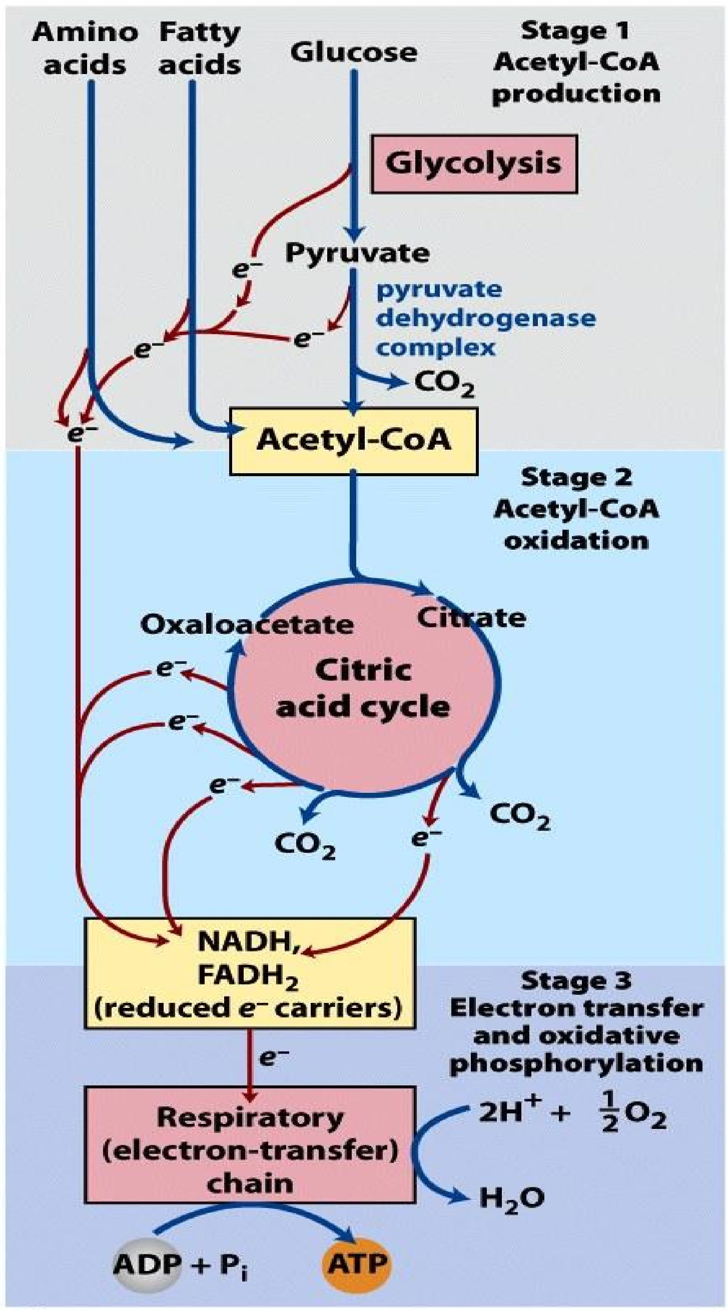

Figure 16-1
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Catabolism of proteins, fats, carbohydrates in 3 stages of cellular respiration

Stage 1: oxidation of fatty acids, glucose, and some amino acids yields acetyl-CoA.

Stage 2: oxidation of acetyl groups in the citric acid cycle includes four steps in which electrons are abstracted.

Stage 3: electrons carried by NADH and $FADH_2$ are funneled into a chain of mitochondrial (or, in bacteria, plasma membrane-bound) electron carriers—the respiratory chain—ultimately reducing O_2 to H_2O.This electron flow drives the production of ATP.

CARBOHYDRATES

- Most abundant biomolecules
- Part of human diet - sugar and starch
- Oxidation - central energy-yielding pathway
- Carbohydrate polymers – Structural elements
  -in the cell walls of bacteria, plants
  -in connective tissues, cell coats of animals

- Carbohydrates polymers
  -lubricate skeletal joints
  -provide adhesion between cells

Carbohydrates are polyhydroxy aldehydes or ketones, or the substances that yield such compounds on hydrolysis

Classification

1.Monosaccharides, 2.Oligosaccharides
3.Polysaccharides

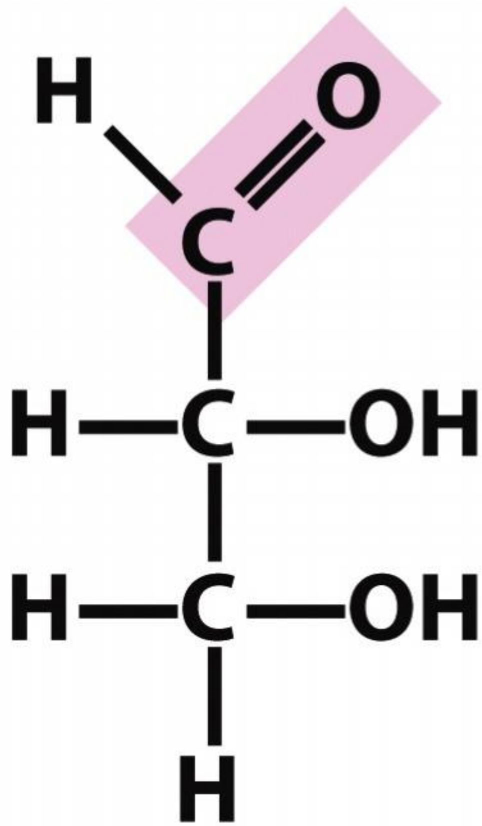
- Word "Saccharide" is derived from Greek ***sakkharon***, meaning "sugar"

