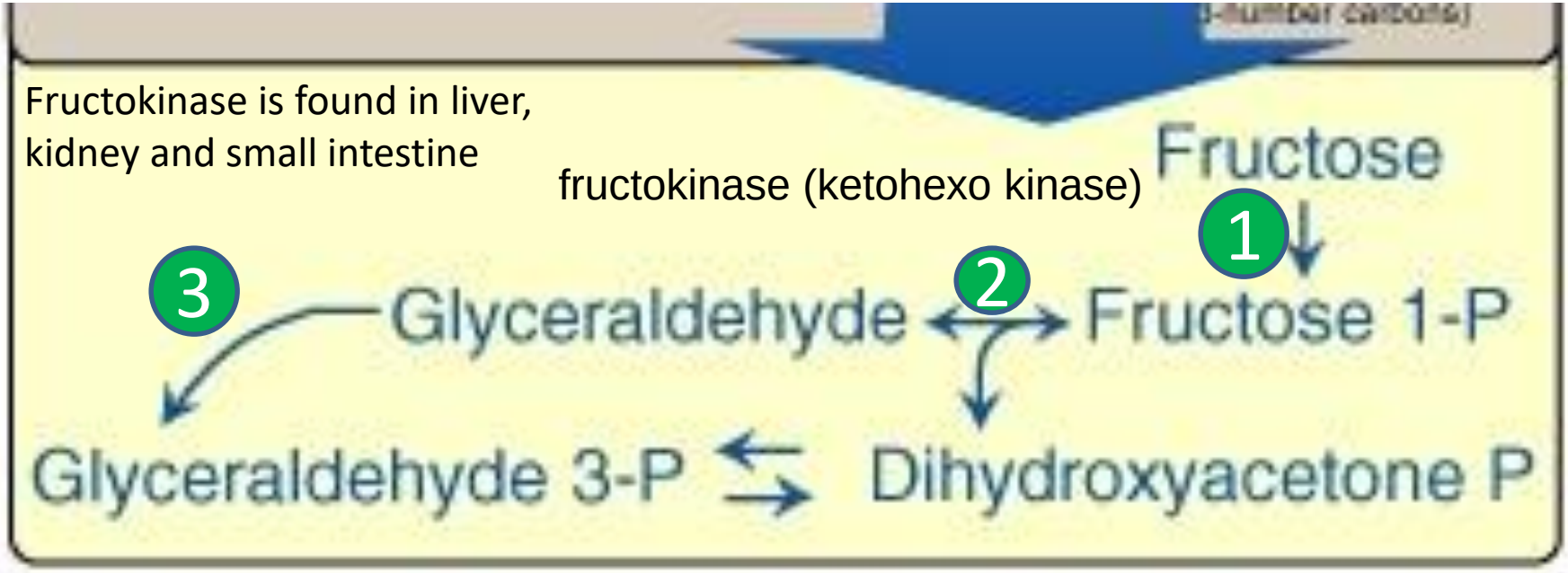
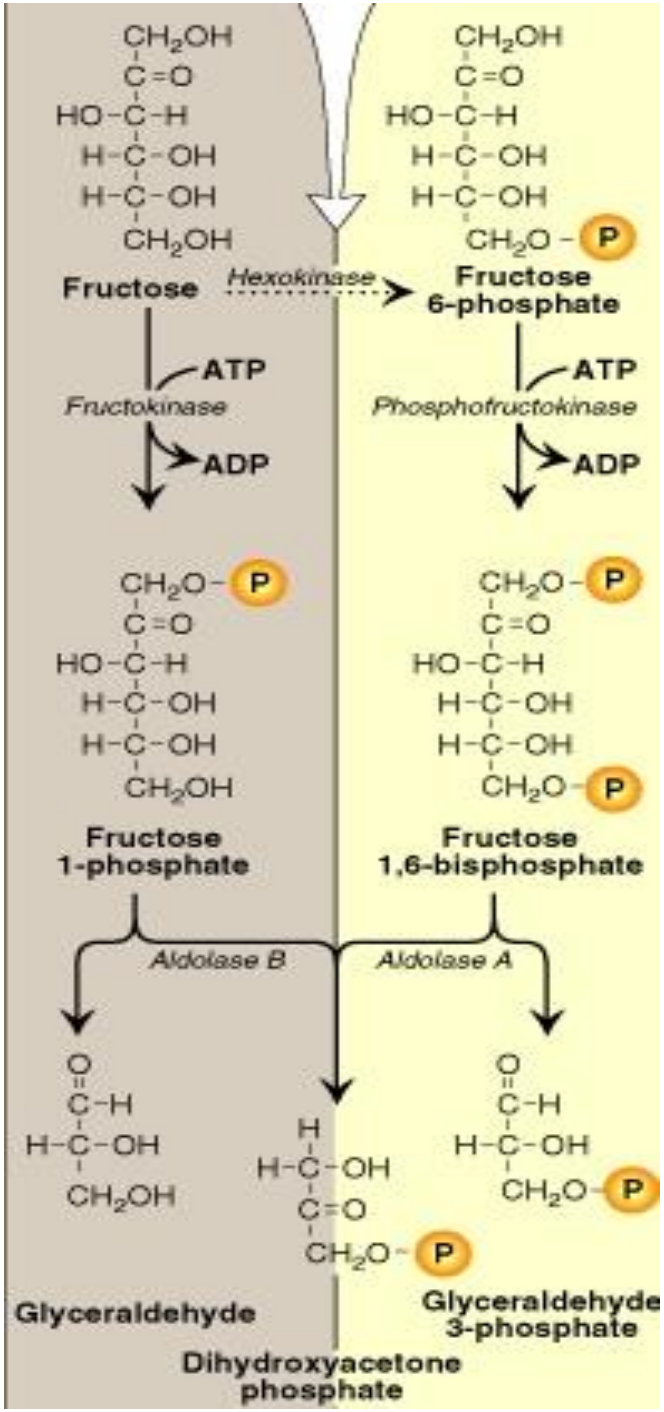
Metabolism of Monosaccharides and Disaccharides

