

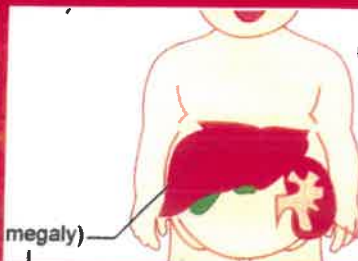
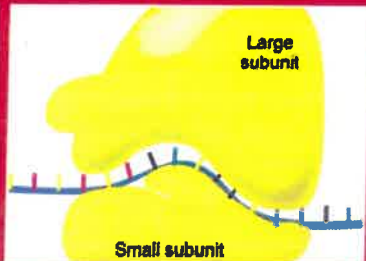
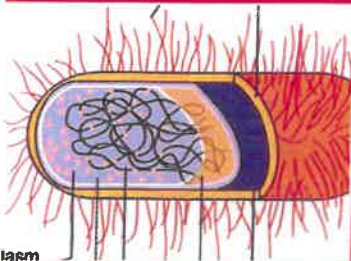
Cerebellum Biochemistry



Cerebellum
Get the balance right

Cerebellum Biochemistry

For the Students
By the Teachers





Cerebellum

Get the balance right



Table of Content

<u>Chapter Name</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Chapter Name</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Unit 1. Concepts		3. Link reaction*	67
1. The Four Smile formulas*	1	4. TCA Cycle*	70
2. The two Lipases*	5	5. Pasteur's & Warburg Effect*	74
3. How to use formulas*	6	6. NADH shuttles*	75
4. cAMP & cGMP*	9	7. ETC*	77
5. Sources of blood glucose*	11	8. Gluconeogenesis*	81
6. Fuel in fed, fasting & starvation*	12	9. Reciprocal Regulation*	84
7. Fasting state*	13	10. TIGAR	86
8. Acetyl CoA*	14	11. Glycogen metabolism*	87
9. Diabetes*	15	12. GSDs (Glycogen Storage Diseases)*	90
10. Respiratory Quotient*	17	13. Glycogen Regulation*	93
11. Cell Organelles*	19	14. HMP*	95
12. Basics of Carbohydrate & Enzymes*	25	15. Uronic acid pathway	99
13. High energy compounds*	29	16. Galactose metabolism*	101
Clinical Practice Questions	31	17. Fructose metabolism*	104
Unit 2. Carbohydrate Chemistry		18. Sorbitol pathway*	106
1. Basics of Carbohydrate Chemistry*	33	Clinical Practice Questions	108
2. Isomerism*	36	One liners	114
3. Classification of Carbohydrates*	40	Unit 4. Enzymes	
4. Mucopolysaccharidosis*	48	1. Enzyme basics*	115
5. Beta- galactosidase*	52	2. Cofactors*	118
6. GLUTs*	53	3. Isoenzymes*	120
Clinical Practice Questions	56	4. Enzyme classification*	123
One liners	59	5. Enzyme kinetics*	125
Unit 3. Carbohydrate Metabolism		6. Enzyme inhibitors*	135
1. Glycolysis*	60	7. Enzyme uses	139
2. Arsenic	66	8. Enzyme regulation	140
		Clinical Practice Questions	142
		One liners	146

