

(29) Today

Chap 16.1: Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Complex and
Chap 16.2: The Citric Acid Cycle

Next Class

Test 3

(30) Second Class from Today

Chap 16.2: The Citric Acid Cycle

Third Class from Today (31)

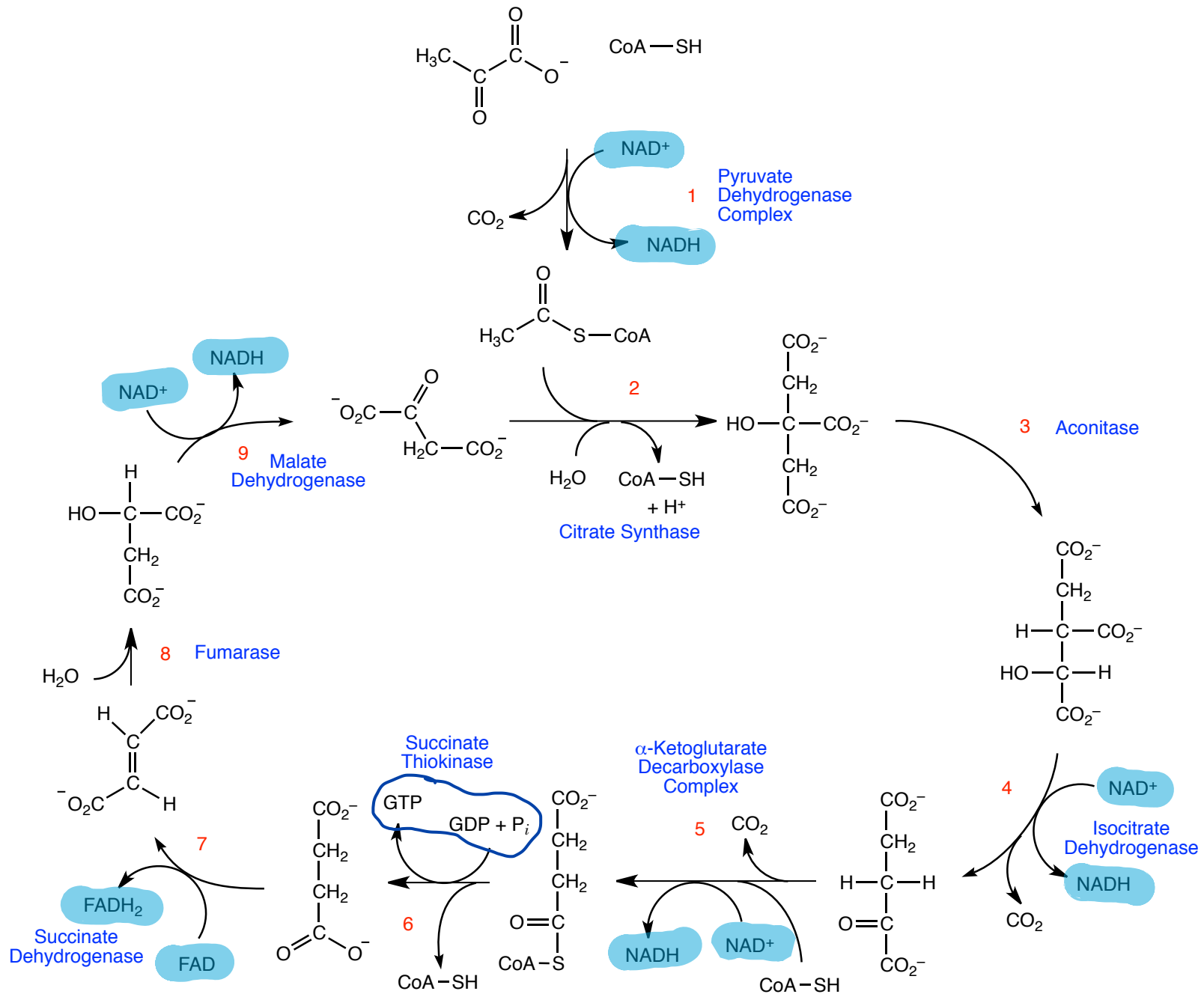
Chap 16.2: The Citric Acid Cycle

Test 3 on Carbohydrates and Glycolysis on Wednesday, April 23.

Review Tuesday, April 22 from 7:30 to 9:00.

