Truman State University Teaching Lecture

The Glycolysis Metabolic Pathway and Biochemistry

Erich R. Kuechler
Student Lecture Seminar
E-mail
Office Hours

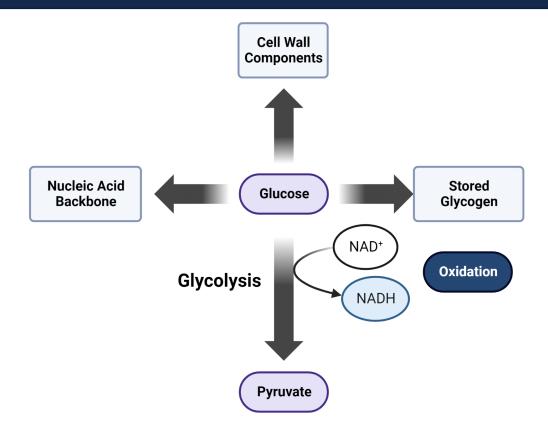
Lecture Slides can be found @ https://github.com/ekuechler/2022_truman

Learning Objectives:

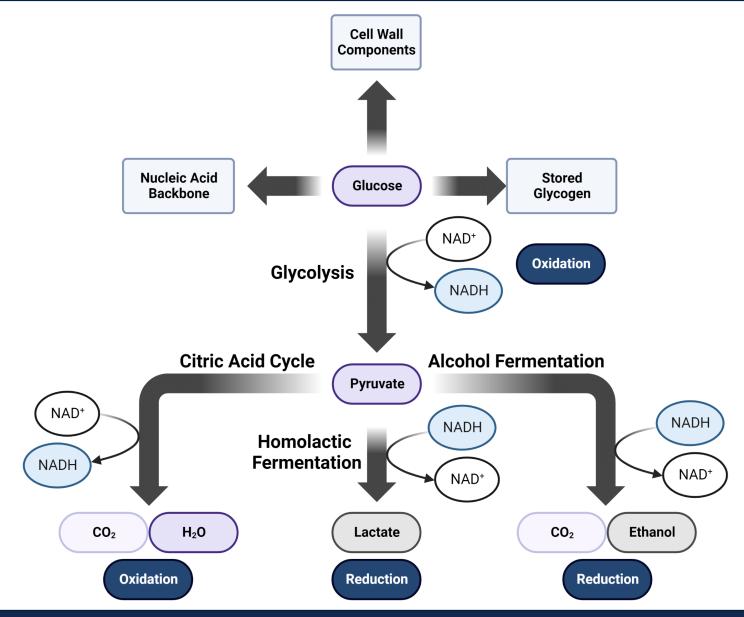
Today We Will Learn How to:

- Summarize the key steps in the glycolysis metabolic pathway
- Recall the structural features, function, and general biochemical reaction of kinases
- Recognize enzymes associated to this pathway
- Articulate the mechanism of action of several enzymes in the glycolysis metabolic pathway

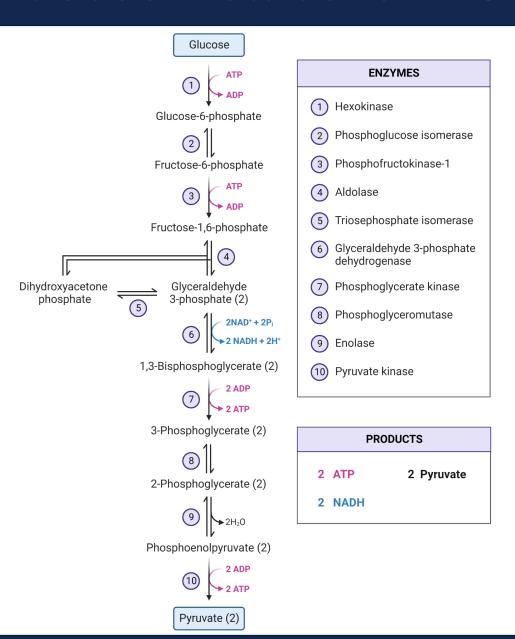
Glucose in the Body



Glucose in the Body

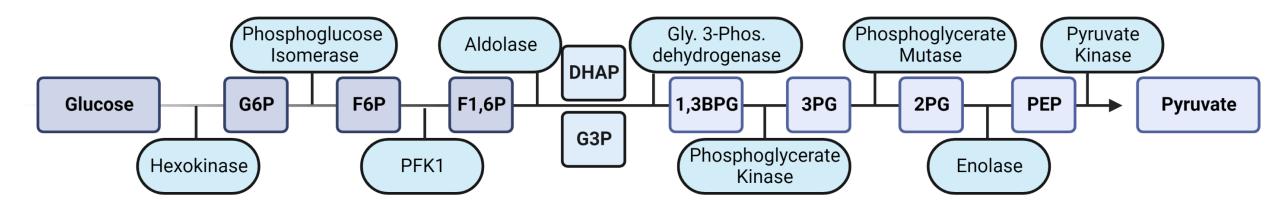


Glucose Metabolism: Overview

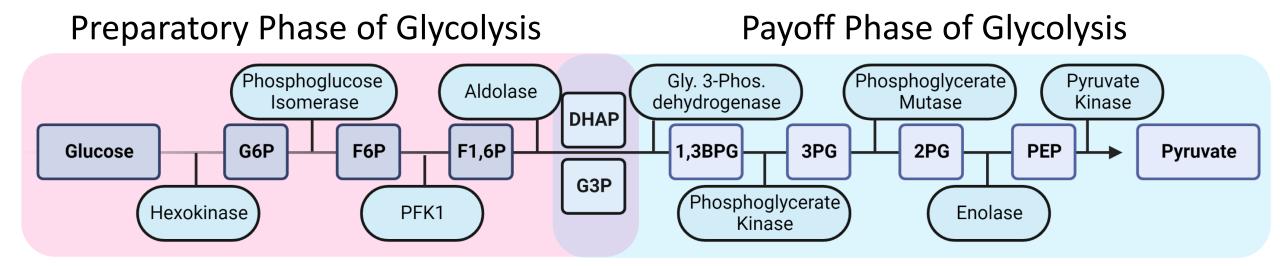


- Nearly universal.
- Conserves energy as ATP (adenosine triphosphate) and NADH (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide)
- All ten steps involve phosphorylated compounds of six or three carbons.
- Is highly regulated.