* These chapter are important for FMGE exams

<u>Chapter Name</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Chapter Name</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Unit 5. Amino Acids			
1. Amino acids basics*	147	4. Lipoproteins*	232
2. Classification & Metabolism of Amino acids*	151	5. HDL	239
3. Phenylketonuria*	159	6. Lipotropic factors*	241
4. Glycine metabolism	161	7. Fatty acid synthesis*	242
5. Phenylalanine & Tyrosine metabolism	164	8. Ketone body pathways*	246
6. Tryptophan metabolism	172	9. Beta oxidation of fatty acids*	248
7. Methionine & Cysteine metabolism	174	10. Cholesterol synthesis*	252
8. Catabolism of Amino Acids*	179	11. Bile acids	255
9. Transamination*	181	Clinical Practice Questions	257
10. Hyperammonemia*	184	One liners	263
11. Urea cycle*	185		
12. Urea cycle disorders*	188	Unit 8. Genetics/Molecular Biology	
Clinical Practice Questions	190	1. Nucleotides*	266
One liners	195	2. Basics of genetics*	274
		3. Genetic disorders*	279
Unit 6. Proteins		4. Mitochondrial DNA*	282
1. Protein bonds & structure*	197	5. DNA Replication*	284
2. Protein precipitation*	200	6. Klenow fragment*	288
3. Color reactions of amino acids & proteins*	202	7. DNA repair*	290
4. Chromatography & Electrophoresis*	206	8. Types of RNA*	292
5. Fibrous proteins*	210	9. Introns*	294
6. Haem synthesis*	213	10. Transcription*	295
7. Porphyria	215	11. Post transcriptional modifications*	297
8. Haem catabolism*	217	12. Ribozymes*	300
Clinical Practice Questions	218	13. Operon model*	302
One liners	222	14. Codon*	304
		15.. Translation*	307
Unit 7. Lipids		16. Genetic techniques*	313
1. Lipid chemistry*	223	17. Epigenetics & genomic imprinting*	319
2. Sphingolipidoses*	228	18. CRISPR*	321
3. PUFAs*	230	Clinical Practice Questions	322
		One liners	328

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<u>Chapter Name</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Chapter Name</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Unit 9. Miscellaneous		16. Calcium*	366
1. Alcohol metabolism*	330	17. Iron*	367
2. Vitamins general*	336	18. Copper*	370
3. Vitamin A*	339	19. Menke & wilson's disease*	372
4. Vitamin D*	343	20. Selenium & fluorine*	374
5. Vitamin E*	346	21. Zinc & chromium	376
6. Vitamin K*	348	22. Free radicals	377
7. Vitamin B1*	350	23. Xenobiotics	381
8. Vitamin B2*	352	24. Muscle energy systems*	383
9. Vitamin B3*	353	25. Meister cycle*	384
10. Vitamin B5*	355	26. Buffers & Titration Curve*	385
11. Vitamin B6*	356	27. Polyamine pathway	390
12. Vitamin B7*	358	28. HbA1c*	391
13. Vitamin B9*	360	29. One Carbon metabolism	392
14. Vitamin B12*	362	Clinical Practice Questions	393
15. Vitamin C*	364	One liners	398
		Answers to all unit's clinical practice questions	400

* These chapter are important for FMGE exams



Unit 1
Concepts

1 Chapter

FOUR FORMULAS

Fed state (2 hours after food intake) → Anabolism occurs

Fasting state (12-18 hours without food)

Starvation (1-3 days without food)

SMILE FORMULA 1

Tells about which pathway/enzyme is Anabolic and which pathway/enzyme is Catabolic?

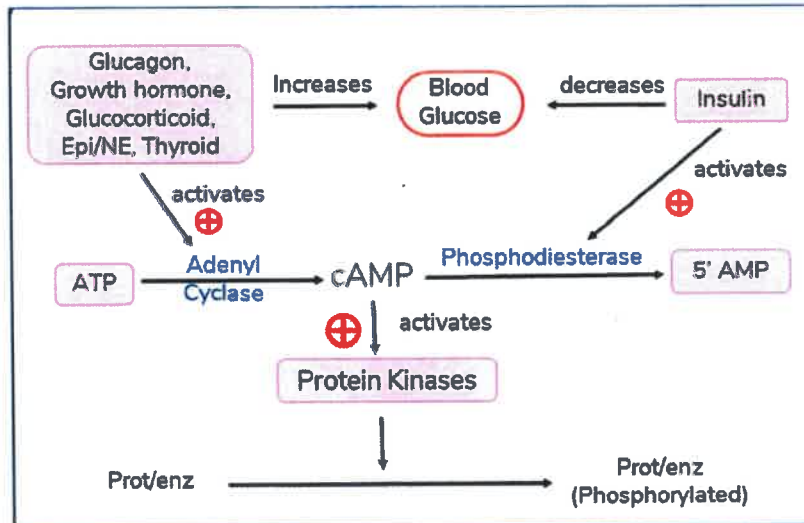
Anabolic pathways	Catabolic pathways
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glycogenesis • HMP • Fat Synthesis • Lipoprotein Lipase (LPL) enzyme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glycolysis • Link Reaction • Glycogenolysis • β-oxidation of fatty acids • Gluconeogenesis • Ketone Body Synthesis • Ketone Body utilization/breakdown • Hormone Sensitive lipase (HSL) enzyme

Note: This division is based on whether pathway occur in catabolic or anabolic state. Pathway occurring in fed state are anabolic while pathways occur in fasting/starvation are considered as catabolic.

