

Degradácia aminokyselín. Močovinový cyklus.

16.12.2015

Stupeň 1

lipidy

↓
mastné kyseliny
a glycerol

sacharidy

↓
glukóza a iné
monosacharidy

bielkoviny

↓
aminokyseliny

Stupeň 2

β-oxidácia
mastných kyselín

glykolýza

rozklad
aminokyselín

Stupeň 3

acetyl-CoA

citrátový
cyklus

NH₄⁺

CO₂

FADH₂

NADH

Stupeň 4

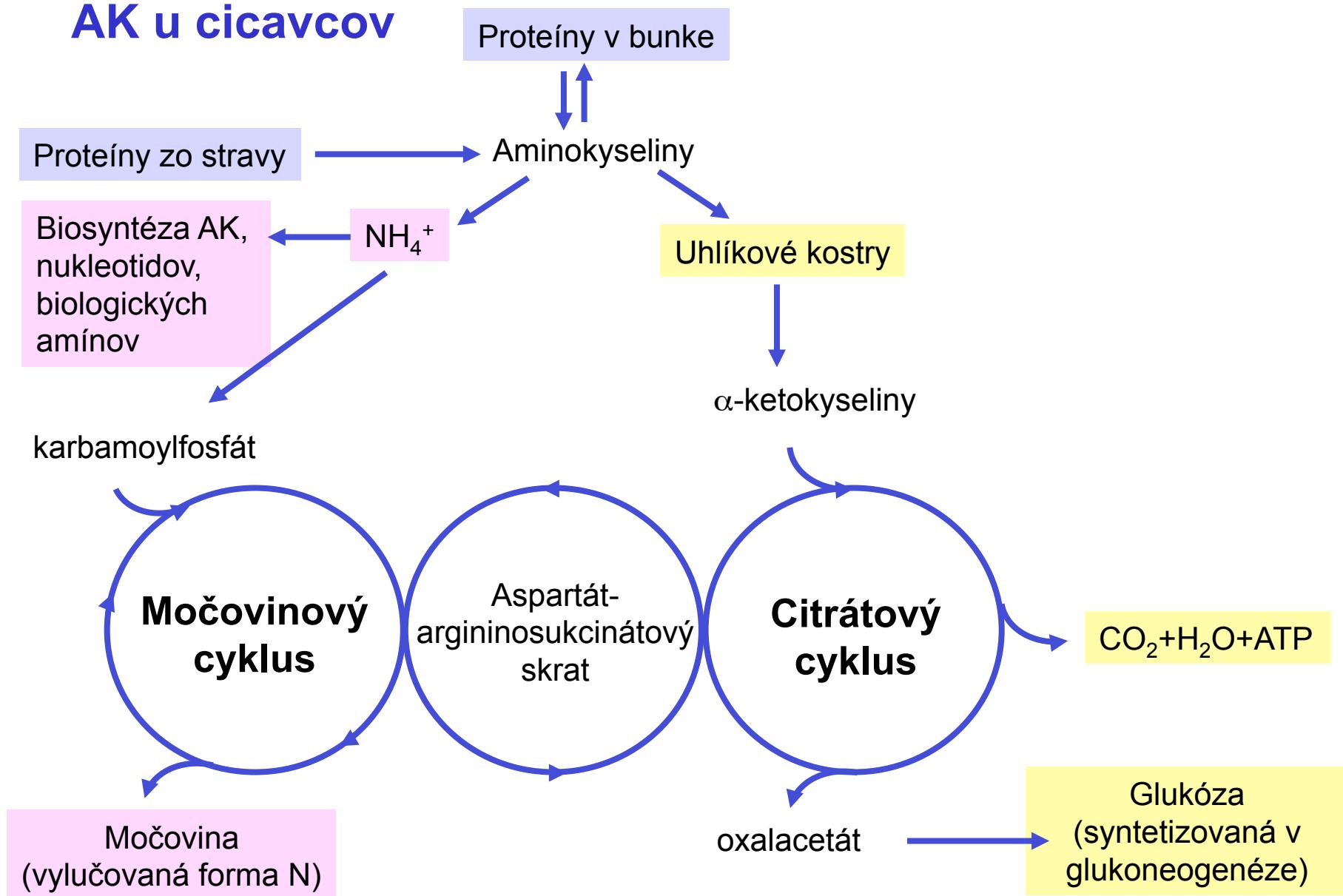
ATP

ADP + P_i → O₂ → H₂O

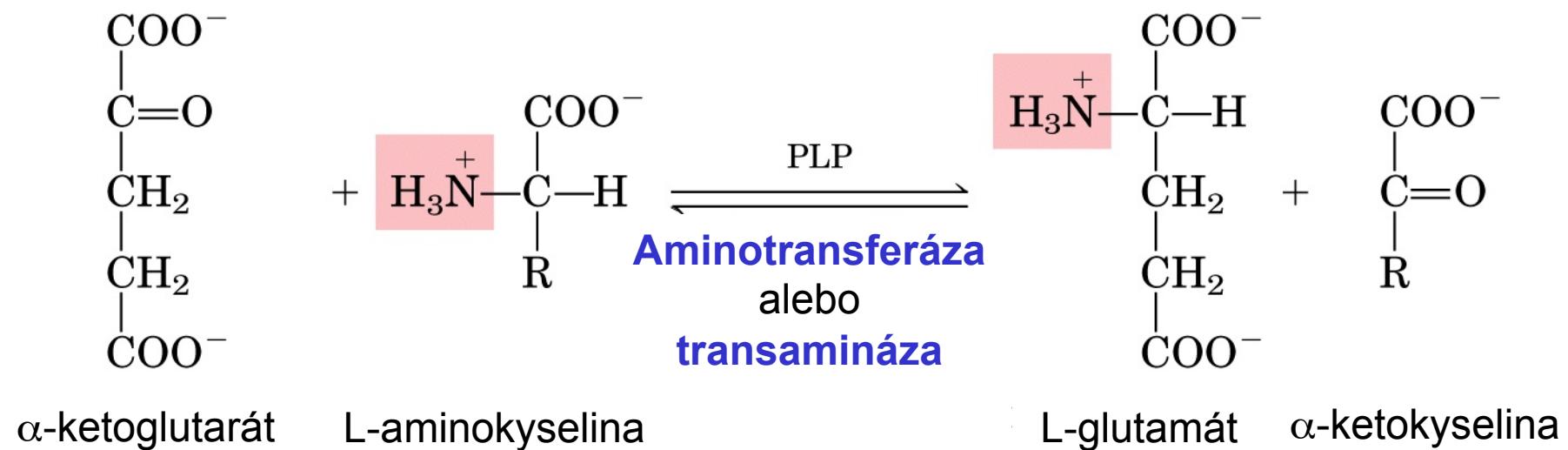
Oxidačná degradácia aminokyselín v živočíchoch prebieha:

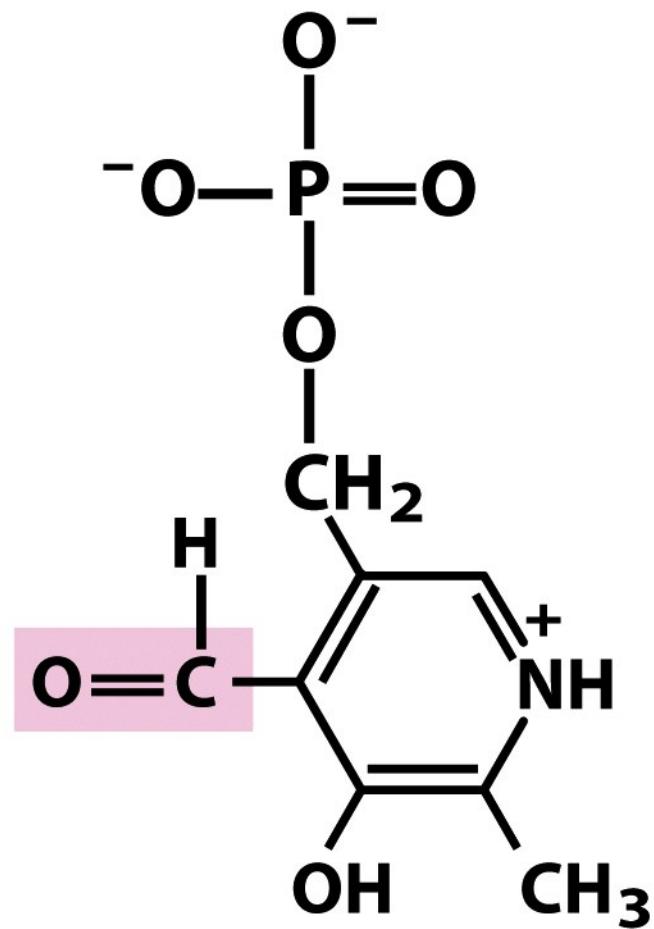
- 1. Počas normálnej degradácie a syntézy proteínov v bunkách (AK sa neukladajú do zásoby!)
- 2. Keď je strava bohatá na proteíny a množstvo AK prevyšuje potreby organizmu
- 3. Počas hladovania alebo diabetes mellitus (sacharidy nie sú k dispozícii, ako zdroj energie sa využívajú bunkové proteíny)

Prehľad katabolizmu AK u cicavcov

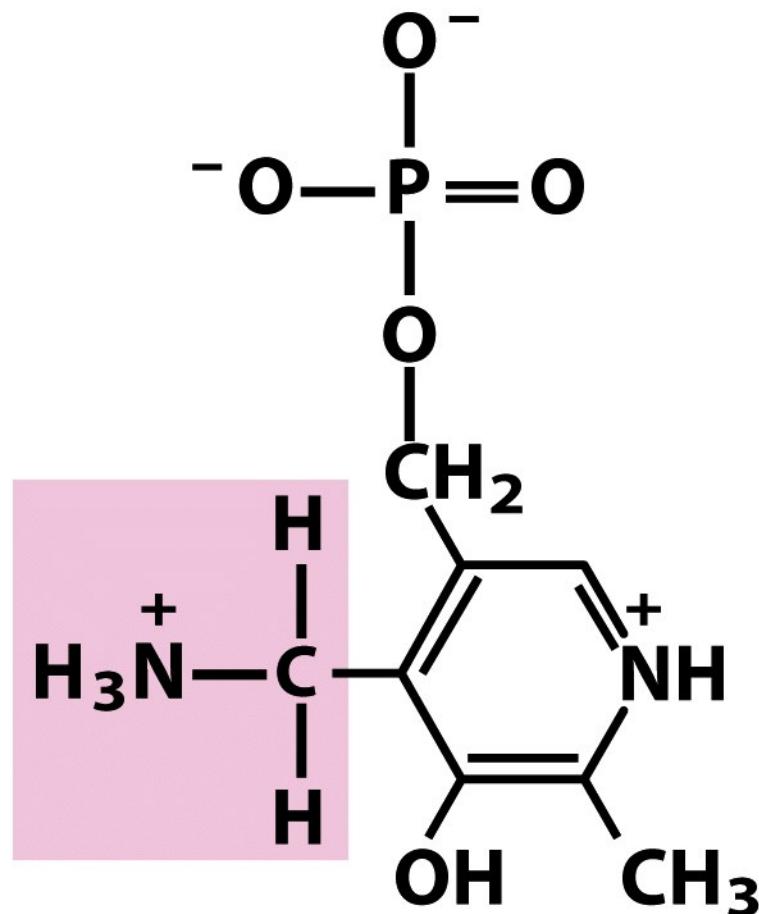


1. Prenos aminoskupiny z rôznych aminokyselín na α -ketoglutarát za vzniku L-glutamátu





**Pyridoxal phosphate
(PLP)**



**Pyridoxamine
phosphate**

Figure 18-5a

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α -ketoglutarát + alanín \leftrightarrow glutamát + pyruvát

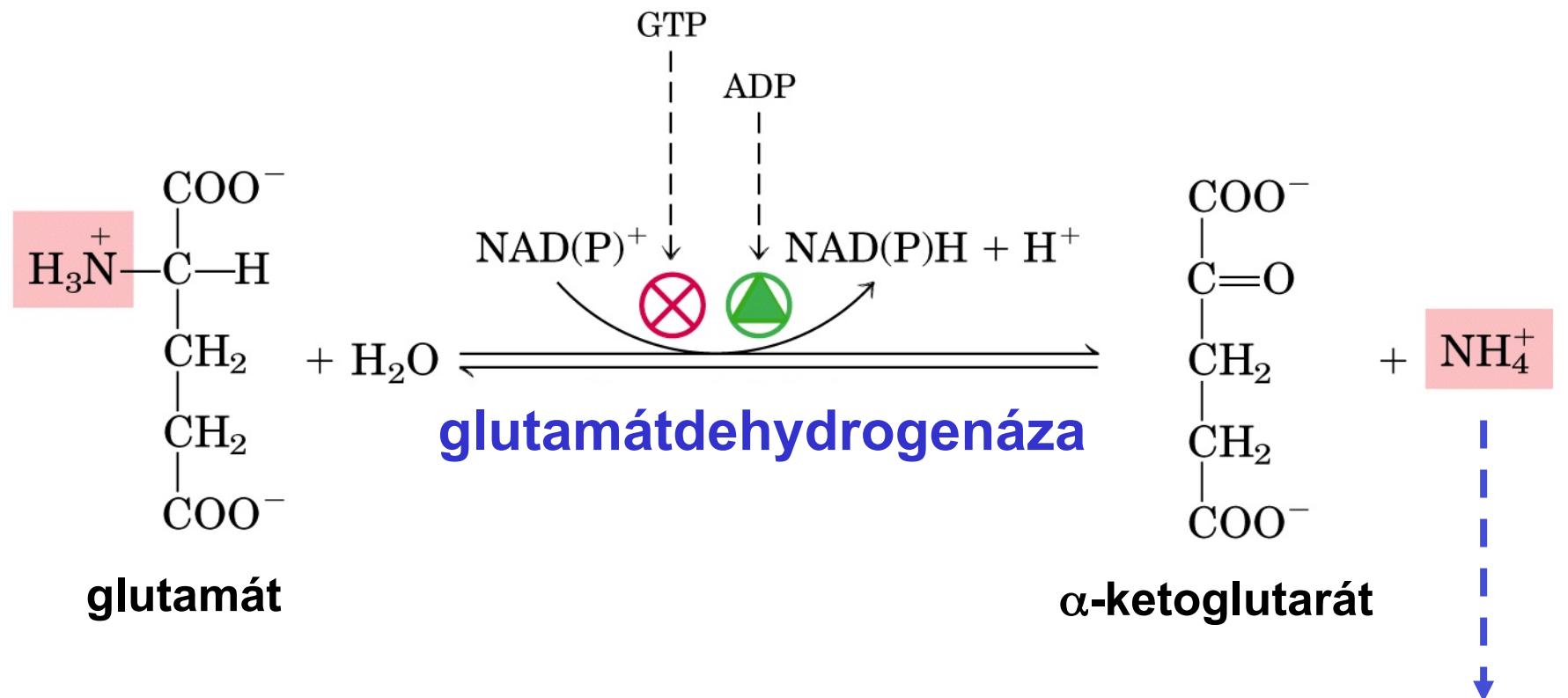
Alanínaminotransferáza (ALT) alebo
glutamát-pyruvát transamináza (GPT)

α -ketoglutarát + aspartát \leftrightarrow glutamát + oxalacetát

Aspartátaminotransferáza (AST) alebo
glutamát-oxalacetát transamináza (GOT)

Analýza enzymových aktivít ALT a AST v krvnom sére slúži ako diagnostický nástroj pre mnohé závažné ochorenia.

