

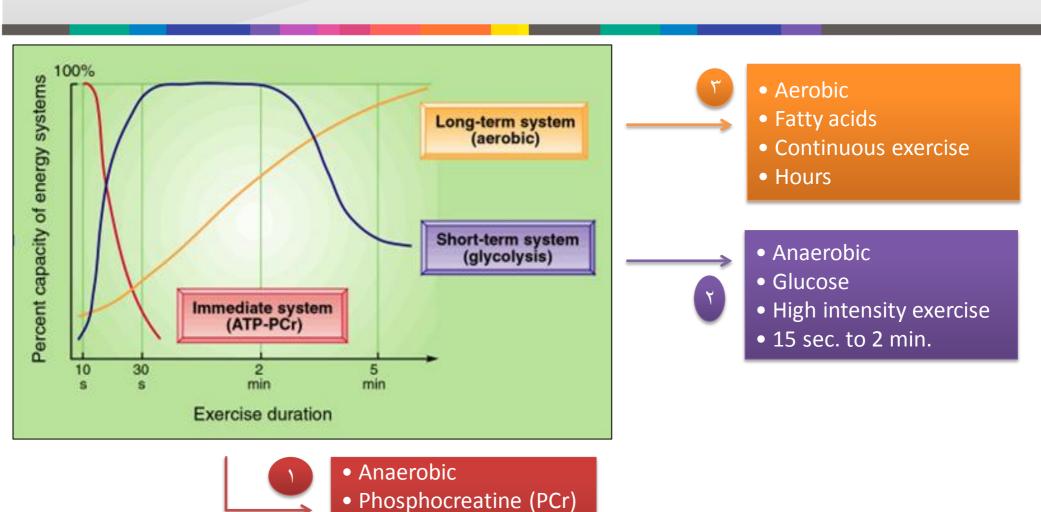
Biochemistry team

# Aerobic and anaerobic metabolism in muscle

## Objectives

- 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.

## Three systems of energy transfer



• High intensity exercise

• 3-15 sec.

## شرح للسلآيد السآبق

#### Muscle fibers produce ATP three ways:

- 1. Creatine phosphate
- 2. Aerobic metabolism
- 3. Anaerobic metabolism
  - الطريقة الأولى: تكون في بداية التمرين القوي حيث يخرج ATP من الفسفوكرياتين «الذي يعتبر مصدر للطاقة» بعد تحوله للكرياتين ويمتد لفترة وجيزة .
  - الطريقة الثانية: يكون بعد السابقة في التمارين الممتده ولا نحتاج إلى أكسجين حيث يستخدم glycolysis و glucose كمصدرين للطاقة لانتاج ATP و lactate
- الطريقة الثالثة: بعد الطريقتين السابقتين ، يستخدم الـ Fatty acid كمصدر
  للطاقة وذلك في وجود الاكسجين . ف على سبيل المثال: لو قمنا بتمرين معين
  فأن أول ١٥ ثانية تكون بالطريقة الاولى ثم من ١٥ ثانية إلى دقيقتين بالطريقة
  الثانية ومن ثم بعدها نستخدم الطريقة الثالثة . «مثال فقط لتوضيح السابق»

### 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.).

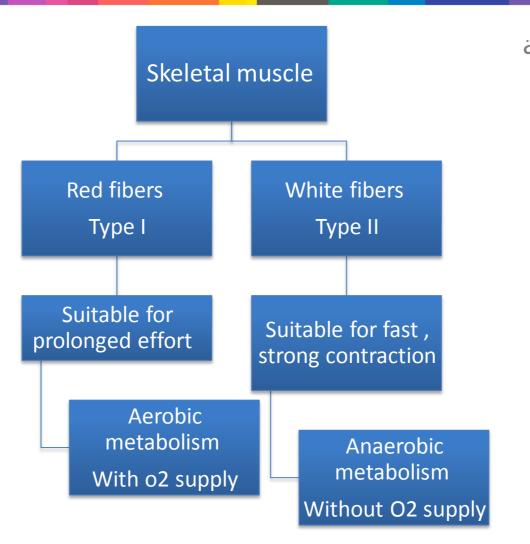
### ATP as energy source

- The main pathway for ATP synthesis is oxidative phosphorylation catalyzed by the respiratory chain.
- ATP synthase catalyzes the synthesis of ATP.
- ADP + Pi  $\rightarrow$  ATP.
  - الطاقة المستخدمة لاي تمرين تعتمد على قوة هذا التمرين ومدته .

