

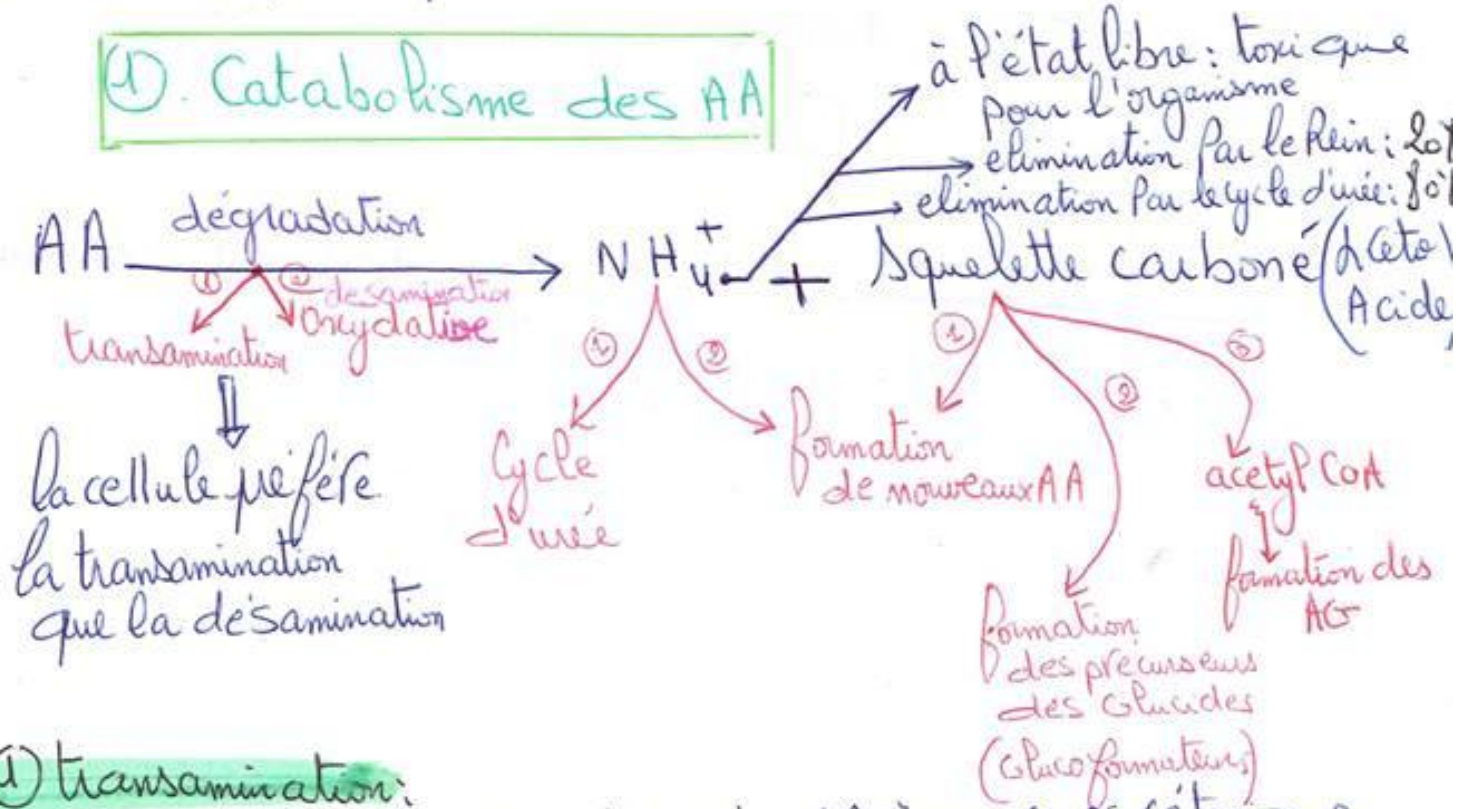
M. etabolisme des AA

Renouveau de P = Synthèse des P + Protéolyse

↓
dégradation des P en AA

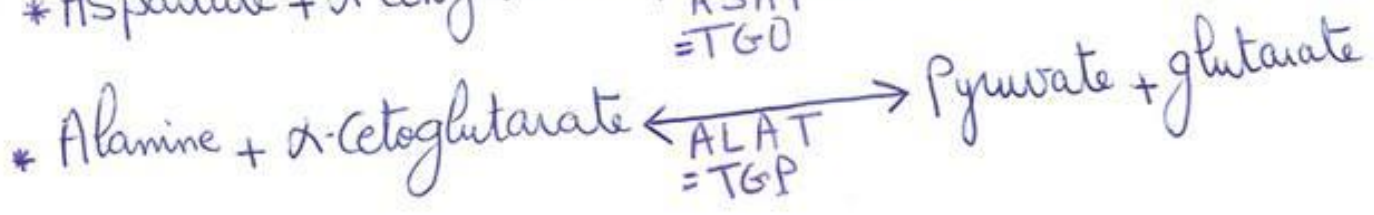
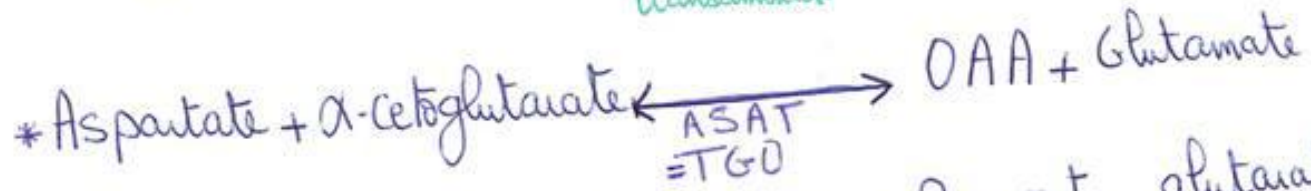
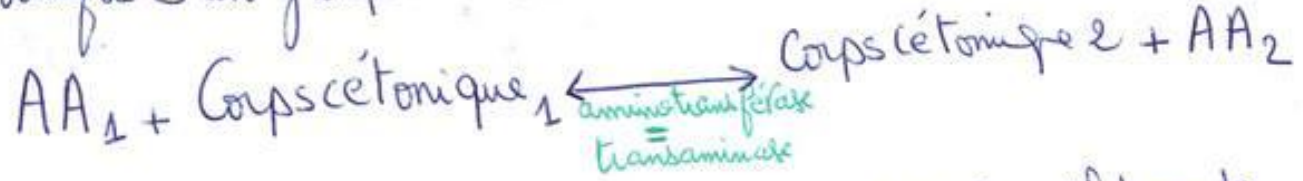
Les AA ne peuvent pas être stockés dans l'organisme

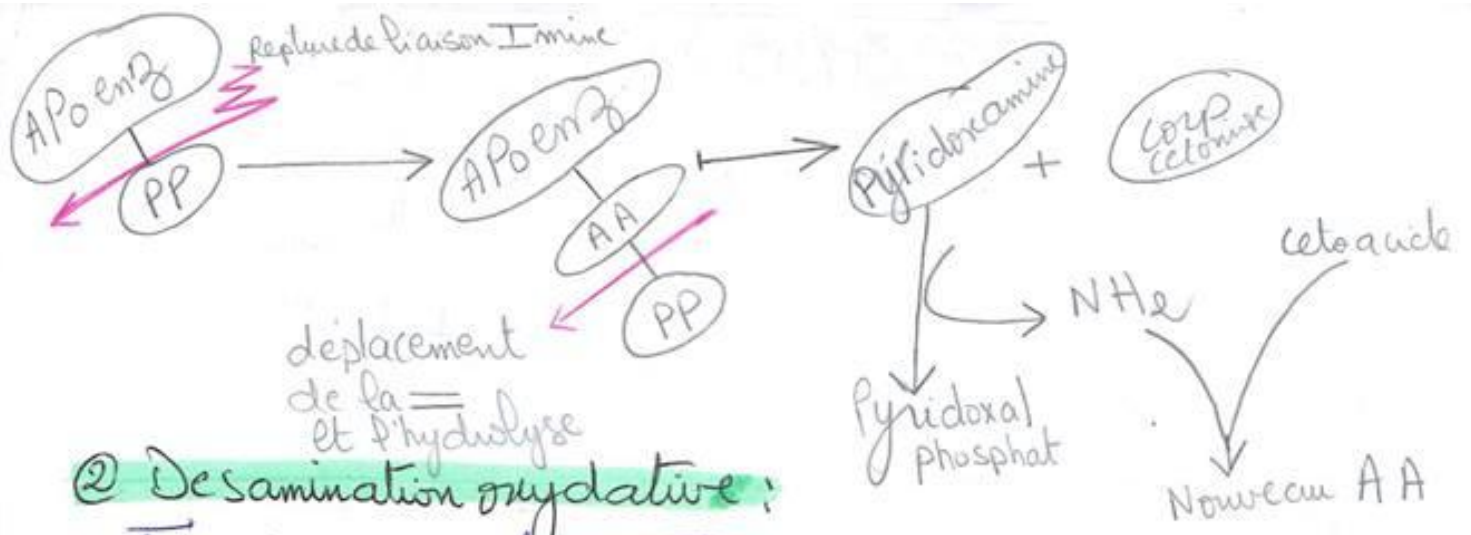
①. Catabolisme des AA



① transamination:

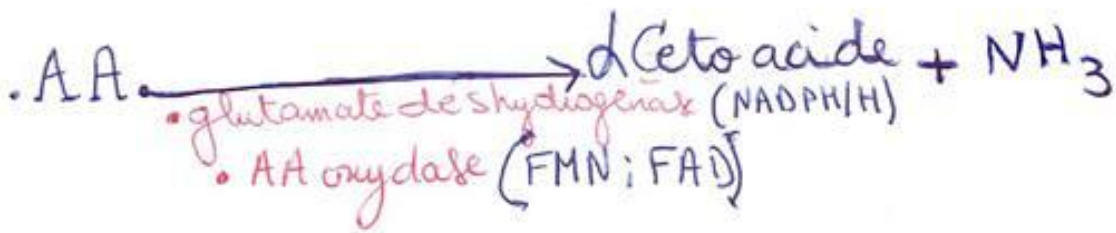
* transfert d'un groupement amine d'un AA à un corps cétonique





② Desamination oxydative:

* R active est le \square et \circ

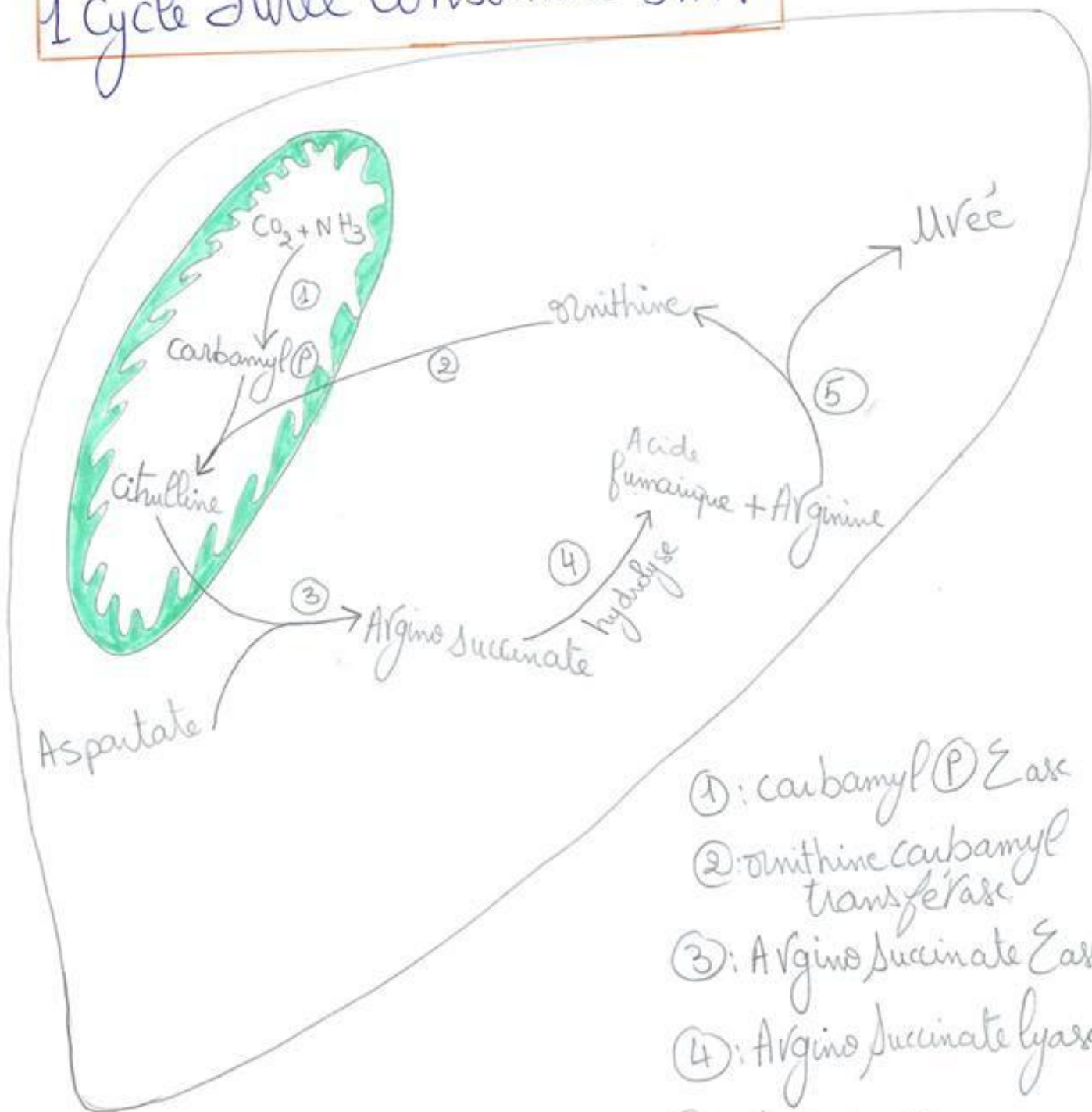


① Devenir de NH_3 : Cycle de l'urée :

Se déroule uniquement dans le foie

Il y a $5\vec{R}$ $\begin{cases} \rightarrow 2\vec{R} \\ \rightarrow 3\vec{R} \text{ ds le cytosol} \end{cases}$

