

CDL CHIMICA



Corso di Biochimica (6 CFU) 48 ore

Prof.ssa **Alessandra Olianas**



Prof.ssa Alessandra Olianas

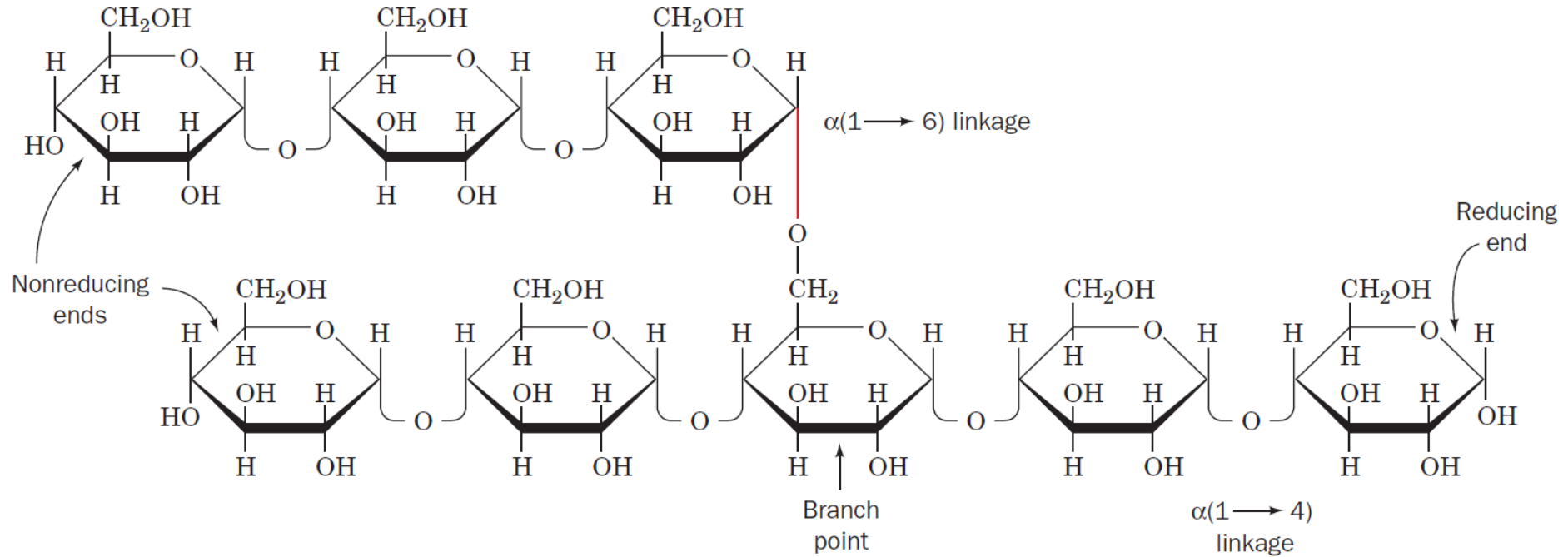
Dip. Scienze della Vita e dell'Ambiente
Sezione Biomedica (laboratorio di Biochimica)
Tel. 0706754507 (studio)

Ricevimento studenti: **si riceve per appuntamento**

olianas@unica.it

Structure of Glycogen

- Polimero di α -D-glucosio
- Legami α (1 \rightarrow 4) glicosidici
- Legami α (1 \rightarrow 6) glicosidici nei punti di ramificazione (ogni 10 residui)



Piccole quantità in tutte le cellule ma per la maggior parte sono conservati nel **MUSCOLO** (rappresenta l'1-2%) e nel **FEGATO** (rappresenta il 5- 10%) e contengono al loro interno gli enzimi che catalizzano la loro sintesi e degradazione.

Glicogeno assente dopo 24 ore di digiuno (dopo interviene la GLUCONEOGENESI)

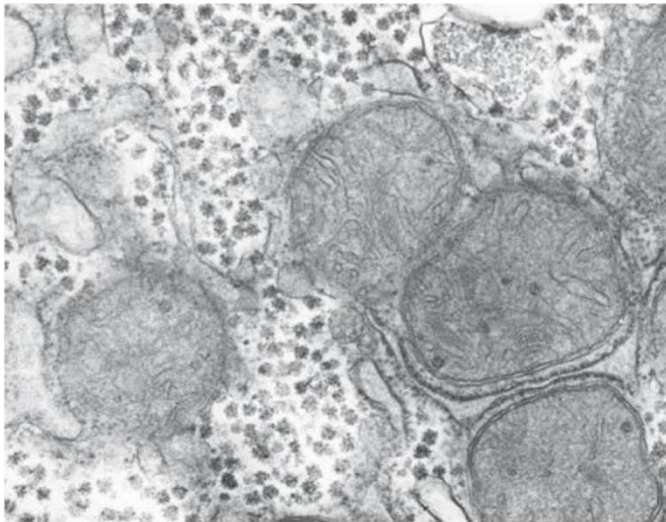
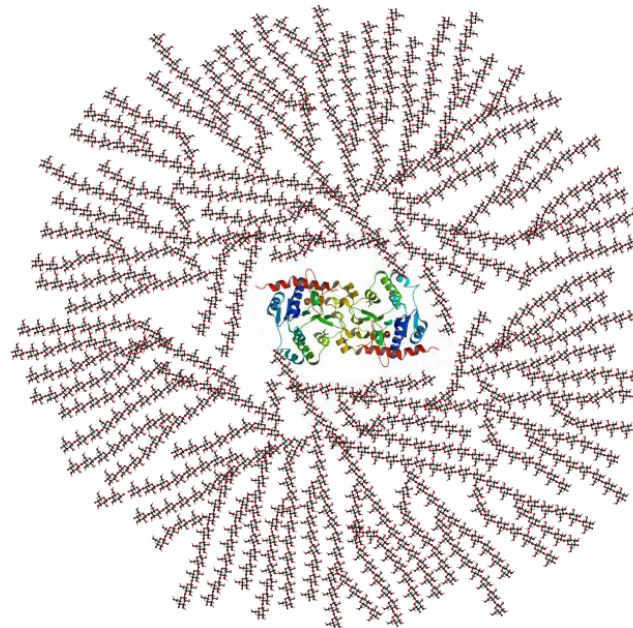
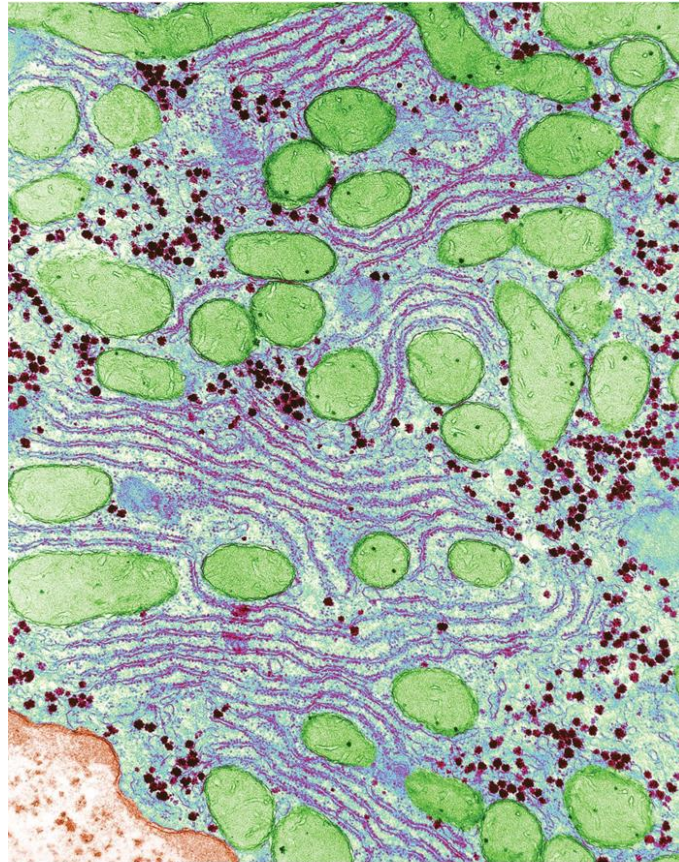


Figura 15.26 Granuli di glicogeno in un epatocita. Il glicogeno, un tipo di deposito dei carboidrati, appare sotto forma di particelle dense agli elettroni, spesso sotto forma di aggregati o rosette. Negli epatociti il glicogeno è strettamente associato ai tubuli del reticolo endoplasmatico liscio. In questa fotografia al microscopio elettronico sono riconoscibili anche molti mitocondri. [Fonte: BCC Microimaging. Riprodotta con autorizzazione.]



I granuli di glicogeno contengono al loro interno una proteina, **la glicogenina** (dimero) che serve da primer per la sintesi del glicogeno.

Il rilascio del glicogeno nel fegato è indotto dai bassi livelli di glucosio nel sangue



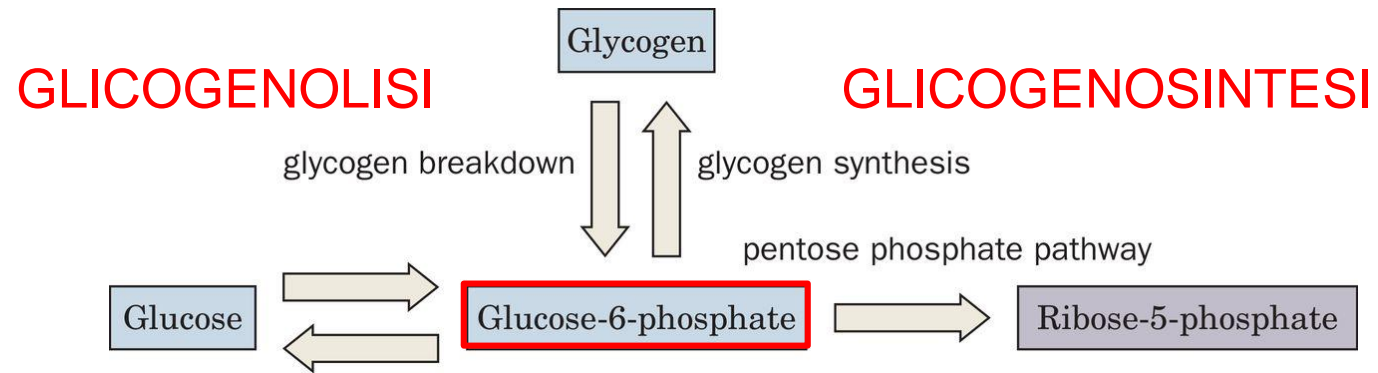
Don W Fawcett/Getty Images

Dopo un **pasto ricco di carboidrati** il rifornimento di glucosio è superiore al fabbisogno dell'organismo. Il glucosio viene immagazzinato sotto forma di **glicogeno**



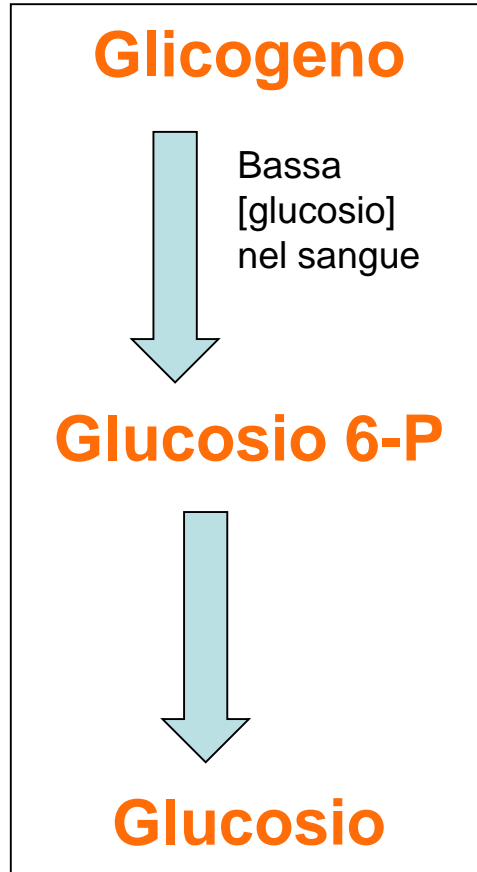


Nei CITOSOL



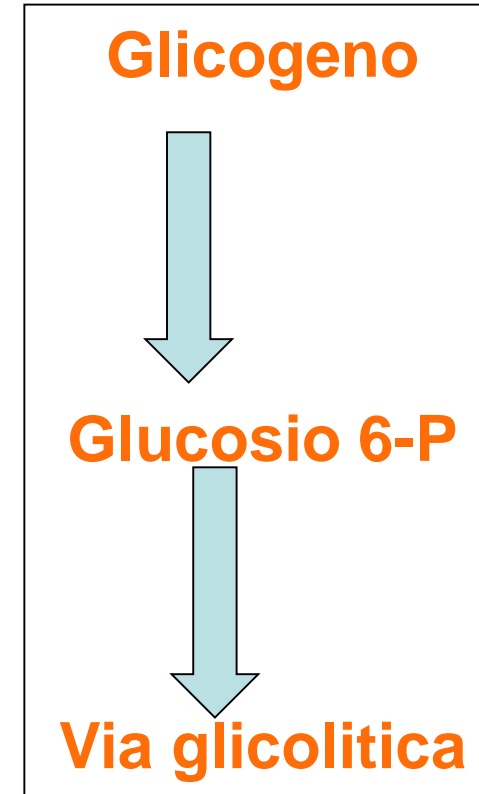


Fegato



Vengono ripristinati i livelli di glucosio nel sangue

Muscolo





Glycogen Breakdown

- Glycogen, the storage form of glucose, is a branched polymer.
- Glucose mobilization in the liver involves a series of conversions from glycogen to glucose-1-phosphate to glucose-6-phosphate and finally to glucose.

Glicogenolisi



- Glicogeno viene convertito :

glucosio 1-P > glucosio 6-P -> glucosio (fegato).

Sono coinvolti 3 enzimi:

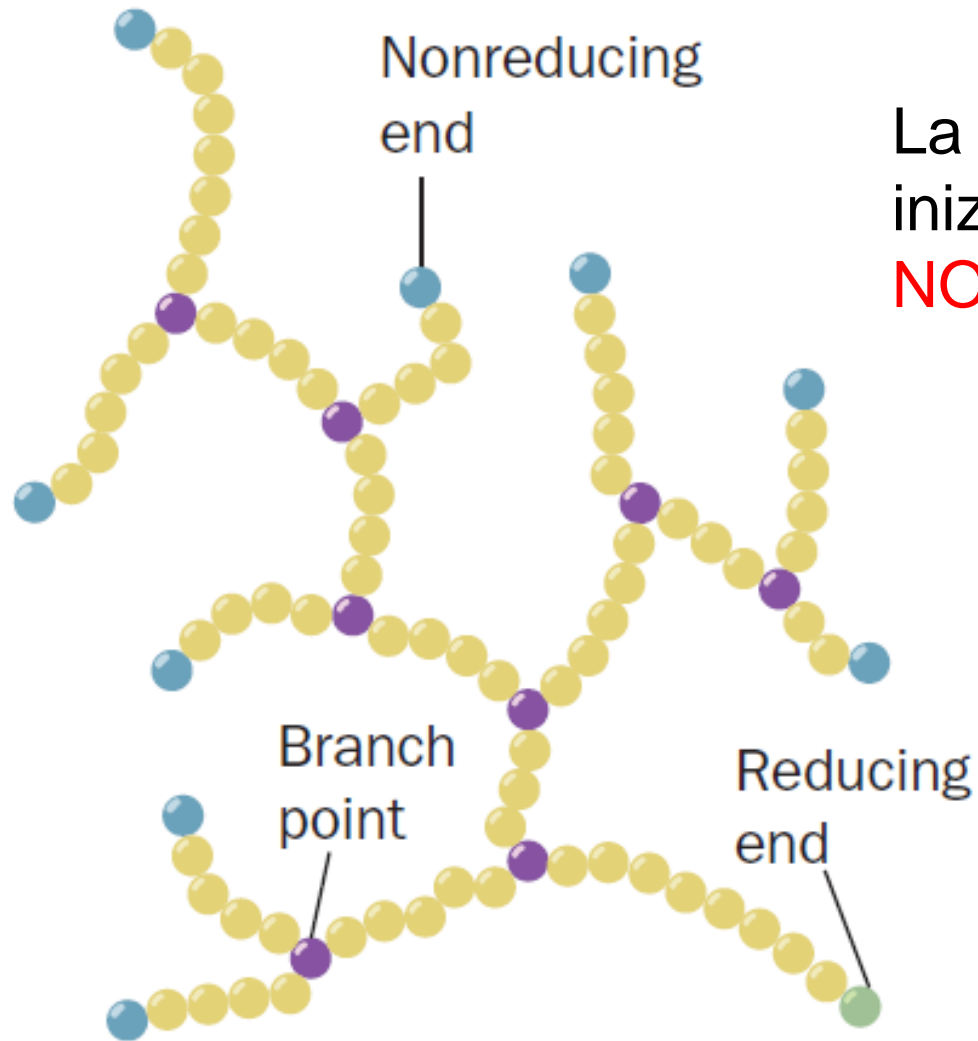
1) Glicogeno fosforilasi

2) Enzima deramificante

3) Fosfoglucomutasi

1) GLICOGENO FOSFORILASI:

catalizza la reazione in cui viene scisso il legame α (1- \rightarrow 4) tra due residui di glucosio



La demolizione del glicogeno inizia a partire dalle estremità **NON RIDUCENTI I**

GLICOGENO FOSFORILASI:
Utilizza il fosfato inorganico (Pi)

La **GLICOGENO FOSFORILASI** catalizza la **FOSFOROLISI** del glicogeno staccando **G1P** solo se questo si trova ad almeno 5 unità di distanza dalla ramificazione

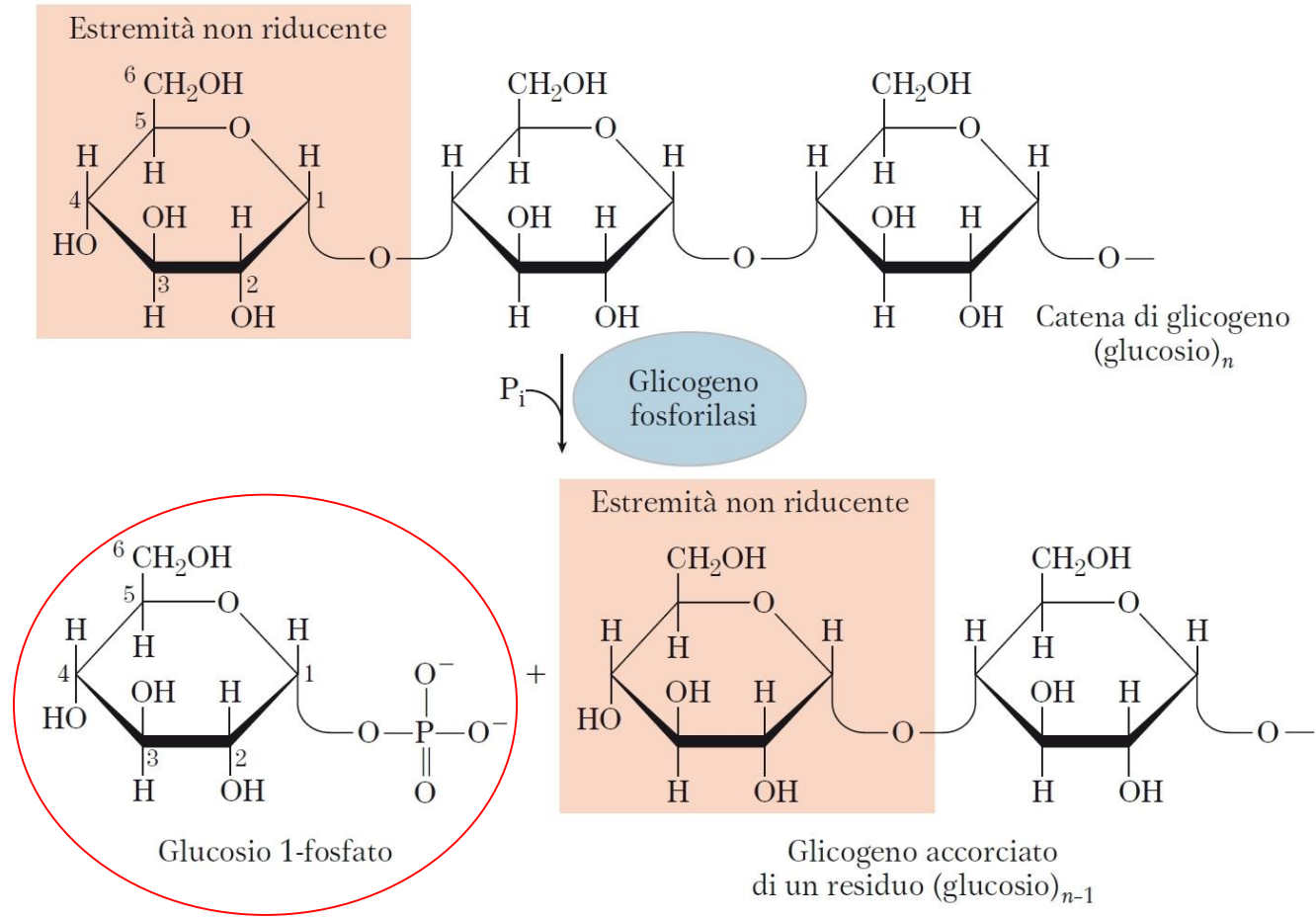
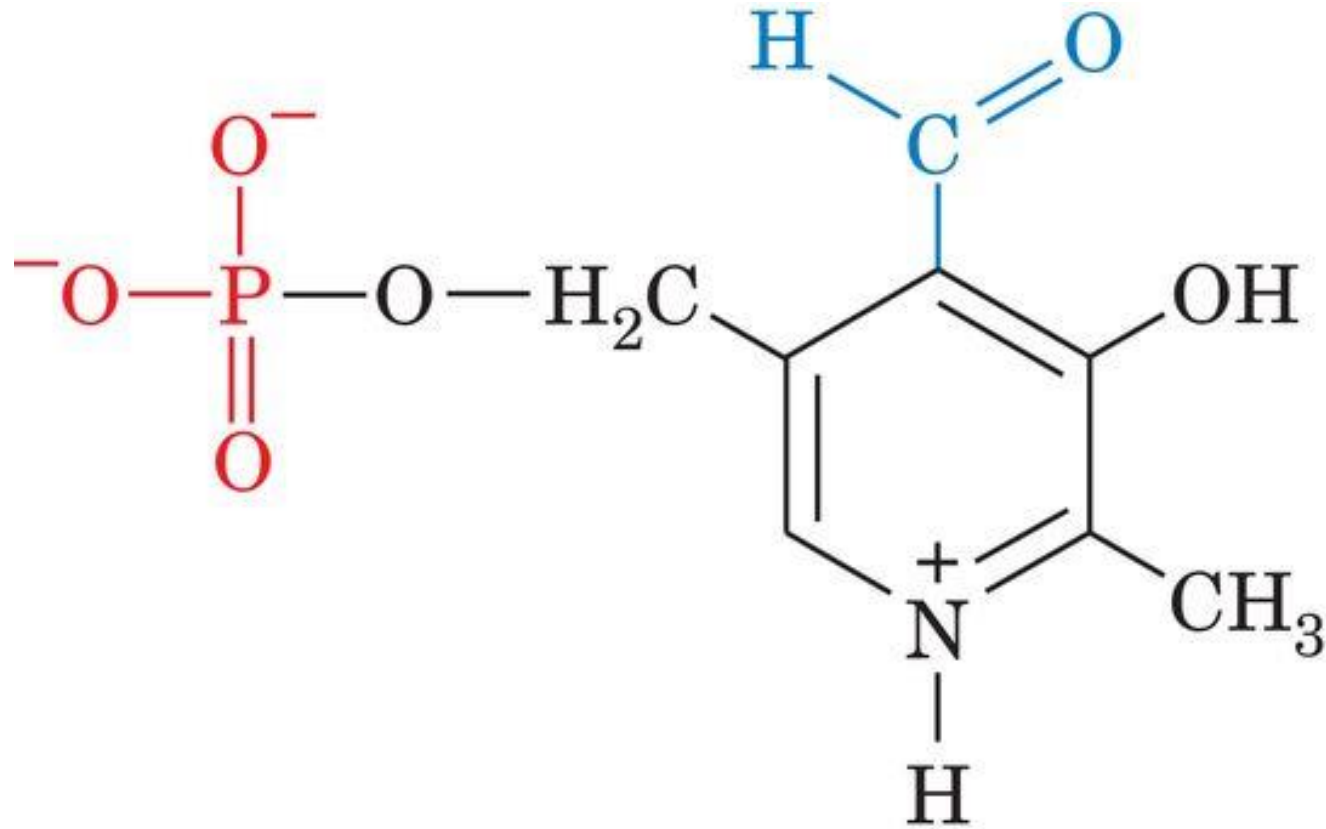


Figura 15.27 Rimozione di un residuo di glucosio dall'estremità non riducente di una catena di glicogeno a opera della glicogeno fosforilasi. Questo processo è ripetitivo; l'enzima rimuove residui di glucosio successivi fino a che raggiunge la quarta unità di glucosio a partire da una ramificazione (vedi la Figura 15.28).

