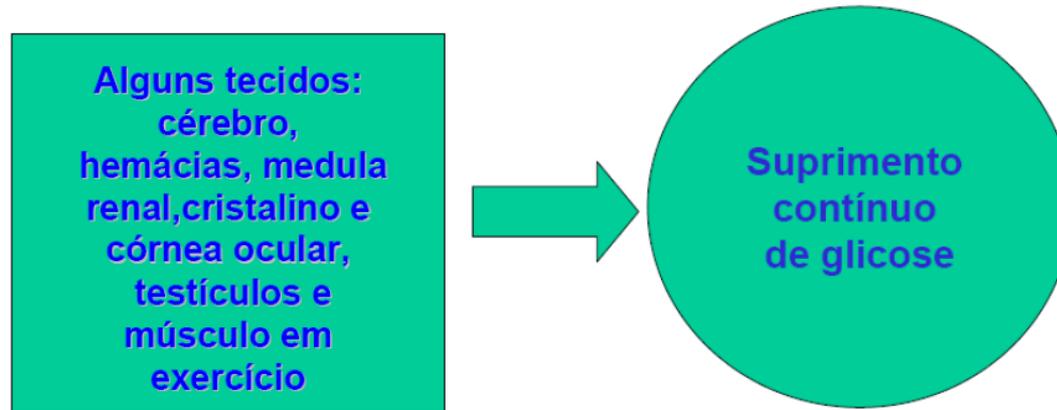


Metabolismo de glicogênio

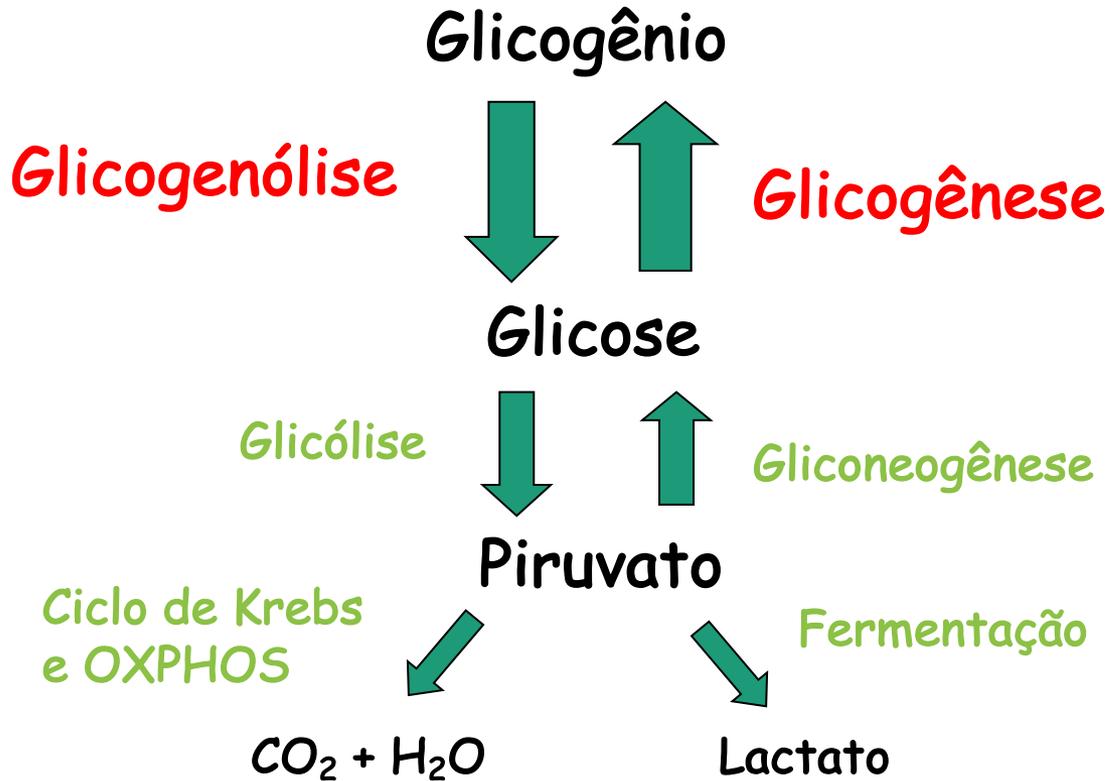
A disponibilidade de glicose é central para o metabolismo energético



Necessidade diária de um adulto humano –
glicose do cérebro 120g

Glicose presente - líquidos orgânicos
20g
Glicogênio -190g

Posso "guardar" glicose para situações aonde a demanda é maior do que a oferta?



Metabolismo de Glicogênio

- Principal polissacarídeo de reserva em animais
- Polímero com estrutura ramificada, resíduos de glicose unidos por ligações glicosídicas α -1,4 e ramificações α -1,6.
- Fígado: Regula níveis glicêmicos (cerca de 12-24 horas)
- Músculo: Reserva de glicose para atividade intensa

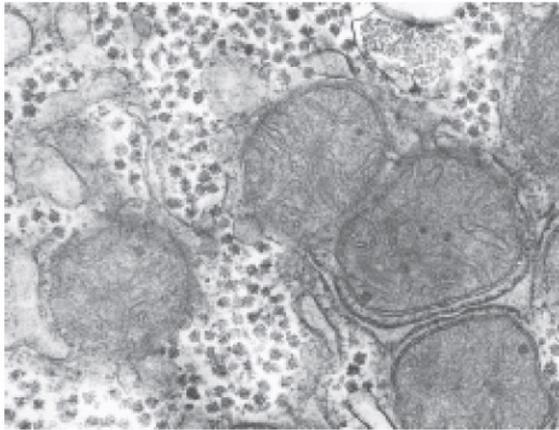
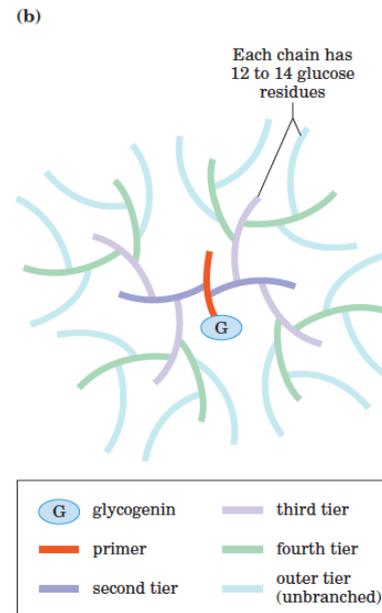


FIGURE 15-2 Glycogen granules in a hepatocyte. Glycogen is a storage form of carbohydrate in cells, especially hepatocytes, as illustrated here. Glycogen appears as electron-dense particles, often in aggregates or rosettes. In hepatocytes the glycogen is closely associated with tubules of the smooth endoplasmic reticulum. Many mitochondria are also present.



