

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Oxidative Decarboxylation and Krebs Cycle

By

Amr S. Moustafa, M.D.; Ph.D.

**Assistant Prof. & Consultant, Medical Biochemistry Dept.
College of Medicine, KSU
amrsm@hotmail.com**

Objectives:

Oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate:

ATP production

Regulation

Clinical correlation

Krebs cycle:

Final common pathway for oxidation of all food stuff

The main reactions

ATP production

Respiratory regulation

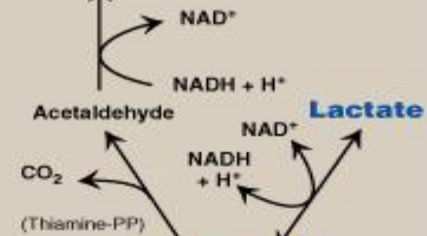
Fates of Pyruvate



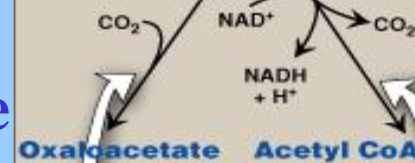
ETHANOL SYNTHESIS

- Occurs in yeast and some bacteria (including intestinal flora).
- Thiamine pyrophosphate-dependent pathway.

Ethanol



PYRUVATE



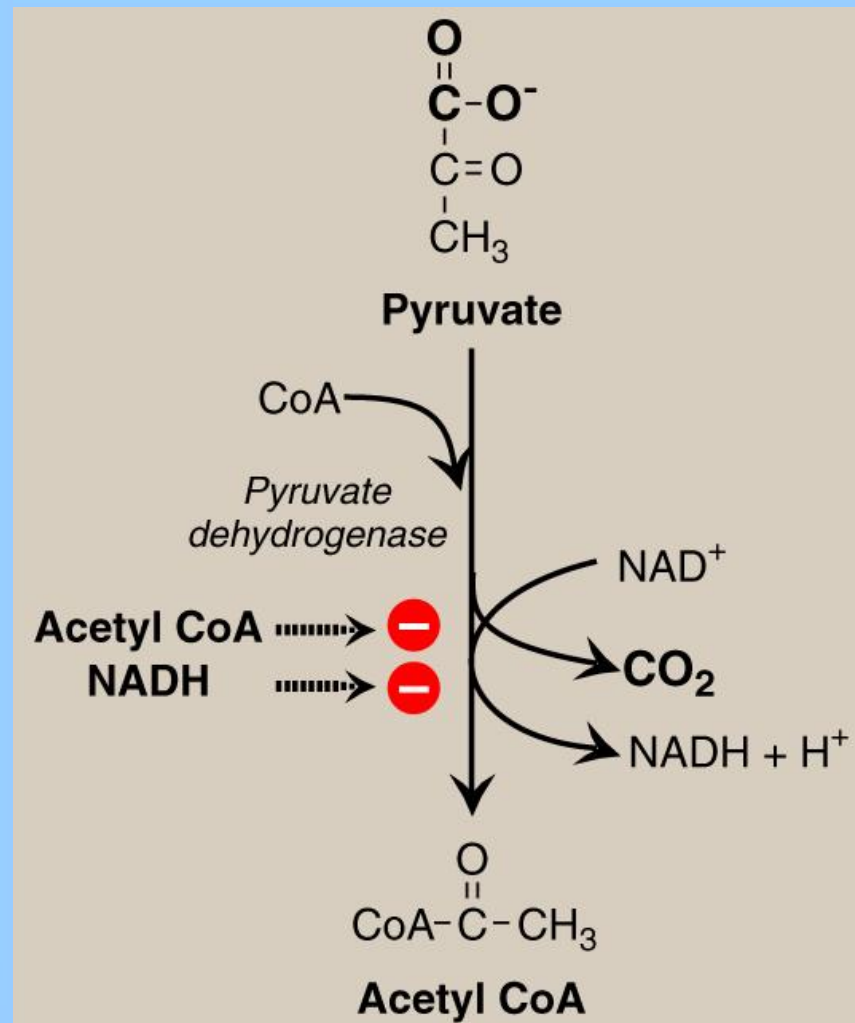
PYRUVATE DEHYDROGENASE COMPLEX

- Inhibited by acetyl CoA.
- Source of acetyl CoA for TCA and fatty acid synthesis.
- An irreversible reaction.

