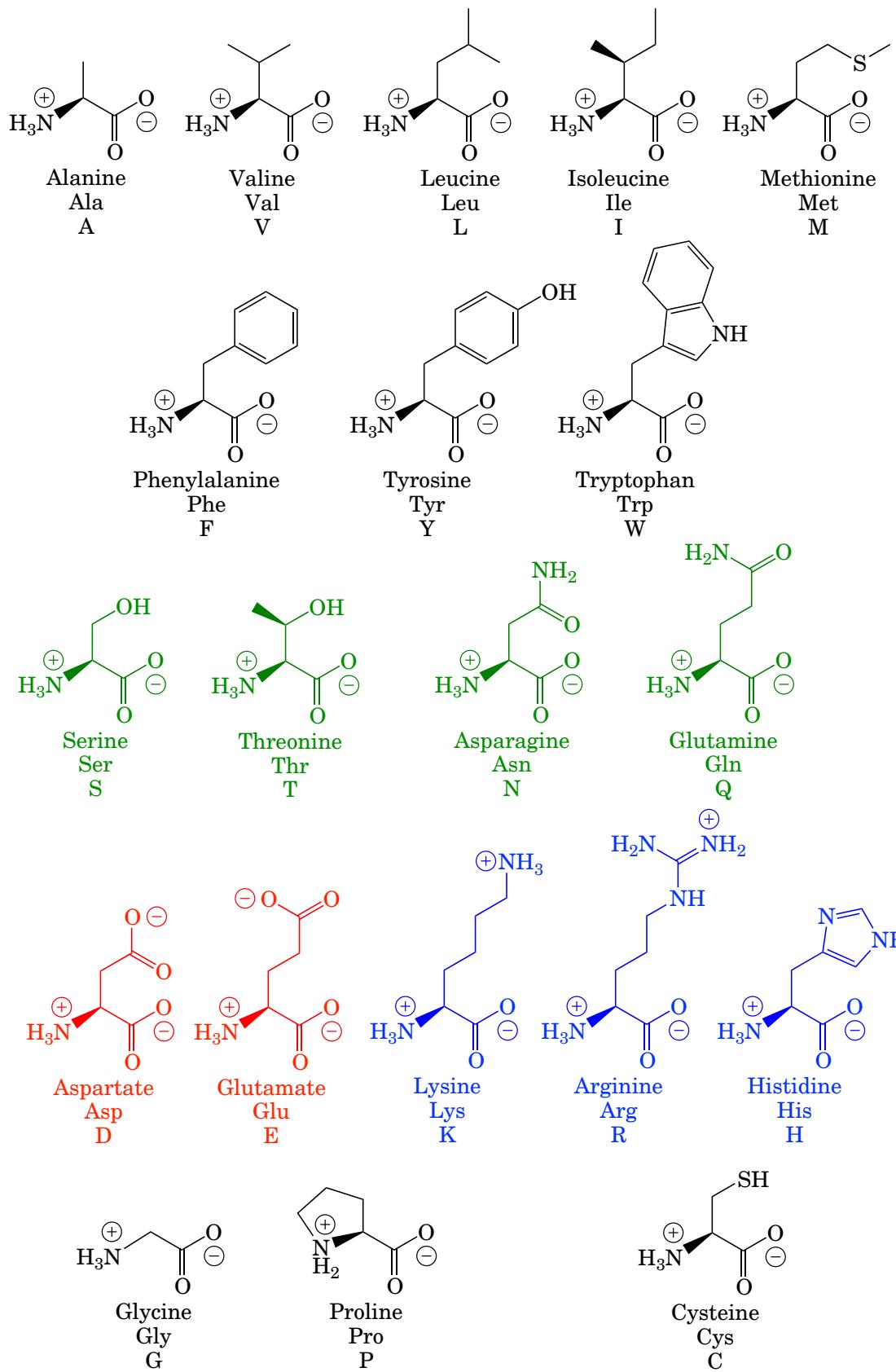
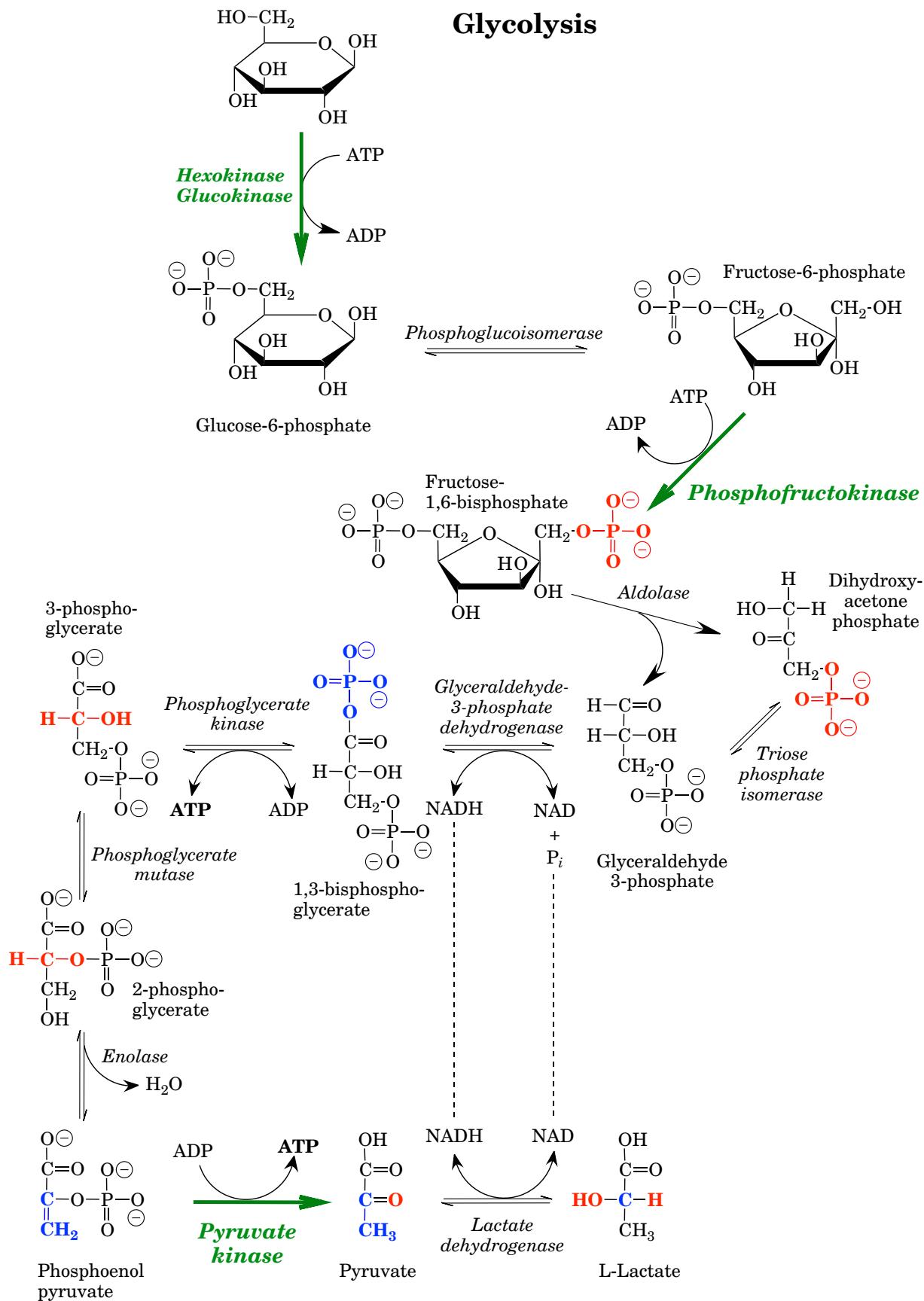