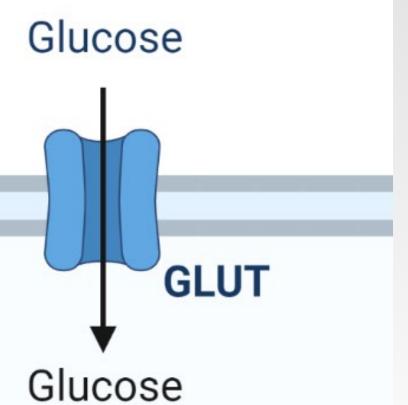
Glycolysis: Setup and Payoff



Glycolysis: Setup and Payoff

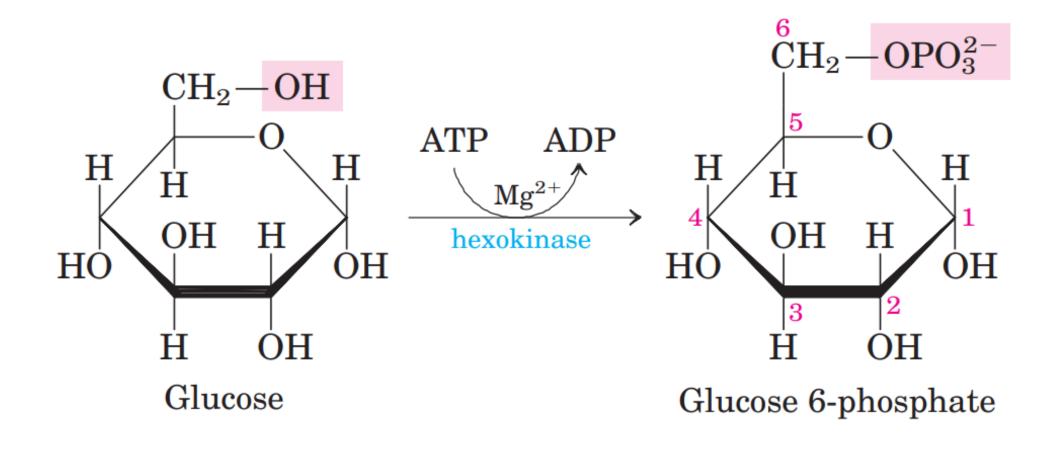


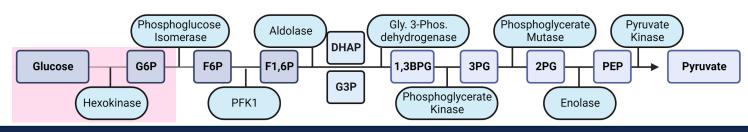
Glucose Cellular Import:



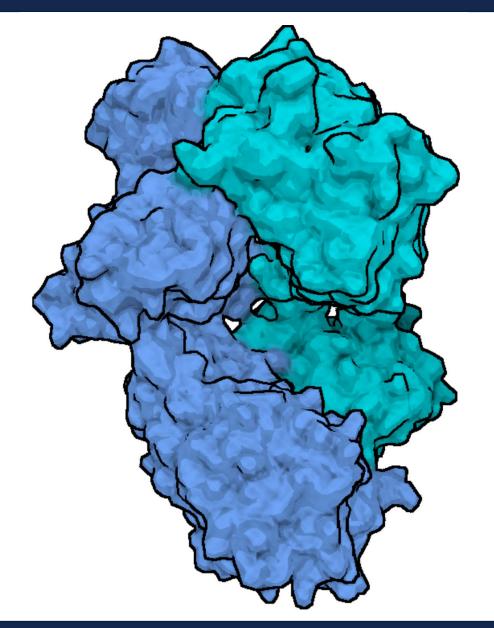
Transporter	Tissues Expressed	Notes	
GLUT1	All, Red Blood Cells	Basal uptake of glucose	
GLUT2	Liver, Pancreas, Intestine	Highest K _M	
GLUT3	Brain	High affinity basal uptake	
GLUT4	Muscle, Fat, Heart	Insulin regulated	

Reaction One: Hexokinase, the First Investment



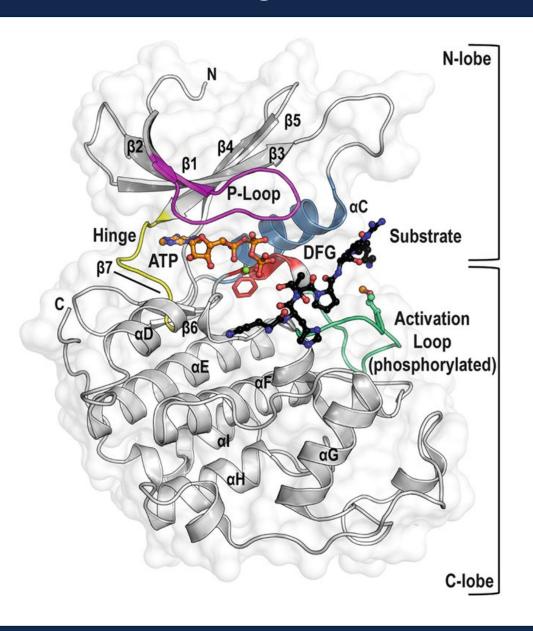


Kinase Catalytic Domains: Hexokinase



- Like the other nine enzymes of glycolysis, hexokinase is a soluble, cytosolic protein.
- Required Mg²⁺ for activity.
- Undergoes a profound change in shape, an induced fit, when it binds glucose.
- The two domains of the protein move around 8Å closer during ATP binding
- This movement aligns ATP closer to bound glucose and blocks solvent access to the active site, which could hydrolyze) the activated bonds of ATP