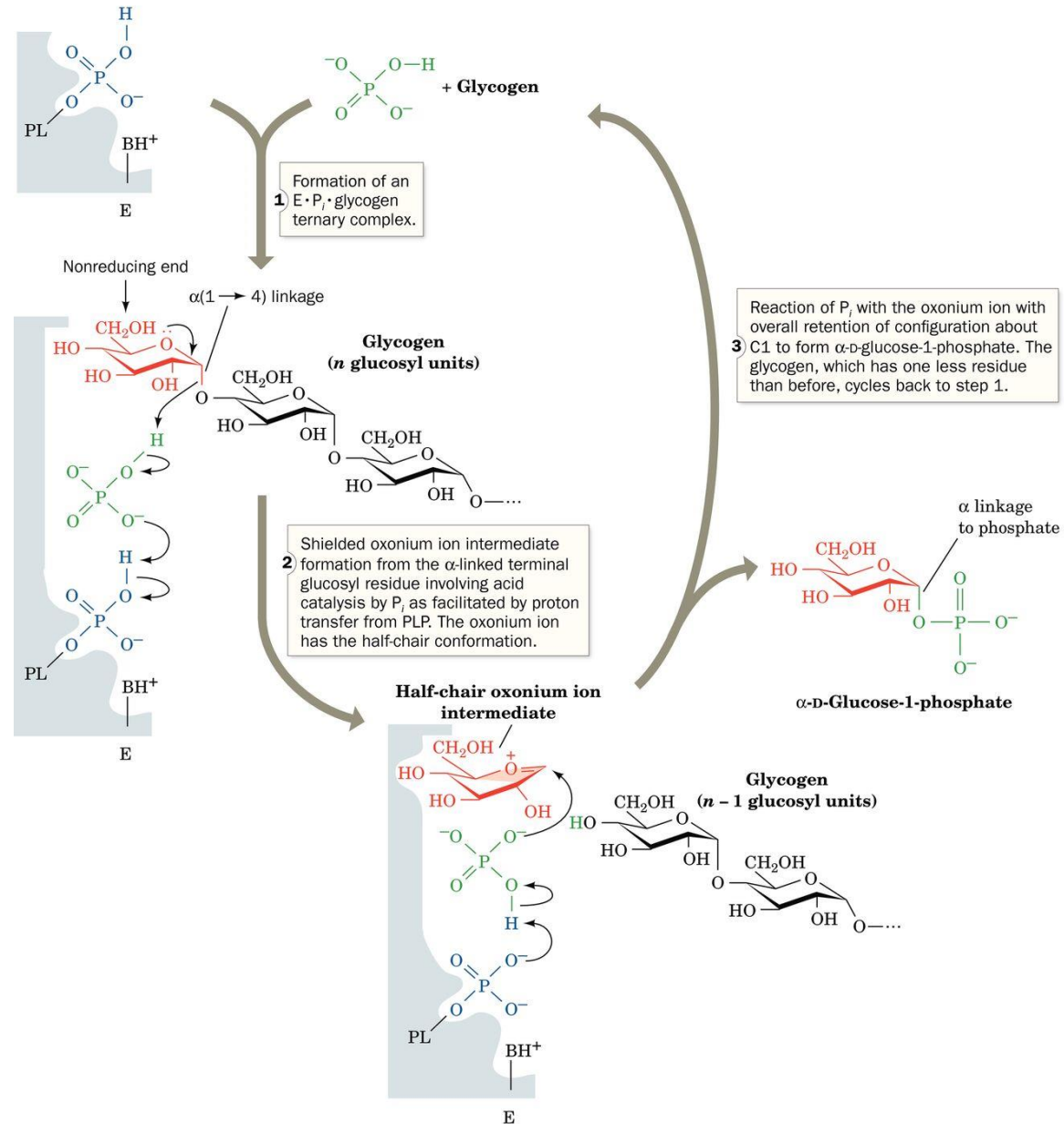
Phosphorylase Cofactor PLP



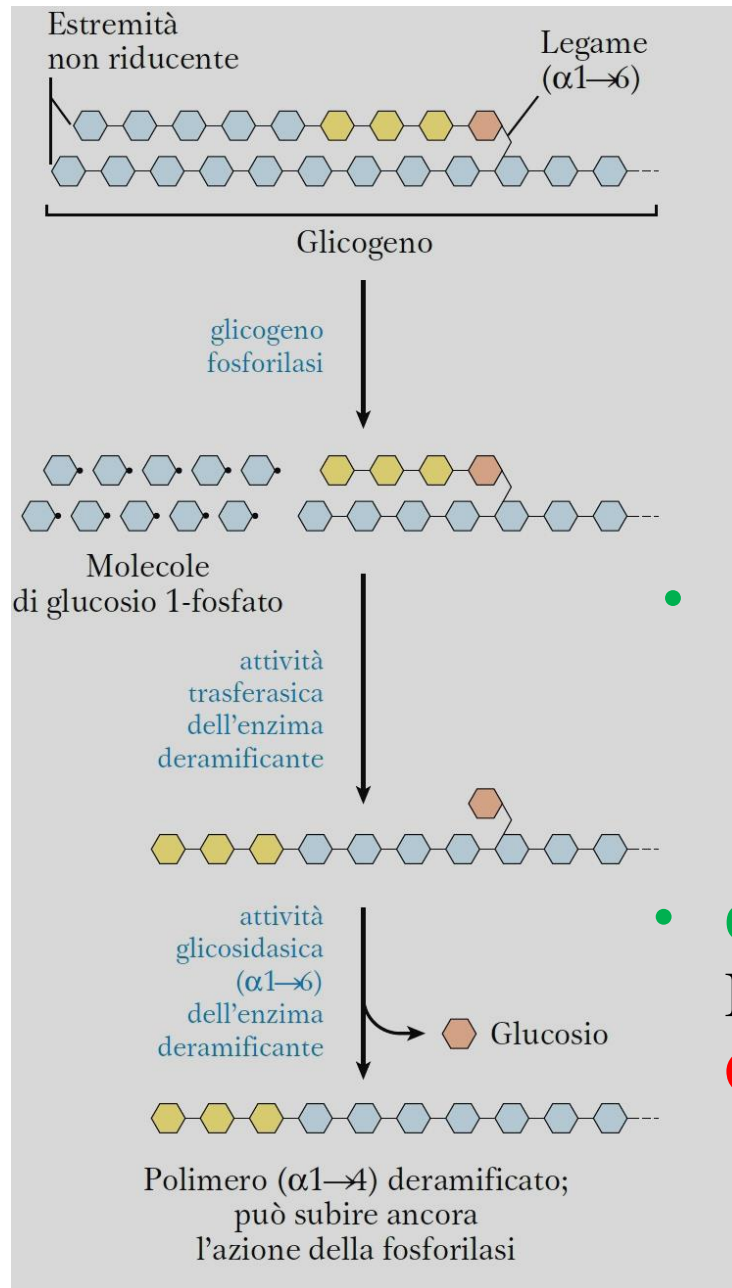
Il gruppo fosfato del cofattore agisce come catalizzatore acido promuovendo l'attacco del Pi sul legame glicosidico

Pyridoxal-5'-phosphate (PLP)

Glycogen Phosphorylase Mechanism



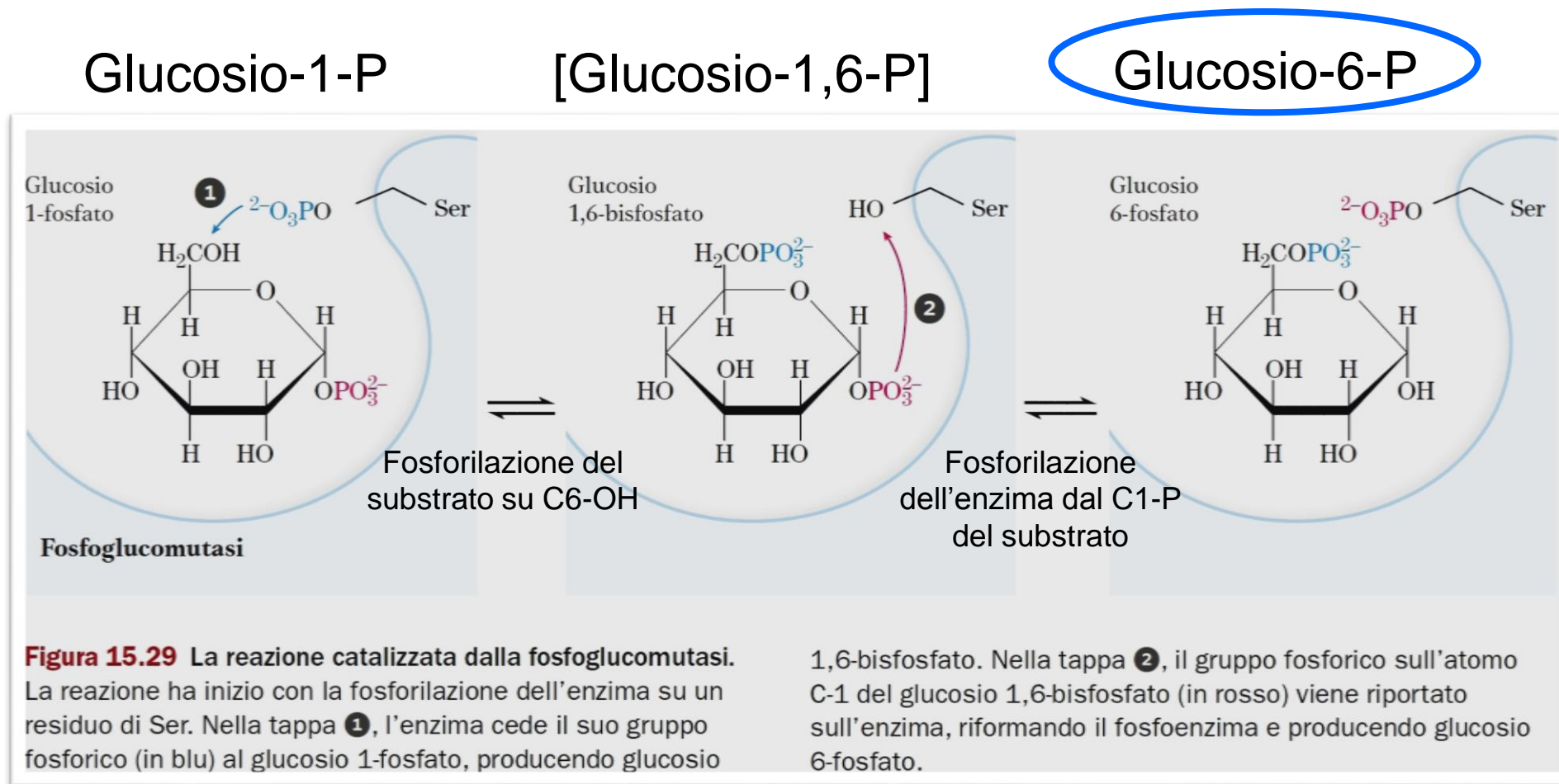
La glicogeno fosforilasi utilizza il **PLP** come gruppo prostetico il quale catalizza con il suo gruppo fosforico la fosforolisi:
Si forma un complesso ternario ENZIMA+P_i+GLIC



2) L'enzima DERAMIFICANTE del glicogeno rimuove le ramificazioni rendendo accessibili nuove unità saccaridiche all'azione della glicogeno fosforilasi
- DOPPIA AZIONE!

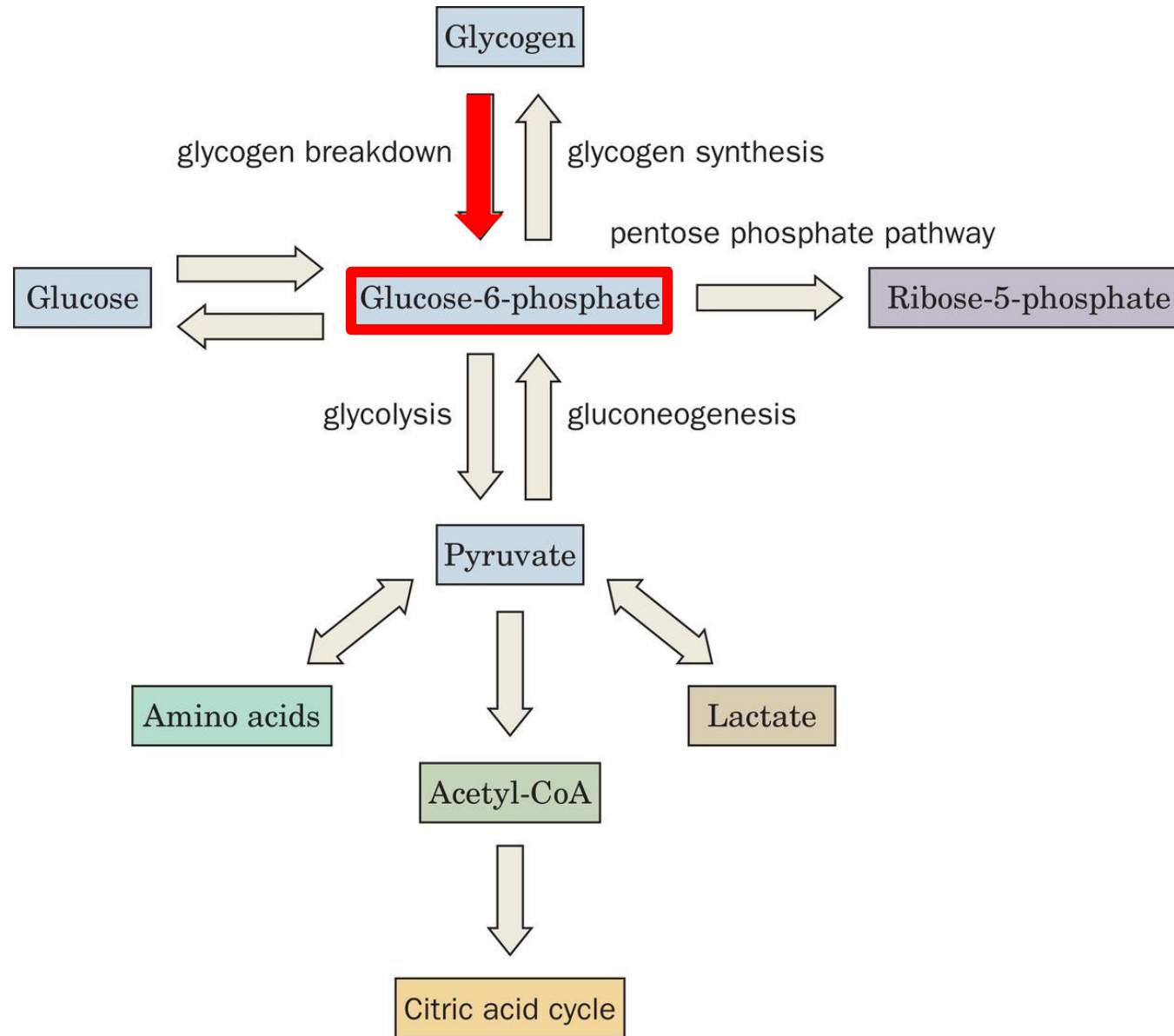
- $\alpha(1 \rightarrow 4)$ **transglicosilasi** >> trasferisce una unità trisaccaridica da una ramificazione ad una estremità riducente
- $\alpha(1 \rightarrow 6)$ **glicosidasi** >> rimuove mediante IDROLISI (non fosforolisi) il **glucosio (non G1P)** della ramificazione

Fosfoglucomutasi

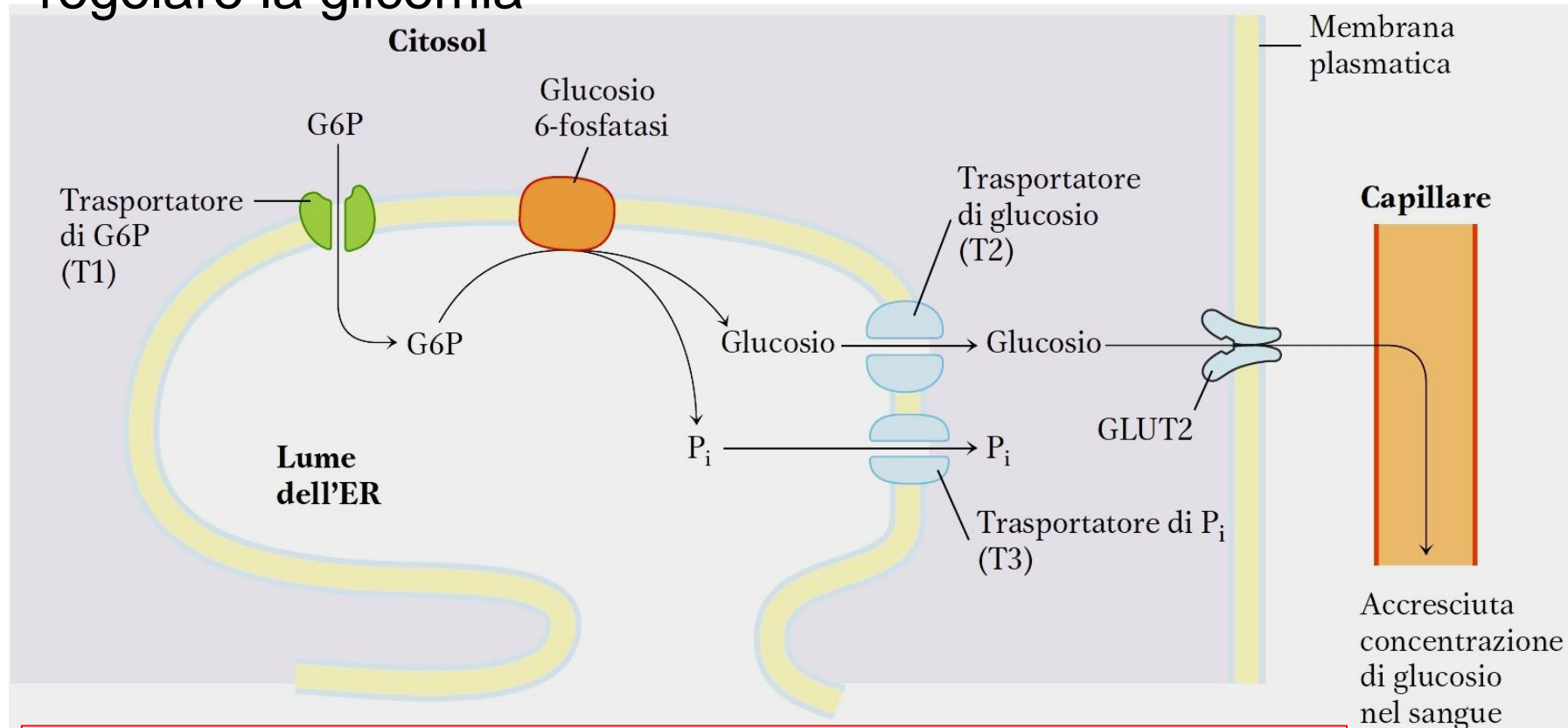




Il G6P così ottenuto può seguire diversi destini metabolici.....



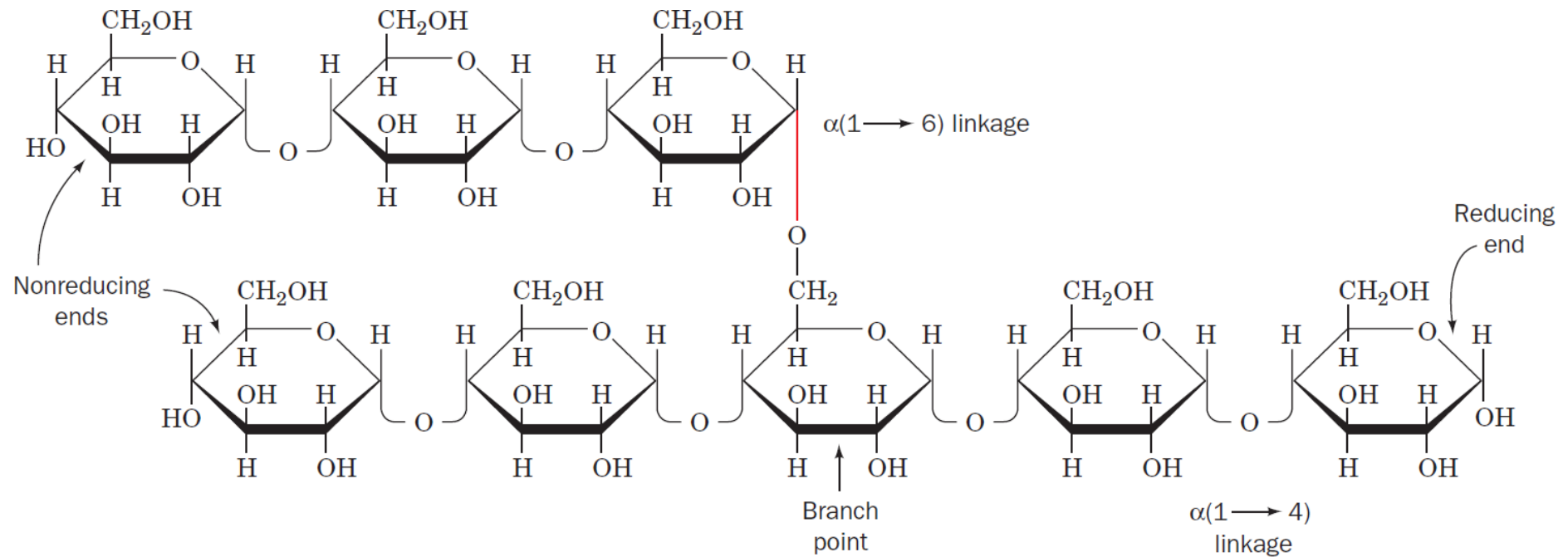
....ma **SOLO** nel fegato la **glucosio-6-fosfatasi (G6Pasi)** del ER produce **glucosio libero** che può abbandonare la cellula e regolare la glicemia



II MUSCOLO non ha glucosio-6-fosfatasi (G6Pasi)

Figura 15.30 Idrolisi del glucosio 6-fosfato a opera della glucosio 6-fosfatasi dell'ER. Il sito catalitico della glucosio 6-fosfatasi si affaccia nel lume dell'ER. Un trasportatore (T1) del glucosio 6-fosfato (G6P) trasferisce il substrato dal citosol al lume, da qui il glucosio e il P_i prodotti passano al citosol attraverso trasportatori specifici (T2 e T3). Il glucosio lascia la cellula attraverso il trasportatore GLUT2 presente sulla membrana plasmatica.

Glicogenosintesi



Glicogeno: riserva energetica

Accumulato soprattutto in due organi : fegato e muscoli con finalità diverse

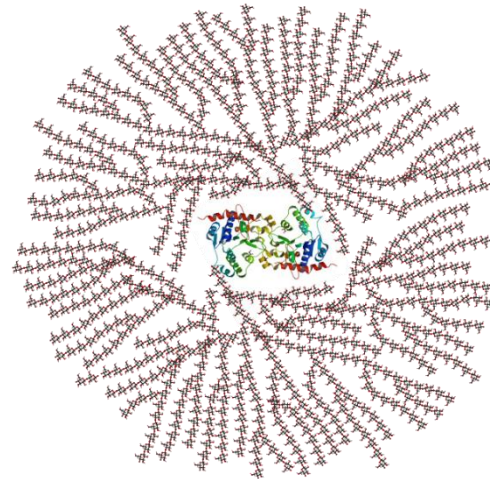
Glicogenosintesi



Due molecole importanti nella glicogenosintesi:

- UDP-glucosio: una molecola di glucosio attivata.
- Glicogenina.

I granuli di glicogeno contengono al loro interno una proteina, **la glicogenina** (dimero) che serve da primer per la sintesi del glicogeno.





Glicogenosintesi

Glicogenosintesi: intervengono 3 enzimi:

- 1) **UDP-glucosio pirofosforilasi**
- 2) **Glicogeno sintetasi (o sintasi)**
- 3) **Enzima ramificante**

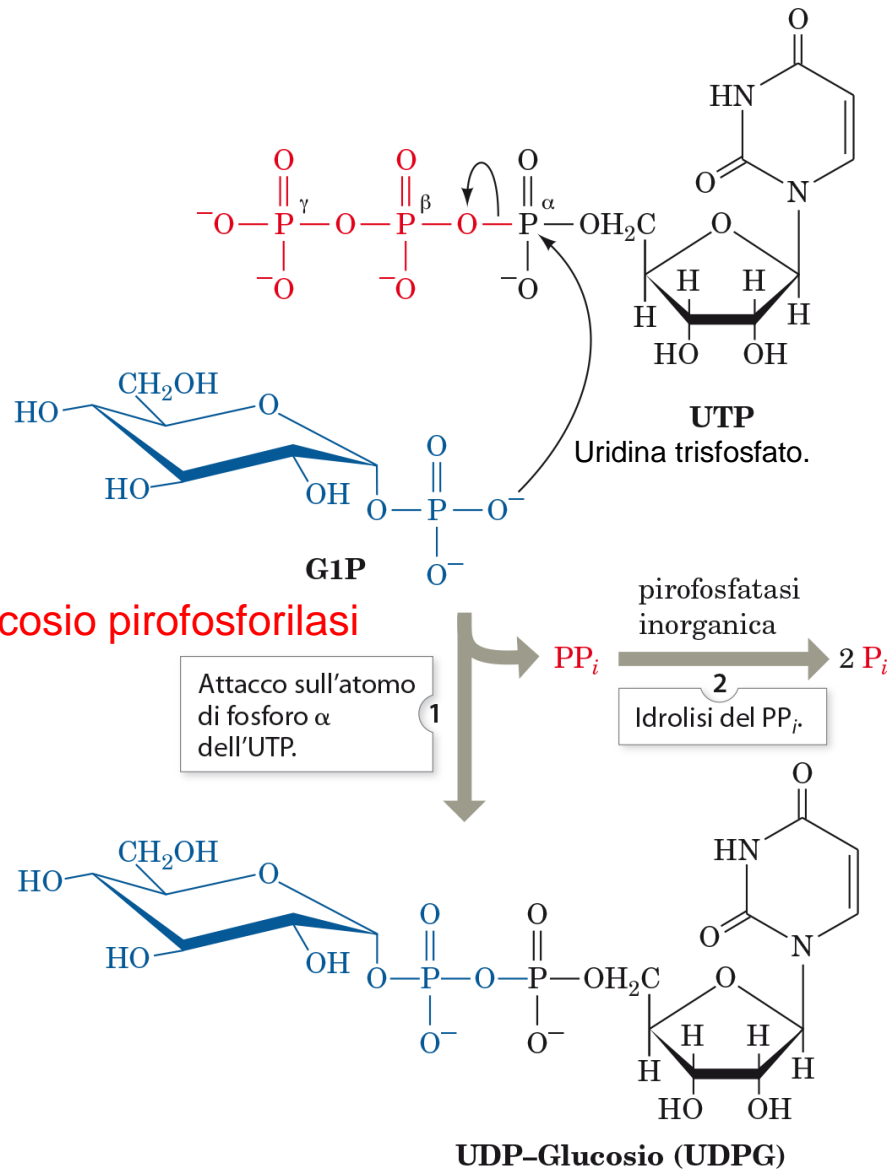
La biosintesi del glicogeno passa attraverso la formazione di uno **zucchero legato ad un nucleotide**

(2 reazioni della glicolisi)

Glucosio 6P

↑ ↓ mutasi

Glucosio 1P



Viene scisso il legame fosfoestere tra il fosfato in posizione α e quello β nell'UTP.