SMILE FORMULA 2

- Related to hormones Insulin and glucagon and their effects on pathways.
- Insulin is released in fed state to cause hypoglycemic action. So, consider insulin as anabolic hormone.
- **Formula:** Insulin activates all anabolic pathways/enzymes especially regulatory enzymes of anabolic pathways.
 - **Exception:** Insulin also activates two catabolic pathway enzymes *i.e.*, Glycolysis and Link Reaction.
- **Formula:** Glucagon activates all catabolic pathway/enzymes
 - **Exception:** glucagon does not activate two catabolic pathway enzymes, *i.e.*, Glycolysis and Link Reaction, as these are activated by Insulin.

Phosphorylation and Dephosphorylation by cAMP



- cAMP causes phosphorylation
- Why many hormones increase blood glucose while only one hormone decreases blood glucose?
 - Because hypoglycaemia is more dangerous than hyperglycaemia.
- Insulin activates phosphodiesterase so ↓ cAMP and causes dephosphorylation
- Glucagon and epi/NE, GH, Glucocorticoid and thyroid hormones activates adenyl cyclase so ↑ cAMP and cause phosphorylation

SMILE FORMULA 3

- Related to Phosphorylation and Dephosphorylation states of enzymes
 - Any Pathway or Enzyme which is activated by Insulin will be active in its Dephosphorylated state. It includes all anabolic pathways and glycolysis and Link reaction.
 - Any pathway or Enzyme which is activated by Glucagon (Catabolic enzymes) is active in Phosphorylated state.

Exception: ATP Citrate Lyase that is an anabolic enzyme (activated by insulin) but it is active in phosphorylated state

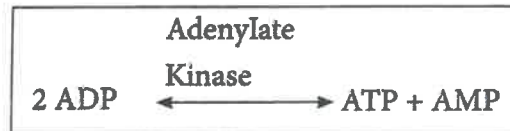
SMILE FORMULA 4

- Tells Which pathway occurs in which compartment of the cell?
 - All Anabolic Pathways occur in Cytoplasm
 - All Catabolic Pathways occur in Mitochondria
 - Exception: Two catabolic pathways also occur in cytoplasm.
 1. Glycolysis
 2. Glycogenolysis
- Pathways which occur in both Mitochondria and Cytoplasm
 - Urea cycle
 - Haem synthesis
 - Gluconeogenesis
- Whenever a pathway occurs in both, it starts in mitochondria and finishes in cytoplasm
- TCA, ETC → vital pathways that occur in mitochondria and do not depend on fed or fasting state

Note: There are some other pathways such as urea cycle, nucleotide, DNA, RNA, Protein and AA synthesis which are neither regulated by hormones and do not depend on fed and fasting state. So, don't use formulas for these pathways.

ADENYL KINASE

- It's a phosphotransferase and perform conversion of 2ADP to AMP and ATP



- Used for interconversion of nucleotides ADP, ATP and AMP which are required for different functions in the cell.

2

Chapter

THE TWO LIPASES

Lipoprotein Lipase (LPL)	Hormone Sensitive Lipase (HSL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present in the endothelium of blood vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present in the adipose tissues
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breaks down fats (TG) travelling in the blood to FA and Glycerol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breaks down fats (TG) stored in adipose tissue to FA and Glycerol during fasting and starvation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FA and Glycerol are absorbed into adipose tissue and get stored as TG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Released FA and Glycerol is passed into blood and used for energy by liver and other organs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Helps to store fats, hence considered as anabolic enzyme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Helps to break fats, hence considered as catabolic enzyme
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activated by anabolic hormone insulin and inhibited by glucagon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activated by catabolic hormone glucagon and inhibited by insulin

3 Chapter

HOW TO USE FORMULAS

Q1. Which of the following does not occur in mitochondria?

(AIIMS Nov 2016)

- (a) Beta oxidation
- (b) Fatty acid synthesis
- (c) DNA synthesis
- (d) Protein synthesis

Ans. (b) Fatty acid synthesis

Pathway	Nature	Compartment
Beta oxidation	Catabolic	Mitochondria
Fatty acid synthesis	Anabolic	Cytoplasm
DNA synthesis	Mitochondrial DNA and protein synthesis	Mitochondria
Protein synthesis		

Q2. Which of the following is active in dephosphorylated state?