2. Odštiepenie aminoskupiny z L-glutamátu oxidačnou deamináciou

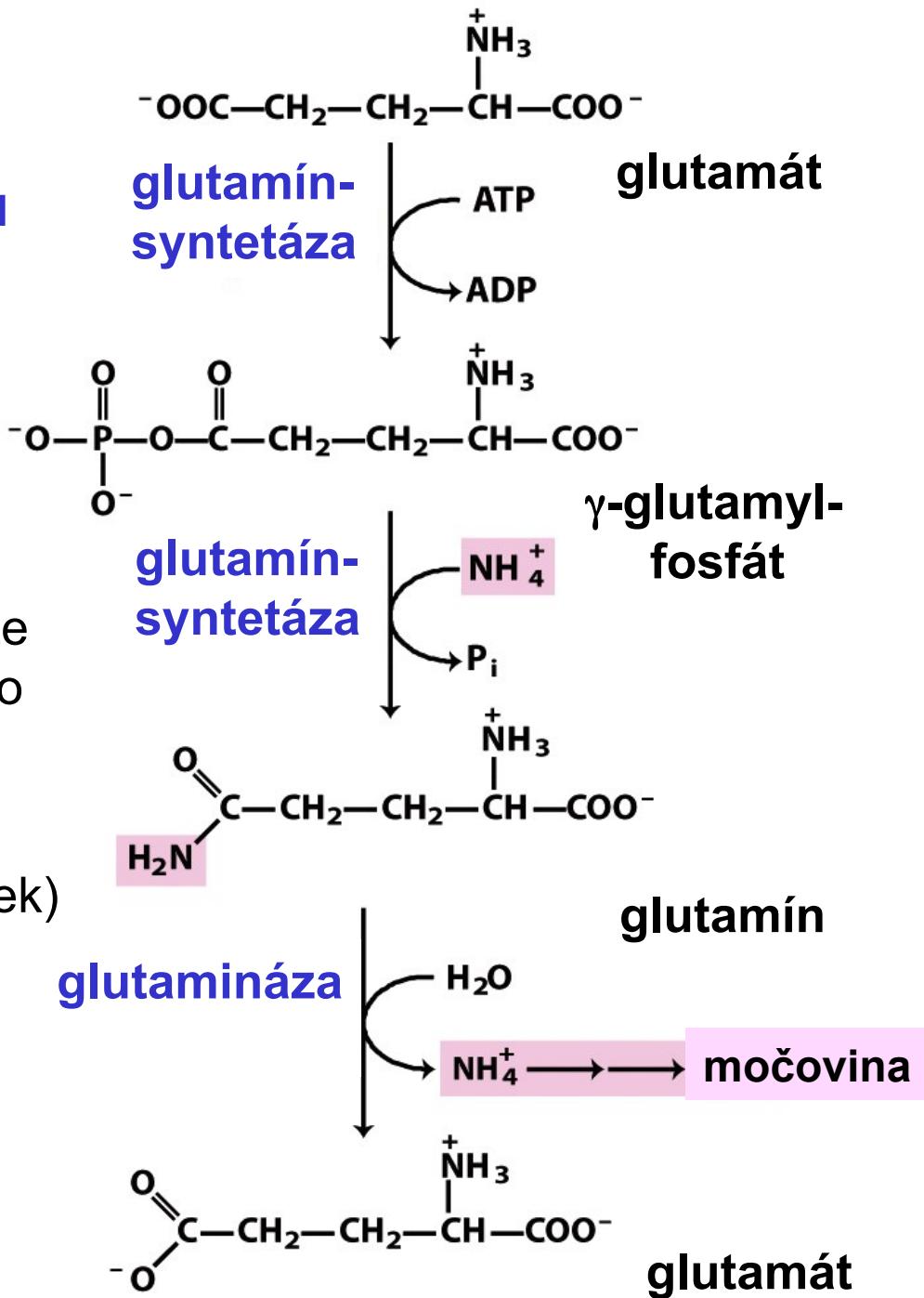


-lokálizácia: pečeň, matrix mitochondrií

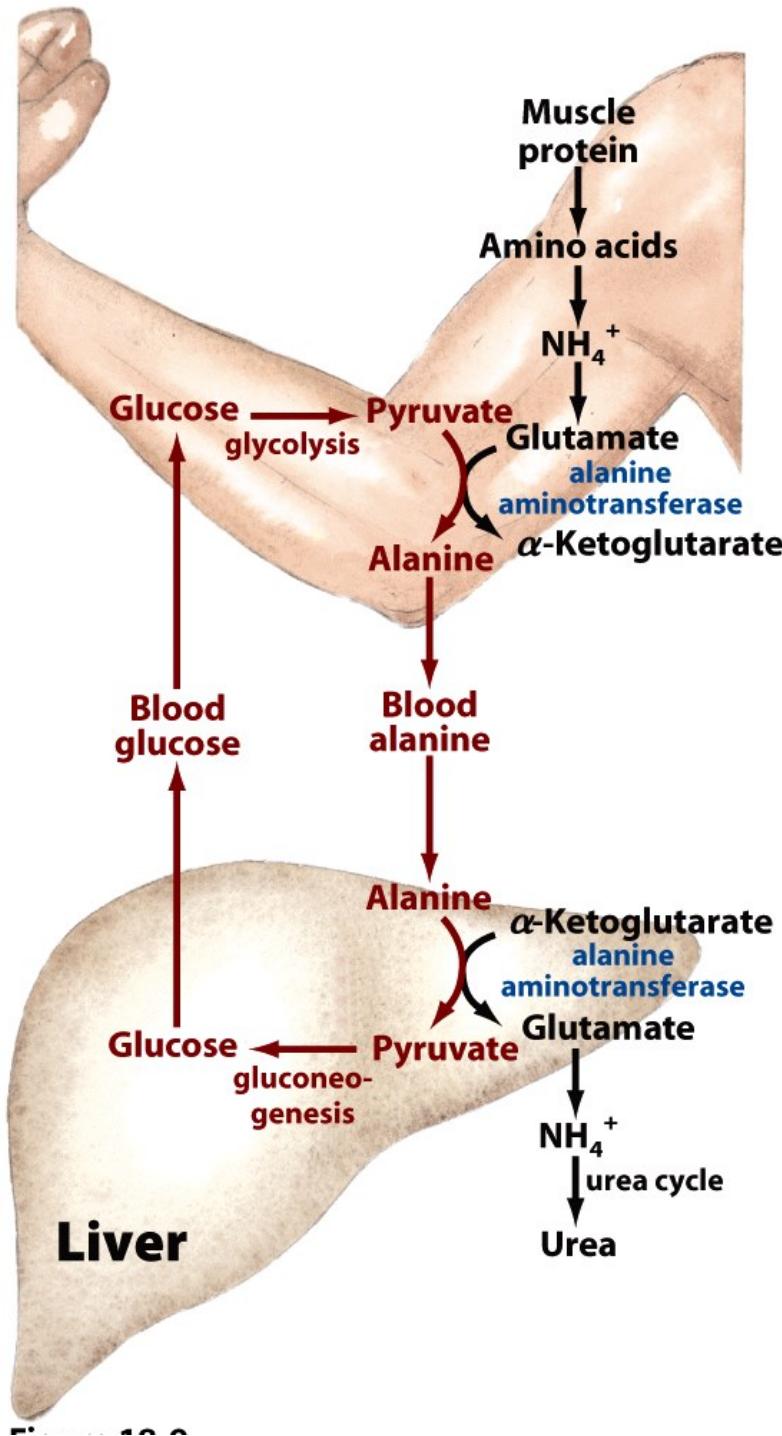
**Močovinový
cyklus**

Glutamín je transportovanou formou amoniaku v krvi

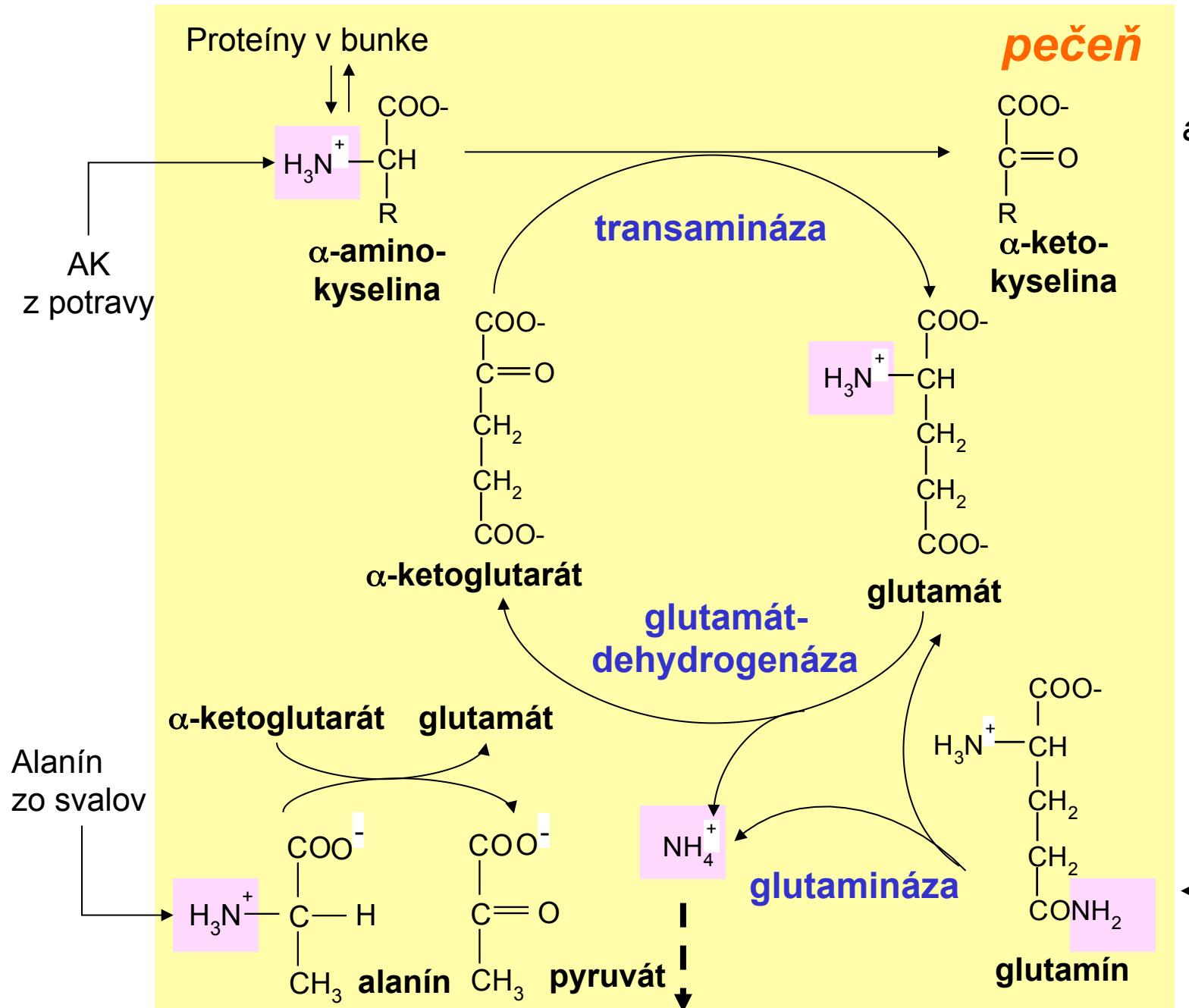
- amoniak je pre živočíšne tkanivá toxický
- pred vylúčením do krvi sa naviaže na glutamát za vzniku netoxického glutamínu
- glutamín sa transportuje do mitochondrií pečene (alebo obličiek)
- v pečeni sa z glutamínu uvoľní amoniak, ktorý sa detoxifikuje močovinovom cykle

