



Metabolismo I:

Metabolismo heterotrófico

Como fazer uma célula bacteriana?

Envelope

Pili

Proteins

Outer membrane

Proteins
Phospholipids
Lipopolysaccharide

Capsule

Complex polysaccharide

Wall

Peptidoglycan

Periplasm

Proteins

Cell membrane

Proteins
Phospholipids

Flagella

Proteins

Cytoplasmic contents

Nucleoid

DNA
Associated proteins

Cytoplasm

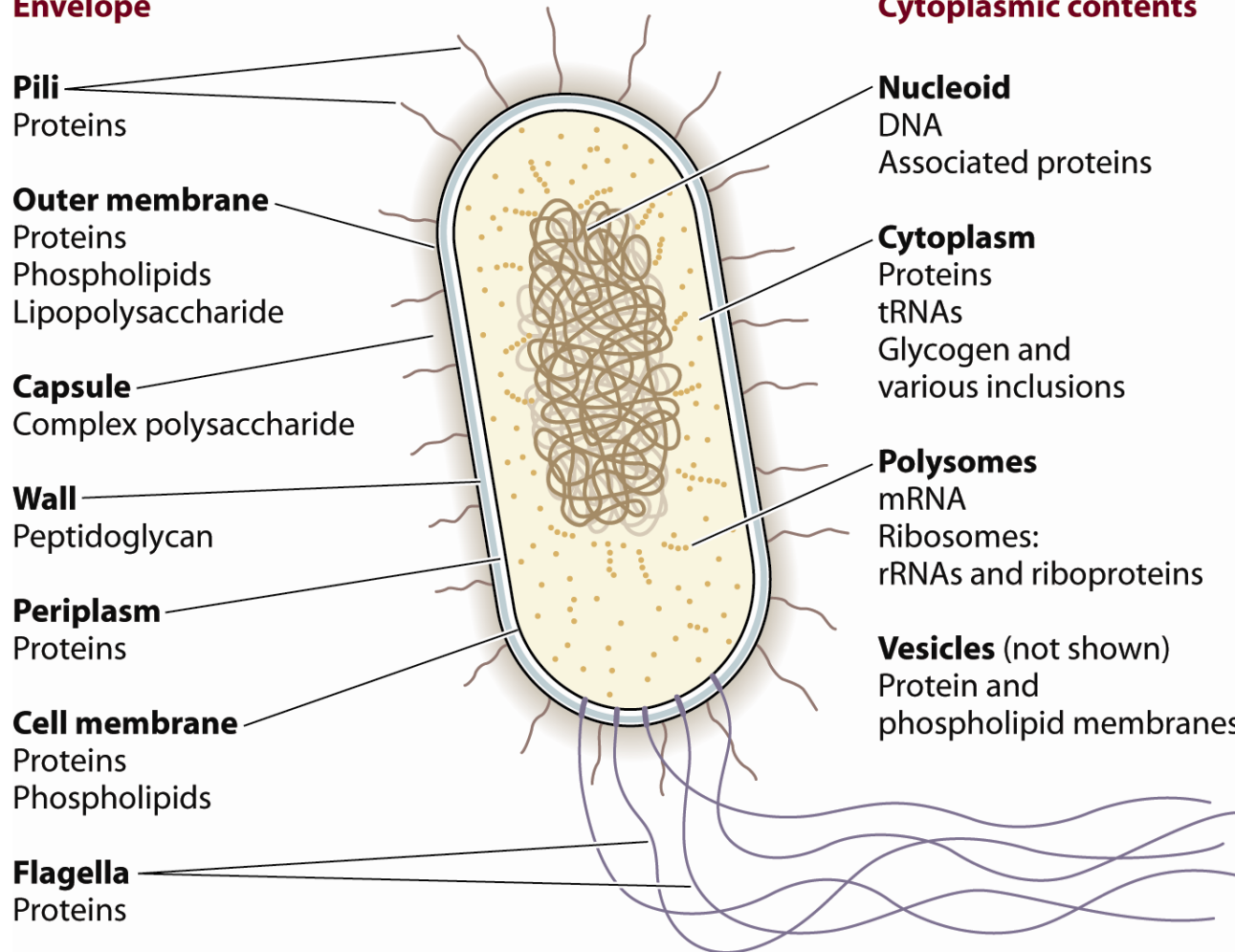
Proteins
tRNAs
Glycogen and
various inclusions

Polysomes

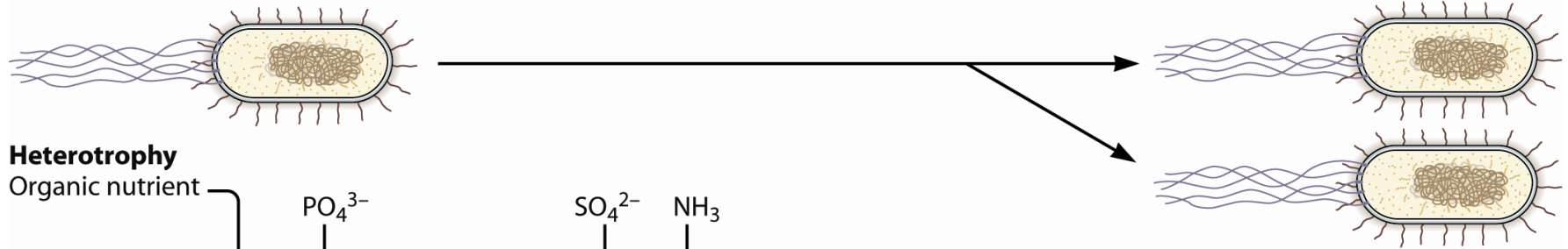
mRNA
Ribosomes:
rRNAs and riboproteins

Vesicles (not shown)

Protein and
phospholipid membranes



O que é metabolismo?



Heterotrophy

Organic nutrient

Autotrophy

CO₂ + inorganic energy source

CO₂ + light



Fueling

Fueling products

Biosynthesis

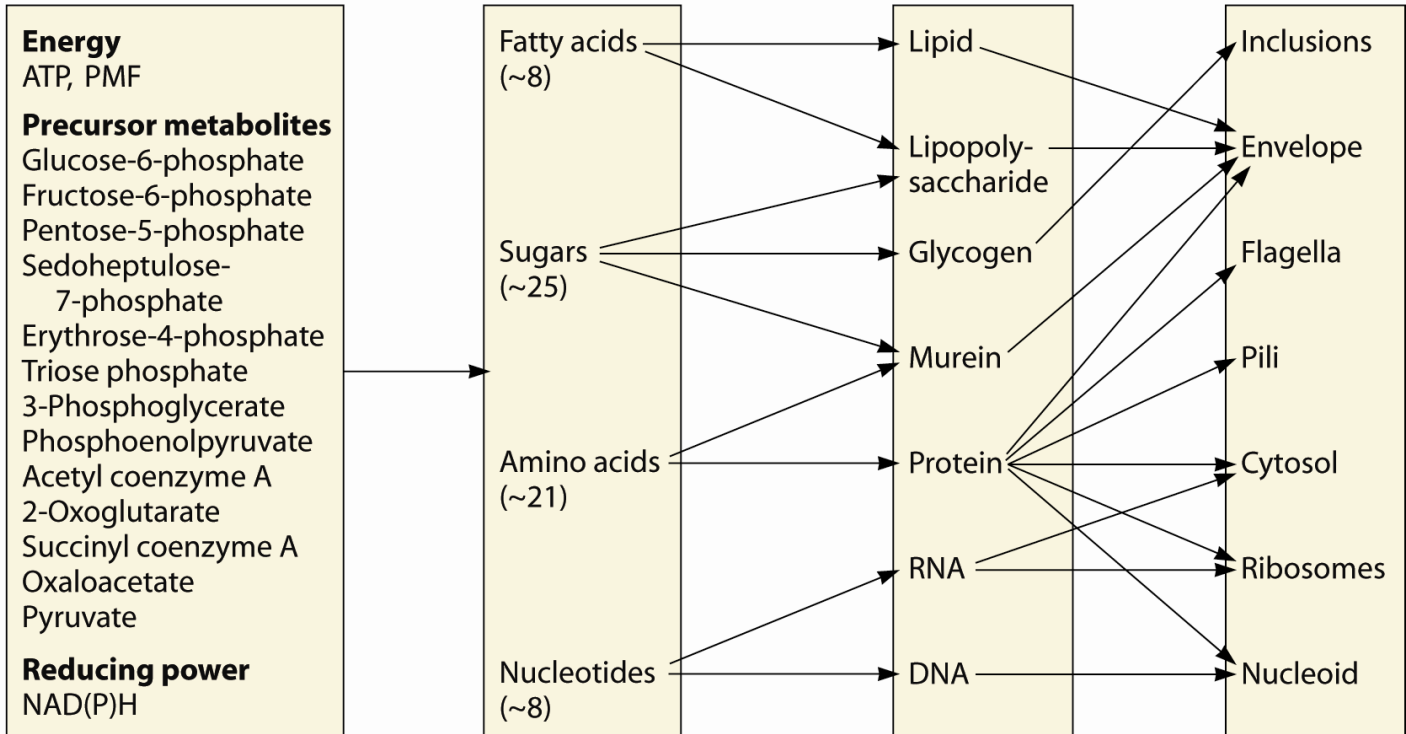
Building blocks

Polymerization

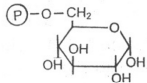
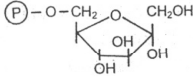
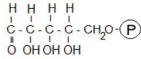
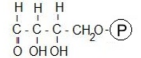
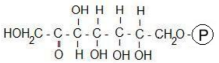

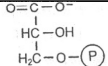


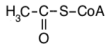
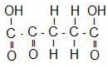

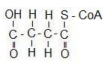
Macromolecules

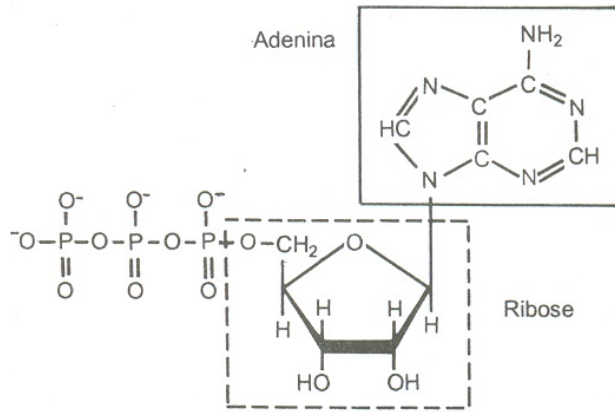
Assembly

Structures

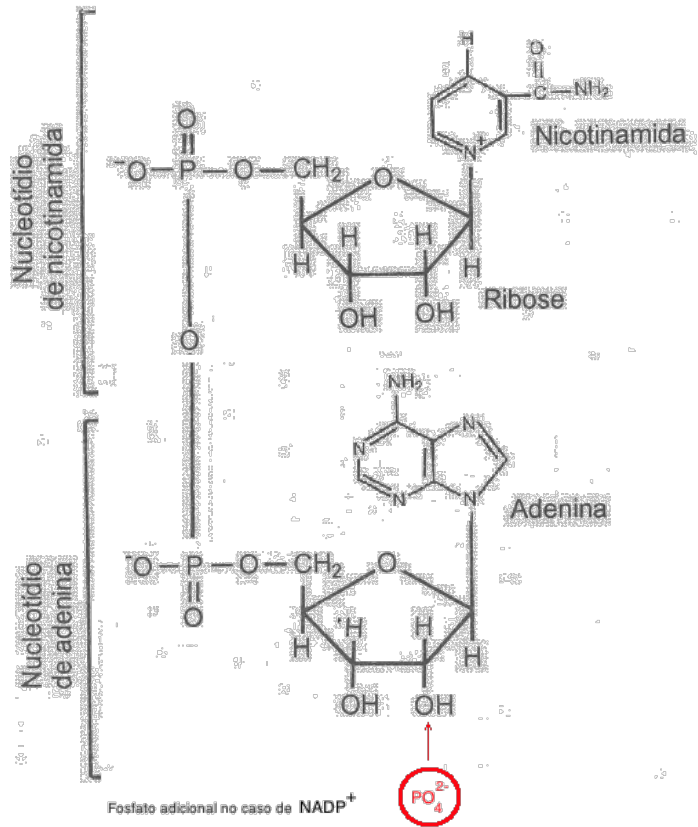


Destino dos precursores

Nome	Estrutura	Precusores de:
1. Glicose-6-fosfato		Polímeros de carboidratos
2. Frutose-6-fosfato		<i>N</i> -acetilglicosamina, ácido <i>N</i> -acetilmurâmico, mureína
3. Ribose-5-fosfato		Ácidos nucleicos, histidina
4. Eritrose-4-fosfato		Aminoácidos aromáticos
5. Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato		Polímeros de carboidratos/polissacarídeos
6. Triose-fosfato		Precursor de dihidroxiacetona, lipídios
7. 3-fosfoglicerato		Aminoácidos da família da serina
8. Fosfoenolpiruvato		Aminoácidos aromáticos
9. Piruvato		Aminoácidos
10. Acetil-CoA		Lipídios
11. α-cetoglutarato		Aminoácidos da família do glutamato
12. Oxaloacetato		Aminoácidos da família do aspartato
13. Succinil-CoA		Heme

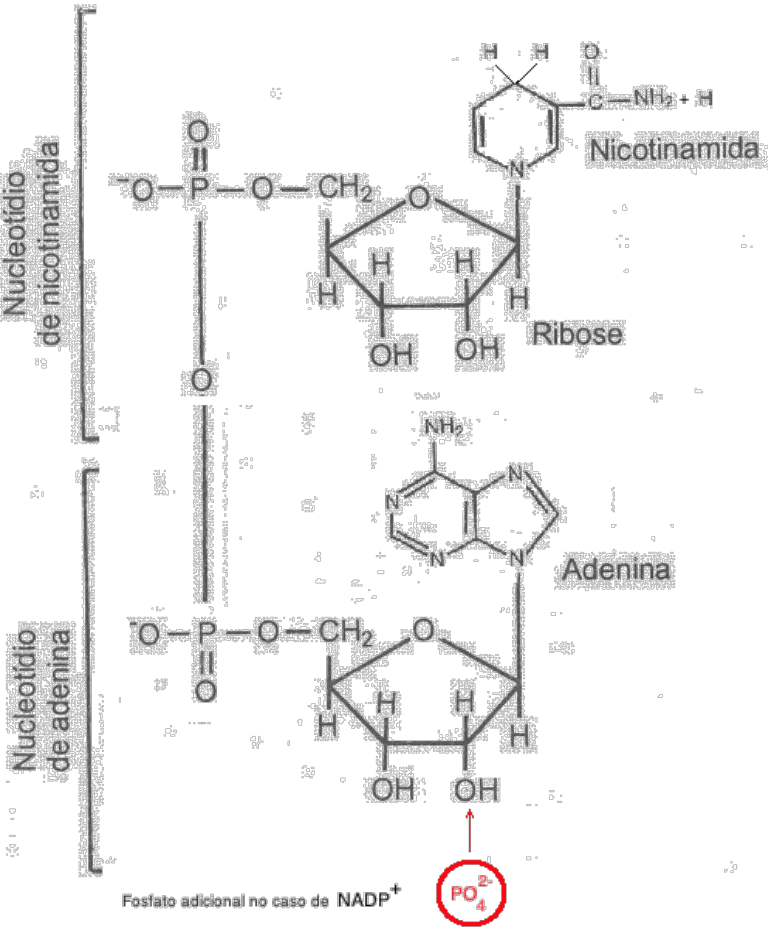


ATP



NADP⁺





NADPH



A célula bacteriana deve satisfazer três necessidades básicas:

- Energia
- 13 precursores
- Poder redutor
- ATP
- Intermediários do metabolismo de Carbono
- NADPH

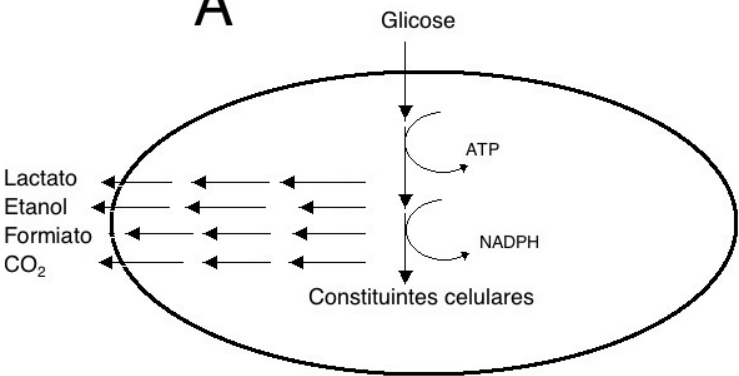
Diferentes estratégias de sobrevivência

- Vias metabólicas
- Processos metabólicos
 - Objetivo: obter ATP, precursores e poder redutor

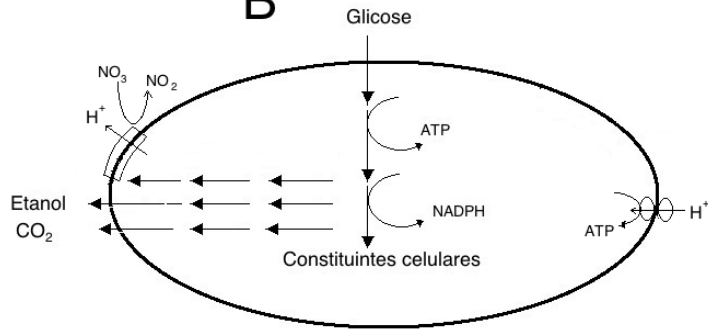
O que é metabolismo?

