

# BIOCHEMISTRY

## VEIN BATCH

Lecture : 10

Done by : Mohammad  
Alomari



# Biochemistry

## Integration of metabolism

By: Tareq AL-Soudi / Tala Al-Omari / Hussam Hatem  
/ Johaina Taha / Raneem Abu-Qtaish / Areej Al-Hur

تفريغ : محمد العمري

# Types of Metabolism

By: Tareq Mohmmad Al-Soudi

# metabolism

Definition:

Thousands of chemical reactions organized, co-ordinated, and purposeful manner are taking place inside a cell

الmetabolism هي مجموعة تفاعلات تتم في الجسم ذات هدف بتشتغل بطريقة منظمة داخل الخلايا

1- الmetabolism مسؤول عن حصد الطاقة من الجزيئات الغنية بالطاقة عشان يستخدمها في العمليات اللي بتصير داخل الجسم

2- الآن لما نتناول أي مصدر غذائي, مبدأيا رح يصير لها تحلل polysaccharides, واللي تعتبر macromolecules, واللي رح تضل تتحلل لجزيئات أصغر وصولا للmonosaccharides, ثم رح يتم استخدامها عن طريق الجسم عشان تعطي الخلايا وظيفتها وهويتها

e.g. proteins, nucleic acids, polysaccharides, etc.

Biomolecules required for specialized functions of the cell are synthesized.

The metabolism serves the following purposes:

1. Chemical energy is obtained from the degradation of energy rich nutrients.

2. Food materials are converted into the building block precursors of cellular macromolecules.

3. Metabolic pathways are taking place with the help of sequential enzyme systems.

Regulation through the action of allosteric enzymes

increase

Decrease

Hormonal regulation

Regulation at the DNA level

the concentration of the enzyme is changed by regulation at the level of synthesis of the enzyme.

3- مسؤولة عن وظيفة سلسلة من الانزيمات داخل الخلايا بحيث كل انزيم إله وظيفة و process معينة يدخل فيها

من الأمور اللي بتأثر على عمل الenzyme هي الشفرة الوراثية (الDNA) اللي بتصنع الenzyme نفسه, فالموضوع بعتمد على كمية الenzymes اللي يصنعها الDNA

# Types of Metabolic Pathways

A.Catabolic: (degradation) pathways, where energy rich complex macromolecules are degraded into smaller molecules. Energy released during this process is trapped as chemical energy, usually as ATP.

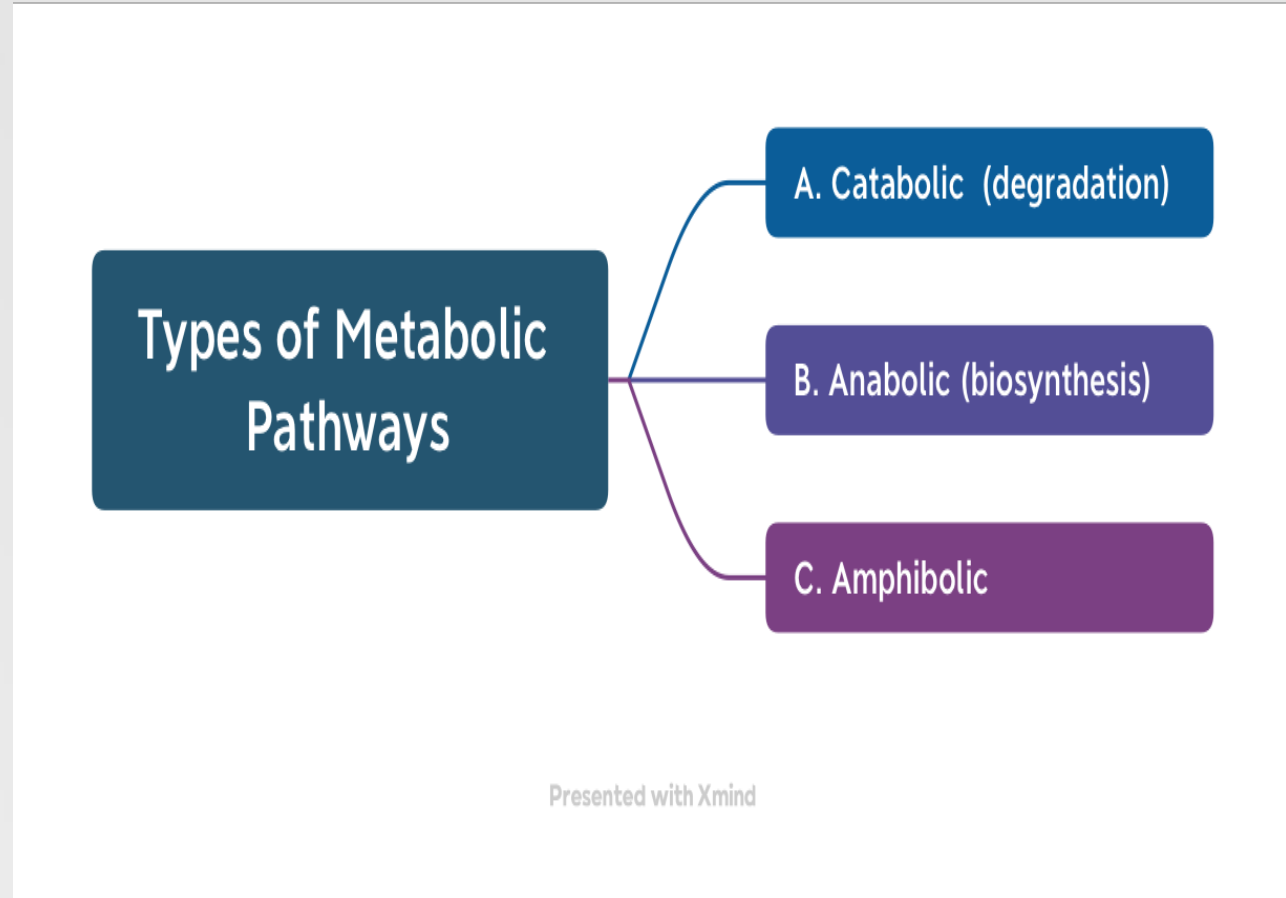
ال catabolic هو مسار التحطيم, فأحنا بنحول مركب معين لجزئيات أصغر منه, وعملية التكسير هاي رح تطلعنا طاقة, زي مبدأ تكسير ال glucose عبر ال glycolysis

B.Anabolic: (biosynthesis) pathways. The cells synthesize complex molecules from simple precursors. This needs energy.

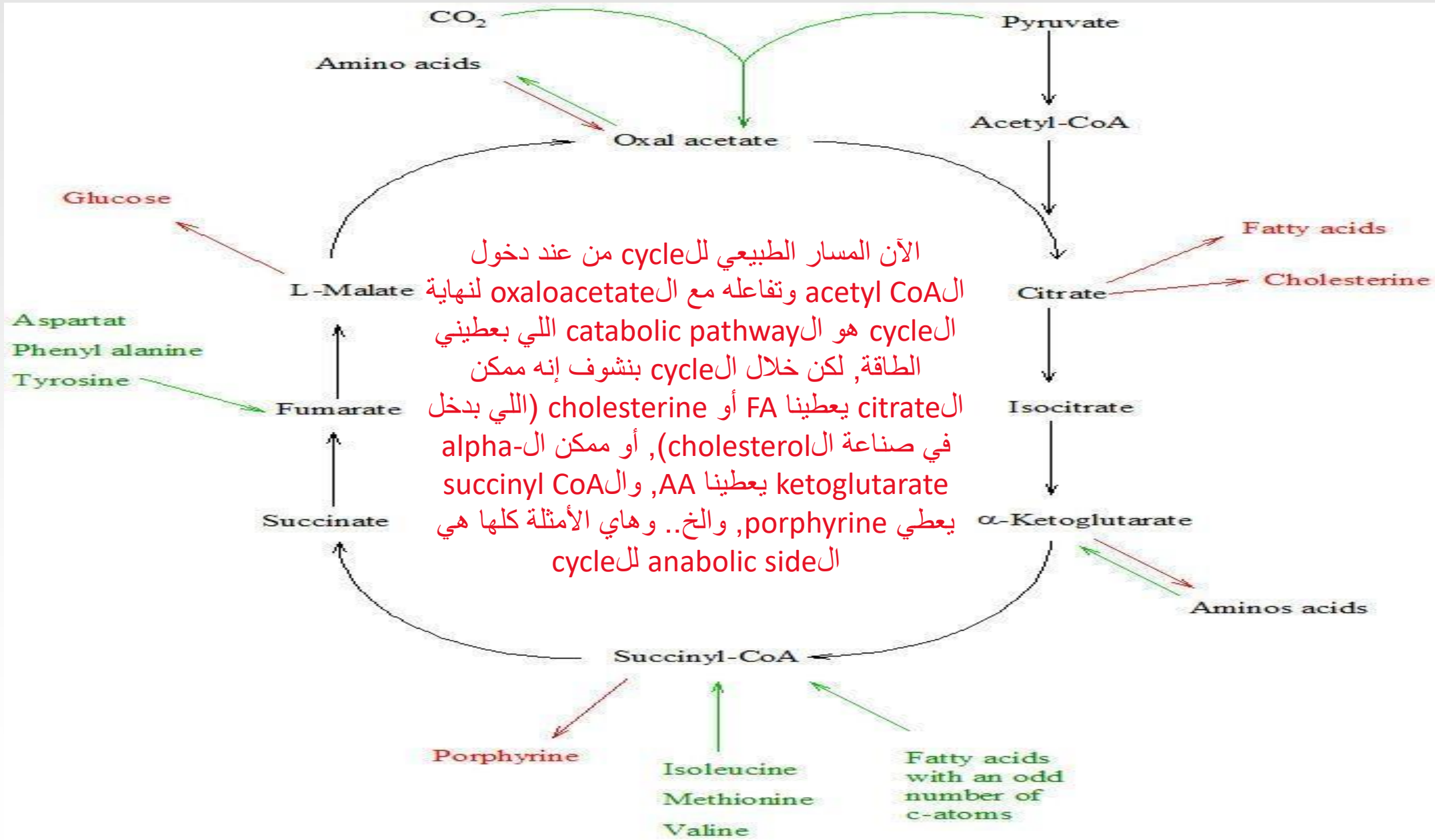
ال anabolic هو مسار البناء, زي ما بنبني proteins من amino acids, أو تكوين ال polysaccharides من ال monosaccharides, وبصير خلاله استهلاك للطاقة

