# Glycogen Metabolism

## Glycogen

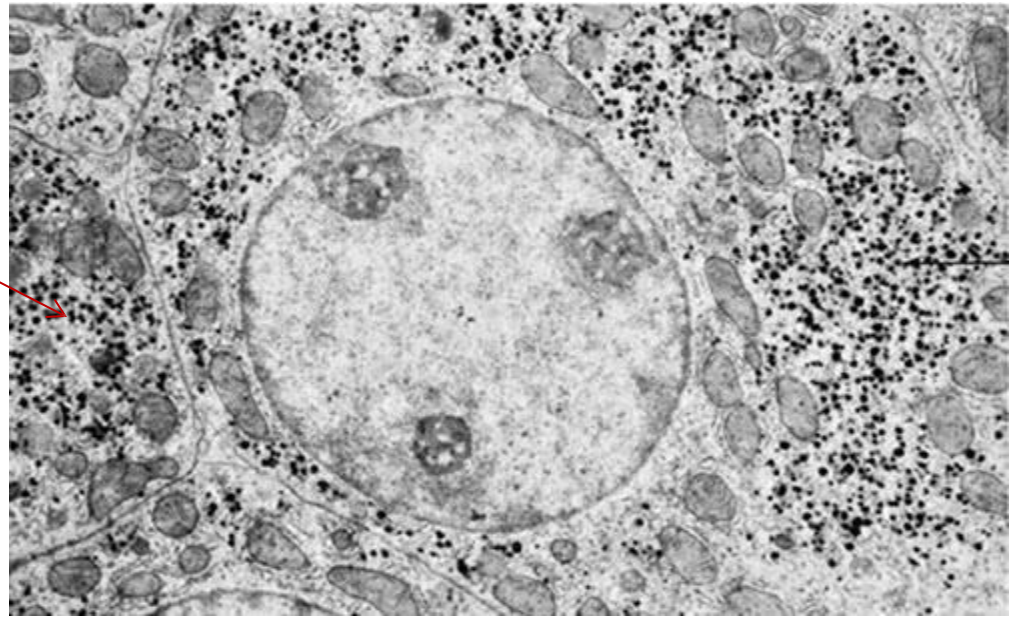
- Large, branched polysaccharide, available, storage form of glucose
  ↓ glucose→ degradation, ↑ glucose → synthesis

## Functions:

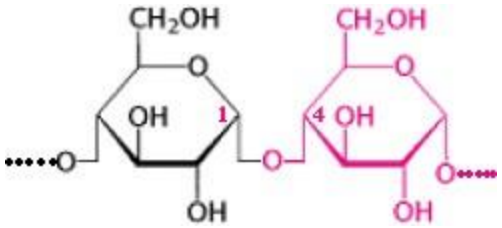
- Liver 90g=5% → blood glucose conc. maintenance
- Muscle 245g=0.7% →source of ATP

- Enzymes for glycogen biosynthesis and degradation are permanently and firmly bound in glycogen granules

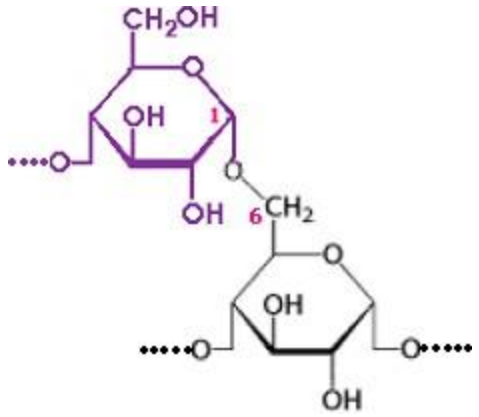
**Glycogen granules in hepatocytes**



# Two basic types of glycosidic bonds in glycogen



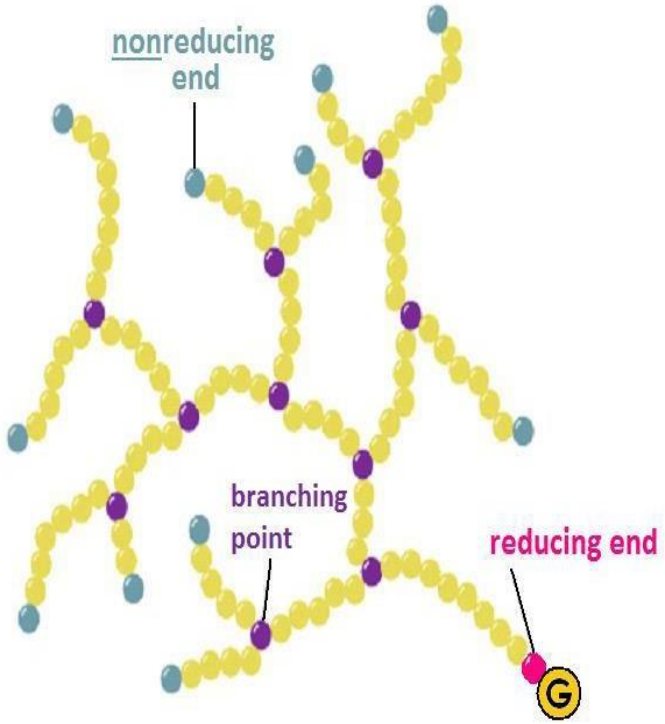

α -1,4 - glycosidic bond




α -1,6 - glycosidic bond

## Glycogen structure

- Glucose units linked by α-1,4 glycosidic bonds (linear molecule), while in branching points α-1,6 bonds (~10:1)
- Non-reducing ends - DEGRADATION!!!
- ONLY 1 reducing end, but permanently bound to Glycogenin - self- glucosylating

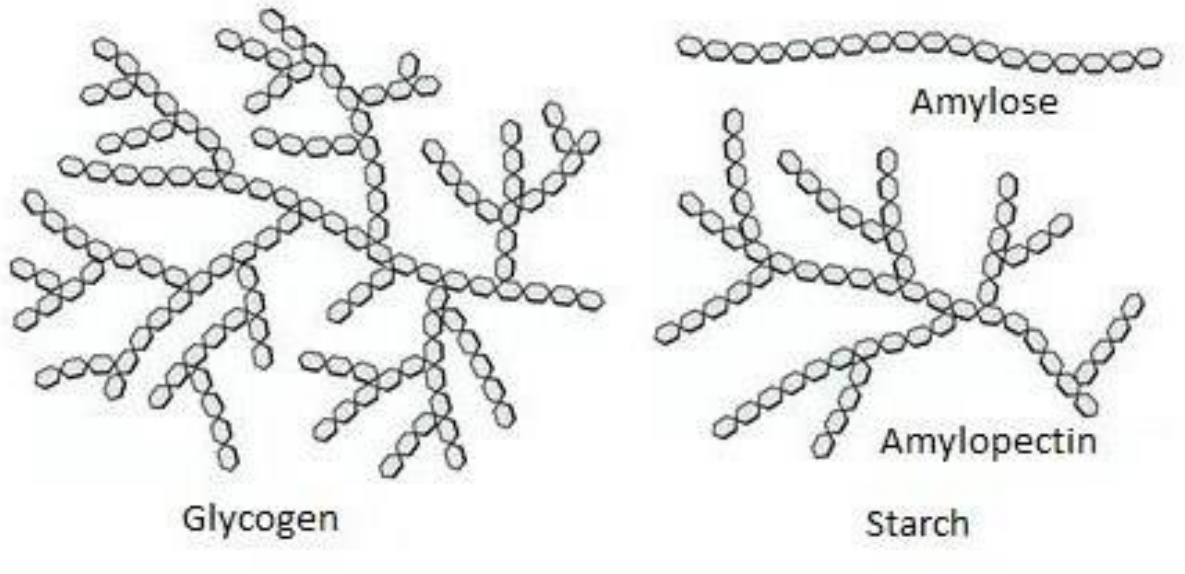


- Glycogen is more branched structure than amylopectin
- More soluble and more easy to degrade (non-reducing ends!!!)
- Starch is consisted of:

    Amylose - linear molecule, α-1,4 glycosidic bonds

    Amylopectin – α-1,4 and α-1,6 glycosidic bonds

- Cellulose – β-1,4 glycosidic bonds
- Humans lack **β- glucosidase** for cellulose degradation



## Glycogenesis versus Glycogenolysis

- Different reaction pathways and Hormonal regulation
- Regulate glucose blood **concentration (liver)**
- Provide glucose **reserve for muscle work**

## Glycogenesis

- It takes place in virtually all animal tissues, but especially prominent in the **liver and skeletal muscles**

