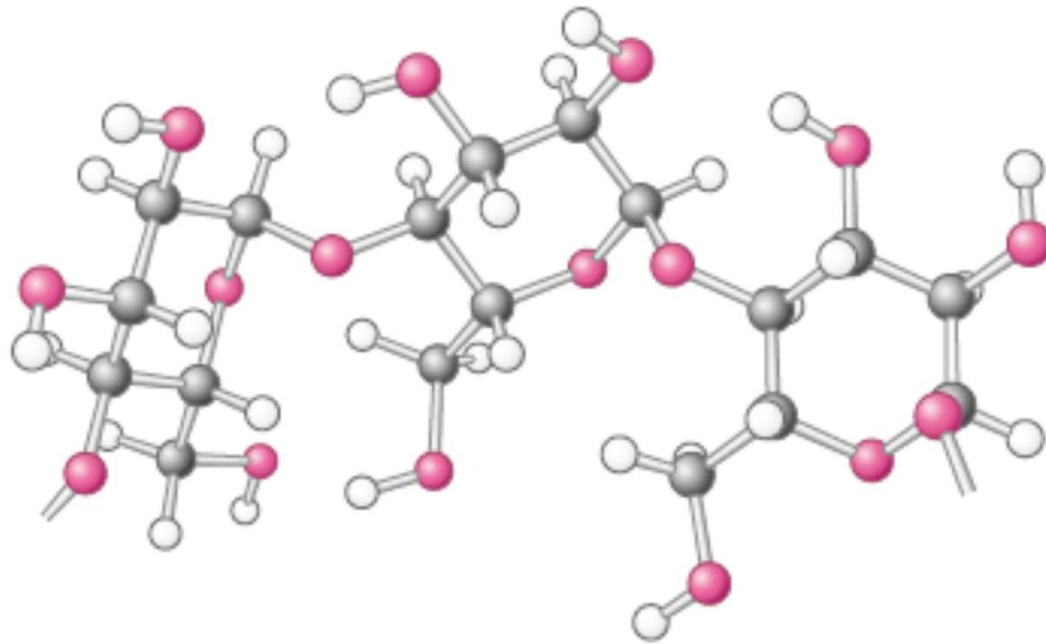


Metabolismo de carboidratos: gliconeogênese e glicogênio

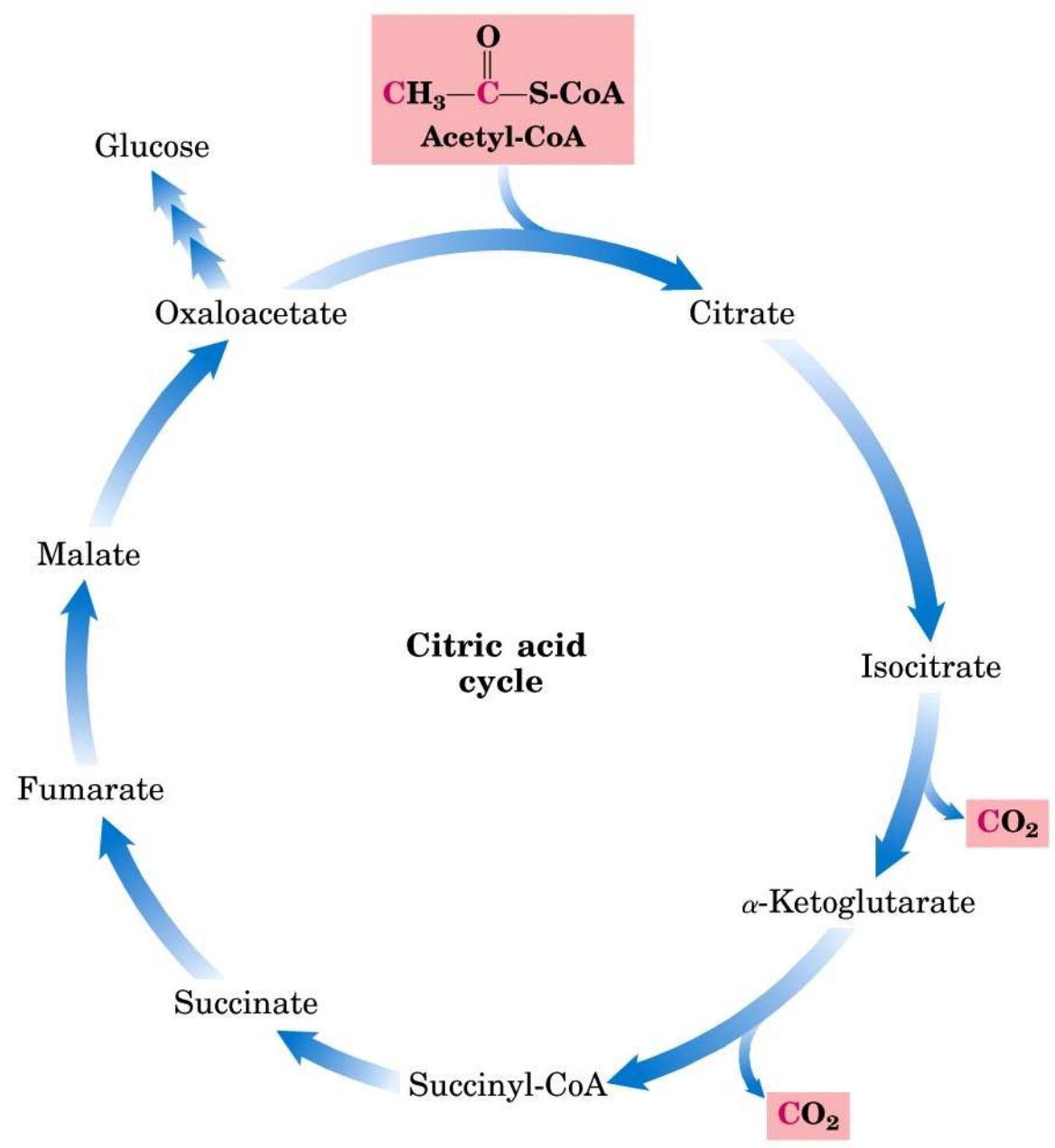


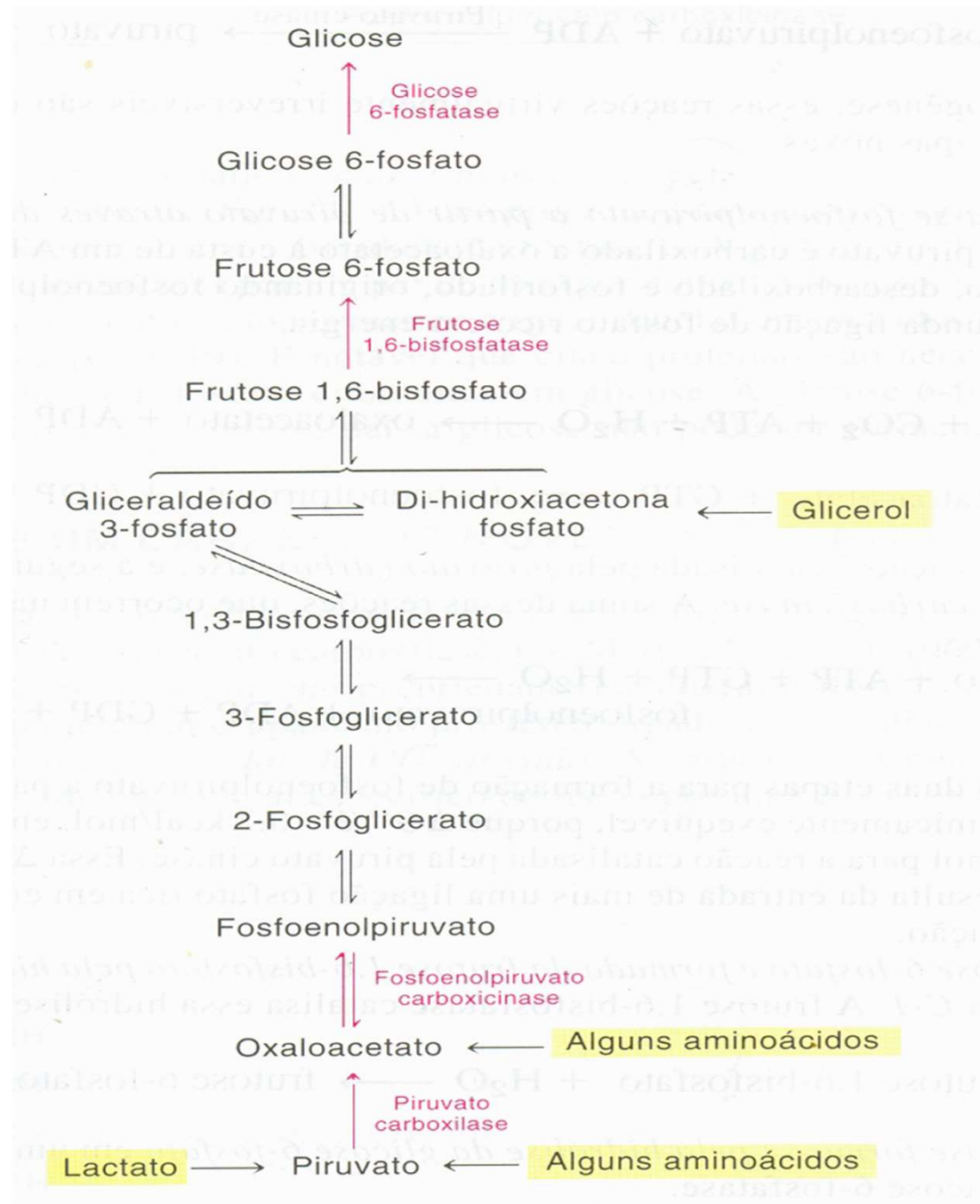
Gliconeogênese

- Cérebro e hemácias: **altamente dependentes de glicose**