C.Amphibolic: pathways are seen at cross-roads of metabolism, where both anabolic and catabolic pathways are linked. E.g. Citric acid cycle , pentose phosphate pathways

ال amphibolic بنقدر نقول إنه making and breaking, فهي دمج بين ال catabolic وال anabolic خلال مراحل هاي ال pathways زي اللي بصير بال Krebs cycle



# Amphibolic



# Stages or phases of metabolism

## Stages or Phases of Metabolism

الmetabolism مقسمة ل3 مراحل,

الprimary (أو مرحلة الdigestion) اللي بتصير على طول الGIT عند تناول الطعام, فمثلا الحلويات يبدأ هضمها في الفم عن طريق انزيم الamylase, أما الproteins ف بداخل الstomach عن طريق الpepsin, والfats في الsmall intestine عن طريق الlipase

### 1- primary metabolism

Digestion in the gastro-intestinal tract

Convert macromolecules to small units

e.g. proteins are digested to amino acids

وهدفها الأساسي تحويل الmacromolecules لsmall units

### 3- Tertiary metabolism (internal or cellular respiration)

These reduced equivalents enter into the electron transport chain (ETC, or respiratory chain), where energy is released

الtertiary هي المرحلة الأخيرة في الmetabolism بعد ما انتهينا من إنتاج الجزيئات اللي بتخزنلنا الطاقة, واللي رح نستخدمها في الETC

اللهم إني أسالك التوفيق والنجاح, في الدنيا والآخرة

### 2-secondary (intermediary) metabolism

Absorbed products, catabolized to smaller components, and ultimately oxidized to CO<sub>2</sub>

The reducing equivalents are mainly generated in the mitochondria by the final common oxidative pathway, citric acid cycle

In this process, NADH or FADH<sub>2</sub> are generated

الsecondary هي مرحلة الabsorption, يعني مثلا بعد ما كسرنا الpolysaccharide لmono زي الglucose ف يدخل في مرحلة الabsorption من الglycolysis و Krebs cycle وغيرها, وبهاي المرحلة بنتج عندي NADH و FADH<sub>2</sub> (وما ننسى الCO<sub>2</sub>), لكن مهم ننتبه إنه بهاي المرحلة تم انتاجهم فقط, ومش هون رح نستخدمهم

# Overview of Metabolism

1- Carbohydrates enter the glycolysis pathway, converted to acetyl CoA and are oxidized in the citric acid cycle. Carbohydrate metabolism is centered around glucose, and is **mainly used for provision of energy to the body** .

2- Lipid metabolism is centered around fatty acids, which are also used for provision of energy .  
هسا الجسم بيلش بحرق الglucose, بعد ما ينتهي الglucose في الجسم بتبلش مرحلة حرق الlipids, حيث تعتبر المخزن الإحتياطي الثاني للطاقة حيث يتم تحويلها لglucose عشان يستفيد منها الجسم

3- Amino acids are mainly meant for body building purpose. However, most of the amino acids are eventually transaminated , the carbon skeletons are oxidized. This will provide some energy.

But energy production is not the main purpose of amino acid metabolism.

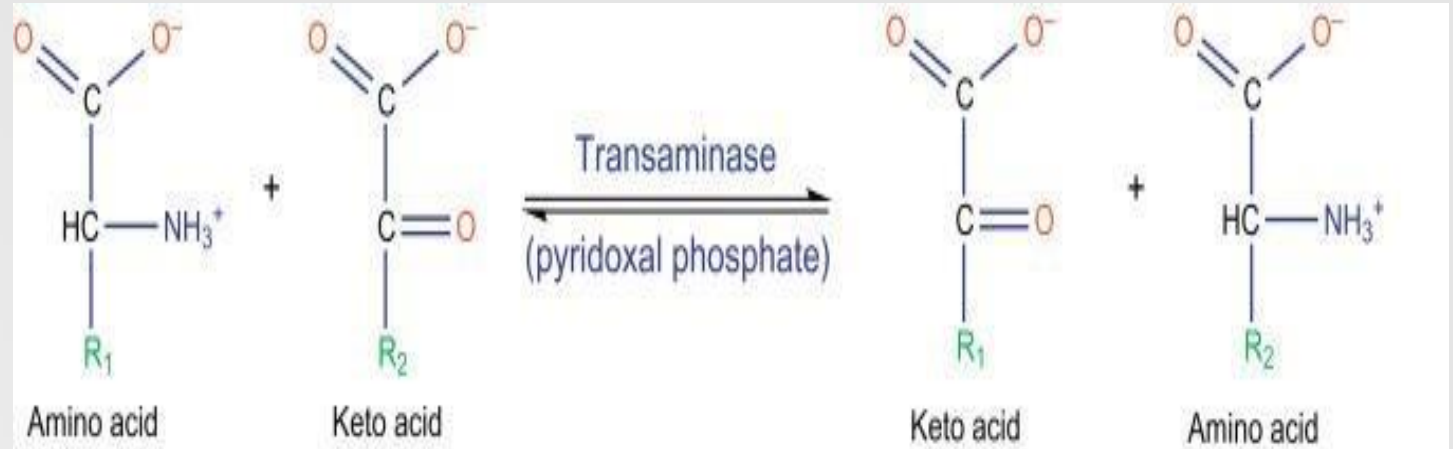
الآن لما نوصل لمرحلة إنه استفدنا الCHO والlipids بالجسم, ف المرحلة الأخيرة والملجأ الأخير للطاقة في الجسم هو استخدام الproteins, وبما إنه الproteins هي أساس بناء العضلات بالجسم بنلاحظ في البلدان اللي بتعاني من المجاعة نسبة نحافة عالية عنهم, والسبب إنه الجسم قاعد بحرق بالكتلة العضلية نفسها, وهاي الطاقة مش عالية, لكن الهدف منها البقاء على قيد الحياة



## Transamination meaning

Transamination : is the process by which amino groups are removed from amino acids and transferred to acceptor keto-acids to generate the amino acid version of the keto-acid and the keto-acid version of the original amino acid.

ال transamination هي مرحلة نزع ال amino keto ال group (ال NH<sub>3</sub>) من ال AA و نقله إلى ال keto acid (عن طريق انزيم ال Transaminase), وبالمقابل يتم نقل ال ketone group (ال =O) من ال keto acid لل amino acid..



