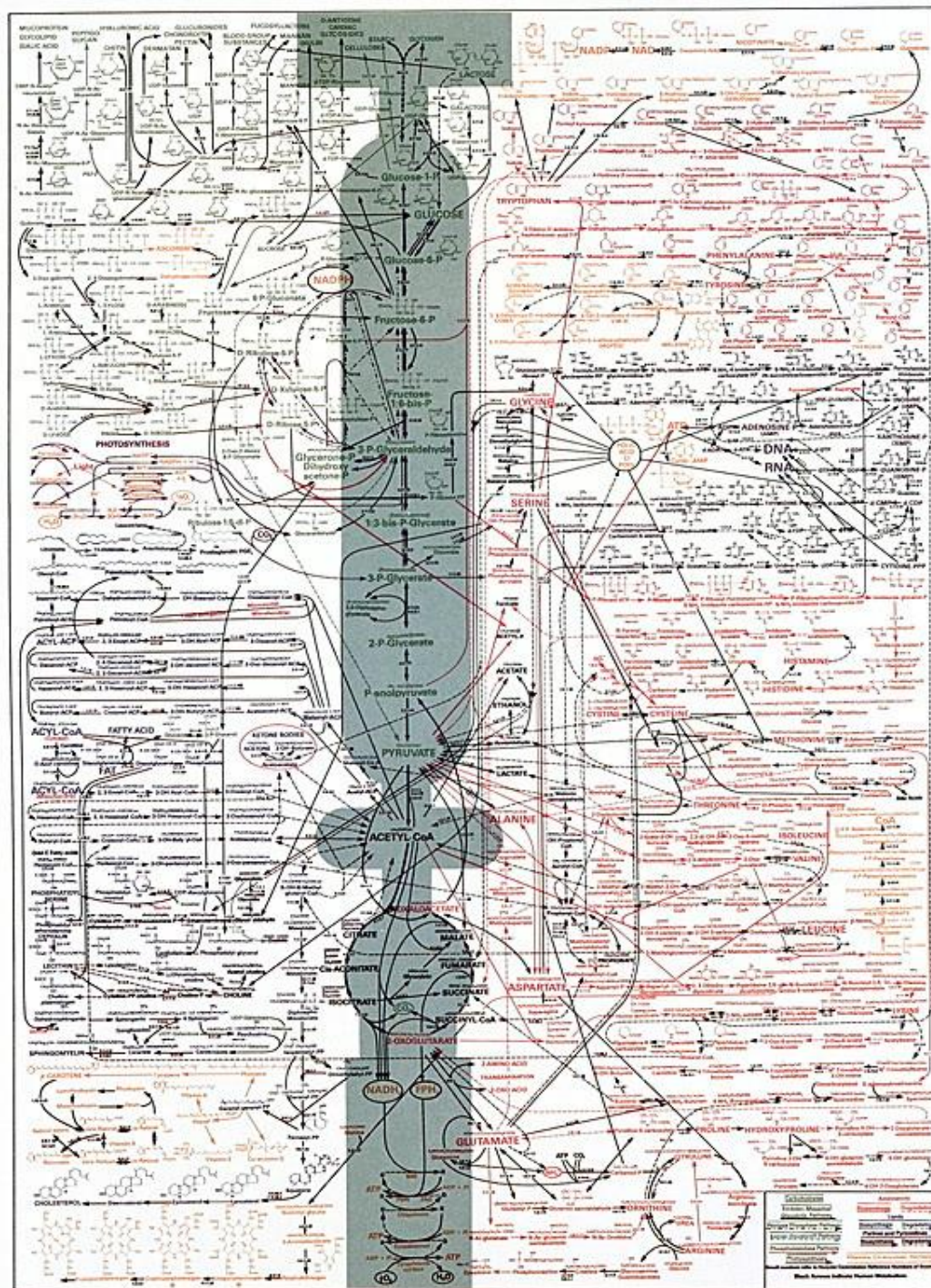


Oxidação Completa da Glicose

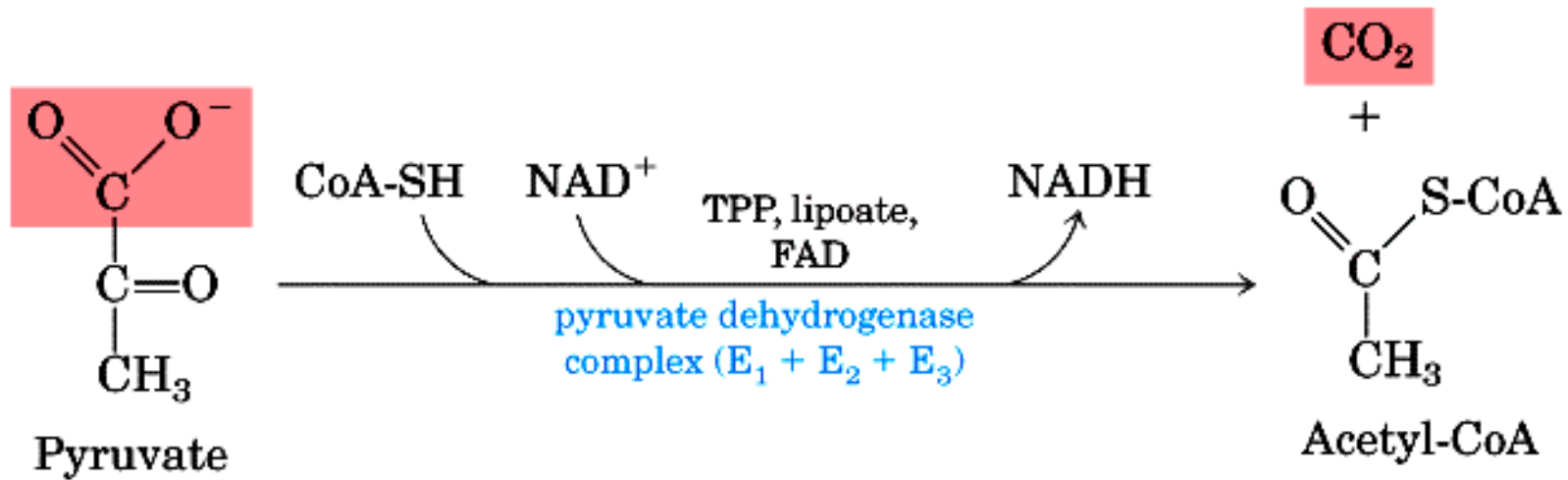


Via glicolítica gastou: 1 glicose, 2 ADP, 2 P_i, 2 NAD⁺
gerou: 2 ATP, 2 NADH, 2 Pyr

Falta: “Usar” Pyr → Formação de AcCoA e Krebs
Gerar CO₂ → Formação de AcCoA e Krebs
“Reciclar” NADH → Transporte de elétrons
Formar ATPs → Fosforilação oxidativa



Formação de Acetil-CoA



Formação de Acetil-CoA

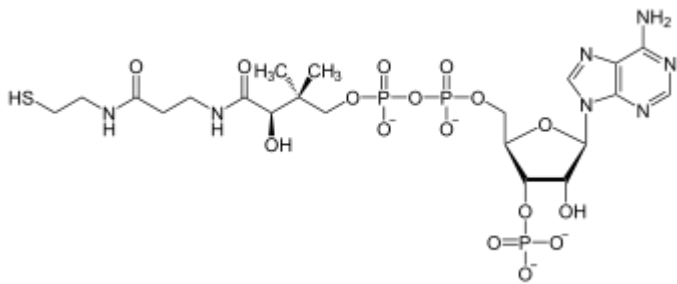
- 5 coenzimas / grupos prostéticos: tiamina pirofosfato (TPP)

FAD

Coenzima A

NAD

ácido lipóico



- 5 vitaminas: tiamina (B1)

