

Aerobic and anaerobic metabolism in muscle

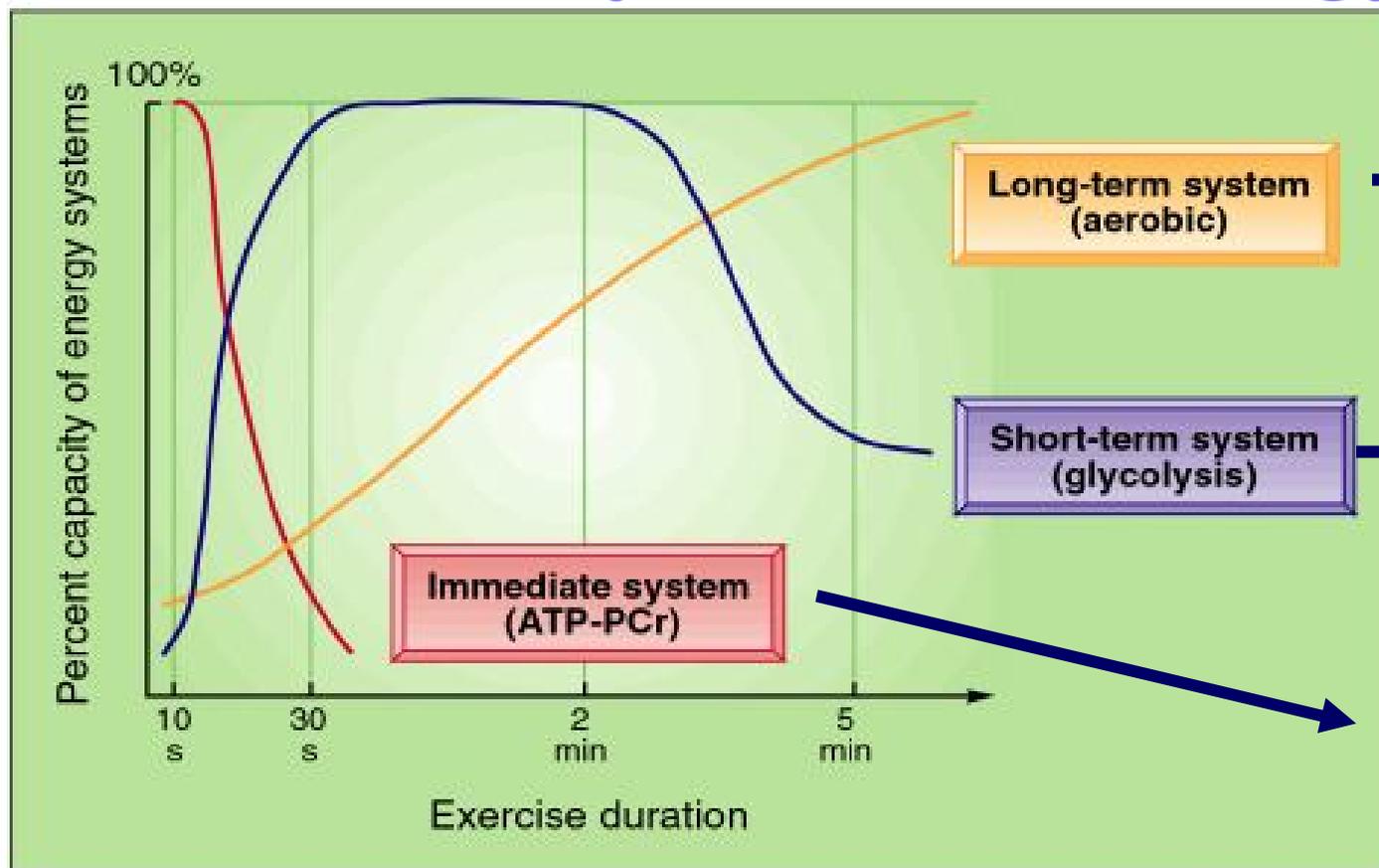
Musculoskeletal Block | 1 Lecture | Dr.
Usman Ghani

- Three systems of energy transfer
- ATP as energy source
- Aerobic metabolism: red muscle fibers
- Anaerobic metabolism: white muscle fibers
- Cori cycle
- Glucose-alanine cycle
- Muscle fatigue and endurance in athletes

With some notes!

done by biochemistry team

Three systems of energy transfer



- Aerobic
- Fatty acids
- Continuous exercise
- Hours

- Anaerobic
- Glucose
- High intensity exercise
- 15 sec. to 2 min.