1. Monosaccharides

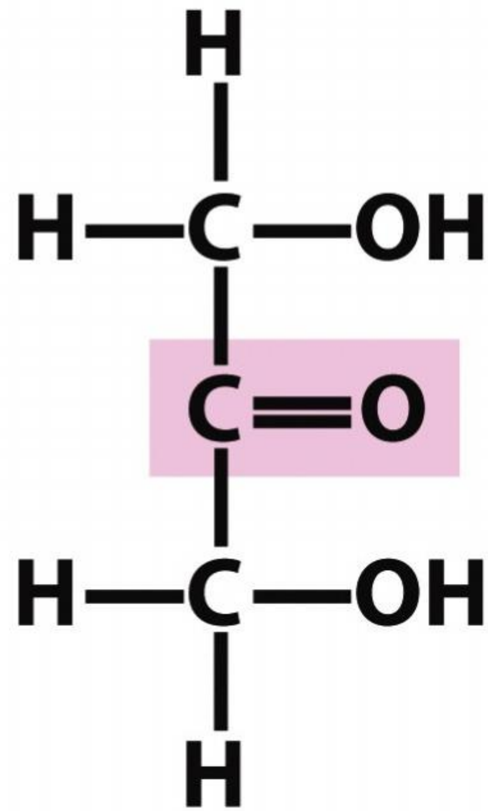
-Simplest sugars

-Consist of a single polyhydroxy aldehyde or ketone unit

-Most abundant monosaccharide in nature is the six carbon sugar D-glucose



Glyceraldehyde, an aldotriose



Dihydroxyacetone, a ketotriose

Figure 7-1a
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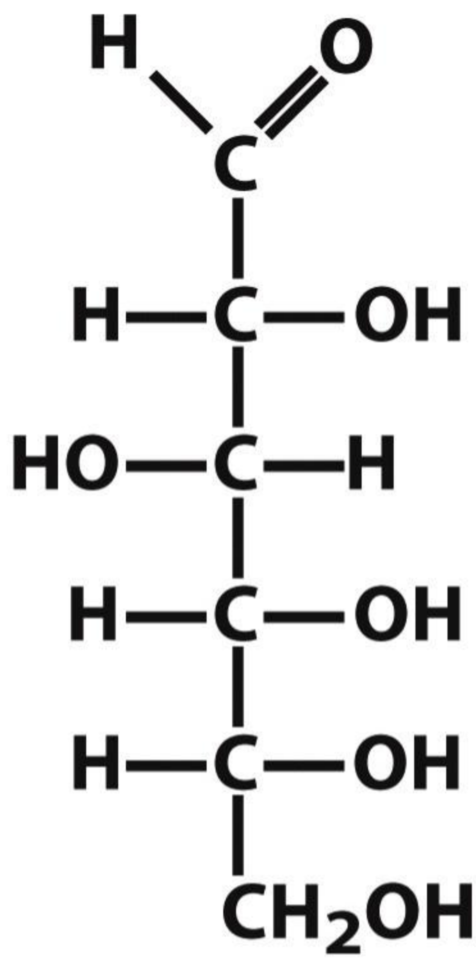
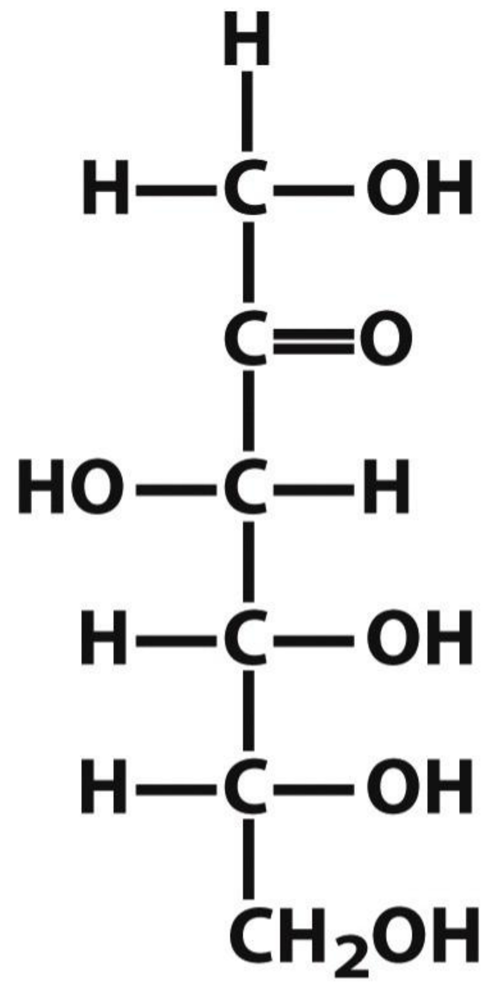


D-Glucose,
an aldohexose



D-Fructose,
a ketohexose

Figure 7-1b
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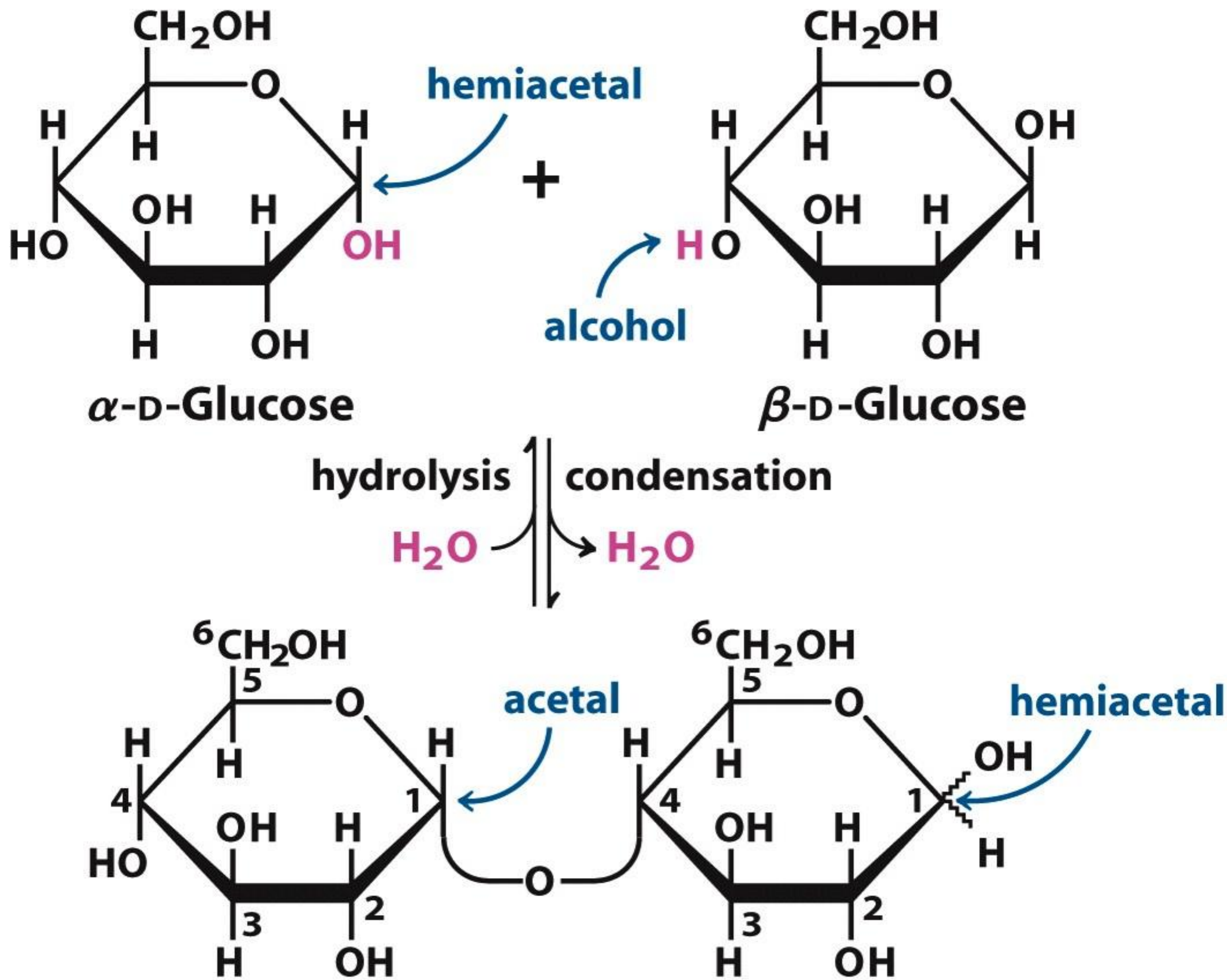
2. Oligosaccharides

