

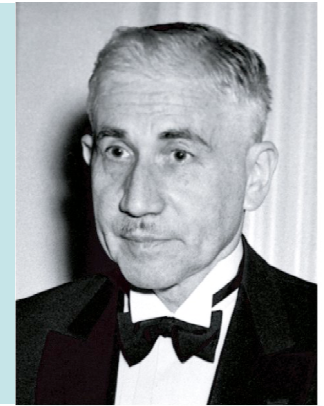


Gustav Embden
1874–1933

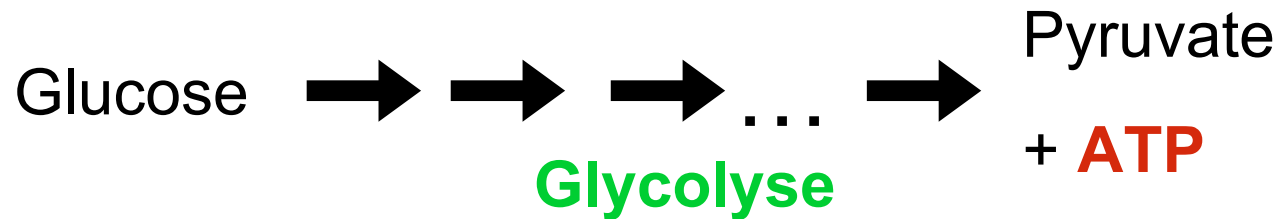
Chap III.

La Glycolyse

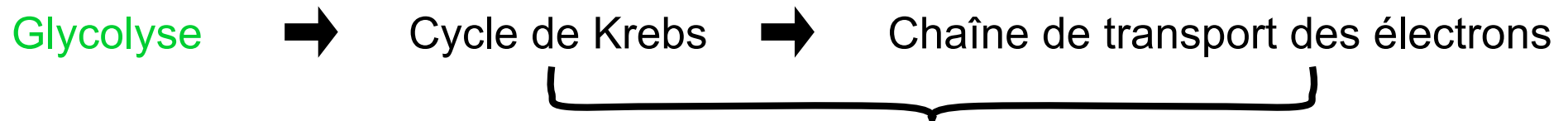
Voie de Embden-Meyerhoff



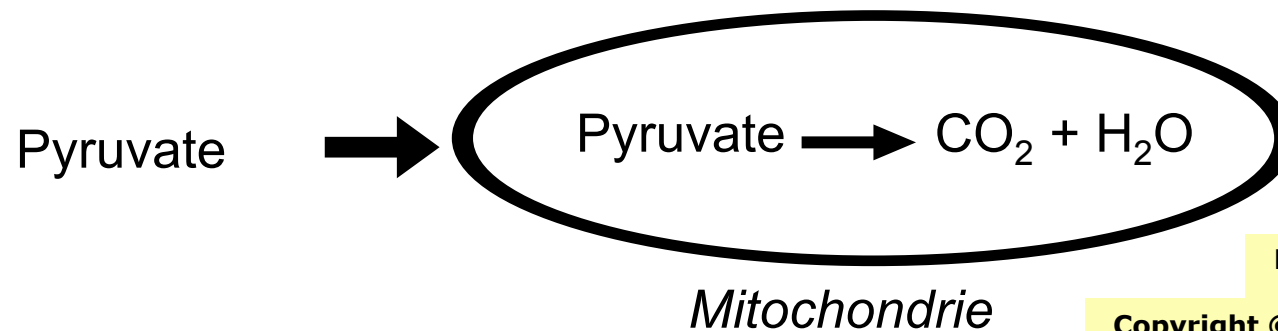
Otto Meyerhof
1884–1951



En milieu aérobie :



Extraction de l'énergie contenue dans le glucose



Figures tirées de

Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry
Fourth Edition

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En anaérobiose : ex : muscle en contraction très active.

Pyruvate → Lactate

Dans les organismes anaérobies :

Pyruvate → Éthanol



I. Petit historique de la glycolyse :

description glycolyse

//

développement de la biochimie

➤ 1897 Edouard Buchner et Hans Buchner

Découverte fortuite

➤ 1905 Arthur Harden et William Young

puis Gustav Embden

Otto Meyerhof

Carl Neuberg

Jacob Parnas

Otto Warburg

Gertz et Carl Cori

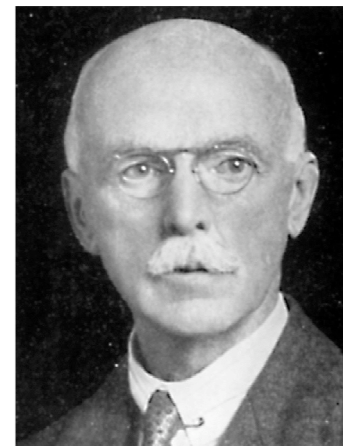
➤ 1940 Elucidation complète



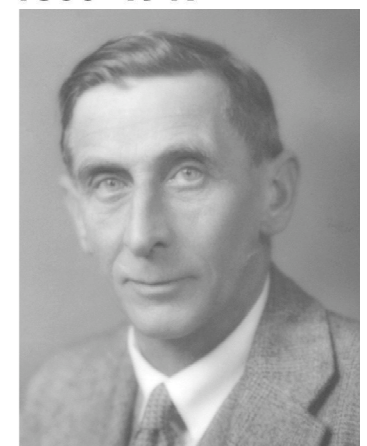
Otto Warburg, 1883–1970



Eduard Buchner
1860–1917



Arthur Harden
1865–1940



William Young
1878–1942

Contribution de Arthur Harden et William Young

➤ Observation 1 :