Si libera pirofosfato (PP_i)
Rapidamente convertito in 2 P_i da una pirofosfatasi

L'idrolisi del pirofosfato in P_i rende la reazione **ESOERGONICA** (-19kJ/mol) quindi spontanea

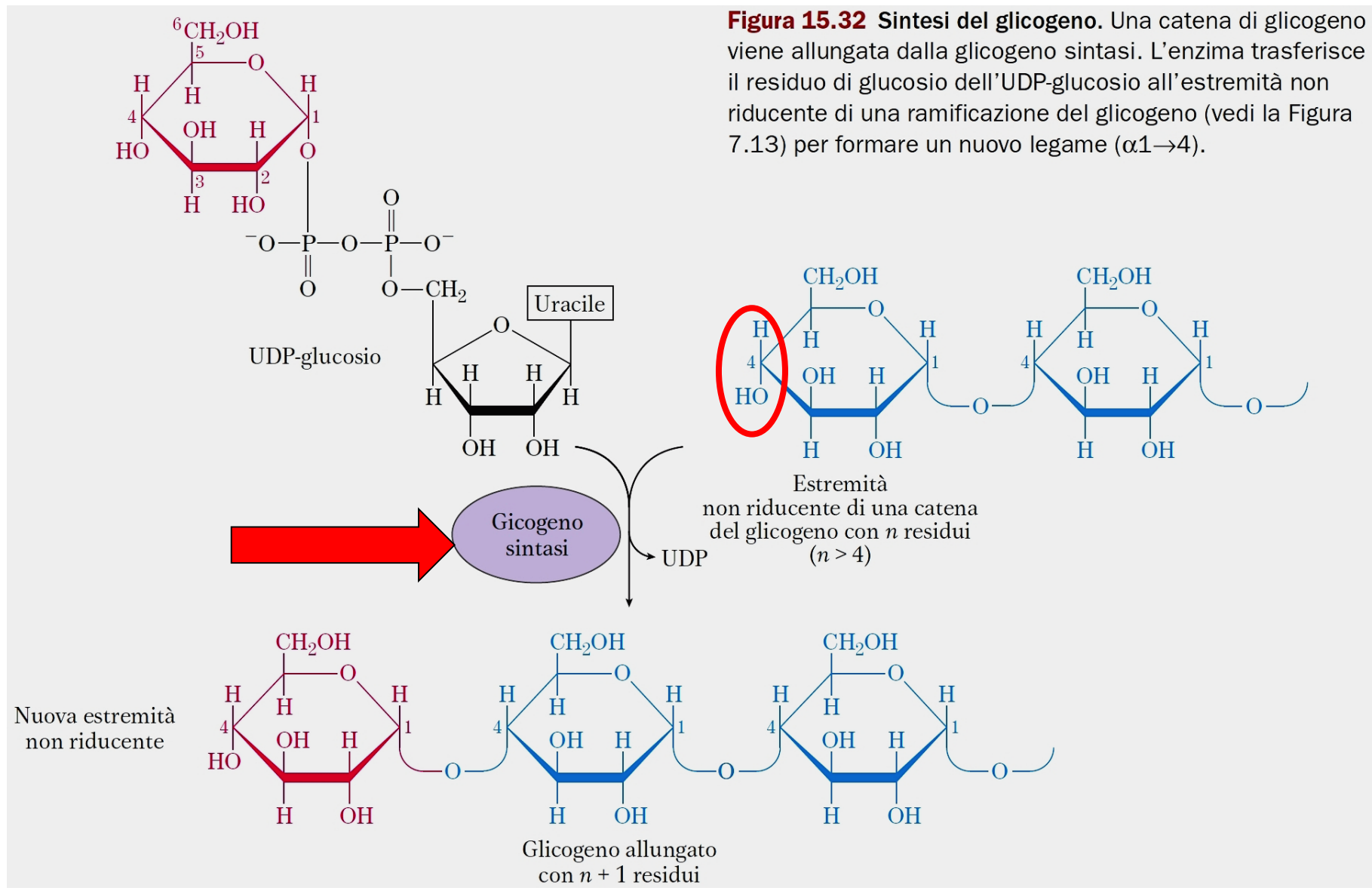


Figura 15.32 Sintesi del glicogeno. Una catena di glicogeno viene allungata dalla glicogeno sintasi. L'enzima trasferisce il residuo di glucosio dell'UDP-glucosio all'estremità non riducente di una ramificazione del glicogeno (vedi la Figura 7.13) per formare un nuovo legame ($\alpha 1 \rightarrow 4$).

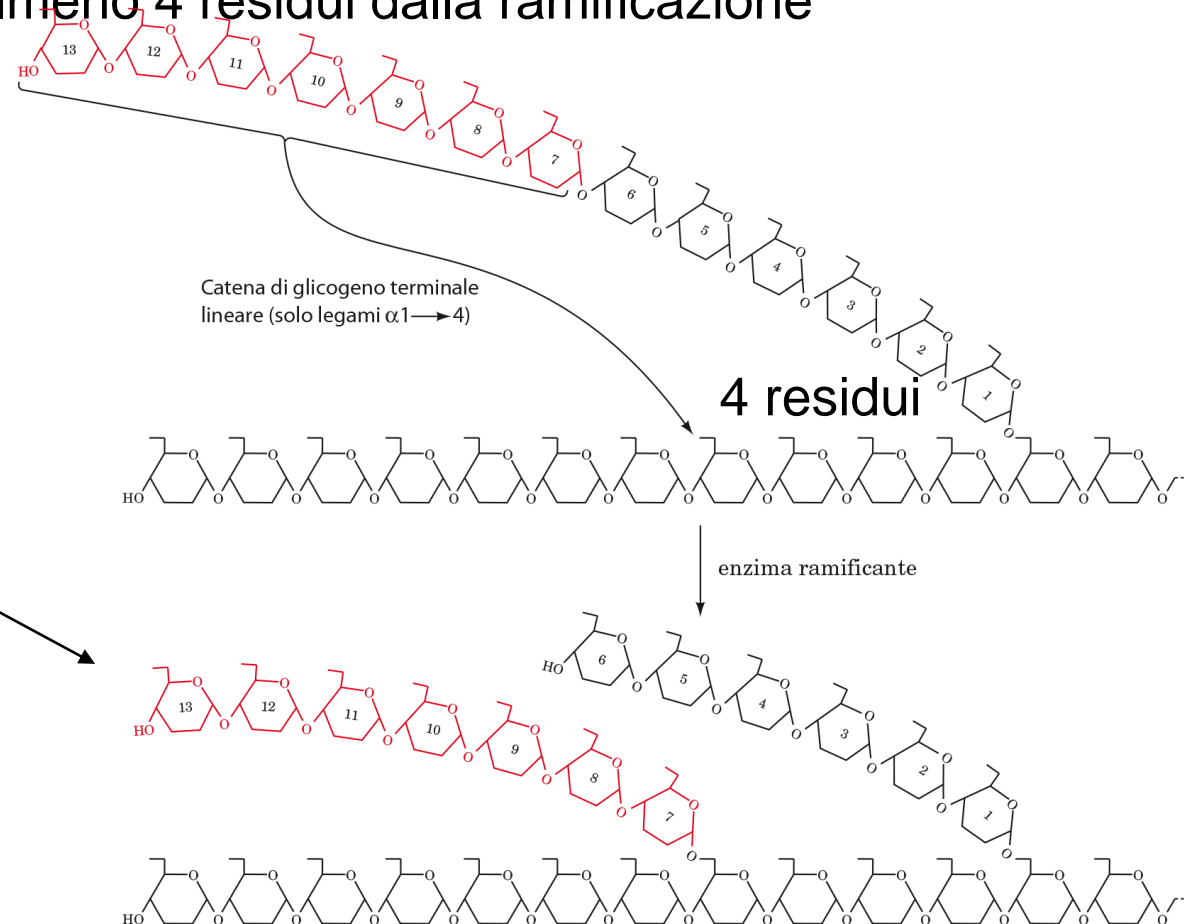
La catena si allunga fino a 10-12 residui di glicogeno



L'enzima ramificante: trasferisce 7 unità di glucosio dall'estremità di una catena al gruppo OH del C6 della molecola di glicogeno. (legame α 1 \rightarrow 6)

La catena da cui vengono trasferite le 7 unità saccaridiche deve essere lunga almeno 10-12 residui

La catena viene trasferita ad almeno 4 residui dalla ramificazione



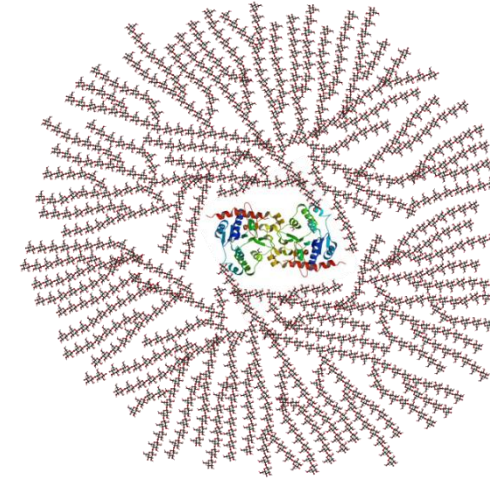
Su queste ramificazioni può continuare ad aggiungere residui di glucosio

La GLICOGENO SINTASI non può creare de novo una molecola di glicogeno, ma solo allungare una molecola preesistente

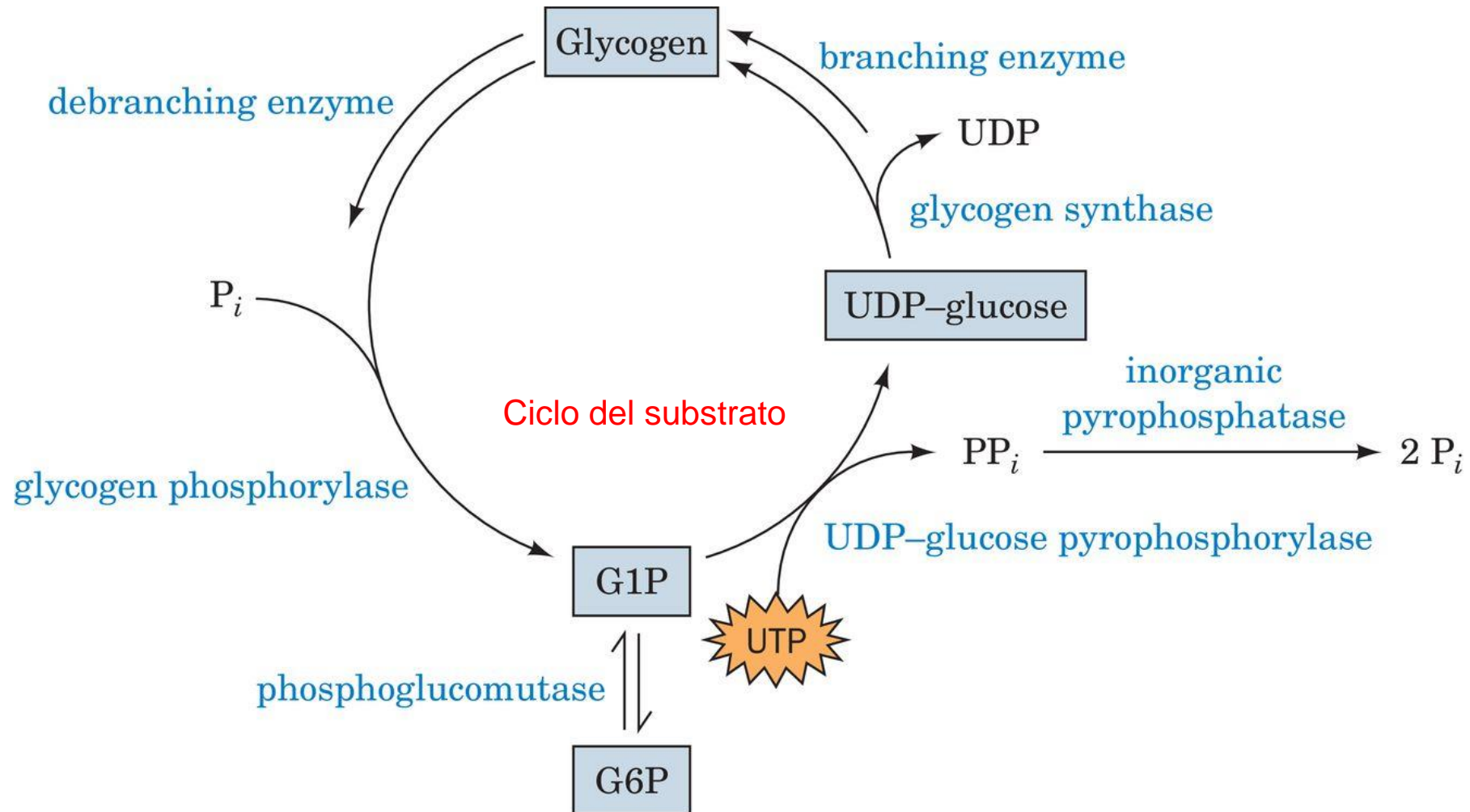
E' necessario un innesco: **glicogenina** (dimero) (332 aminoacidi) 37 kDa

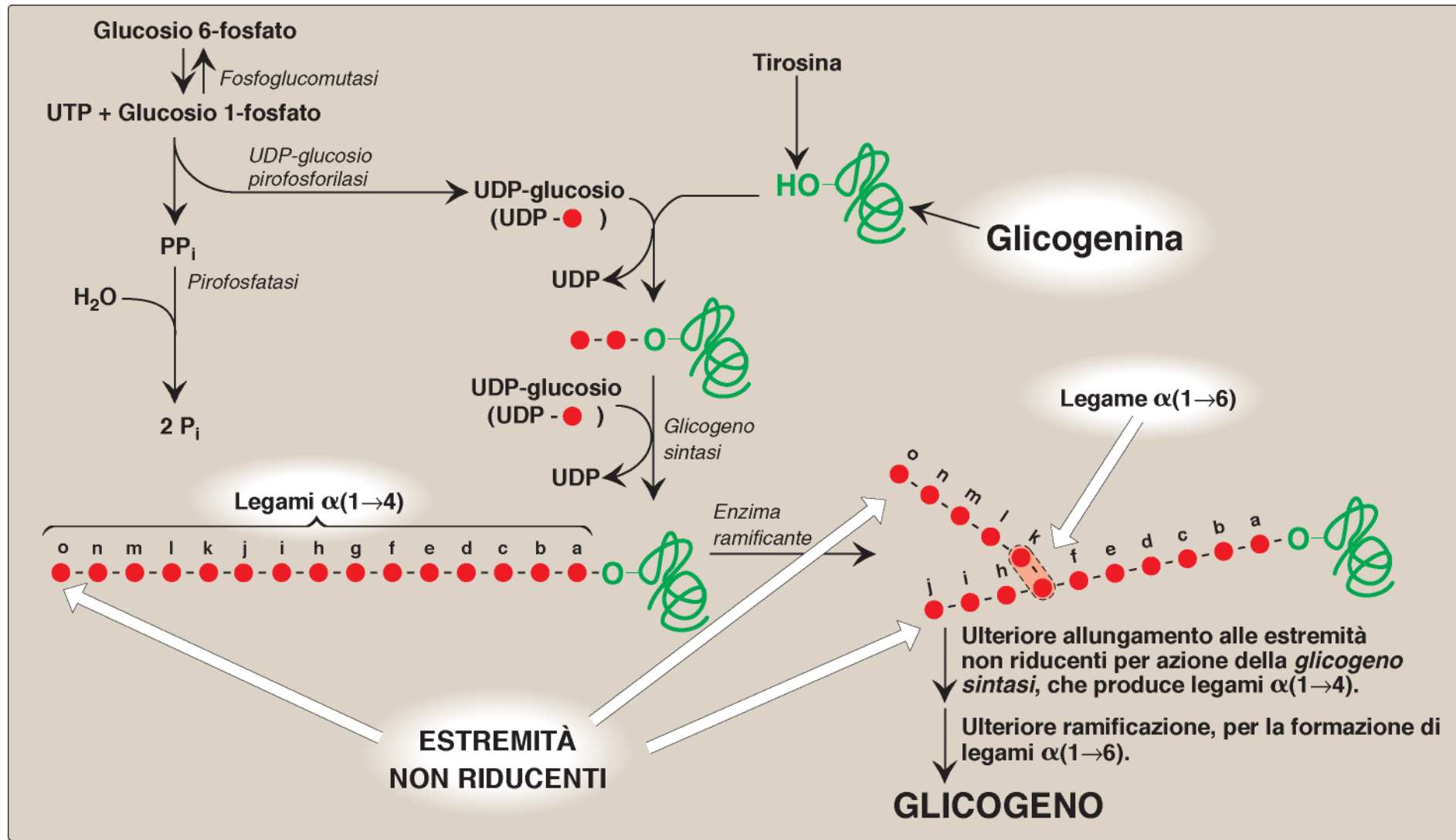
- Funge da innesco
- Ha attività enzimatica (aggiunge 1 residuo di UDP-glucosio ad un residuo di Tyr della molecola)
- Estende la molecola con altri 7 residui di glucosio-

- Forma un **PRIMER** su cui può agire la glicogeno sintasi
- Esiste una molecola di glicogenina per molecola di glicogeno!



Opposing Glycogen Pathways: Synthesis & Degradation





Il controllo della sintesi e demolizione del glicogeno sono reciprocamente regolati da:

-INTERAZIONI ALLOSTERICHE

-SEGNALI ORMONALI

**-MODIFICAZIONI COVALENTI REVERSIBILI
(fosforilazioni)**

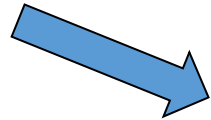
Il controllo della sintesi e demolizione del glicogeno sono reciprocamente regolati da:

-Interazione allosterica

Glucosio 6 -fosfato



(positive modulator) ----glycogen synthase

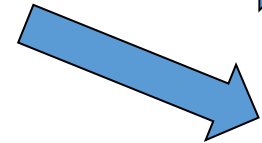


(negative modulator)----glycogen phosphorylase

ATP



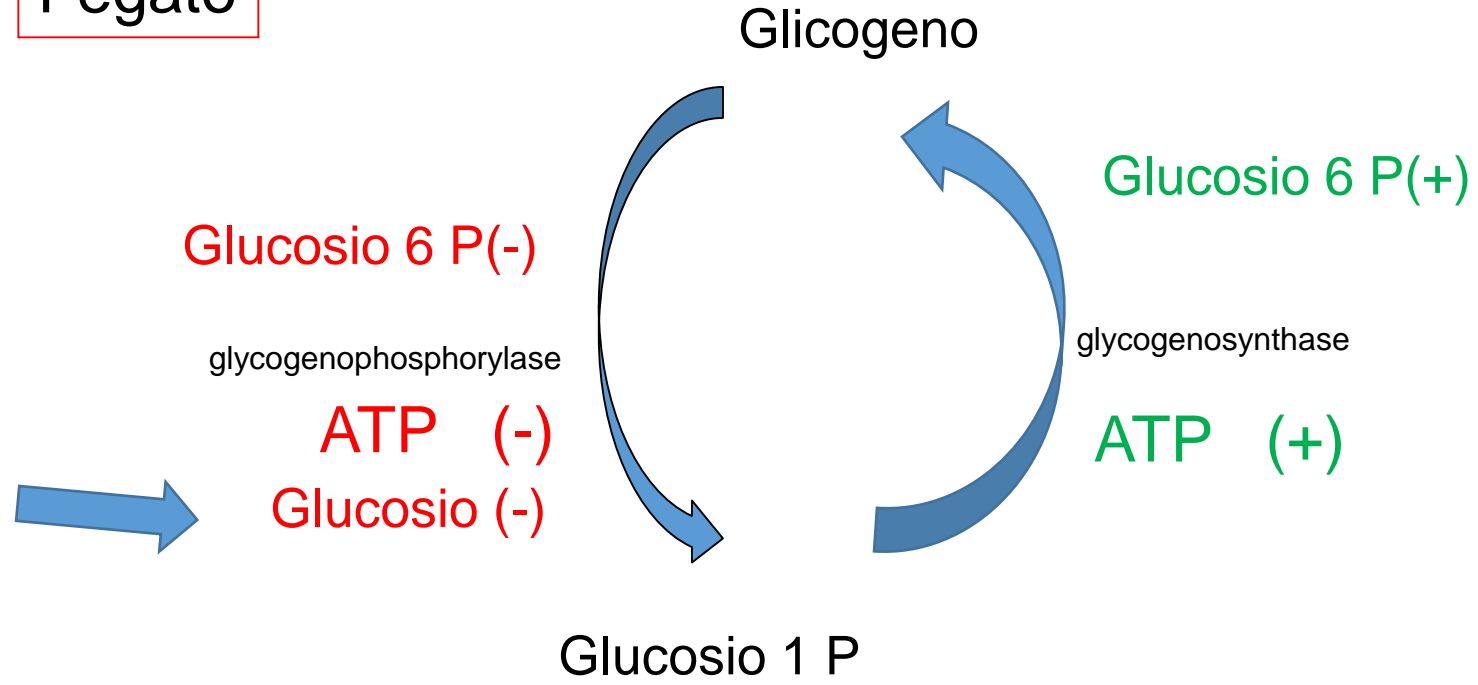
(positive modulator) ----glycogen synthase



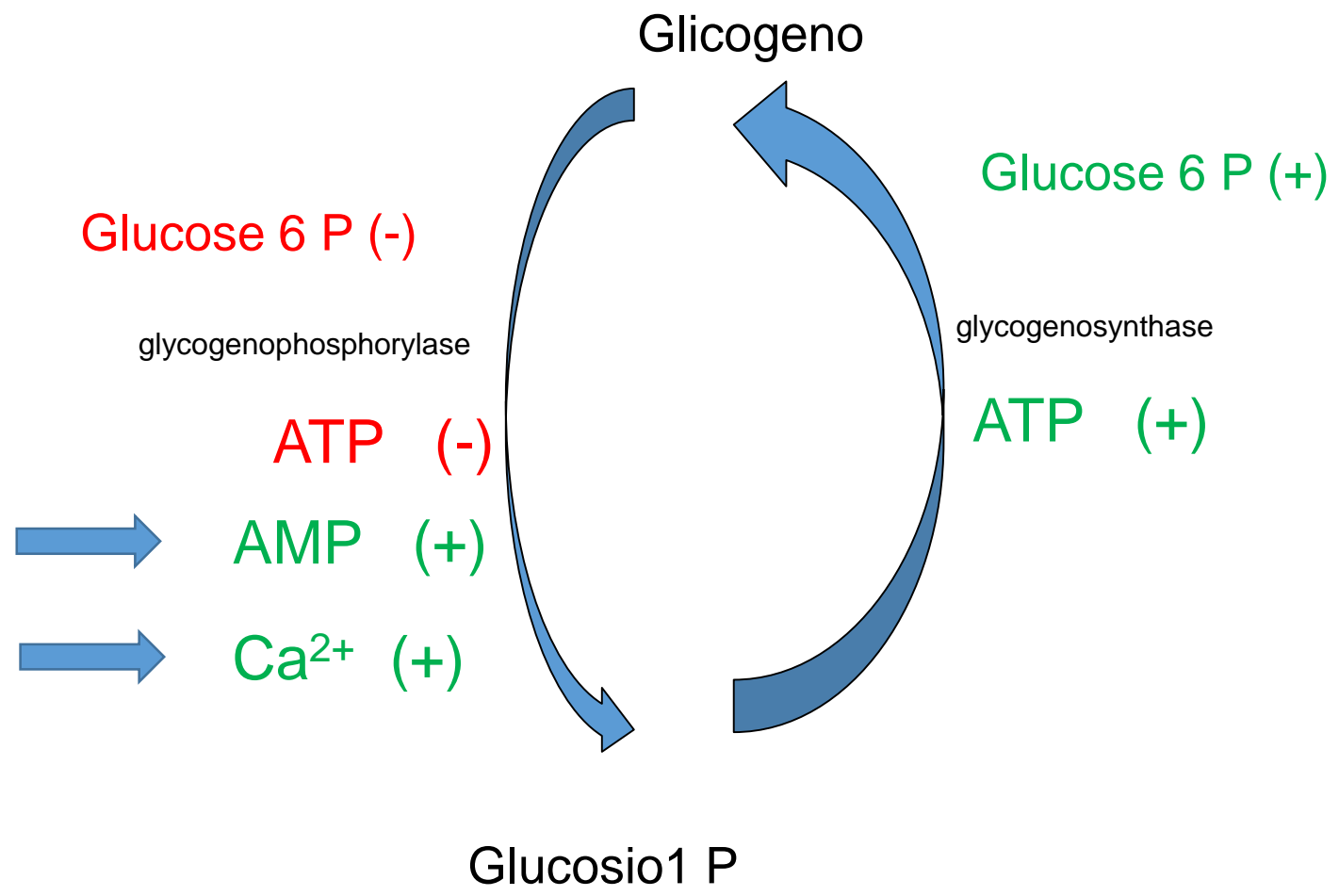
(negative modulator)----glycogen phosphorylase

-Interazione allosterica

Fegato



-Interazione allosterica → **MUSCLE**



Segnali che indicano una intensa attività muscolare (Ca and AMP) attivano la fosforilasi che scinde il glicogeno in glucosio 1P che entra nella glicolisi per ottenere ATP
Conditione **FIGHT or flight**

Glucose 6 phosphate is a negative allosteric effector of glycogen phosphorylase. It inhibits its action and consequently glycogenolysis.