Dr. Diala Abu-Hassan, DDS, PhD

Fructose Metabolism

- 10% of the daily calorie intake
- Sources: sucrose, Fruits, honey, high-fructose corn syrup
- Entry into cells is not insulin dependent.
- Does NOT promote the secretion of insulin

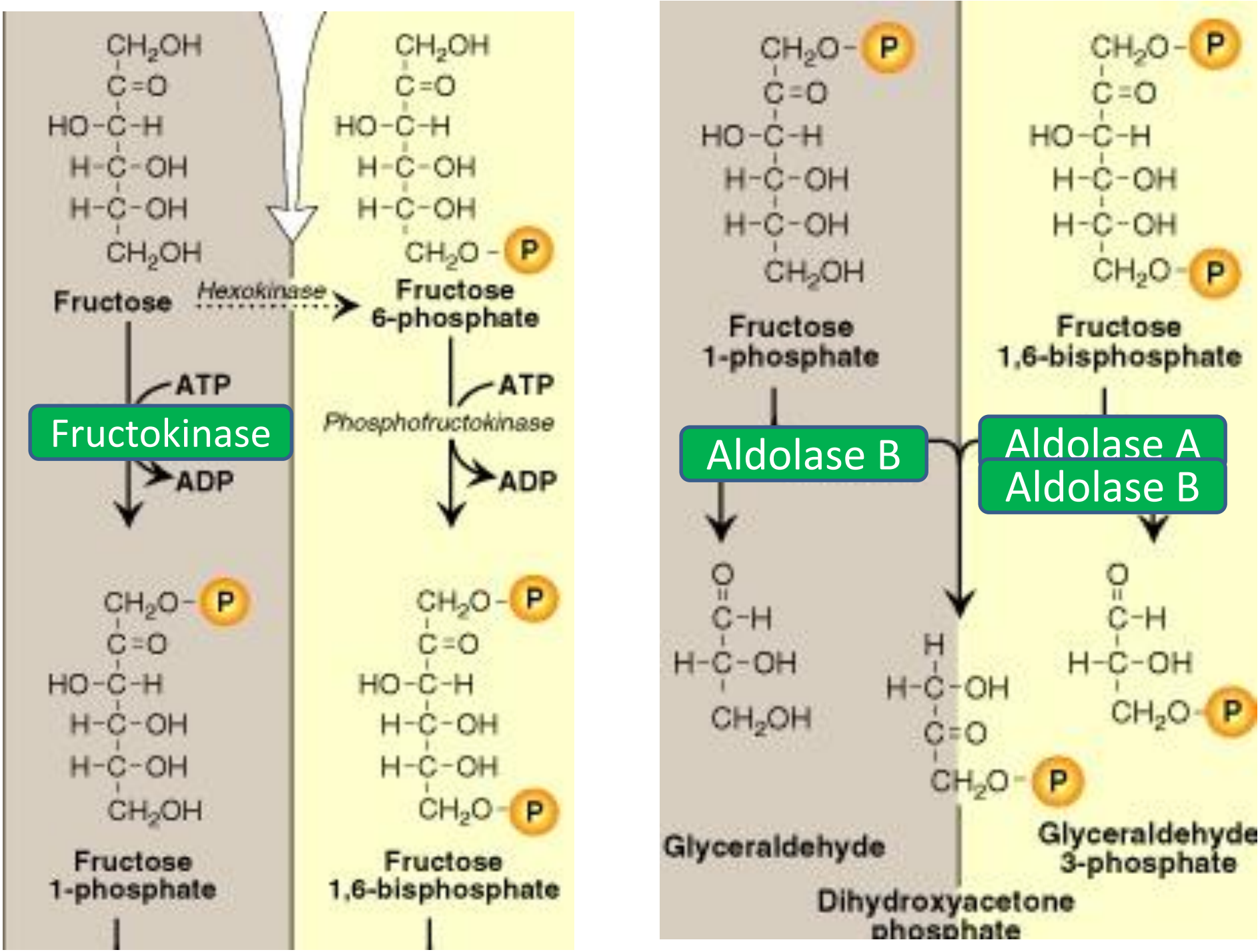




Fructose Metabolism

Hexokinase affinity to fructose is low

- The rate of fructose metabolism is more rapid than that of glucose because the trioses formed from fructose 1-phosphate bypass *phosphor fructokinase-1-P* the major rate-limiting step in glycolysis


Fructose
Hexokinase
Fructose 6-phosphate
ATP
Fructokinase
ADP
ATP
Phosphofructokinase
ADP
Fructose 1-phosphate
Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate
Fructose 1-phosphate
Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate
Aldolase B
Aldolase A
Aldolase B
Glyceraldehyde
Dihydroxyacetone phosphate
Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate

Human expresses three forms of aldolase

Aldolase B

- Liver, kidney, small intestine

- Substrate

  Fruc. 1 phopsphate

  Also

  Fruc. 1,6 bisphospate

  ↓activity➔ fructose intolerance

Aldolase A

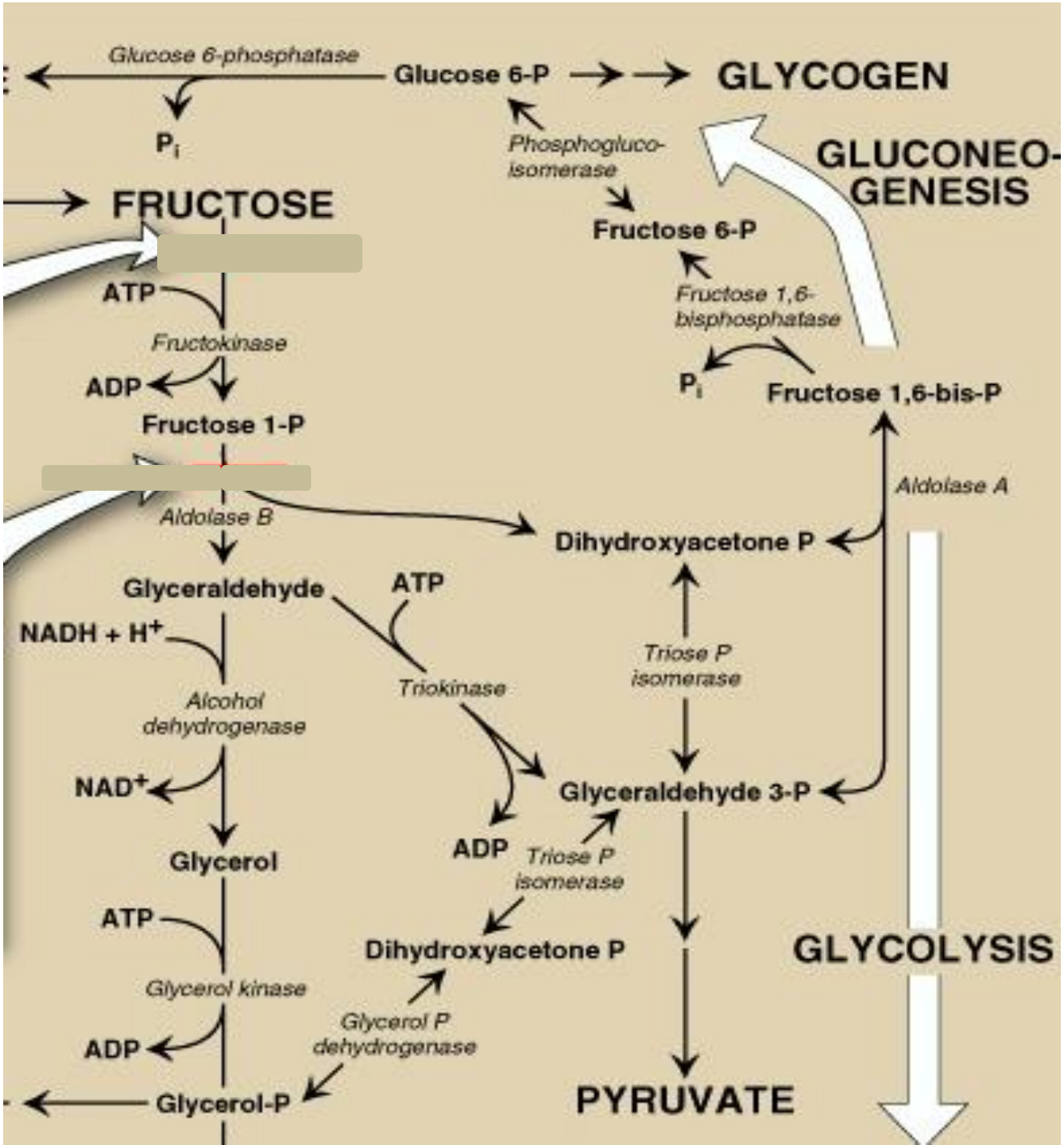
- In most tissues

- Substrate

Fruc. 1,6 bisphospate

Not

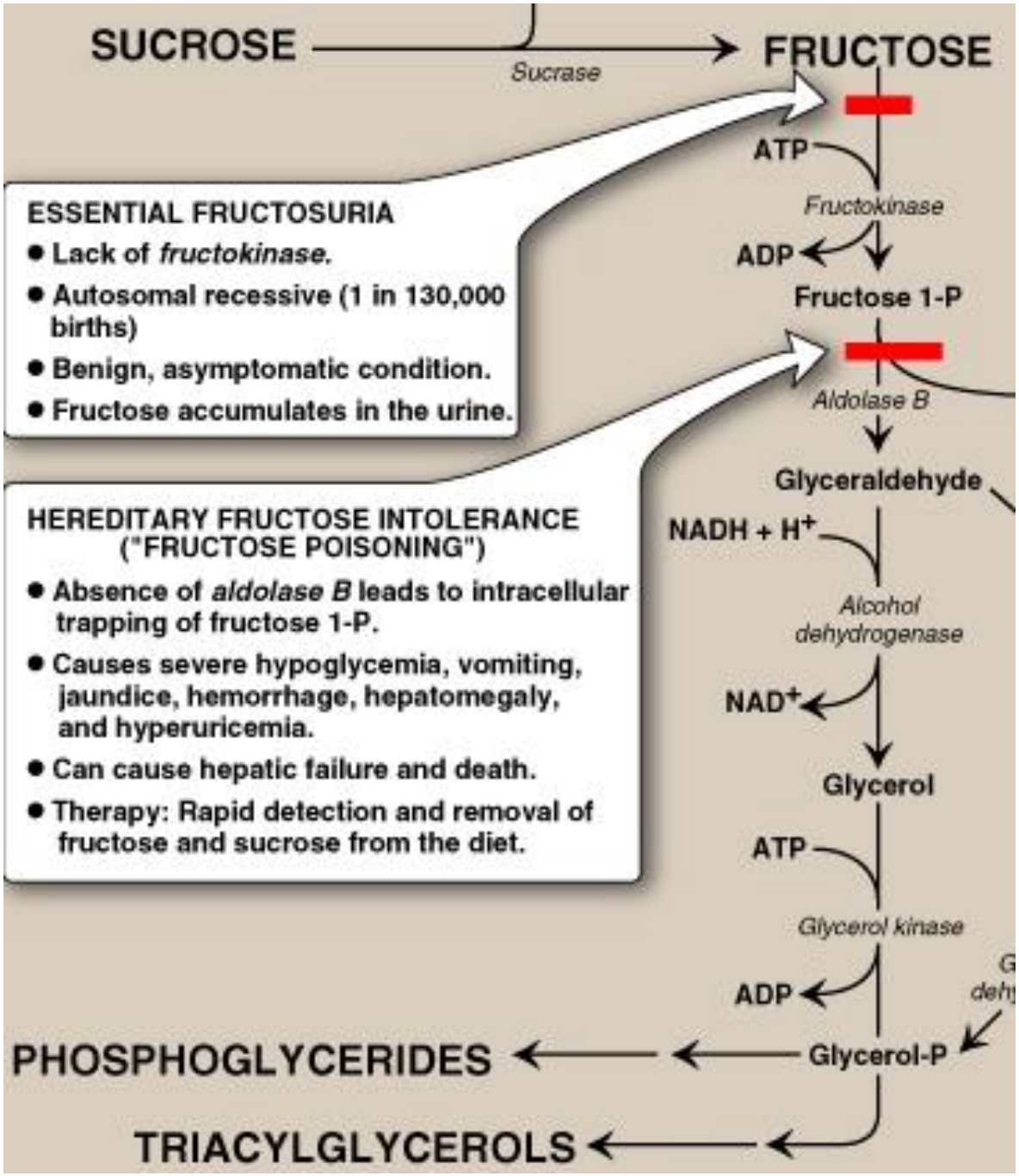
Fruc. 1 phpsphate



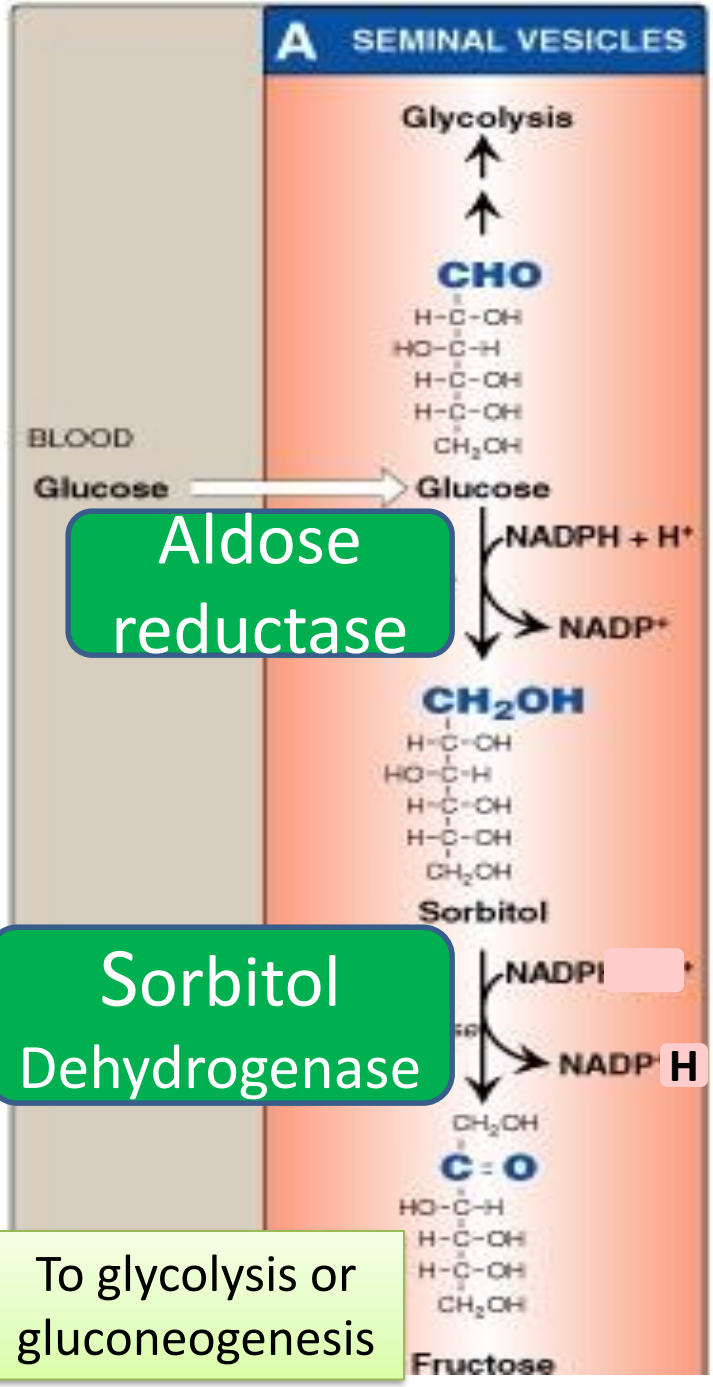
Fructose Metabolism and Interaction with other Pathways

Disorders of Fructose Metabolism

- Fructokinase Deficiency → essential fructosuria
  - Accumulation of fructose → fructosuria
  - Benign condition
- Aldolase Deficiency → hereditary fructose intolerance, (Fructose Poisoning)
  - Severe disturbance in liver and kidney metabolism
  - ↑↑↑ Fruc. 1-Phosph. → drop in P_i →drop in ATP → ↑↑ AMP → ↑ degradation of AMP
  - Hypoglycemia and lacticacidemia (lactic acidosis)
  - Hyperuricemia
  - Hepatic failure due to reduced hepatic ATP
  - Avoid fructose, sucrose and sorbitol



Disorders of Fructose Metabolism



Conversion of glucose to fructose via sorbitol

Aldose Reductase:
Found in many tissues;
Lens, retina, schwan cells, liver, kidney, ovaries, and seminal vesicle

