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Corrigé - Type

TD6: Métabolisme des glucides

Ex n°1:

a. On va commencer par identifier les molécules et ensuite reconstituer une partie de la glycolyse:

A → DHA

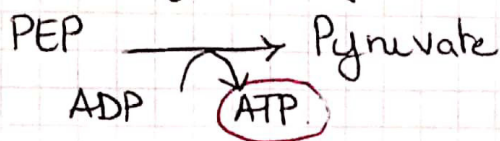
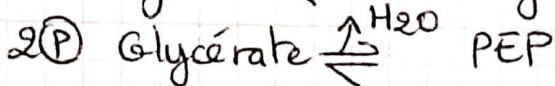
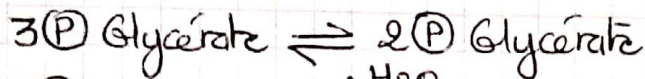
B → 2Ⓟ Glycérate

C → Glycérol 3Ⓟ

D → Pyruvate

E → PEP

F → 3Ⓟ Glycérate

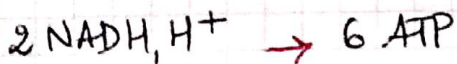
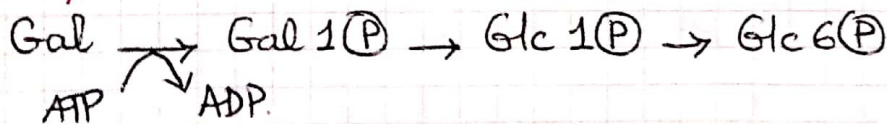


b. les molécules qui n'appartiennent pas à la glycolyse: A et C.

c. Au cours de cette séquence de réactions, il y a production de 2 ATP / 1 Glc. (1 molécule de Glc donne 2 x 3Ⓟ Glycérate).

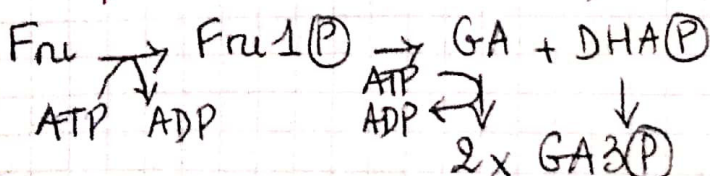
d. Bilan de la glycolyse:

A partir du Galactose (Gal):

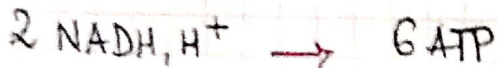


$$\Rightarrow 10 \text{ ATP} - 2 \text{ ATP (consommés)} = 8 \text{ ATP / Gal}$$

A partir du Fructose (Fru):

