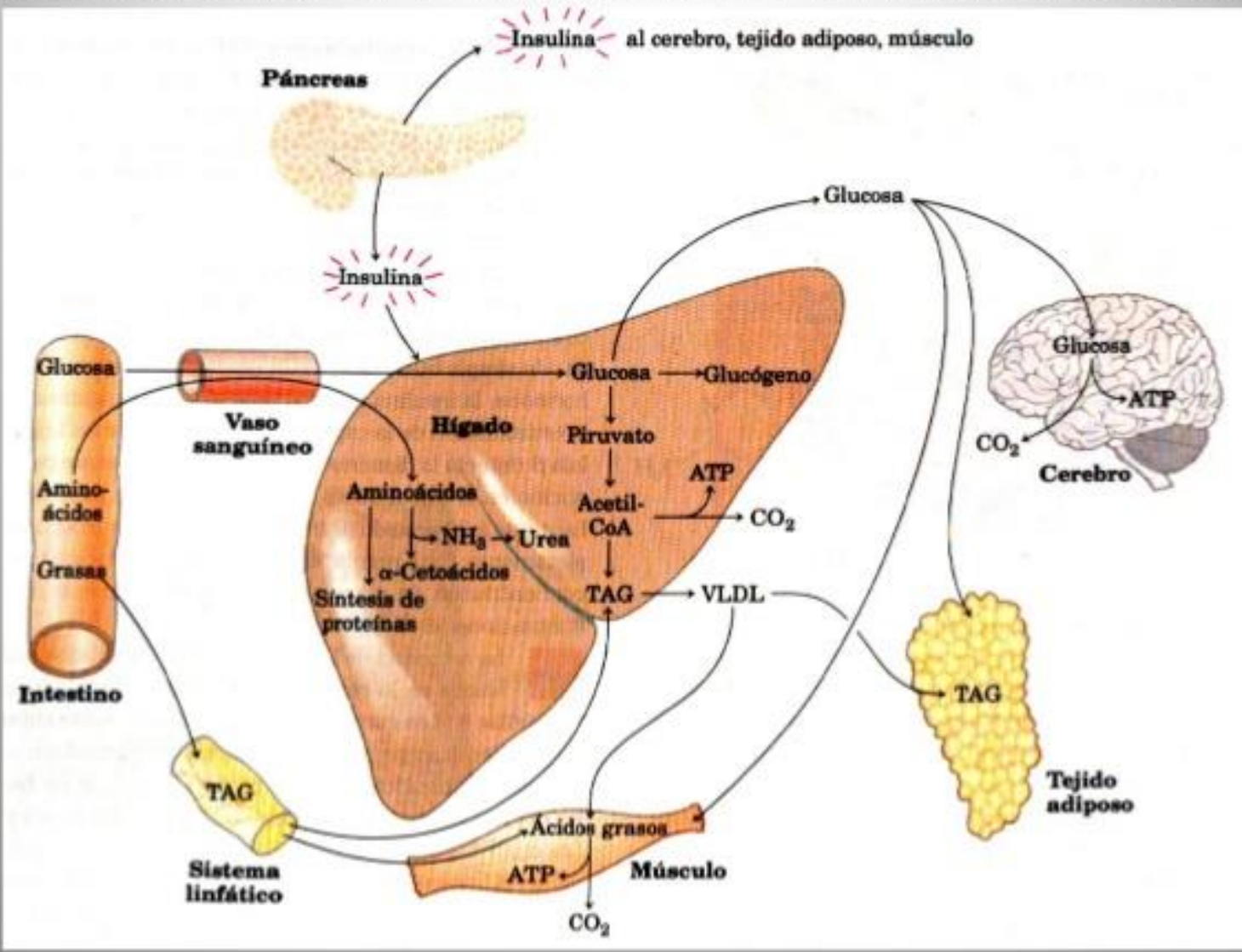
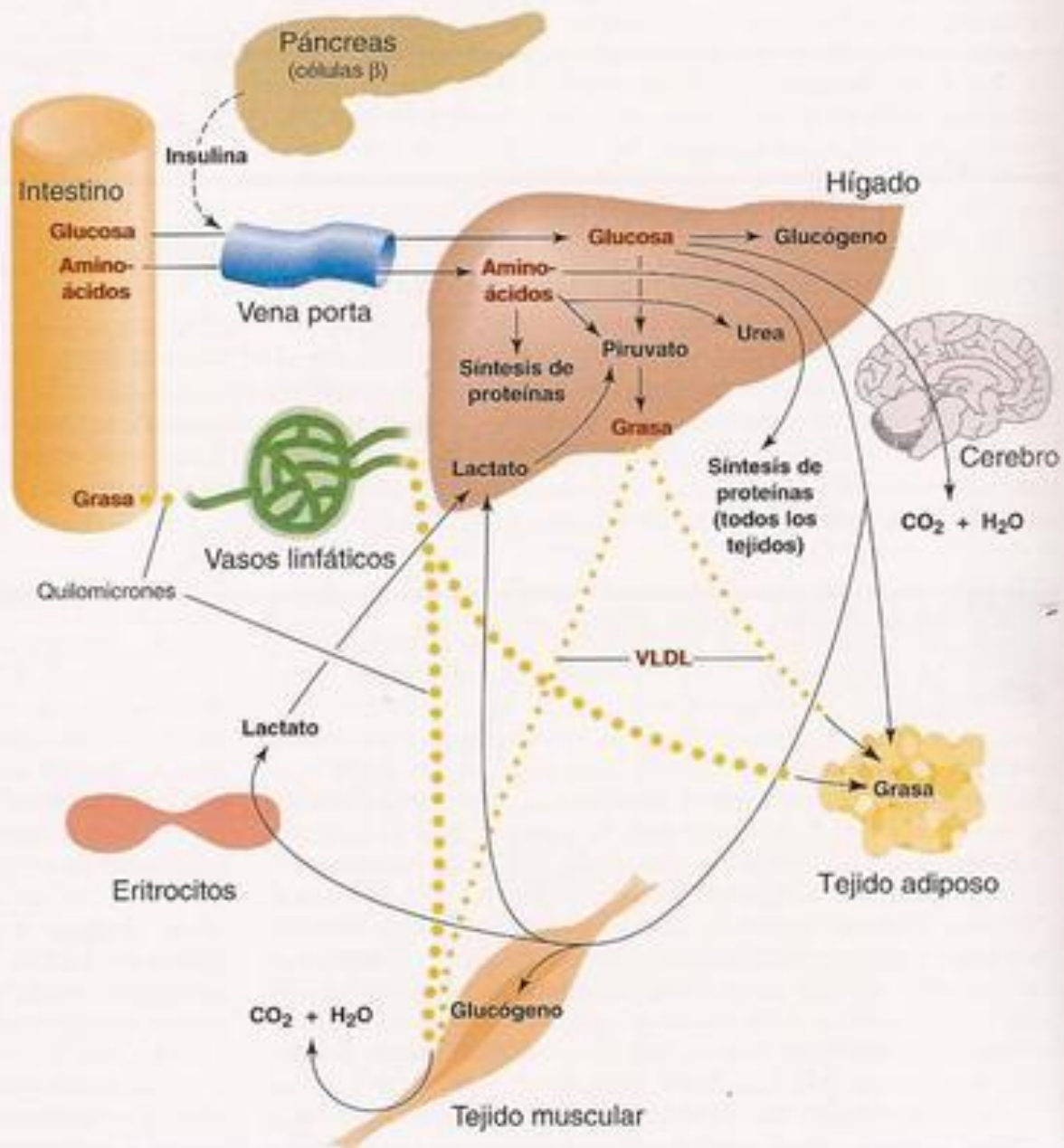