Heterotróficos

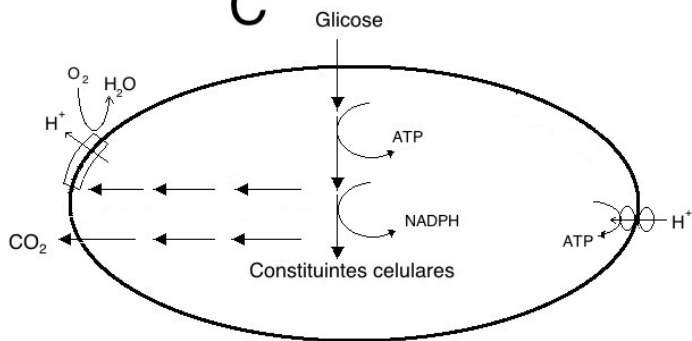
A



B

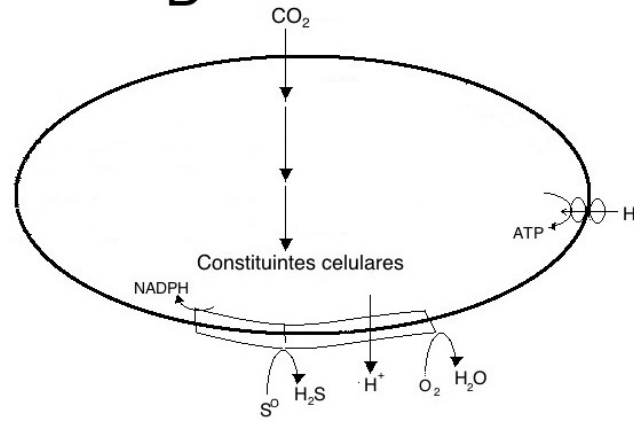


C

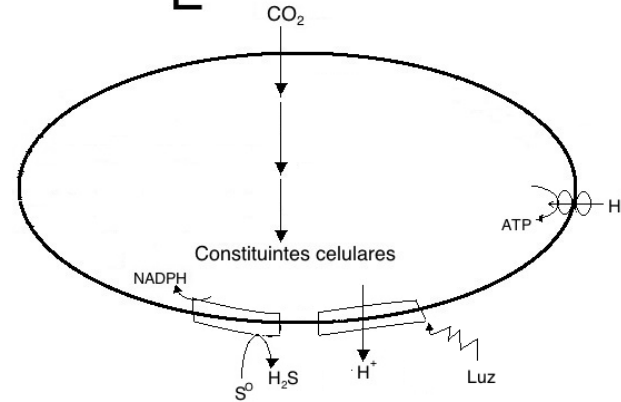


Autotróficos

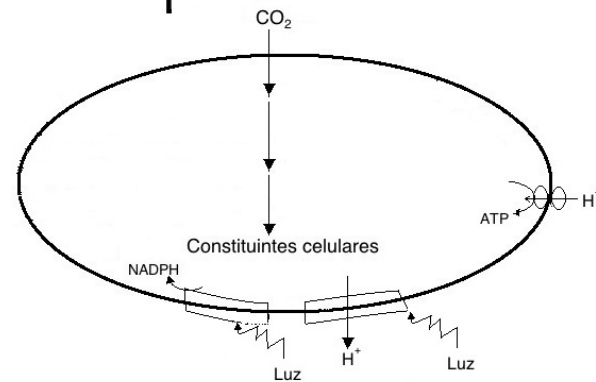
D



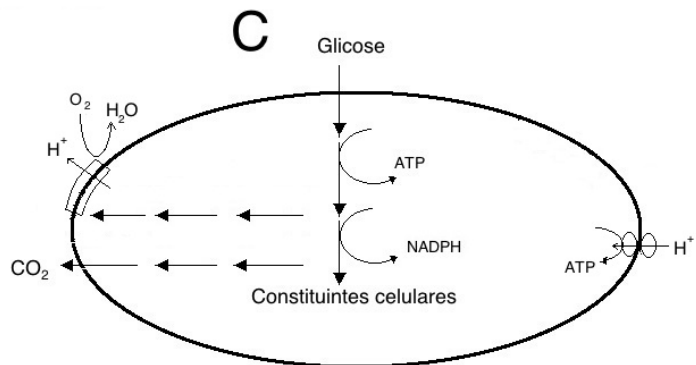
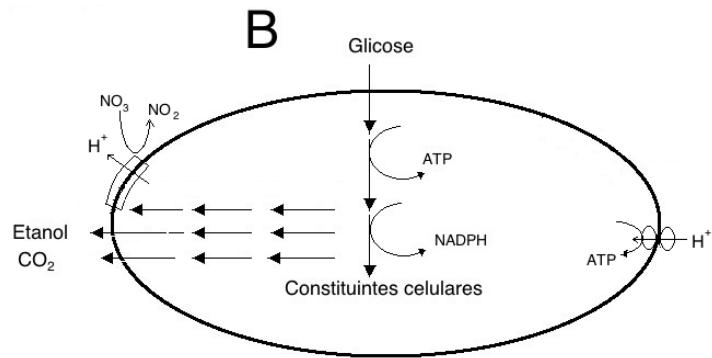
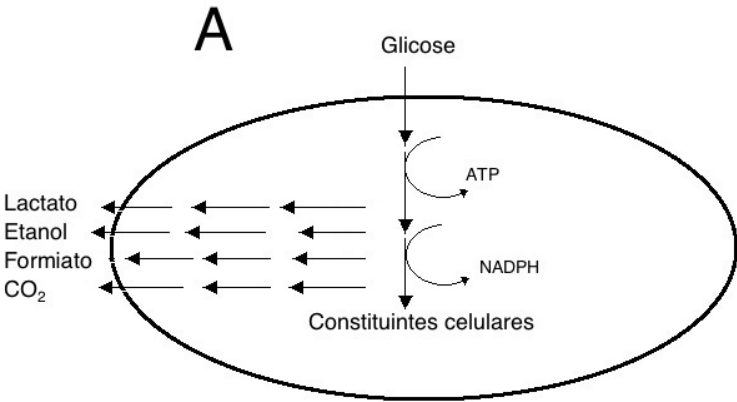
E



F



Heterotróficos



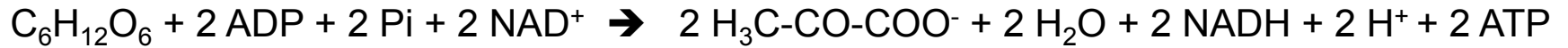
Metabolismo heterotrófico

- Obtenção dos 13 precursores



Glicólise

via de Embden-Meyerhof-Parnas (EMP)

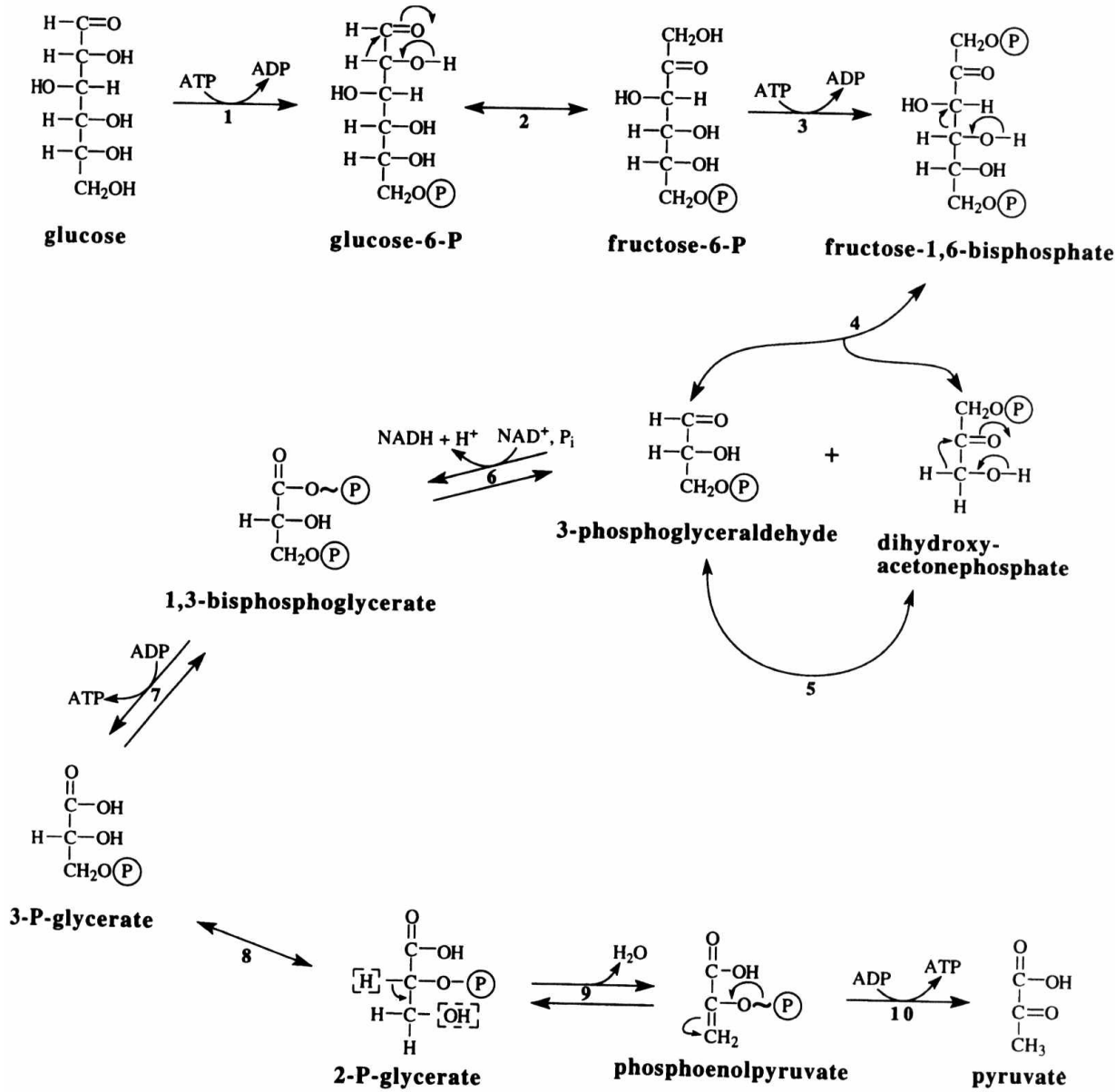


Glicose

Piruvato

Uma célula bacteriana pode crescer fazendo exclusivamente a EMP?

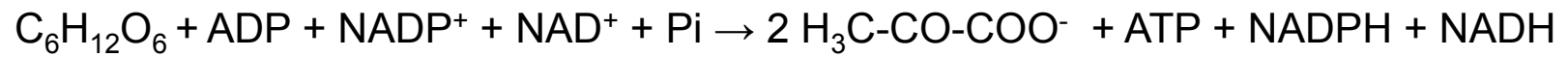
EMP



ATP
NAD(P)H
Glicose-6-fosfato
Frutose-6-fosfato
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato
Eritrose-4-fosfato
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato
Glicerdeído-3-fosfato
3-Fosfoglicerato
Fosfoenolpiruvato
Piruvato
Acetil-CoA
Oxaloacetato
α-cetoglutarato
Succinil-CoA

Metabólito	Via predominante de origem do metabólito*			
	EMP			
ATP	X			
NAD(P)H	-			
Glicose-6-fosfato	X			
Frutose-6-fosfato	X			
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato	-			
Eritrose-4-fosfato	-			
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato	-			
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato	X			
3-Fosfoglicerato	X			
Fosfoenolpiruvato	X			
Piruvato	X			
Acetil-CoA	-			
Oxaloacetato	-			
α -cetoglutarato	-			
Succinil-CoA	-			

Via de Entner-Doudoroff



Glicose

Piruvato

Uma célula bacteriana pode crescer fazendo ED?

Via de Entner-Doudoroff

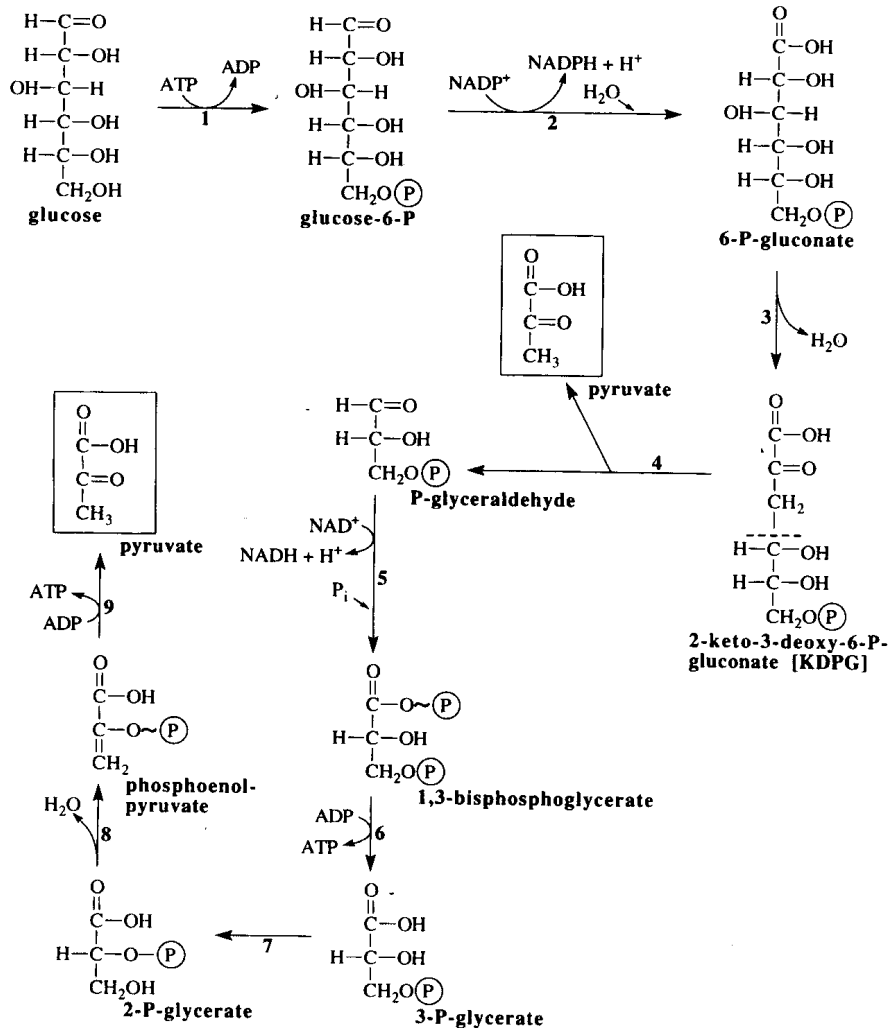
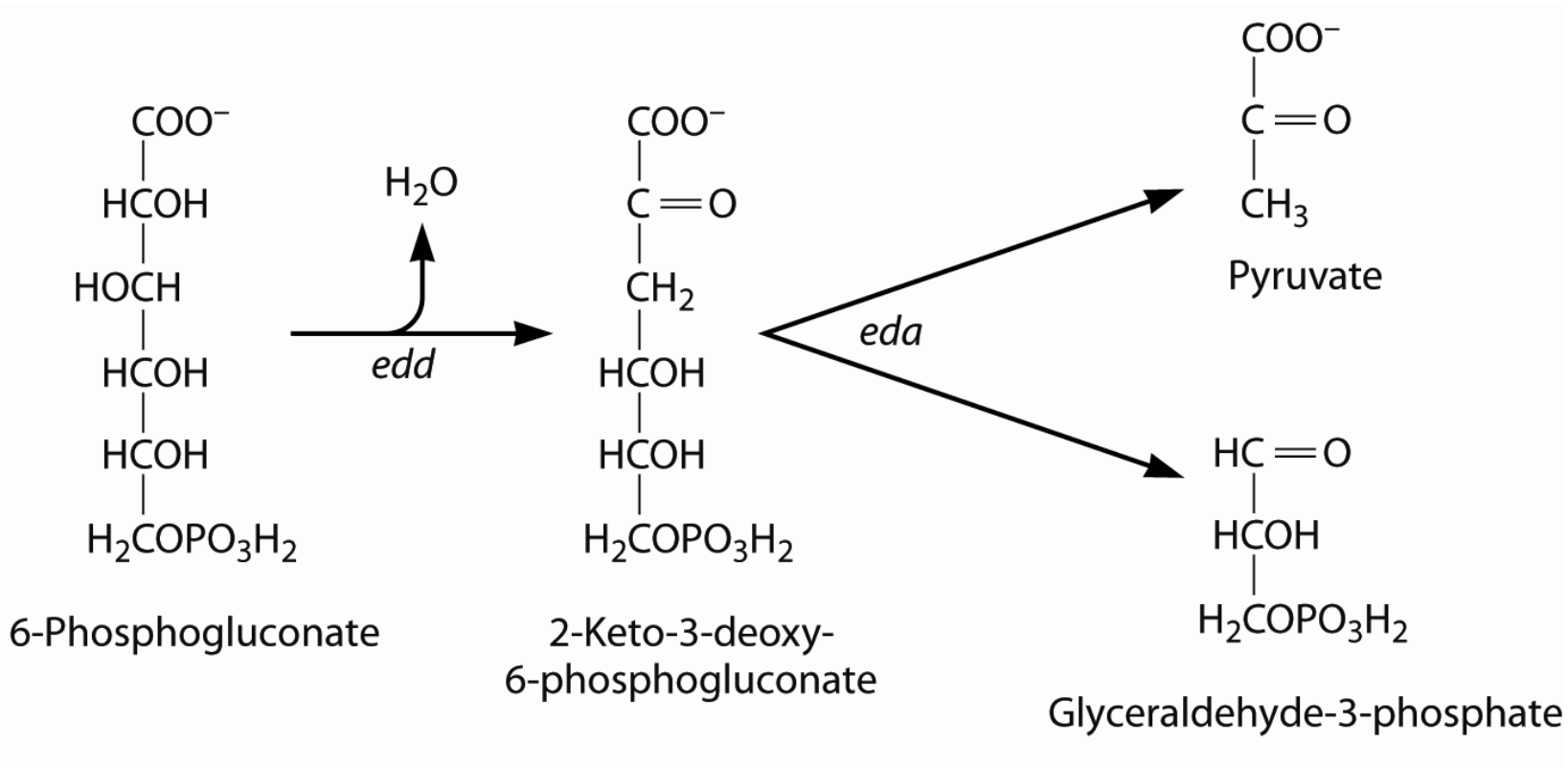


Fig. 8.12 The Entner-Doudoroff pathway. Because there is only one PGALD formed, there is only one ATP made. The enzymes unique to this pathway are the 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase (reaction 3) and the KDPG aldolase (reaction 4). The other enzymes are present in the pentose phosphate pathway and the glycolytic pathway. Enzymes: 1, hexokinase; 2, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase; 3, 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase; 4, KDPG aldolase; 5, triose phosphate dehydrogenase; 6, PGA kinase; 7, mutase; 8, enolase; 9, pyruvate kinase.

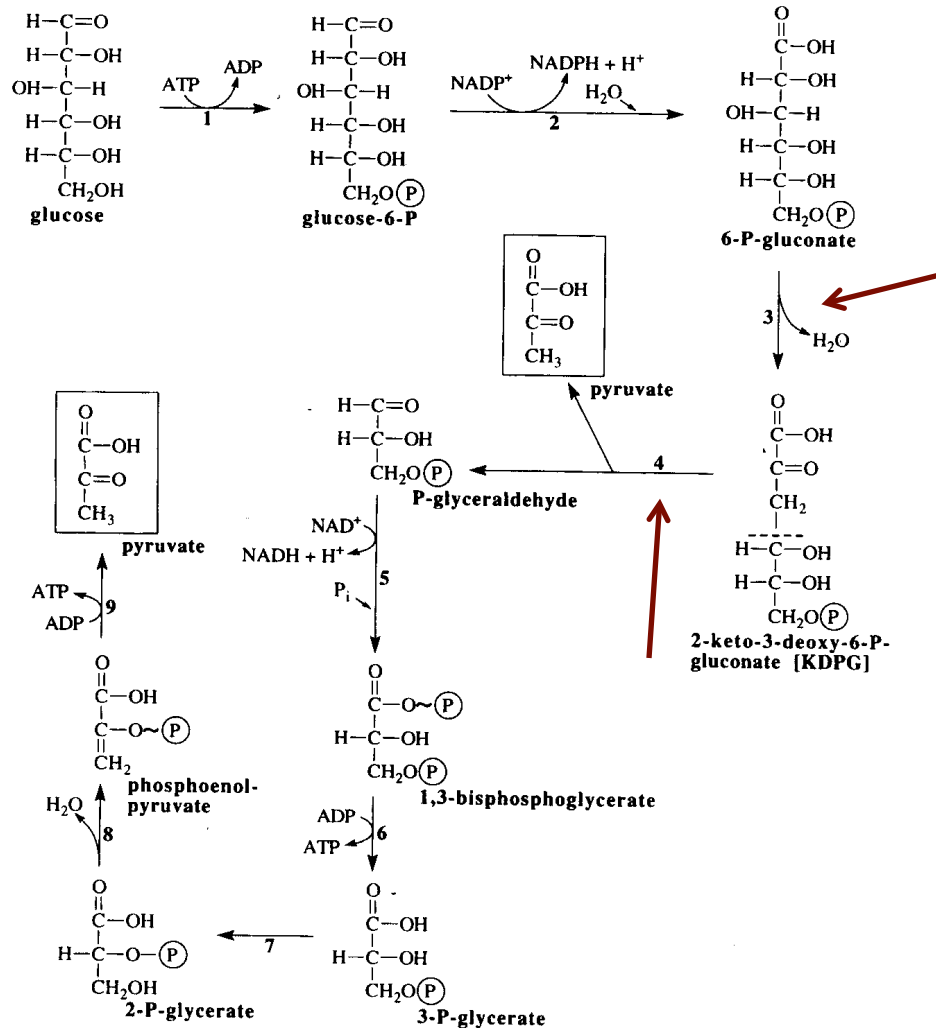
Via de Entner-Doudoroff



Reações específicas de ED

Via de Entner-Doudoroff

ED



ATP
NAD(P)H
Glicose-6-fosfato
Frutose-6-fosfato
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato
Eritrose-4-fosfato
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato
3-Fosfoglicerato
Fosfoenolpiruvato
Piruvato
Acetil-CoA
Oxaloacetato
α-cetoglutarato
Succinil-CoA

Presença das vias Embden-Meyerhof-Parnas e Entner-Doudoroff em algumas bactérias

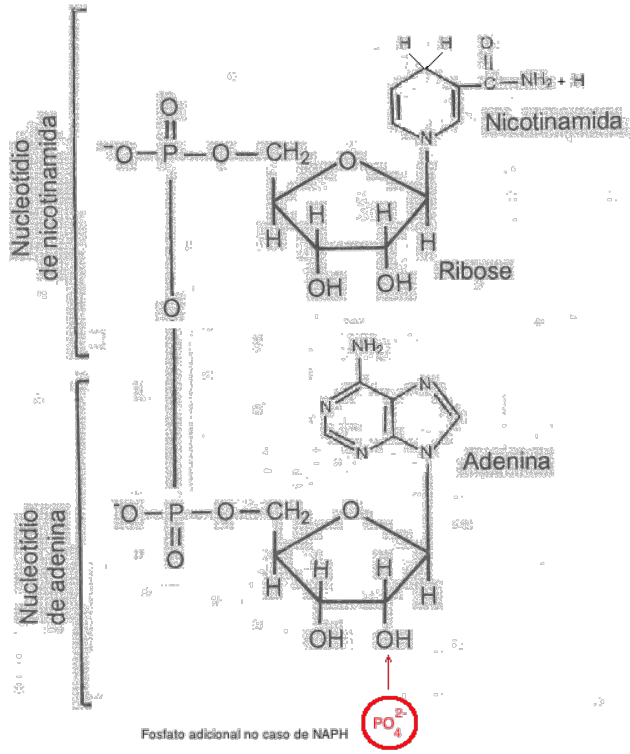
Organismo	EMP	ED
<i>Ralstonia eutropha</i>	-	+
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	-	+
<i>Pseudomonas saccharophila</i>	-	+
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	+	-/+*
<i>Xantomonas phaseoli</i>	-	+
<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>	-	+
<i>Azotobacter choococcum</i>	+	-
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	+	-
<i>Arthrobacter sp</i>	+	-

**E. coli* somente expressa as enzimas de Entner-Doudoroff quando cresce em gliconato.

Fig. 8.12 The Entner-Doudoroff pathway. Because there is only one PGALD formed, there is only one ATP made. The enzymes unique to this pathway are the 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase (reaction 3) and the KDPG aldolase (reaction 4). The other enzymes are present in the pentose phosphate pathway and the glycolytic pathway. Enzymes: 1, hexokinase; 2, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase; 3, 6-phosphogluconate dehydratase; 4, KDPG aldolase; 5, triose phosphate dehydrogenase; 6, PGA kinase; 7, mutase; 8, enolase; 9, pyruvate kinase.

