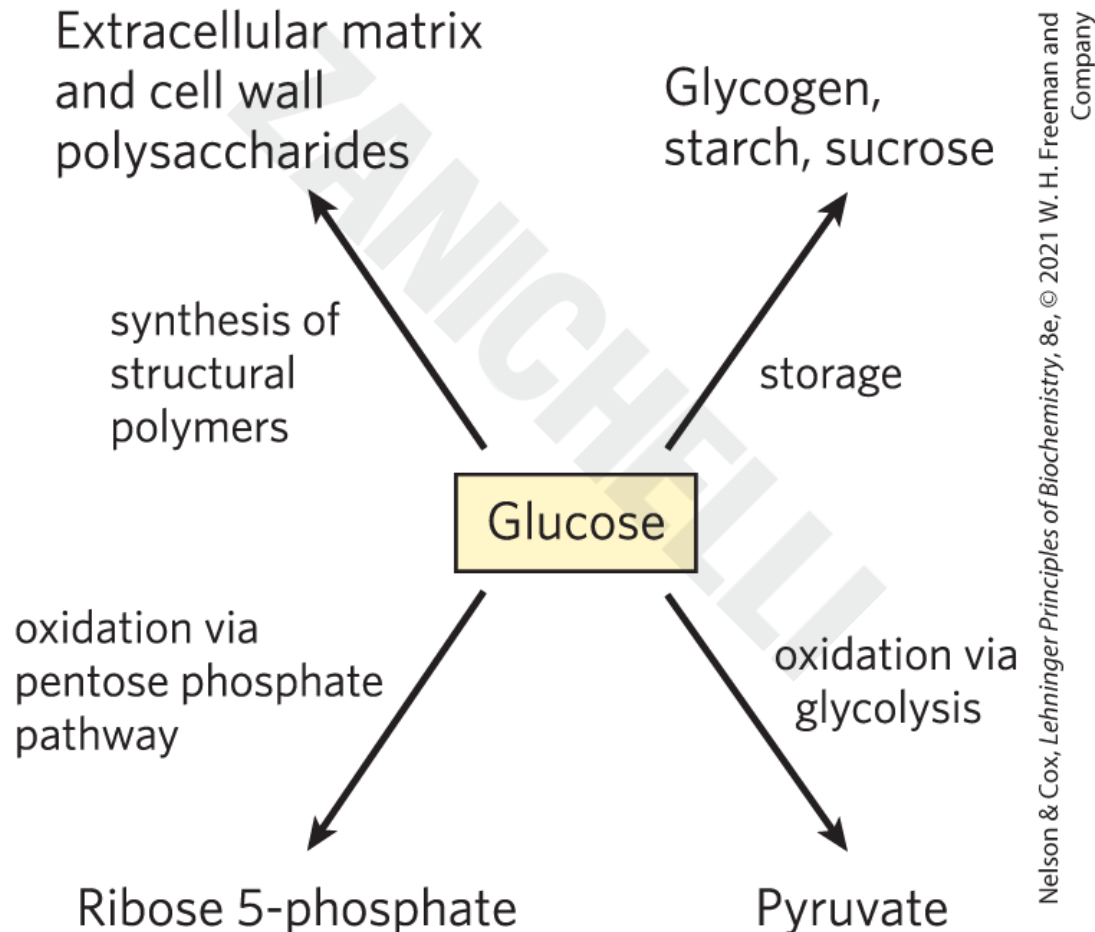


14 Glycolysis, Gluconeogenesis, and the Pentose Phosphate Pathway

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Learning



Major Pathways of Glucose Utilization



Principle 1 (1 of 7)

Metabolites like glucose are often activated with a high-energy group before their catabolism.

Glycolysis is a nearly universal 10-step metabolic pathway for producing ATP by the oxidation of glucose. In this process, two molecules of ATP are invested to activate glucose, but the products of the pathway include four ATP, as well as NADH (a form of reducing power) and the triose pyruvate, which can be metabolized further in other pathways.

Principle 2 (1 of 3)

Glucose and other hexoses and hexose phosphates obtained from stored polysaccharides or dietary carbohydrates feed into the glycolytic pathway. By using a common pathway for a number of starting materials, the cell economizes on the number of enzymes that must be synthesized and simplifies the regulation of the common pathway.

Principle 3 (1 of 7)

Pyruvate formed under anaerobic conditions is reduced to lactate with electrons from NADH, recycling NADH to NAD⁺ and allowing continued glycolysis in the processes of lactate or alcohol fermentation. Manipulation of the fermentable material and the microorganisms present allows the synthesis of a variety of industrial products and foods.

Principle 4 (1 of 5)

Gluconeogenesis is the synthesis of glucose from simpler precursors like pyruvate and lactate.
Although it uses seven of the ten enzymes that also act in glycolysis, gluconeogenesis must bypass three of the most exergonic steps in glycolysis with energetically favorable reactions unique to gluconeogenesis.

Principle 5 (1 of 6)

Glycolysis and gluconeogenesis are reciprocally regulated so that both processes don't occur simultaneously in a futile cycle. Most regulatory mechanisms act on reactions that are unique to each pathway.

Principle 6 (1 of 5)

The pentose phosphate pathway is an alternative pathway for glucose oxidation. It yields pentoses for nucleotide synthesis and reduced cofactors for biosynthesis of fatty acids, sterols, and many other compounds.

14.1 Glycolysis

Principle 1 (2 of 7)

Metabolites like glucose are often activated with a high-energy group before their catabolism.

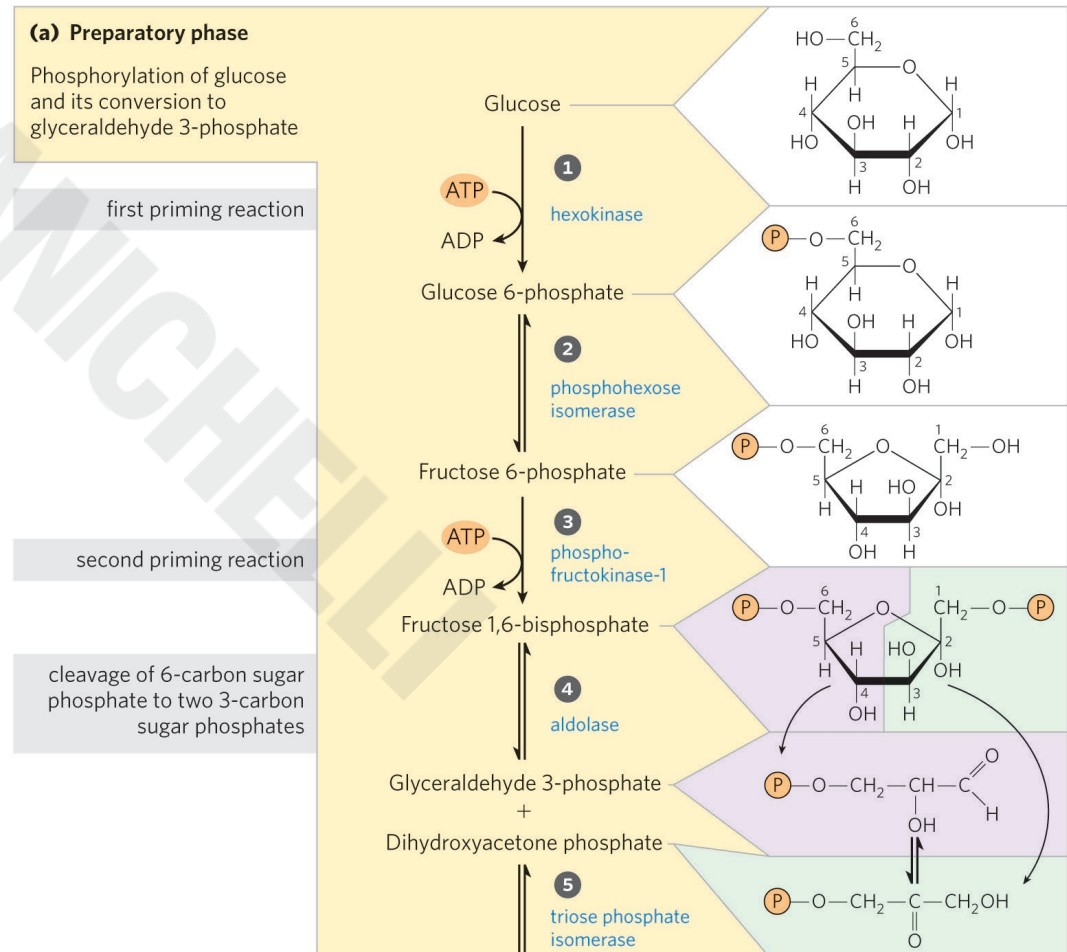
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Glycolysis is an Almost Universal Central Pathway of Glucose Catabolism

- **glycolysis** = process by which a molecule of glucose is degraded in a series of enzyme-catalyzed reactions to yield two molecules of the three-carbon compound pyruvate
 - some free energy is conserved as ATP and NADH

An Overview: Glycolysis Has Two Phases

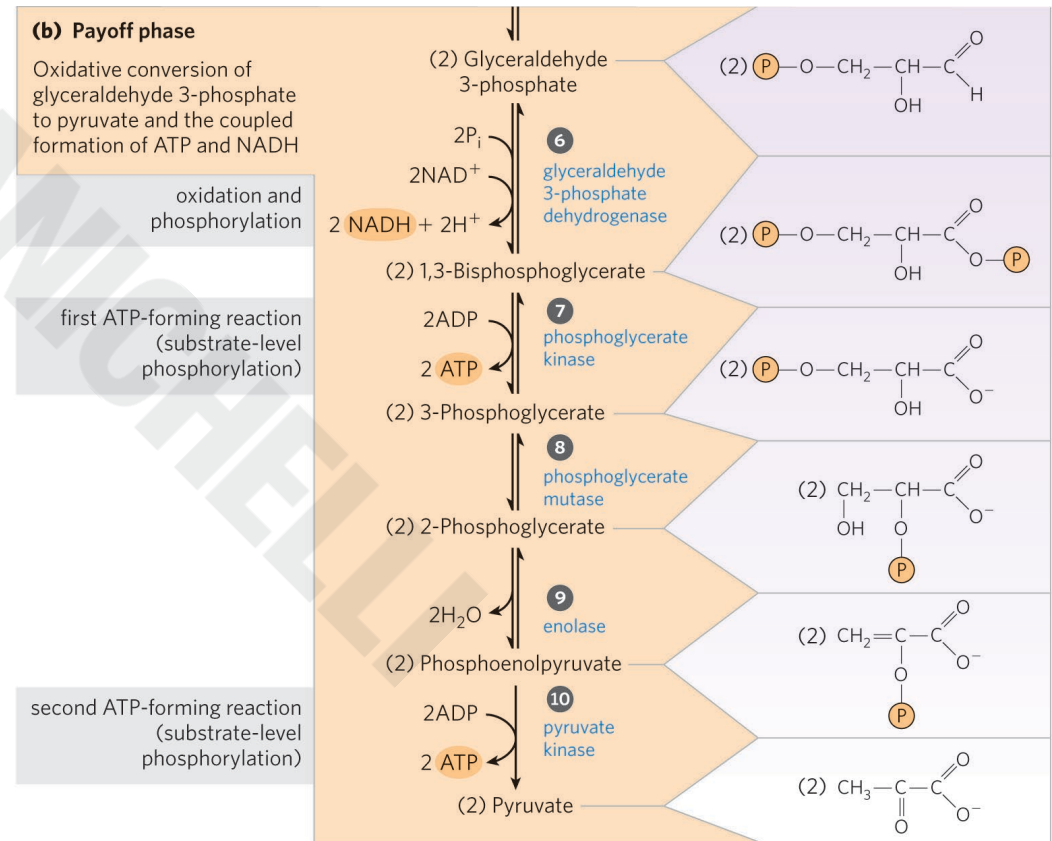
- in the *preparatory phase*:
 - ATP is consumed
 - ΔG of the intermediates increases
 - hexose carbon chains are converted to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate



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The Payoff Phase of Glycolysis

- the *payoff phase* yields:
 - energy conserved as 2 ATP and 2 NADH
 - 2 pyruvate



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Principle 1 (3 of 7)

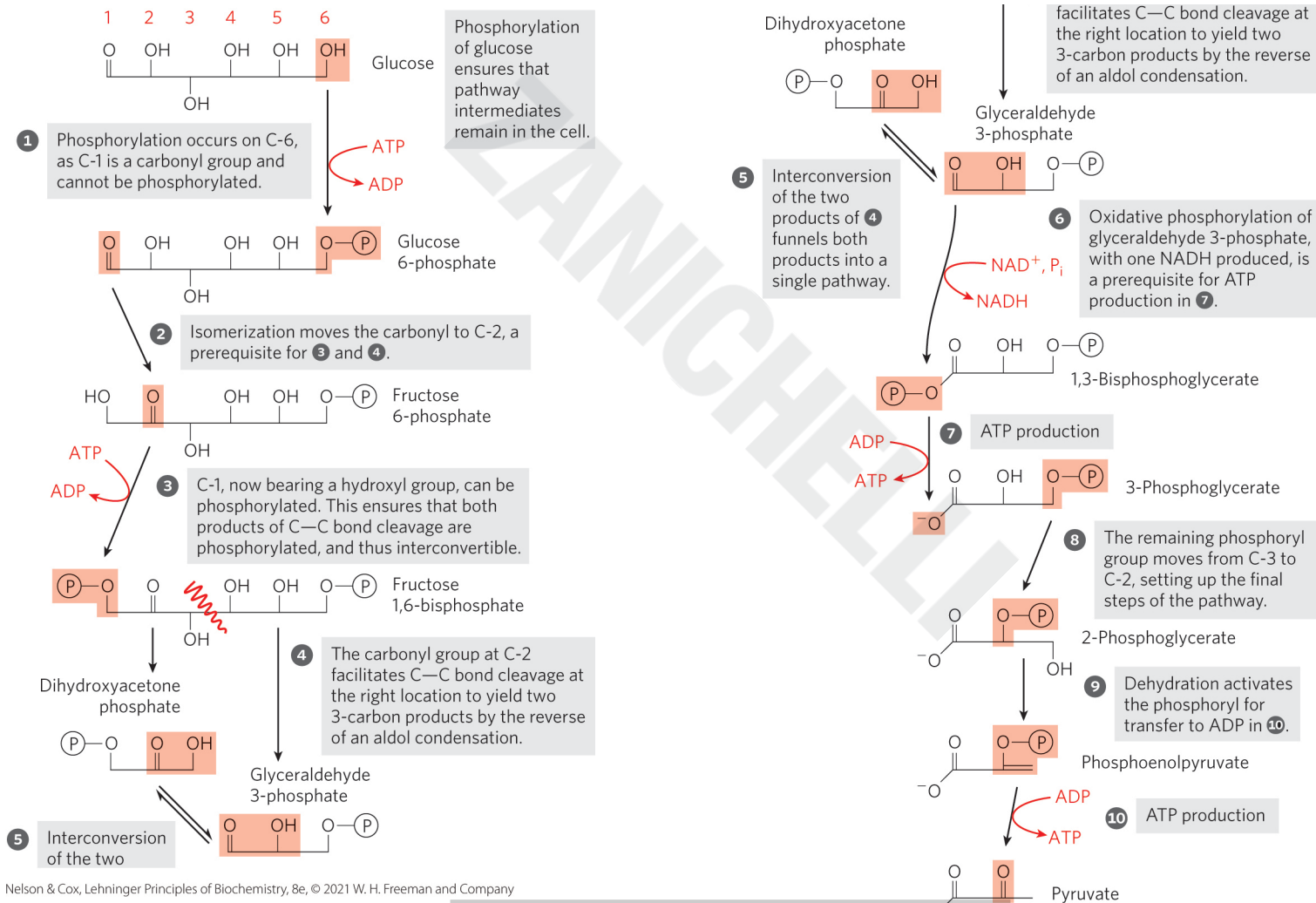
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Noteworthy Chemical Transformations of Glycolysis

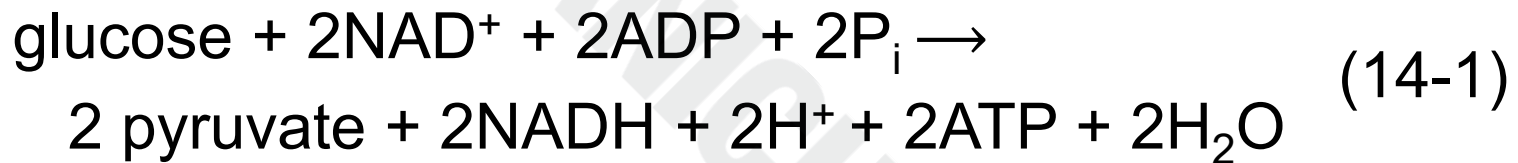
- three noteworthy chemical transformations:
 1. degradation of the carbon skeleton of glucose to yield pyruvate
 2. phosphorylation of ADP to ATP by compounds with high phosphoryl group transfer potential, formed during glycolysis
 3. transfer of a hydride ion to NAD^+ , forming NADH

The Chemical Logic of the Glycolytic Pathway



ATP and NADH Formation Coupled to Glycolysis

- the overall equation for glycolysis is:



- the reduction of NAD^+ proceeds by the enzymatic transfer of a hydride ion ($:\text{H}^-$) from the aldehyde group of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate to the nicotinamide ring of NAD^+ , yielding NADH

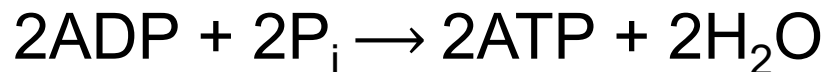
Resolving the Equation of Glycolysis into Two Processes

- the conversion of glucose to pyruvate is exergonic:



$$\Delta G'^{\circ}_1 = -146 \text{ kJ/mol} \quad (14-2)$$

- the formation of ATP from ADP and P_i is endergonic:



$$\Delta G'^{\circ}_2 = 2(30.5 \text{ kJ/mol}) = 61.0 \text{ kJ/mol} \quad (14-3)$$

The Standard Free-Energy Change of Glycolysis, $\Delta G'^{\circ}_{\text{Sum}}$

- the sum of the two processes gives the overall standard free-energy change of glycolysis, $\Delta G'^{\circ}_{\text{Sum}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta G'^{\circ}_{\text{Sum}} &= \Delta G'^{\circ}_1 + \Delta G'^{\circ}_2 \\ &= -146 \text{ kJ/mol} + 61.0 \text{ kJ/mol} \\ &= -85 \text{ kJ/mol}\end{aligned}$$

- under standard and cellular conditions, glycolysis is essentially irreversible

Energy Remaining in Pyruvate

- energy stored in pyruvate can be extracted by:
 - aerobic processes:
 - oxidative reactions in the citric acid cycle
 - oxidative phosphorylation
 - anaerobic processes
 - reduction to lactate
 - reduction to ethanol
- pyruvate can provide the carbon skeleton for alanine synthesis or fatty acid synthesis

Principle 1 (4 of 7)

Metabolites like glucose are often activated with a high-energy group before their catabolism.

Glycolysis is a nearly universal 10-step metabolic pathway for producing ATP by the oxidation of glucose. In this process, two molecules of ATP are invested to activate glucose, but the products of the pathway include four ATP, as well as NADH (a form of reducing power) and the triose pyruvate, which can be metabolized further in other pathways.

Importance of Phosphorylated Intermediates

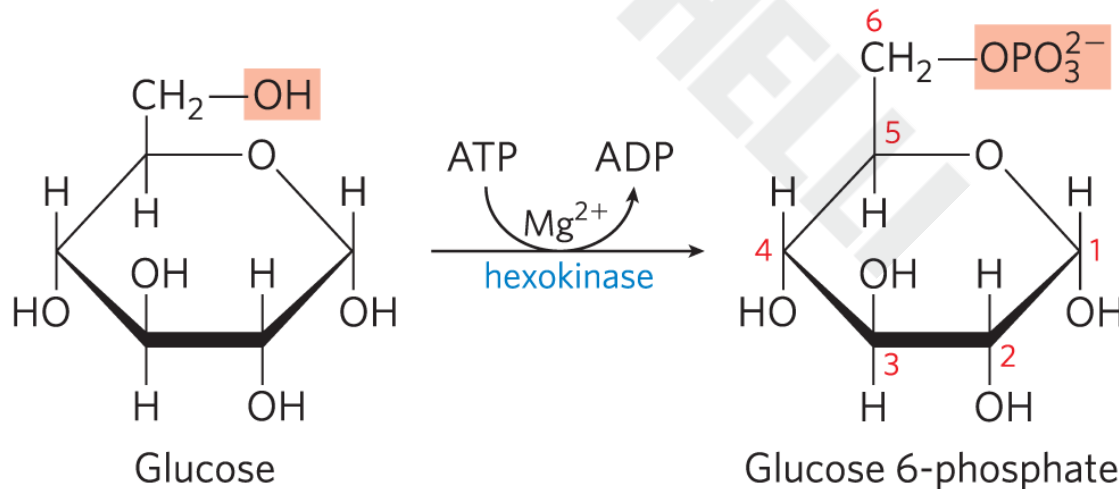
- all nine intermediates are phosphorylated
- functions of the phosphoryl groups:
 - prevent glycolytic intermediates from leaving the cell
 - serve as essential components in the enzymatic conservation of metabolic energy
 - lower the activation energy and increase the specificity of the enzymatic reactions

The Preparatory Phase of Glycolysis Requires ATP

- in the preparatory phase of glycolysis:
 - two molecules of ATP are invested to activate glucose to fructose 1,6-bisphosphate
 - the bond between C-3 and C-4 of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate is then broken to yield two molecules of triose phosphate

Phosphorylation of Glucose

- **hexokinase** activates glucose by phosphorylating at C-6 to yield **glucose 6-phosphate**
 - ATP serves as the phosphoryl donor
 - hexokinase requires Mg^{2+} for its activity
 - irreversible under intracellular conditions



$$\Delta G'^{\circ} = -16.7 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

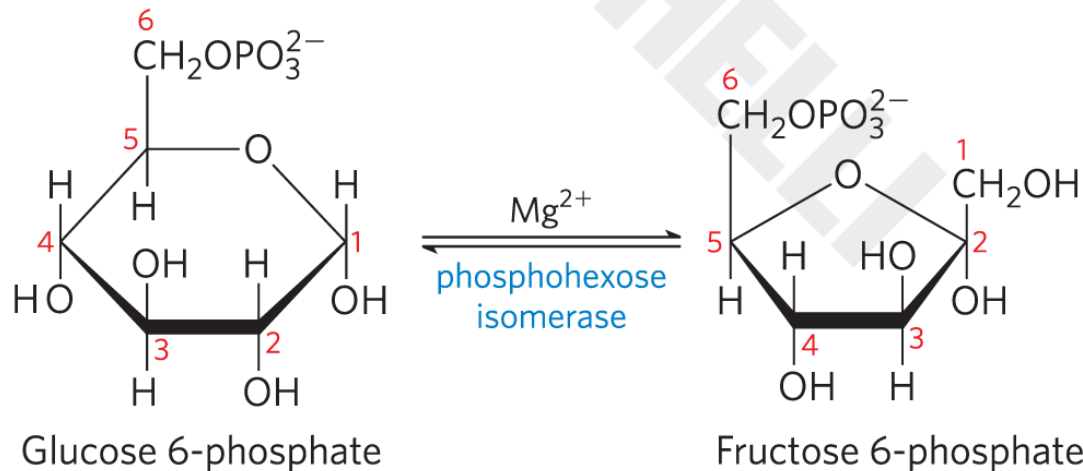
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Hexokinase is Present in Nearly All Organisms