- Short chains of monosaccharide units **(2-10 OR 3-11)**

- Joined together by characteristic glycosidic linkages

- Most abundant - disaccharides (2 monosaccharide units)
- -Sucrose (cane sugar) consist of six-carbon sugars D-glucose and D-fructose



Maltose

α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-D-glucopyranose

Figure 7-11

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3. Polysaccharides

-Long chains 100-1000 monosaccharide units

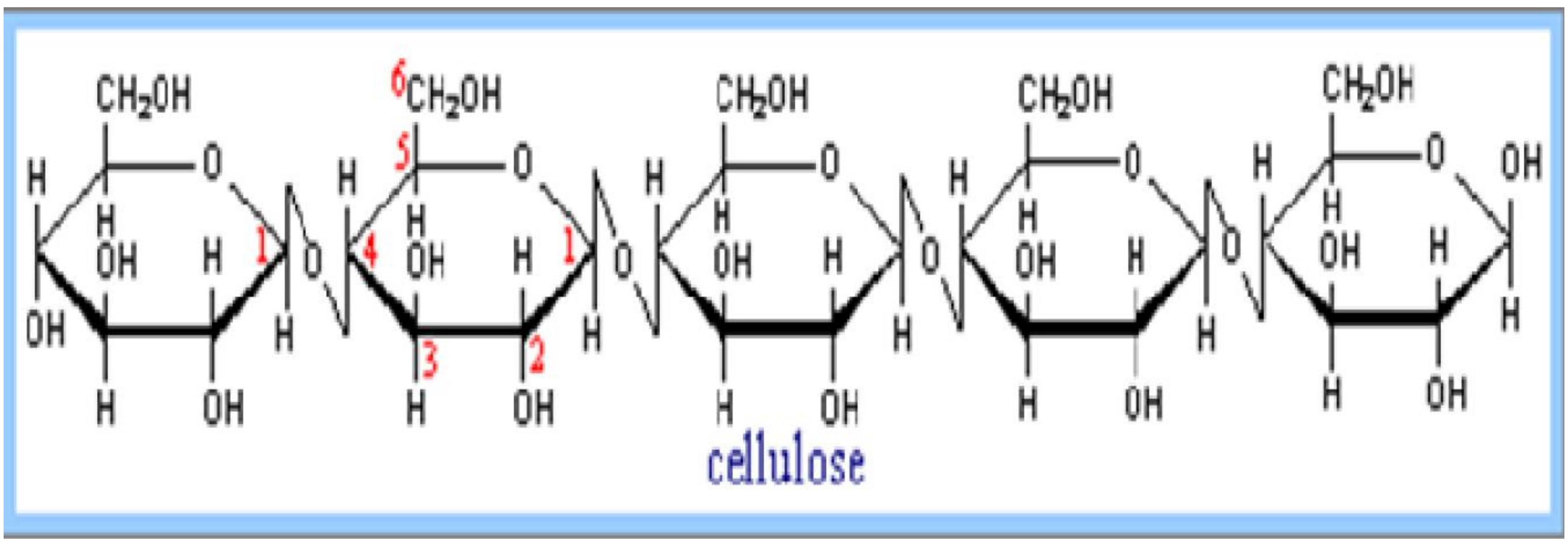
-Some polysaccharides, such as cellulose occur in linear chains

-Others, such as glycogen have branched chains

-Most abundant polysaccharides - starch and cellulose

Polysaccharides/Glycans

- Most of the carbohydrates found in nature occur as polysaccharides, polymers of high molecular weight



