

ME 411 / ME 511

Biological Frameworks for Engineers

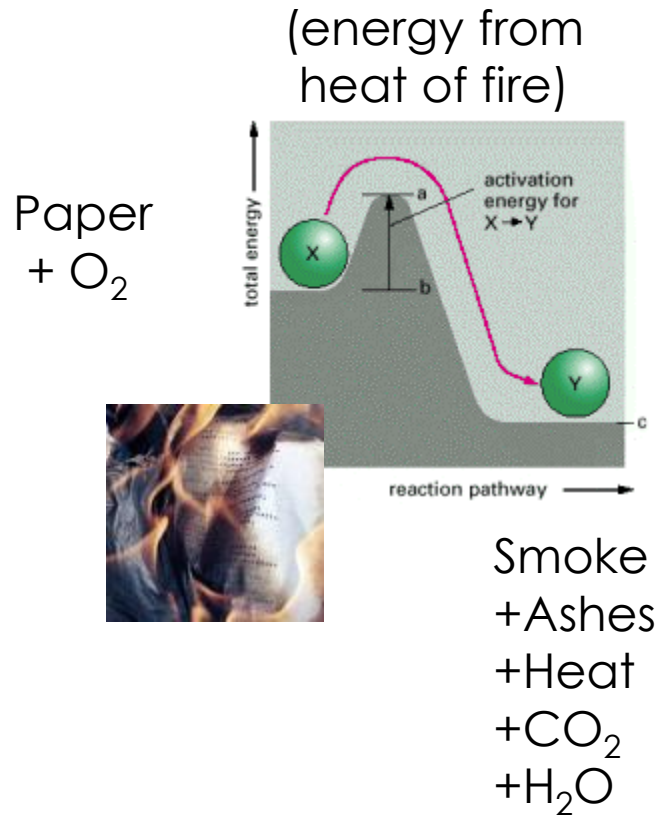
Class Organization

- Exam 1 due
- Hw 4 online
 - Due Wed Nov 7th

ME 411 / ME 511

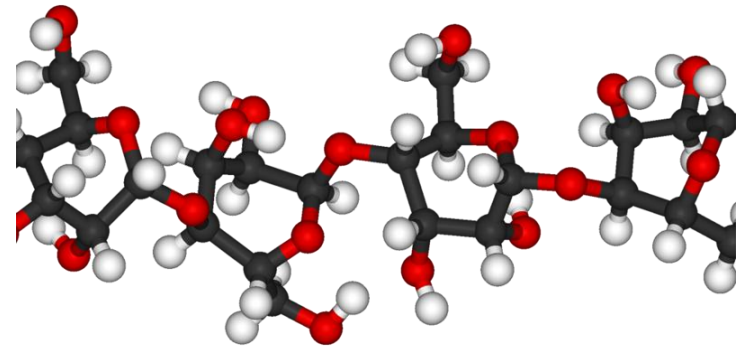
Cell Energetics

Energy Conversion



Energetically favorable

Cellulose



CO₂



H₂O



Covalent:

Nonpolar

Polar

C-C

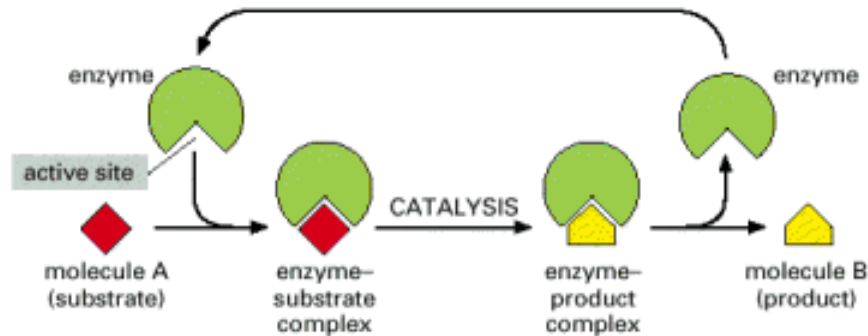
C=O

C-H

H=O

O-O

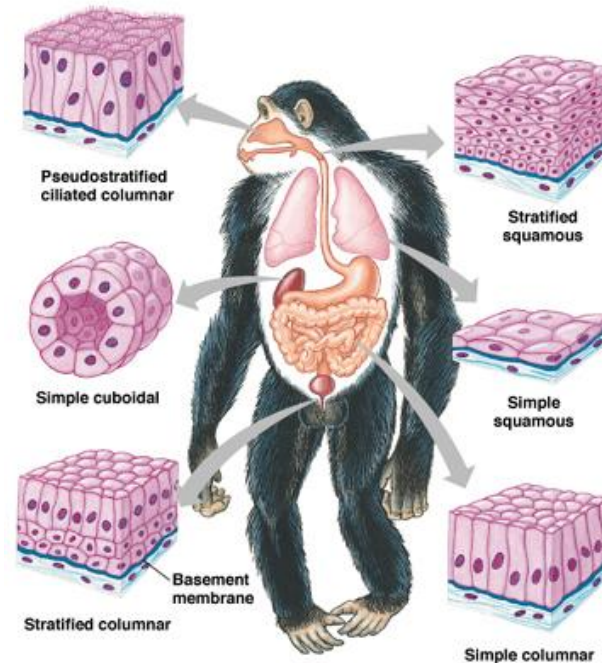
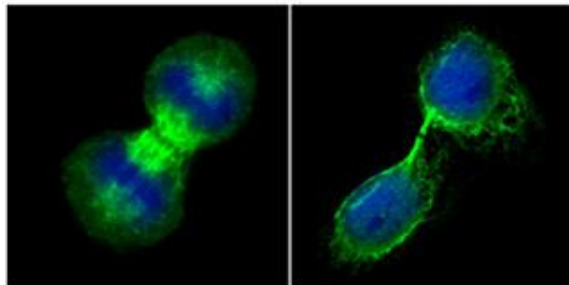
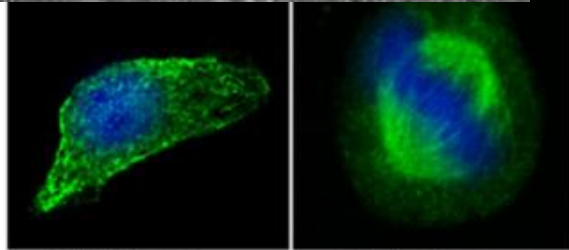
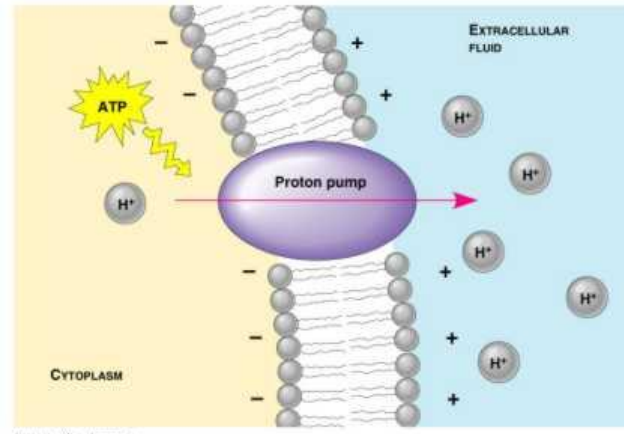
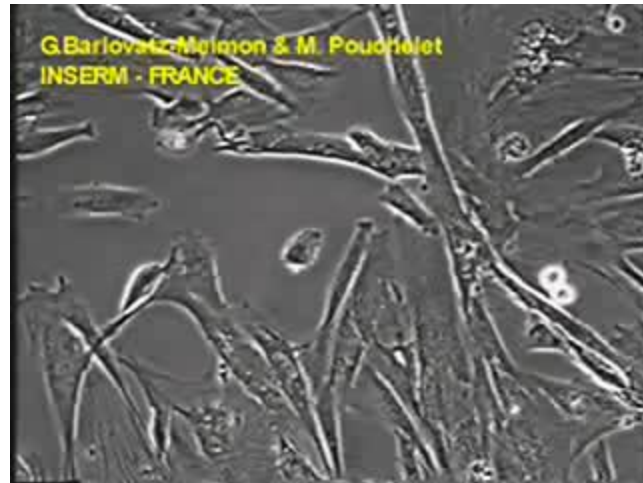
Energy Conversion