ESTADO DE BUENA NUTRICION: HÍGADO LIPOGÉNICO





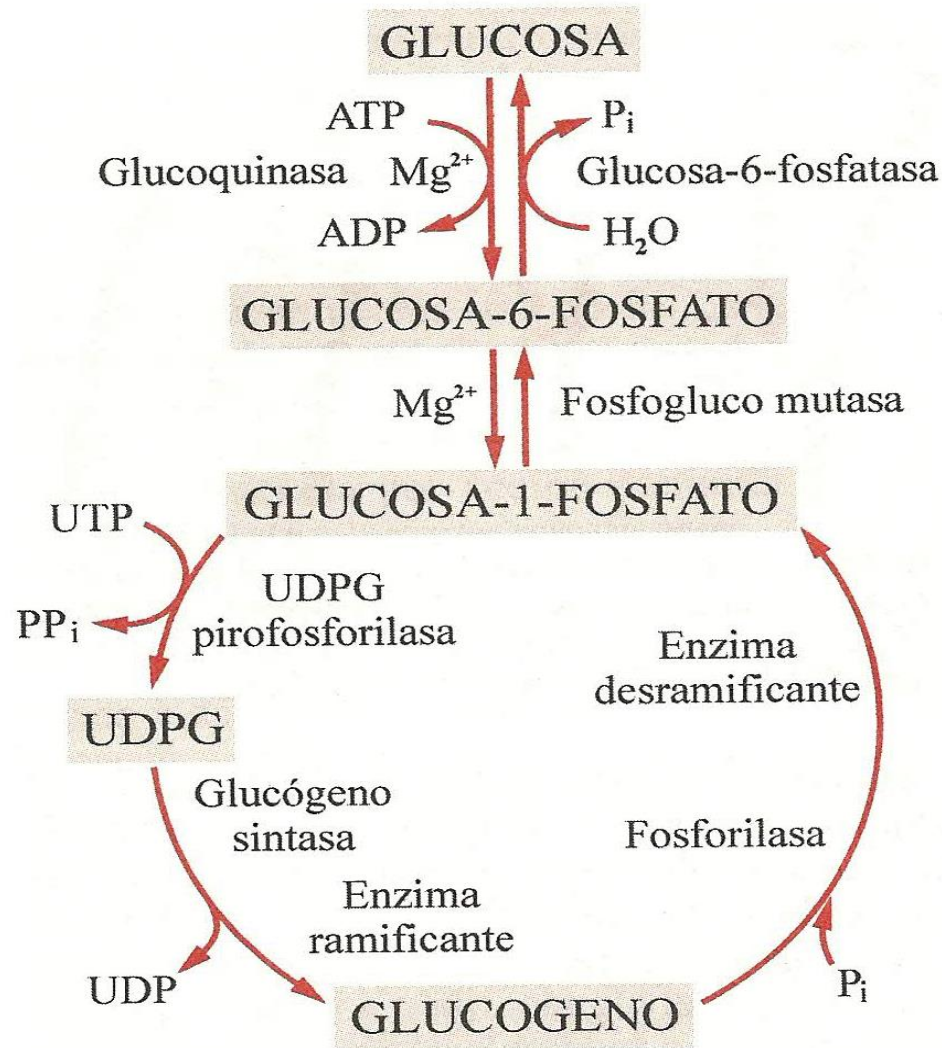
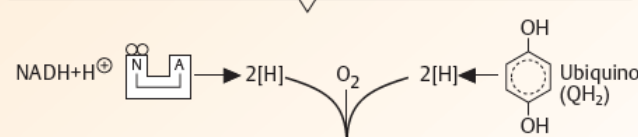
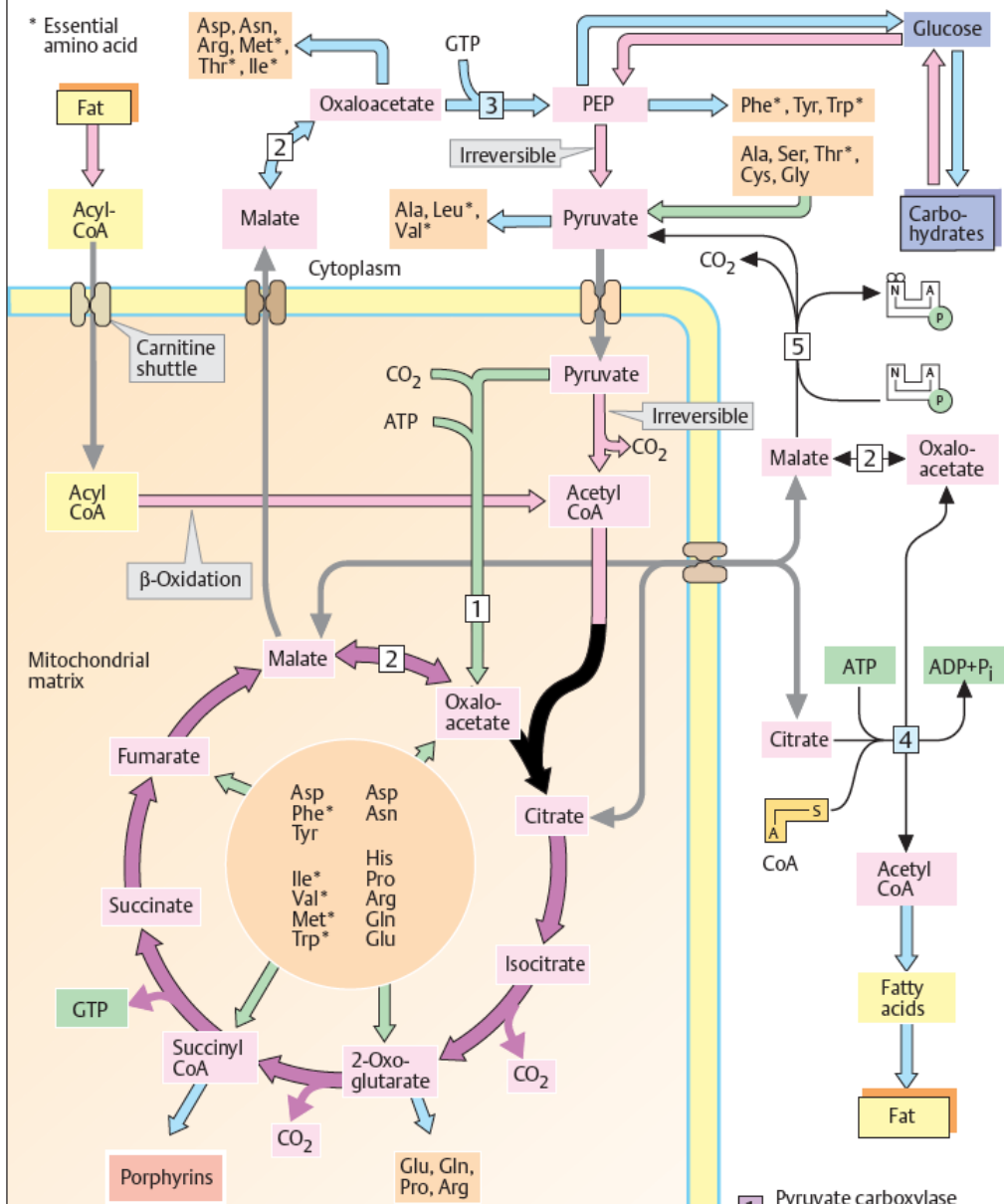


Fig. 13-5. Vías de síntesis y degradación de glucógeno en el hígado.

A. Tricarboxylic acid cycle: functions



- 1 Pyruvate carboxylase 6.4.1.1
- 2 Malate dehydrogenase 1.1.1.37
- 3 PEP carboxykinase 4.1.1.32
- 4 Citrate lyase 4.1.3.8

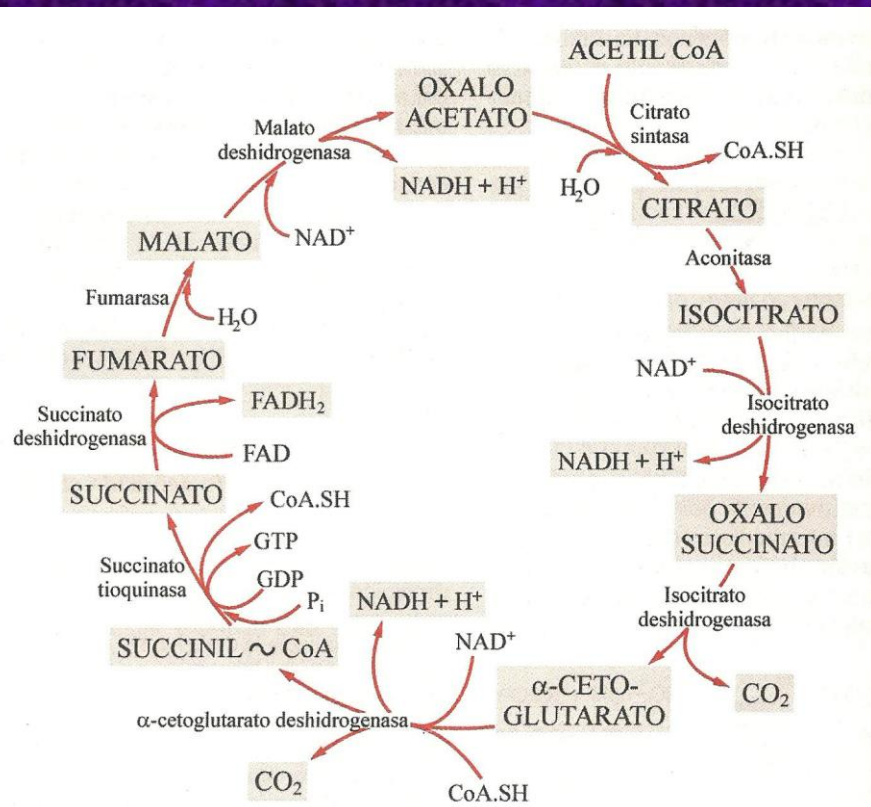
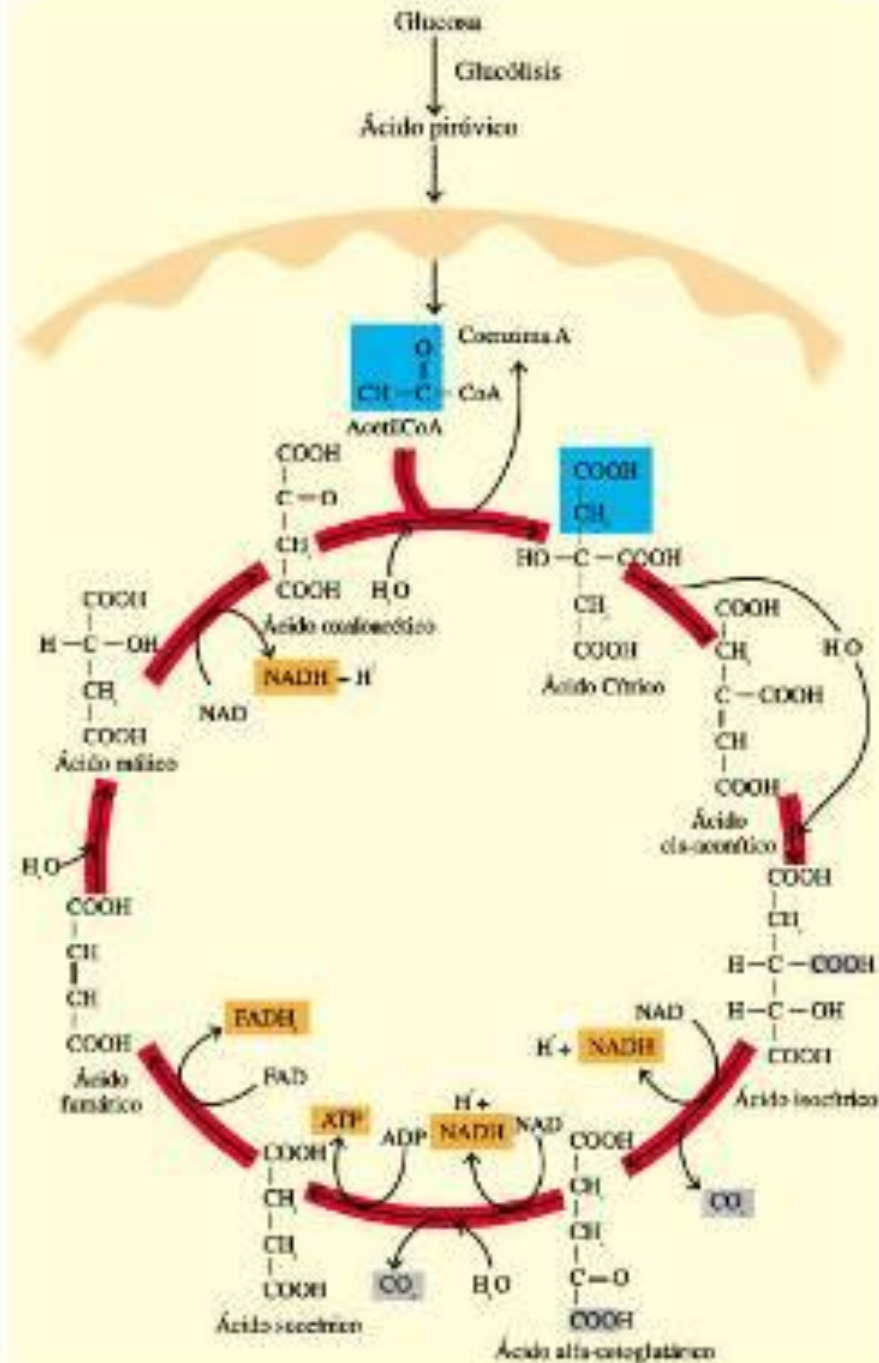


Fig. 13-8. Ciclo del ácido cítrico.