- humans encode 4 hexokinases (I to IV) that catalyze the same reaction
- **isozymes** = two or more enzymes that catalyze the same reaction but are encoded by different genes

Conversion of Glucose 6-Phosphate to Fructose 6-Phosphate

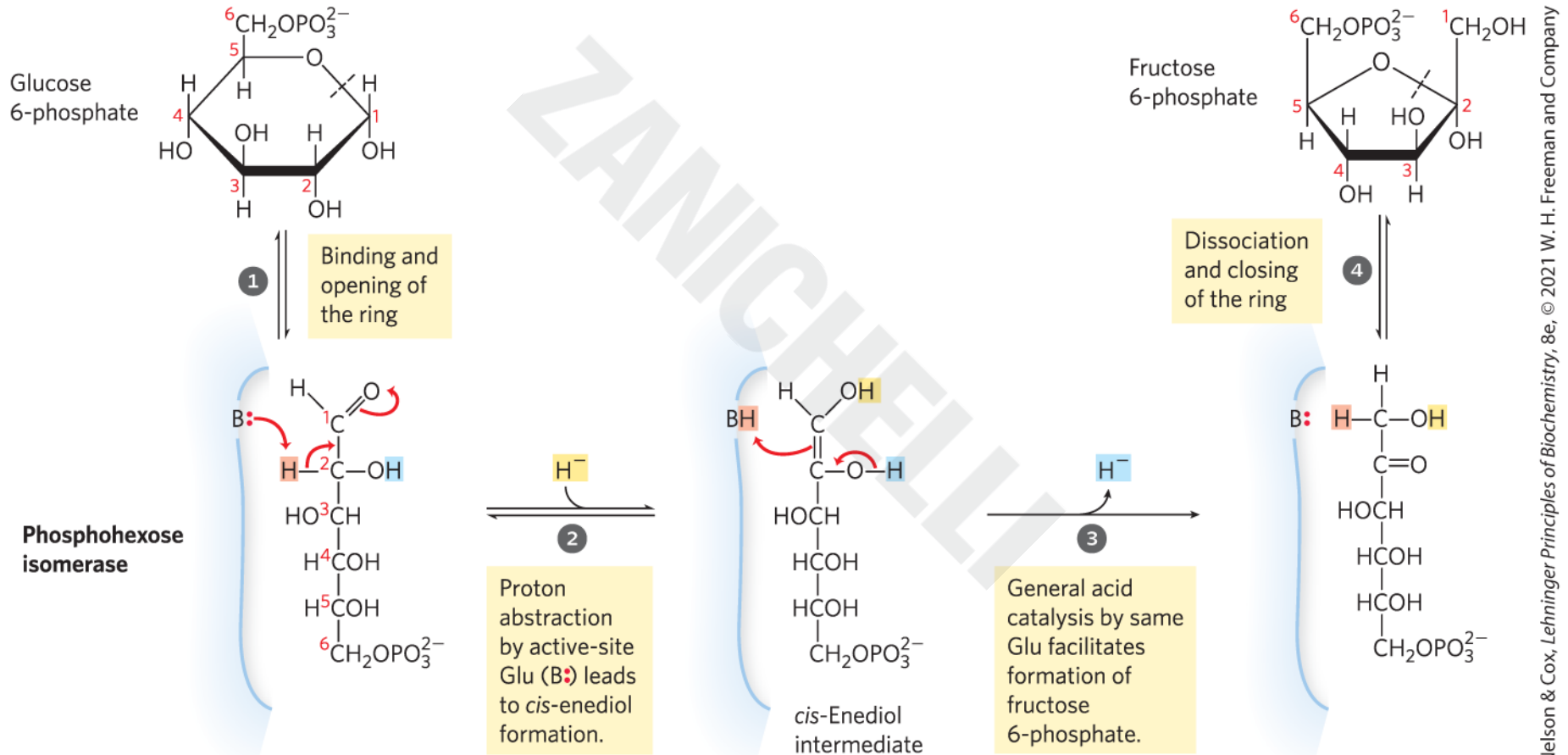
- **phosphohexose isomerase (phosphoglucose isomerase)** catalyzes the reversible isomerization of glucose 6-phosphate to fructose 6-phosphate
 - mechanism involves an enediol intermediate
 - reaction readily proceeds in either direction



$$\Delta G'^{\circ} = 1.7 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

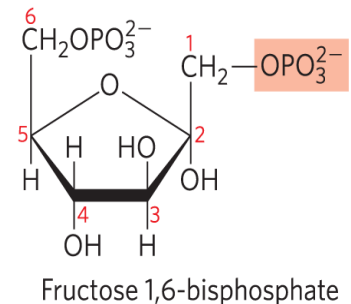
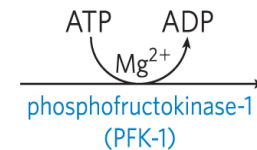
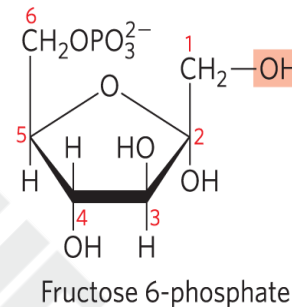
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The Phosphohexose Isomerase Reaction



Phosphorylation of Fructose 6-Phosphate to Fructose 1,6-Bisphosphate

- **phosphofructokinase-1 (PFK-1)** catalyzes the transfer of a phosphoryl group from ATP to fructose 6-phosphate to yield **fructose 1,6-bisphosphate**
 - essentially irreversible under cellular conditions
 - the first “committed” step in the glycolytic pathway



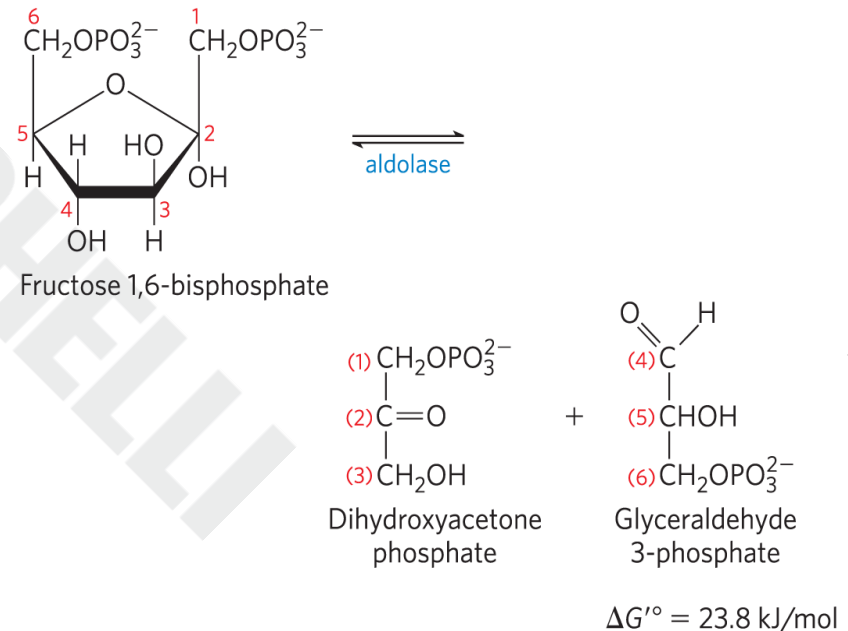
$$\Delta G'^{\circ} = -14.2 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Allosteric Regulation of Phosphofructokinase-1

- activity increases when:
 - ATP supply is depleted
 - ADP and AMP accumulate
- fructose 2,6-bisphosphate is a potent allosteric activator
- ribulose 5-phosphate indirectly activates

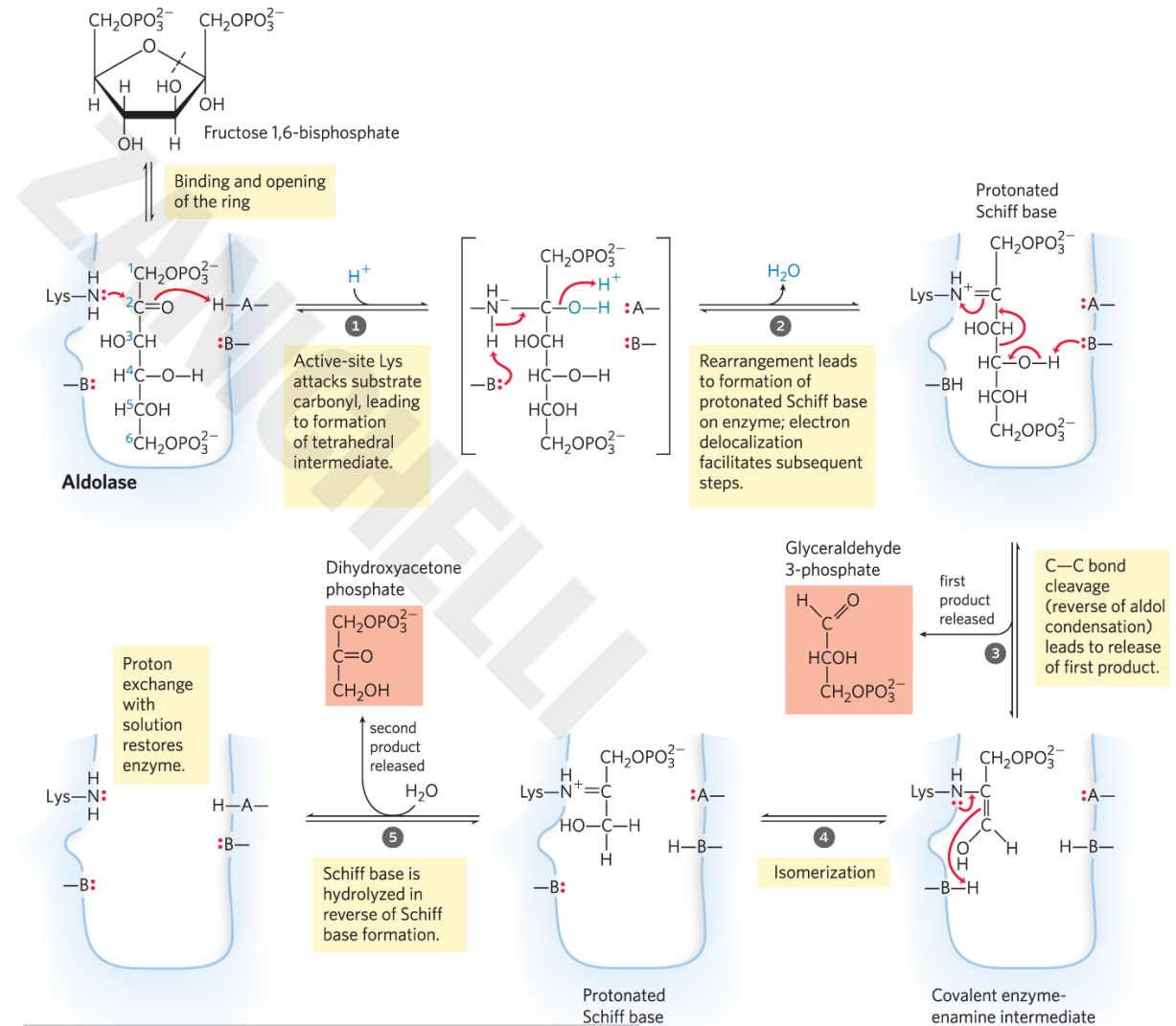
Cleavage of Fructose 1,6-Bisphosphate

- fructose 1,6-bisphosphate aldolase (aldolase) catalyzes a reverse aldol condensation and cleaves fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to yield **glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate** and **dihydroxyacetone phosphate**
 - reversible because reactant concentrations are low in the cell



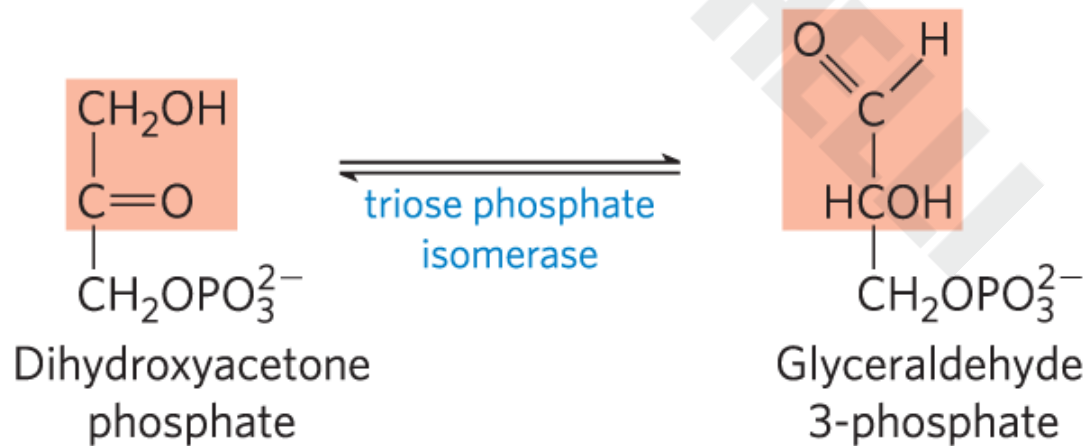
The Class I Aldolase Reaction

- Class I = found in animals and plants
- Class II = found in fungi and bacteria
 - do not form the Schiff base intermediate



Interconversion of the Triose Phosphates

- **triose phosphate isomerase** converts dihydroxyacetone phosphate to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate
 - reversible
 - final step of the preparatory phase of glycolysis

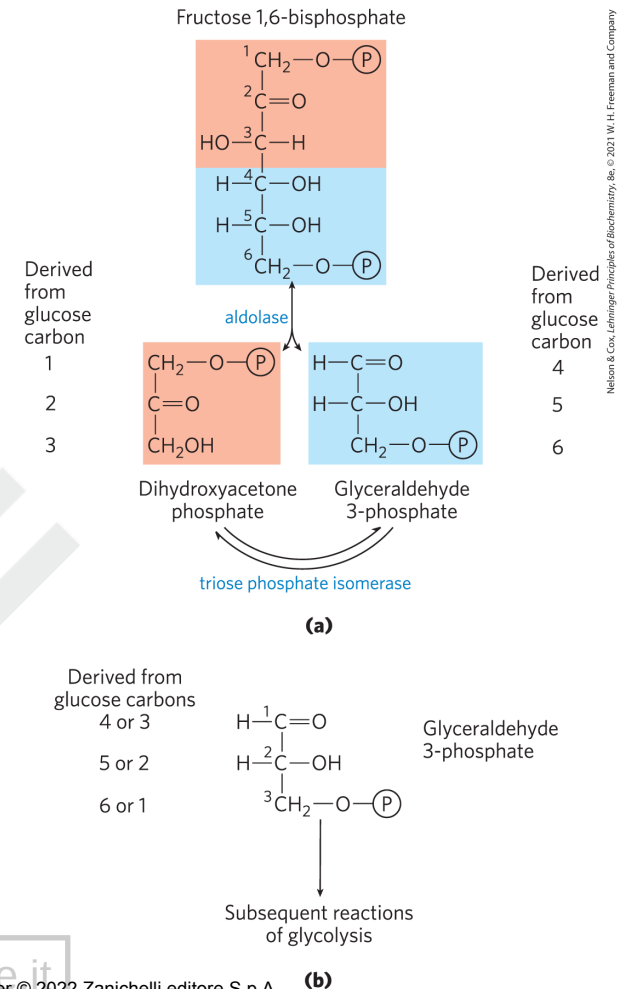


$$\Delta G'^{\circ} = 7.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

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Fate of the Glucose Carbons in the Formation of Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate

- after step 5 of glycolysis, the carbon atoms derived from C-1, C-2, and C-3 of the starting glucose are chemically indistinguishable from C-6, C-5, and C-4, respectively



The Payoff Phase of Glycolysis Yields ATP and NADH

- in the payoff phase of glycolysis:
 - each of the two molecules of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate undergoes oxidation at C-1
 - some energy from the oxidation reaction is conserved in the form of one NADH and two ATP per triose phosphate oxidized

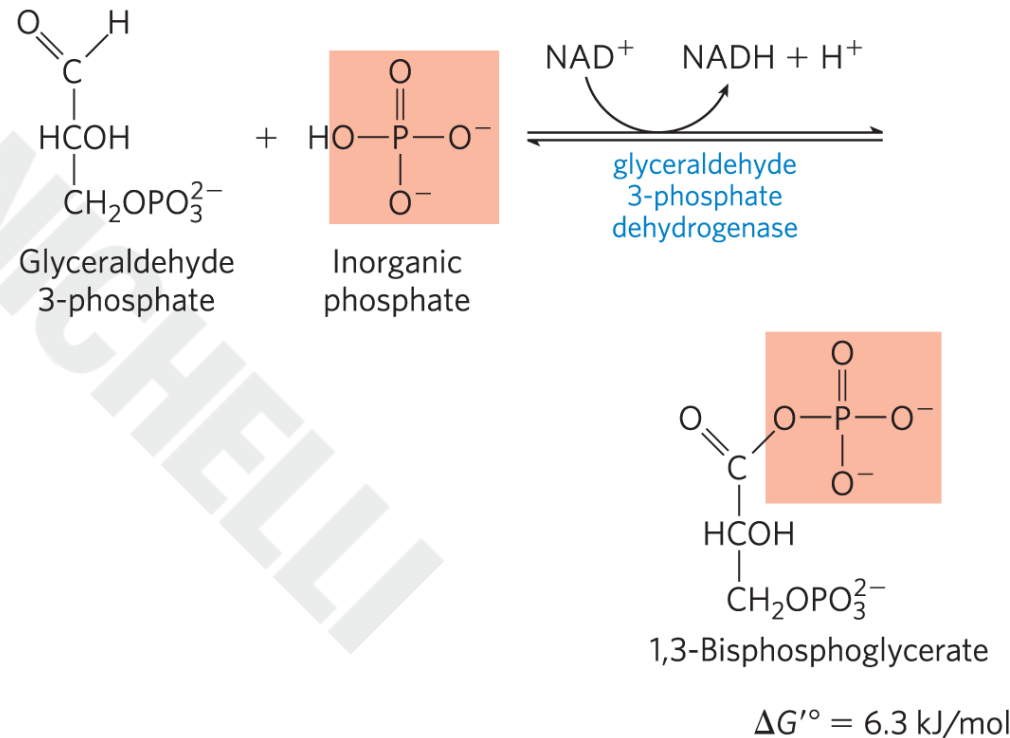
Principle 1 (5 of 7)

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Oxidation of Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate to 1,3-Bisphosphoglycerate

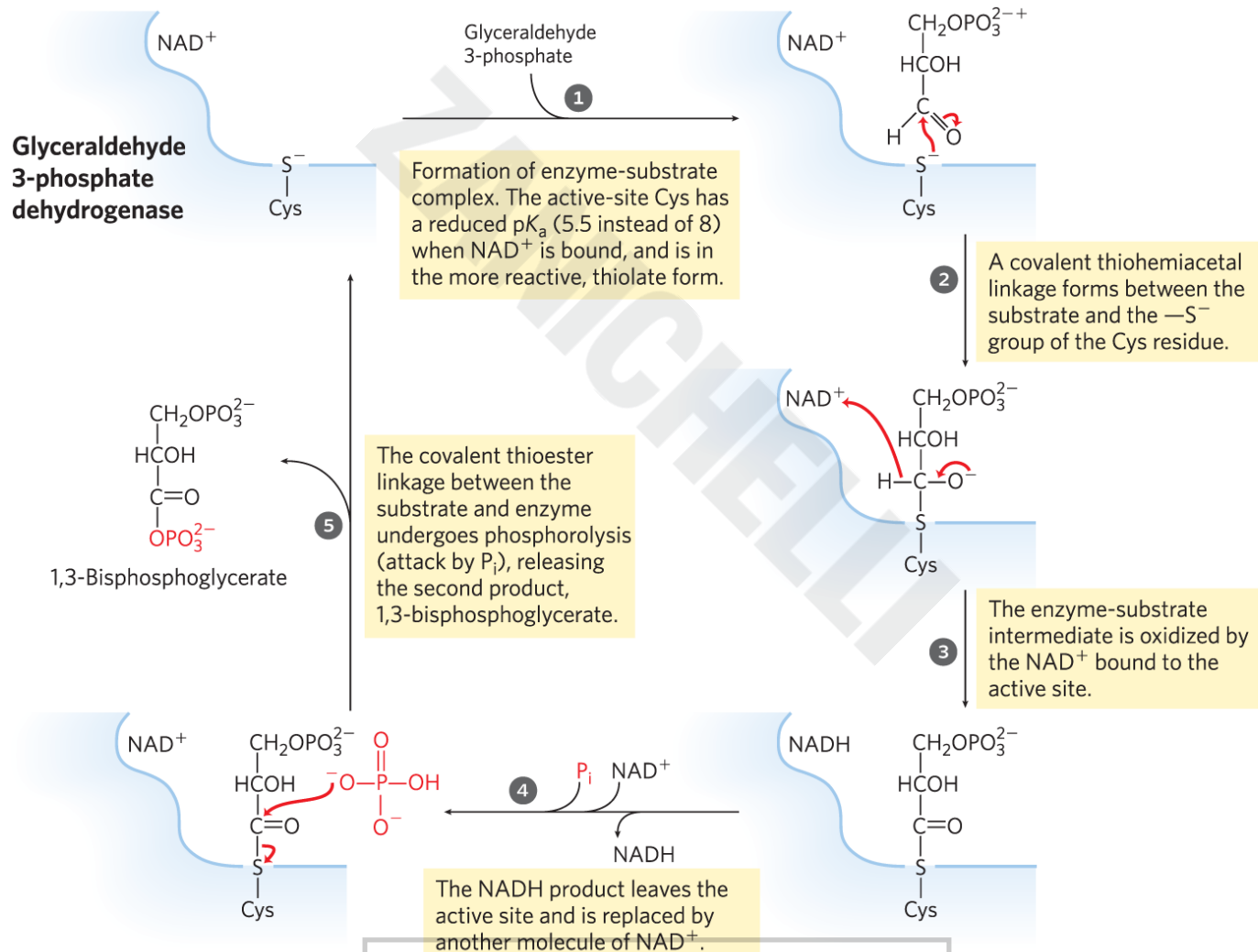
- glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase catalyzes the oxidation glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate to **1,3-bisphosphoglycerate**
 - energy-conserving reaction



The First Step of the Payoff Phase is an Energy-Conserving Reaction

- formation of the **acyl phosphate** group at C-1 of 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate conserves the free energy of oxidation
- acyl phosphates have a very high standard free energy of hydrolysis ($\Delta G'^{\circ} = -49.3 \text{ kJ/mol}$)