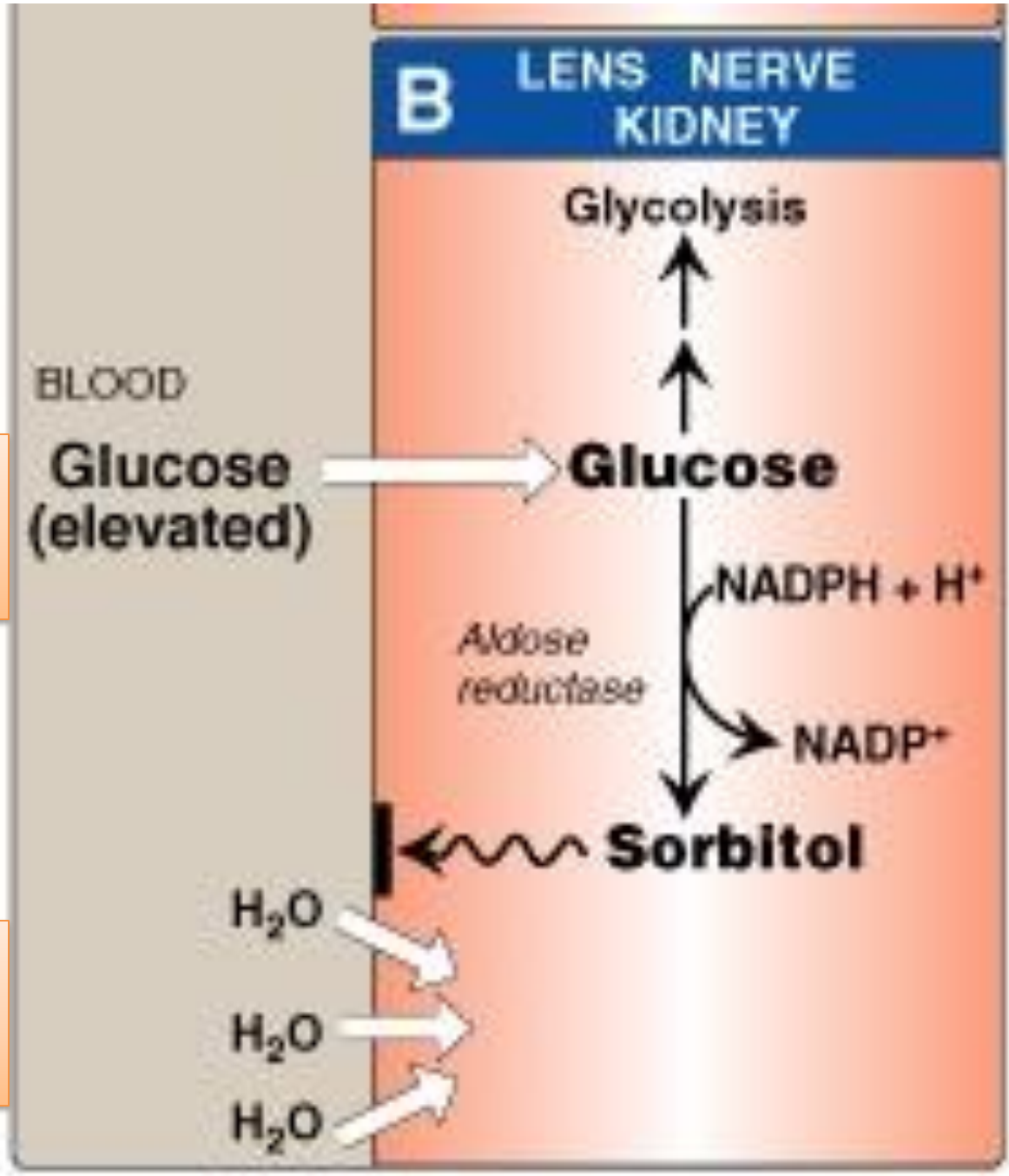
Sorbitol Dehydrogenase:
Liver, ovaries and seminal vesicles

Fructose : the major energy source for sperm cells

Conversion of glucose to sorbitol and Diabetic Complications

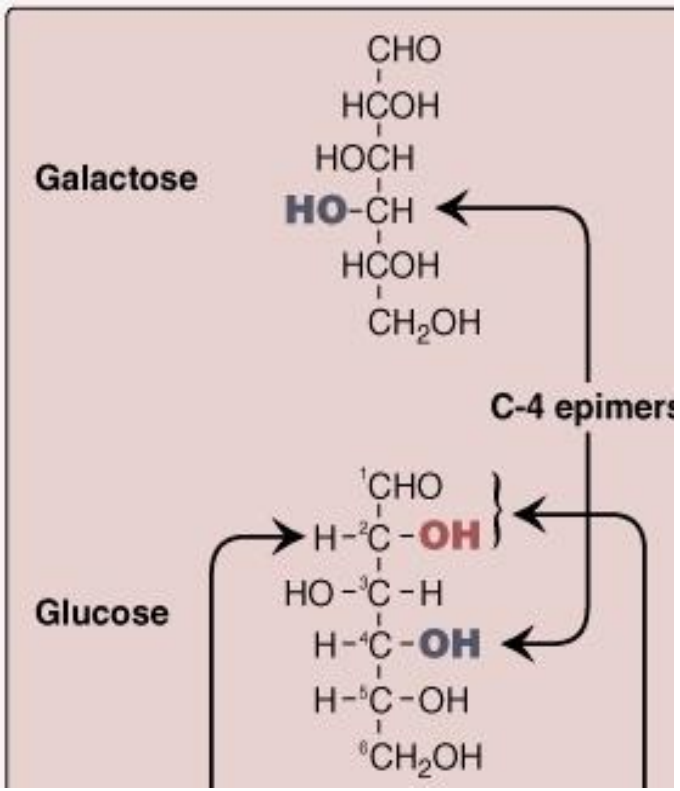
Glucose entry is insulin independent in these tissues