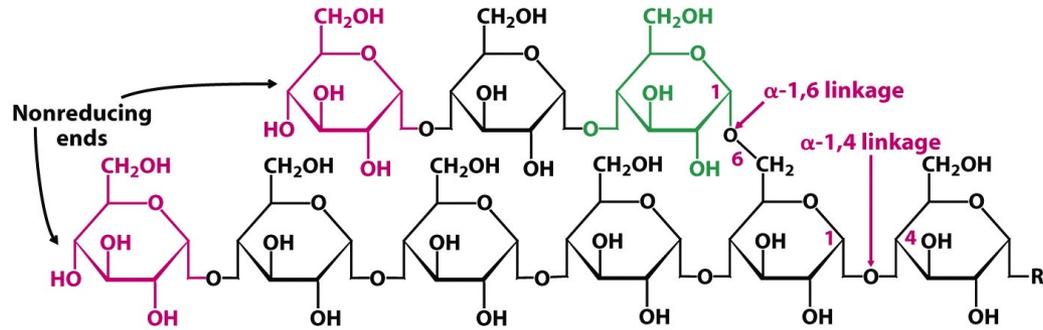
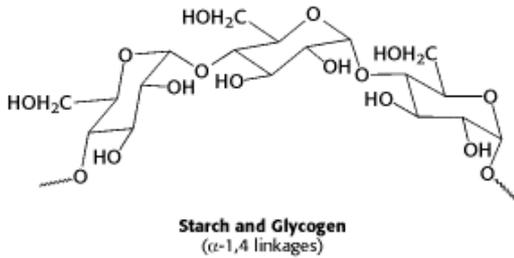
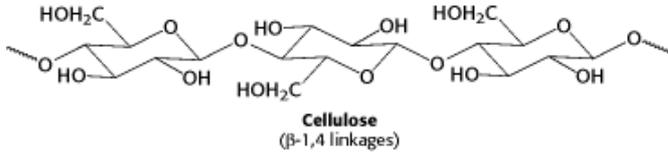
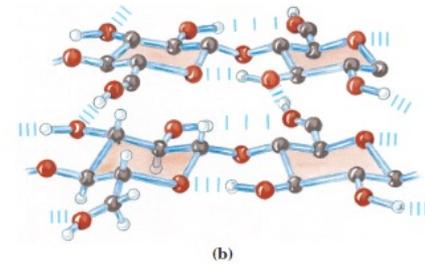
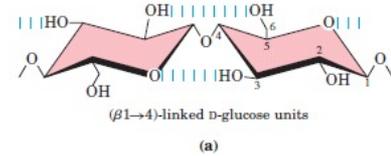


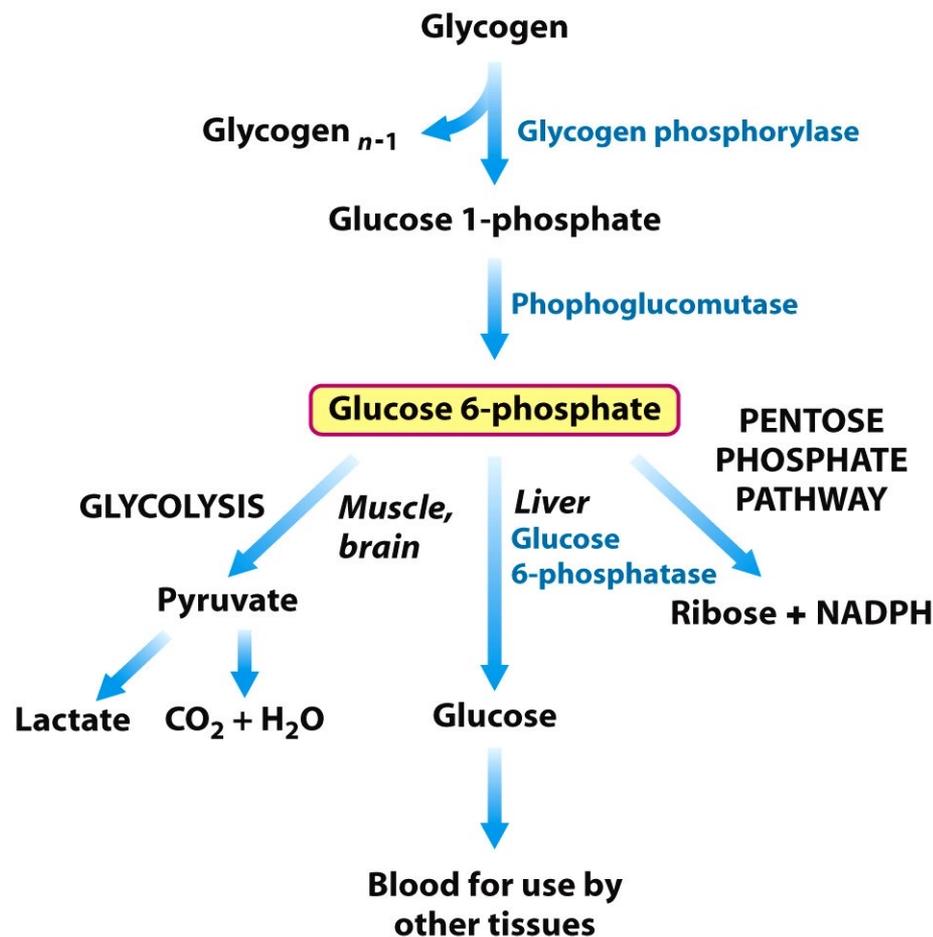
Figure 21-1
 Biochemistry, Sixth Edition
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Rígido, filamentoso e insolúvel

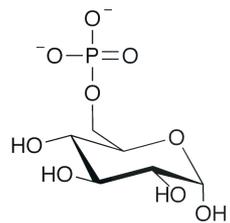


Glicose 6-fosfato é o intermediário central na conexão entre metabolismo de glicogênio e utilização da glicose