- Anaerobic
- Phosphocreatine (PCr)
- High intensity exercise
- 3-15 sec.

Muscle fibers produce ATP three ways:

1. Creatine phosphate
2. Aerobic metabolism
3. Anaerobic metabolism

شرح للفهم السلايد الماضي

النظام الاول : يكون في بداية الاكسرسايز القوي حيث يخرج أي تي بي من فوسفوكرياتين (حيث انه مصدر للطاقة) بعد تحوله للكرياتين ويمتد لفترة وجيزة

النظام الثاني: يكون بعده في الهاي اكسرسايز وايضا لا نحتاج لأكسوجين حيث يستخدم القلاكولايسز ويستخدم الجلوكوز ليصنع أي تي بي ولاكتيت

النظام الثالث: يكمل صنع أي تي بي بواسطة الفاتي اسيد بوجود الاكسجين

مثال : اذا قمنا برفع شيء فانا طاقتنا المستمدة في اول ١٥ ثانية تكون من النظام الاول وما بين ١٥ ثانية الى دقيقتين من النظام الثاني وبعدها يتحول انتاج الطاقة بالنظام الثالث (ايروبيك)

ATP as energy source

- The nucleotide coenzyme adenosine triphosphate (**ATP**) is the **most** important form of chemical **energy stored** in cells
- Breakdown of ATP into ADP+PO₄ releases energy
- This energy is used for all body functions (biosynthesis, membrane transport, muscle contraction, etc.)

ATP as energy source

- The main pathway for ATP synthesis is **oxidative phosphorylation** catalyzed by the respiratory chain

- **ATP synthase** catalyzes the synthesis of ATP



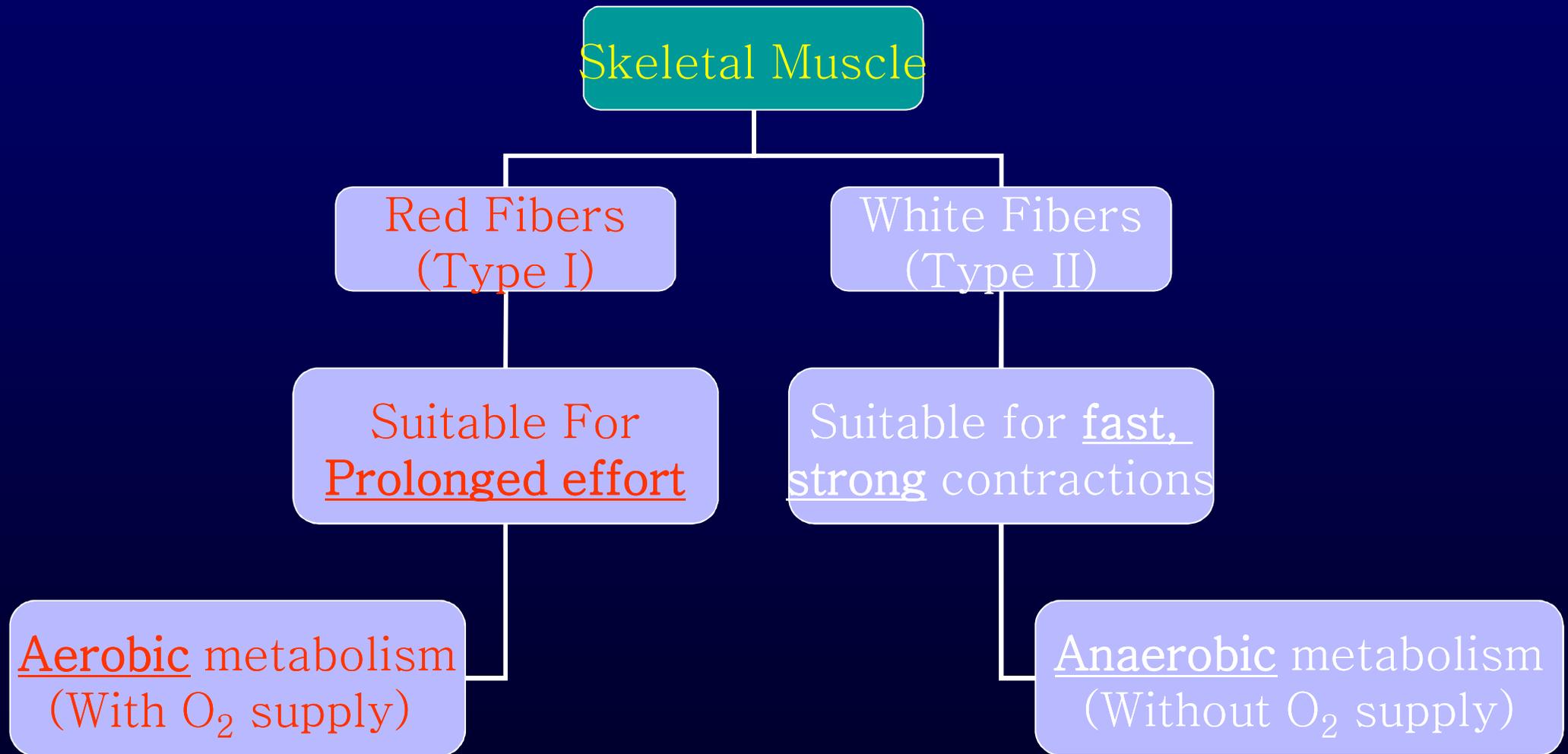
total energy requirement for any contraction depending on exercise intensity & duration.

