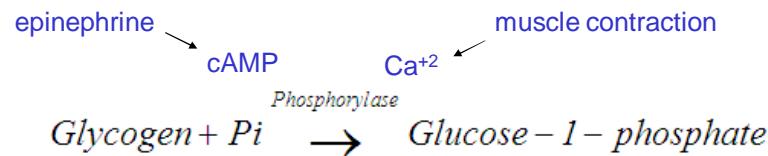
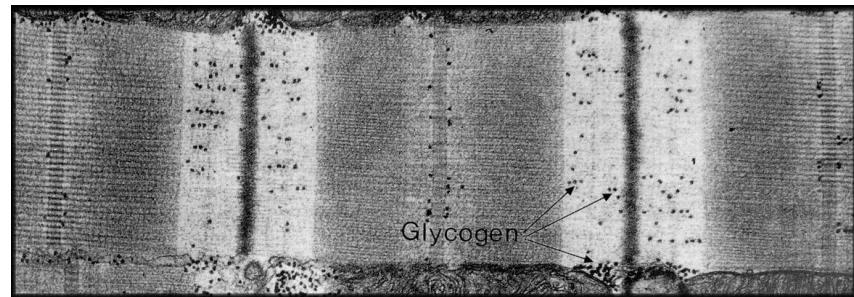
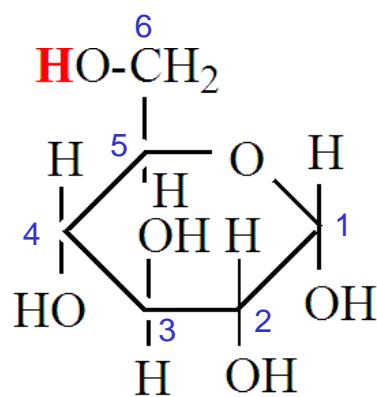


Glycogenolysis, Glycolysis and Lactate

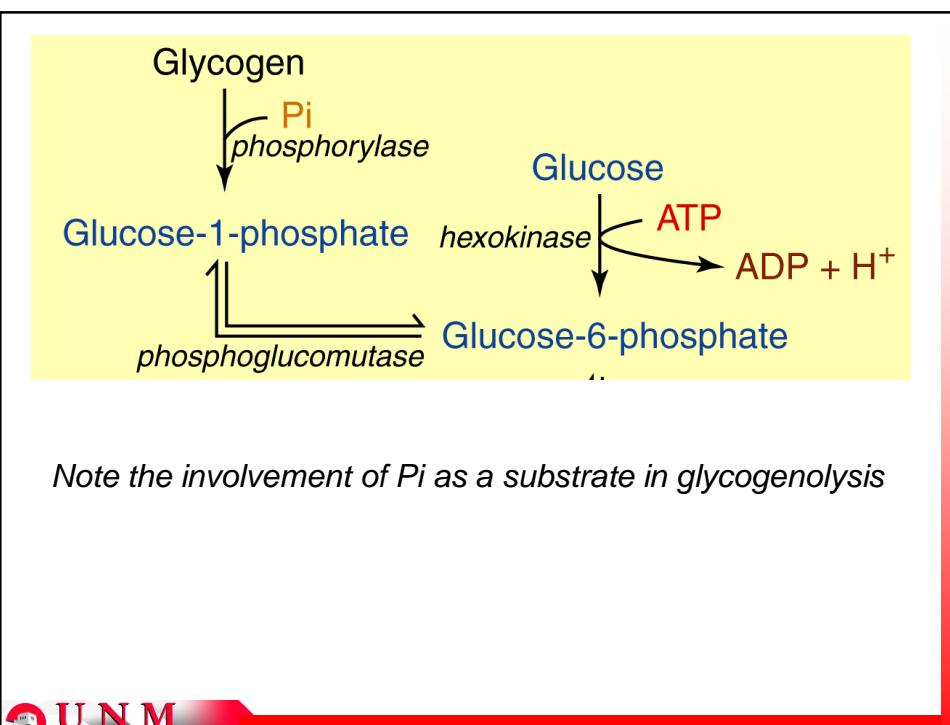
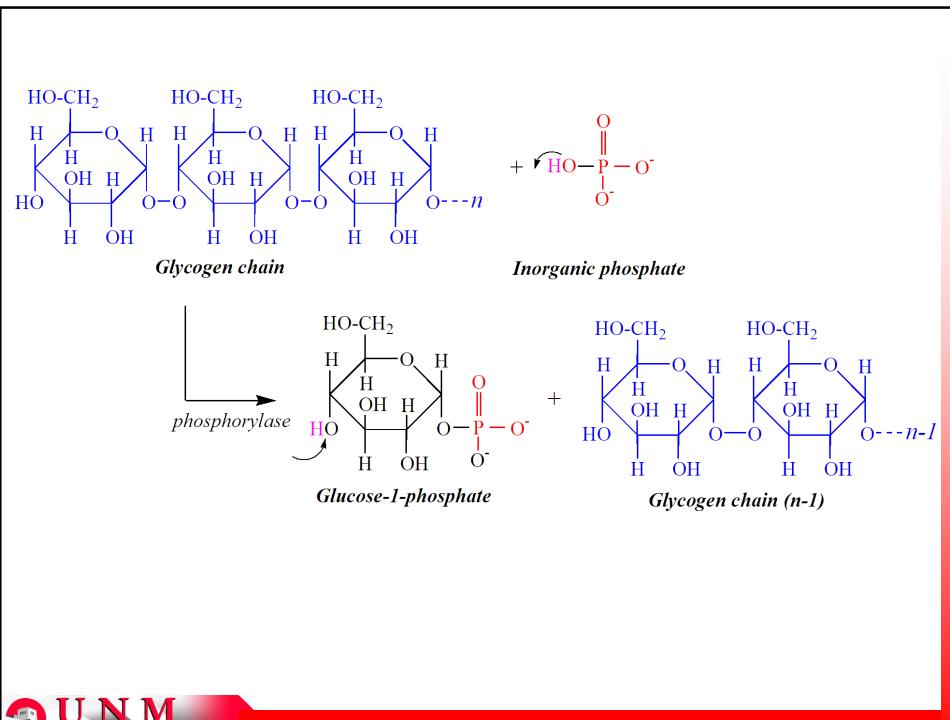