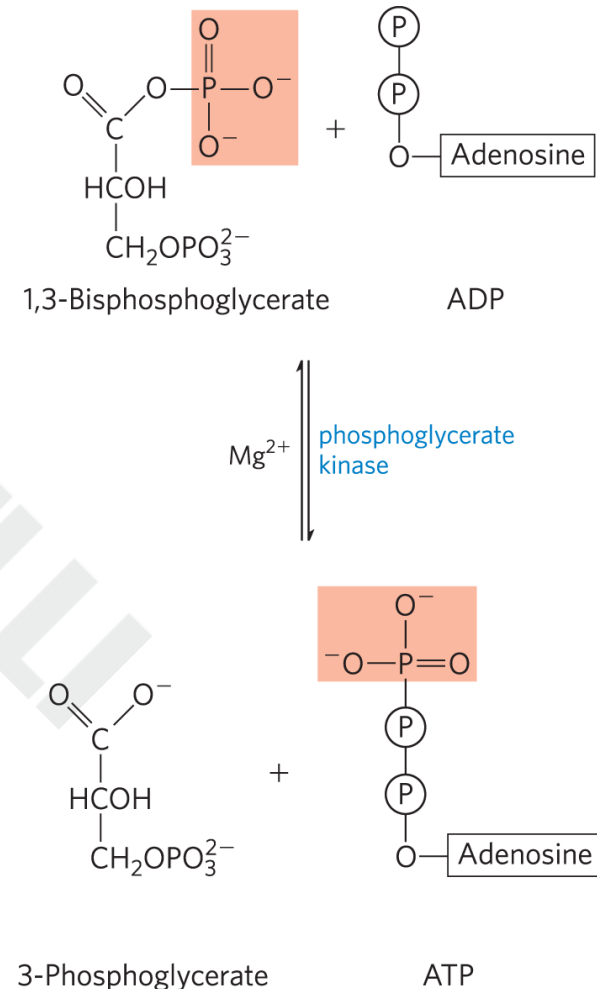
The Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase Reaction



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Phosphoryl Transfer from 1,3-Bisphosphoglycerate to ADP

- phosphoglycerate kinase transfers the high-energy phosphoryl group from the carboxyl group of 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate to ADP, forming ATP and 3-phosphoglycerate

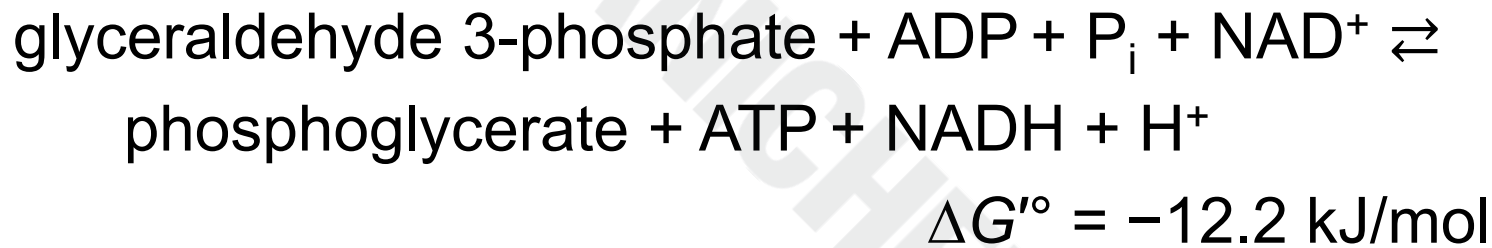


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$$\Delta G'^{\circ} = -18.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Steps 6 and 7 of Glycolysis Constitute an Energy-Coupling Process

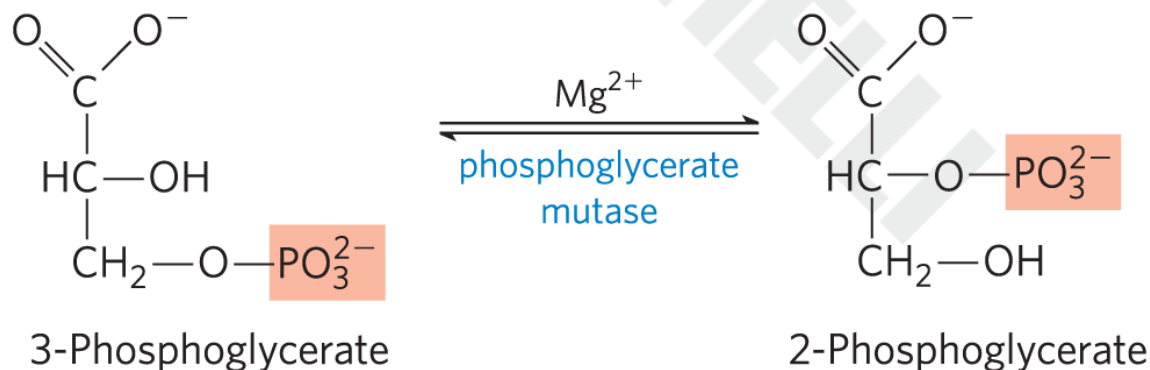
- the sum of the two reactions is:



- substrate-level phosphorylation** = the formation of ATP by phosphoryl group transfer from a substrate
 - different from **respiration-linked phosphorylation**

Conversion of 3-Phosphoglycerate to 2-Phosphoglycerate

- **phosphoglycerate mutase** catalyzes a reversible shift of the phosphoryl group between C-2 and C-3 of glycerate
 - requires Mg^{2+}

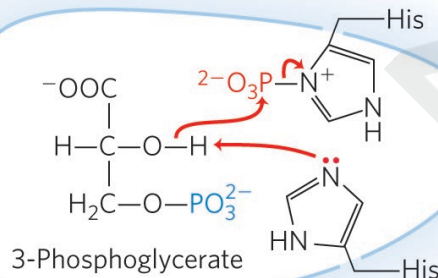


$$\Delta G'^{\circ} = 4.4 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

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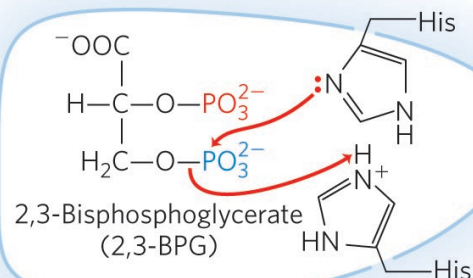
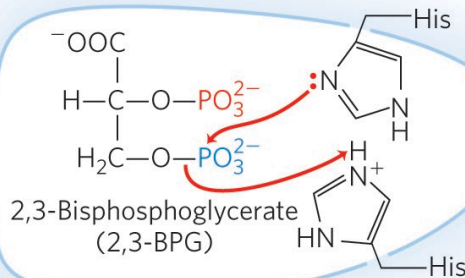
The Phosphoglycerate Mutase Reaction

Phosphoglycerate mutase



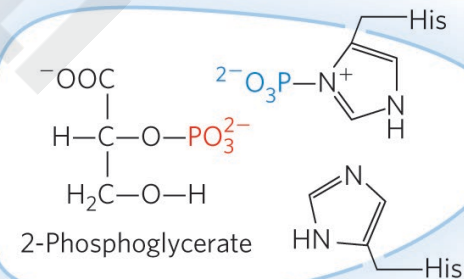
1

Phosphoryl transfer occurs between an active-site His and C-2 (OH) of the substrate. A second active-site His acts as general base catalyst.



2

Phosphoryl transfer from C-3 of the substrate to the first active-site His. The second active-site His acts as general acid catalyst.



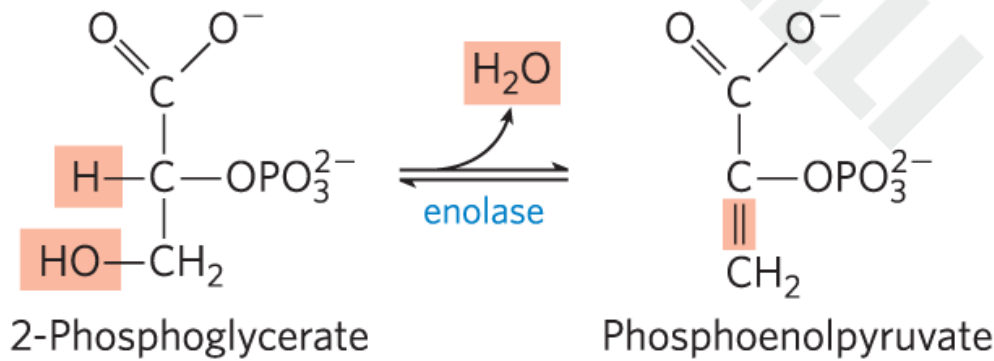
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Glycolysis is a nearly universal 10-step metabolic pathway for producing ATP by the oxidation of glucose. In this process, two molecules of ATP are invested to activate glucose, but the products of the pathway include four ATP, as well as NADH (a form of reducing power) and the triose pyruvate, which can be metabolized further in other pathways.

Dehydration of 2-Phosphoglycerate to Phosphoenolpyruvate

- **enolase** promotes reversible removal of a molecule of water from 2-phosphoglycerate to yield **phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP)**
 - energy-conserving reaction
 - mechanism involves a Mg^{2+} -stabilized enolic intermediate

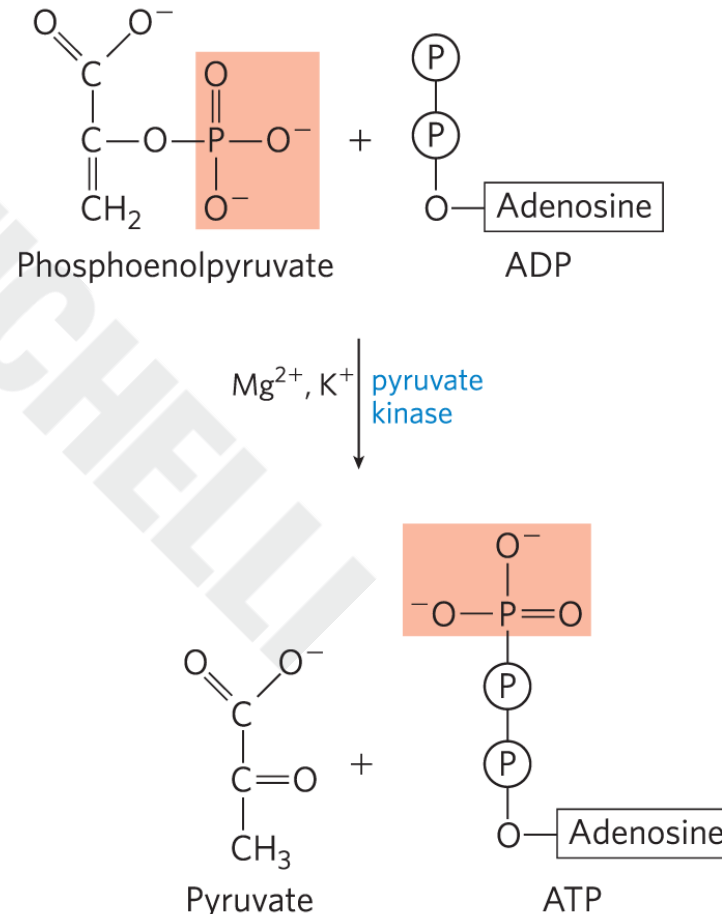


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$$\Delta G'^{\circ} = 7.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Transfer of the Phosphoryl Group from Phosphoenolpyruvate to ADP

- **pyruvate kinase** catalyzes the transfer of the phosphoryl group from phosphoenolpyruvate to ADP, yielding **pyruvate**
 - requires K^+ and either Mg^{2+} or Mn^{2+}

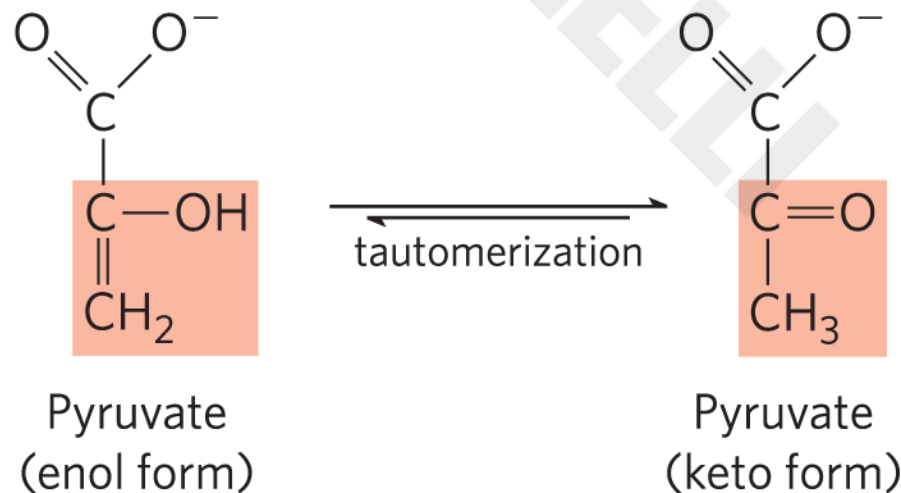


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$$\Delta G'^{\circ} = -31.4 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

Pyruvate in its Enol Form Spontaneously Tautomerizes to its Keto Form

- **pyruvate kinase** catalyzes the transfer of the phosphoryl group from phosphoenolpyruvate to ADP, yielding **pyruvate**
 - requires K^+ and either Mg^{2+} or Mn^{2+}



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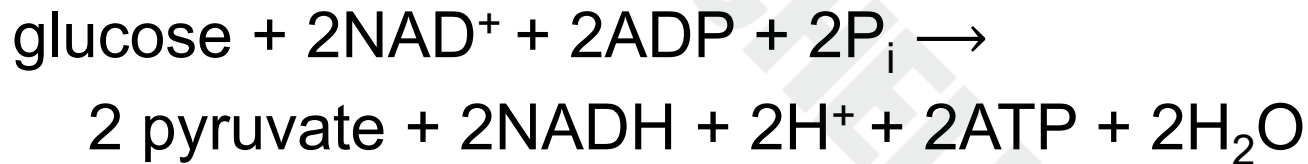
Principle 1 (7 of 7)

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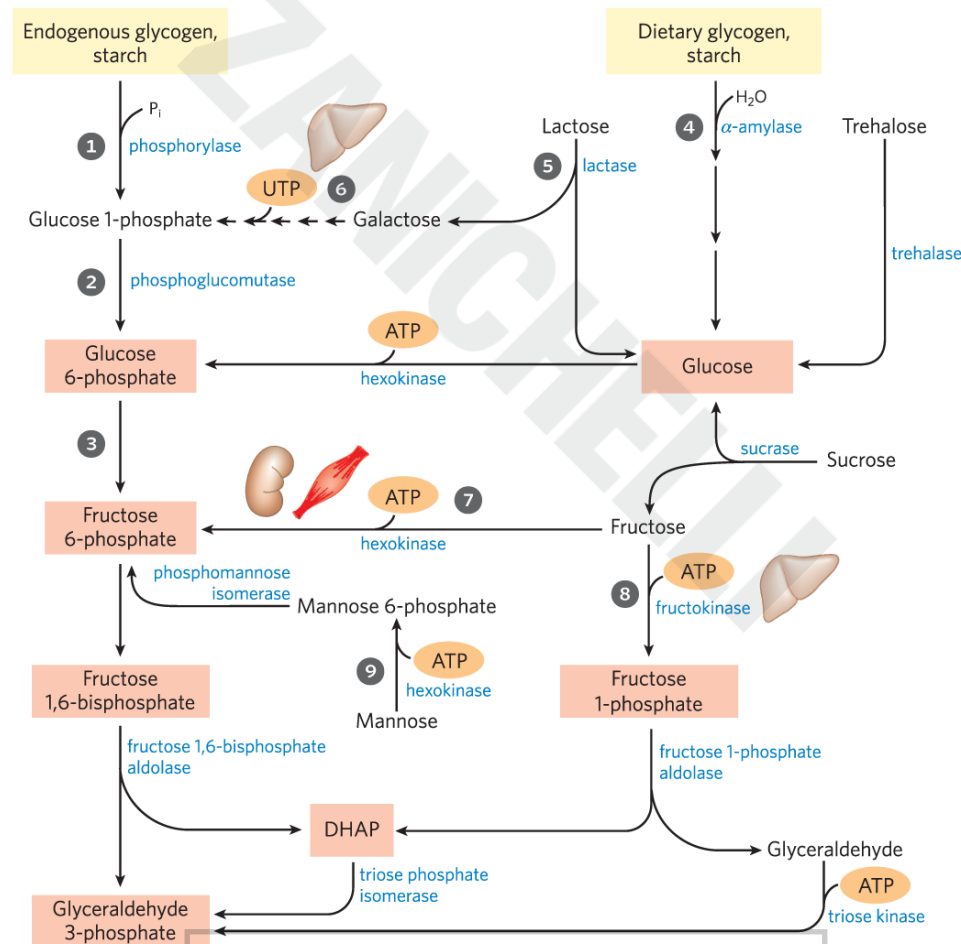
The Overall Balance Sheet Shows a Net Gain of Two ATP and Two NADH Per Glucose

- subtracting the two ATP spent in the preparatory phase, the net equation for the overall process is:



14.2 Feeder Pathways for Glycolysis

Entry of Dietary Glycogen, Starch, Disaccharides, and Hexoses into the Preparatory Stage of Glycolysis



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Principle 2 (2 of 3)

Glucose and other hexoses and hexose phosphates obtained from stored polysaccharides or dietary carbohydrates feed into the glycolytic pathway. By using a common pathway for a number of starting materials, the cell economizes on the number of enzymes that must be synthesized and simplifies the regulation of the common pathway.

Endogenous Glycogen and Starch Are Degraded by Phosphorolysis

- **glycogen phosphorylase** = mobilizes glycogen stored in animal tissues and microorganisms by a phosphorolytic reaction to yield glucose 1-phosphate
- **starch phosphorylase** = mobilizes starch by a phosphorolytic reaction

Phosphoglycomutase

- **phosphoglycomutase** = catalyzes the reversible reaction glucose 1-phosphate $\rightleftharpoons$ glucose 6-phosphate
 - glucose 6-phosphate can continue through glycolysis or enter another pathway
- **mutase** = enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of a functional group from one position to another in the same molecule
 - subclass of **isomerases** (enzymes that interconvert stereoisomers or structural or positional isomers)

Dietary Polysaccharides and Disaccharides

- **α -amylase** = salivary and small intestine enzyme that hydrolyzes the internal ($\alpha 1 \rightarrow 4$) glycosidic linkages of starch and glycogen, producing di- and trisaccharides
- pancreatic **α -amylase** yields mainly maltose, maltotriose, and limit **dextrins** (fragments of amylopectin containing ($\alpha 1 \rightarrow 6$) branch points, which are removed by limit **dextrinases**)

Hydrolysis of Disaccharides

- membrane-bound hydrolases in the intestinal brush border hydrolyze disaccharides:



- monosaccharides pass through intestinal cells to the bloodstream, which transports them to the liver or other tissues

Cellulase

- **cellulase** = attacks the ($\beta 1 \rightarrow 4$) glycosidic bonds of cellulose
 - absent in most animals
 - microorganisms produce cellulase

Lactose Digestion and Lactose Intolerance

- lactase = converts lactose to glucose and galactose
 - present in infants but often absent in adults, producing lactose intolerance
- **lactase persistence** phenotype = production of lactase into adulthood
- **lactose intolerance** = inability to digest lactose due to the disappearance of lactase in adulthood
 - causes abdominal cramps and diarrhea

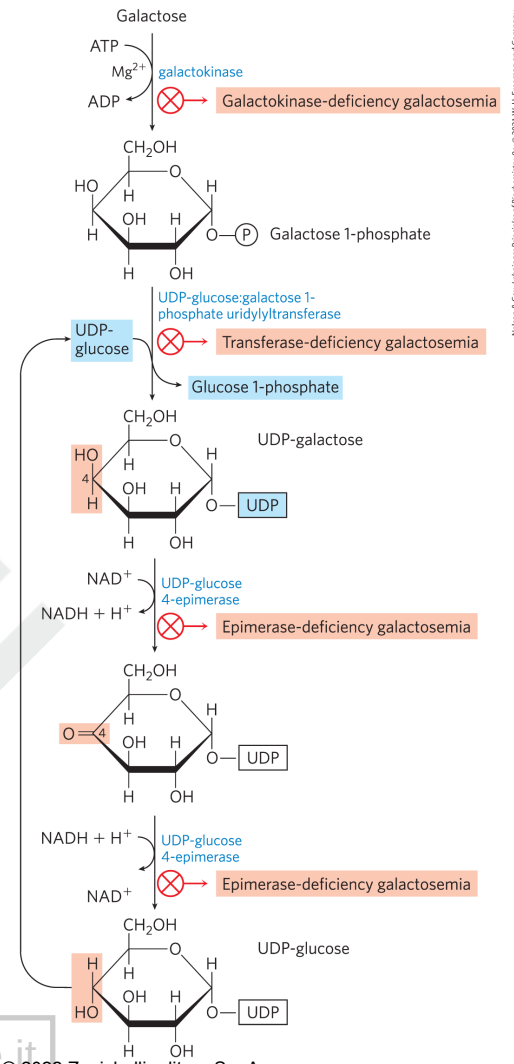
Galactose Metabolism and Disease

- galactose = product of lactose hydrolysis
 - important component in the infant diet
- **galactokinase** = uses ATP to phosphorylate galactose at C-1



Conversion of Galactose to Glucose 1-Phosphate

- conversion proceeds through UDP-galactose and UDP-glucose intermediates
- galactosemia** diseases = caused by a genetic defect in enzymes of this pathway
 - treatment involves carefully controlling dietary galactose



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Principle 2 (3 of 3)

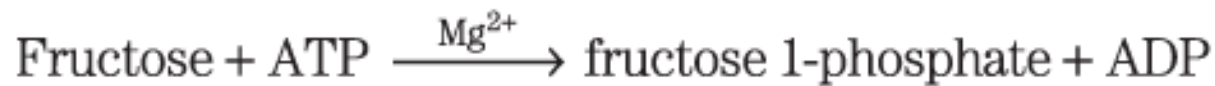
Glucose and other hexoses and hexose phosphates obtained from stored polysaccharides or dietary carbohydrates feed into the glycolytic pathway. By using a common pathway for a number of starting materials, the cell economizes on the number of enzymes that must be synthesized and simplifies the regulation of the common pathway.