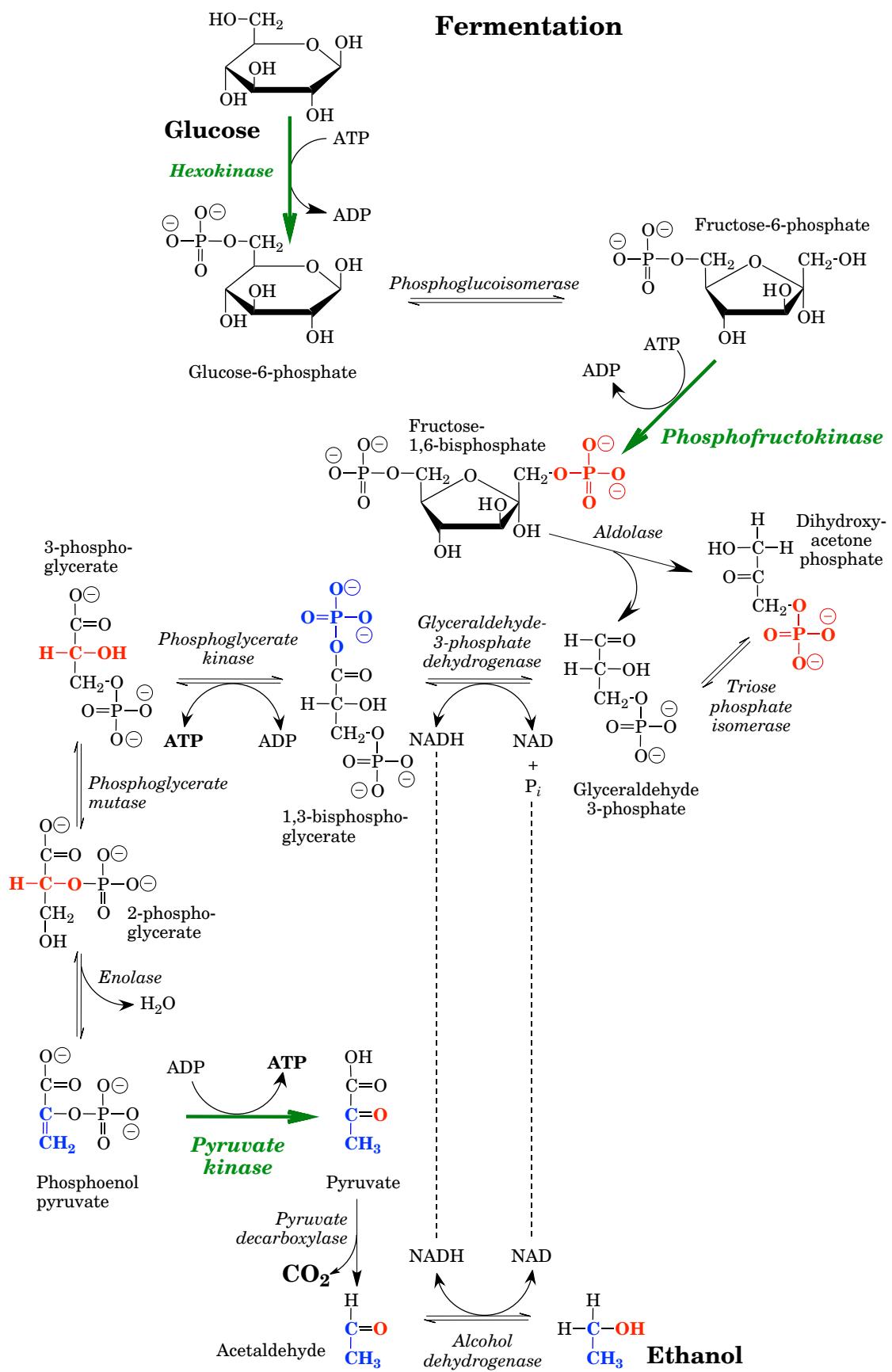
Amino Acid Structures



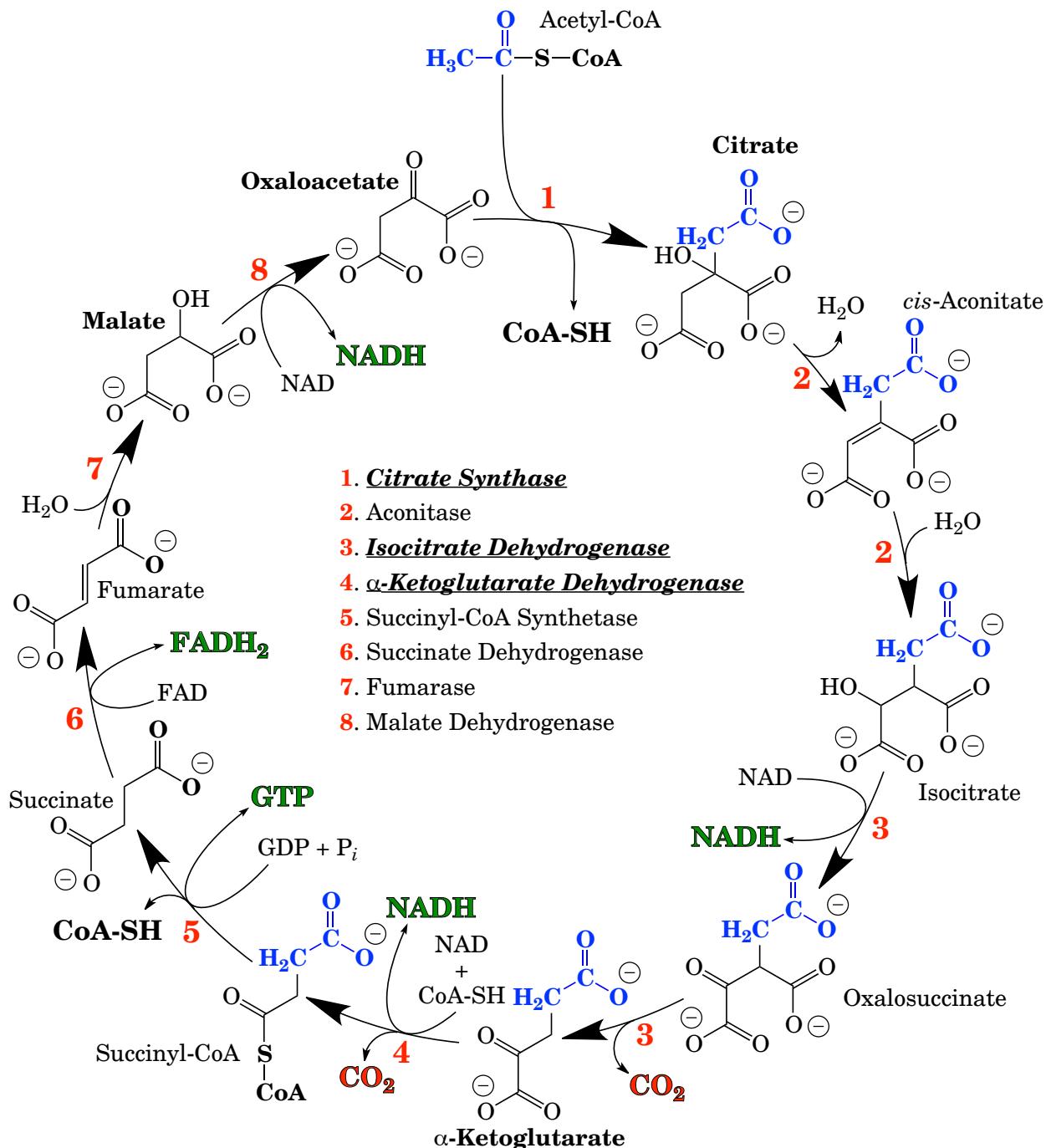
Glycolysis

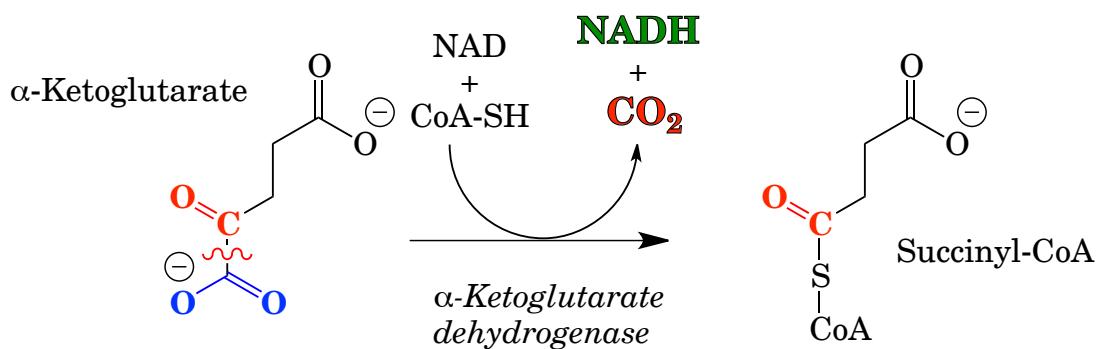