(PGI May 2017)

- (a) Glycogen Synthase
- (b) Pyruvate Carboxylase
- (c) Glycogen phosphorylase
- (d) Acetyl CoA Carboxylase
- (e) Pyruvate dehydrogenase

Ans. (a, d, e)

(a) Glycogen Synthase	→	Synthesis	→	Anabolic
(b) Pyruvate Carboxylase	→	Gluconeogenesis	→	Catabolic
(c) Glycogen phosphorylase	→	Break down	→	Catabolic
(d) Acetyl CoA Carboxylase	→	FA Synthesis	→	Anabolic
(e) Pyruvate dehydrogenase	→	Link reaction	→	Catabolic

- **Apply Smile formula 3:** Pathways or Enzymes which are activated by Insulin (Anabolic Enzyme) are always active in Dephosphorylated state with link reaction as an exception.

Q3. Insulin promotes lipogenesis by all except?

- (a) Decreasing cAMP
- (b) Increasing Glucose uptake



- (c) Inhibiting Pyruvate Dehydrogenase
- (d) Increasing Acetyl CoA

Ans. (c) Inhibiting Pyruvate Dehydrogenase

Q4. Mitochondria are involved in all of the following except:

- (a) ATP Production
- (b) Apoptosis
- (c) Tri carboxylic Acid Cycle
- (d) Cholesterol Synthesis

Ans. (d) Cholesterol Synthesis

Q5. Hormone Sensitive lipase is NOT activated by:

- (a) Insulin
- (b) Glucagon
- (c) Catecholamines
- (d) Thyroid

Ans: (a) (Apply Smile formula 1 and 2)

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------|---|-----------|
| (a) Insulin | → | Lipoprotein Lipase | → | Anabolic |
| (b) Glucagon | | | | |
| (c) Catecholamines | → | Hormone Sensitive lipase | → | catabolic |
| (d) Thyroid | | | | |

Q6. Which of the following is not seen in low insulin-Glucagon Ratio?

(AIIMS 2019)

- (a) Gluconeogenesis
- (b) Glycogen Breakdown
- (c) Ketogenesis
- (d) Glycogen Storage

Ans. (d) (Apply Smile formula 1 and 2) Low Insulin means catabolic state

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------|
| (a) Gluconeogenesis | → | catabolic |
| (b) Glycogen Breakdown | → | catabolic |
| (c) Ketogenesis | → | catabolic |
| (d) Glycogen Storage | → | Anabolic |

Q7. Which of the following is active in dephosphorylated State?

- (a) Glycogen Synthase
- (b) Pyruvate carboxylase
- (c) Glycogen Phosphorylase
- (d) PEPCK

Ans. (a) (Apply Smile formula 3)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|
| (a) Glycogen Synthase | → | Anabolic |
| (b) Pyruvate carboxylase | → | catabolic |
| (c) Glycogen Phosphorylase | → | catabolic |
| (d) PEPCK | → | catabolic |

Q8. All occur in mitochondria except: [PGMEE 2015]

- (a) Glycolysis
- (b) TCA Cycle
- (c) ETC
- (d) Ketogenesis

Ans. (a) (Apply Smile formula 4)

Q9. The biosynthesis of the enzymes Pyruvate Carboxylase is repressed by:

(PGMEE 2012-13)

- (a) Insulin
- (b) Cortisol
- (c) Glucagon
- (d) Ketogenesis

Ans. (a) (Apply Smile formula 2)

Q10. Which of the following is active in phosphorylated state?