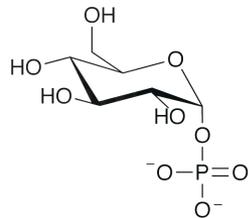


Síntese de Glicogênio - Glicose 1-P

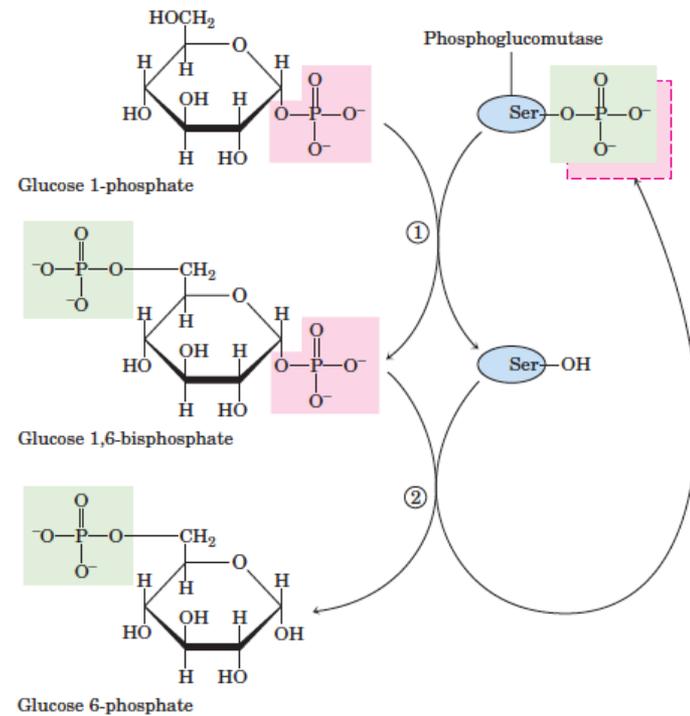
Fosfoglicomutase



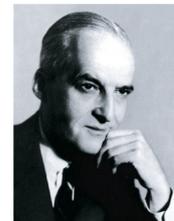
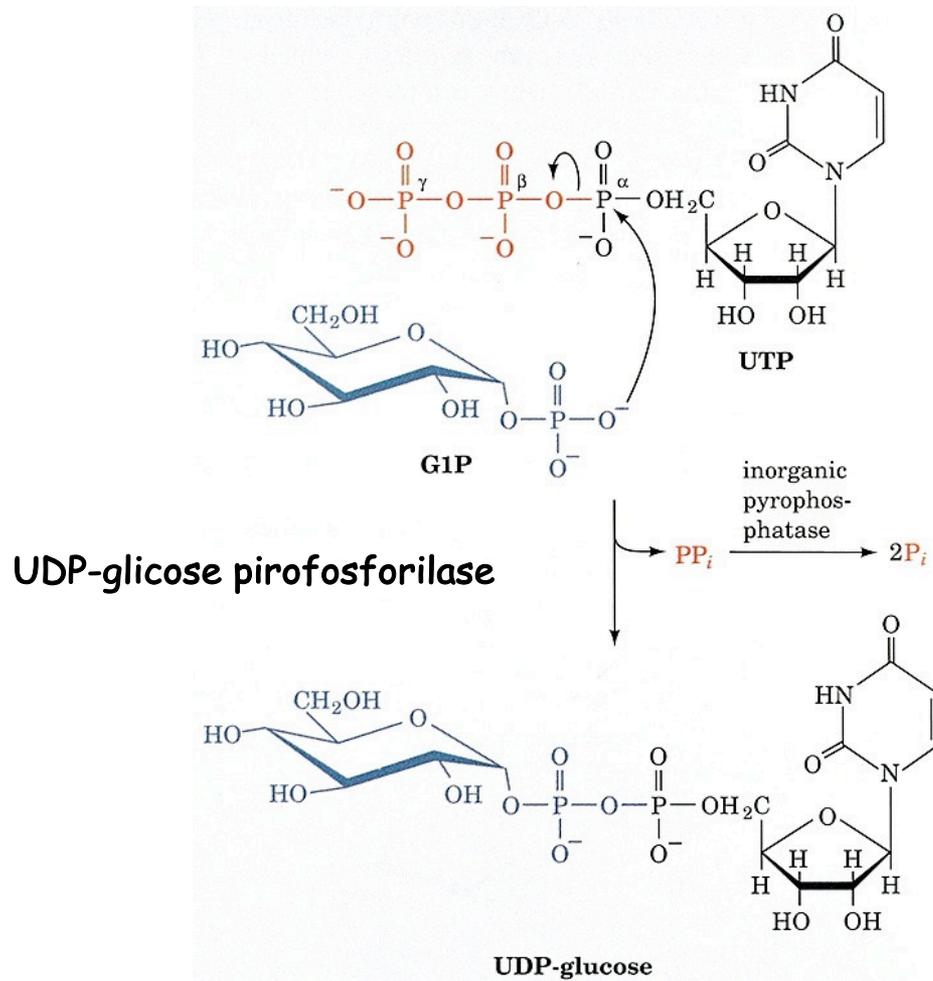
α -D-Glucose-6-phosphate