Metabólito	Via predominante de origem do metabólito*			
	EMP	ED		
ATP	X	X		
NAD(P)H	-	X		
Glicose-6-fosfato	X	X		
Frutose-6-fosfato	X	-		
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato	-	-		
Eritrose-4-fosfato	-	-		
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato	-	-		
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato	X	X		
3-Fosfoglicerato	X	X		
Fosfoenolpiruvato	X	X		
Piruvato	X	X		
Acetil-CoA	-	-		
Oxaloacetato	-	-		
α -cetogluturato	-	-		
Succinil-CoA	-	-		

ED gera NADPH
Há outras fontes de NADPH?



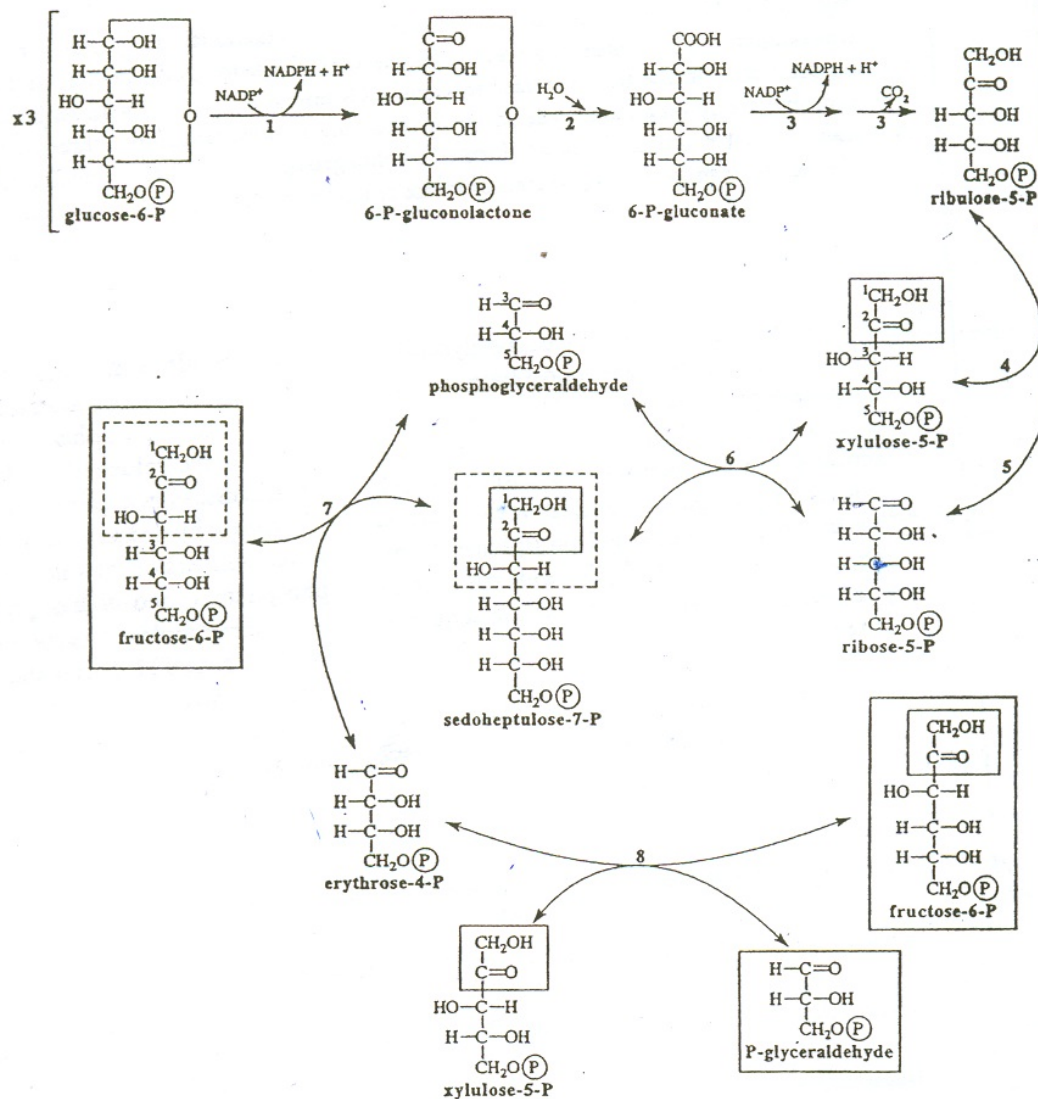
Como obter
NADPH?



Via das pentoses



Uma célula bacteriana pode crescer fazendo VP?



ATP
NAD(P)H
Glicose-6-fosfato
Frutose-6-fosfato
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato
Eritrose-4-fosfato
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato
3-Fosfoglicerato
Fosfoenolpiruvato
Piruvato
Acetil-CoA
Oxaloacetato
α -cetoglutarato
Succinil-CoA

Fig. 8.11 The pentose phosphate pathway. Enzymes: 1, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase; 2, lactonase; 3, 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase; 4, ribulose-5-phosphate epimerase; 5, ribose-5-phosphate isomerase; 6, 8, transketolase; 7, transaldolase. The two-carbon moiety transferred by the transketolase is shown in the boxed area. The three-carbon fragment transferred by the transaldolase is shown in the dashed box. The product of the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase reaction is the lactone, which is unstable and hydrolyzes spontaneously to the free acid. However, there exists a specific lactonase that catalyzes the reaction.

Metabólito	Via predominante de origem do metabólito*		
	EMP	ED	VP
ATP	X	X	-
NAD(P)H	-	X	X
Glicose-6-fosfato	X	X	X
Frutose-6-fosfato	X	-	X
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato	-	-	X
Eritrose-4-fosfato	-	-	X
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato	-	-	X
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato	X	X	X
3-Fosfoglicerato	X	X	-
Fosfoenolpiruvato	X	X	-
Piruvato	X	X	-
Acetil-CoA	-	-	-
Oxaloacetato	-	-	-
α -cetogluturato	-	-	-
Succinil-CoA	-	-	-

*EMP – via de Embden Meyerhof Parnas; VP- via das pentoses ED- via de Entner -Doudoroff

Via da Fosfoacetolase

(Hexose monofosfato)



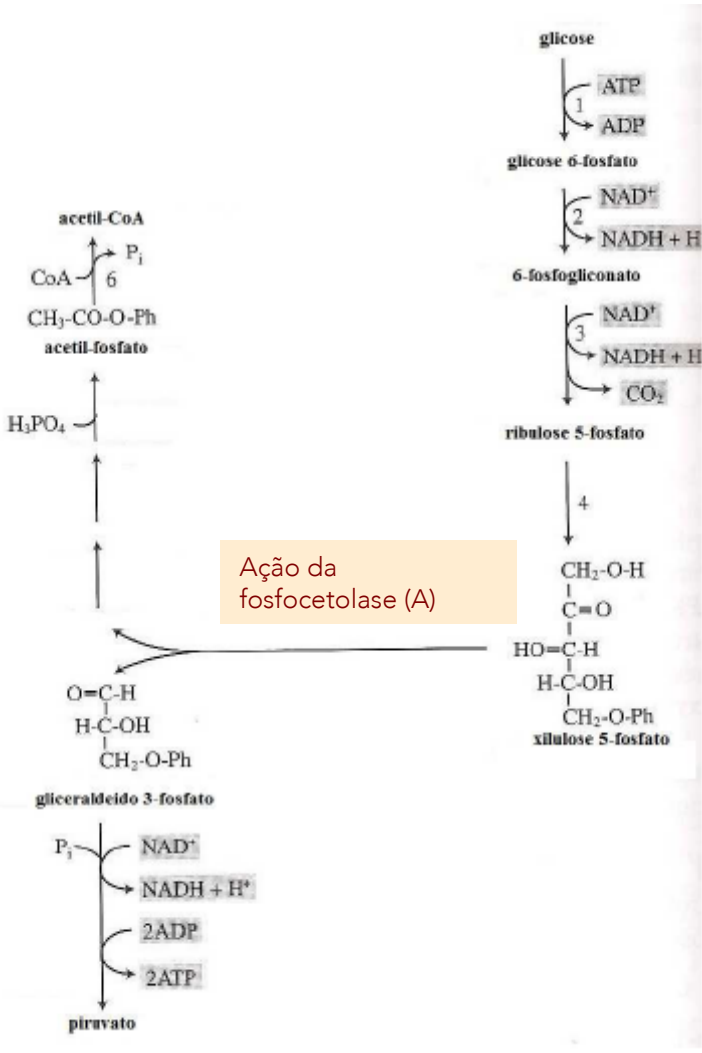
Uma célula bacteriana pode crescer fazendo VF?

Via da Fosfoacetolase

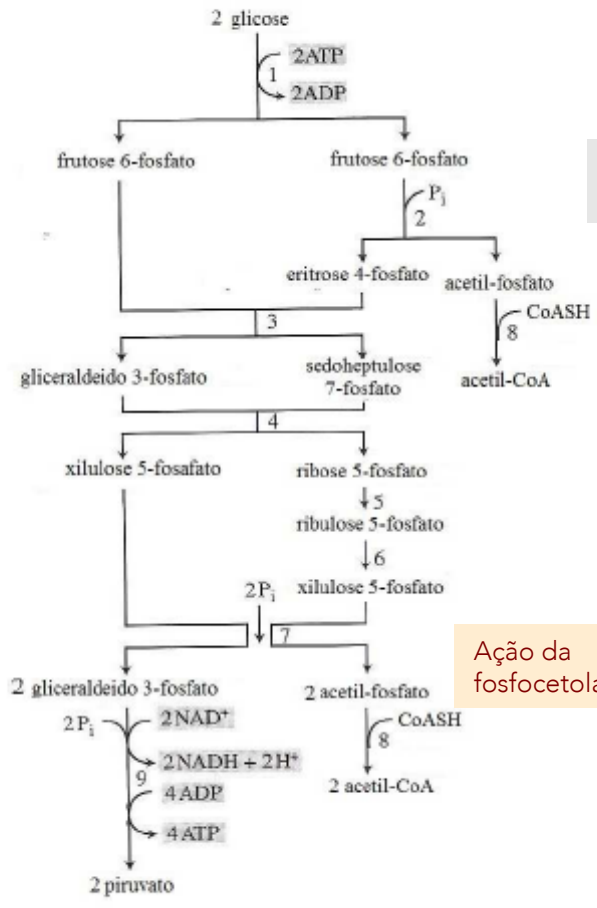
Hexose monofosfato



Ocorrência:
bactérias lácticas homofermentadoras



A



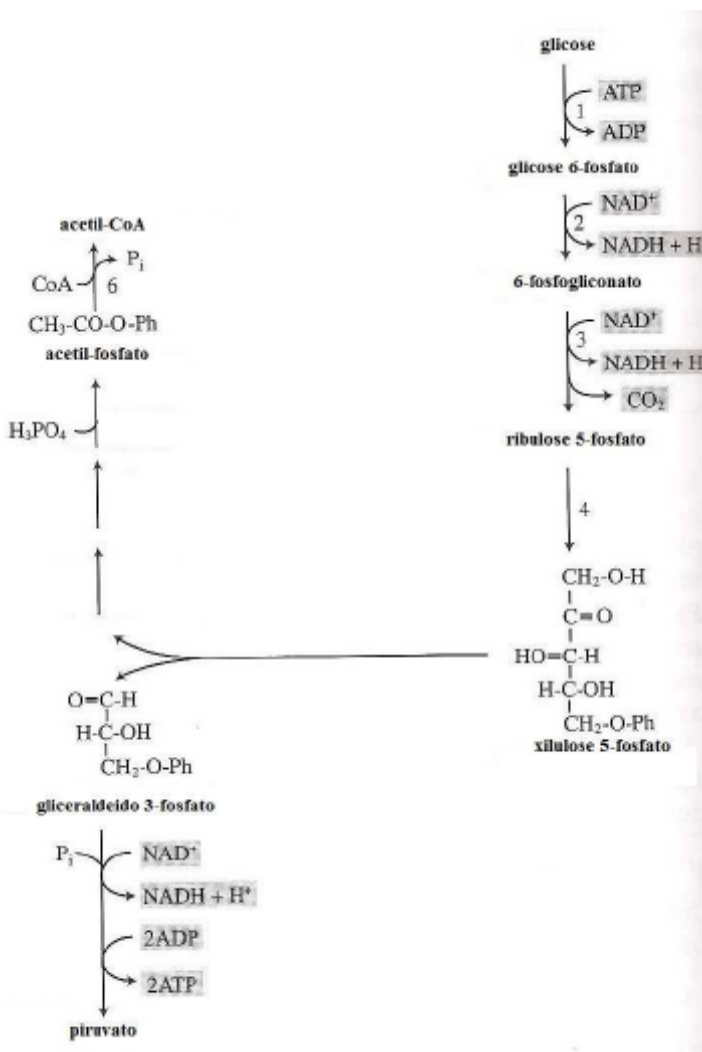
Ação da fosfoacetolase (B)

Ação da fosfoacetolase (A)

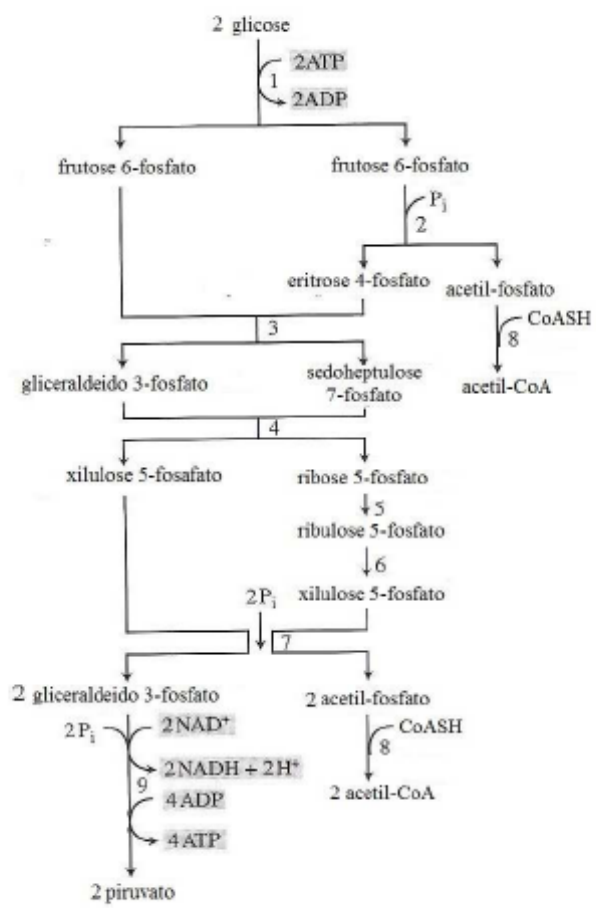
B

Via da Fosfoacetolase

(Hexose monofosfato)



A



B

ATP
NAD(P)H
Glicose-6-fosfato
Frutose-6-fosfato
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato
Eritrose-4-fosfato
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato
Gliceraldeido-3-fosfato
3-Fosfoglicerato
Fosfoenolpiruvato
Piruvato
Acetil-CoA
Oxaloacetato
α-cetoglutarato
Succinil-CoA

Metabólito	Via predominante de origem do metabólito*			
	EMP	ED	VP	HMP

ATP	X	X	-	X
NAD(P)H	-	X	X	-
Glicose-6-fosfato	X	X	X	X
Frutose-6-fosfato	X	-	X	X
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato	-	-	X	X
Eritrose-4-fosfato	-	-	X	X
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato	-	-	X	X
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato	X	X	X	X
3-Fosfoglicerato	X	X	-	X
Fosfoenolpiruvato	X	X	-	X
Piruvato	X	X	-	X
Acetil-CoA	-	-	-	X
Oxaloacetato	-	-	-	-
α -cetogluturato	-	-	-	-
Succinil-CoA	-	-	-	-

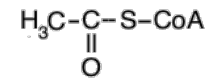
*EMP – via de Embden Meyerhof Parnas; VP- via das pentoses ED- via de Entner -Doudoroff

Os destinos do piruvato

- Precursor de biossíntese
- Oxidação a CO_2

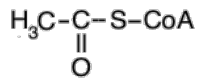
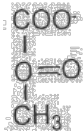


Piruvato



Acetil-CoA

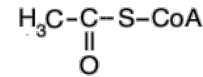
Os destinos do piruvato



Complexo
piruvato
desidrogenase

Piruvato
Formiato
Liase

PFL

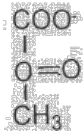


Piruvato

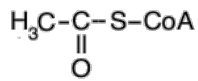
Acetil-CoA

CPD

Os destinos do piruvato



Complexo
piruvato
desidrogenase



CPD



Piruvato

Acetil-CoA

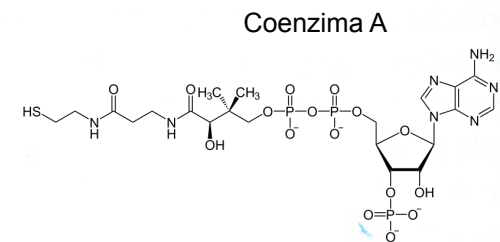
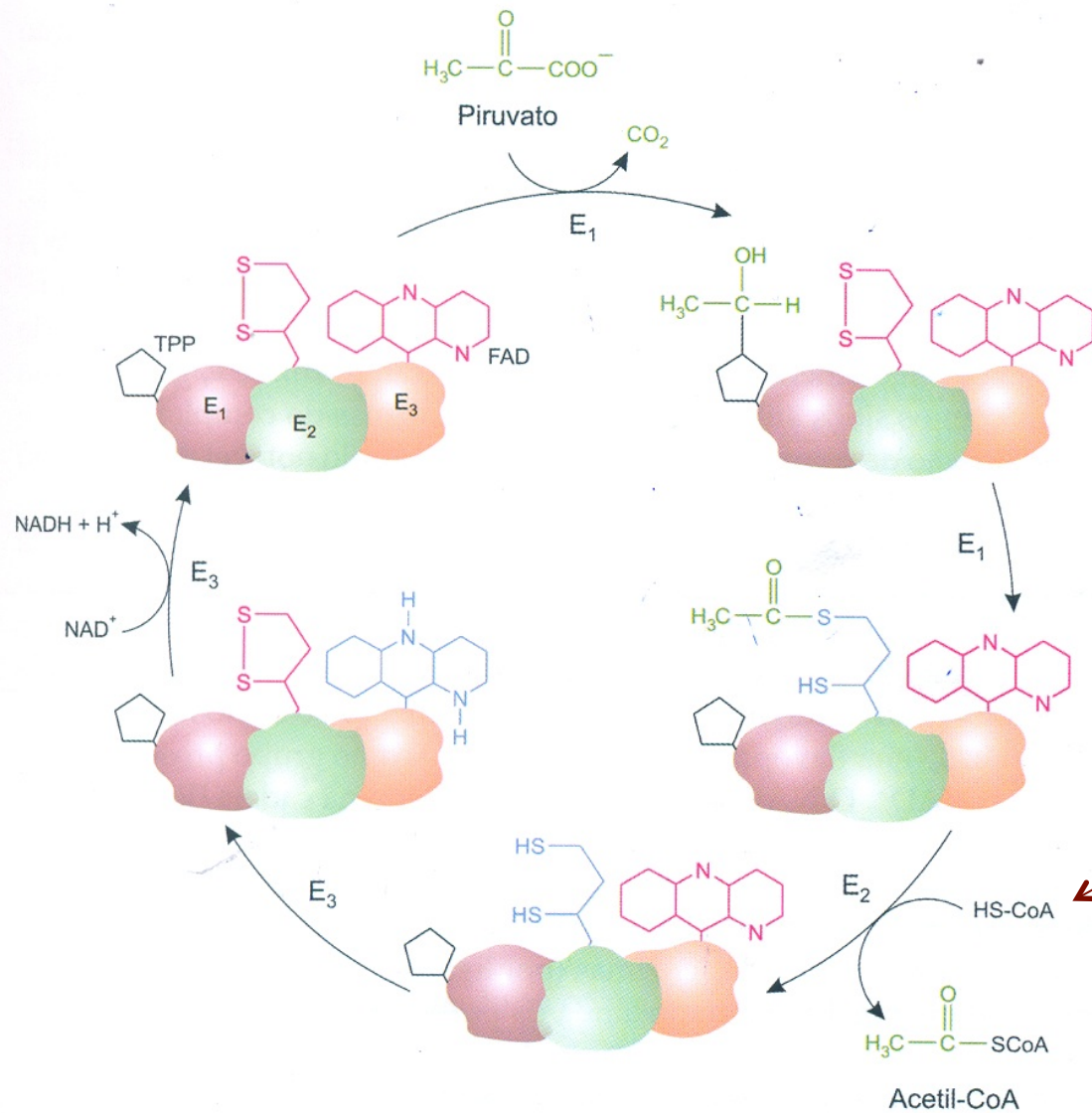