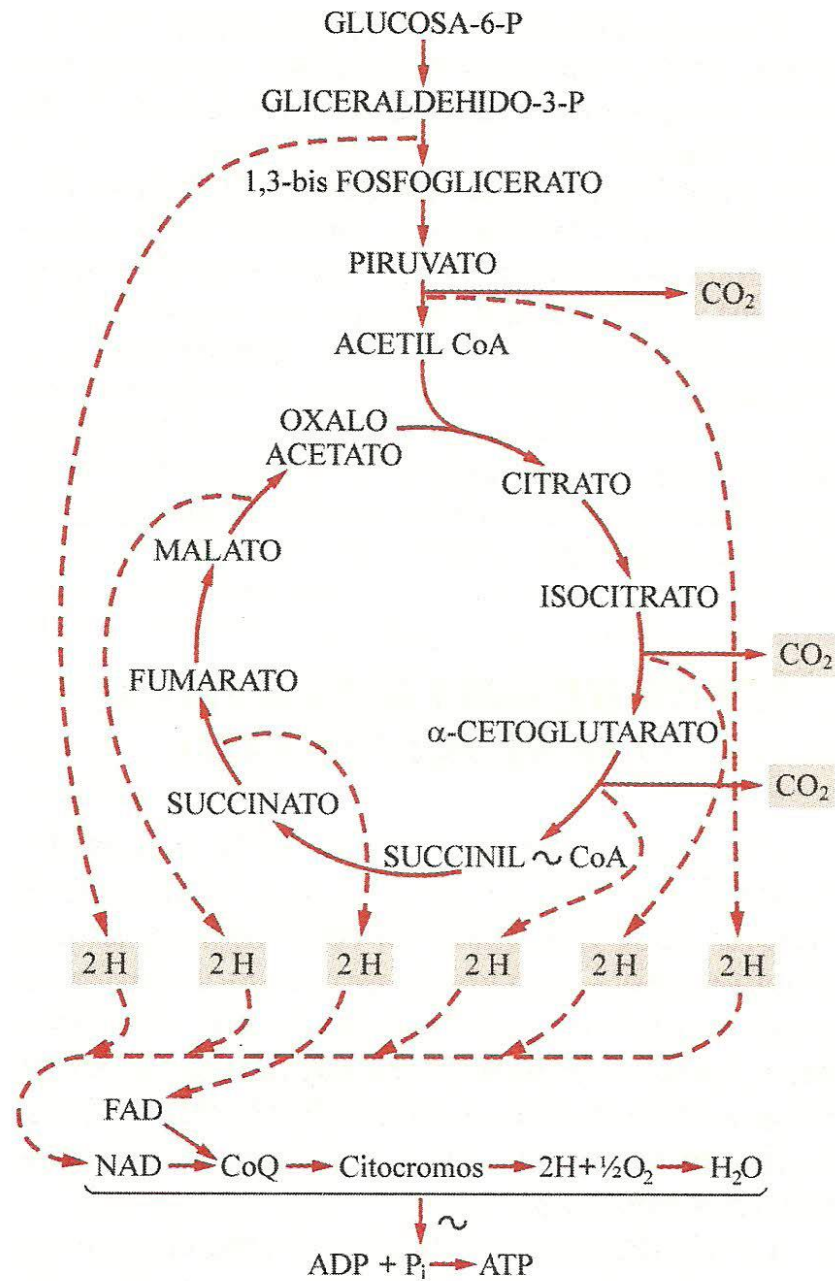
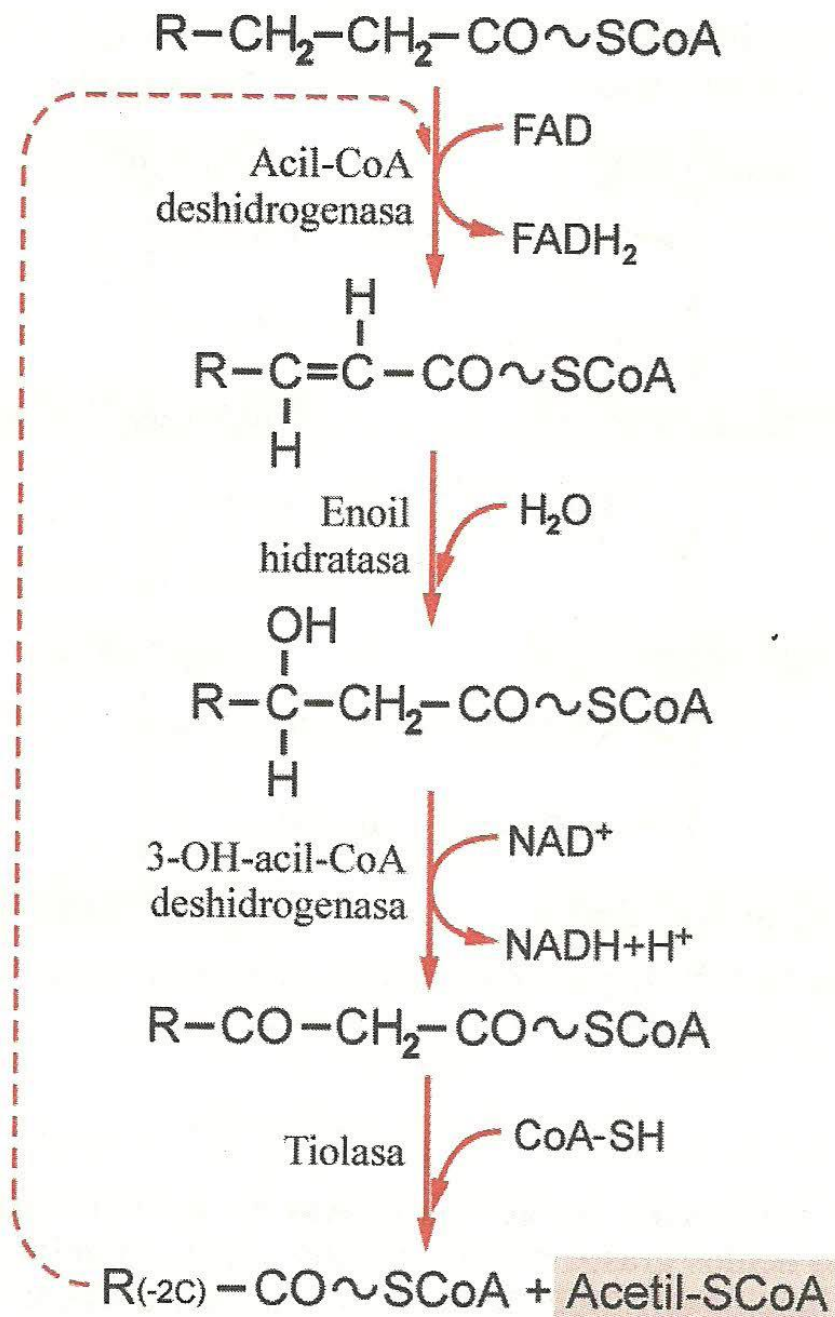
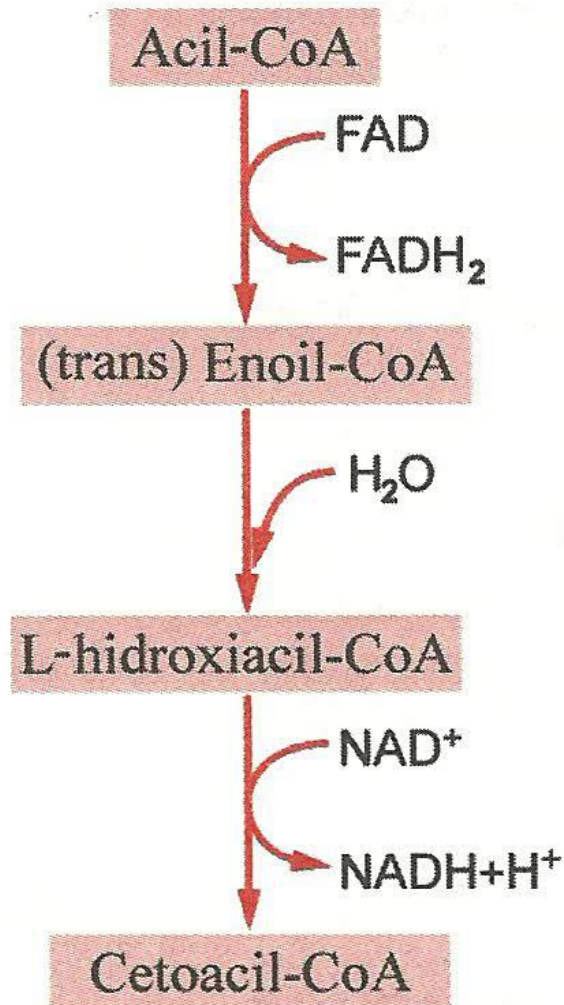


Fig. 13-9. Esquema del catabolismo oxidativo de la glucosa.