α -D-Glucose-1-phosphate

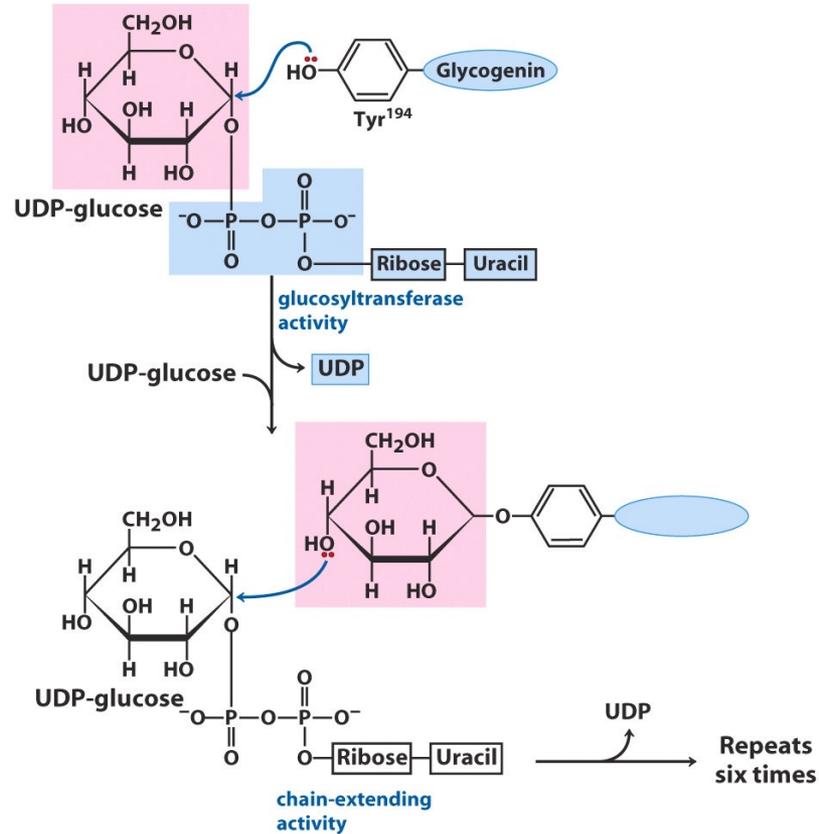


Síntese de Glicogênio - UDP-glicose

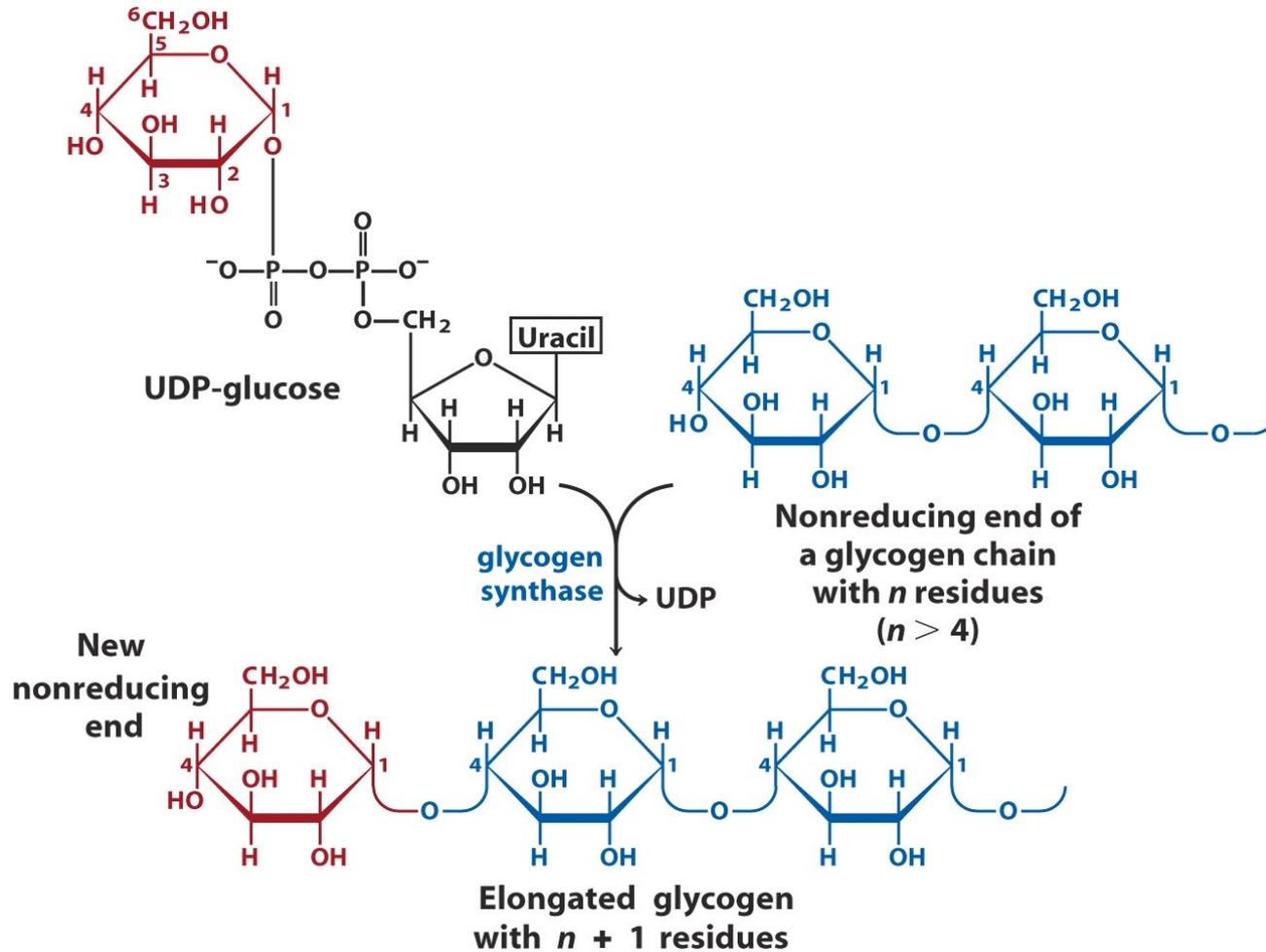


Luis Leloir, 1906-1987

