



تَوِير

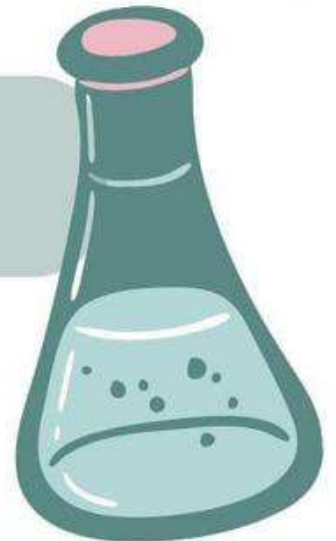
# BIOLOGY

Lec no: 10 + 11 + 12

File Title: Summary of chapter 1

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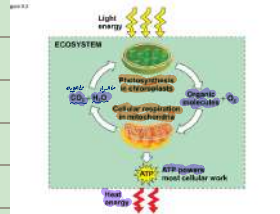
وَقُلْ رَبِّ رَبِّيَ عَلِيمًا



# Cellular Respiration & Fermentation

تنفس      تخمر

Living cells require energy from outside sources.



**Metabolism** <sup>عمليات الأيض</sup>

- Anabolism** <sup>البناء</sup> → Photosynthesis → absorb energy (ATP) <sup>نتيجة</sup>
- Catabolism** <sup>الهدم</sup> → cellular respiration / fermentation → releases energy (ATP) <sup>نتيجة</sup>

Cells use chemical energy stored in organic molecules to regenerate ATP.

## \* Catabolic pathways :-

It yields energy by oxidizing organic fuels.

### Aerobic respiration

- Consumes O<sub>2</sub> + organic molecules
- yields ATP

example ⇒ Cellular respiration

\* Cellular respiration includes both aerobic & anaerobic respiration but is often used to refer to aerobic respiration.

\* لحسن مركب المنتج الناتجة في عملية cellular respiration هو الغلوكوز C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>

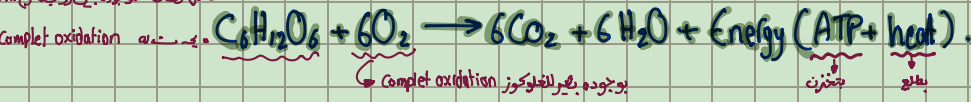
### Anaerobic respiration

- Consumes compounds other than O<sub>2</sub>.
- yields ATP

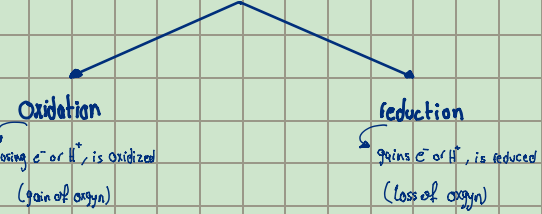
example ⇒ fermentation (تخمير).  
عاطير تكليس كحول للمسكر (تخمير خبث).

Alcohol      lactic acid

كل الطاقة الحرة يتحول إلى حرارة

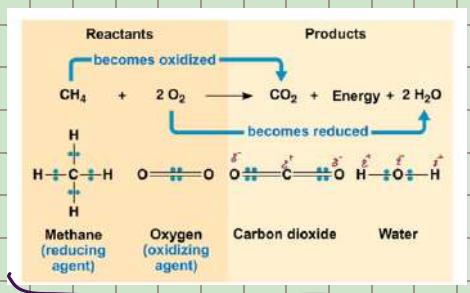
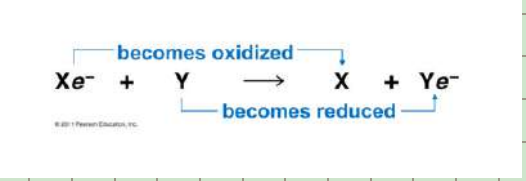


## \* Redox reactions :- (reduction - oxidation reaction).



- **reducing agent** :- The electron donor. (عامل مختزل (يختزل غيره وهو يتأكسد))
- **oxidizing agent** :- The electron receptor. (عامل مؤكسد (يؤكسد غيره وهو يختزل))