Glucose 6 phosphate is an allosteric effector of the positive glycogen synthase. Its binding to the allosteric site of glycogen synthase induces an allosteric modification which stabilizes the substrate enzyme binding.

Glucose 6 -phosphate (-)

Glucose 6 -phosphate (+)

glycogen phosphorylase

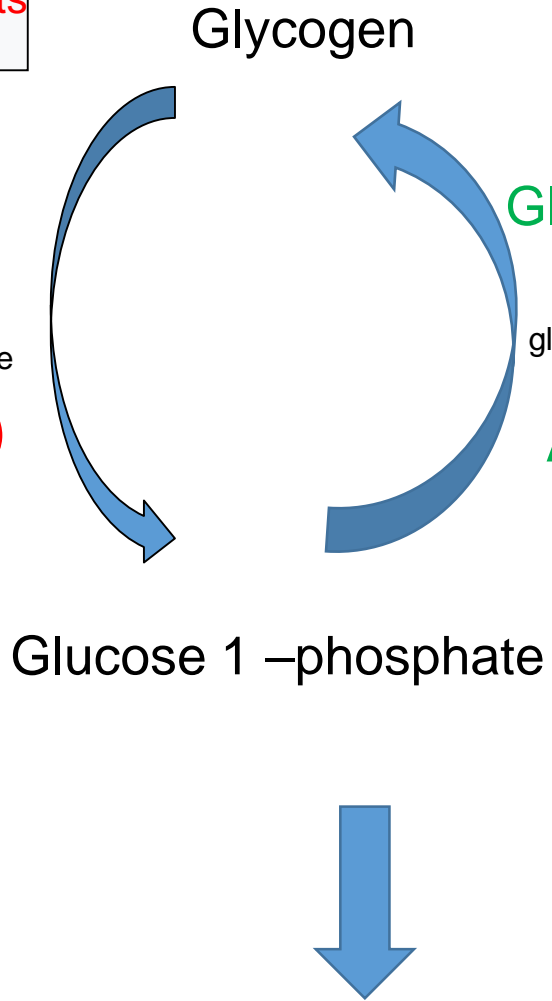
glycogen synthase

ATP (-)

ATP (+)

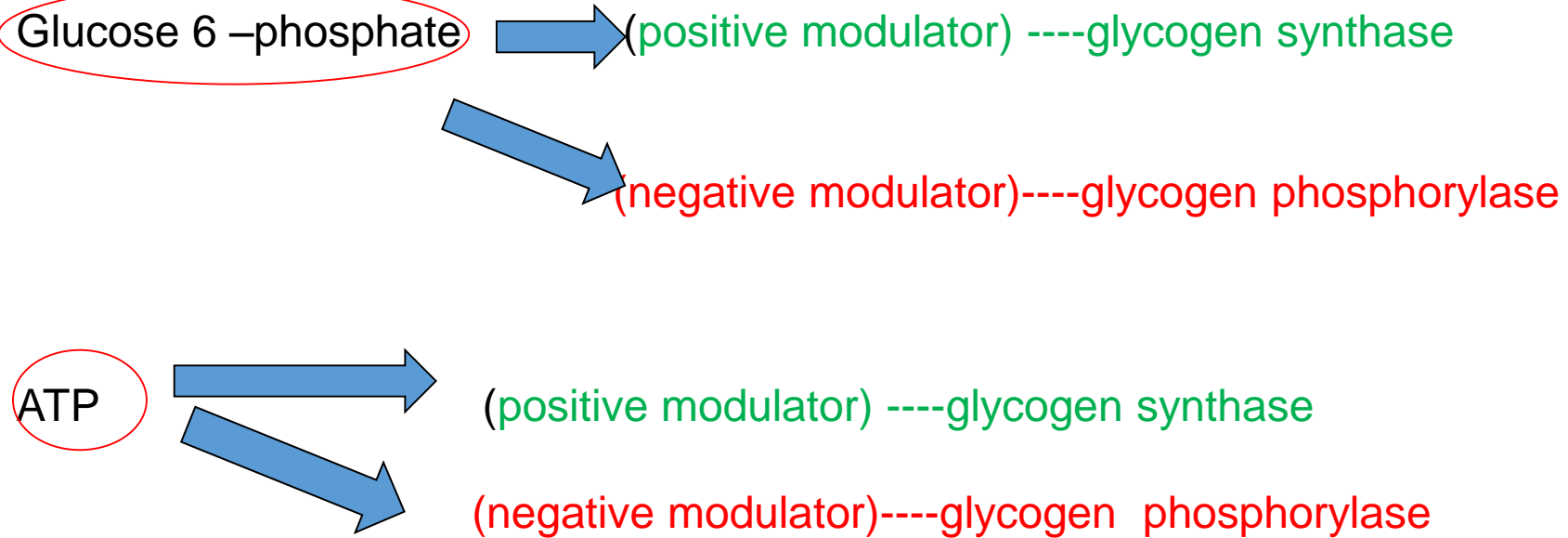
ATP binds at the allosteric site to glycogen phosphorylase. It causes a conformational change and inhibits its action.

ATP signals the energy state of the cell. ATP binds at the allosteric site to glycogen synthetase. It determines a conformational change by stimulating its action.

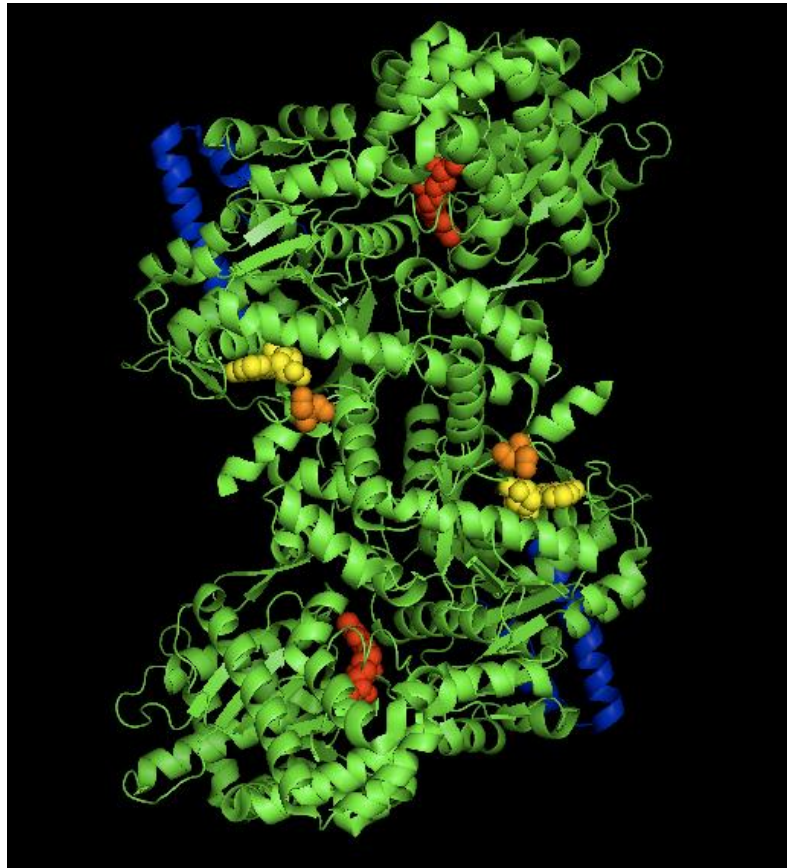


The control of **glycogen synthesis** and **glycogenolysis** are mutually regulated by:

-ALLOSTERIC INTERACTION



Glicogeno sintasi



Glicogeno sintasi

Glicogeno sintasi α (attiva) ha tre residui di **Serina** vicino al C-terminale.

Viene fosforilata dal GSK3 (glicogeno sintasi chinasi 3)

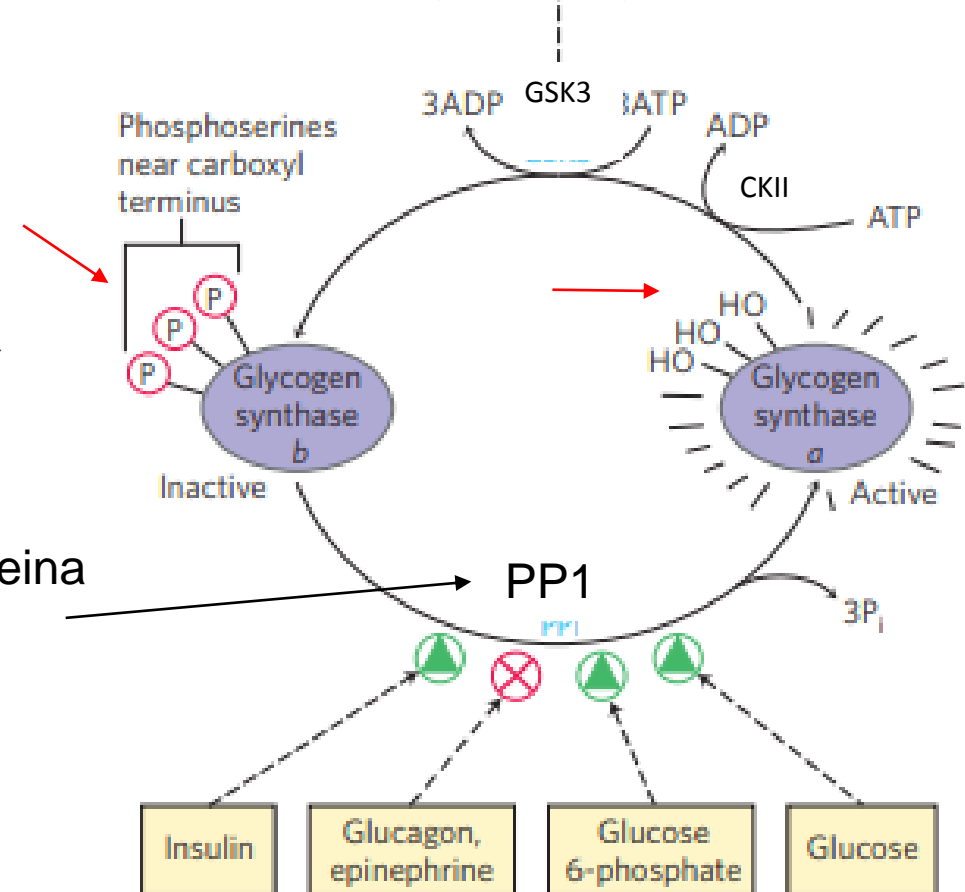
Glicogeno sintasi dalla forma (a) defosforilata (attiva) convertita nella forma (b) fosforilata (inattiva)

Effetto del GSK3

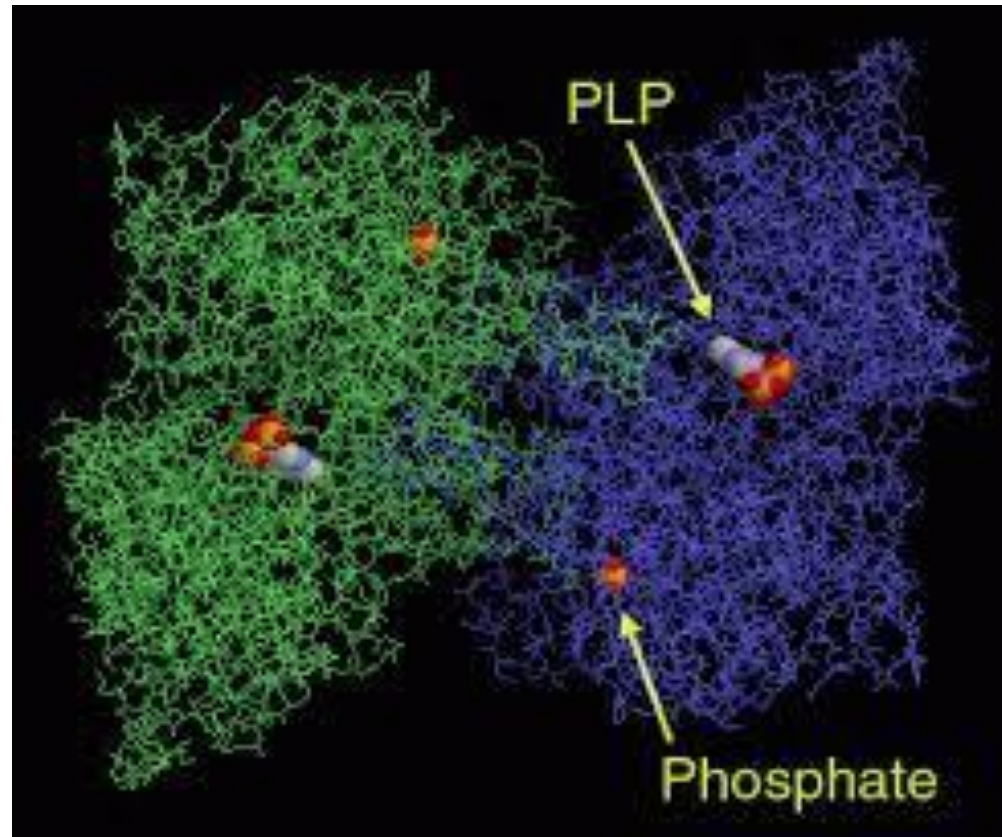
Glicogeno Sintasi chinasi 3

Glycogenosynthesis is ensured by the intervention of three enzymatic activities:

- 1) UDP-glucose pyrophosphorylase
- 2) **Glycogen synthetase (or synthase)**
- 3) Glycogen branching enzyme



Glicogeno fosforilasi



Glycogen phosphorylase (DIMER) exists in two interconvertible forms:

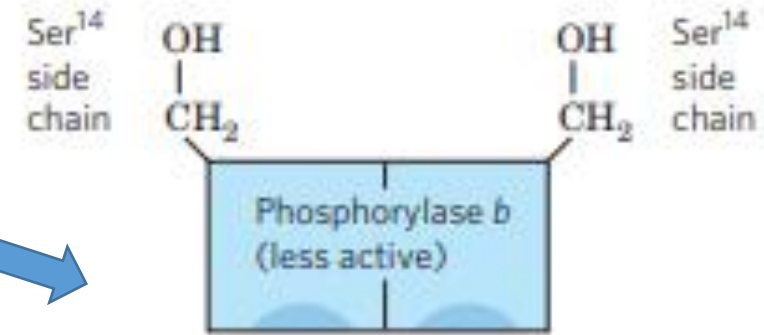
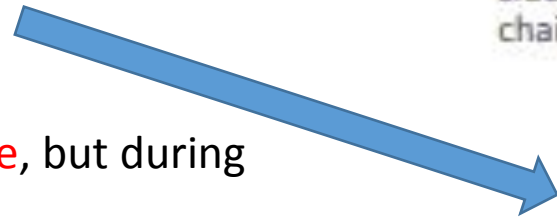
Glycogen phosphorylase a, (active)
Glycogen phosphorylase b, (less active)

Phosphorylase b predominates in resting muscle, but during vigorous muscular activity epinephrine triggers phosphorylation of a specific Ser residue in phosphorylase b, converting it to its more active form, phosphorylase a.

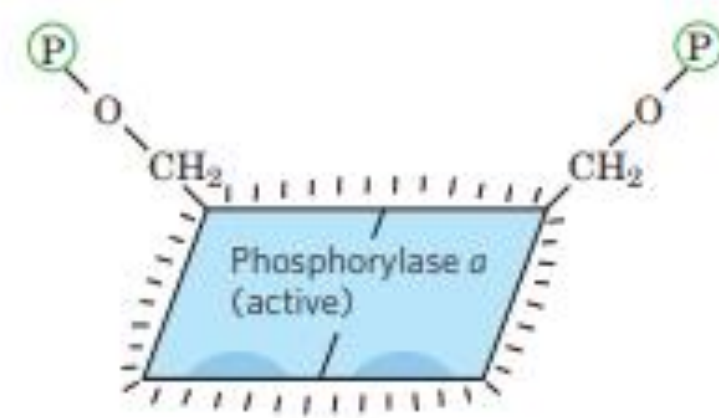
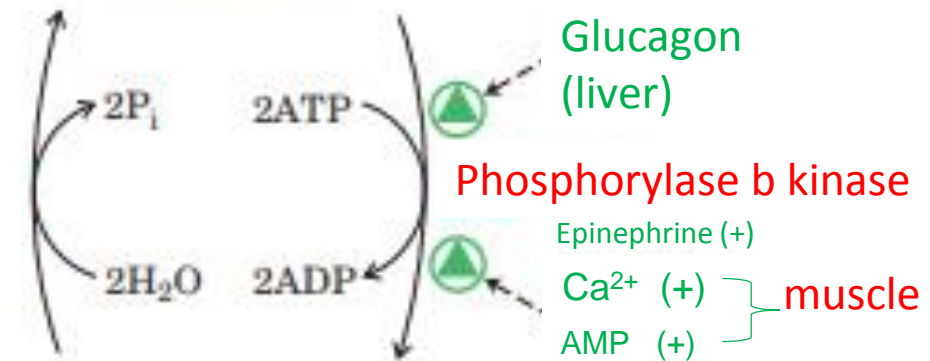
Phosphorylase a IS PHOSPHORYLATED ON Ser₁₄ residues, (one on each subunit)

Also in liver Phosphorylase b kinase is responsible for activating phosphorylase by transferring a phosphoryl group to its Ser residue is itself activated by epinephrine or glucagon .

Glycogen → Glucose 1-phosphate



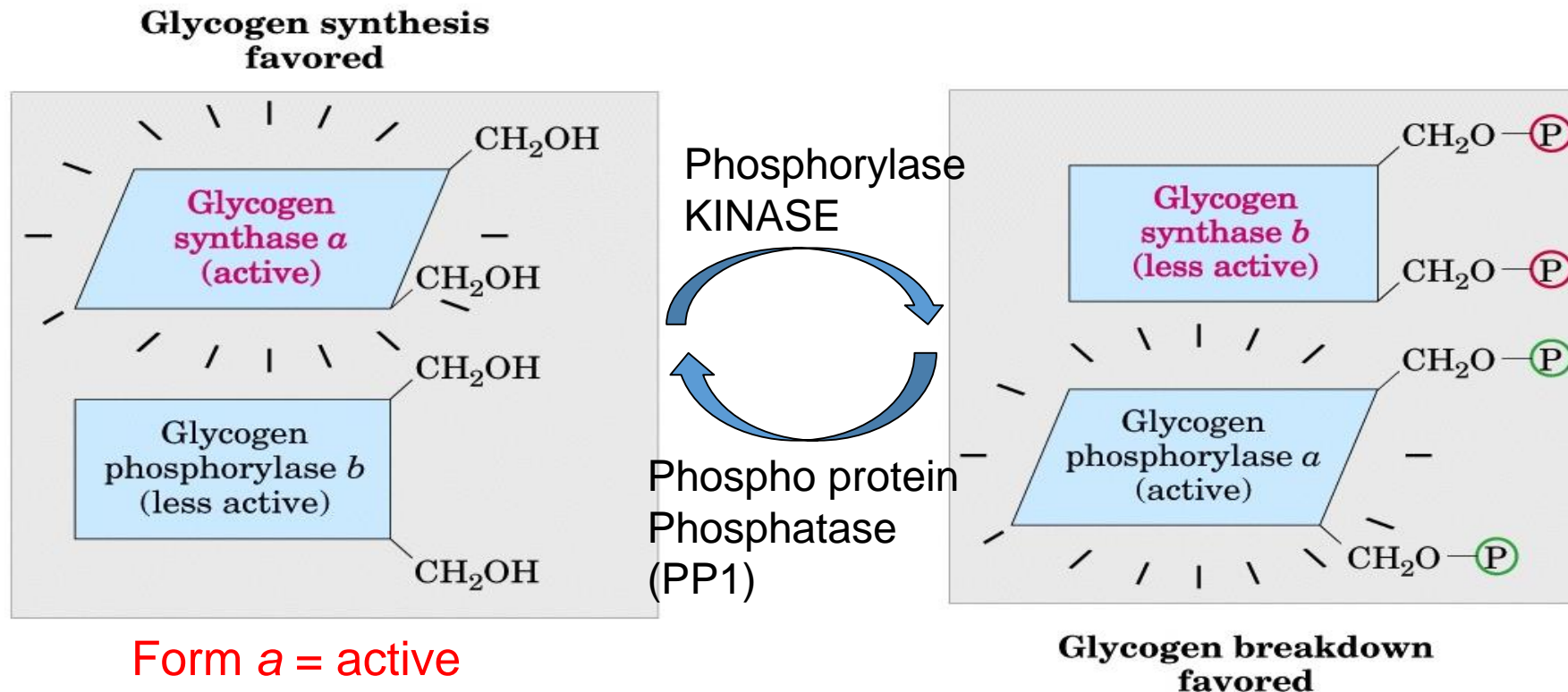
Phosphorylase a phosphatase (PP1)



-Reversible covalently modification (phosphorylation)

Glycogen synthase and **glycogen phosphorylase** are two enzymes that can exist in two forms (a) **active** and (b) **inactive**

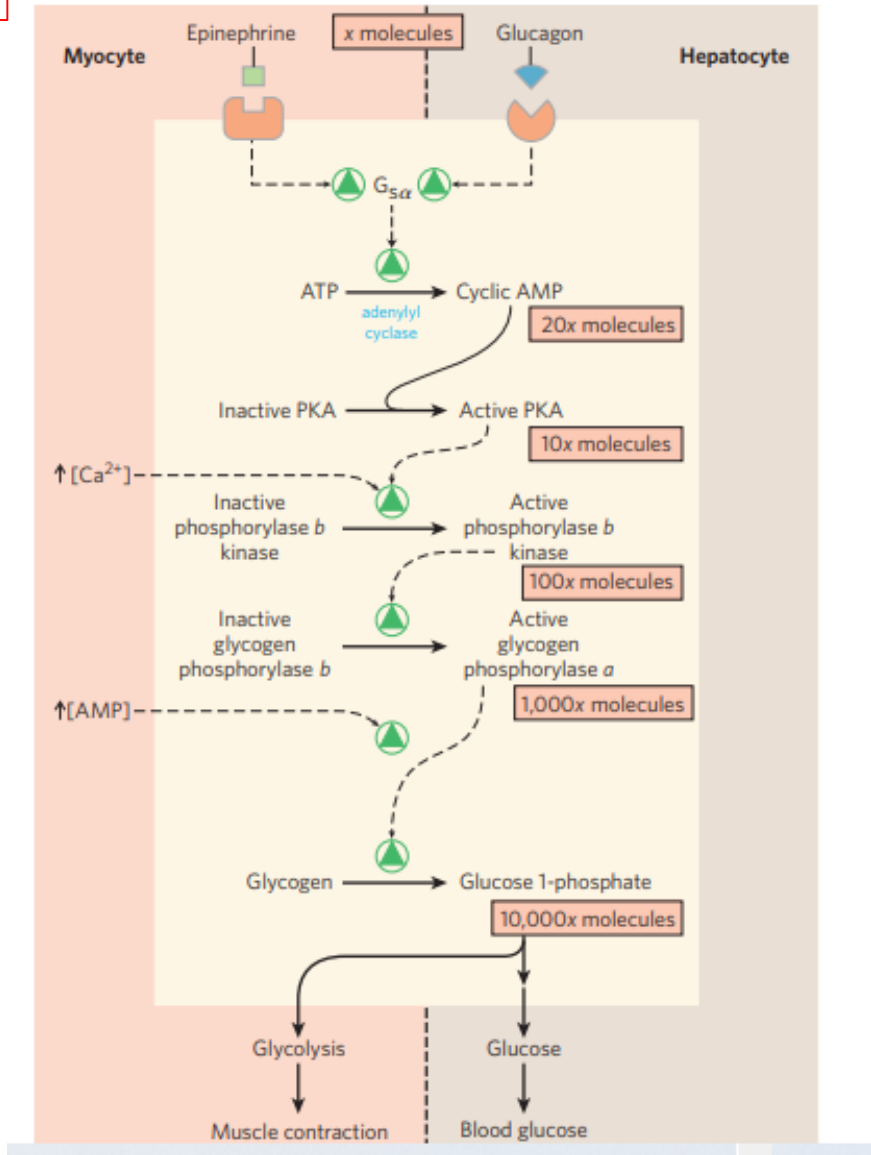
Glycogen synthase is in the **active (a)** form when it is **dephosphorylated**, while **glycogen phosphorylase** is active (a) when it is **phosphorylated**