1 cycle d'urée consomme 3 ATP

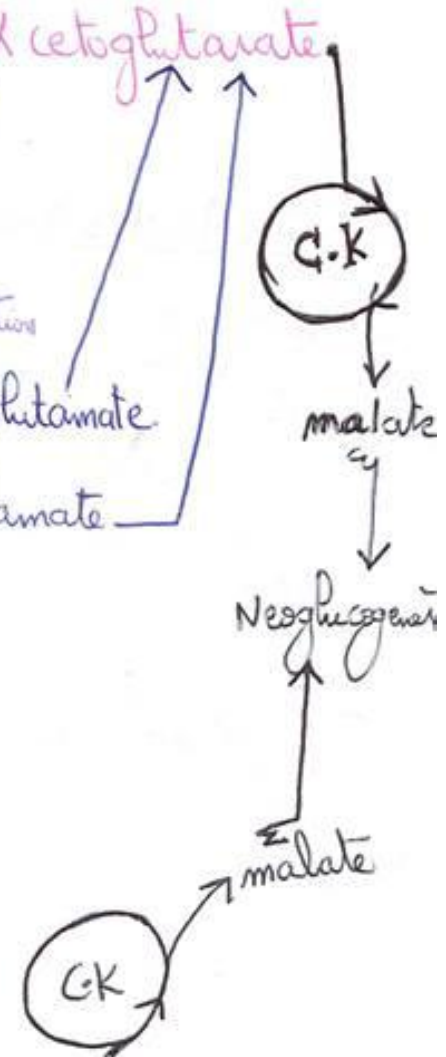
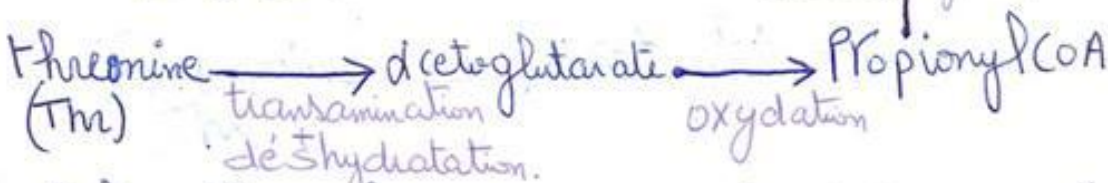
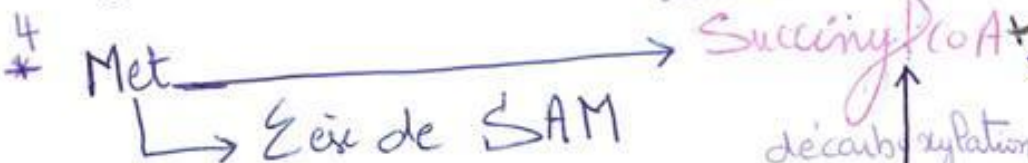
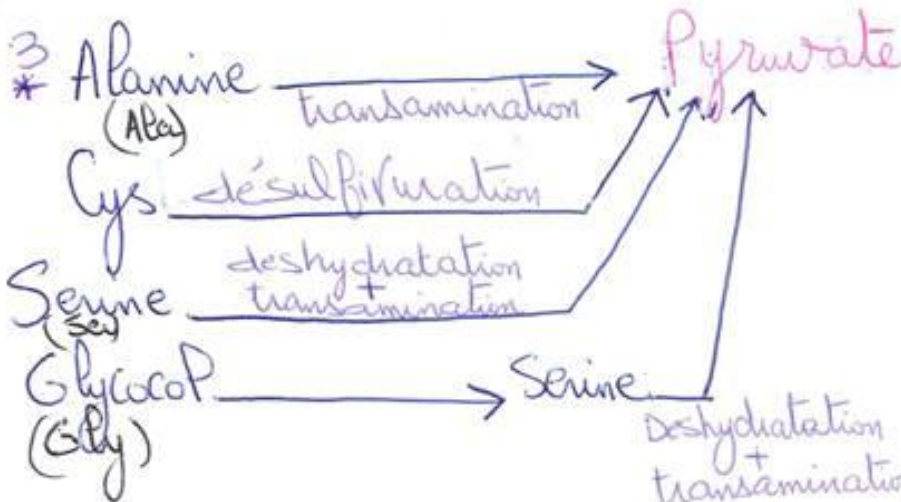
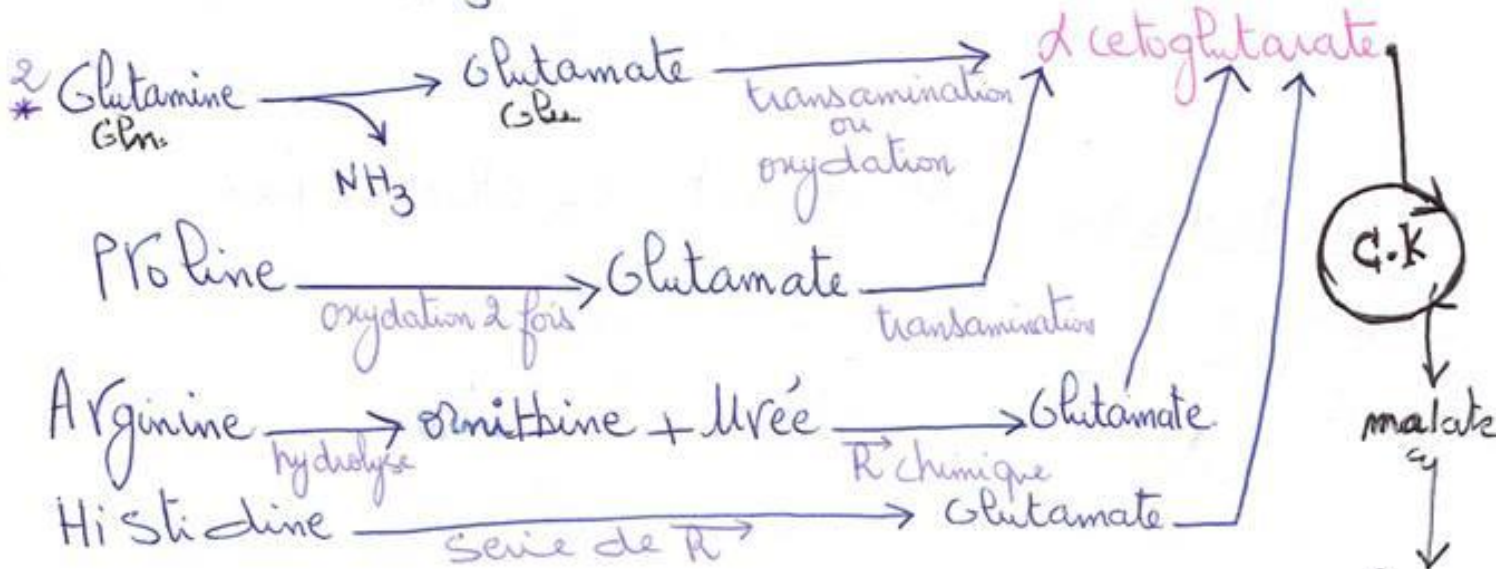
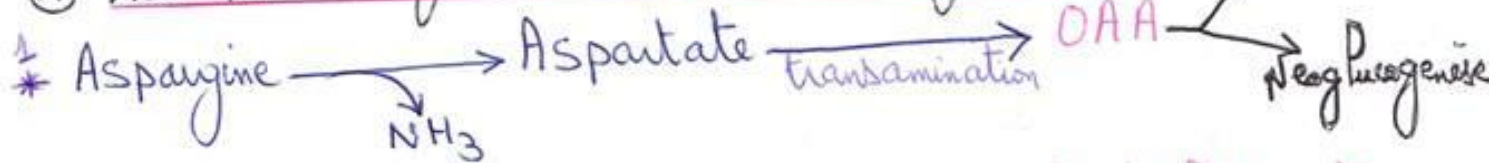


- ①: carbamyl P Éase
- ②: ornithine carbamyl transférase
- ③: Argininosuccinate Éase
- ④: Argininosuccinate lyase
- ⑤: Arginase

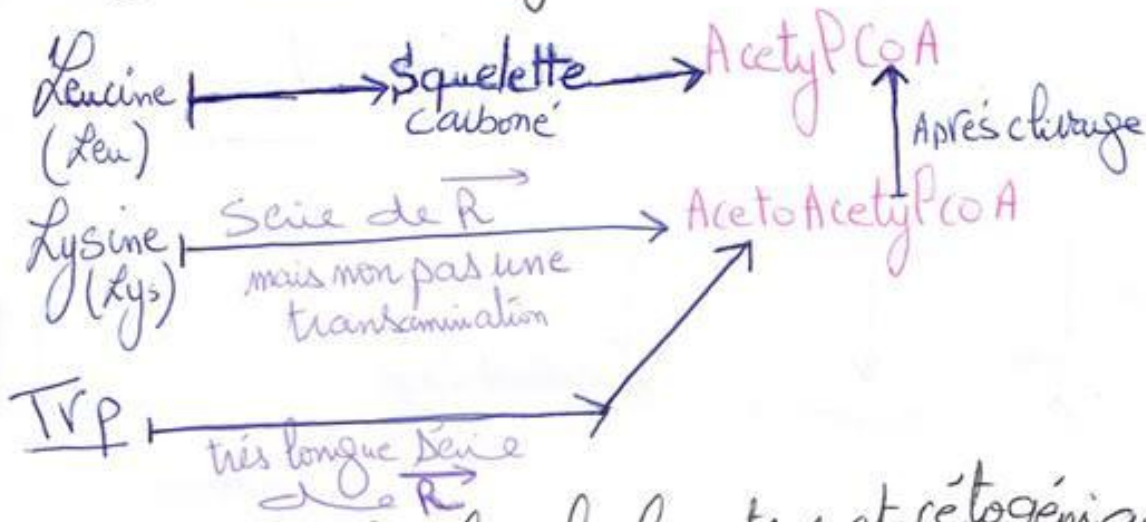
② Devenir de squelette carboné:



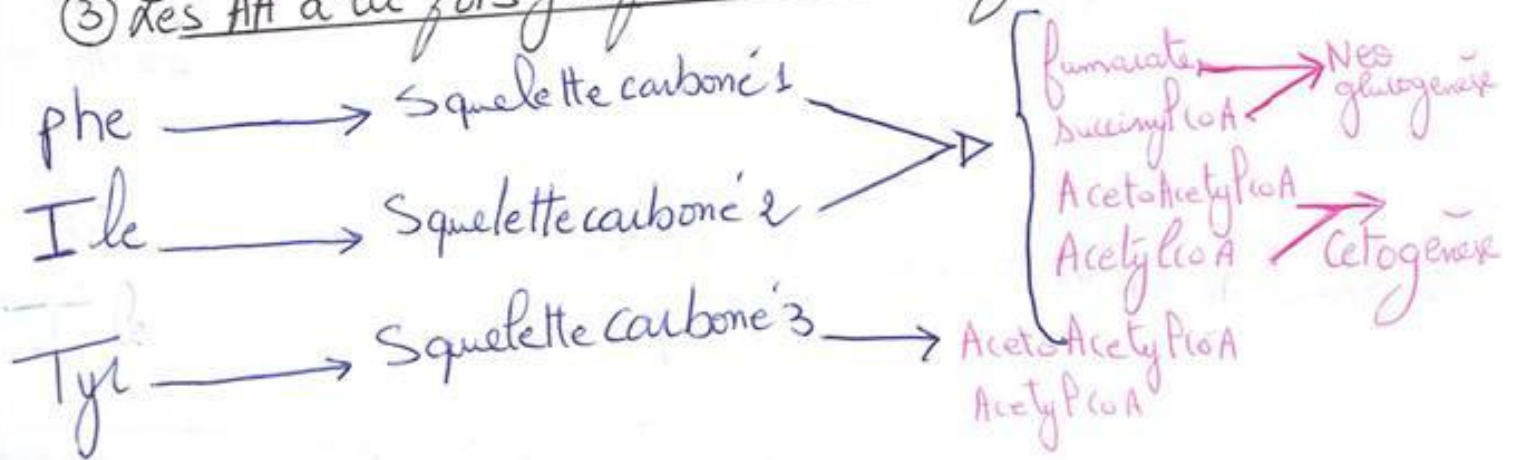
① Les AA Glucoformateurs = AA Glucogéniques



② Les AA cétogéniques :



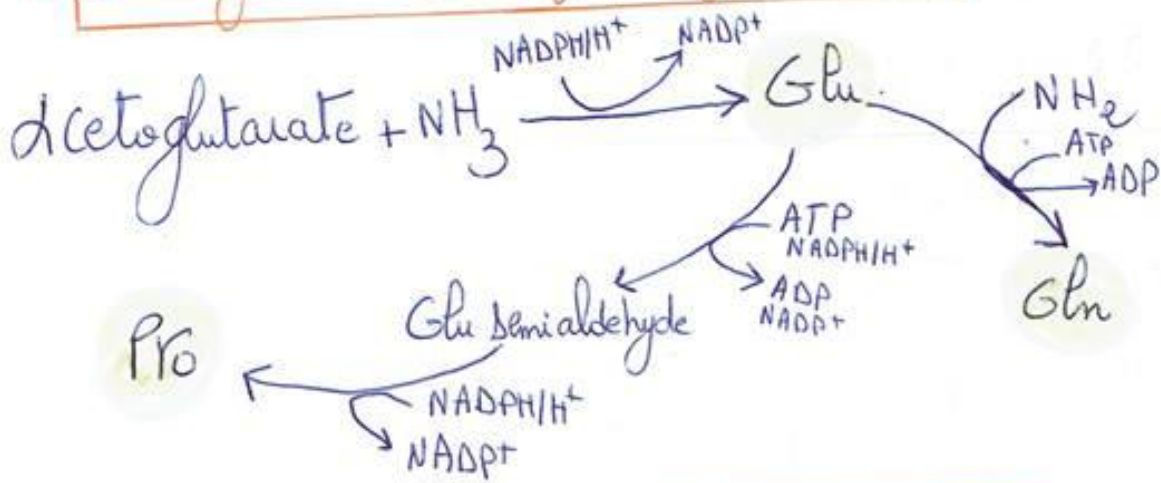
③ Les AA à la fois gluciformateur et cétogénique :



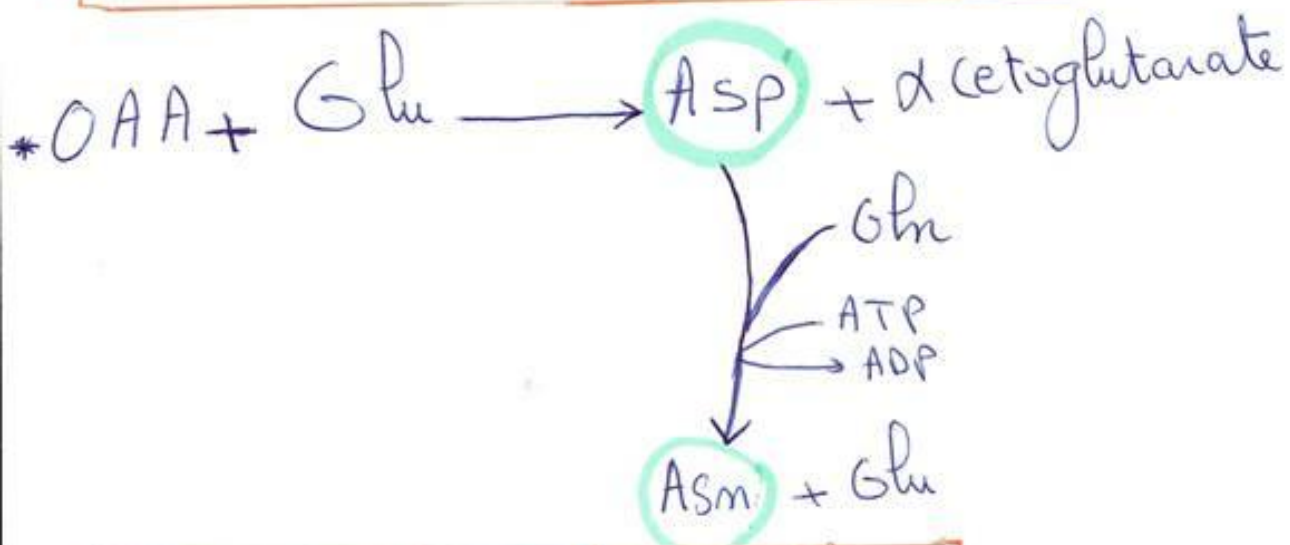
② Biosynthèse des AA

Squelette carboné → AA

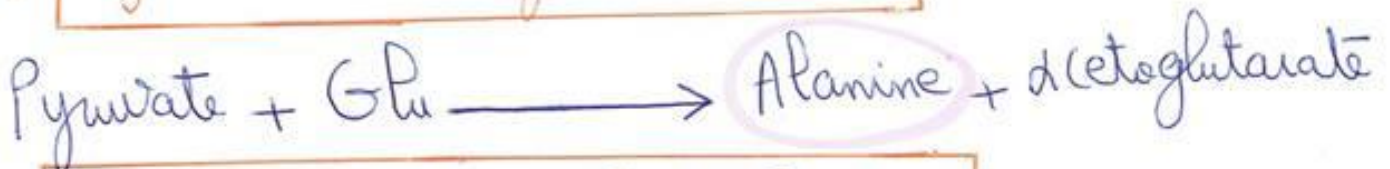
* α-cetoglutarate → famille glutamate :