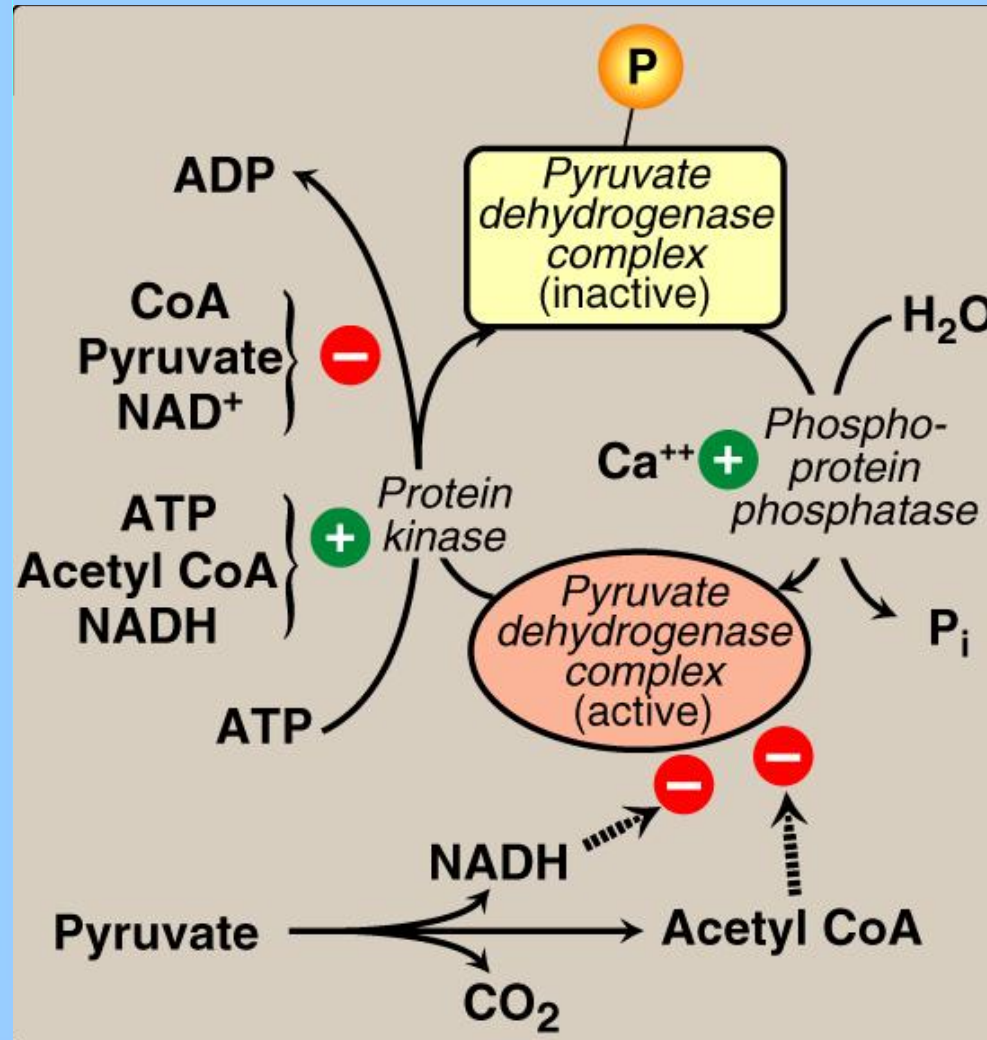
PYRUVATE CARBOXYLASE

- Activated by acetyl CoA.
- Replenishes intermediates of the TCA cycle.
- Provides substrates for gluconeogenesis.
- An irreversible reaction.

Oxidative Decarboxylation of Pyruvate



Oxidative Decarboxylation of Pyruvate: Regulation



Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency: Congenital Lactic Acidosis

E1 deficiency of PDH complex

X-linked dominant

Affects mainly brain

Clinically:

Lactic acidosis

Developmental defects of nervous system

Muscular spasticity

Early death

Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle: Krebs Cycle

- **Final common pathway for oxidation**
- **Exclusively in mitochondria**
- **Major source for ATP**
- **Both catabolic and anabolic**
- **Synthetic reactions:**