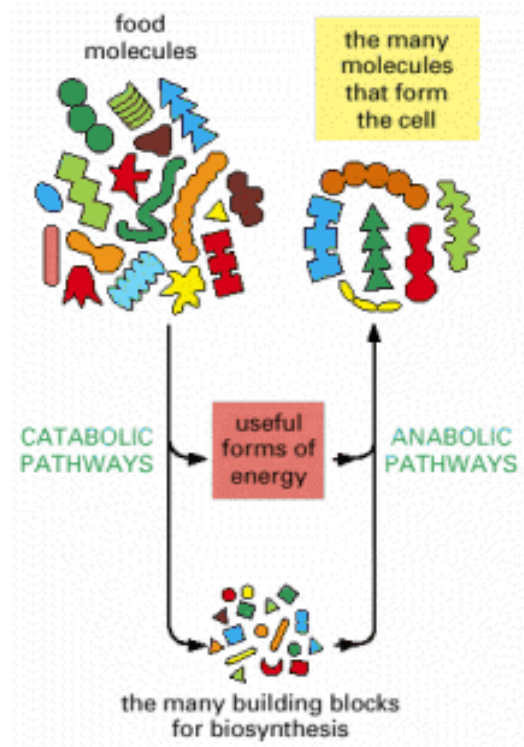
Enzymes bind one or two molecules (substrates) in such a way that activation energy is greatly reduced (catalyst)

But we will need active carriers of energy to temporarily store it

Why do we need Energy?