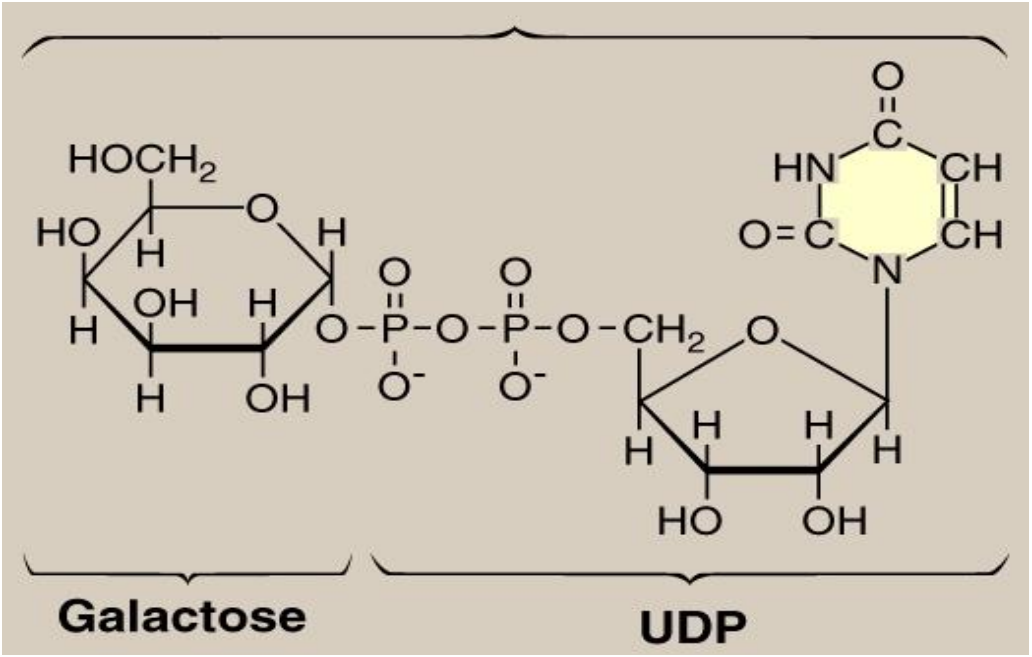
Water retention and cell swelling leading to diabetic complications



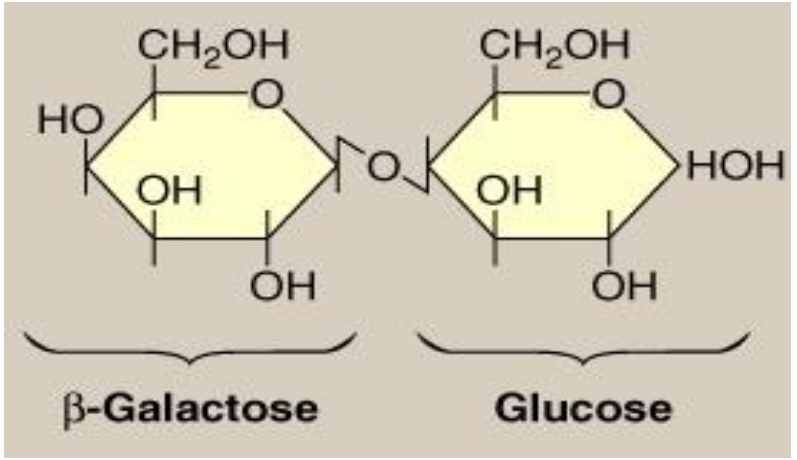
Galactose Metabolism

- An epimer of glucose
- Sources: component of lactose, lysosomal degradation glycolipids and glycoproteins
- Entry to cells is insulin independent