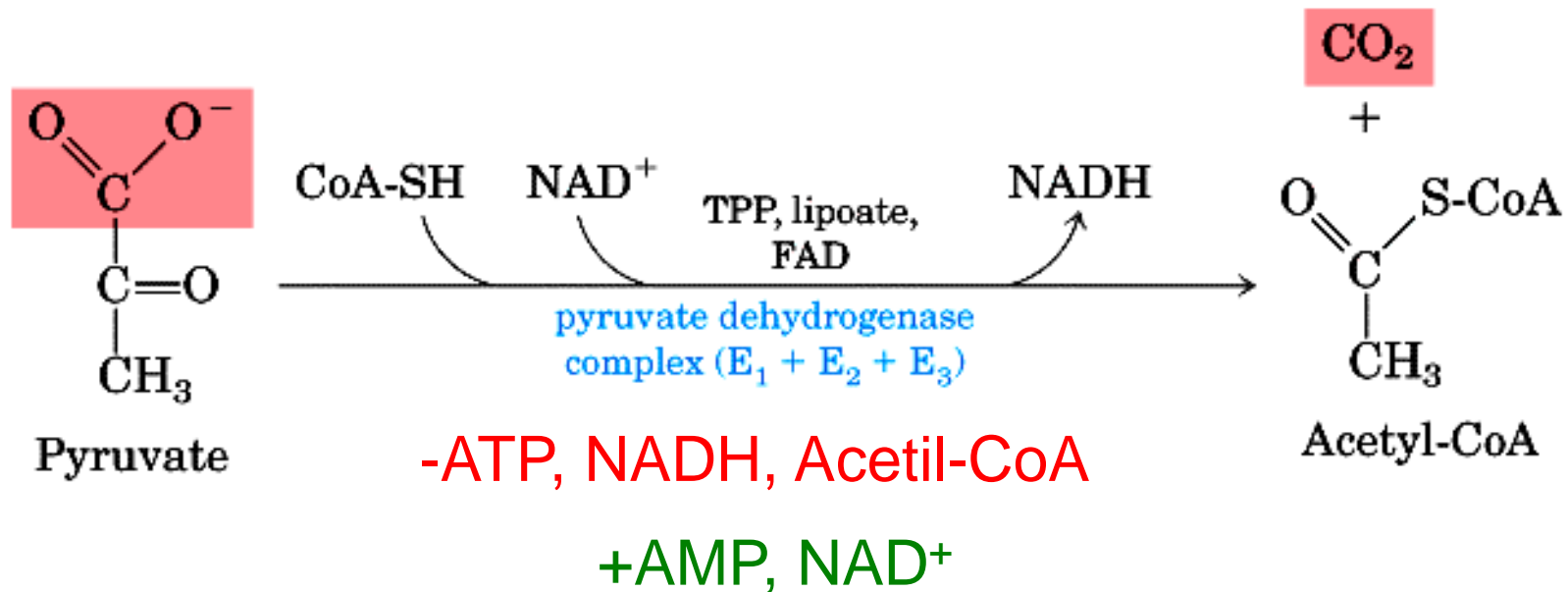
riboflavina (B2)

ácido pantotênico (CoA) (B5)

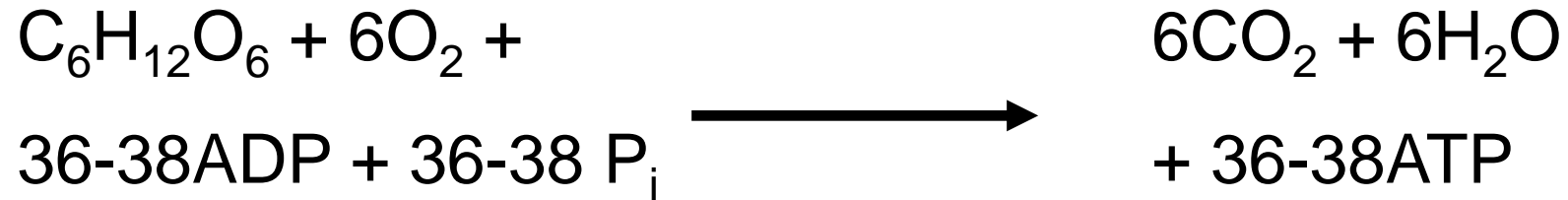
niacina (nicotinamida) (B3)