Form a = active

Forma b = inactive

Muscolo e Fegato

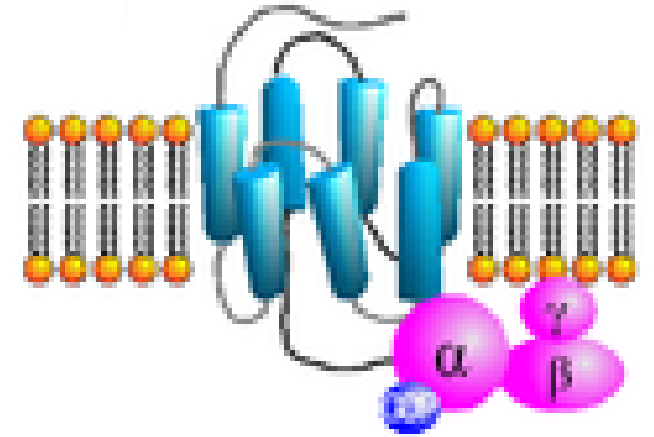


Receptors associated with G proteins

They are receptors of:

- Visual, olfactory and gustatory systems
- Neurotransmitter receptors

Hormone receptors that control the metabolism of carbohydrates, amino acids and fatty acids



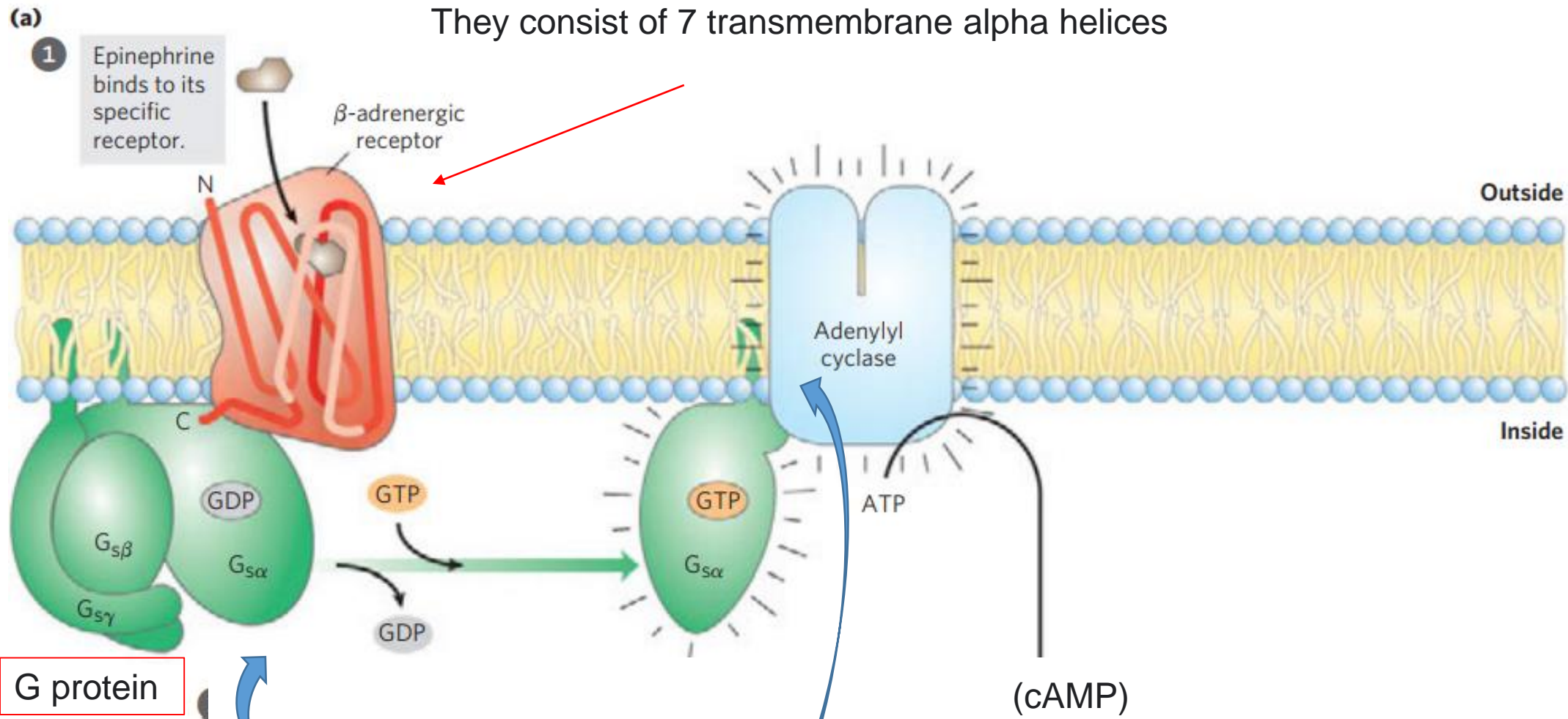
A ligand can have multiple receptors:

- 9 GPCR activated by adrenaline
- 5 GPCR activated by acetylcholine
- 15 activated by serotonin

They consist of 7 transmembrane alpha helices

- 1 heterotrimeric G protein
- 1 membrane-bound effector protein (e.g. adenylate cyclase)
- 1 second messenger that transfers the signal inside the cell (cAMP)

They consist of 7 transmembrane alpha helices

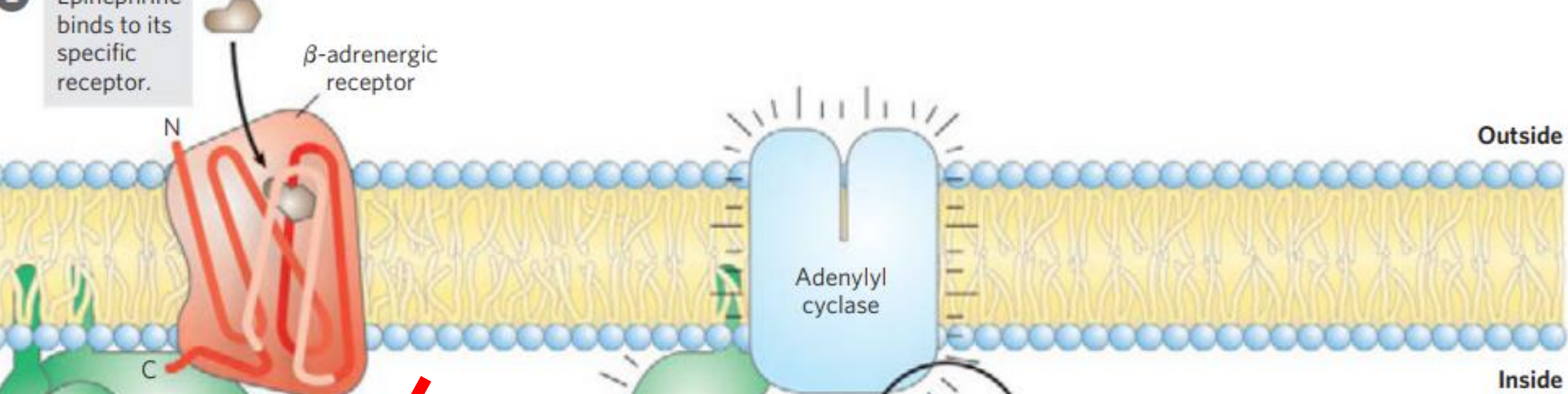


- 1 heterotrimeric G protein
- 1 membrane-bound effector protein (e-g- adenylyl cyclase)
- 1 second messenger that transfers the signal inside the cell (cAMP)

1

Epinephrine binds to its specific receptor.

The α subunit binds GTP and GDP. (when it binds the GDP it is inactive).



Outside

Inside

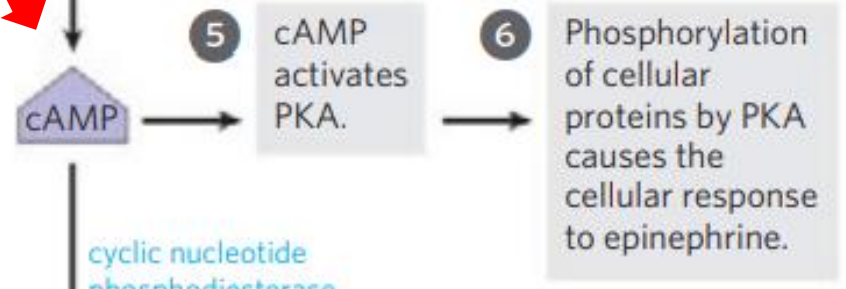
The α subunit hydrolyzes GTP to GDP and P_i .
 The GDP remains bound to the subunit and the P_i is released.
 The subunit is deactivated, dissociates from adenylyl cyclase and reforms the trimer

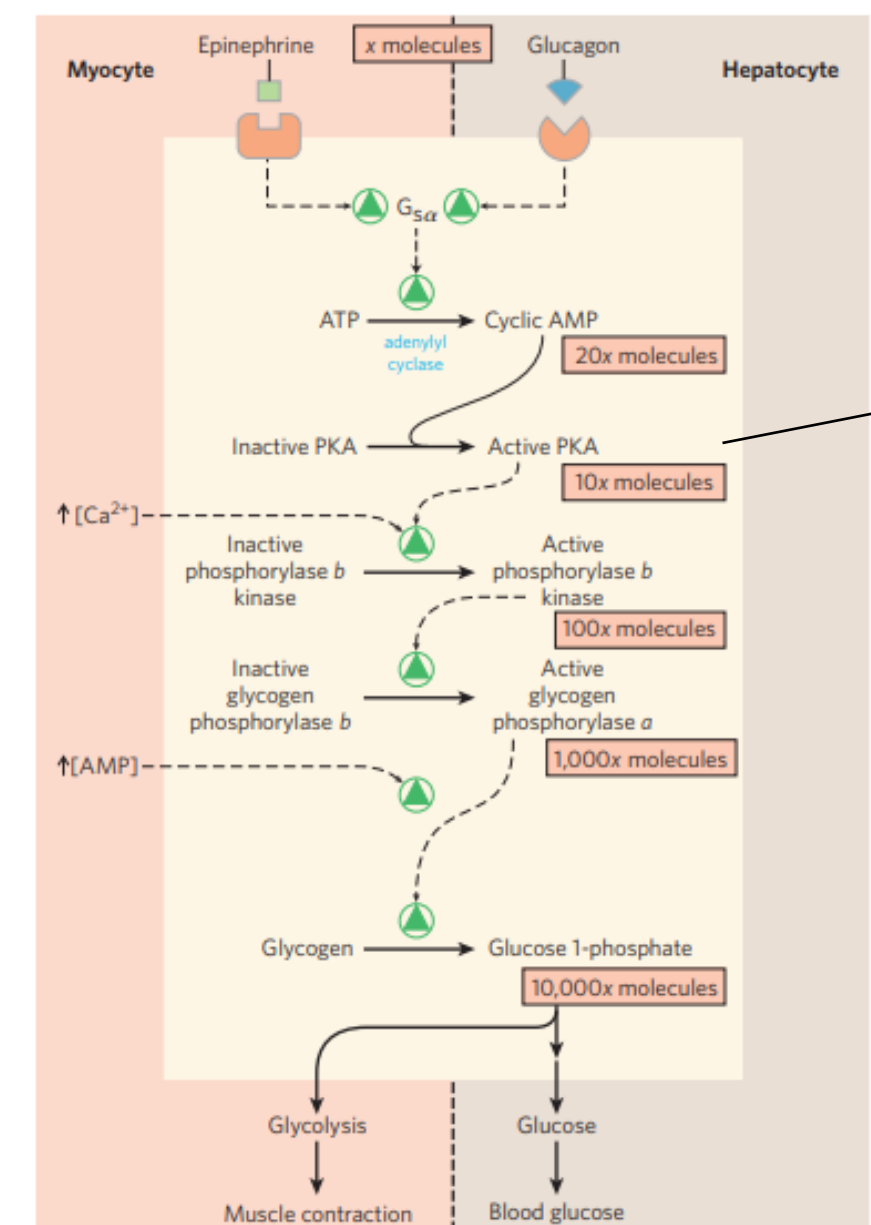
Heterotrimeric G protein consisting of three subunits G_{α} , G_{β} , G_{γ}

-When the ligand binds to the receptor the α subunit binds the GTP and is activated.

-It dissociates from the β and γ complex, interacts with the effector protein (adenylyl cyclase)

-Adenylyl cyclase catalyzes the formation of cAMP





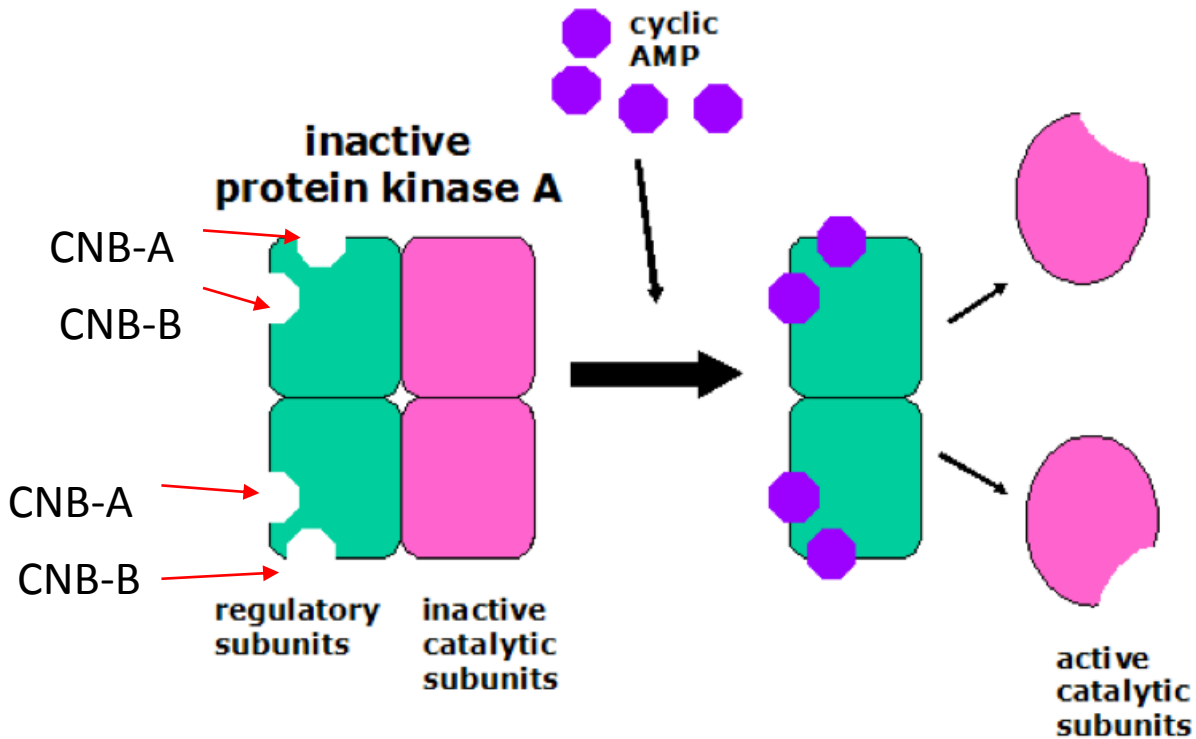
Protein kinase A (PKA)

Protein kinase A (PKA)

phosphorylates different target proteins in different tissues

allosterically activated by Cyclic AMP (cAMP)

synthesized from adenylate cyclase



The binding of cAMP to both sites causes a conformational change.

The R subunits dissociate from the C subunits and the protein kinase is activated

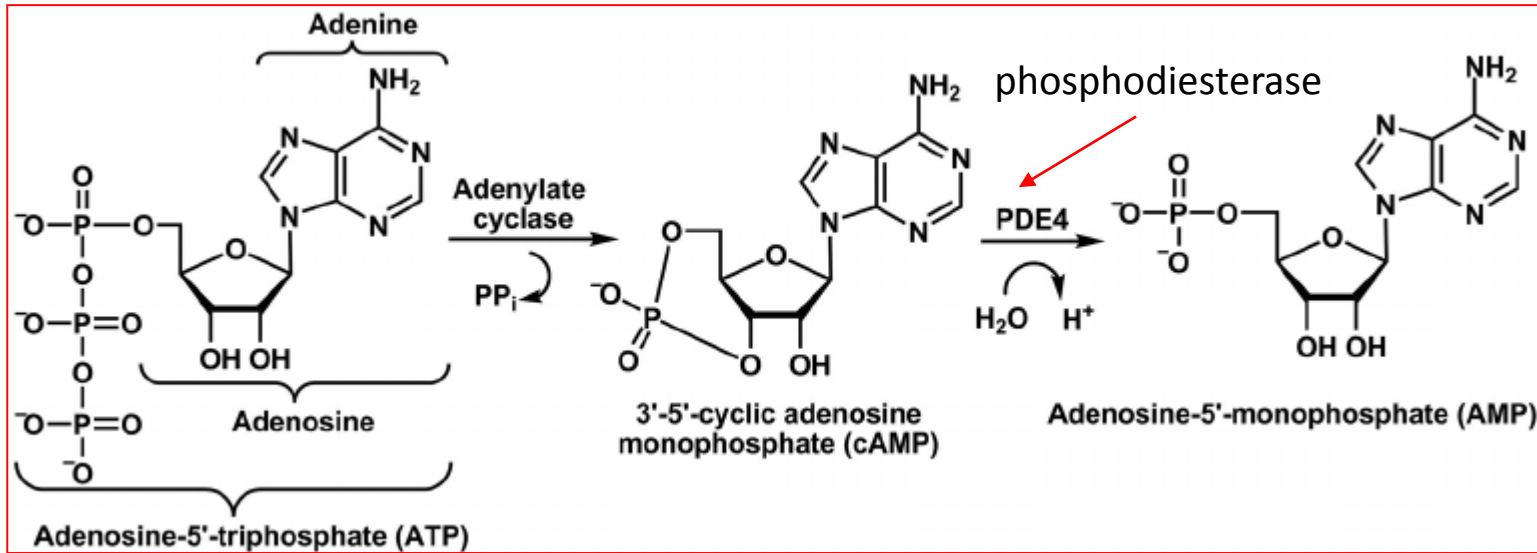
(inactive) is a tetramer

2 regulatory subunits (R) and two catalytic units (C)

Each subunit has two sites for cAMP

cAMP

It is synthesized from ATP by the action of adenylate cyclase (enzyme linked to the plasma membrane)



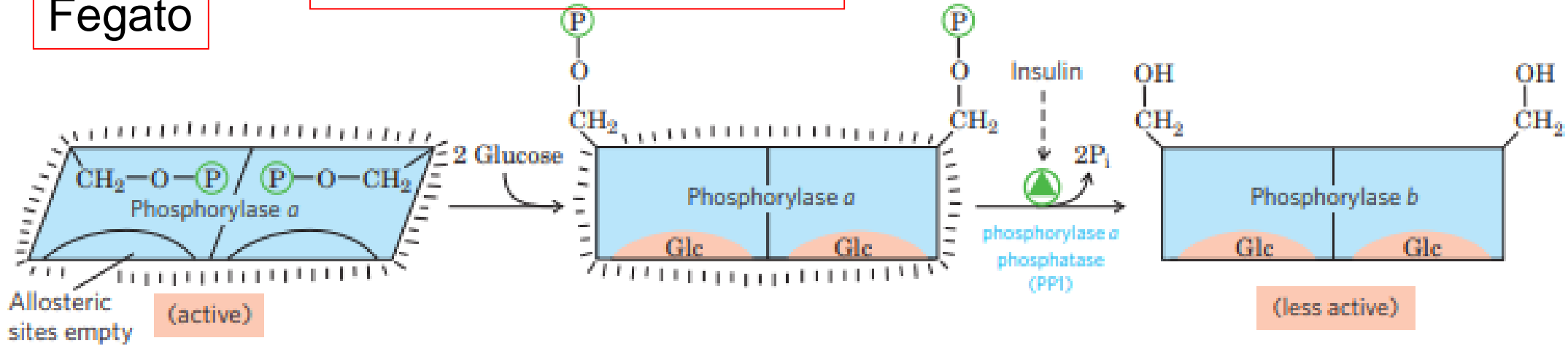
Caffeine and theophylline (drug) inhibit phosphodiesterase

The messages of the first messengers (hormones) on the cell surface are transmitted inside the cell by the cAMP (2 messenger)

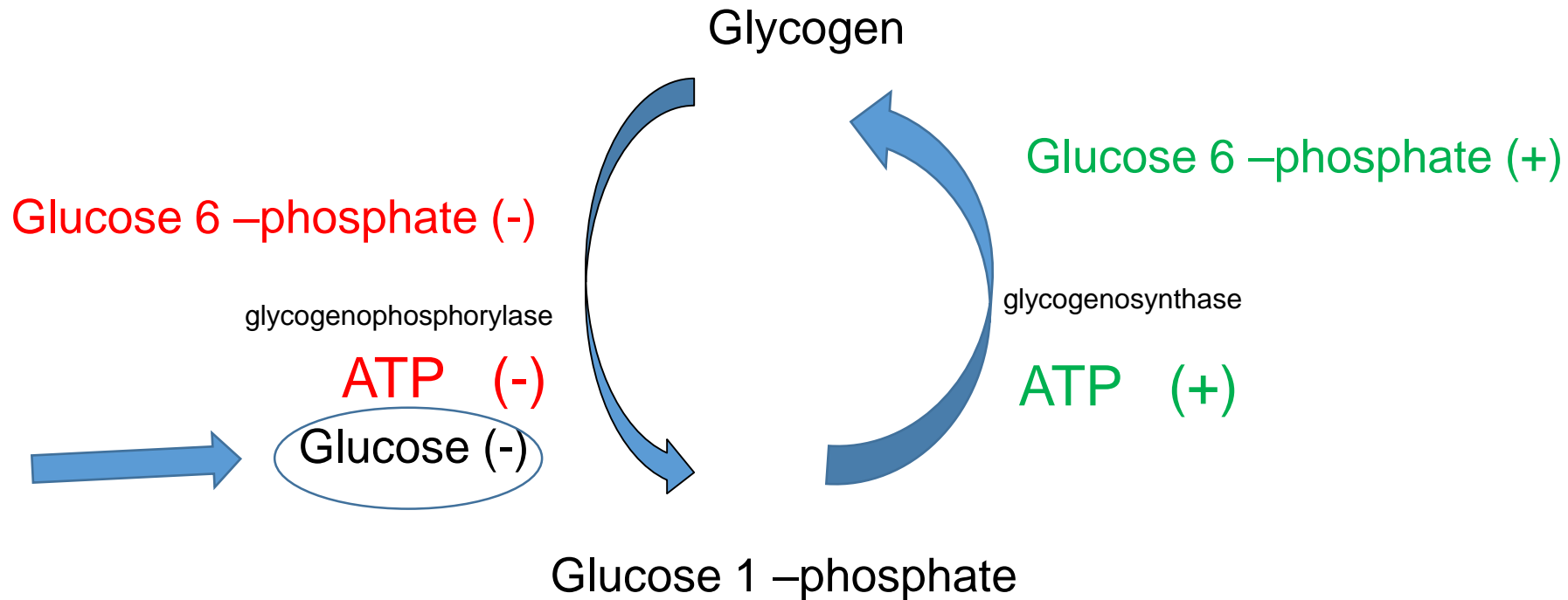
cAMP is involved in many signal transduction pathways mediated by different hormones (not just hormones involved in glucose metabolism)

Fegato

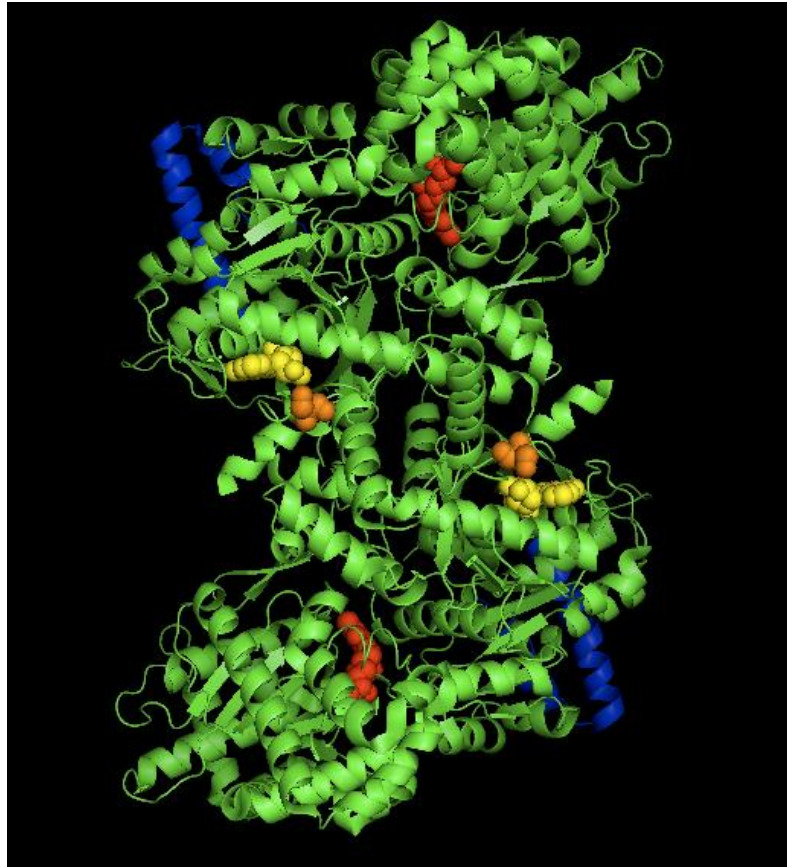
Regolazione allosterica del glucosio



The allosteric site for glucose allows liver **glycogen phosphorylase** to act as its own glucose sensor and to respond appropriately to changes to blood glucose.