Energy metabolism in muscle

- Muscle contraction requires high level of **ATP** consumption
- Without constant resynthesis, the amount of ATP is used up in less than 1 sec. of contraction

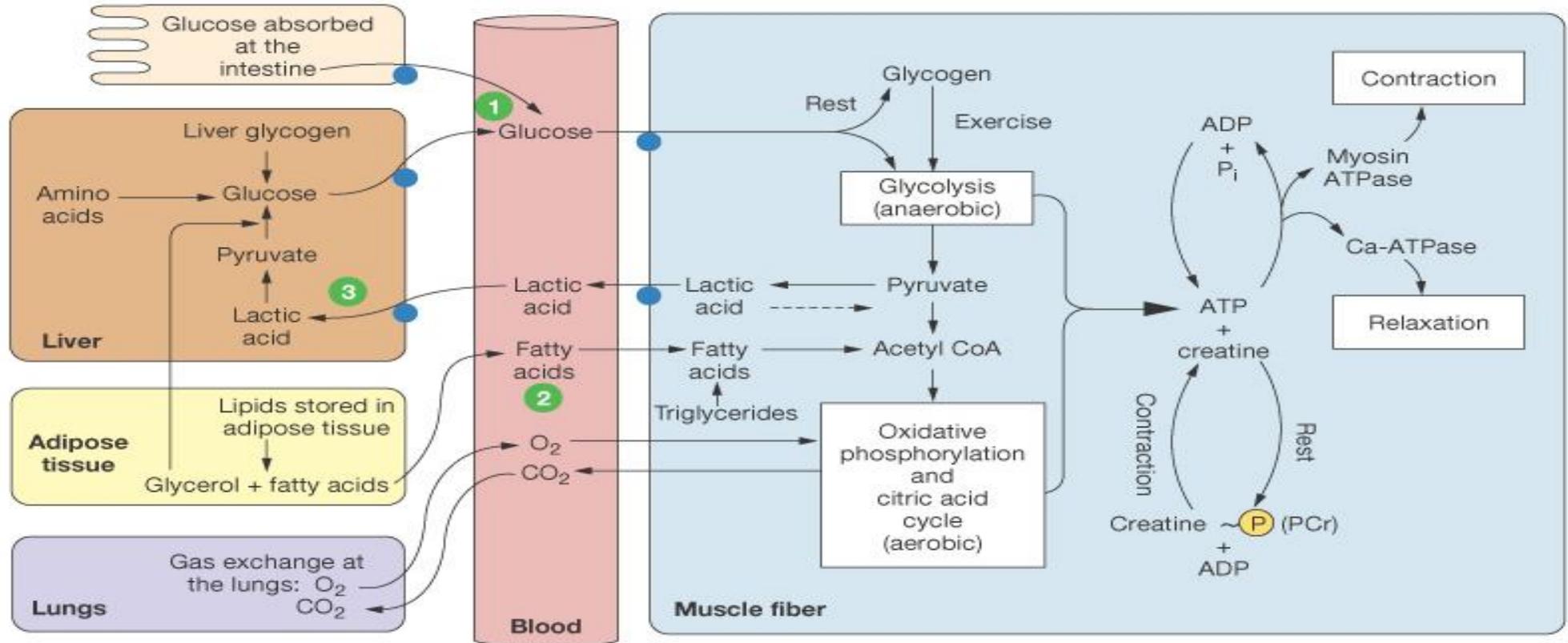
Muscles typically store limited amounts of ATP – enough to power 4-6s of activity