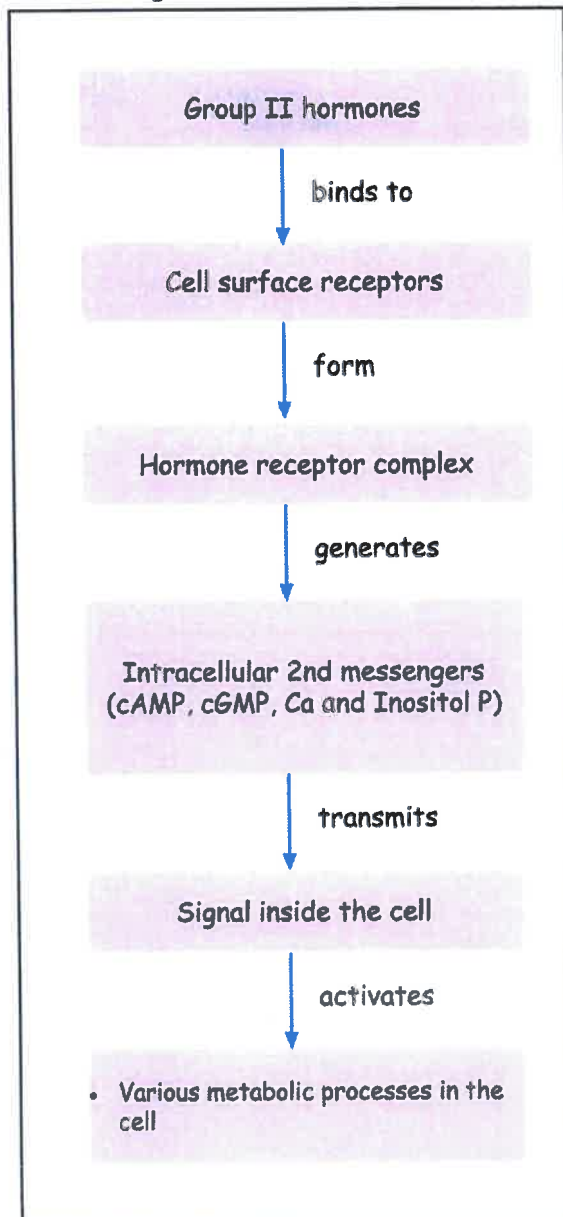
- (a) Glycogen Synthase
- (b) Glycogen Phosphorylase
- (c) Acetyl Co A Carboxylase
- (d) G6PD Enzyme

Ans. (b) (Apply Smile formula 3)

4 Chapter

cAMP and cGMP

- They are 2nd messengers
- Used by group II hormones for their signal transduction



Differences between cAMP and cGMP

cAMP	cGMP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More common • Less sustained response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less common • Long term and sustained response
<p>ATP $\xrightarrow{\text{Adenylate Cyclase}}$ cAMP $\xrightarrow{\text{Phosphodiesterase}}$ 5' AMP</p>	<p>GTP $\xrightarrow{\text{Guanylate Cyclase}}$ cGMP $\xrightarrow{\text{Phosphodiesterase}}$ 5' GMP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guanylate cyclase exist in 2 forms: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Membrane bound form 2. Cytoplasmic form
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate protein kinase A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate protein kinase G
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hormones which use cAMP as second messenger are called as group IIa hormones such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glucagon - LH - FSH - hCG - Calcitonin - Catecholamines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hormones which use cGMP as second messenger are called as group IIb hormones • It has role in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visual cycle - Vasodilatory effect by NO (nitric oxide) - Activation of peptide hormones like ANP and BNP (atrial and brain natriuretic peptides) where membrane bound guanylate cyclase is used.

5

Chapter

SOURCES OF BLOOD GLUCOSE

Q1. Sources of Blood Glucose?

1. Food (till 2 hours of diet)
2. Liver Glycogen [provide glucose for 12-18 Hours]
3. Gluconeogenesis [Requires High Energy]

Q2. Main/Preferred fuel for the body?

- In fed state body will use carbohydrates preferably
- In fasting and starvation, body will first use mainly fat and then shift to using proteins.

Important Information

Exercise done in morning when body glycogen stores are depleted helps body to consume a lot of energy in gluconeogenesis hence is much more beneficial for reducing weight than exercise done at other times.

6

Chapter

FUEL IN FED, FASTING AND STARVATION

TABLE: SUBSTRATES UTILIZED FOR ENERGY PRODUCTION

	Fed	Fasting	Starvation
Brain	Glucose	Glucose	KB
Heart	FA	FA	KB
Liver	Glucose	FA	Amino Acids
Muscle	Glucose	FA	FA and KB
Adipose tissue	Glucose	FA	FA
RBC	Glucose	Glucose	Glucose
Main fuel for body	Carbohydrate	Fat	Amino acids

In Fasting

- RBCs cannot use fatty acid or ketone bodies (KB) as fuel even during fasting as they don't have mitochondria where beta-oxidation occurs.
- Brain cannot use FA as FAs cannot cross blood brain barrier.