ácido lipóico

Regulação da Piruvato Desidrogenase

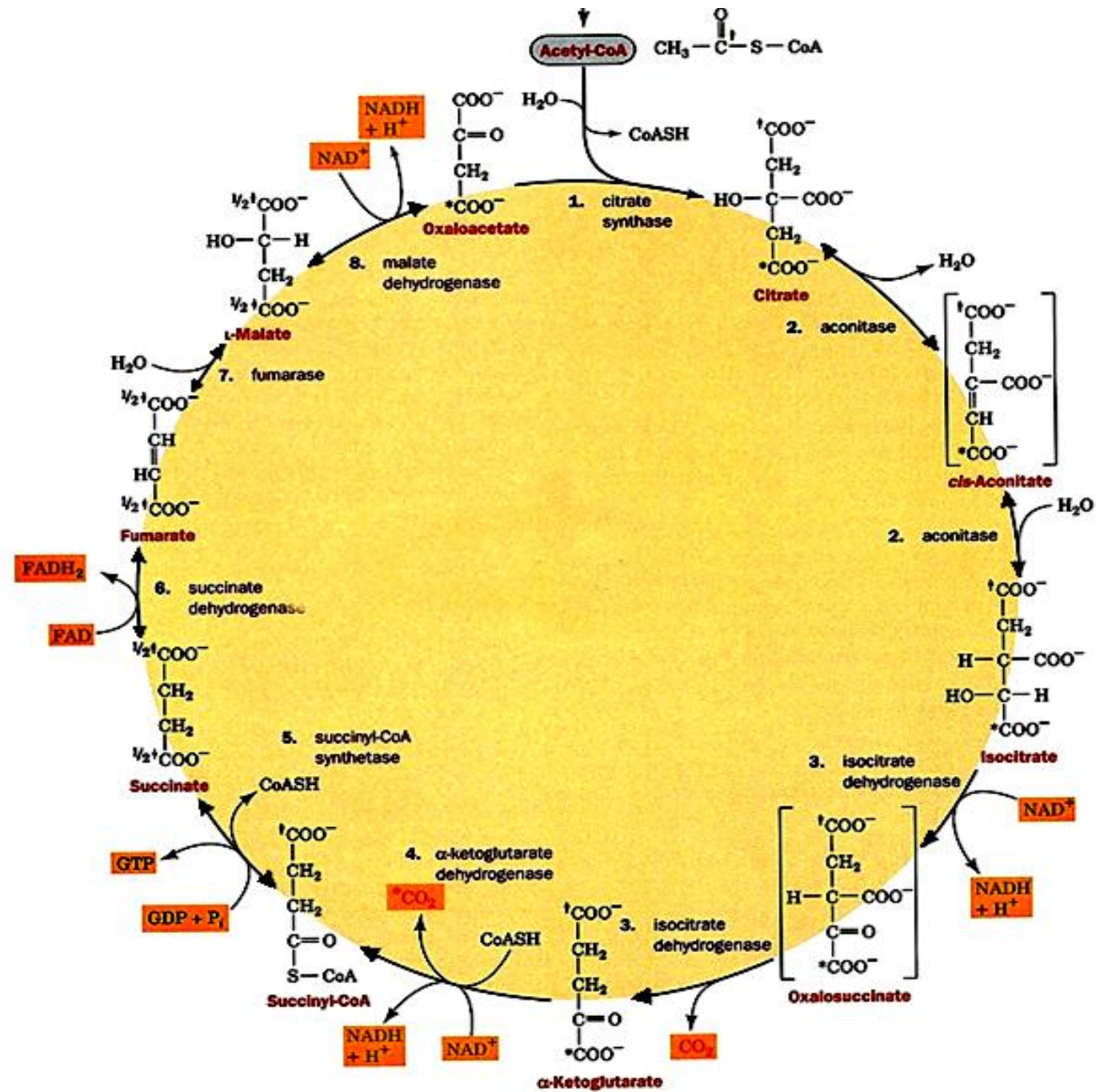


Oxidação Completa da Glicose

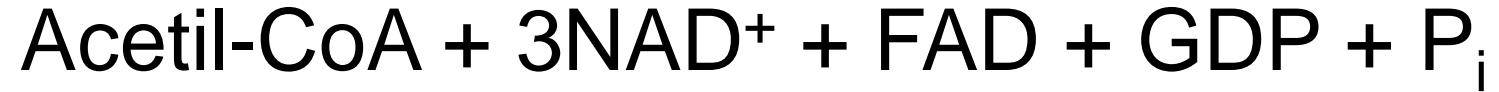