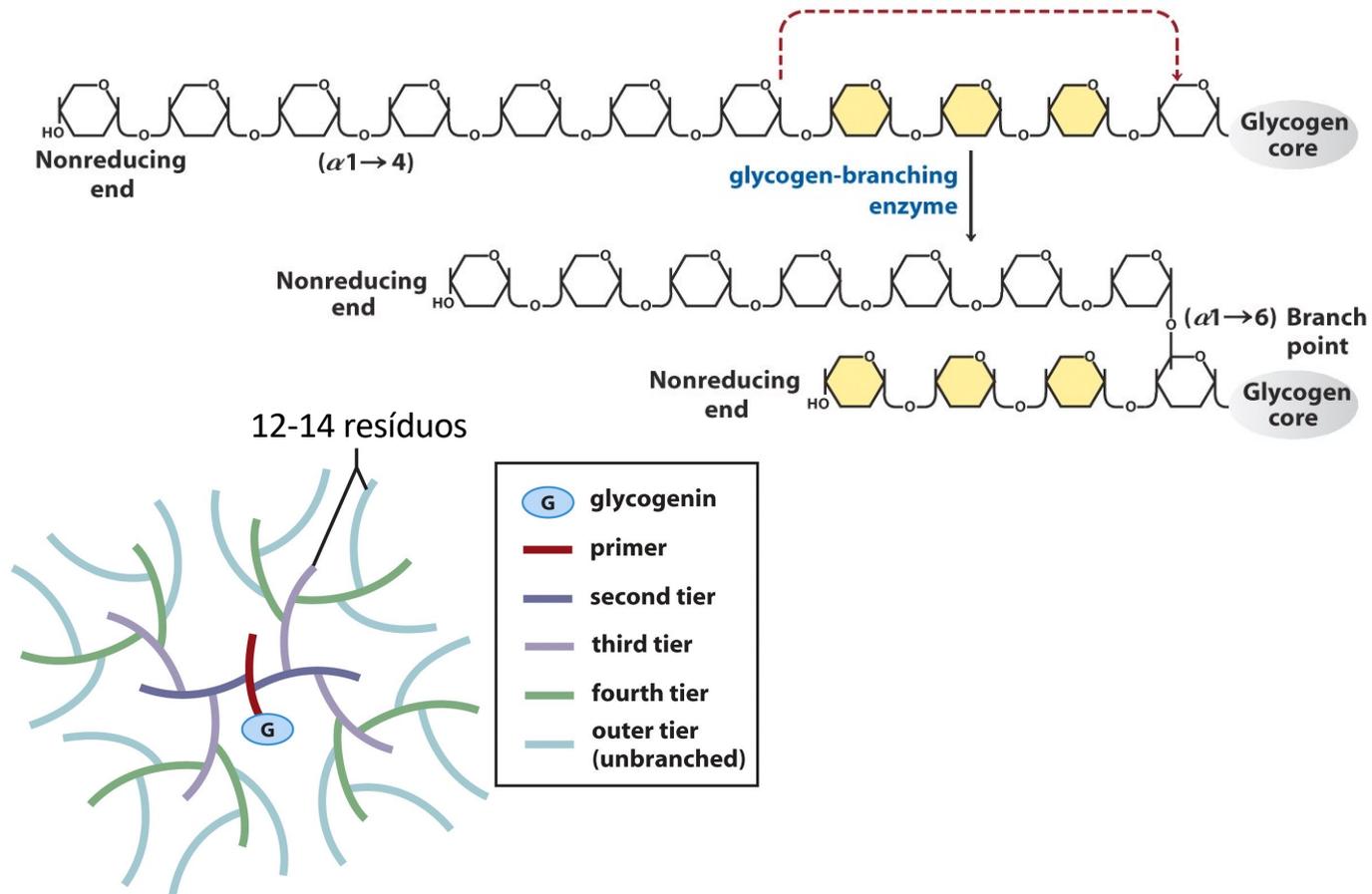
Síntese de Glicogênio - Iniciação

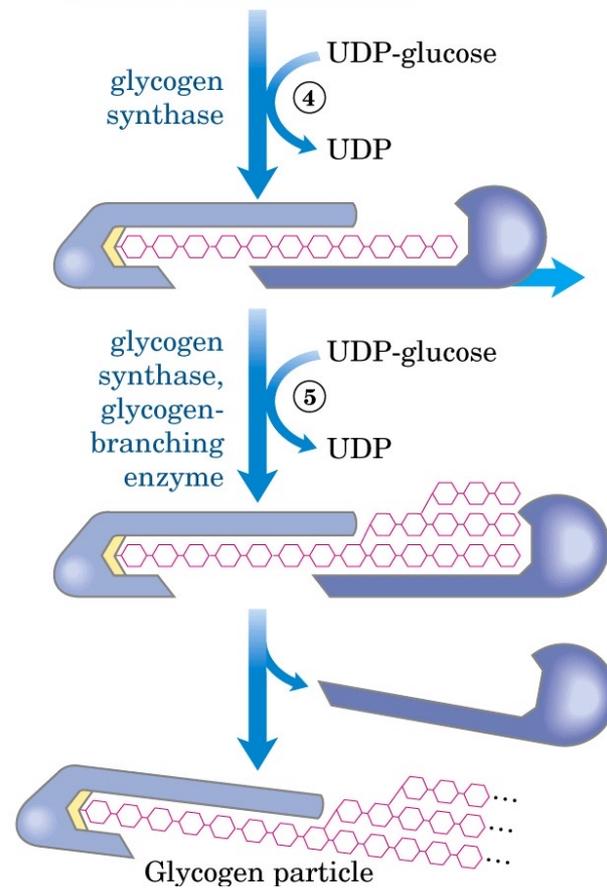
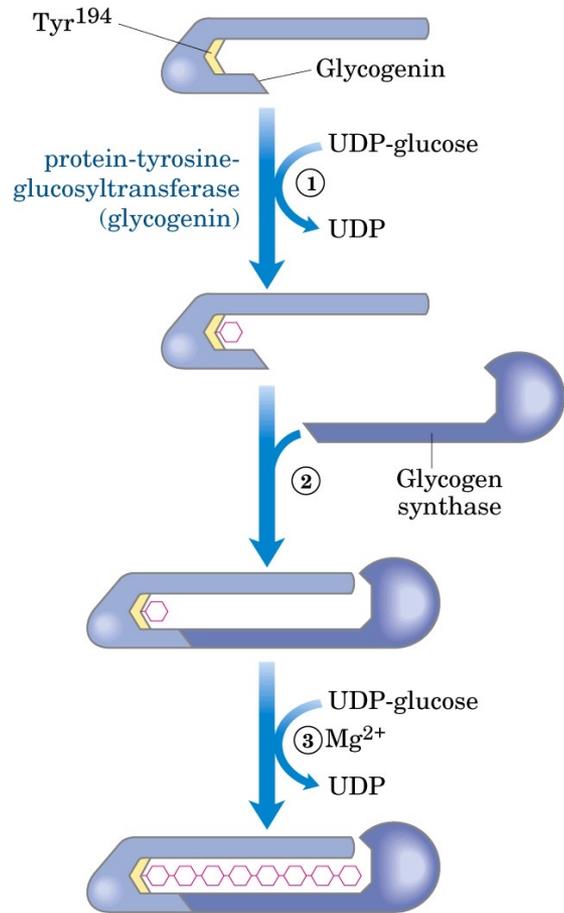


