



Glucose Metabolism: Pathways of Glucose

Foundation block..

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Color index: red=important note
orange=further explanation

Metabolic Pathway

- **Pathway:** Series of chemical reactions that have one goal.
- **Reaction:** Substrate+Substrate Product.

- **Rapid (Short Term):**
Allosteric , Covalent modification
- **Slow (Long Term):**
induction/repression

Pathway for glucose happens in almost every cell, starting by oxidation of glucose and ending with pyruvate (or lactate).

Definition

Regulatory mechanisms

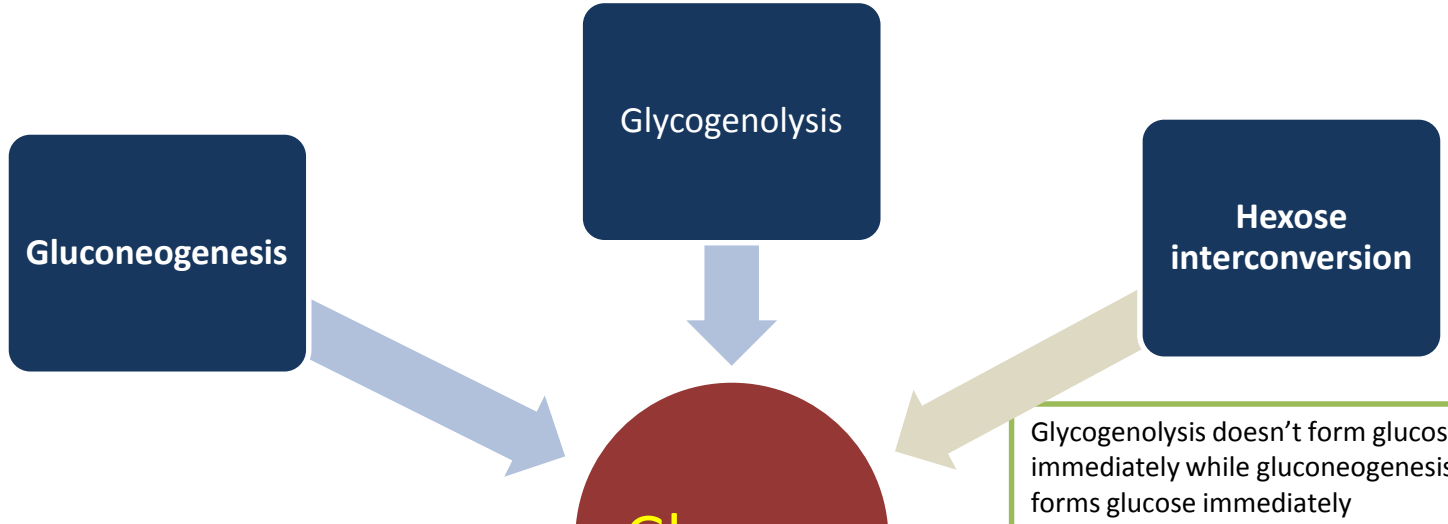
Site

Reactions:

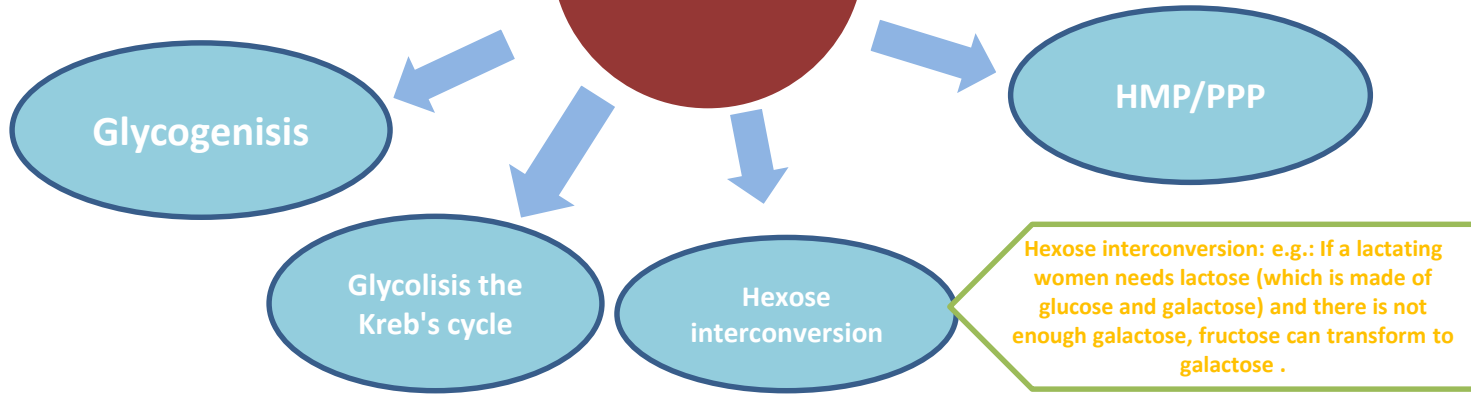
- **Cellular(Tissue):** All tissues or specific tissues (e.g. liver)
- **Sub Cellular:** Inside the cell (e.g. Mitochondrial or Cytoplasmic) or both.

Few are rate-limiting (They are found only in irreversible pathways).

Production



Utilization



Metabolic Pathways of Glucose

Catabolic cycles

- ✓ **Glycolysis** (amphibolic – 9 catabolic steps and 1 anabolic) –
Mainly catabolic-
- ✓ **Krebs cycle** -Mainly catabolic -
- ✓ **Glycogenolysis**
- ✓ **HMP**

-Lysis: Break down

-Genesis: synthesis

-Any cell that has cytosol can undergo glycogenesis or glycogenolysis but mainly in liver and skeletal muscles.