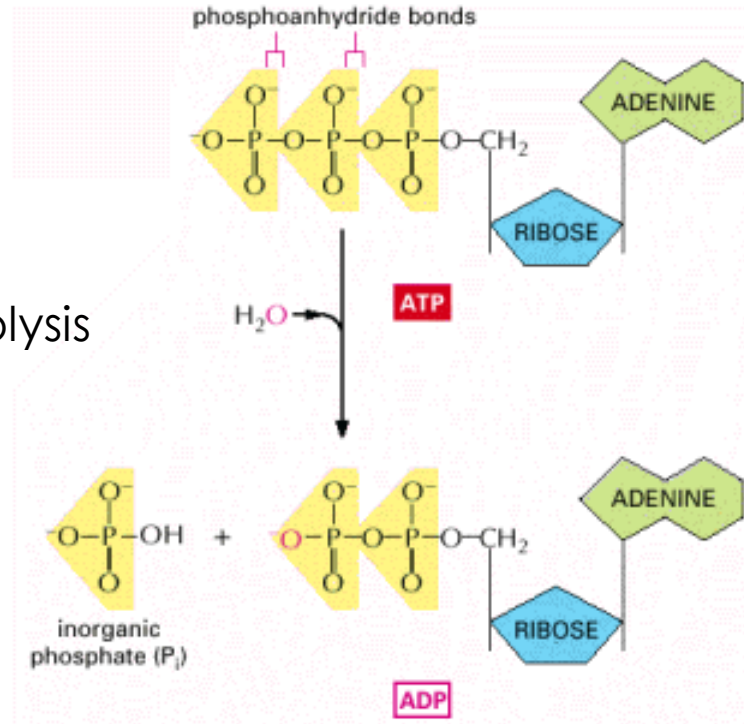
Metabolism



ATP

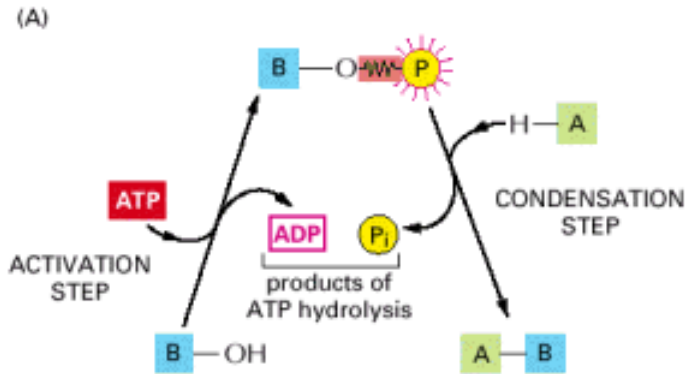
Structure: High Energy Storage

Reaction: Hydrolysis

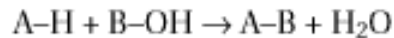


$\Delta G = -11$ to -13 kcal/mole of usable energy

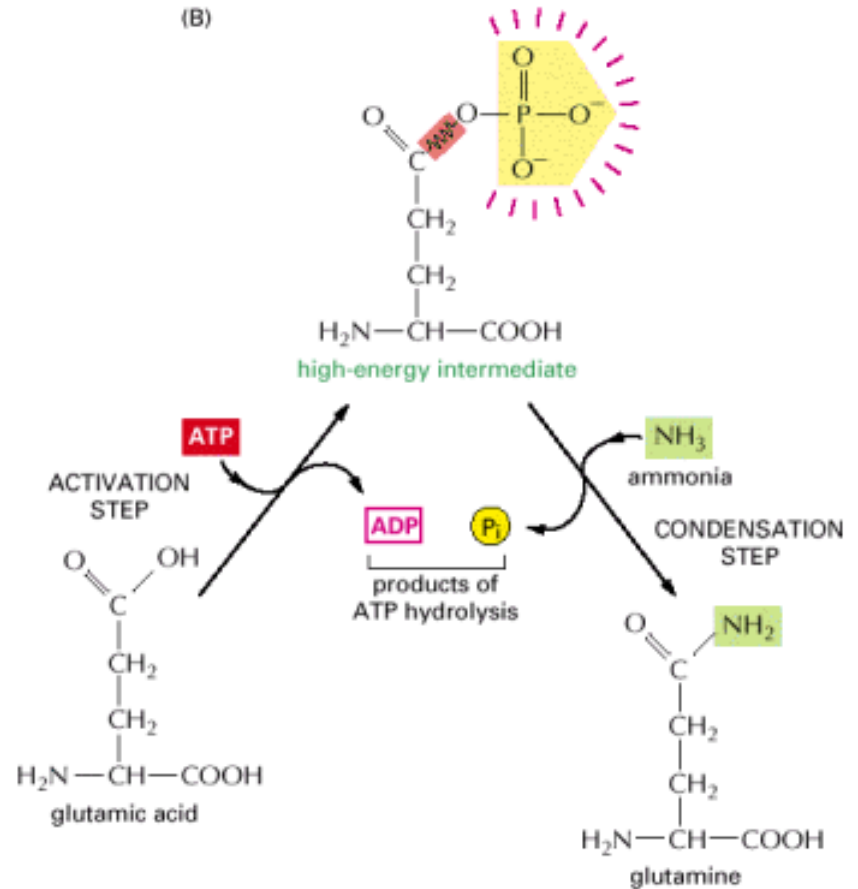
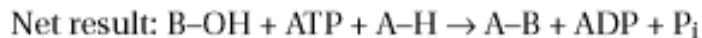
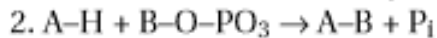
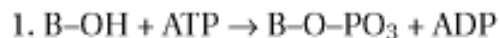
Harnessing ATP