β -oxidación de ácidos grasos



Ciclo del ácido cítrico

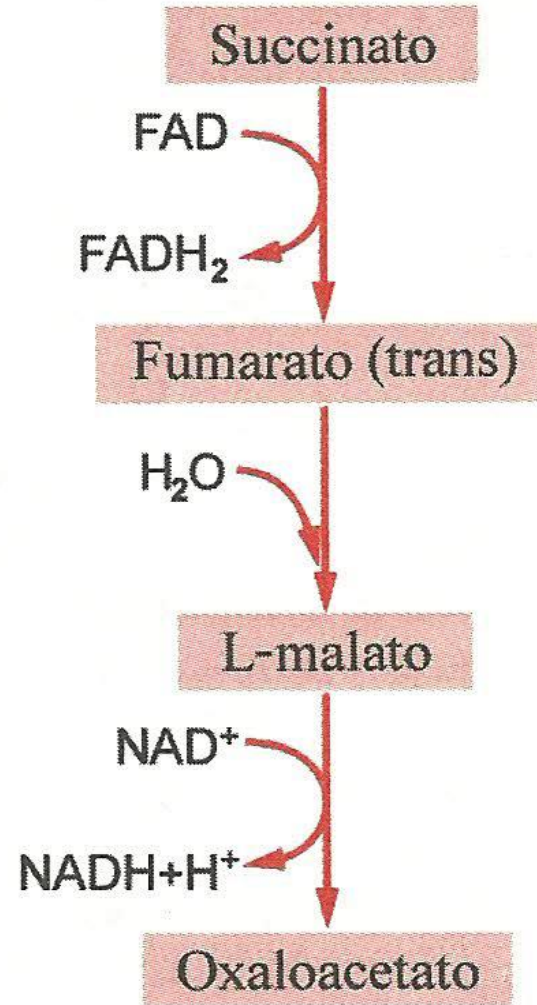
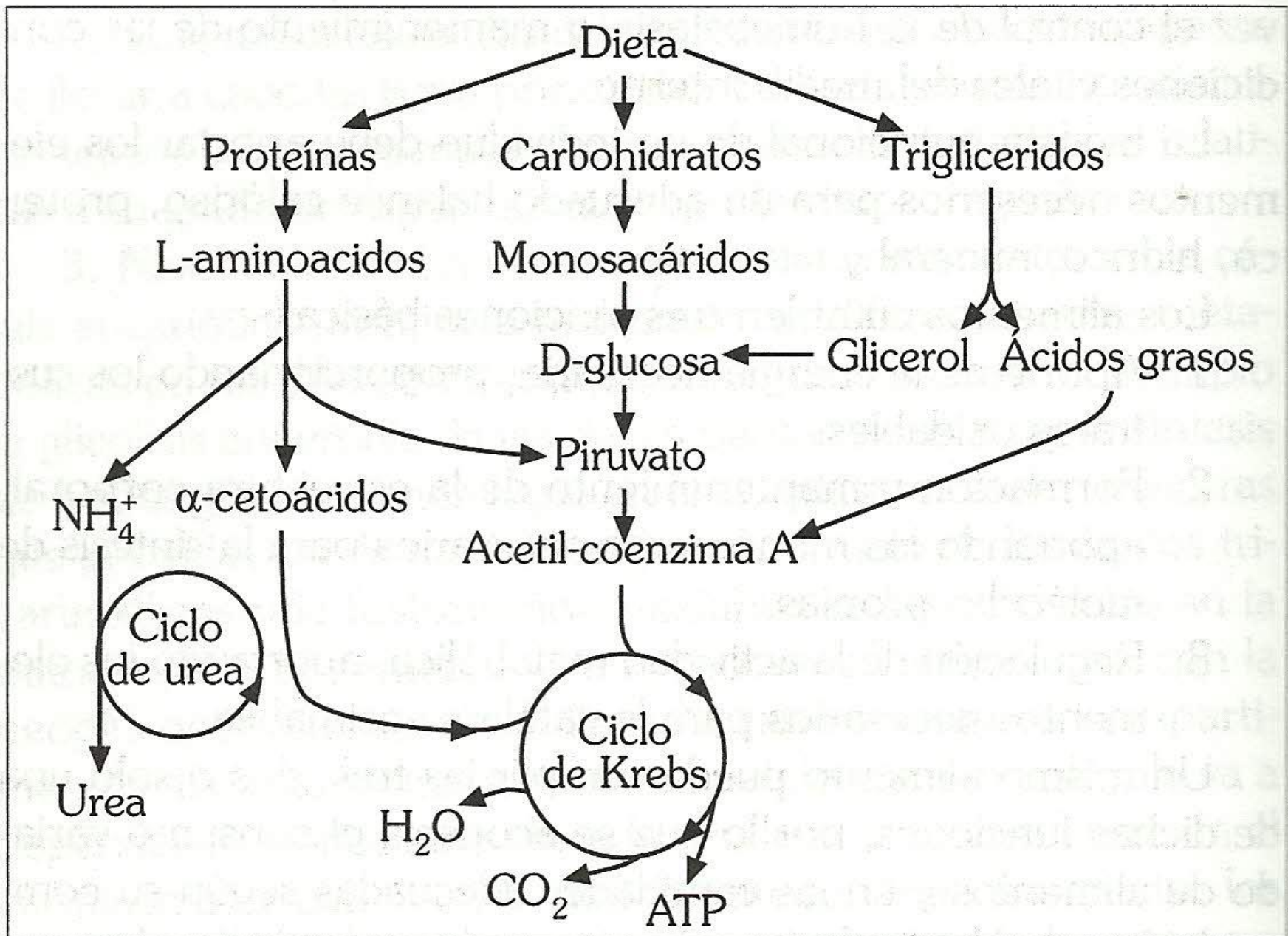
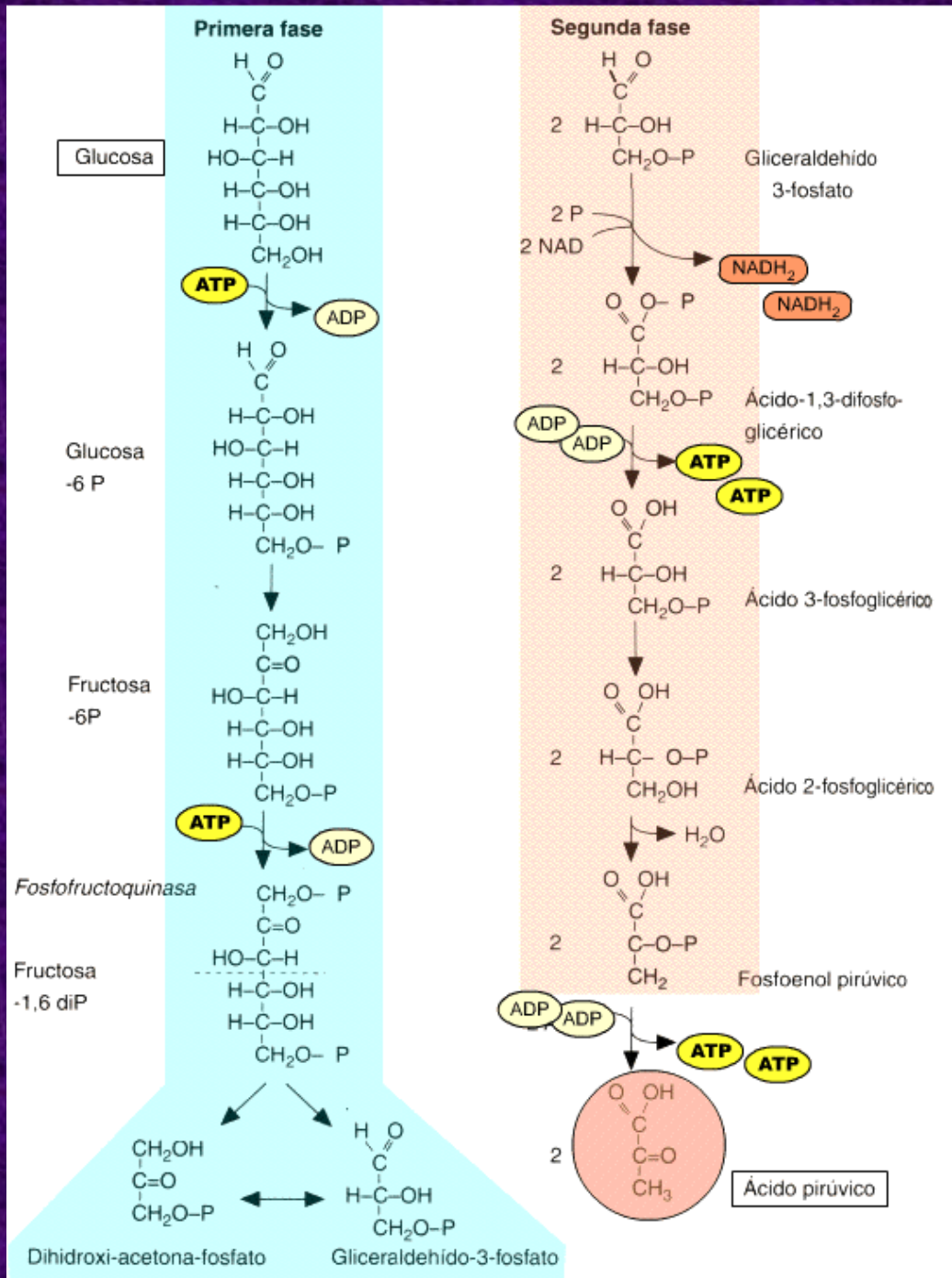
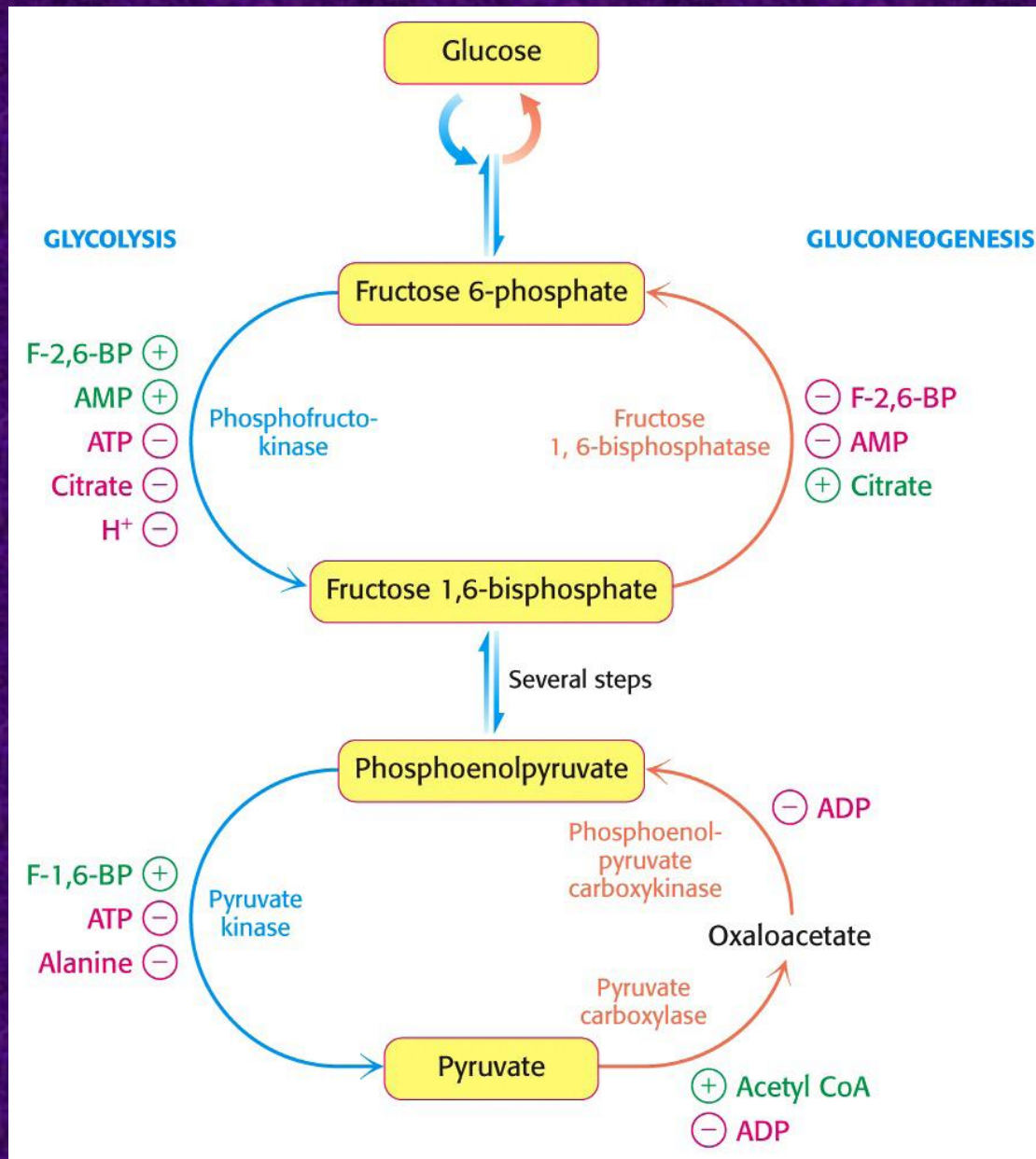