Energy metabolism in muscle



You can find both of them in one muscle

Overview of Energy Metabolism in **Skeletal Muscle**



- 1 Glucose comes from liver glycogen or dietary intake.
- 2 Fatty acids can only be used in aerobic metabolism.
- 3 Lactic acid from anaerobic metabolism can be converted to glucose by the liver.

الجلوكوز بينزل بالدم ويروح للمصل_ اذا فيه اكسرسايز فانه يبدأ بالقاليكولايسز ويتحول لـ أي تي بي بدون وجود الاكسجين(والـ لاكتيت : يرجع للليفر ليصنع الجلوكوز) ثم في حالة الكونتركشن يبي يشتغل الايتيبيز ويحواله لطاقة ثم يرجع في الرلاكسيشن .. أما اذا ما فيه اكسرسايز يتحول لقلايكوجين

Aerobic metabolism in red fibers

- Suitable for prolonged effort
- Red fibers obtain their ATP mainly from fatty acids because they are aerobic
- Fatty acids are broken down by β -oxidation, TCA cycle, and the respiratory chain (ETC)
- Red color is due to **myoglobin**
- myoglobin is Higher O_2 affinity than hemoglobin
- myoglobin Releases O_2 when O_2 level drops

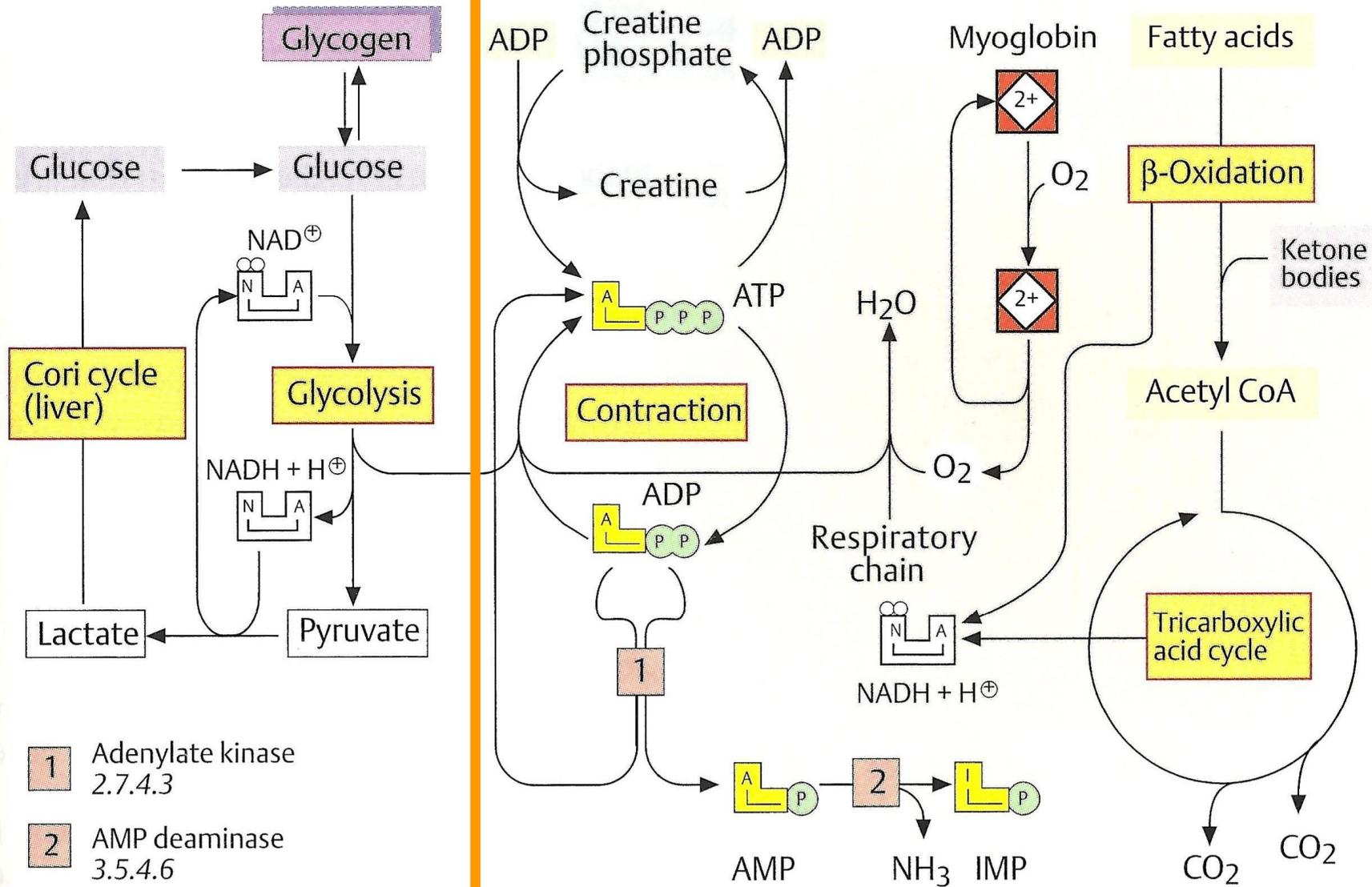
β -oxidation : the form of Acyl-CoA molecule

