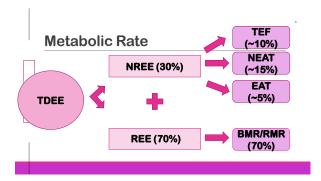
	1	
Metabolism – Fact vs Fiction	_	
JAN SCHROEDER, PH.D. LONG BEACH STATE UNIVERSITY GARAGE GIRLS FITNESS	-	
What is Matchaliam?	2	
What is Metabolism?  Metabolism is the body's ability to utilize for essential biomolecules or macromolecules	_	
	3	
Anabolic Pathways  Metabolic pathways	_	
Anabolic: Small molecules are assembled into large ones. Energy is required.  + Energy + Energy		

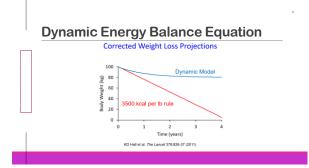
## Catabolic Pathways Catabolic: Large molecules are broken down into small ones. Energy is released. + Energy

### Catabolism Fuels Anabolism Heat released glucose, arrier acids, glycerol, and fathy acids Catabolic reactions transfer energy from complex molecules such as transfer energy from complex molecules such as glycogen, proteins, and triplyceroles Complex molecules such as glycogen, proteins, and triplyceroles





#### Static Energy Balance Equations Weight Maintenance = Energy Balance • Energy balance is important for maintaining a healthy weight. • Energy IN = Energy OUT Weight Gain = Positive Energy Balance • Energy IN > Energy OUT Weight Loss = Negative Energy Balance • Energy IN < Energy OUT

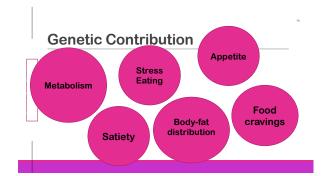


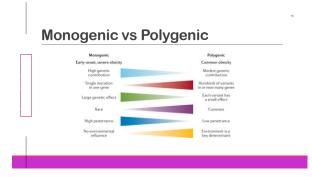










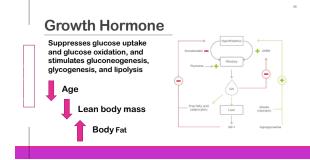


			16		
	Catagories for Cons				
	Categories for Genes	Land Control Provides III	_		
	Regulation of food intake by molecu hypothalamus and hindbrain by sign adipose tissue, gut and other organs	als originating in the			
	adipose tissue, gut and other organs	3		_	
	Regulation of adipocyte differentiati	on and fat storage			
	Regulation of spontaneous exercise	activity			
		-			
ı	Effect on basal and postprandial the	rmogenesis			
			17		
ı	FTO Gene				
	Higher energy inta	ke foods			
	riigher energy inta	ne roods			
	Satiety				
	•				
	Control				
	•				
	Fat cell prolifera	tion			
	_				
	Selected Genes Associate	d with Obesity	18		
1	Gene symbol Gene name	Gene product's role in energy balance			
_	ADIPOQ Adipocyte-, C1q-, and collagen domain- containing	Produced by fat cells, adiponectin promotes	_		
	containing  FTO Fat mass- and obesity-associated gene	energy expenditure  Promotes food intake			
	LEP Lepšin	Produced by fat cells			
	LEPR Leptin receptor	When bound by leptin, inhibits appetite  Regulation of cholesterol and fatty acid			
	INSIG2 Insulin-induced gene 2	synthesis			
	MC4R Melanocortin 4 receptor	When bound by alpha-melanocyte stimulating hormone, stimulates appetite			
	PCSK1 Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type	Regulates insulin biosynthesis			

	u
Strong Contribution	
Overweight for much of life.	
One or both of parents or several other blood relatives are significantly overweight.	
Can't lose weight even when there is an increase physica	I
activity and stick to a low-calorie diet for many months.	·
l O Aniles di	30
Low Contribution  Strongly influenced by the availability of food.	
Strongly influenced by the availability of food.	
Moderately overweight, but can lose weight when a reasonable diet and exercise program is followed.	
reasonable diet and exercise programms followed.	
Regain lost weight during the holiday season, after changing eating or exercise habits, or when psychological	
changing eating or exercise habits, or when psychological or social problems are experienced.	
	21
Are you doomed by your genes?	
Genetics Behavior	
Obesity	
Environment	