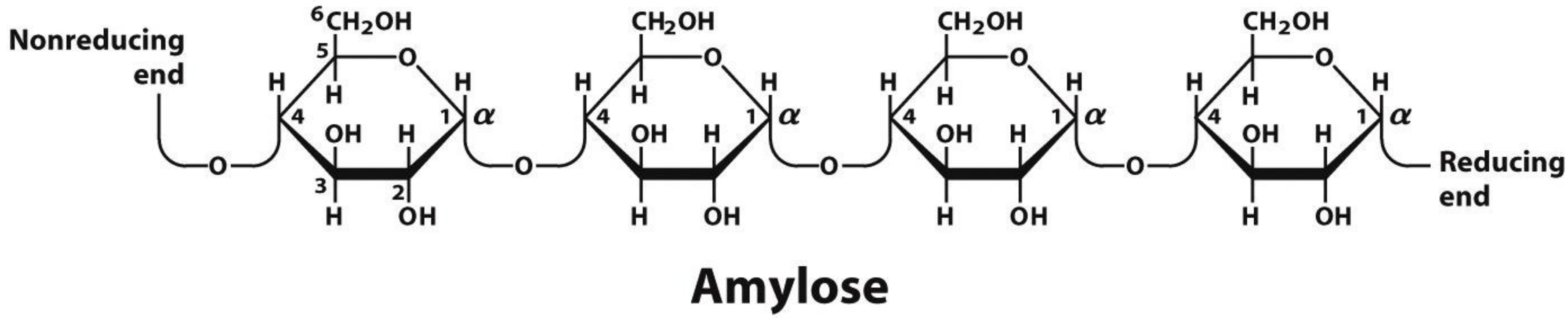


Figure 7-14a

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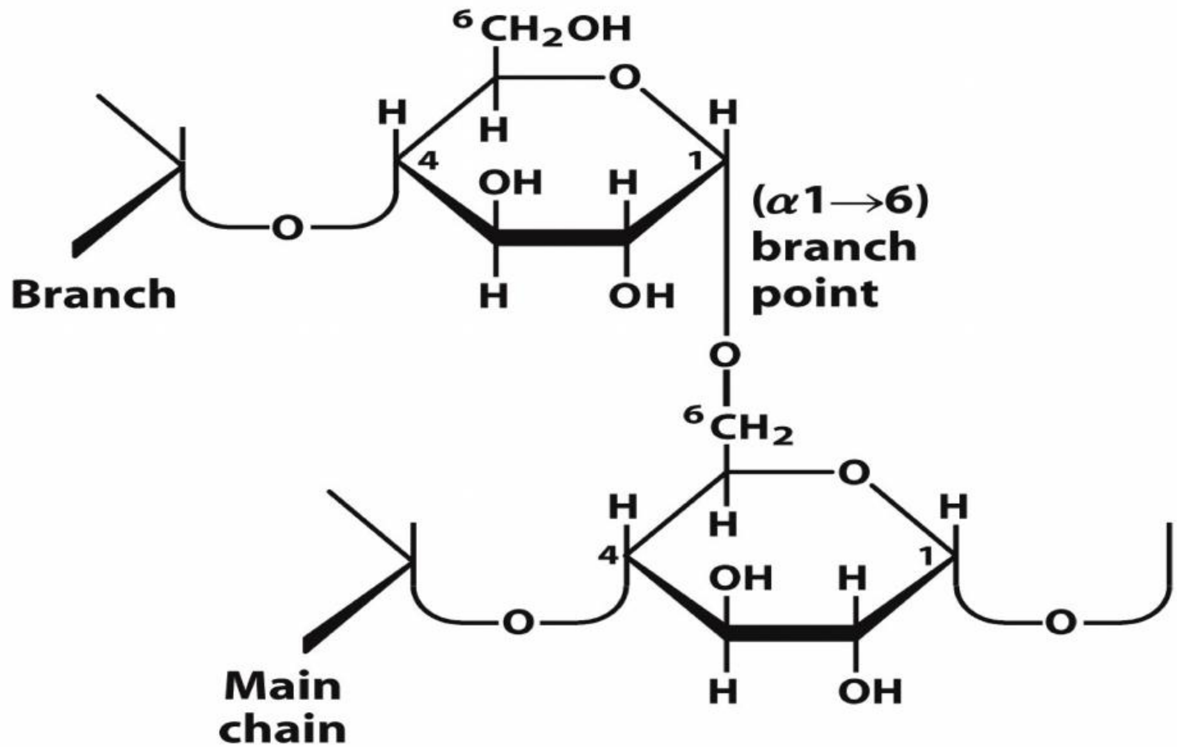

Figure 7-14b

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In higher plants and animals, glucose has four major fates

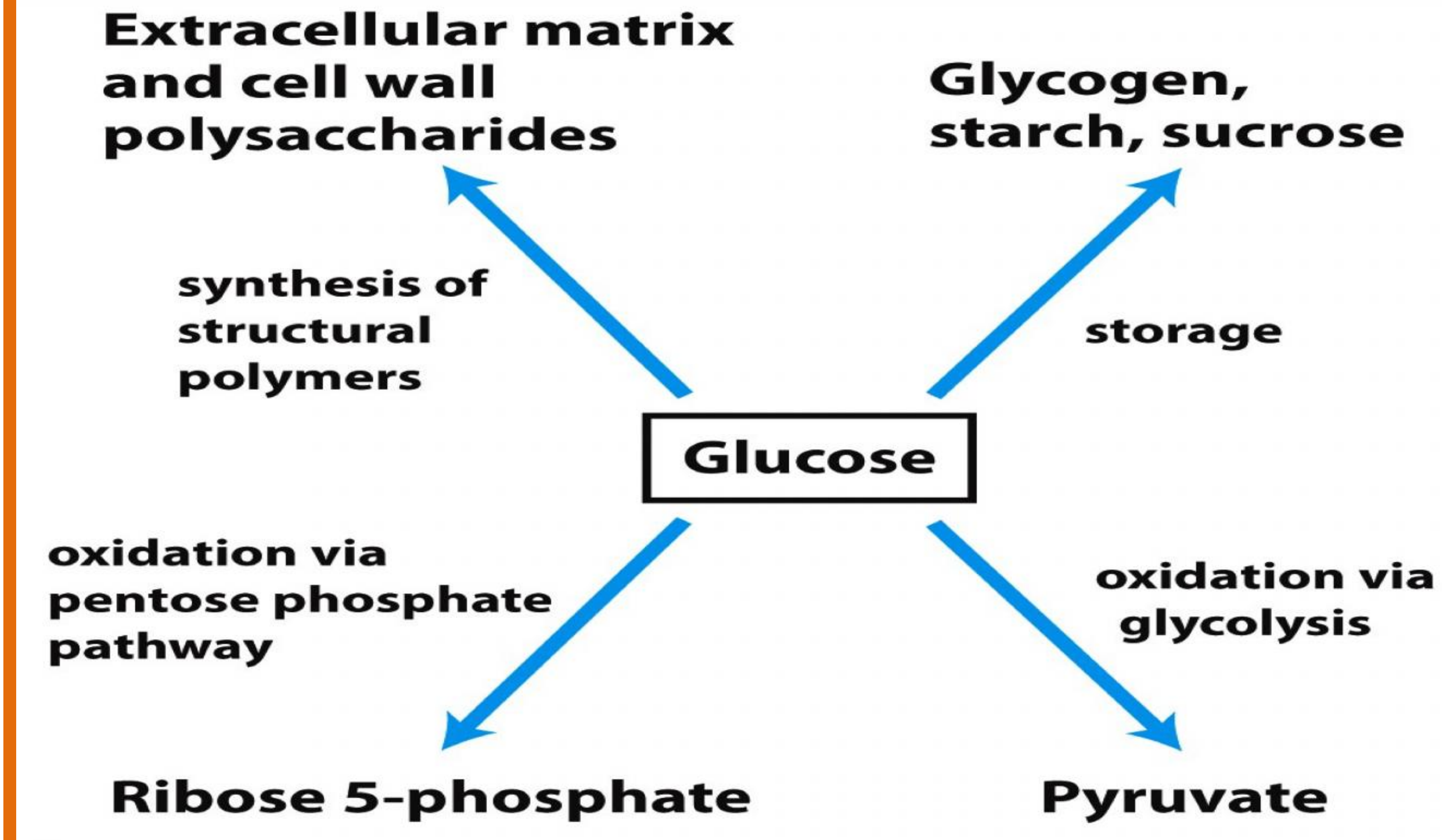

Figure 14-1
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CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM
Glycolysis