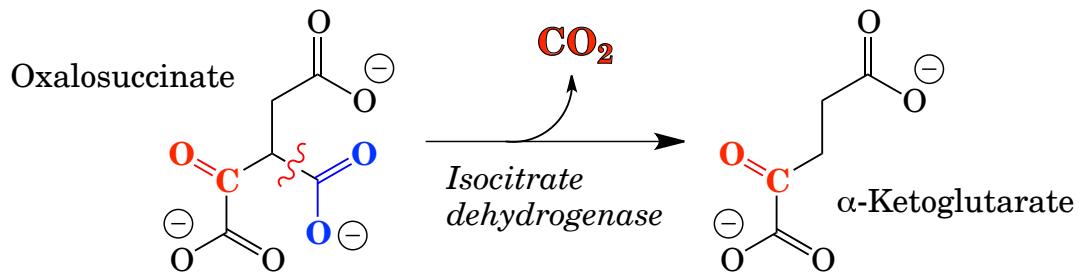
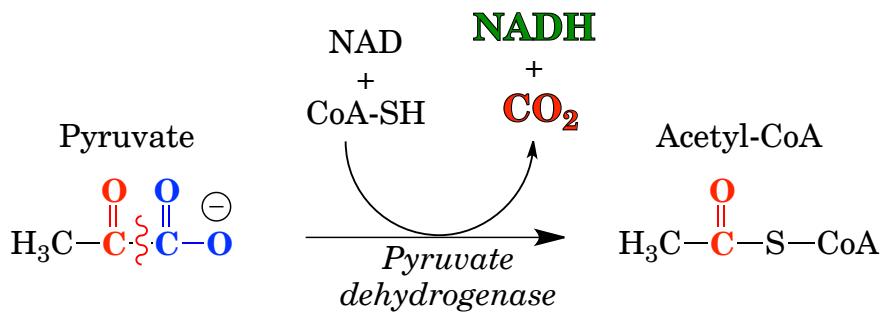
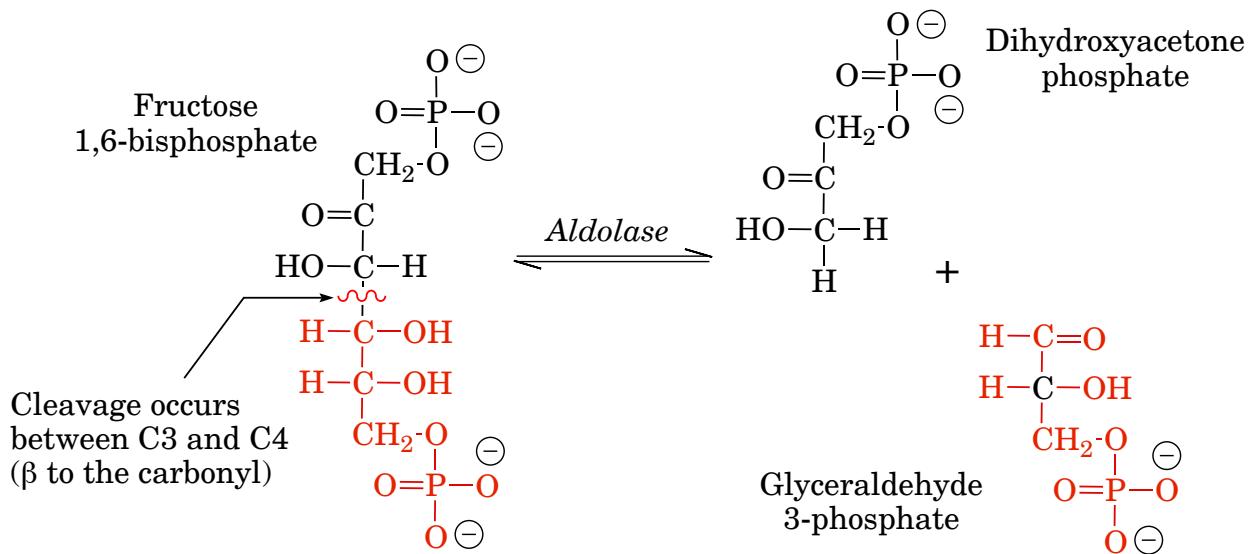