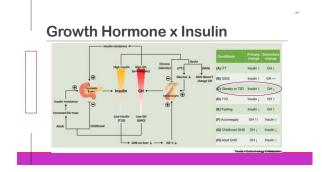
2	
Environmental Issues	
Gill Committee C	
Uber Eats	
p.	
Fact vs Fiction	
Pact vs Fiction	
Hormones are wreaking havoc on my weight!	
my weight!	
A	
Anabolic Hormones	
Growth Hormone	
Insulin Estrogen  HORMONES WEIGHT	
Testosterone	

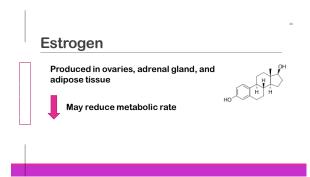
### Catabolic Hormones Adrenaline or epinephrine Cortisol Glucagon

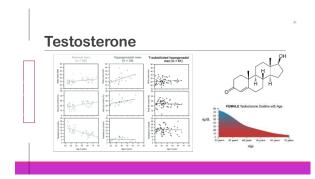


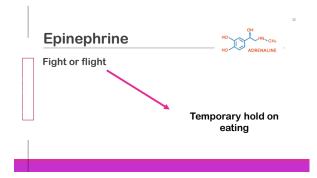


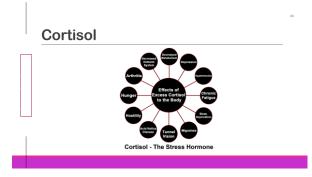
# Insulin Importance of Insulin Guard Peril Guard Peril

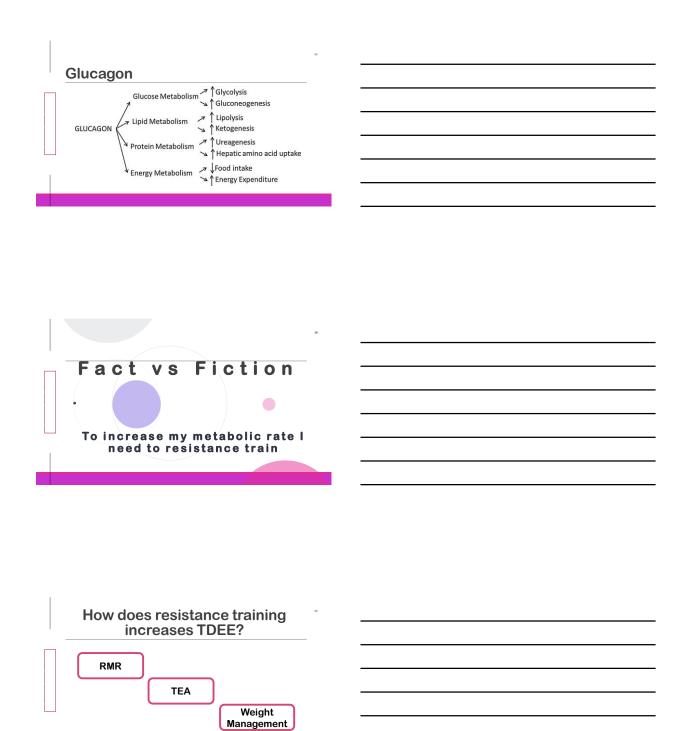












Chronic Resistance Training  Frequency of program Intensity of program Predominate fiber type Hormonal environment Nutritional environment	
Bottom Line    DOX   SAL   TEE   NEAT   NREE   NEAT   NREE   NEAT   NREE   NEAT   NREE   NREE	
?????	