## CHAPTER 9 KREBS CYCLE

- BEGINS WHEN PYRUVATE, C3 IS CONVERTED TO C2-ACETYL CO-A
- GENERATES SEVERAL C02
- GENERATES 2 ATP PER GLUCOSE
- CARBONS ARE REARRANGED AND ELIMINATE MORE CO2, FREES e-'s.
- e- CARRIED BY NADH+ AND 2FAD+

Figure 9.10 Conversion of pyruvate to acetyl CoA, the junction between glycolysis and the Krebs cycle





#### Figure 9.11 A closer look at the Krebs cycle (Layer 1)



### Figure 9.11 A closer look at the Krebs cycle (Layer 2)





Figure 9.11 A closer look at the Krebs cycle (Layer 3)





### Figure 9.11 A closer look at the Krebs cycle (Layer 4)





### Figure 9.12 A summary of the Krebs cycle





### ELECTRON TRANSPORT CHAIN

- OCCURS IN THE MITOCHONDRIA
- OCCURS IN INNER/OUTER MEMBRANE OF MITOCHONDRIA
- e- STRIPPED FROM CARRIERS AND MOVE THRU THE MEMBRANE PROTEINS BY CYTOCHROMES.
- FROM HIGH TO LOW ENERGY LEVELS, TO JOIN OXYGEN.

#### Figure 9.13 Free-energy change during electron transport



### Figure 9.14 ATP synthase, a molecular mill











### Figure 9.16 Review: how each molecule of glucose yields many ATP molecules during cellular respiration



# **FERMENTATION**

- ONLY OCCURS WITHOUT OXYGEN
- PYRUVATE IS CONVERTED TO:
- ETHYL ALCOHOL/CO2/BACTERIA &
- YEASTS/ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
- LACTIC ACID/SKELETAL MUSCLE
- LOST e- CARRIED BY NADH+ TO GENERATE 2 ATP.

Figure 9.17a Fermentation



(a) Alcohol fermentation

Figure 9.17b Fermentation



(b) Lactic acid fermentation

Figure 9.x2 Fermentation





### Figure 9.18 Pyruvate as a key juncture in catabolism





### Figure 9.19 The catabolism of various food molecules





### Figure 9.20 The control of cellular respiration



