

outlines

Oxidative phosphorylation (Electron transport chain + Chemiosmosis)

Eukaryotic Oxidative Phosphorylation Takes Place in Mitochondria

Oxidative Phosphorylation Depends on Electron Transfer (loss of electrons)

The Respiratory Chain Consists of Four Complexes: Three Proton Pumps and a Physical Link to the Citric Acid Cycle

A Proton Gradient Powers the Synthesis of ATP

Many Shuttles Allow Movement Across the Mitochondrial Membranes

The Regulation of Cellular Respiration Is Governed Primarily by the Need for ATP

Electron transfer potential of NADH and $\text{FADH}_2 \rightarrow$ Phosphoryl transfer potential of ATP

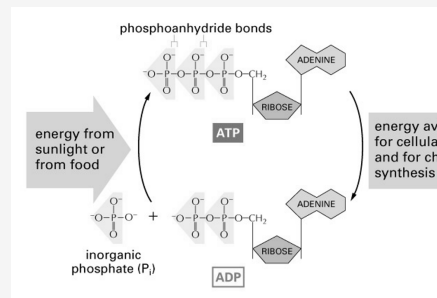
outline

A sedentary male of 70 kg (154 lbs) requires about 8400 kJ (2000 kcal) for a day's worth of activity.

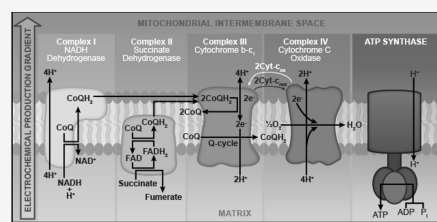
To provide this much energy requires 83 kg of ATP. However, human beings possess only about 250 g of ATP at any given moment.

The disparity between the amount of ATP that we have and the amount that we require is compensated by recycling ADP back to ATP. Each ATP molecule is recycled approximately 300 times per day. This recycling takes place primarily through oxidative phosphorylation.

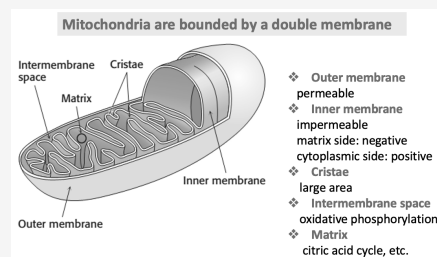
bonding



Overview of oxidative phosphorylation



Eukaryotic Oxi_Phos_ take place in Mitochondria



Mitochondria

Humans contain an estimated 14,000 m² of inner mitochondrial membrane.

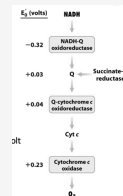
The mitochondrial matrix is the site of most of the reactions of the citric acid cycle and fatty acid oxidation. In contrast, oxidative phosphorylation takes place in the inner mitochondrial membrane

The outer membrane is quite permeable to most small molecules and ions because it contains many copies of mitochondrial porin, a 30- to 35-kD pore-forming protein also known as VDAC, for voltage-dependent anion channel.

Mitochondria (cont)

In contrast, the inner membrane is impermeable to nearly all ions and polar molecules.

Electron transfer



Electron transfer

Volt potential difference between NADH and O_2 drives electron transport and favors formation of a proton gradient

$\text{NADH} \rightarrow \text{Pump 1} \rightarrow \text{CoQ} \rightarrow \text{Pump 3} \rightarrow \text{Cyt c} \rightarrow \text{Pump 4} \rightarrow 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Respiratory Chain have Four Complexes

Three Proton Pumps and a Physical Link to the Citric Acid Cycle

Electrons are transferred from NADH to O_2 through a chain of three large protein complexes called **NADH-Q oxidoreductase (I)**, **Q-cytochrome c oxidoreductase (III)**, and **cytochrome c oxidase (IV)**.

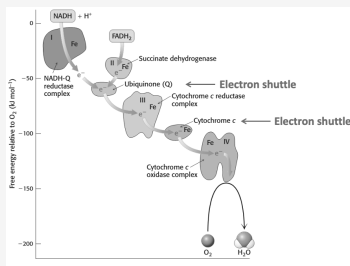
Electron flow within these transmembrane complexes leads to the transport of protons across the inner mitochondrial membrane.

A fourth large protein complex, called **succinate-Q reductase (II)**, contains the succinate dehydrogenase that generates FADH_2 in the citric acid cycle.

Oxidoreductase = reductase = dehydrogenase

Ubiquinone (Coenzyme Q) also carries electrons from FADH_2 (generated by citric acid cycle) generated through succinate-Q reductase

Electrons flow down an energy gradient from NADH to O₂



Components of mitochondrial etc

Enzyme complex	Prosthetic group	Oxidant or reductant		
		Matrix side	Membrane core	Cytoplasmic side
NADH-Q oxidoreductase Complexes I	FMN Fe-S	NADH	Q	
Succinate-Q reductase Complexes II	FAD Fe-S	Succinate	Q	
Q-cytochrome c oxidoreductase Complexes III	Heme b _L Heme b _H Heme c ₁ Fe-S		Q	Cytochrome c
Cytochrome c oxidase Complexes IV	Heme a Heme a ₃ Cu _A and Cu _B			Cytochrome c



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