**3- enzymes**:

**1. Glycogenin** – self-glucosylating enzyme

- Synthesis of a primer- first 8 glucose molecules

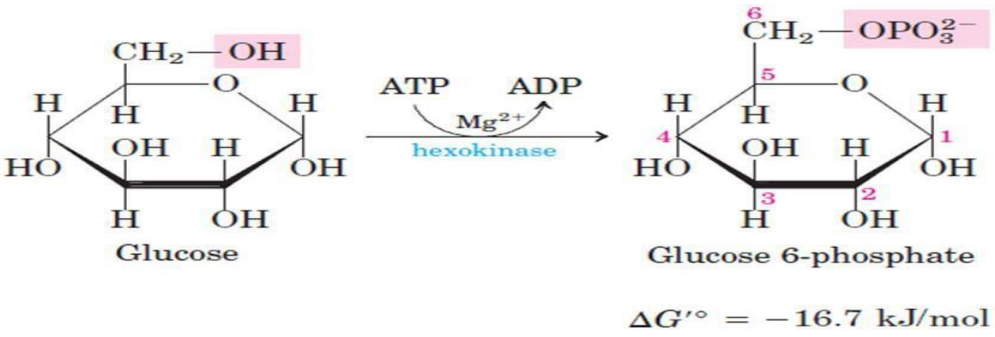
**2. Glycogen synthase**

- Further extension the primer by adding Glc molecules
- Formation of α-1,4 glycosidic bonds
- Substrate for the synthesis is UDP-glucose

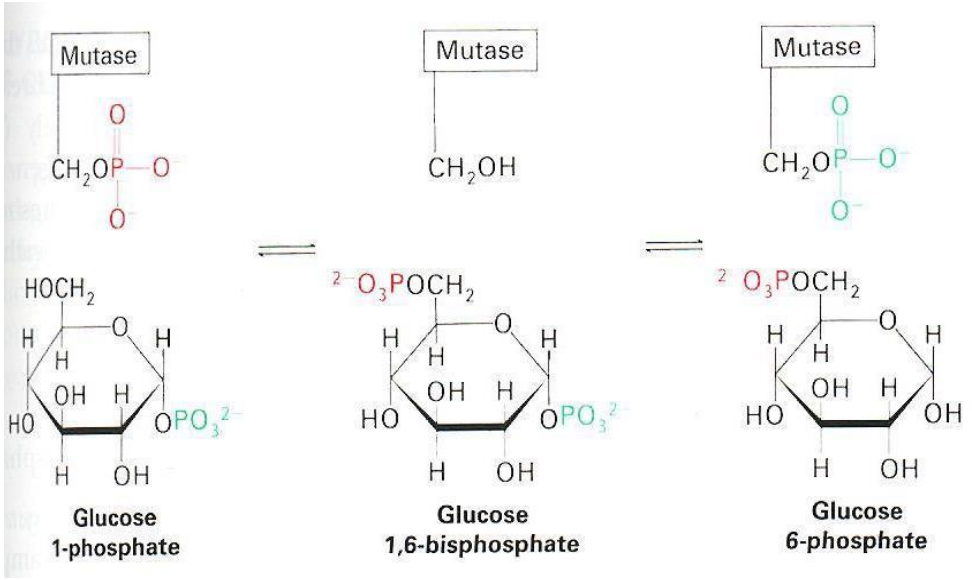
3. **Branching enzyme** [glycosyl(4→6)-transferase]

- Formation of α-1,6 glycosidic bonds

1 After entering the cell, glucose is phosphorylated by the activity of hexokinase I and II (Glucokinase) forming glucose 6-phosphate



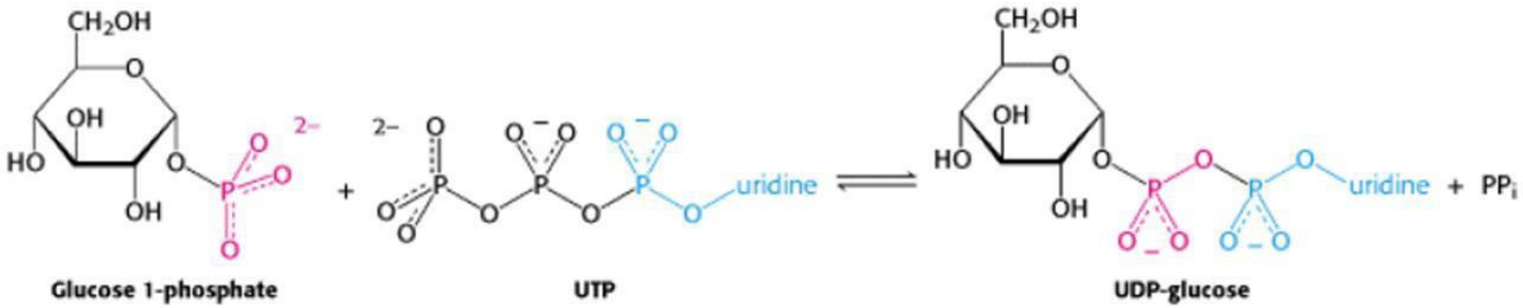

2 Glucose 6-phosphate isomerization (reversible reaction) by into glucose 1-P by the activity of phosphoglucomutase




- When higher amount of glucose 6-phosphate is present in the cell, the equilibrium of the reactions is shifted to the left, towards the formation of glucose 1-phosphate

3- **UDP glucose formation** (uridine diphosphate –glucose)

- UDP-glucose is formed by the activity of UDP-glucose pyrophosphorylase
- The synthesis of UDP-glucose is driven by the essentially irreversible hydrolysis of pyrophosphate catalyzed by pyrophosphatase (many biosynthetic reactions are driven by the hydrolysis of pyrophosphate)

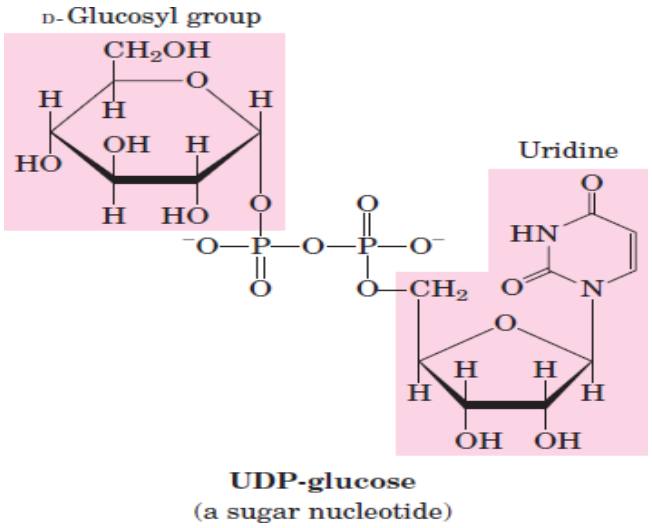



$$\text{Glucose 1-phosphate} + \text{UTP} \rightleftharpoons \text{UDP-glucose} + PP_i$$

$$PP_i + H_2O \longrightarrow 2\,P_i$$

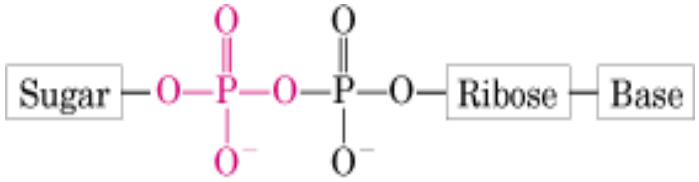
$$\text{Glucose 1-phosphate} + \text{UTP} + H_2O \longrightarrow \text{UDP-glucose} + 2\,P_i$$

- UDP-glucose is activated form of glucose
- Anomeric carbon of a sugar is activated by attachment to a nucleotide through a phosphate ester linkage



**UDP-glucose**
(a sugar nucleotide)

- Sugar nucleotides are the substrates for polymerization of monosaccharides into disaccharides, glycogen, starch, cellulose, and more complex extracellular polysaccharides