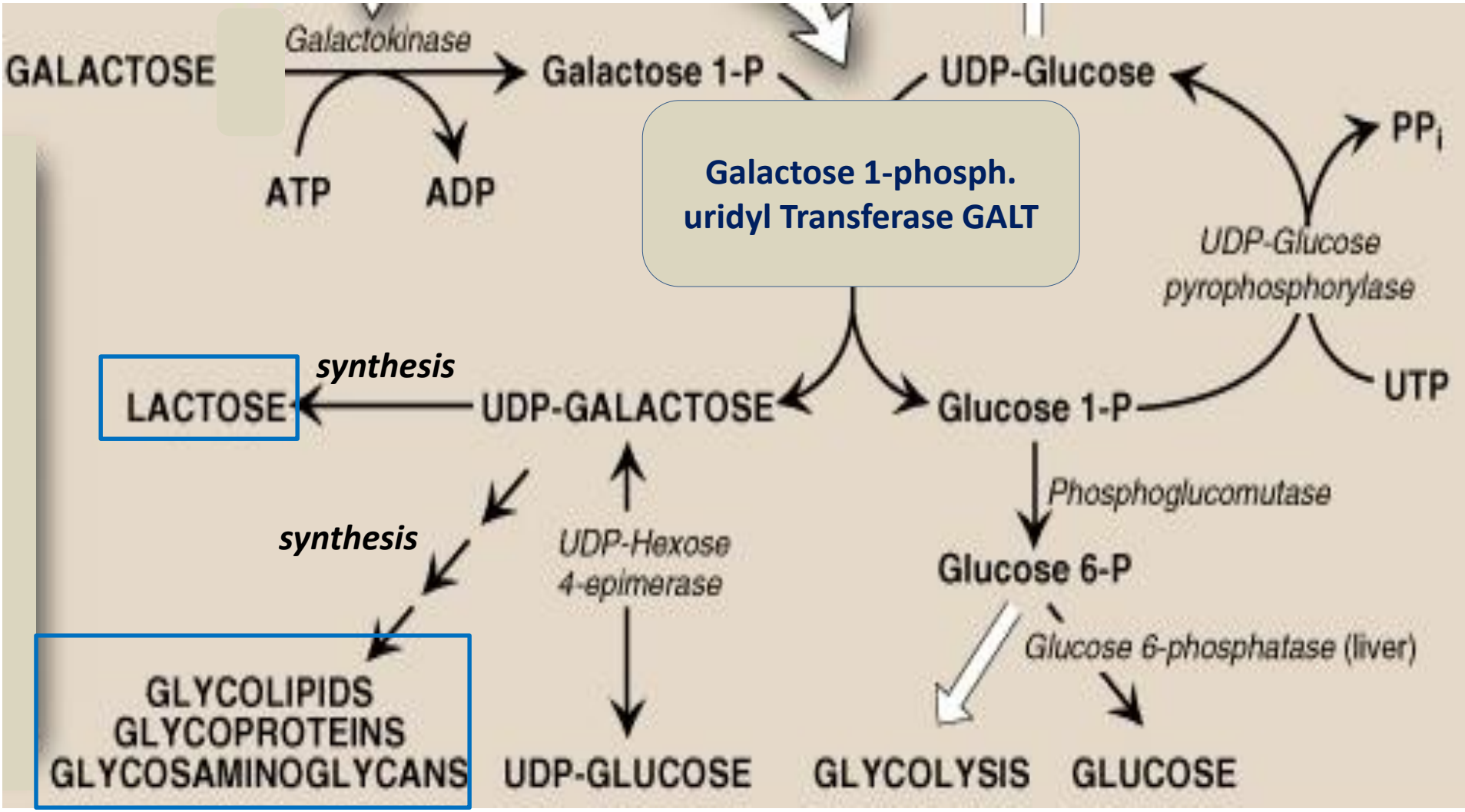


UDP Galactose; an Intermediate in Galactose Metabolism



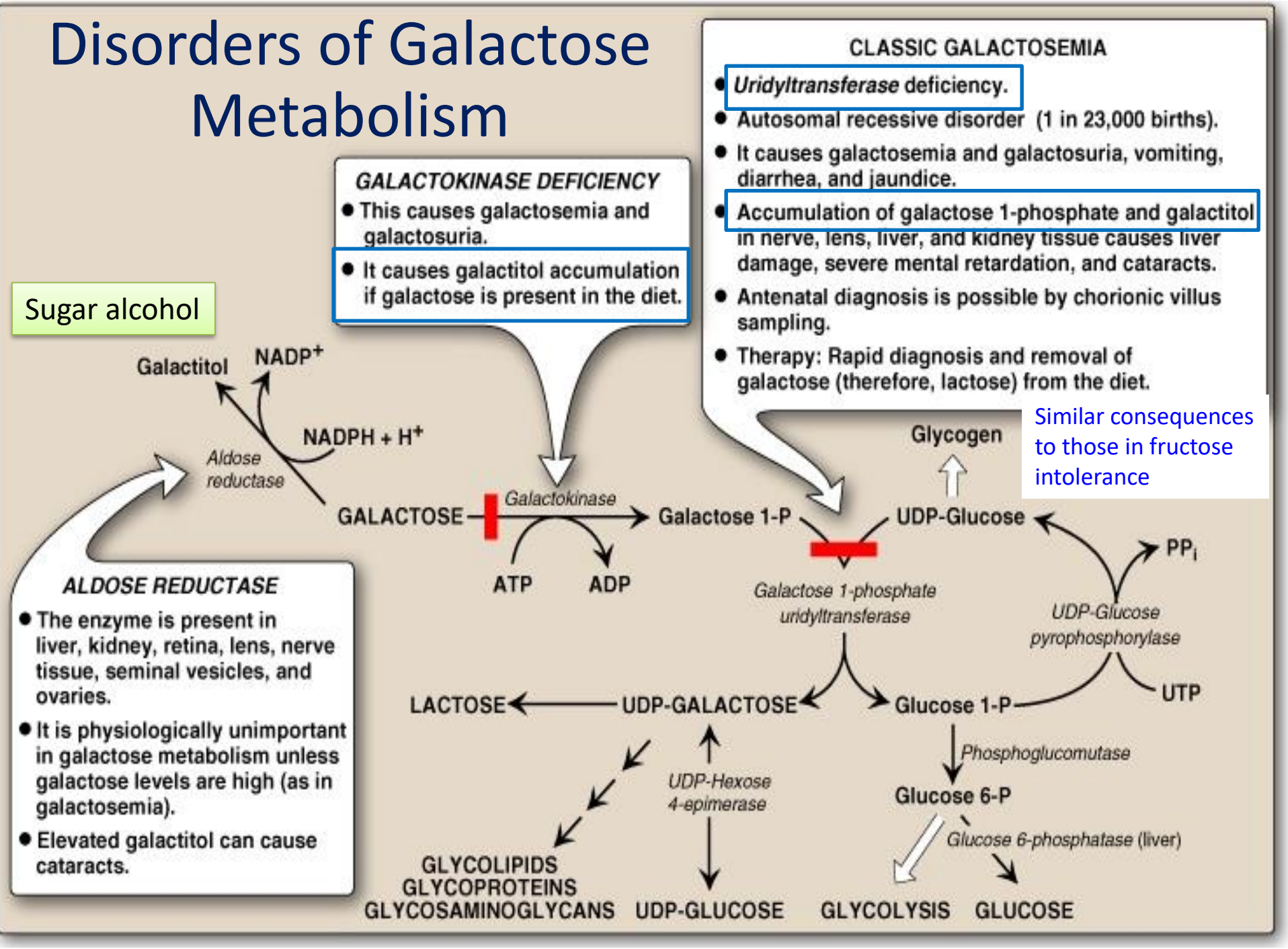
Lactose

Galactose metabolism and fates

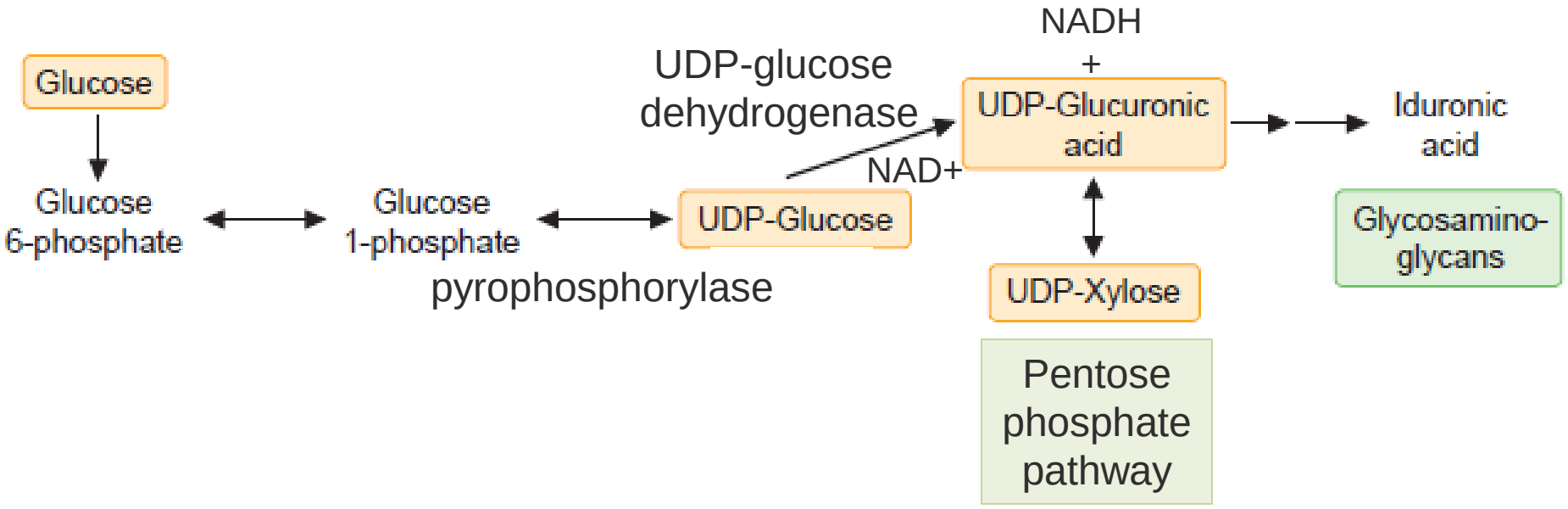


Glycogen synthesis

Disorders of Galactose Metabolism



Metabolism of Glucuronic acid



- Is a quantitatively minor route of glucose metabolism
- It provides biosynthetic precursors and interconverts some less common sugars to ones that can be metabolized.

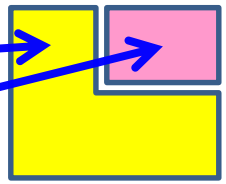
Lactose Synthesis