Fermentation

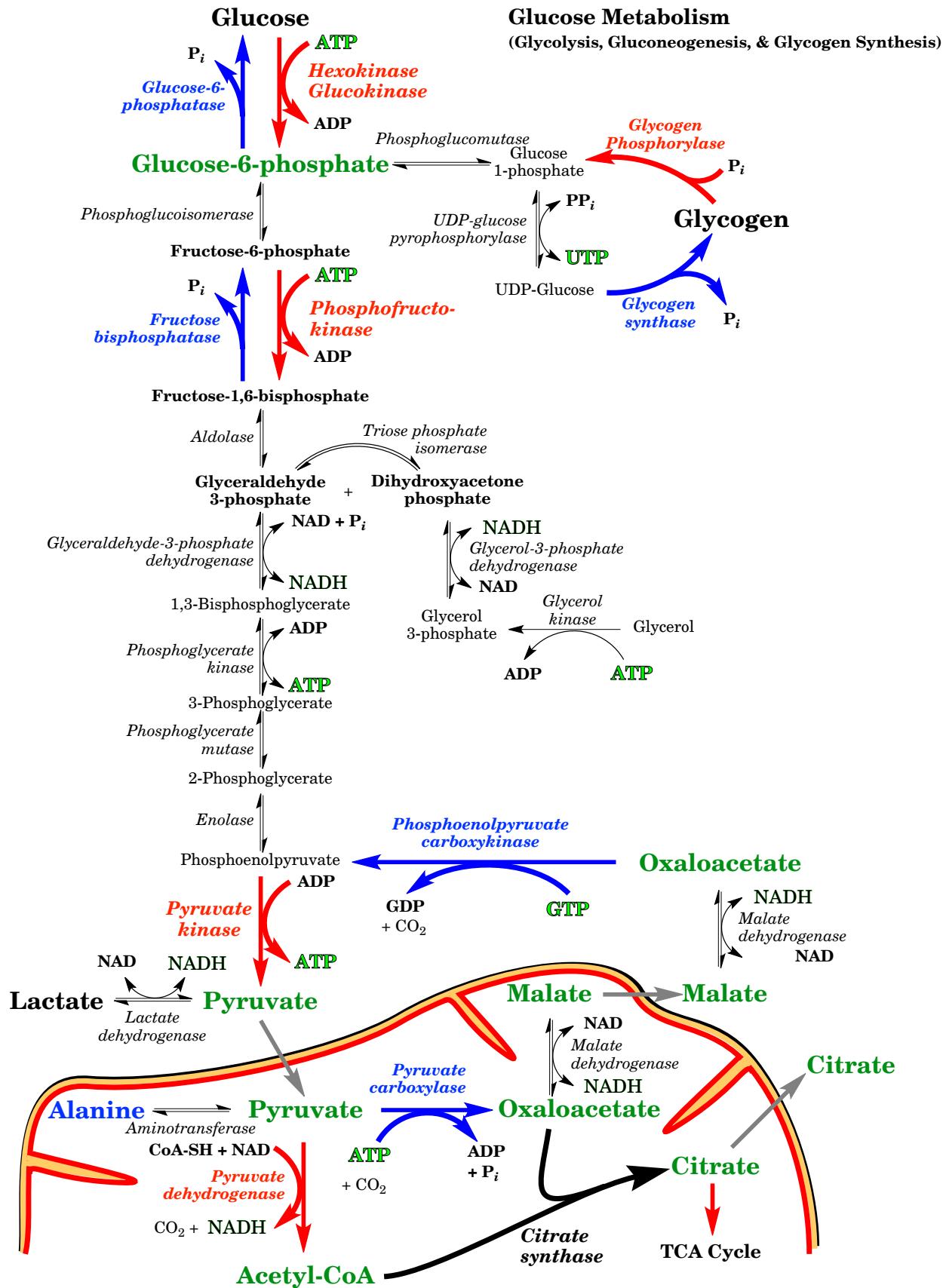


Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle

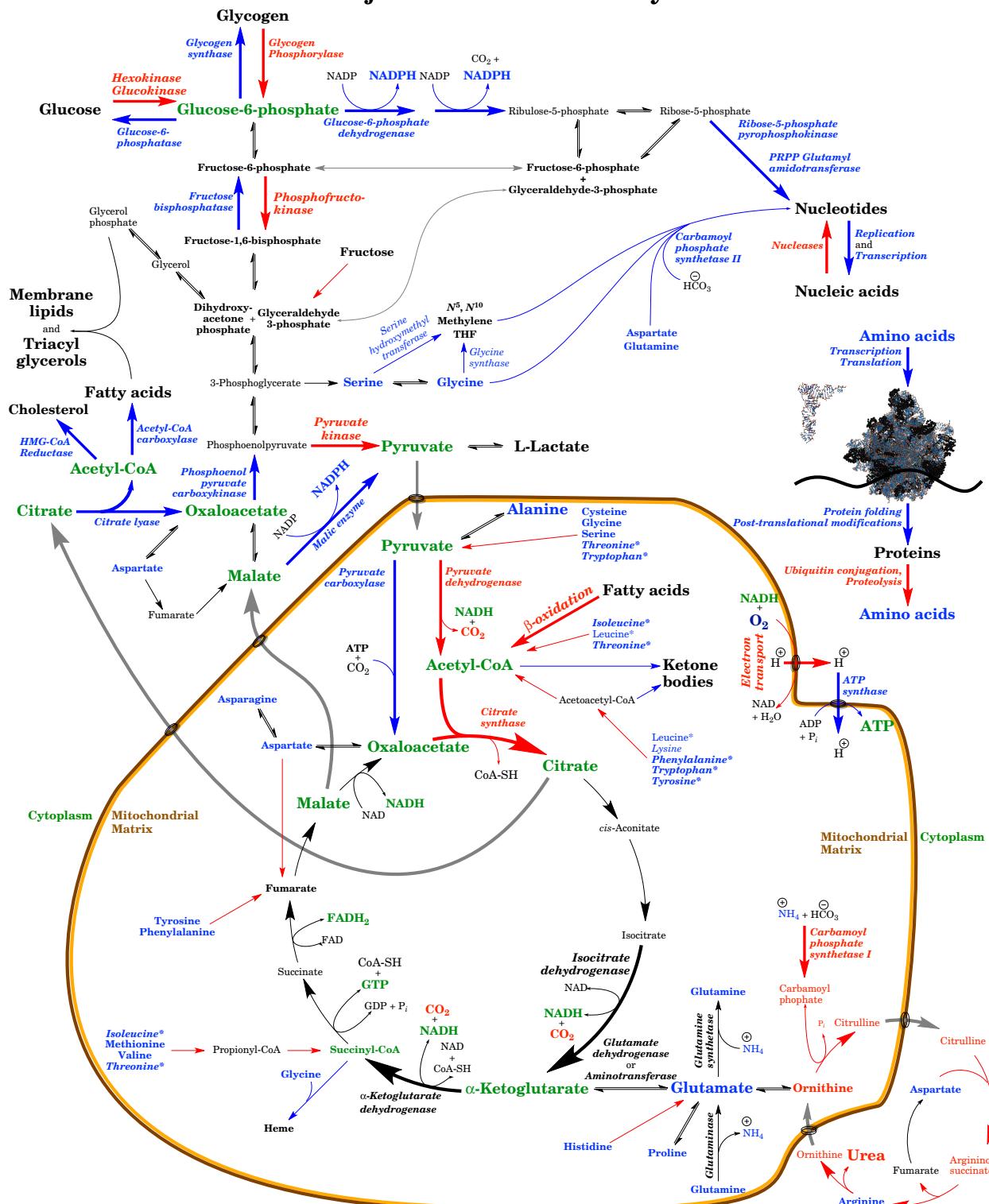