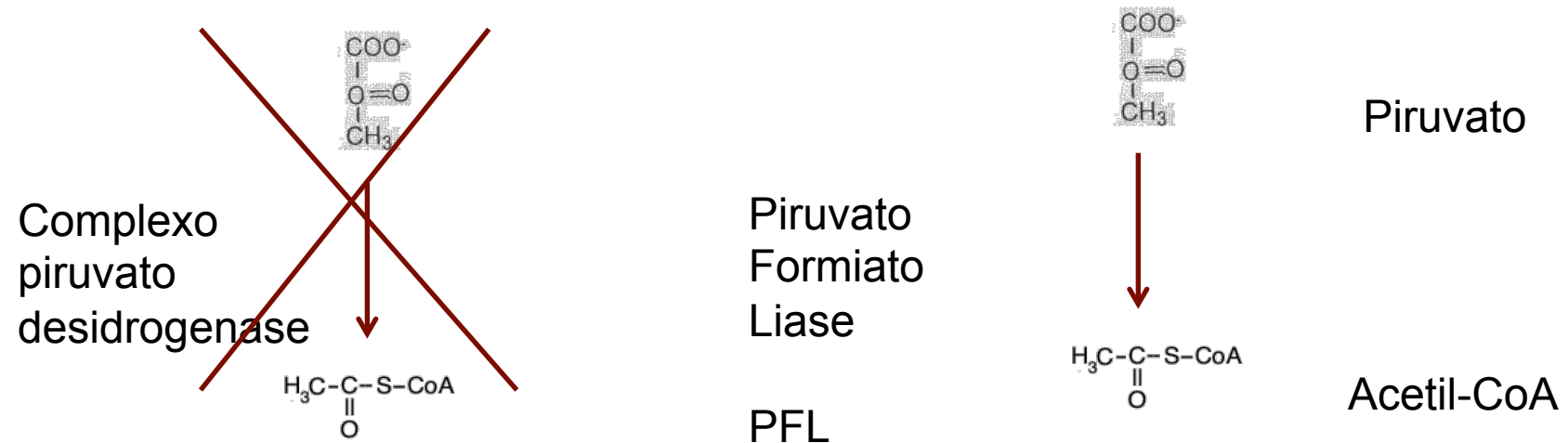
Fig. 9.9 Etapas da reação catalisada pelo complexo piruvato desidrogenase, onde E₁, E₂ e E₃ representam respectivamente as enzimas: piruvato desidrogenase (TPP), diidrolipoil tranacetilase (ácido lipóico) e diidrolipoil desidrogenase (FAD).

Metabólito	Via predominante de origem do metabólito*				
	EMP	ED	VP	HMP	CPD
ATP	X	X	-	X	-
NAD(P)H	-	X	X	-	-
Glicose-6-fosfato	X	X	X	X	-
Frutose-6-fosfato	X	-	X	X	-
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato	-	-	X	X	-
Eritrose-4-fosfato	-	-	X	X	-
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato	-	-	X	X	-
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato	X	X	X	X	-
3-Fosfoglicerato	X	X	-	X	-
Fosfoenolpiruvato	X	X	-	X	-
Piruvato	X	X	-	X	-
Acetil-CoA	-	-	-	X	X
Oxaloacetato	-	-	-	-	-
α -cetogluturato	-	-	-	-	-
Succinil-CoA	-	-	-	-	-

Metabólito	Via predominante de origem do metabólito*				
	EMP	ED	VP	HMP	CPD/ PFL
ATP	X	X	-	X	-
NAD(P)H	-	X	X	-	-
Glicose-6-fosfato	X	X	X	X	-
Frutose-6-fosfato	X	-	X	X	-
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato	-	-	X	X	-
Eritrose-4-fosfato	-	-	X	X	-
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato	-	-	X	X	-
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato	X	X	X	X	-
3-Fosfoglicerato	X	X	-	X	-
Fosfoenolpiruvato	X	X	-	X	-
Piruvato	X	X	-	X	-
Acetil-CoA	-	-	-	X	X
Oxaloacetato	-	-	-	-	-
α -cetoglutarato	-	-	-	-	-
Succinil-CoA	-	-	-	-	-



Os destinos do piruvato



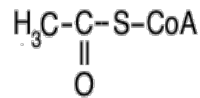
CPD



Situação em enterobactérias

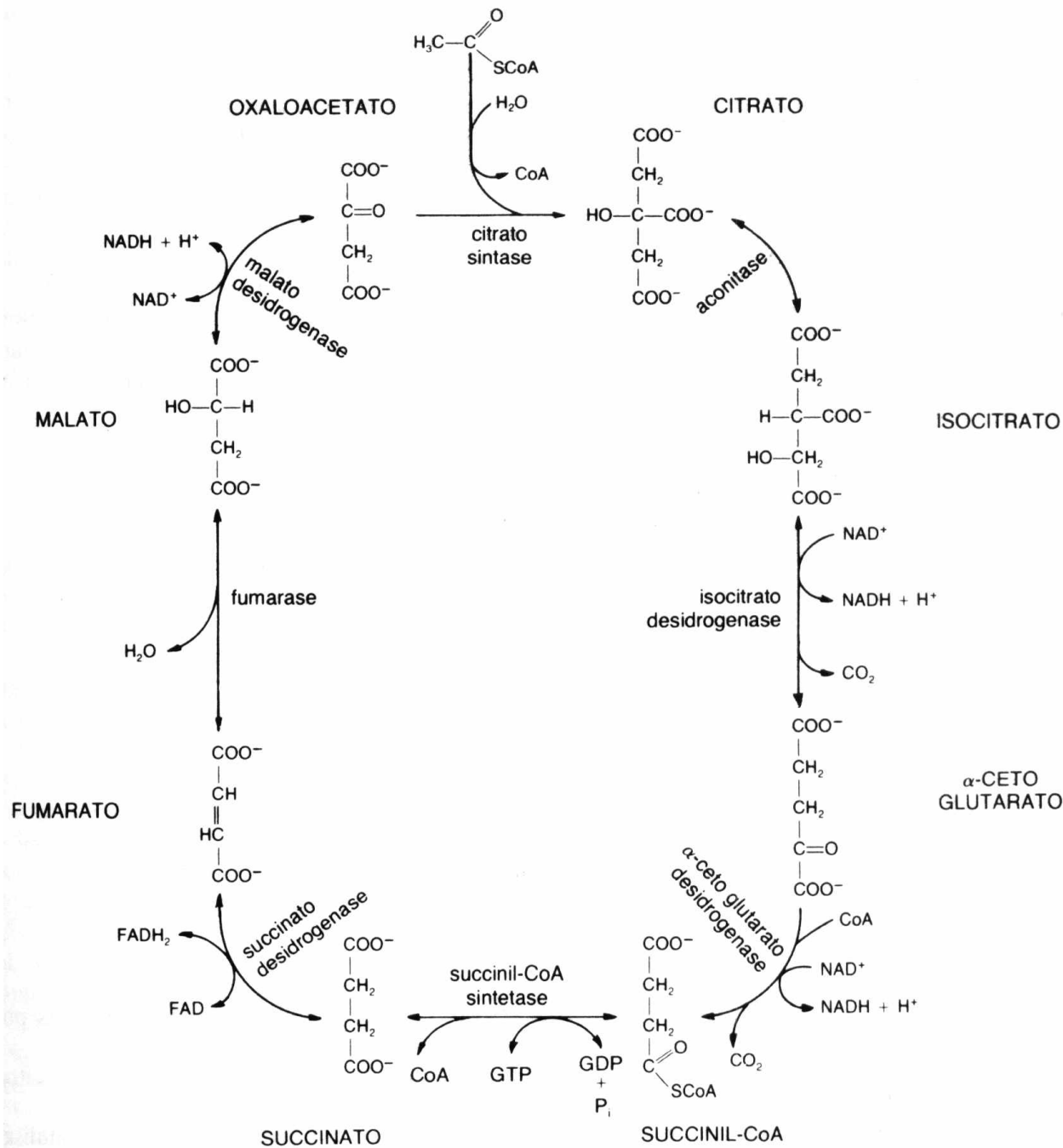
Destinos de acetil-coA

- Precursor do metabolismo
- Ciclo dos ácidos tricarboxílicos
- Ramos oxidativo e redutor



Ciclo dos ácidos tricarboxílicos (TCA ou ciclo de Krebs)



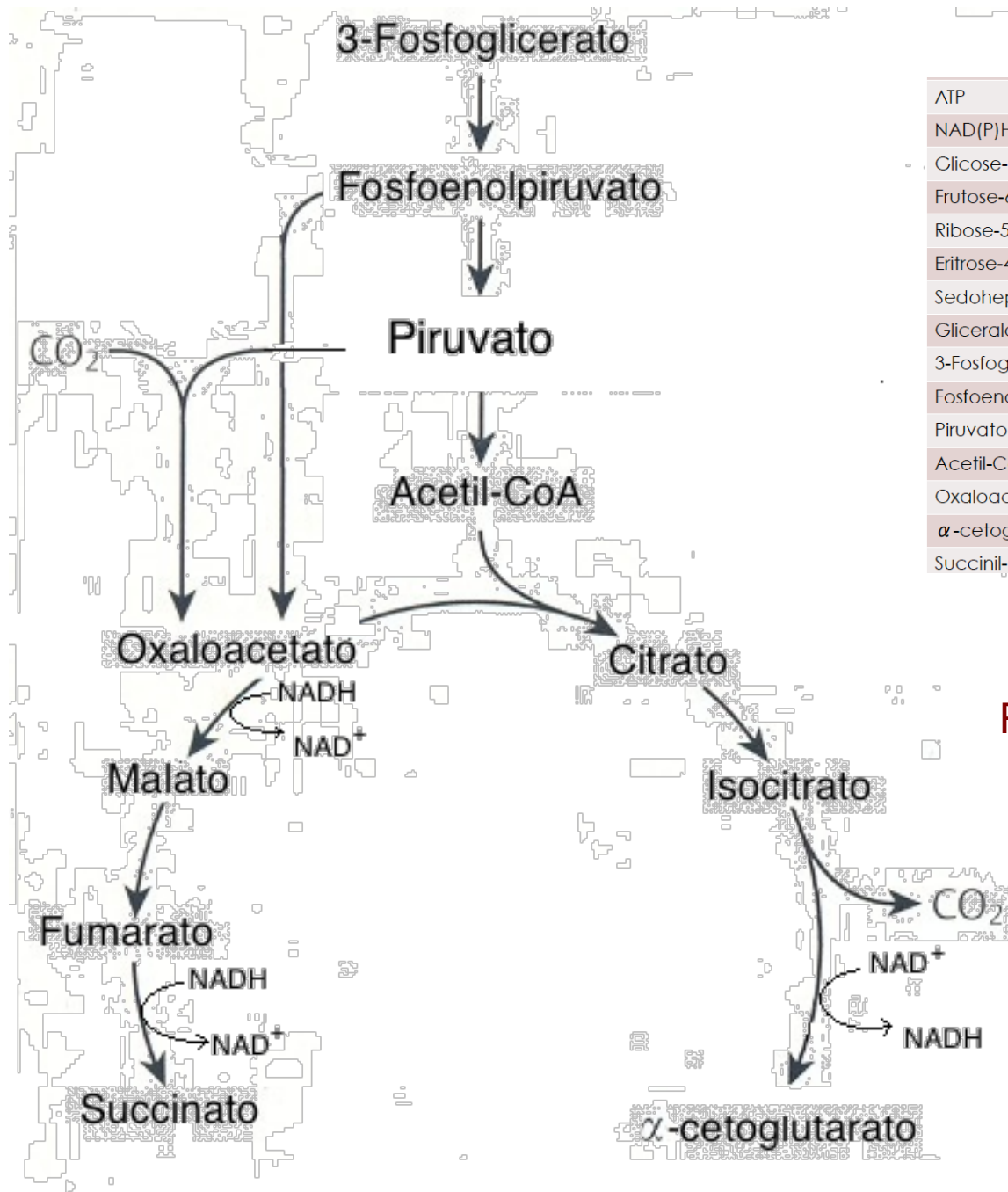


ATP
NAD(P)H
Glicose-6-fosfato
Frutose-6-fosfato
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato
Eritrose-4-fosfato
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato
3-Fosfoglicerato
Fosfoenolpiruvato
Piruvato
Acetil-CoA
Oxaloacetato
α -cetoglutarato
Succinil-CoA

Ciclo de Krebs.

Em algumas condições o complexo α -cetoglutarato desidrogenase não está presente ou está inativado





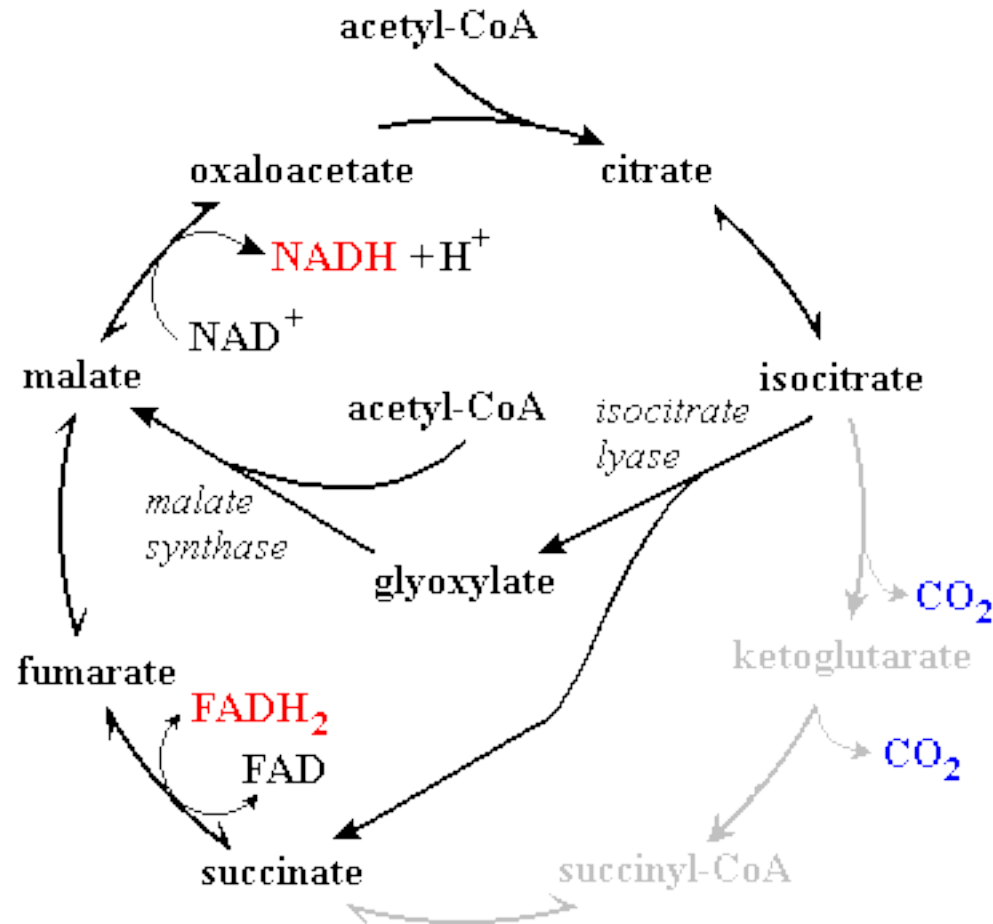
ATP
NAD(P)H
Glicose-6-fosfato
Frutose-6-fosfato
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato
Eritrose-4-fosfato
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato
3-Fosfoglicerato
Fosfoenolpiruvato
Piruvato
Acetil-CoA
Oxaloacetato
α-cetoglutarato
Succinil-CoA

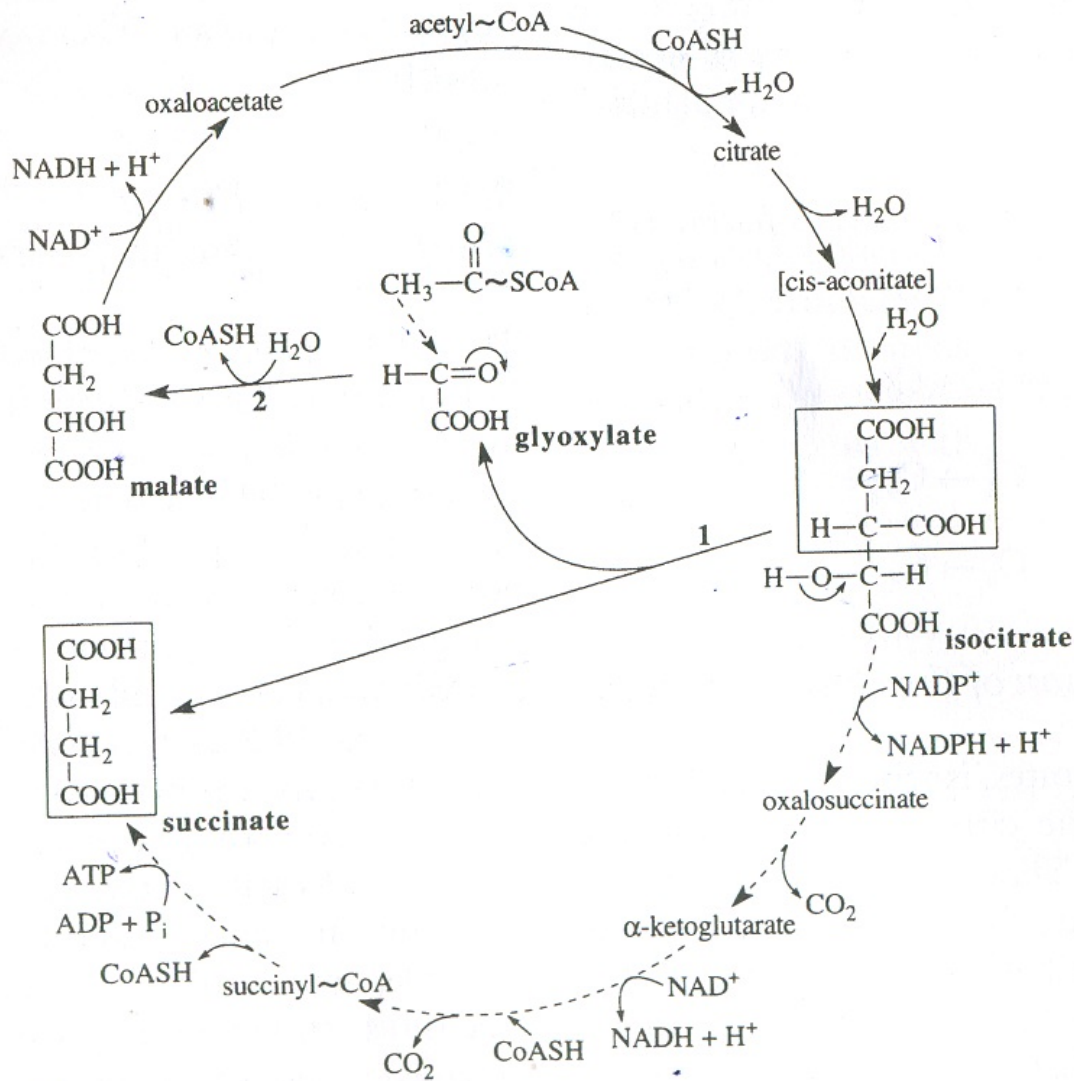
Ramo redutor

Ramo oxidativo

Metabólito	Via predominante de origem do metabólito*						
	EMP	ED	VP	HMP	CPD /PFL	TCA	RR/RO
ATP	X	X	-	X	-	X	-
NAD(P)H	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
Glicose-6-fosfato	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Frutose-6-fosfato	X	-	X	X	-	-	-
Ribose-5-fosfato ou ribulose-5-fosfato	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Eritrose-4-fosfato	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Sedoheptulose-7-fosfato	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Gliceraldeído-3-fosfato	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
3-Fosfoglicerato	X	X	-	X	-	-	-
Fosfoenolpiruvato	X	X	-	X	-	-	-
Piruvato	X	X	-	X	-	-	-
Acetil-CoA	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
Oxaloacetato	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
α -cetogluturato	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Succinil-CoA	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

Shunt do glioxilato





The glyoxylate cycle. Enzymes: 1, isocitrate lyase; 2, malate synthase. The dashed arrows represent reactions of the citric acid cycle that are bypassed.