Glucose + extrait de levure $\longrightarrow$ **Fermentation**

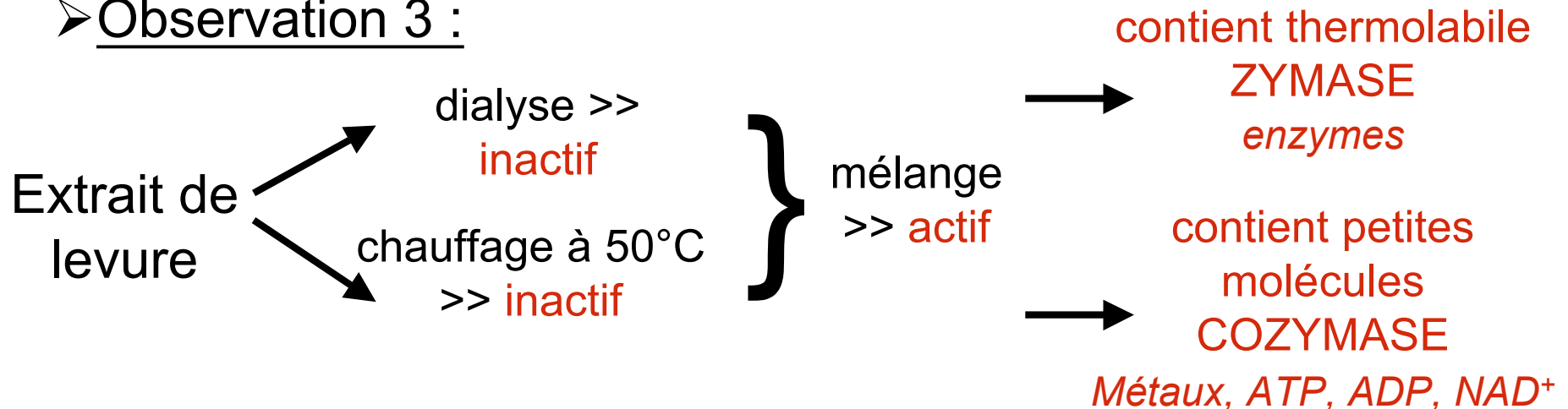
v $\gggg$ très rapidement

v $\gggg$ très rapidement si + phosphate

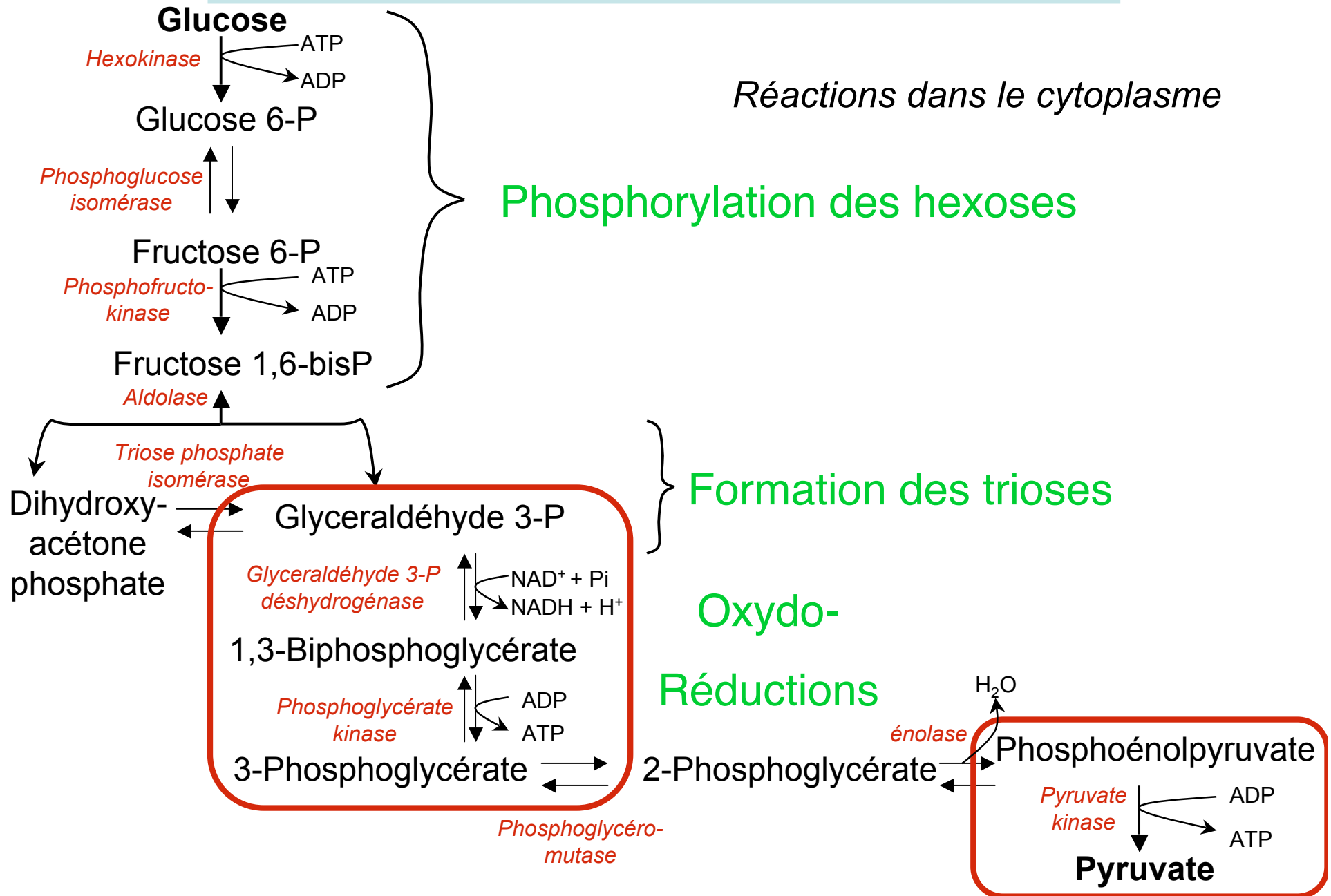
➤ Observation 2 :

Pi disparaît, incorporation dans ose (*fructose 1,6-diphosphate*)

➤ Observation 3 :