Anabolic cycles

- ✓ **Gluconeogenesis**
- ✓ **Glycogenesis**

❖ *Glycogenesis:*

Synthesis of glycogen from glucose

Mainly liver and muscle, Cytosol

❖ *Glycogenolysis:*

Degradation of glycogen into glucose

Mainly liver and muscle, Cytosol

Hexose Monophosphate Pathway (HMP) or Pentose Phosphate Pathway (PPP)

1. Important source for NADPH:

Which is used in **reductive synthesis** (When the cell needs oxygen)

2. Source for metabolically active ribose:

Production of nucleotides:

- For nucleic acids
- For co-enzymes

Glucose Transport

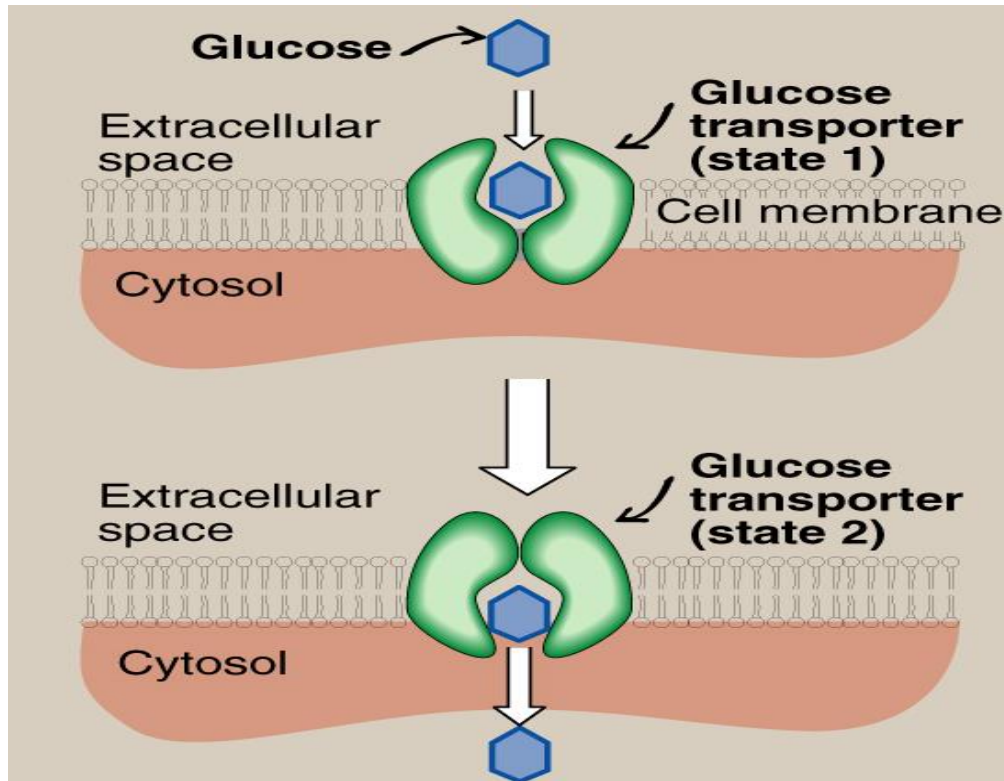
➤ Na⁺-Monosaccharide Co-transporter:

- ✓ Against concentration gradient.
- ✓ Energy dependent.
- ✓ Carrier-mediated.
- ✓ Coupled to Na⁺ transport.
- ✓ Small intestine, renal tubules.

➤ Na⁺-Independent Facilitated Diffusion:

- ✓ With concentration gradient.
- ✓ Energy Independent.
- ✓ Glucose Transporters (GLUT 1-14).
- ✓ Facilitated Diffusion.

Glucose Transport: Facilitated Diffusion



[GIF](#)

Glucose Transporters (GLUT)

- ✓ Tissue specific expression pattern.
- ✓ All Glut are found in cell membrane except Glut 7 which is found in Endoplasmic Reticulum membrane(of the liver).
- ✓ All Glut are found all the time except Glut 4 which is found only when needed (when insulin binds to its receptor) if Glut 4 is not needed it stays in blood vesicles.

Tissue-specific expression pattern

Glut - 1	RBCs and brain
Glut - 2	Liver, kidney & pancreas
Glut - 3	Neurons
Glut - 4	Adipose tissue & skeletal muscle
Glut - 5	Small intestine & testes
Glut - 7	Liver (ER-membrane)

Functions of GLUT

Glut - 1, 3 & 4	Glucose uptake from blood to tissue
Glut - 2	Blood & cells (either direction from tissue to blood or from blood to tissue)
Glut - 5	Fructose transport (Fructose is one of the nutrients for spermatozoa)

1. Which of these is **NOT Utilization**
In metabolic pathway of glucose:

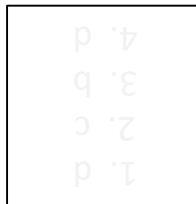
- a. Glycogenesis.
- b. HMP/PPP.
- c. Glycolysis.
- d. Gluconeogenesis .

2. Na⁺-Monosaccharide Co-transporter is:

- a. Facilitated Diffusion.
- b. Energy Independent.
- c. Against concentration gradient.
- d. With concentration gradient.

3. Example for **Anabolic cycles**:

- a. HMP.
- b. Gluconeogenesis .
- c. Glycolysis.
- d. Krebs.



4. Glut – 3 Function is:

- a. Fructose Transport.
- b. Blood & cells.
- c. Neurons.
- d. Glucose uptake from blood.

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