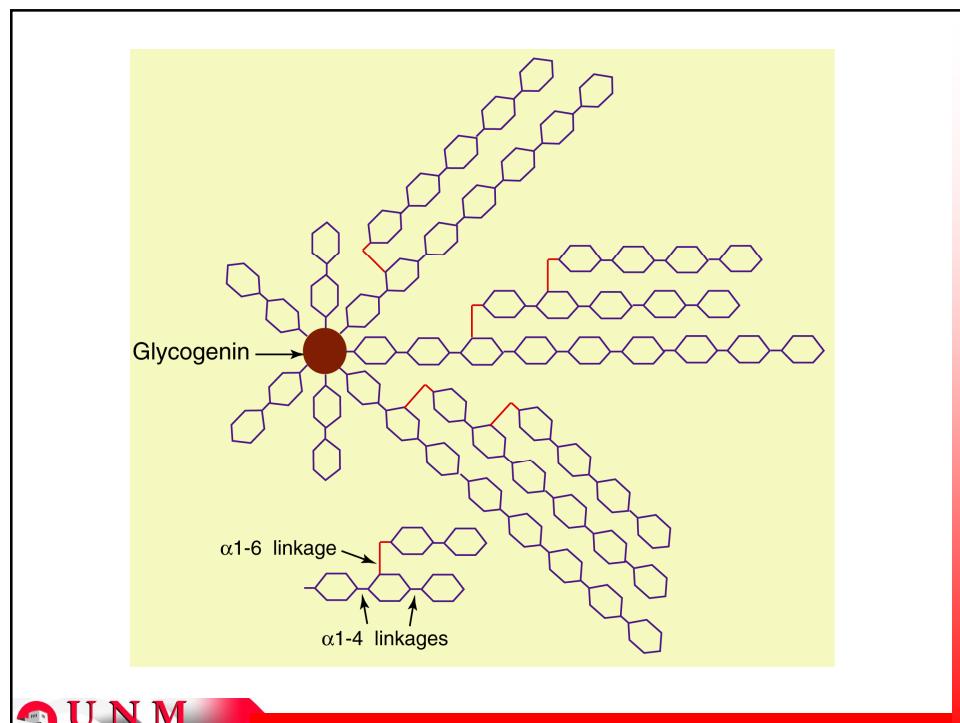
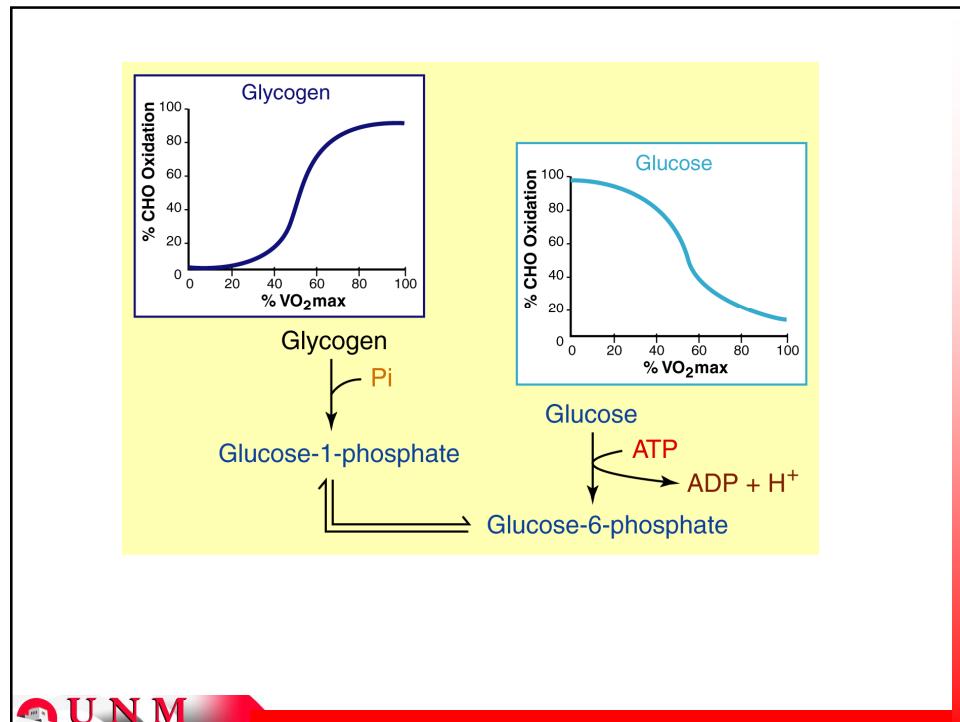
UNM

