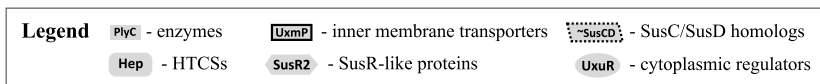


Host glycans



The diagram illustrates the metabolic pathways of glycolysis and gluconeogenesis in *E. coli*. It shows the conversion of various sugars into pyruvate and then into glucose-6-phosphate (Glc-6P). Key intermediates include fructose-1,6-bisphosphate (Fru-1,6-bisP), glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate (GAP), and pyruvate. The map also shows the conversion of pyruvate into lactate and ethanol. The map is color-coded: orange for glycolysis, green for gluconeogenesis, and blue for other pathways. Enzymes are shown in boxes, and metabolites are shown in circles. The map is a detailed representation of the metabolic network, showing the flow of carbon from various sugars into the central energy-producing pathways.