Síntese de Glicogênio - Adição

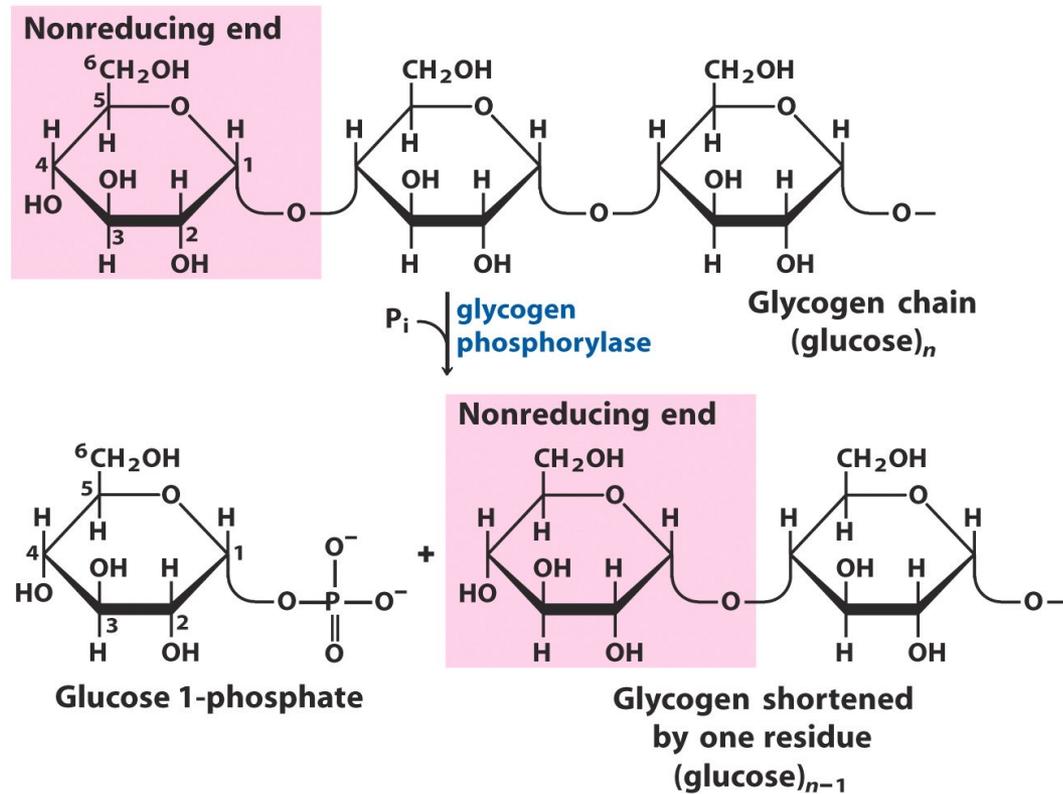


Síntese de Glicogênio - Ramificação

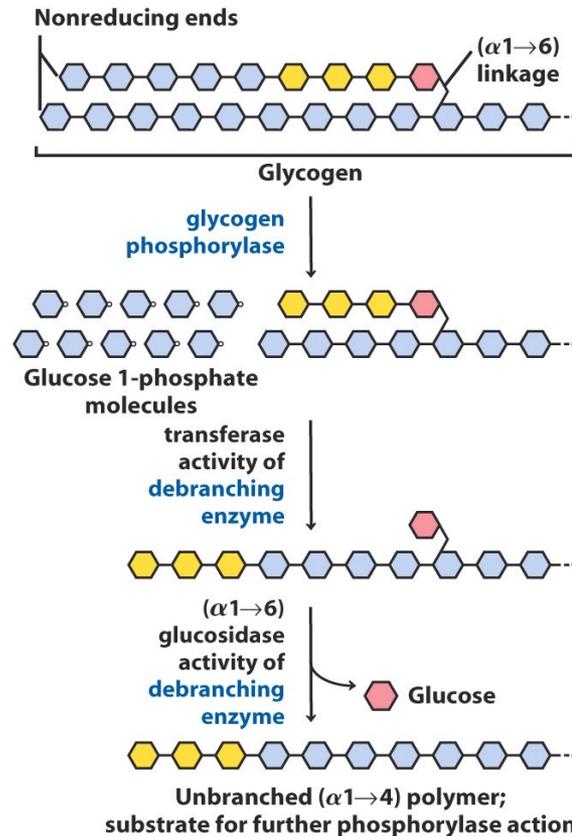




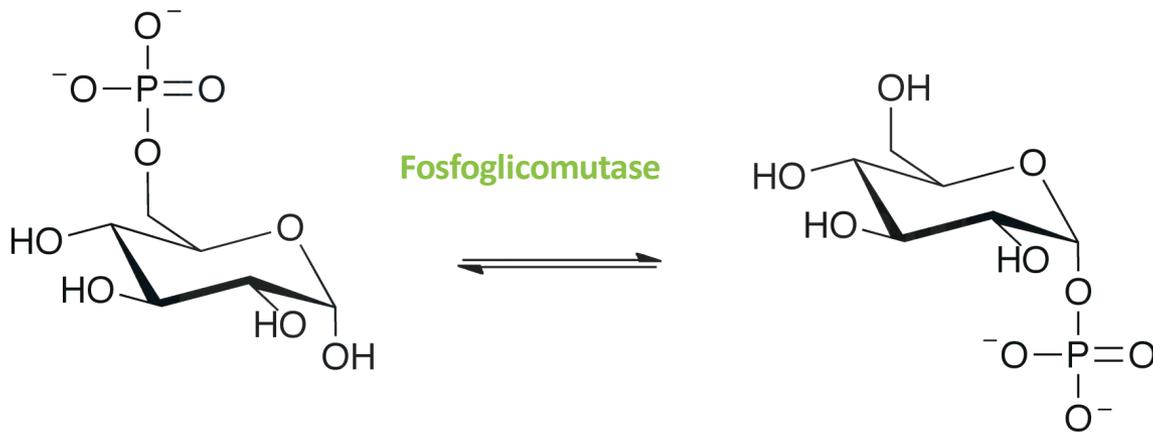
Degradação de Glicogênio - Remoção



Degradação de Glicogênio - Desramificação



Fosfoglicomutase também converte *G*-1P oriunda da degradação de glicogênio em *G*-6P