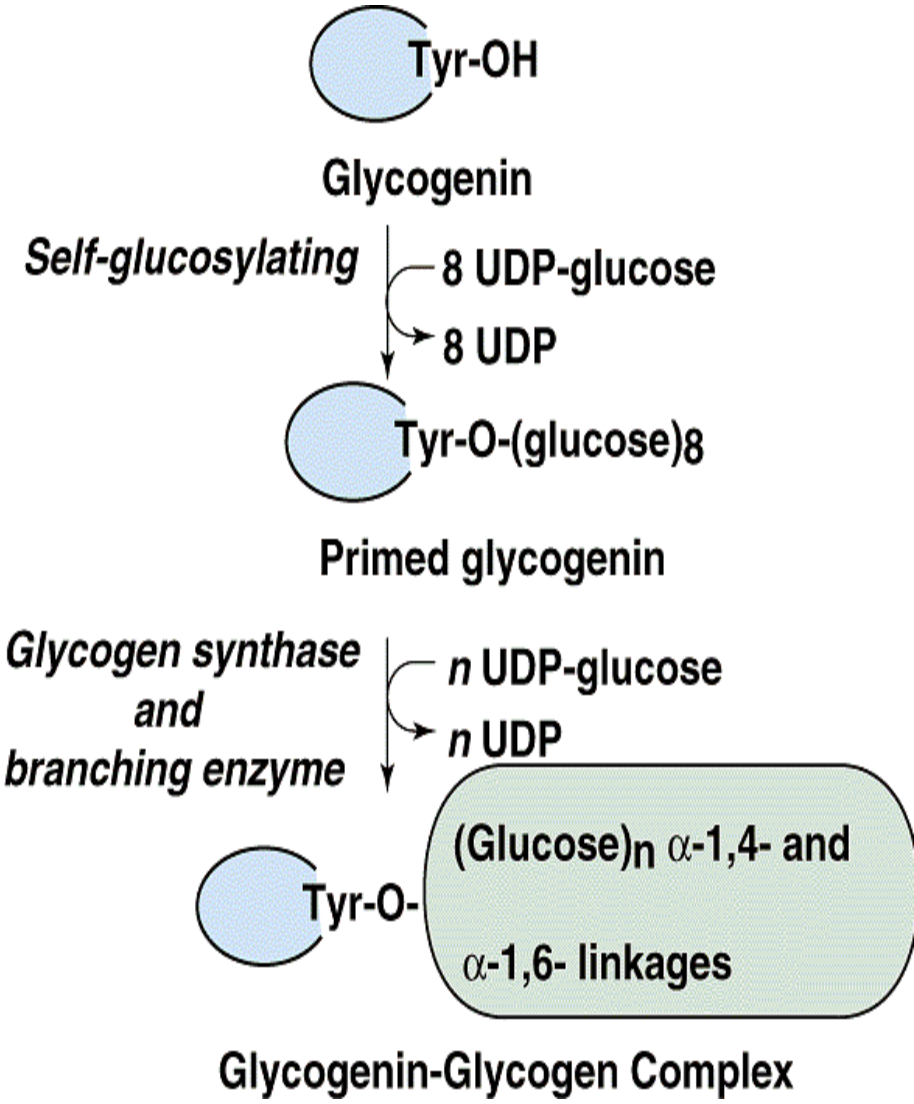


Sugar nucleotide
(NDP-sugar)

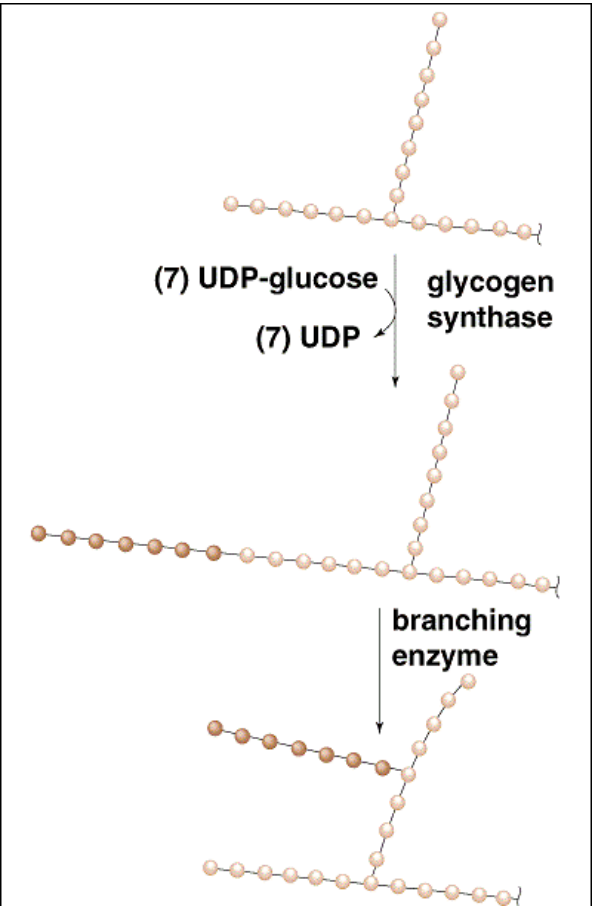
Sucrose: UDP-Glc + Fru-6-P
Lactose: UDP-Glc + UDP-Gal
Glucuronides: UDP-Glc ⟶ UDP-GA (UDP- glucuronate)

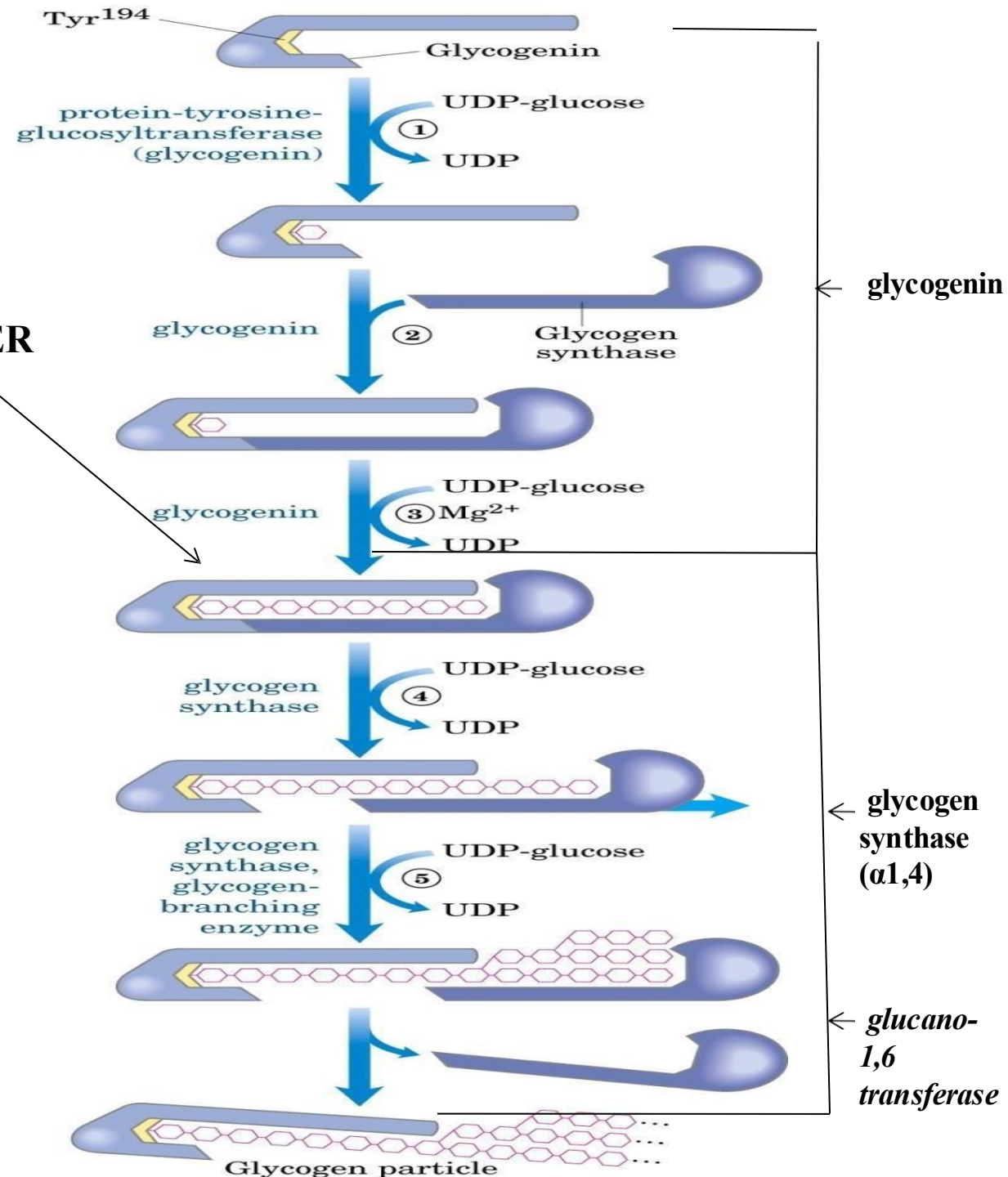
- Glycogen synthase cannot synthesize glycogen de novo
- Glycogenin starts glycogen synthesis
- Functions: bonding of 1st molecule UDP-glucose (with UDP release), and oligomerisation of the following 7 molecules of glucose