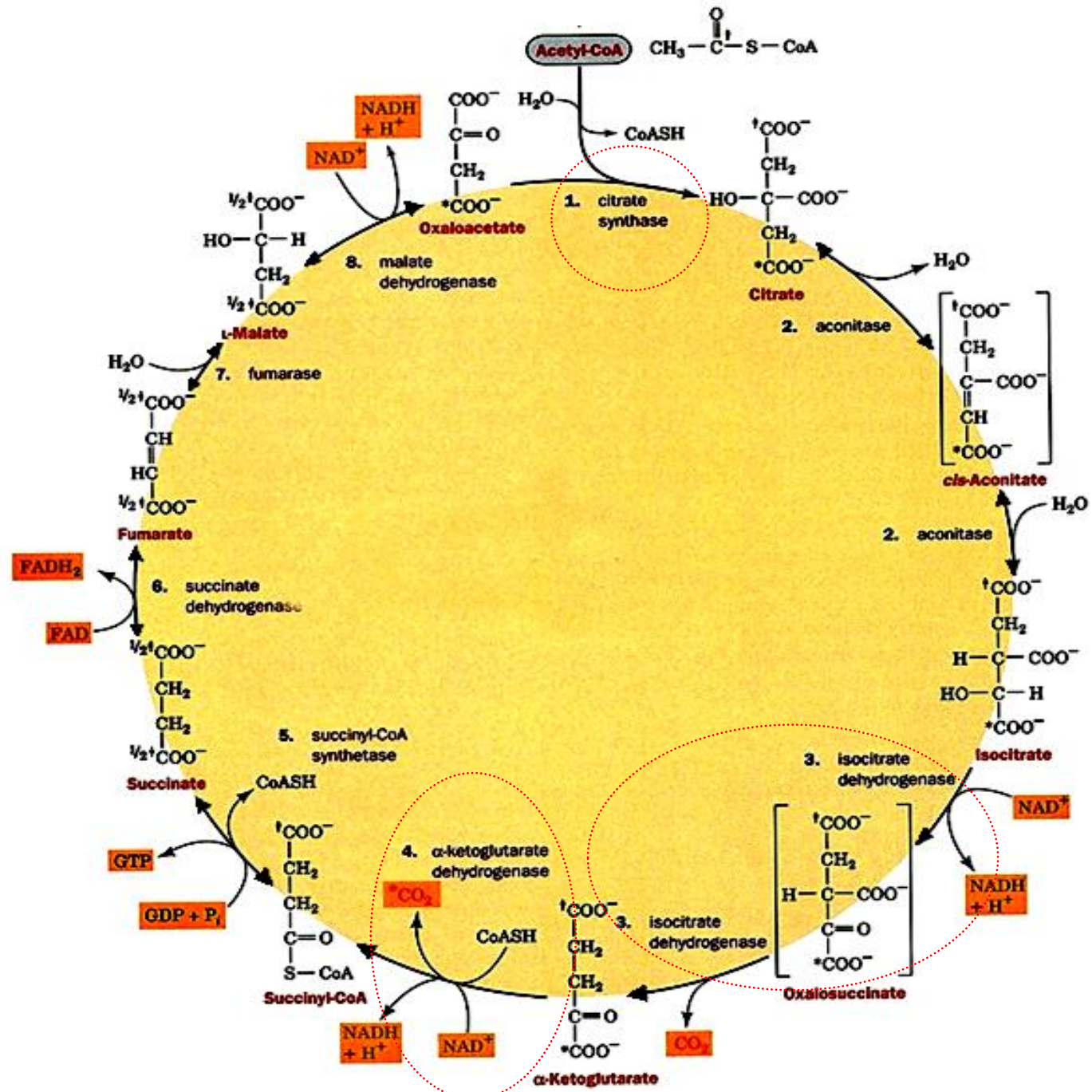
Via glicolítica gastou: 1 glicose, 2 ADP, 2 P_i, 2 NAD⁺
gerou: 2 ATP, 2 NADH, 2 Pyr