الآن بما إنه ال AA خسر ال NH<sub>3</sub> واستقبل =O ف هاض يعني إنه تحوّل ل keto acid, وبعد ما صار العكس على ال keto acid ف رح يتحول ل AA

# Question test :

- ❖ Which of the following is false about phases of metabolism?
  - A. using the energy in the NADH & FADH<sub>2</sub> is in the tertiary phase
  - B. Digestion begins in primary phase
  - C. Oxidation of the products of the first phase is done at the tertiary phase
  - D. NADH & FADH<sub>2</sub> is generated in secondary phase

\*جواب السؤال هو C\*

# Profile of organs (1)

الprofile of organs بحكيك ايش همه الmetabolic pathways اللي بتصير بكل organ

By: Tala alomari

# METABOLIC PROFILE OF ORGANS

\*depending on glucose concentration :

\*\*low glucose level (fasting state, starvation)

# glucose must increase by special pathways,

e.g. :

- glycogenolysis
- gluconeogenesis

\*\*high glucose level (fed state)

# glucose must decrease by special

pathways, e.g. :

- glycolysis
- glycogenesis
- lipogenesis

الآن عشان أنشط أي اشي من هاي العمليات لازم بالبداية أحفز الenzymes المسؤولة عنها, وهاض الإشي بصير عن طريق hormonal regulation (من خلال الinsulin مثلا), أو عن طريق allosteric regulation

# so, forms of energy storage (fuel reserve) in the body are:

fats (the highest percentage), then proteins & Carbohydrates

\*و تعتبر الfats المخزن الأكبر للطاقة لأنها سهلة الأكسدة, وما بتحتاج كميات O2 كبيرة, بالإضافة لأنها not soluble in water, بالتالي يسهل تخزين كميات كبيرة منها بدون ما تسبب تجمع الماء حولها

# carbohydrates form the highest percentage that consume to release energy,

then proteins & fats

والCHO هي المصدر الأول لإنتاج الطاقة لأنه ما بنحتاج نستهلك ATP في تكسيرها

# METABOLIC PROFILE OF ORGANS

\*\*السبب في عدم احتواء الـ RBCs على mitochondria هو إنه وظيفة الـ RBCs هي نقل الـ O2 فقط، ولو احتوت على mitochondria كان رح يتم استهلاك الـ O2 قبل ما يوصل للأعضاء

The metabolic pattern or metabolic profile of different organs is different depending on its function. Moreover, the organs are able to adapt to metabolic alterations in fed state and starvation. The storage forms of fuels are shown in Table 8.1. (next slide)

يعني اختلاف وظائف الأعضاء وتركيبها رح يحدد طبيعة الـ metabolic pathways إليها

\*Calories are stored in the body as fat and glycogen.

Fat stores are mobilized actively **only on prolonged fasting**, even though adipose tissue fat is undergoing turnover on a daily basis.

بنلجاً للـ fats في الـ prolonged fasting بعد ما يتم استهلاك الـ carbohydrates

Caloric homeostasis is maintained regardless of whether a person is well fed, fasting, or in a state of starvation.

Similarly metabolic profile of various organs and tissues change to adapt to physiological and pathological states, so that caloric homeostasis is maintained unless extreme conditions set in.

**Table 8.1. Energy reserves of man**

Stored fuel	Weight (in gram)	Energy equivalent (in kilo calories)
Glycogen in liver	70	280
Glycogen in muscle	120	480
Glucose in body fluids	20	80
Fat in adipose tissue	15,000	135,000
Protein in muscle	6,000	24,000

بنلاحظ في الجدول إنه ال glycogen يتم تخزينه في كل من ال liver وال muscles, وبالرغم من إنه نسبة ال glycogen لكل 100g بتكون أقل داخل ال muscle (زي ما وضعنا بمحاضرة 7, سلايد 4), إلا إنه الوزن الكلي لل glycogen في ال muscles أكبر بسبب إنه الكتلة العضلية للجسم أكبر من كتلة ال liver بكثير..  
وبنشوف برضه كمية الطاقة الهائلة المخزنة داخل ال adipose tissue على شكل fats, ويليه ال proteins اللي تعتبر الملجأ الأخير لل energy في الجسم بعد استهلاك كل المصادر الأخرى

# 1- Brain

i . Although brain represents only 2% of adult body weight, it needs 10-20% cardiac output. About 750 ml of blood circulates through the brain per minute.

Neurons can survive only a few minutes without blood supply. Occlusion of blood supply to brain causes unconsciousness within 10 seconds.

ii. There is no stored fuel in the brain. Glucose, the preferred fuel for the brain, should be in continuous supply. Glucose can freely enter the brain cells.

الآن بختلف الكلام بين المصادر عن قدرة الـ brain على تخزين الـ glycogen, ف البعض يقول إنه الـ brain عنده القدرة على التخزين لكن لفترات قصيرة جدا جدا, والبعض يقول إنه غير قادر على التخزين أصلا.. لكن على العموم في كلتا الحالتين فالـ brain محتاج لتغذية دائمة ومستمرة من الـ glucose عن طريق الدم, واللي لو توقفت ولو لفترة قصيرة ما بتتجاوز دقائق معدودة رح يصير في ضرر حقيقة

اللهم إنك عفوٌ تحب العفو فاعفُ عنا

iii. About 60% of the total carbohydrates intake in the body are consumed and metabolized by the brain. Moreover, about 25% of the oxygen consumed by the adult body is due to glucose oxidation in brain. In children, this may be as high as 50%.

سبب حاجة ال brain لل O2 هو عشان يتمكن من القيام بعمليات الأكسدة, اللي رح تمكنه من إنتاج ال ATP, واللي بستخدمها ال brain في إنتاج ال action potential

iv. Brain under conditions of anoxia: In anoxia the rate of lactate production by glycolysis rises to 5 or 8 times within one minute.

وبهاي الحالة ارتفاع نسبة ال lactate ممكن تسببنا acidosis, عشان هيك بتم نقل الكميات الزائدة منه إلى ال liver عشان يتم تحويله مرة أخرى ل glucose, وهيك إحنا طلعنا بفائدتين, انتاج glucose والتخلص من ال lactate الزائد

v. Brain and starvation: **During starvation**, a significant part (60-70%) of the energy requirement of the brain is then met **by ketone bodies**

\*\*\*Blood glucose level below 30 mg/dl is fatal.



# 2. Skeletal Muscle:

i . The skeletal muscle forms about 45% of the total weight of the body. About 0.5% muscle weight is due to glycogen content. Following a meal, the muscle glycogen content increases by about 1% of the total weight.

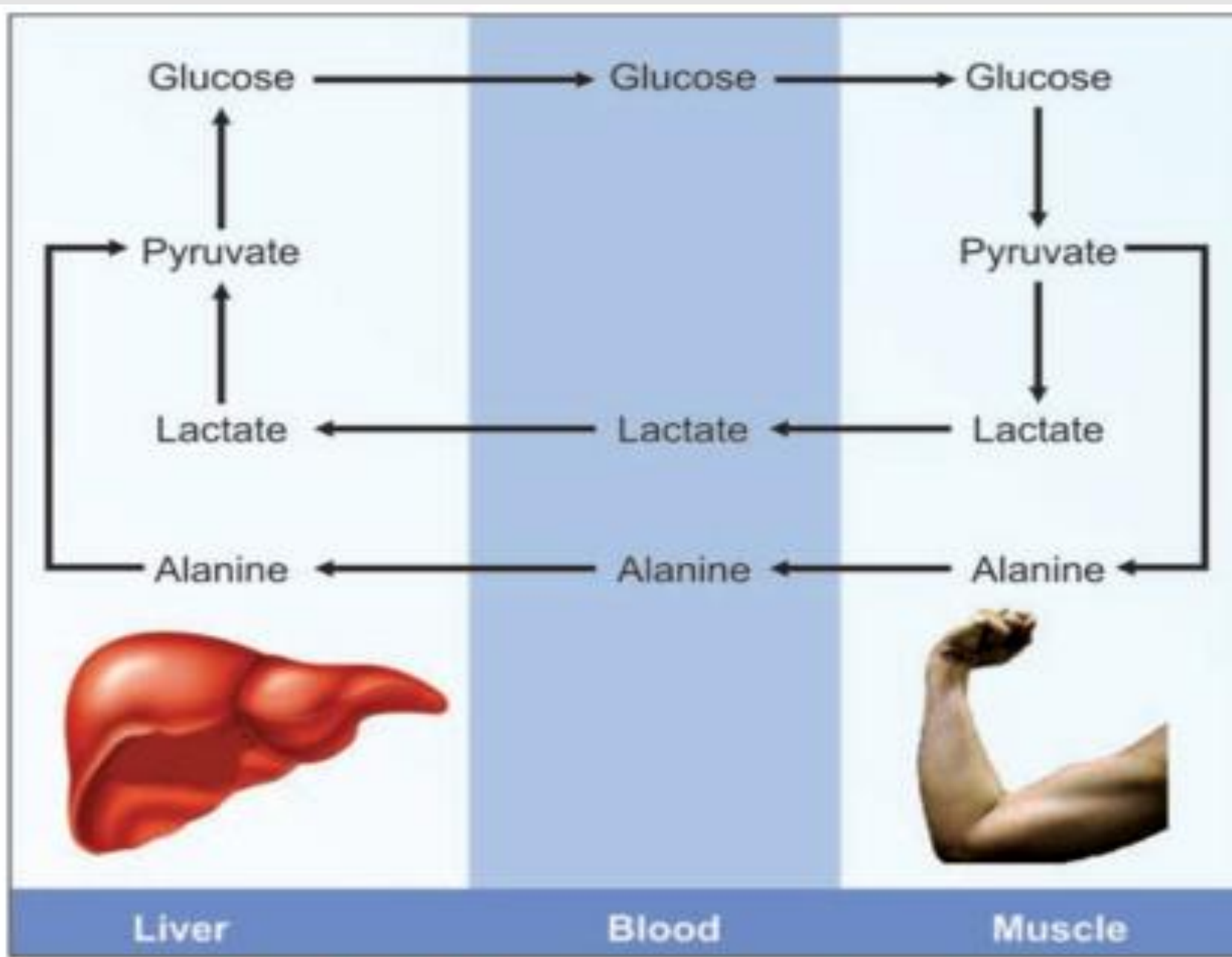
ii. Muscle metabolism after a meal: The uptake and storage of glucose by the skeletal muscle is under the influence of insulin. Following a meal, the level of the glucose and insulin are high. So glycogen synthesis is enhanced.