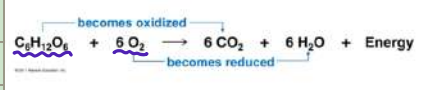
\* Some redox reactions do not transfer electrons but change the e<sup>-</sup> sharing in covalent bonds, such as the reaction between methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) & O<sub>2</sub> :-



عاطير خبث  
Complete loss  
أو  
Complete gains

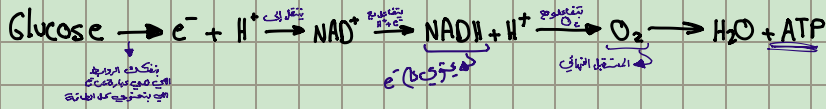
كل ال energy مخزنة بالغلوكوز خبثية بالروابط  
له خبثية من ع

نفس اليج بطير بال cellular respiration  
ويكن بال cellular respiration كل الطاقة التي  
ال glucose تختلر.



# \* Stepwise energy harvest via NAD<sup>+</sup> & the electron transport chain \*

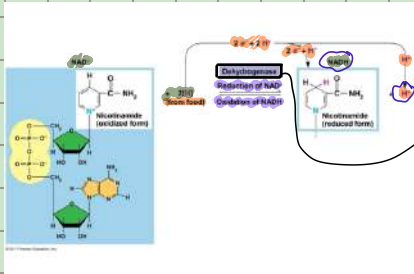
عشادات تقدر نحرق الطاقة من الروابط المحيطة في الجلوكوز بح نعطيه الجلوكوز في البداية بعض الطاقة بالإضافة إلى وجود بعض الإنزيمات لعشادات تضعف الروابط وبها ننت الروابط عبارة عن  $e^-$  فلما تمكسر الروابط بح تتدبر ال  $e^-$  وبالطاقة بح تصير بال  $e^-$  ← بتطلع ال  $e^-$  وبعها  $H^+$  إلى Long path حتى يستقبلها ال  $O_2$  ثم يتحول إلى  $H_2O$  عند اندماجه مع ال  $H^+$  وينتج ال  $H_2O$ .



• **NAD<sup>+</sup>** is the first transferred.

↳ Functions as an oxidizing agent during cellular respiration. (بأخصه زيرو هو يتغير)

• Each **NADH** (reduced from **NAD<sup>+</sup>**) stored  $e^-$  which stored energy that tapped to synthesize **ATP**.

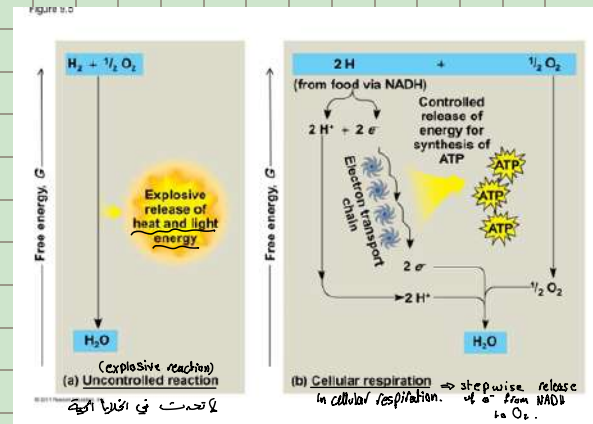


## Dehydrogenase

بعد ما نطلعوا ال  $e^-$  بتكونا بهم مستقبل عشادات زي ال  $NAD^+$  ← ننتج  $NADH$  بال  $e^-$  ليحول إلى  $NADH$  (بأخصه زيرو هو يتغير) بتطلع ال  $e^-$  وبعها  $H^+$  إلى Long path حتى يستقبلها ال  $O_2$  ثم يتحول إلى  $H_2O$  عند اندماجه مع ال  $H^+$  وينتج ال  $H_2O$ .