The Citric Acid Cycle

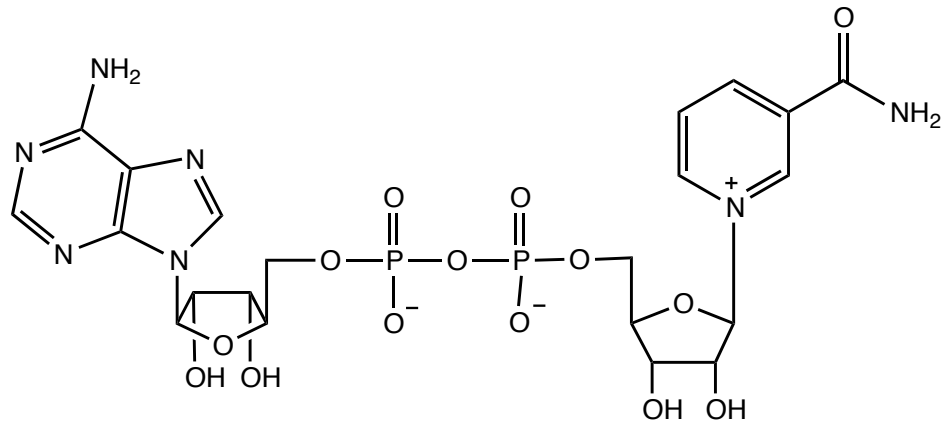
Section 16.1, 16.2



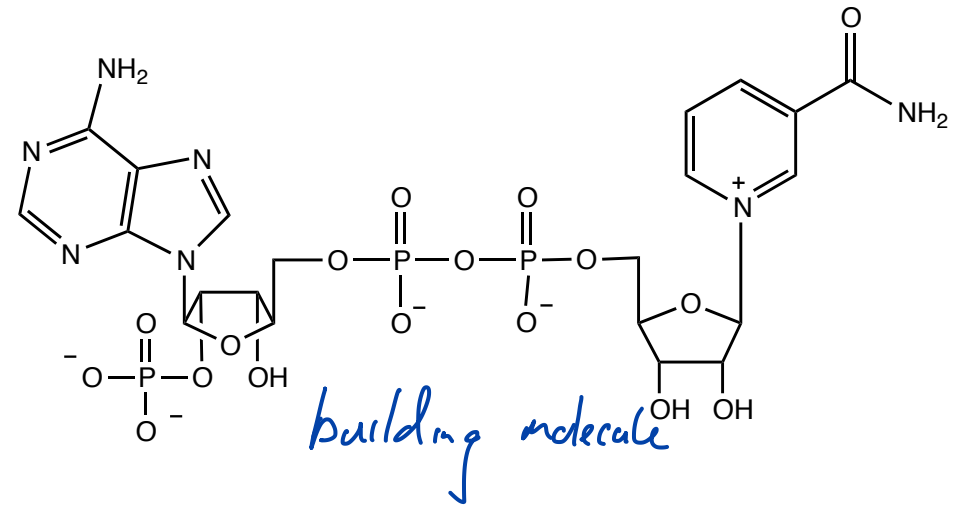
NAD⁺ and FAD

Section 16.1, 16.2

NAD⁺

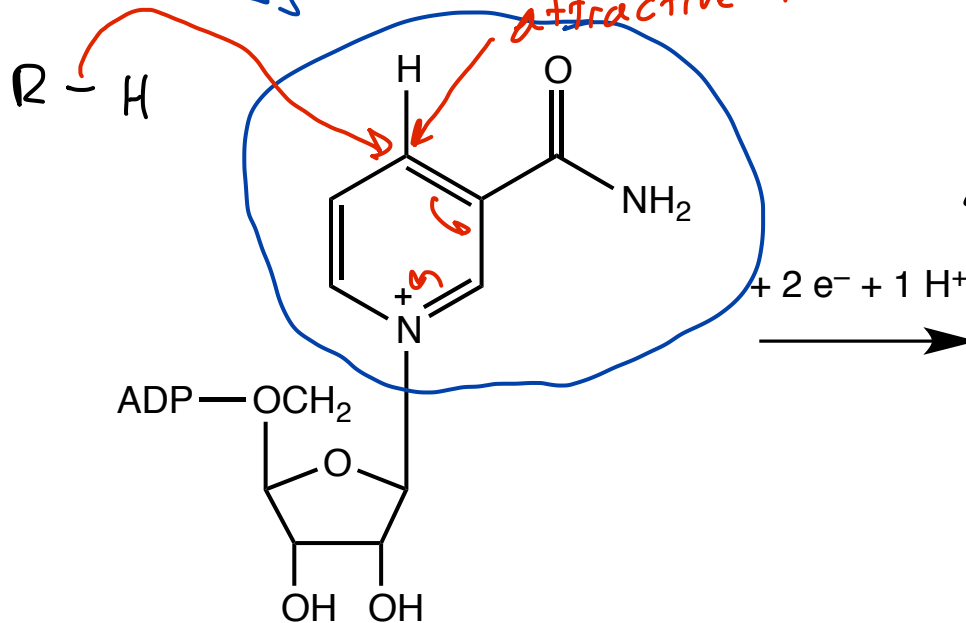


NDAP⁺

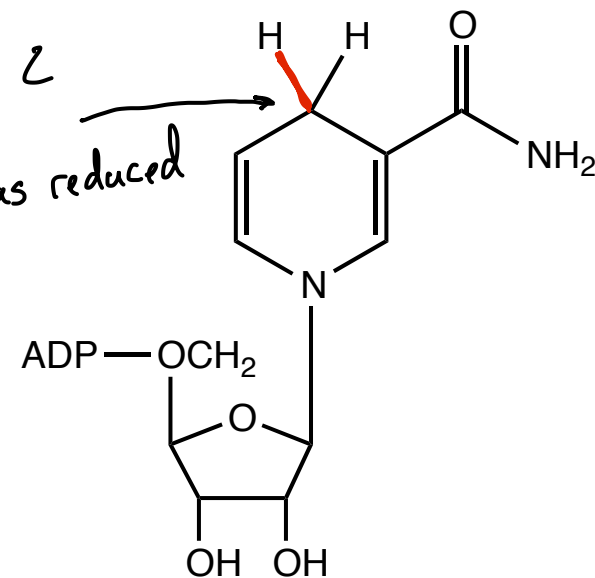


energy production

attractive to e⁻



