## Class 5:

#### Red blood cell metabolism

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### **Objectives for this lecture**

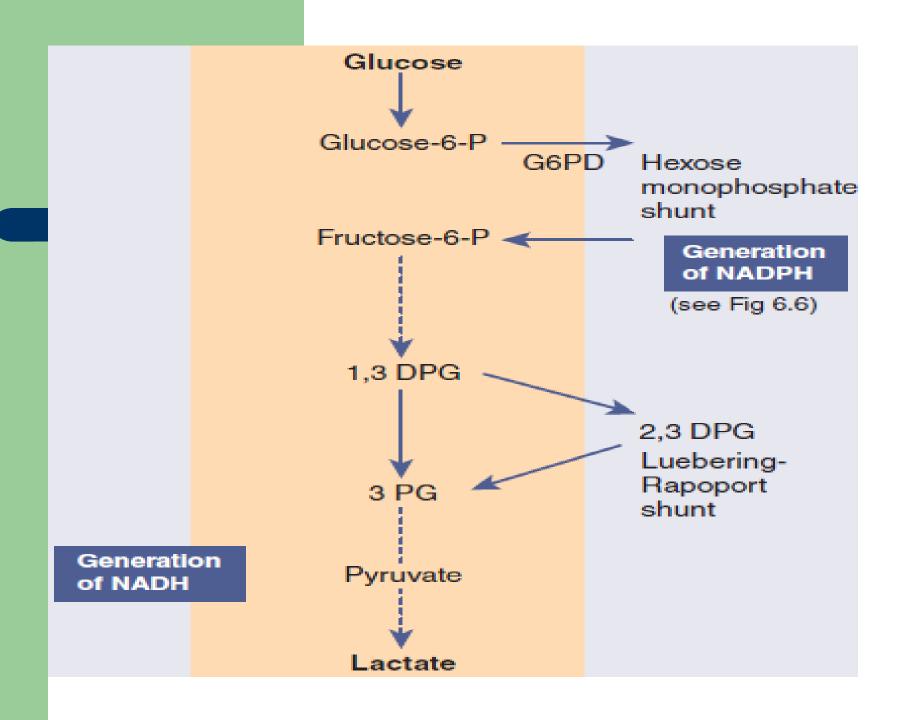
- Discuss the RBC different type of metabolic pathway.
- understand the how some enzyme may affect RBC metabolic pathway.

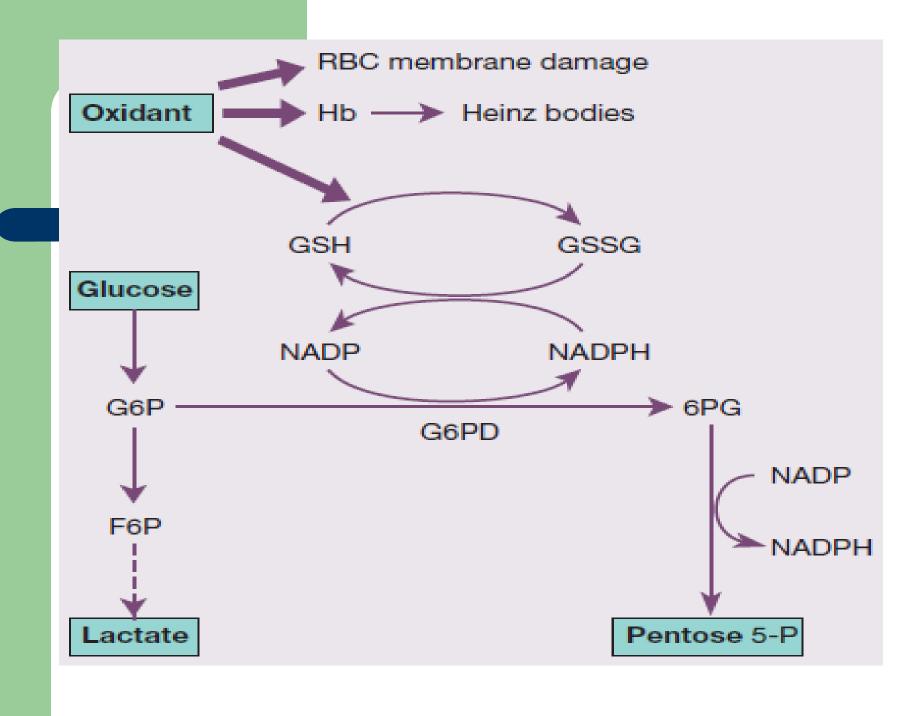
## Red blood cell metabolism Glycolysis

- Mature red blood cells lack the mitochondria:
  - No enzymes for TCA, electron transport chain, and β-oxidation pathway.
  - No Utilization for fatty acids or ketone bodies.
- RBC depend of glycolysis to generate ATP.
- Glucose enter by facilitated diffusion through glucose transporter 1 (GLUT1) in cell membrane.

### RBCs Glycolysis

- Glucose is metabolized to lactate.
- 1 glucose molecule give two ATP (energy).
- energy used to maintain RBC volume, shape and flexibility.
- glycolytic pathway in RBC also possesses a branch, or shunt (side arm) to generates 2,3-DPG (2,3-Diphosphoglycerate).
- 2,3-DPG used to regulate the ability of haemoglobin's to transport O<sub>2</sub>.





# Hexose monophosphate (pentose phosphate) shunt

- 10% of glycolysis occurs by this oxidative pathway.
- NADPH is generated and is linked with glutathione which maintains sulphydril (-SH) groups intact in the cell.
- abnormalities RBC have glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency, the RBC is susceptible to oxidant stress (hemolytic anemia).

# Hexose monophosphate (pentose phosphate) shunt

- Reduced glutathione (GSH) is used in potentially toxic peroxides.
- NADPH required to return oxidized glutathione (GS-SG) to reduced state GSH.

 Ferric iron is reduced to the ferrous state by NADH.

#### References

- Victor A Hoffbrand, Paul Moss, J Pettit; *Essential Haematology*. Essentials Series Blackwell Science, New York; 2008.
- Victor W. Rodwell, David A. Bender, Kathleen M.
  Botham, Peter J. Kennelly, P. Anthony Weil. Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry. McGraw-Hill Ed, 31 ed, 2018.