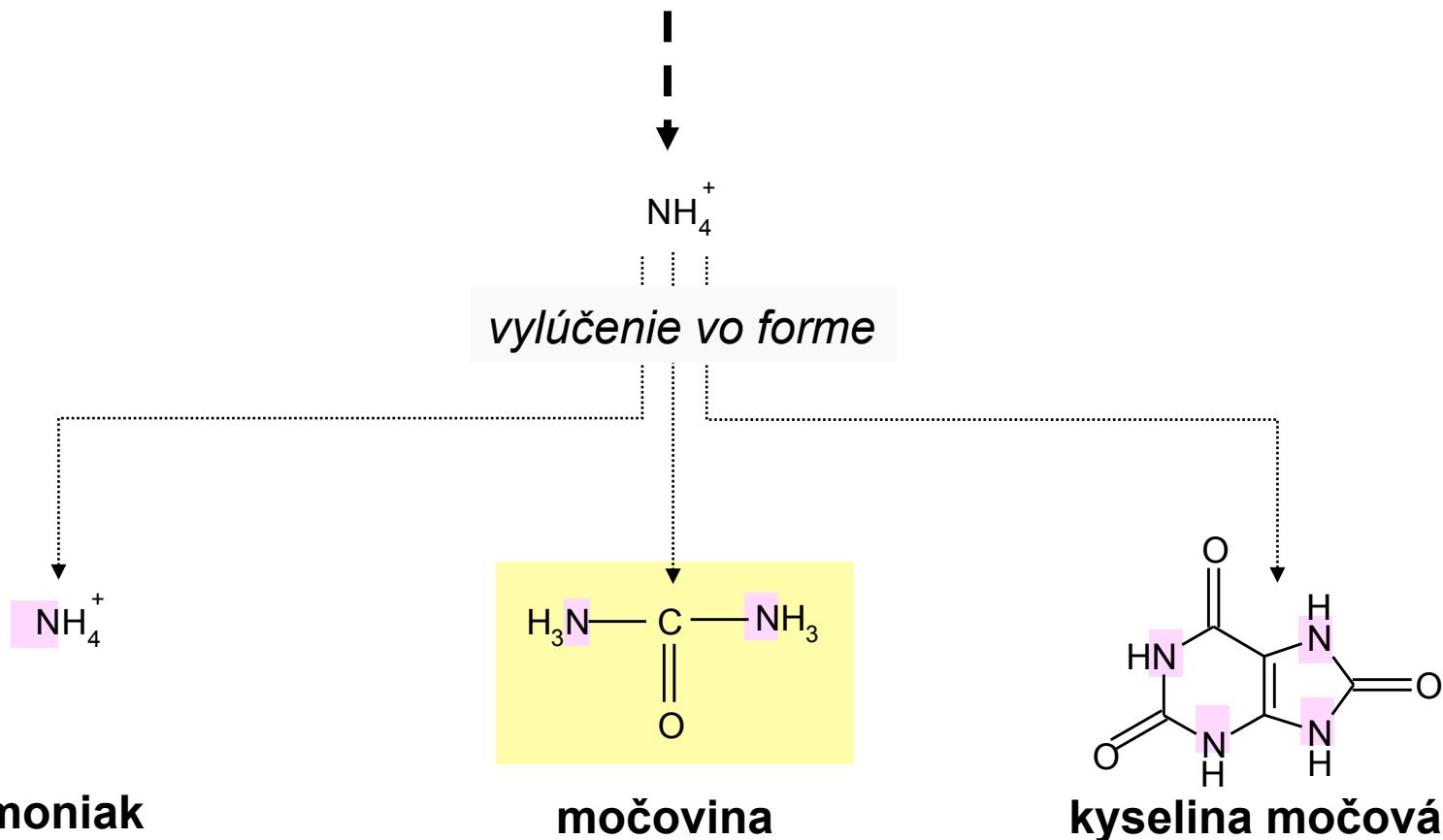


Alanín prenáša amoniak zo svalov do pečene



**Prehľad
katabolizmu
aminoskupiny
v pečeni
stavovcov**

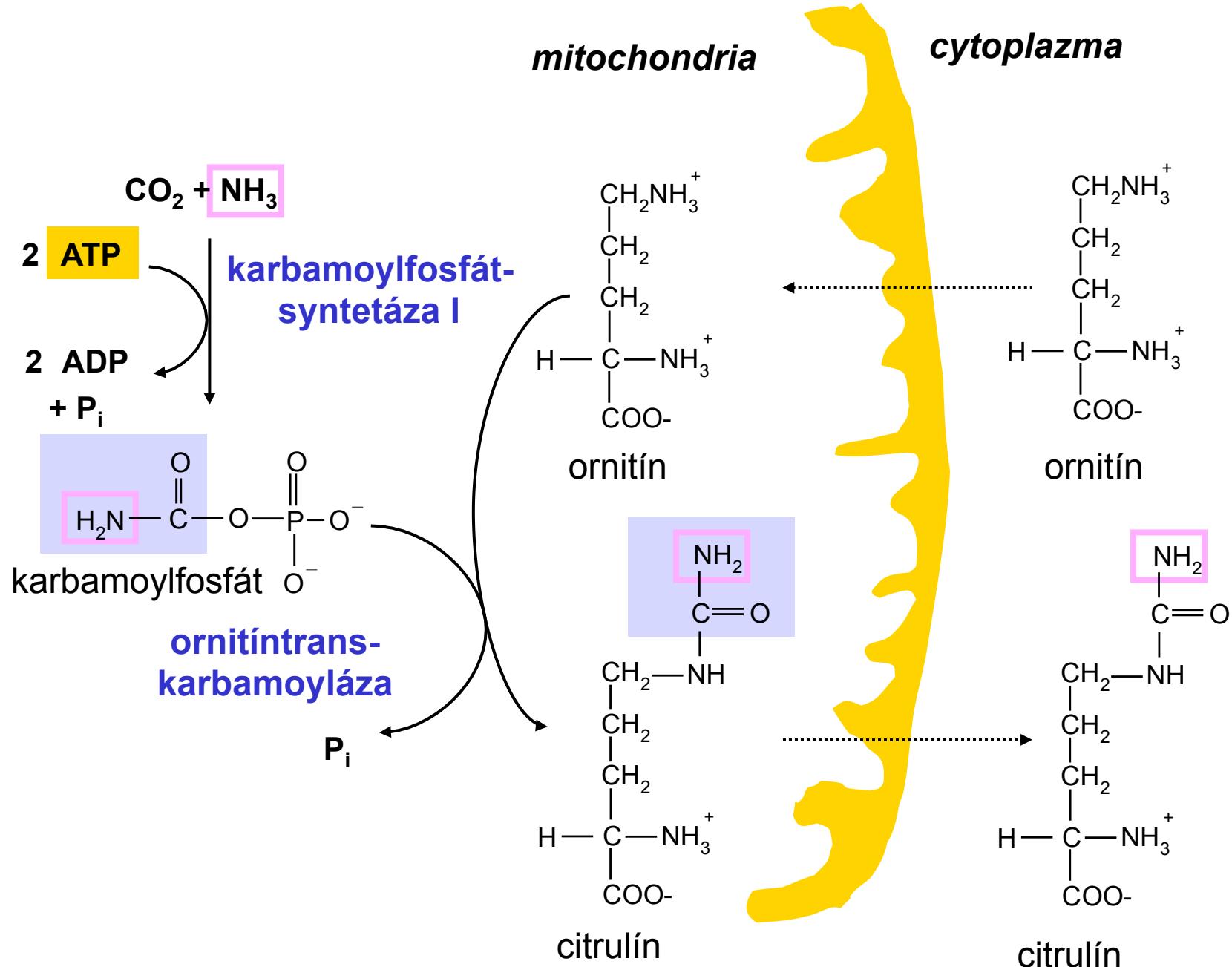


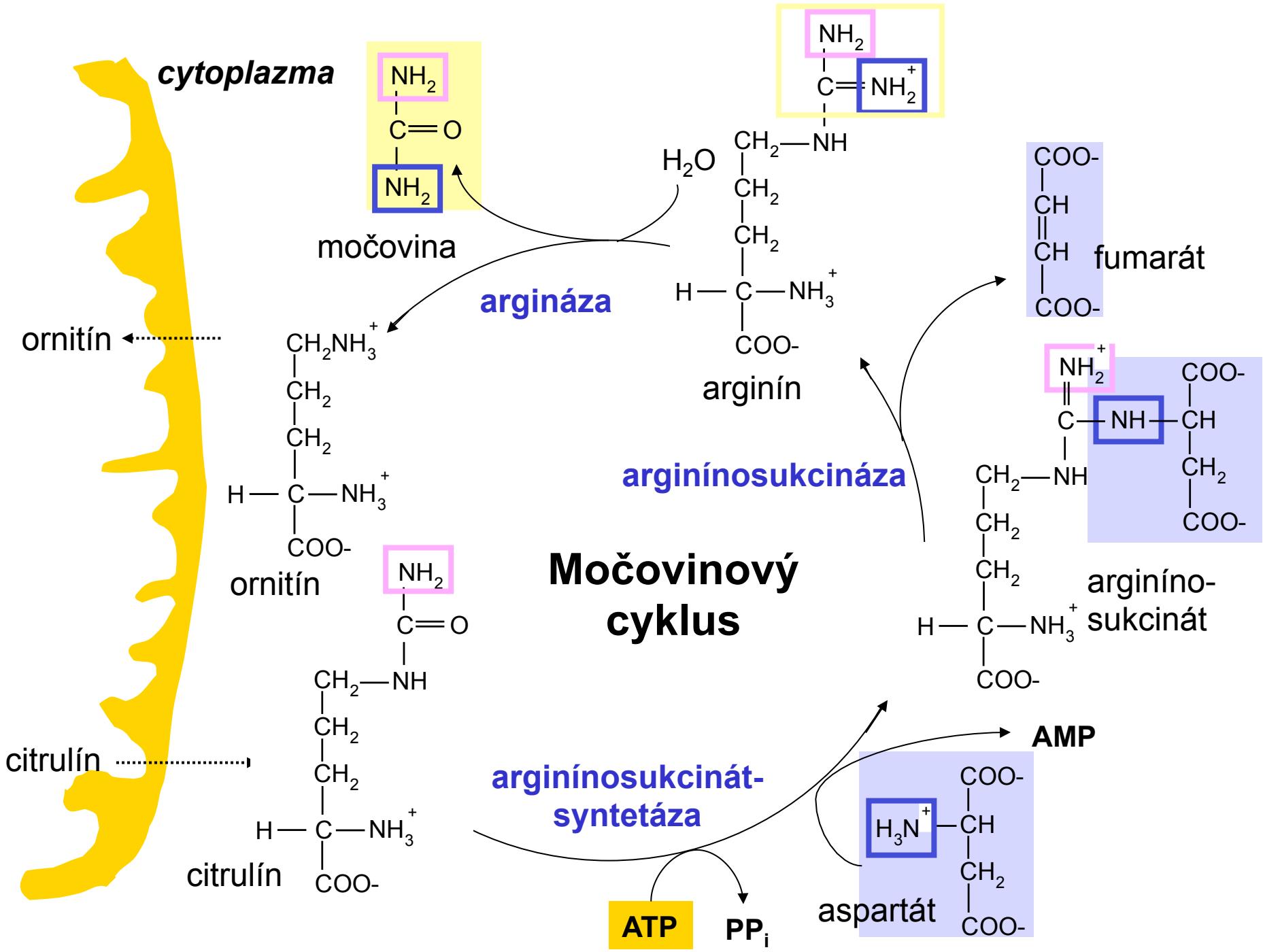


amonotelné živočíchy:
väčšina vodných stavovcov,
ako napr. ryby

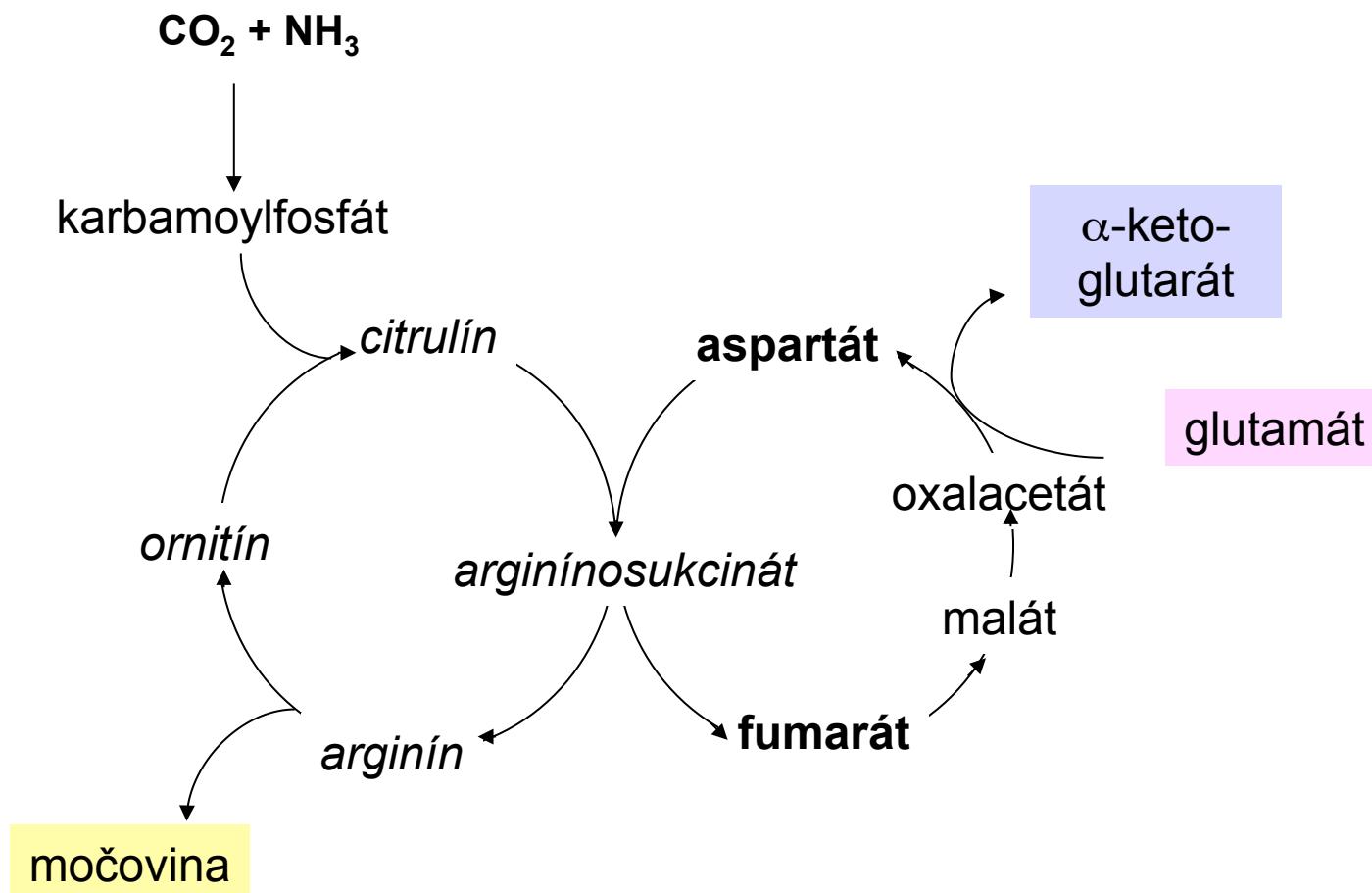
ureotelné živočíchy:
mnohé suchozemské stavovce

urikotelné živočíchy:
 vtáky, plazy





Prepojenie medzi močovinovým cyklom a citrátovým cyklom



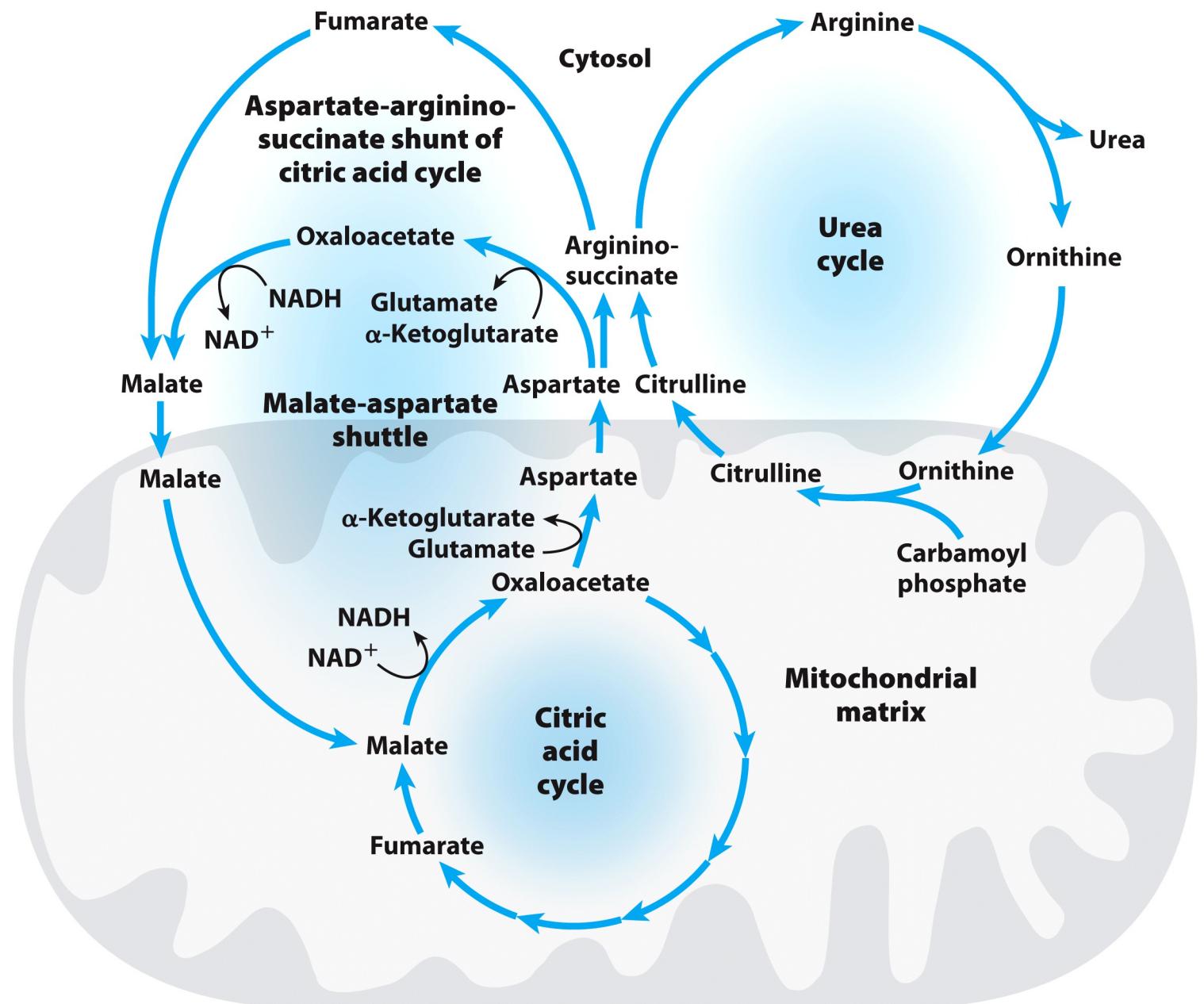
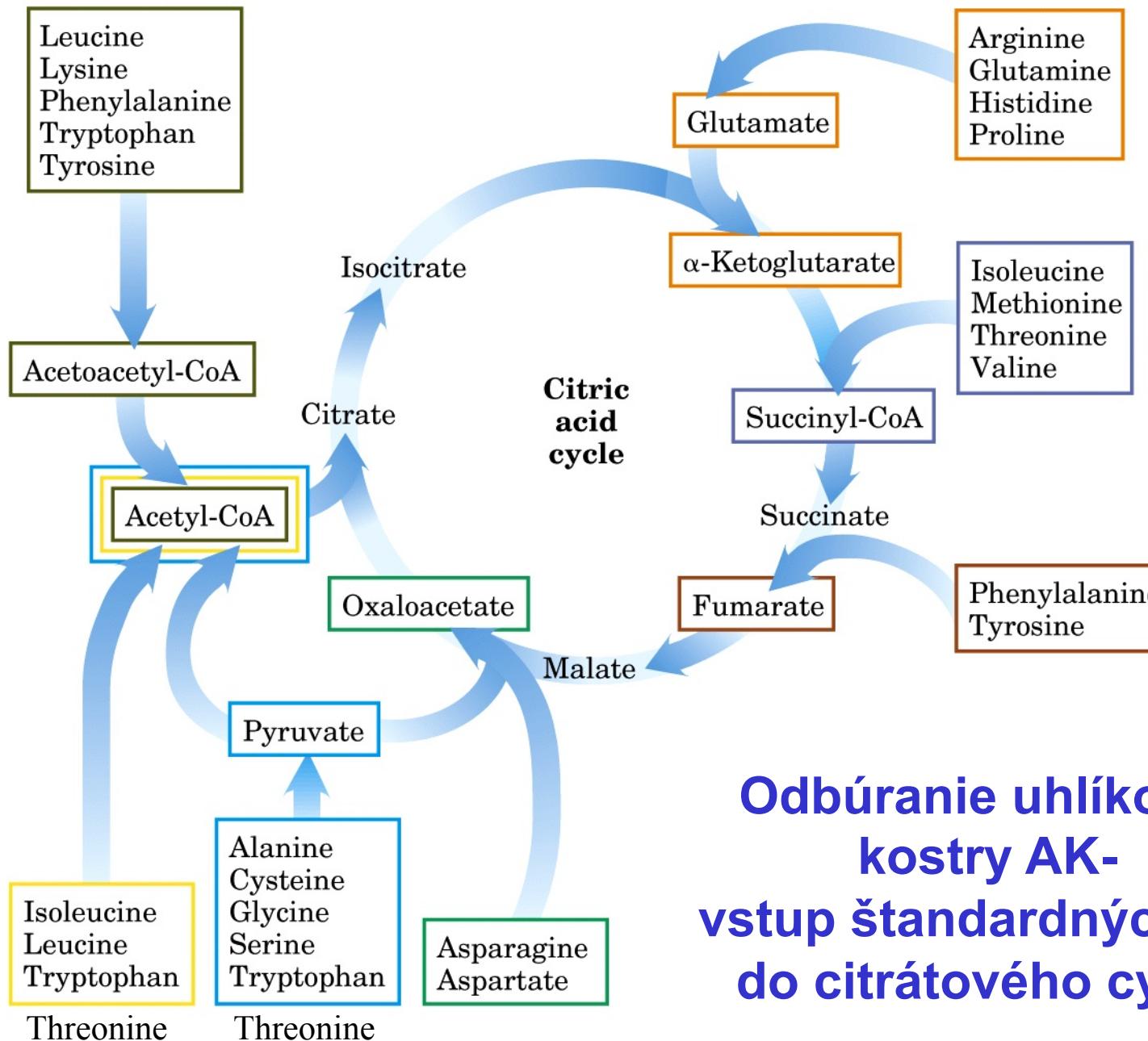