this atom was reduced



this molecule can carry these 2 e⁻'s to reduce another molecule elsewhere

NAD⁺ and FAD

FAD

Section 16.1, 16.2

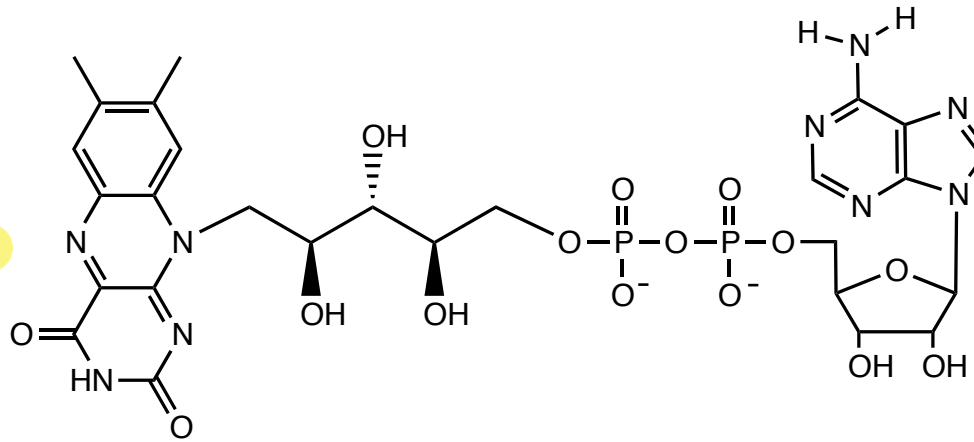
Oxidation numbers

$$N_1 = -1 + -1 + -1 = -3$$

$$C_1 = +1 + 1 + 0 + 0 = +2$$

$$C_2 = 0 + 1 + 1 + 1 = +3$$