Como as bactérias crescem quando não há glicose?



β -oxidação de ácidos graxos

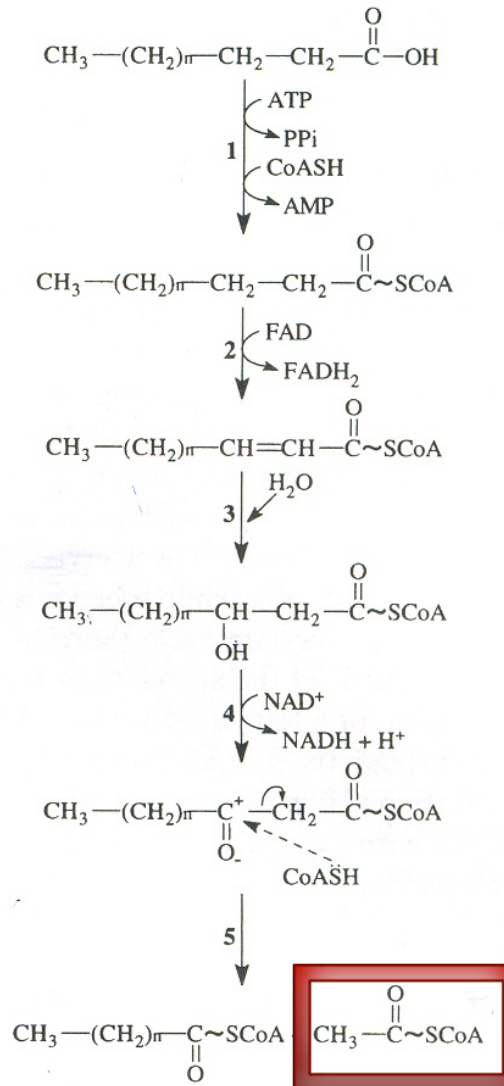
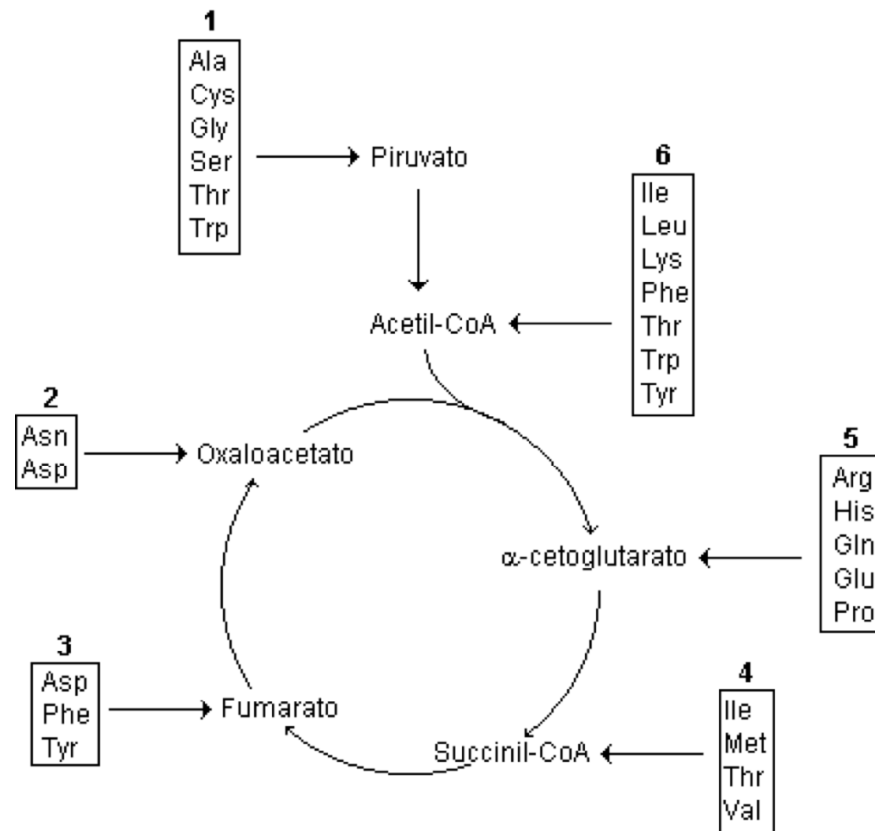


Fig. 9.1 β -Oxidation of fatty acids. Enzymes: 1, acyl-CoA synthetase; 2, fatty acyl-CoA dehydrogenase; 3, 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA hydrolyase; 4, L-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase; 5, β -ketothiolase.

Como as bactérias crescem quando não há glicose?



Destino da cadeia carbônica dos aminoácidos, que foram repartidos em seis grupos (1 a 6) de acordo com o composto formado.

Gliconeogênese

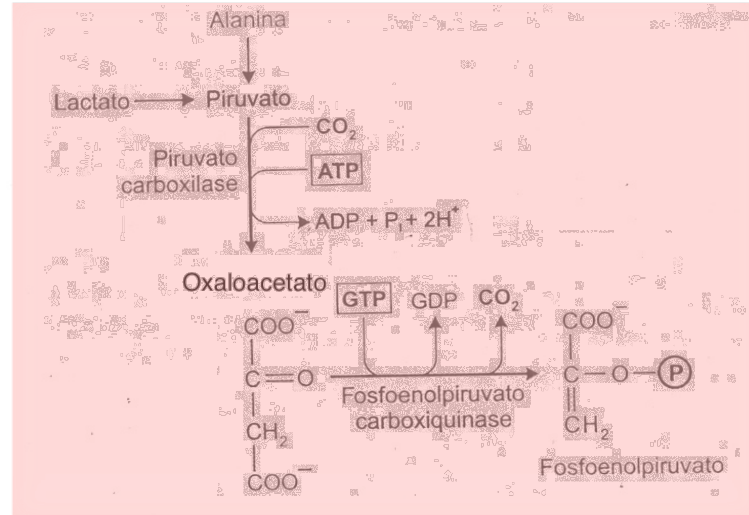
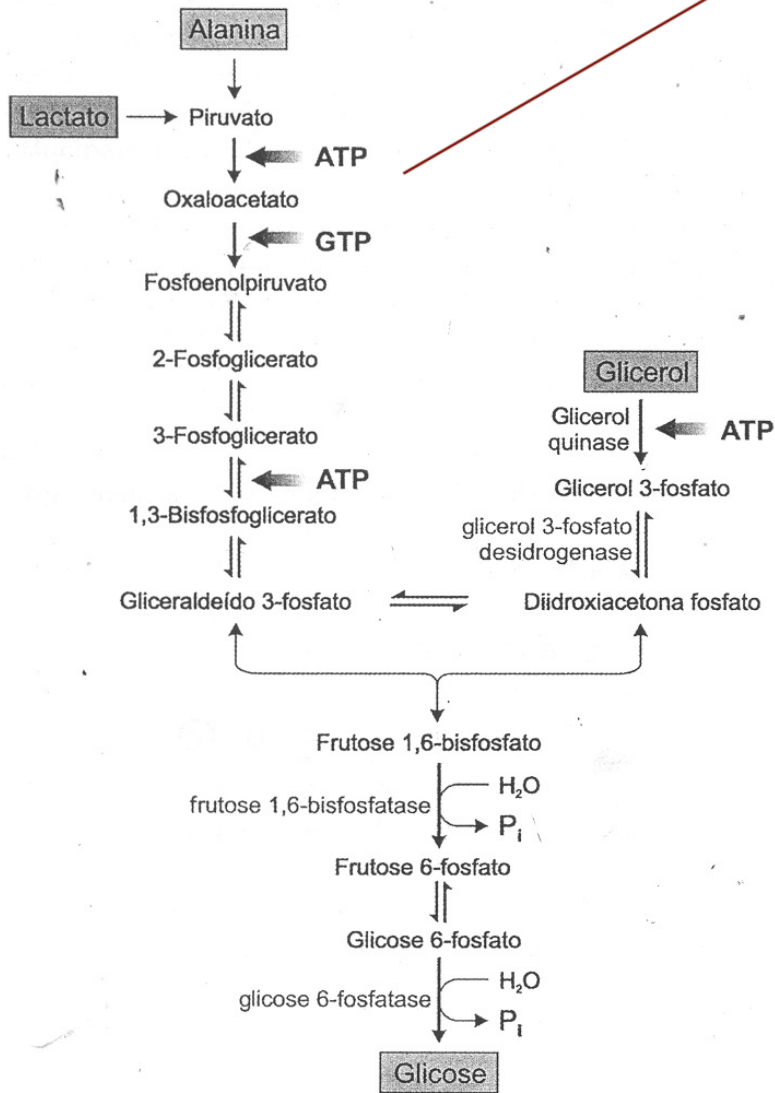


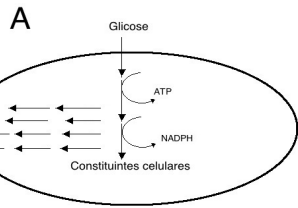
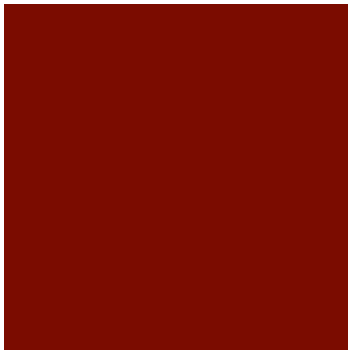
Fig. 14.4 Esquema simplificado da gliconeogênese. As reações que convertem piruvato a oxaloacetato e este a fosfoenolpiruvato estão detalhadas na Fig. 14.3. As reações comuns à via glicolítica podem ser encontradas na sua forma completa na Fig. 9.5 (Seção 9.1). Deve-se ressaltar que são necessárias *duas* moléculas de cada um dos compostos gliconeogênicos — alanina, lactato, glicerol — para sintetizar *uma* molécula de glicose.

*Nenhuma das vias
isoladamente consegue
suprir os precursores
necessários ao metabolismo
bacteriano*





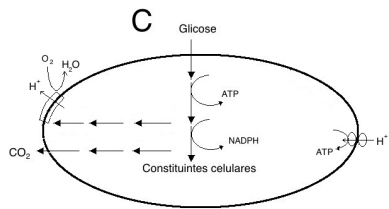
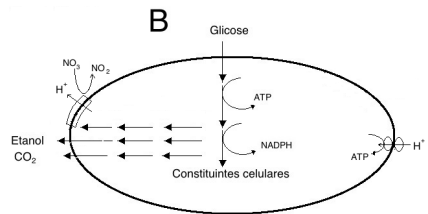
Uma combinação de vias é necessária