- Necessidade diária de glicose pelo cérebro de um adulto: **120 g**
- Quantidade média ingerida por um adulto: **160 g**

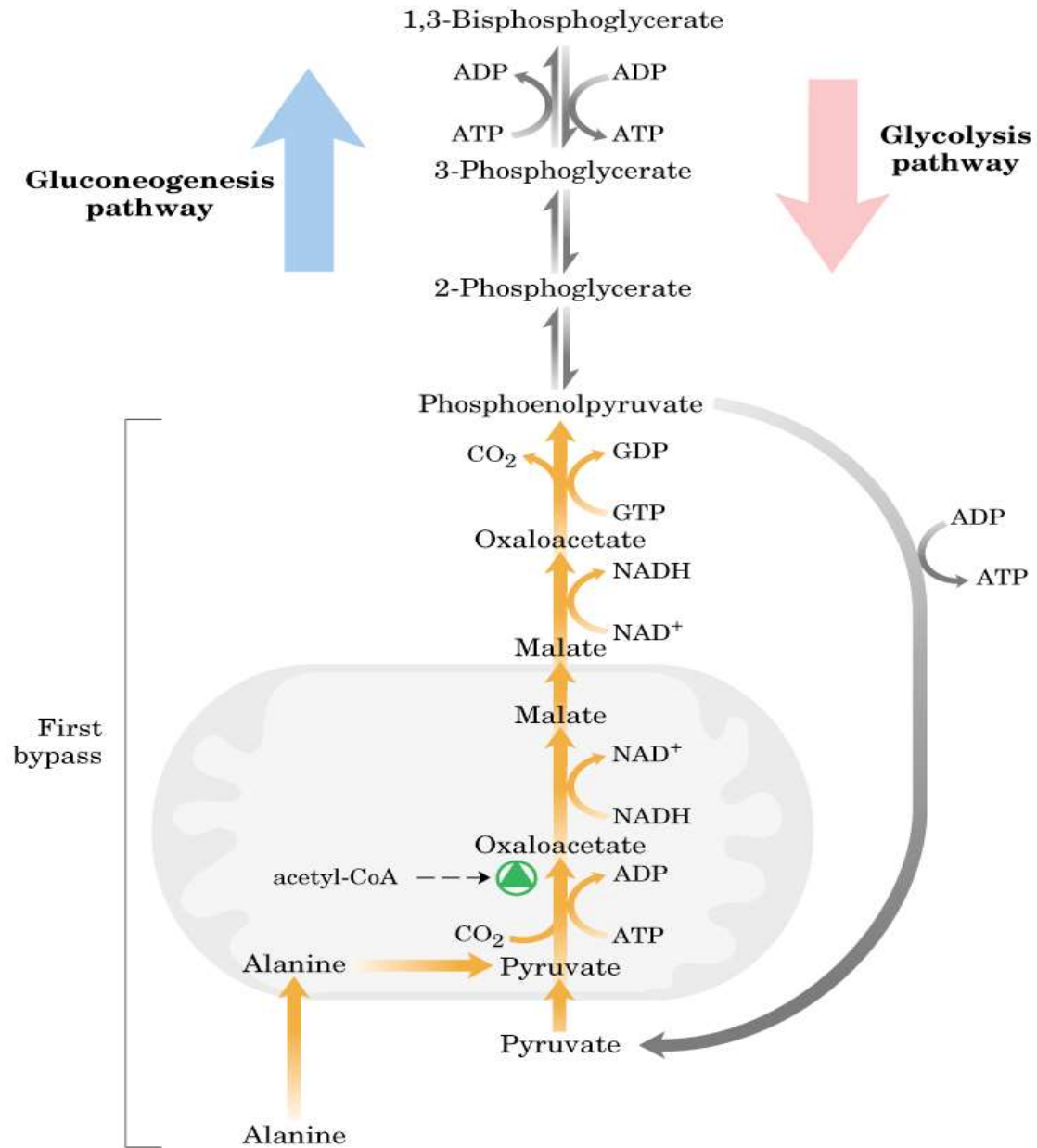
- Quantidade de glicose presentes nos líquidos orgânicos: **20 g**
- Glicogênio armazenado: **190 g**