$$N_2 = -1 + -1 + -1 = -3$$



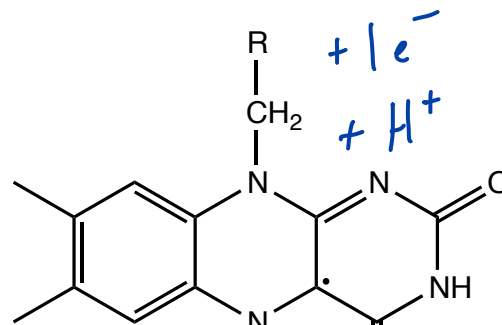
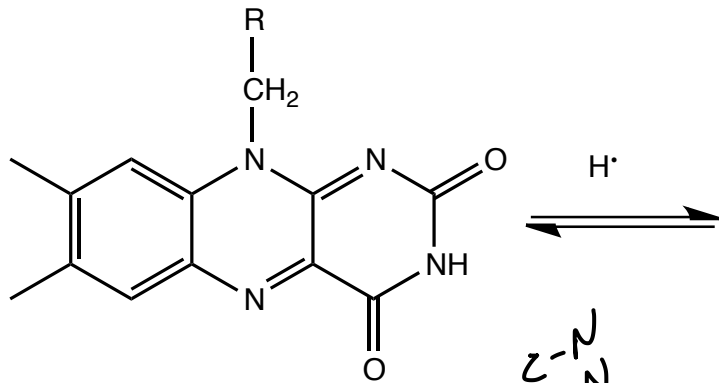
$$N_1 = -1 + -1 + -1 = -3$$

$$C_1 = +1 + 0 + 0 + 0 = +1$$

$$C_2 = +1 + 0 + 0 + 1 = +2$$

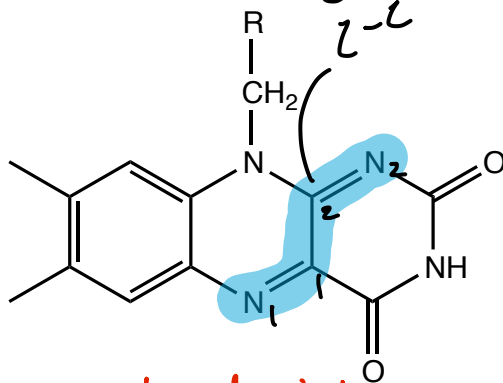
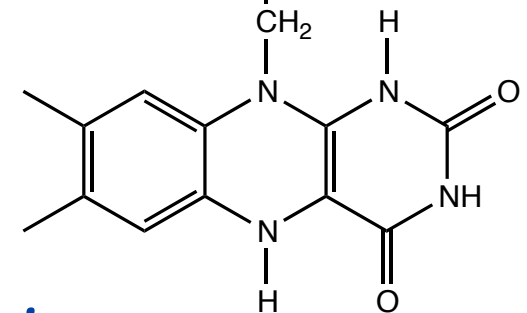
$$N_2 = -1 + -1 + -1 = -3$$