Figure 18-12

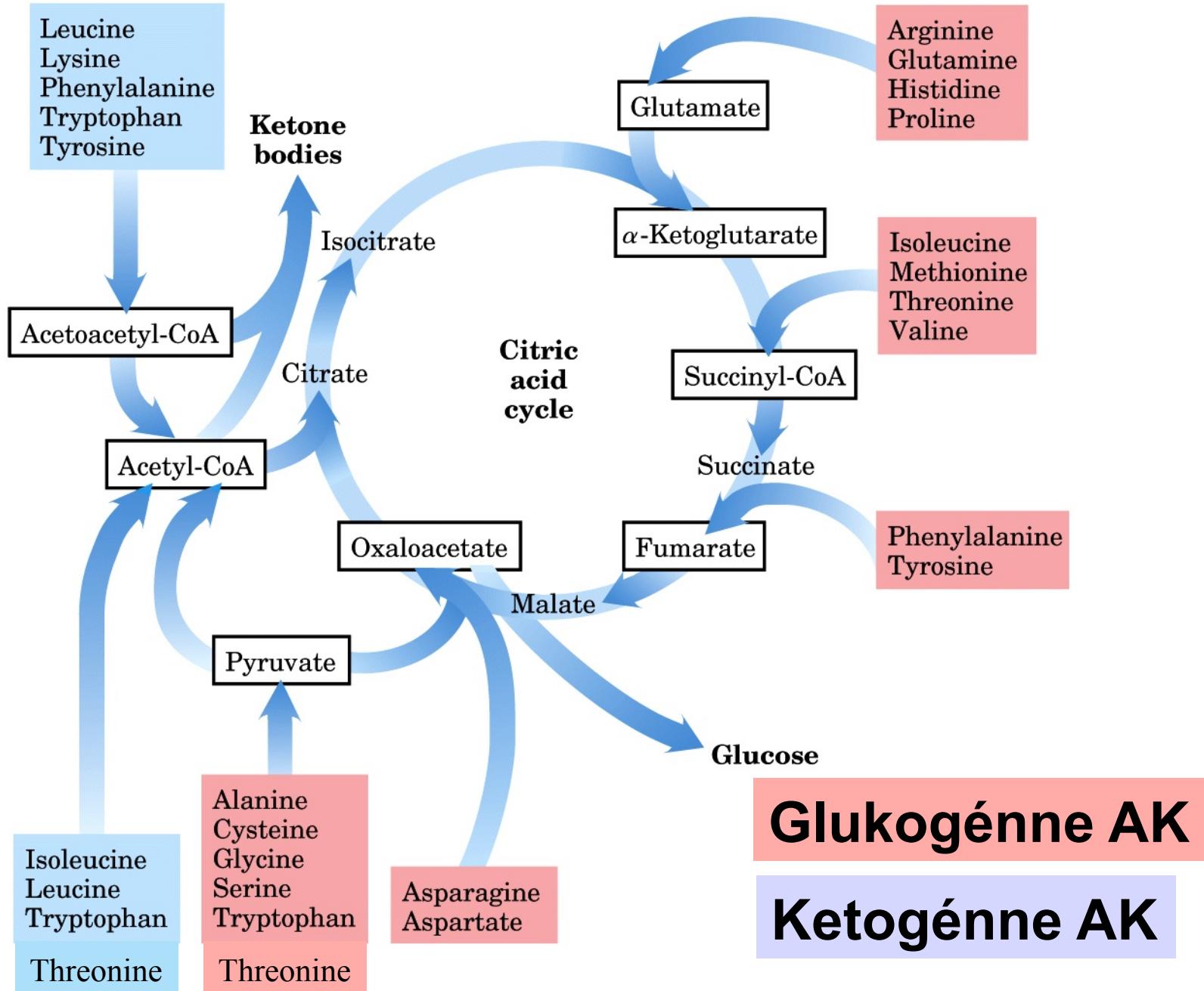
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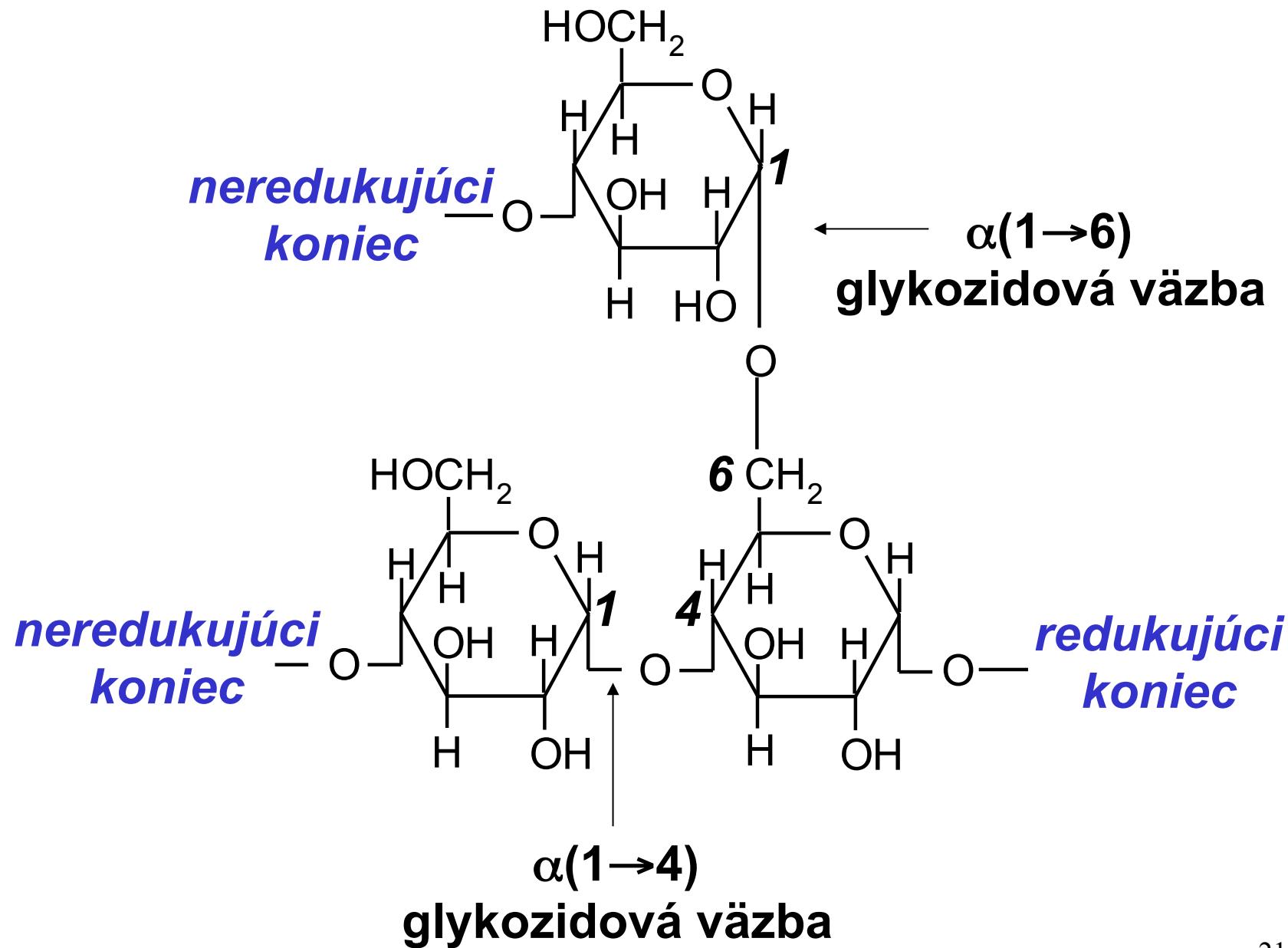
**Odbúranie uhlíkovej
kostry AK-
vstup štandardných AK
do citrátového cyklu**

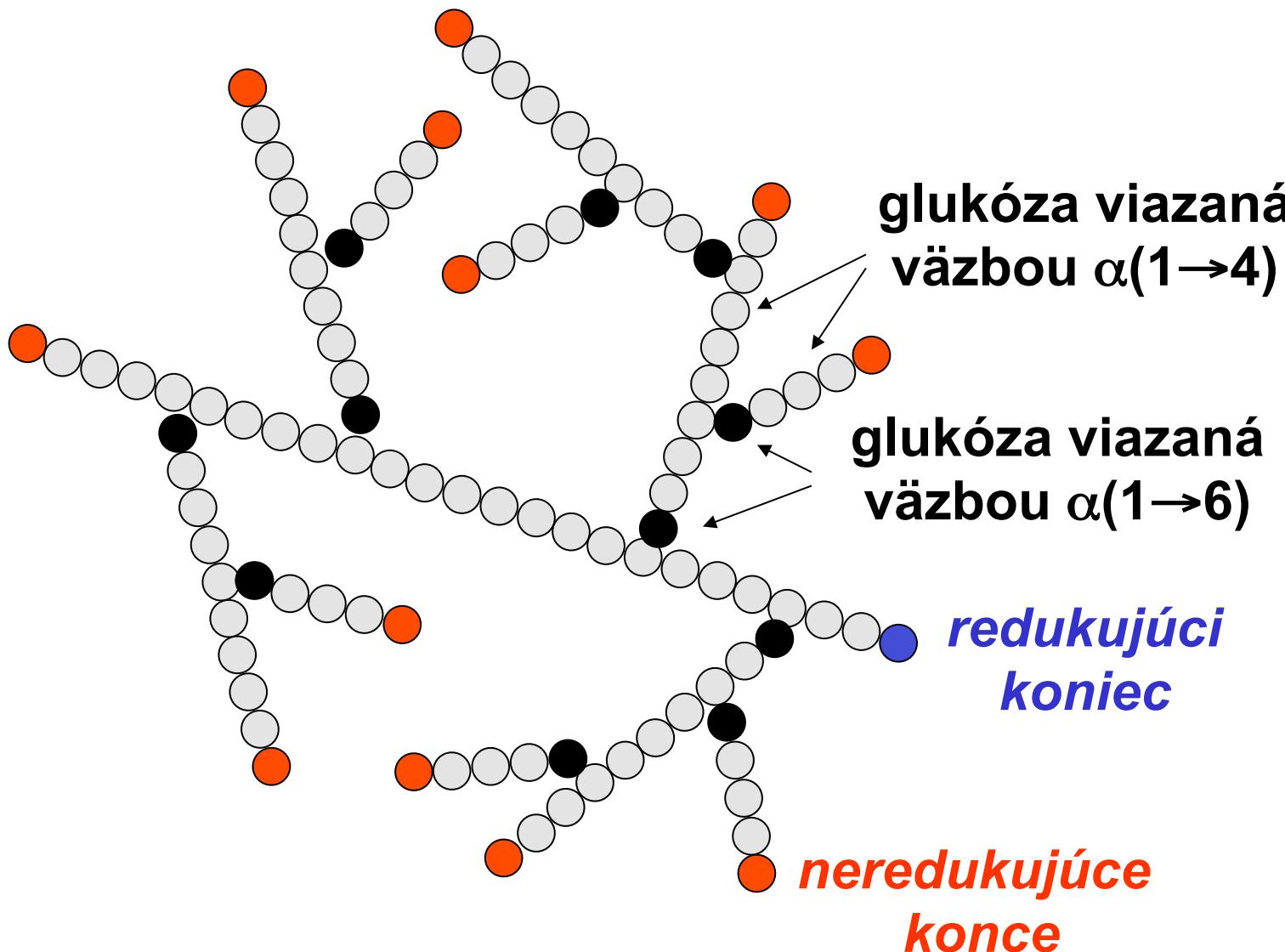
Niektoré AK sa môžu premeniť na glukózu, iné na ketolátky

- **Glukogénne AK** – odbúrané na pyruvát, α -ketoglutarát, sukcinyl-CoA, fumarát a/alebo oxalacetát
- **Ketogénne AK** – odbúrané na acetoacetyl-CoA a /alebo acetyl-CoA
- 5 AK sú glukogénne aj ketogénne (Trp, Phe, Tyr, Thr, Ile)
- 2 AK sú výhradne ketogénne (Leu, Lys)



Metabolizmus glykogénu u živočíchov a jeho regulácia





Glykogén

- 10% hmotnosti pečene
- 1-2% hmotnosti svalu
- Uložený v glykogénových granuliach
 - Základná tzv. β -častica má
 - priemer 21 nm
 - 55 000 glukózových monomérov
 - 2000 neredukujúcich koncov
 - 20-40 β -častíc sa spája do α -roziet
 - Pri cca 24 hod hladovaní sa α -rozety spotrebujú
 - Obsahujú aj enzýmy pre degradáciu a syntézu glykogénu a ich reguláciu

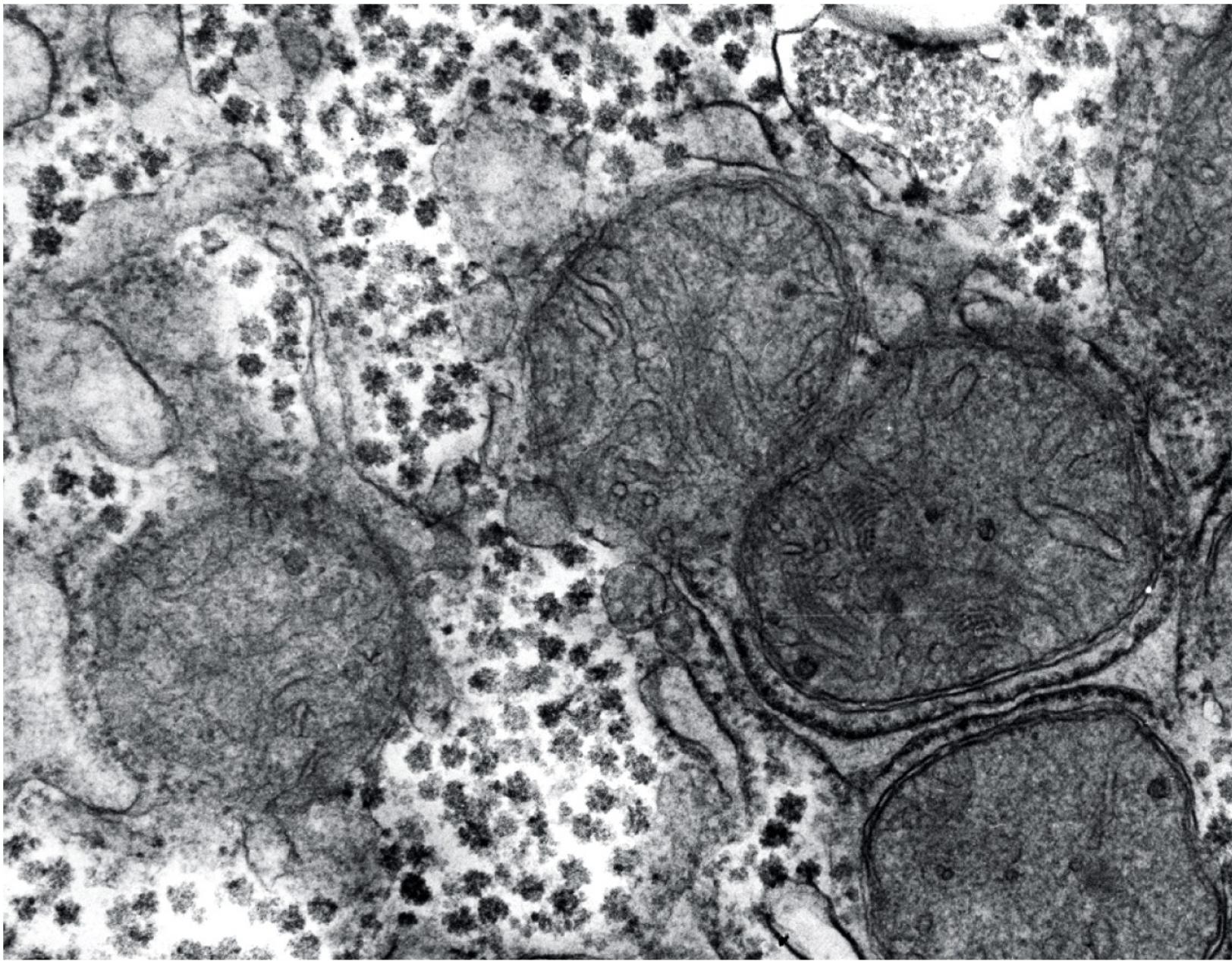


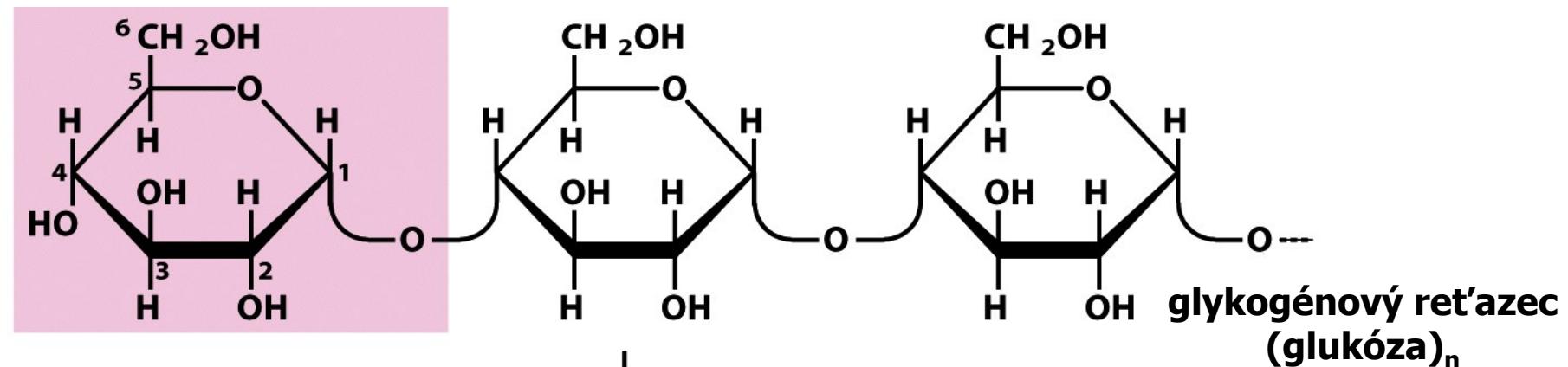
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Glykogénové granuly v hepatocytoch ²⁴