Reserva suficiente para atender as necessidades de um dia

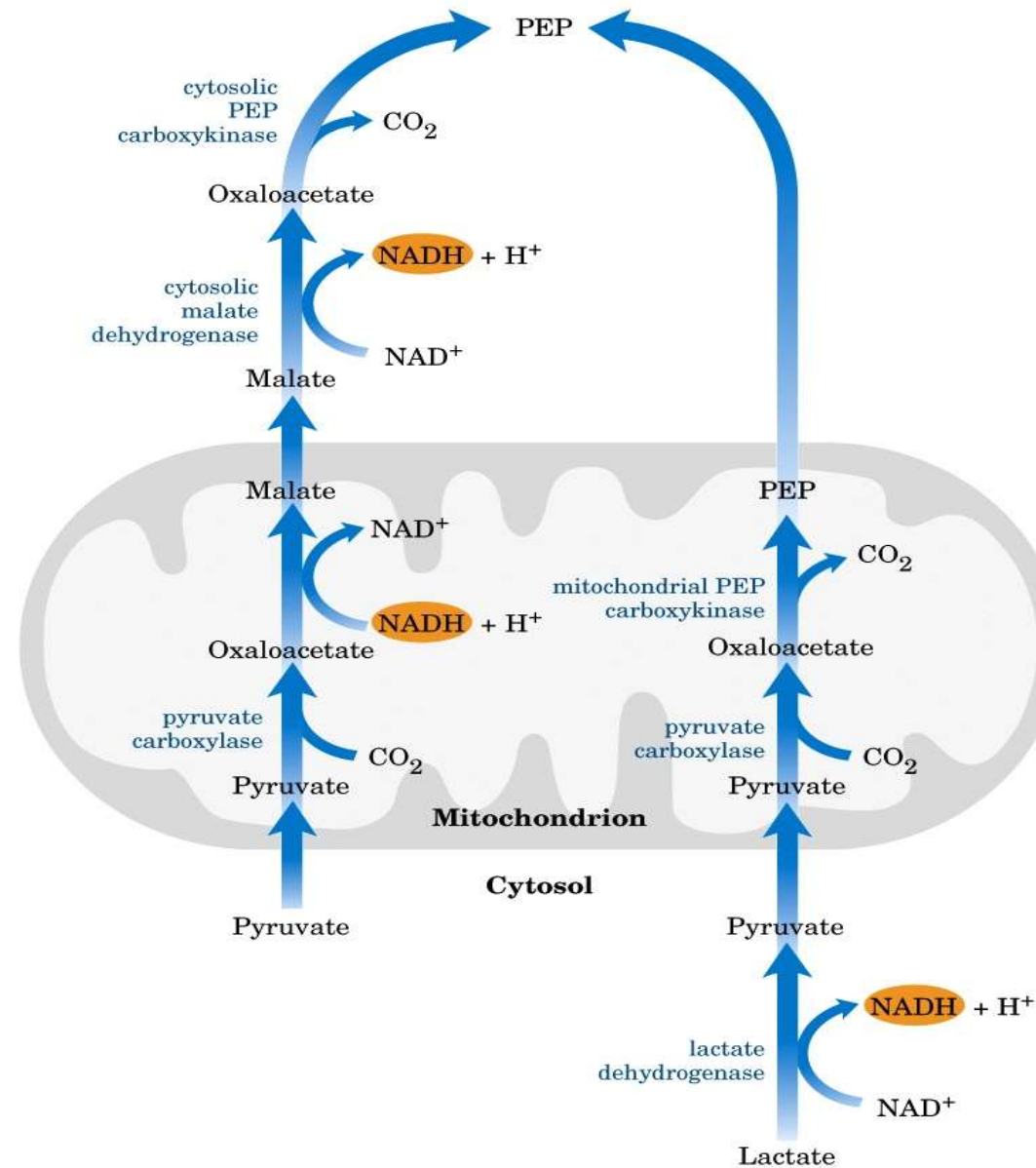




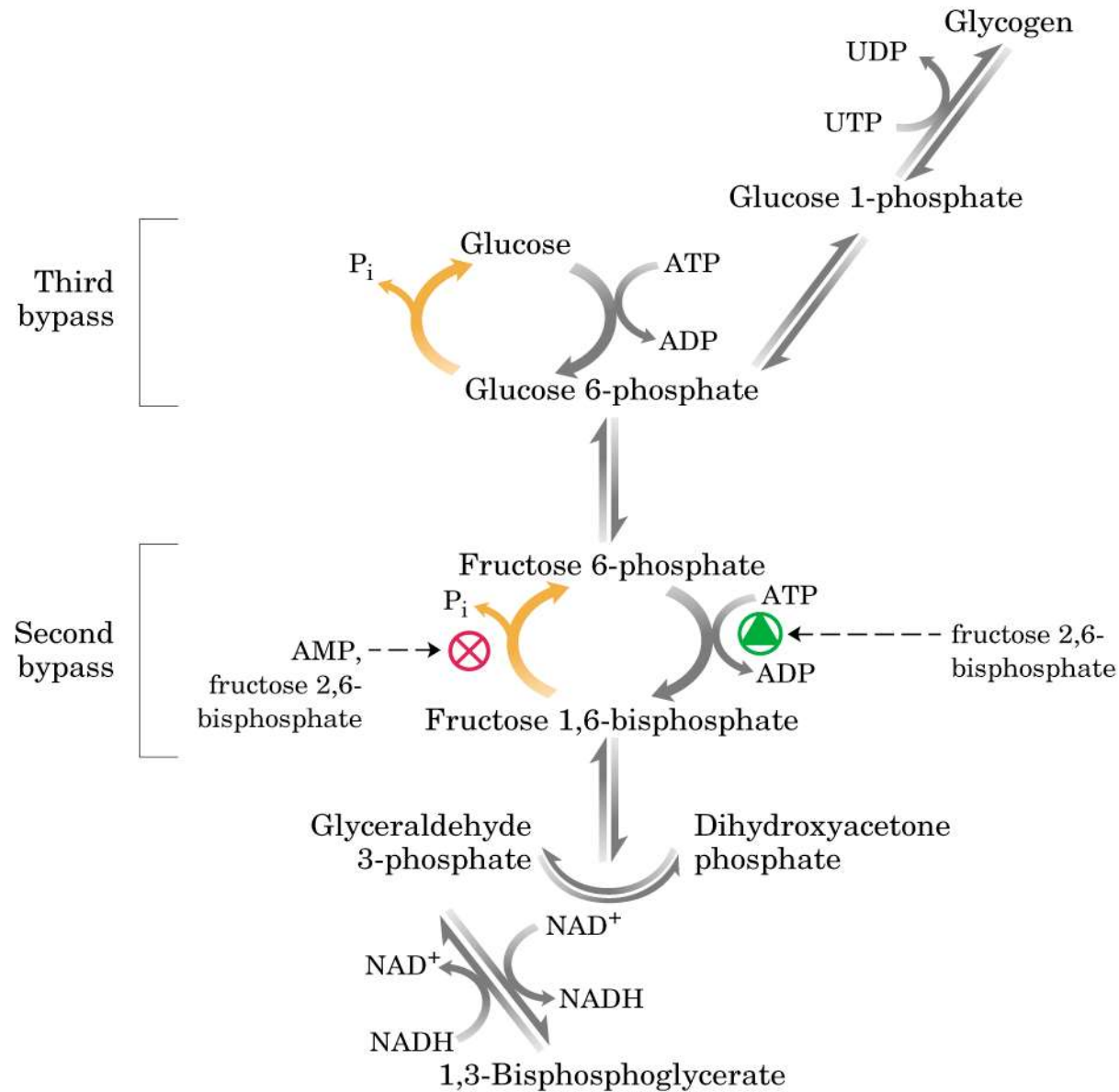
Primeiro contorno irreversível da glicólise