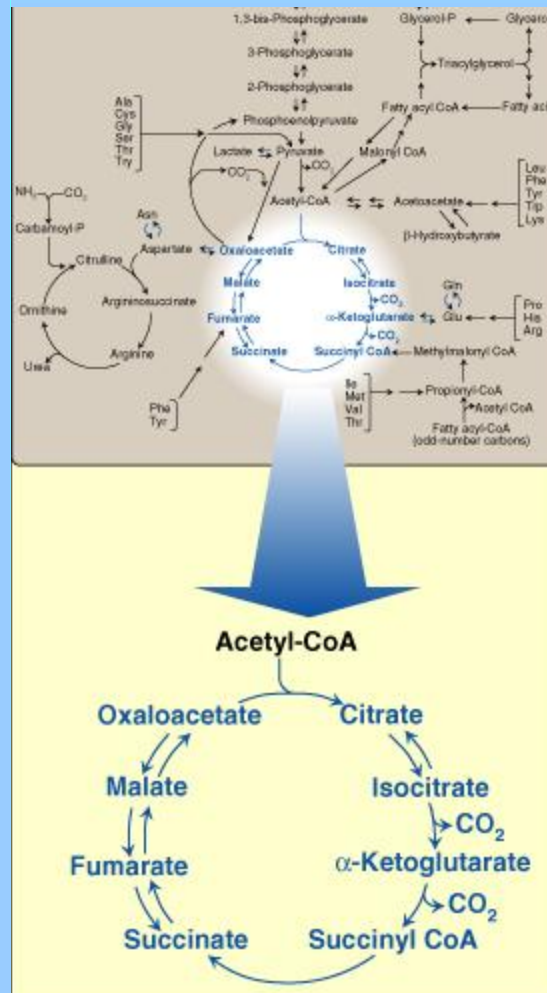
Glucose from amino acids

Nonessential amino acids

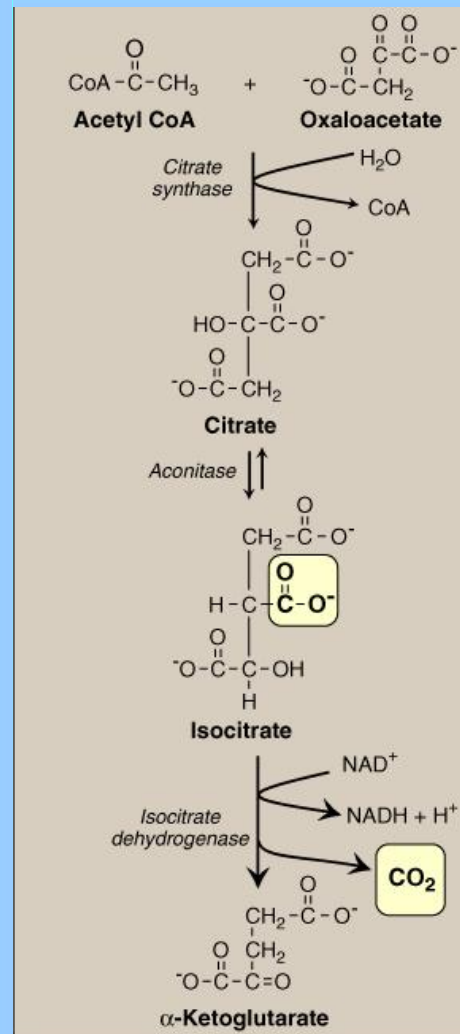
Fatty acids

Heme

Krebs Cycle



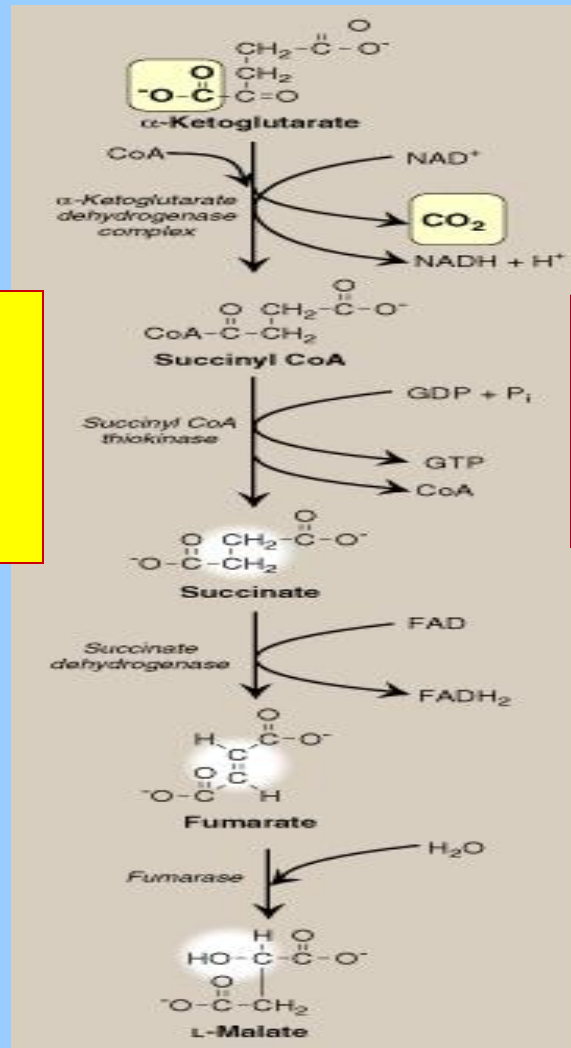
Krebs Cycle Reactions -1



Krebs Cycle Reactions -2

Succinate Thiokinase

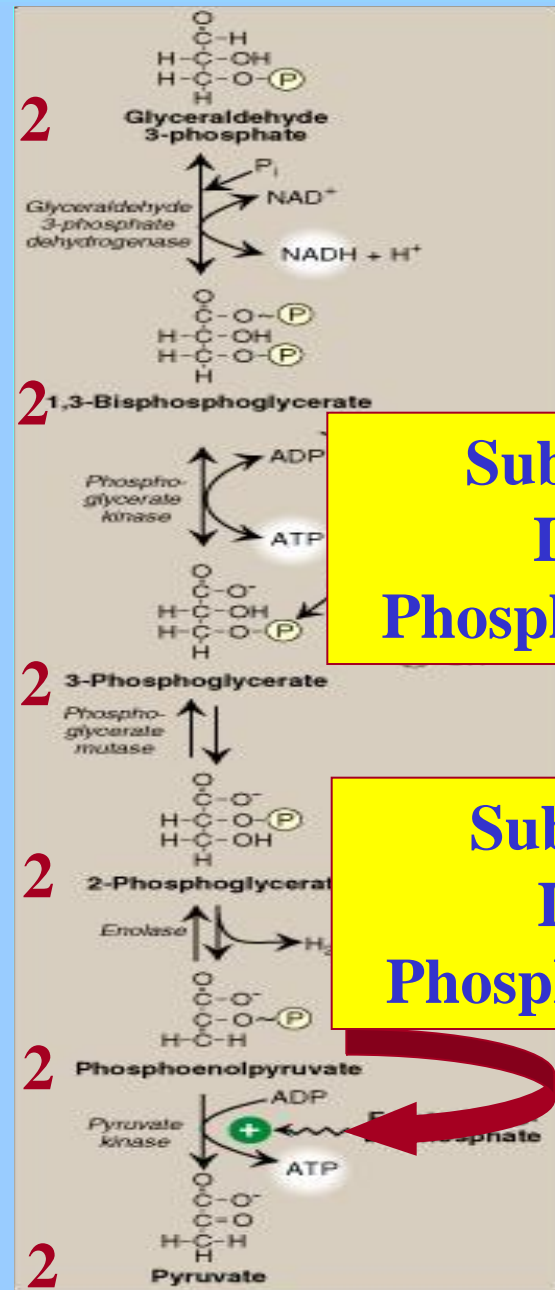