\*\*\*The resting muscle uses fatty acids as a major fuel (85%).

iii. Muscle metabolism during exercise: Muscle uses glycogen for short active spurts of activity. Glycogen is rapidly broken down to form lactate. The lactate has to be transported to liver to undergo gluconeogenesis (Cori's cycle). however, Muscle uses fatty acid as fuel for aerobic exercise and long distance running.

iv. Muscle metabolism during starvation: During starvation, maximum glucose is spared for the brain. The free fatty acid (FFA) mobilized from adipose tissue is the preferred fuel for muscle during starvation. FFA does not require insulin, and during fasting insulin level is low.

v. During prolonged starvation, muscle protein breakdown occurs, and alanine is released to the blood stream. It is transported to liver to provide substrate for gluconeogenesis (glucose-alanine cycle). The metabolic fuel during prolonged fasting is ketone bodies. Branched chain amino acids are utilized by the skeletal muscle.



**Fig. 9.30. Glucose alanine cycle**

**Table 8.3. Major fuels in different organs**

	<b>Brain</b>	<b>Skeletal muscle</b>	<b>Cardiac muscle</b>	<b>Adipose tissue</b>
<b>After a meal</b>	<b>Glucose</b>	<b>Glucose, Fatty acids</b>	<b>Glucose, pyruvate</b>	<b>Fatty acids; Glucose</b>
<b>Fasting (short term)</b>	<b>Glucose</b>	<b>Fatty acids</b>	<b>Fatty acids</b>	<b>Fatty acids</b>
<b>Fasting (long term)</b>	<b>Glucose; ketone bodies</b>	<b>Ketone bodies; Branched chain aa</b>	<b>Ketone bodies</b>	<b>Fatty acids; ketone bodies</b>
<b>Exercise</b>		<b>Glycogen</b>	<b>Fatty acids</b>	

# Profile of organs (2)

ال profile of organs بحكيك ايش همه ال metabolic pathways اللي بتصير بكل organ

By: Hussam Hatem

# 3-Adipose tissue

ما ننسى أولاً إنه في نوعين من ال Adipose T, ال White AT وال Brown AT, والحكي هون عن ال WAT, اللي يعتبر ال storehouse للطاقة في الجسم

- It is the storehouse of energy in the body (about 1,35,000 kcal)

- The uptake of glucose, glycolysis and lipogenesis are all favored by insulin.

في ال fed state يرتفع مستوى ال glucose بالدم, وهاض رح يحفز إفراز ال insulin, واللي رح يسمح لل WAT إنها توخذ هاض ال glucose

- About 25% of glucose taken up by adipose tissue is metabolized by the PP pathway, and the rest by glycolysis.

و 25% من ال glucose اللي أخذ ال WAT رح يتم التعامل معه عن طريق ال Pentose Phosphate Pathway, اللي ينتج منها ال ribose 5-P و NADPH, أما ال 75% الباقية رح يتم التعامل معها عبر ال glycolysis

- The energy is stored in the concentrated form, triacyl glycerol.

بالنهاية الخلايا رح توصل لمرحلة يتوقف فيها إنتاج ال ATP ويتم تخزين ال glucose الزيادة على شكل TAG اللي بحتوي على 3 FA, و تم تخزينه بهاض الشكل لأنه إحنا حالياً داخل ال adipose tissue,

- The NADPH generated from the shunt pathway is used for the synthesis of fatty acids.

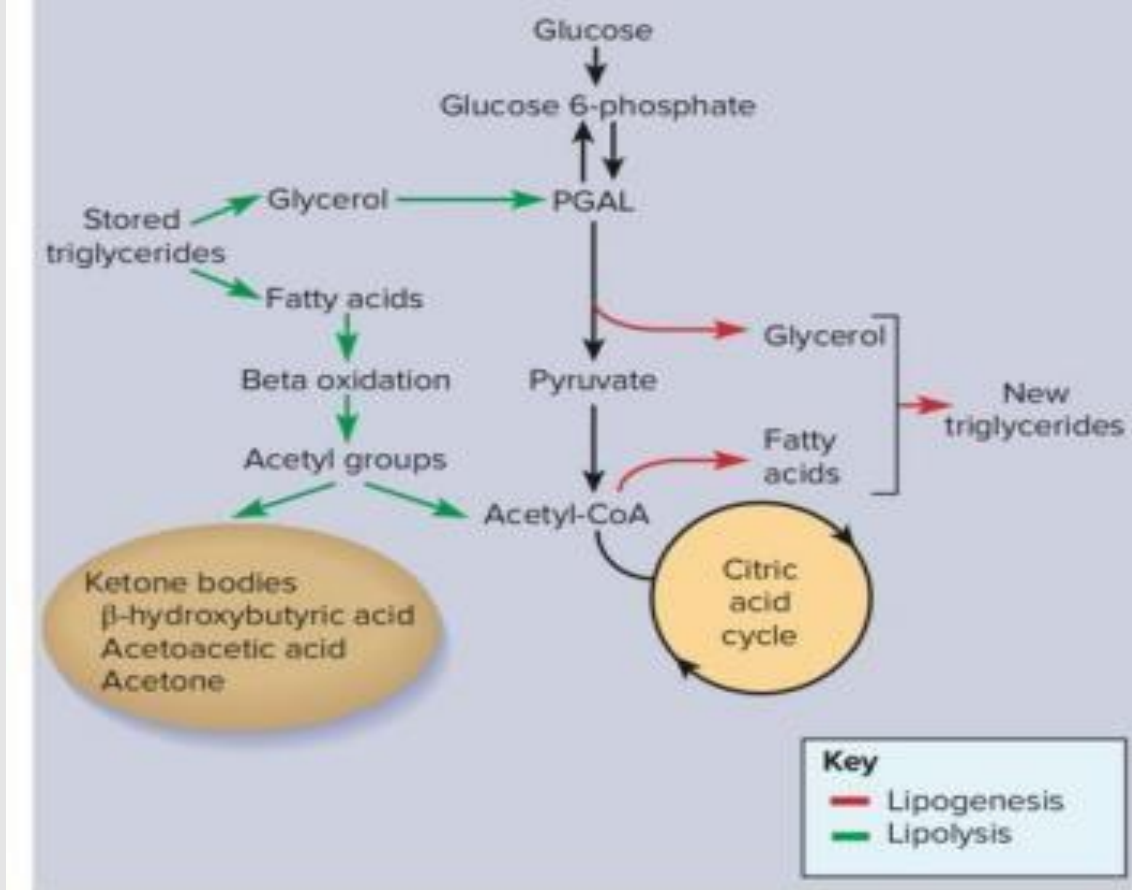
- The NADH produced during glycolysis is used to reduce the DHAP to glycerol-3-phosphate.