• **NADH** passes the  $e^-$  to the electron transport chain. (شكل متسلسل موروث وحدة)

لما ننتج ال  $e^-$  بتروح إلى ال membrane فتبقى في ال  $e^-$  هنا ال membrane 9 نواقل  $e^-$  منها ال 4 نواقل  $e^-$  و ال 5 نواقل  $e^-$  بين ال 4 نواقل بتطلع الطاقة لتنتج ال  $ATP$ .



# \* The stages of cellular Respiration \*

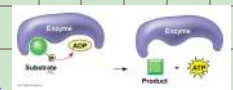
- 1) **Glycolysis**
  - Energy investment phase.
  - Energy payoff phase.
  - In the cytoplasm. (breaks down glucose into 2 pyruvate).
- 2) **Pyruvate oxidation**, links between glycolysis & citric acid cycle.
- 3) **Citric acid cycle** (Krebs cycle), (Tricarboxylic acid cycle TCA), In matrix (completes the breakdown of glucose).
- 4) **Oxidative phosphorylation**, In inner mitochondria membrane. (accounts for most of the ATP synthesis).
  - There are two ways to produce ATP:
    - ↳ Powered by redox reactions.

1) **Oxidative phosphorylation**

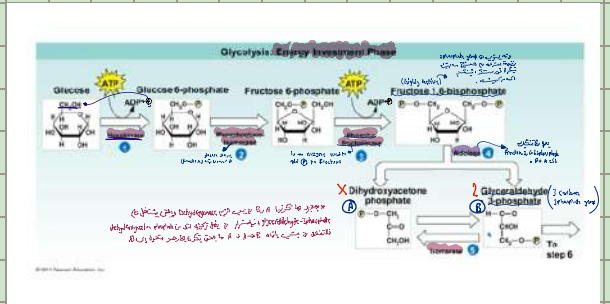
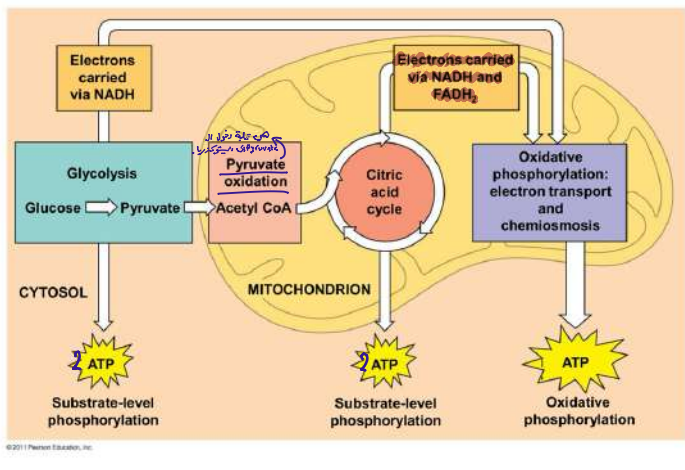
- produce 90% of ATP
- مجموعة ال  $e^-$  بتروحوا ل  $O_2$  وبتنتج ال  $H_2O$  و  $ATP$
- The last step in cellular respiration

2) **Substrate-Level phosphorylation**

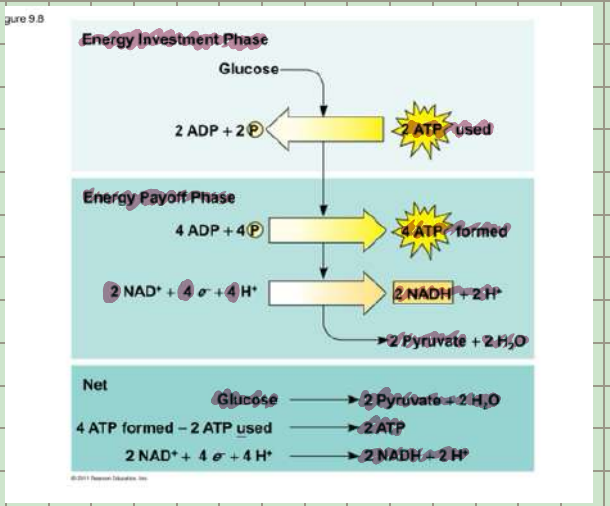
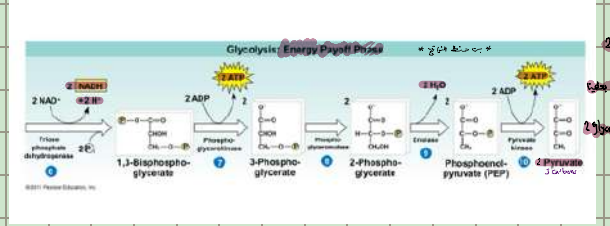
- produce 10% of ATP
- مجموعة ال  $e^-$  بتروحوا ل  $O_2$  وبتنتج ال  $H_2O$  و  $ATP$
- happend in Glycolysis and citric acid cycle.