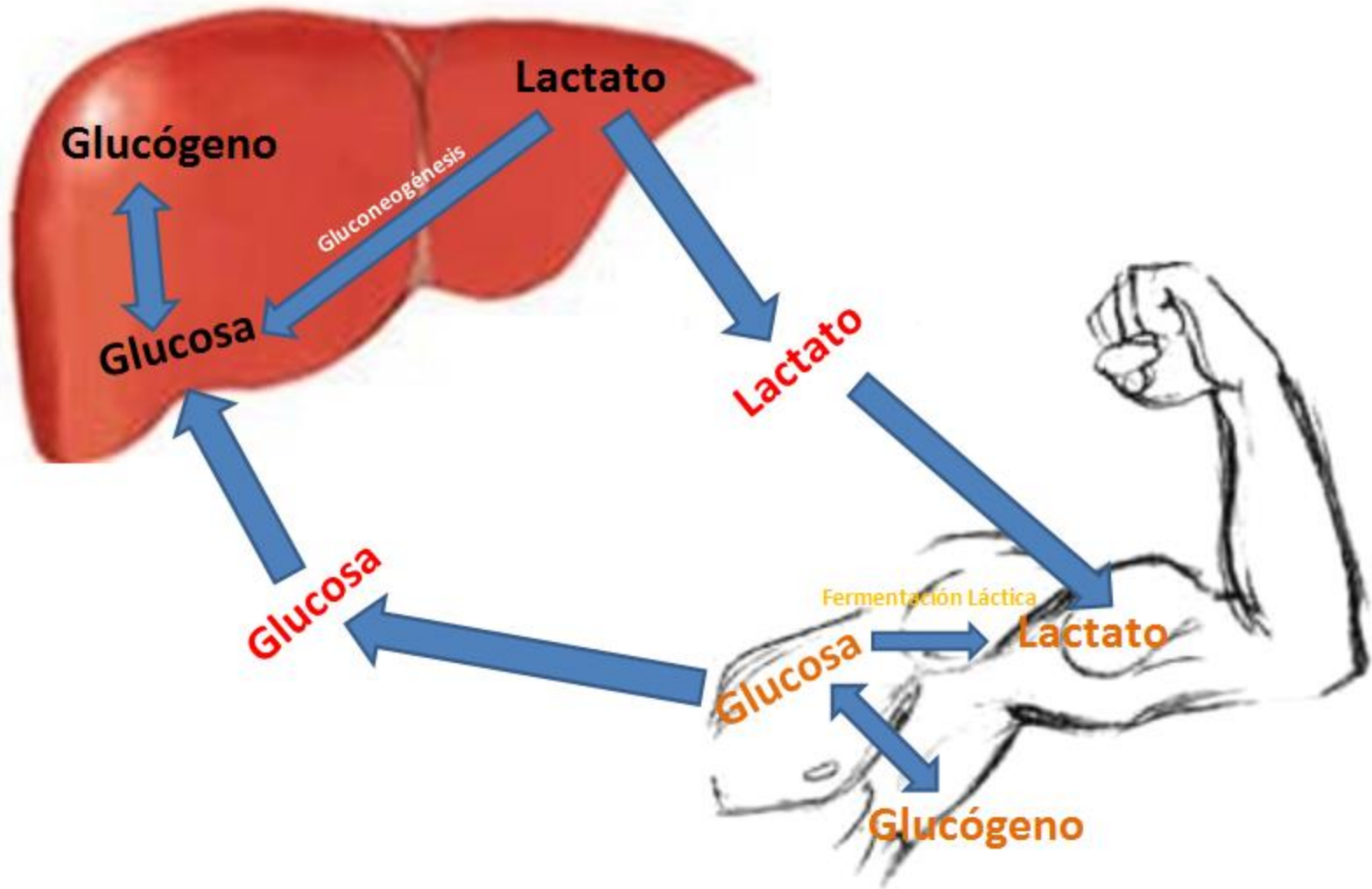
Fig. 14-5. Semejanza entre etapas de β oxidación de ácidos grasos y del ciclo del ácido cítrico.