وال glycerol هاض يتم الحصول عليه عن طريق ال intermediate مهم بال glycolysis وهو ال Dihydroxy Acetone Phosphate (DHAP) اللي رح يصير له ال reduction عن طريق ال glycerol-3-P-dehydrogenase (انتبه للإسم, مش glyceride) وبعطينا ال glycerol-3-P, واللي عن طريق انزيم ال phosphatase رح يتحول بالنهاية ل Glycerol, اللي رح يكون جاهز للارتباط بال 3 FA وينتج عنا ال TriAcyl Glycerol

# Adipose tissue

الآن الFA يتم تصنيعها عن طريق الacetyl CoA (بوجود الNADPH اللي نتجت قبل شوي), لكن الacetyl CoA بالبداية يكون داخل الmitochondria, والenzymes المسؤولة عن تصنيع الFA بتكون موجودة بالcytoplasm, فاللي بصير إنه بالإستعانة بـ Krebs cycle يتفاعل الacetyl CoA مع الoxaloacetate وينتج الcitrate, اللي رح يطلع برا الmitochondria ويصير عكس للعملية هاي ويرجع لـ acetyl CoA, ويصنع الFA, والحكي هاض كله بصير في الfed state

- The glycerol is derived from dihydroxy acetone phosphate (DHAP), an intermediate of glycolysis.
- The fatty acids are re-esterified to form triacyl glycerol
- Therefore, for storage of triacyl glycerol, both fatty acid synthesis and glycolysis should operate.
- During fasting, triglycerides in the adipose tissue are hydrolysed. Cyclic AMP mediated activation of hormone sensitive lipase occurs in response to the high glucagon-insulin ratio.
- Glucocorticoids also have a stimulant lipolytic effect during fasting.



**FIGURE 26.11** Pathways of Lipolysis and Lipogenesis in Relation to Glycolysis and the Citric Acid Cycle.

? Name the acid–base imbalance that results from the accumulation of the ketone bodies shown in the oval.

في الfasting state بصير العكس, حيث الTAG رح يصيرله hydrolysis ويعطينا glycerol و 3 FA واللي يعتبروا مصدر مهم للطاقة (source of fuel) للorgans, وهاي العملية بتصير عن طريق مجموعة من الhormones (اللي هي الglucocorticoids, glucagon, epinephrine), اللي رح يزيدوا في الfasting state, و رح يرتبطوا على سطح الخلية (على السكر) عن طريق الG protein, حيث الreceptor يرتبط مع الG protein, اللي رح يعمل على ازالة الalpha subunit, اللي رح تروح للadenyl cyclase وتعمله activation, ف رح يحول الATP لـ cAMP, اللي رح ترتبط بـ protein kinase, اللي بالنهاية رح يبيلش يضيف phosphate, ف صفت آلية عمل هاي الhormones هي إضافة الphosphate

# 4-Liver

- The liver plays a central role in metabolism by providing adequate quantities of metabolic fuel for other organs. Almost all the metabolic pathways operate in the liver; a notable exception being ketolysis.

I. Liver metabolism in fed state: Underwellfed conditions, the liver takes up glucose from circulation and stores it as glycogen.

بعد ما يصير absorption للغذاء رح يتم نقل المواد اللي تم امتصاصها للliver عن طريق الportal vein, وهناك ببلش يصيرلهم metabolism حسب حاجة الجسم, ف لو كانت نسبة الglucose قليلة في الجسم بعمل على تزويد الجسم بهاض الglucose عشان يرجع للمستوى الطبيعي, ولو كانت نسبته عالية بخزنه على شكل glycogen

- Similarly, the fatty acids synthesized by the liver are incorporated into VLDL and secreted into blood stream. Liver is the major site of degradation of amino acids and detoxification of ammonia into urea

\*VLDL = Very Low Density Lipoprotein

سبحان الله وبحمده, عدد خلقه, و زنة عرشه, ومداد كلماته



# Liver

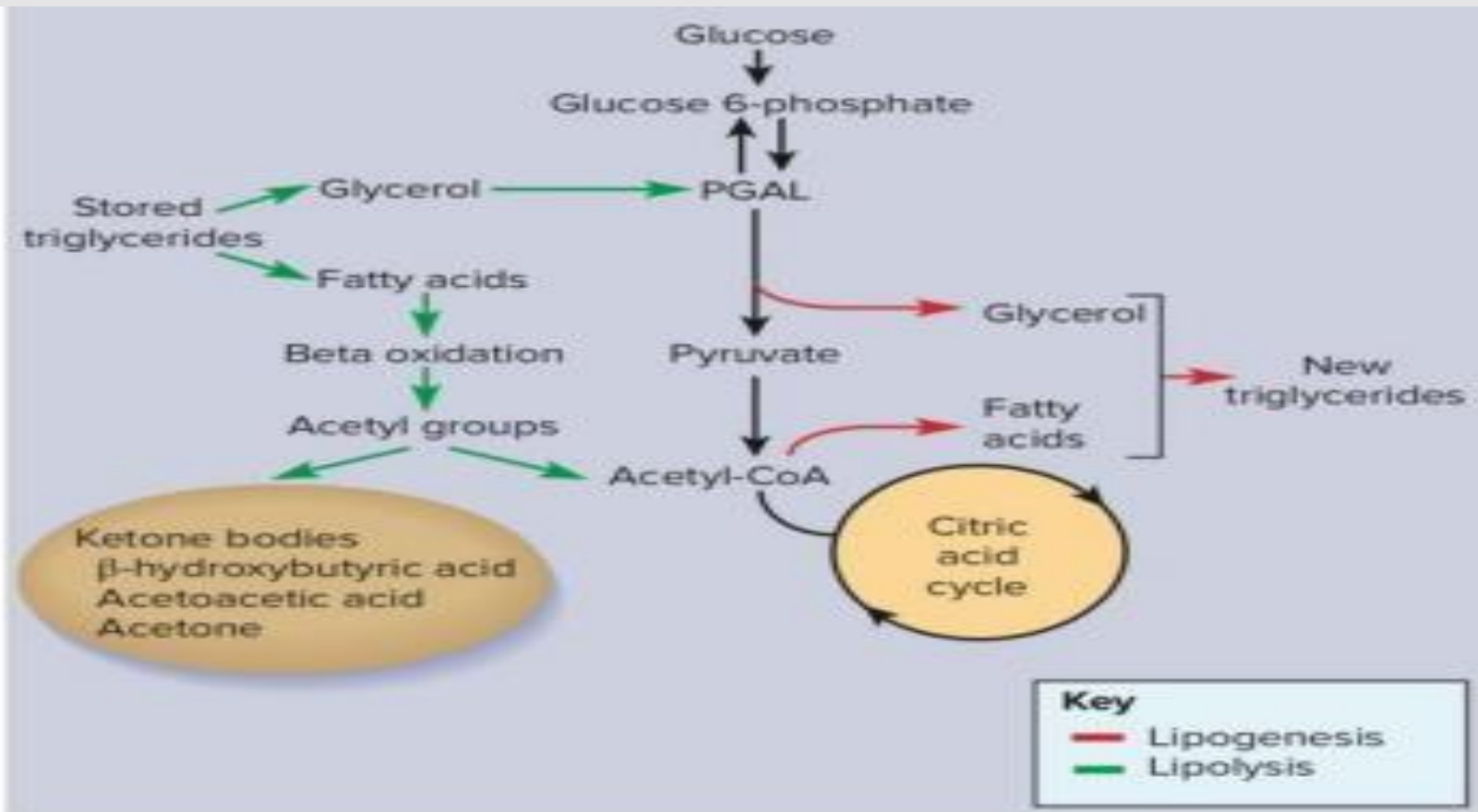
II . During starvation, liver provides glucose by glycogenolysis and later by gluconeogenesis so that the obligatory requirements of the brain are met.