# 1 Glycolysis :- Glycolysis occurs whether or not $O_2$ is present (In Aerobic & Anaerobic).



\* Hexokinase  $\rightarrow$  is an enzyme used to activate Hexagonal sugar (السكر سداسي) by adding P to glucose (The first enzyme activates the reaction).  
 \* Isomerase  $\rightarrow$  (تحويل السكر من شكله الى شكله الاخر)  $\rightarrow$  B, A

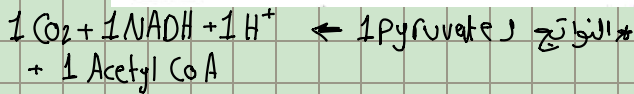
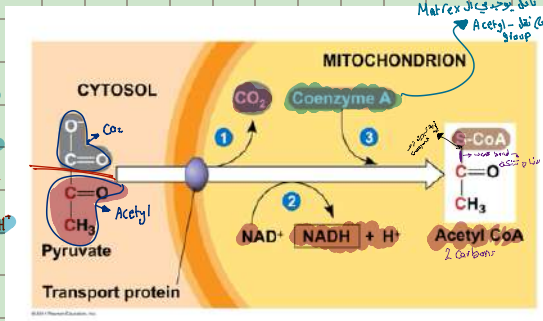


# 2 Pyruvate oxidation :-

- In order to enter the mitochondria, there must be :-  
 1) oxygen  $O_2$   
 2) transport protein (Active transport).

\* before the citric acid can begin, pyruvate must be converted to acetyl coenzyme A (acetyl CoA) which links glycolysis to the citric acid cycle.  
 pyruvate oxidation

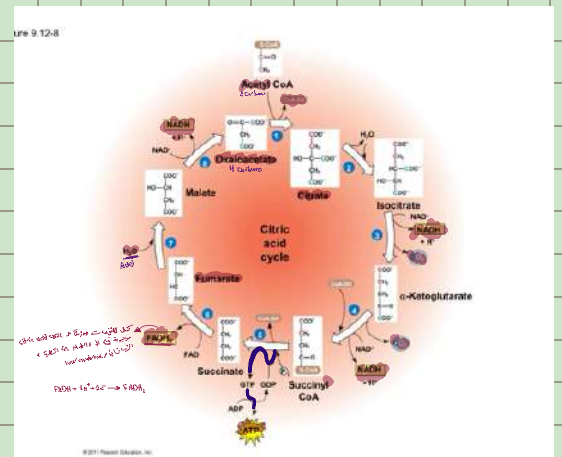
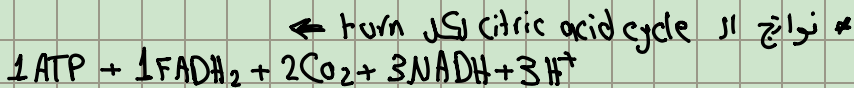
- This step is carried out by a multienzyme complex that catalyzes 3 reaction.



# 3 Citric Acid Cycle :-

- Also called Krebs cycle & Tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA).