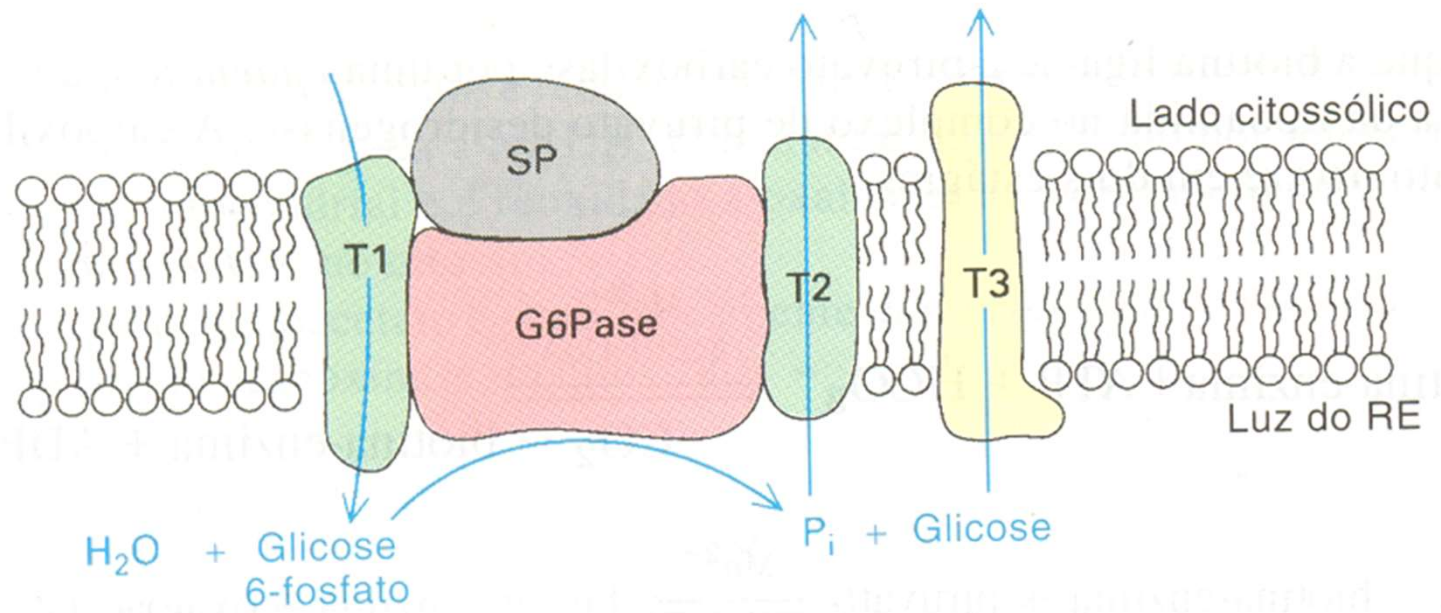
Vias alternativas do piruvato ao fosfoenolpiruvato



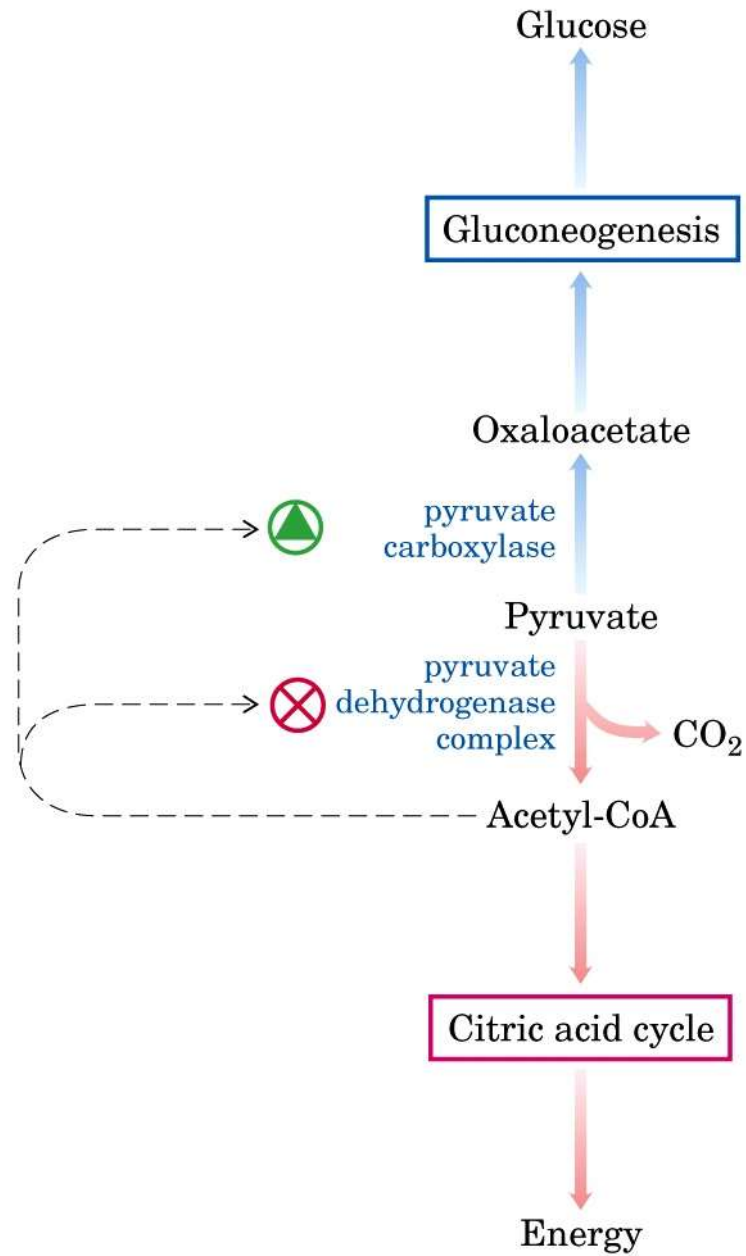
Segundo e terceiro contorno irreversível da glicólise



