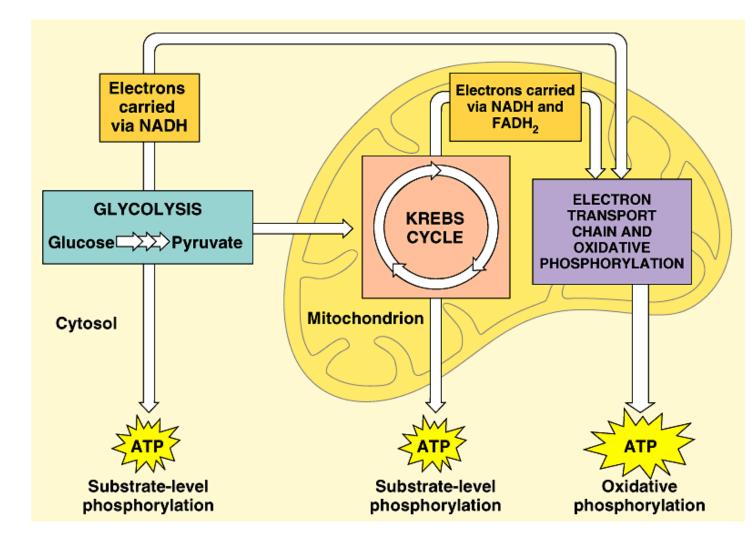
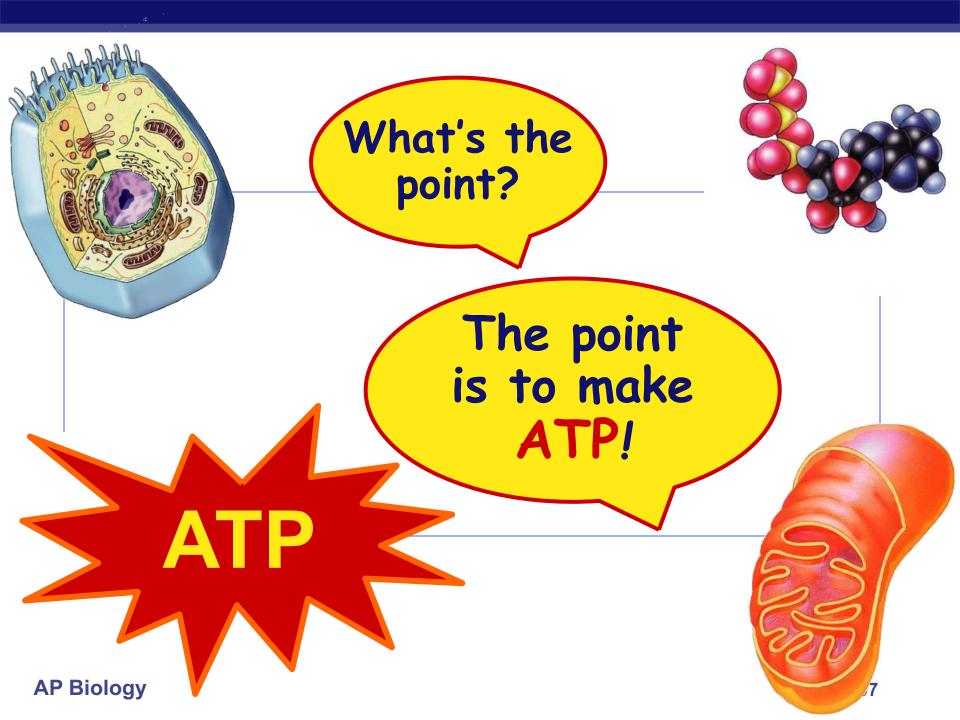
Cellular Respiration Stage 4: Electron Transport Chain



Cellular respiration





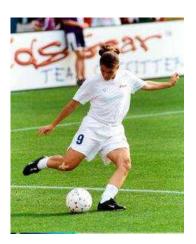
ATP accounting so far...

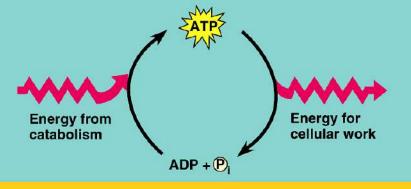
- Glycolysis \rightarrow 2 ATP
- Kreb's cycle \rightarrow 2 ATP
- Life takes a lot of energy to run, need to extract more energy than 4 ATP!