## Energy metabolism in muscle

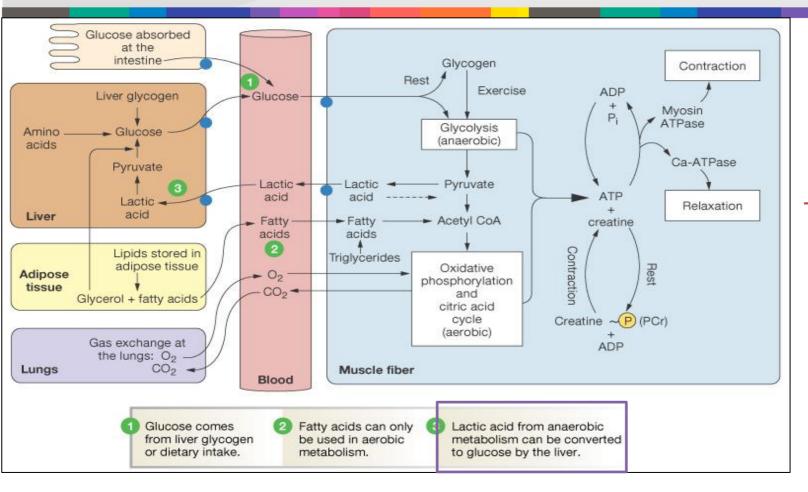
- Muscle contraction requires high level of ATP consumption
- Without constant resynthesis, the amount of ATP is used up in less than 1 sec. of contraction
- Muscles typically store limited amounts of ATP enough to power 4-6s of activity.

### Energy metabolism in muscle



• قد توجد عضلة واحدة تحتوي النوعين .

# Overview of Energy Metabolism in Skeletal Muscle

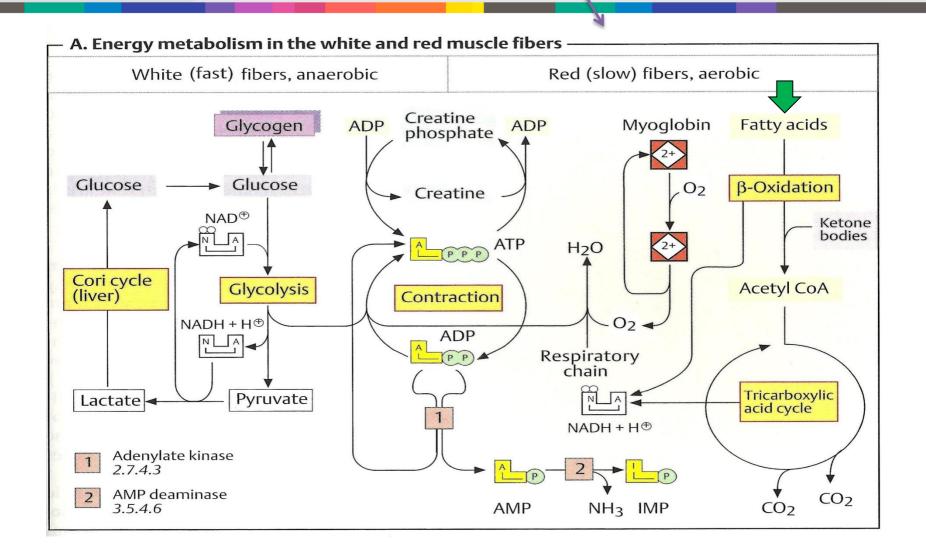


الجلوكوز ينزل للدم ويروح للعضلة ، إذا فيه تمرين فآنه يبدأ بالجلايكولايسز ويتحول لـ ATP بدون وجود الاكسجين «الـ Lactate يرجع للكبد ليصنع جلوكوز» ثم في حالة الـ رآح contraction يشتغل الـ ATPase ويحوله لطاقة ثم يرجع في حالة الـ relaxation ، أما إذا ما فيه تمرين فإنه يتحول لجلايكوجين.

### Aerobic metabolism in red fibers

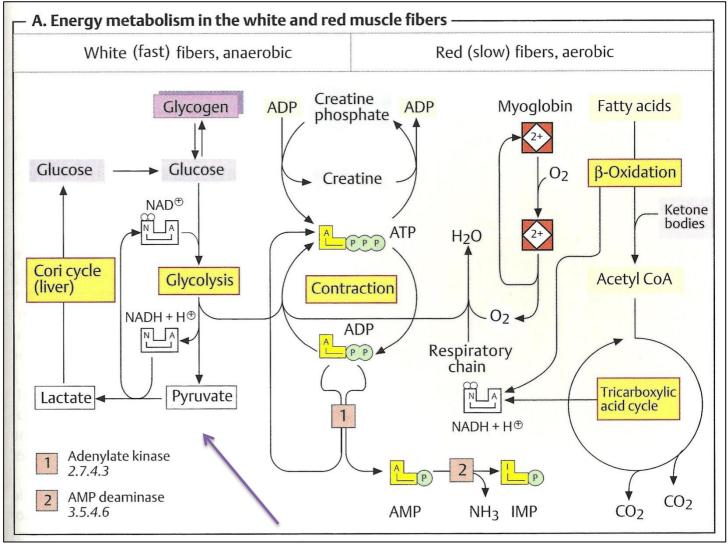
- Suitable for prolonged effort
- Red fibers obtain their ATP mainly from fatty acids "aerobic"
- Fatty acids are broken down by  $\beta$ -oxidation, TCA cycle, and the respiratory chain ETC
- Red color is due to myoglobin
- Higher O2 affinity than hemoglobin
- Releases O2 when O2 level drops
- \* $\beta$ -oxidation = the form of Acyl-CoA molecule
- \* TCA cycle = Kreps cycle