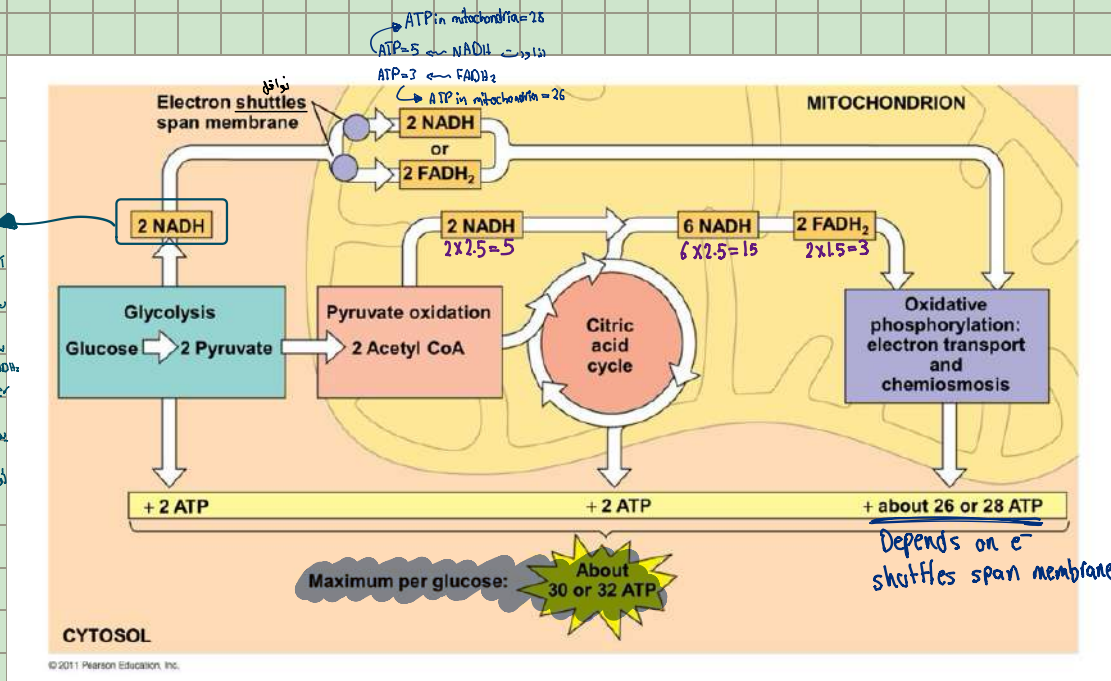
• The acetyl group of acetyl CoA joins the cycle by combining with oxaloacetate, forming citrate.  
 (citrate formed - citric acid)





# An Accounting of ATP Producing by Cellular Respiration 8-

- ATP from substrate-level phosphorylation = 4   
 ↳ 2 from glycolysis  
 ↳ 2 from citric acid cycle
- ATP from oxidative phosphorylation = 26/28   
 ↳ depends on e<sup>-</sup> shuttles span membrane
- Total ATP = 32/30



The number of ATP inside the mitochondrion by oxidative phosphorylation = 15 + 5 + 3 = 23

1 glucose   
 686 kcal/mol   
 (يخزن طاقة متعارف)

1 ATP   
 7.3 kcal   
 (يخزن طاقة متعارف)

كيف تخرج تطلب الميتوكوندريا؟   
 اكتسبت الخلايا الماء والطاقة   
 ينتج قرح خايون لاكم تصويها   
 سوف تقوم الميتوكوندريا بأرسال   
 NADH FADH<sub>2</sub>   
 من Matrix حتى   
 يوجدوا مع اوكسي جاعلمه NADH   
 اوكسي FADH<sub>2</sub> في باه Cytosol

\* متى يتورب الميتوكوندريا FADH<sub>2</sub> ومتى NADH   
 حسب حاجة الخلية لاطاقة (مكان وجود الخلية)

less active organ   
 (brain, nervous system)

high active organ   
 (heart & Liver)

'الميتوكوندريا ربح بيت FADH<sub>2</sub>   
 لانه يبيع طاقة NADH   
 Total energy = 30

الميتوكوندريا ربح بيت NADH   
 لانه يبيع طاقة FADH<sub>2</sub>   
 Total energy = 32

Cellular respiration :- move the energy from energy storage in food to energy storage in ATP.