- Moreover, liver also produces the ketone bodies, an alternate source of fuel. But the liver cannot use ketone bodies as its own fuel. **ال liver يصنع ال ketone bodies لكن ما يستخدمهم, حيث يتم استخدامهم في ال brain وال muscles**

- Ketone bodies also produced in person who has uncontrolled diabetes mellitus-1. **بنلجاً لل ketone bodies في حالتين, في حالة ال prolonged starvation, وفي حالة ال uncontrolled diabetes mellitus-1 (وبهاي الحالة يكون في ال acetone/ sweet smell)**

- Ketone bodies are used as 2nd source of fuel in brain and muscles

في ال fasting state ببلش إنتاج ال glucose عن طريق ال glycogenolysis, ثم gluconeogenesis, بعدين بتبدأ عملية ثانية عن طريق ال FA اللي في ال liver, حيث هاض ال FA بصيرله beta oxidation و يعطينا ال acetyl CoA (اللي ما بقدر يرجع ل pyruvate لأنه هاي العملية irreversible), الآن كمية قليلة من ال acetyl CoA بتدخل ال Krebs cycle (كمية قليلة بسبب إنه ال oxaloacetate يتم سحبه ل pathway آخر اللي هو ال gluconeogenesis), والنسبة الأكبر منه يتم تحويله ل ketone bodies, وال ketone bodies هاي أنواع, زي ال acetone, acetoacetic acid, beta hydroxybutyrate acid, النوعين اللي بنتهوا ب acid من اسمهم بنسنتج إنهم بعملوا على زيادة ال acidity في الجسم (يعني بتقل ال pH)



**FIGURE 26.11 Pathways of Lipolysis and Lipogenesis in Relation to Glycolysis and the Citric Acid Cycle.**

**?** Name the acid–base imbalance that results from the accumulation of the ketone bodies shown in the oval.

# 5-cardiac muscles

- Heart consumes more energy than any other organ. It utilizes about 6 kg of ATP per day, 20-30 times of its own weight.
- Cardiac muscle derives its energy by oxidative metabolism of fatty acids (60- 90%) and glucose 10-40%. Ketone bodies are also normally metabolized.
- In addition, energy transfer to heart's myofibrils occurs by creatine kinase catalyzed energy shuttle. Phosphocreatine being a smaller molecule than ATP can easily diffuse into the myofibrils from mitochondria.

لما يصير oxidation metabolism للـ FA والـ glucose رح ينتج عنا ATP, اللي رح يكون داخل الـ mitochondria (اللي هي ناتجة من الـ respiratory chain), ف اللي بصير إنه الـ creatine بتفاعل مع الـ ATP ويصير اسمه phosphocreatine (أو creatine phosphate) وهاض هو اللي رح يطلع برا الـ mitochondria لأنه حجمه أصغر بكثير من الـ ATP فنقله فعليا أسهل, بعدين بعد ما يخرج بروح يتفاعل مع الـ ADP ويحوله لـ ATP جديد عشان يتم استخدامه من قِبَل الـ enzymes

- The myofibrillar creatine kinase catalyses the reformation of ATP.
- The free creatine diffuses back.
- The creatine kinase system acts as an energy buffer, by keeping ATP level constant

# Cardiac muscles

- When ADP level increases due to a fall in phosphocreatine, it inhibits intracellular enzymes causing failure of the heart's contracting mechanism.
- ❖ In a failing heart, the uptake and utilization of fatty acids and glucose occur.
- ❖ In advanced heart failure, insulin resistance also develops, further decreasing the glucose utilization.
- ❖ the metabolism of a hypertrophied heart switches from fatty acid utilization to glucose

# Question test :

- ❖ Which of the following can be used in the diagnosis of a person with un-controlled diabetes ?
- A. Increase in acidity caused by high CO<sub>2</sub>
- B. More creatine kinase 2 is found in the blood
- C. The patient has a sweet smell
- D. Increases PH of the urine
- E. Measuring blood glucose level after a meal

# EFFECTS OF EXERCISE ON METABOLIC PROFILE

Johaina taha

# METABOLISM BASICS

# Aerobic vs Anaerobic metabolism



# Effect of Exercise on Metabolic Profile

- Long distance running is the typical example of aerobic exercise, where as sprinting or weight lifting exemplifies anaerobic exercise. During anaerobic exercise, the major organ involved is the skeletal muscle with very little involvement of other organs. The relative ischemia created by the compression of blood vessels in the muscle will necessitate the use of glycogen and phosphocreatine available in the muscle to supply the required energy.

- لما نتحرك اثناء ال exercise بصير عنا contraction العضلات ، يعني رح نزيد الضغط على الأوعية الدموية ، فكمية الدم الحاملة للأكسجين الواصلة للخلايا قاعدة بنقل, بهاي الحالة الخلايا العضلية حتبدأ توخذ طاقتها من ال Glycogen

- مخازن ال glycogen رح تبدأ تتكسر عبر عملية glycogenolysis, و رح نبدأ ننتج طاقة تستفيد منها العضلات بعملها , و هاض هو ال Anaerobic exercise, ما في اكسجين, و ال glucose قاعج بتكسر و بعطينا pyruvate و ال pyruvate بتحول ل lactic acid , هاي العملية بتكوّن كمية ATP قليلة، و لكنها بتتناسب مع الرياضة الخفيفة الي ما فيها جهد زي ال weight lifting

- During moderate aerobic exercise, the muscular stores of glycogen are used, but in a normal individual this is not sufficient to provide a continuous supply of ATP for exercise like long distance running. The RQ falls during long distance running since there is a progressive change from glycogenolysis to fatty acid oxidation to meet the energy demands. Muscles start oxidizing fatty acids and the high AMP level which activates AMP kinase and low malonyl CoA that activates CAT will favor fatty acid oxidation. The training for athletes is different depending on whether they are sprinters or long distance runners since the energy sources are different. Rest after a vigorous muscular activity often results in repletion of the exhausted glycogen stores.

(تفاصيل هاي الفقرة مش مطالبين فيها حالياً, ف نفهم الفكرة الرئيسية وخلص)

- In muscle developed by exercise and training, the size and number of mitochondria are more as well as the level of enzymes for fatty acid oxidation and ketone body utilization. Hence, the trained muscle can better utilize noncarbohydrate sources of energy. So exhaustion is delayed.

لو الواحد بدأ يتمرن لفترات طويلة ، ال glycogen ما رح يكون كافي و كمياته بمخازن ال skeletal muscles بتكون قليلة, و بما انه ال glucose بدأ ينفذ فهون بييجي دور الدهون المخزنة بالجسم, اللي بتبدأ تروح عالعضلات الي عندها انزيمات لتبدأ تتكسر ب عدة عمليات ، و رح تكسر ال fatty acid ل acetyl CoA

## Box 8.2. Long Distance Running do not Compete with Sprinters!!

- Long distance running is an example of **aerobic exercise**. Metabolic profile of organs changes during aerobic exercise with fatty acids and ketone bodies being the preferred fuel for the skeletal muscle. Because glycogenolysis is not sufficient to meet the energy demands of prolonged aerobic exercise.
- **Anaerobic exercise**, on the other hand, has no effect on the metabolic profile of organs other than skeletal muscle. The skeletal muscle depends on its own glycogen stores and phosphocreatine to meet the demand for ATP.

- Long distance running – aerobic
- Sprinting and weight lifting – anaerobic
- + contraction of muscles → + compression of blood vessels → - blood contains oxygen glycogenolysis → aerobic metabolism → lactic acid
- + time → + hypertrophy → + number and size of mitochondria → + enzymes and proteins → fatty acid oxidization and keto body utilization → glucose → glycolysis → aerobic exercise

(increase and growth of muscle cells) hypertrophy وبدنا نكون عارفين انه في اشي بصير بالعضلات اسمه  
 فالخلايا بتتضخم و ال mitochondria بتتضخم و عمل الانزيمات و نشاطها بيزيد, بهاي الحالة العضلات بتبدأ تشتغل احسن و  
 بتصير قادرة تعمل keto body utilization و Fatty acid oxidation

- During anaerobic exercise, the major organ involved is the skeletal muscles , we break down the GLYCOGEN
- During aerobic exercise, we break down the FATS , to preferer it as fuel to skeletal muscles

- During exercise whether its aerobic or anaerobic our body concentrating our blood to the sites of exercise like skeletal muscles by VD and reduce the amount of blood in area that is not used in exercise like GIT by action of  $\alpha_1$  receptors (VC)
- so drinking high amount of water during exercise will lead to loss of VC and increase amount of blood in GIT and this will reduce the amount of blood going to the areas of exercise so will lead to weakness of these area i.e weakness of skeletal muscles

# Metabolic adaptation during starvation

By: Raneem Abu-qtaish

في ال1981 عملوا دراسة على أفريقيا, ولاحظوا إنه 13 مليون حالة وفاة خلال الأعوام السابقة كان سببها الstarvation, وبالرغم من انتشار المجاعات الهائل واستمرار زيادة هاي الوفيات, إلا إنه ما رح نوصل لمرحلة انقراض أحد الشعوب بسبب المجاعة, لأنه الجسم يبذل كل ما بوسعه عشان يعمل adaptation (تطويع) للمواد بداخله ويستثمرها عشان يـsurvive



اللهم إني أستودعك أموري كلها, فوفقني لما تحبه وترضاه

# Starvation : extreme fasting and drain energy

والstarvation هو نفس الfasting, لكن لفترات أطول



# Early adaptation of fasting



## 1. glucose from glycogen :GLYCOGENOLYSIS

With fasting ,the insulin levels decrease, and glucagon levels increase

Decreased blood glucose → glucagon released → goes to liver (via portal blood where it is first secreted from pancreas) → glycogenolysis (and inhibit glycogen synthesis ).