Kinase Catalytic Domains: Molecular Detail

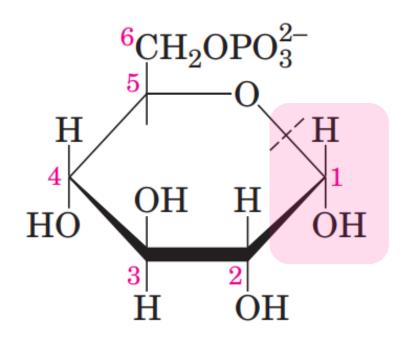


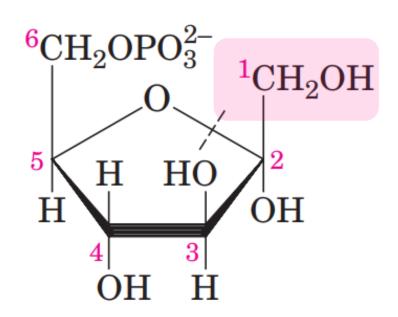
- ATP forms hydrogen bonds with hinge region
- P-Loop region has a GXGX ϕ G motif which coordinates the ATP phosphates
- The β 3-sheet contains a conserved VIAK motif that forms a salt bridge with ATP phosphate groups and the α C helix.
- A DFG (Asp-Phe-Gly) motif marks the beginning of the activation loop. The conserved Asp interacts with Mg²⁺ itself coordinating to the ATP phosphates

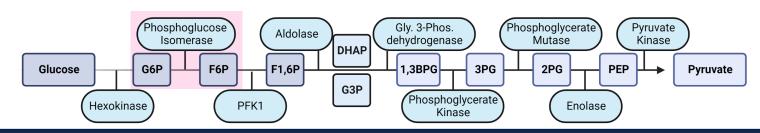
Reaction Two: Glucose Isomerization to Fructose