+2 e⁻
+2 H⁺

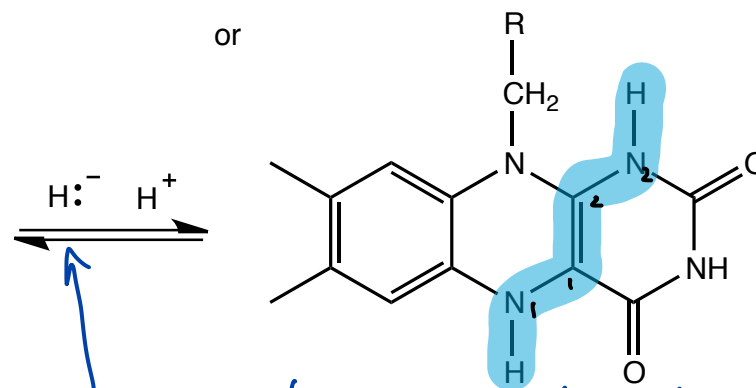


can pick up 1 e⁻ at a time

or



oxidized state



reduced state

can pick up 2 e⁻s at a time

The Citric Acid Cycle

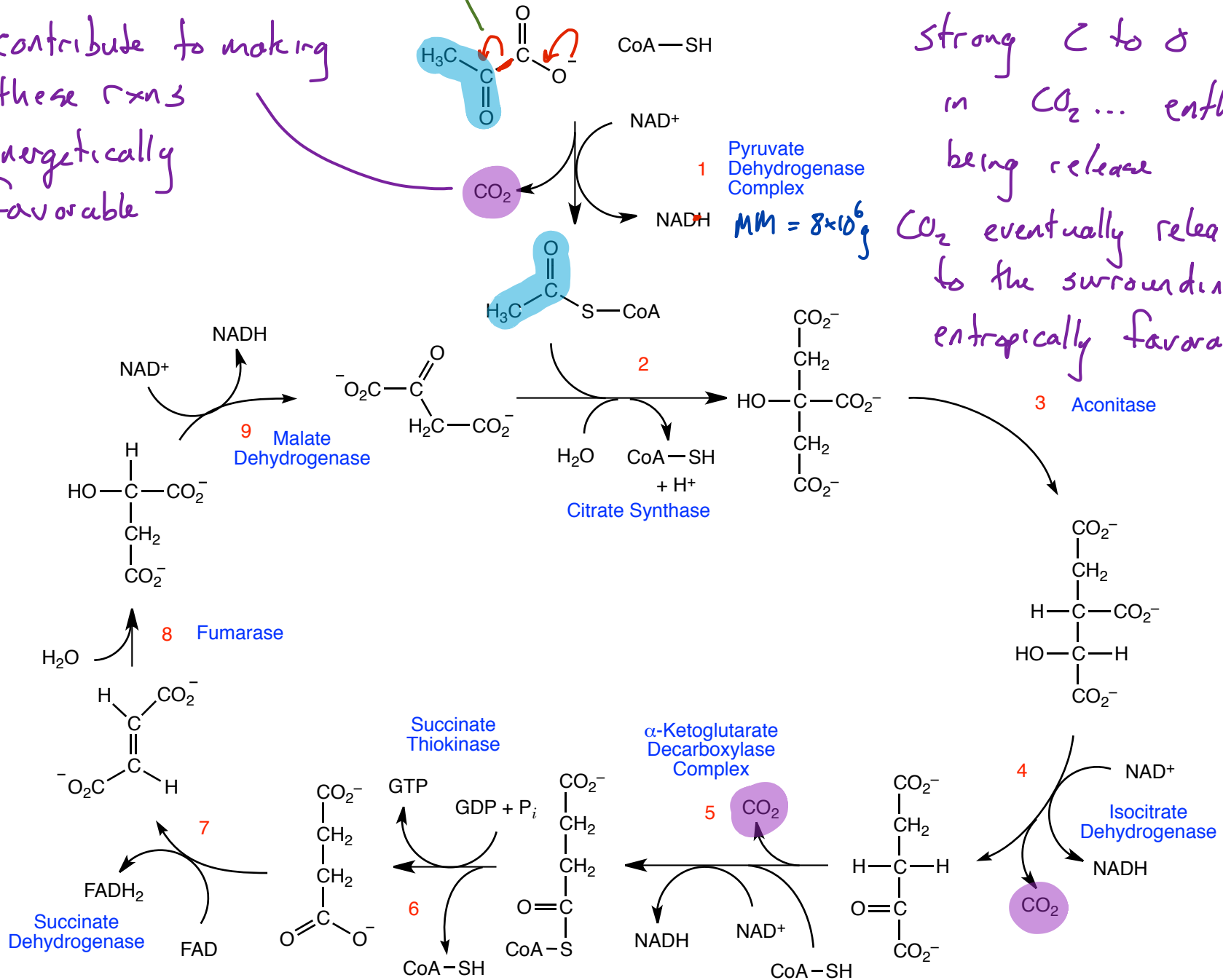
Section 16.1, 16.2

contribute to making these rxns energetically favorable

no place to put these e⁻'s if CO₂ were to leave

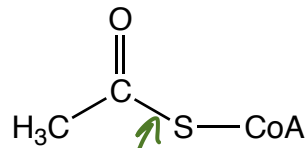
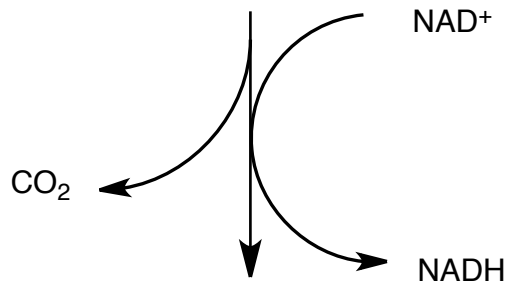
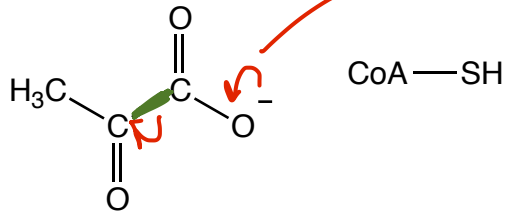
strong C to S bonds in CO₂... enthalpy being release