Degradácia glykogénu

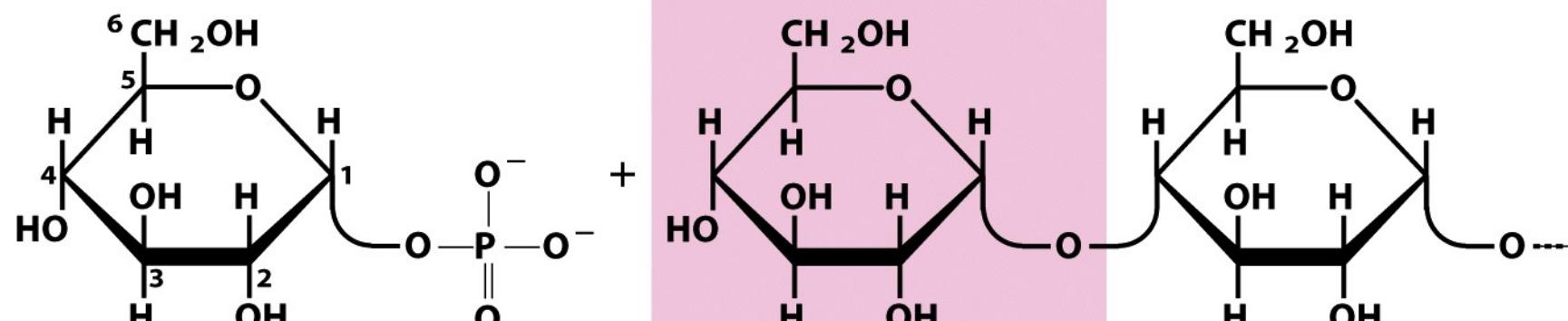
- 3 enzymy
 - Glykogénfosforyláza
 - Enzým odstraňujúci vetvenie [má 2 aktivity
 - transferázovú a $\alpha(1 \rightarrow 6)$ glukozidázovú]
 - fosfoglukomutáza

neredukujúci koniec



glykogénfosforyláza

neredukujúci koniec



glukóza 1 fosfát

glykogén skrátený o
jeden zvyšok
(glukóza)_{n-1}

Figure 15-25

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FOSFOROLYTICKÉ ŠTIEPENIE 26

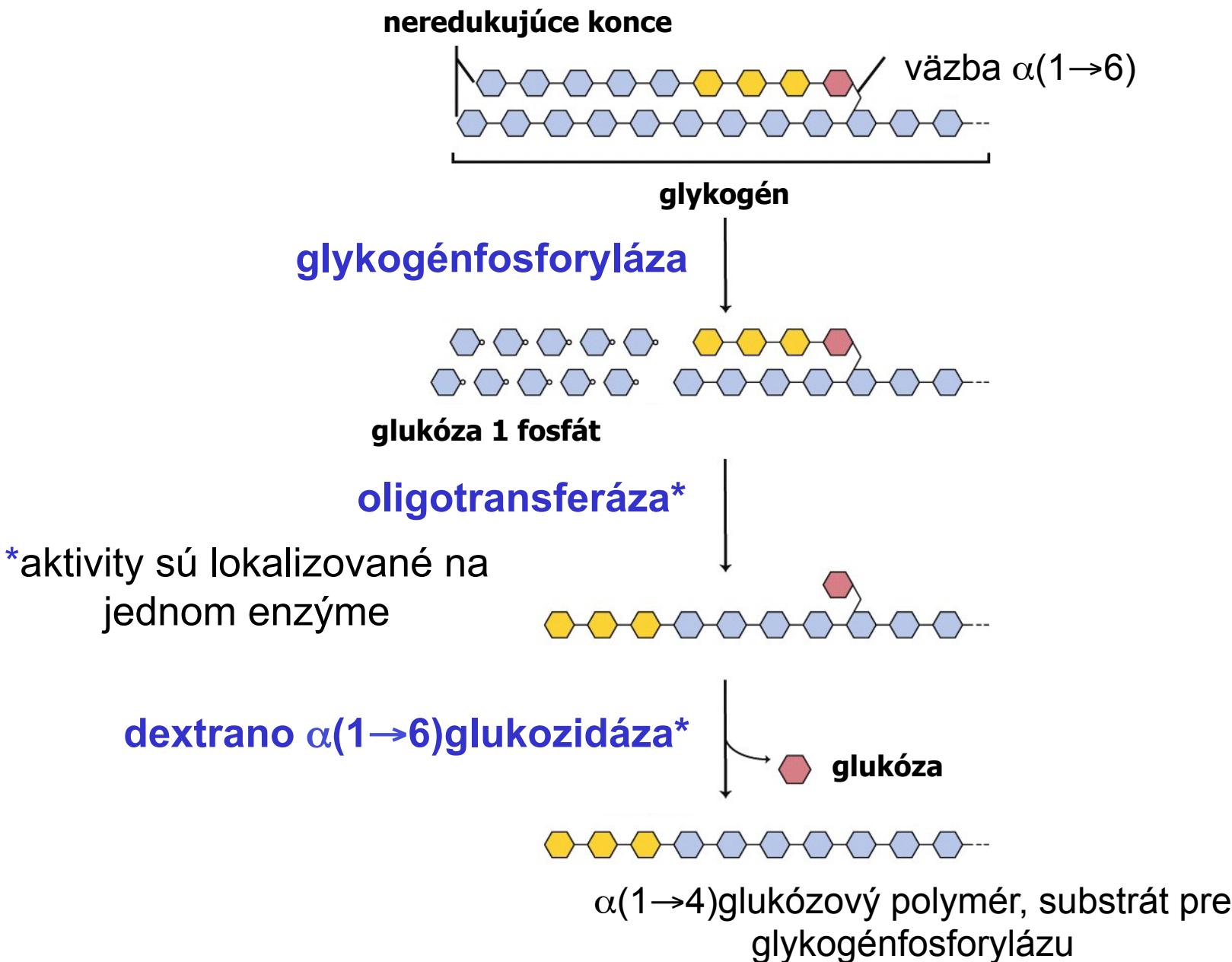
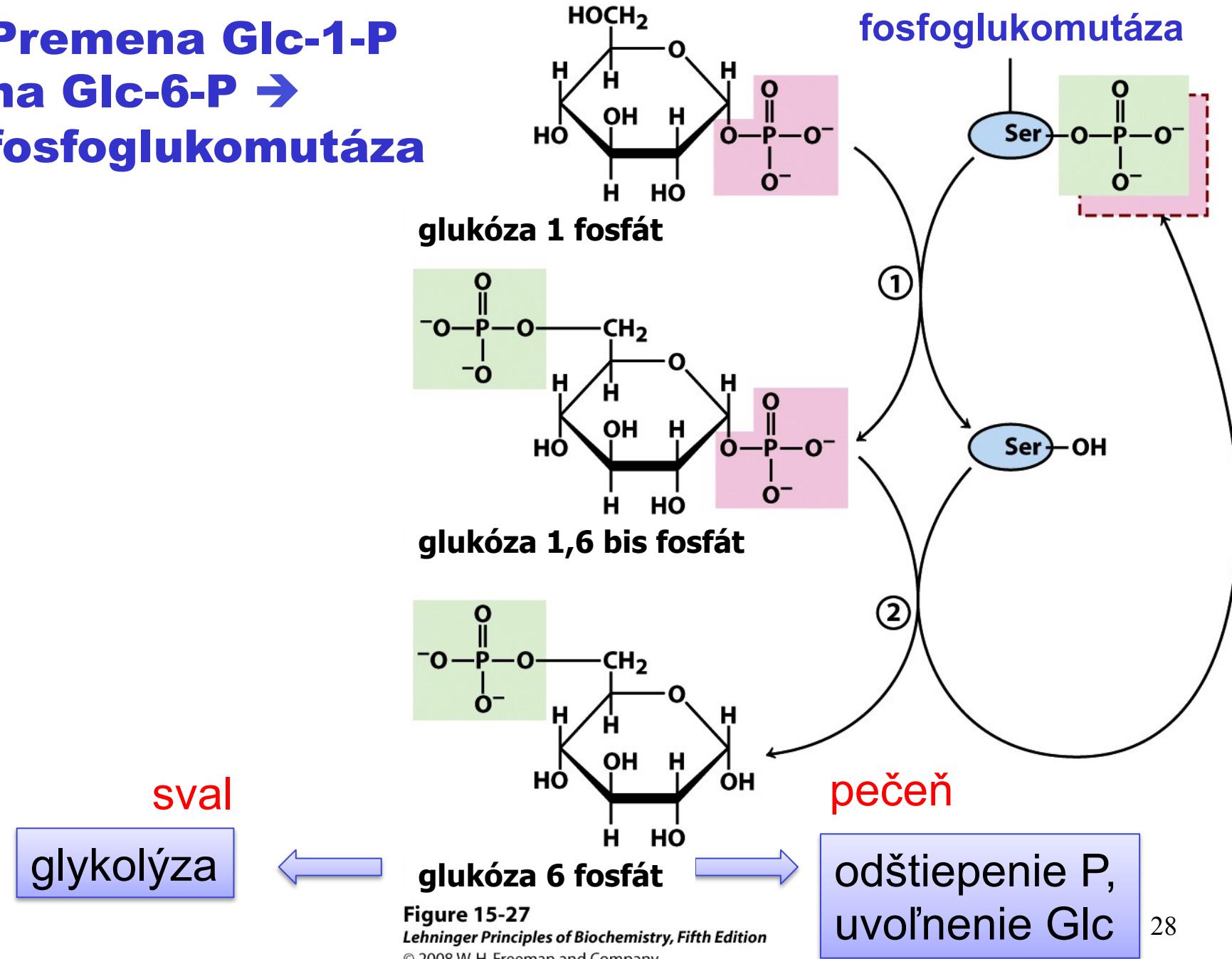


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Premena Glc-1-P na Glc-6-P → fosfoglukomutáza



Hydrolýza Glc-6-P v ER v pečeni

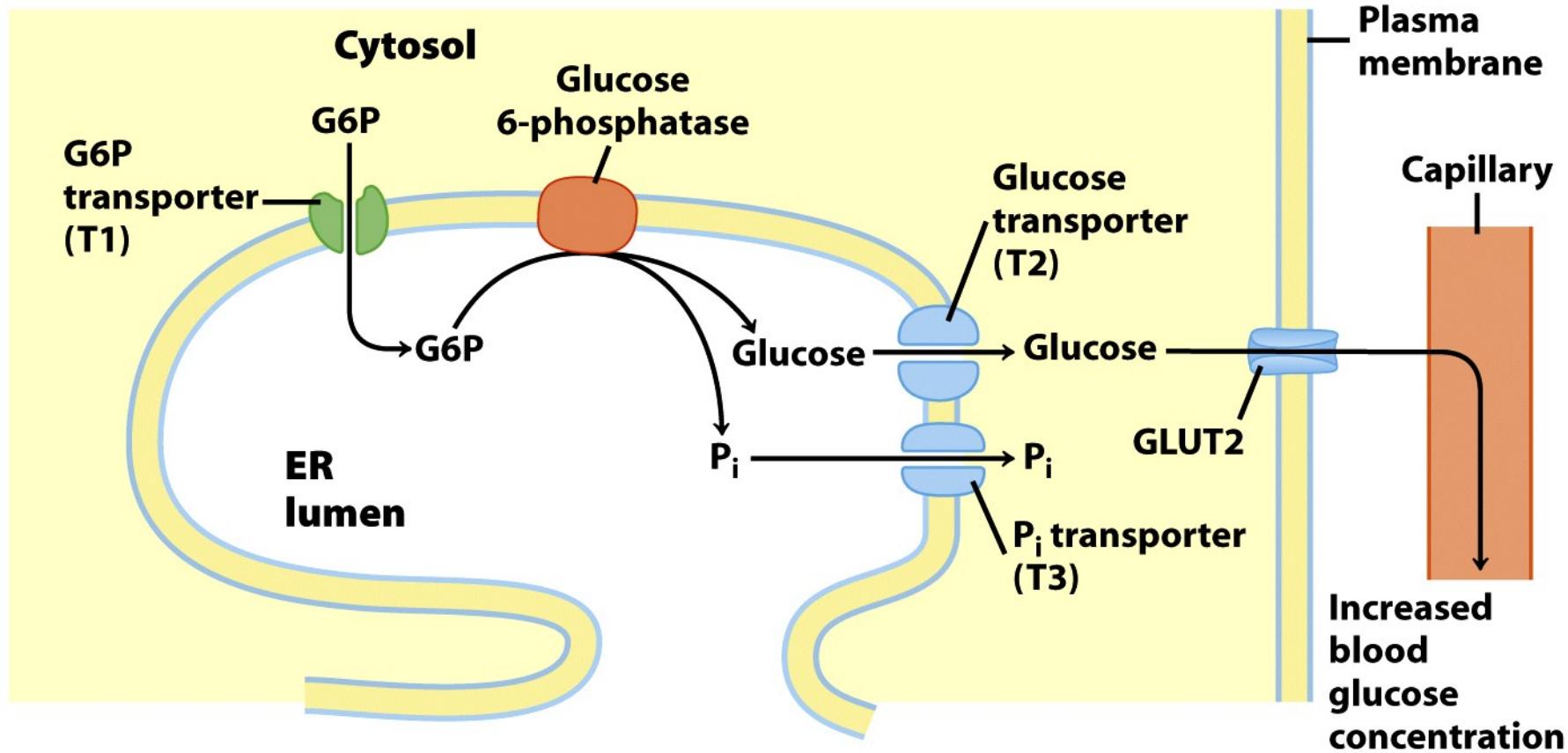
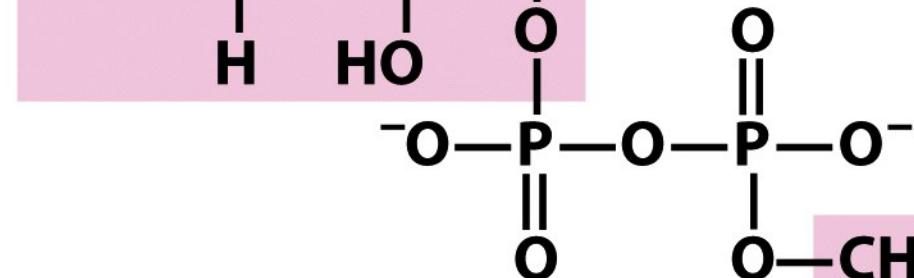
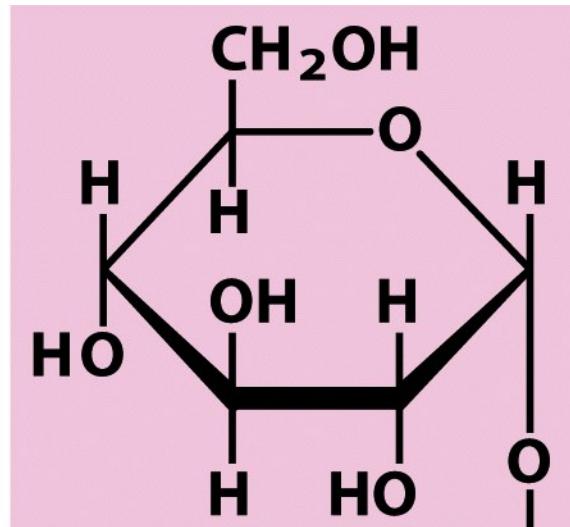


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Syntéza glykogénu

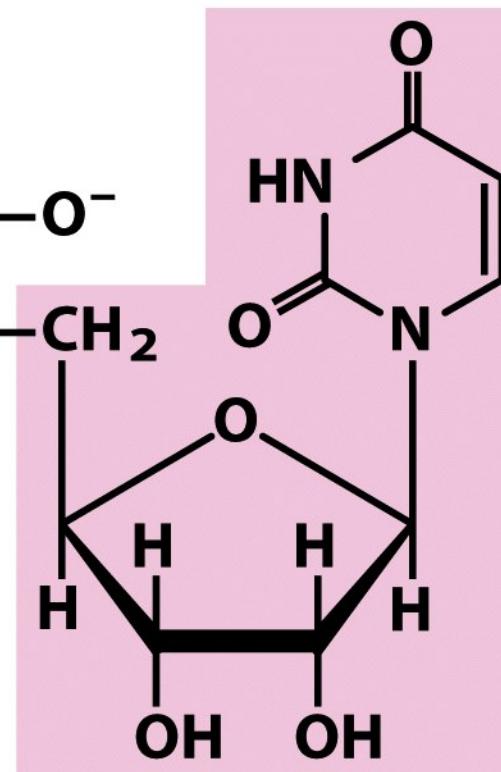
- 3 kroky
 - Syntéza aktivovaného prekurzora – UDP-glukózy
 - Syntéza lineárneho ret'azca
 - Vetvenie