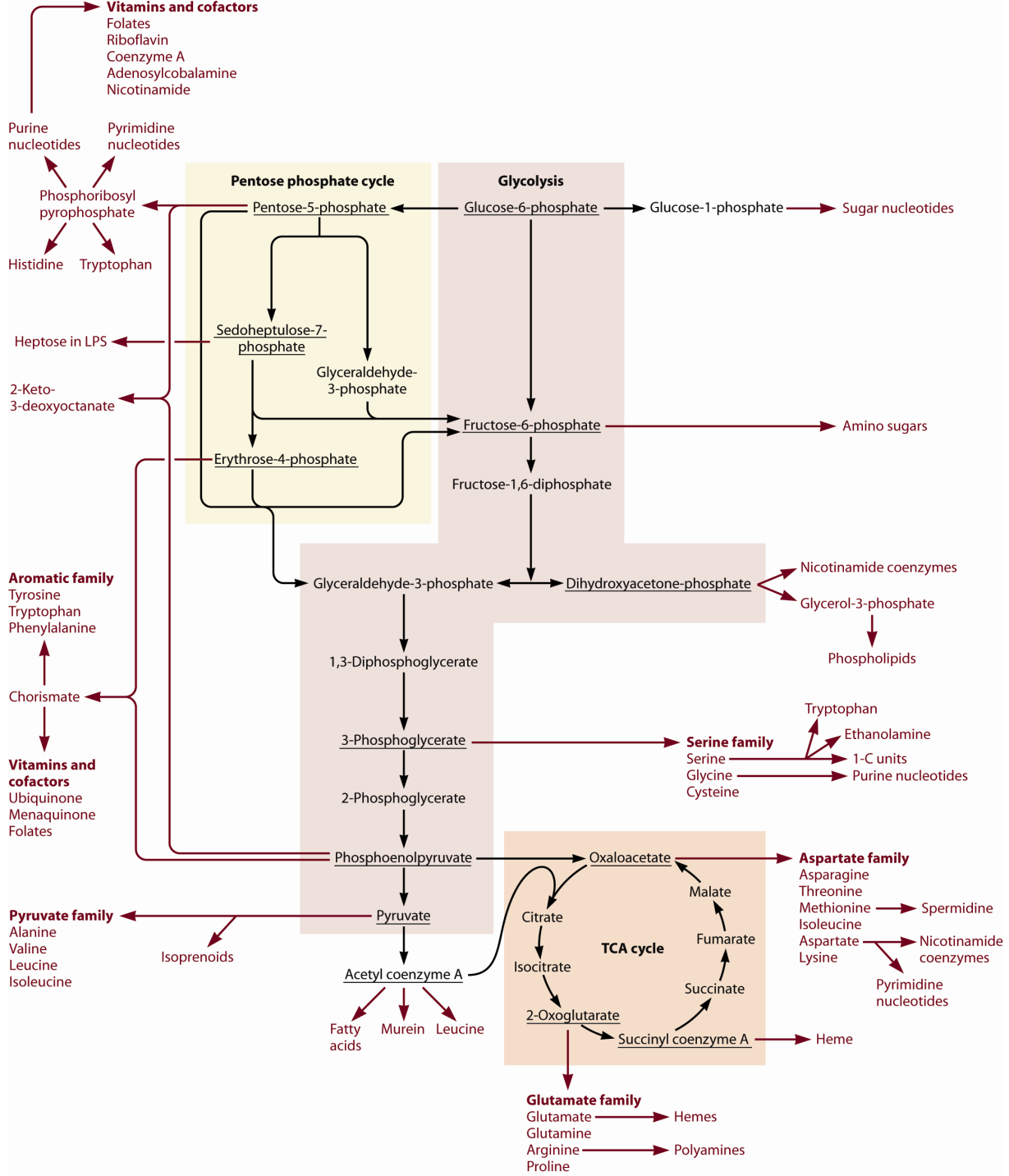


■ Vias metabólicas

■ Processos metabólicos

■ Redes metabólicas

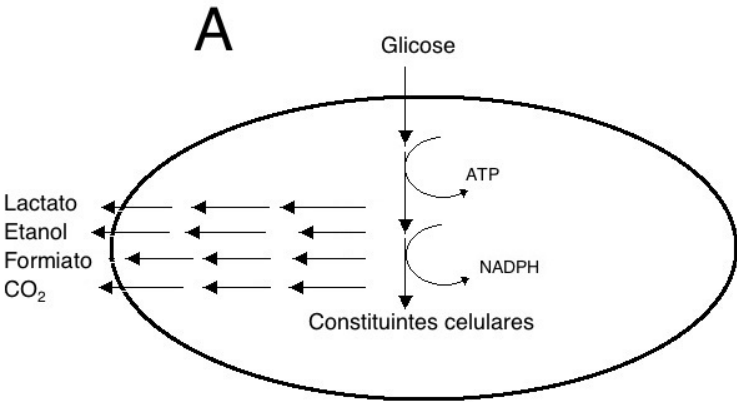




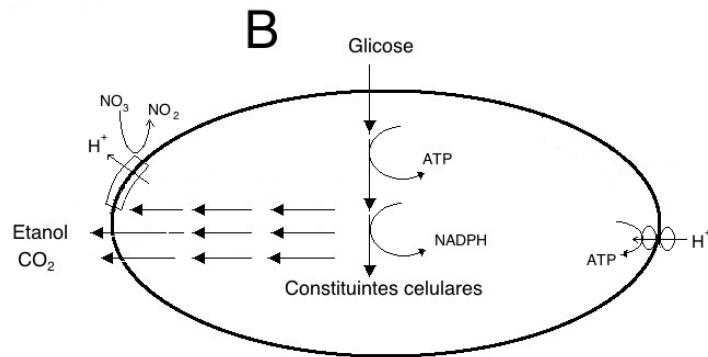
Obtenção de ATP



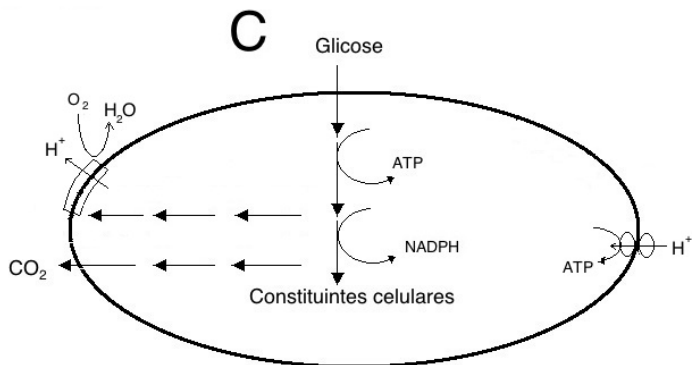
Heterotróficos



Sem O₂



Sem O₂ com outro aceptor final de eletrons

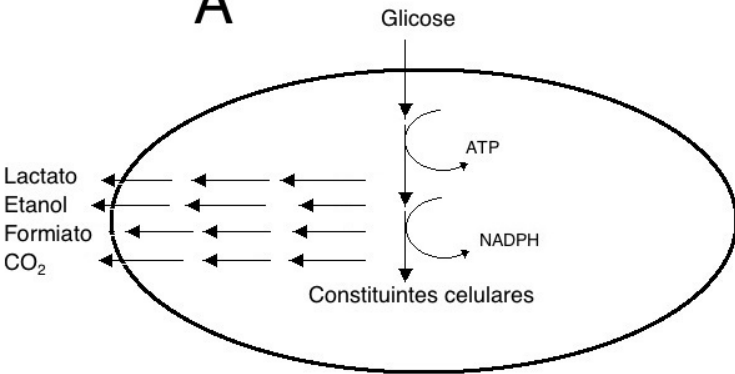


Com O₂

Heterotróficos



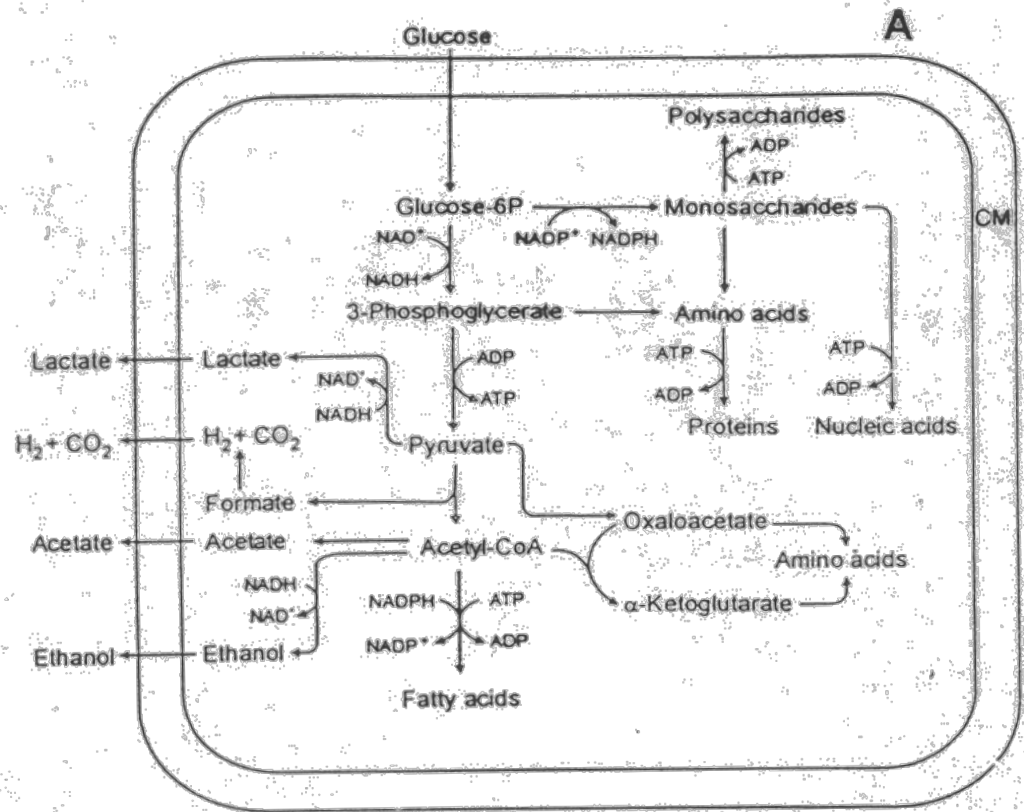
A



Sem O₂

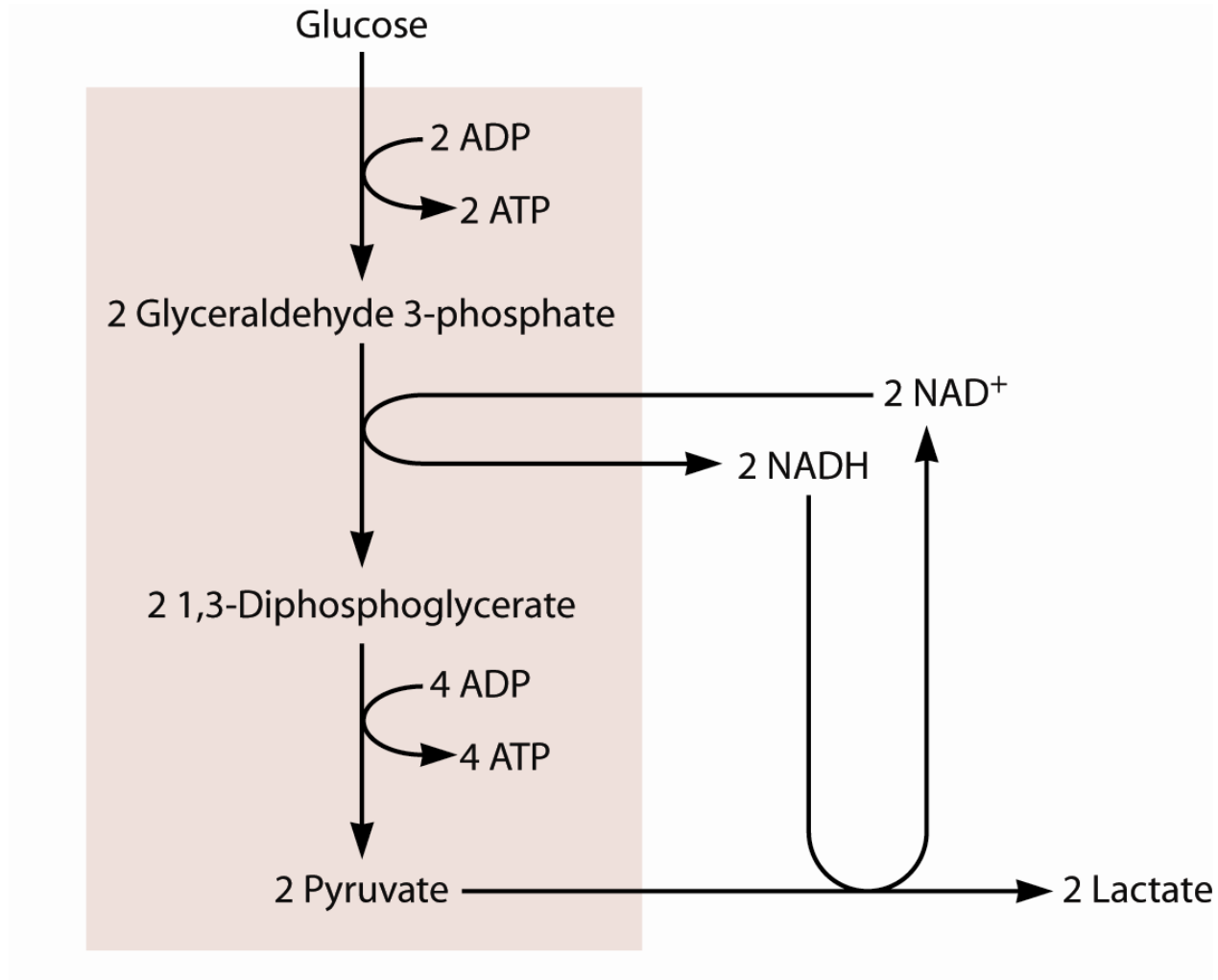
Sem acceptor de elétrons exógeno

FERMENTAÇÃO

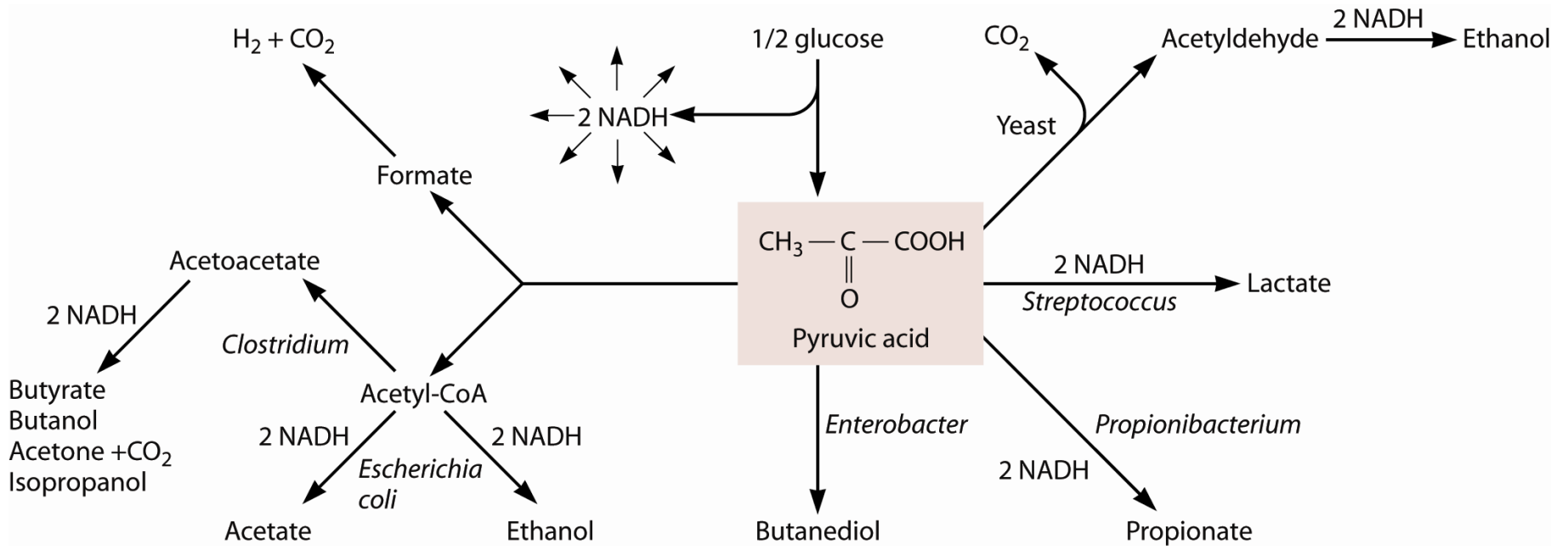


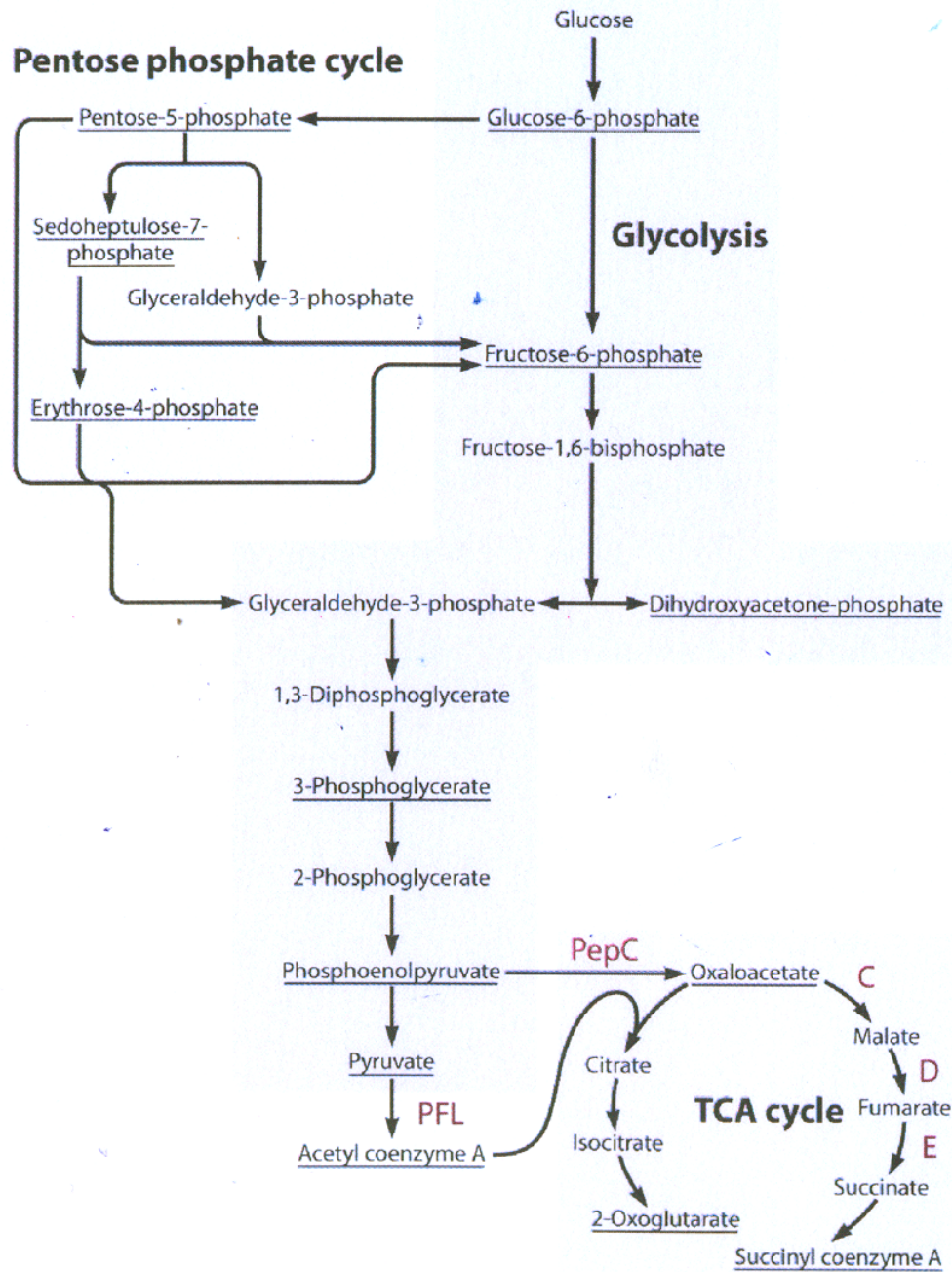
Reoxidação de coenzimas NADH/NAD⁺

Fermentação



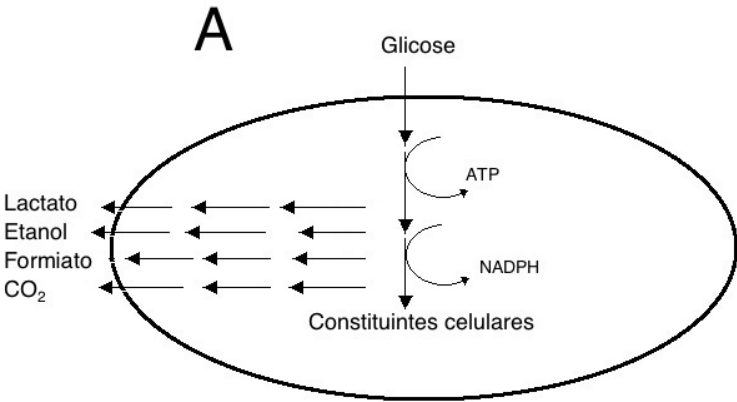
Fermentação



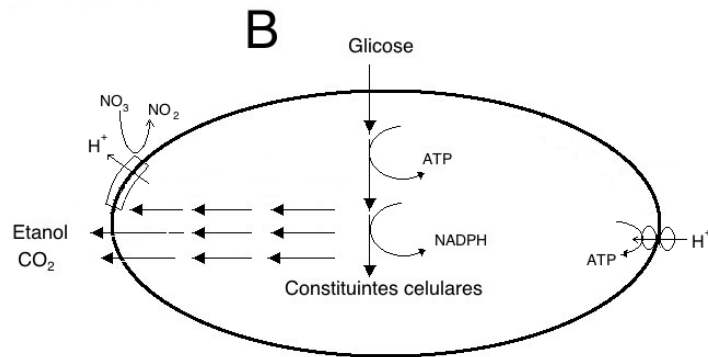


Formação de precursores durante a fermentação de glicose em *E. coli* (principais reações anapleróticas em vermelho)