TCA cycle : the Krebs cycle

A. Energy metabolism in the white and red muscle fibers

White (fast) fibers, anaerobic

Red (slow) fibers, aerobic



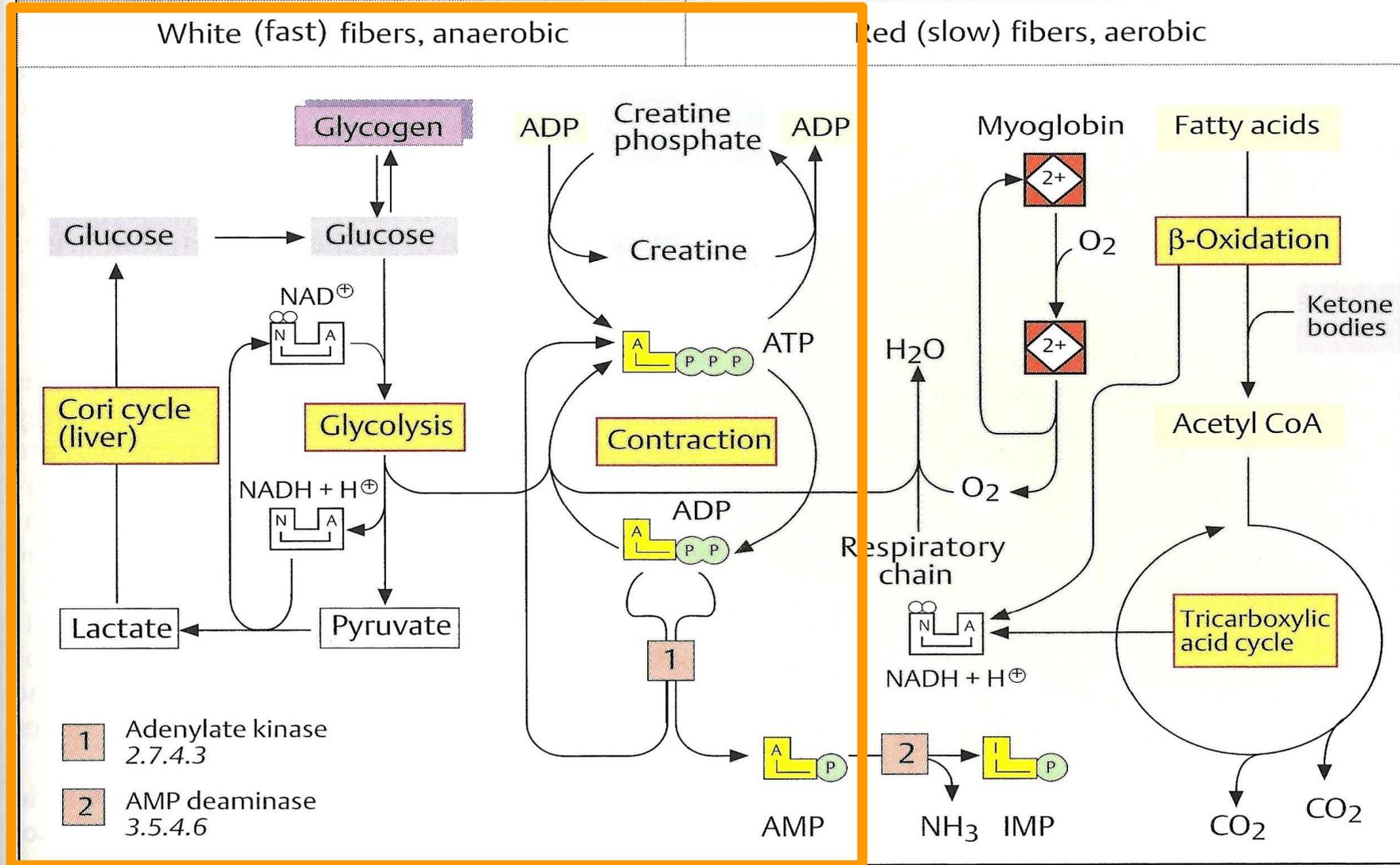
مجرد شرح للنقاط في السلايد الماضي

Anaerobic metabolism in white fibers

- Suitable for fast, strong contractions
- During intense muscle activity (weightlifting, etc.) O₂ supply from blood quick drops
- White fibers mainly obtain ATP from **anaerobic glycolysis**
- Glycogen → glucose-1-PO₄ → glucose-6-PO₄ → glycolysis → ATP

They are white because they don't have myoglobin.

A. Energy metabolism in the white and red muscle fibers



الناتج الاخير الذي نراه في العضلات هو اللاكتيك الذي يذهب الى الكبد وتحدث له عملية جلايكوليسيز التي تعيده الى جلوكوز ثم يرجع الى العضلات

وسبب عدم تحول اللاكتيك الى جلوكوز في العضلات بل بالليفير عائد الى احتواء الكبد على كمية كبيرة من الاي تي بي بعكس العضلات وهذه العملية تحتاج كم اكثر مما تنتجه العضلات