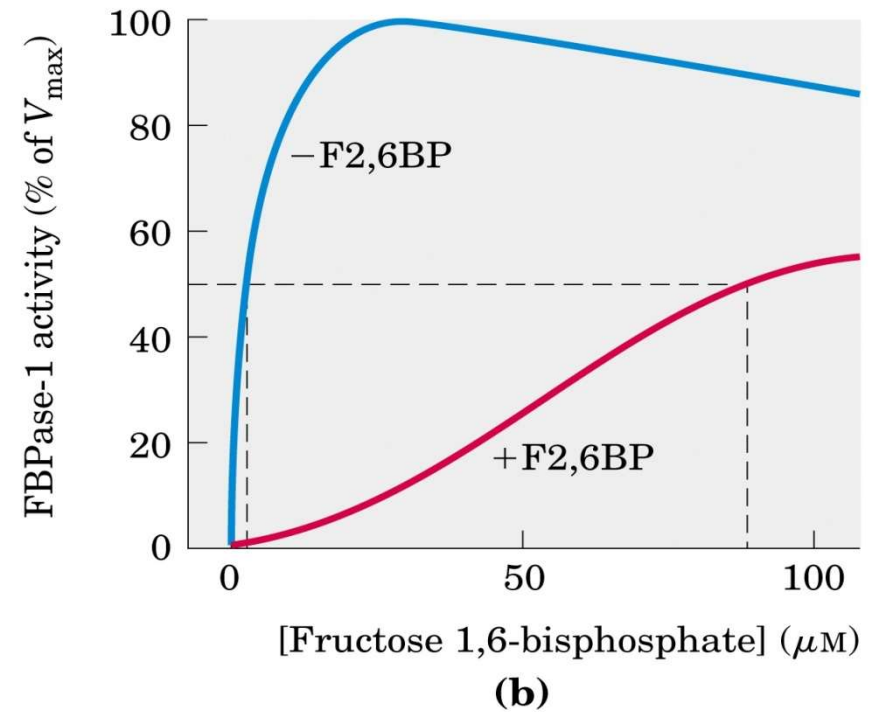
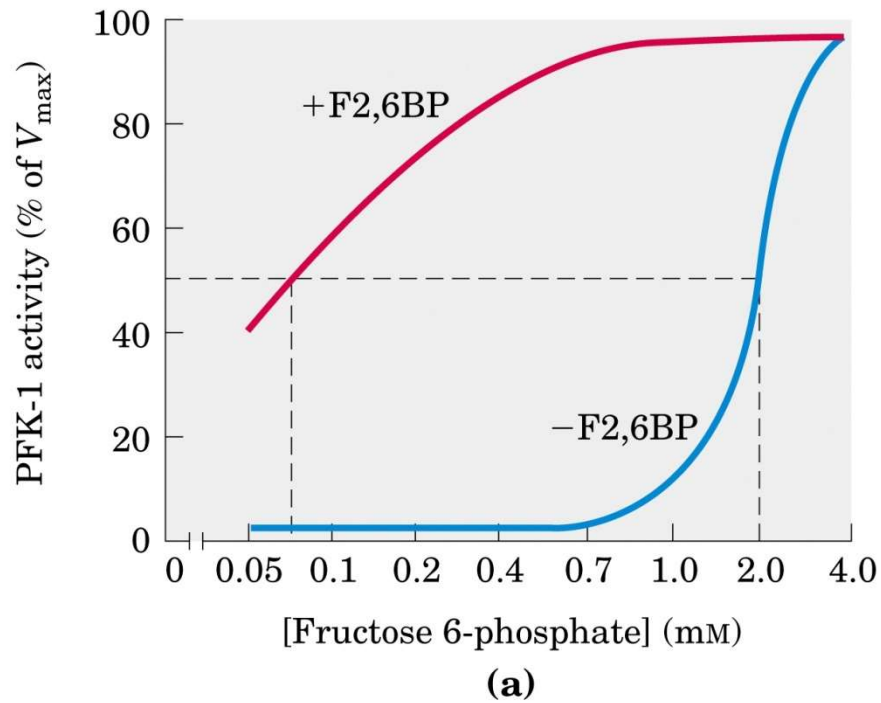
Conversão do glicose 6-P a glicose