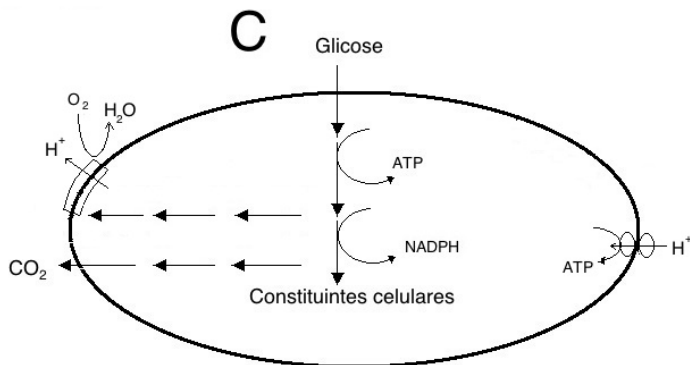
Heterotróficos



Sem O₂ **FERMENTAÇÃO**

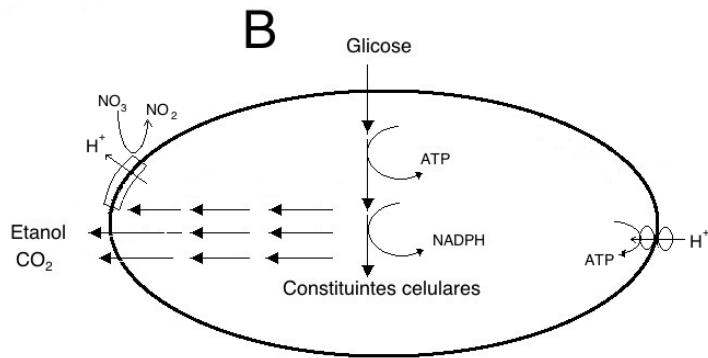


Sem O₂ com outro aceptor final de eletrons

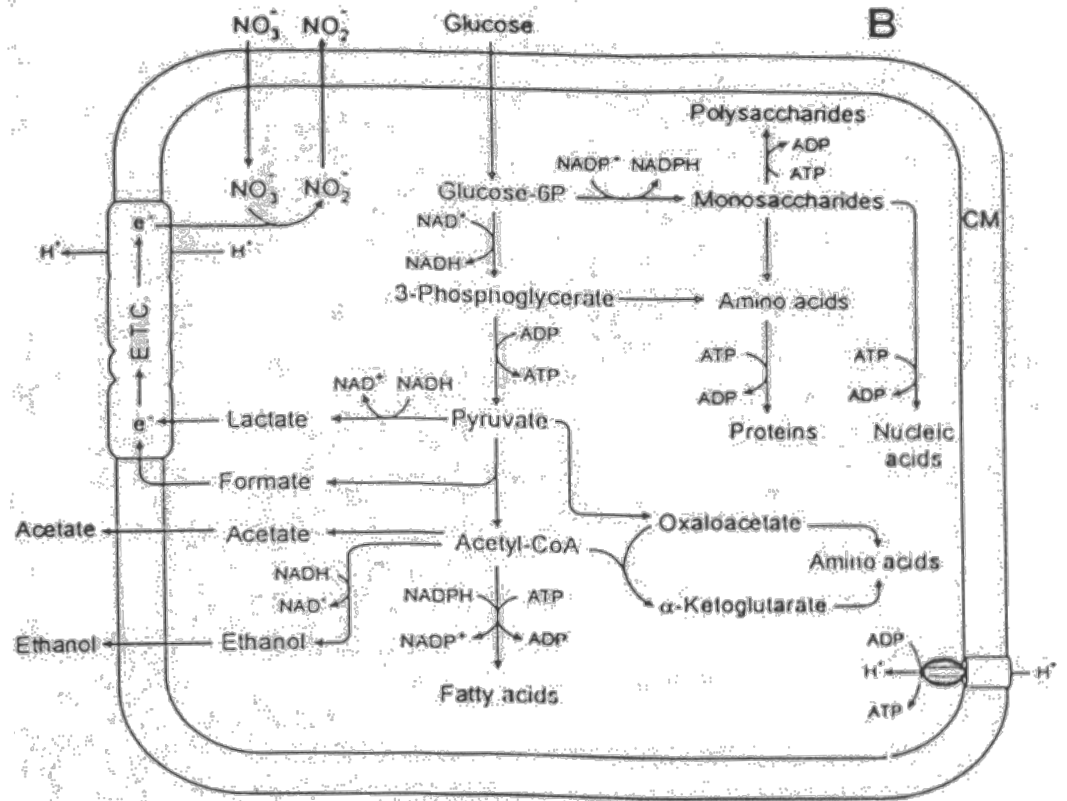


Com O₂

Heterotróficos

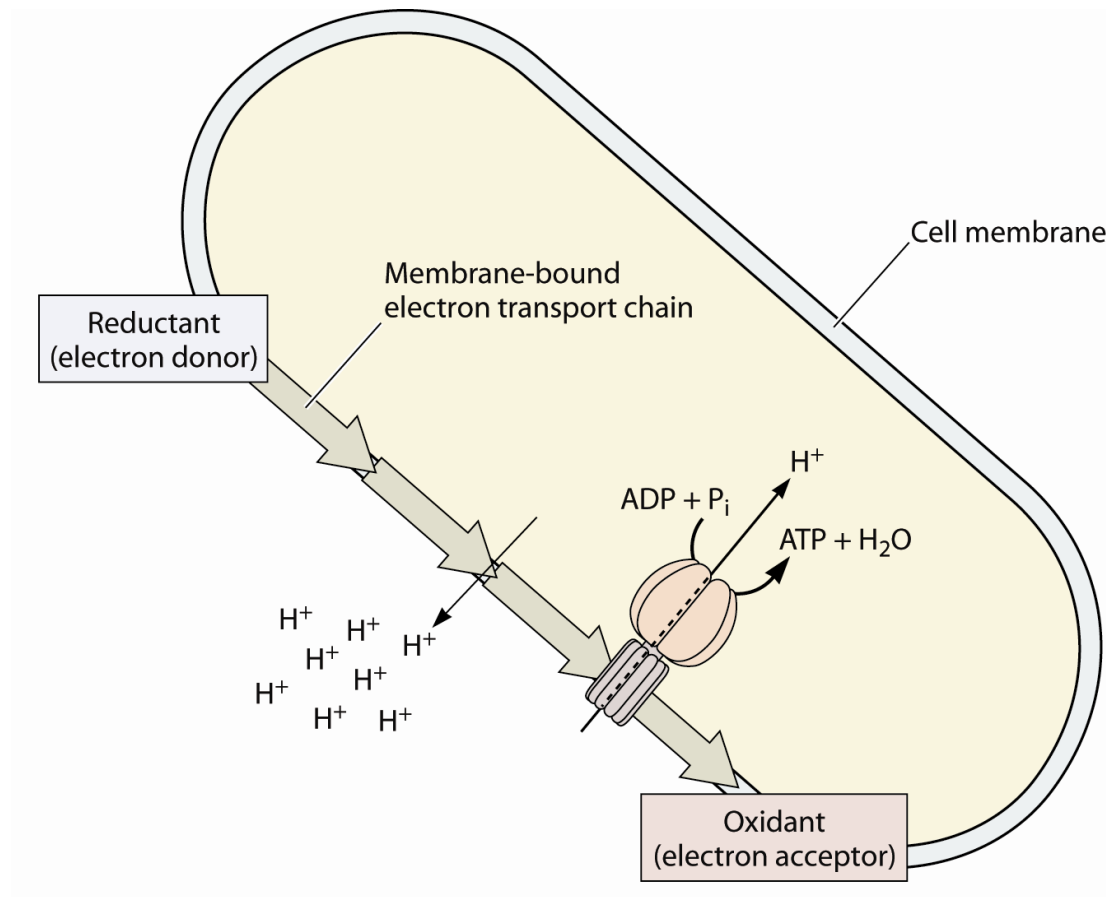


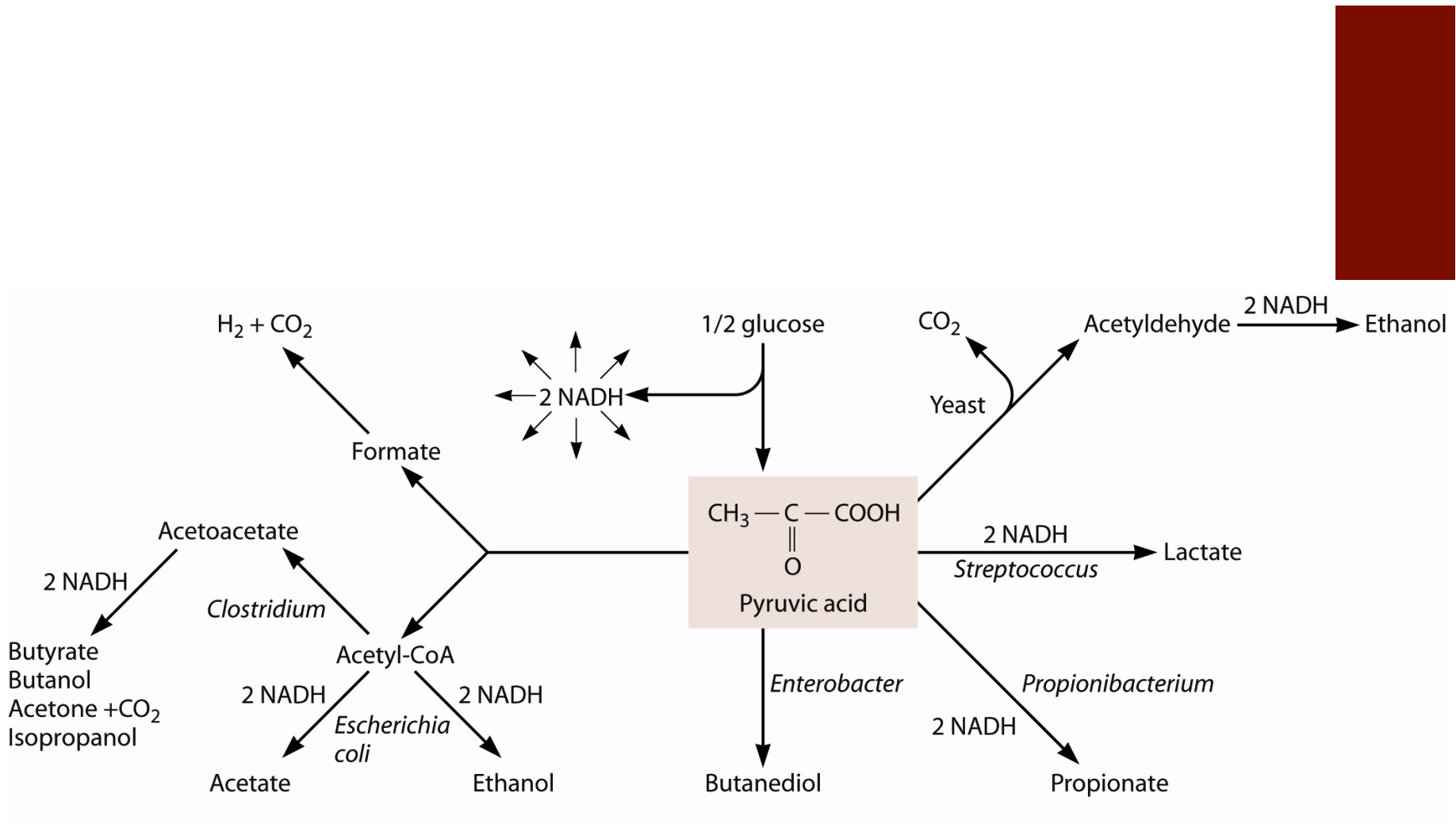
Sem O_2 com outro aceptor final de elétrons



RESPIRAÇÃO ANAERÓBIA

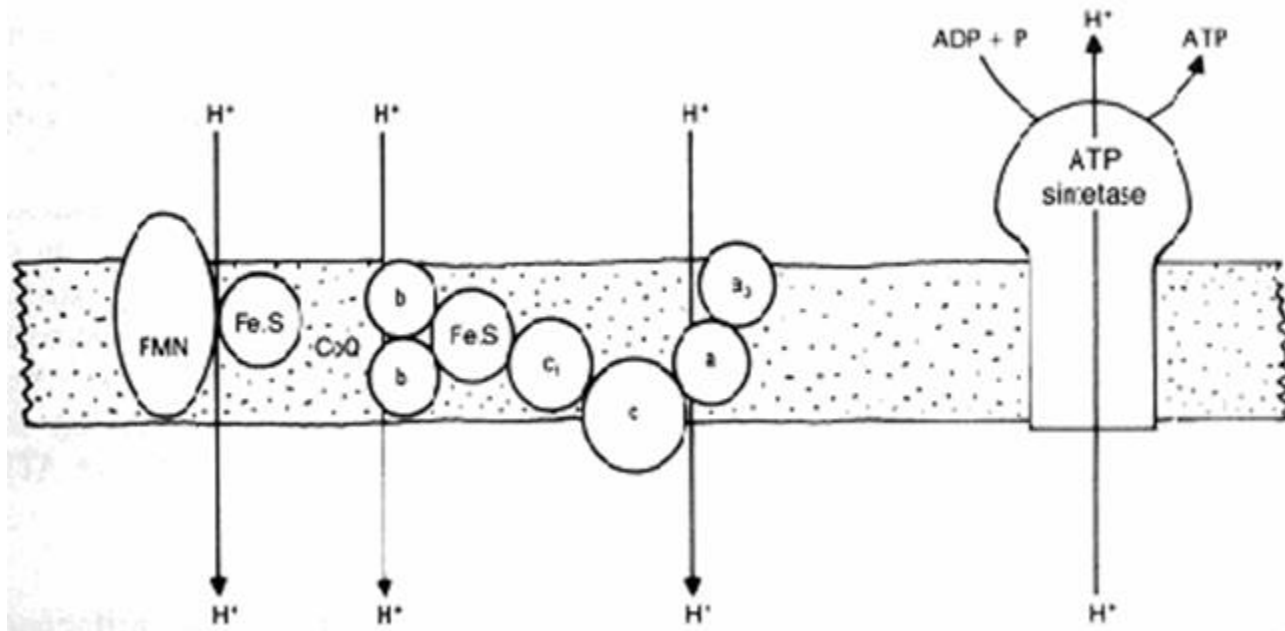
Cadeias de transporte de elétrons e fosforilação oxidativa



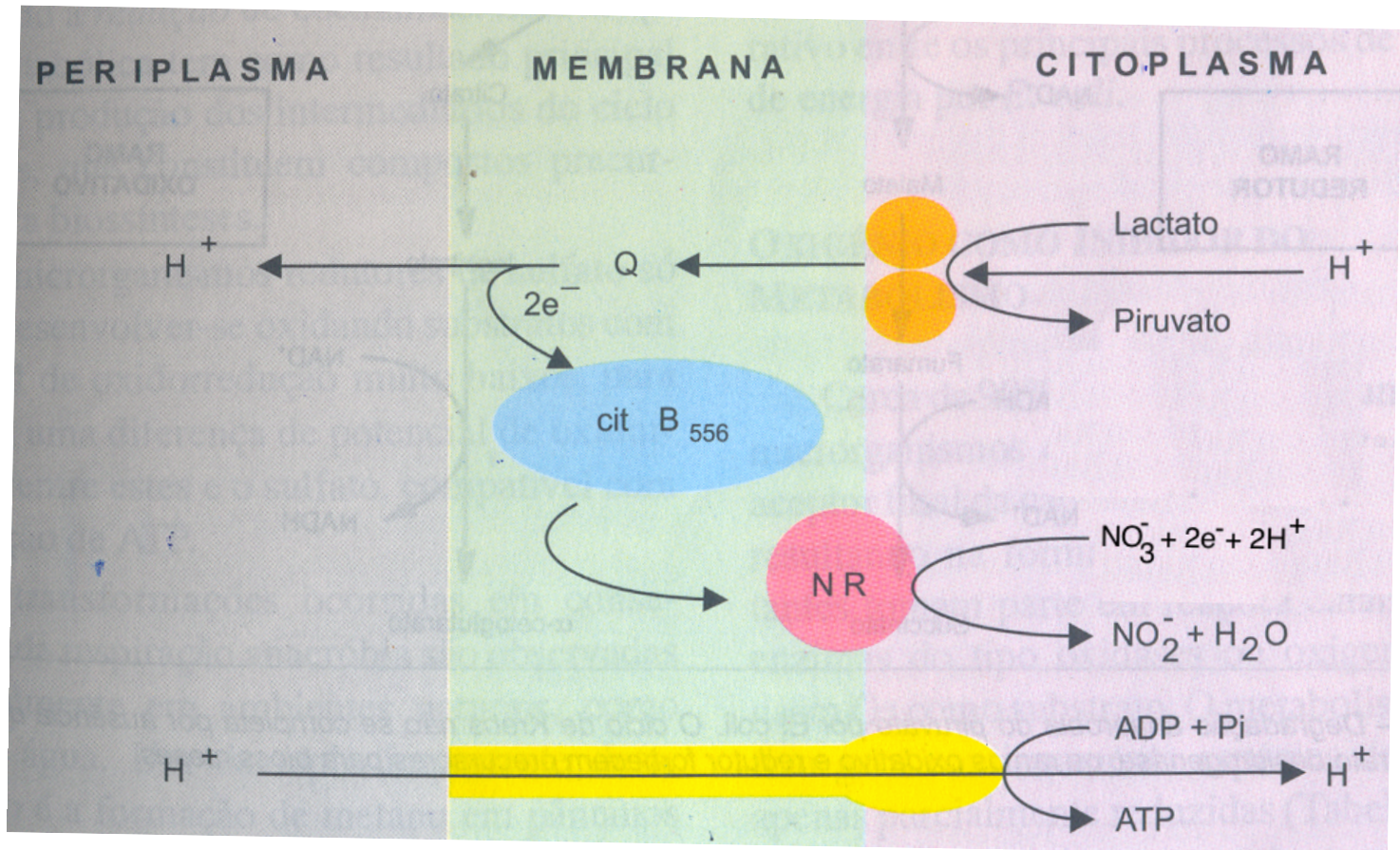


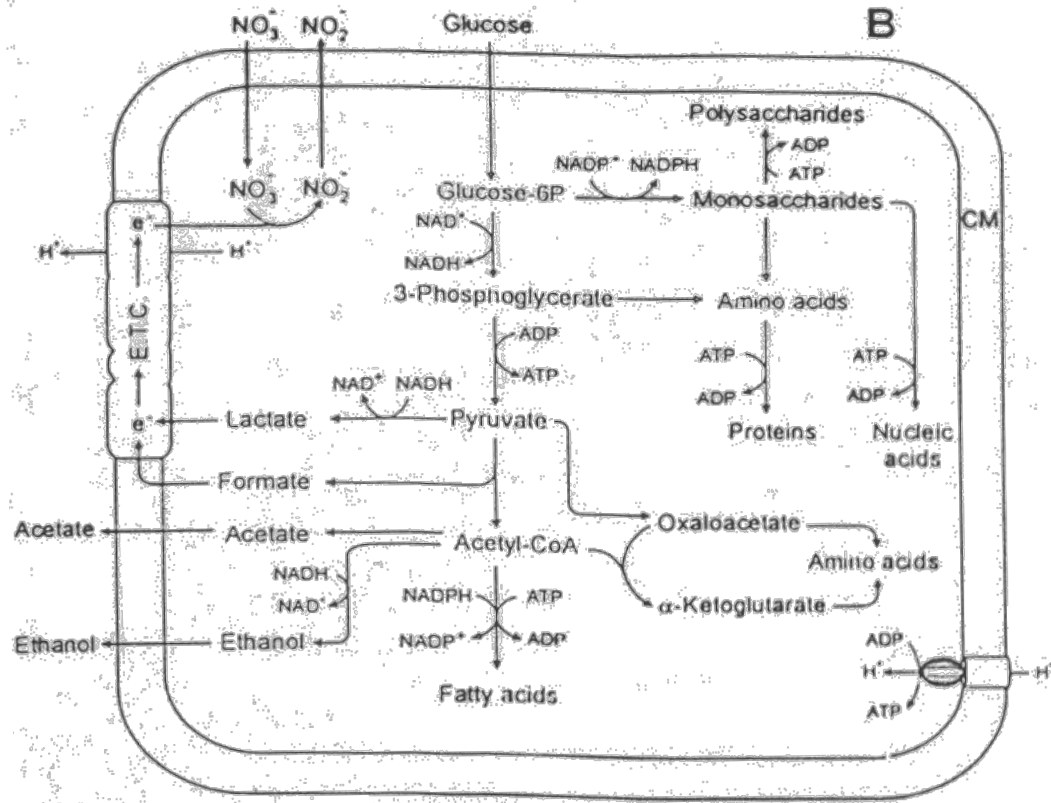
Produtos da fermentação não foram completamente oxidados
Podem gerar mais energia

CTE esquema geral



CTE em *E. coli* quando nitrato é o aceptor final de elétrons





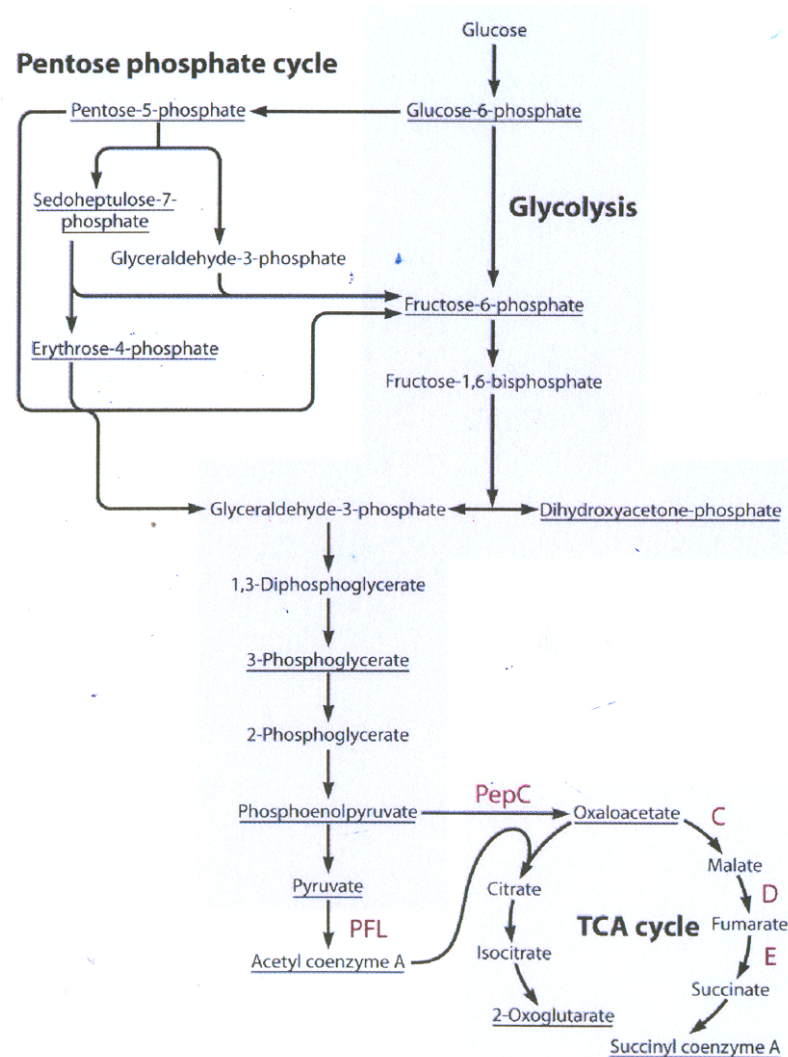
RESPIRAÇÃO ANAERÓBIA



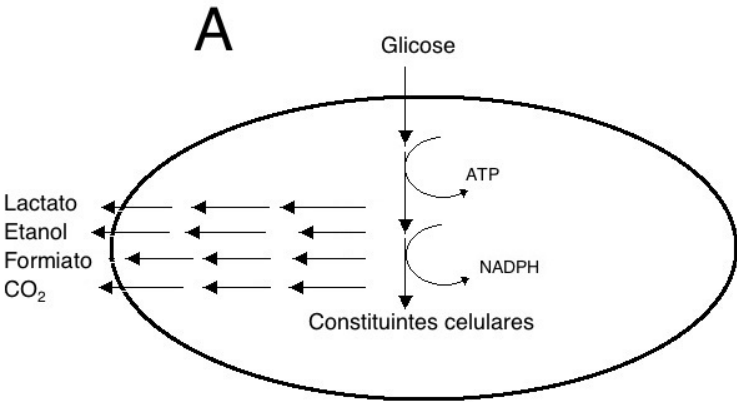
Table 6.3 Compounds that can serve as electron acceptors in anaerobic respiration, replacing oxygen

Organic compounds	Inorganic compounds
Fumarate	Nitrate (NO_3^-)
Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Nitrite (NO_2^-)
Trimethylamine <i>N</i> -oxide (TMAO)	Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
	Chlorate (ClO_3^-)
	Perchlorate (ClO_4^-)
	Manganic ion (Mn^{4+})
	Ferric ion (Fe^{3+})
	Gold (Au^{3+})
	Selenate (SeO_4^{2-})
	Arsenate (AsO_4^{3-})
	Sulfate (SO_4^{2-})
	Sulfur (S^0)

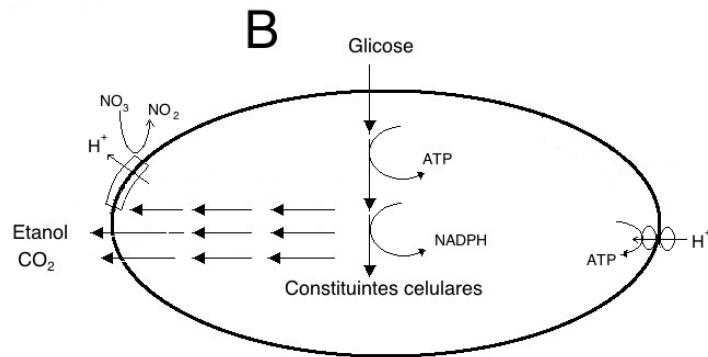
Obtenção de precursores na respiração anaeróbica