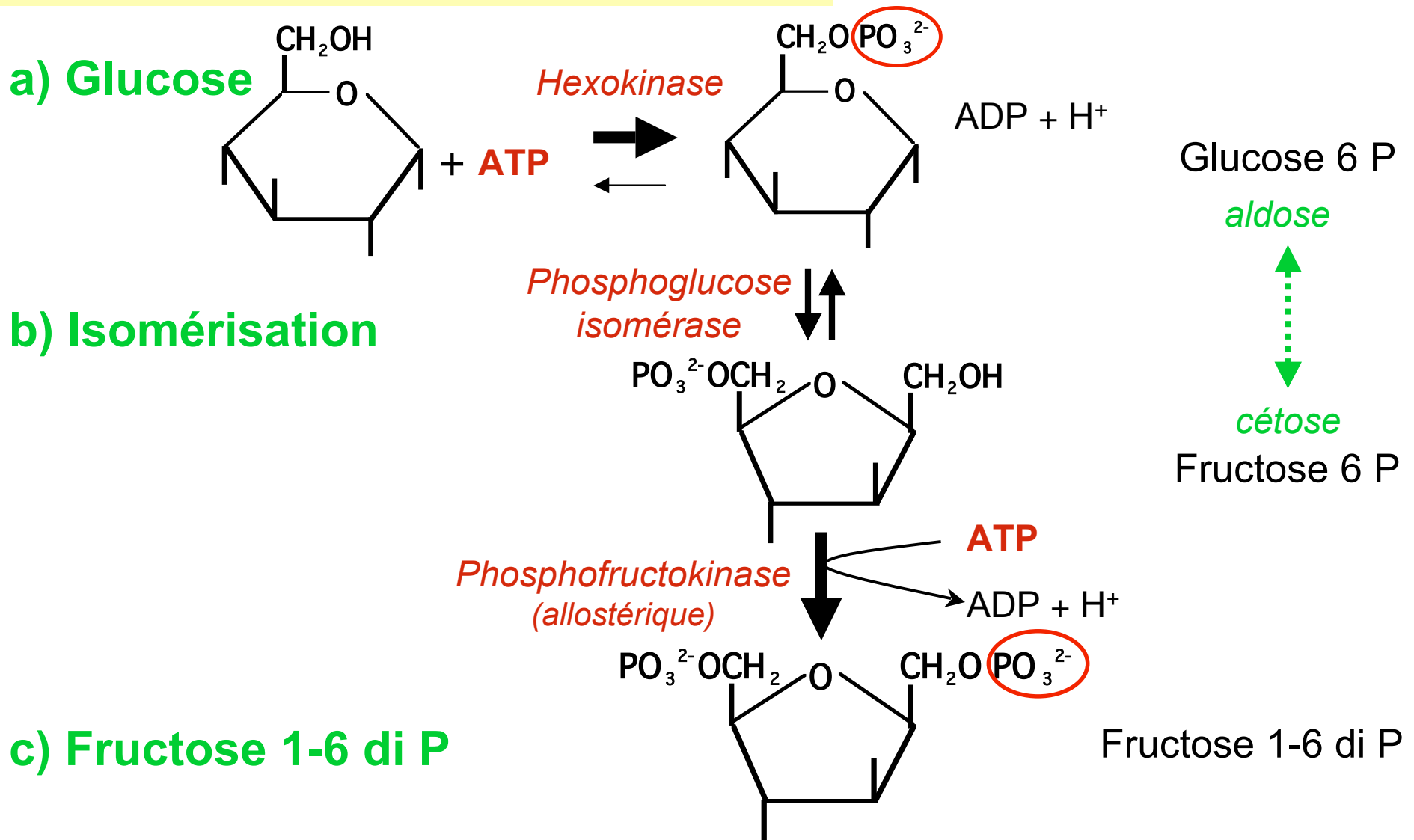


Vue d'ensemble de la glycolyse



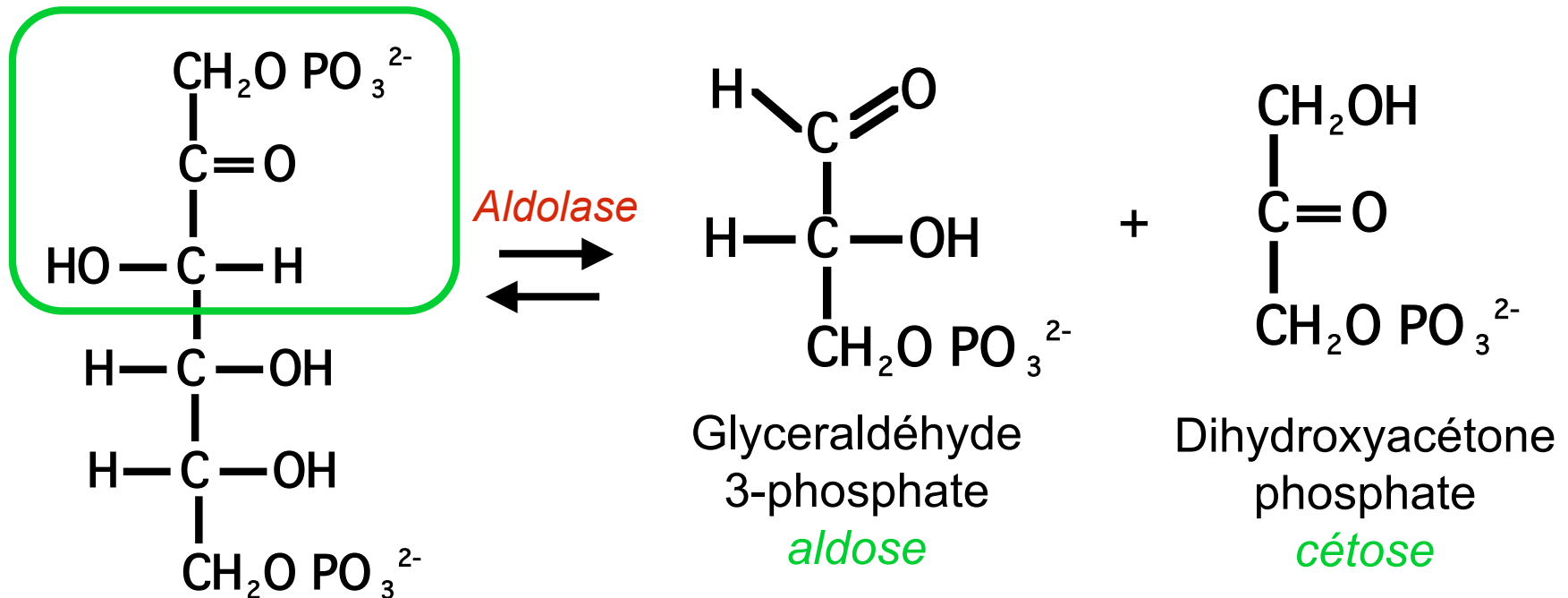
II. Les différentes étapes de la glycolyse