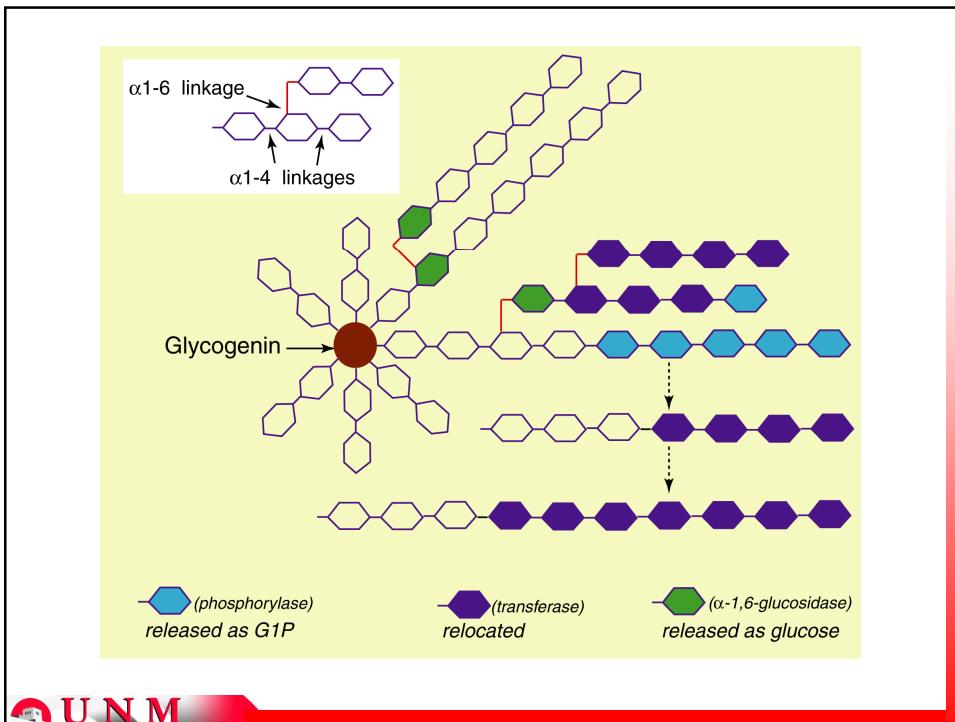


Glucose

UNM



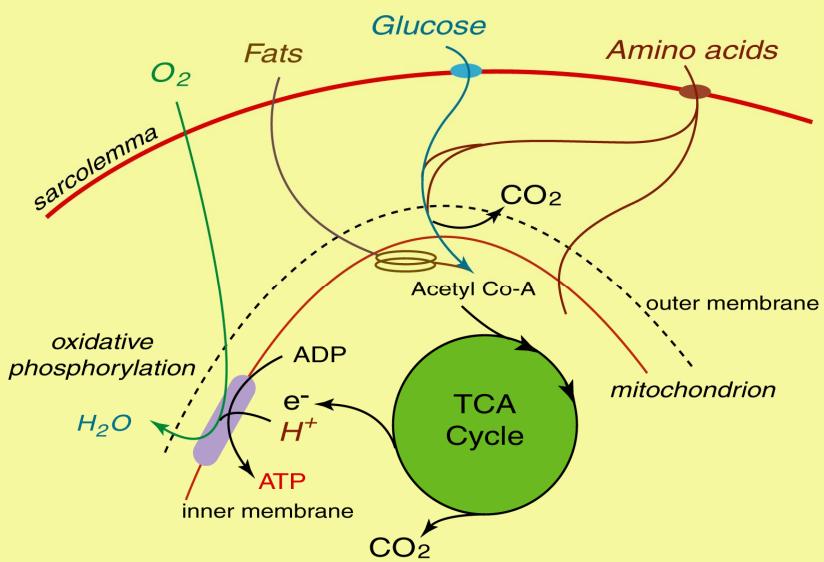




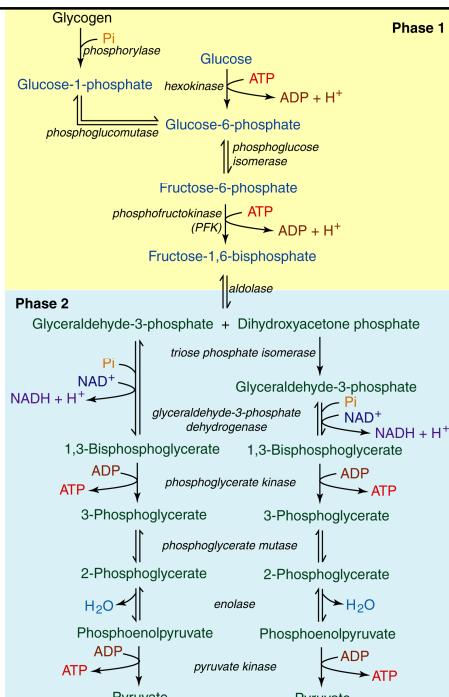
The more intense the exercise, the greater the rate of glycogenolysis.



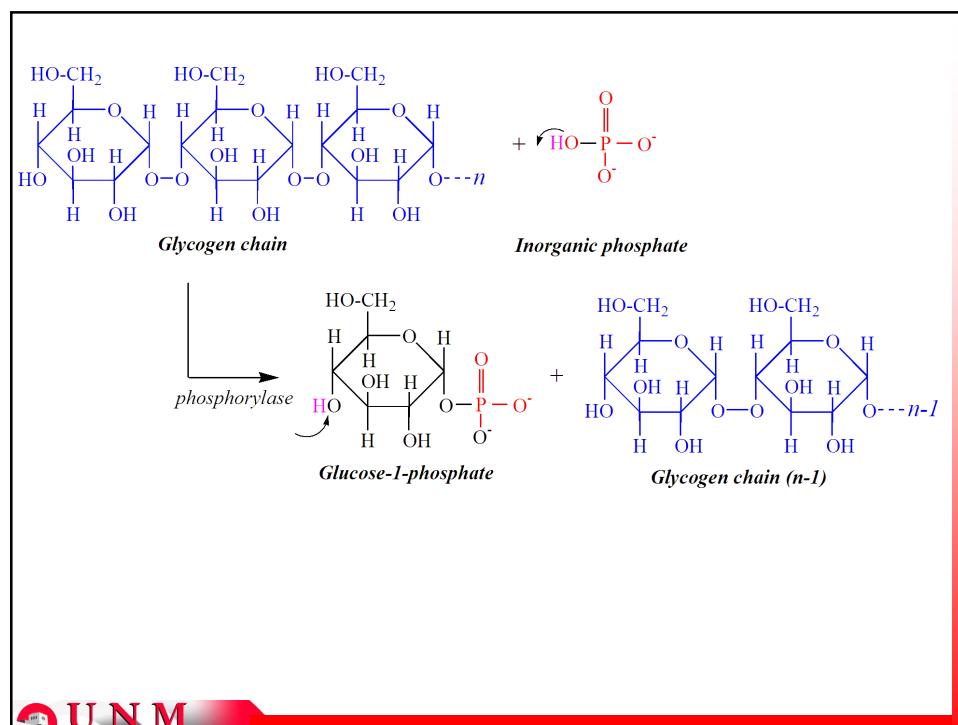
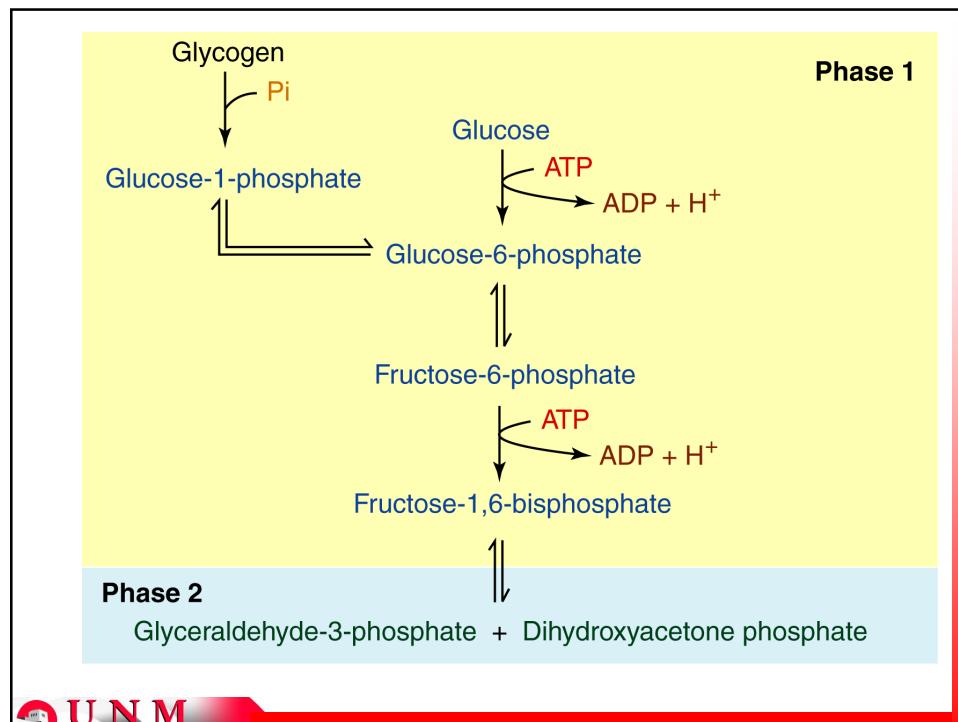
Glycolysis