D-glukozyllová skupina



UDP-glukóza
(glykozyl nukleotid)

uridín



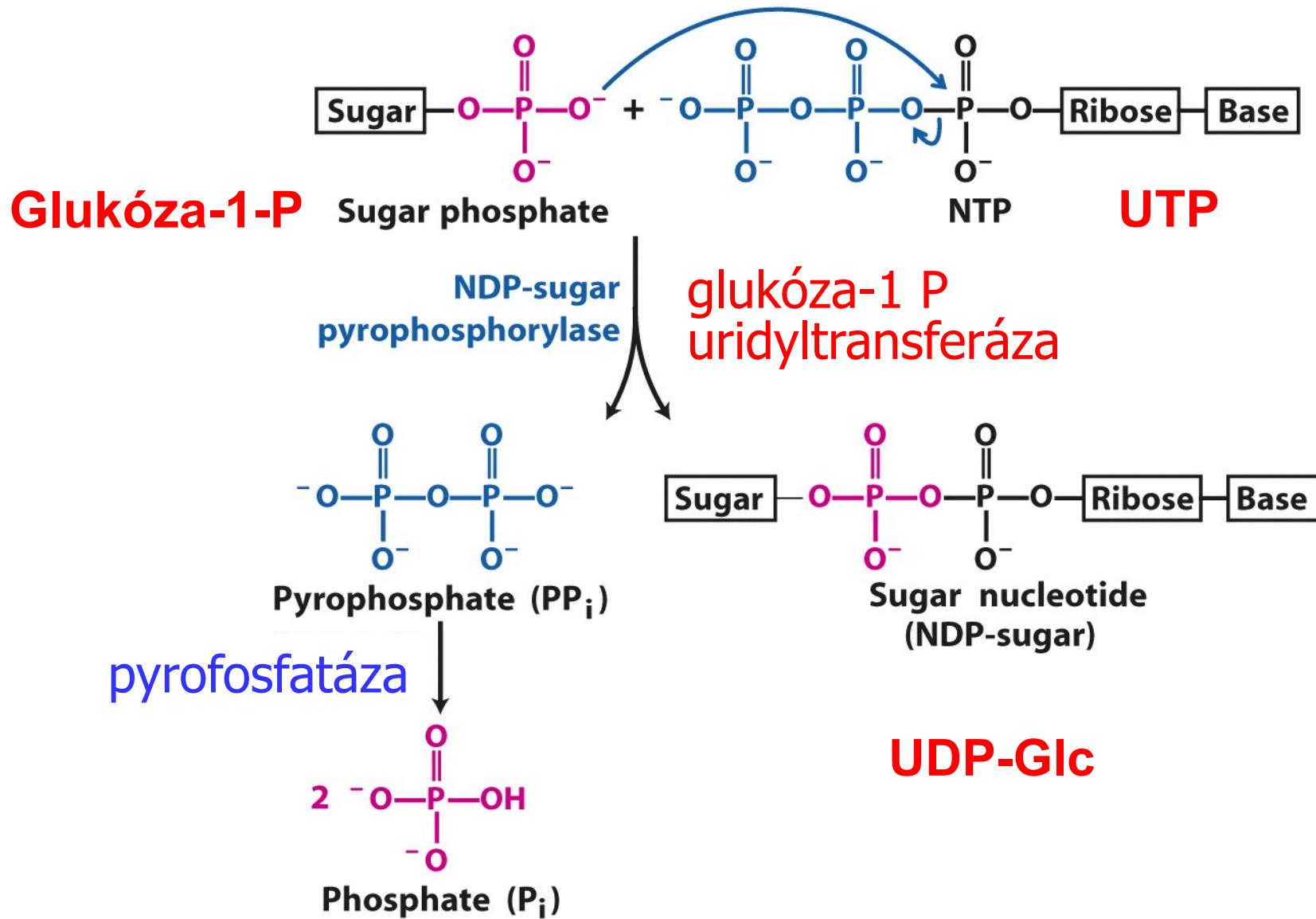


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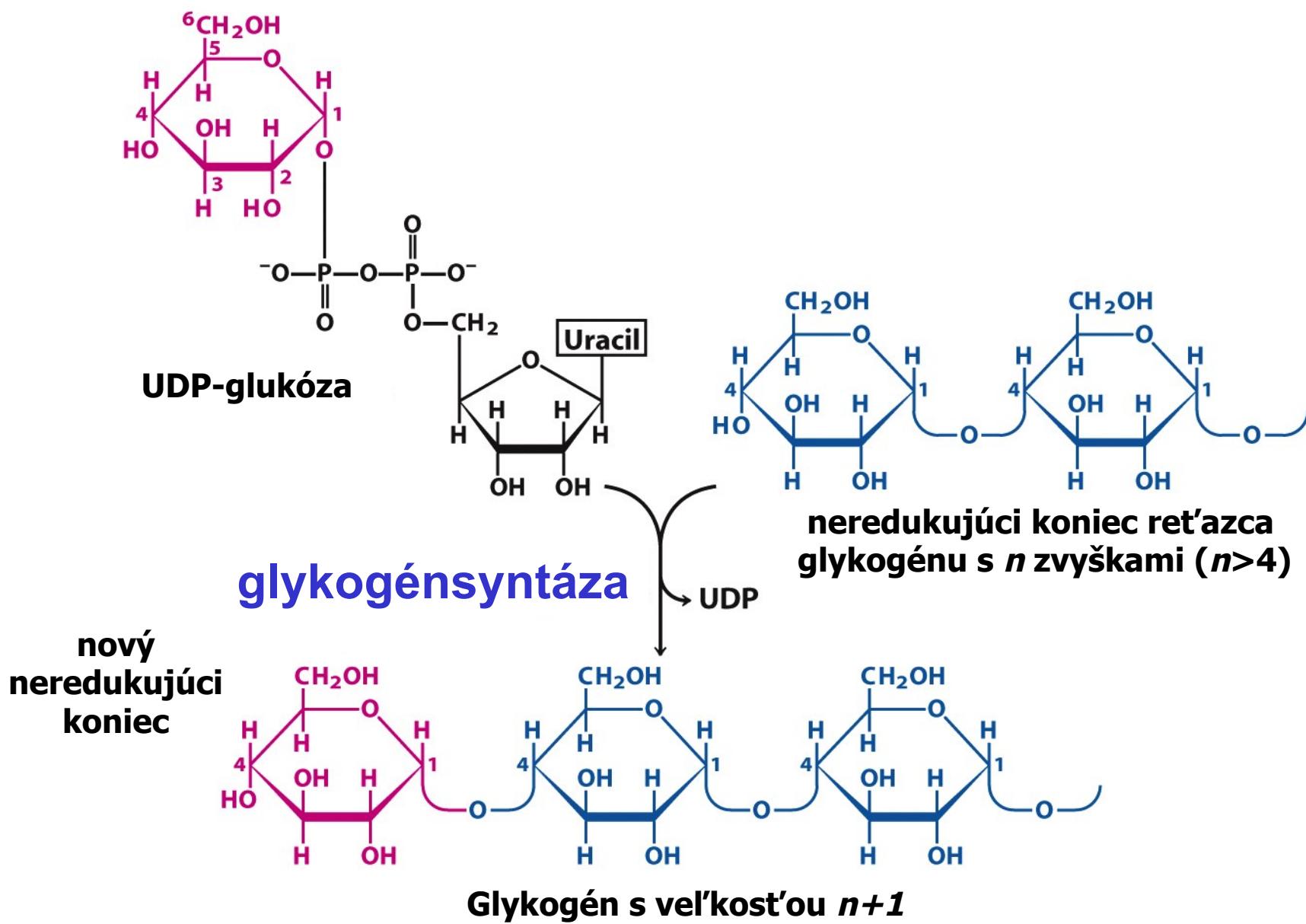


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Glykogenín – iniciátor syntézy glykogénu

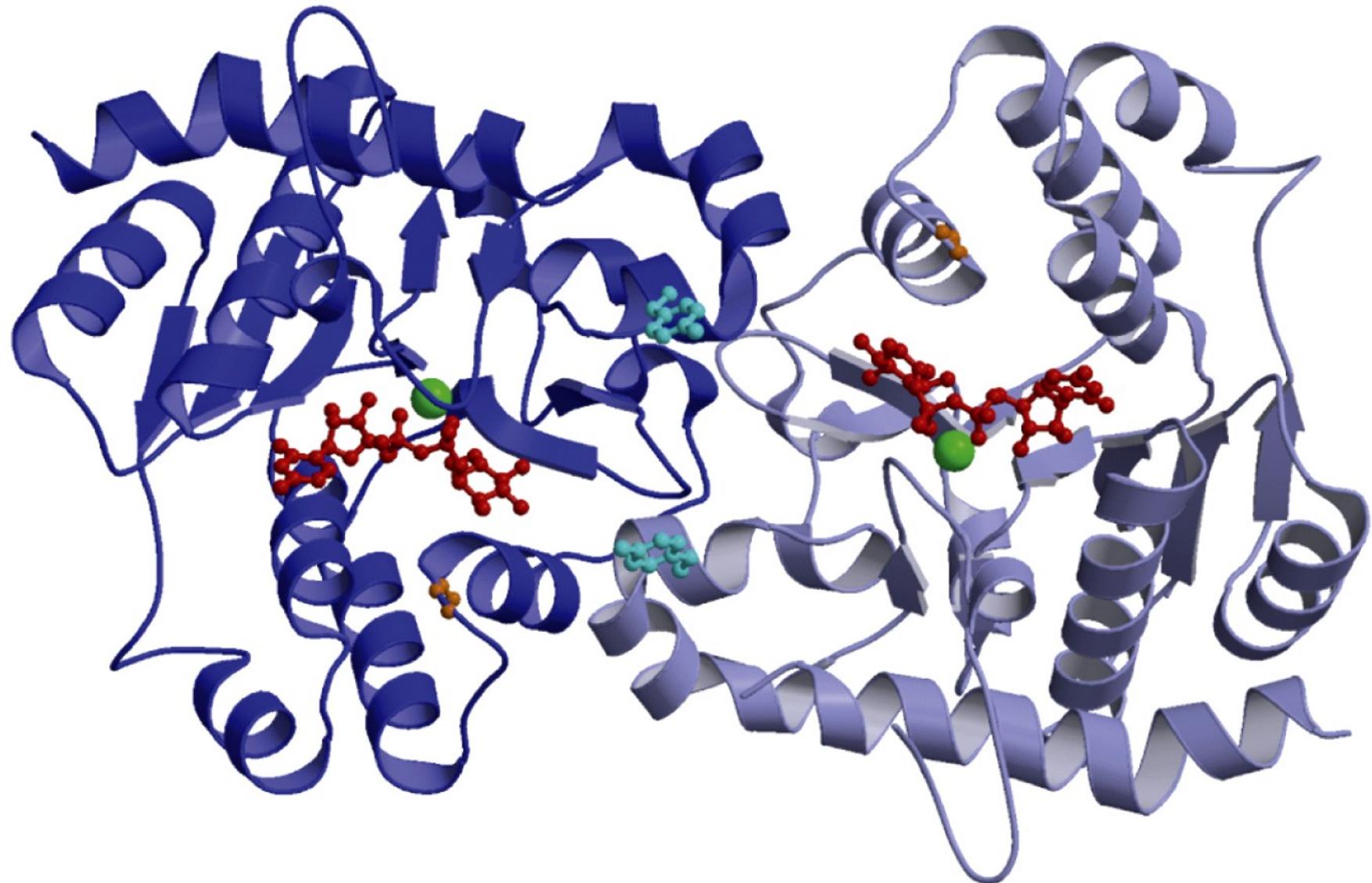
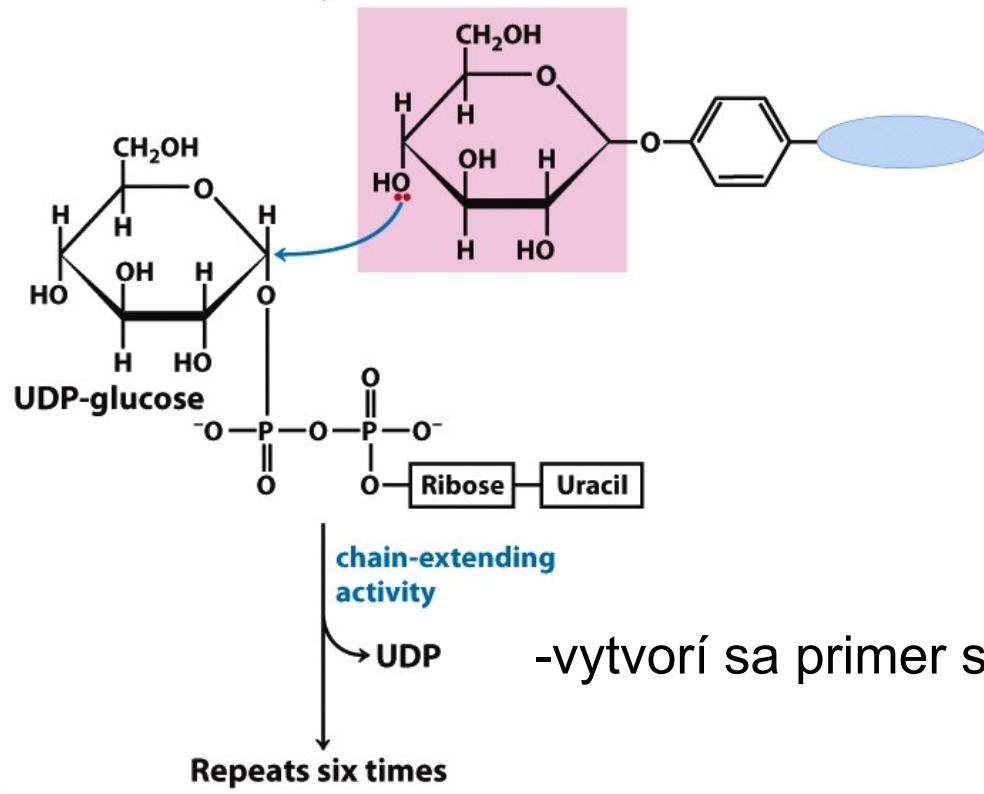
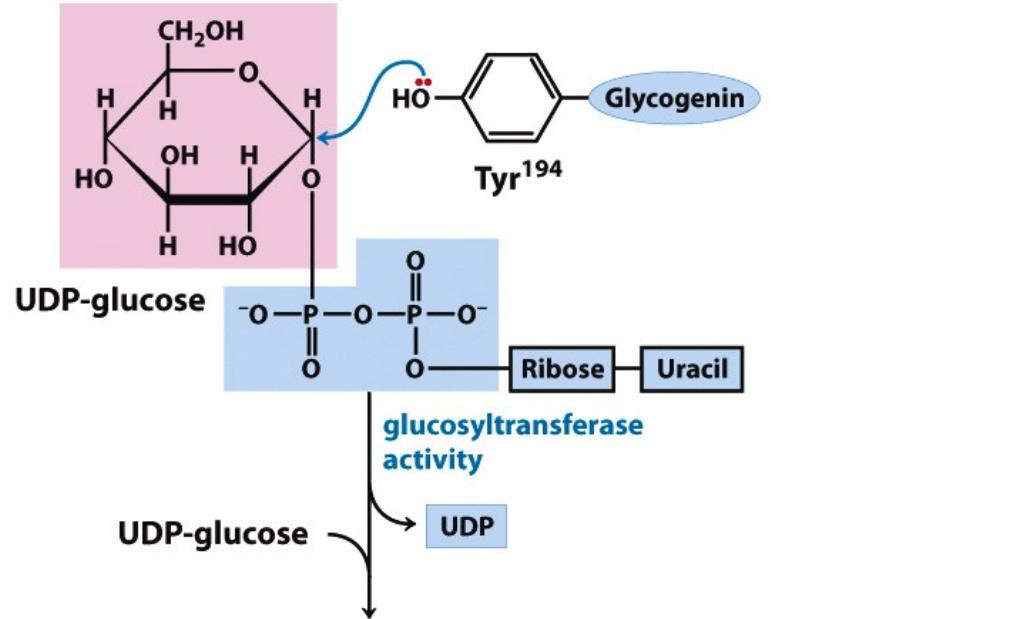


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-vytvorí sa primer s dĺžkou 8 Glc

Prenáša 6-7 Glc
z polyméru dlhého aspoň 11 Glc

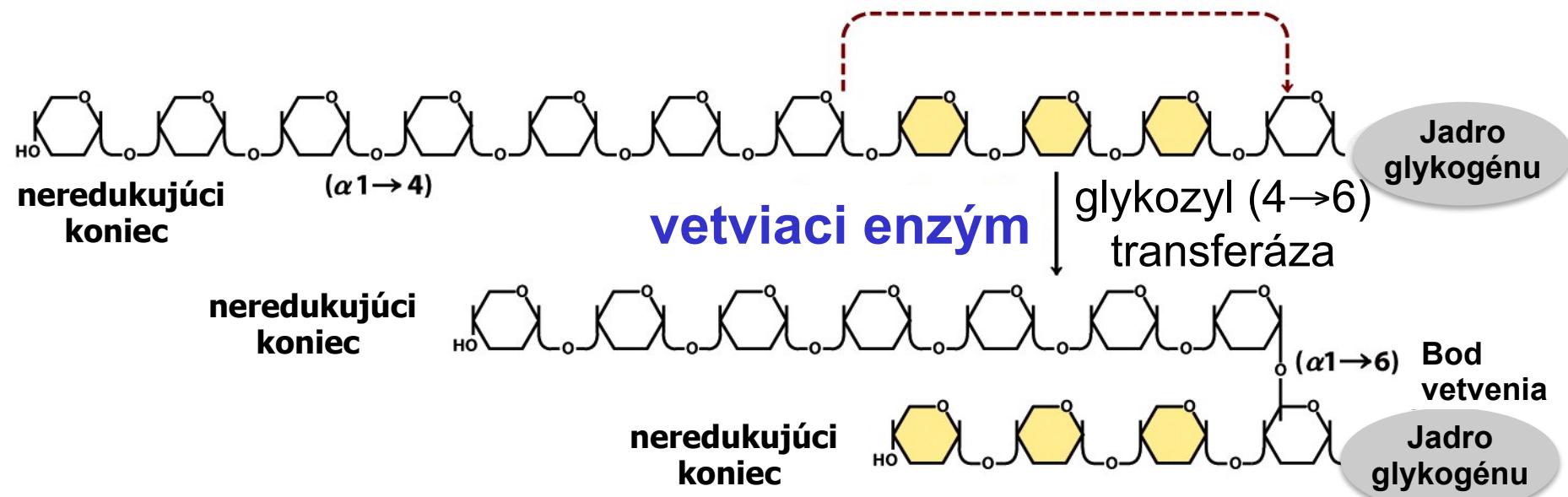
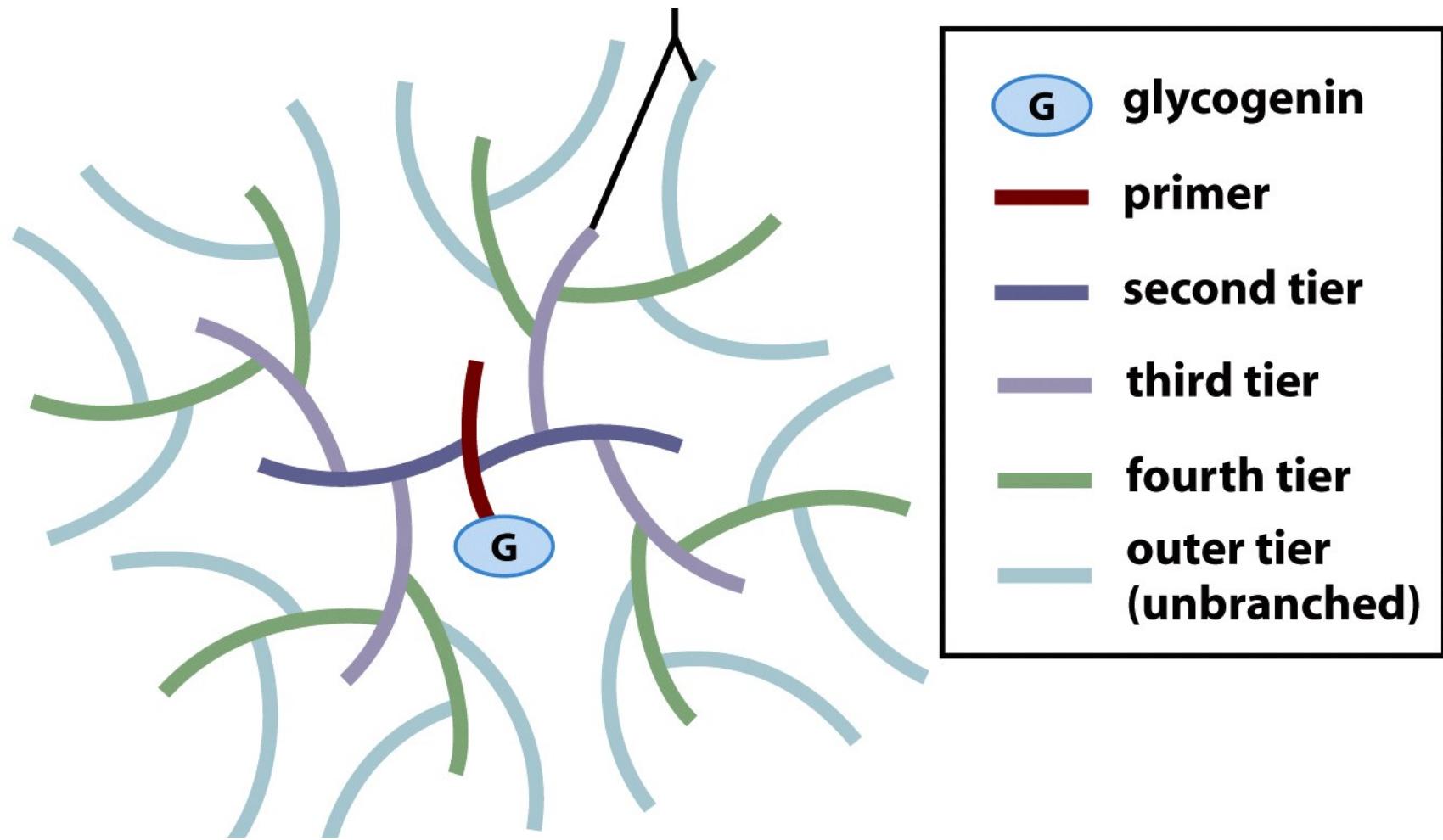