1. Glucose $\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$ Fructose 1,6-di P

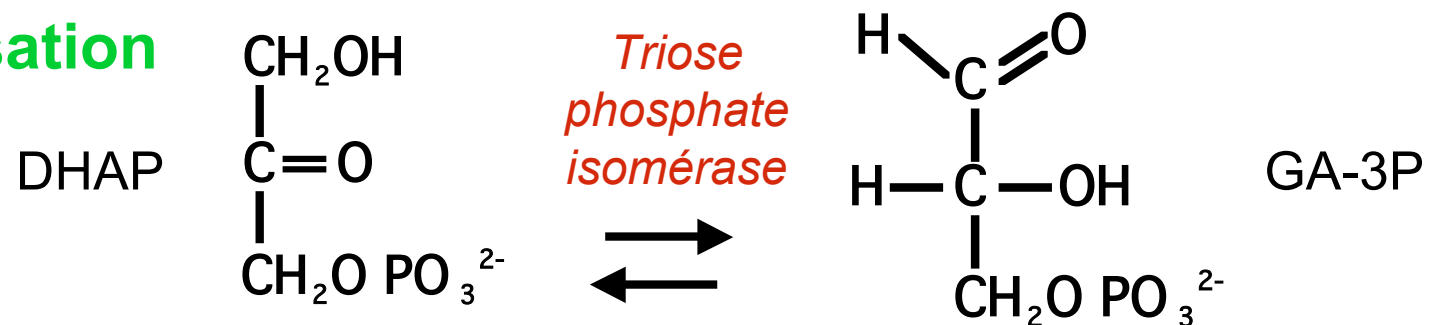


2. Formation de 2 Glyceraldéhyde 3-phosphate

a) Coupure d'1 Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate

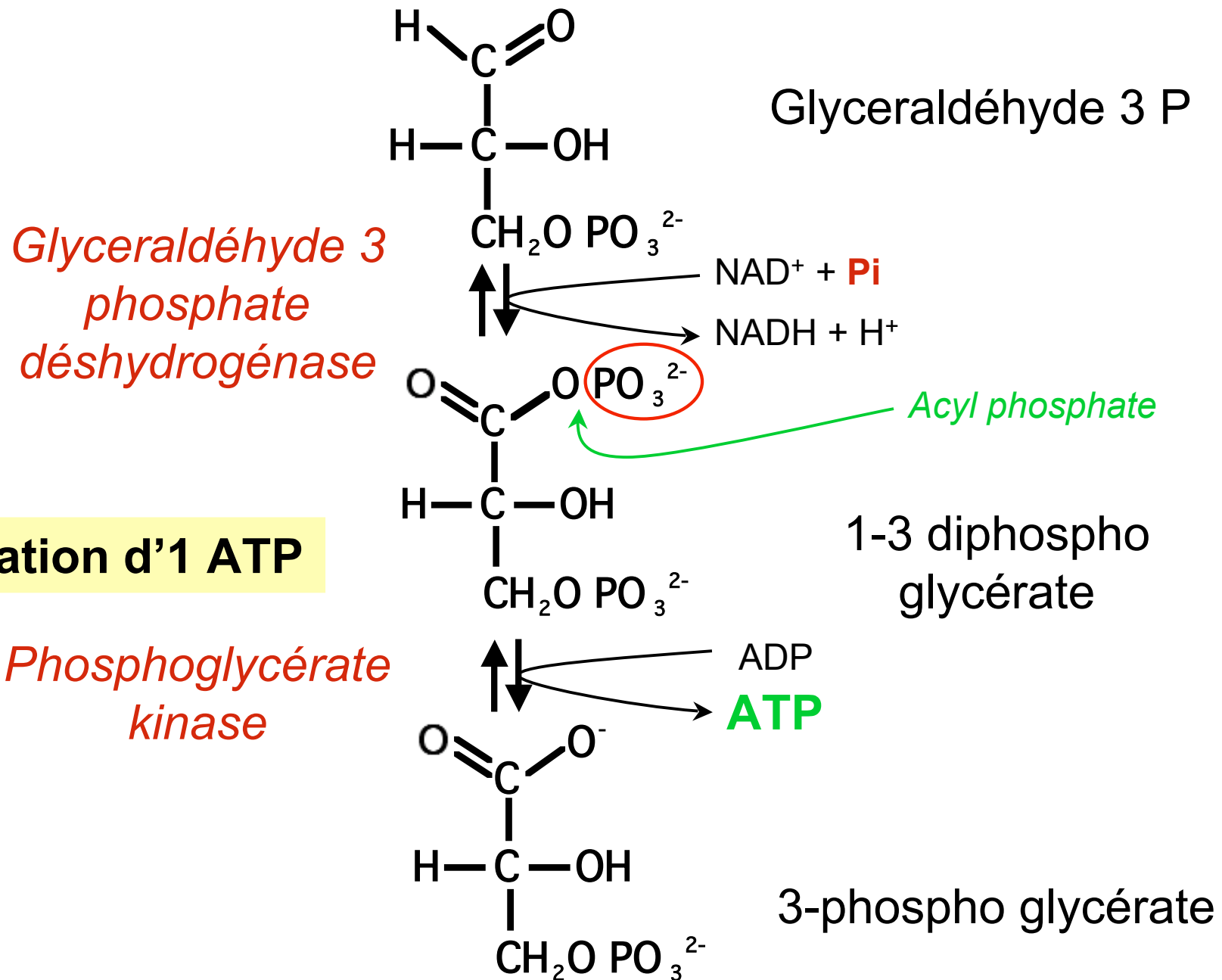


b) Isomérisation



Bilan : Fructose 1,6 di-P $\rightleftharpoons$ 2 glyceraldéhyde 3-P