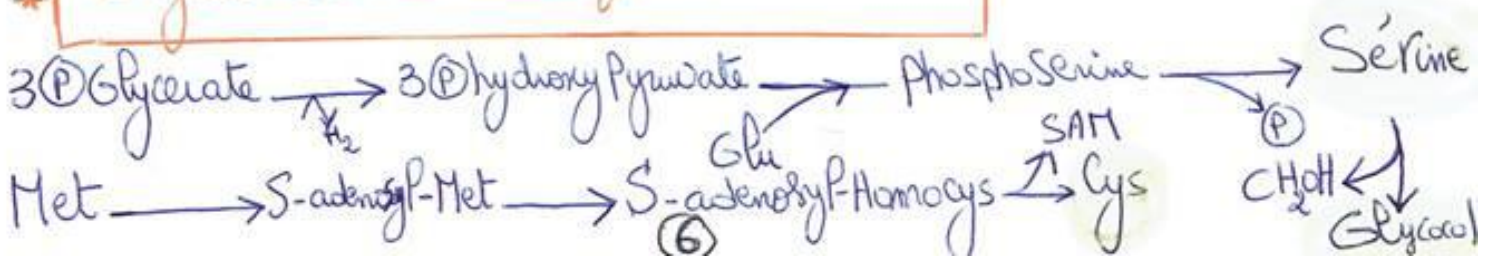
* Oxaloacétate → famille aspartate



* Pyruvate → famille Alanine

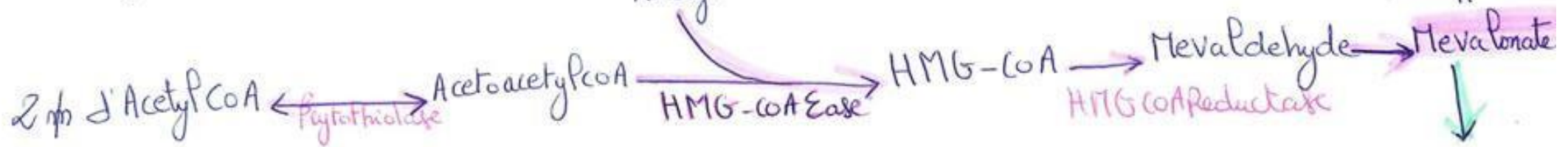


* Glycerate 3(P) → famille Sérine

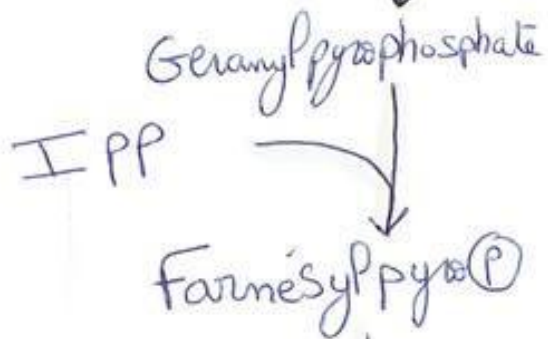
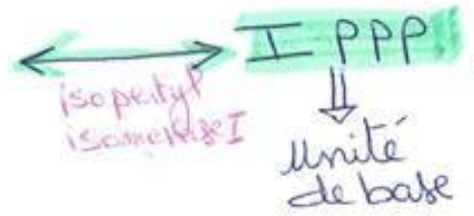
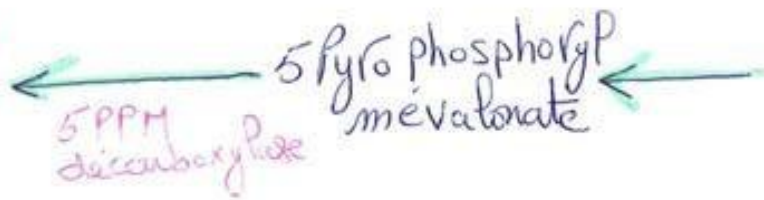


AA essentiels	AA non essentiels
Ile, Trp - Leu Lys, Met; Thr Phe; Val; His P ₁₆ Arg: pour l'enfant	Ala - Glu - Gln Asp - Asn - Gly Ser - Tyr Cys; Arg

Synthèse de Cholestérol ⇒ une partie ds le cytosol; l'autre ds REL la plus importante le produit direct



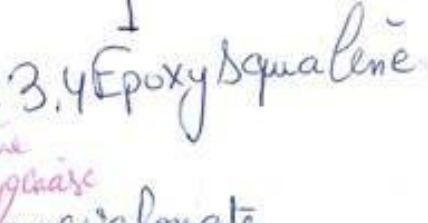
le produit direct \uparrow Mevalonate



élémination de 3 méthyl

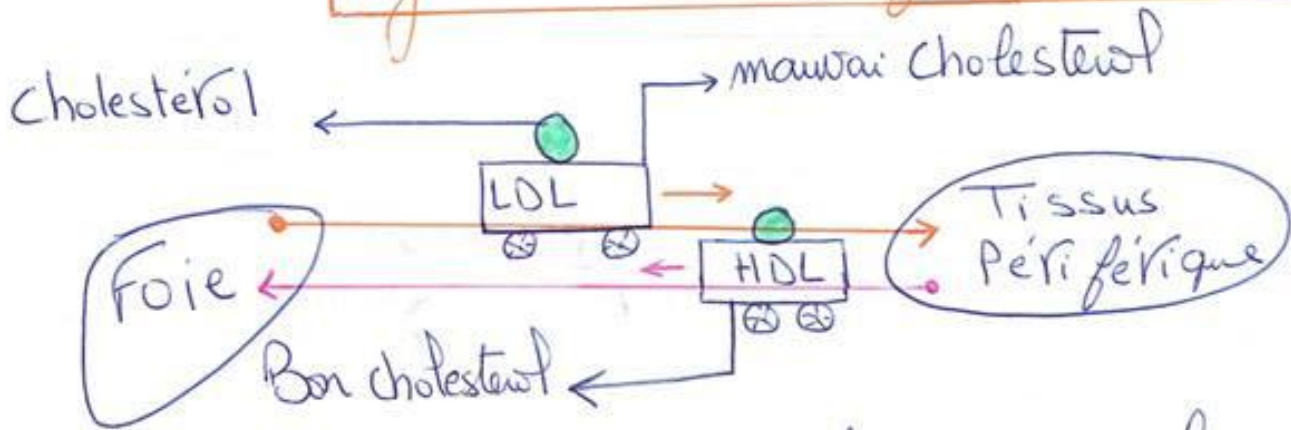


Farnésyl PP $\xrightarrow{\text{Squalène Synthase}}$ Squalène
 n'est pas phosphorylé
 * hydrophobe
 * transporté par: SCP



- étape ①: formation de mevalonate
- étape ②: " de I PPP
- étape ③: " de Squalène
- " ④: " de cholestérol

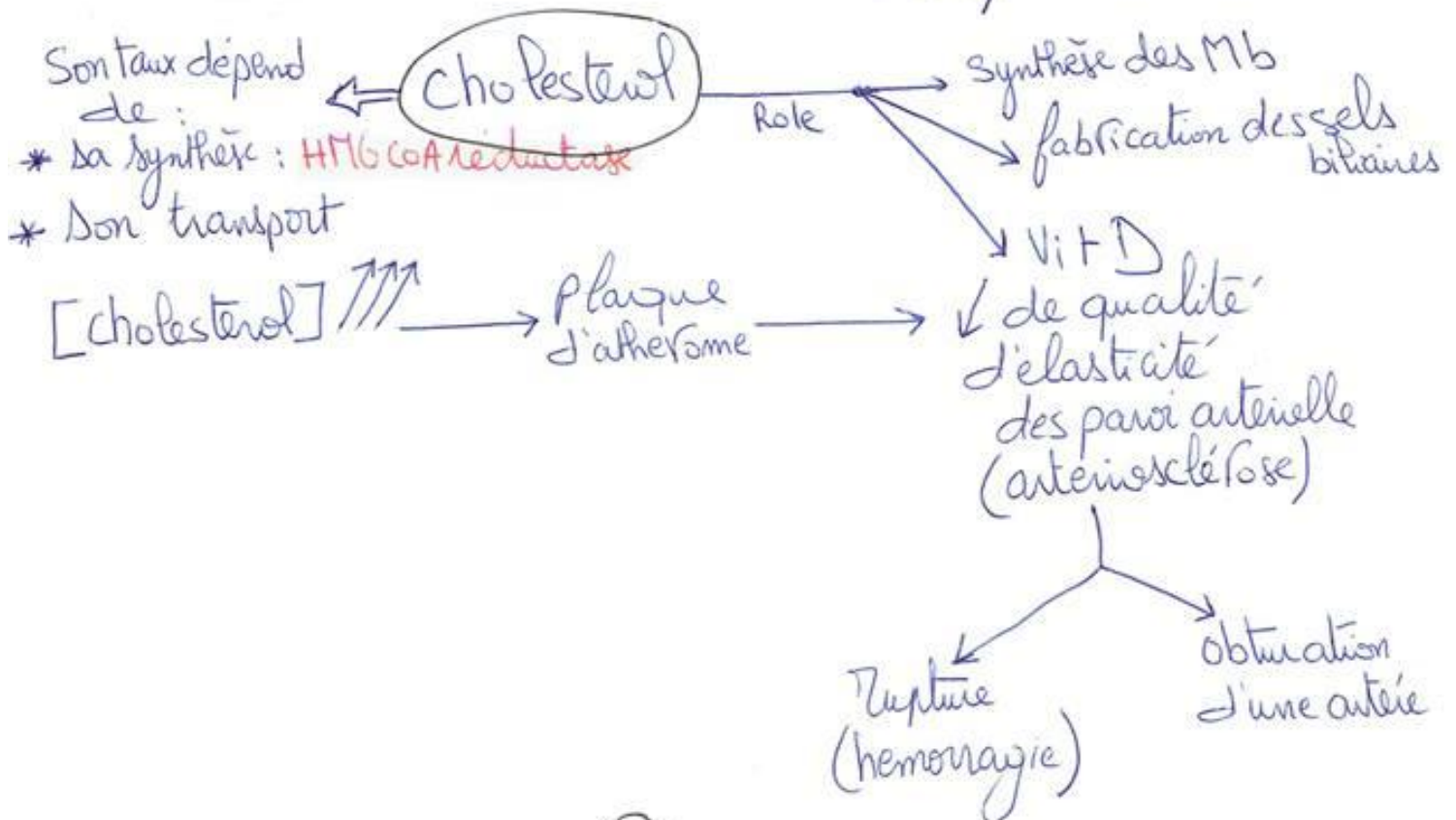
Régulation de la Synthèse de Cholestérol