α -D-Glucose-6-phosphate

α -D-Glucose-1-phosphate

Liberação de glicose hepática depende da atividade de Glicose-6-fosfatase

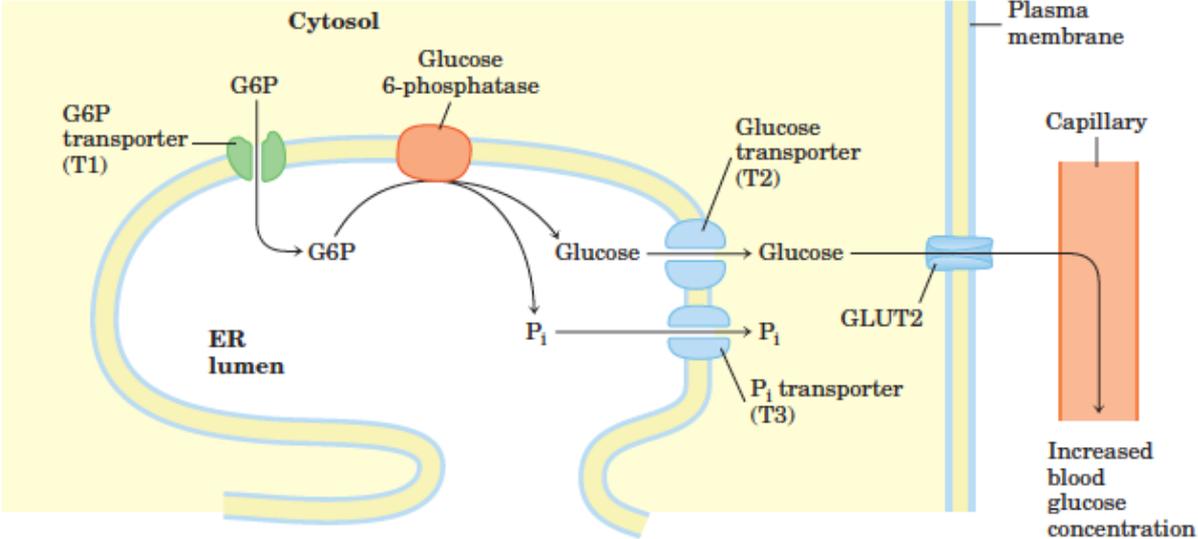
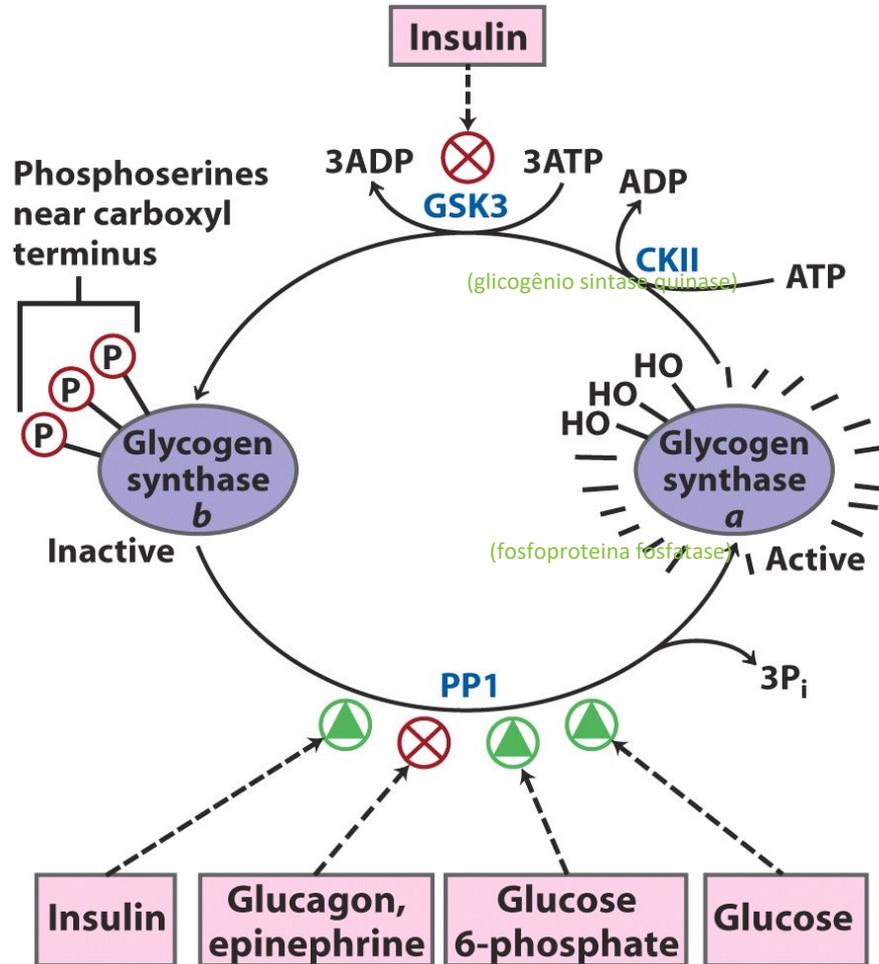


FIGURE 15-6 Hydrolysis of glucose 6-phosphate by glucose 6-phosphatase of the ER. The catalytic site of glucose 6-phosphatase faces the lumen of the ER. A glucose 6-phosphate (G6P) transporter (T1) carries the substrate from the cytosol to the lumen, and the prod-

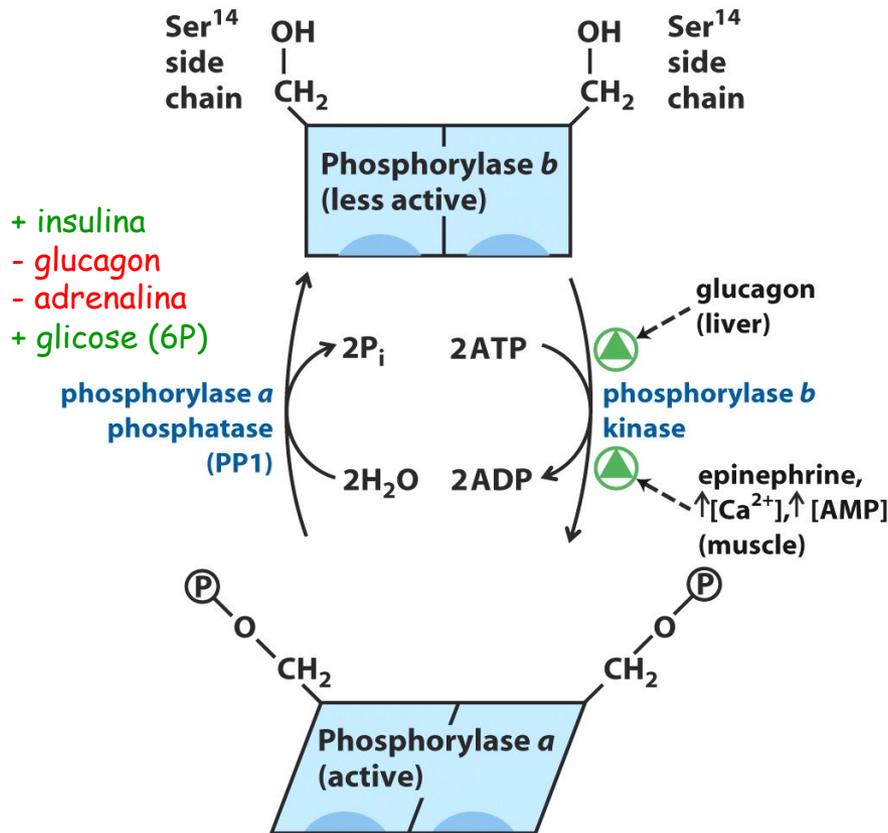
ucts glucose and P_i pass to the cytosol on specific transporters (T2 and T3). Glucose leaves the cell via the GLUT2 transporter in the plasma membrane.

