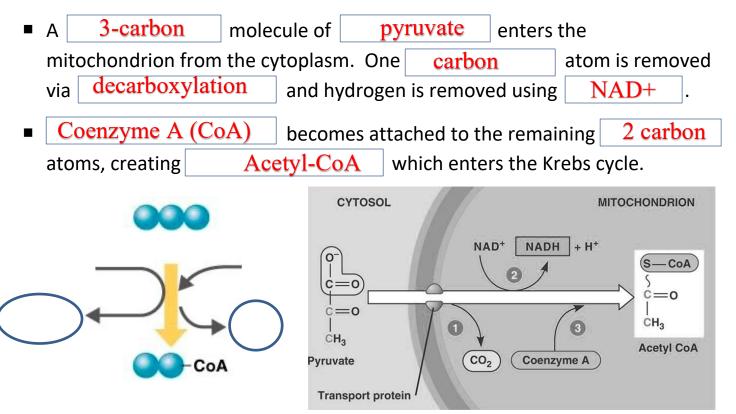
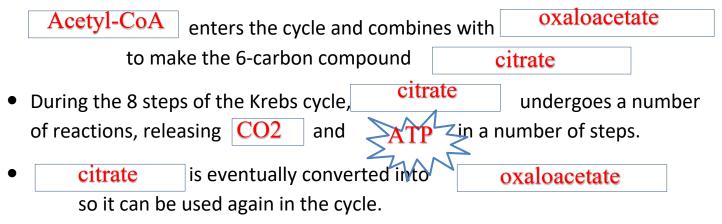
Pyruvate Oxidation: The Transition Step



Krebs Cycle: The 8 Step Process

- Each step is <u>catalyzed</u> by a specific <u>enzyme</u>.
 A cyclical process because <u>oxaloacetate</u>, the product of step 8 is the <u>reactant</u> of step 1.
- Cycle turns twice for every glucose molecule oxidized.

Let the Cycle Begin...



The Krebs Cycle

Step 1:Acetyl-CoAreacts with a molecule ofoxaloacetatetoformcitrate.CoAis released.				
Step 2: citrate is rearranged to isocitrate				
Step 3:isocitrateis converted toα- ketoglutarateby losing aCO2and 2hydrogenatoms that reduceNAD+toNADH				
Step 4: α - ketoglutarate is converted to succinyl-CoA . A CO2				
is removed, CoA is added and 2 hydrogen atoms reduce				
NAD+ to NADH				
Step 5: succinyl-CoA is converted to succinate . ATP is				
formed by substrate level phosphorylation and CoA is				
released.				
Step 6: succinate is converted to fumarate . FAD is reduced				
to FADH2				
Step 7:fumarateis converted tomalatevia the addition of				
H2O				
Step 8: malate is converted to oxaloacetate and NAD+ is				
reduced to NADH				

SUMMARY:

The Krebs cycle produces: 2 CO2	2 ATP	6 NADH	2 FADH2
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The Krebs Cycle