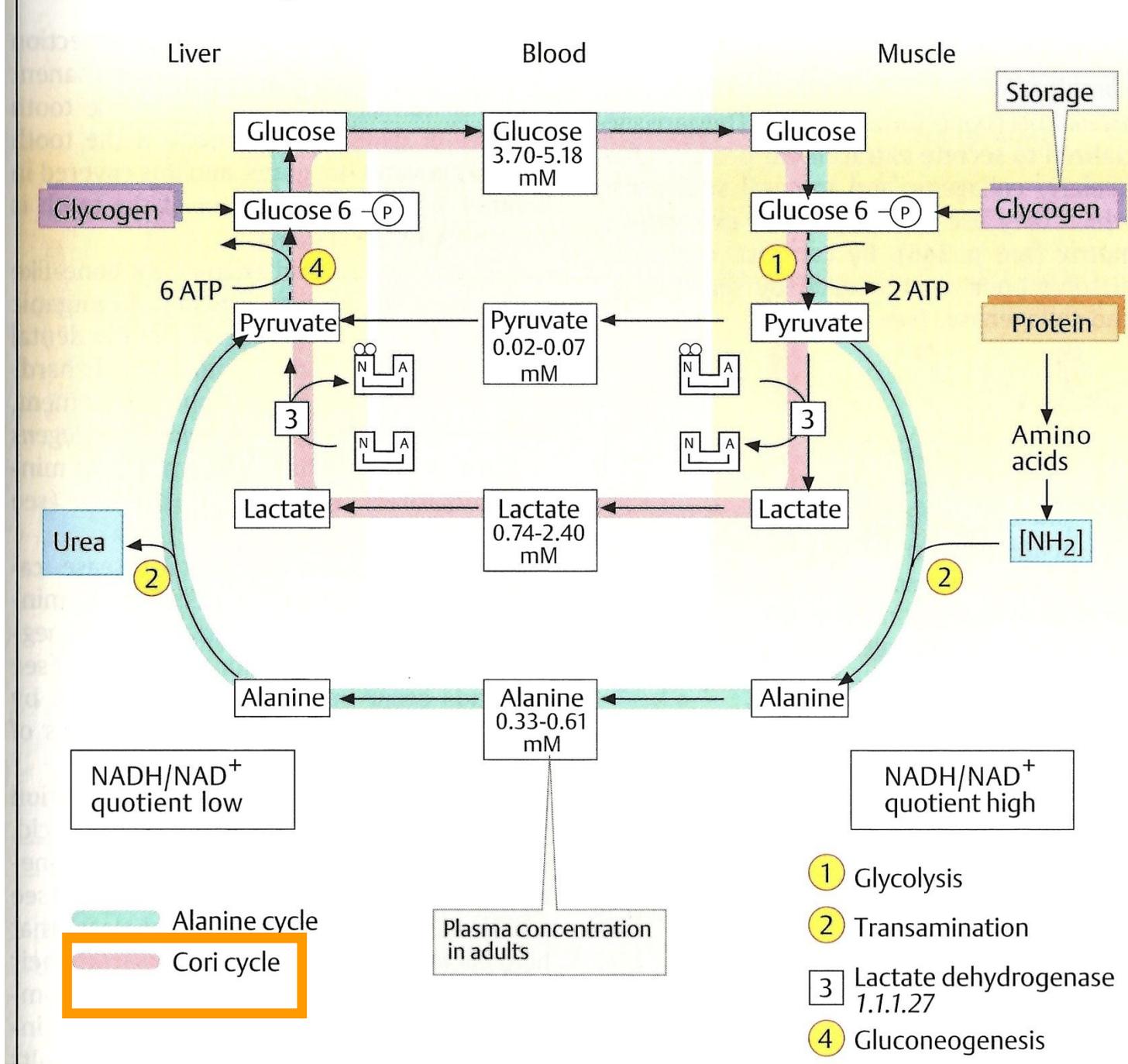
Anaerobic metabolism in white fibers

- $\text{NADH} + \text{H}^+$ is reoxidized to maintain glucose degradation and ATP formation
- Lactate is formed and converted to glucose in liver (Cori cycle)

The Cori Cycle

- White muscle fibers obtain ATP from anaerobic glycolysis
- In anaerobic glycolysis, the glucose is converted to lactate
- Lactate in muscle is released into blood
- Transported to the liver

A. Cori and alanine cycle



The Cori cycle

- Liver converts lactate into glucose via gluconeogenesis
- The newly formed glucose is transported to muscle to be used for energy again

The Cori Cycle

- Why muscle can't produce new glucose from lactate?