Energetically UNfavorable



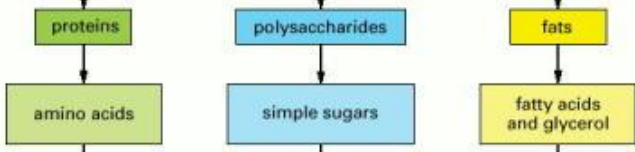
Energetically favorable



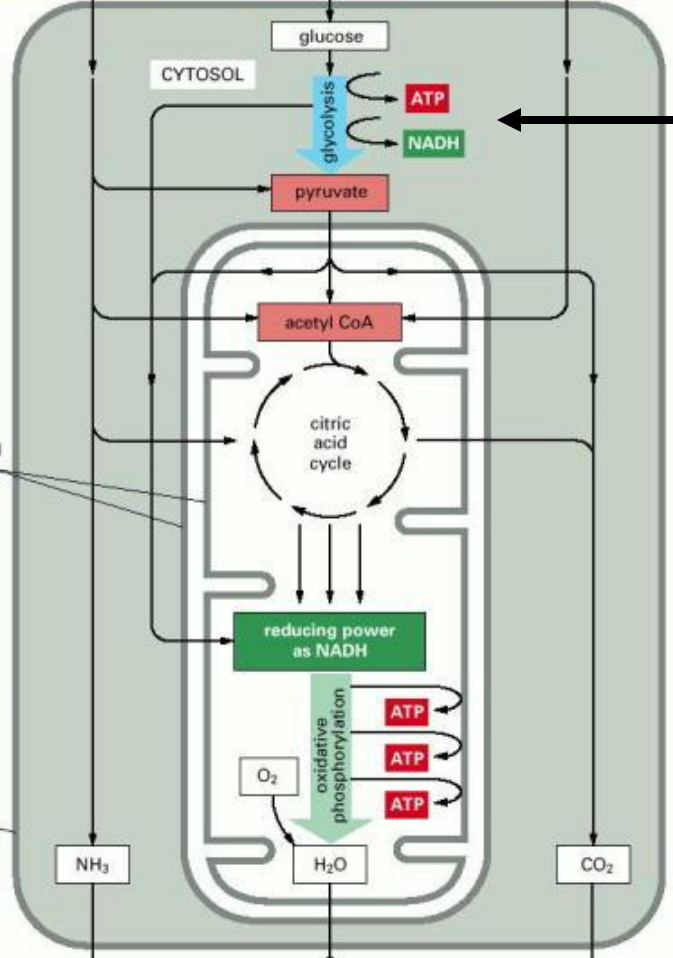
Cellular Respiration



STAGE 1:
BREAKDOWN
OF LARGE
MACROMOLECULES
TO SIMPLE
SUBUNITS



STAGE 2:
BREAKDOWN OF
SIMPLE SUBUNITS
TO ACETYL CoA
ACCOMPANIED BY
PRODUCTION OF
LIMITED AMOUNTS
OF ATP AND NADH



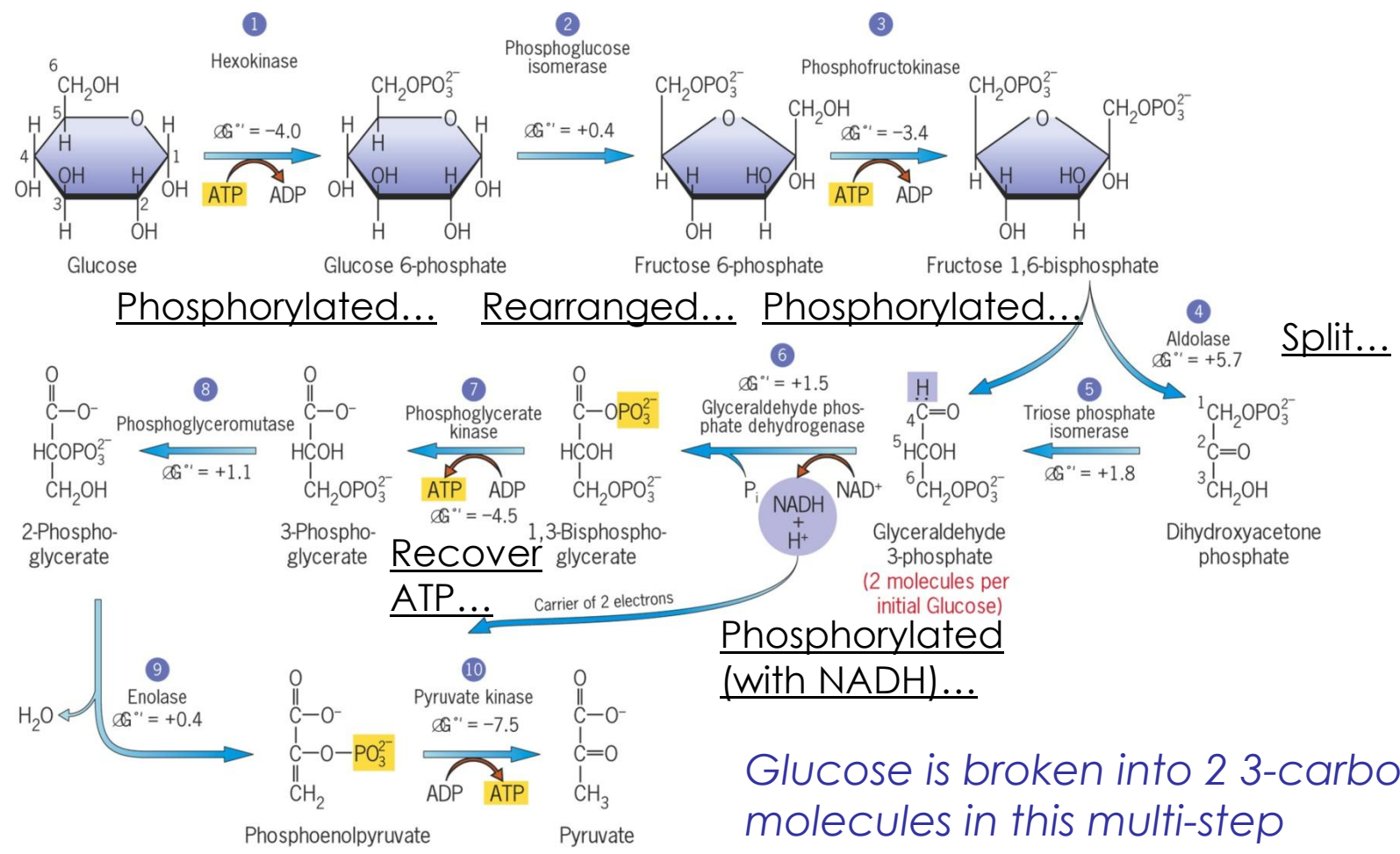
Glycolysis
“sugar” +
“breakdown”

STAGE 3:
COMPLETE
OXIDATION
OF ACETYL
CoA TO H₂O
AND CO₂
ACCOMPANIED
BY PRODUCTION
OF LARGE AMOUNTS
OF NADH AND ATP
IN MITOCHONDRION