Glucose 6-phosphate

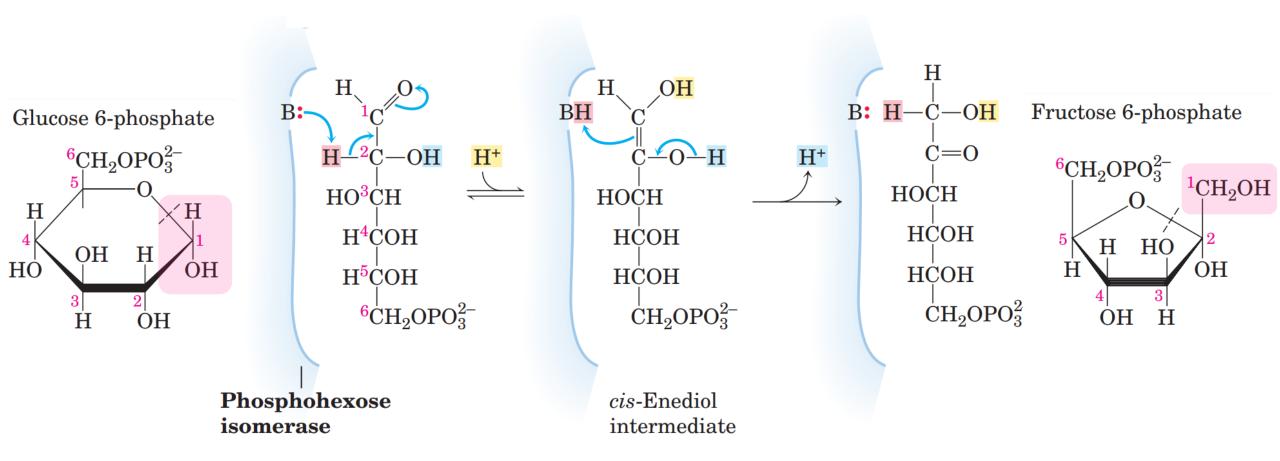
Fructose 6-phosphate



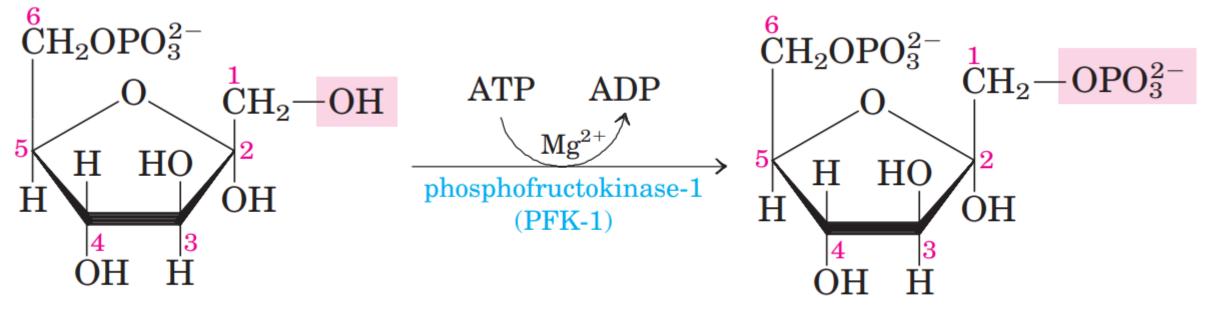




Reaction Two: Mechanism

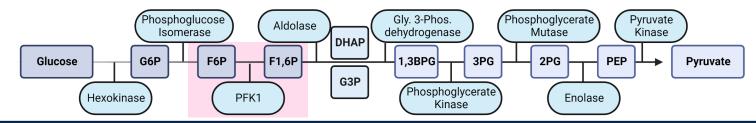


Reaction Three: PFK-1, the Second Investment

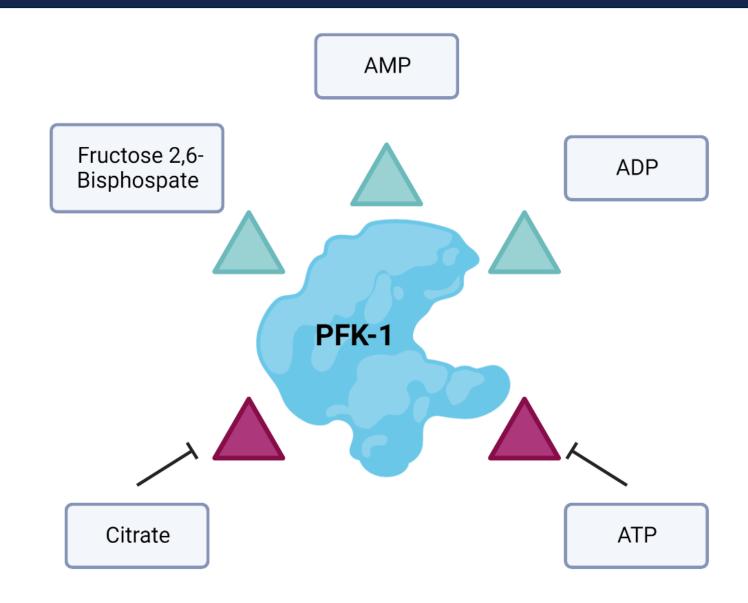


Fructose 6-phosphate

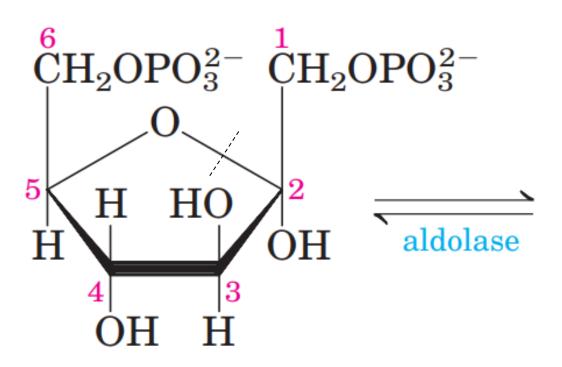
Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate



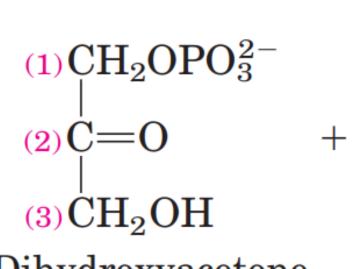
PFK-1 Regulation



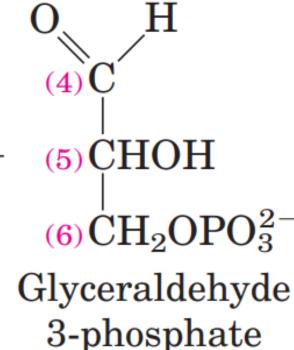
Reaction Four: The 'Lysis' of Glycolysis