CO₂ eventually released to the surroundings entropically favorable



Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Complex

Section 16.1



relatively weak bond

coenzyme A

PDZ has three jobs to do

- make it possible to break $\text{C}=\text{O}$ & to CO_2^- & bond

- transfer those e^- 's to NAD^+

- make $\text{C}=\text{O}$ & more reactive

like using a fuel cell to capture e^- 's from a fuel, using them to do work in an electrical system, and eventually depositing them on O

Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Complex: Pyruvate Decarboxylase

Section 16.1

thiamine pyrophosphate

now there is a place for the e^- 's to go

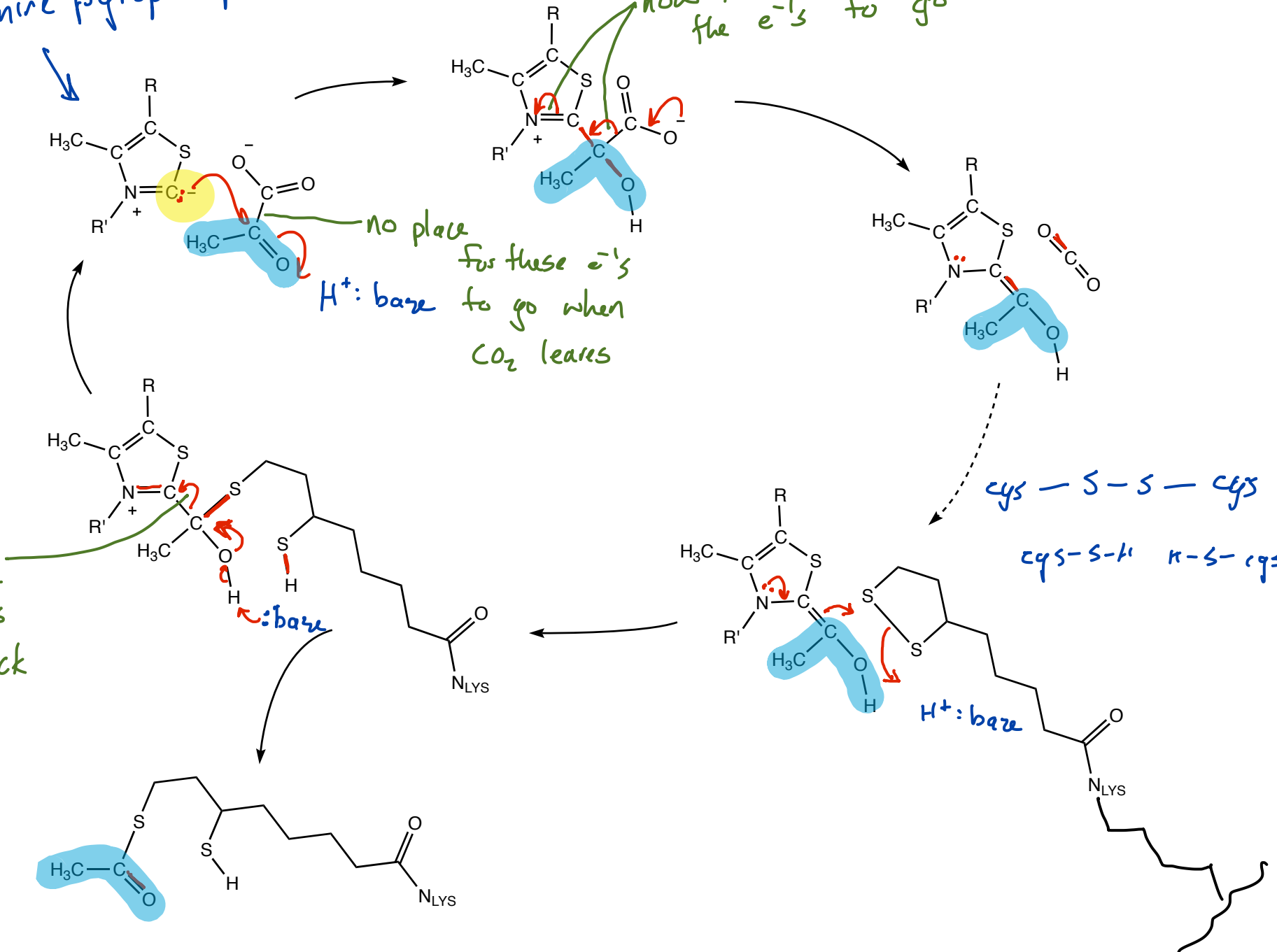
no place for these e^- 's
 H^+ : base to go when CO_2 leaves