Glucose Metabolism (Glycolysis, Gluconeogenesis, & Glycogen Synthesis)



Major Metabolic Pathways



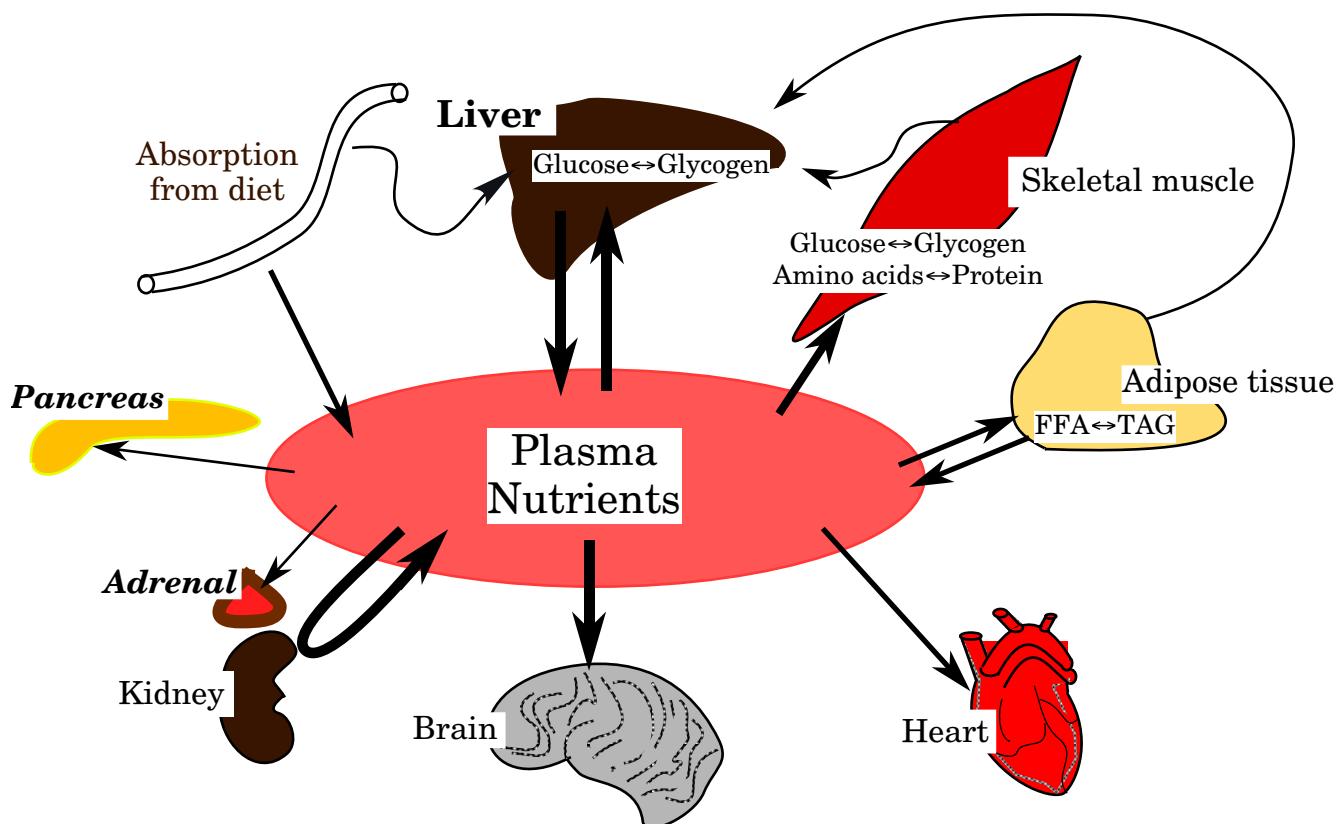
Notes: Only regulatory enzymes are shown.