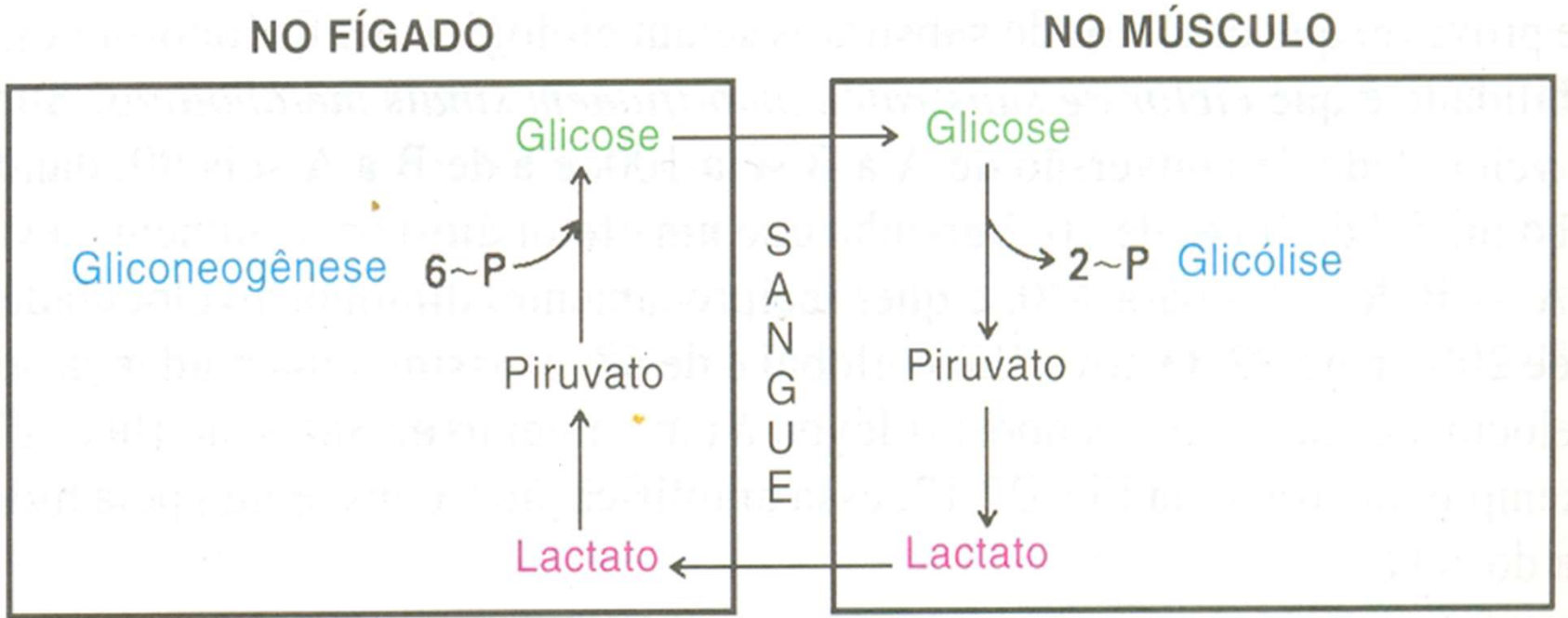
Destinos do piruvato



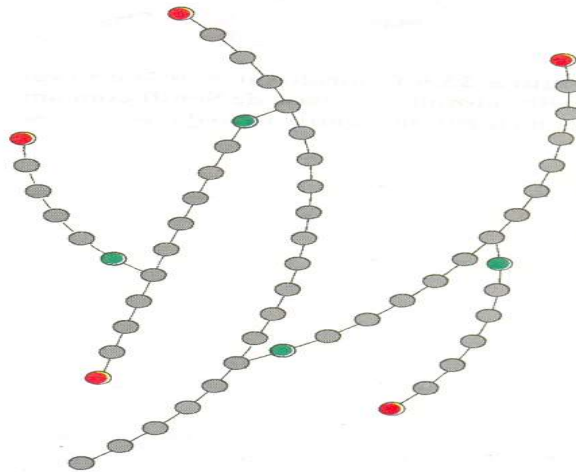
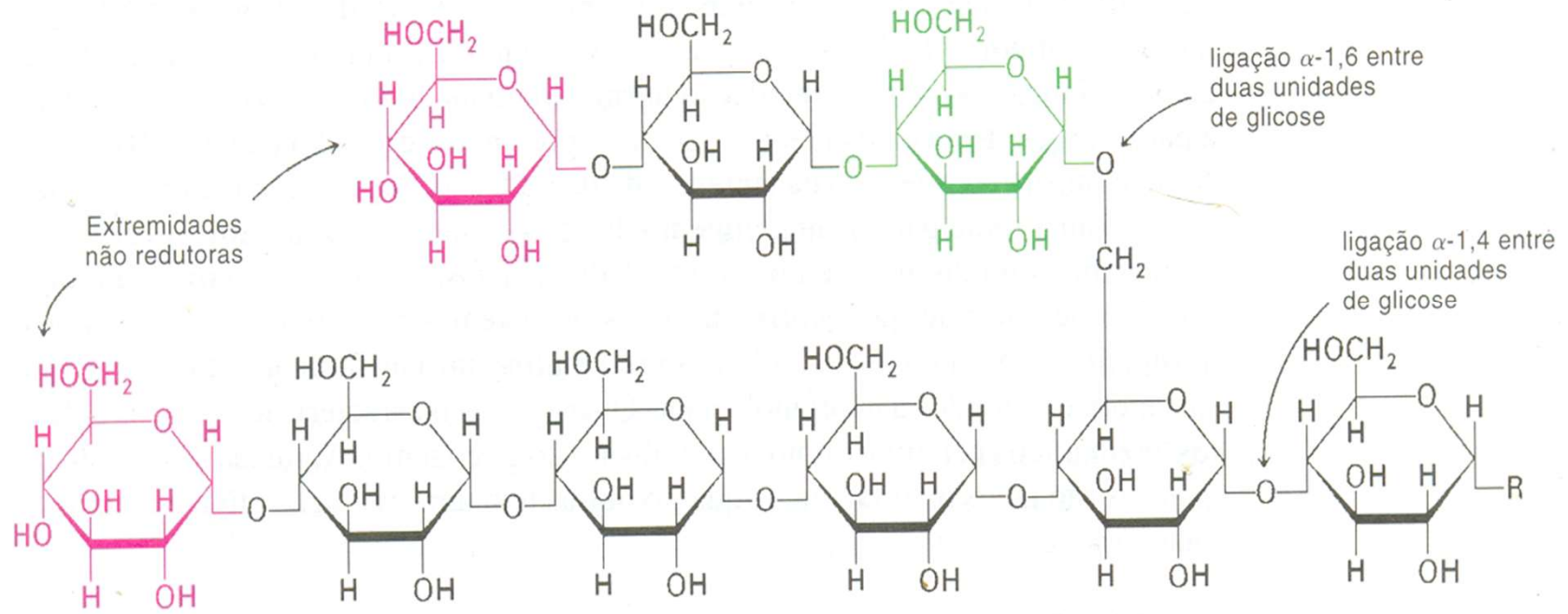
Papel da frutose 2,6-bifosfato na regulação da glicólise e da gliconeogênese

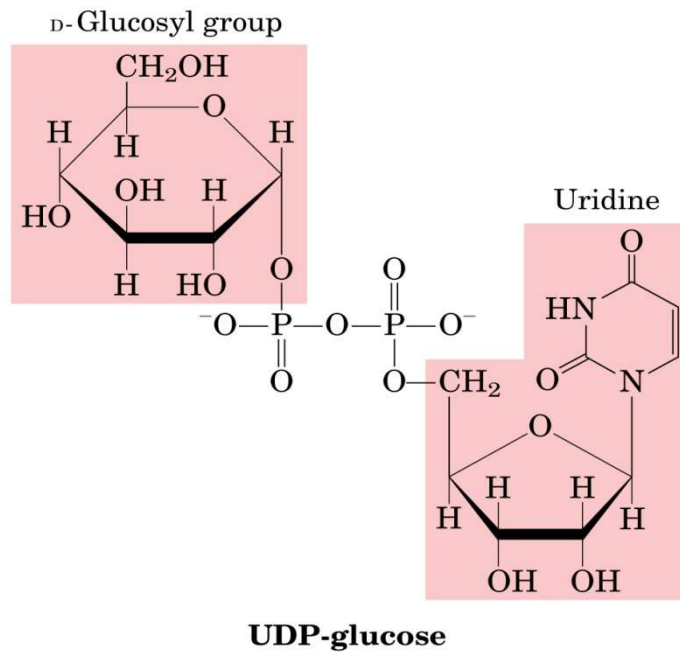
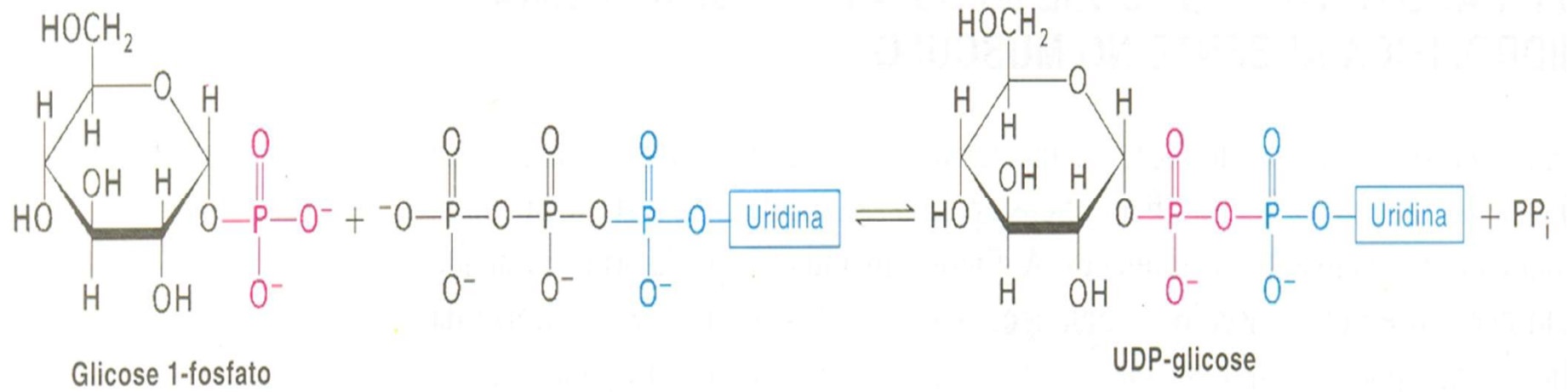