Form. de Acetil-CoA gastou: 2 NAD⁺, 2 Pyr
gerou: 2 CO₂, 2 NADH, 2 AcCoA

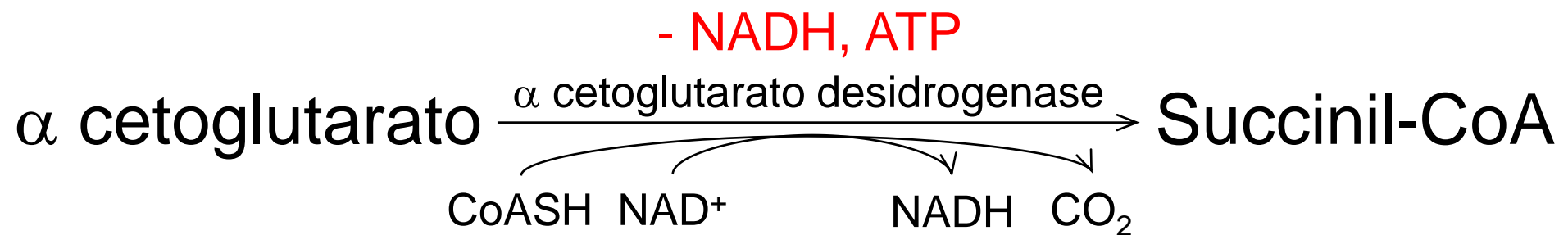
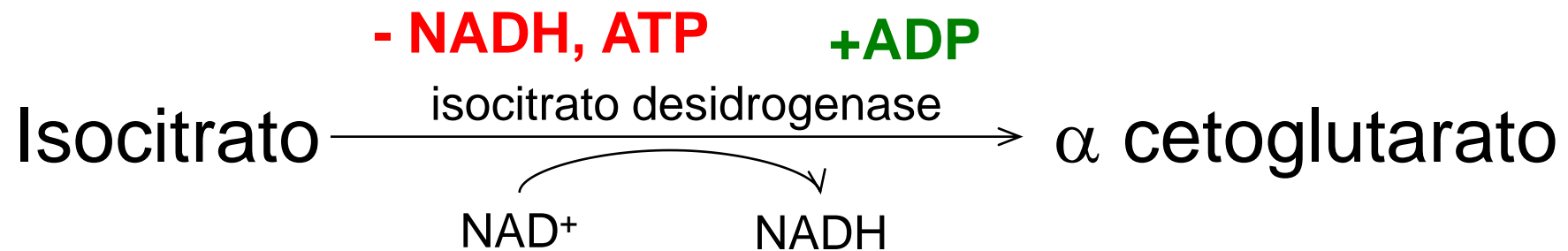
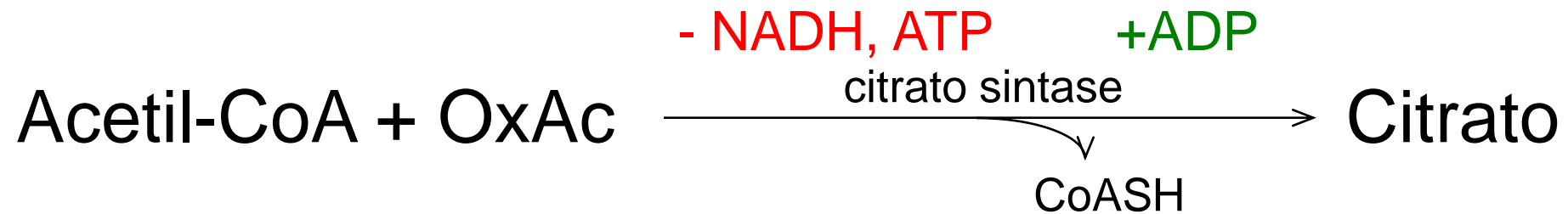