Substrate- Level Phosphorylation



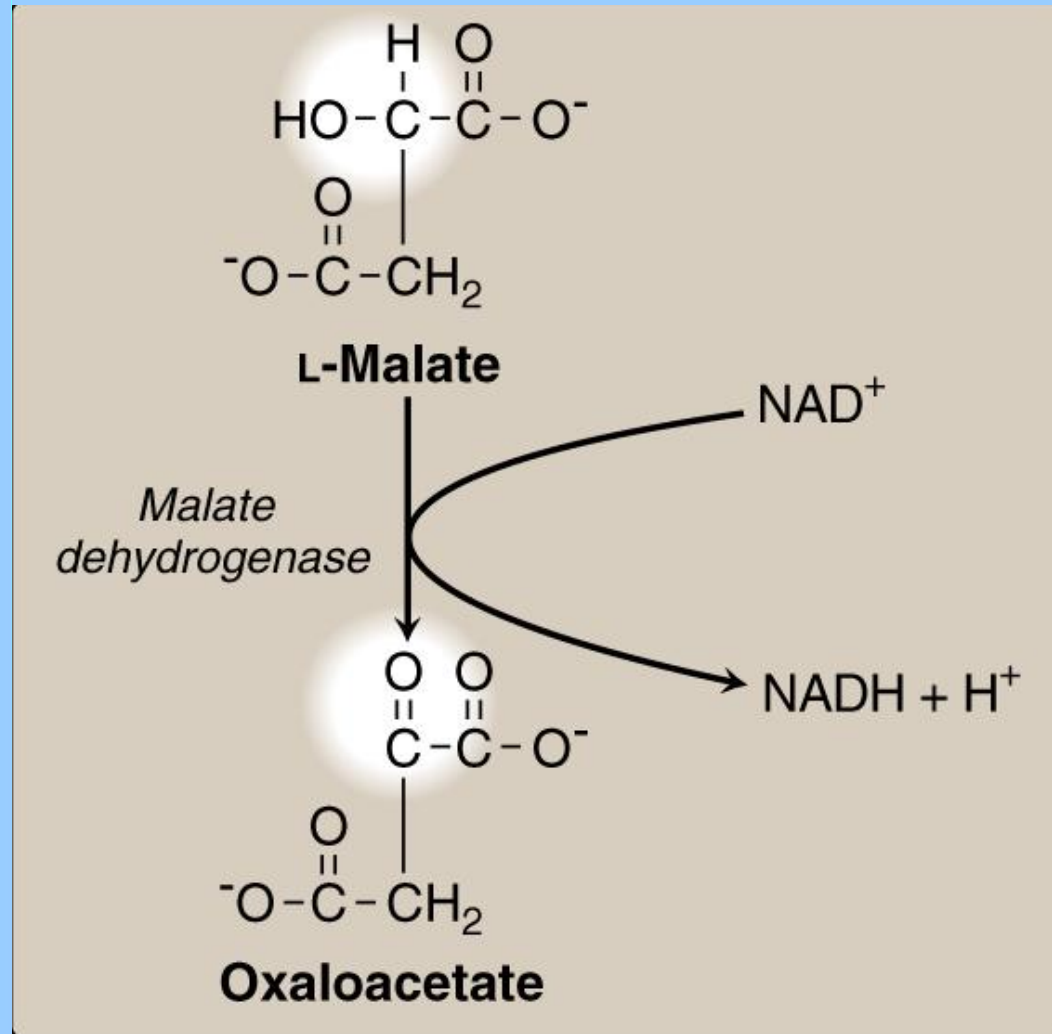
Glycolysis (Cytosol)

Phospho- glycerate Kinase

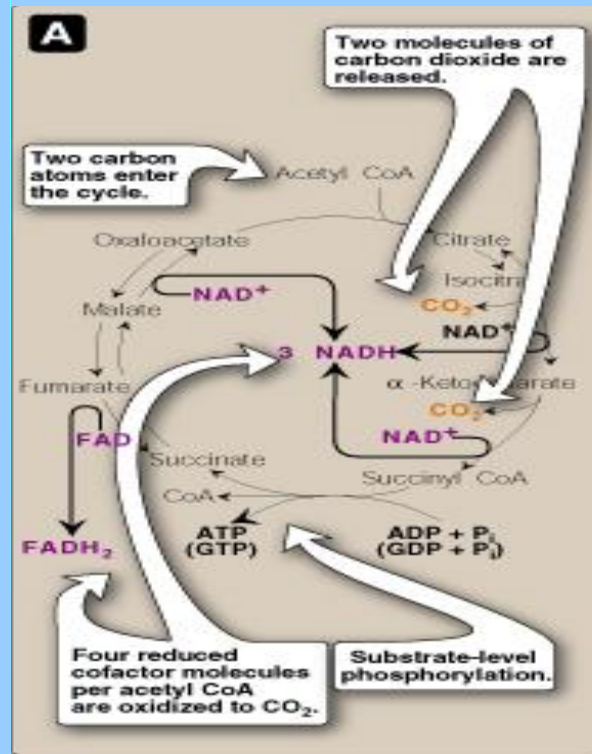
Pyruvate Kinase



Krebs Cycle Reactions -3



Krebs Cycle: Energy Yield -1



Krebs Cycle: Energy Yield -2

Energy-producing reaction	Number of ATP produced
$3 \text{ NADH} \longrightarrow 3 \text{ NAD}^+$	9
$\text{FADH}_2 \longrightarrow \text{FAD}$	2
$\text{GDP} + \text{P}_i \longrightarrow \text{GTP}$	1
	<hr/>
	12 ATP/acetyl CoA oxidized

Complete Glucose Oxidation: Net ATP Production

Aerobic glycolysis:		8 ATP
Oxidative decarboxylation:	2 X 3 =	6 ATP
Krebs cycle:	2 X 12 =	24 ATP
Net:		38 ATP

Krebs Cycle: Regulation