## تلخيص للسلآيد المآضي



# Anaerobic metabolism in white fibers

- Suitable for fast, strong contractions
- During intense muscle activity (weightlifting, etc.) O2 supply from blood quickly drops
- White fibers mainly obtain ATP from anaerobic glycolysis
- Glycogen → glucose-1-PO4 → glucose-6-PO4 → glycolysis
   → ATP
- White because they don't have myoglobin



الناتج الاخير الذي نراه في العضلات هو اللاكتيك الذي يذهب الى الكبد وتحدث له عملية جلاكوليسيز التي تعيده الى جلوكوز ثم يرجع الى العضلات ، وسبب عدم تحول اللاكتيك الى جلوكوز في العضلات بل يكون بالكبد عائد الى احتواء الكبد على كمية كبيرة من الـATP بعكس العضلات وهذه العملية تحتاج كم أكثر مما تنتجه العضلات .

# Anaerobic metabolism in white fibers

- NADH+H+ is reoxidized to maintain glucose degradation and ATP formation.
- Lactate is formed and converted to glucose in liver (Coricycle).

## 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 Liver Blood Muscle Storage Glucose 3.70-5.18 Glucose Glucose mM Glycogen ► Glucose 6 -(P) Glycogen Glucose 6 -(P) 6 ATP → 2 ATP Liver converts lactate into glucose via Pyruvate Pyruvate Pyruvate Protein gluconeogenesis 0.02-0.07 mM The **newly formed glucose** is Amino transported to muscle to be used for acids energy again. Lactate Lactate 0.74-2.40 Lactate Urea [NH<sub>2</sub>]mM Alanine Alanine Alanine 0.33-0.61 mM NADH/NAD<sup>+</sup> NADH/NAD<sup>+</sup> quotient high quotient low Glycolysis Alanina cyclo Transamination Plasma concentration in adults Cori cycle Lactate dehydrogenase 1.1.1.27 Gluconeogenesis

## 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(کافی) ATP for gluconeogenesis

## The glucose-alanine Cycle

#### Muscles produce:

- Pyruvate from glycolysis during exercise.
- Amino nitrogen (NH2) from normal protein degradation.
- Pyruvate is converted to alanine in muscle.
   (Pyruvate + NH2 → Alanine)

#### فالعضلات

الـ Glucose يتحلل ويعطينا Pyruvate

الـ pyruvateيتحد مع الـNH2 (الـ NH2 جايه من تحلل البروتين)