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Každý ret'azec má 12 až 14 zvyškov glukózy



V zrelej častici glykogénu je 12 vrstiev;
je to cca 55 000 Glc zvyškov, $M_r \sim 1 \times 10^7$

Regulácia degradácie a syntézy glykogénu

- Hormonálna – inzulín, glukagón, adrenalín
- Kovalentná modifikácia – fosforylácia, defosforylácia
- Alosterická modifikácia – efektory Glc, Glc6P, AMP, ATP

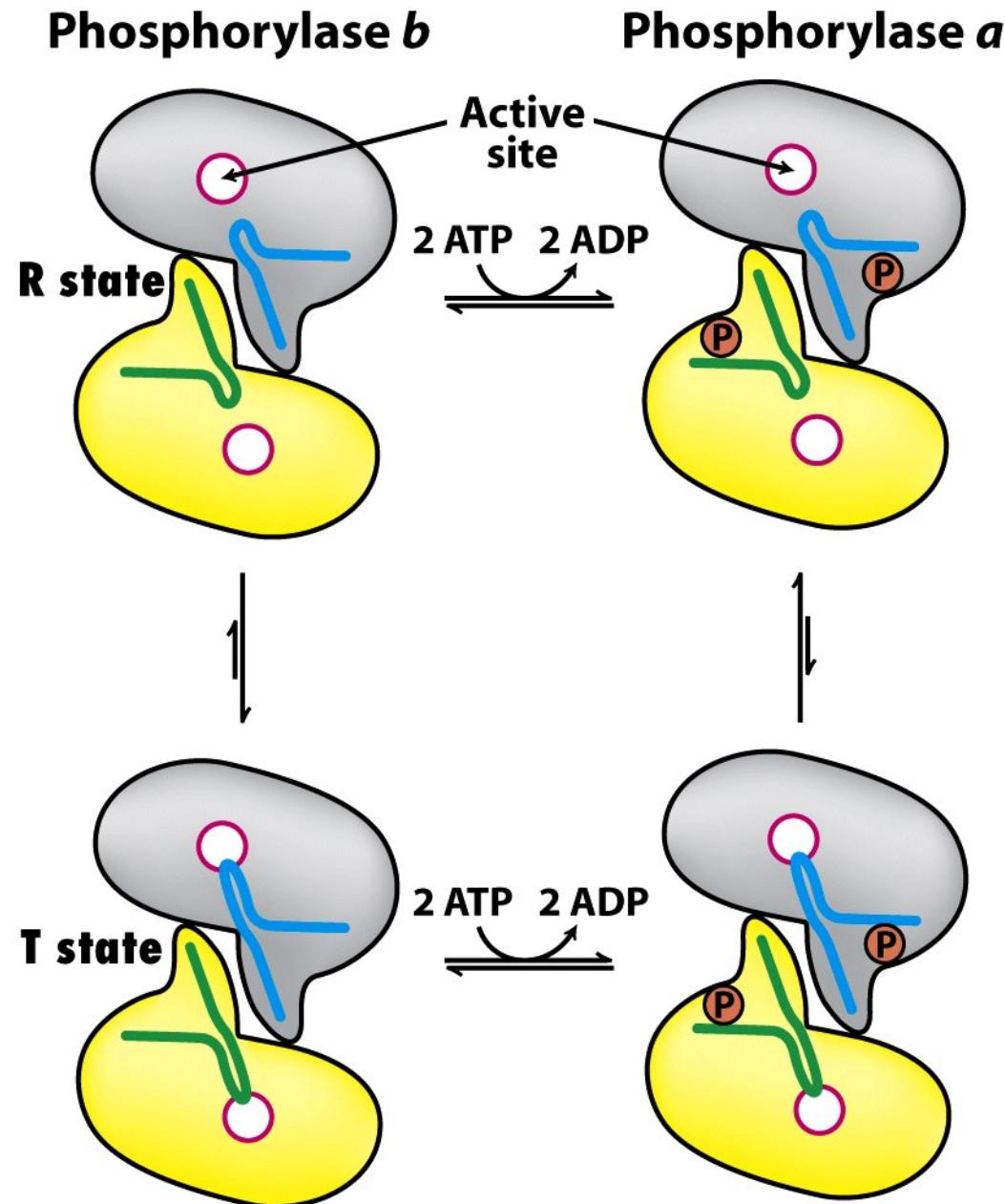


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Phosphorylase *b* (muscle)

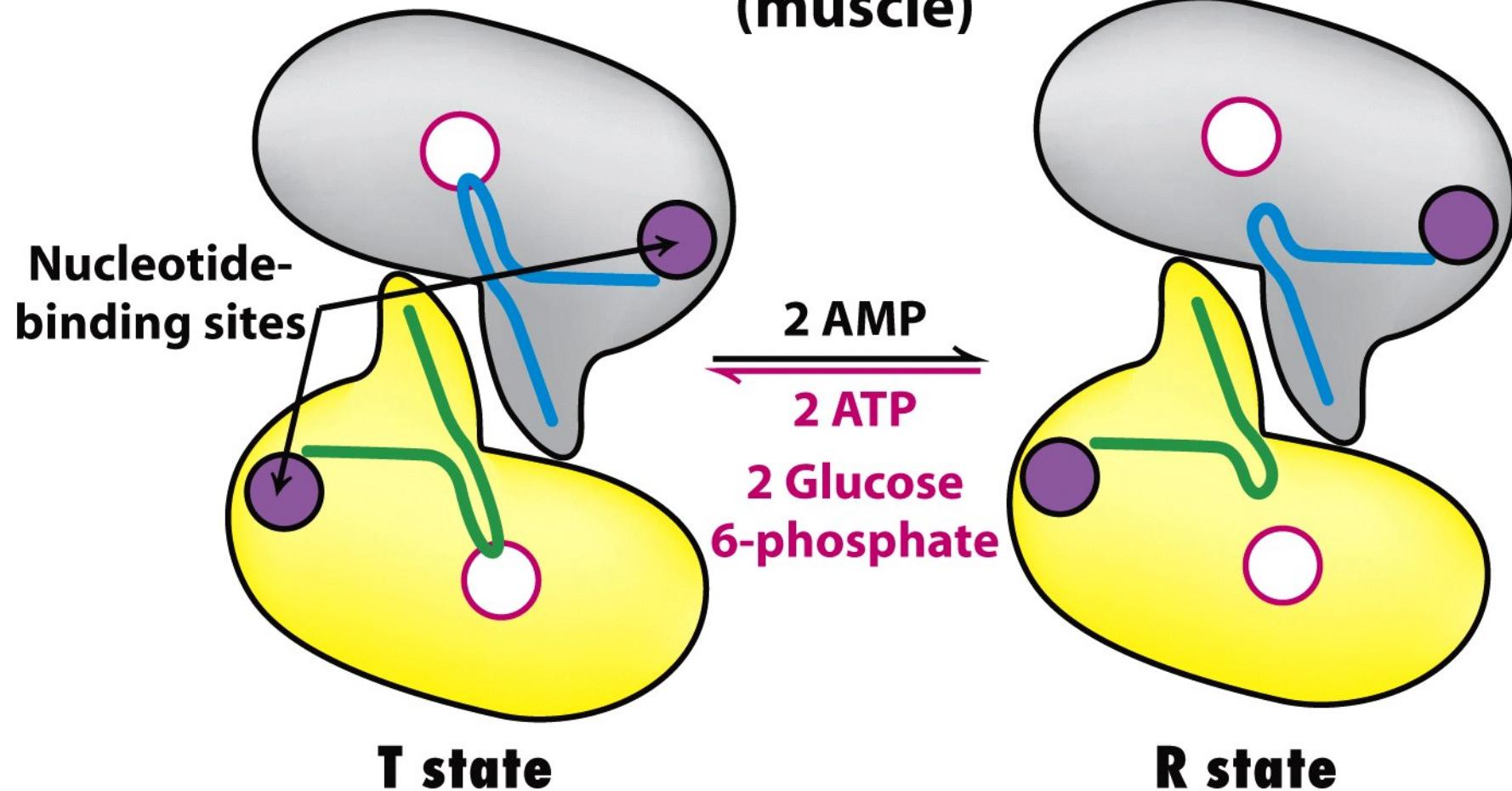


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Phosphorylase *a* (liver)