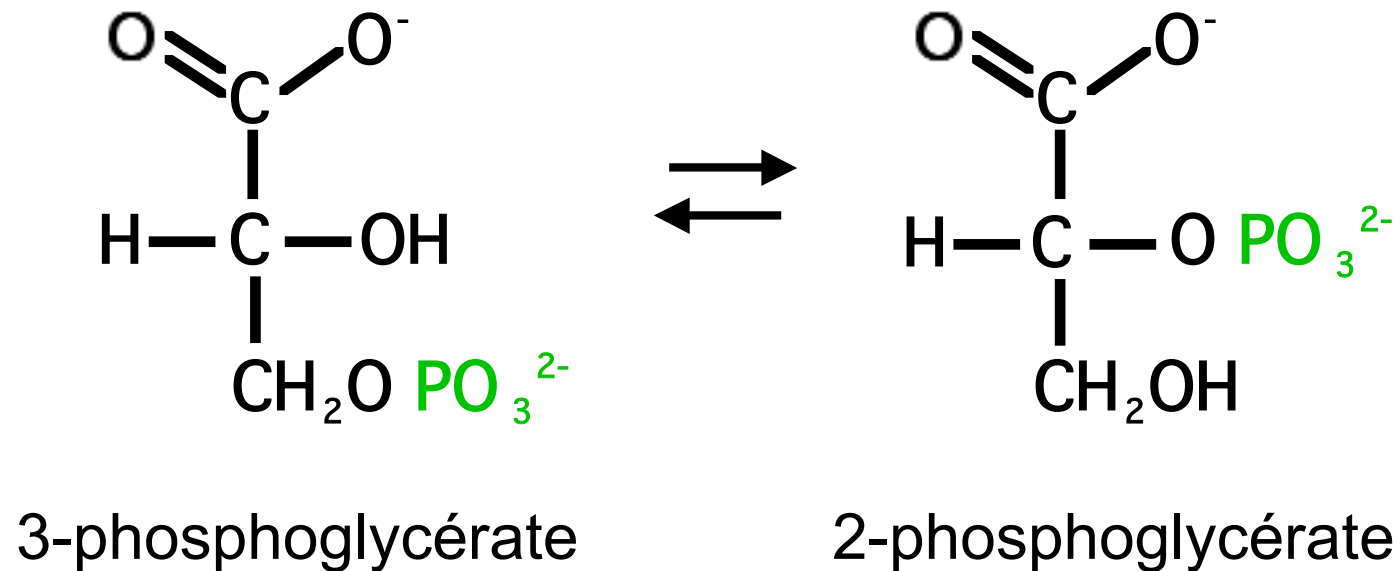
3. Conversion d'1 GA 3 P → 1,3 DG



4. Formation d'1 ATP

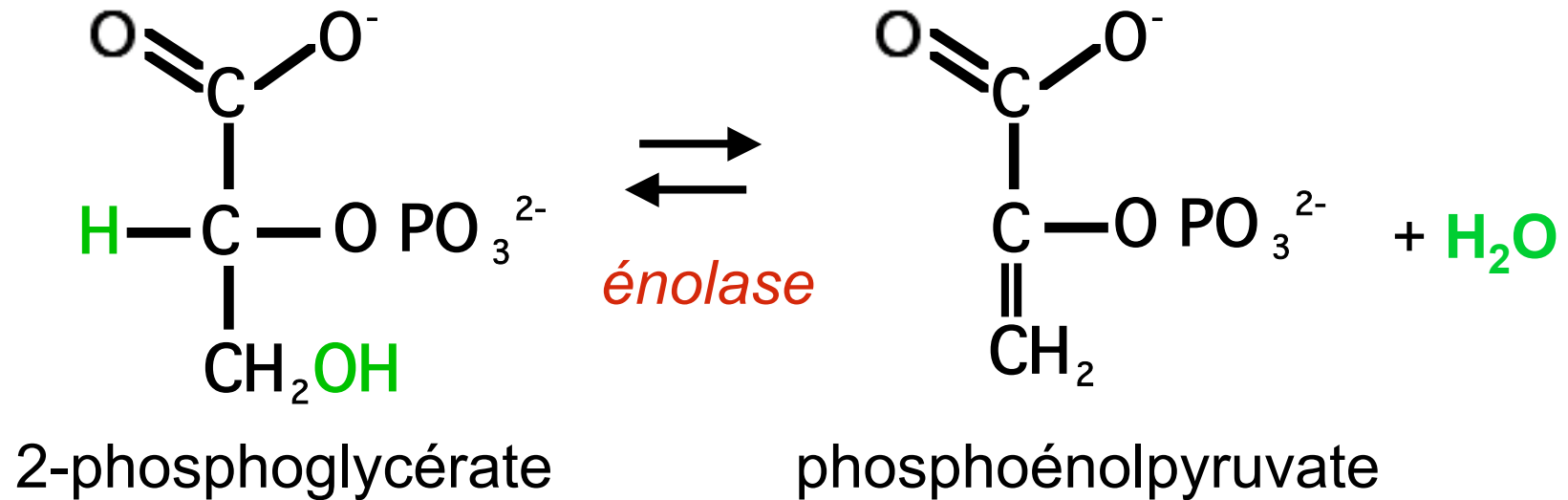
5. Formation de pyruvate et production d'un second ATP

a) Réarrangement intramoléculaire

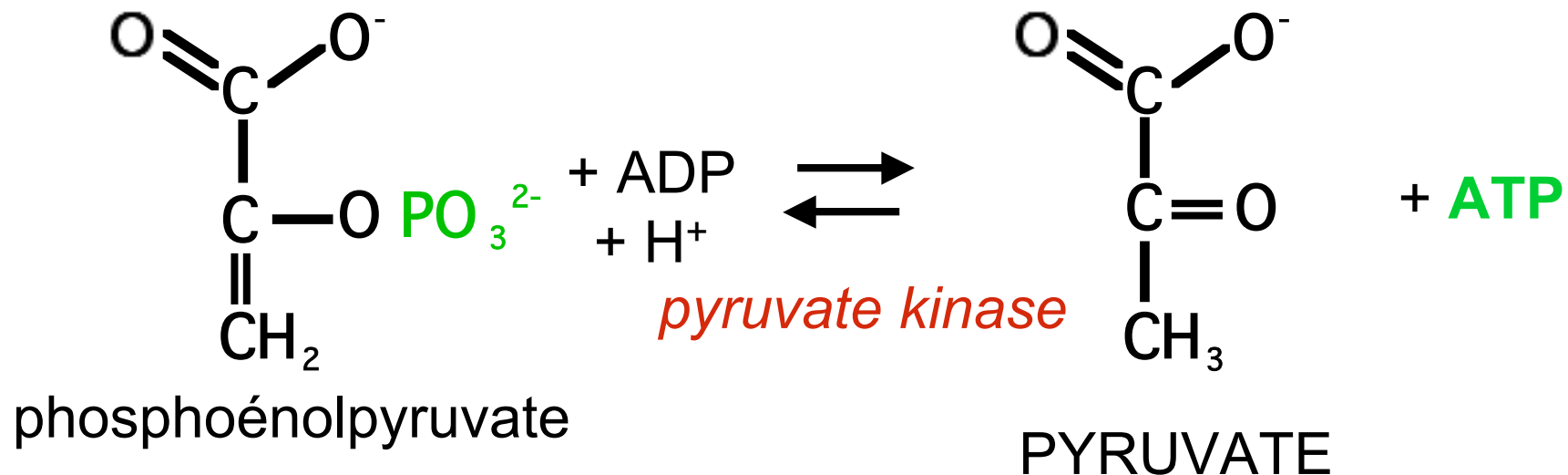


Phosphoglycérmutase

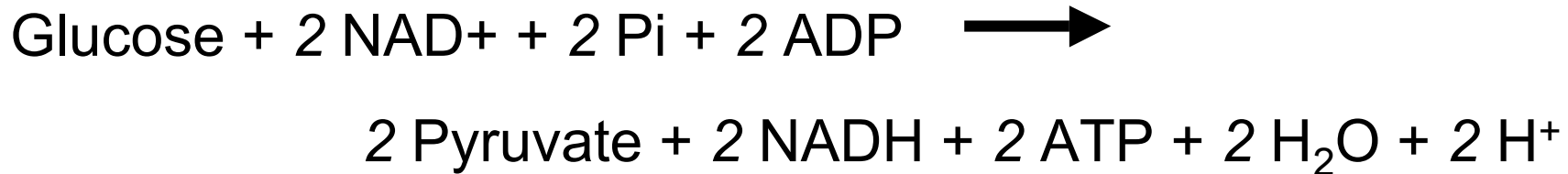
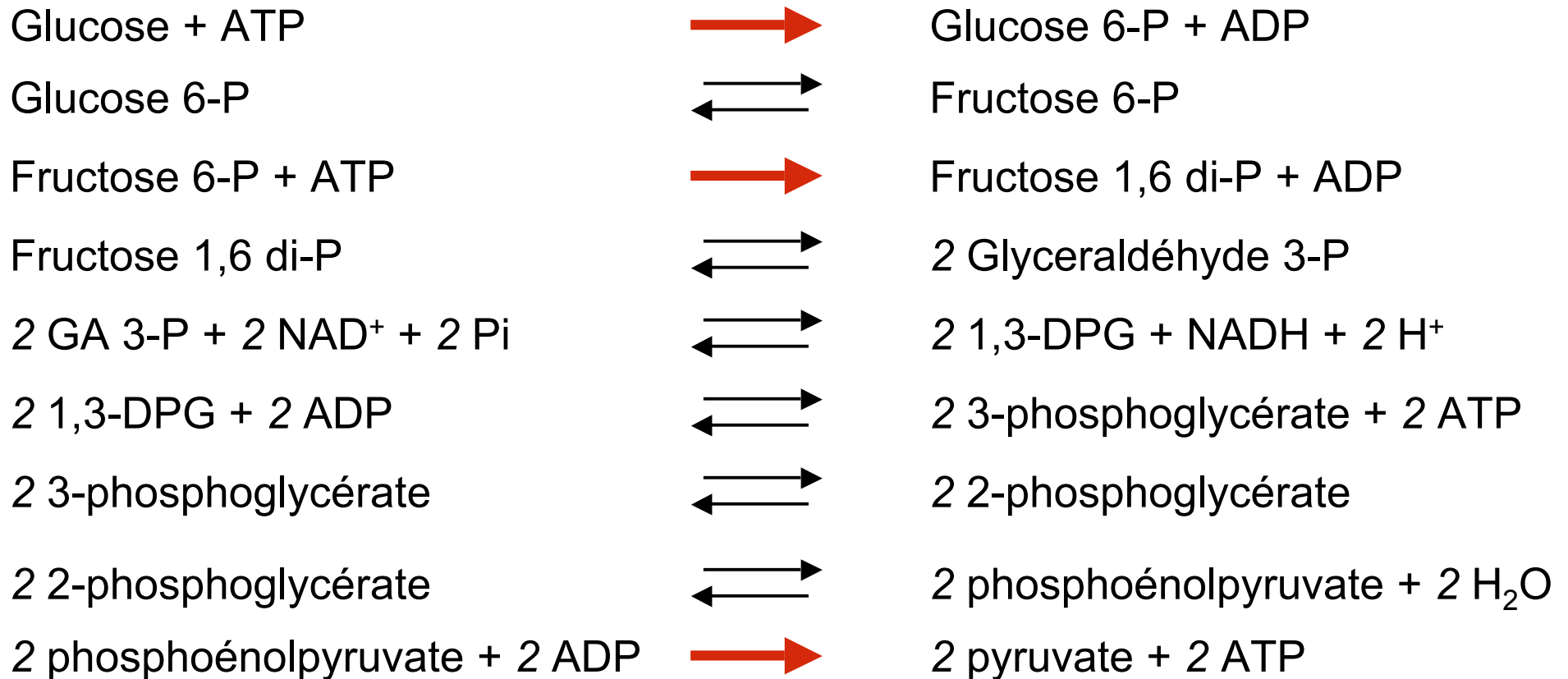
b) Enolisation (déshydratation)