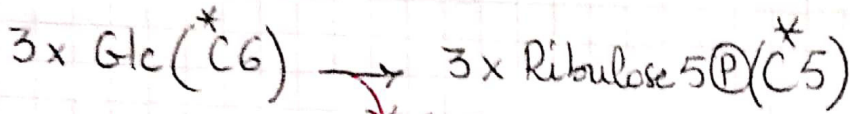


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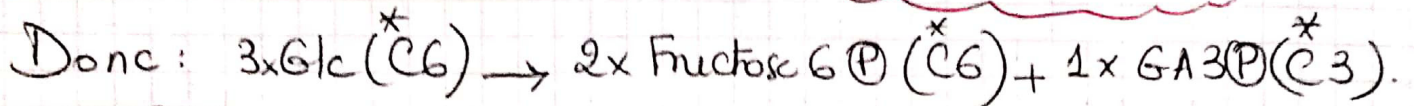
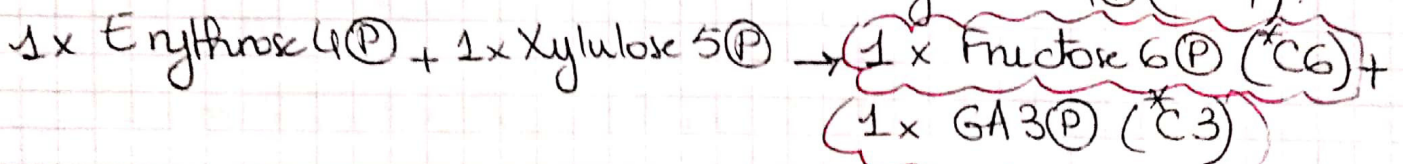
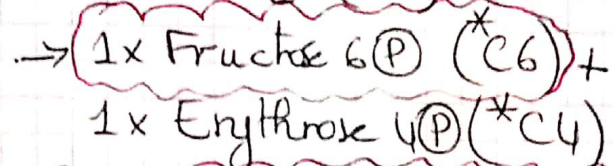
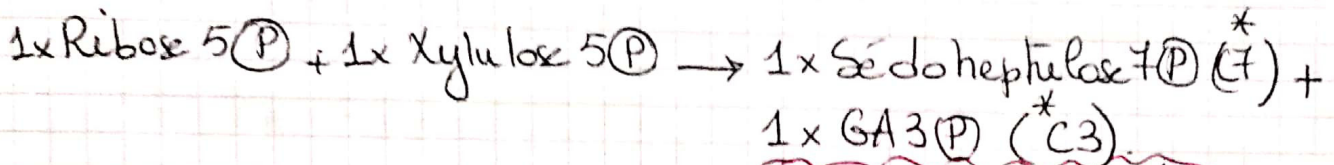
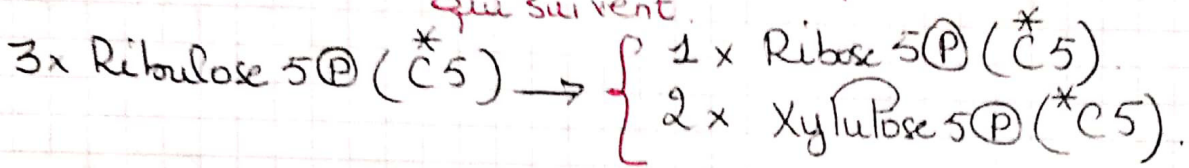


$$\Rightarrow 10 \text{ ATP} - 2 \text{ ATP (consommés)} = 8 \text{ ATP / Fru}$$

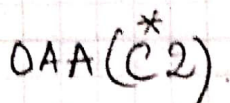
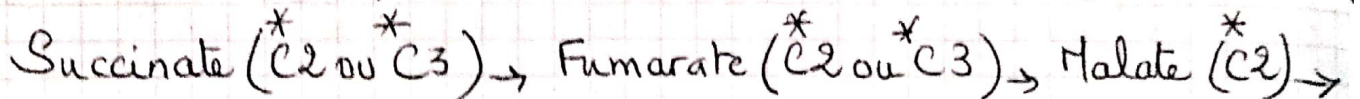
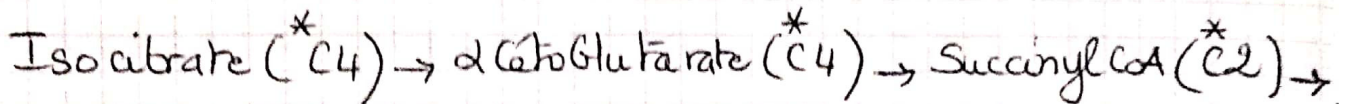
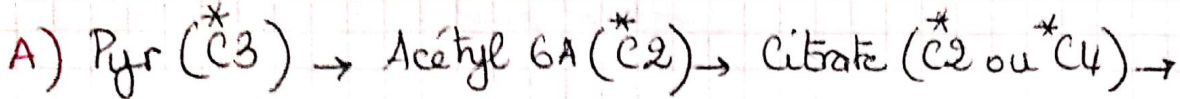
Ex n°2:



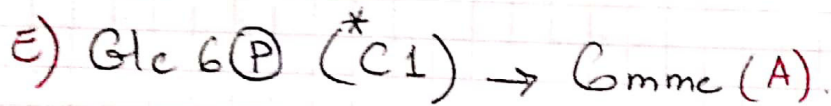
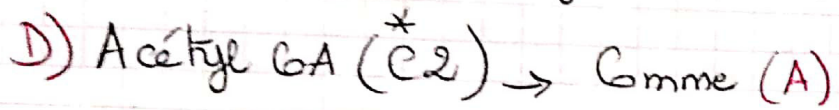
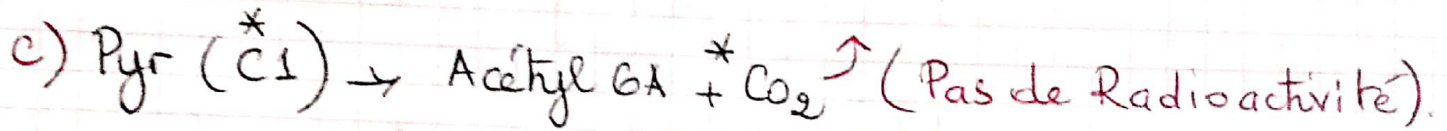
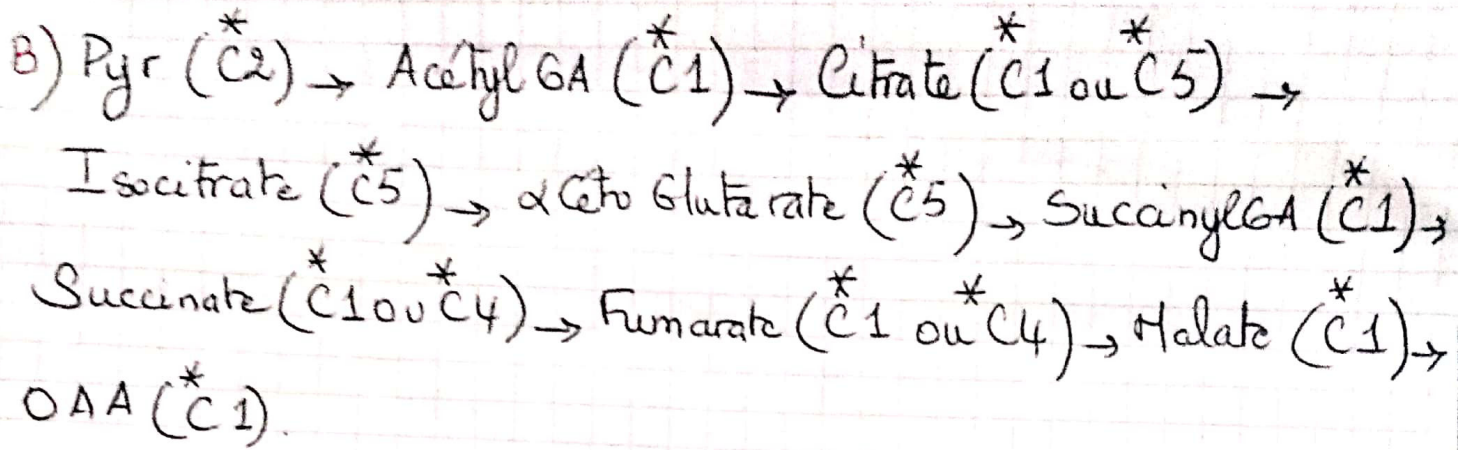
C'est le C1 qui sort sous forme de CO₂, donc la radioactivité va se retrouver sur le dernier C de tous les composés qui suivent.