Ciclo de Cori

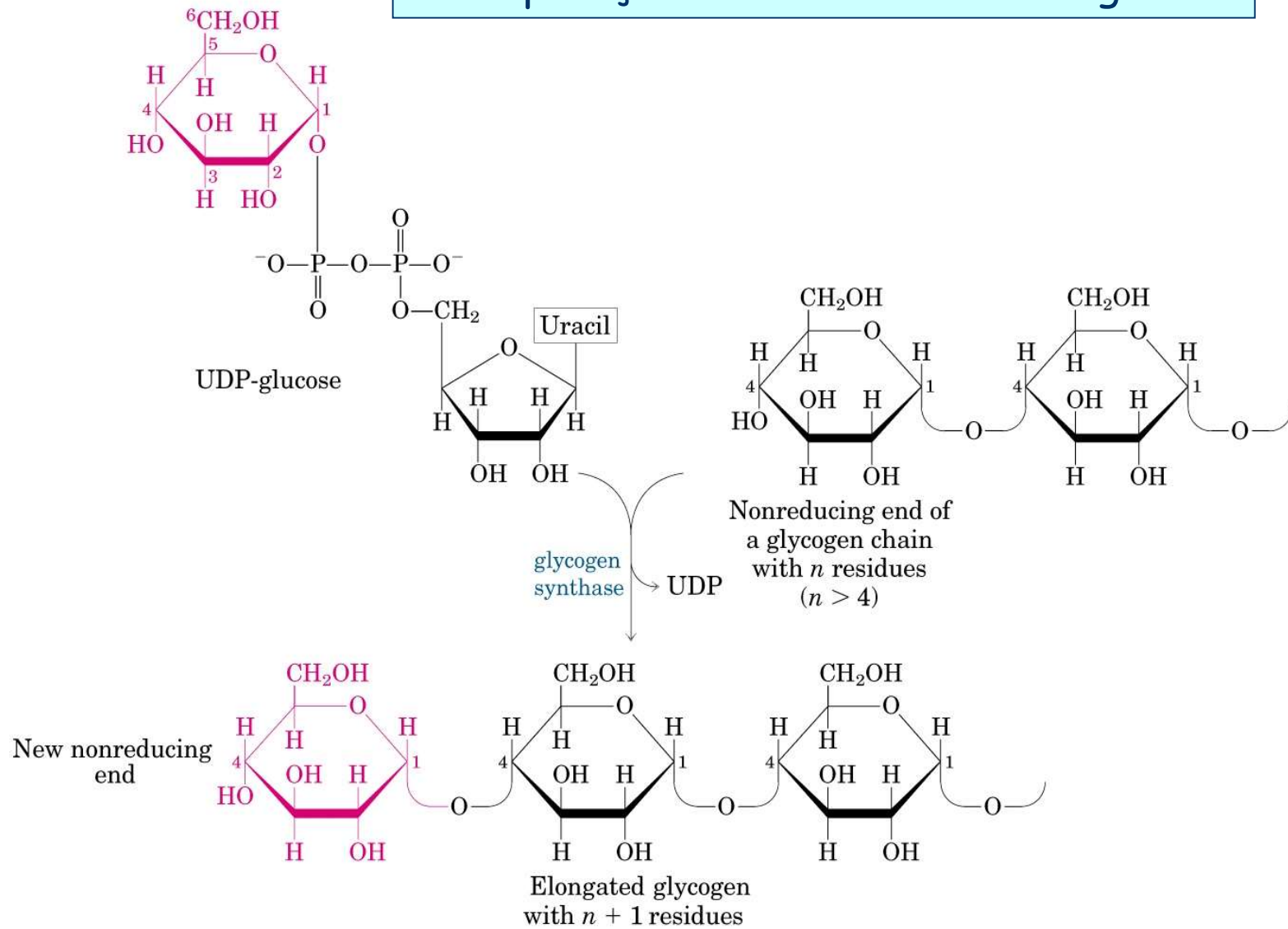


Síntese do glicogênio

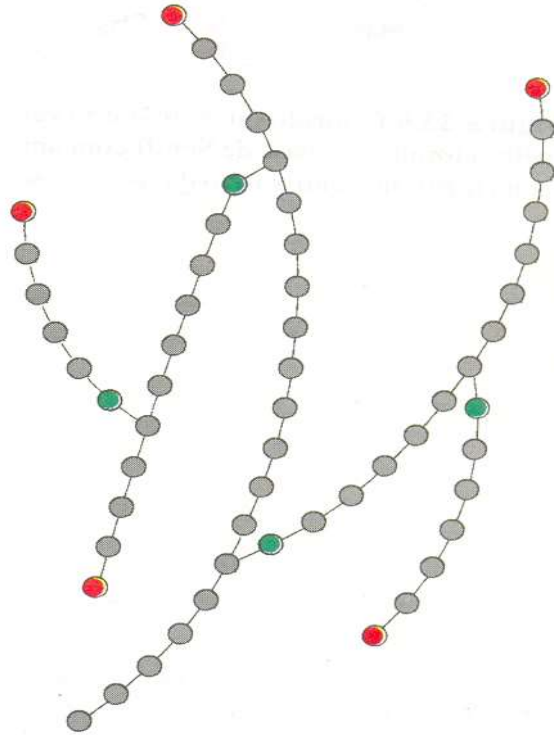
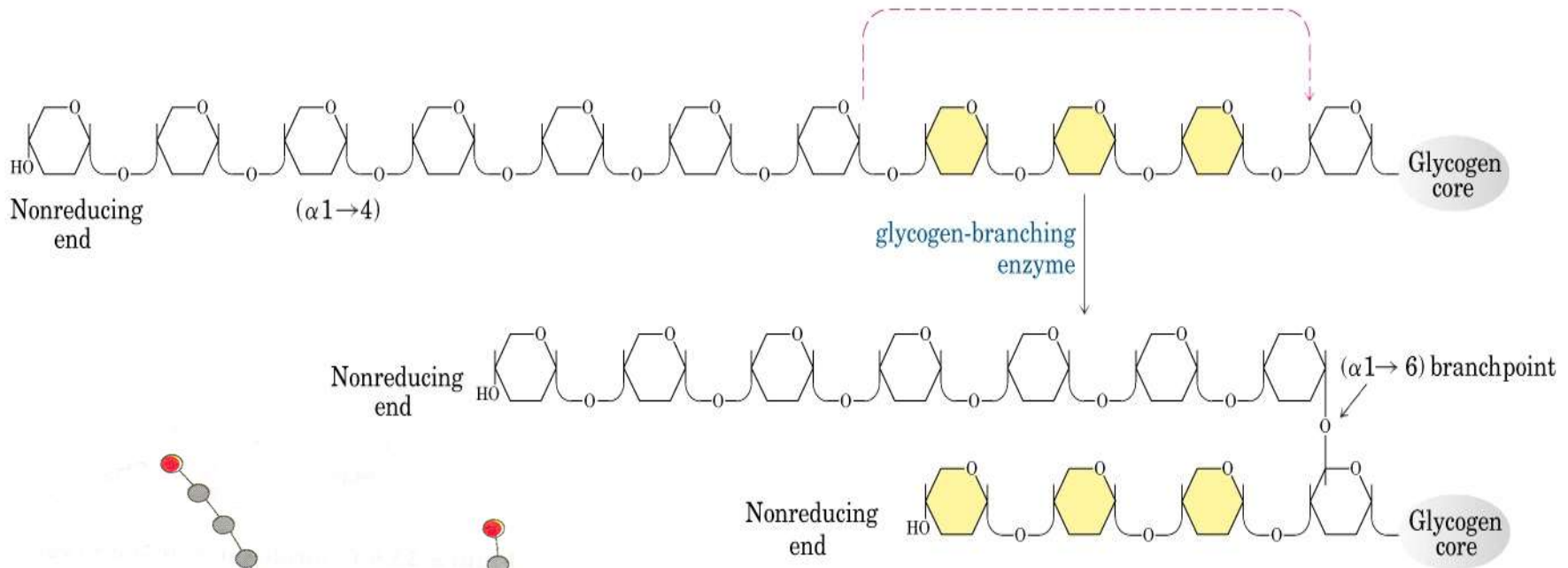