mitochondrial membranes

plasma membrane of eucaryotic cell

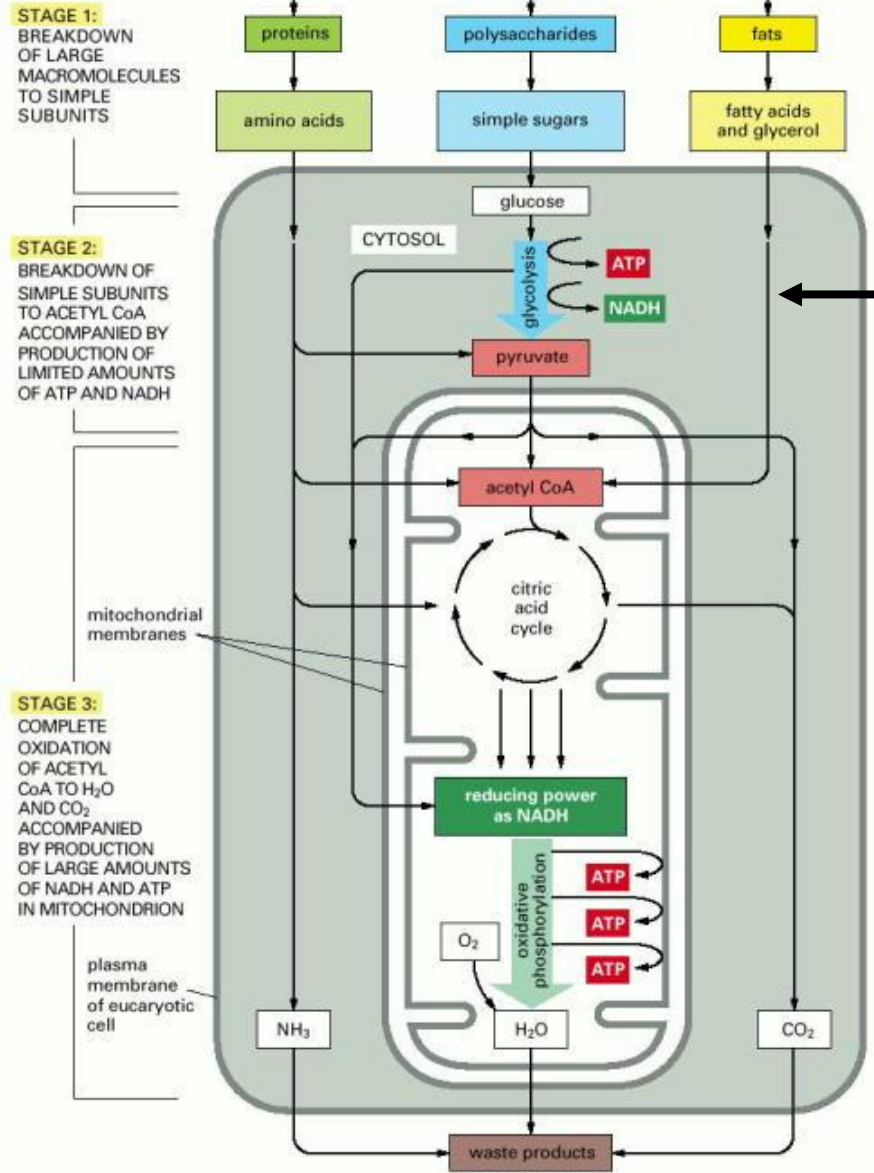
Glycolysis



Gain 2 ATP... Pyruvate For Kreb's

Glucose is broken into 2 3-carbon molecules in this multi-step pathway

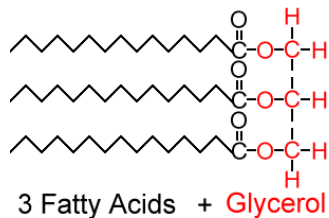
Cellular Respiration



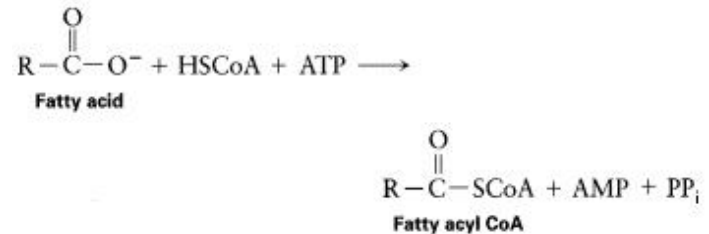
Fatty acids
"stored energy"