الآن الجسم مش قاعد يستقبل أي مصدر من مصادر الغذاء اللي رح تعطيه طاقة, وهون بتبلش عمليات الadaptation عشان الجسم يعطينا طاقة من المواد المخزنة بداخله أصلا, بدايةً بالliver, بحيث بعد ما يقل مستوى الglucose بالدم رح يبيلش إفراز هرمون الglucagon من الpancreas وبعدها ينتقل للliver, بحيث يعمل على تكسير الglycogen وتزويد الجسم بالglucose

Approx 75-150 gms of glycogen stored in the liver to maintain the blood glucose for about 12-24 hours (18 hr book )

The primary requirements for glucose is to meet the demand of the brain

والbrain بعتمد عالglucose بشكل أساسي لأنه الneurons ما عندها oxidizing enzymes بتشتغل على اشي ثاني غير الglucose, وأصلا لو بدنا نستعمل الAmino acids مثلا ف إحنا بالأساس بنستعملهم ك neuron transmitters, وأكد ما رح استعملهم لإنتاج الطاقة وأخسر اشي مهم زي هيك بالمقابل



**PANCREAS**



Glucagon



**LIVER**



Glucose  
Decreased

**BLOOD VESSEL**



Glucose

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# Second stage : gluconeogenesis

الgluconeogenesis ببداية في المراحل الأخيرة من الglycogenolysis (قبل انتهاء الglycogen)

Gluconeogenesis is accelerated even before the glycogen stores are depleted

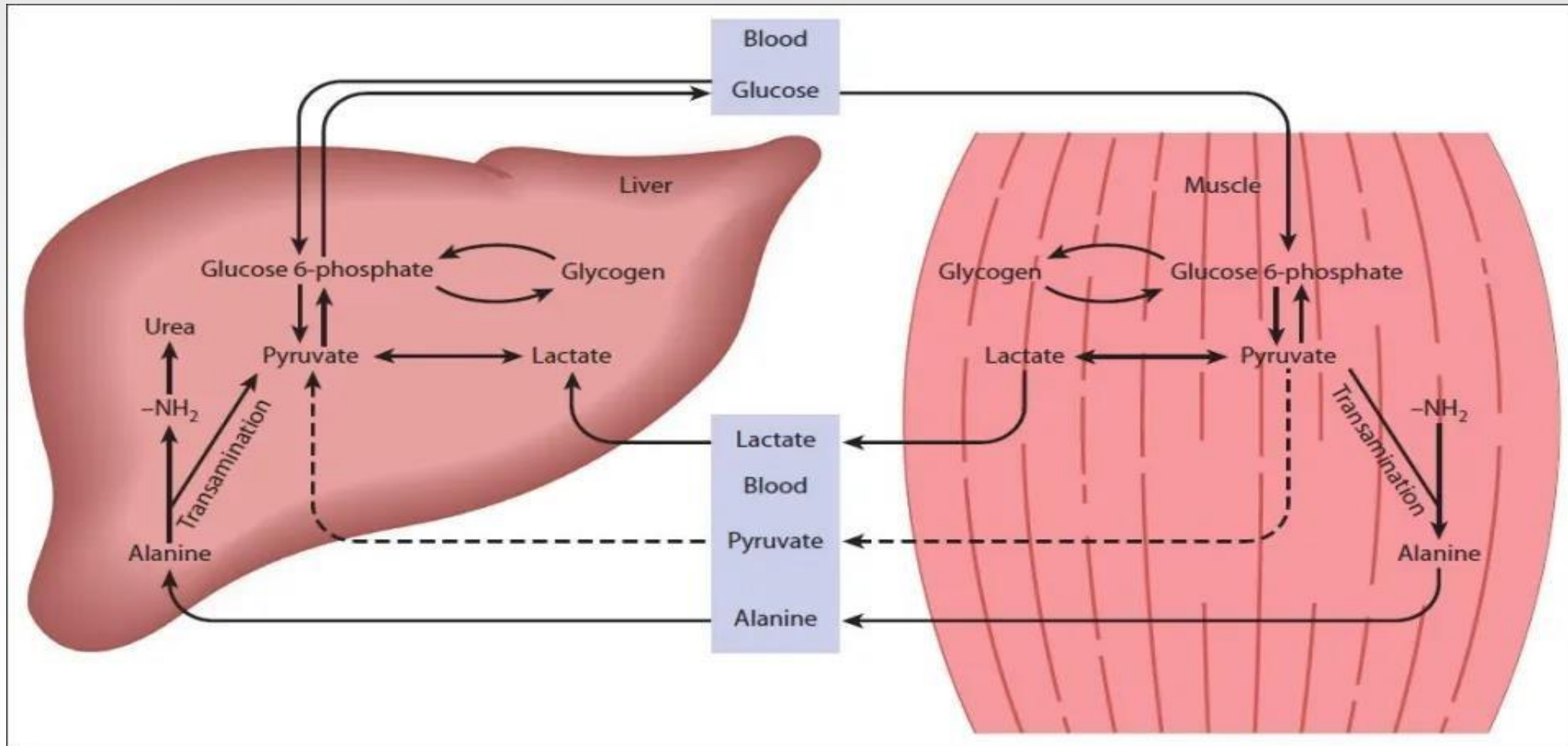
Protein breakdown in skeletal muscle → amino acids release into circulation (particularly important are alanine & glutamine) → liver and kidney extract these amino acids from blood → form glucose

The branched chain amino acids liberated by muscle protein catabolism especially leucine and isoleucine are utilized by the muscle to give energy.

Alanine is transported from muscle to liver, transaminated [harmless form] → pyruvate → glucose

اللهم أعنا على شكرك وذكرك وحسن عبادتك

# Gluconeogenesis



# Third stage: Lipolysis

بهاي ال stage إحنا هون وصلنا للadipose tissue, بحيث يتم تكسير الlipids, ف بنتج عنّا glycerol (اللي رح يدخل في ال gluconeogenesis) و fatty acids (اللي رح تستخدم ك fuel)