Because:

- Gluconeogenesis requires **much more ATP** than is supplied by glycolysis in muscle
- **O₂ deficiencies do not arise in the liver even during intense exercise**
- Therefore, liver always has sufficient ATP for gluconeogenesis

The glucose-alanine cycle

- Muscles produce:

- ★ Pyruvate from glycolysis during exercise and

Glycolysis \longrightarrow Pyruvate

- ★ Amino nitrogen (NH_2) from normal protein degradation

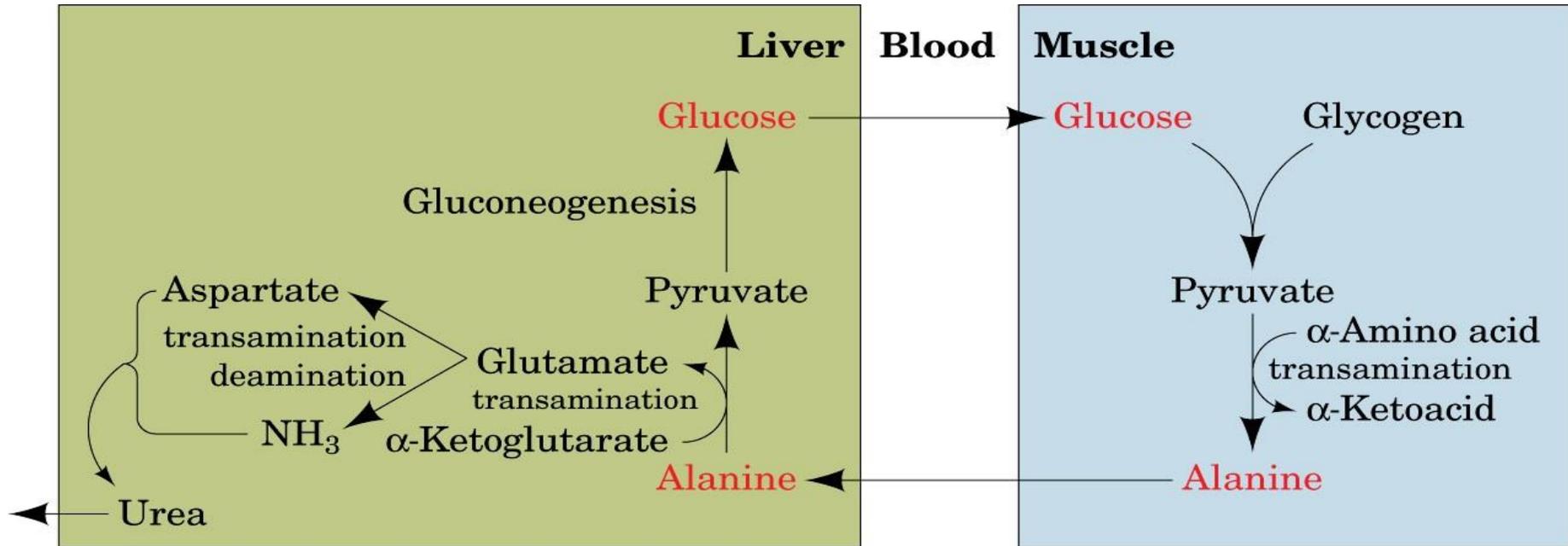
protein degradation \longrightarrow NH_2

- ◆ Pyruvate is converted to alanine in muscle

- ★ Pyruvate + $\text{NH}_2 \rightarrow$ Alanine

The glucose-alanine cycle

- This alanine is transported to liver
- Liver converts alanine back to pyruvate
 - ◆ Alanine – NH_2 = Pyruvate
- Pyruvate is used in gluconeogenesis
- The newly formed glucose is transported to muscle to be used for energy again
 - Liver converts NH_2 to urea for excretion



The glucose–alanine cycle

Muscle fatigue and endurance in athletes

- Muscle fatigue: Inability of a muscle to maintain a particular strength of **contraction** over time

- Causes: muscle damage, accumulation of lactic acid (lactate)? (new study shows the opposite)

- Athletes are trained to achieve high endurance and delayed fatigue

endurance refers to person's capacity and tolerance for lactic acid accumulation