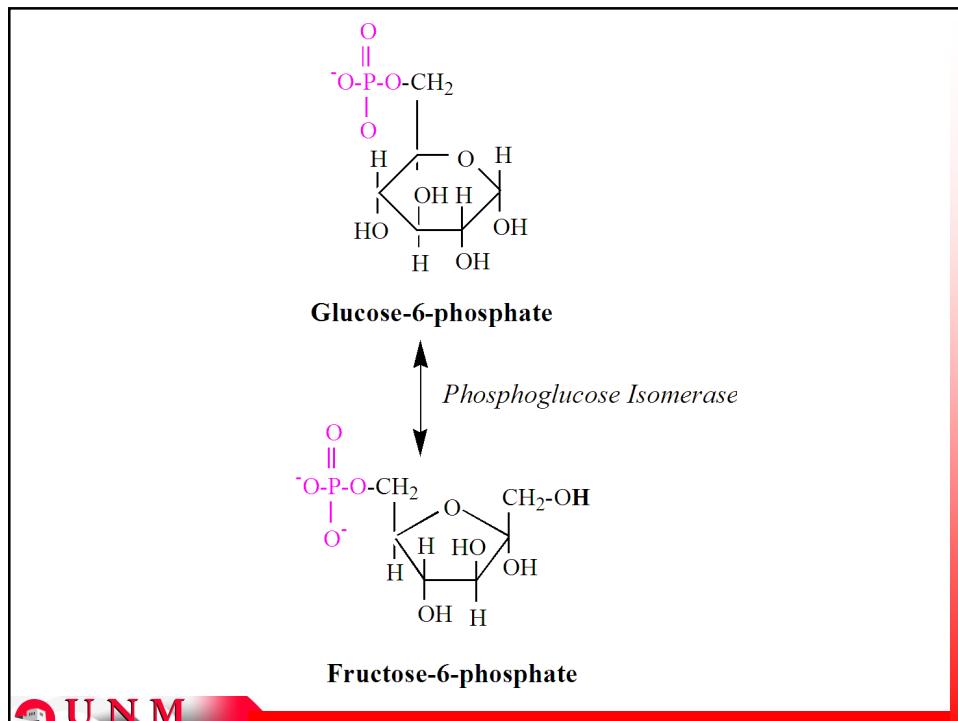
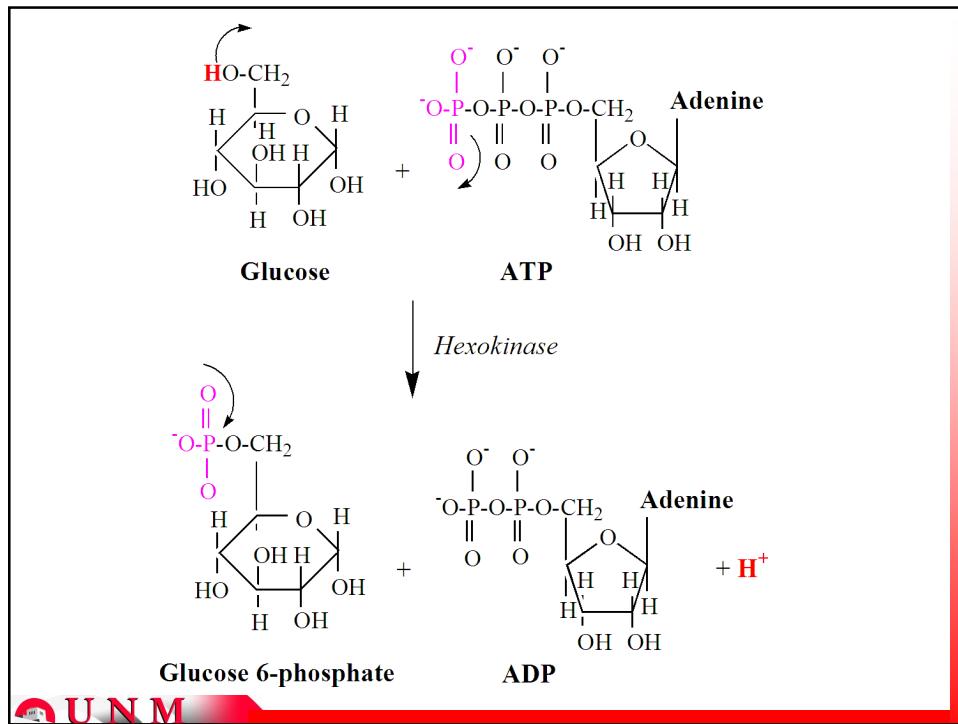