There's got to be a better way!

I need a lot more ATP!

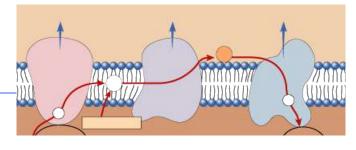
AP Biology





A working muscle recycles over 10 million ATPs per second

There is a better way!



- Electron Transport Chain
 - series of proteins built into inner mitochondrial membrane
 - along cristae
 - transport proteins & enzymes
 - transport of electrons down ETC linked to pumping of H⁺ to create H⁺ gradient
 - \$\Delta yields ~36 ATP from 1 glucose!
 - In presence of O₂ (<u>aerobic respiration</u>)



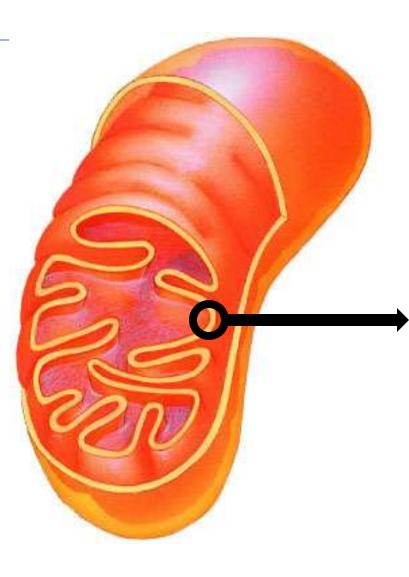
That sounds more like it!