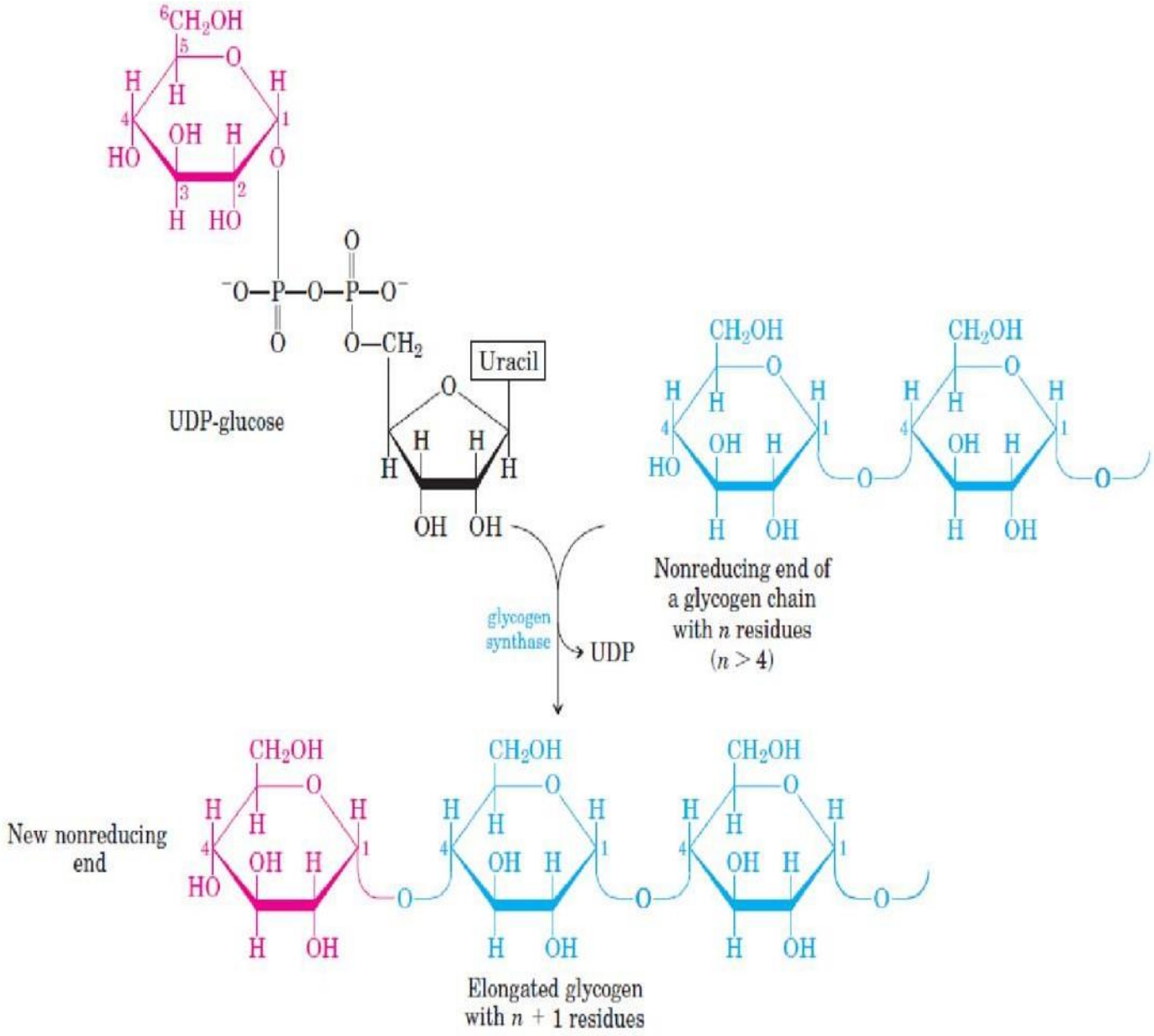
- Glycogen synthase can act (by adding Glu units) only upon existing oligosaccharide chain containing at least 8 glucose residues and reducing end of glycogen is permanently bond to glycogenin (self-glucosylating enzyme)



glycogen synthase transfers the glucose residue of UDP-glucose to the glycogen non-reducing end to make a new (α1,4) linkage

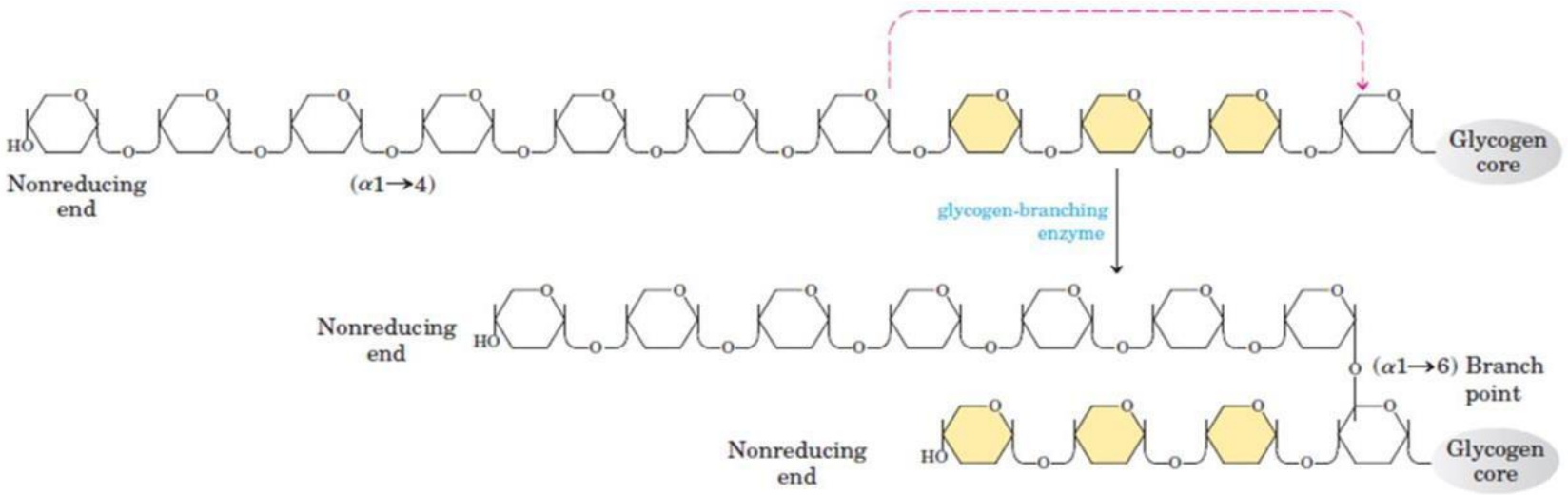



UDP-glucose
Uracil
glycogen synthase
UDP
Nonreducing end of a glycogen chain with n residues (n > 4)
New nonreducing end
Elongated glycogen with n + 1 residues

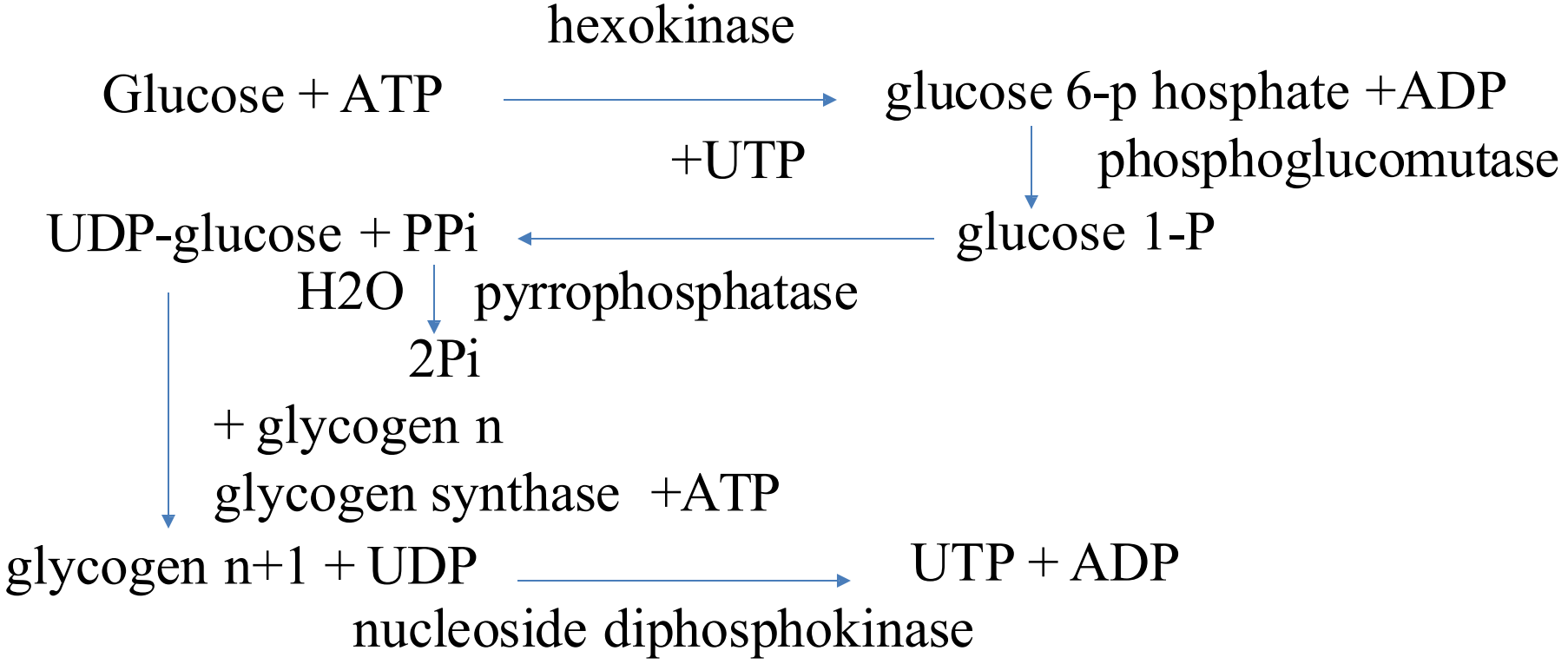
Glycogen branching - formation of α-1,6 bond