Fatty Acid Oxidation

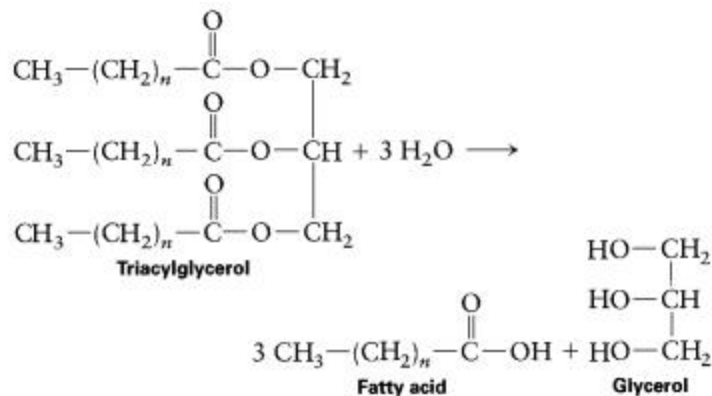
1) Storage



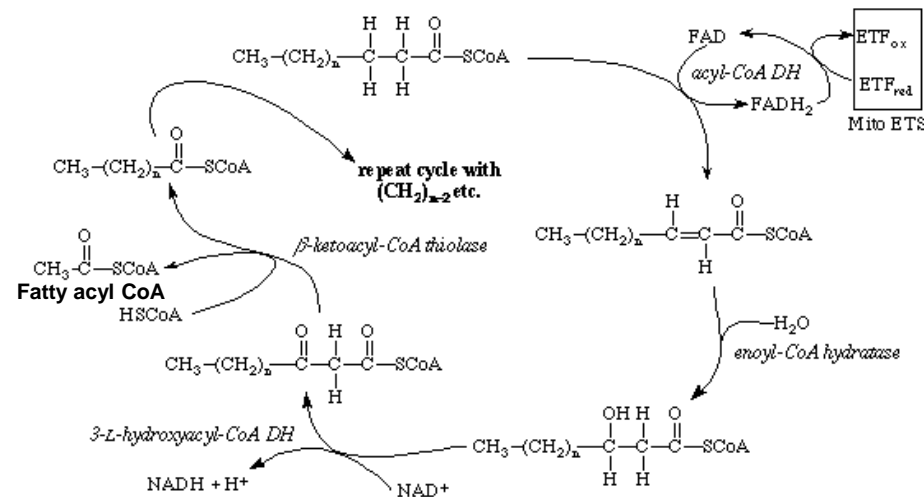
3) Conversion



2) Hydrolysis



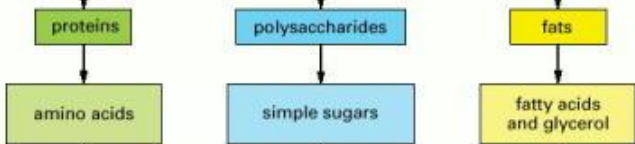
4) Oxidation



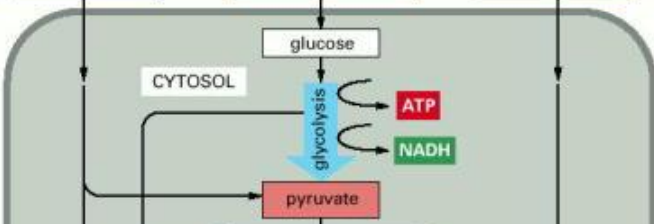
Cellular Respiration



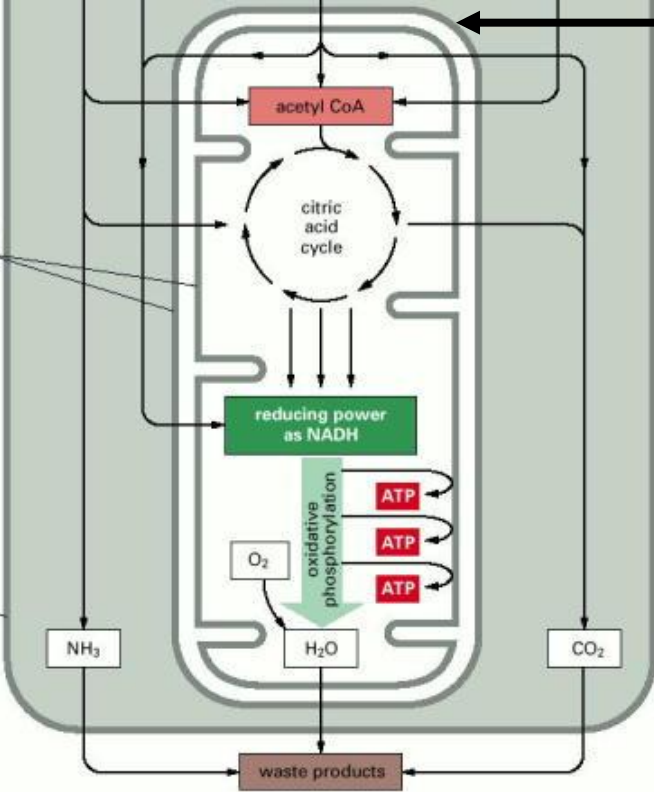
STAGE 1:
BREAKDOWN
OF LARGE
MACROMOLECULES
TO SIMPLE