Incorporação de uma molécula de glicose

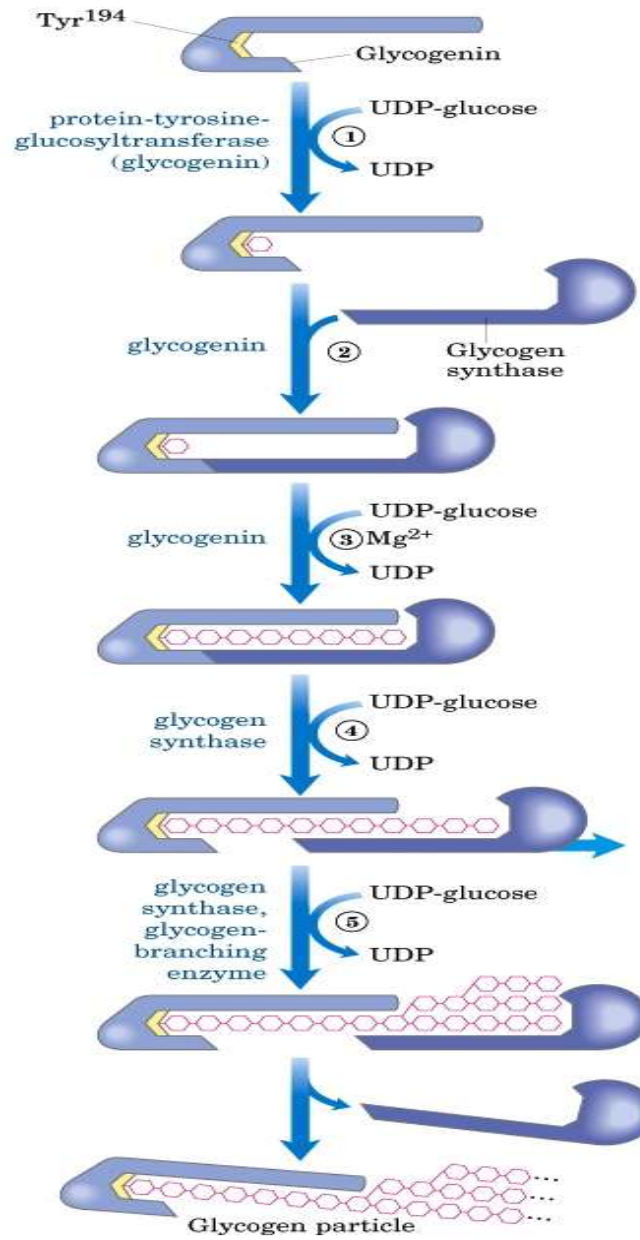


Ramificação do glicogênio

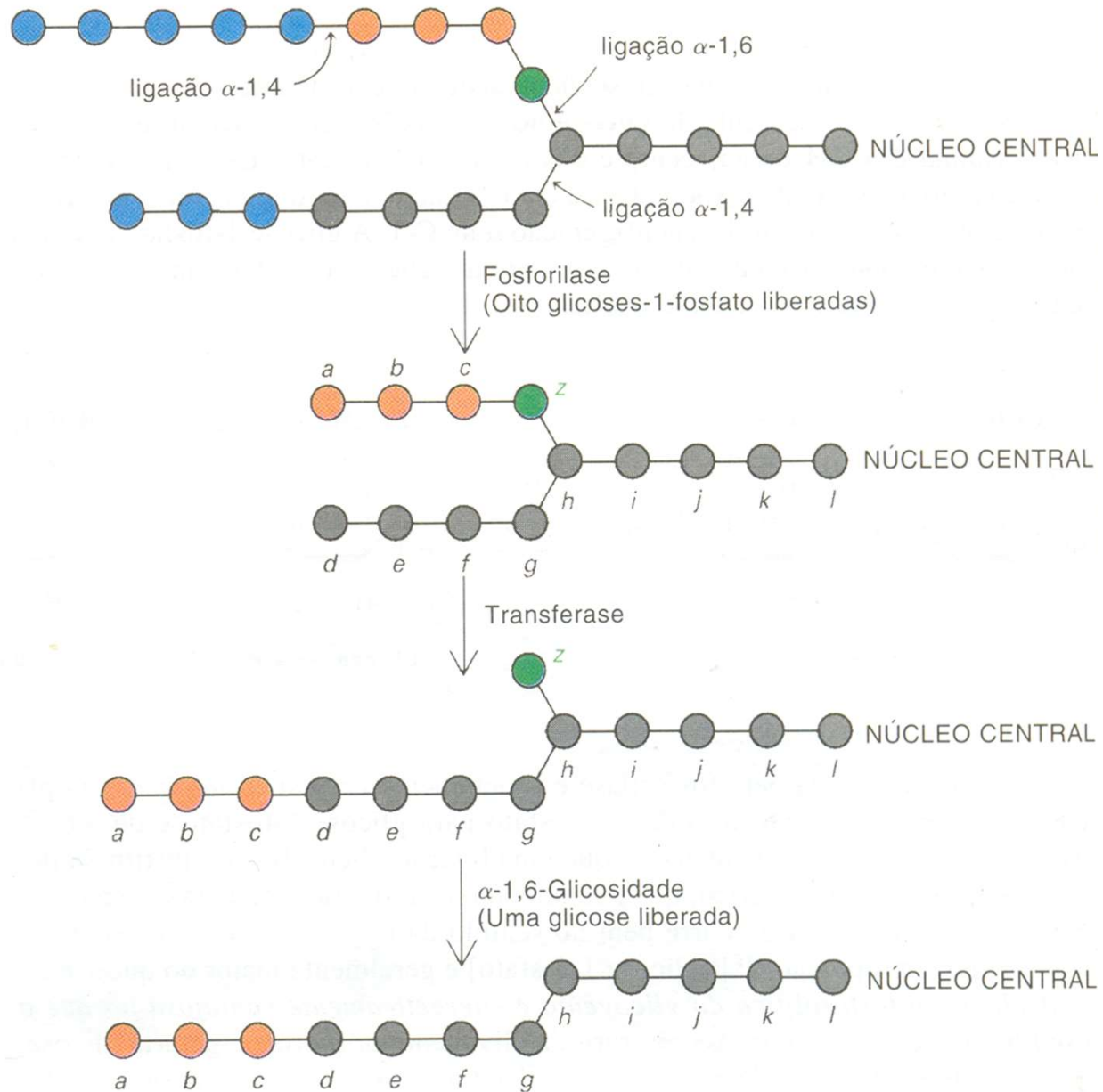


Glicosil 4:6 transferase

Glicogenina



Degradação do glicogênio



Conversão de glicose 1-P em glicose 6-P