Fructose and Mannose

- fructose and mannose can be phosphorylated and funneled into glycolysis
- hexokinase = phosphorylates fructose in the small intestine

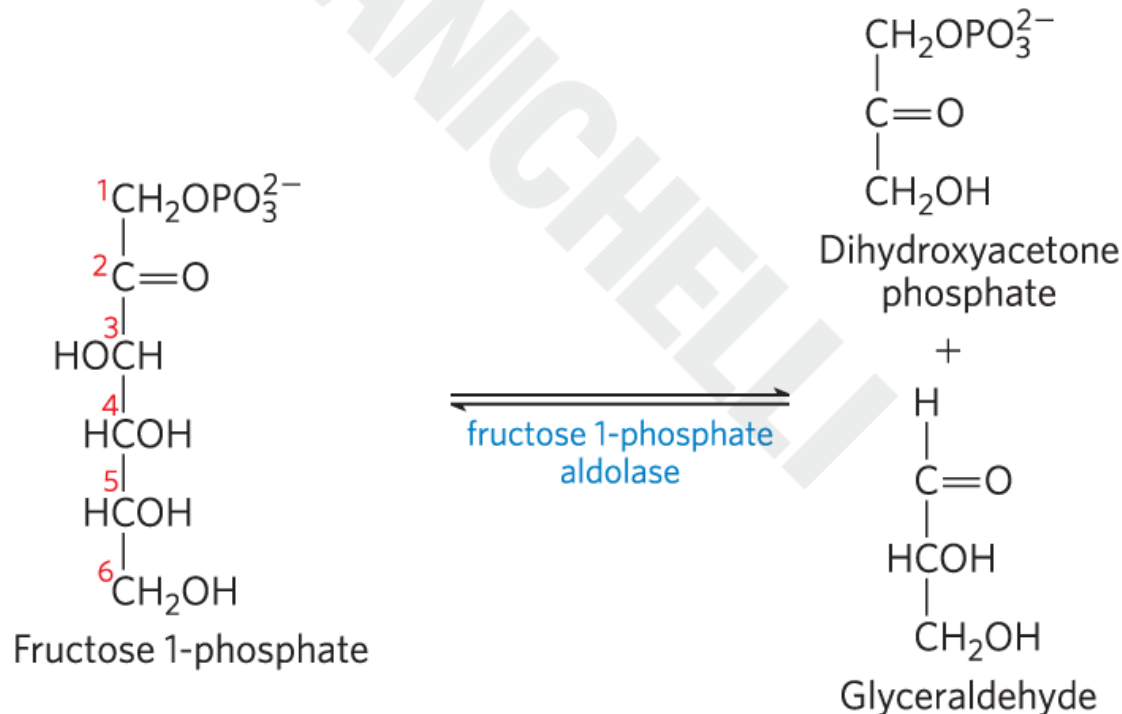


- **fructose 1-phosphate aldolase** = phosphorylates fructose in the liver



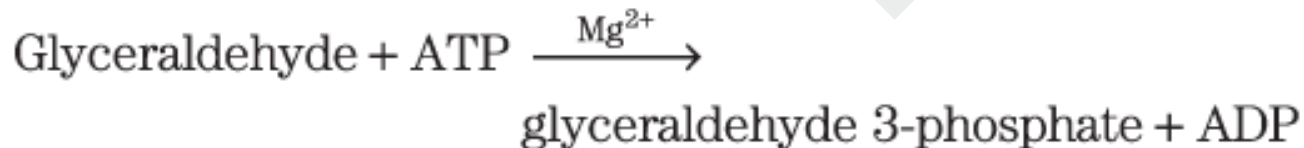
Fructose 1-Phosphate Aldolase

- fructose 1-phosphate aldolase** = cleaves fructose 1-phosphate to glyceraldehyde and dihydroxyacetone phosphate



Products of Fructose 1-Phosphate Hydrolysis Enter Glycolysis as Glyceraldehyde 3-Phosphate

- triose phosphate isomerase = converts dihydroxyacetone phosphate to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate
- **triose kinase** = uses ATP to phosphorylate glyceraldehyde to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate



Mannose Enters Glycolysis as Fructose 6-Phosphate

- **hexokinase** = phosphorylates mannose at C-6



- **phosphohexose isomerase** = converts mannose 6-phosphate to fructose 6-phosphate

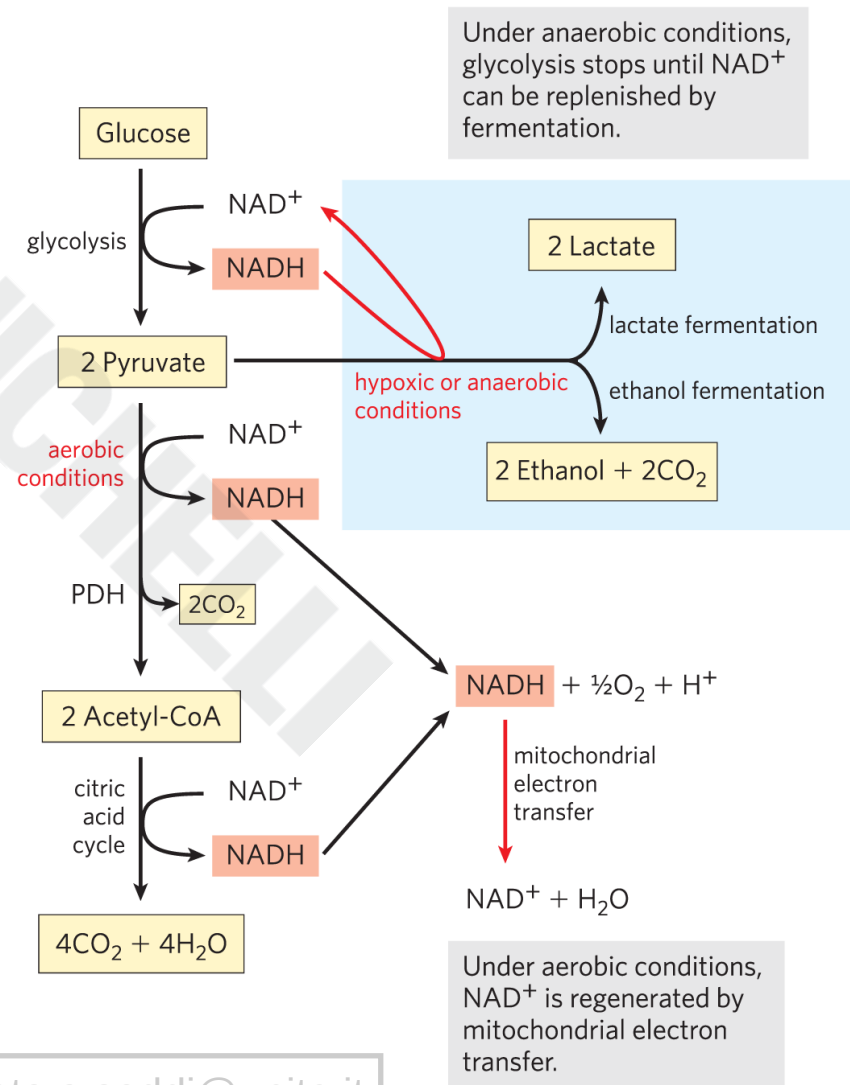
14.3 Fates of Pyruvate

Principle 3 (2 of 7)

Pyruvate formed under anaerobic conditions is reduced to lactate with electrons from NADH, recycling NADH to NAD⁺ and allowing continued glycolysis in the processes of lactate or alcohol fermentation. Manipulation of the fermentable material and the microorganisms present allows the synthesis of a variety of industrial products and foods.

Three Catabolic Fates of Pyruvate

- NADH must be recycled to regenerate NAD^+
- under aerobic conditions, pyruvate is oxidized to acetyl-CoA
- under anaerobic conditions or low oxygen condition (**hypoxia**), pyruvate is reduced to lactate or ethanol



Fermentation

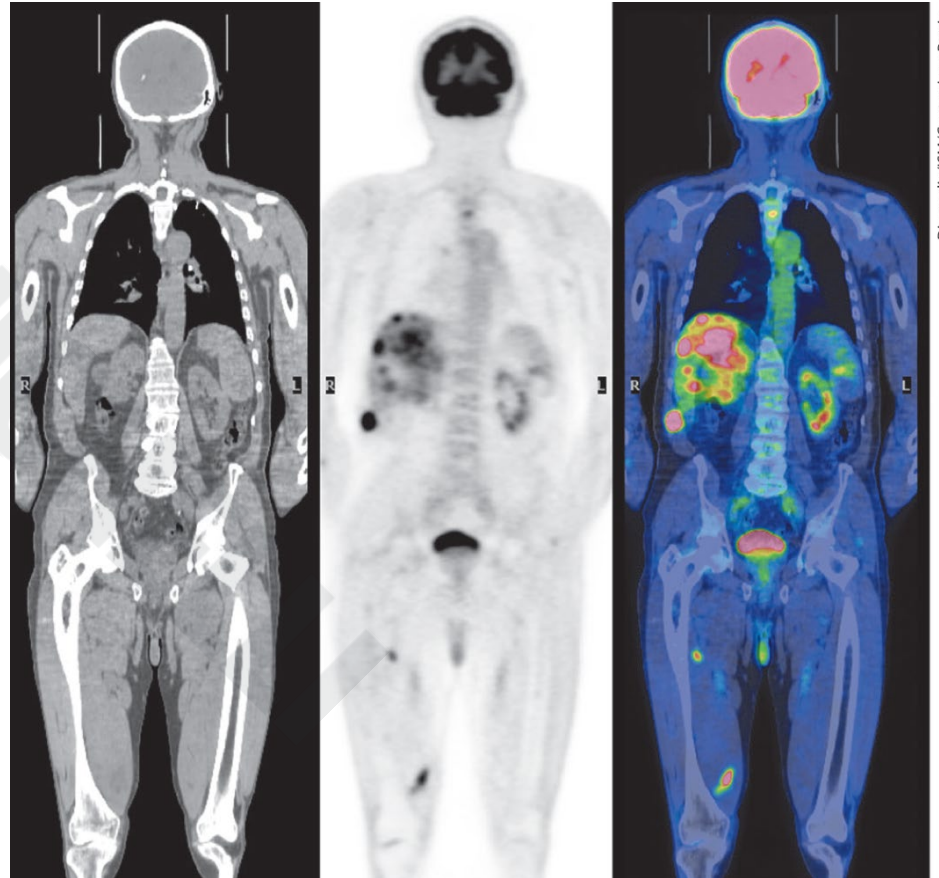
- **fermentation** = general term for processes that extract energy (as ATP) but do not consume oxygen or change the concentrations of NAD^+ or NADH
- **lactic acid fermentation** = pyruvate accepts electrons from NADH and is reduced to lactate while regenerating the NAD^+ necessary for glycolysis
- **ethanol (alcohol) fermentation** = pyruvate is further catabolized to ethanol

The Pasteur and Warburg Effects Are Due to Dependence on Glycolysis Alone for ATP Production

- “Pasteur effect” = effect by which the rate and total amount of glucose consumption under anaerobic conditions is many times greater than under aerobic conditions
 - occurs because the ATP yield from glycolysis alone is much smaller (2 ATP per glucose) than complete oxidation to CO_2 (30 or 32 ATP per glucose)

The Warburg Effect

- “Warburg effect” = the observation that tumor cells have high rates of glycolysis, with fermentation of glucose to lactate, even in the presence of oxygen
 - the basis of PET scanning used to diagnose tumors

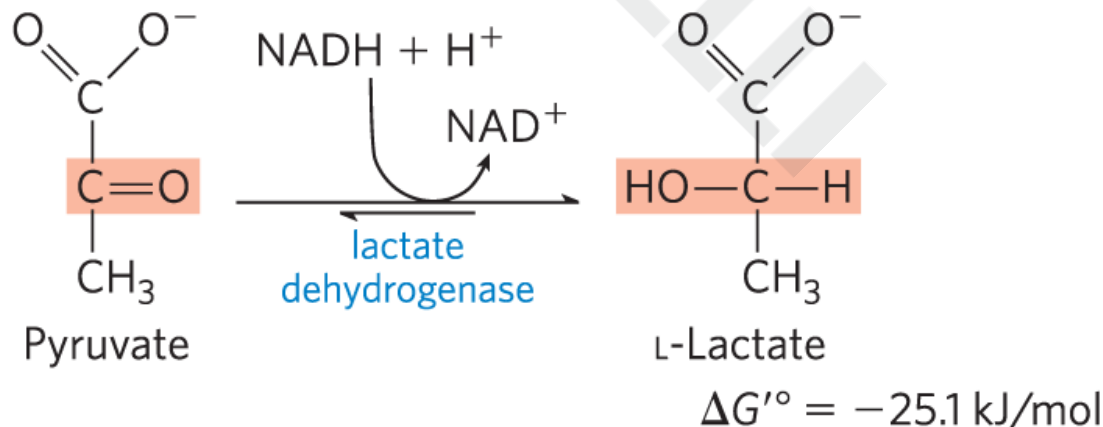


Principle 3 (3 of 7)

Pyruvate formed under anaerobic conditions is reduced to lactate with electrons from NADH, recycling NADH to NAD⁺ and allowing continued glycolysis in the processes of lactate or alcohol fermentation. Manipulation of the fermentable material and the microorganisms present allows the synthesis of a variety of industrial products and foods.

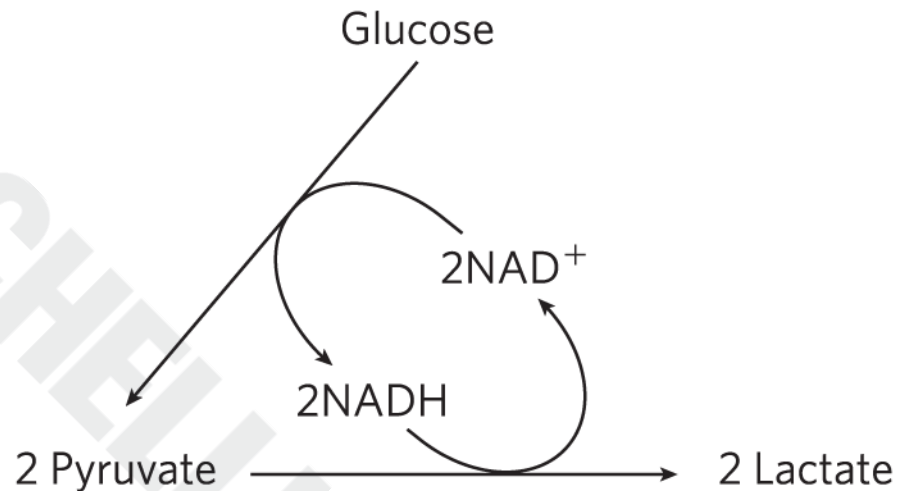
Pyruvate Is the Terminal Electron Acceptor in Lactic Acid Fermentation

- organisms can regenerate NAD^+ by transferring electrons from NADH to pyruvate, forming **lactate**
- lactate dehydrogenase** = catalyzes the reduction of pyruvate to lactate



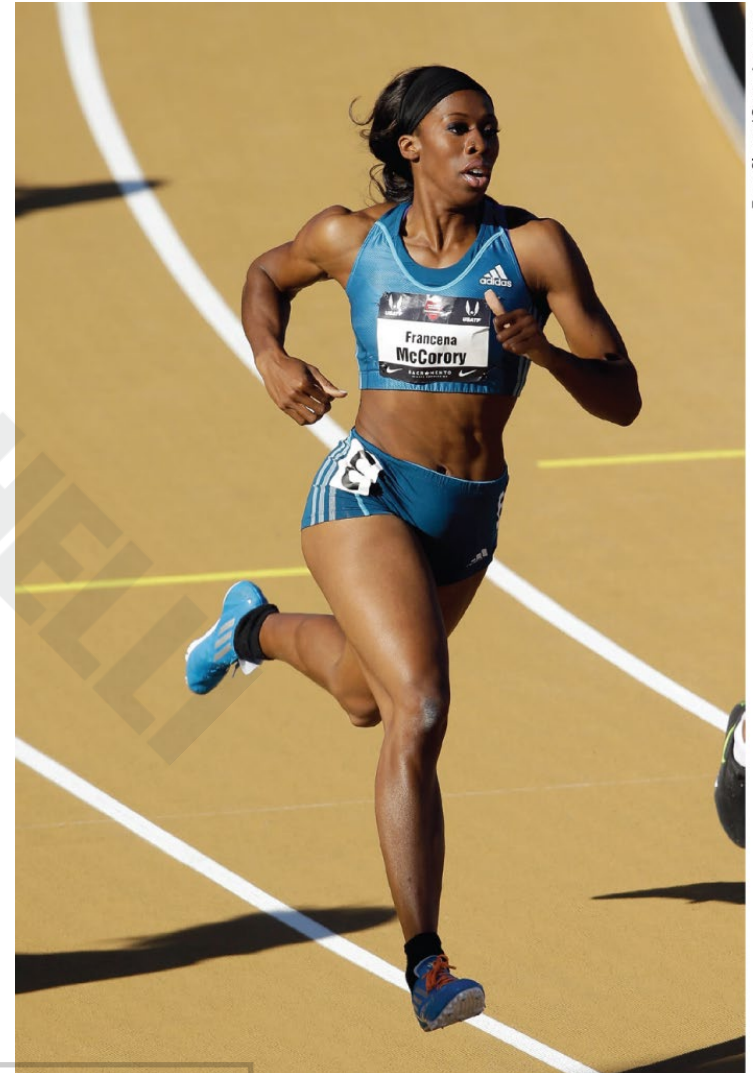
Reduction of Pyruvate to Lactate Regenerates NAD^+

- glycolysis converts 2NAD^+ to 2NADH
- reduction of pyruvate to lactate regenerates 2NAD^+
- there is no net change in NAD^+ or NADH



Lactate Can Be Recycled

- lactate is carried in blood to the liver, where it is converted to glucose during recovery
- acidification resulting from ionization of lactic acid in muscle and blood limits the period of vigorous activity, such as sprinting

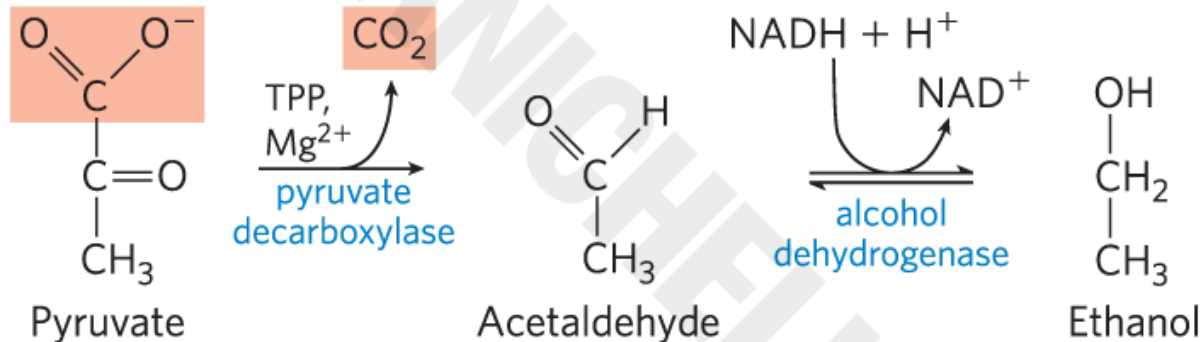


Principle 3 (4 of 7)

Pyruvate formed under anaerobic conditions is reduced to lactate with electrons from NADH, recycling NADH to NAD⁺ and allowing continued glycolysis in the processes of lactate or alcohol fermentation. Manipulation of the fermentable material and the microorganisms present allows the synthesis of a variety of industrial products and foods.

Ethanol Is the Reduced Product in Ethanol Fermentation

- yeast and other microorganisms regenerate NAD^+ by reducing pyruvate to ethanol and CO_2

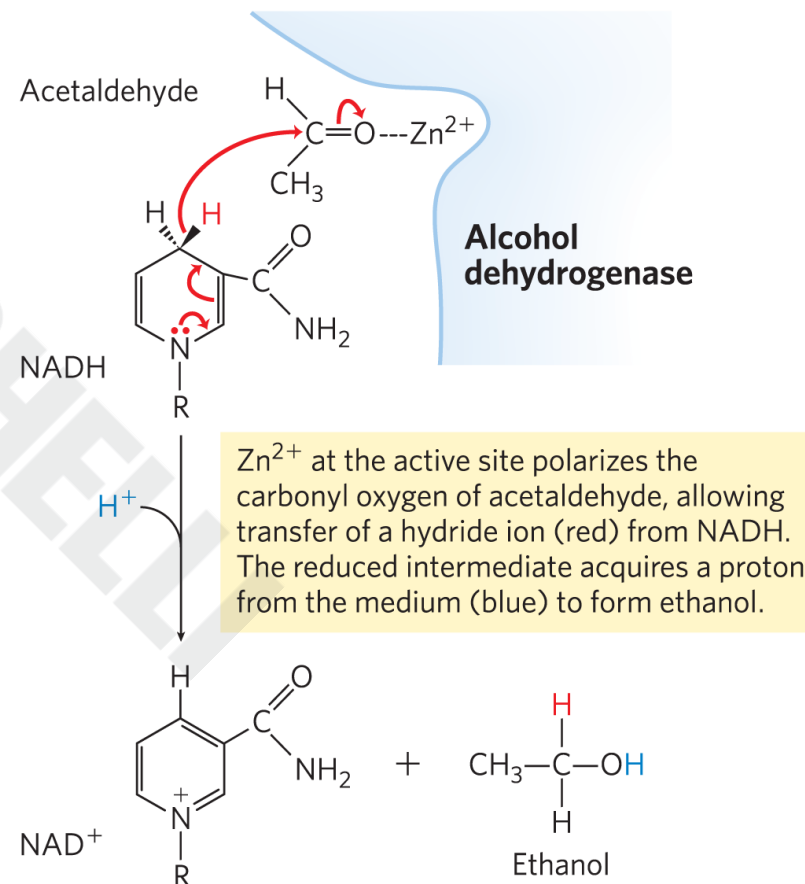


- the overall equation is:



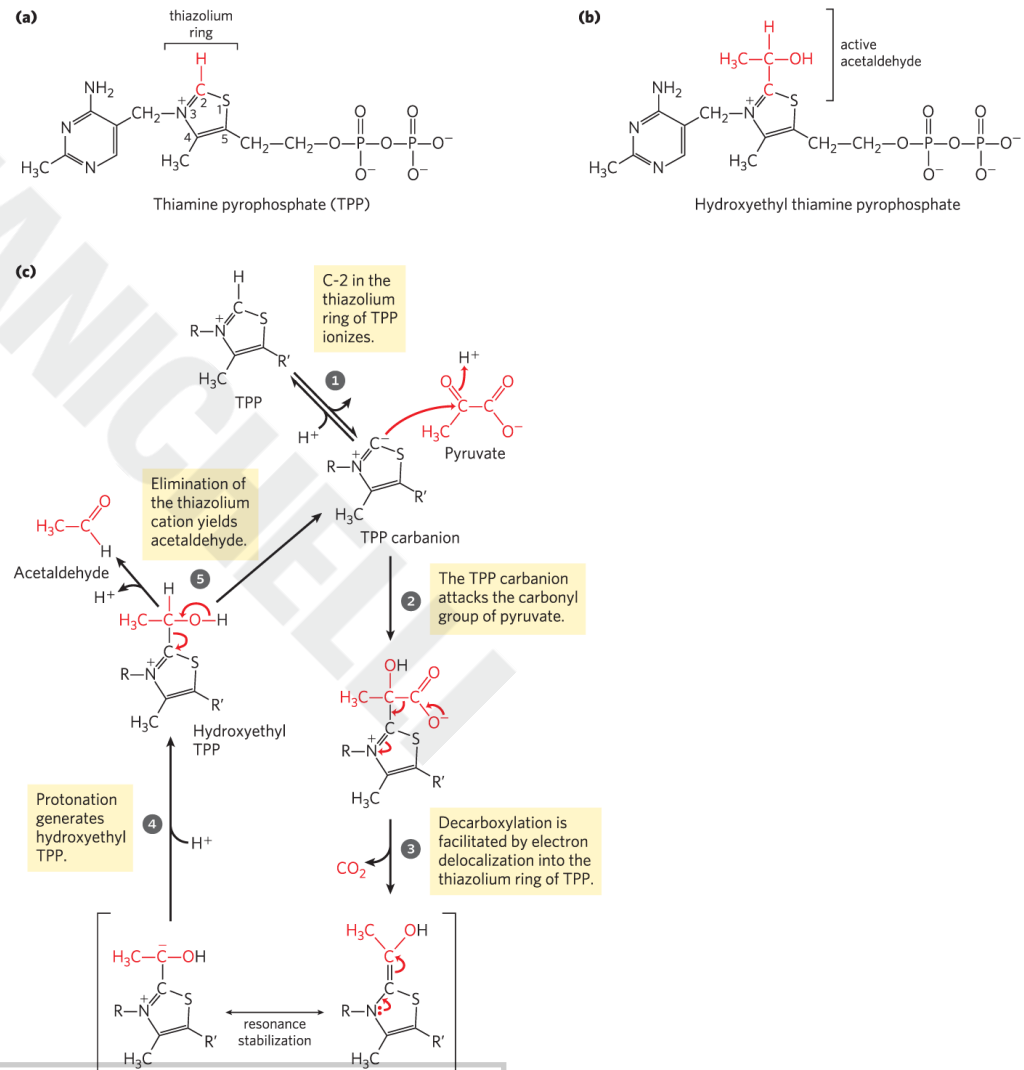
Pyruvate Decarboxylase and Alcohol Dehydrogenase Reactions

- **pyruvate decarboxylase** = catalyzes the irreversible decarboxylation of pyruvate to acetaldehyde
 - requires Mg^{2+} and the coenzyme thiamine pyrophosphate
- **alcohol dehydrogenase** = catalyzes the reduction of acetaldehyde to ethanol



Thiamine Pyrophosphate (TPP)

- thiamine pyrophosphate = coenzyme derived from vitamin B₁
 - the thiazolium ring plays an important role in the cleavage of bonds adjacent to a carbonyl group



Some TPP-Dependent Reactions

TABLE 14-1 Some TPP-Dependent Reactions

Enzyme	Pathway(s)	Bond cleaved	Bond formed
Pyruvate decarboxylase	Ethanol fermentation	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ \parallel \quad \parallel \\ \text{R}^1-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{O}^- \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}^1-\text{C}-\text{H} \end{array}$
Pyruvate dehydrogenase α -Ketoglutarate dehydrogenase	Synthesis of acetyl-CoA Citric acid cycle	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ \parallel \quad \parallel \\ \text{R}^2-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{O}^- \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{R}^2-\text{C}-\text{S-CoA} \end{array}$
Transketolase	Carbon-assimilation reactions Pentose phosphate pathway	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{OH} \\ \parallel \quad \\ \text{R}^3-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{R}^4 \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{OH} \\ \parallel \quad \\ \text{R}^3-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{R}^5 \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$

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Fermentations Produce Some Common Foods and Industrial Chemicals

- certain microorganisms in food products ferment the carbohydrates and yield metabolic products that give the foods their characteristic forms, textures, and tastes
- the drop in pH preserves food from spoilage

Fermented Foods

- *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* ferments carbohydrates in milk to lactic acid to make yogurt
- *Propionibacterium freudenreichii* ferments milk to produce propionic acid and CO₂ to make Swiss cheese
- other examples: pickles, sauerkraut, sausage, soy sauce, kimchi, kefir, dahi, and kombucha

Principle 3 (6 of 7)

Pyruvate formed under anaerobic conditions is reduced to lactate with electrons from NADH, recycling NADH to NAD⁺ and allowing continued glycolysis in the processes of lactate or alcohol fermentation. Manipulation of the fermentable material and the microorganisms present allows the synthesis of a variety of industrial products and foods.

Fermented Beverages

- ethanol fermentation of carbohydrates in cereal grains by yeast glycolytic enzymes produces beer



vgajic/Getty Images.

Principle 3 (7 of 7)

Pyruvate formed under anaerobic conditions is reduced to lactate with electrons from NADH, recycling NADH to NAD⁺ and allowing continued glycolysis in the processes of lactate or alcohol fermentation. Manipulation of the fermentable material and the microorganisms present allows the synthesis of a variety of industrial products and foods.

Chemical Production by Fermentation

- *Clostridium acetobutyricum* ferments starch to butanol and acetone
 - this discovery opened the field of industrial fermentations
- other examples:
 - formic, acetic, propionic, butyric, and succinic acids
 - ethanol, glycerol, methanol, isopropanol, butanol, and butanediol
 - penicillin, streptomycin, and chloramphenicol

Fuel Production by Fermentation

- technology developed for large-scale production of alcoholic beverages can be applied to the production of ethanol as a renewable fuel
- fuel can be produced from relatively *inexpensive* and *renewable* resources

14.4 Gluconeogenesis

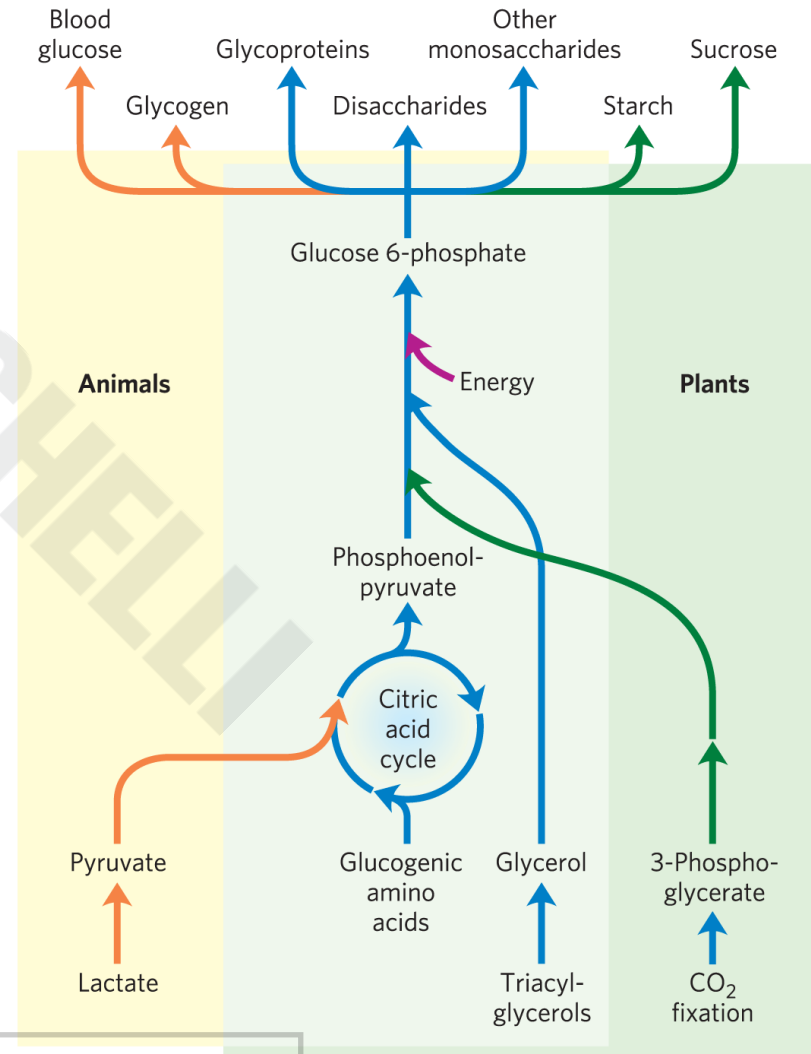
Principle 4 (2 of 5)

Gluconeogenesis is the synthesis of glucose from simpler precursors like pyruvate and lactate.

Although it uses seven of the ten enzymes that also act in glycolysis, gluconeogenesis must bypass three of the most exergonic steps in glycolysis with energetically favorable reactions unique to gluconeogenesis.

Gluconeogenesis

- **gluconeogenesis** = pathway that converts pyruvate and related three- and four-carbon compounds to glucose
- occurs in all animals, plants, fungi, and microorganisms
- mainly occurs in the liver in mammals

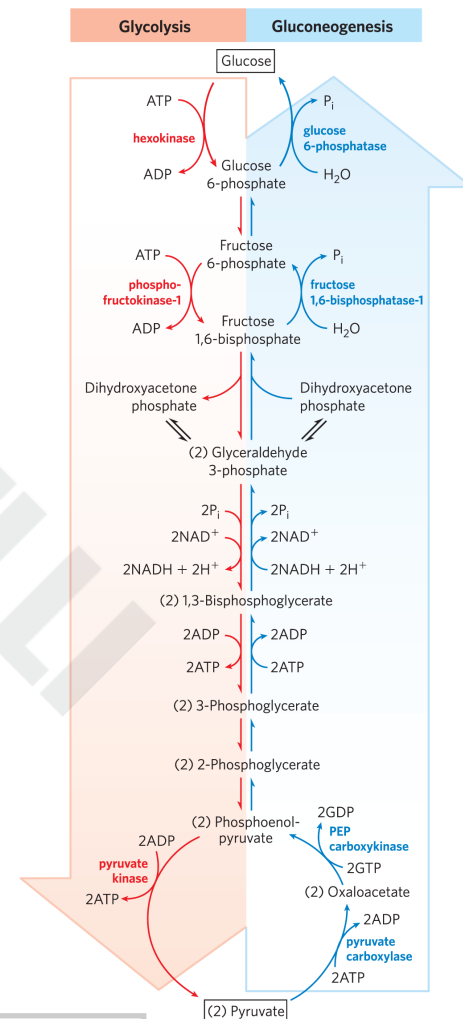


P4 Principle 4 (3 of 5)

Gluconeogenesis is the synthesis of glucose from simpler precursors like pyruvate and lactate.
Although it uses seven of the ten enzymes that also act in glycolysis, gluconeogenesis must bypass three of the most exergonic steps in glycolysis with energetically favorable reactions unique to gluconeogenesis.

Gluconeogenesis and Glycolysis Share Several Steps

- gluconeogenesis and glycolysis are not identical pathways running in opposite directions
- 3 glycolysis reactions are essentially irreversible in vivo and cannot be used in gluconeogenesis
 - must be bypassed with exergonic reactions



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Free-Energy Changes of Glycolytic Reactions

TABLE 14-2 Free-Energy Changes of Glycolytic Reactions in Erythrocytes			
Glycolytic reaction step		G° (kJ/mol)	G (kJ/mol)
1	Glucose + ATP $\rightarrow$ glucose 6-phosphate + ADP	-16.7	-33.4
2	Glucose 6-phosphate Δ fructose 6-phosphate	1.7	0 to 25
3	Fructose 6-phosphate + ATP $\rightarrow$ fructose 1,6-bisphosphate + ADP	-14.2	-22.2
4	Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate Δ dihydroxyacetone phosphate + glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate	23.8	-6 to 0
5	Dihydroxyacetone phosphate Δ glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate	7.5	0 to 4
6	Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate + P_i + NAD^+ $\rightarrow$ 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate + $NADH$ + H^+	6.3	-2 to 2
7	1,3-Bisphosphoglycerate + ADP Δ 3-phosphoglycerate + ATP	-18.8	0 to 2
8	3-Phosphoglycerate Δ 2-phosphoglycerate	4.4	0 to 0.8
9	3-Phosphoglycerate Δ phosphoenolpyruvate + H_2O	7.5	0 to 3.3
10	Phosphoenolpyruvate + ADP $\rightarrow$ pyruvate + ATP	-31.4	-16.7

Note: G° is the standard free-energy change, as defined in Chapter 13 (p. 468). G is the free-energy change calculated from the actual concentrations of glycolytic intermediates present under physiological conditions in erythrocytes, at pH 7. The glycolytic reactions bypassed in gluconeogenesis are shown in red. Biochemical equations are not necessarily balanced for H or charge (p. 478).

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- the essentially irreversible glycolytic reactions are characterized by a large negative ΔG

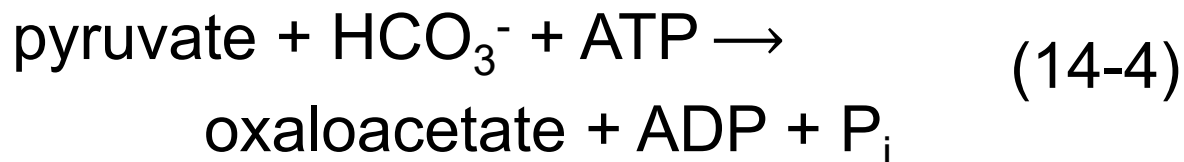
Principle 4 (4 of 5)

Gluconeogenesis is the synthesis of glucose from simpler precursors like pyruvate and lactate.

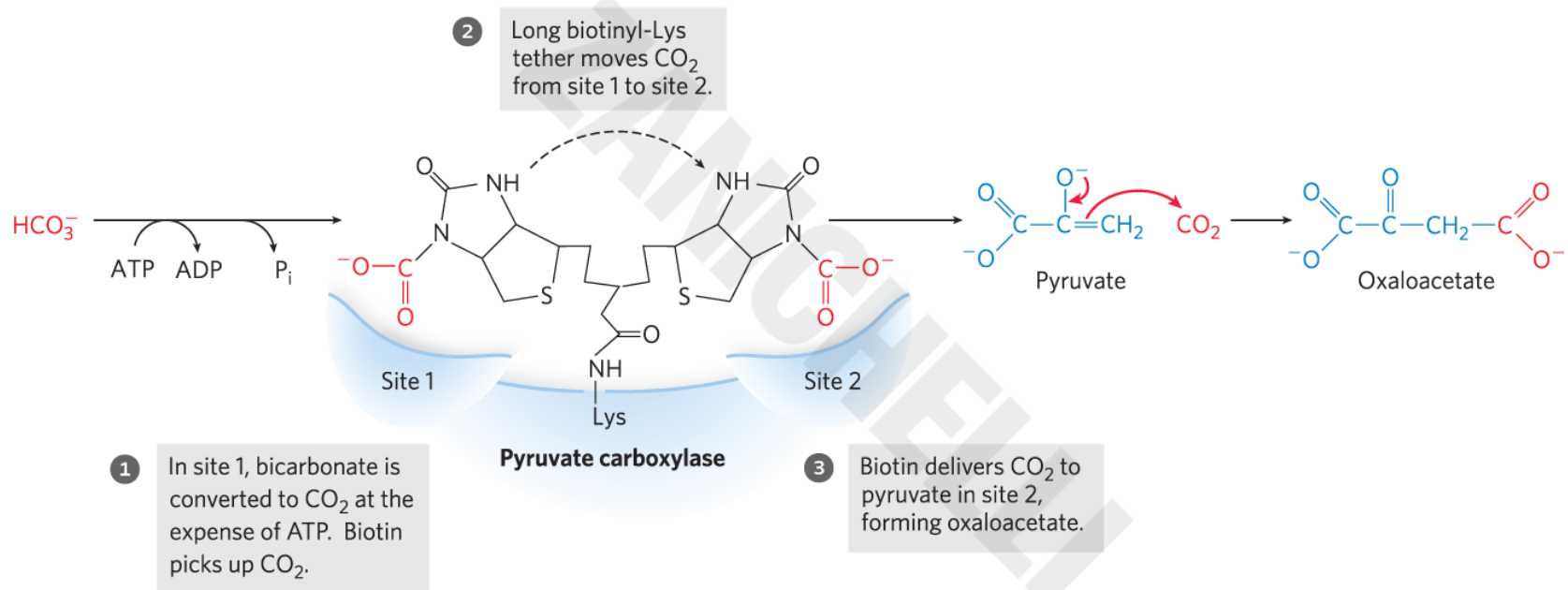
Although it uses seven of the ten enzymes that also act in glycolysis, gluconeogenesis must bypass three of the most exergonic steps in glycolysis with energetically favorable reactions unique to gluconeogenesis.

The First Bypass: Conversion of Pyruvate to Phosphoenolpyruvate Requires Two Exergonic Reactions

- pyruvate is transported from the cytosol into mitochondria or generated from alanine within mitochondria by transamination
- **pyruvate carboxylase** = mitochondrial enzyme that converts pyruvate to oxaloacetate
 - requires the coenzyme **biotin**



The Role of Biotin in the Pyruvate Carboxylase Reaction



Malate Dehydrogenase

- the mitochondrial membrane does not have an oxaloacetate transporter
- **malate dehydrogenase** = mitochondrial enzyme that uses NADH to reduce oxaloacetate to malate
 - reaction is readily reversible under physiological conditions



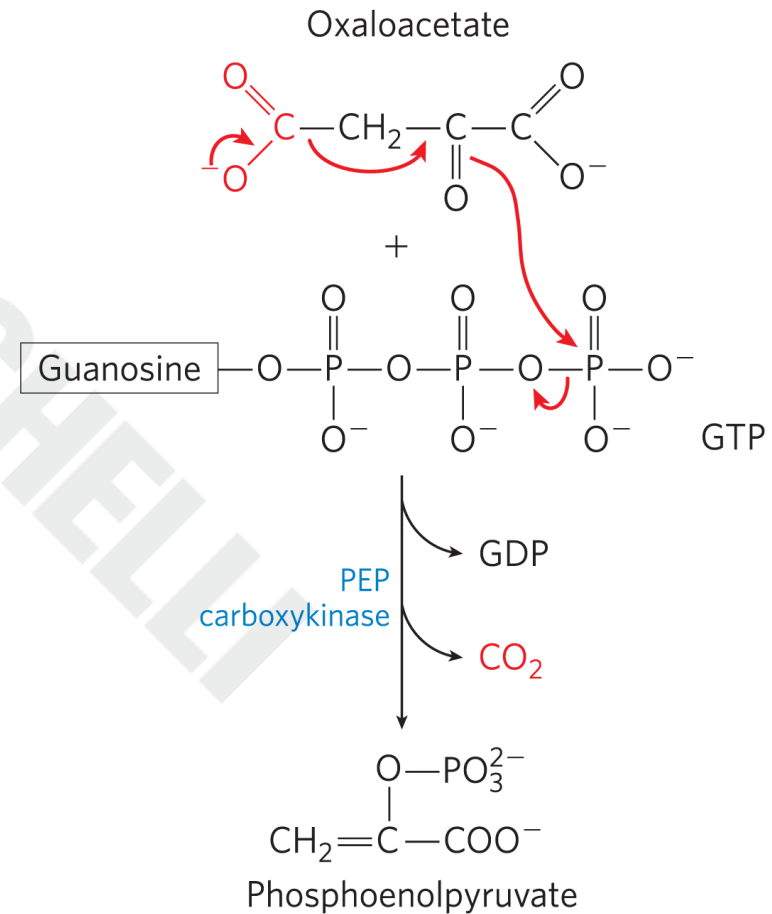
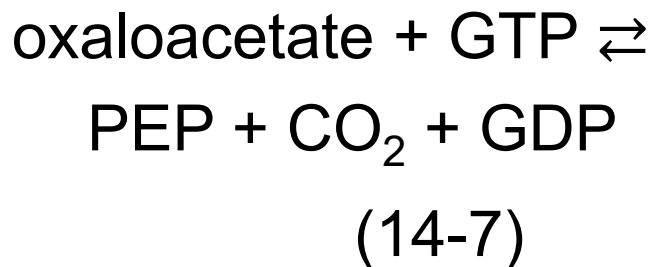
In the Cytosol, Malate is Reoxidized to Oxaloacetate

- malate leaves the mitochondrion through a malate transporter in the inner mitochondrial membrane
- reoxidation of malate to oxaloacetate forms NADH



Phosphoenolpyruvate Carboxykinase

- **phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase** = converts oxaloacetate to PEP
 - requires Mg^{2+} and GTP
 - reversible under intracellular conditions



The Overall Equation for the First Bypass Reaction

- the overall equation for this set of bypass reactions is:



- the actual free energy is strongly negative (-25 kJ/mol).
making the reaction effectively irreversible

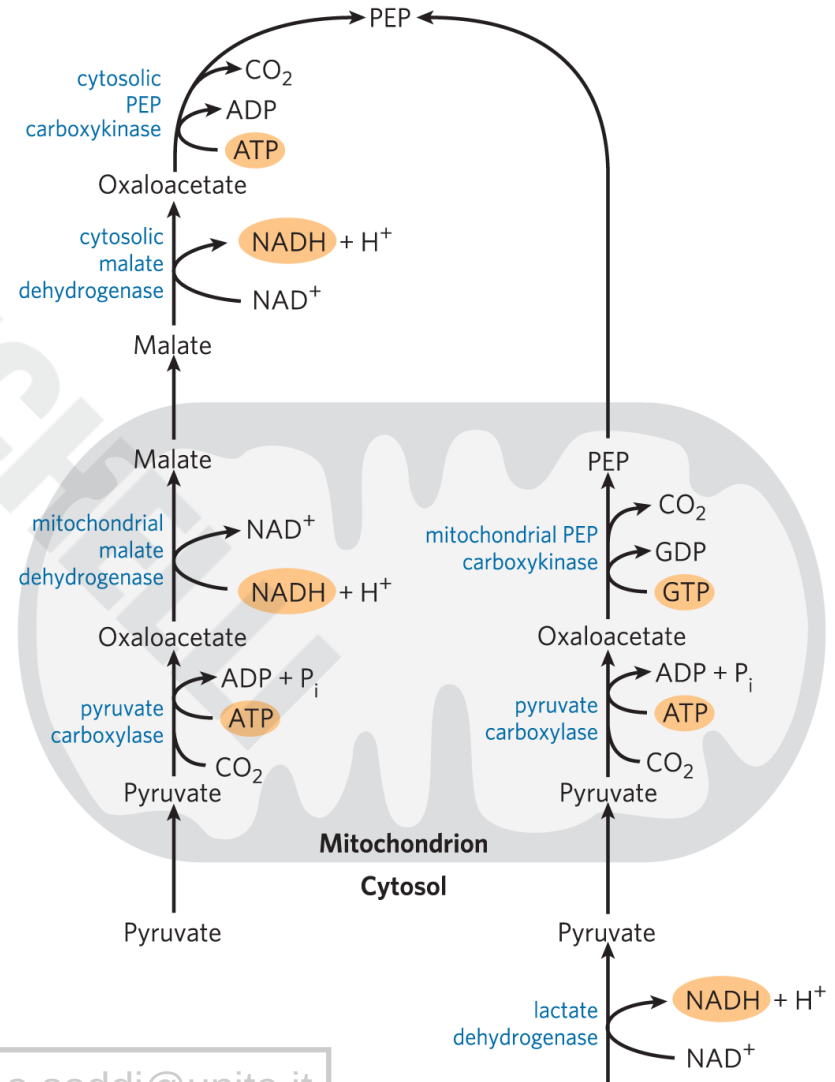
Principle 4 (5 of 5)

Gluconeogenesis is the synthesis of glucose from simpler precursors like pyruvate and lactate.