cholestérol est transporté ds le sang sous forme

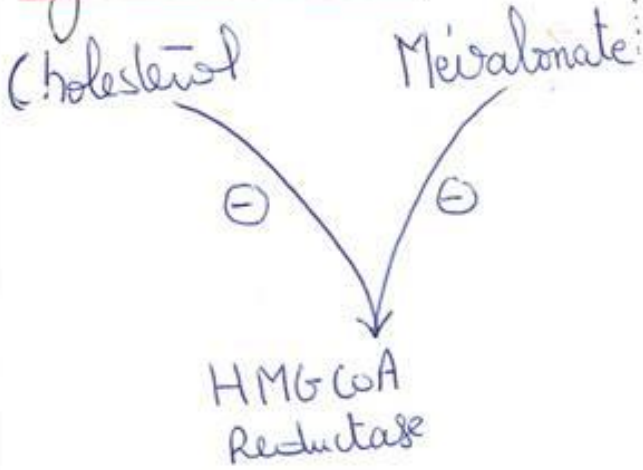
- estérifié (Apolaine)
 - (moins nocif que le cholestérol libre)
- libre (Polaine)

↓
 n'est pas dégradé et c'est ça qui pose des PRblms de santé

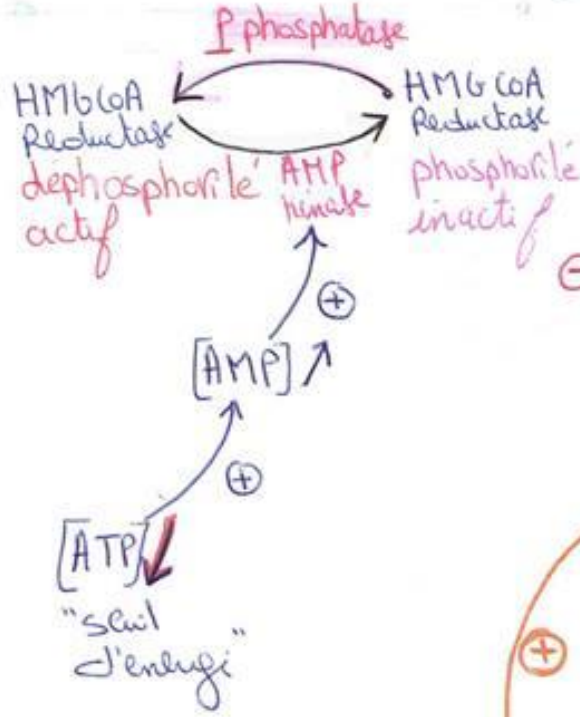


Régulation de HMG CoA Reductase

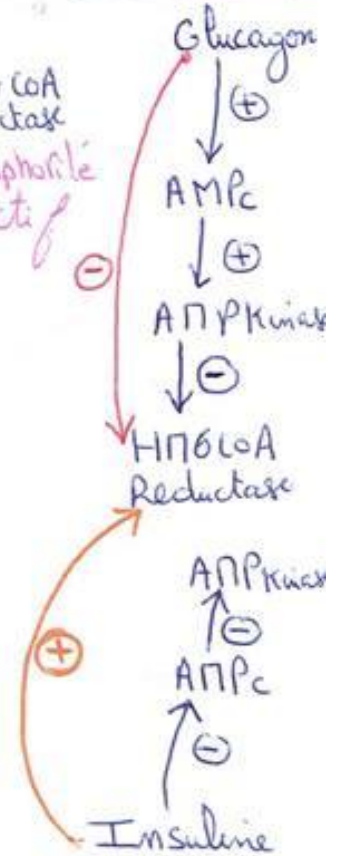
Régulation allostérique



Régulation covalente

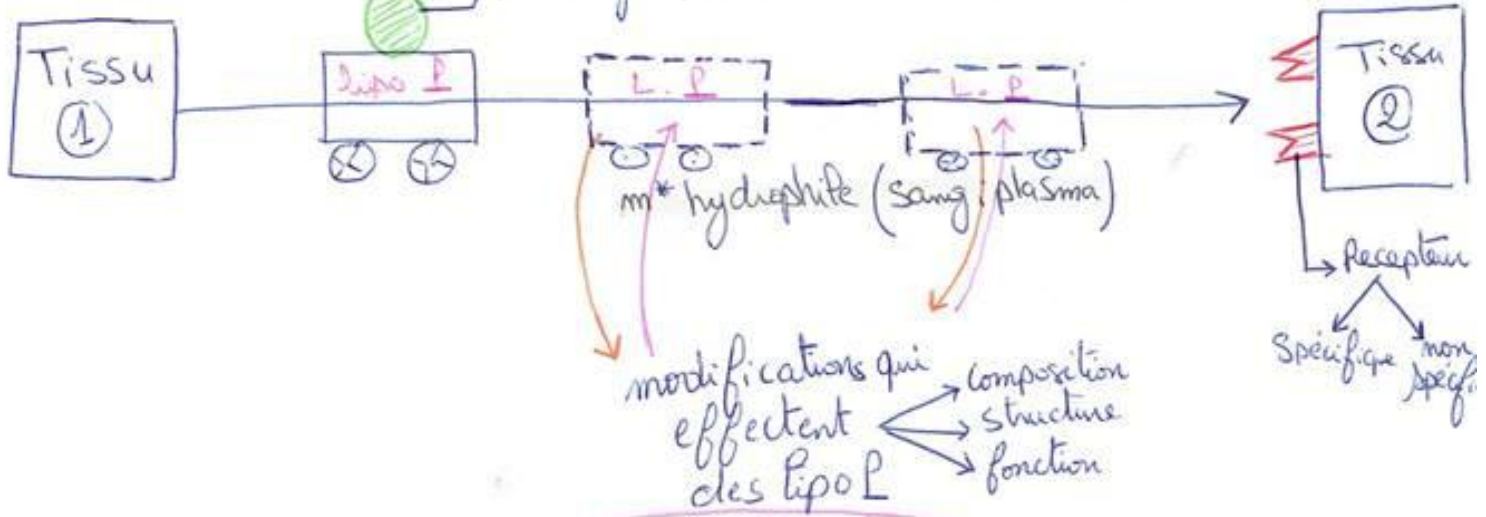
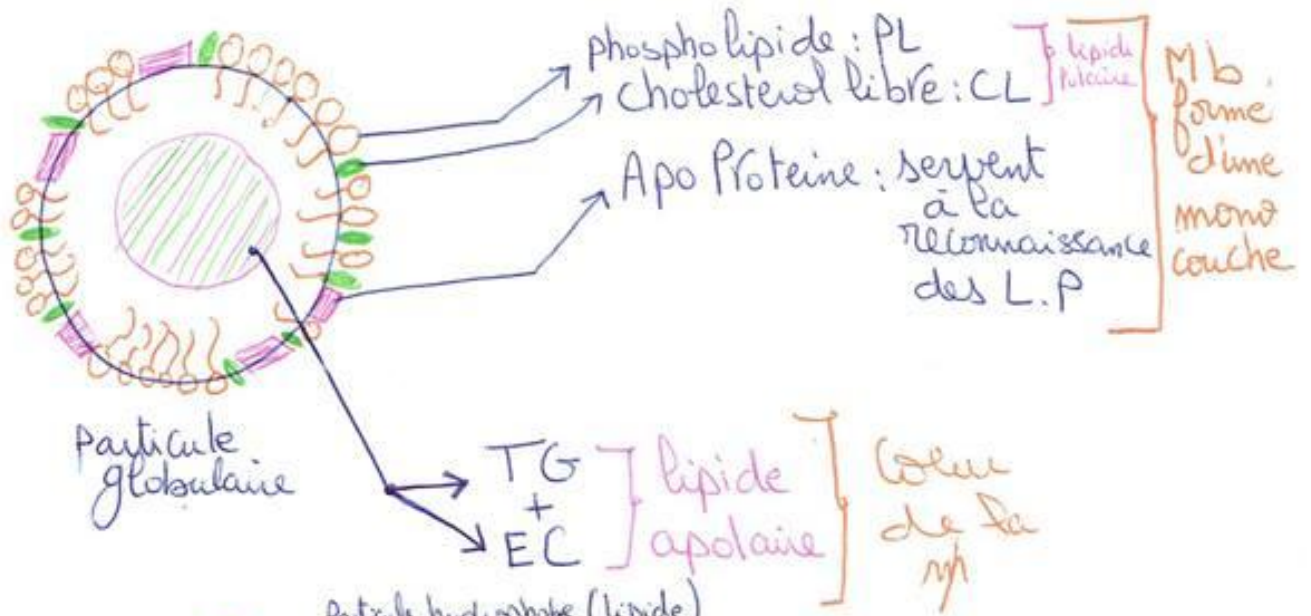