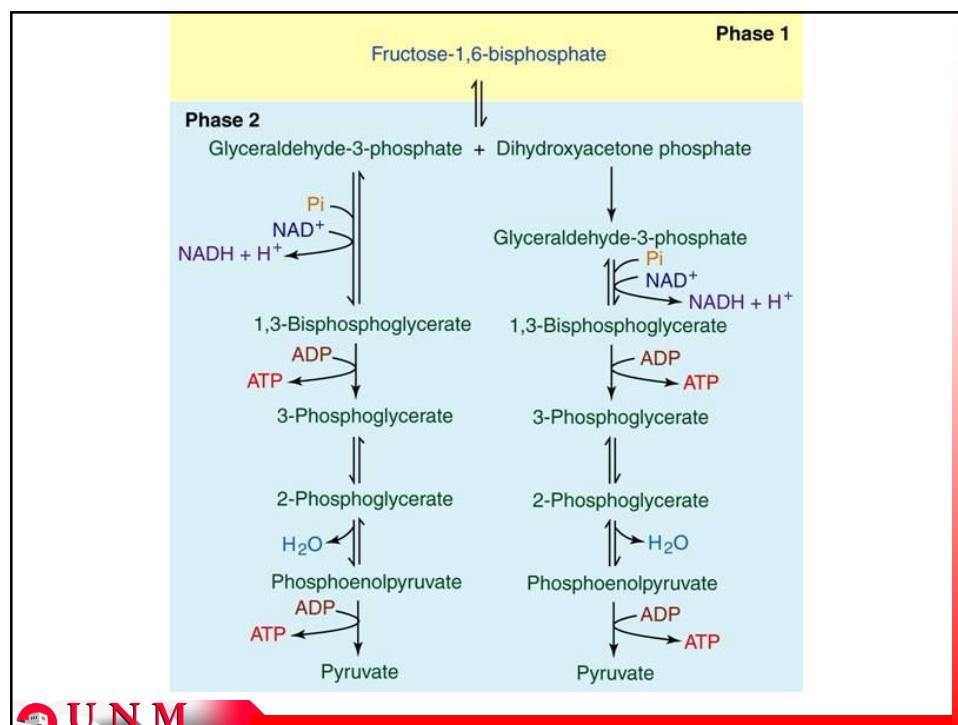
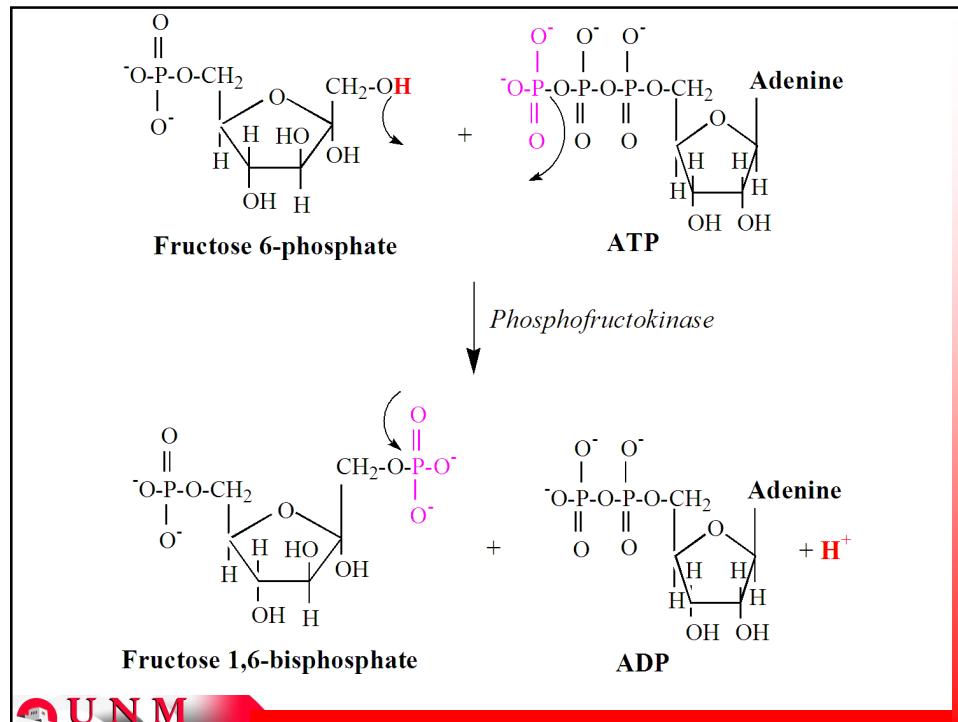
U N M