Reação Global - Ciclo de Krebs

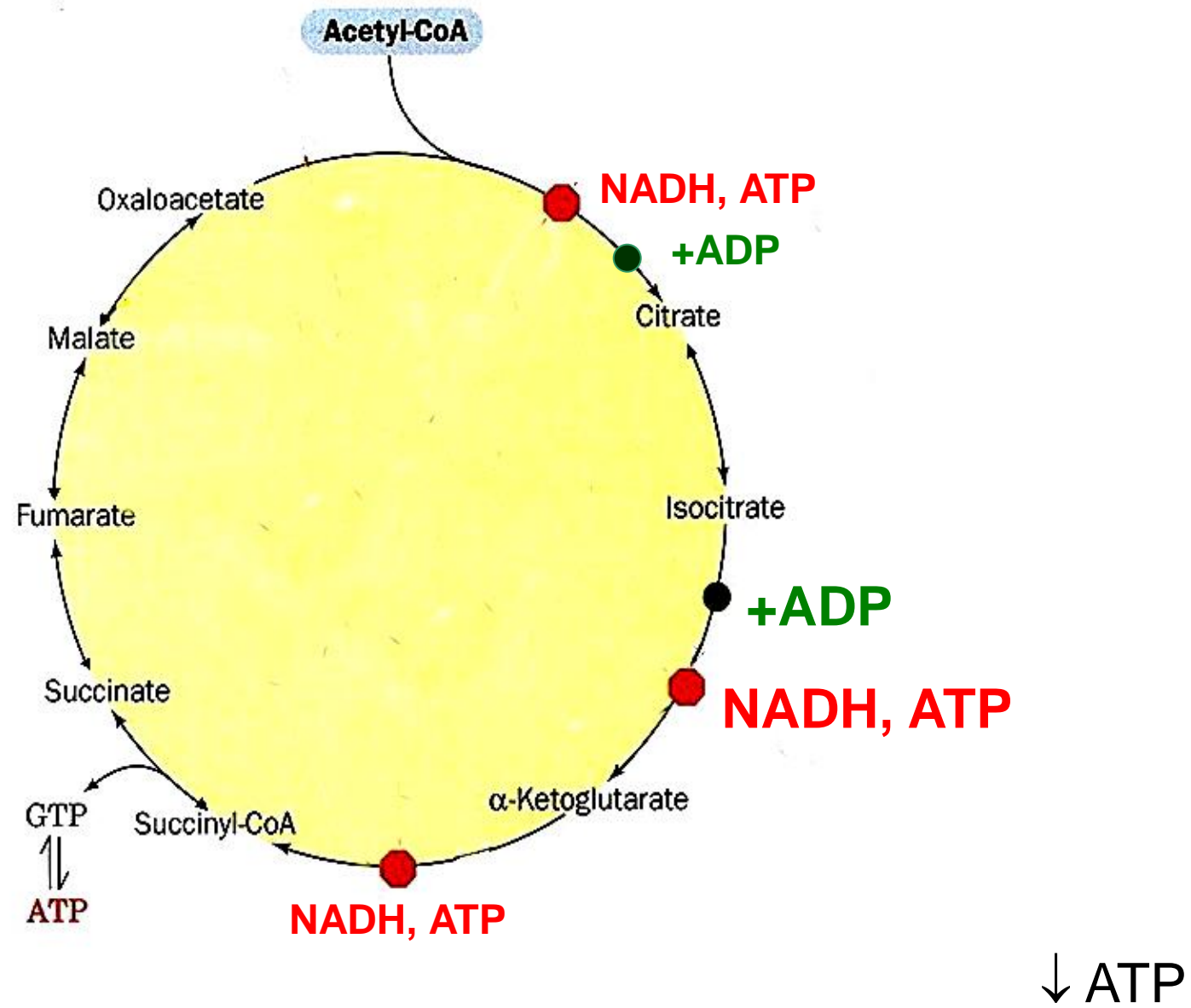


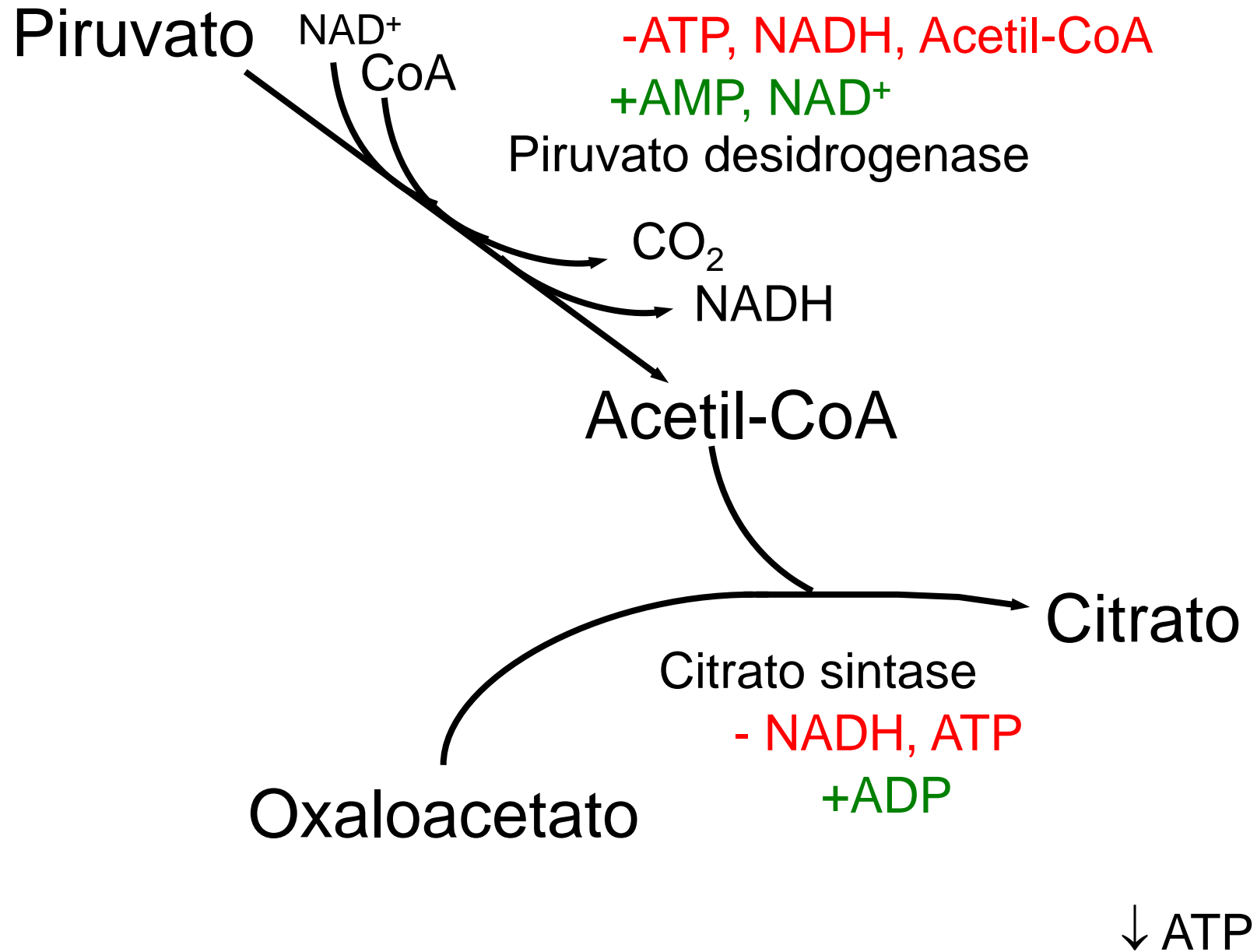