c) Formation du pyruvate



III. Bilan de la glycolyse



➤ **2 ATP formés**

IV. Importance des phosphorylations

On observe 2 stratégies de phosphorylation :

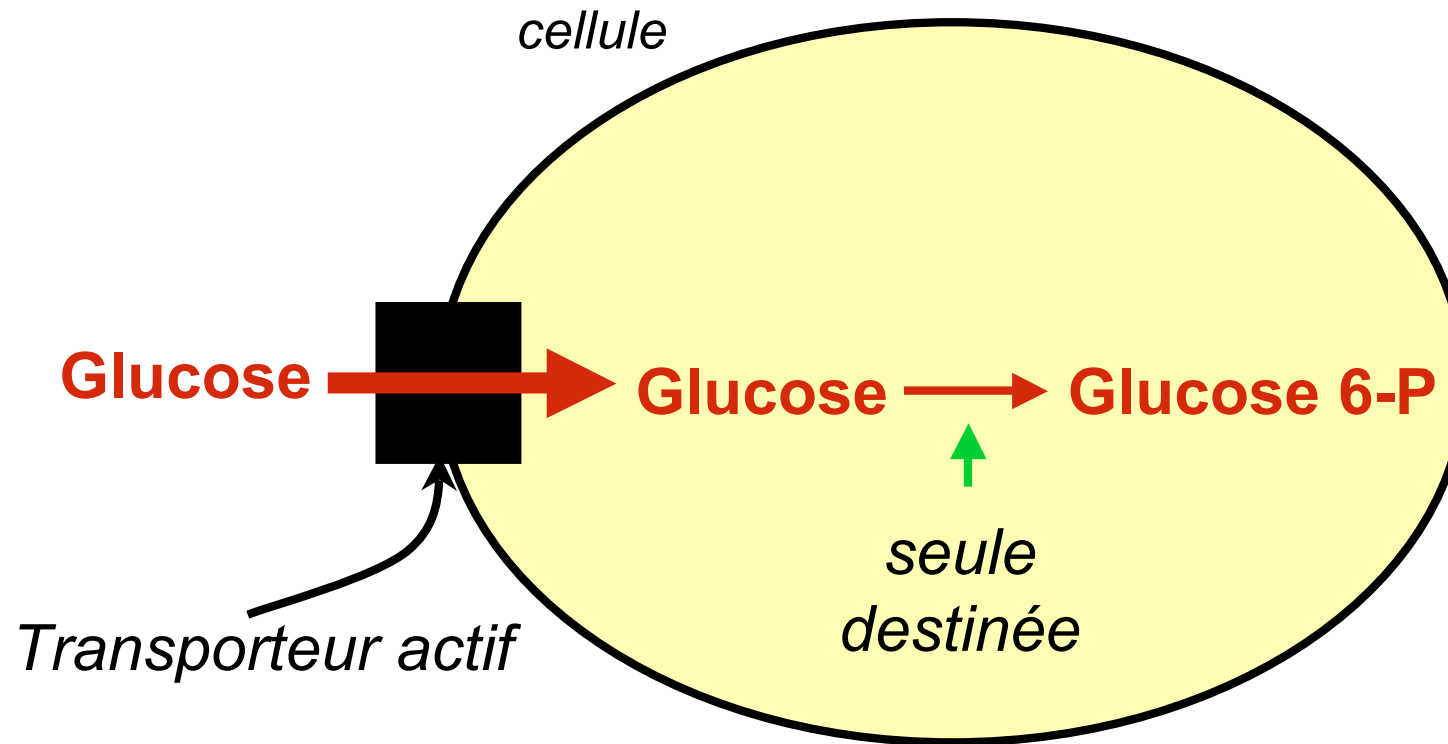
- de l'ATP est utilisé au début
- puis du phosphate inorganique (couplage avec des réactions RedOx)

Tous les intermédiaires sont phosphorylés :

- charges **négatives** :

Interactions ioniques avec aa sites actifs ➔ meilleure interaction enz / substrat