Red enzyme name and arrow = predominantly catabolic process
Blue enzyme name and arrow = predominantly anabolic process

Green compound name = branch-point compound
Blue compound name = amino acid or ammonium

Major Metabolic Control Hormones

Hormone	Receptor	Second messenger	Mechanism	Target tissues
Insulin (51 amino acid heterodimeric peptide)	Tyrosine kinase	Phosphorylated proteins decreased cAMP	Δ Enzyme activity Gene transcription	Liver, muscle, adipose, pancreas, many others
Glucagon (29 amino acid peptide)	G-protein coupled	cAMP	Δ Enzyme activity Sometimes gene transcription	Liver, pancreas
Cortisol (steroid)	Transcription factor	Altered level of specific mRNA	Gene transcription	Nearly all
Epinephrine (tyrosine derivative)	G-protein coupled (at least four types)	cAMP decreased cAMP PI hydrolysis	Δ Enzyme activity	Liver, muscle, adipose, brain, pancreas, cardiovascular
Growth hormone (191 amino acid protein)	Cytokine family cell surface	Tyrosine kinase PI hydrolysis	Δ Enzyme activity Sometimes gene transcription	Liver, muscle, adipose; others mediated by IGF-I



Regulation of Liver Metabolism

Pathway	Regulatory enzyme	Stimulators	Inhibitors	Hormones affecting enzyme activity	Hormones affecting enzyme levels
Glycolysis	<i>Glucokinase</i>	[glucose]			Insulin ↑ Cortisol ↓
	<i>Phosphofructokinase</i>	Fructose 2,6-bisphosphate, AMP	Citrate, ketone bodies, ATP, phosphoenolpyruvate	Insulin ↑ Glucagon ↓ Epinephrine ↓ (all via altered [F2,6bP])	Insulin ↑ Cortisol ↓
	<i>Pyruvate kinase</i>	AMP, Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate	ATP, alanine	Insulin ↑ Glucagon ↓ Epinephrine ↓	Insulin ↑ Cortisol ↓
Gluco-neogenesis	<i>Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase</i>			Glucagon ↑	Insulin ↓ Cortisol ↑ Glucagon ↑
	<i>Fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase</i>		Fructose 2,6-bisphosphate, AMP	Insulin ↓ Glucagon ↑ Epinephrine ↑	Insulin ↓ Cortisol ↑
	<i>Glucose-6-phosphatase</i>				Insulin ↓ Cortisol ↑
	<i>Pyruvate carboxylase</i>	Acetyl-CoA	ADP		Insulin ↓ Cortisol ↑ Glucagon ↑
TCA Cycle	<i>Pyruvate dehydrogenase</i>	CoA, NAD, ADP, pyruvate, Ca ²⁺	Acetyl-CoA, NADH, ATP	Insulin ↑	
	<i>Citrate synthase</i>	NAD, [oxaloacetate]	Citrate, Long chain acyl-CoA, ATP, NADH, succinyl-CoA		
	<i>Isocitrate dehydrogenase</i>	ADP, Ca ²⁺	ATP, NADH		
	<i>α-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase</i>	Ca ²⁺	ATP, NADH, succinyl-CoA, GTP		
Glycogen synthesis	<i>Glycogen synthase</i>	Glucose-6-phosphate	Glycogen	Insulin ↑ Glucagon ↓ Epinephrine ↓	Insulin ↑ Cortisol ↑
Glycogen breakdown	<i>Glycogen phosphorylase</i>	AMP	Glucose-6-phosphate, ATP	Insulin ↓ Glucagon ↑ Epinephrine ↑	
Hexose mono-phosphate	<i>Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase</i>	NADP	NADPH		Insulin ↑
Urea cycle	<i>Glutamate dehydrogenase</i>	ADP	ATP, GTP, NADH		
	<i>Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I</i>	N-acetyl-glutamate [substrate]			
Fatty acid synthesis	<i>Acetyl-CoA carboxylase</i>	Citrate	Long-chain acyl-CoA	Insulin ↑ Glucagon ↓	Insulin ↑
Fatty acid breakdown	<i>Carnitine acyl transferase I</i>	AMP	Malonyl-CoA		
Ketone body synthesis	<i>HMG-CoA synthase</i>	Acetyl-CoA			Glucagon ↑
Cholesterol synthesis	<i>HMG-CoA reductase</i>		Cholesterol, bile acids	Insulin ↑ Glucagon ↓	
Purine synthesis	<i>Ribose-phosphate pyrophosphokinase</i>		Adenine, Guanine and Thymine nucleotides		
	<i>PRPP glutamyl amidotransferase</i>	PRPP	Adenine and Guanine nucleotides		
Pyrimidine synthesis	<i>Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase II</i>	ATP, PRPP	Uridine nucleotides, GTP		
	<i>Aspartate transcarbamoylase</i>		CTP		

Regulation of Skeletal Muscle Metabolism

Pathway	Regulatory enzyme	Stimulators	Inhibitors	Hormones affecting enzyme activity	Hormones affecting enzyme levels
Glycolysis	<i>Glucose transporter (GLUT 4)</i>	(Muscle contraction)		Insulin ↑ Cortisol ↓ (change amount in plasma membrane)	Insulin ↓ Cortisol ↑
	<i>Hexokinase</i> <i>Phosphofructokinase</i>	Fructose 2,6-bisphosphate, AMP, (Muscle contraction)	Glucose-6-phosphate Citrate, ketone bodies, ATP		Cortisol ↓
Glycogen synthesis	<i>Glycogen synthase</i>	Glucose-6-phosphate, low Glycogen levels	Ca ²⁺ , AMP	Insulin ↑ Epinephrine ↓	Insulin ↑
Glycogen breakdown	<i>Glycogen Phosphorylase</i>	Ca ²⁺ , AMP	Glucose-6-phosphate, ATP	Insulin ↓ Epinephrine ↑	
Protein synthesis	<i>Transcription and translation initiation</i>				Insulin ↑ Growth hormone ↑ Androgens ↑ Cortisol ↓
Protein breakdown	<i>Protease activation</i>				Insulin ↓ Cortisol ↑