Although it uses seven of the ten enzymes that also act in glycolysis, gluconeogenesis must bypass three of the most exergonic steps in glycolysis with energetically favorable reactions unique to gluconeogenesis.

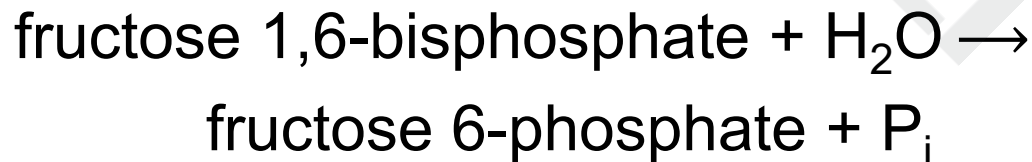
Alternative Paths from Pyruvate to Phosphoenolpyruvate

- when lactate is the glucogenic precursor, a second bypass predominates
- oxaloacetate is directly converted to PEP in the mitochondrion by a mitochondrial isozyme of PEP carboxykinase



The Second and Third Bypasses Are Simple Dephosphorylations by Phosphatases

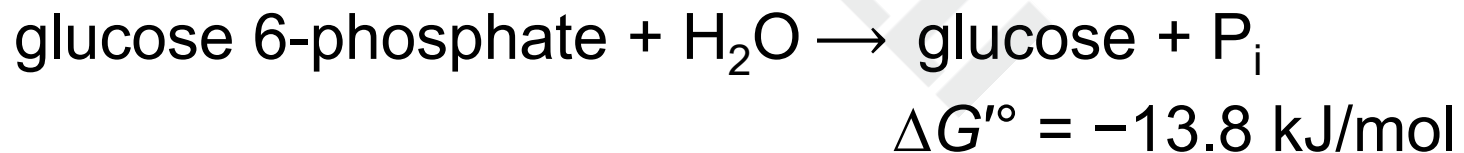
- **fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase (FBPase-1)** = converts fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to fructose 6-phosphate by hydrolysis of the C-1 phosphate
 - requires Mg^{2+}
 - essentially irreversible



$$\Delta G'^{\circ} = -16.3 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

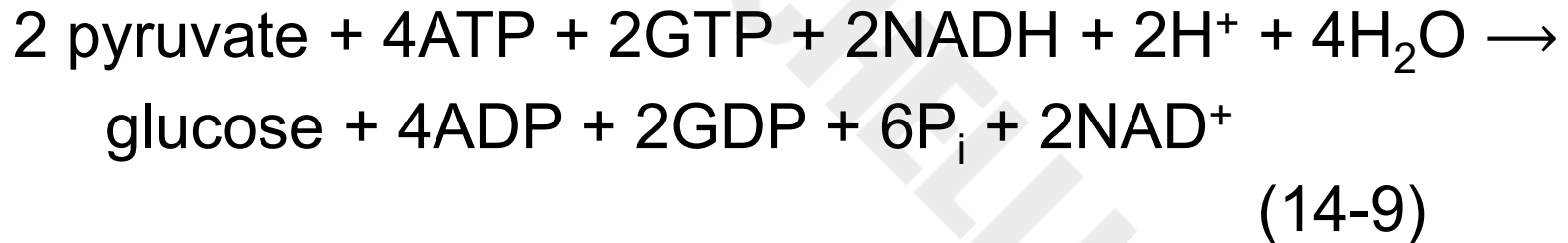
The Third Bypass Reaction

- **glucose 6-phosphatase** = catalyzes the simple hydrolysis of glucose 6-phosphate to glucose
 - requires Mg^{2+}
 - only found in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum of hepatocytes, renal cells, and epithelial cells of the small intestine



Gluconeogenesis Is Energetically Expensive, But Essential

- the sum of the biosynthetic reactions leading from pyruvate to free blood glucose is:



Sequential Reactions in Gluconeogenesis

TABLE 14-3 Sequential Reactions in Gluconeogenesis Starting from Pyruvate

Pyruvate + HCO_3^- + ATP $\longrightarrow$ oxaloacetate + ADP + P_i	×2
Oxaloacetate + GTP $\rightleftharpoons$ phosphoenolpyruvate + CO_2 + GDP	×2
Phosphoenolpyruvate + H_2O $\rightleftharpoons$ 2-phosphoglycerate	×2
2-Phosphoglycerate $\rightleftharpoons$ 3-phosphoglycerate	×2
3-Phosphoglycerate + ATP $\rightleftharpoons$ 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate + ADP	×2
1,3-Bisphosphoglycerate + NADH + H^+ $\rightleftharpoons$ glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate + NAD^+ + P_i	×2
Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate $\rightleftharpoons$ dihydroxyacetone phosphate	
Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate + dihydroxyacetone phosphate $\rightleftharpoons$ fructose 1,6-bisphosphate	
Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate $\longrightarrow$ fructose 6-phosphate + P_i	
Fructose 6-phosphate $\rightleftharpoons$ glucose 6-phosphate	
Glucose 6-phosphate + H_2O $\longrightarrow$ glucose + P_i	
<i>Sum:</i> 2 Pyruvate + 4ATP + 2GTP + 2NADH + 2 H^+ + 4 H_2O $\longrightarrow$ glucose + 4ADP + 2GDP + 6 P_i + 2 NAD^+	

Note: The bypass reactions are in red; all other reactions are reversible steps of glycolysis. The figures at the right indicate that the reaction is to be counted twice, because two three-carbon precursors are required to make a molecule of glucose. The reactions required to replace the cytosolic NADH consumed in the glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase reaction (the conversion of lactate to pyruvate in the cytosol or the transport of reducing equivalents from mitochondria to the cytosol in the form of malate) are not considered in this summary. Biochemical equations are not necessarily balanced for H and charge (p. 478).

Glucogenic Amino Acids

- **glucogenic** amino acids = able to undergo net conversion to glucose
- intermediates of the citric acid cycle can also undergo oxidation to oxaloacetate

Table 14-4 Glucogenic Amino Acids, Grouped by Site of Entry

Pyruvate	α -Ketoglutarate	Succinyl-CoA	Fumarate	Oxaloacetate
Alanine	Arginine	Isoleucine	Phenylalanine	Asparagine
Cysteine	Glutamate	Methionine	Tyrosine	Asparate
Glycine	Glutamine	Threonine		
Serine	Histidine	Valine		
Threonine	Proline			
Tryptophan				

Mammals Cannot Convert Fatty Acids to Glucose; Plants and Microorganisms Can

- animals lack the enzymatic machinery to convert acetyl-CoA from fatty acids to pyruvate.
- plants and microorganisms have the glyoxylate pathway, which allows them to make glucose from fatty acids

Glyceroneogenesis

- **glyceroneogenesis** = conversion of pyruvate to dihydroxyacetone phosphate via the early reactions of gluconeogenesis, followed by reduction to glycerol 3-phosphate
 - carried out in adipocytes

14.5 Coordinated Regulation of Glycolysis and Gluconeogenesis

Principle 5 (2 of 6)

Glycolysis and gluconeogenesis are reciprocally regulated so that both processes don't occur simultaneously in a futile cycle. Most regulatory mechanisms act on reactions that are unique to each pathway.

Glycolysis and Gluconeogenesis Are Reciprocally Regulated

- simultaneous operation of both pathways at each of the three bypass points would consume ATP without accomplishing chemical or biological work
- regulation prevents wasteful operation of both pathways at the same time

Principle 5 (3 of 6)

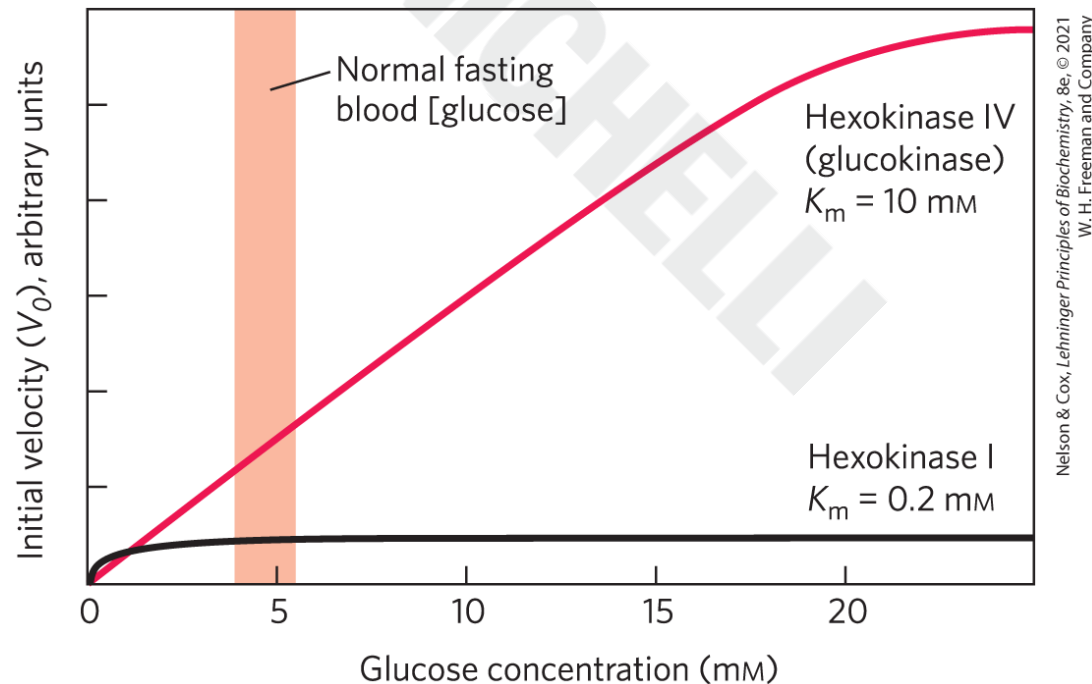
Glycolysis and gluconeogenesis are reciprocally regulated so that both processes don't occur simultaneously in a futile cycle. Most regulatory mechanisms act on reactions that are unique to each pathway.

Hexokinase Isozymes Are Affected Differently by Their Product, Glucose 6-Phosphate

- **hexokinase I, hexokinase II**, and hexokinase III are all inhibited by their product, glucose 6-phosphate
- hexokinase IV (glucokinase) in the liver is not inhibited by glucose 6-phosphate

Kinetic Properties of Hexokinase IV and Hexokinase I

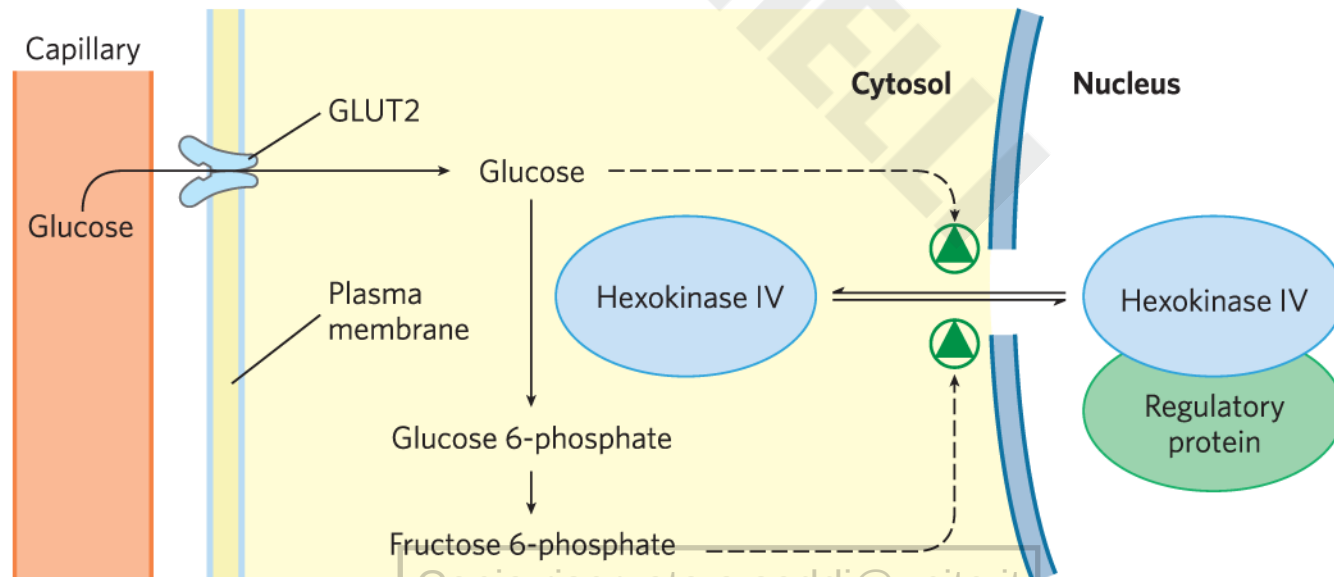
- hexokinase IV (glucokinase) in the liver has kinetic properties related to its role in maintaining glucose homeostasis
 - K_m is higher than the usual glucose concentration



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Regulation of Hexokinase IV by Sequestration in the Nucleus

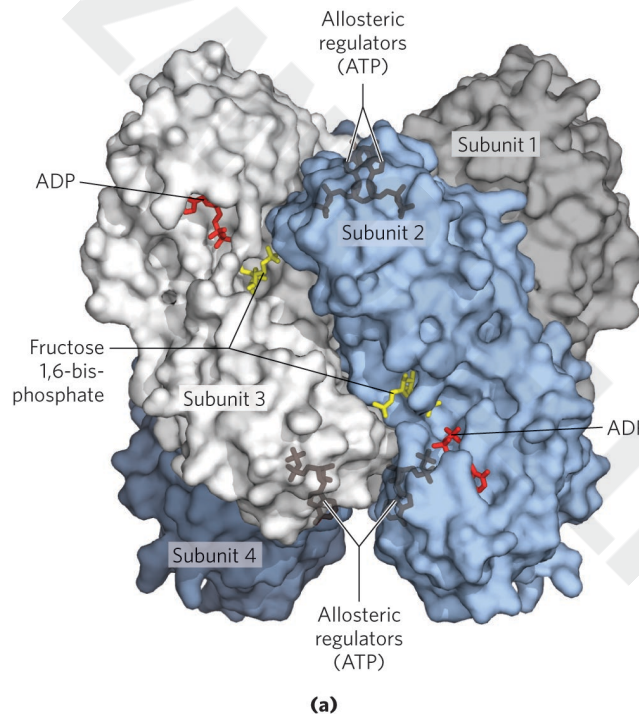
- the regulatory protein anchors hexokinase IV inside the nucleus, where it is segregated from the other glycolytic enzymes
 - fructose 6-phosphate is an allosteric effector
 - glucose causes dissociation of the regulatory protein



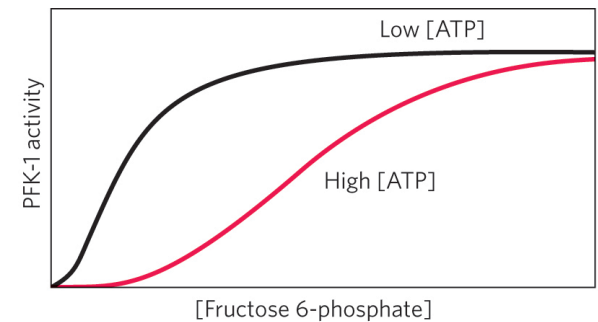
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Phosphofructokinase-1 and Fructose 1,6-Bisphosphatase Are Reciprocally Regulated

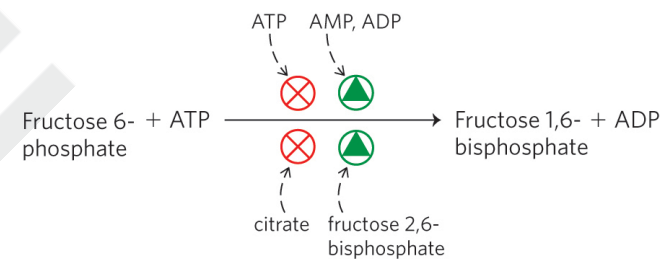
- ATP inhibits PFK-1 by binding to an allosteric site
- ADP and AMP allosterically relieve this inhibition by ATP



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(b)



(c)

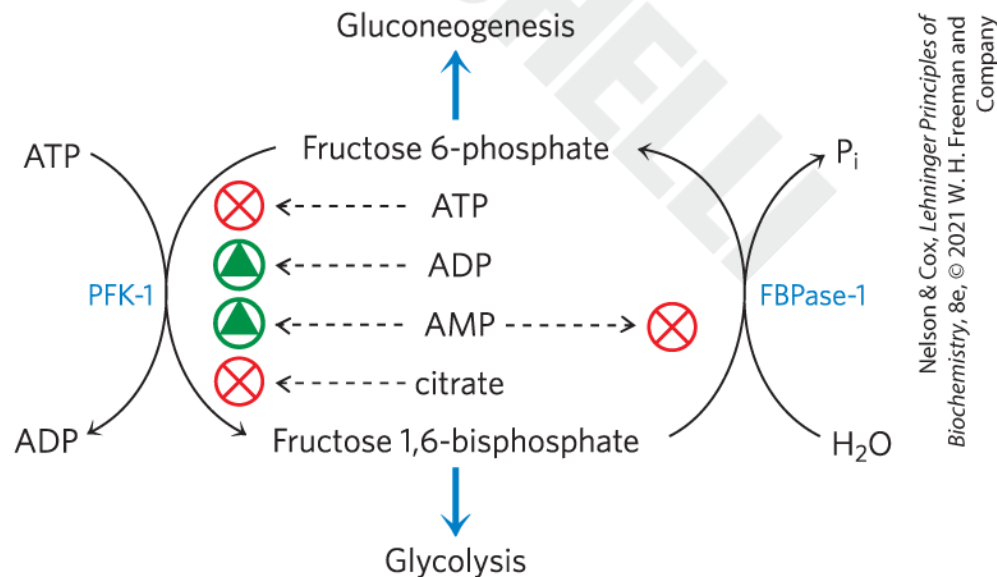
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Allosteric Regulation of PFK-1 By Citrate

- citrate = key intermediate in the aerobic oxidation of pyruvate, fatty acids, and amino acids
- citrate allosterically regulates PFK-1
 - high concentrations increase the inhibitory effect of ATP
 - serves as an intracellular signal that the cell is meeting its current needs for energy-yielding metabolism by the oxidation of fats and proteins

FBPase-1 Is Allosterically Inhibited by AMP

- high [AMP], which corresponds to low ATP, inhibits FBPase – slows glucose synthesis
- high [ATP] slows glycolysis and speeds gluconeogenesis



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Fructose 2,6-Bisphosphate Is a Potent Allosteric Regulator of PFK-1 and FBPase-1

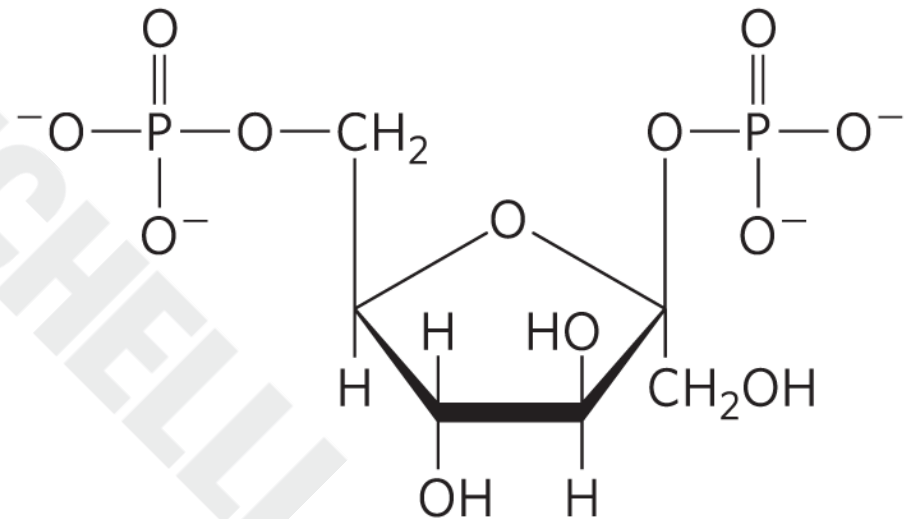
- **glucagon** = hormone that signals the liver to produce and release more glucose and to stop consuming it
 - released when blood glucose level decreases
- **insulin** = hormone that signals the liver to use glucose as a fuel and as a precursor for the storage of glycogen and triacylglycerol
 - released when blood glucose level increases

Principle 5 (4 of 6)

Glycolysis and gluconeogenesis are reciprocally regulated so that both processes don't occur simultaneously in a futile cycle. Most regulatory mechanisms act on reactions that are unique to each pathway.