Composés hydrophiles ➔ maintient des molécules énergétiques dans les cellules



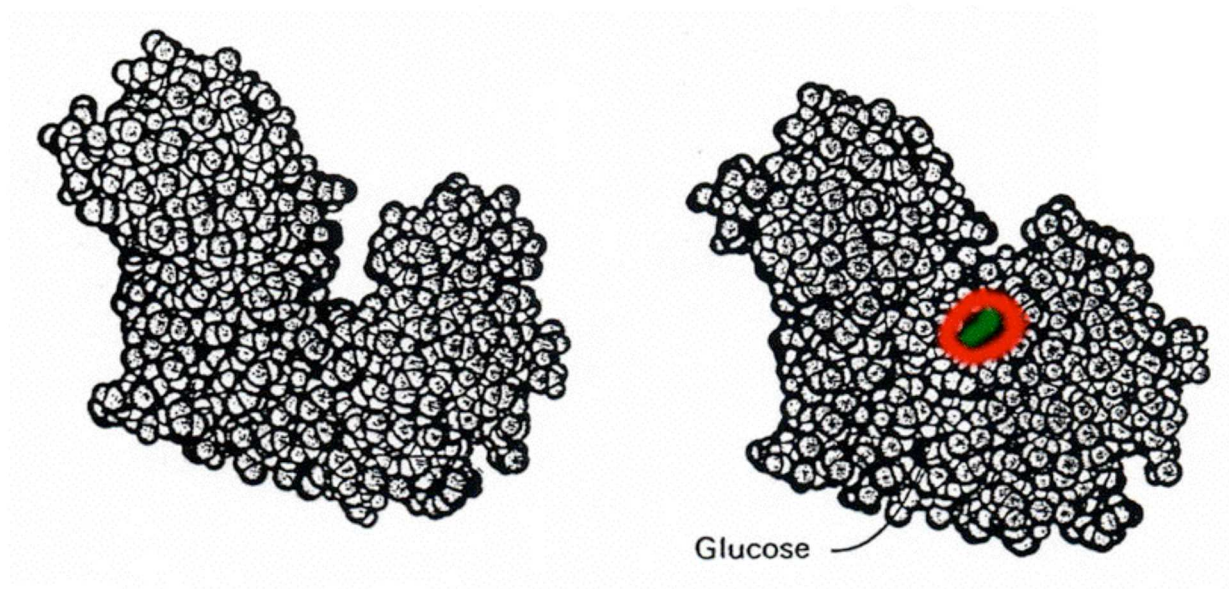
Importance de la phosphorylation du glucose

V. Hexokinase

- Hexokinase : transfert d'un groupe phosphoryle d'un ATP à un accepteur = **kinase**



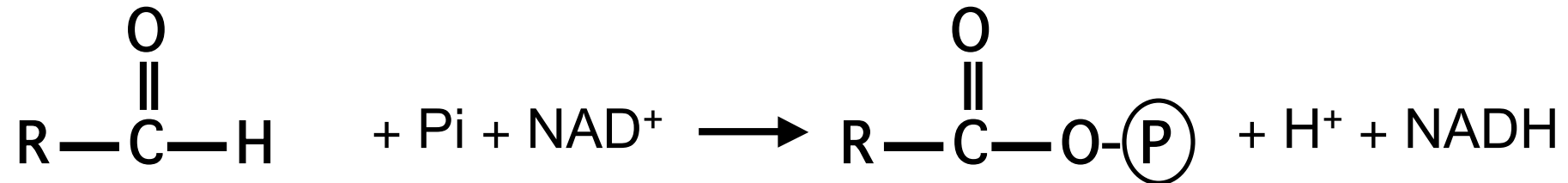
Transfert sur oses à 6 carbones



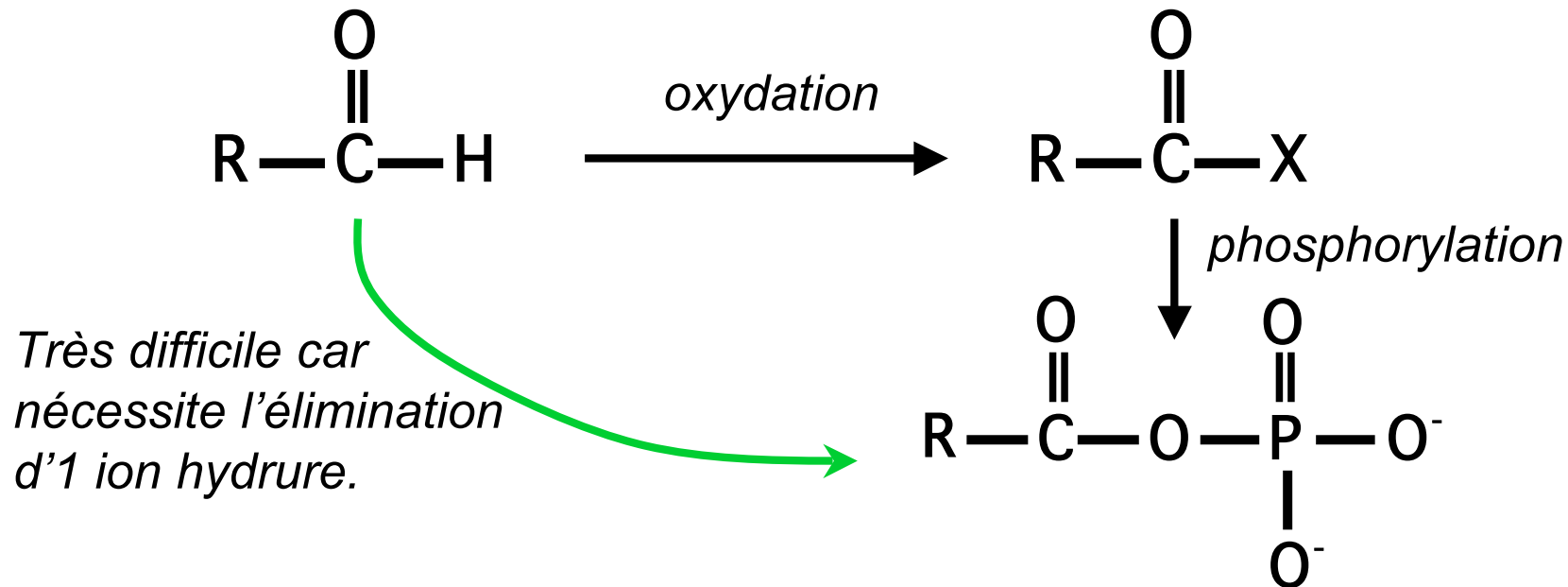
- L'enzyme se replie autour des substrats pour les piéger. Les molécules d'eau sont éliminées du site actif.
- Nécessité de magnésium (Mg^{++}) ou manganèse (Mn^{++})

VI. La glyceraldéhyde 3 P déshydrogénase

> Réaction catalysée :