Heterotróficos

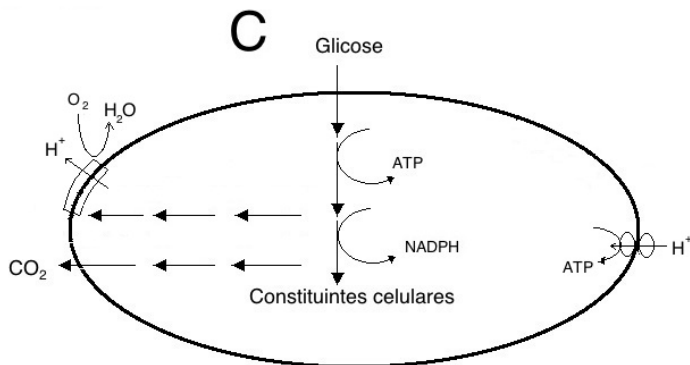


Sem O₂ **FERMENTAÇÃO**



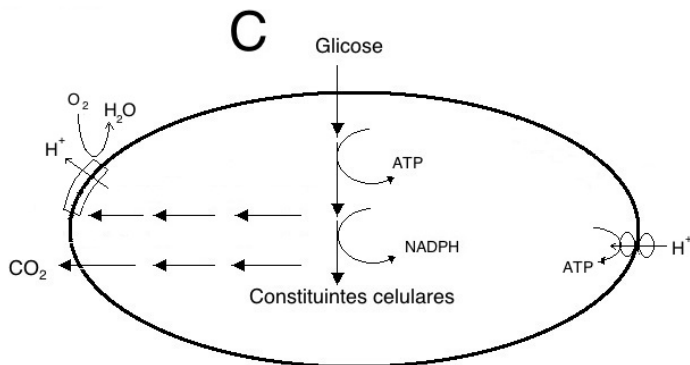
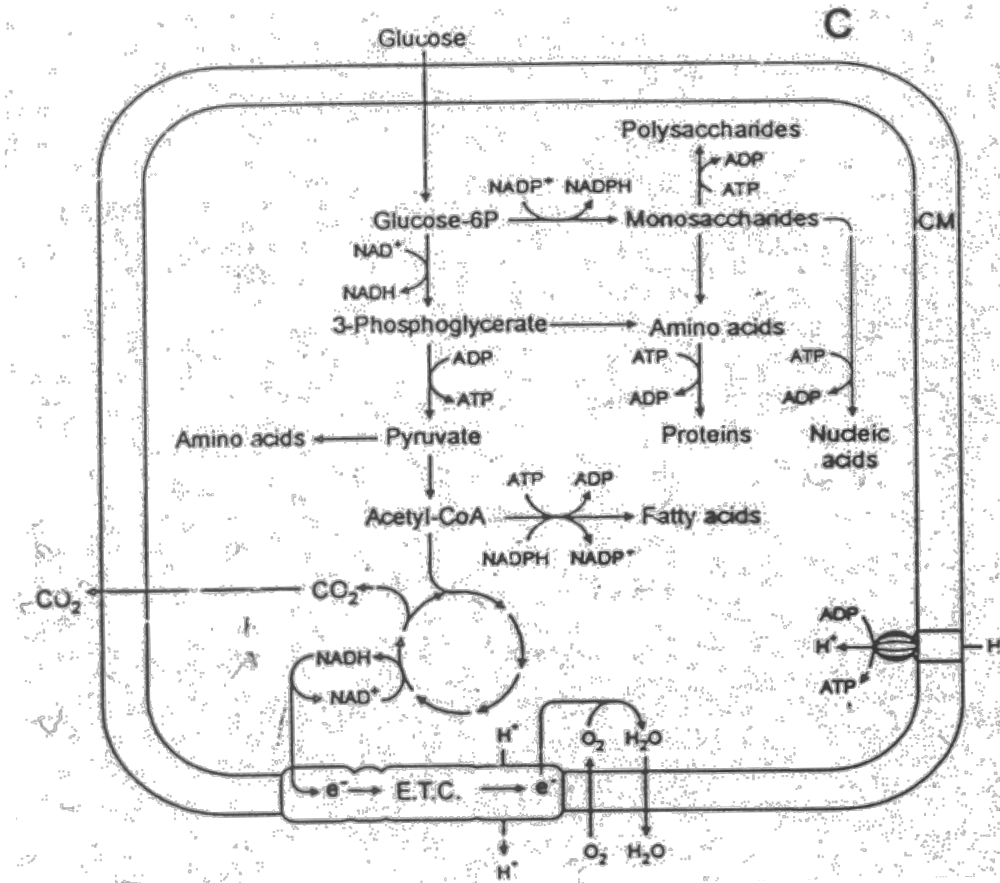
Sem O₂ com outro aceptor final de eletrons

RESPIRAÇÃO ANAERÓBIA



Com O₂

Heterotróficos



Com O₂

Cadeia de transporte de elétrons aeróbia

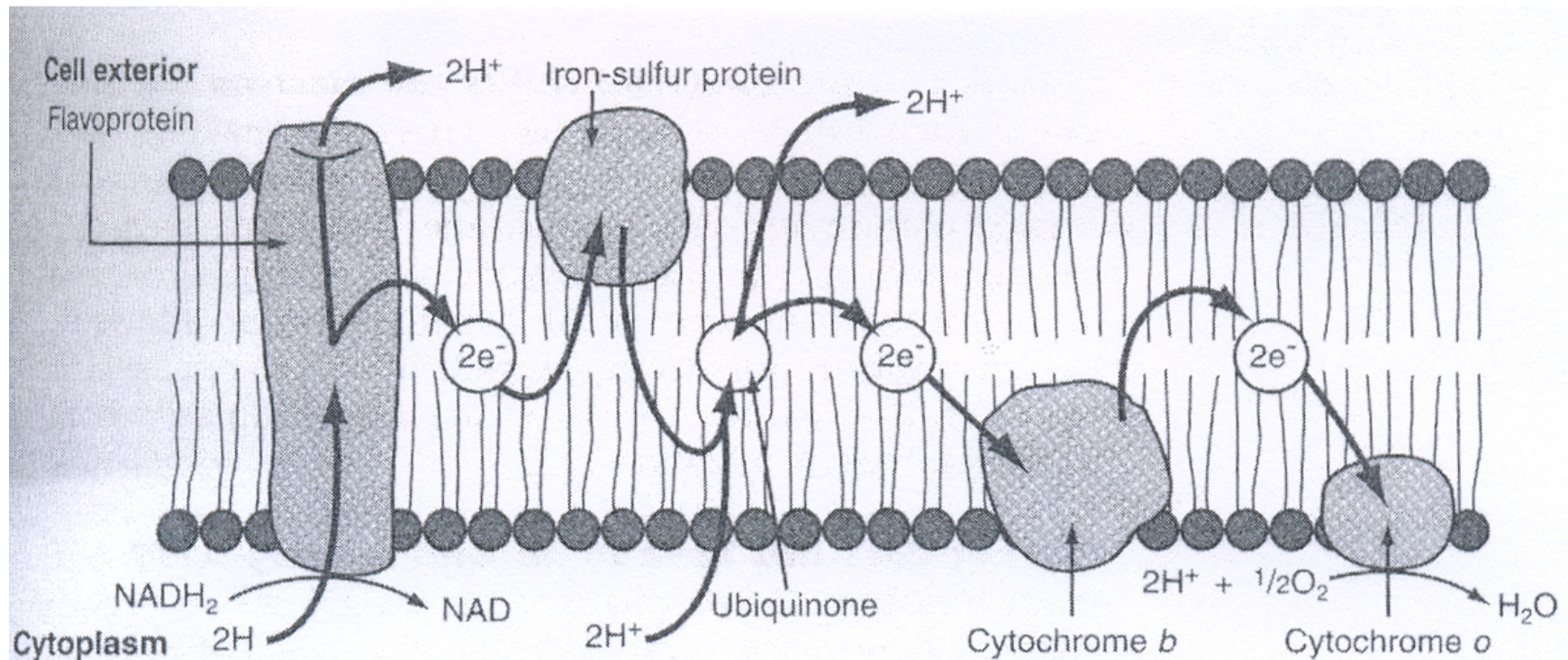


FIGURE 4.2 *The electron transport chain. Abbreviations: NAD, nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide;*



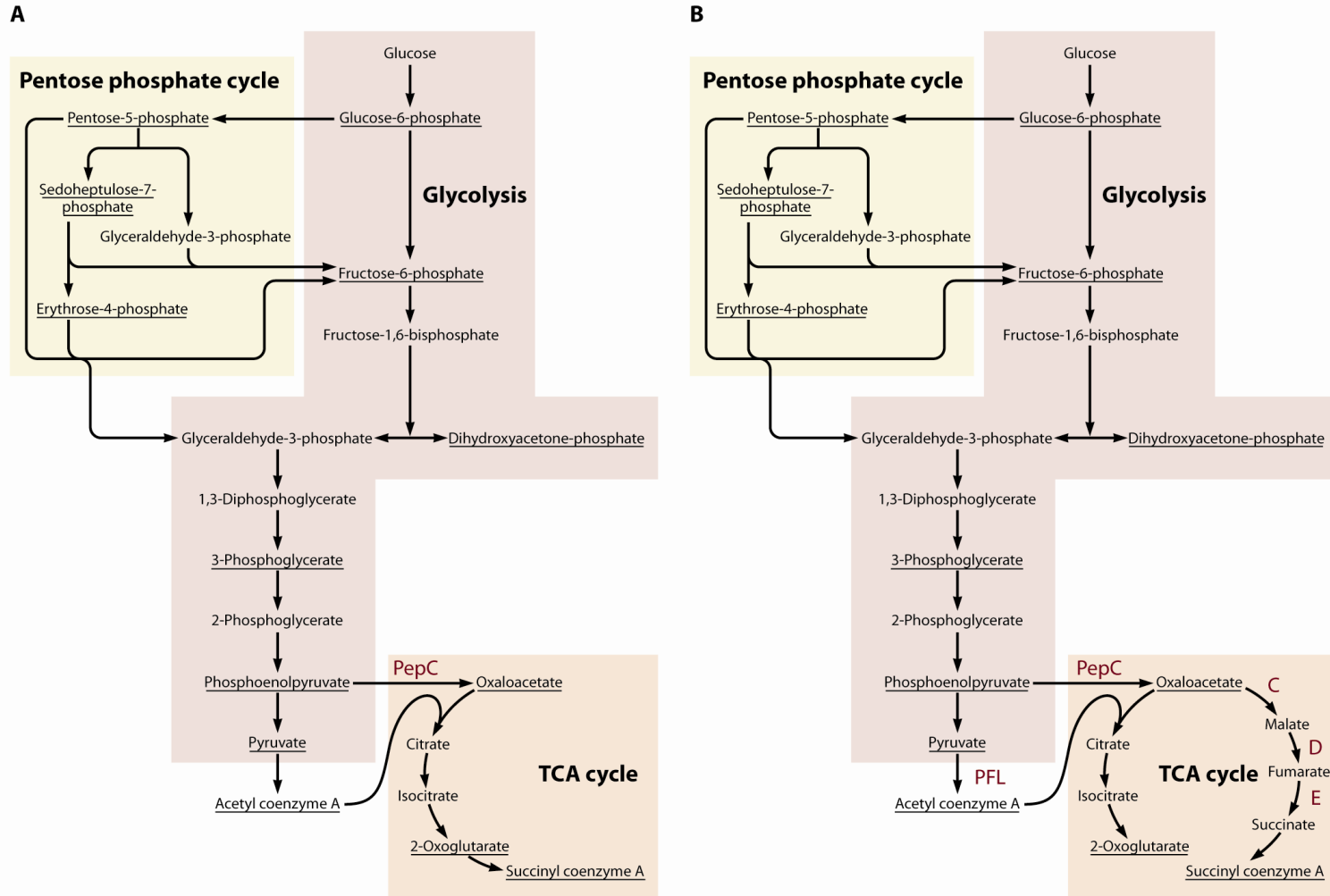
Quadro 8.2 Potenciais de óxido-redução padrão dos componentes da cadeia de transporte de elétrons

Par oxidado/reduzido	E°' (volts)
NAD ⁺ /NADH	- 0,32
FMN/FMNH ₂	- 0,30*
FAD/FADH ₂	- 0,18**
CoQ/CoQH ₂	+ 0,04
Citocromo b (Fe ³⁺)/citocromo b (Fe ²⁺)	+ 0,06
Citocromo c ₁ (Fe ³⁺)/citocromo c (Fe ²⁺)	+ 0,23
Citocromo c (Fe ³⁺)/citocromo c (Fe ²⁺)	+ 0,25
Citocromo a (Fe ³⁺)/citocromo a (Fe ²⁺)	+ 0,29
Citocromo a ₃ (Fe ³⁺)/citocromo a ₃ (Fe ²⁺)	+ 0,55
O ₂ /H ₂ O	+ 0,82

*O valor refere-se à coenzima ligada à NADH desidrogenase.

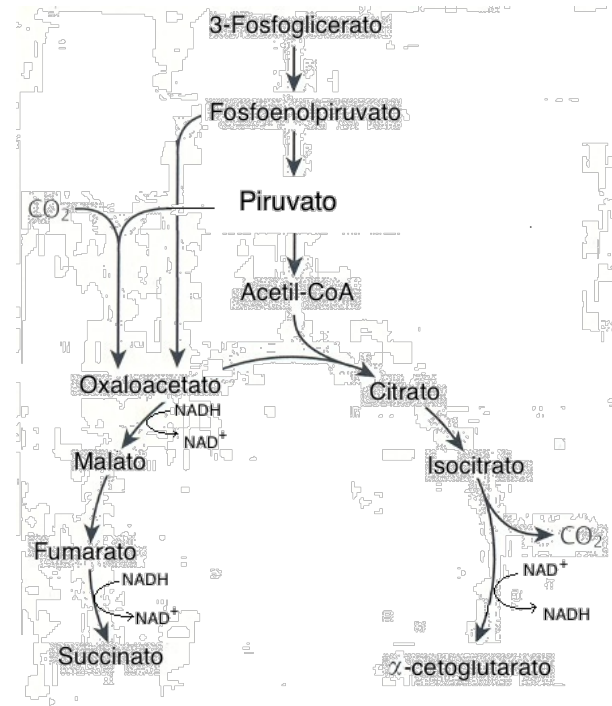
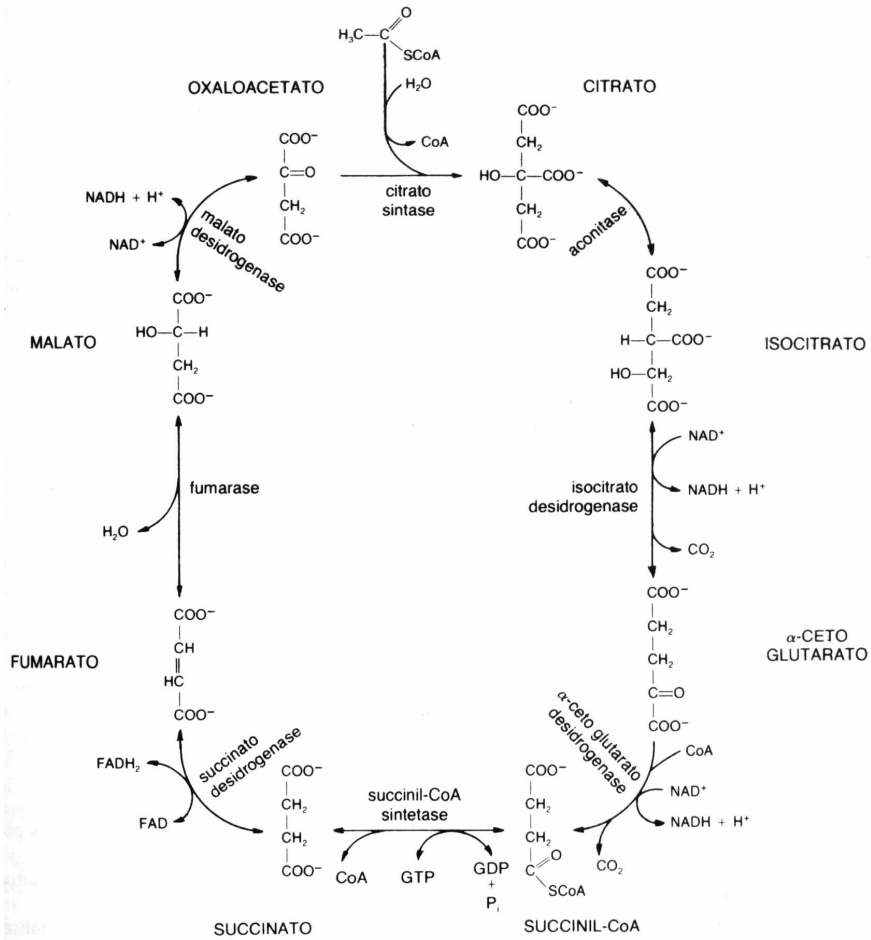
**O valor refere-se à coenzima livre; quando ligada a proteínas, seu valor varia entre 0,0 e +0,3, dependendo da proteína.

Precursores/Poder redutor/ATP



Aerobiose

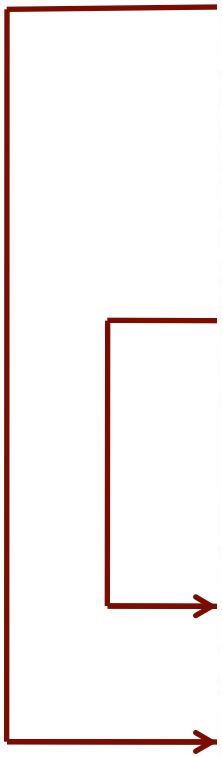
Anaerobiose



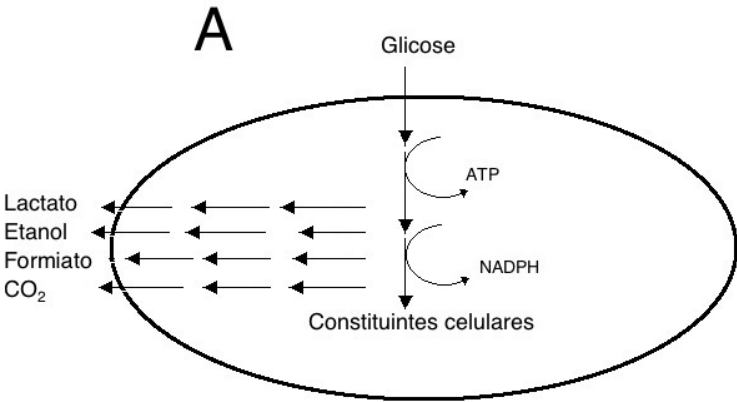
Ciclo de Krebs.

Alguns Pares Redox de Importância Biológica e seus Potenciais de Oxidorredução Padrão

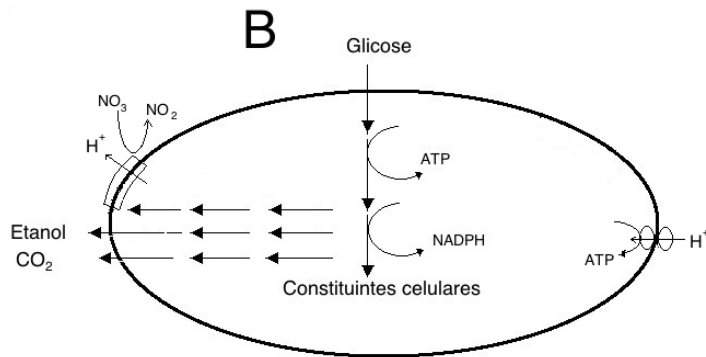
<i>Par Redox</i>	E° (V)
$2\text{H}^+/\text{H}_2$	-0,41
NAD^+/NADH	-0,32
$\text{S}^{\circ}/\text{HS}^-$	-0,27
CO_2/CH_4	-0,24
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}/\text{HS}^-$	-0,22
Piruvato/lactato	-0,19
Fumarato/succinato	+0,03
Ubiquinona ox/red.	+0,11
Citocromo aa3 ox/red	+0,39
$\text{NO}_3^-/\text{NO}_2^-$	+0,43
$\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}$	+0,77
$\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+0,82



Heterotróficos

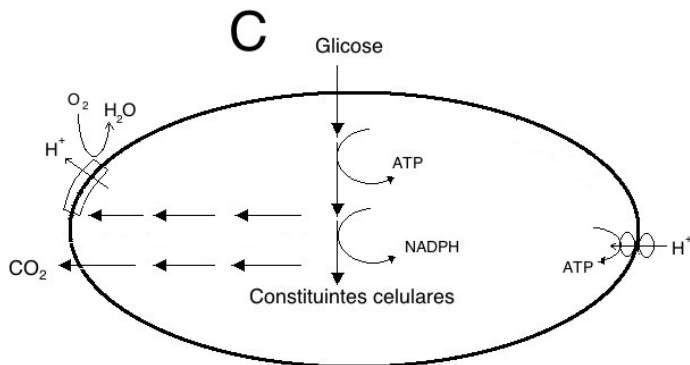


Sem O_2 **FERMENTAÇÃO**



Sem O_2 com outro acceptor final de eletrons

RESPIRAÇÃO ANAERÓBIA



Com O_2

RESPIRAÇÃO AERÓBIA