SUBUNITS



STAGE 2:
BREAKDOWN OF
SIMPLE SUBUNITS
TO ACETYL CoA
ACCOMPANIED BY
PRODUCTION OF
LIMITED AMOUNTS
OF ATP AND NADH

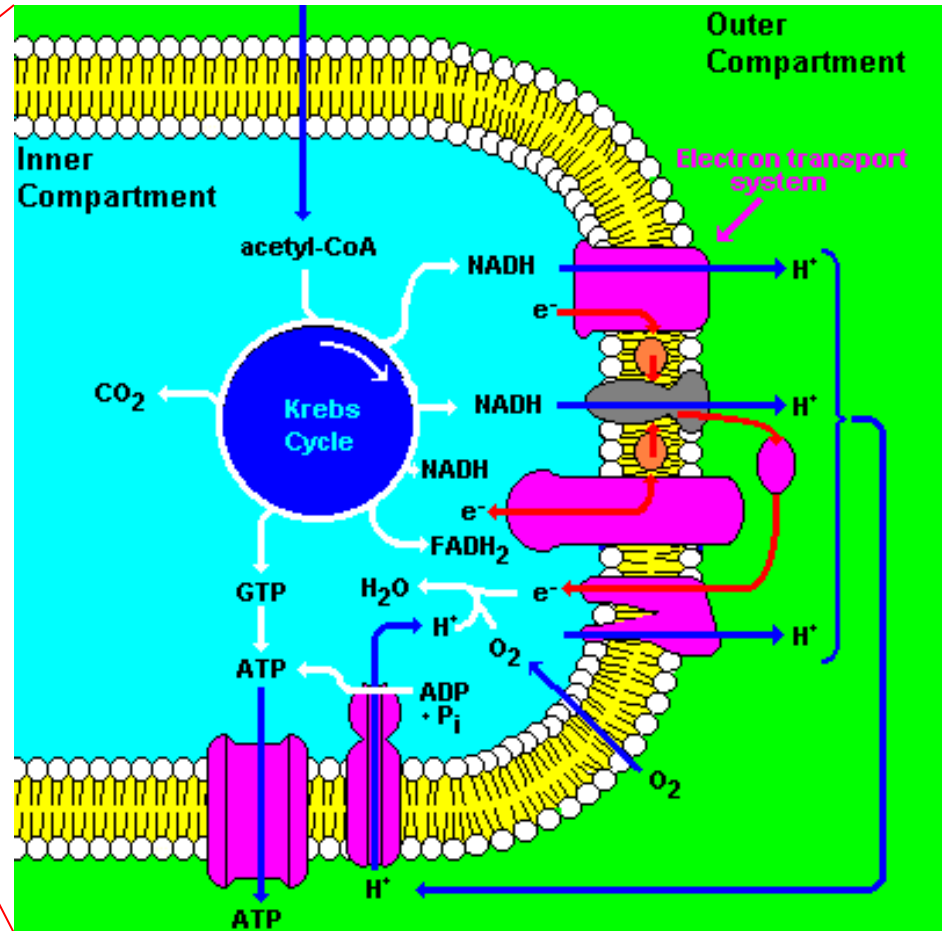


STAGE 3:
COMPLETE
OXIDATION
OF ACETYL
CoA TO H₂O
AND CO₂
ACCOMPANIED
BY PRODUCTION
OF LARGE AMOUNTS
OF NADH AND ATP
IN MITOCHONDRION

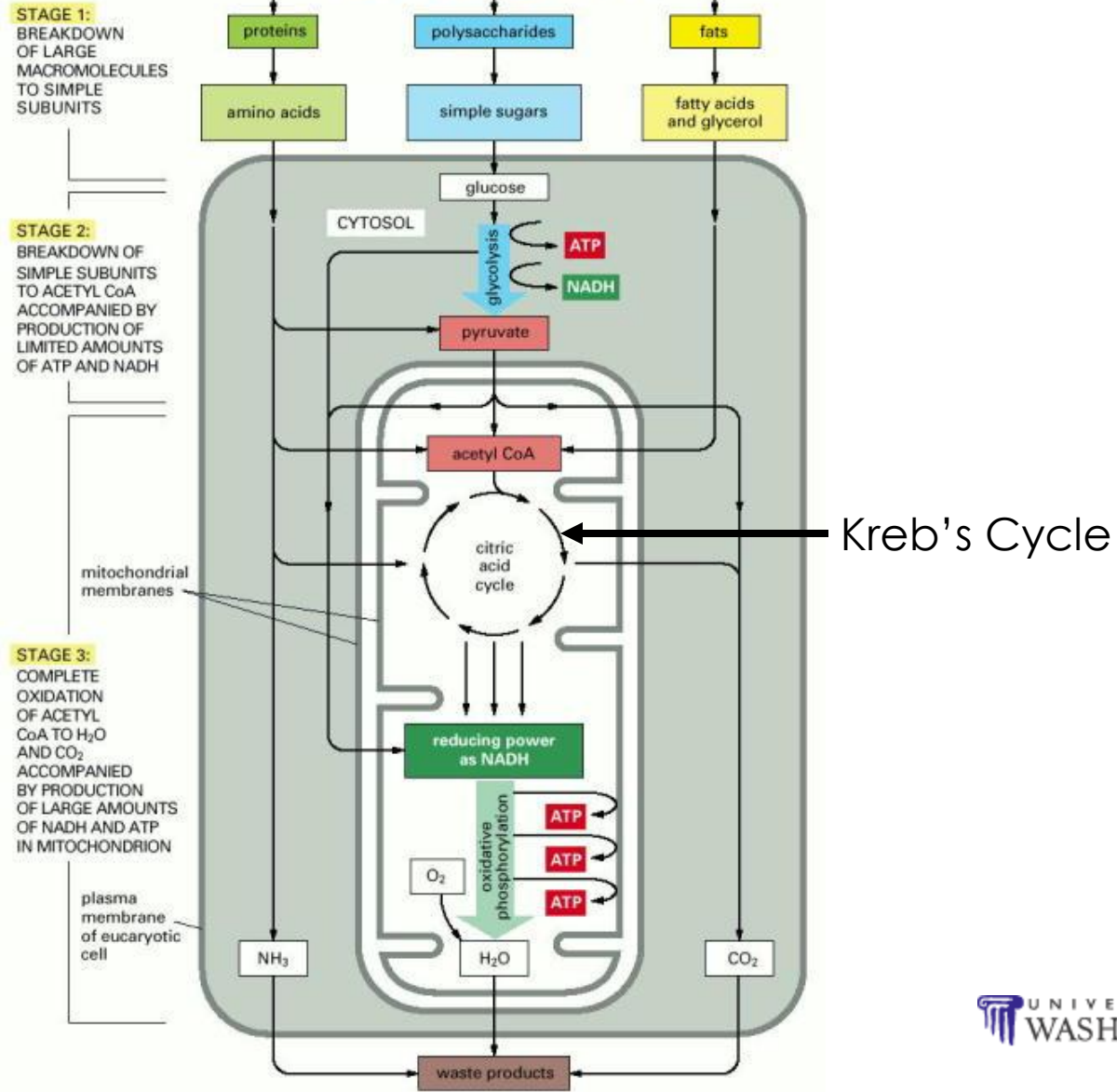


Into the mitochondria...