Percentage efficiency of cellular respiration =  $\frac{32 \times 7.3}{686} \times 100\%$    
 in most active organ   
 = 34%

برنا ننسب قديش من 686 من الطاقة الي   
 بالفكر 7.3 تخزن في ال ATP

it's the percentage of the energy in a glucose molecules is transferred to ATP during cellular respiration. (making 32 or 30 ATP)

head   
 66%   
 ↳ to maintain the body temperature

# Fermentation (anaerobic respiration) 8- (In cytosol)

- Produce ATP without uses of O<sub>2</sub> by substrate-level phosphorylation.
- Anaerobic respiration uses an electron transport chain with a final e<sup>-</sup> acceptor other than O<sub>2</sub>, for example sulfate.

## Type of fermentation

Alcohol fermentation

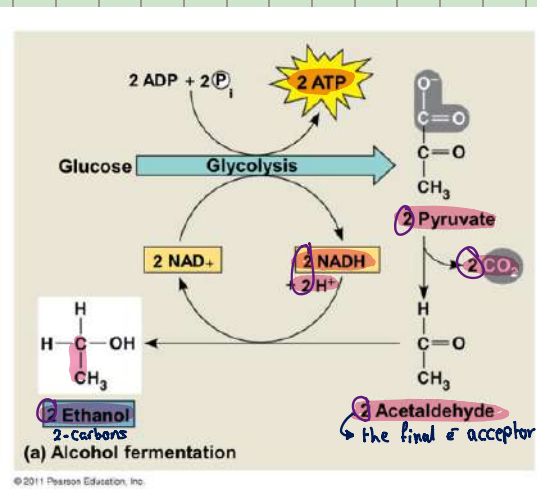
↓   
 yeast   
 ↓ used in   
 brewing, winemaking, baking   
 البيرة الخمر

Lactic acid fermentation

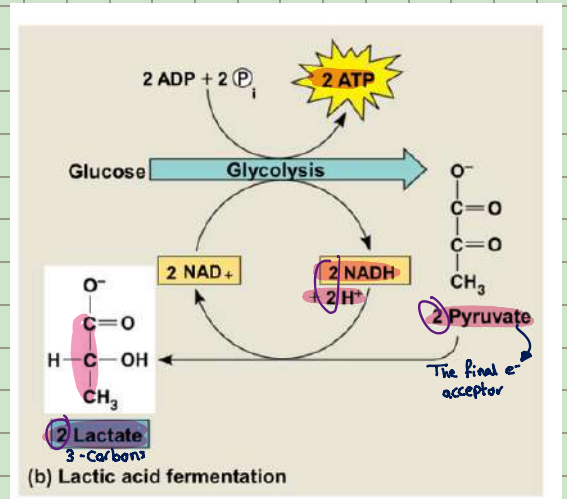
↓   
 some fungi & bacteria   
 ↓ used in   
 dairy industry, muscle fatigue   
 ابان

The main function of fermentation is to regenerate NAD<sup>+</sup>, which can be reused by glycolysis.

# Alcohol fermentation



# Lactic acid fermentation



- 1- glycolysis
- 2- remove 2 CO<sub>2</sub> from 2 Pyruvate
- 3- reduction Acetaldehyde to Ethanol.
- 4- regeneration from NAD<sup>+</sup>

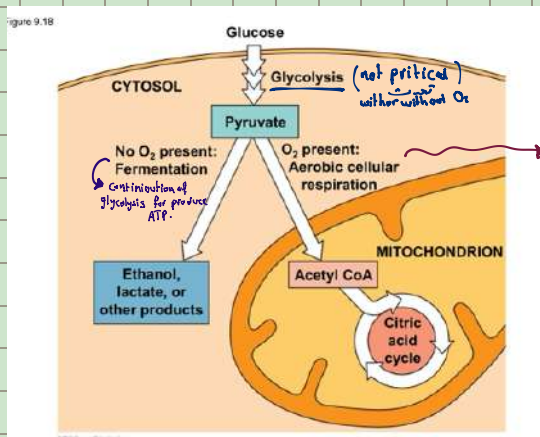
- 1- glycolysis
- 2- reduction Pyruvate to lactate
- 3- regeneration from NAD<sup>+</sup>.