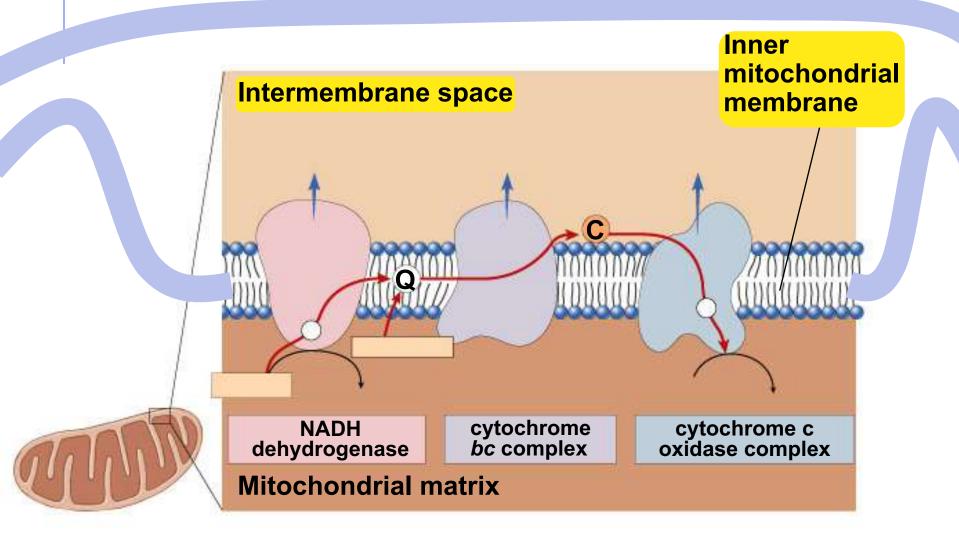
Mitochondria

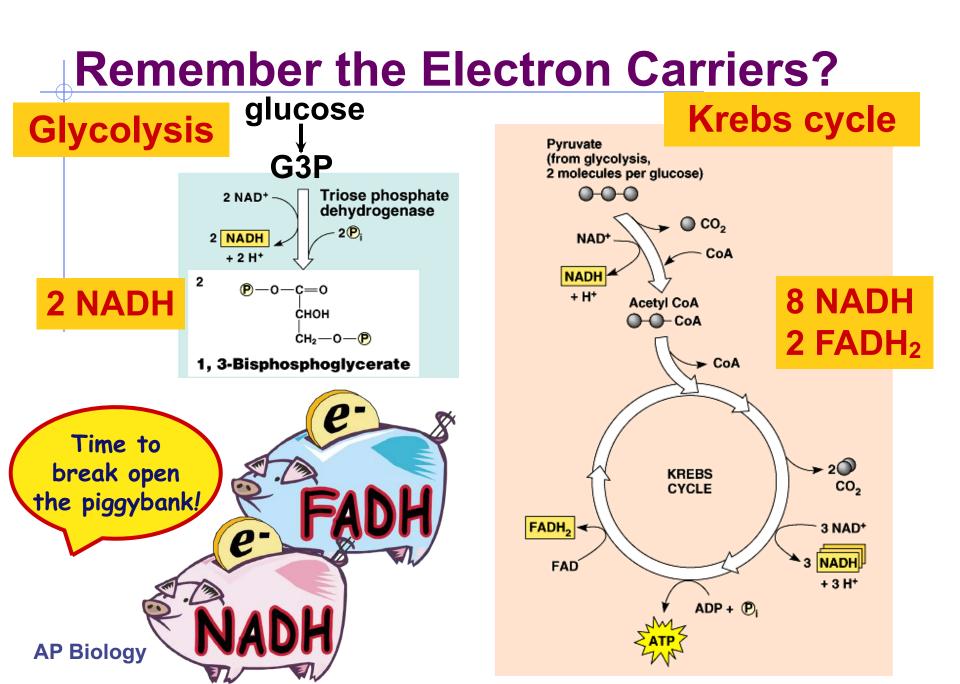
- Double membrane
 - ◆outer membrane
 - inner membrane
 - highly folded cristae
 - enzymes & transport proteins
 - intermembrane space
 - fluid-filled space between membranes

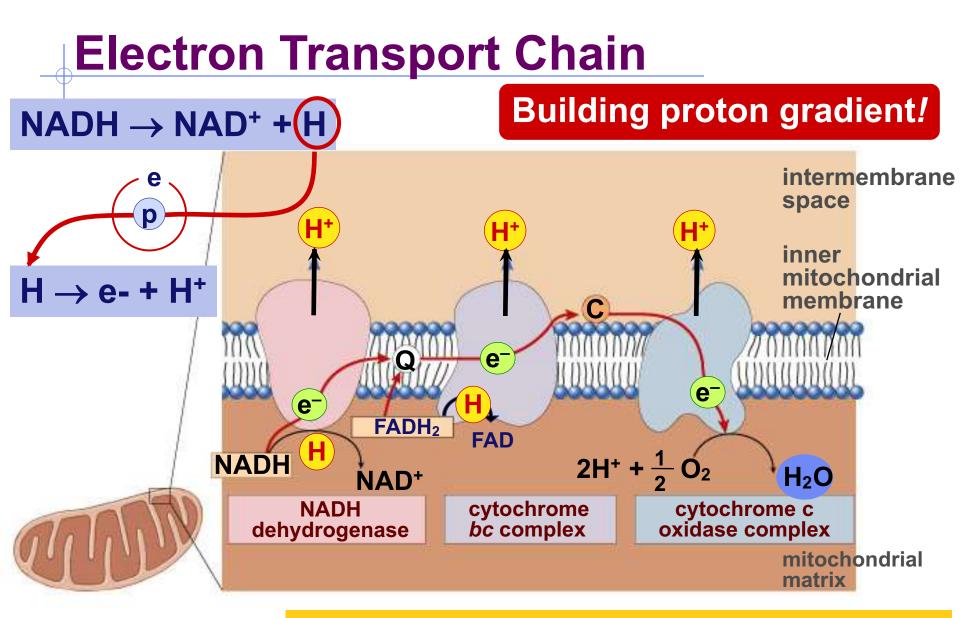




Electron Transport Chain





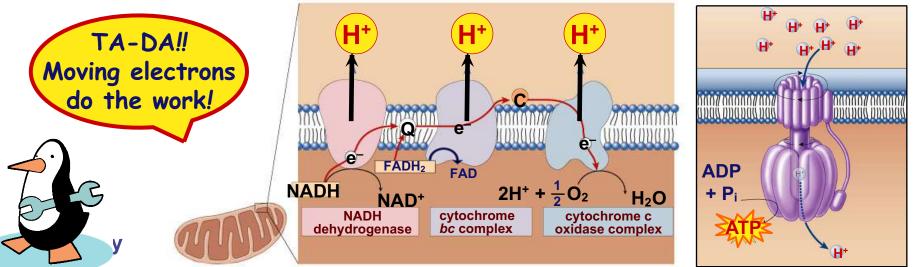


AP Biology

What powers the proton (H⁺) pumps?...