- **Glycolysis** (Greek *glykys*, meaning "sweet" and *lysis*, meaning "splitting")
- Described by Gustav Embden, Otto Meyerhof and Jacob Parnas
- Known as **Embden-Meyerhof-Parnas** pathway (**EMP**)
- Reactions of Glycolysis take place in the **cytosol of cells**
- **Unique**; it can utilize O_2 if available and can also work in the absence of O_2
- Glycolytic sequence of reactions **differ** from one specie to another only in:

   1. how the rate is regulated 2. metabolic fate of pyruvate

- Breakdown of the (6C) 1 glucose into 2 molecules of the (3C) pyruvate occurs in **10 steps** (reactions)
- **First 5 reactions – Phase 1** (**Preparatory phase/energy investment phase)**
- **Last 5 reactions – Phase 2** (**Payoff Phase/energy production phase/oxidative phase)**

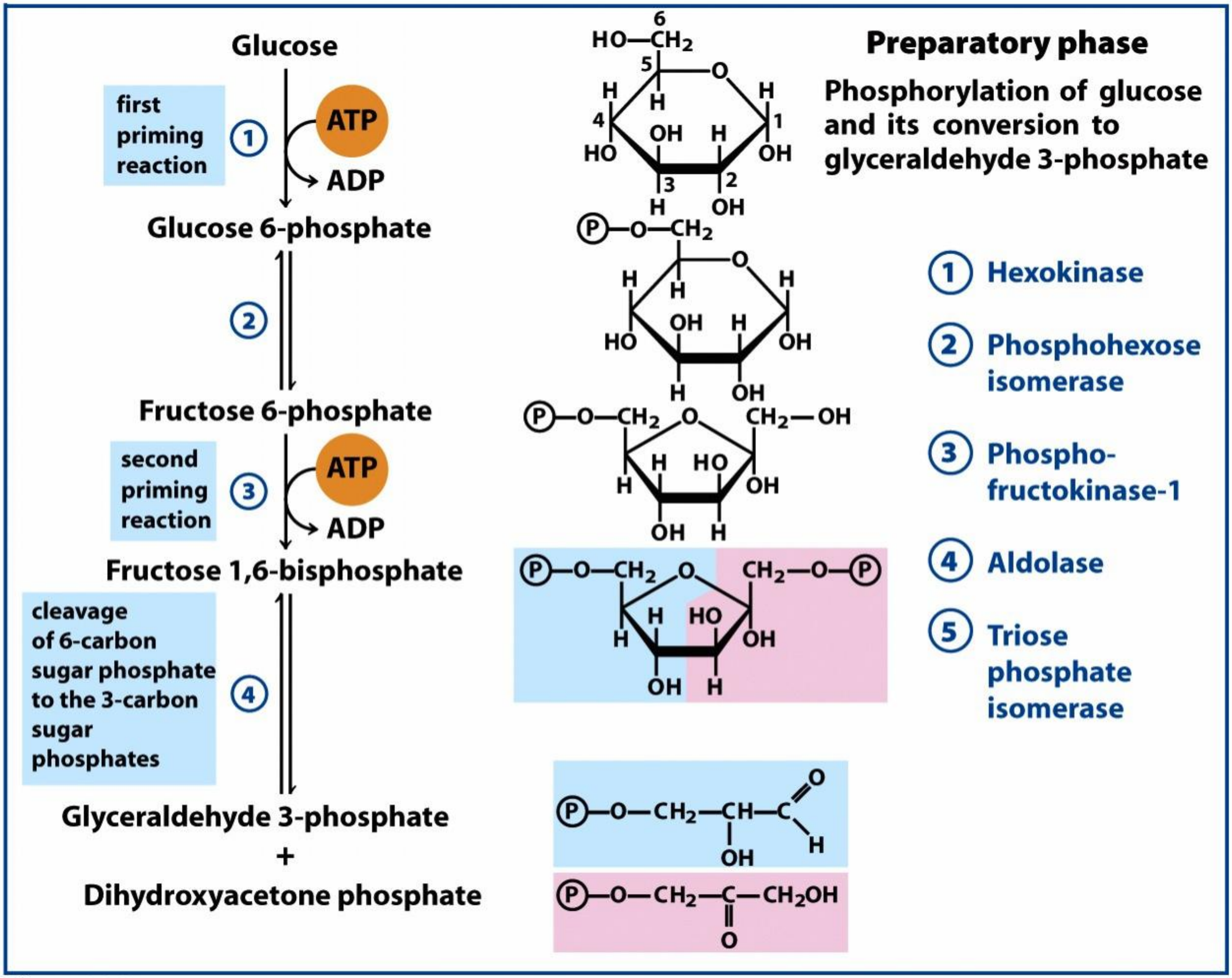

Figure 14-2a

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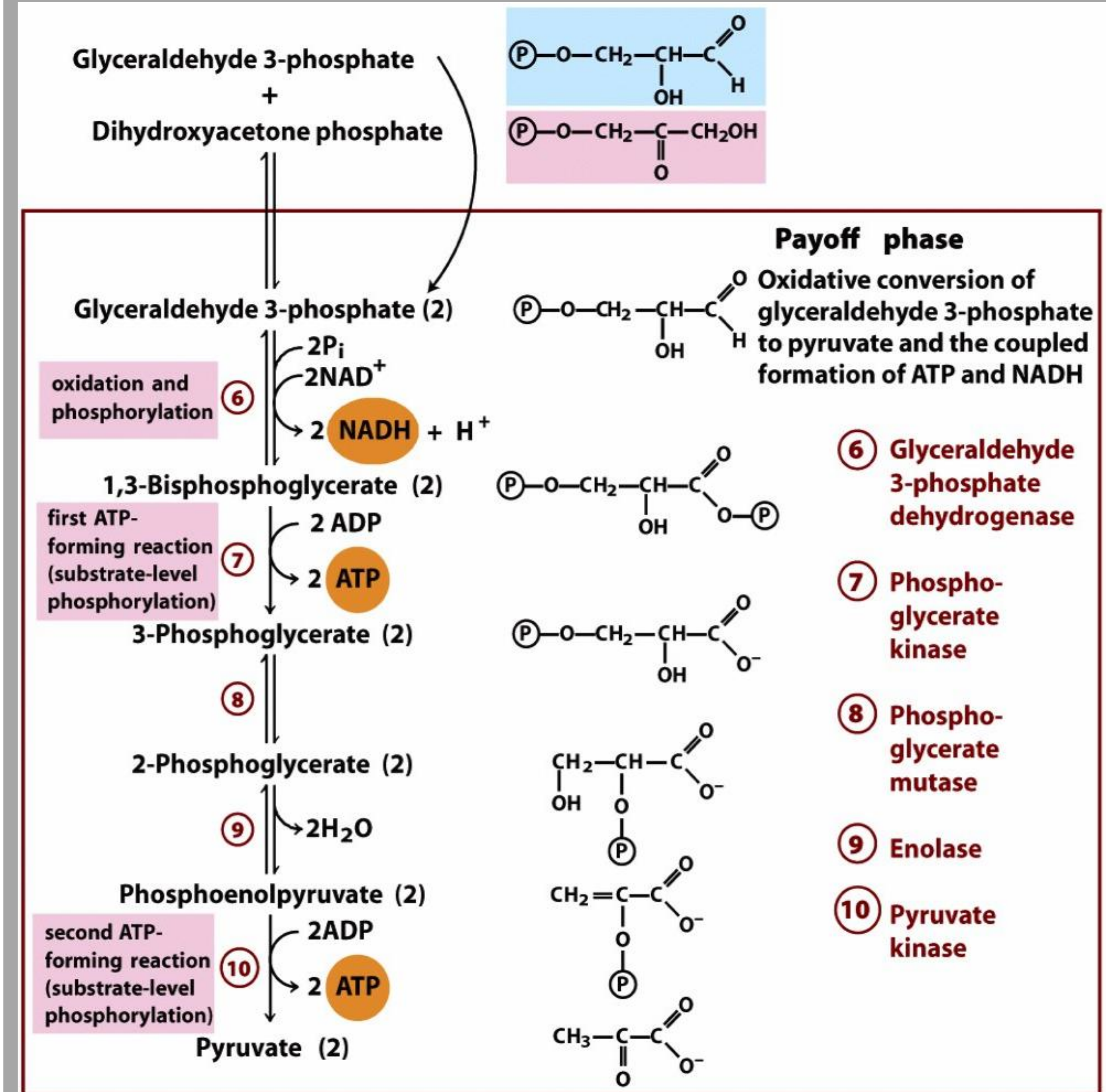

Figure 14-2b
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For each molecule of glucose that passes through preparatory phase, 2 molecules of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate are formed; both pass through the payoff phase.

Pyruvate is the end product of second phase of glycolysis.

For each glucose molecule, 2 ATP are consumed in the preparatory phase & 4 ATP are produced in the payoff phase, giving a net yield of 2 ATP per molecule of glucose converted to pyruvate.

3 Important Chemical Transformations

1. Degradation of C skeleton of glucose to yield pyruvate
2. Phosphorylation of ADP to ATP
3. Transfer of H atoms or e to NAD+, forming NADH

Overall Equation for Glycolysis

$$\text{Glucose} + 2\text{NAD}^+ + 2\text{ADP} + 2\text{P}_i \longrightarrow 2\text{ pyruvate} + 2\text{NADH} + 2\text{H}^+ + 2\text{ATP} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

Energetics

Phase 1:

Reaction 1=1 ATP used

Reaction 3=1 ATP used

- 2 ATPs

Phase 2:

Reaction 7=**2** ATPs produced

Reaction 10=**2** ATPs produced

Reaction 6=2 NADH+2H$^+$produced= **5*** ATPs produced

+ 9 ATPs

NET= +9-2= 7ATPs, when 1 glucose is oxidized up to pyruvate

*this is calculated as 2.5ATP per NADH

Three possible catabolic fates of pyruvate formed in glycolysis

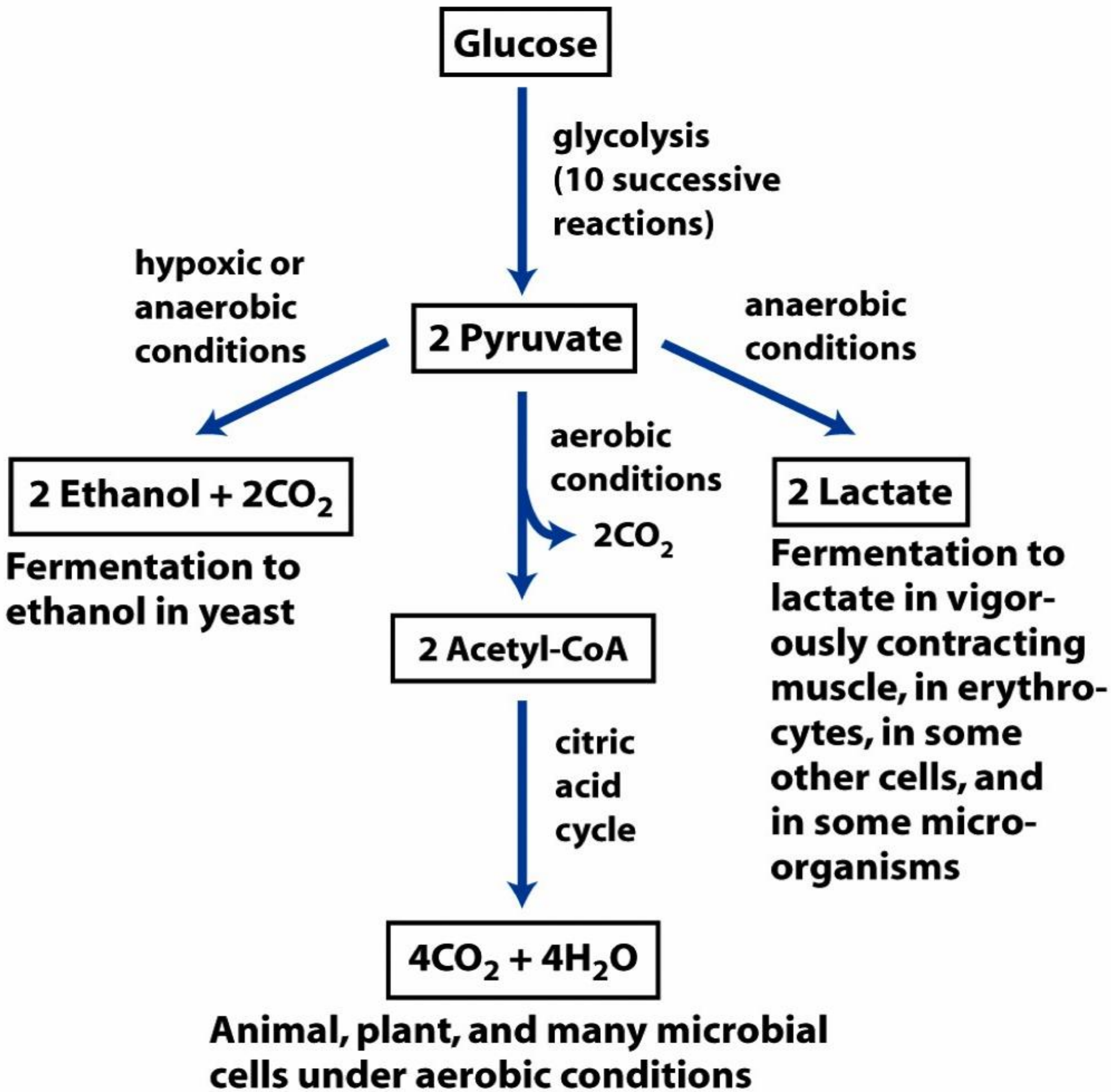

Figure 14-3
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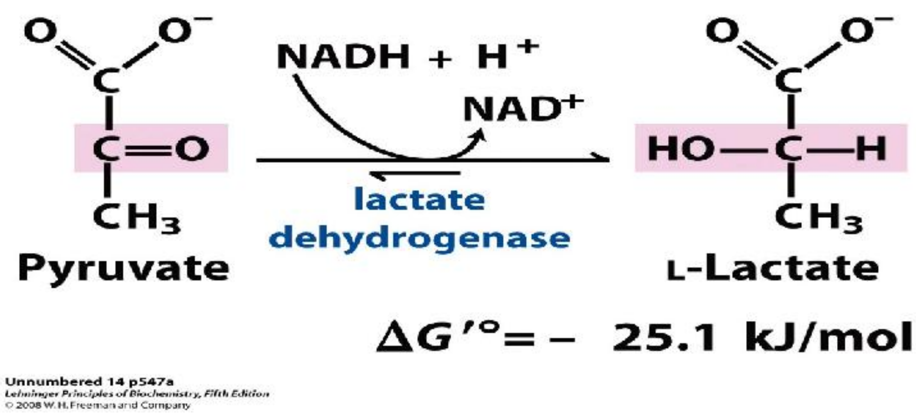
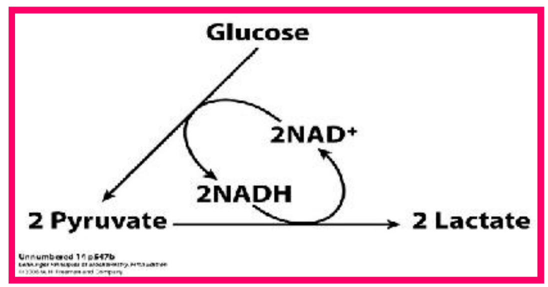
Lactic acid fermentation

- Vigorously contracting skeletal muscle - function anaerobically, pyruvate cannot be oxidized further due to lack of oxygen. So, pyruvate is reduced to lactate

- Certain tissues & cells (retina, brain, RBCs) convert glucose to lactate even under aerobic conditions (as these don't have mitochondria)

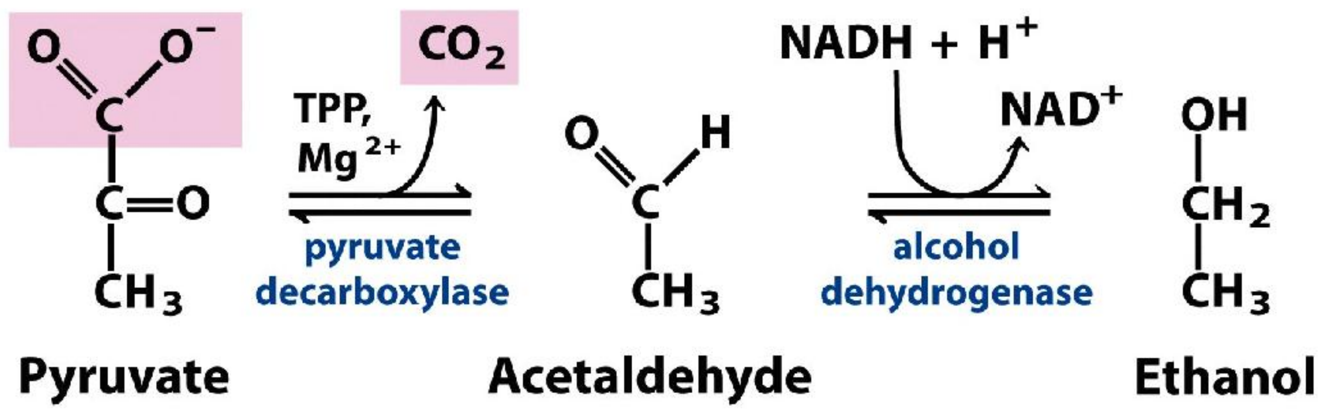
- Lactate (the dissociated form of lactic acid) is also the product of glycolysis under anaerobic conditions in microorganisms that carry out the lactic acid fermentation





Ethanol or Alcohol fermentation

In some plant tissues & in certain invertebrates, protests & microorganisms such as brewer's yeast, pyruvate is converted anaerobically into ethanol & CO_2