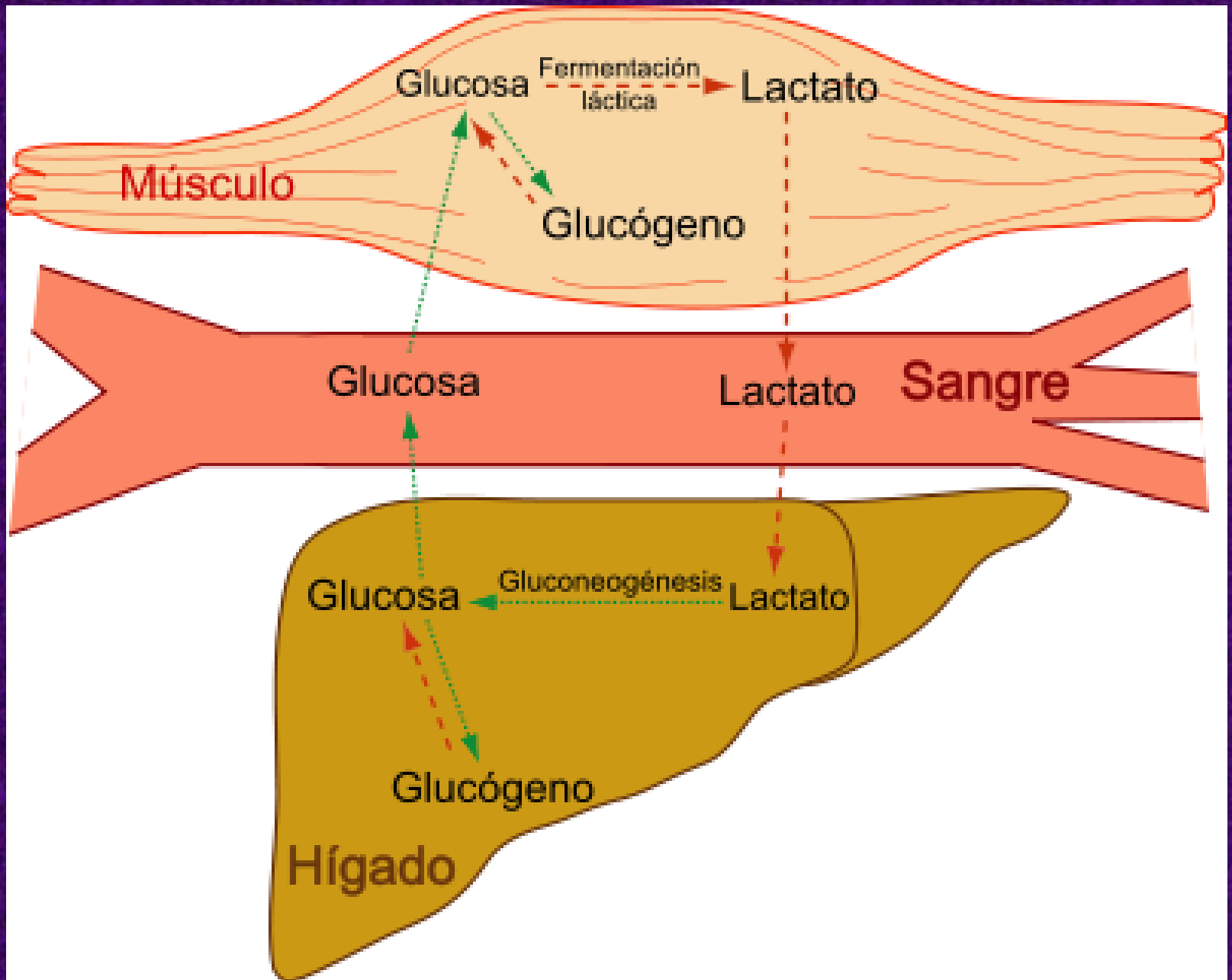






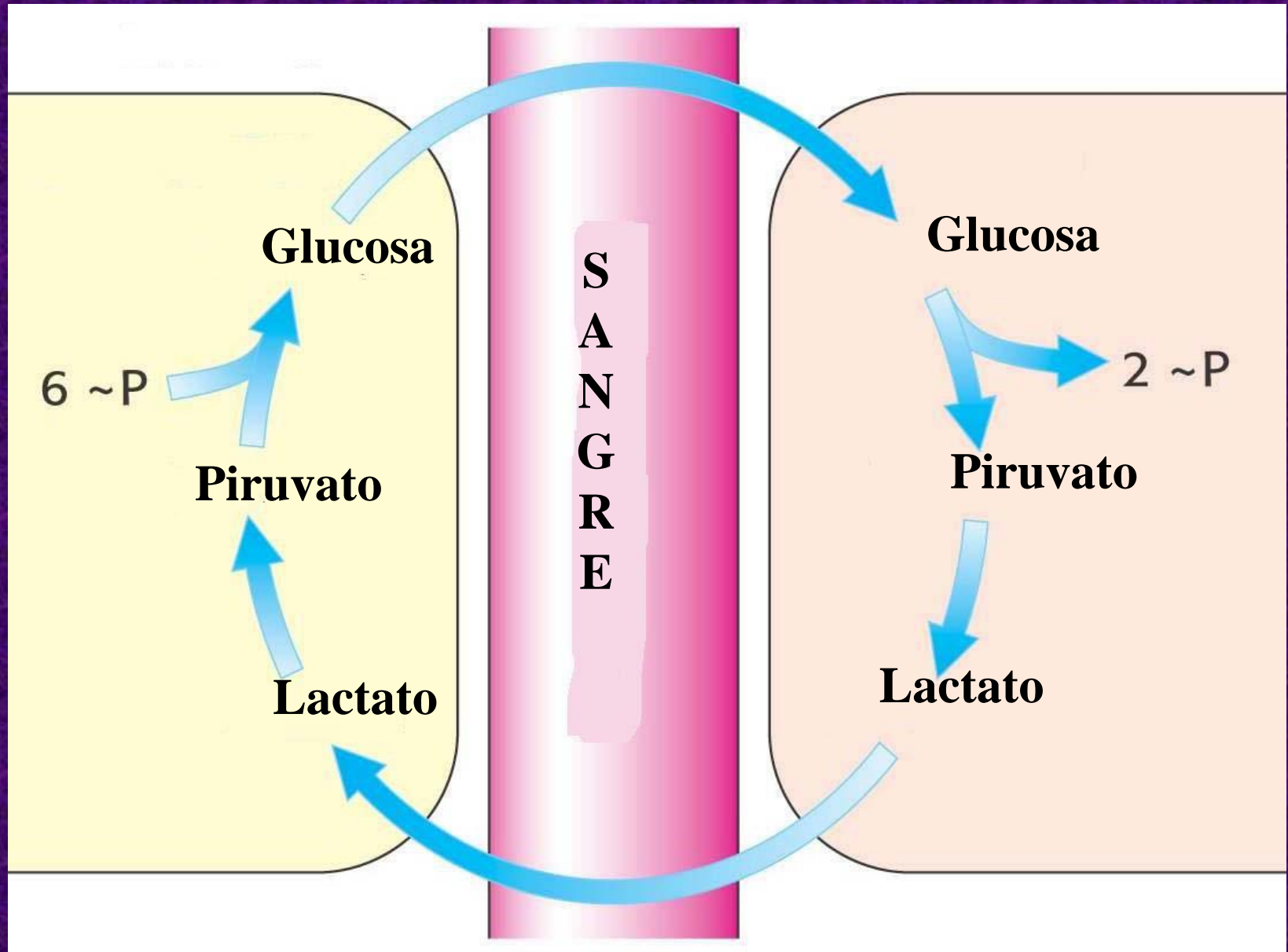
Ciclo de Cori



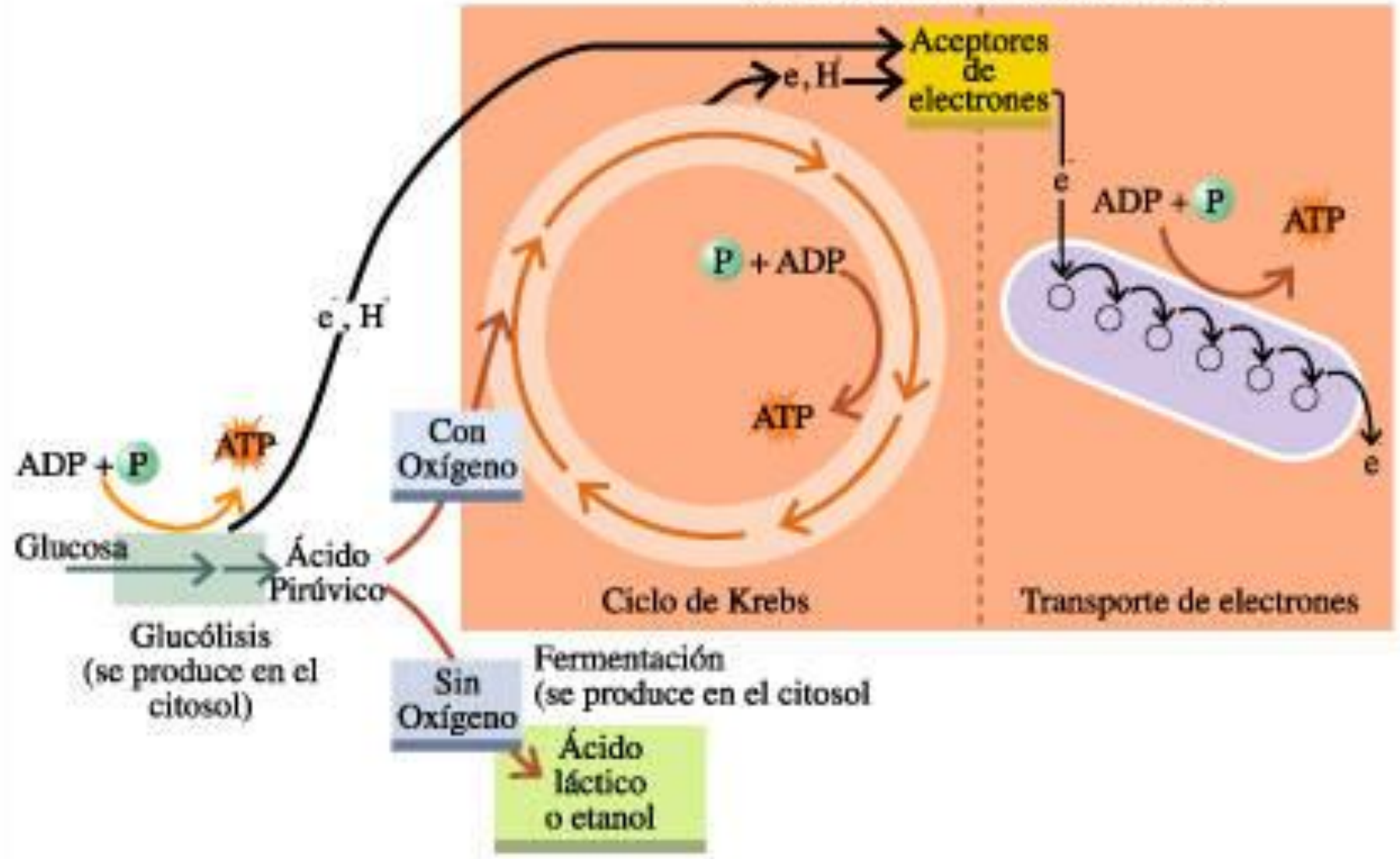


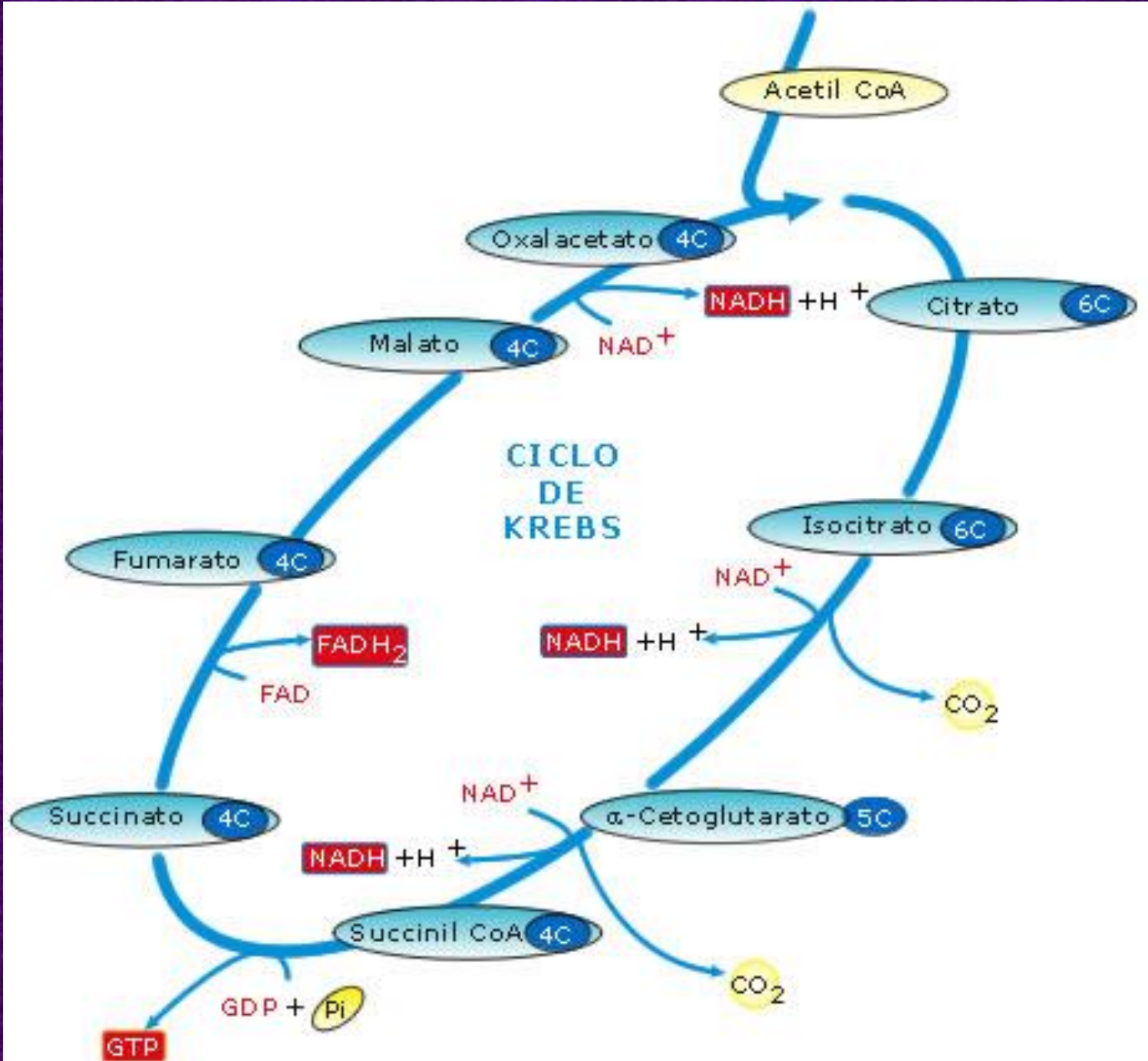
Hígado Gluconeogénesis

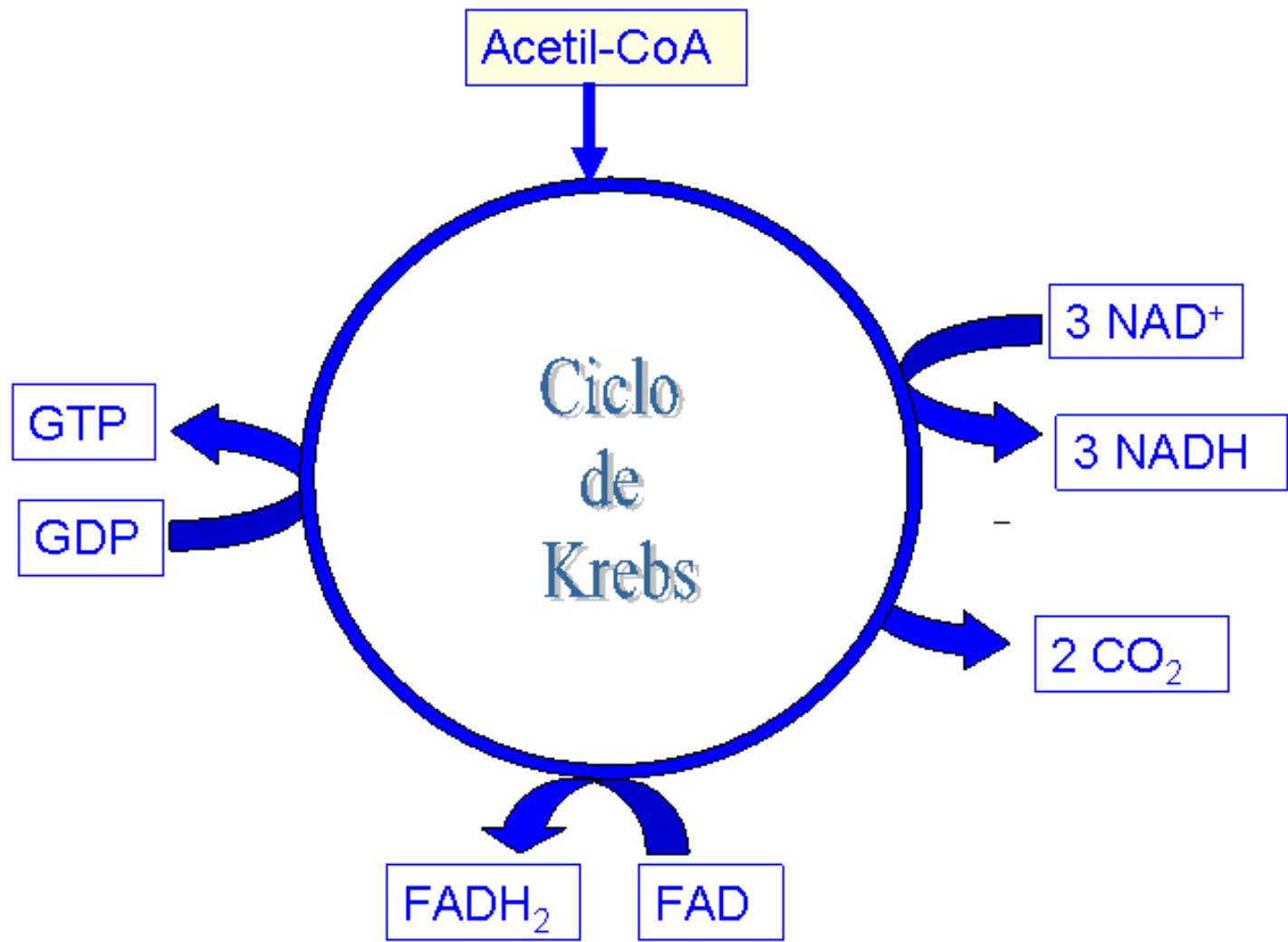