- Branching enzyme [glycosyl 6→4 transferase] transfer of an oligosaccharide chain and formation of a new α-1,6 glycosidic bond, forming a new branch point.




- Some athletes consume large amounts of carbohydrates after training carbohydrate loading→ rapid glycogen synthesis and faster recovery
- The consumption of high-glycemic carbohydrates soon after exercise can maximize and sustain the rate of glycogen synthesis to help speed glycogen restoration.

# Overall glycogenesis reactions




glucose 6-P + ATP + glycogen n + H2O → glycogen n+1 +ADP + 2 Pi

- If the starting substrate is Glu 6-P, 1 ATP is spent to store 1 Glu molecule (for UTP regeneration)
- If the starting substrate is glucose, 2 ATPs are needed for Glu phosphorylation and UTP regeneration

**Glycogenolysis**

- 3 enzymes involved:

1. Glycogen-phosphorylase hydrolyses α-1,4 bonds forming glucose-1-phosphate

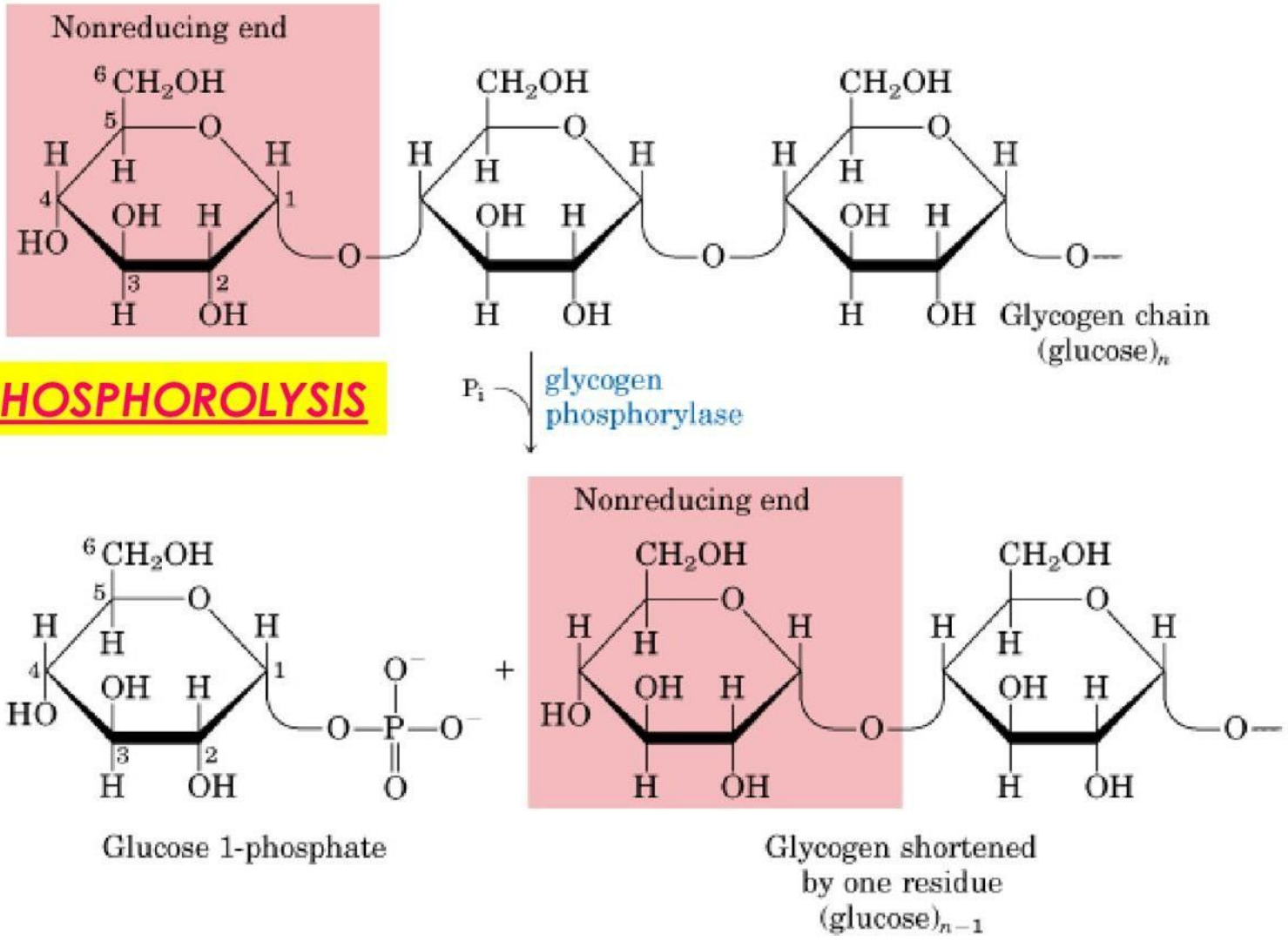
$$(glucose)n + Pi \rightarrow (glucose)n-1 + glucose\text{-}1\text{-}P$$

- Co-enzyme is PLP derived from pyridoxine (vitamin B6)

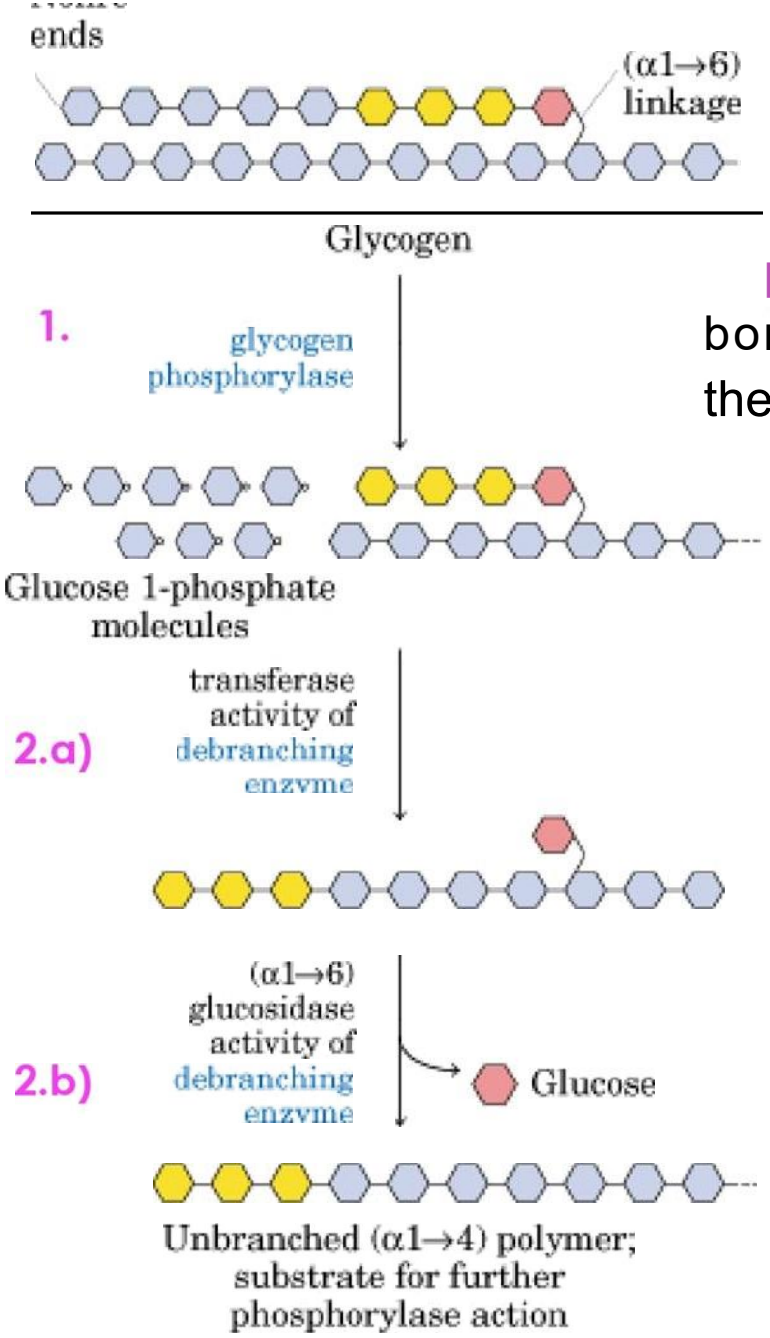
2. Debranching enzyme which has 2 activities
   a) Transferase - transfer of 3 glucose residues
   b) Glucosidase - hydrolysis of α-1,6 glycosidic bond