Action Hormonale

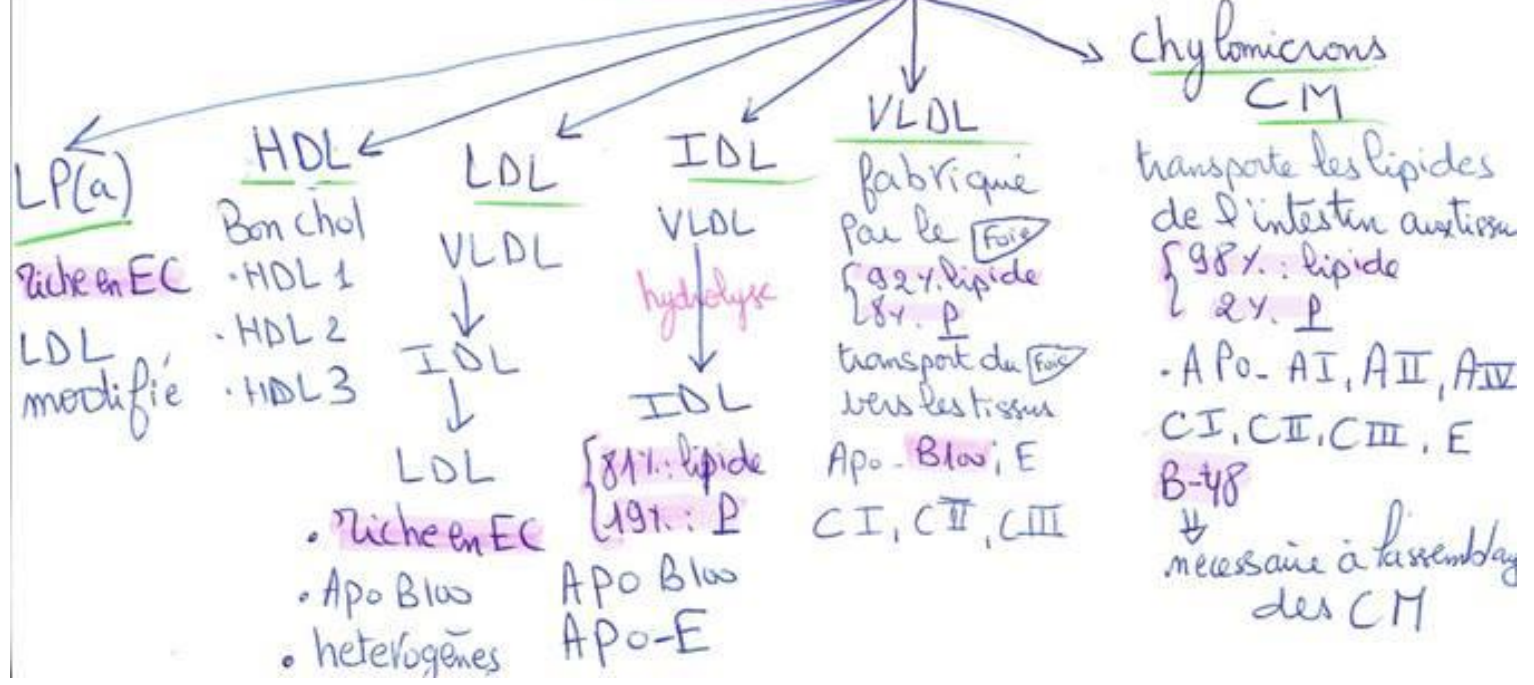


①

Lipoprotéines: LP : Généralité

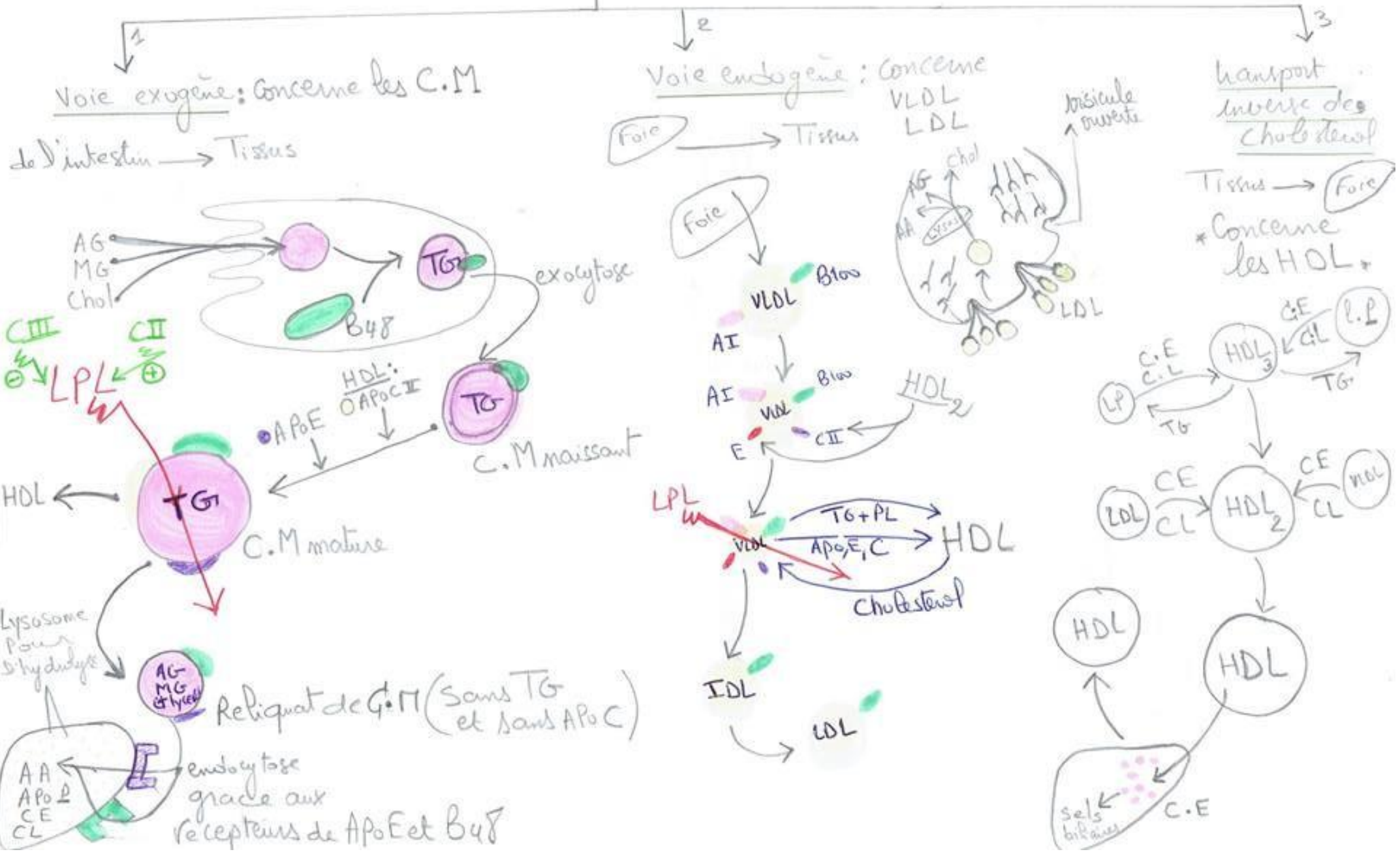


des classes des Lipo P



②

Metabolisme des lipoprotéines



Voie exogène : concerne les C.M

de l'intestin → Tissus