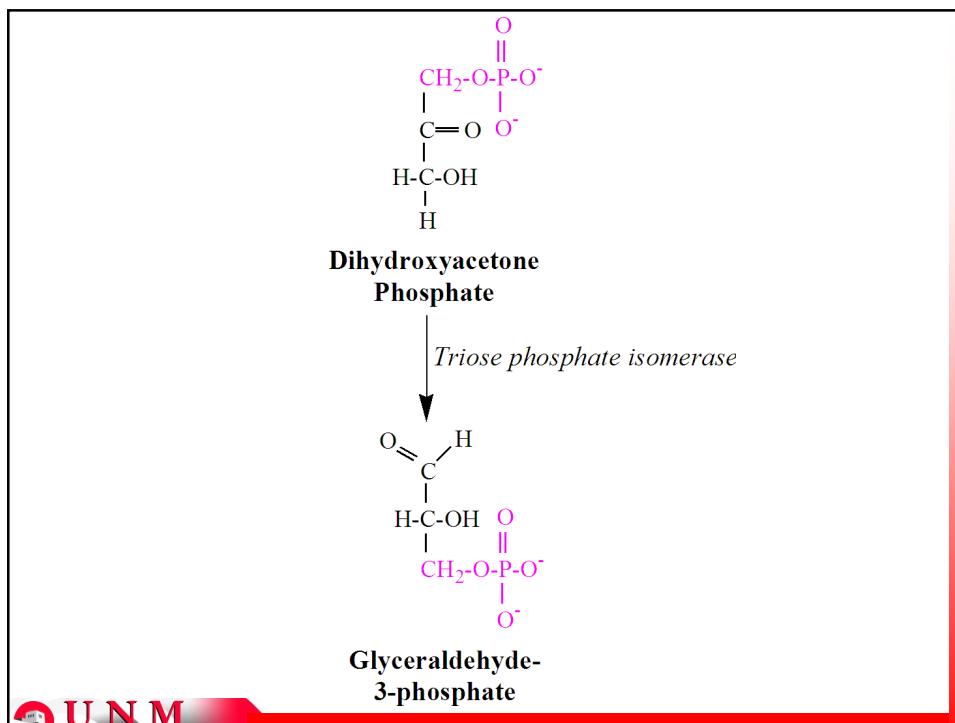
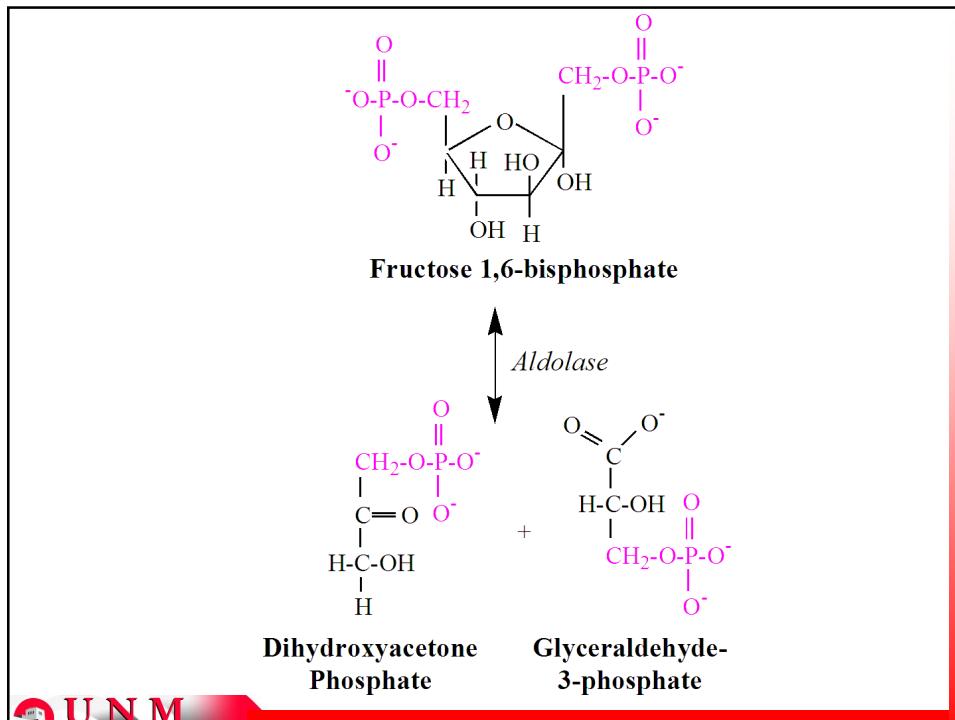