Glycogen synthase



Liver

Regulated hormonally and allosterically.

Conversion of **glycogen synthase b** to the **active form** is promoted by **PP1**, which is bound to the glycogen particle.

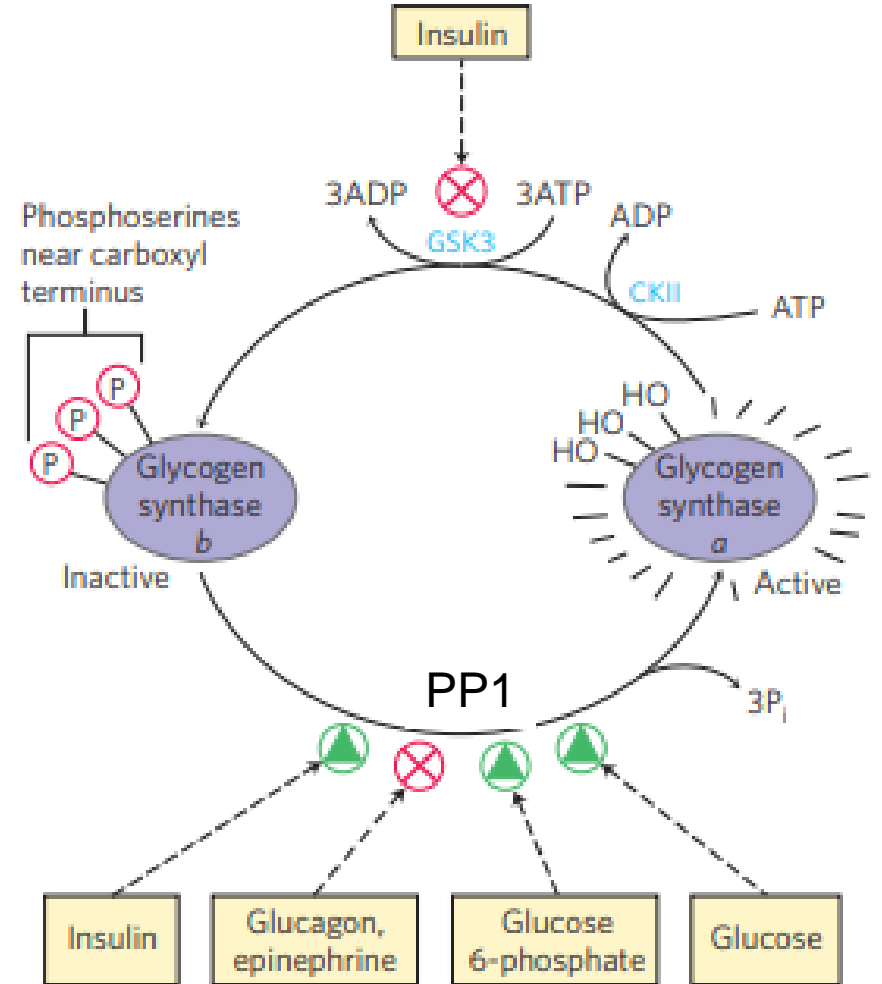
PP1 removes the phosphoryl groups from the **three Ser residues**

Glucose 6-phosphate binds to an allosteric site of glycogen synthase b, making the enzyme a better substrate for dephosphorylation by PP1 and causing its activation.

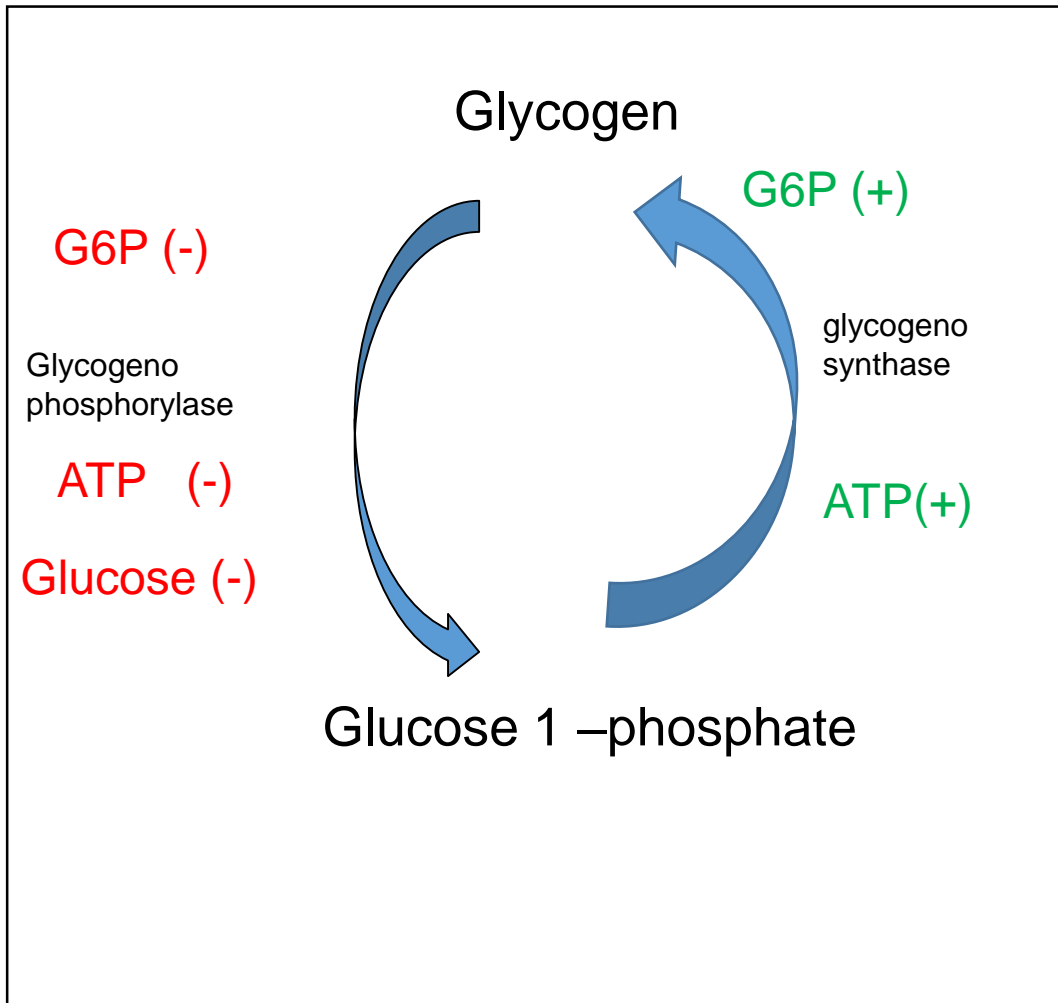
Glucose 6-phosphate acts as sensor. (similarly to glucose for glycogen phosphorylase)

Muscle

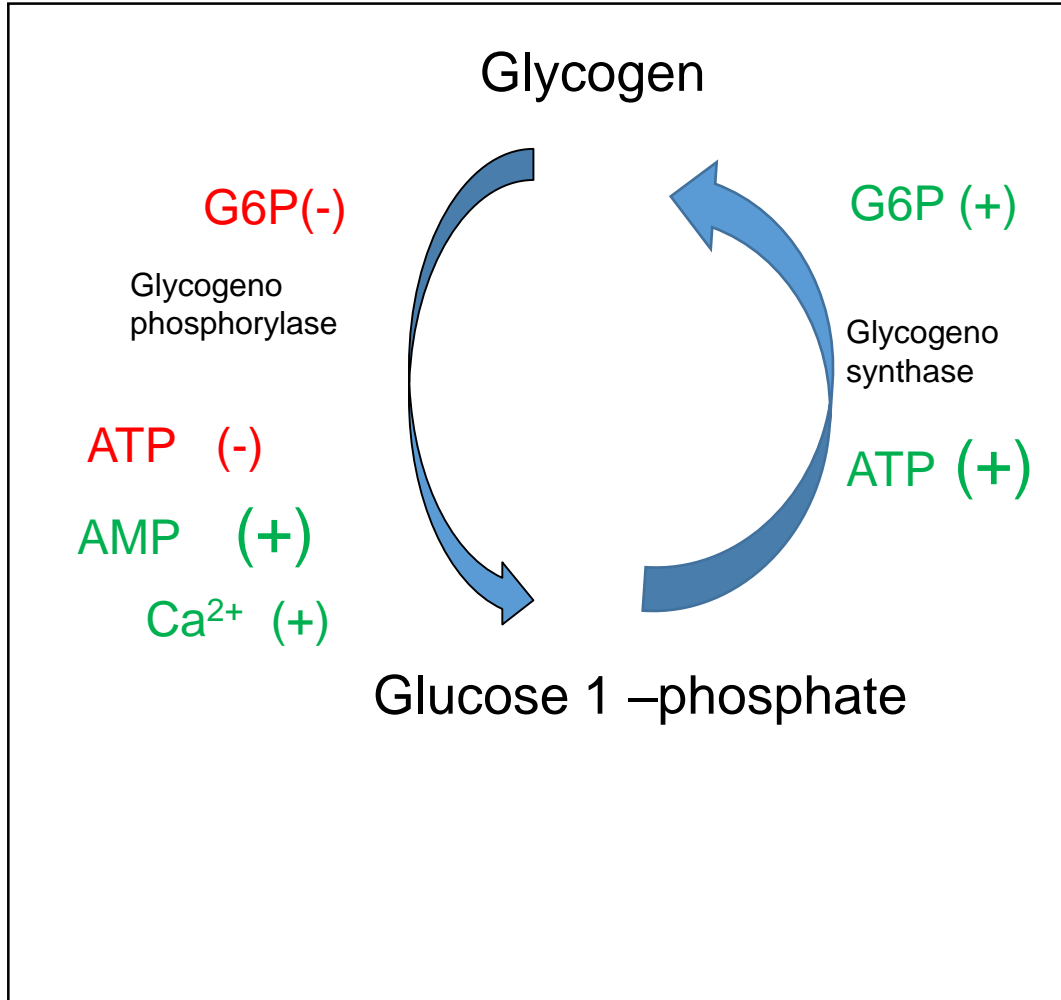
A different phosphatase may have the role played by PP1 in liver, activating glycogen synthase by dephosphorylating it



LIVER



MUSCLE

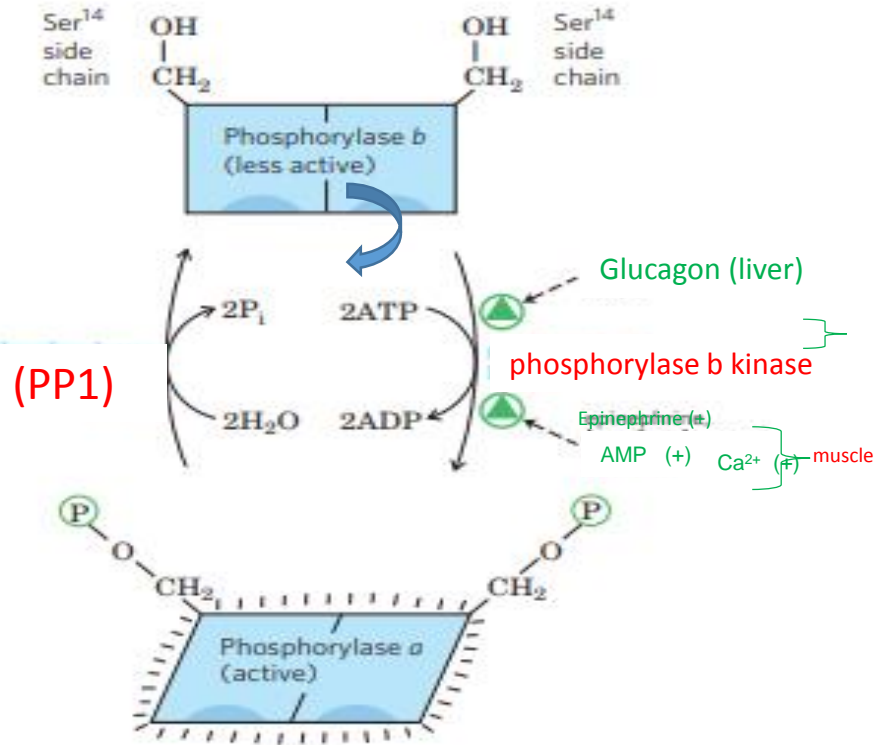


Phosphoprotein Phosphatase 1 (PP1)
Is Central to Glycogen Metabolism

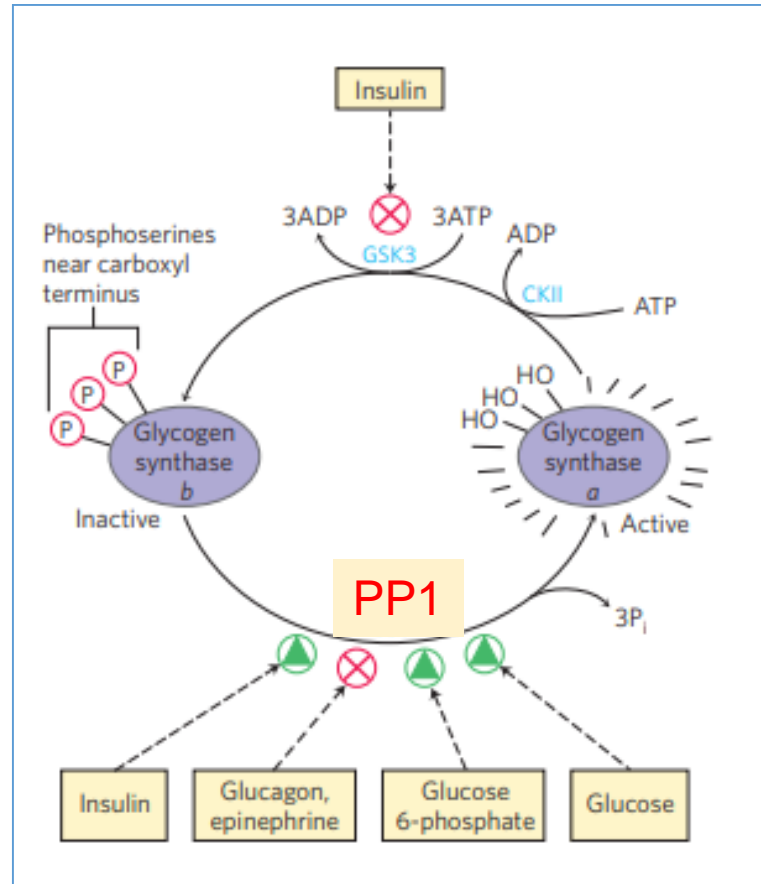
Phosphoprotein Phosphatase 1 (PP1) Is Central to Glycogen Metabolis

PP1, can remove phosphoryl groups from all three of the enzymes phosphorylated in response to glucagon (liver) and epinephrine (liver and muscle):

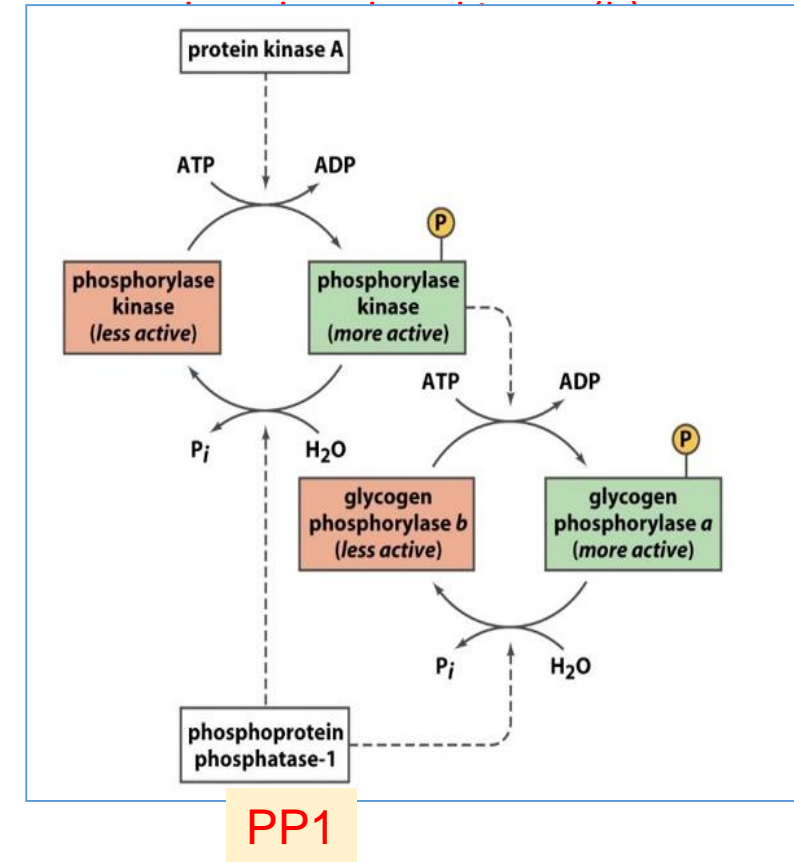
glycogen phosphorylase



glycogen synthase



phosphorylase kinase



After ingestion of a **carbohydrate-rich meal**,

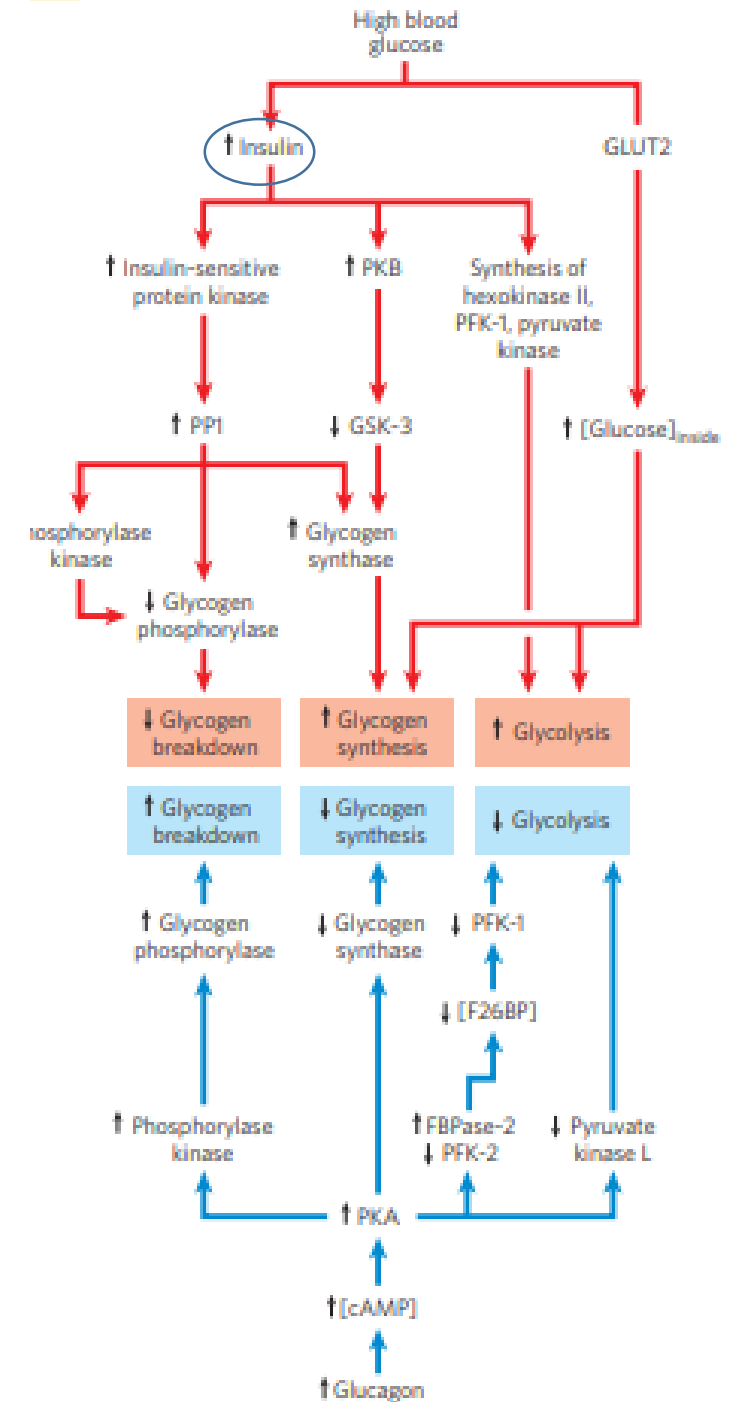
the elevation of blood glucose triggers **insulin release**

Hepatocyte

insulin has two immediate effects:

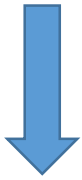
- **inactivates GSK3**,
 - **activates** a protein phosphatase **PP1**.
- These two actions fully activate glycogen synthase.

- PP1 also inactivates **glycogen phosphorylase a** and **phosphorylase kinase** by dephosphorylating both, effectively **stopping glycogen breakdown**.



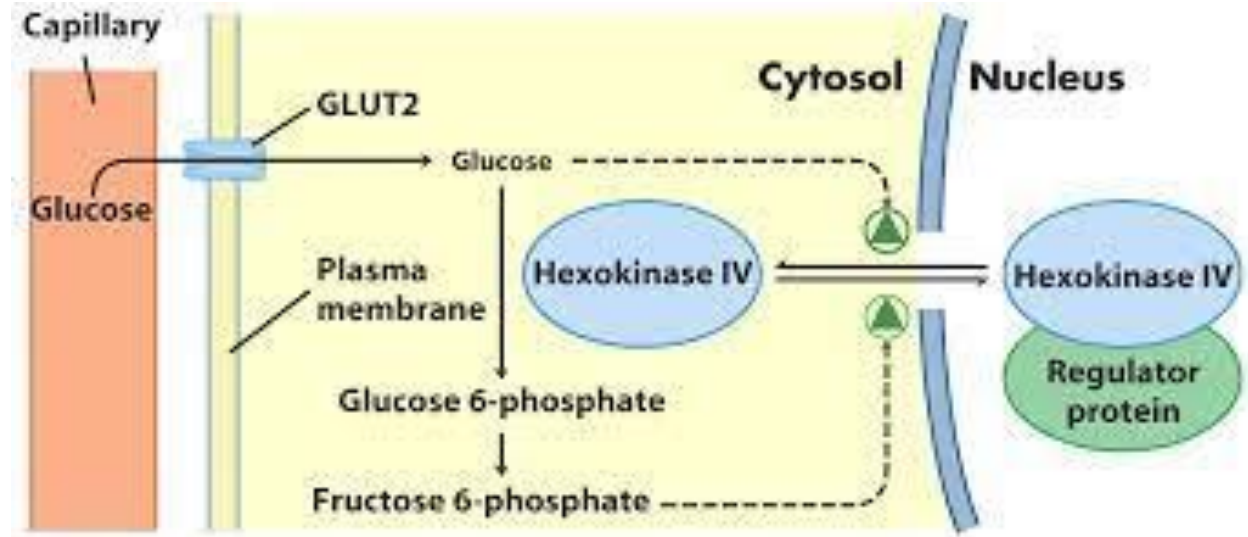
Glucose enters the hepatocyte through the high-capacity transporter GLUT2, always present in the plasma membrane, and the elevated intracellular glucose leads to dissociation of hexokinase IV (glucokinase) from its nuclear regulatory protein.

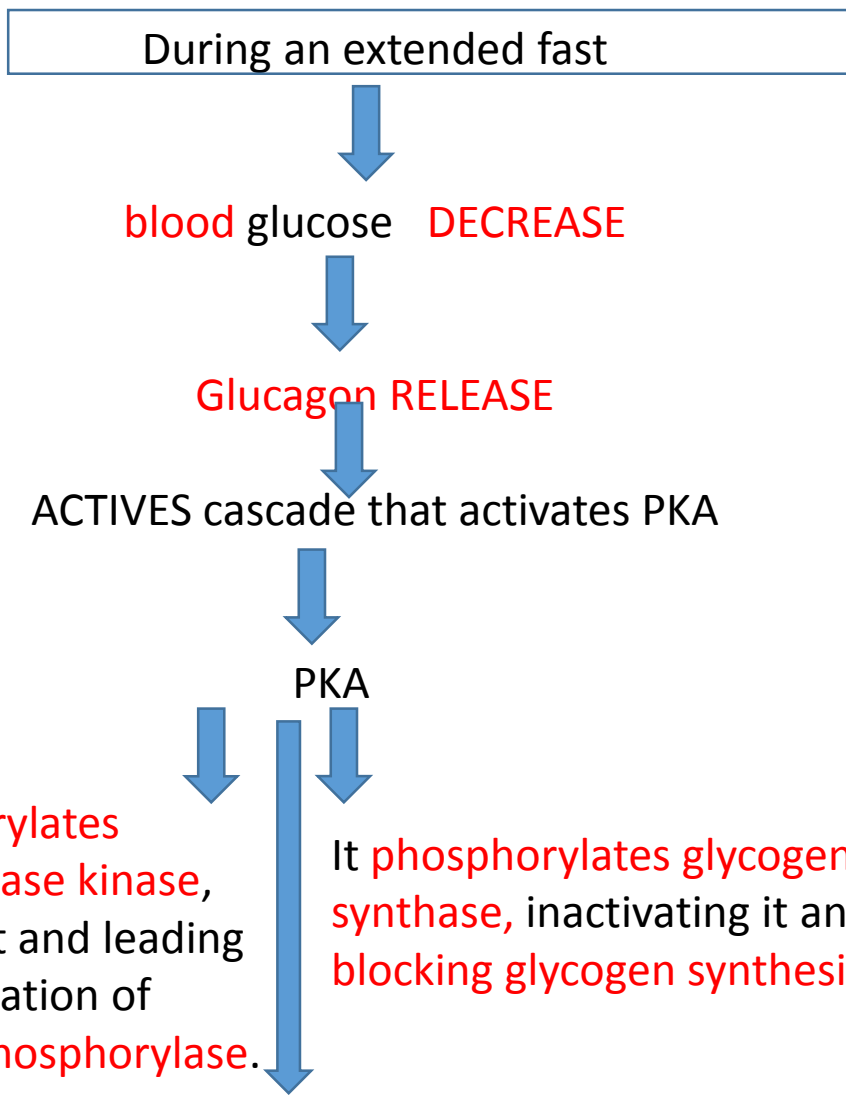
Hexokinase IV enters the cytosol and phosphorylates glucose, stimulating glycolysis and supplying the precursor for glycogen synthesis.