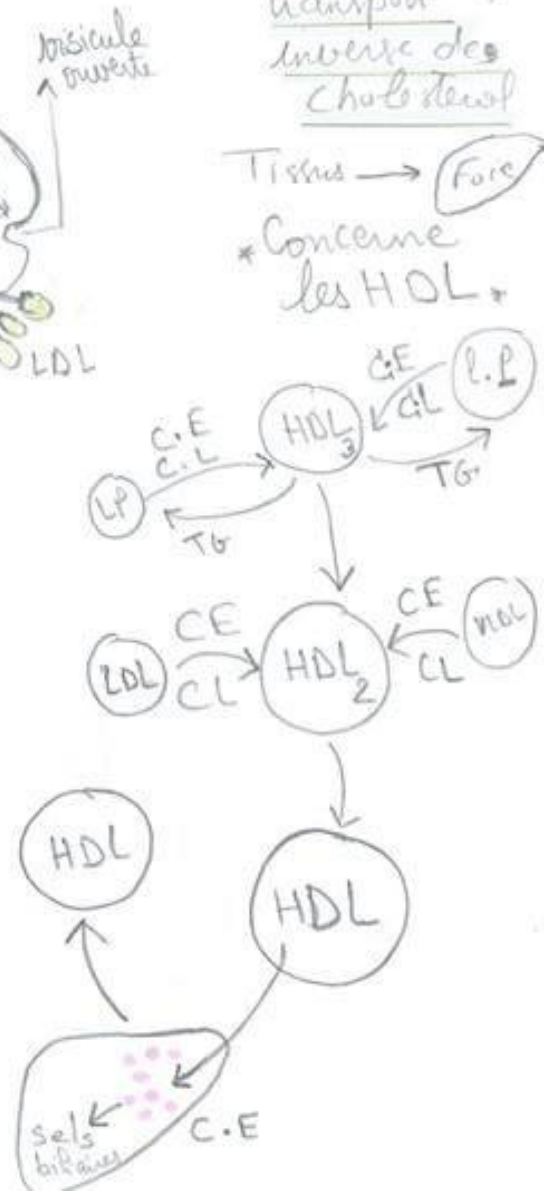
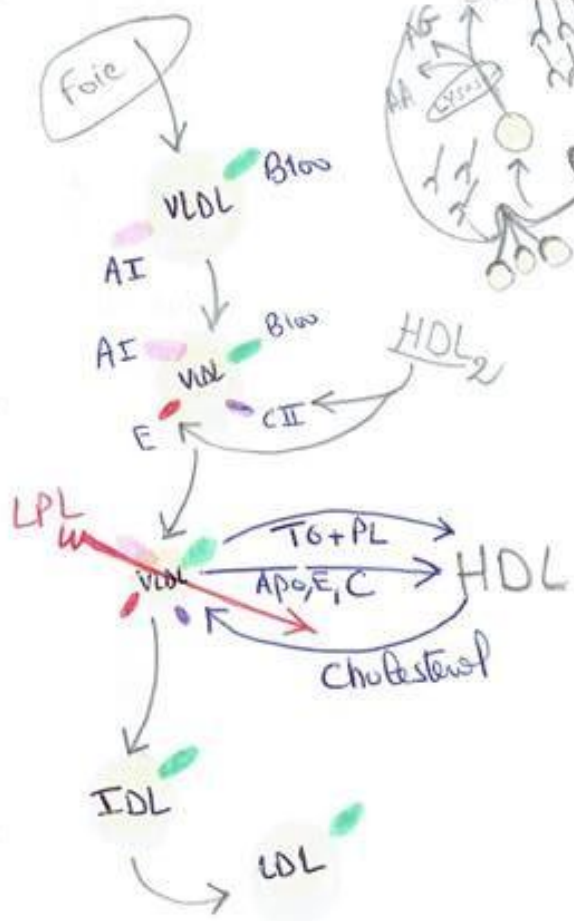
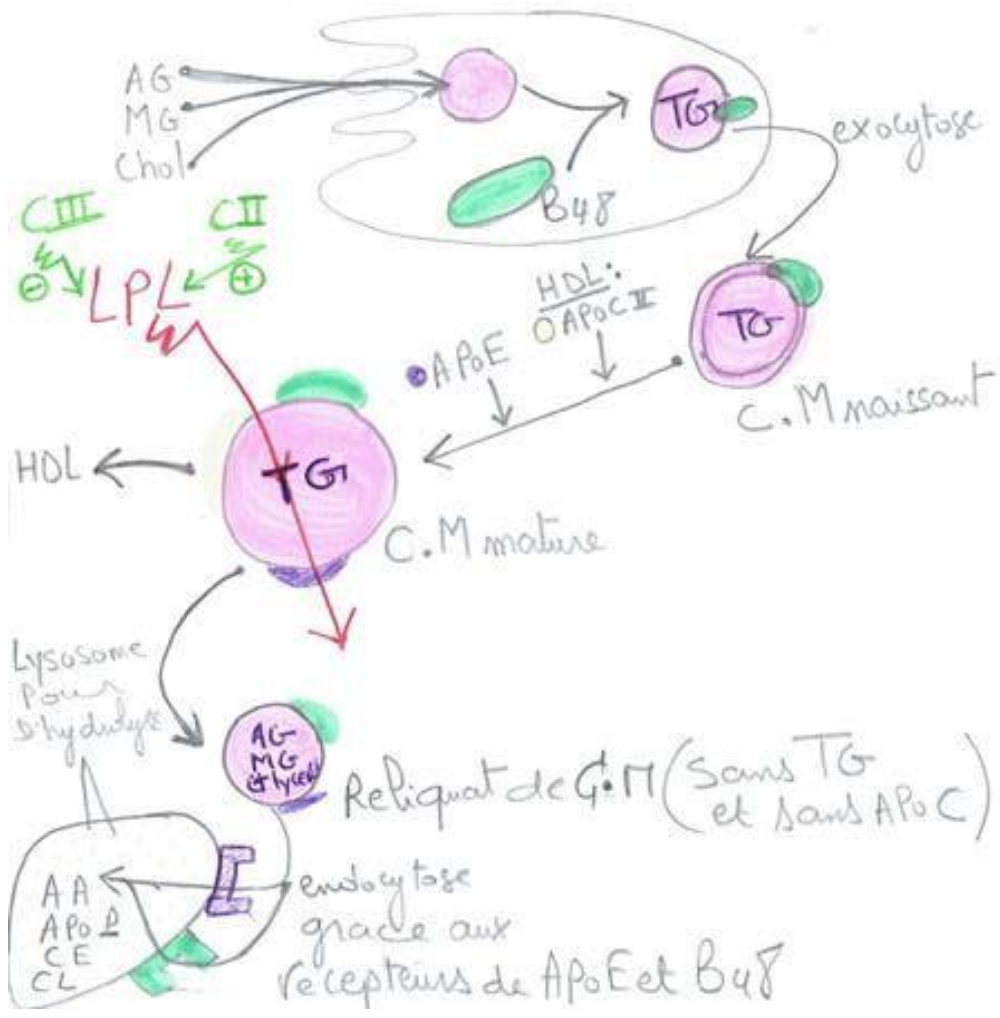
Voie endogène : concerne VLDL LDL

Foie → Tissus

Transport inverse des Cholestérol

Tissus → Foie

* concerne les HDL



③

La régulation de la charge en cholestérol

