

Metabolism of AMK groups of pyruvate and oxaloacetate

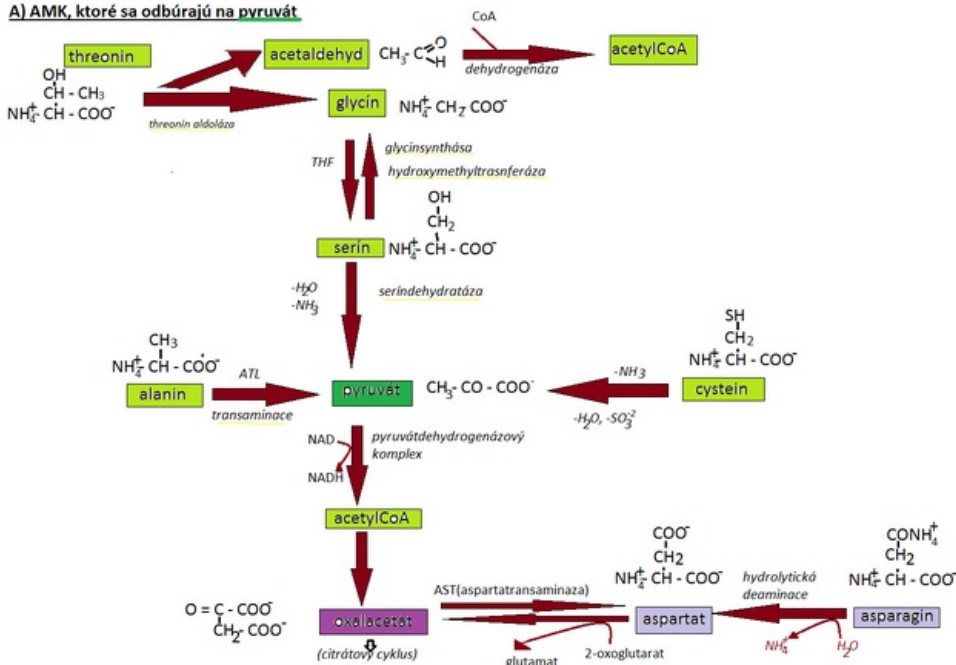
Among the AMKs that we classify in the group of ``pyruvate and ``oxalacetate are: **threonine, glycine, serine, alanine, cysteine, aspartate, asparagine**. Pyruvate and oxaloacetate are important later in the citrate cycle.

Pyruvate group

- **Threonine** is converted to glycine and acetaldehyde by *threoninaldolase*. Acetaldehyde can be further dehydrogenated and converted to acetyl-CoA in the presence of coenzyme A. Acetyl-CoA can be used in β -oxidation.
- **Glycine** is converted by the enzyme ``serine hydroxymethyltransferase into *serine*, which can be converted back by ``threoninaldolase and using THF (*tetrahydrofolate*, group acceptor) glycine.
- **Serine** is converted to pyruvate in a reaction catalyzed by ``serine dehydratase and H_2O and NH_4^{++} are released *Vulture*.
- **Alanine** is transaminated with the help of ALT (*alanine aminotransferase*). In this reaction, the amino group is reversibly transferred from alanine to 2-oxoglutarate to form pyruvate and glutamate.
- **Cysteine** loses NH_3 releasing H_2S or SO_3^{2-} and pyruvate is formed.

METABOLIZUS AMK SKUPINY PYRUVÁTU A OXALACETÁTU + ICH ZAPOJENIE DO METABOLICKÝCH PROCESOV

A) AMK, ktoré sa odbúrajú na pyruvát



Oxalacetate group

- **Asparagine** is converted to **aspartate** by hydrolytic deamination, when H_2O is supplied and NH_4 is released.
- **Aspartate** is converted to oxaloacetate by transamination using *AST* (*aspartate aminotransferase*).

Links

Related Articles

- β -oxidation
- Amino Acids
- Pyruvate

References

- ws:Metabolismus AMK skupiny pyruvátu a oxalacetátu
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