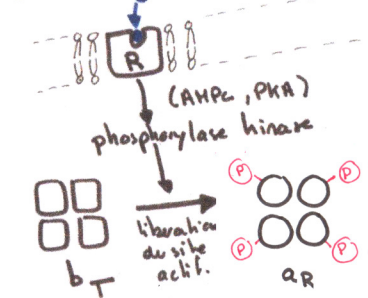


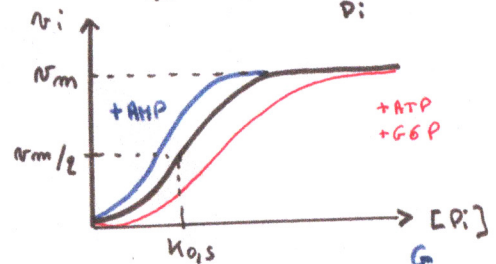
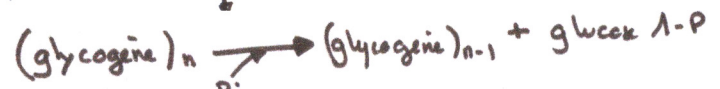
# MUSCLE

glucagon



GLYCOGENE PHOSPHORYLASE

TRANSITION ALLOSTERIQUE  
= effet homotrope  
= rotation + ouverture + modification des charges



## MECANISMES COMMUNS

Catalyse =

glucose



m.e.c

membrane plasmique  
cytoplasme

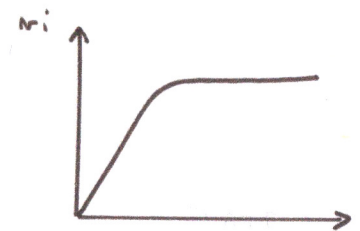
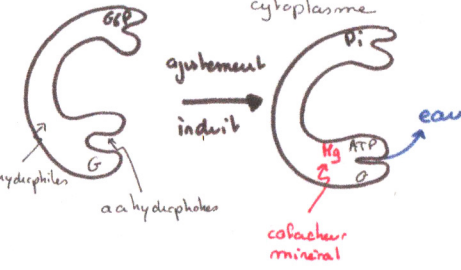
glucose + ATP

HEXOKINASE

glucose 6P + ADP

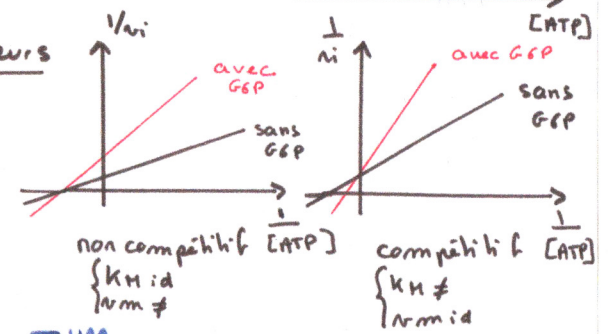
GLYCOLYSE

pyruvate + ATP



## Inhibiteurs

Effets hétérotopes  
⊕ AMP  
⊖ ATP, G6P



## Contrôles

• T<sub>me</sub>  
• pH

Distinguer in vivo/in vitro