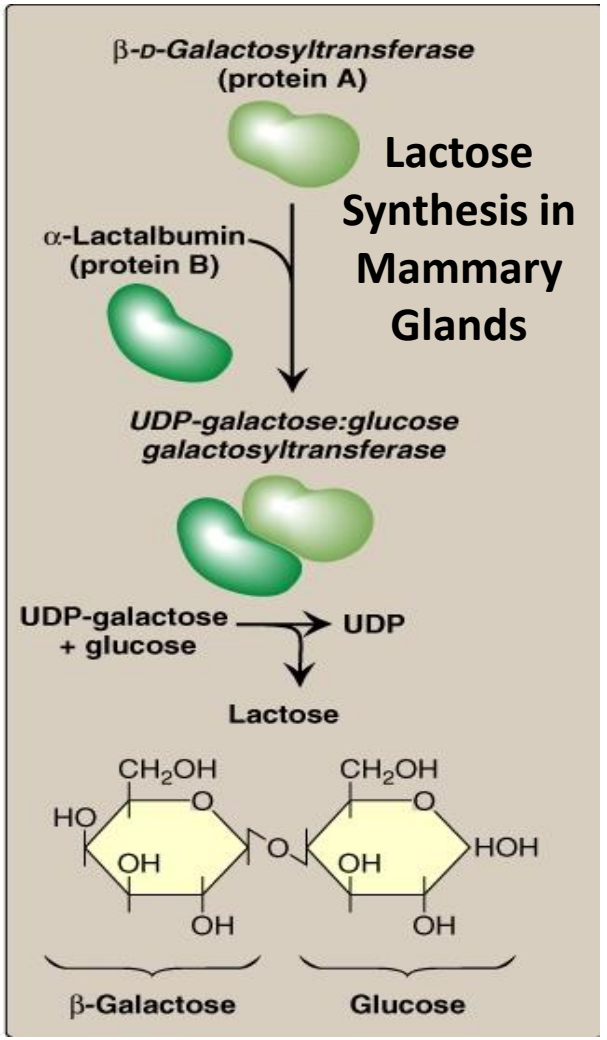
- Lactose is Galactosyl β (1→4) glucose
- Produced by mammary glands
- Galactosyl β (1→4) glucose is found in glycolipids and glycoproteins

Lactose Synthase

UDP Gal. + Glucose → Lactose + UDP

- Lactose Synthase: complex of 2 proteins
  - Galactosyl transferase (Protein A)
  - α-lactalbumin (Protein B)
  - Only in mammary glands, its synthesis is stimulated by prolactin





- In glycolipids and N-linked glycoprotein synthesis

UDP-Gal + N acetyl glucosamine → (Protein A) → N-acetyllactosamine