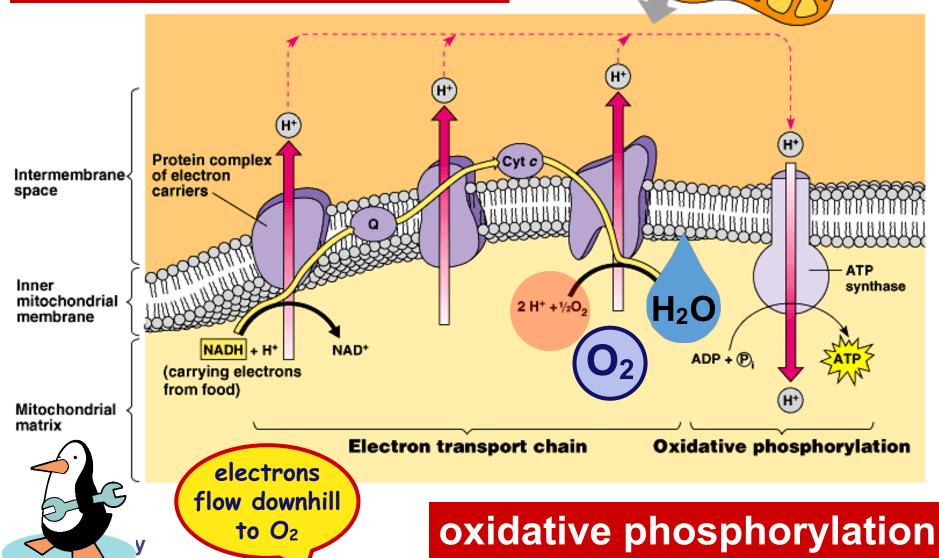
Stripping H from Electron Carriers

- Electron carriers pass electrons & H⁺ to ETC
 - H cleaved off NADH & FADH₂
 - ♦ electrons stripped from H atoms \rightarrow H⁺ (protons)
 - electrons passed from one electron carrier to next in mitochondrial membrane (ETC)
 - flowing electrons = energy to do work
 - transport proteins in membrane pump H⁺ (protons) across inner membrane to intermembrane space



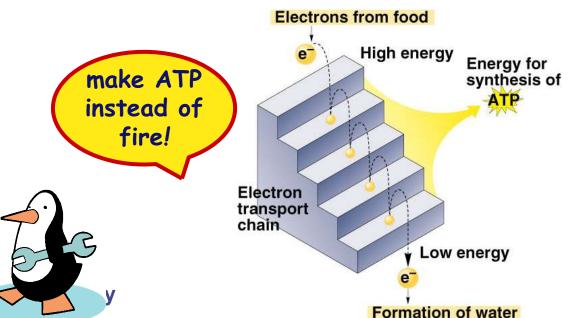
But what "pulls" the electrons down the ETC?

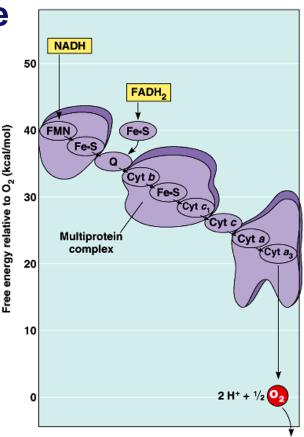
Inner mitochondrial membrane



Electrons flow downhill

- Electrons move in steps from carrier to carrier downhill to <u>oxygen</u>
- each carrier more electronegative
 - Controlled oxidation
 - controlled release of energy