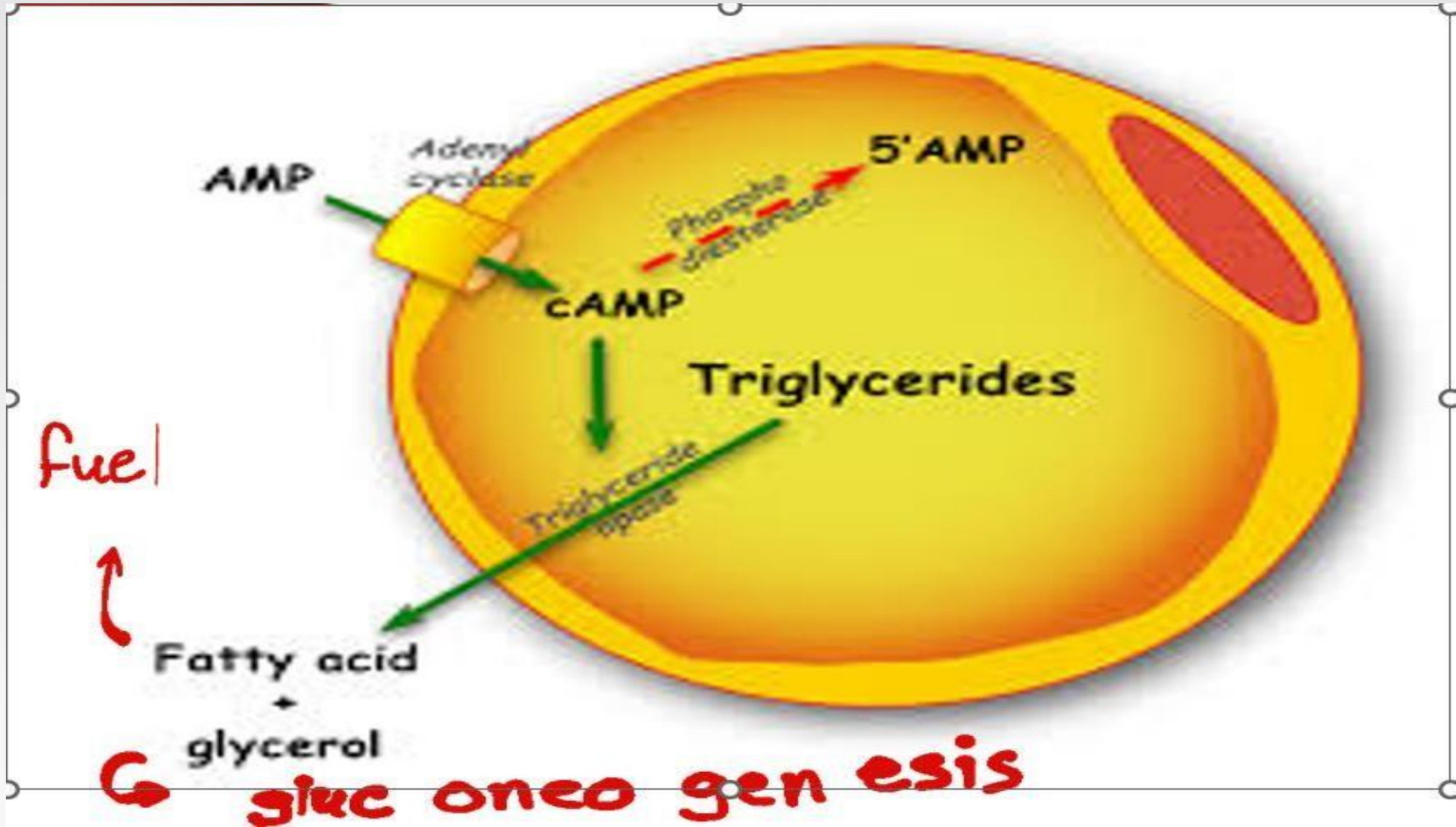
Several hours of fasting will lead to a decline in insulin levels (high glucagon – insulin ratio ) → this increases the breakdown of TGs (under the influence of hormone –sensitive lipase ) → release of FA and glycerol in the blood

FAs will be used as fuel by extracerebral tissues  
(muscles,liver,kidney)

\*TG = Triglycerides

Glycerol goes to liver where it will be used for gluconeogenesis

# Lipolysis



After 3 days of starvation → liver will now start forming ketone bodies (partial oxidation of fatty acids ) → brain now start switching over to ketone bodies as a fuel → heart can use the ketone bodies

بعد 3 أيام من ال starvation ببلش تصنيع ال ketone bodies (اللي تعتبر ال 2nd source of energy for brain), لكن فعليا بتسببنا أضرار, والسبب إنها بالنهاية عبارة عن acids, واللي رح تسببنا acidosis (اللي بمثل ال stage 4) وتقلل ال pH

After a week or more into starvation :

Ketone bodies become the major source of fuel for the brain, proteins will be spared now .

With continued starvation, survival will depend on TG stores of individual . If they are exhausted then the only option left will that be of protein (breakdown) rapid depletion of protein may lead to death

\*TG = Triglycerides

اللهم إني أعوذ بك من الهم والحزن, وأعوذ بك من العجز والكسل

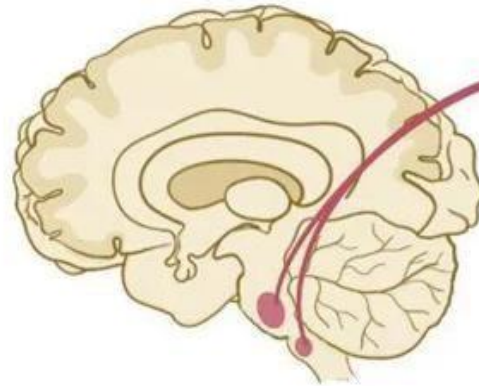
# Fourth stage : Acidosis

Lipolysis cannot continue because excessive production of ketone bodies leads to metabolic acidosis—>bicarbonate buffering capacity is exceeded —>pH falls and hyperventilation occurs as a compensatory mechanism

بعد ما يصير ال acidosis ببلش الجسم يحاول يرجع ال pH لوضعه الطبيعي عن طريق ال hyperventilation,  
اللي بتساعد بالتخلص من ال H+ عن طريق إخراج ال CO2 الزائد من الجسم

# METABOLIC ACIDOSIS

BLOOD pH < 7.35  
 $\text{HCO}_3^-$  < 22 mEq/L



RESPIRATORY CENTER is  
STIMULATED



DYSPNEA



HYPERVENTILATES

\* ASSOCIATED SYMPTOMS are RELATED  
to the UNDERLYING CAUSE



↳ DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS → NAUSEA & VOMITING

↑ Ketone bodies      ↓ pH



# Fifth stage : death from starvation

Metabolic acidosis and dehydration, unless corrected efficiently, will lead to death. A normal person has fuel reserves to live up to 45–60 days. Examples are available in history. As part of the freedom struggle, Sri Jatin Das took a fast unto death, who died on the 61st day of his hunger strike on 13th September 1929.



لكن بالنهاية رح نوصل لمرحلة يكون كل اشئ داخل الجسم تم استنفاده, وما  
ضل أي مصدر ممكن يزوده بالطاقة, واللي رح يؤدي بالنهاية للموت



# Question test :

- ❖ What is the first mechanism of adaptation ?
- A. Glucogenogenesis
- B. Glucogenolysis
- C. Lipolysis
- D. Gluconeogenesis

# Key enzymes under well fed conditions, fasting and starvation

By: Areej AL-Hur

# ❖ Key enzymes under well-fed conditions, fasting and starvation

\*الجدول حفظ\*

معظمه تم شرحه بمحاضرات سابقة, باستثناء آخر 3,  
اللي شرحهم موجود بال3 سلايدات الجاية

Enzyme	Fed state	Fasting state	Activator	Inhibitor
<b>Glucokinase</b>	Increase	Decrease	Insulin, glucose	F-6-P
<b>Phosphofructokinase1</b>	Increase	Decrease	F-2,6-bisP, AMP	ATP, Citrate
<b>Glycogen synthase</b>	Increase	Decrease	Insulin, G-6-P	Glucagon
<b>Acetyl CoA carboxylase</b>	Increase	Decrease	Insulin, citrate	Fatty acyl CoA
<b>Fructose 1,6 bis phosphatase</b>	Decrease	Increase	ATP, Citrate	F-2,6-bisP, AMP
<b>Pyruvate carboxylase</b>	Decrease	Increase	Acetyl CoA	_____
<b>PEPCK</b>	Decrease	Increase	Glucagon, corticoids	Insulin
<b>Glycogen phosphorylase</b>	Decrease	Increase	Glucagon, AMP	Insulin
<b>Hormone sensitive lipase</b>	Decrease	Increase	Glucagon	Insulin
<b>Carnitine acyltransferase</b>	_____	Increase	Glucagon	Malonyl CoA

## ❖ hormone-sensitive lipase

- The main function of hormone-sensitive lipase is to **mobilize the stored fats** .
- HSL functions to hydrolyze either a fatty acid from a triacylglycerol molecule, freeing a fatty acid and diglyceride, or a fatty acid from a diacylglycerol molecule, freeing a fatty acid and monoglyceride

hydrolyzing triacylglycerols, diacylglycerols, monoacylglycerols, and cholesteryl esters, as well as other lipid and water-soluble substrates

# ❖ Acetyl co-A carboxylase

- Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to form malonyl-CoA, an intermediate substrate that plays a pivotal role in the regulation of fatty acid metabolism

يعمل هذا الenzyme على تحويل الacetyl CoA إلى malonyl CoA عن طريق إضافة CO<sub>2</sub>

# ❖ Carnitine acyltransferase

- Carnitine acyltransferases are a large family of enzymes that play a main role in cellular energy metabolism, i.e. fatty acid oxidation.
- These enzymes catalyze the reversible exchange of acyl groups between coenzyme A (co-A) and carnitine

# Question test :

- ❖ Which of the following enzymes is inactive in fasting state ?
- A. PEPCK
- B. Glucokinase
- C. Glycogen phosphorylase
- D. Hormon sensitive lipase



# THANK YOU

WE THANKS DR. AHMAD AL-SALEM FOR  
ALLOWING US TO DO THIS SPECIAL  
EXPERIENCE

“Learn everything you can, anytime you can, from anyone you can;  
there will always come a time when you will be grateful you did ”

اللهم إني أستودعك ما درست وقرأت وحفظت وفهمت.. فرُدّه لي عند حاجتي إليه