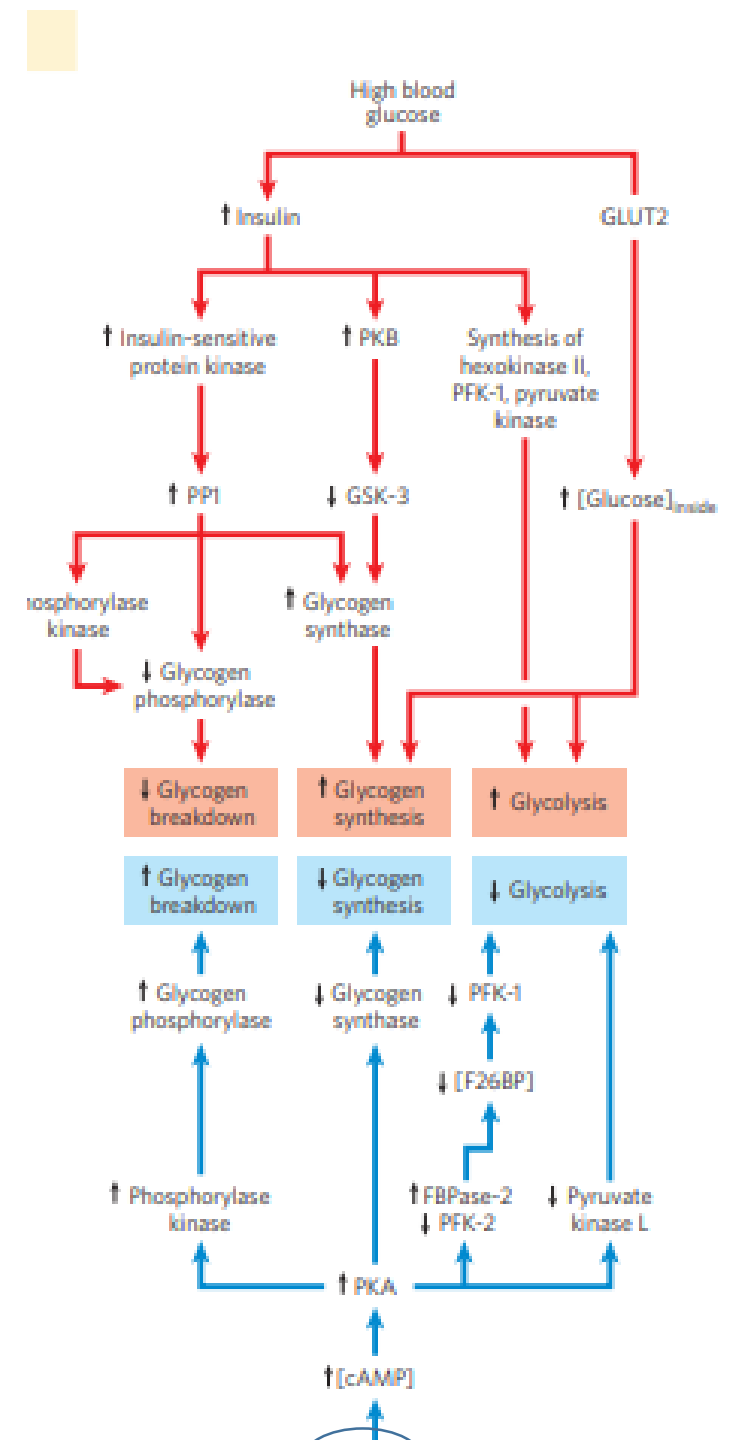
Hepatocytes use the excess glucose in the blood to synthesize glycogen,

LIVER





Decrease fructose 2,6-bisphosphate, (inactivates the glycolytic enzyme PFK-1 and activates the gluconeogenic enzyme FBPase-1).



PKA

It phosphorylates phosphorylase kinase, activating it and leading to the activation of glycogen phosphorylase.

It phosphorylates glycogen synthase, inactivating it and blocking glycogen synthesis.

PFK2 inattiva

FBP-ase 2 attiva



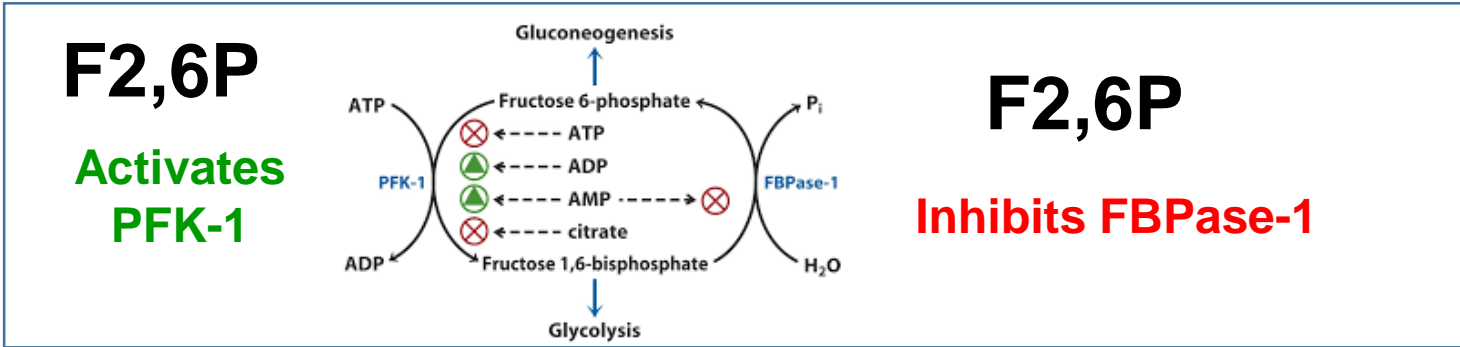
Phosphorylates PFK-2/FBPase-2
DECREASE Fructose 2,6-bisphosphate

Inactivates PFK-1

Activates FBPase-1.

Gluconeogenesis is favored

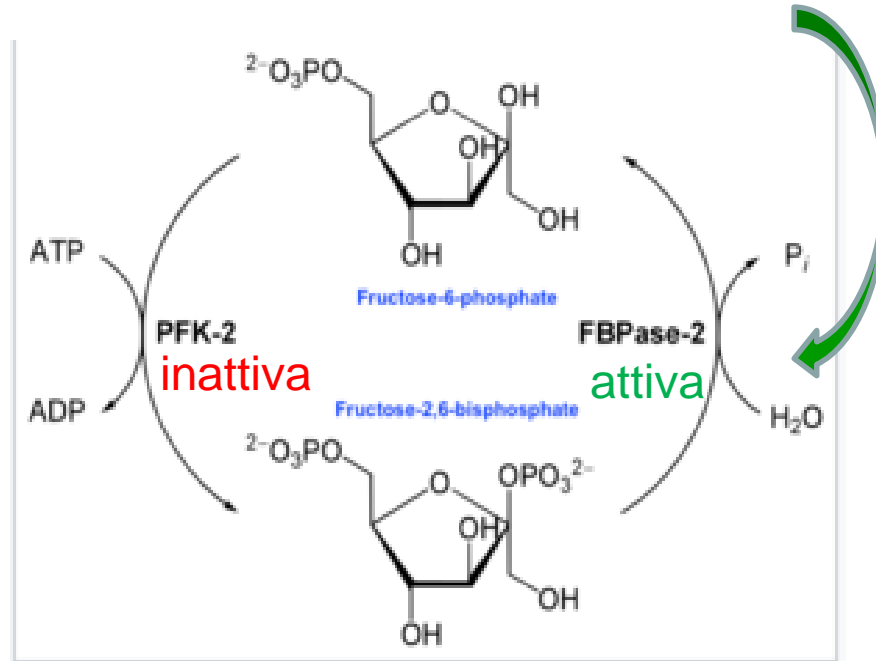
Glycolysis is Inhibited



SE [glucosio] diminuisce

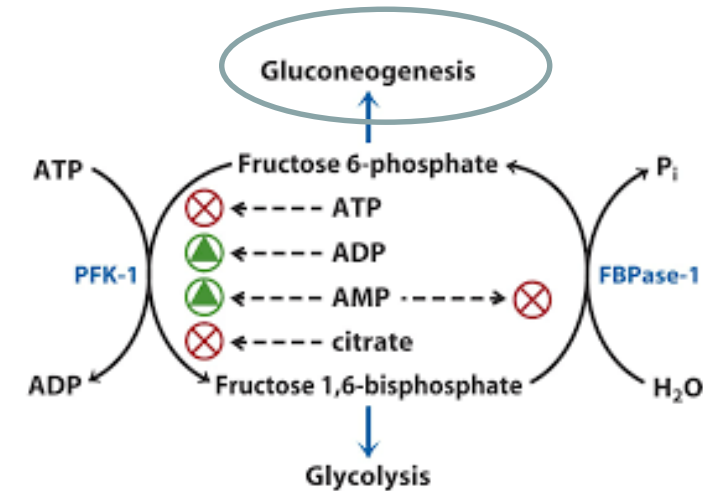
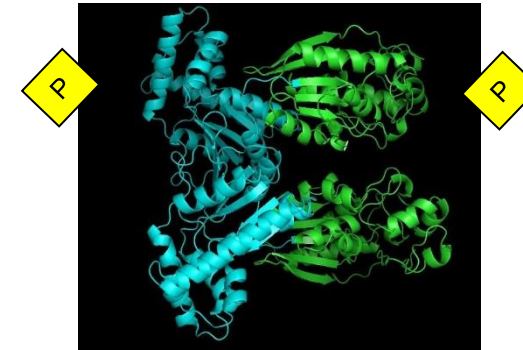
glucagone stimola la produzione di cAMP nella cellula epatica

cAMP stimola la chinasi (PKA) che fosforila l'enzima bifunzionale.



Fruttosio 2,6 bifosfato diminuisce
(modulatore positivo della PFK-1)

PFK2 inattiva FBP-ase 2 attiva



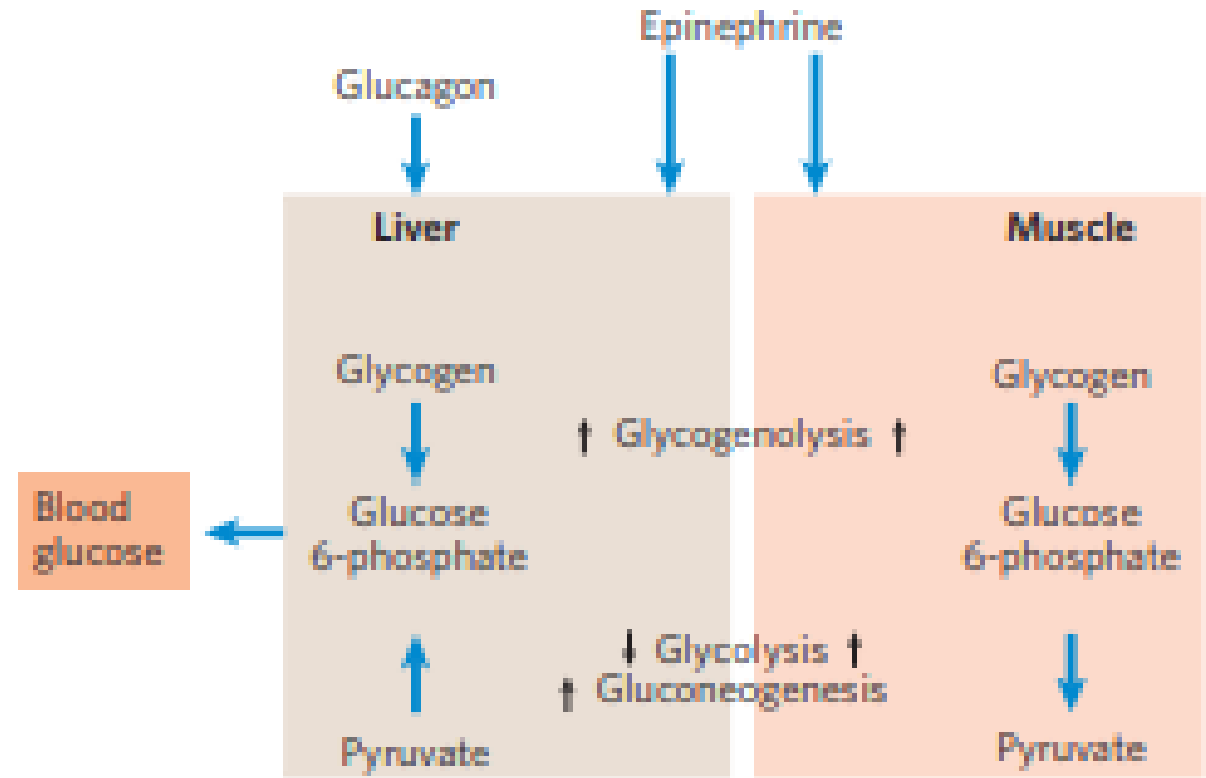
Il flusso viene indirizzato verso la gluconeogenesi

Liver

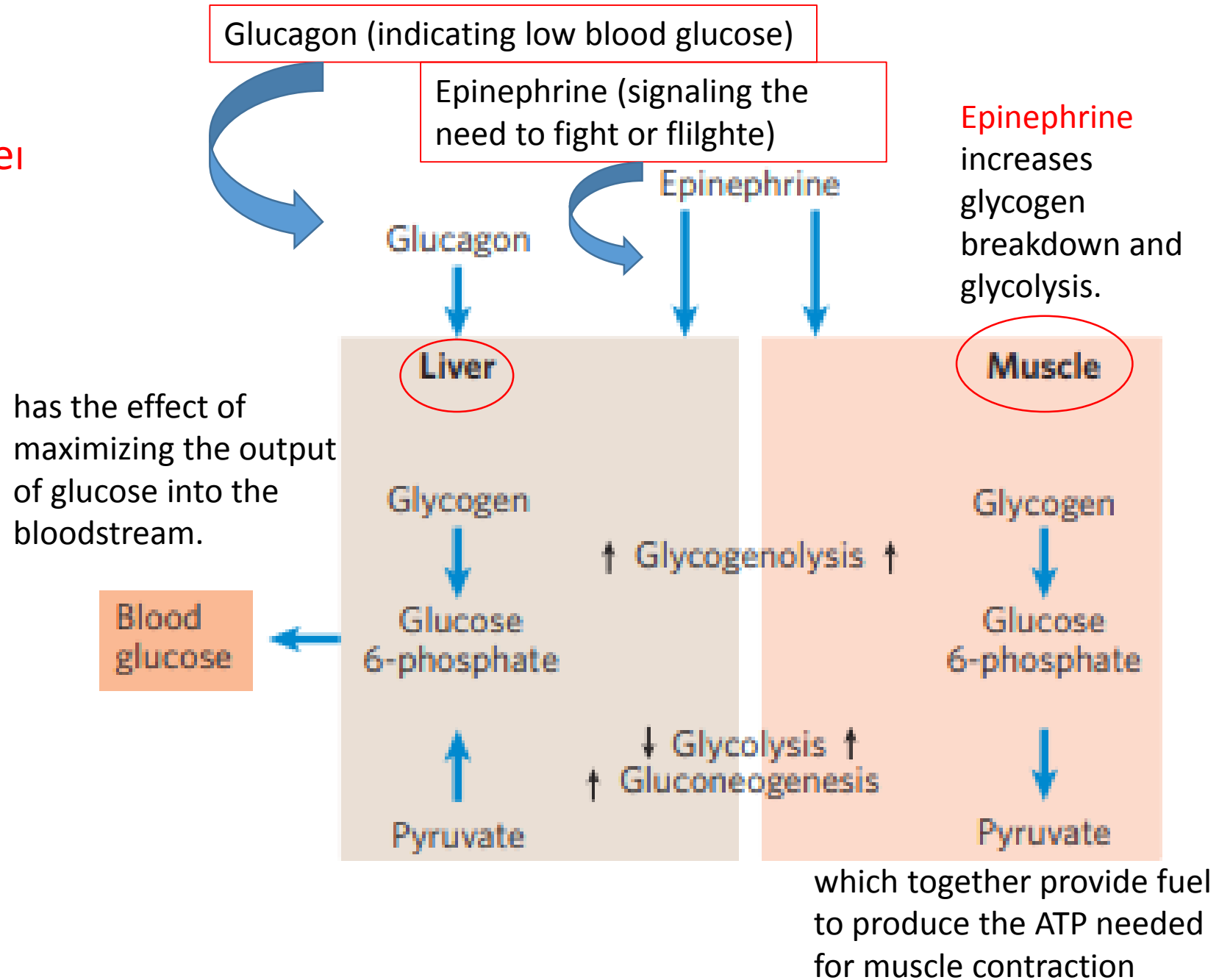


- 1) produces **glucose 6-phosphate** by glycogen breakdown and by gluconeogenesis,
- 2) stops using glucose to fuel glycolysis or make glycogen
- 3) **INCREASES** the amount of glucose it can release to the blood.

This release of glucose is possible only in liver and kidney, because other tissues lack glucose 6-phosphatase

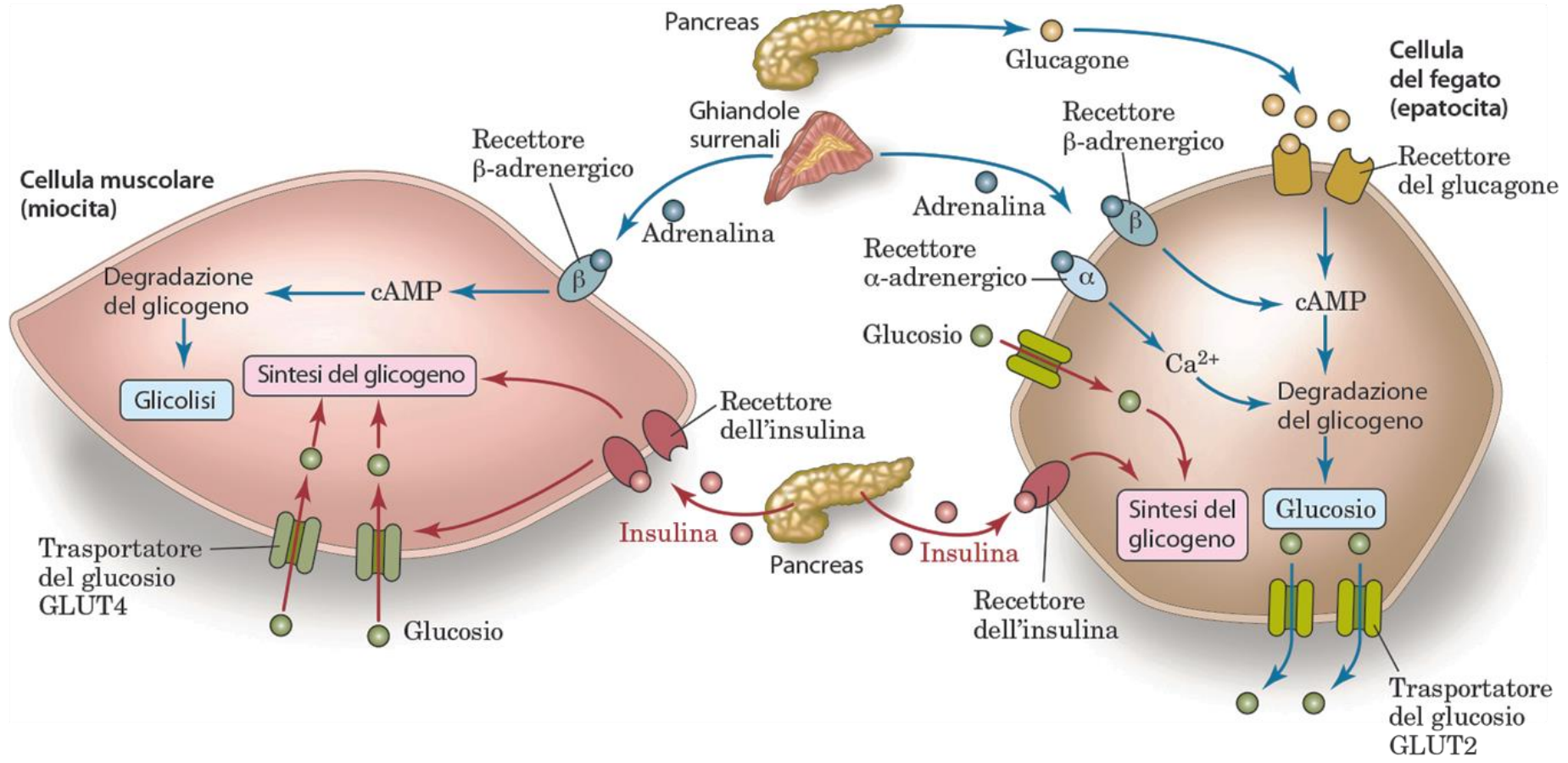


Regulation of carbohydrate metabolism in liver and muscle.