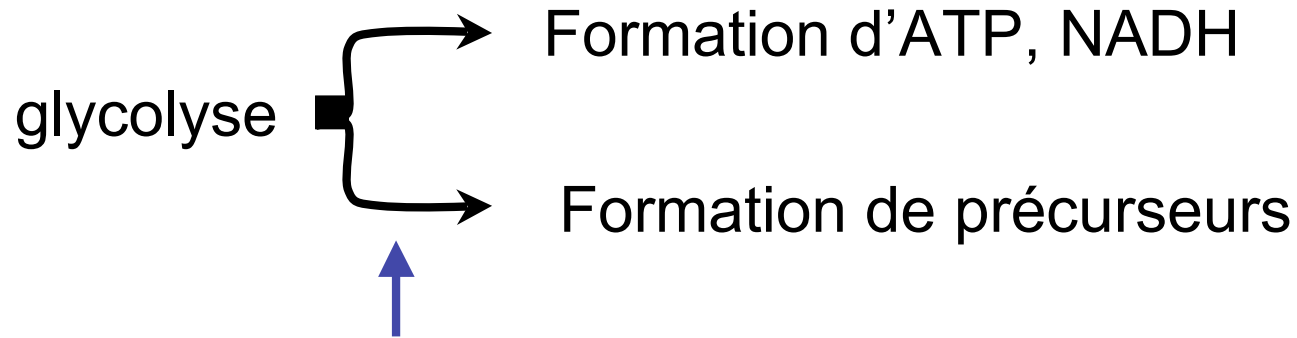


> Intermédiaire de réactions :



Réaction thermodynamiquement défavorable, rendue possible par 1 réact° thermodynamiquement favorable, l'oxydation d'1 aldéhyde

VII. Régulation de la glycolyse



Harmonisation des besoins de la cellule

Site de ctrl = Enz catalysant des réact°s irréversibles

Glc 6-P

> hexokinase



ATP, citrate

> phosphofructokinase

ATP

> pyruvate kinase

*signaux de
richesse E >> frein
glycolyse.*

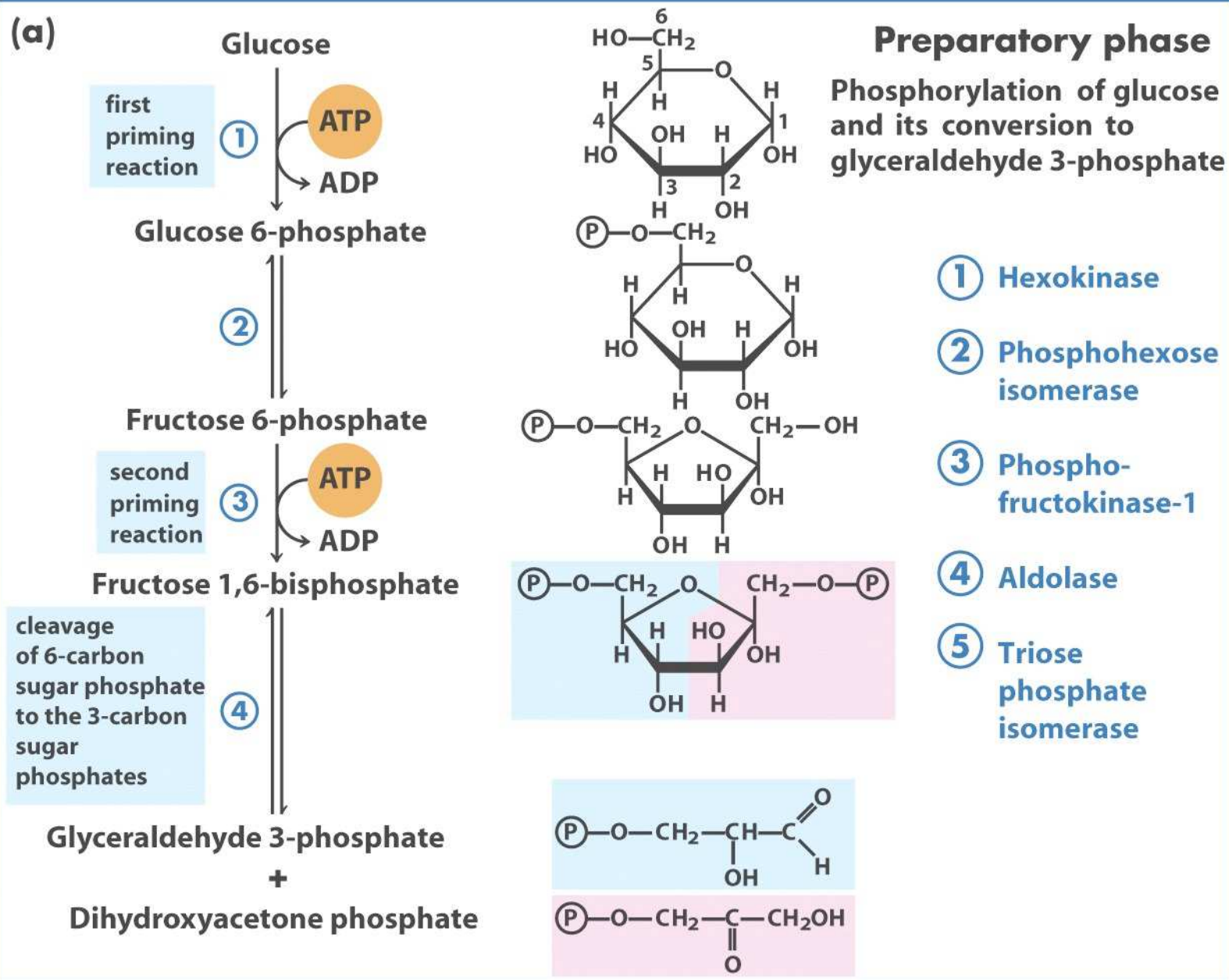
AMP,



fructose 2,6 di-P

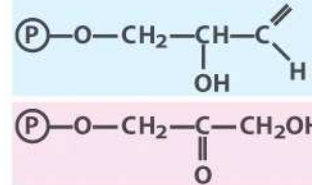
*signaux de
pauvreté E >>
stimult° glycolyse.*

(a)



Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate
+
Dihydroxyacetone phosphate

⑤



⑤ Triose phosphate isomerase

(b)

Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (2)

oxidation and phosphorylation

⑥



1,3-Bisphosphoglycerate (2)

first ATP-forming reaction (substrate-level phosphorylation)

⑦



3-Phosphoglycerate (2)

⑧

2-Phosphoglycerate (2)

⑨



Phosphoenolpyruvate (2)

second ATP-forming reaction (substrate-level phosphorylation)

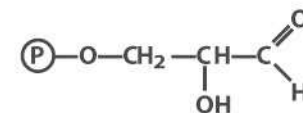
⑩



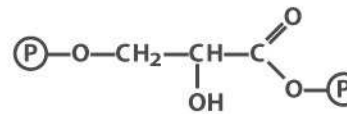
Pyruvate (2)

Payoff phase

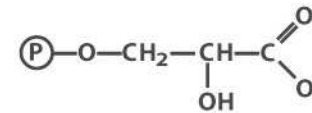
Oxidative conversion of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate to pyruvate and the coupled formation of ATP and NADH



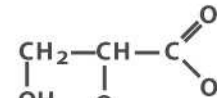
⑥ Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase



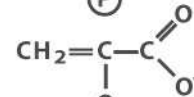
⑦ Phosphoglycerate kinase



⑧ Phosphoglycerate mutase



⑨ Enolase



⑩ Pyruvate kinase