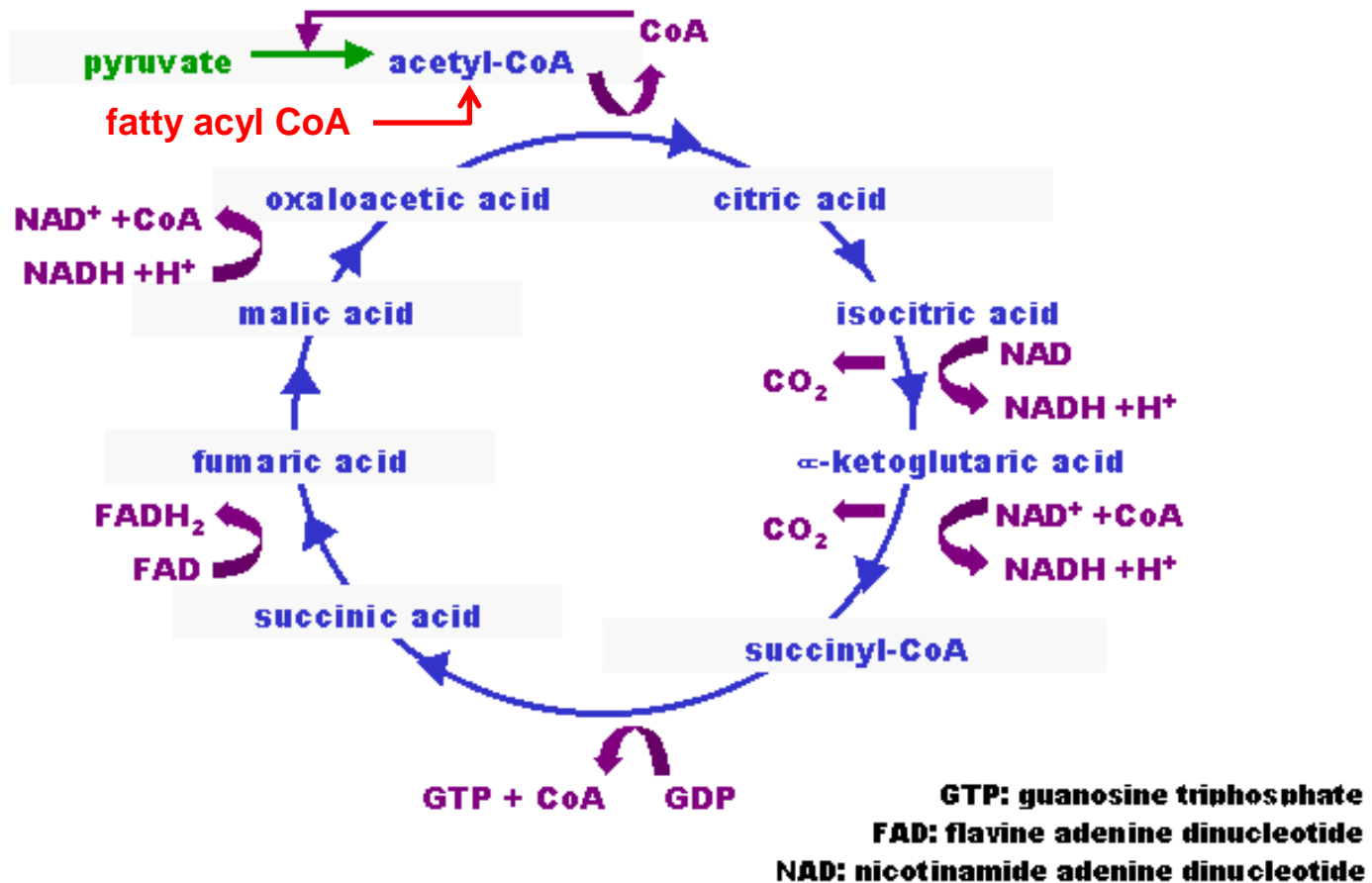
Into the Mitochondria



Cellular Respiration

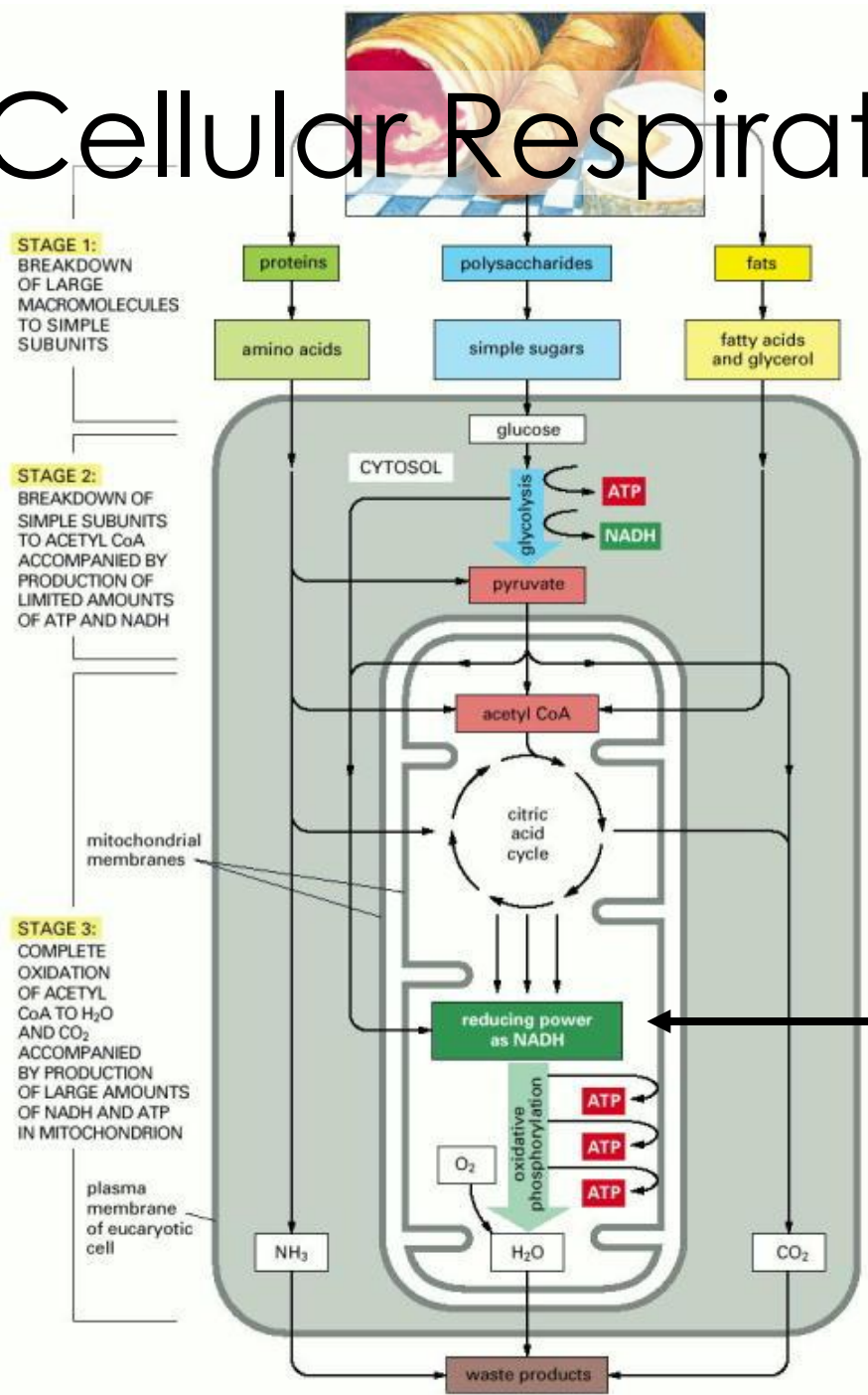


Krebs Cycle



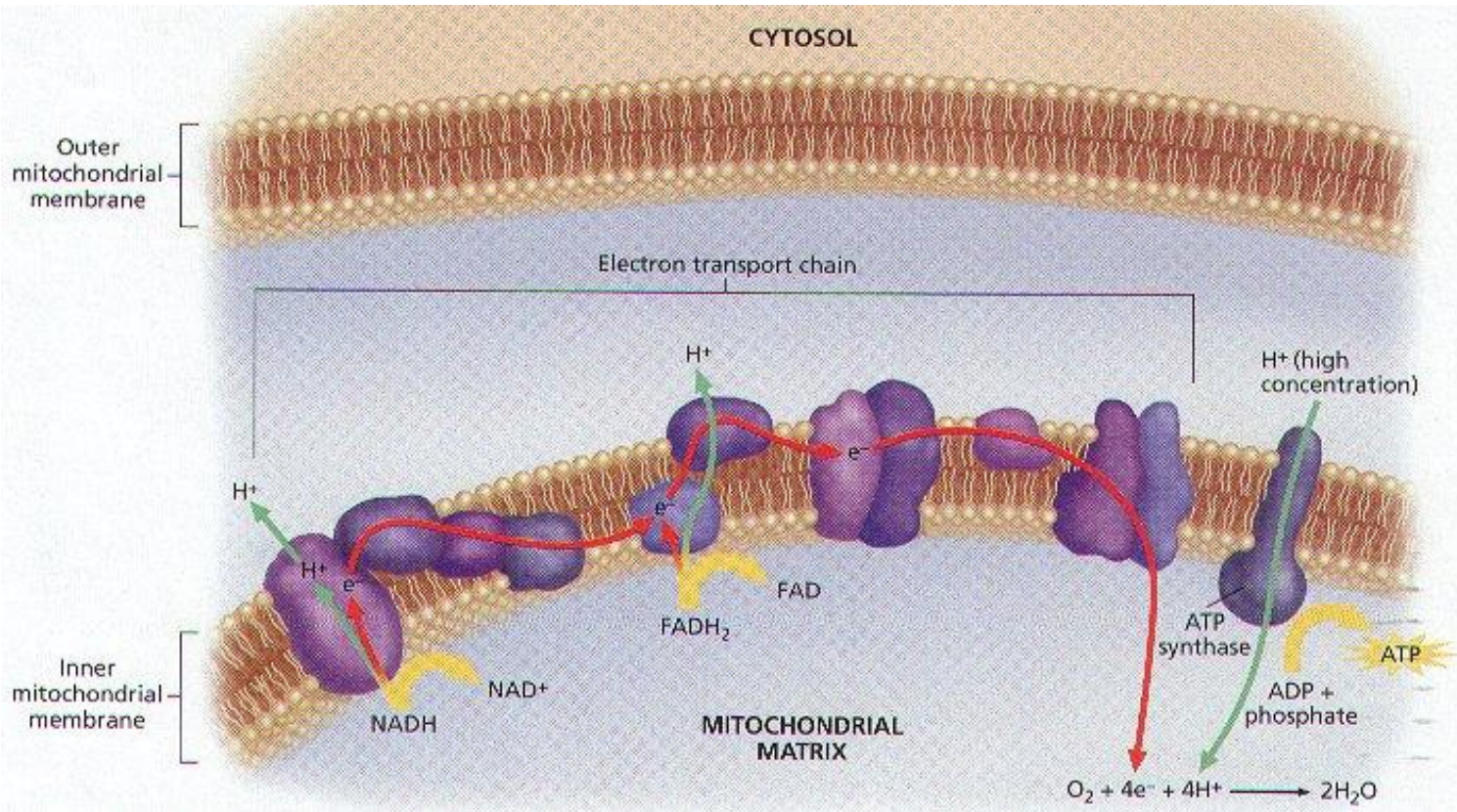
1. Acetyl Coenzyme A (acetyl CoA) + oxaloacetic acid = Citric Acid
2. Rearranged, dehydrated, carbon theft, e⁻ stealing
3. Yields 3 NADH, 3 H⁺, FADH₂ = energy to produce ATP

Cellular Respiration



Electron Transport Chain

Electron Transport Chain



1. Proteins in mitochondrial membrane pump out H^+ ions
2. Pumps powered by electron transport (e^-) along membrane
3. H^+ ions fuels **FOF1-ATP Synthase** which produces ATP
4. Result: $H^+ + 2e^-$ from NADH \rightarrow 3 ATP and $2H^+ + 2e^-$ from $FADH_2 \rightarrow$ 2 ATP

Questions?