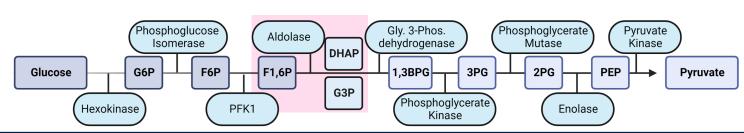


Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate

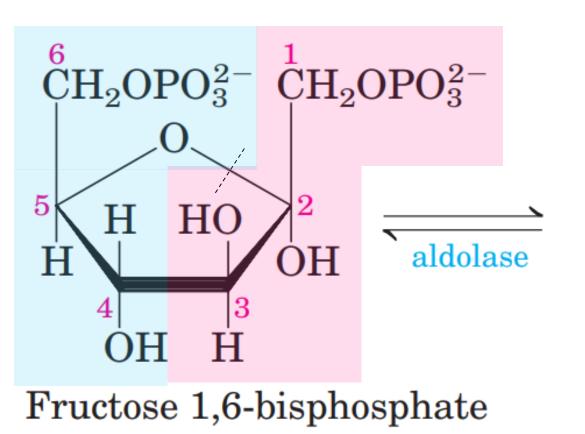


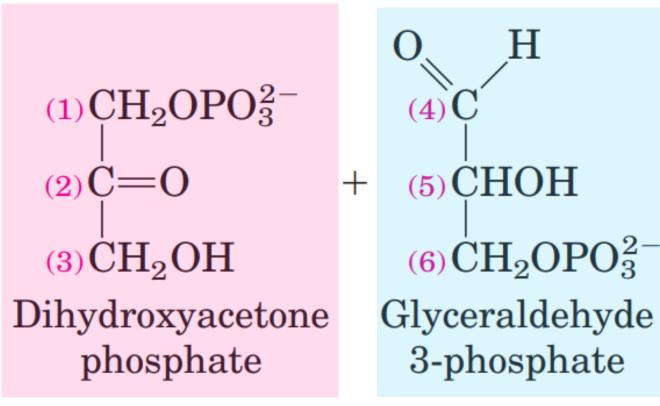
Dihydroxyacetone phosphate



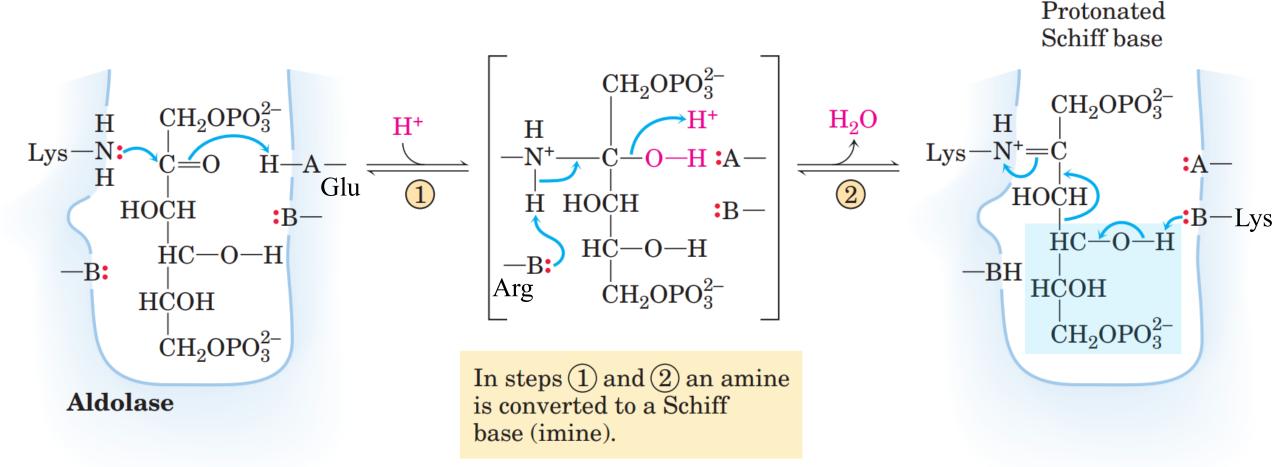


Reaction Four: The 'Lysis' of Glycolysis

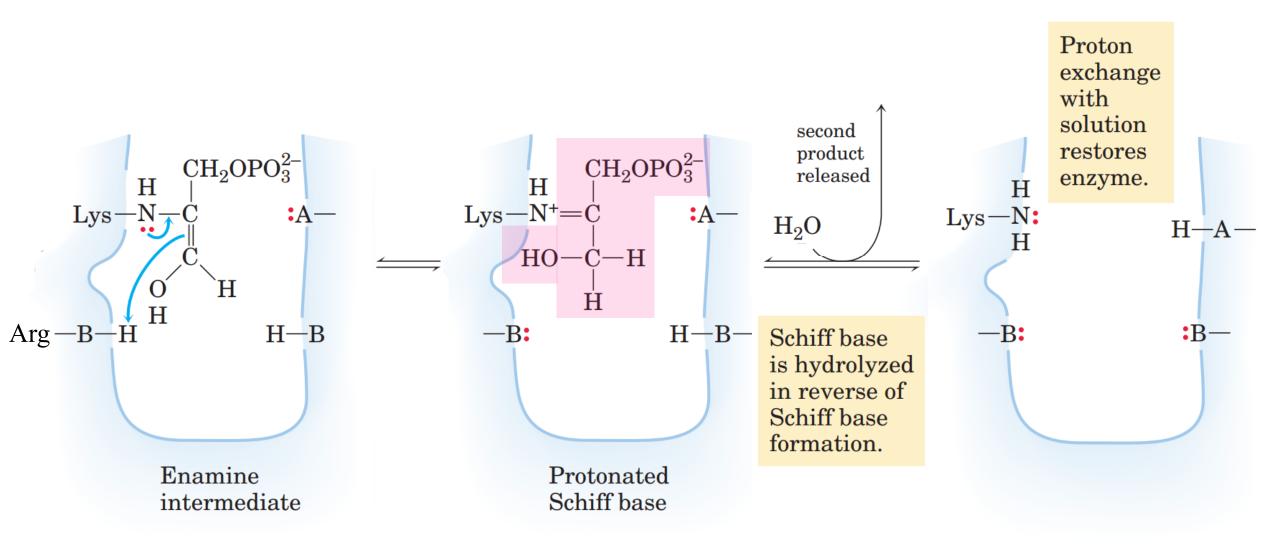




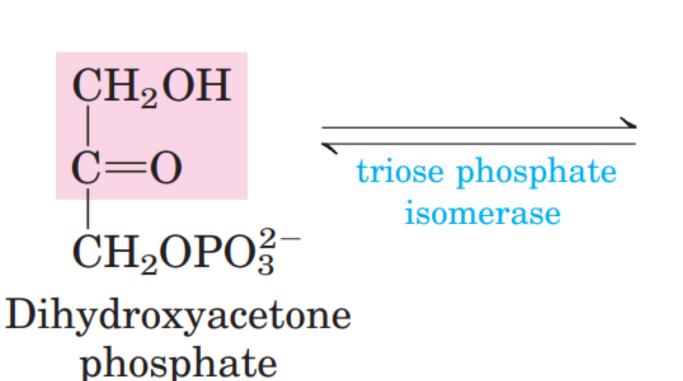
Reaction Four: The Mechanism

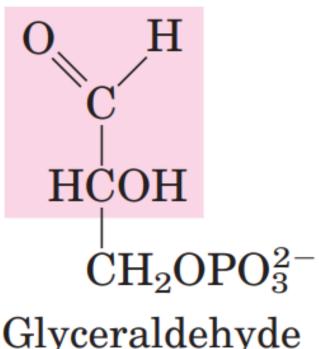