thiamine gets its e^- 's back

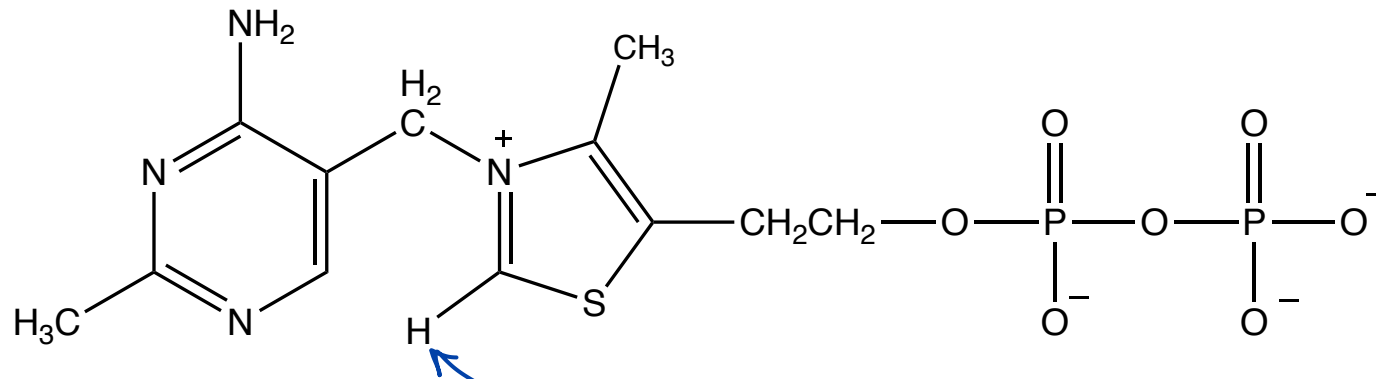
cys - S - S - cys

cys - S - H H - S - cys

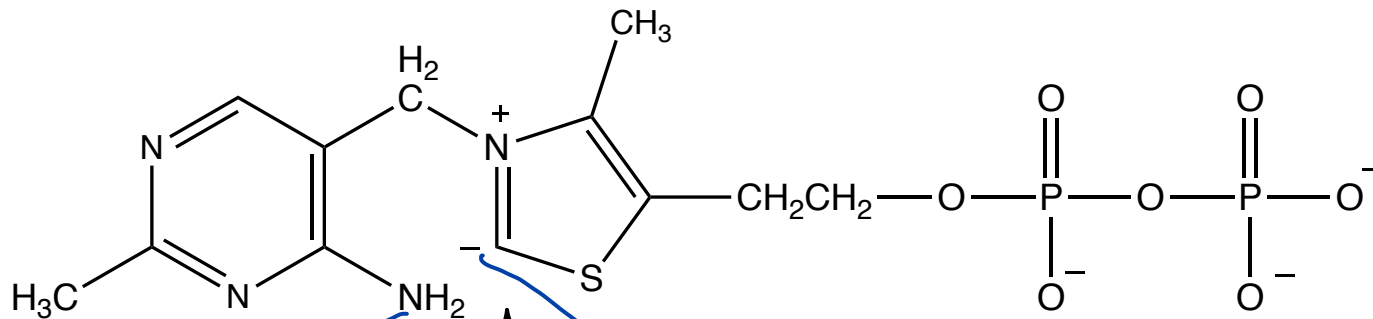
H^+ : base



Thiamine Pyrophosphate



this has to get pulled off as H^+
so C will become negative



H-bond donor
H-bond acceptor
deprotonated version

lp e^- 's on C are stabilized by H-bond donation from
NH₂ and by the $\oplus$ charge on the N