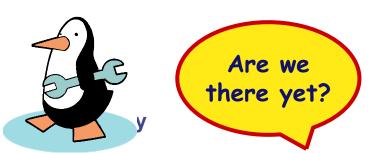




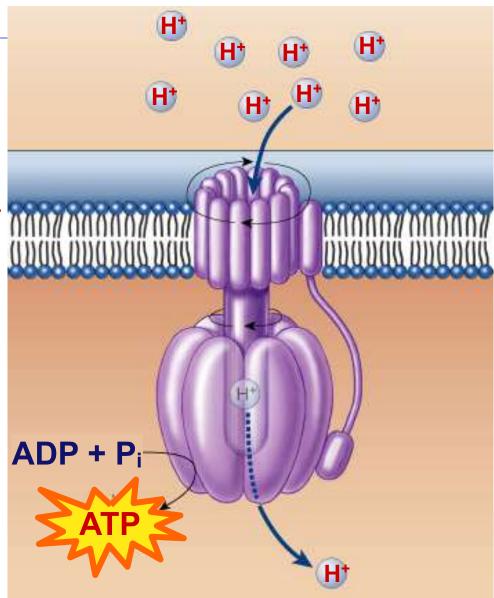
We did it!

- Set up a H⁺ gradient
- Allow the protons to flow through ATP synthase
- Synthesizes ATP

 $\mathbf{ADP} + \mathbf{P}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{ATP}$



"proton-motive" force

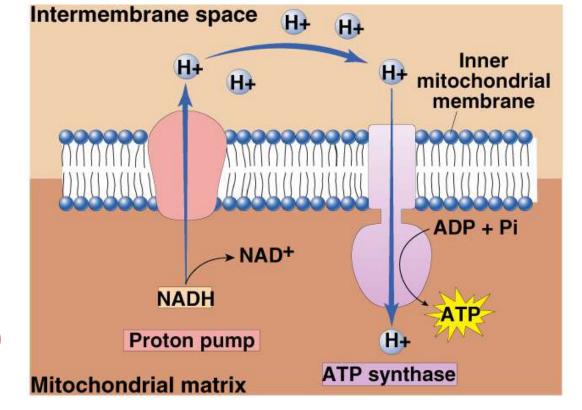


Chemiosmosis

The diffusion of ions across a membrane

build up of proton gradient just so H+ could flow through ATP synthase enzyme to build ATP

Chemiosmosis links the Electron Transport Chain to ATP synthesis

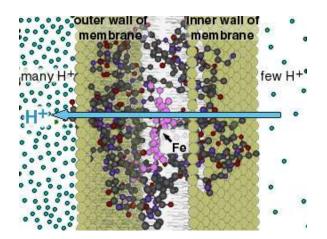




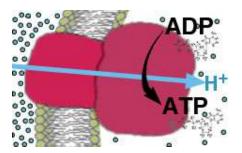
1961 | 1978

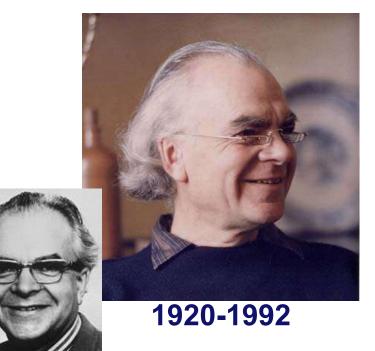
Peter Mitchell

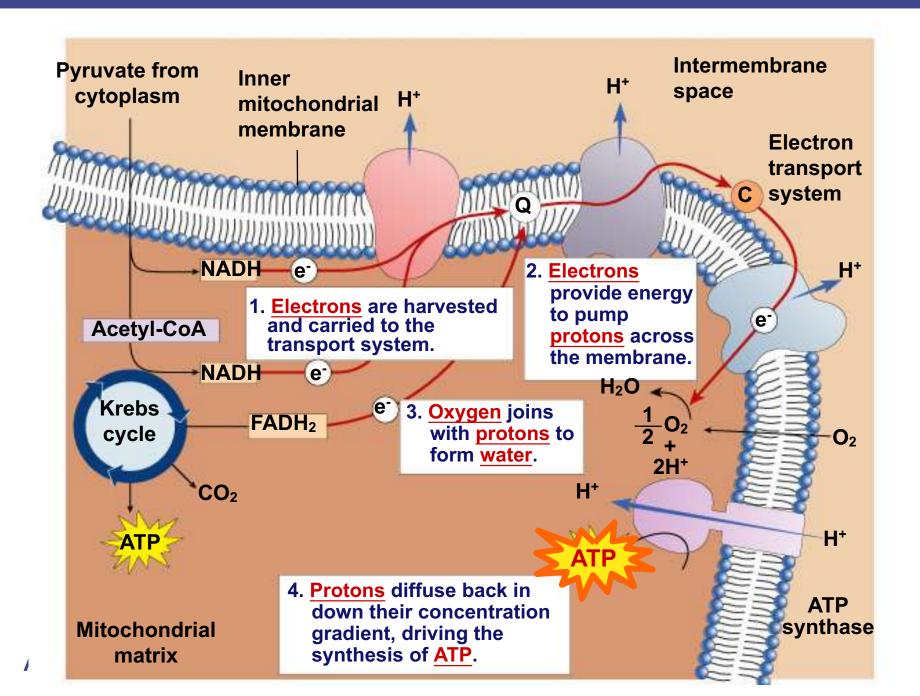
Proposed chemiosmotic hypothesis revolutionary idea at the time