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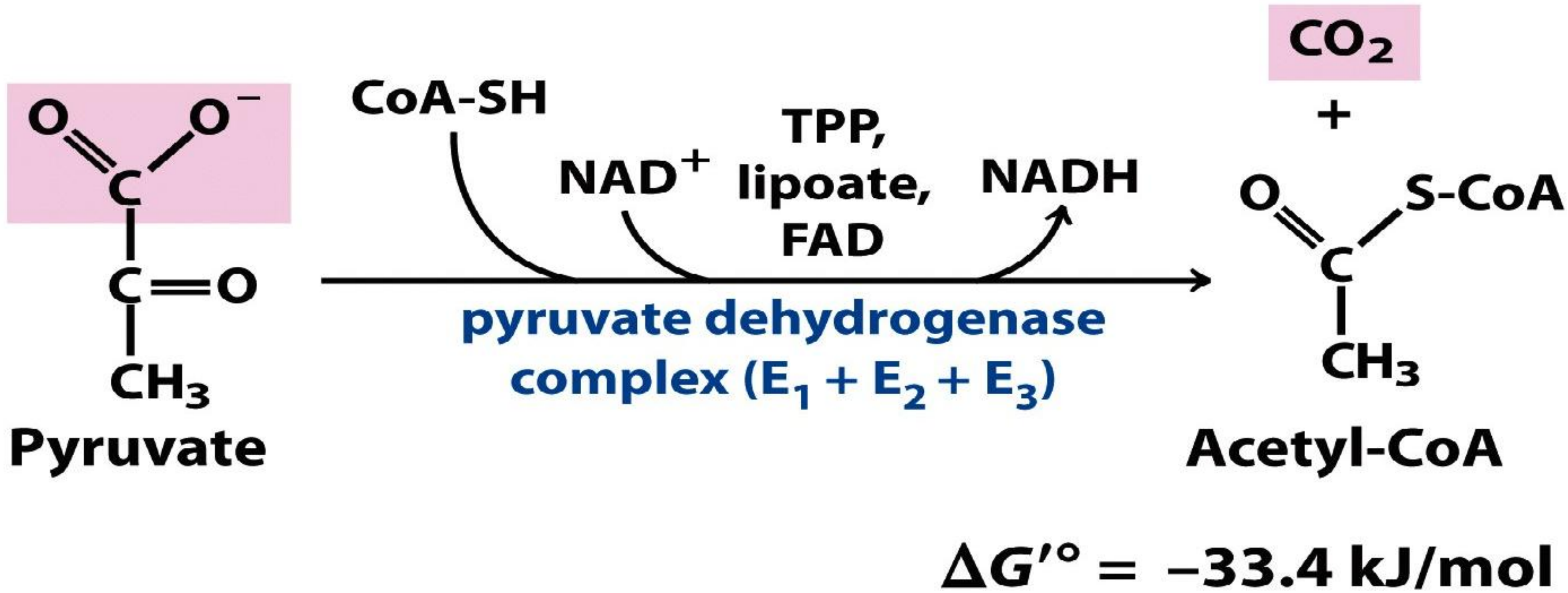

Figure 16-2
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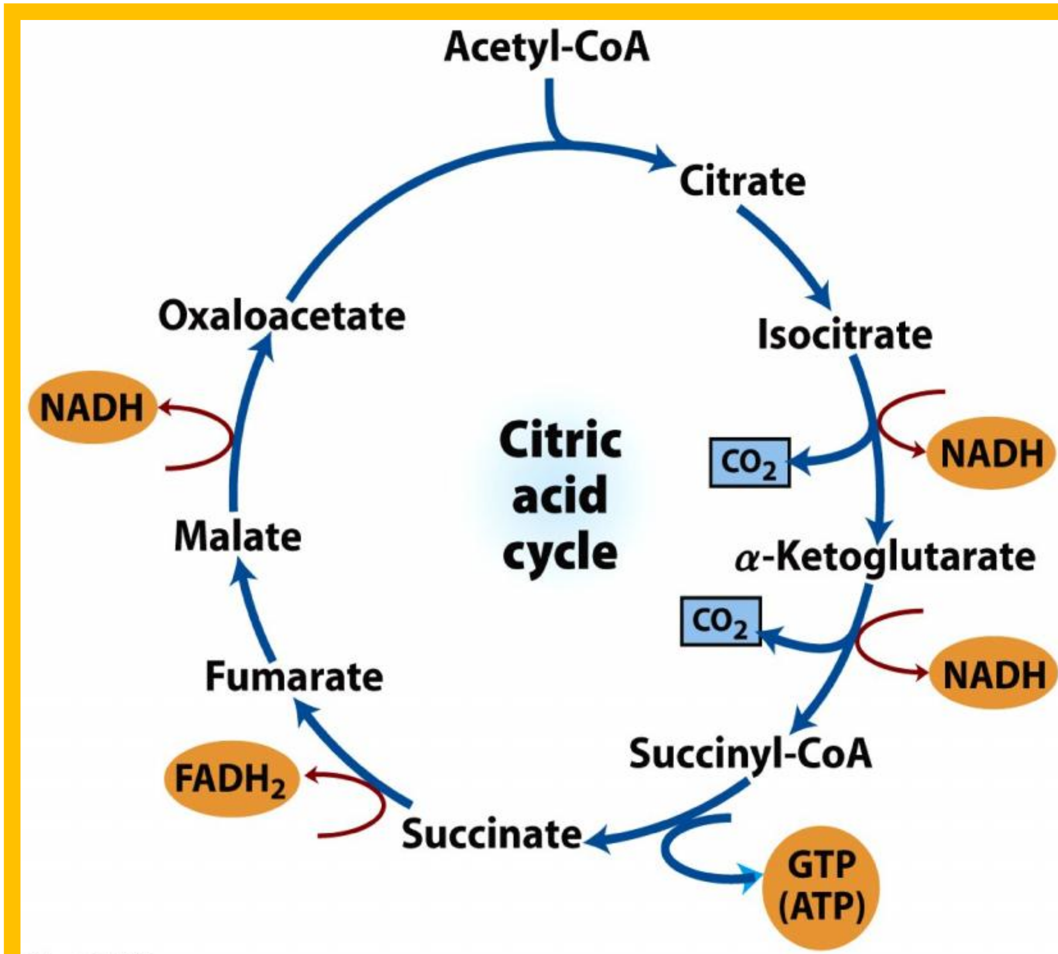

Figure 16-13
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Products of one turn of the citric acid cycle

At each turn of the cycle, 3NADH, 1 $FADH_2$, 1 GTP (or ATP), and 2 CO_2 are released in oxidative decarboxylation reactions.

Here all cycle reactions are shown as proceeding in one direction only, but keep in mind that most of the reactions are reversible

- 2 C atoms enter the cycle as acetyl CoA & leave as CO_2

Energy produced

3 NAD+ reduced to 3NADH=+7.5 * ATPs

1 FAD reduced to 1FADH2 =+1.5 * ATPs

1 GDP converted to GTP =+1 ATP

Net = 10 ATPs for 1 acetyl-CoA

FOR 2 acetyl-CoA=20 ATPs

this is calculated as 2.5ATP per NADH and 1.5ATP per $FADH_2$