Ex n°3:



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Ex n° 4:

1) Bilan Energétique:

1 mole de lactose \approx 1 mole de Gal + 1 mole de Glc

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 38 & + & 38 \\ \hline & & 76 \text{ moles d'ATP / 1 mole de lactose} \end{array}$$

1 mole de Saccharose: 1 mole de Fru + 1 mole de Glc

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 38 & + & 38 \\ \hline & & 76 \text{ moles d'ATP / 1 mole de Saccharose} \end{array}$$

2) a) Nombre de moles de Lactose:

$$1 \text{ mole} \rightarrow 342 \text{ g (MM}_L\text{)}.$$

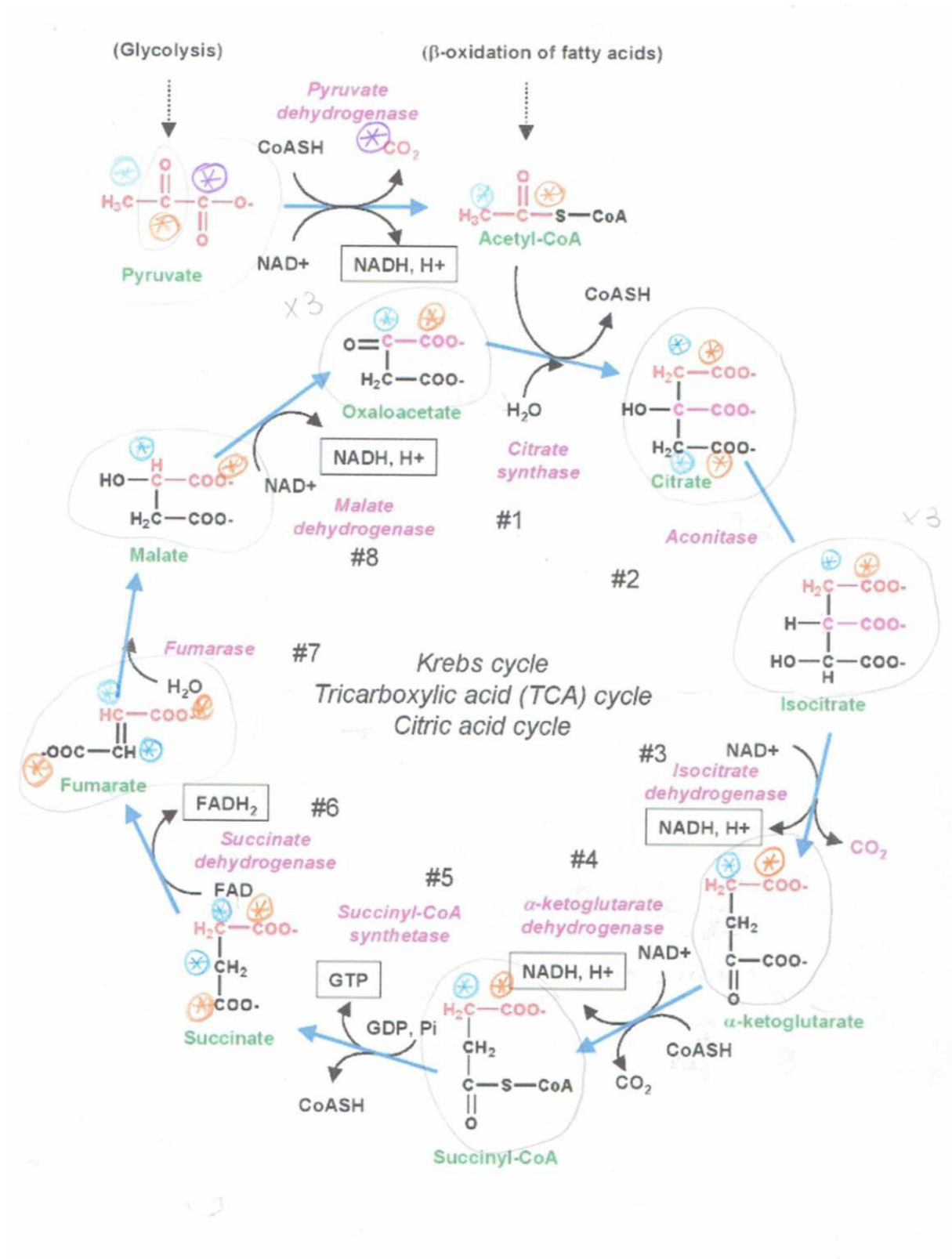
$$x \rightarrow 10g \Rightarrow x = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ moles.}$$