In Starvation

- Vital organs Brain and heart are adapted to use KB during starvation, so that, if glucose is exhausted by utilization in other organs, death can be avoided as heart and brain can still function by using ketone bodies as an alternative fuel.
- Muscle cells avoid or delay using proteins/AA as fuel to avoid body muscle loss.

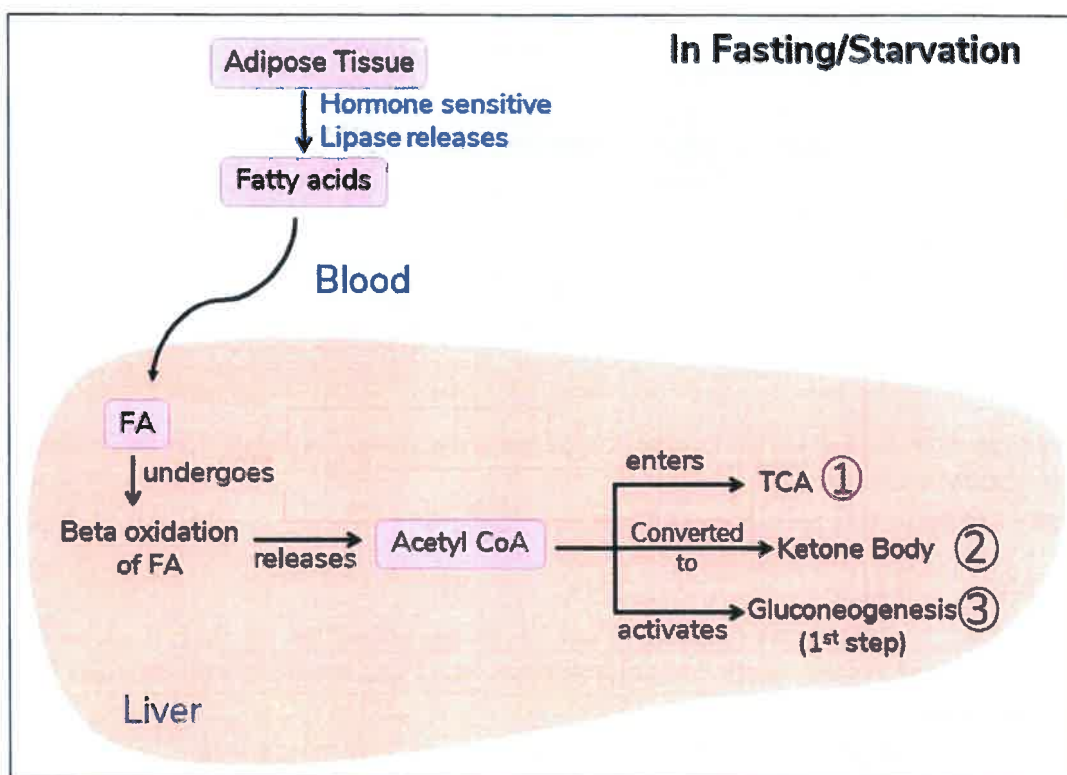
Important Information

- Fetal heart and also in case of heart failure, main fuel is Glucose (GLUT-4 allows glucose transport in heart muscles during these conditions)
- Heart is adapted to use FA as main fuel as it works 24 hours and require continuous supply of energy by utilizing energy dense fats as compared to glucose.

7 Chapter

FASTING STATE

SCENE IN FASTING STATE



Sequence of Utilization of Acetyl CoA

1. For use in TCA in liver cells to provide energy to liver cells for ketone bodies synthesis.
2. Once liver has generated enough energy for synthesis, acetyl CoA can now enter KB synthesis.
3. Once KB synthesis is up and running well and supplying the energy to vital organs, then gluconeogenesis will proceed, and acetyl-CoA can now be used for stimulation of 1st step of gluconeogenesis.

Note: Any defect of beta-oxidation in liver will lead to non-ketotic hypoglycemia due to non-formation of ketone bodies and no gluconeogenesis.