Reaction Four: The Mechanism

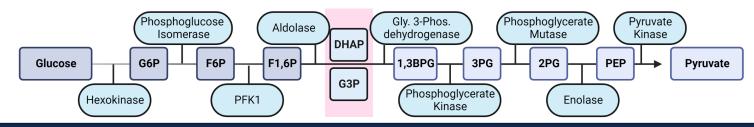


Reaction Five: Three Carbon Isomerization

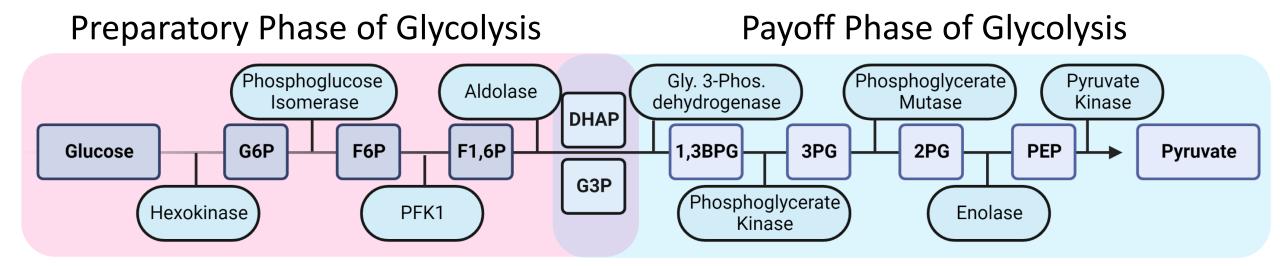




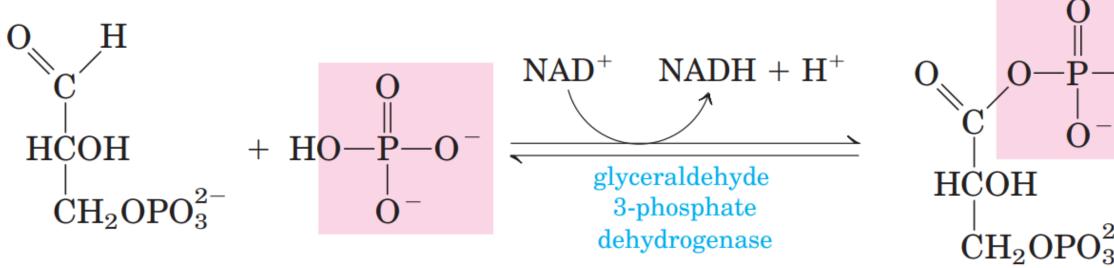
Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate



Glycolysis: Setup and Payoff



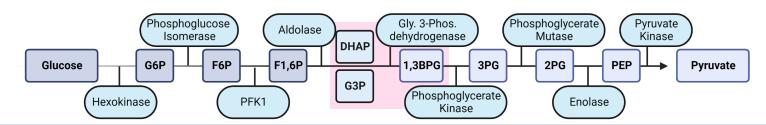
Reaction Six: Oxidation by Inorganic Phosphate



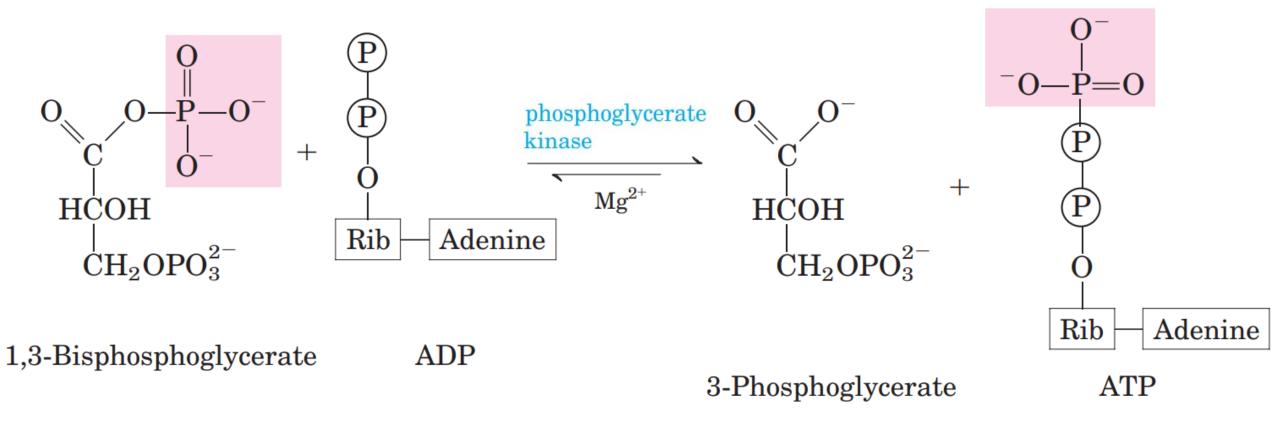
Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate

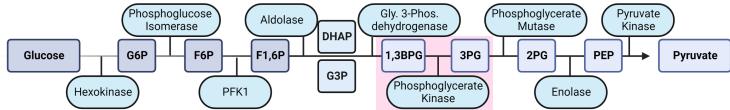
Inorganic phosphate

1,3-Bisphosphoglycerate

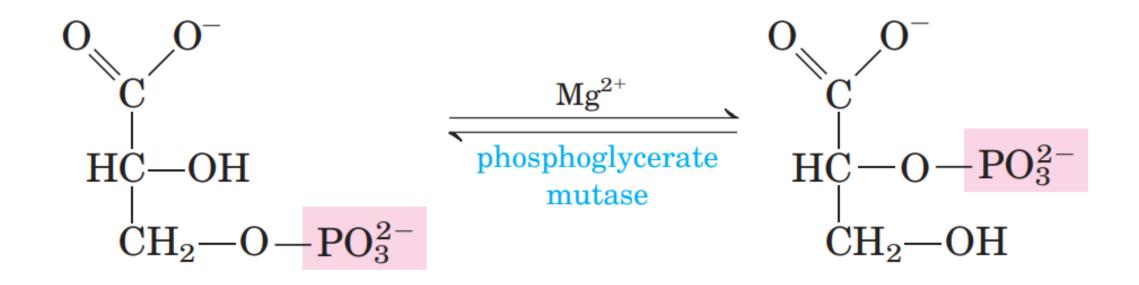


Reaction Seven: The First Payoff of ATP



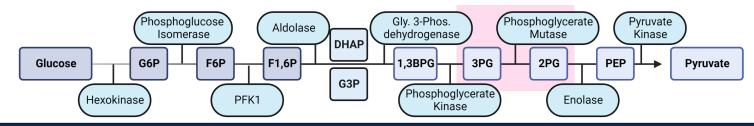


Reaction Eight: Mutase, 'moving' phosphates

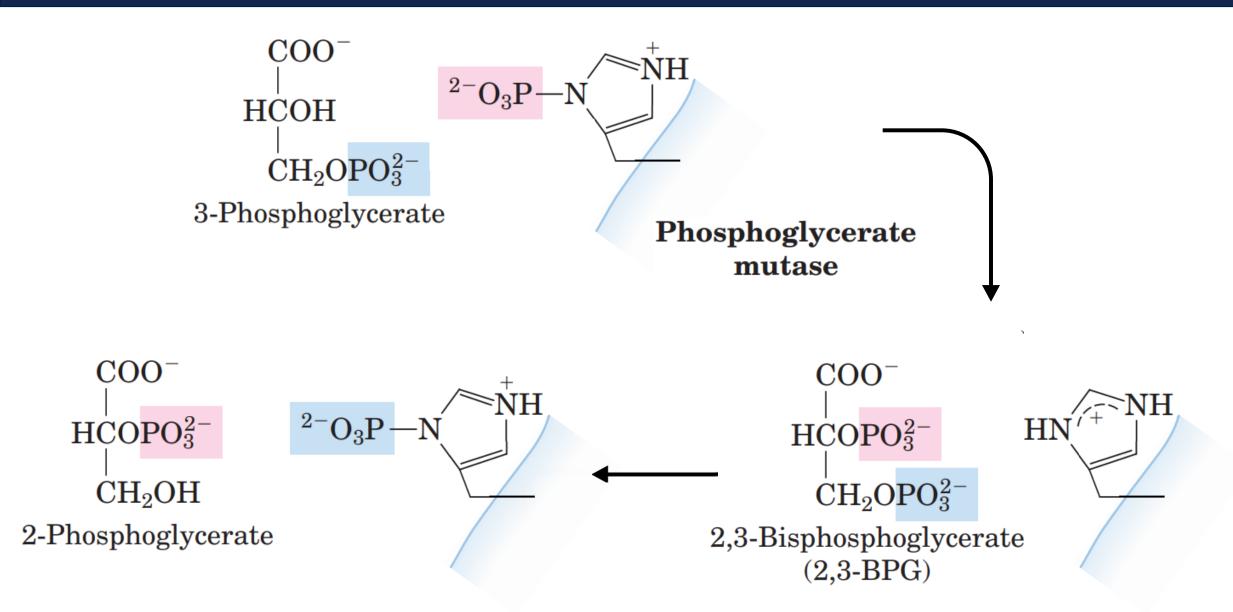


3-Phosphoglycerate

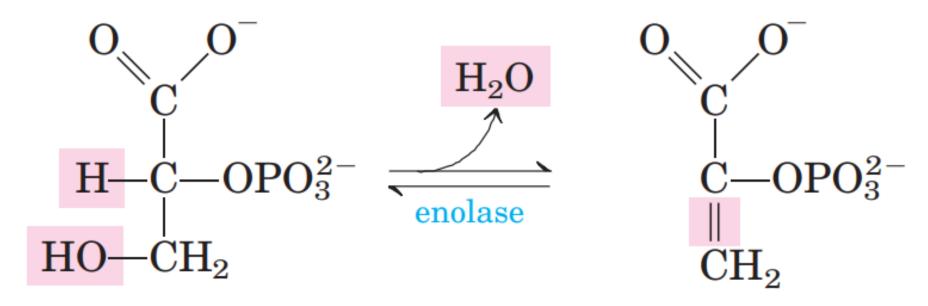
2-Phosphoglycerate



Reaction Eight: Phosphoglycerate Mutase Mechanism

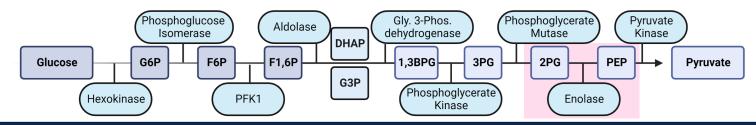


Reaction Nine: Enolase