Nombre de moles d'ATP.

$$1 \text{ mole} \rightarrow 76 \text{ moles d'ATP.}$$

$$3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ moles} \rightarrow y = 2,28 \text{ moles d'ATP.}$$

Suite Exercice n°3.



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b) Nombre de moles de Saccharose:

$$1 \text{ mole} \rightarrow 342 \text{ g (MMs)}$$

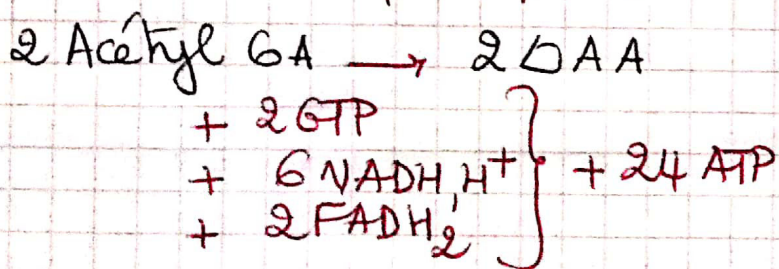
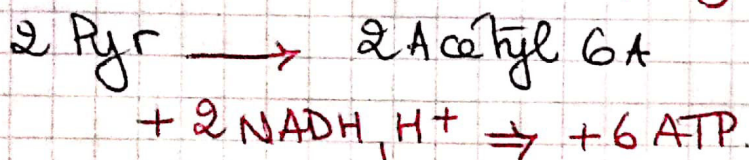
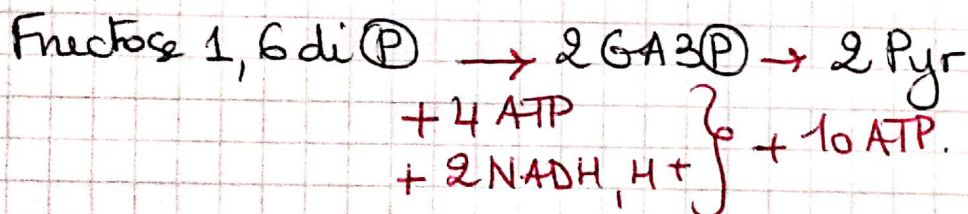
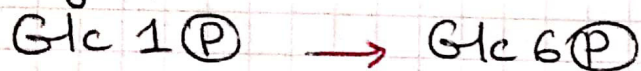
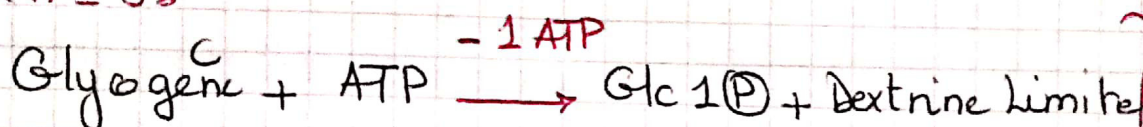
$$x' \rightarrow 30 \text{ g} \Rightarrow x' = 9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ moles}$$

Nombre de moles d'ATP:

$$1 \text{ mole} \rightarrow 76 \text{ moles d'ATP}$$

$$9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ moles} \rightarrow y' \Rightarrow y' = 6,84 \text{ moles d'ATP}$$

Ex n° 5:



$$+ 40 \text{ ATP} - 2 \text{ ATP}$$

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$$+ 38 \text{ ATP}$$

Exercice n°6 :

Néoglucogénèse à partir du pyruvate.

a. Compléter le schéma ci-dessous au niveau des substrats et des enzymes manquants