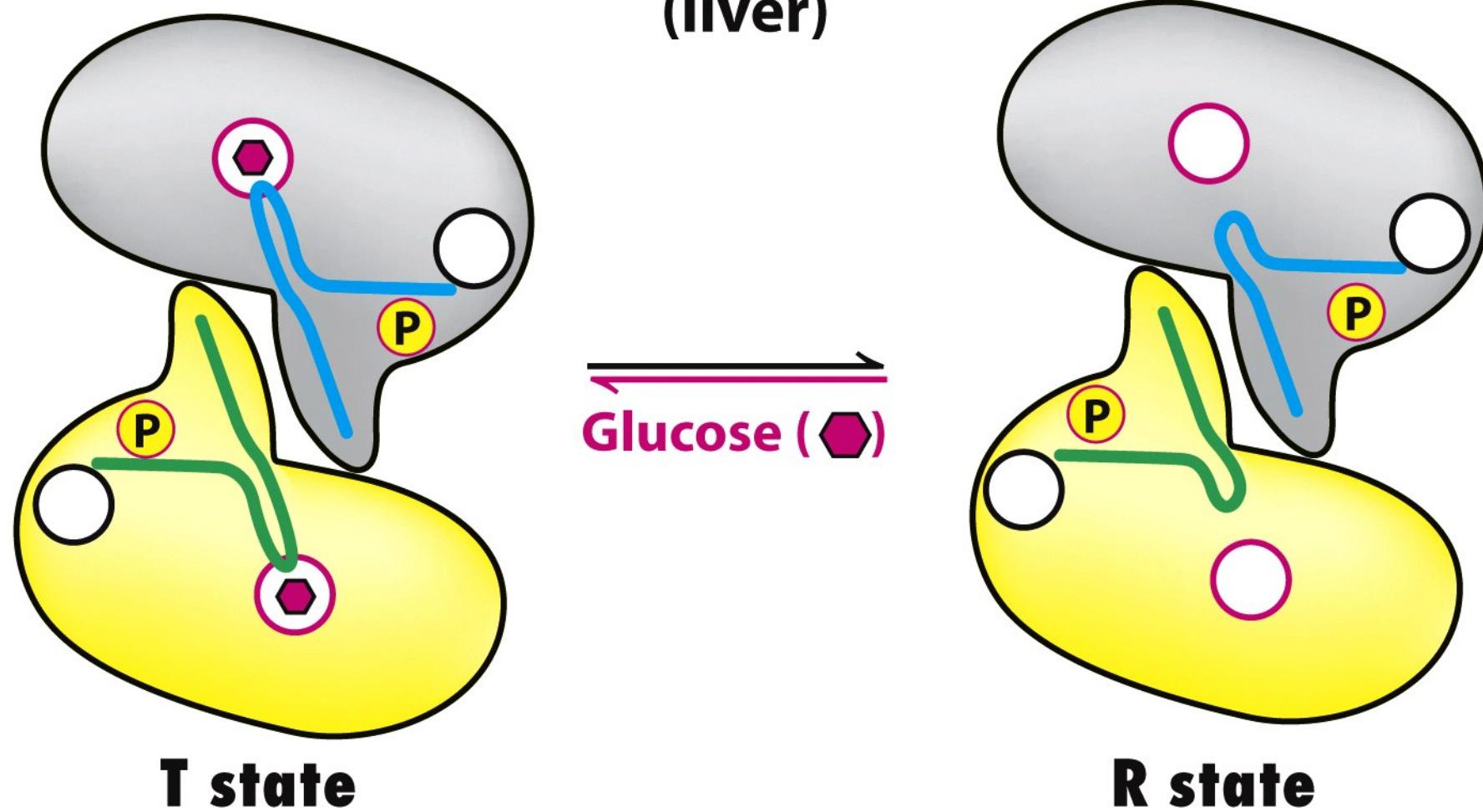


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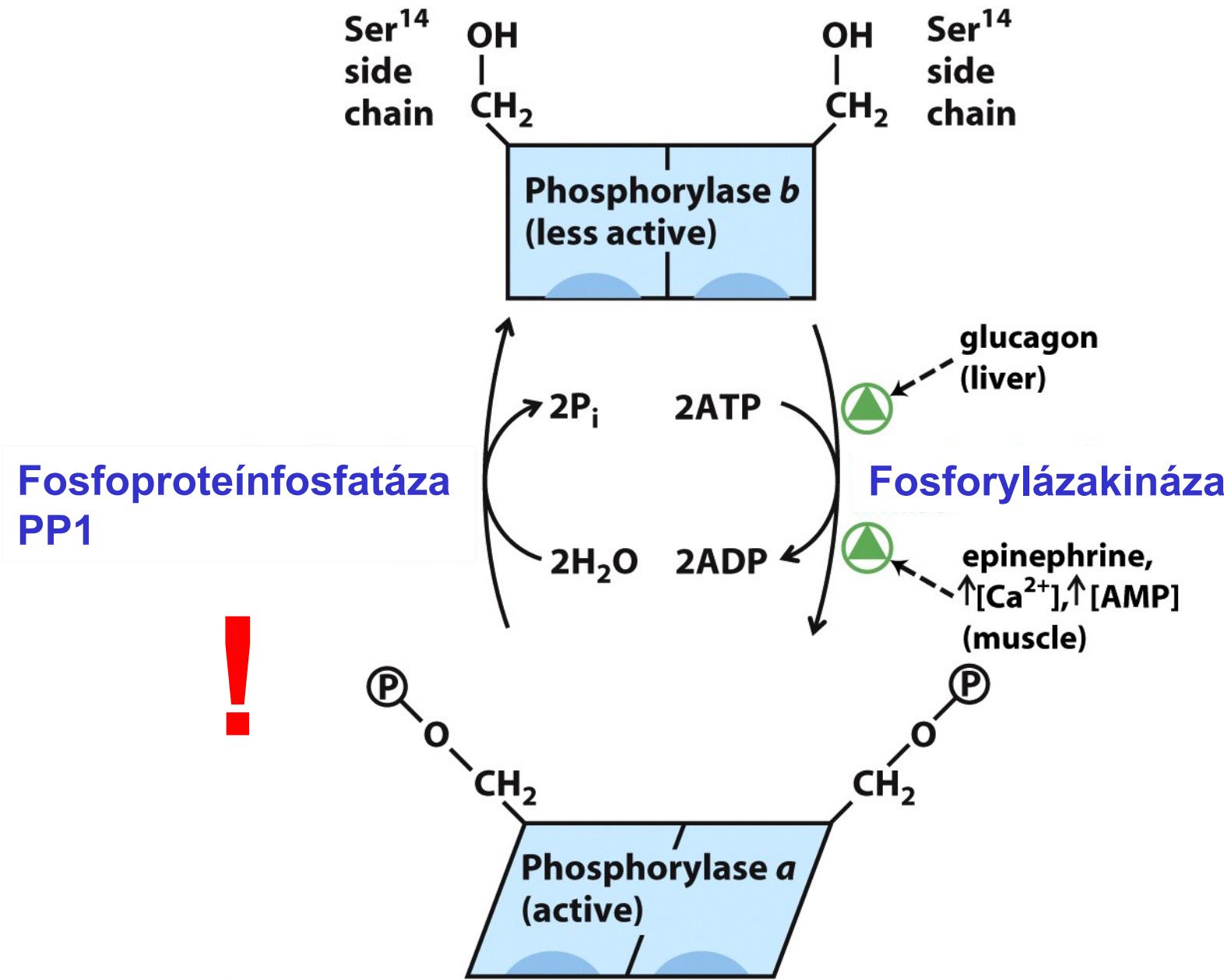
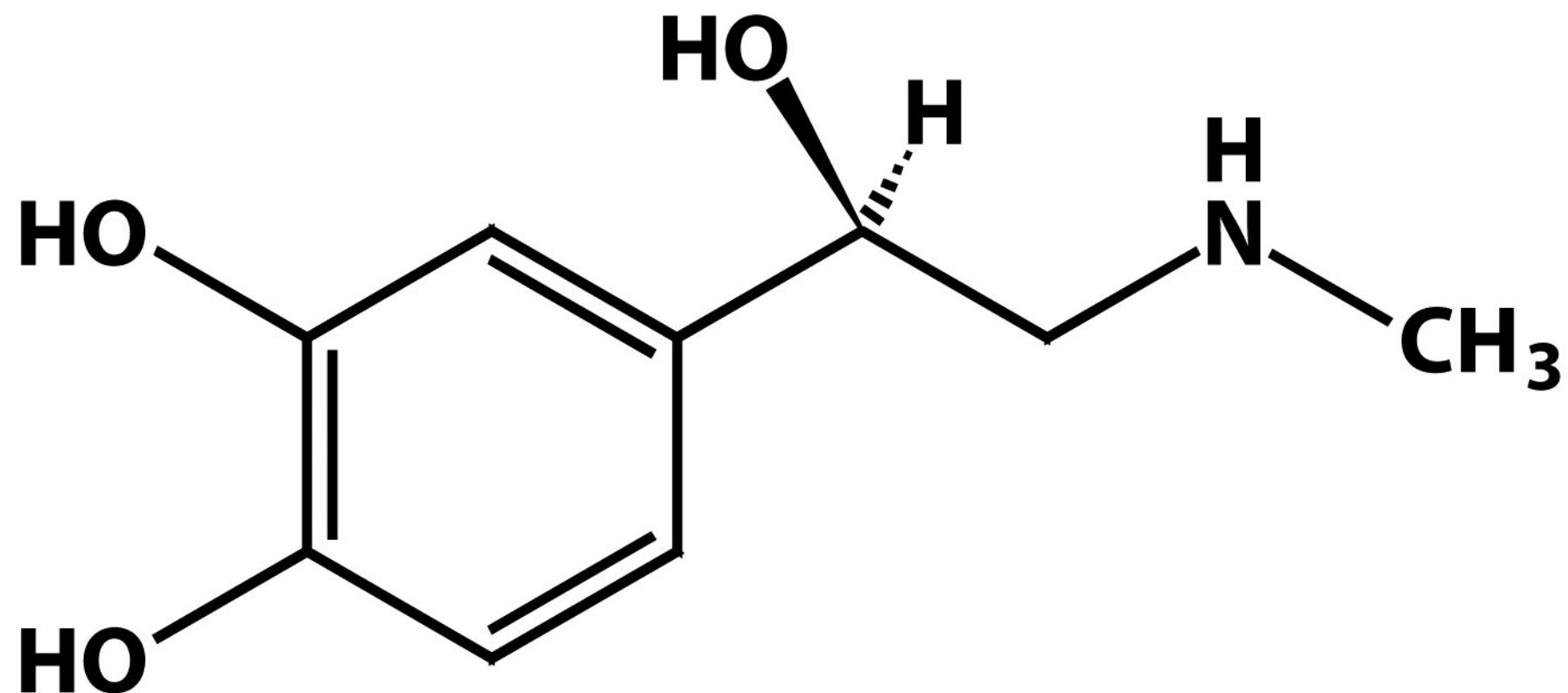


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Adrenalín

Unnumbered figure pg 603a

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5 10

⁺H₃N–His–Ser–Glu–Gly–Thr–Phe–Thr–Ser–Asp–Tyr–

15 20

–Ser–Lys–Tyr–Leu–Asp–Ser–Arg–Arg–Ala–Gln–

25 29

–Asp–Phe–Val–Gln–Trp–Leu–Met–Asn–Thr–COO–

Glucagon

Unnumbered figure pg 603b
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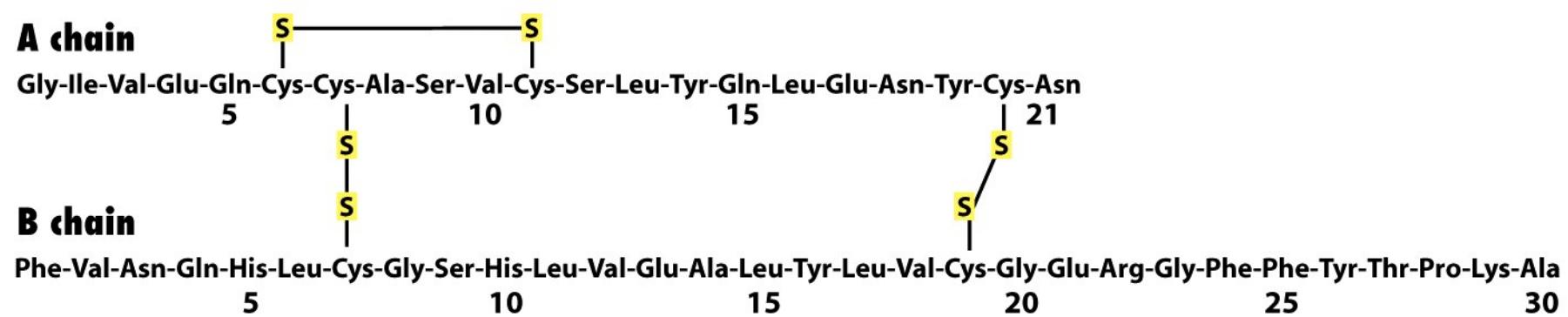


Figure 2-22
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inzulín

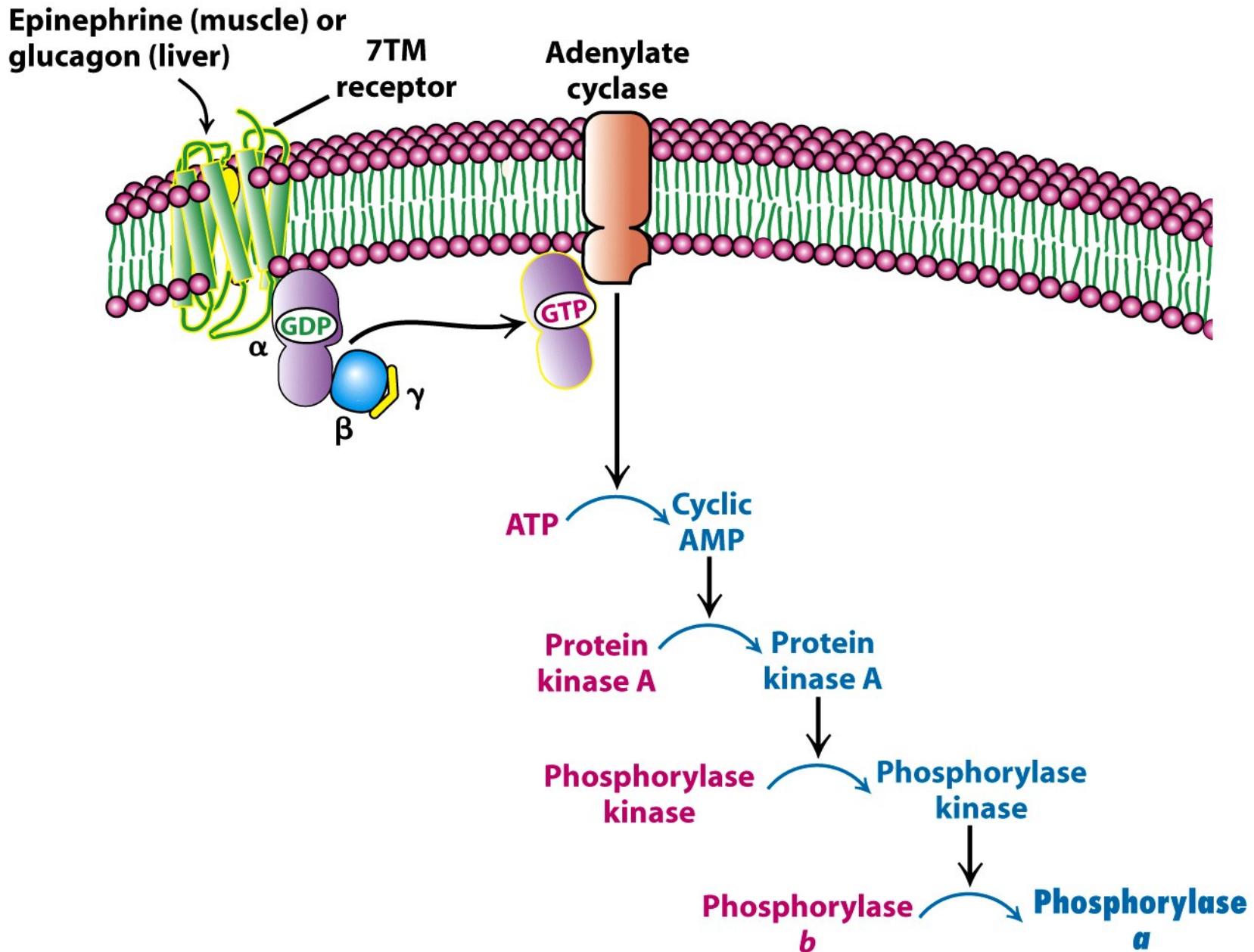


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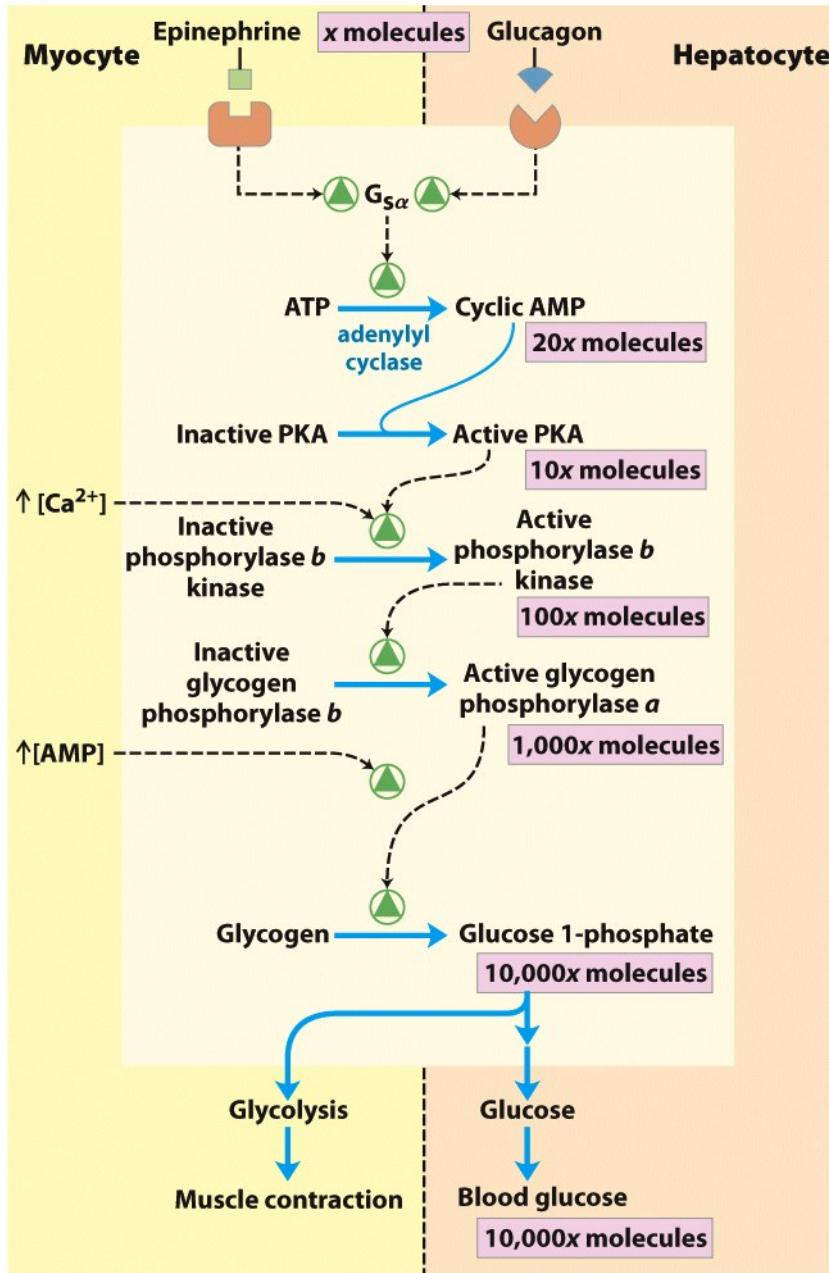


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Stimulačný G-proteín

cAMP závislá
proteínskina - PKA



**Amplifikácia
počiatočného
signálu !**

AFTER A MEAL OR REST

Glucagon or epinephrine

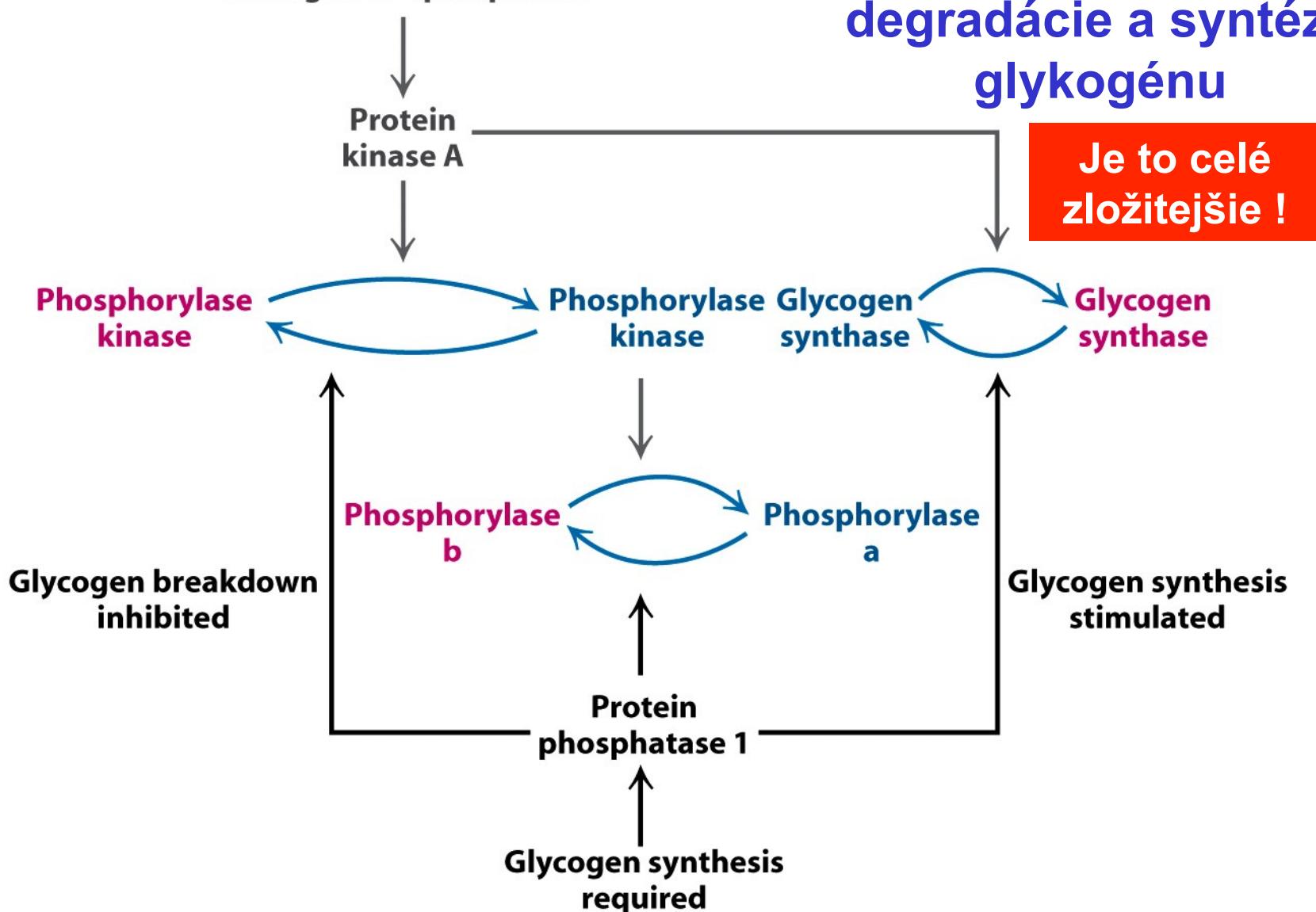


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