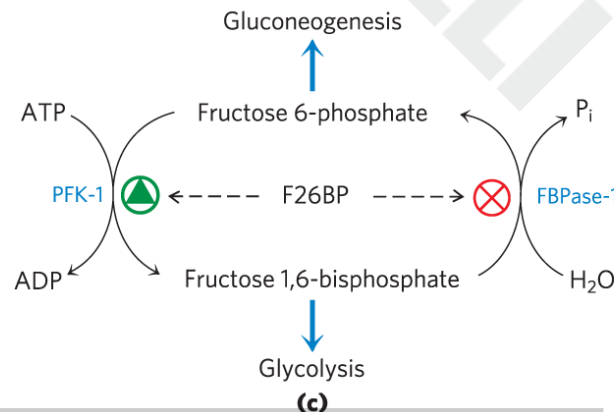
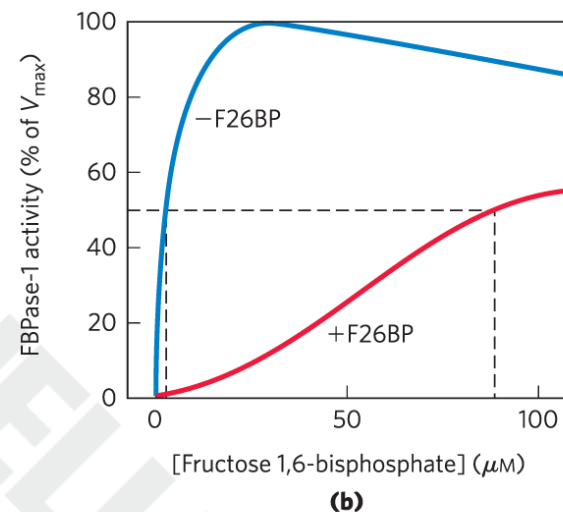
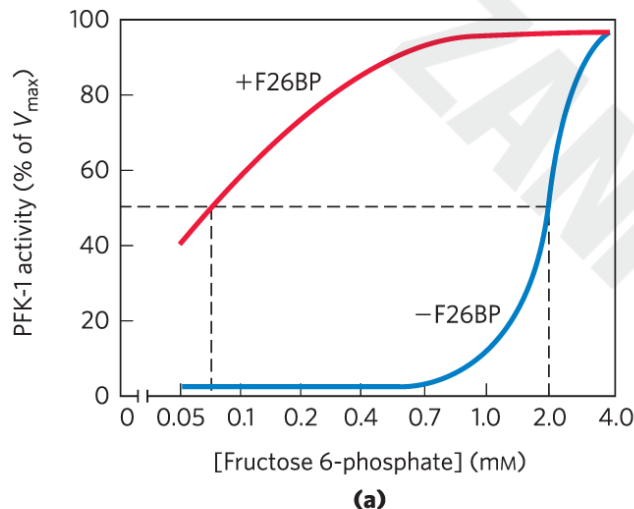
Fructose 2,6-Bisphosphate

- **fructose 2,6-bisphosphate** =
mediates the rapid hormonal regulation of glycolysis and gluconeogenesis
 - binds to PFK-1 and increases its affinity for fructose 6-phosphate
 - binds to FBPase-1 and reduces its affinity for its substrate



Fructose 2,6-bisphosphate

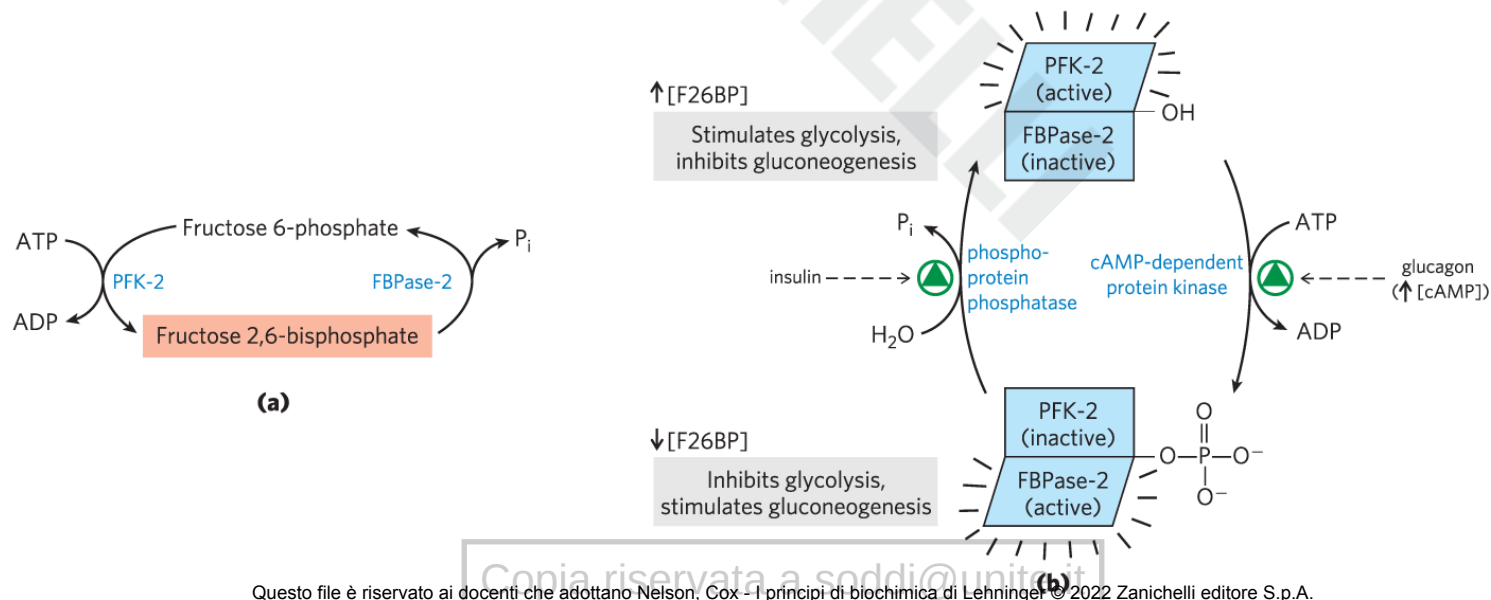
Regulation of Glycolysis and Gluconeogenesis by Fructose 2,6-Bisphosphate



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Regulation of Fructose 2,6-Bisphosphate Level

- **phosphofructokinase-2 (PFK-2)** = catalyzes the formation of fructose 2,6-bisphosphate
- **fructose 2,6-bisphosphatase (FBPase-2)** = catalyzes the breakdown of fructose 2,6-bisphosphate



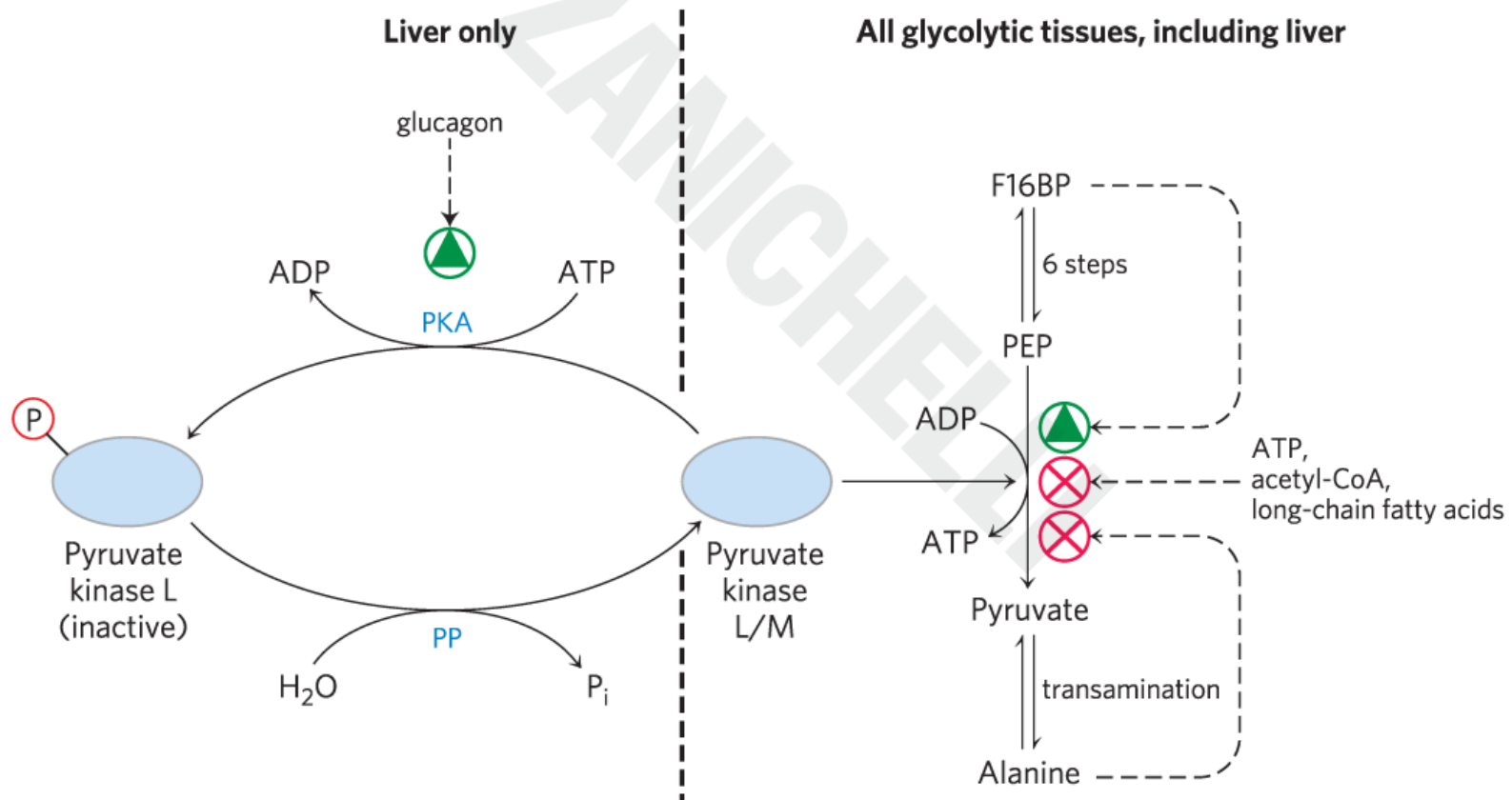
Effects of Glucagon and Insulin on Fructose 2,6-Bisphosphate

- glucagon (through phosphorylation by cAMP-dependent protein kinase) lowers [fructose 2,6-bisphosphate]
 - inhibits glycolysis and stimulates gluconeogenesis
- insulin (through removal of the phosphoryl group) increases [fructose 2,6-bisphosphate]
 - stimulates glycolysis and inhibits gluconeogenesis

Xylulose 5-Phosphate Is a Key Regulator of Carbohydrate and Fat Metabolism

- xylulose 5-phosphate = an intermediate of the pentose phosphate pathway that activates phosphoprotein phosphatase 2A
- phosphoprotein phosphatase 2A = dephosphorylates the bifunctional PFK-2/FBPase-2 enzyme
 - causes an increase in [fructose 2,6-bisphosphate]

The Glycolytic Enzyme Pyruvate Kinase Is Allosterically Inhibited by ATP



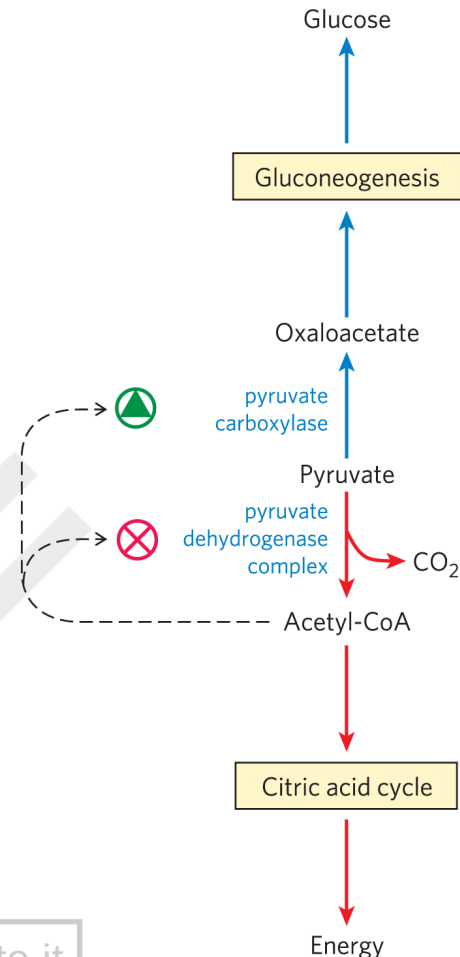
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Principle 5 (5 of 6)

Glycolysis and gluconeogenesis are reciprocally regulated so that both processes don't occur simultaneously in a futile cycle. Most regulatory mechanisms act on reactions that are unique to each pathway.

Conversion of Pyruvate to Phosphoenolpyruvate Is Stimulated When Fatty Acids Are Available

- acetyl-CoA signals that further glucose oxidation is not needed
- acetyl-CoA:
 - allosterically stimulates pyruvate carboxylase
 - allosterically inhibits pyruvate dehydrogenase



Transcriptional Regulation Changes the Number of Enzyme Molecules

- insulin transcriptionally regulates more than 150 genes

Change in gene expression	Role in glucose metabolism
Increased expression Hexokinase II Hexokinase IV Phosphofructokinase-1 (PFK-1) PFK-2/FBPase-2 Pyruvate kinase	Essential for glycolysis, which consumes glucose for energy
Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase 6-Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase Malic enzyme	Produce NADPH, which is essential for conversion of glucose to lipids
ATP-citrate lyase Pyruvate dehydrogenase	Produce acetyl-CoA, which is essential for conversion of glucose to lipids
Acetyl-CoA carboxylase Fatty acid synthase complex Stearoyl-CoA dehydrogenase Acyl-CoA-glycerol transferases	Essential for conversion of glucose to lipids
Decreased expression PEP carboxykinase Glucose 6-phosphatase (catalytic subunit)	Essential for glucose production by gluconeogenesis

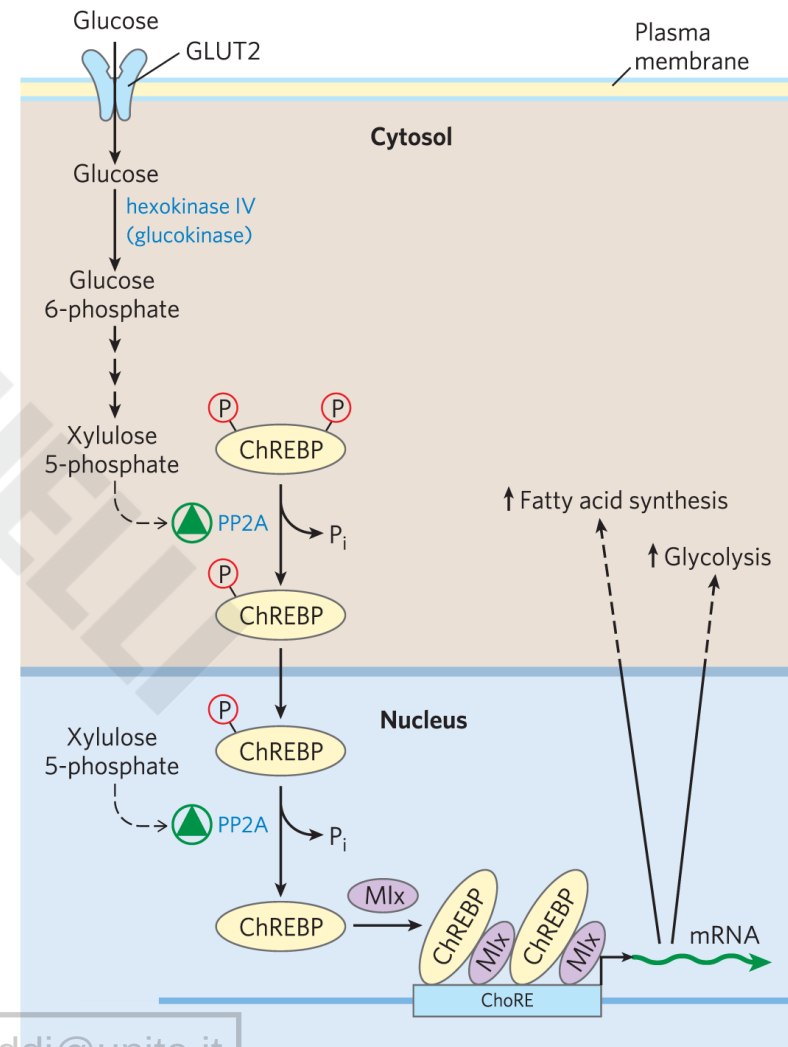
Table 14-5 Some of the Many Genes Regulated by Insulin

Principle 5 (6 of 6)

Glycolysis and gluconeogenesis are reciprocally regulated so that both processes don't occur simultaneously in a futile cycle. Most regulatory mechanisms act on reactions that are unique to each pathway.

ChREBP (Carbohydrate Response Element Binding Protein)

- **ChREBP (carbohydrate response element binding protein)** = transcription factor expressed in liver, adipose tissue, and kidney
 - acts in the nucleus to regulate gene expression for genes coding for enzymes needed for carbohydrate and fat synthesis



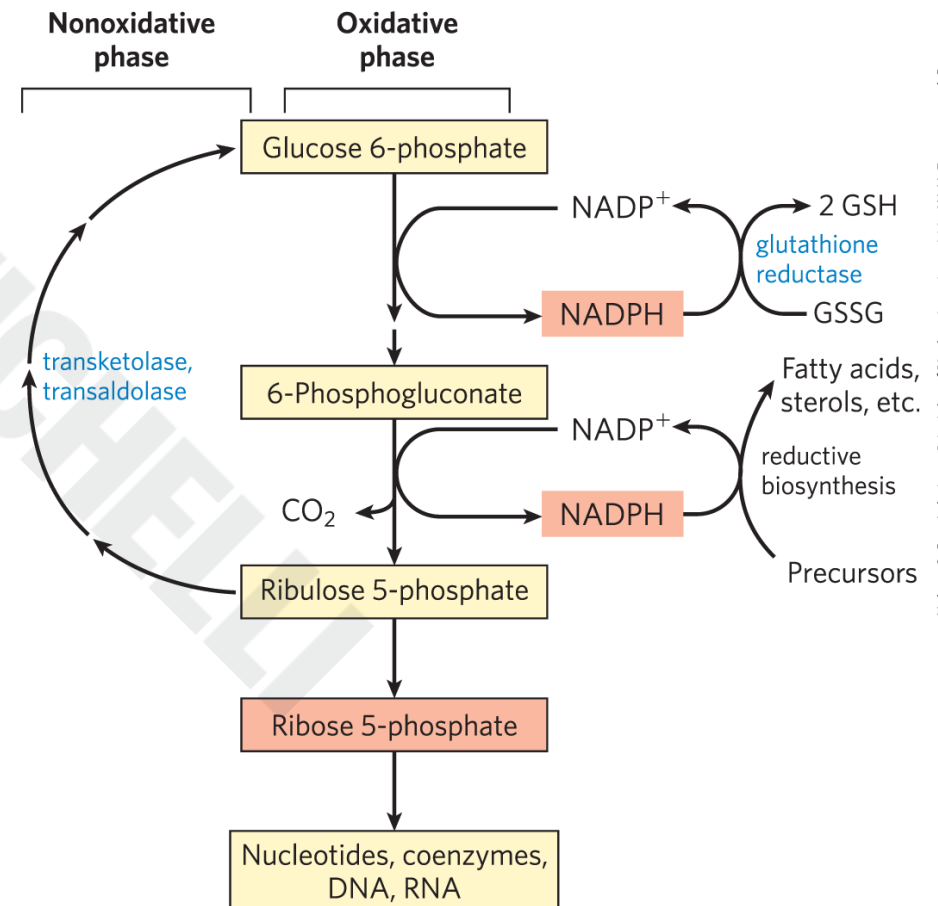
14.6 Pentose Phosphate Pathway of Glucose Oxidation

Principle 6 (2 of 5)

The pentose phosphate pathway is an alternative pathway for glucose oxidation. It yields pentoses for nucleotide synthesis and reduced cofactors for biosynthesis of fatty acids, sterols, and many other compounds.

The Pentose Phosphate Pathway

- pentose phosphate pathway (phosphogluconate pathway, hexose monophosphate pathway) = pathway that oxidizes glucose 6-phosphate, producing pentose phosphates and NADPH



Cells and Tissues That Use the Pentose Phosphate Pathway

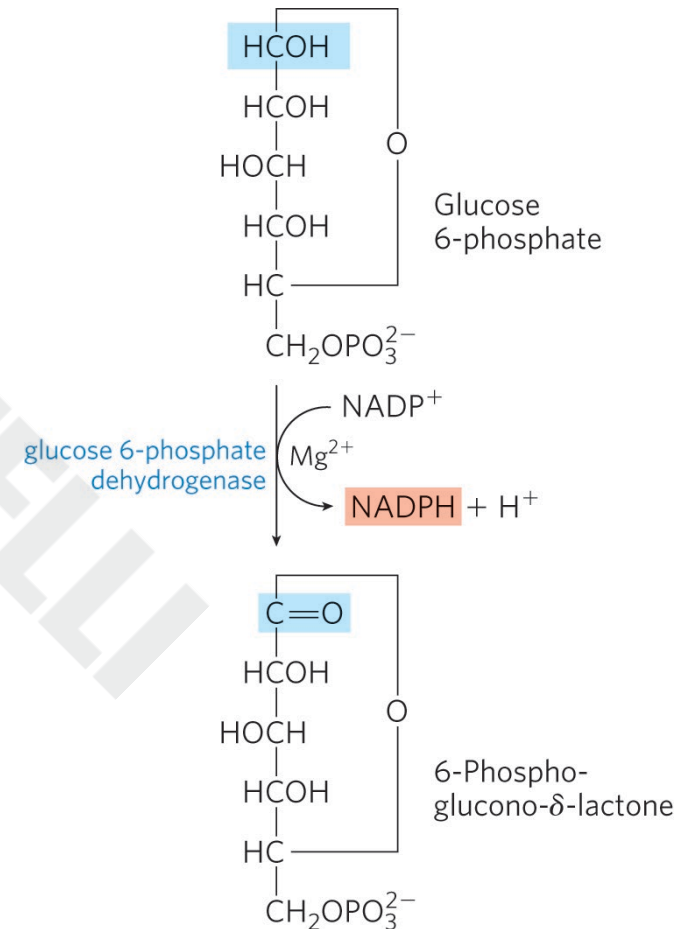
- rapidly dividing cells use ribose 5-phosphate to make RNA, DNA, and coenzymes
- tissues that carry out extensive fatty acid synthesis (liver, adipose, lactating mammary gland) require the NADPH provided by this pathway.
- tissues that actively synthesize cholesterol and steroid hormones (liver, adrenal glands, gonads) require the NADPH provided by this pathway.

Principle 6 (3 of 5)

The pentose phosphate pathway is an alternative pathway for glucose oxidation. It yields pentoses for nucleotide synthesis and reduced cofactors for biosynthesis of fatty acids, sterols, and many other compounds.