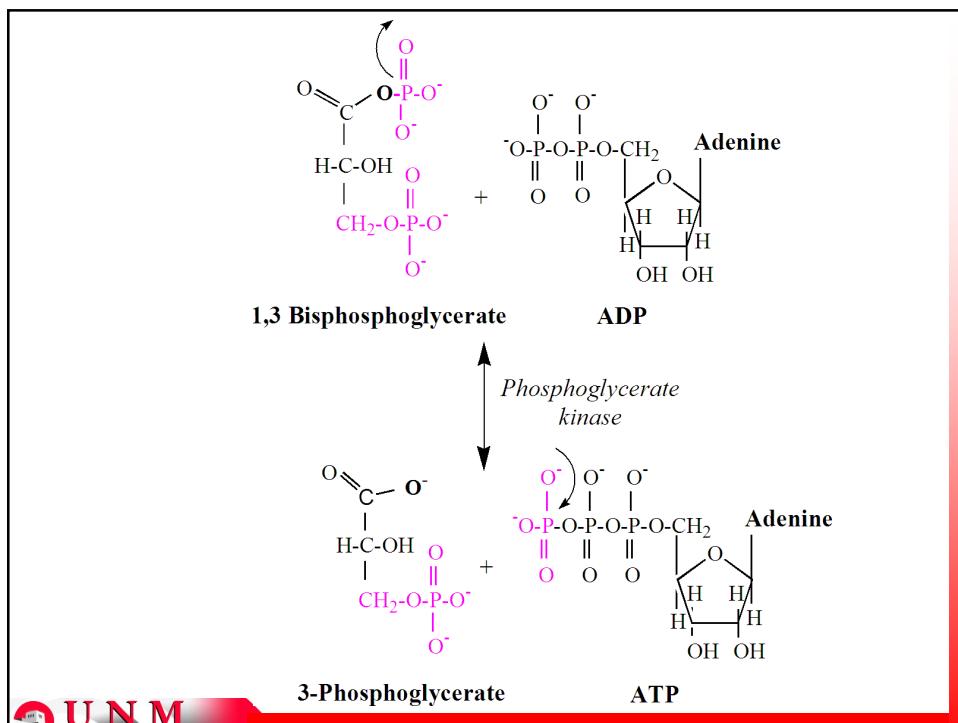
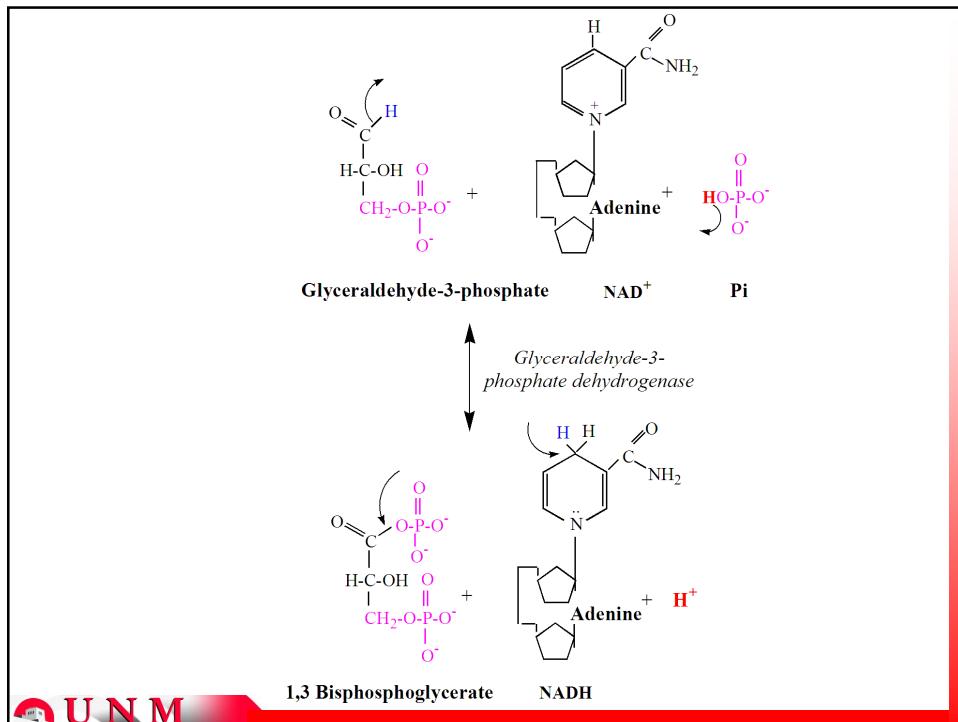
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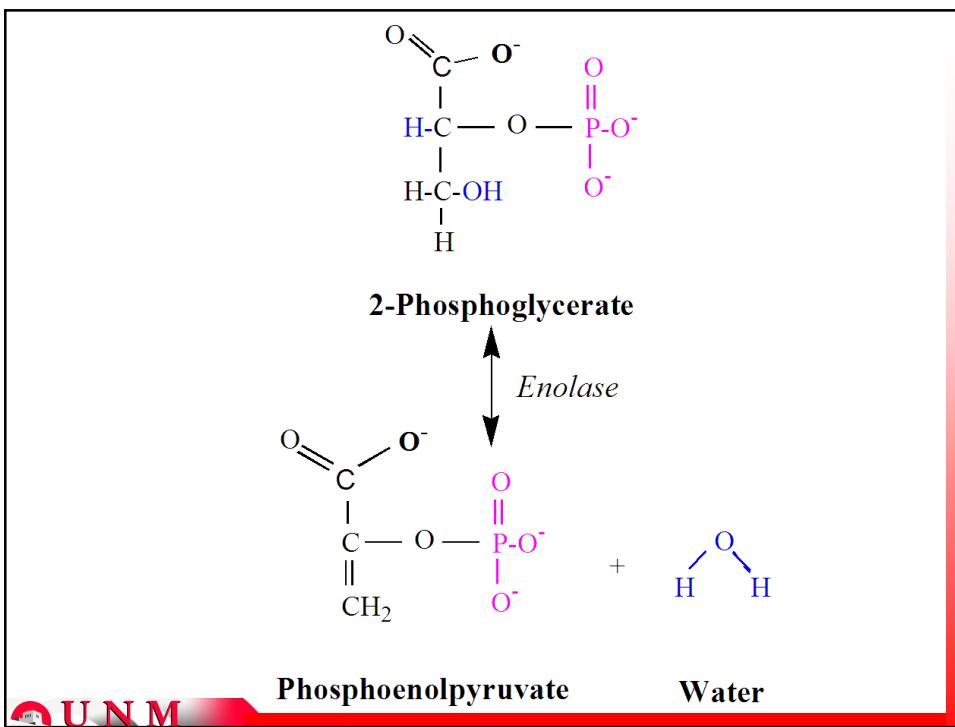
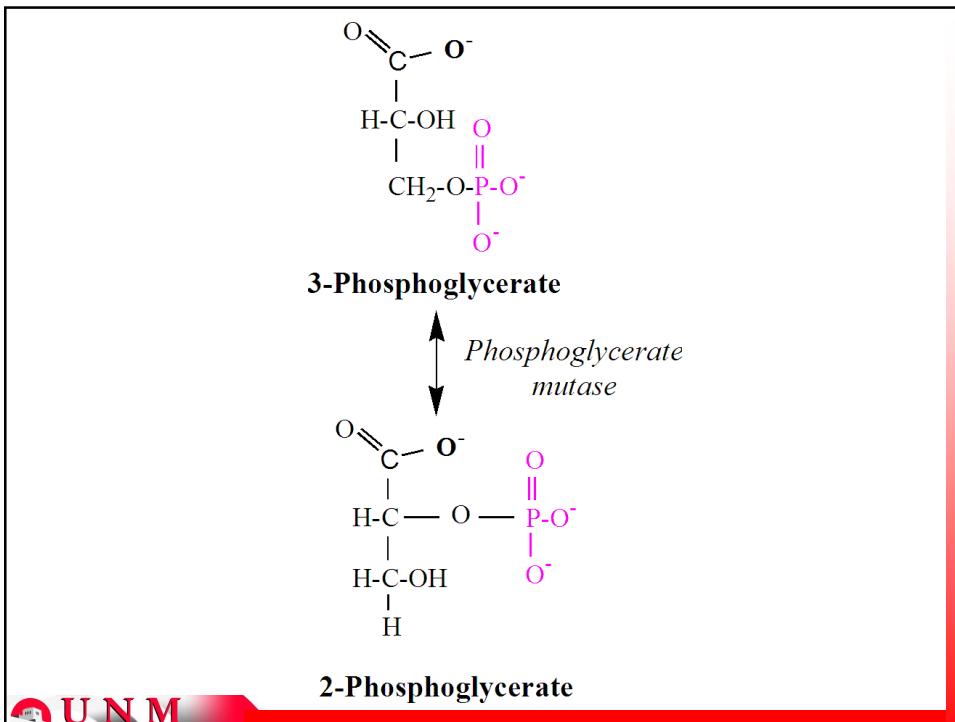