Regulação da Glicogênio Sintase



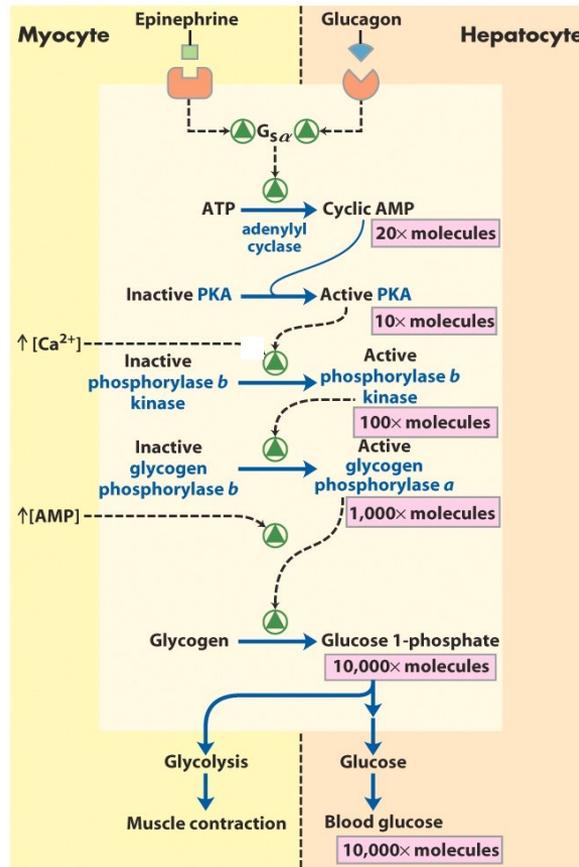
- Forma fosforilada é inativa
- Insulina inibe fosforilação
- Insulina estimula desfosforilação
- Glucagon/Adrenalina - fosforilação
 - ↑ fígado
 - ↑ músculo
- Glucose (6 P) - ativador PP1

Regulação da Glicogênio Fosforilase



- Forma fosforilada é mais ativa
- Insulina ativa desfosforilação
- Glicose (6 P) ativa PP1
- Glucagon/Adrenalina ↑ fosforilação
- Ca²⁺ e AMP ativam fosforilação

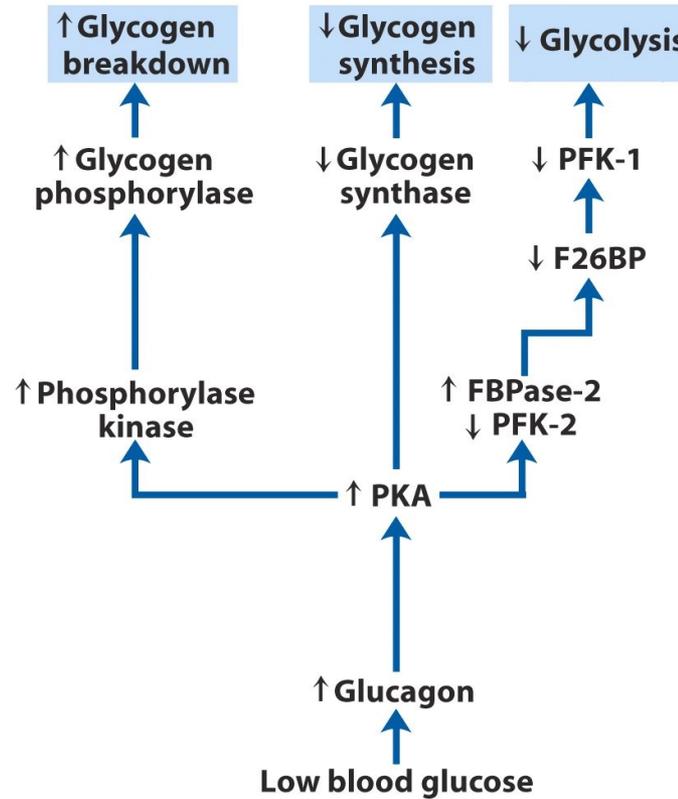
Regulação da Fosforilase Quinase



Regulação em cascata

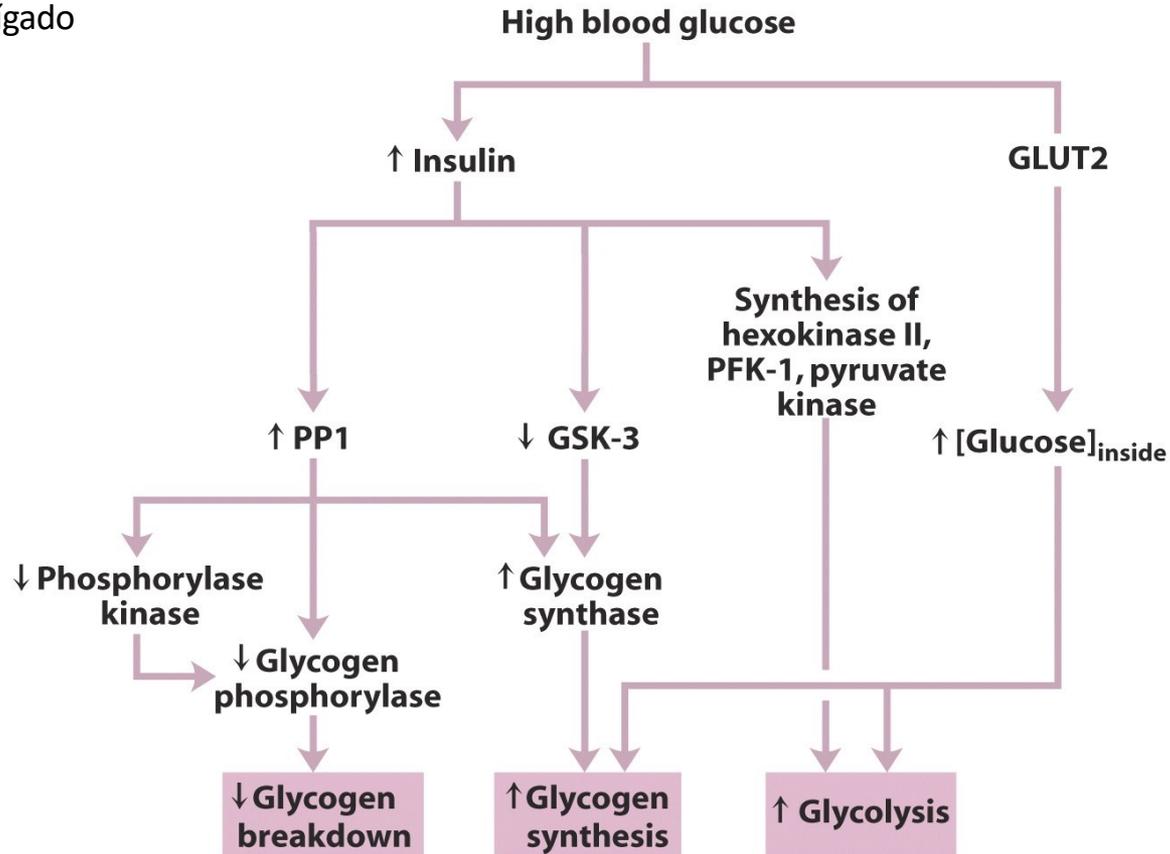
Regulação do Metabolismo de Glicogênio/Glicose

Fígado



Regulação do Metabolismo de Glicogênio/Glicose

Fígado



Regulação do Metabolismo de Glicogênio/Glicose

Fígado: glucagon e adrenalina promovem liberação de glicose

Músculo: adrenalina promove glicólise e síntese de ATP

