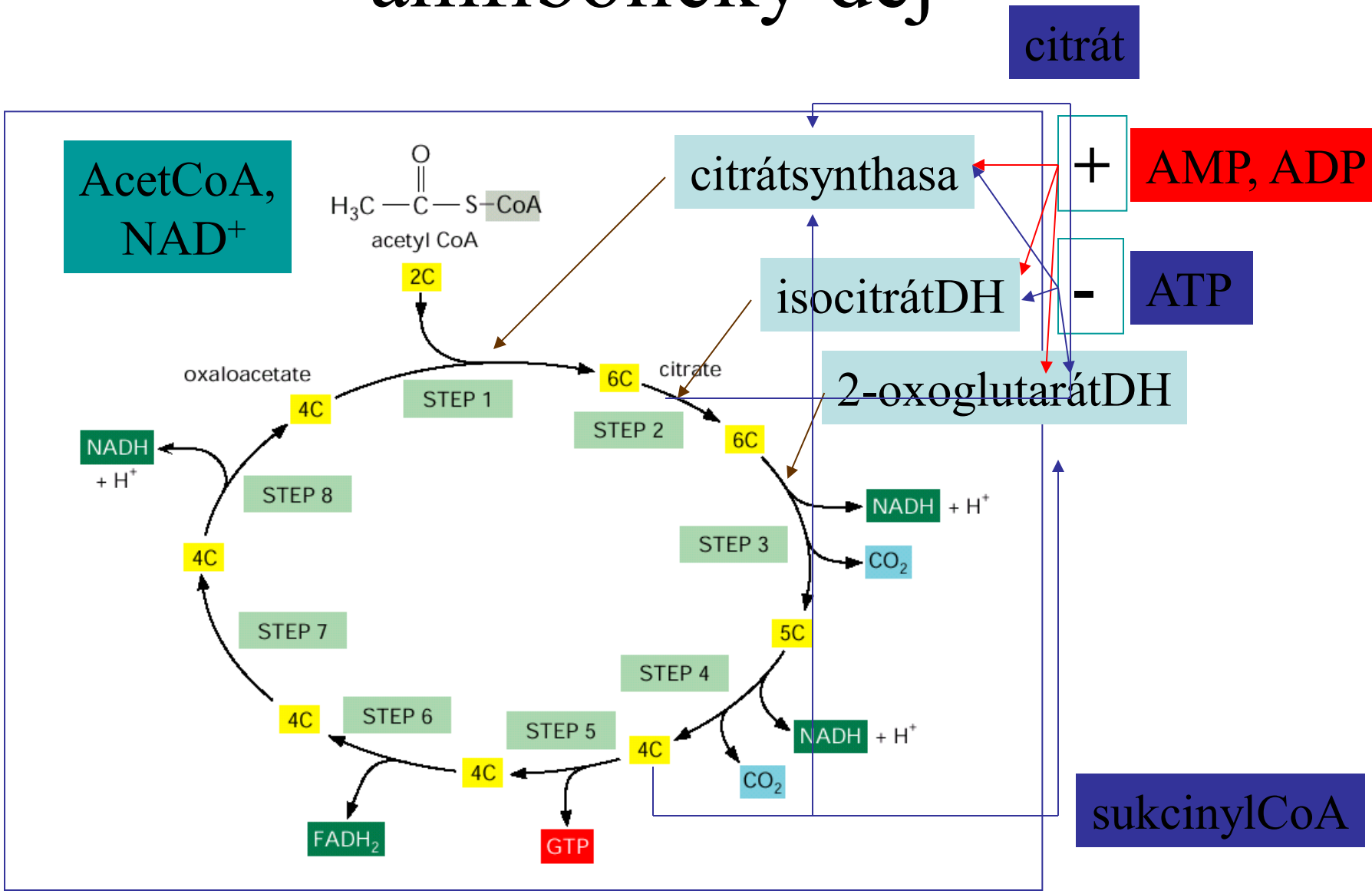
Synthesa a odbourávání glykogenu



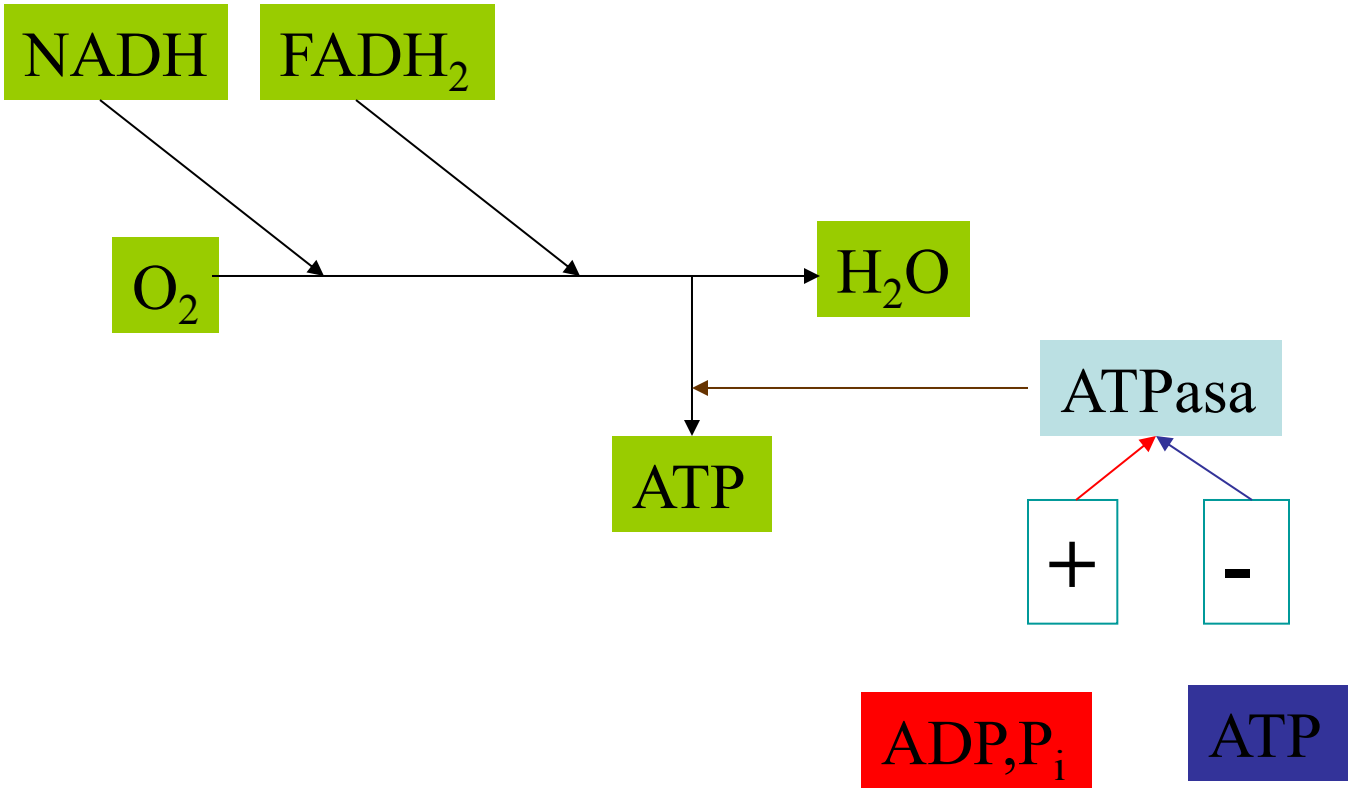
Metabolismus triacylglycerolů



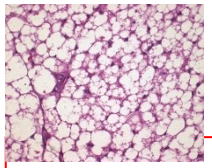
Citrátový cyklus amfibolický děj



Oxidační fosforylace
zisk ATP



Orgánová specializace



Hnědá tuková tkáň
versus
Bílá tuková tkáň