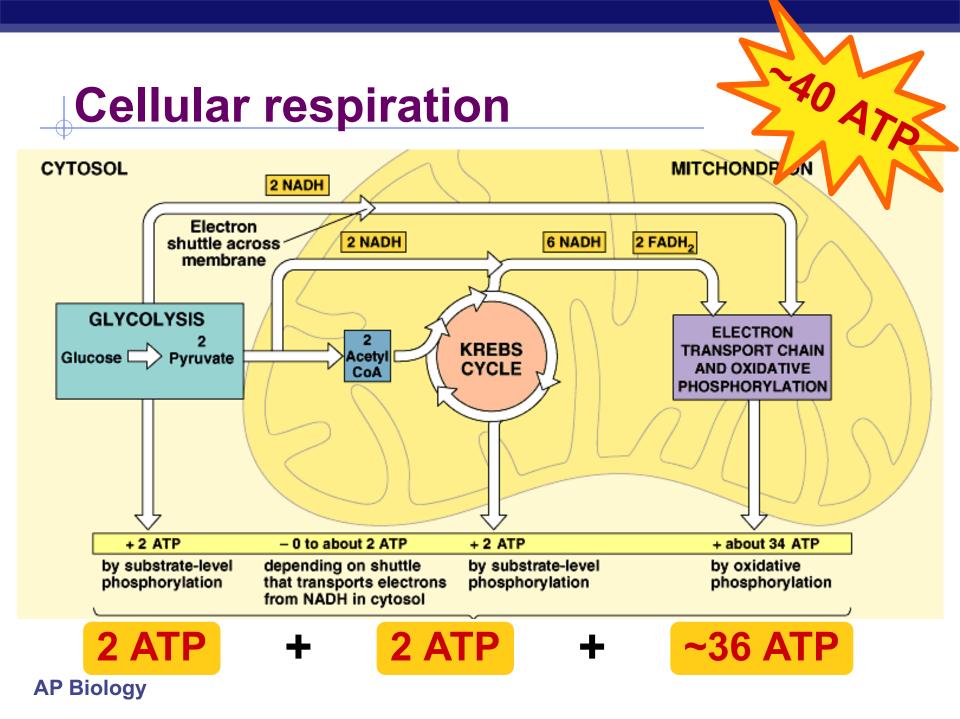


proton motive force









Summary of cellular respiration

 $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O + \sim 40 ATP$

- Where did the glucose come from?
- Where did the O₂ come from?
- Where did the CO₂ come from?
- Where did the CO₂ go?
- Where did the H₂O come from?
- Where did the ATP come from?
- What else is produced that is not listed in this equation?
- Why do we breathe?

Taking it beyond...

What is the final electron
Electron Transport Chan

- So what happens if O₂ unavailable?
 - ETC backs up
 - nothing to pull electrons down chain

H⁺

FADH₂

NAD⁺

NADH

dehydrogenase

H⁺

cytochrome

bc complex

100000

 $2H^+ + \frac{1}{2}O_2$

0000000

cytochrome c

oxidase complex

H₂O

- NADH & FADH₂ can't unload H
- ATP production ceases
- cells run out of energy
- and you die!