مكونين لنا الـ Alanine

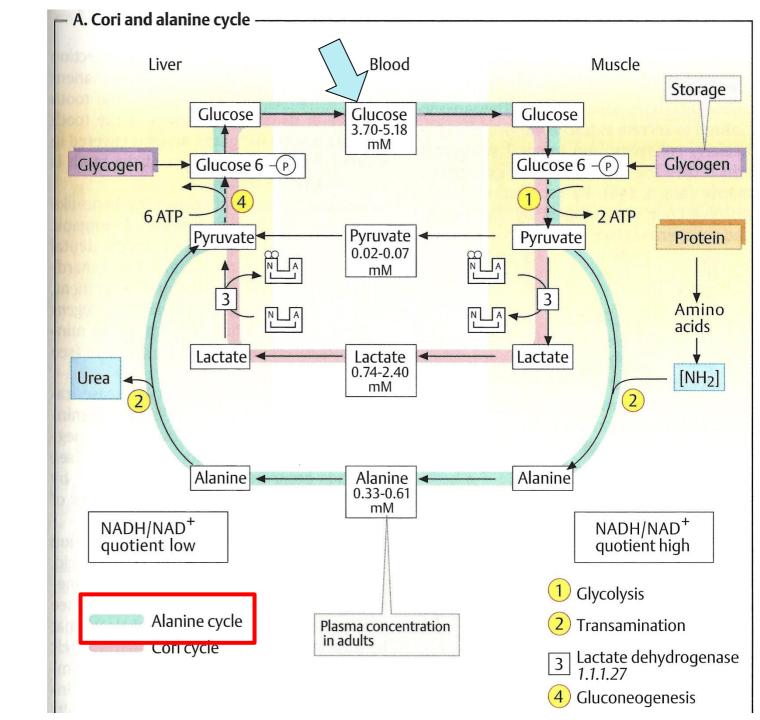
#### فالكبد

الـ Alanine يترك الـ NH2 على صورة Urea

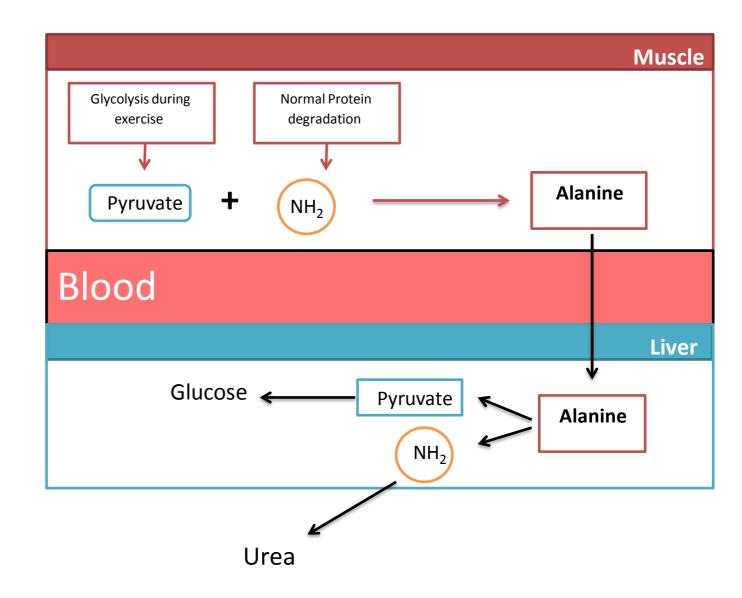
ويقى لنا Pyruvate

الـ Pyruvate يكون لنا الـ Pyruvate (gluconeogenesis)

وهكذا تستمر الدائره



#### توضيح للرسمه اللي قبل

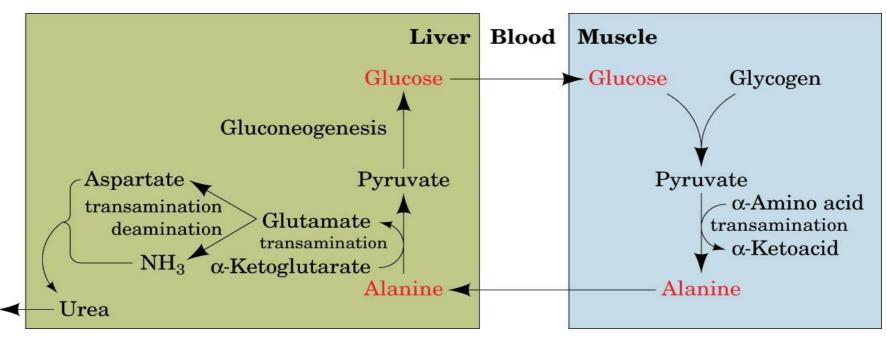


## The glucose-alanine Cycle

- This alanine is transported to liver.
- Liver converts Alanine back to Pyruvate (Alanine NH2 = Pyruvate).

- Pyruvate is used in gluconeogenesis.
- The newly formed glucose is transported to muscle to be used for energy again.

## The glucose-alanine Cycle



هنا انزيم يسوي Transamination

pyruvate ال α Amino acid يدخل

يصبح عندنا Alanine

# Muscle fatigue and endurance in athletes

#### Muscle fatigue:

Inability of muscle to maintain a particular strength of contraction over time.

#### **Causes of Muscle fatigue:**

- muscle damage
- accumulation of lactic acid (new study shows the opposite)

Athletes are trained to achieve high endurance and delayed fatigue

#### Qs:

#### 1) in anaerobic metabolism, the source of energy anaerobic metabolism is:

- 1. FA
- 2. Carbohydrates
- 3. Proteins
- 4. Lactic acid

#### 2) Slow fibers:

- 1. Take short time to contract after stimulation
- 2. use glycolysis to produce energy
- 3. contract for long periods
- 4. Easily fatigued

#### 3) Anaerobic metabolism is inefficient due to:

- 1. Small amount of Glucose and ATP
- 2. Large amount of ATP
- 3. Lactic acid is produce which contributes in muscle fatigue

#### 4) In the glucose-alanine cycle, alanine converted to pyruvate in :

- 1. Kidney
- 2. Intestine
- 3. Liver
- 4. Muscle

# تم بحمدالله

نشكر كل من أفادنا من الدفعات الماضية وخاصة دفعة ٣٠٠٤.)