Regulation of Adipose Tissue Metabolism

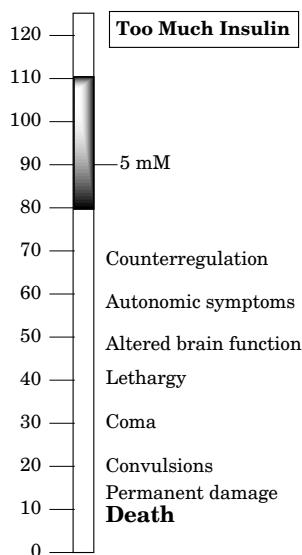
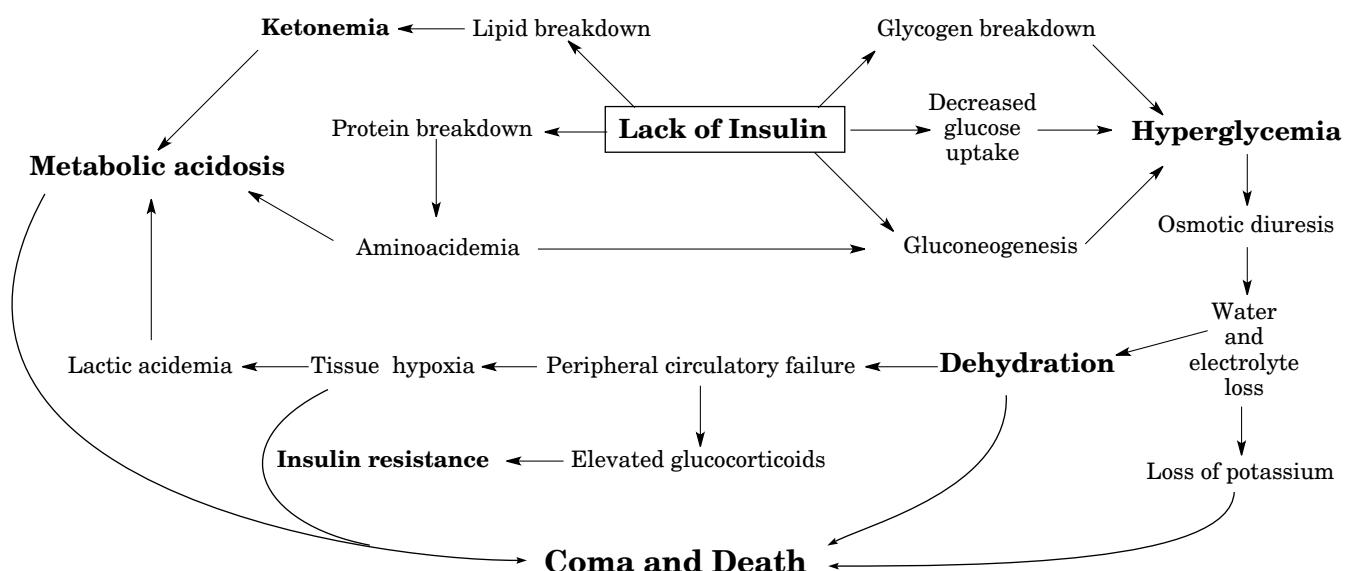
Pathway	Regulatory enzyme	Stimulators	Inhibitors	Hormones affecting enzyme activity	Hormones affecting enzyme levels
Glycolysis	<i>Glucose transporter (GLUT 4)</i>			Insulin ↑ Cortisol ↓ (change amount in plasma membrane)	Insulin ↓ Cortisol ↑
	<i>Hexokinase</i> <i>Phosphofructokinase</i>	Fructose 2,6-bisphosphate, AMP	Glucose-6-phosphate Citrate, ketone bodies, ATP		Cortisol ↓
Triacylglycerol synthesis	<i>Lipoprotein lipase</i>	(high VLDL, chylomicrons)			Insulin ↑
	<i>Glycerol phosphate acyltransferase</i>		(low glycerol phosphate levels)		
Triacylglycerol breakdown	<i>Hormone-sensitive lipase</i>			Insulin ↓ Epinephrine ↑	Insulin ↓ Cortisol ↑

Diabetes Mellitus: Type I

Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM)
“Juvenile-onset” diabetes

Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)

Frequent urination (Polyuria) – Osmotic diuresis
Extreme thirst (Polydipsia)
Extreme hunger (Polyphagia)
Peripheral neuropathy
Weakness
Kussmaul respiration
Vision alterations



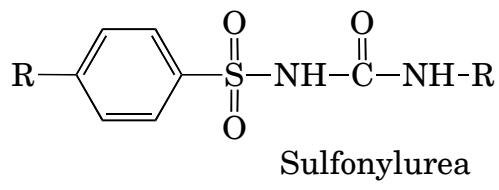
Diabetes Mellitus: Type II

Non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM)

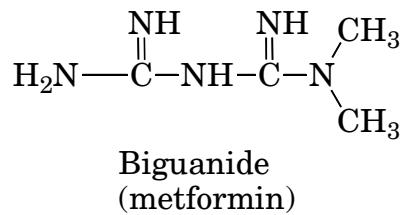
“Adult-onset” diabetes

**Hyperglycemic HyperOsmotic Non-Ketotic Coma
(HONK)**

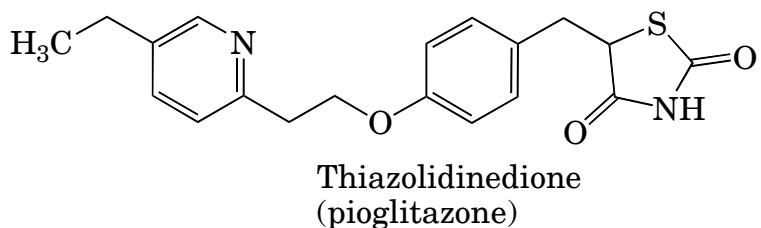
Oral Antihyperglycemic Drugs



Sulfonylurea

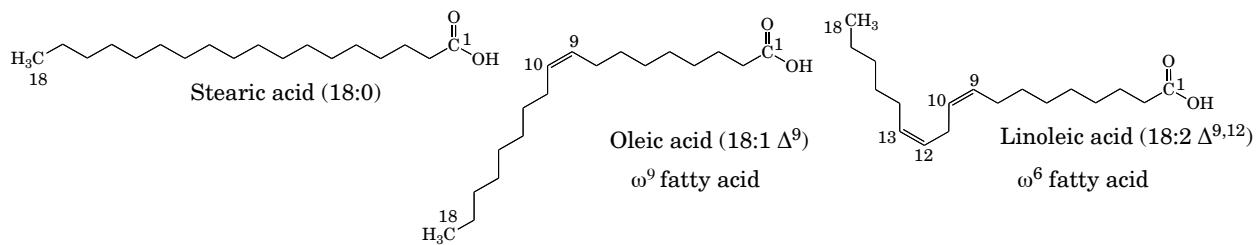


Biguanide
(metformin)