The Oxidative Phase Produces NADPH and Pentose Phosphates

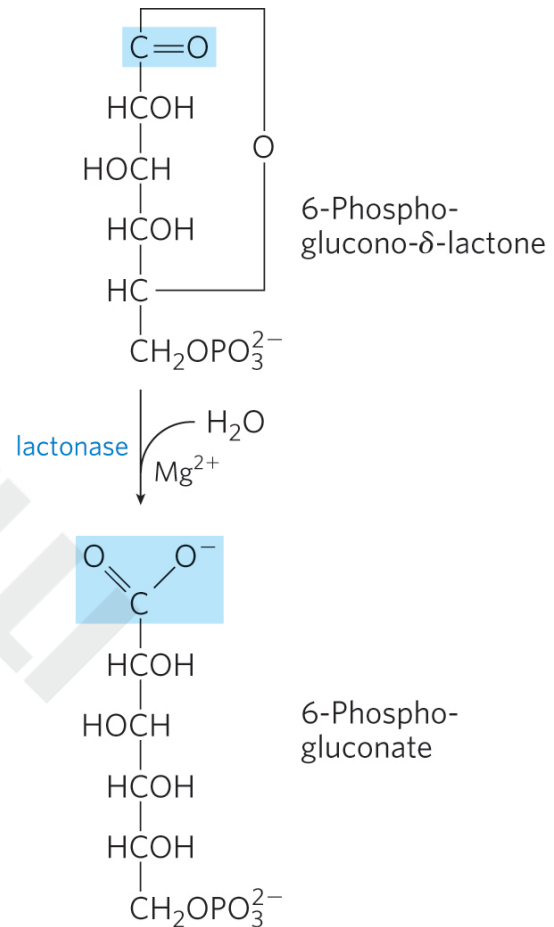
- glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) = catalyzes the oxidation of glucose 6-phosphate to 6-phosphoglucono- δ -lactone using NADP^+ as the electron acceptor



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Lactonase Hydrolyzes Lactone to 6-Phosphogluconate

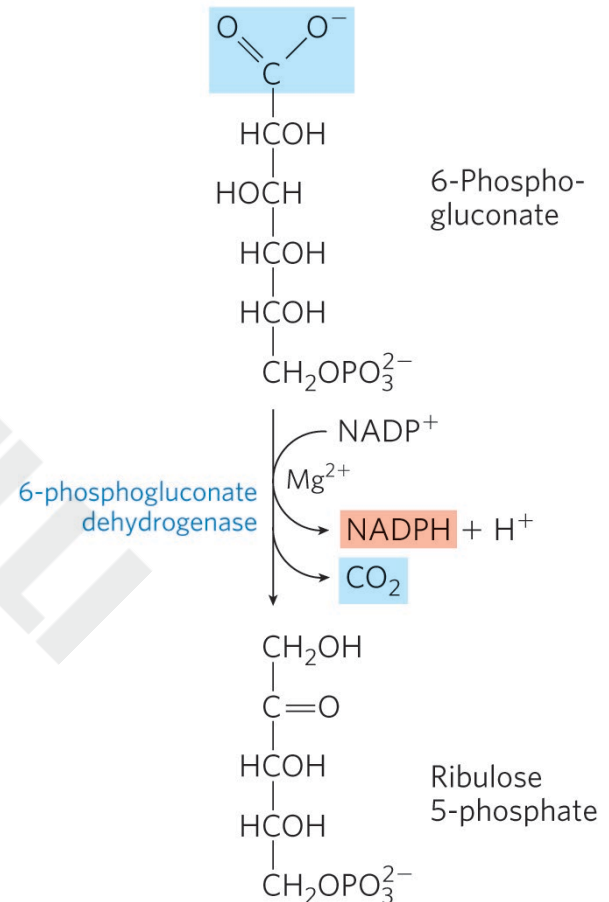
- lactonase** = catalyzes the hydrolysis of lactone to the free acid 6-phosphogluconate



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6-Phosphogluconate Dehydrogenase Forms Ribulose 5-Phosphate

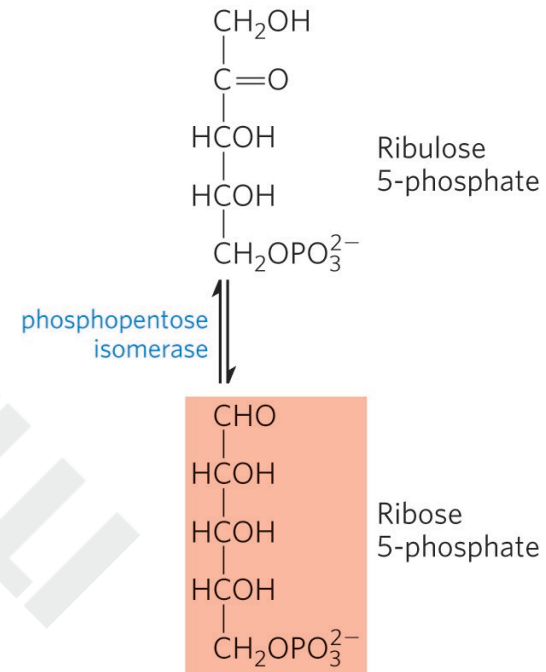
- **6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase** = catalyzes the oxidation and decarboxylation of 6-phosphogluconate to form ribulose 5-phosphate and NADPH



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Phosphopentose Isomerase Generates Ribose 5-Phosphate

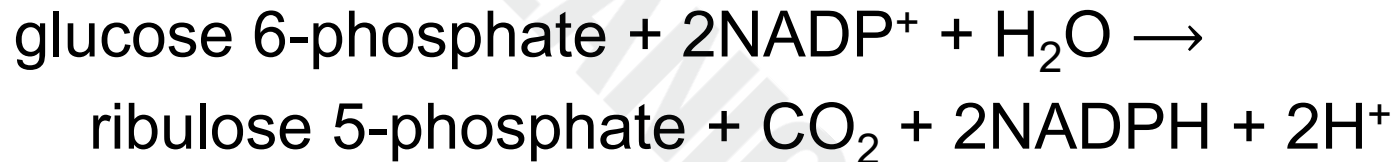
- phosphopentose isomerase = converts ribulose 5-phosphate to its aldose isomer, ribose 5-phosphate



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The Overall Equation for the Pentose Phosphate Pathway

- the overall equation for this pathway is:

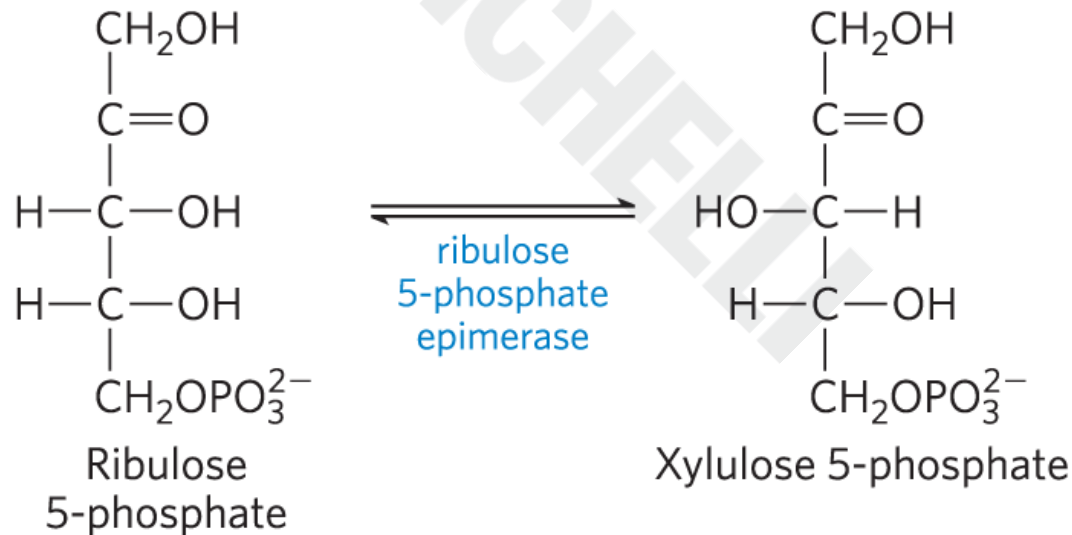


Principle 6 (4 of 5)

The pentose phosphate pathway is an alternative pathway for glucose oxidation. It yields pentoses for nucleotide synthesis and reduced cofactors for biosynthesis of fatty acids, sterols, and many other compounds.

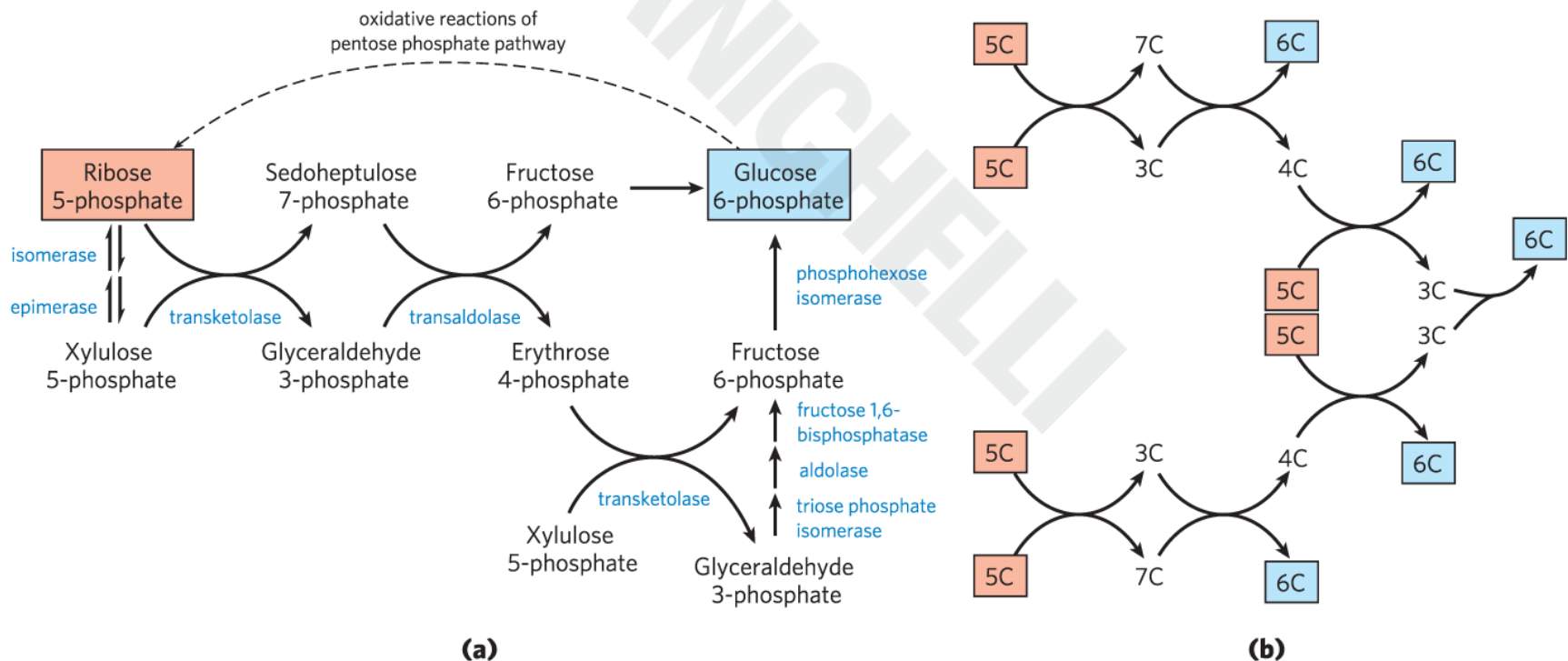
The Nonoxidative Phase Recycles Pentose Phosphates to Glucose 6-Phosphate

- **ribulose 5-phosphate epimerase** = epimerizes ribulose 5-phosphate to xylulose 5-phosphate



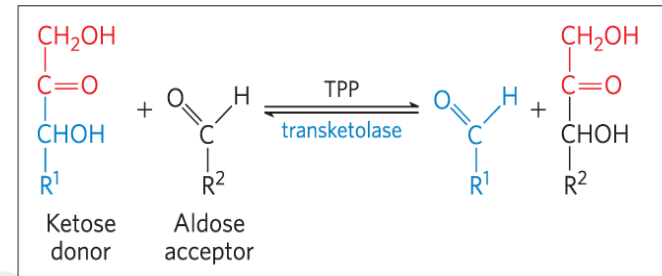
Nonoxidative Reactions of the Pentose Phosphate Pathway

- the conversion of pentose phosphates to glucose 6-phosphate begins the oxidative cycle again

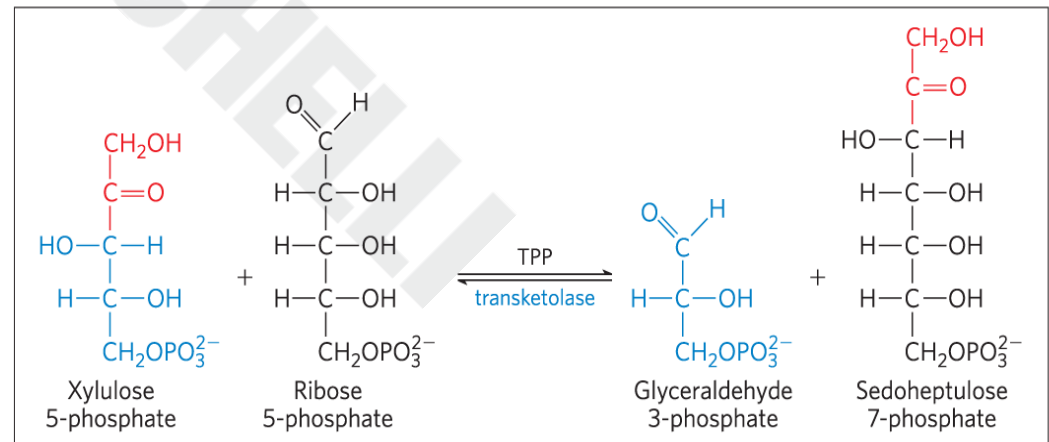


The First Transketolase Reaction

- transketolase = catalyzes the transfer of a two-carbon fragment from a ketose donor to an aldose acceptor
- the first transketolase reaction yields sedoheptulose 7-phosphate



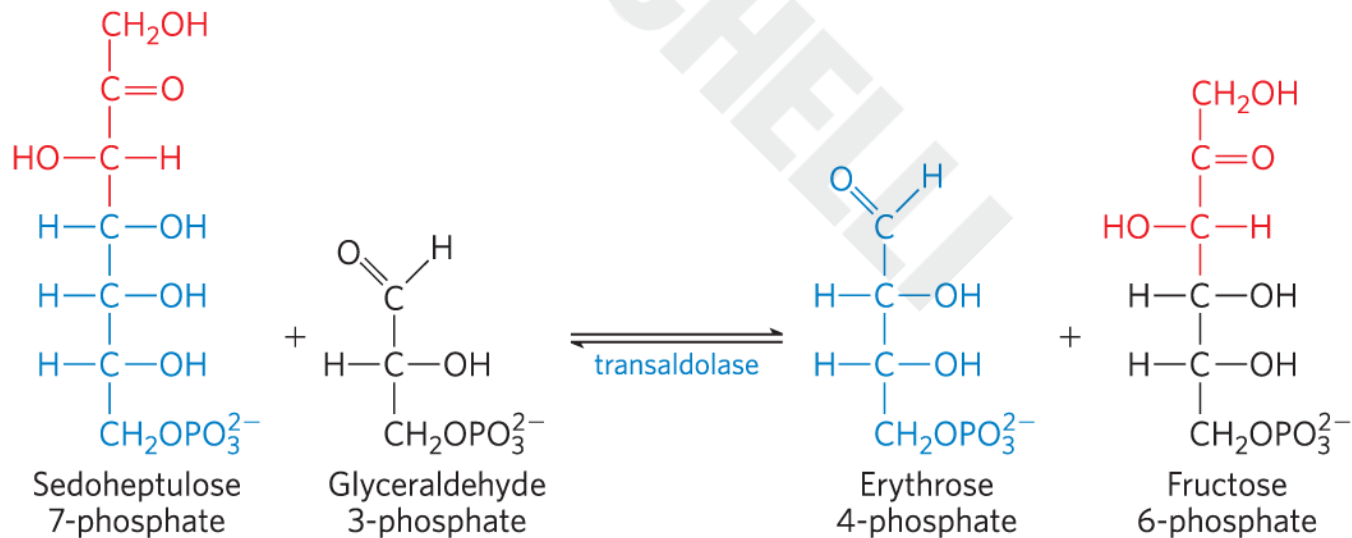
(a)



(b)

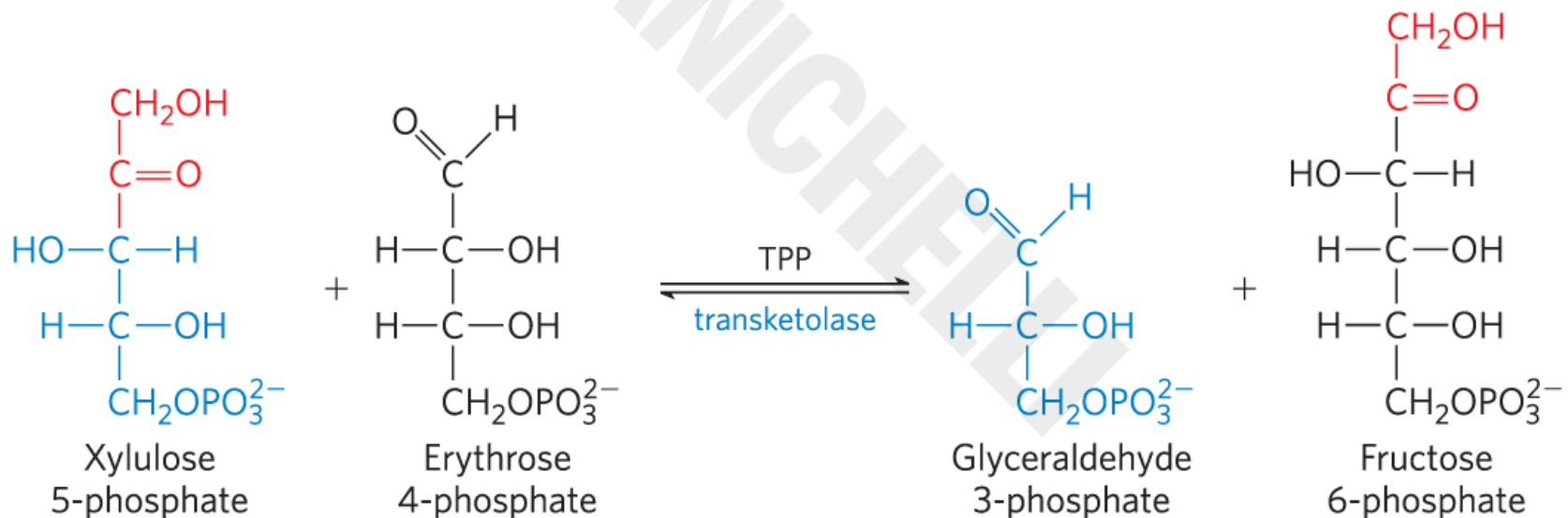
The Transaldolase Reaction

- transaldolase** = catalyzes the condensation of a three-carbon fragment from sedoheptulose 7-phosphate and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate, forming fructose 6-phosphate and the tetrose erythrose 4-phosphate



The Second Transketolase Reaction

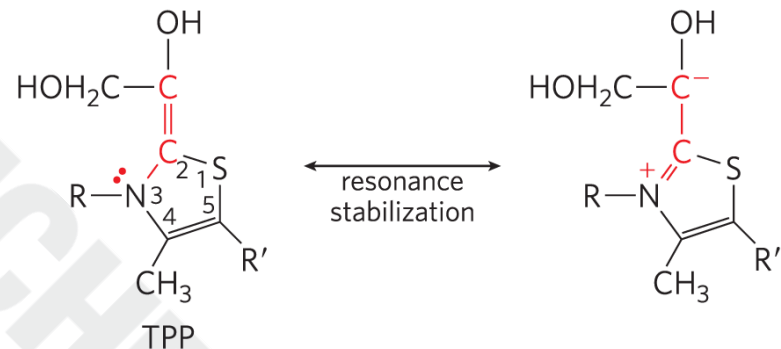
- the second transketolase reaction forms fructose 6-phosphate and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate from erythrose 4-phosphate and xylulose 5-phosphate



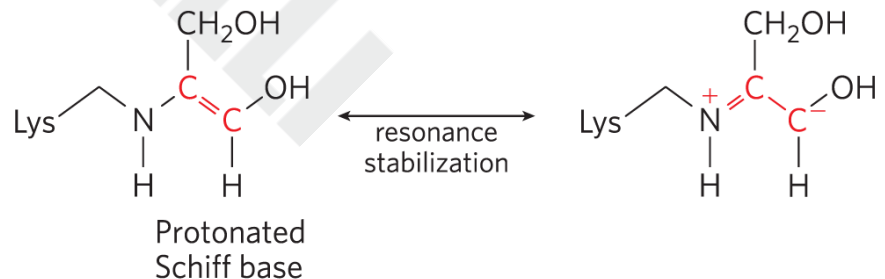
Stabilization of Carbanion Intermediates

- thiamine pyrophosphate (TPP) = stabilizes a two-carbon carbanion in the transketolase reaction

(a) Transketolase



(b) Transaldolase



- protonated Schiff base = stabilizes the carbanion in the transaldolase reaction

The Oxidative and Nonoxidative Reactions of the Pentose Phosphate Pathway

- the first and third steps of the **oxidative pentose phosphate pathway** are essentially irreversible in the cell
- the nonoxidative reactions are readily reversible

The Reductive Pentose Phosphate Pathway

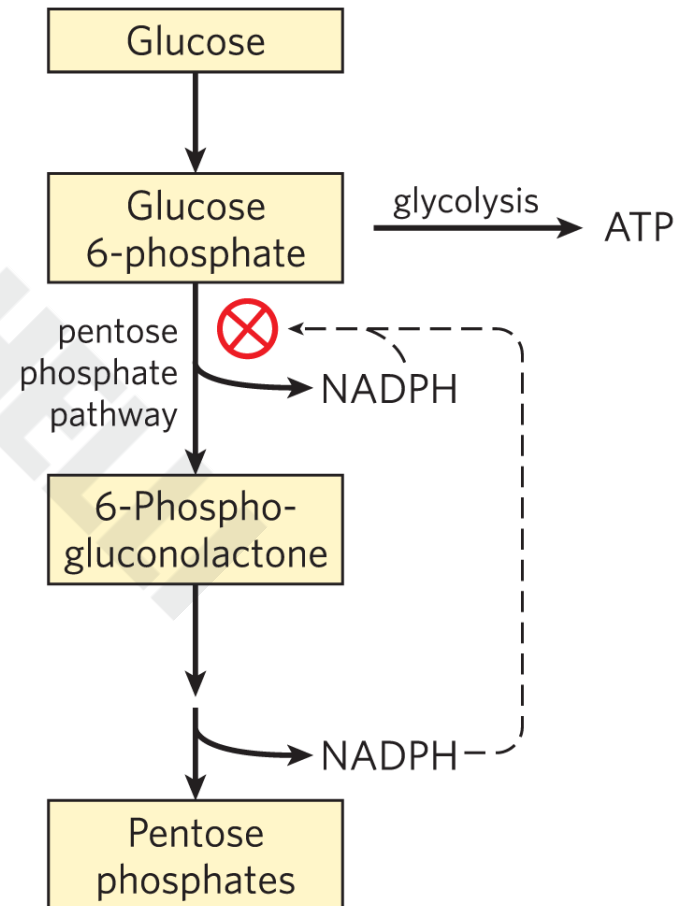
- **reductive pentose phosphate pathway** = converts hexose phosphates to pentose phosphates
 - central to the photosynthetic assimilation of CO₂ by plants
 - essentially the reversal of the nonoxidative reactions of the pentose phosphate pathway

Principle 6 (5 of 5)

The pentose phosphate pathway is an alternative pathway for glucose oxidation. It yields pentoses for nucleotide synthesis and reduced cofactors for biosynthesis of fatty acids, sterols, and many other compounds.

Glucose 6-Phosphate Is Partitioned between Glycolysis and the Pentose Phosphate Pathway

- the relative concentrations of NADP^+ and NADPH determine whether glucose 6-phosphate enters glycolysis or the pentose phosphate pathway



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Thiamine Deficiency Causes Beriberi and Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome

- thiamine is the precursor to the cofactor thiamine pyrophosphate (TPP)
- beriberi = characterized by swelling, pain, paralysis, and ultimately, without treatment, death
- Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome = characterized by problems with voluntary movements
 - more common among heavy drinkers due to decreased intestinal absorption of thiamine