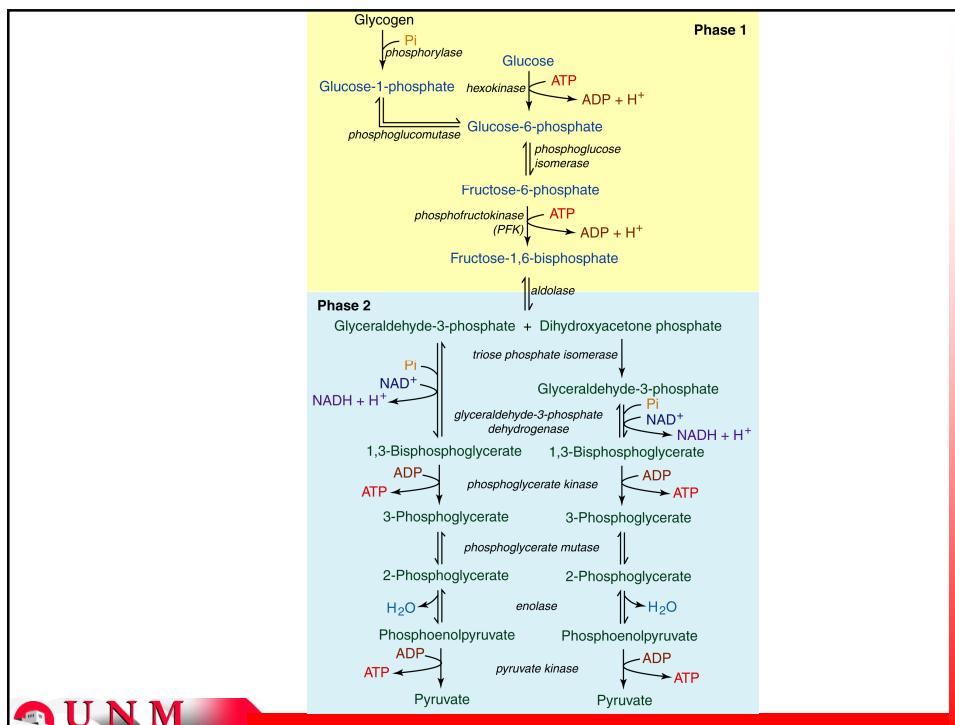
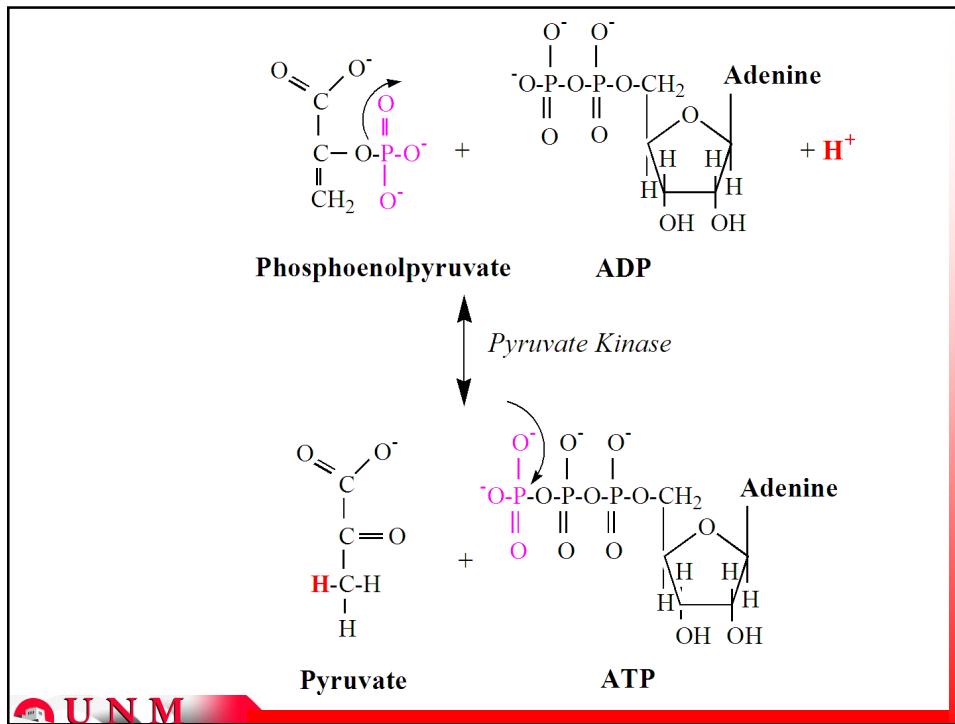


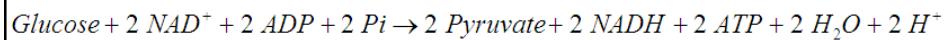










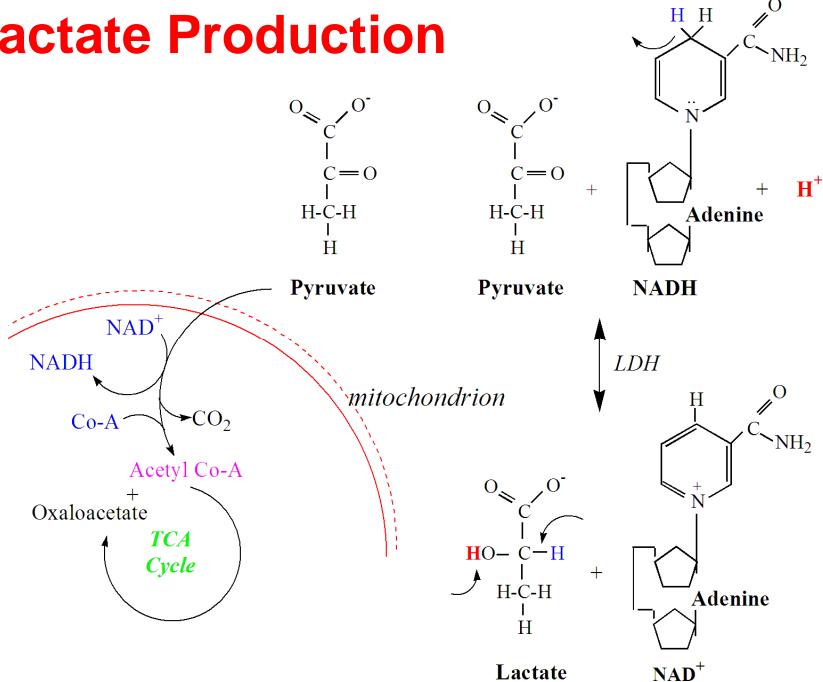
Glycolytic glucose oxidation:

Enzyme Reaction	Gluc ATP	Glyc ATP	NADH	ATP Eq ATP
Enzyme Reaction				
Phosphorylase*				
Phosphogluco mutase				-1 or 0
Hexokinase	-1			
Phosphoglucose isomerase	-1	-1		-1
Phosphofructokinase				
Aldolase				
Triose phosphate isomerase				
Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase			2	4*
Phosphoglycerate kinase	2	2		2
Phosphoglyceromutase				
Enolase				
Pyruvate kinase	2	2		2
Glycolysis Totals	2	3	2	
			Total ATP Equivalents - Aerobic	8 or 9
			Total ATP Equivalents - Anaerobic	2 or 3

*assumes glycerol-3-phosphate shuttle

U N M

Lactate Production



U N M

Summary of Glycolysis and Lactate Production