• Human muscle cells use lactic acid fermentation to generate ATP when O<sub>2</sub> is scarce.

عندما يكون نقص الأكسجين  
 في العضلات يتم إنتاج حمض اللاكتيك بدلاً من الجلوكوز  
 muscle cells use lactic acid fermentation to generate ATP when O<sub>2</sub> is scarce.  
 cellular respiration  
 في حالة نقص الأكسجين في العضلات يتم إنتاج حمض اللاكتيك بدلاً من الجلوكوز  
 لحمض اللاكتيك لا يخرج عن الخلية لأنه لا يستطيع أن يعبرها بسهولة  
 muscle fatigue (وهو ناتج عن تراكم حمض اللاكتيك في العضلات)

• Obligate anaerobes → fermentation or anaerobic respiration (absence of O<sub>2</sub>)

• Facultative anaerobes → fermentation or cellular respiration such as human muscles.



التي يتم التمييز بينها  
 -> no Pyruvate  
 absent or present of O<sub>2</sub>

	cellular respiration	fermentation	
		Alcohol	lactic acid
The final e <sup>-</sup> acceptor	O <sub>2</sub>	Acetylaldehyde	Pyruvate
The final ATP Produce	32/30	2	2
needs of O <sub>2</sub>	need	absent of O <sub>2</sub>	absent of O <sub>2</sub>
Location	in cytosol + Mitochondria	cytosol	cytosol
uses	produce H <sub>2</sub> O	wine + beer + baking	Dairy industry + Muscle fatic

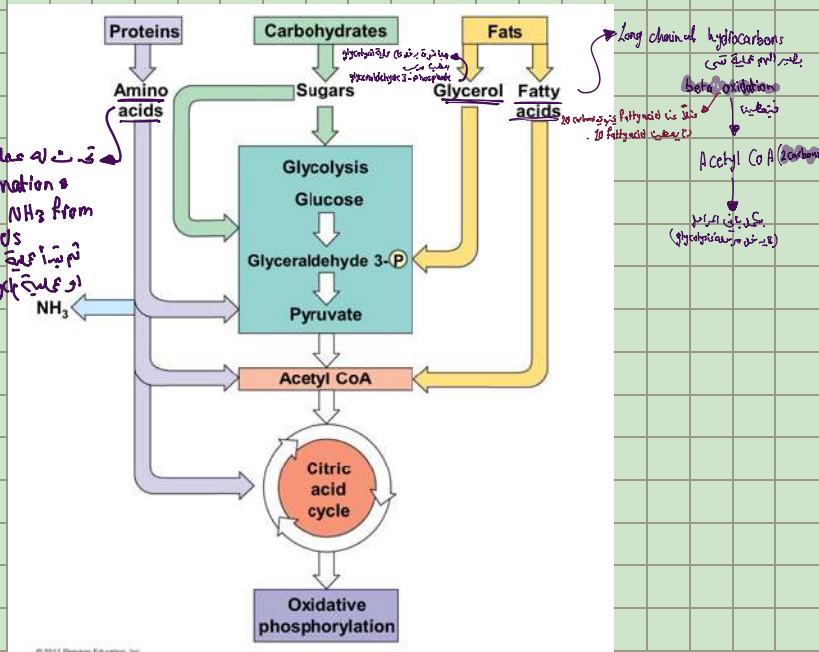
• They are similar in glycolysis & NAD<sup>+</sup> is the first e<sup>-</sup> acceptor.

• The versatility of catabolism 8-

- Carbohydrate ← ATP سو
- Fats ← ATP سو

• Amino groups can feed glycolysis or the citric acid cycle.

Deamination = remove NH<sub>2</sub> from amino acids  
 glycolysis سو  
 citric acid cycle سو  
 NH<sub>2</sub>



• The body uses small molecules to build other substances.

• Regulation of Cellular Respiration 3- via Feedback Mechanisms

• feedback inhibition is the most common mechanism for control.

• Control of catabolism is based mainly on regulation the activity of enzymes at strategic points in the catabolic pathway.