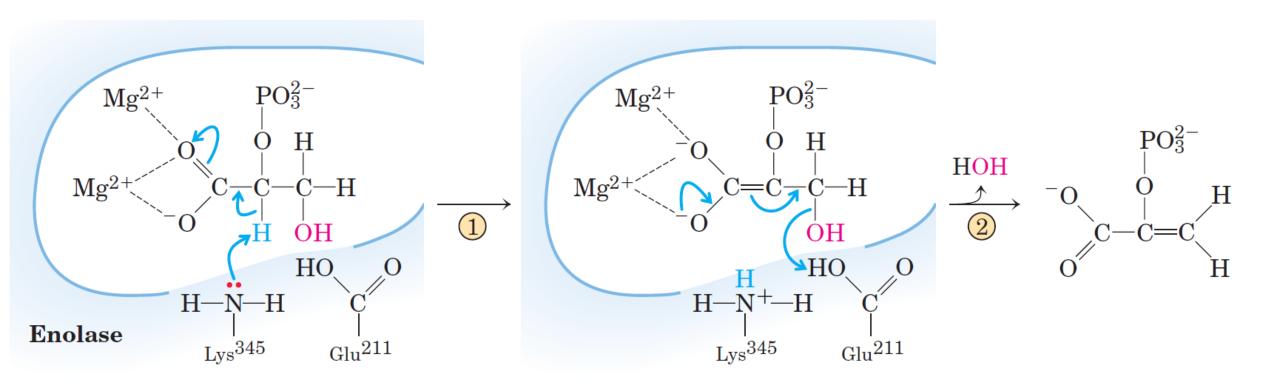


2-Phosphoglycerate

Phosphoenolpyruvate



Reaction Nine: Enolase

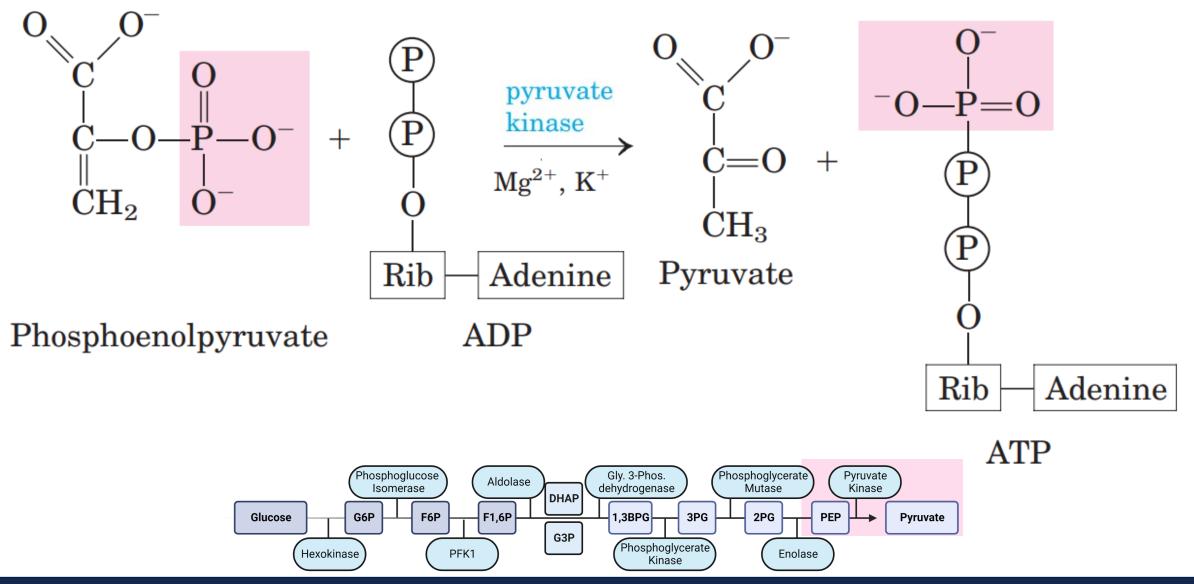


2-Phosphoglycerate bound to enzyme

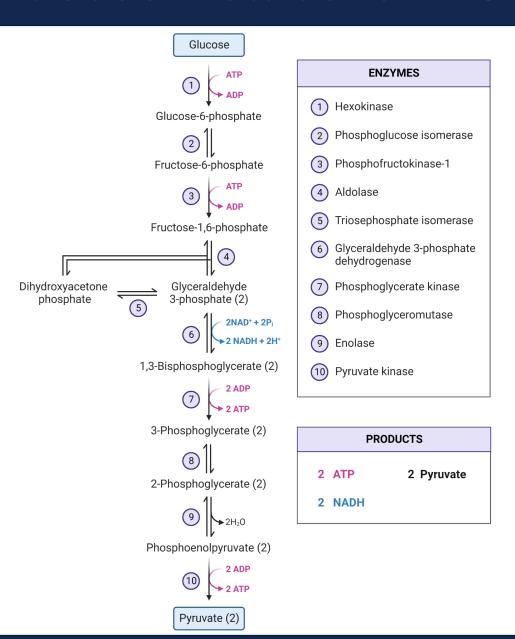
Enolic intermediate

Phosphoenolpyruvate

Reaction Ten: Pyruvate Kinase, the Second Payoff



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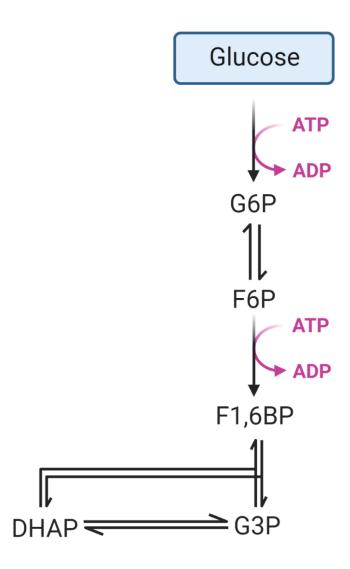
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Glycolysis: Setup Overview



Payoff Phase of Glycolysis