Músculo Glucólisis

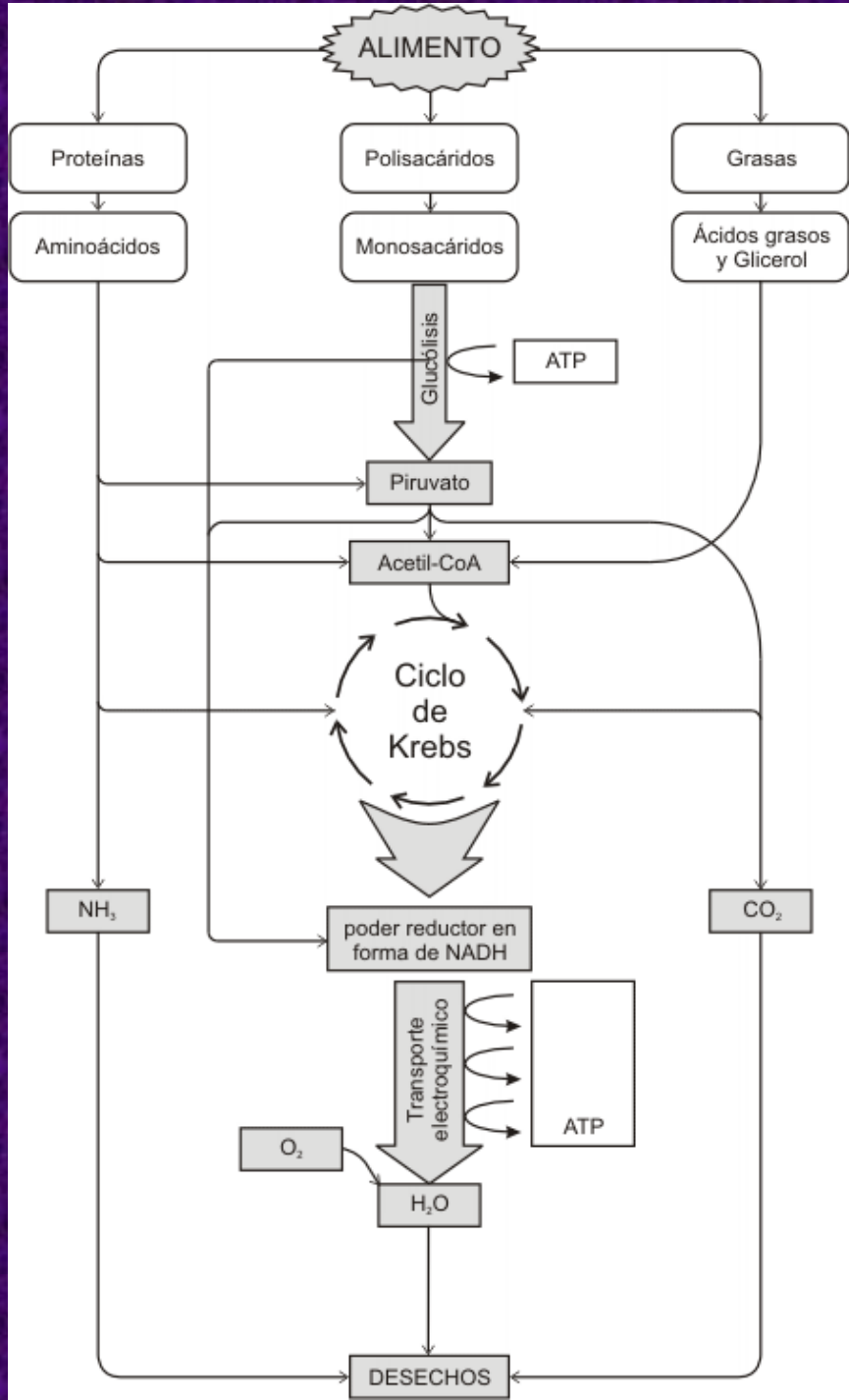


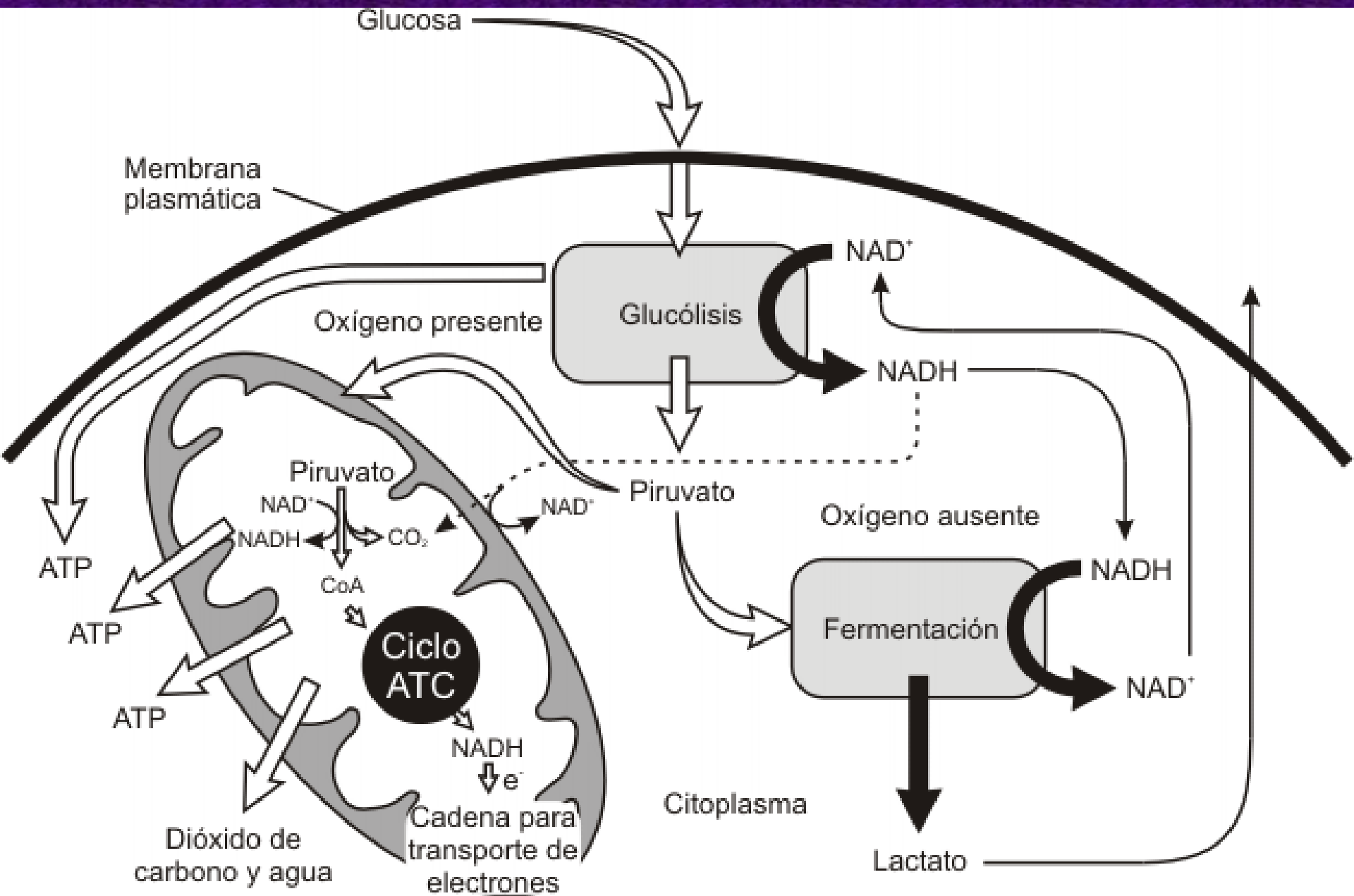
Respiración (se produce en la mitocondria)







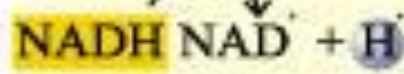




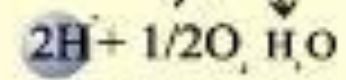


Espacio intermembranal