3. phosphoglucomutase transfers glucose-1-phosphate into glucose-6 phosphate

# 1) PHOSPHOROLYSIS



# Glycogenolysis



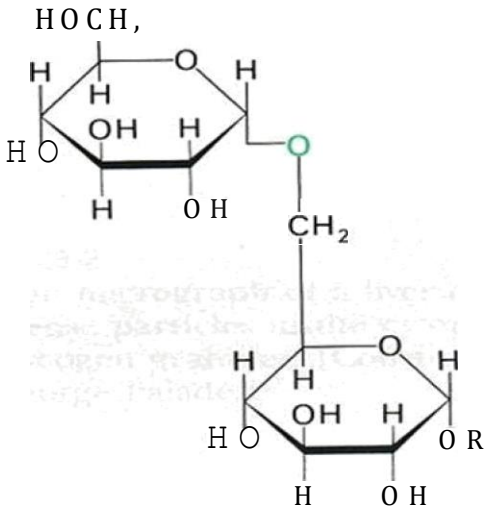

plzosploorolytic breaking of a-(1,4)-glycosidic bond, except for 4 glucose residues away from the branching site

- formation of **glucose 1-phosphate**

transfere of 3 glucose residues from one branch and formation of a-(1,4)-glycosidic bond on the other branch

- l ya olysis of o-(1,6)-glycosidic bond with glucose formation

- Products:
**glucose 1-phosphate** and glucose
in ratio 10 : J

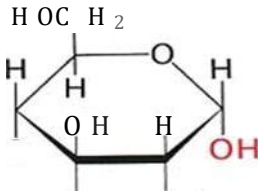


(rt residues)

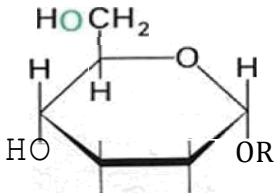
,Gi ,6 kic o s i 1ase
tDe cbran lairari
enzyme)

$H_2O$

## 1.6) HYDROLYSIS



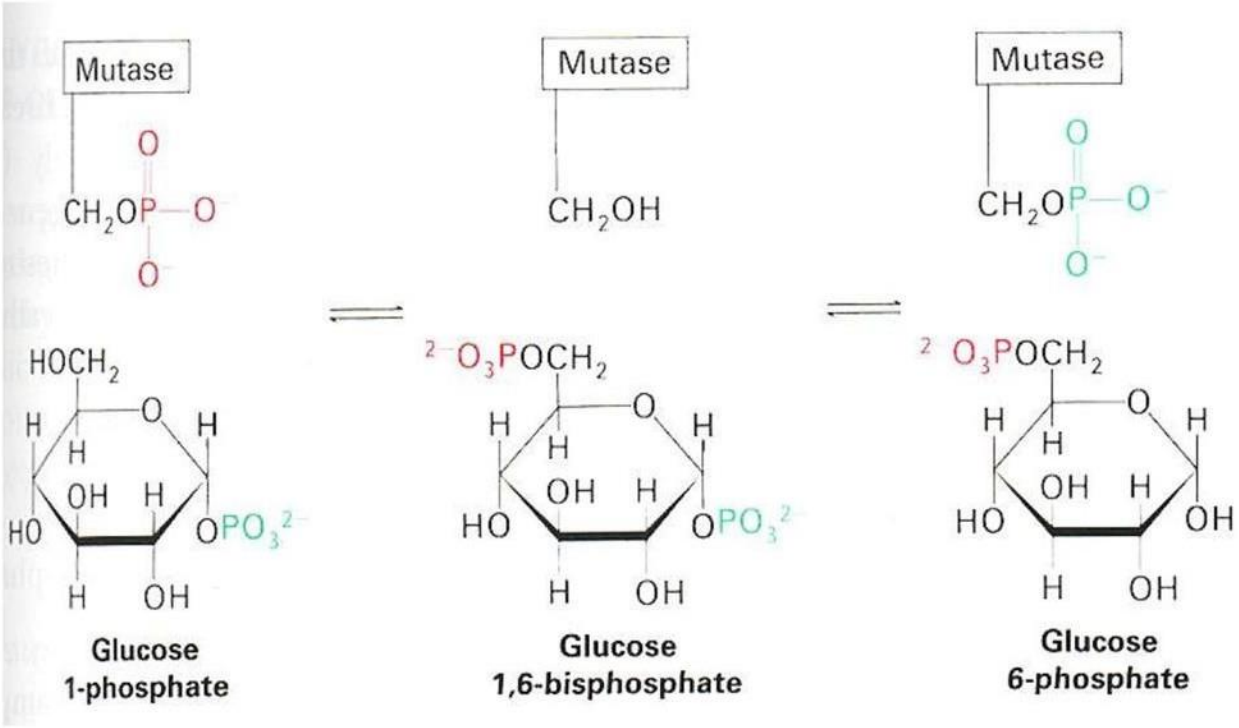
Glucose



Glycogen
\n — residues)