Iperglicemizzanti: GLUCAGONE e ADRENALINA

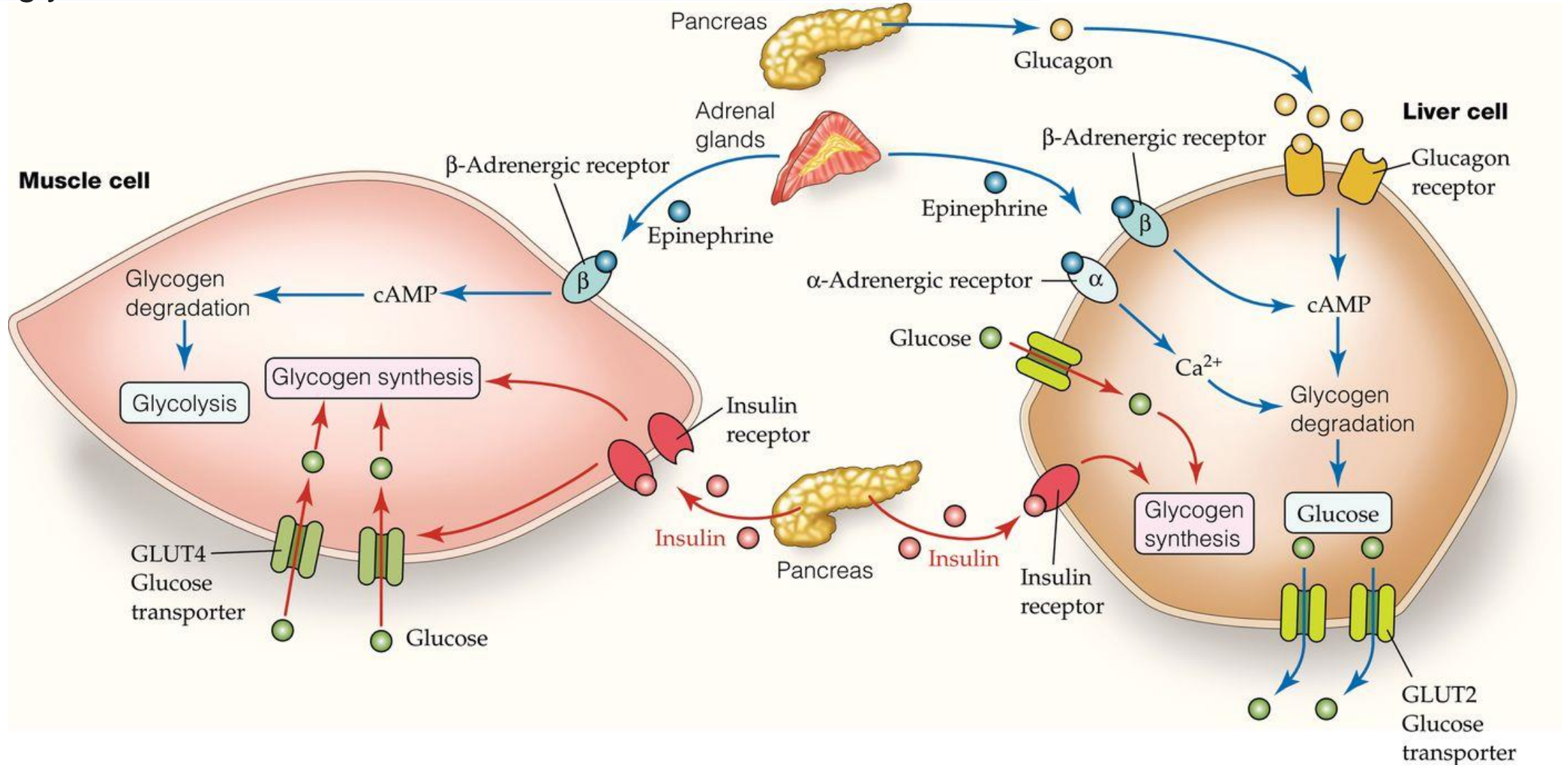
Ipoglicemizzanti: INSULINA



Hormonal Control of Glycogen Metabolism

Hyperglycemic hormon: GLUCAGON and Ephinephrine

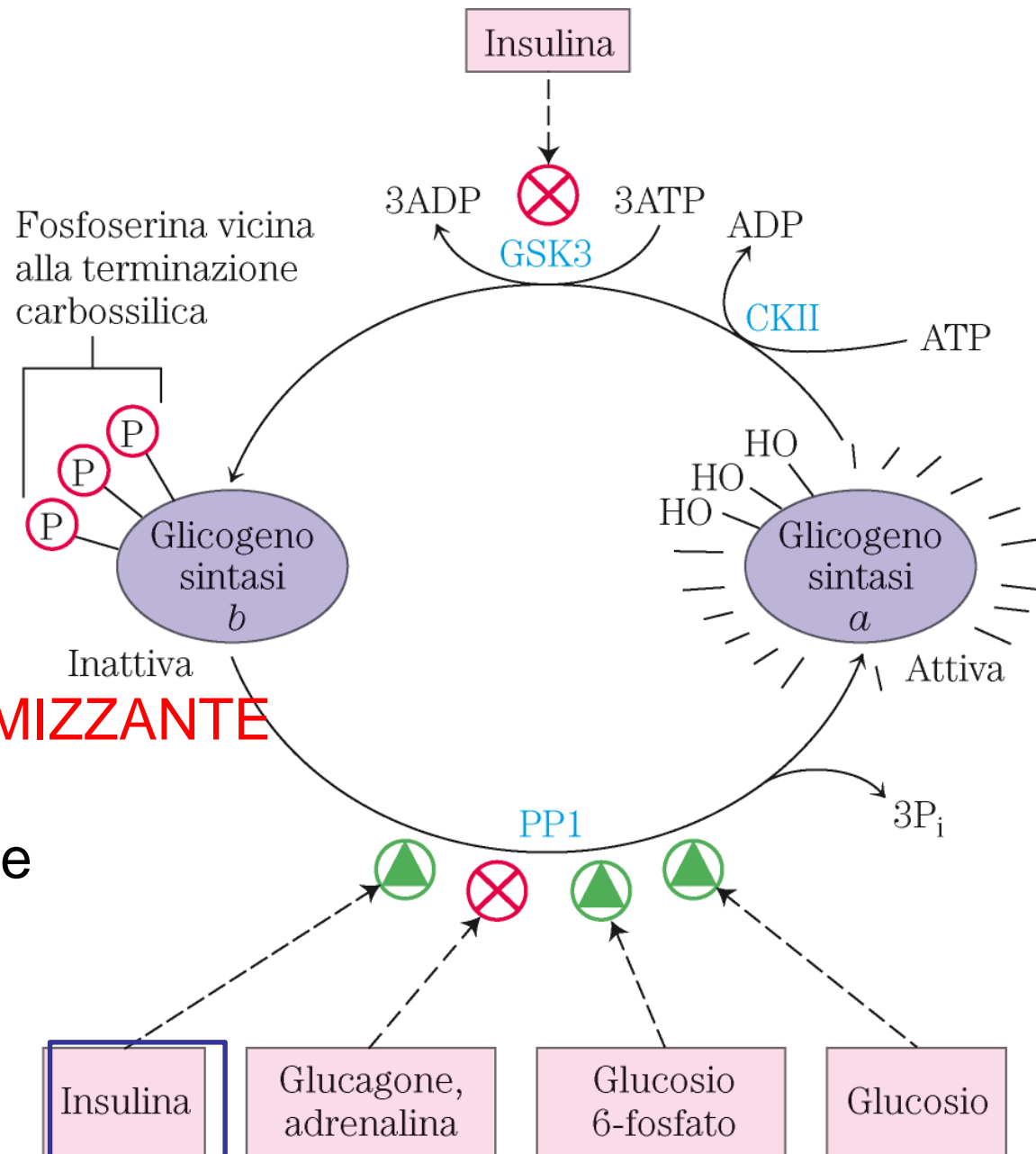
Hypoglycaemics: INSULIN



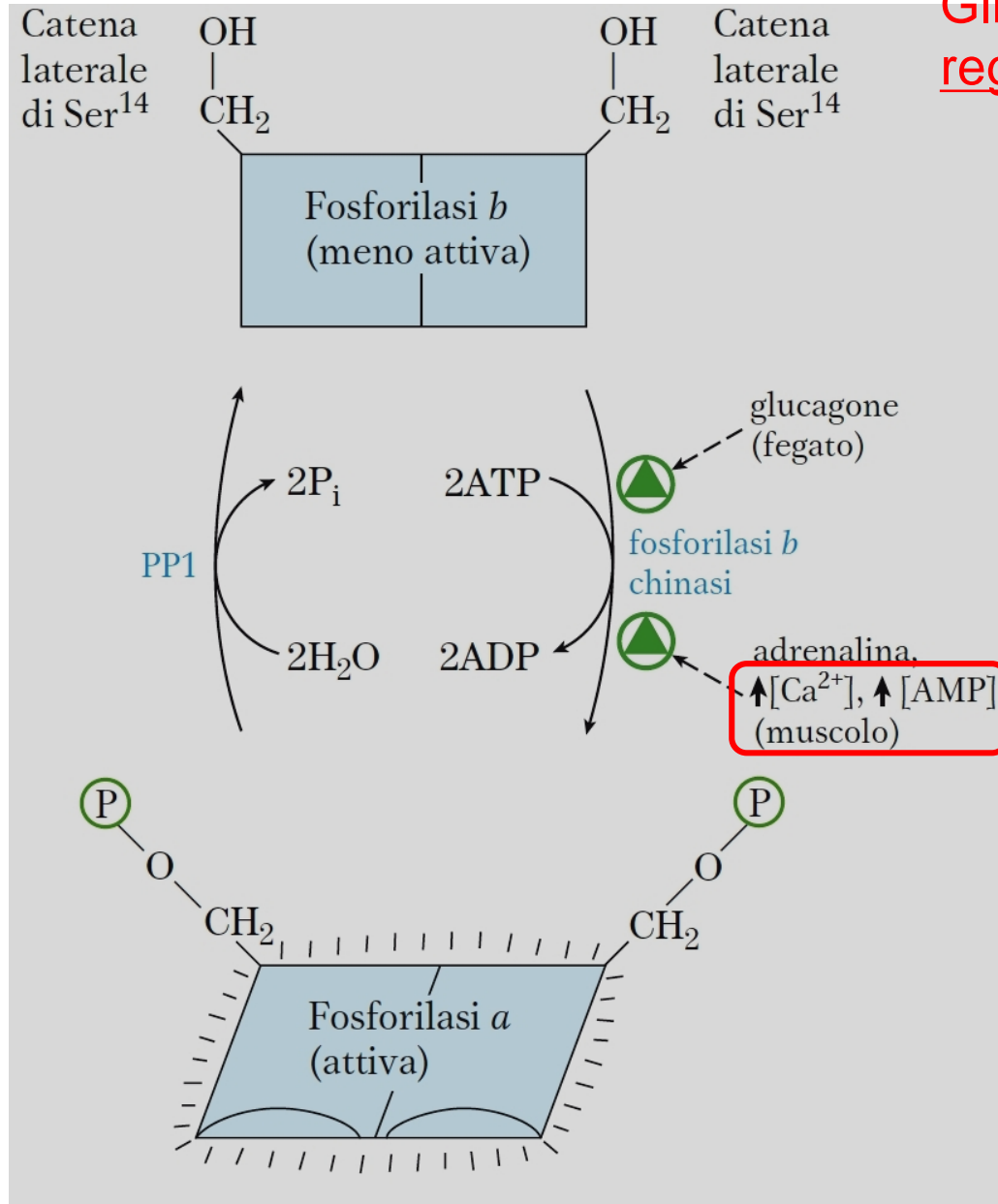
La glicogeno sintasi attiva la glicogenosintesi: Forma glicogeno quando c'è un **eccesso di glucosio**

INSULINA: IPOGLICEMIZZANTE

blocca la fosforilazione
attiva la defosforilazione



Inoltre SOLO nel muscolo la Glicogeno fosforilasi viene regolata ALLOSTERICAMENTE



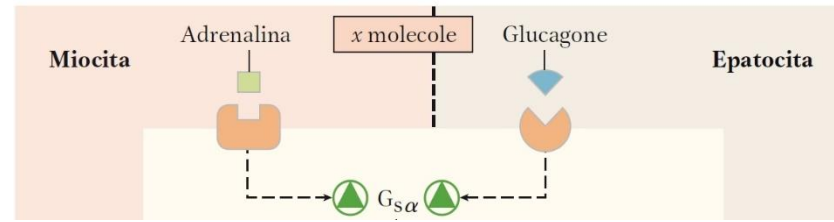
regolazione allosterica nel MUSCOLO

I segnali che indicano una intensa attività muscolare (Ca e AMP) attivano la fosforilasi per demolire glicogeno>>>glucosio>>>glicolisi >>>ATP
Condizione **COMBATTI O FUGGI**



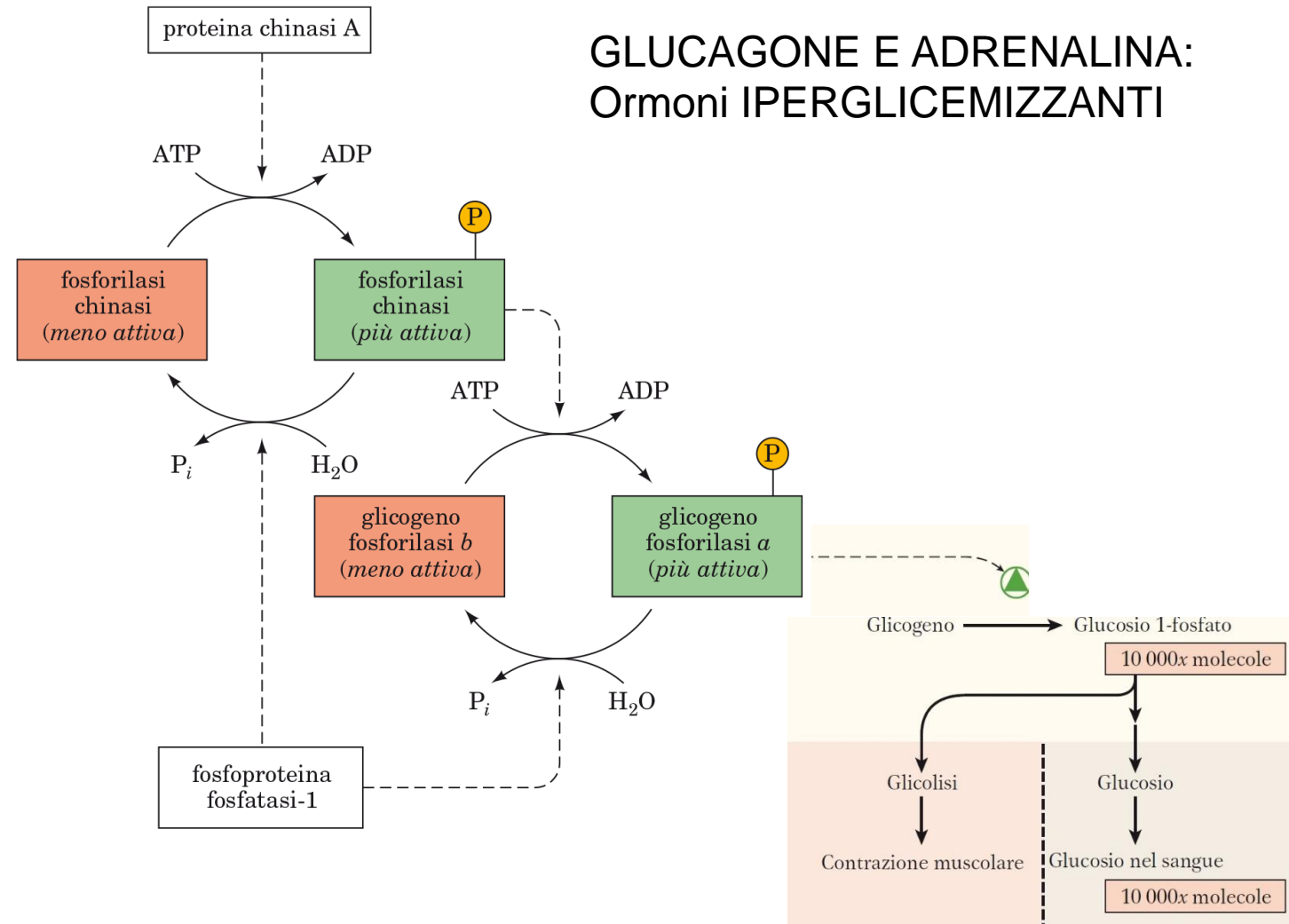
Attivazione della GLICOGENOLISI attraverso fosforilazione della **glicogeno fosforilasi**

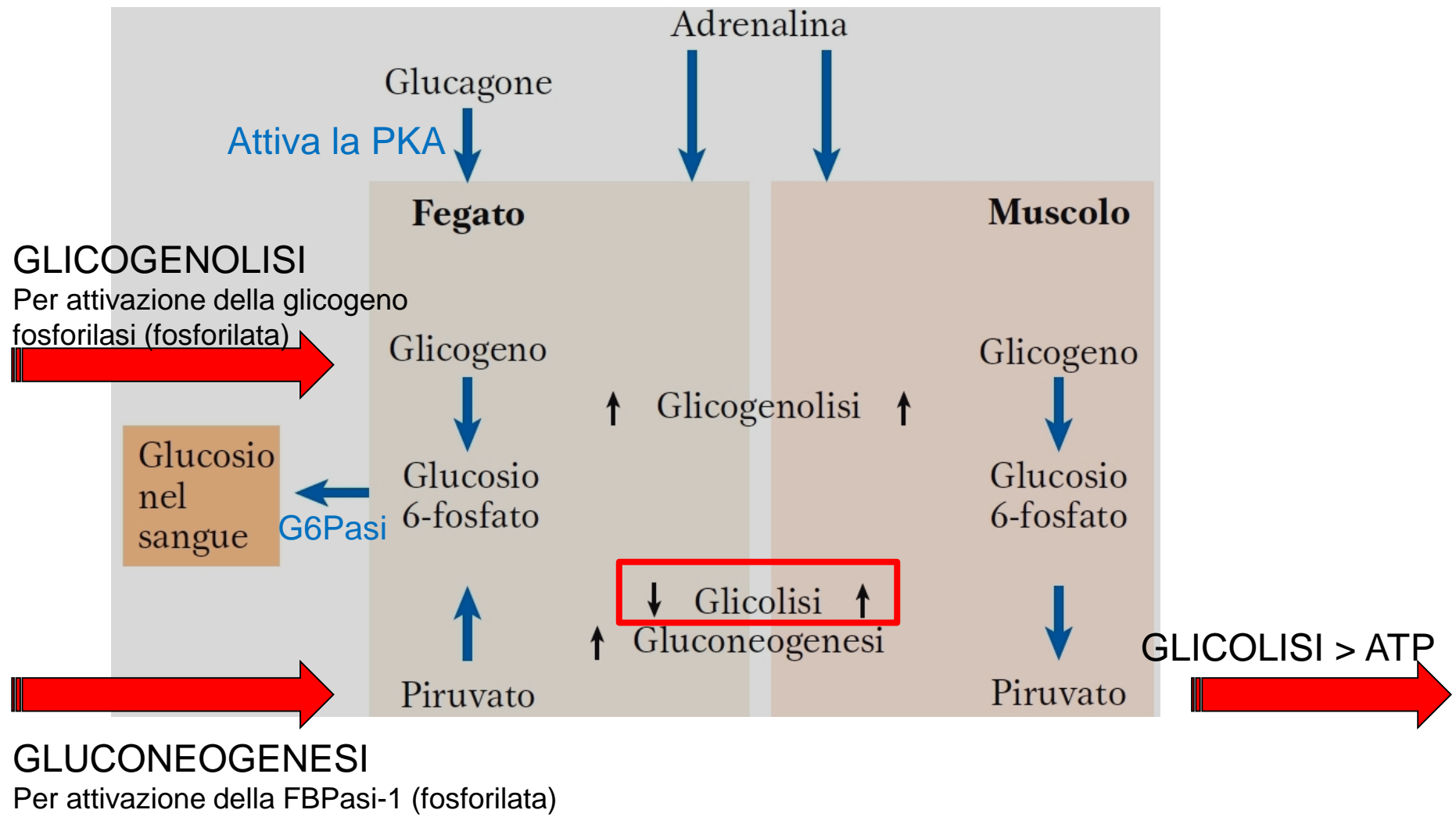
Condizione «Combatti o fuggi»



Condizione di ipoglicemia

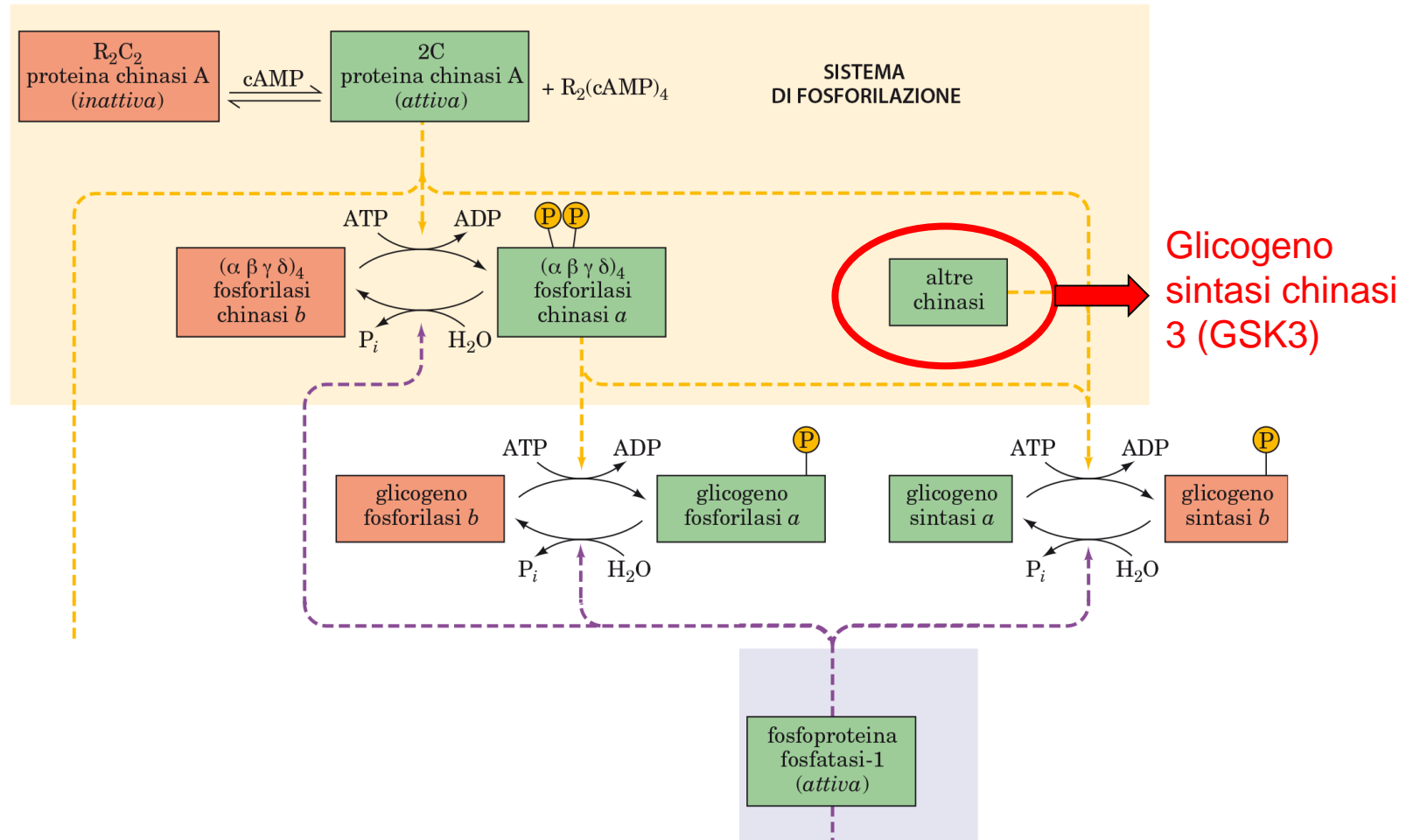
GLUCAGONE E ADRENALINA: Ormoni IPERGLICEMIZZANTI

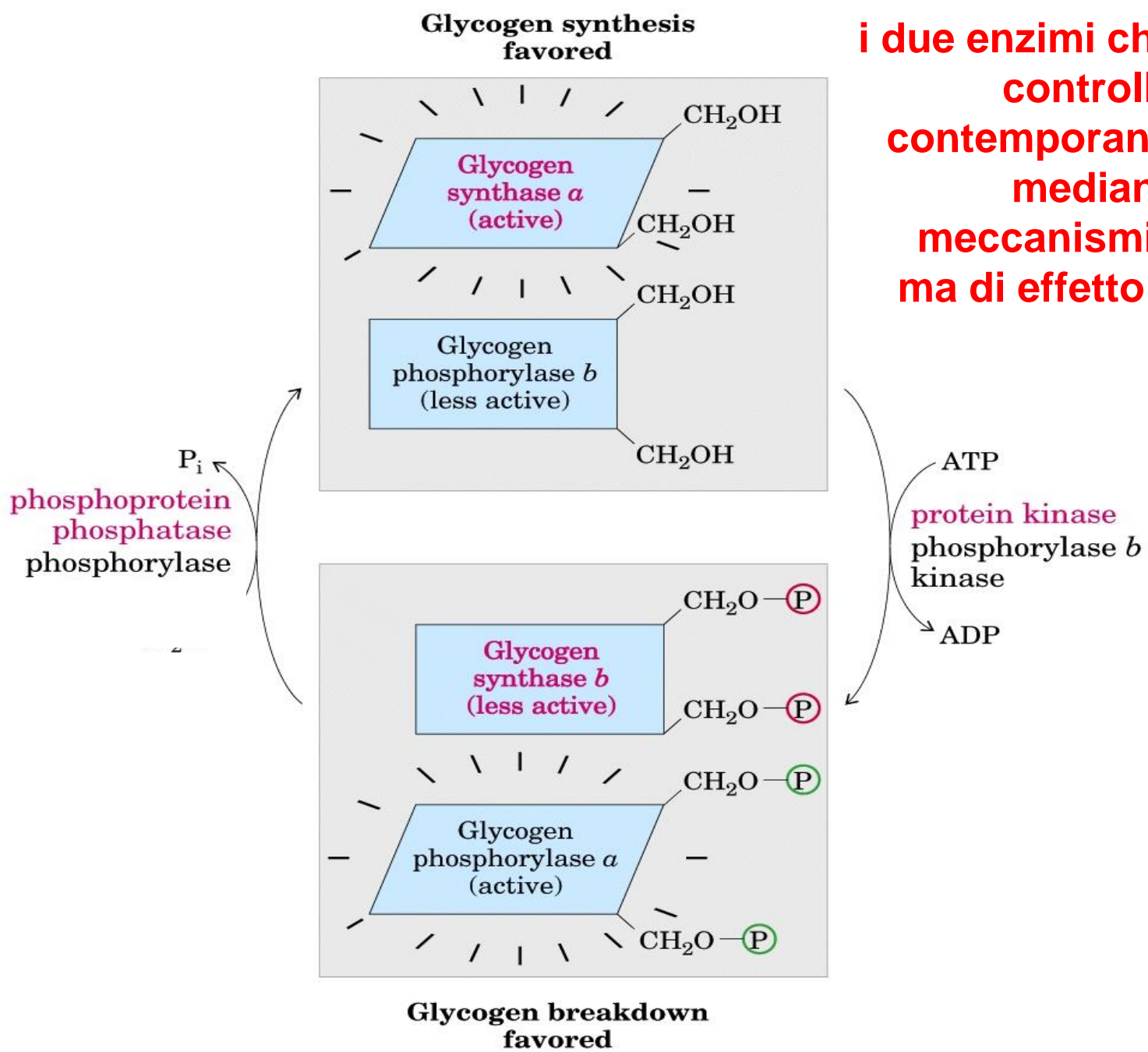




Ruolo di glucagone e adrenalina come ormoni IPERGLICEMIZZANTI

I due enzimi chiave sono controllati contemporaneamente mediante meccanismi uguali (fosforilazioni) ma di effetto opposto





i due enzimi chiave sono controllati contemporaneamente mediante meccanismi uguali ma di effetto opposto

Polypeptide Hormone Glucagon

H_3N^+ —His—Ser—Gln—Gly—Thr—Phe—Thr—Ser—Asp—Tyr— 10

Ser—Lys—Tyr—Leu—Asp—Ser—Arg—Arg—Ala—Gln— 20

Asp—Phe—Val—Gln—Trp—Leu—Met—Asn—Thr— COO^- 29

Glucagon

Overview of Glucose Metabolism