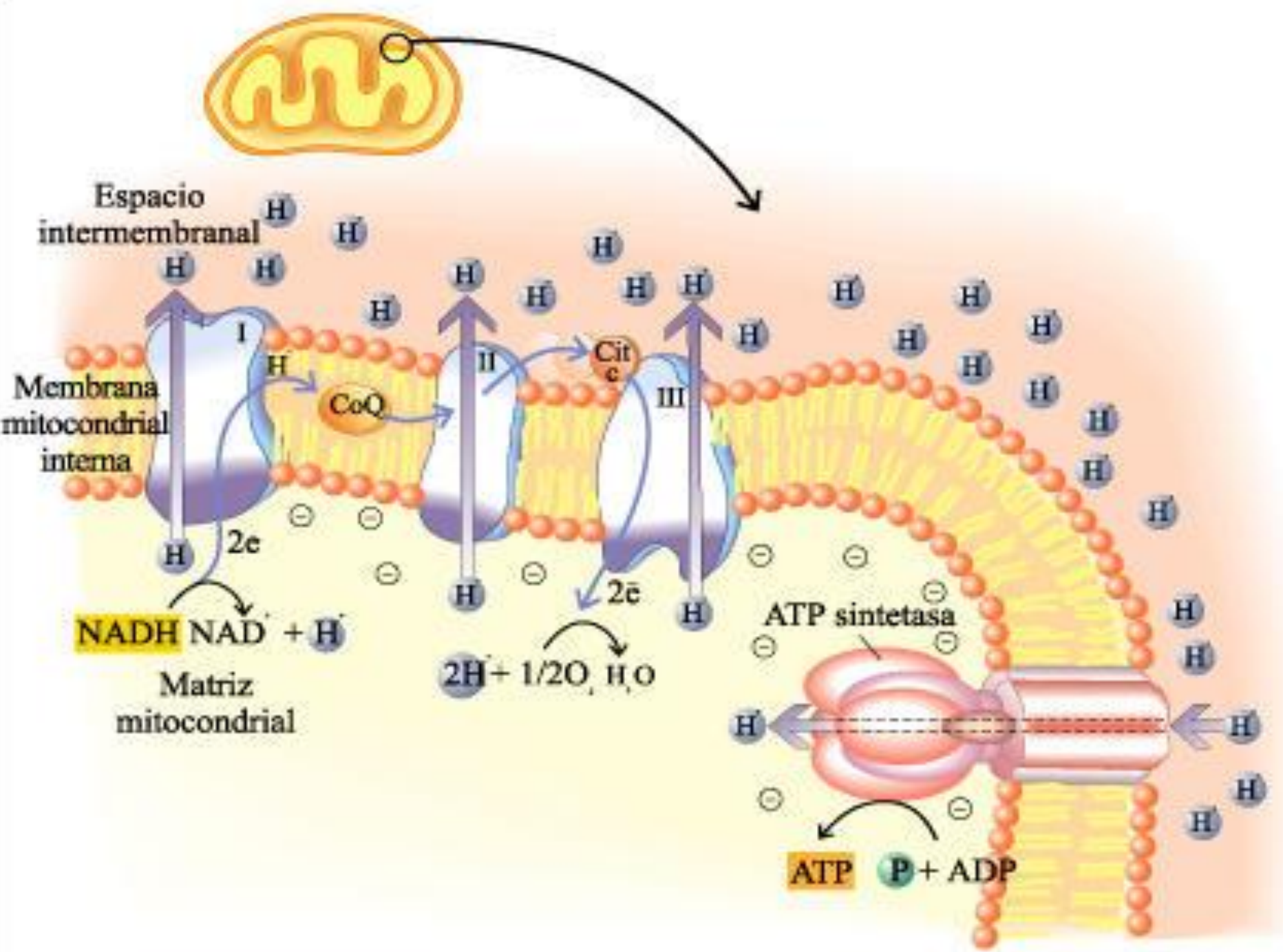
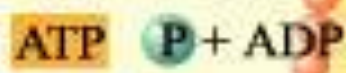
Membrana mitocondrial interna



Matriz mitocondrial



ATP sintetasa



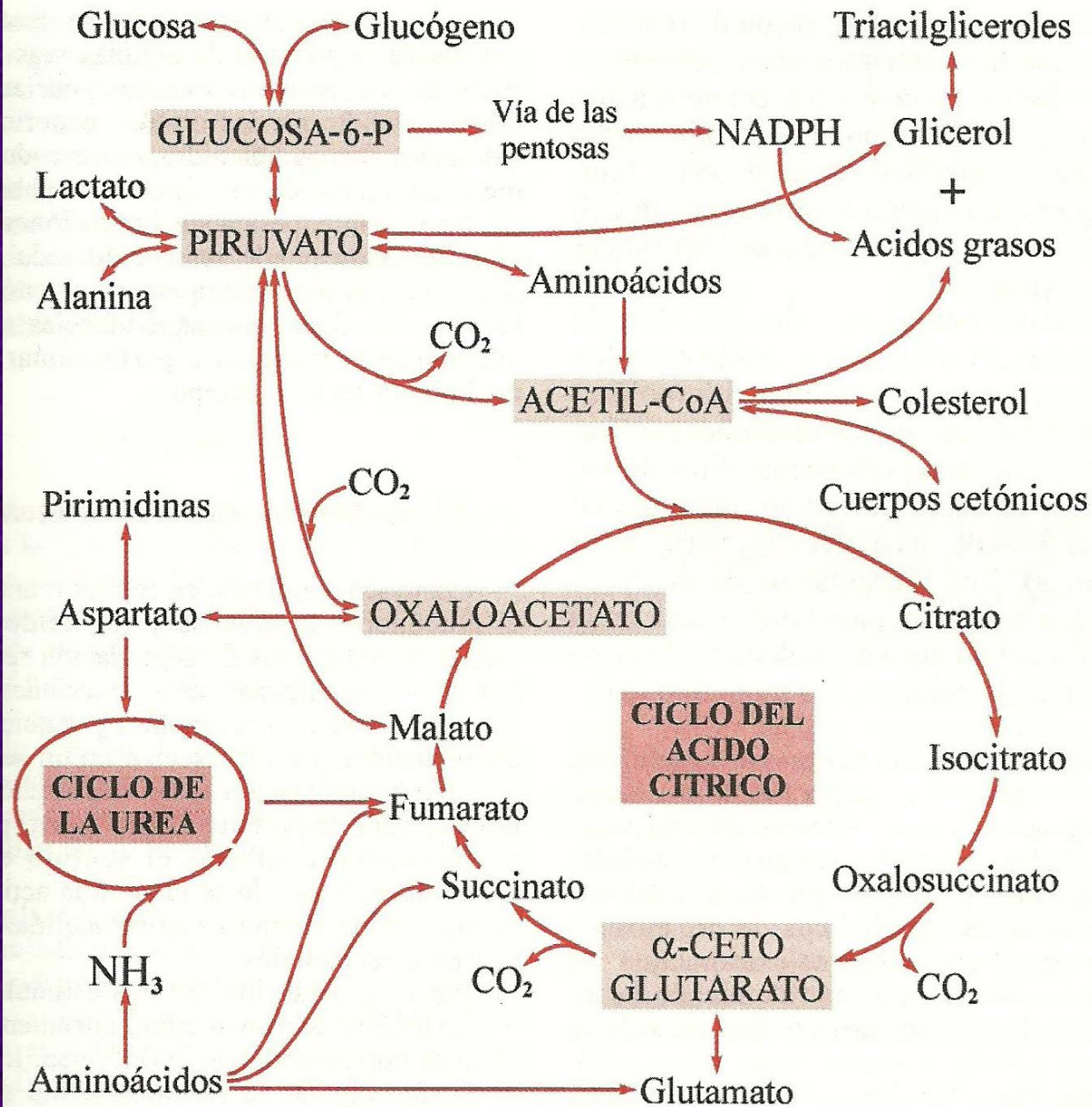


Fig. 18-2. Ejemplos de interrelación de vías metabólicas.