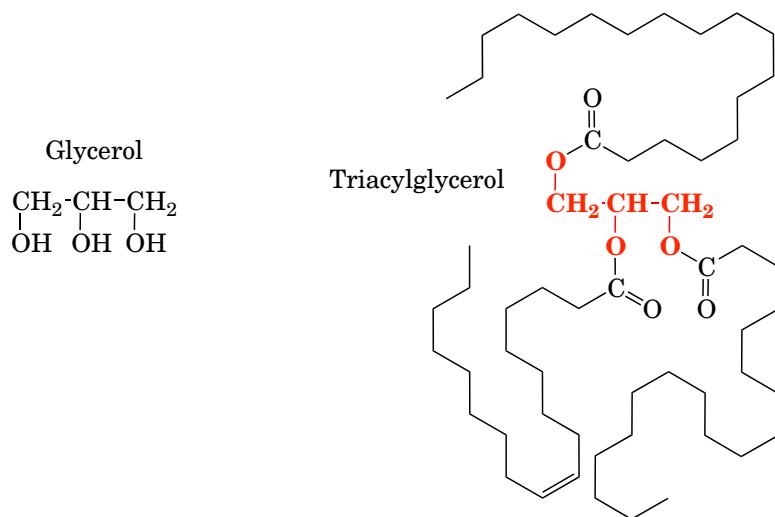


Thiazolidinedione
(pioglitazone)

Fatty Acid and Related Lipid Nomenclature and Properties

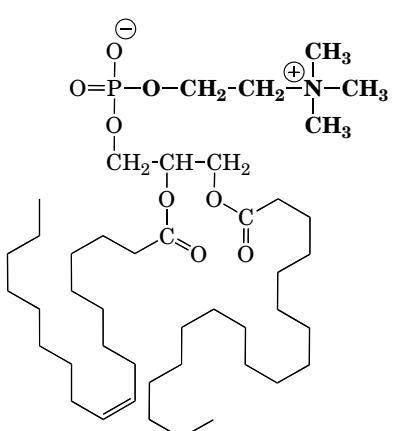


Number of Carbons	Name	Symbol	Structure	Melting Point (°C)
12	Lauric acid (dodecanoic acid)	12:0	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{COOH}$	44
14	Myristic acid	14:0	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{COOH}$	53
16	Palmitic acid	16:0	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{COOH}$	63
18	Stearic acid	18:0	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{COOH}$	70
16	Palmitoleic acid	16:1Δ⁹	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{COOH}$	-0.5
18	Oleic acid	18:1Δ⁹	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{COOH}$	13
18	Linoleic acid	18:2Δ⁹,¹²		-5
18	α-Linolenic acid	18:3Δ⁹,¹²,¹⁵		-11
18	γ-Linolenic acid	18:3Δ⁶,⁹,¹²		-11
20	Arachidonic acid	20:4Δ⁵,⁸,¹¹,¹⁴		-50

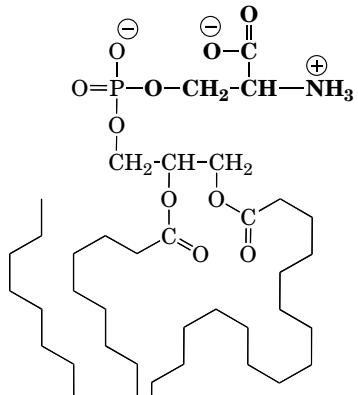


Membrane Lipids

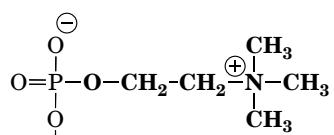
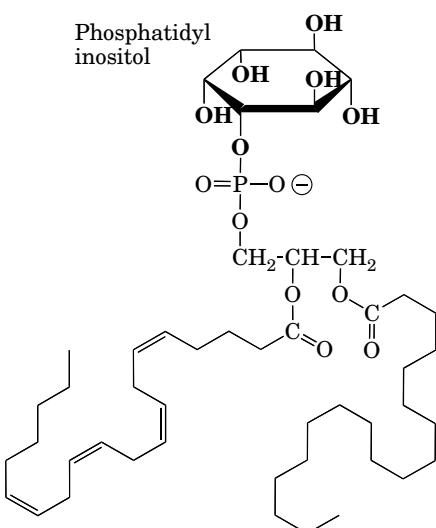
Phosphatidylcholine



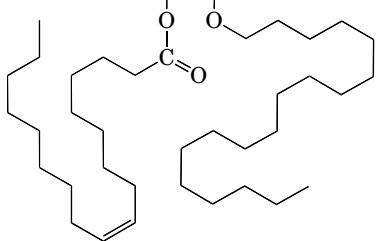
Phosphatidylserine



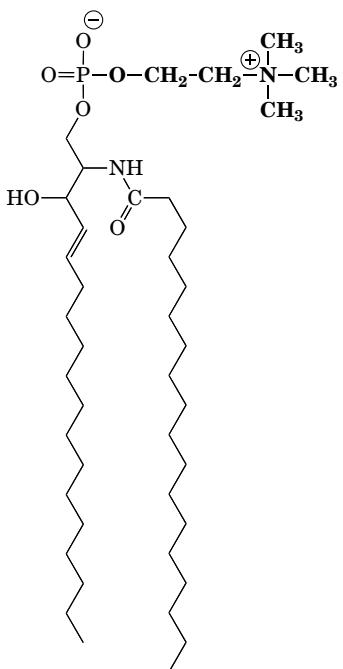
Phosphatidyl
inositol



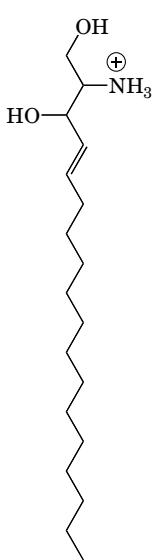
Ether phosphatidylcholine
(1-alkyl, 2-acyl phosphatidylcholine)



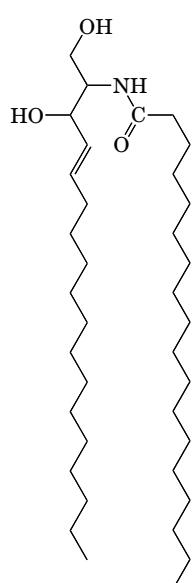
Sphingomyelin



Sphingosine



Ceramide



Cerebroside