## 3. ***phosphoglucomutase***

- isomerisation of **glucose 1-P** into **glucose 6-P**

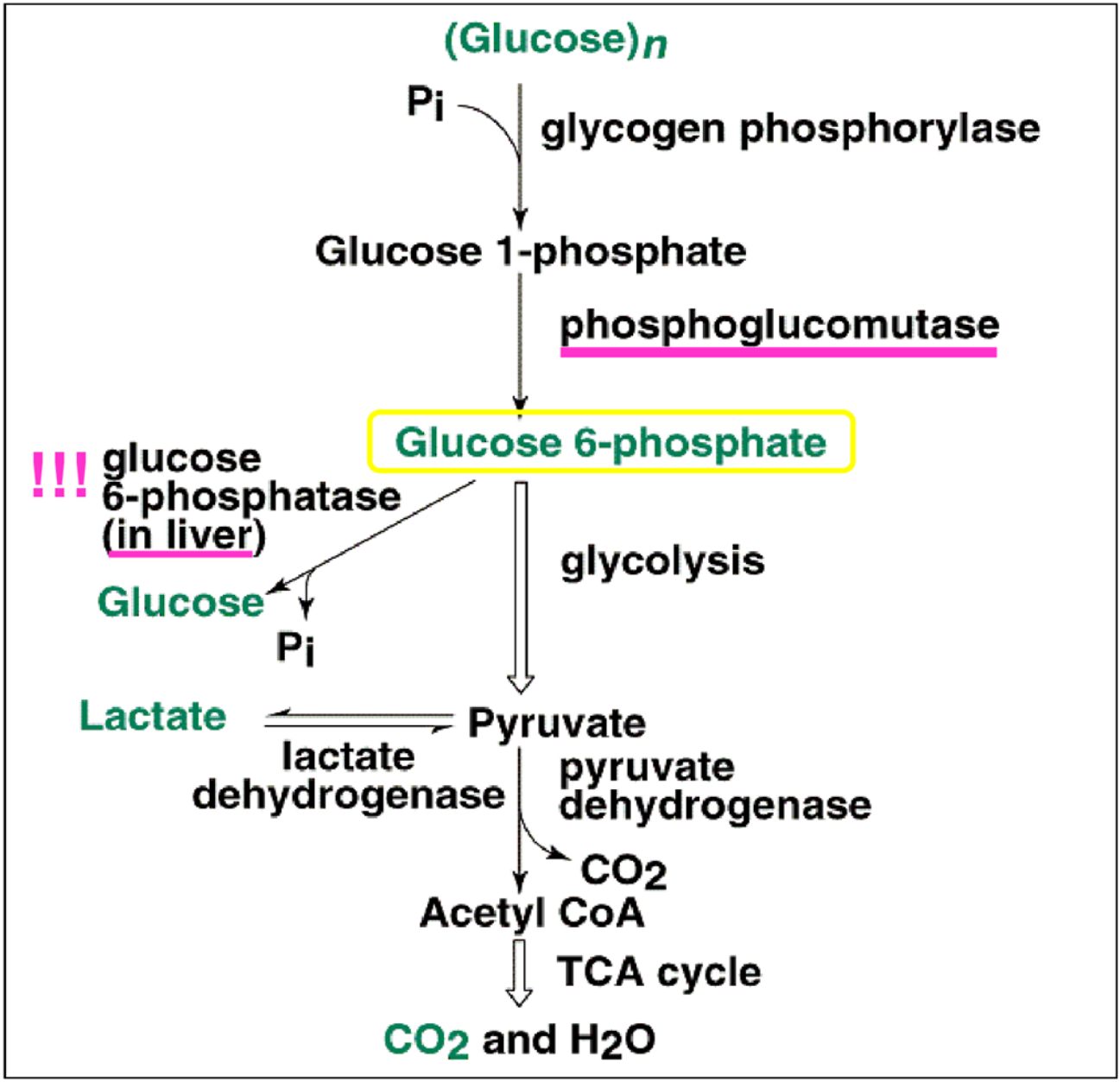



- ***phosphoglucomutase*** ***(phosphoenzyme!)*** catalyses the reaction in the direction of **glucose 6-P** formation, since the **glucose 1-P** concentration in the cell is much higher than of **glucose 6-P**

**Glucose 6-phosphate**
- different roles:

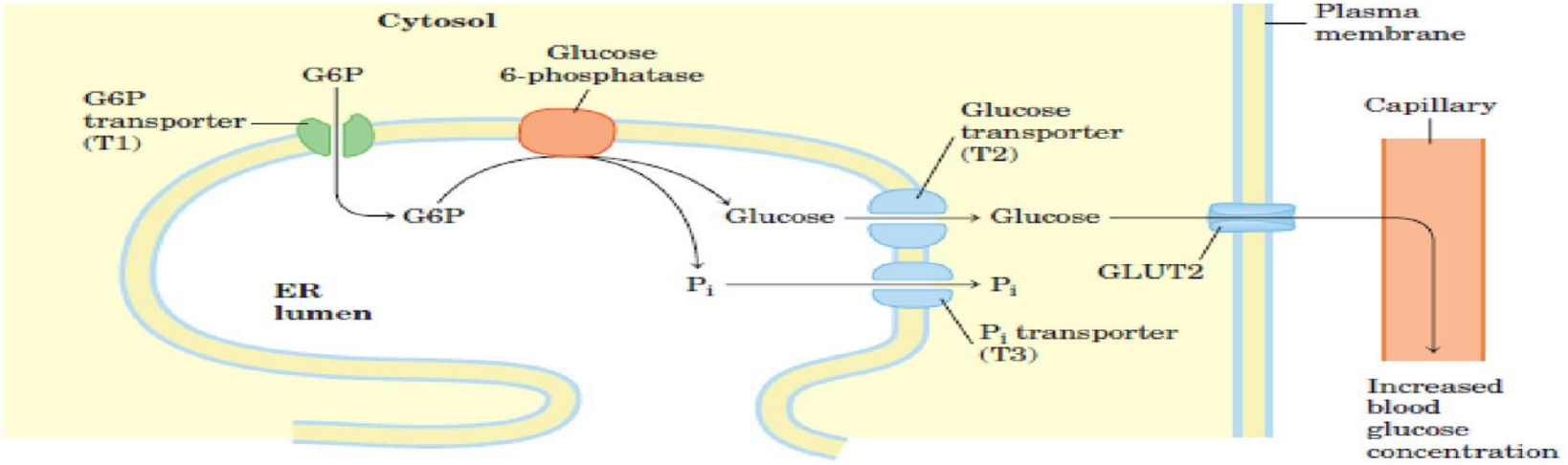
1. ***Muscle, brain***- **fuel** for aerobic and anaerobic metabolism (***pyruvate, lactate***)

2. ***Liver***, *kidneys* - tranformation of **G 6-P** into **glucose** for other tissues by **glucose 6-phosphatase** (other tissues do not have glucose 6-phosphatase!)



## Glucose 6-phosphatase hydrolysis glucose 6-phosphate

- **liver, kidneys** - elevation of glucose blood concentration
- occurs in the lumen of **endoplasmatic reticulum (ER)** - separated from cytosol (glycolysis!)




- genetic defects in either **glucose 6-phosphatase** or **T1 transporter** lead to serious derangement of glycogen metabolism, resulting in **type Ia glycogen storage disease**

## Glycogenolysis (summary)

- Rhosphorolytic cleavage of glycogen from the non-reducing end
- Released glucose is phosphorylated and thus ready to join the metabolism without ATP cost
- Glucose 1-phosphate cannot diffuse out of the cell
- Tissues which primarily use glucose as the energy source, do not contain glucose 6-phosphatase, but use G-6-P as fuel for glycolysis

## Regulation of Glycogen Synthesis and Degradation

Importance of maintaining blood glucose levels.

- Glycogen storage form in liver and muscle.
- In liver:

  Glycogen synthesis during periods well fed state.

  Glycogen degradation during periods of fasting.

- In skeletal muscle:

  Glycogen degradation occurs during active exercise, activated by increase AMP and calcium calmodulin

  Synthesis begins as soon as the muscle is at rest.

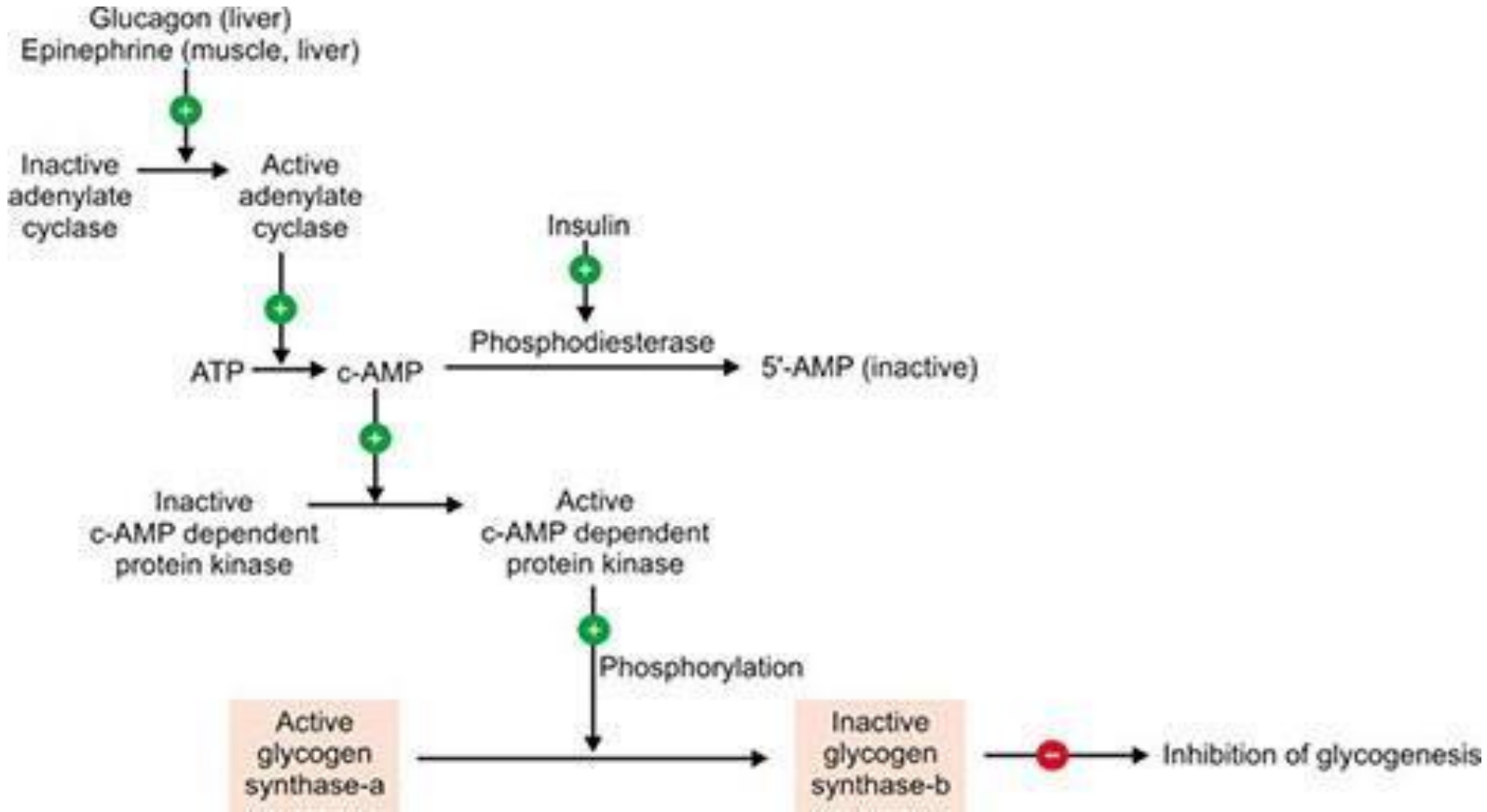
- Regulation of glycogen synthesis and degradation is accomplished on two levels:
- Glycogen synthase and phosphorylase are: allosterically controlled

- Glycogen synthesis and phosphorylase are: hormonally regulated.

- The regulation of glycogen synthesis and degradation is extremely complex, involving many enzymes: protein kinases and phosphatases

**A. Covalent modification**:

- Glycogen synthase is the key enzyme, present in two form:
  - Glycogen synthase a (active form) which is dephosphorylated.
  - Glycogen synthase b (inactive form) which is phosphorylated.



**B. Induction and repression of the key enzyme**:

- In well fed state: induce insulin synthesis for the key enzyme (induction) so, glycogenesis is stimulated.
- In fasting: decrease insulin leading to decrease synthesis of the key enzyme (repression) and hence glycogenesis is inhibited.

**C. Allosteric regulation**

Glycogen synthase is:

- allosterically activated by glucose-6-P.
- allosterically inhibited by glycogen molecule.

**Regulation of Glycogenolysis**:

Phosphorylase is the key enzyme

**A. Covalent modification**:

- It is present in two forms:
  - Phosphorylase "a" which is phosphorylated active form.
  - Phosphorylase "b" which is dephosphorylated inactive form

**B- Induction and repression of phosphorylase enzyme.**

- In well fed state : induce insulin which leads to decrease synthesis of key enzyme (repression) so glycogenolysis is inhibited.
- Fasting decrease insulin which increase synthesis of key enzyme (induction) so glycogenolysis is stimulated.

**C. Allosteric regulation**:

Muscle phosphorylase is:

- Allosterically activated by AMP which is increase during muscular exercise.
- Allosterically inhibited by ATP and G-6-P

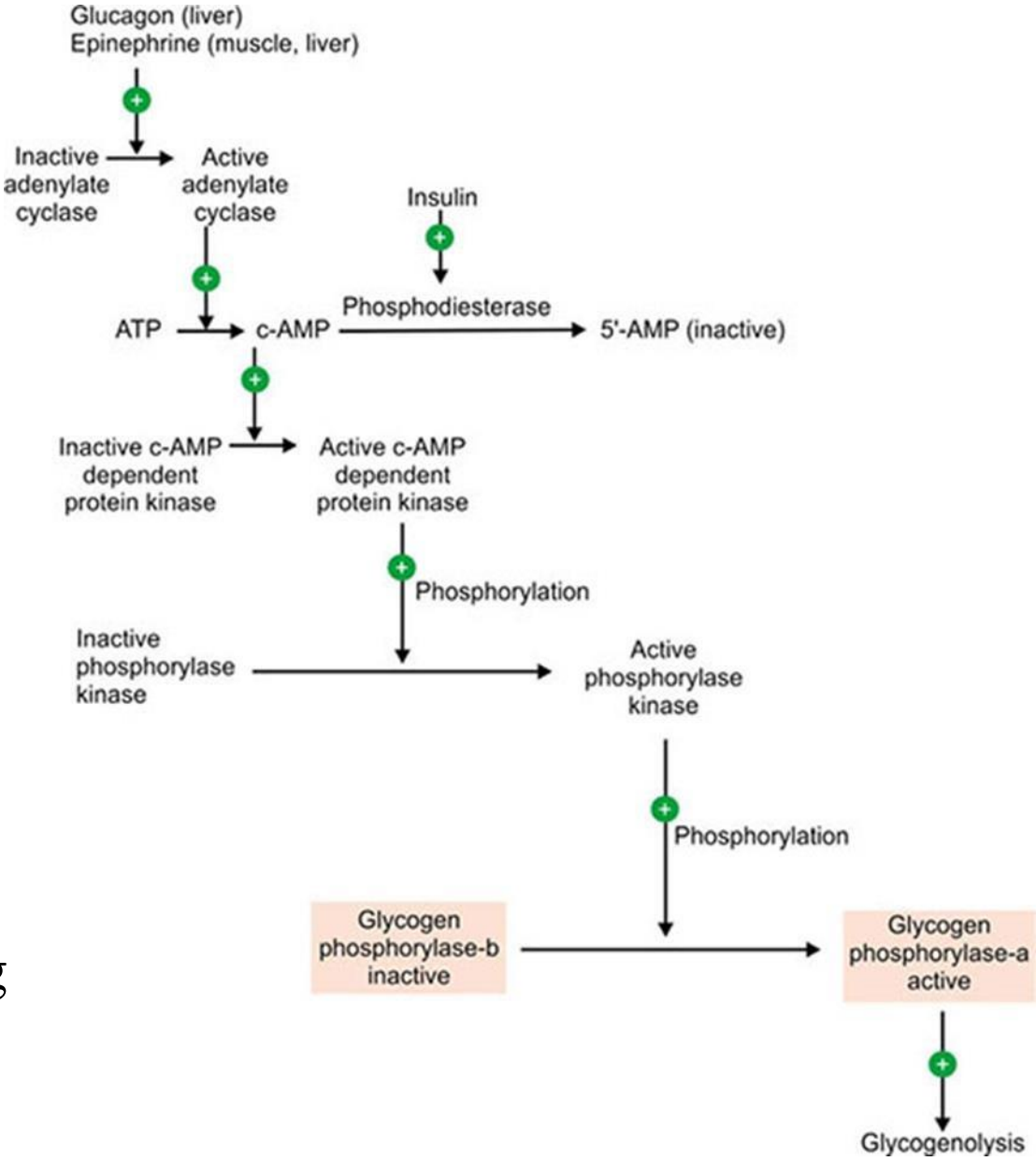


TABLE 1 Ggoegae Storage Òseasae of Humans

| *Type* (»ameÿ | fnzymeafec:ed | aŒecled | Sr•Pto/ns |
|---|---|---|---|
| Type 0 | G@cogen synŒase | Liver | Low blood glucose, high ketone bodice, early death |
| Type la (von Gieńke's) | Glucose &phosphatase | Liver | Enlarged liver, kidney failure |
| Type lb | MiCx0S0lnü gjUC0s9 &phosphate ttanslocase | Liver | As in la; ako high susceptibility to baaeãal İnfectDns |
| Type lc | Microsomal P, bansponer | Liver | As in la |
| Type II (Pompe's) | Lysosomal gucosîdase | Skeletal and cardiac musde | infantile form: death by agp 2; juvenile form: musde defects (myopattly); adult fortri: as in musoilar dys0ophy |
| Type IIIa (Cori's or Forbce's) | Debranching eruyme | Liyer. skeletal and cardiac muscle | Enlarged liver in infants; myopatliy |
| Type IIIb | Liver debranching eruyme (musde eruyme normal) | üver | Enlarged liver in infants |
| Type N (Åndeiseo's) | Branching enzyme | üwr, skeletal muscle | Enlarged liver and spleen, myoglobin in uãne |
| Type Y (McArdle's) | Male phosph ase | Skeletal muscle | Exemise-induced cramps and pain; myoglobin in urine |
| TypeW(Hec's) | üver phosphoqJase | Liver | Enlarged liar |
| Type YII (Tarui's) | utlb PCE-1 | Muscle, erythrocytes | ńsin V; abo hemolyãc anemia |
| Type Ylb, YIII, or IX | Rosphorylase kinase | Liver, leukocytes, musde | Enlarged liver |
| Type XI (Fanconi-Bickel) | Glucose bansporter (GLUT2) | Liver | Failure to thńve, enlafged liver, rid‹ets, kidney dysfunction |