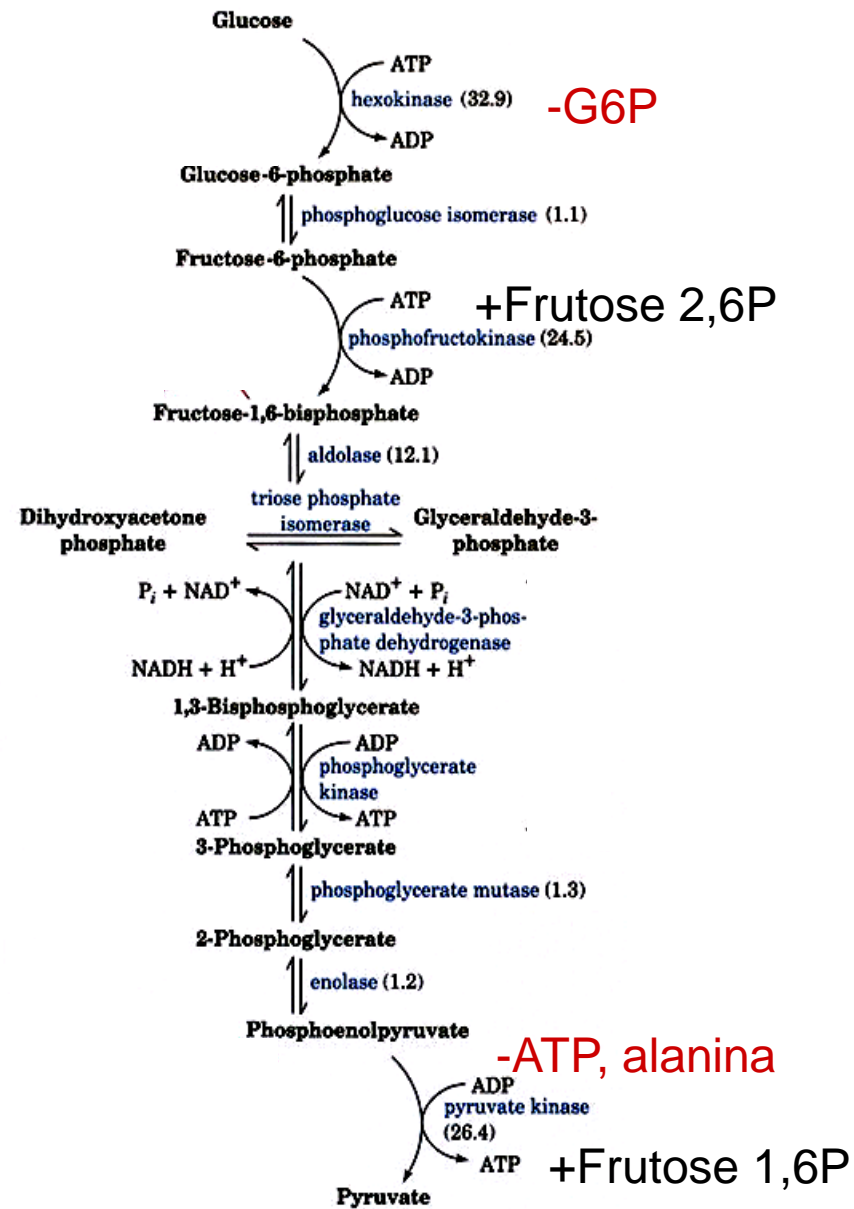
Regulação do Ciclo de Krebs



Regulação do Ciclo de Krebs

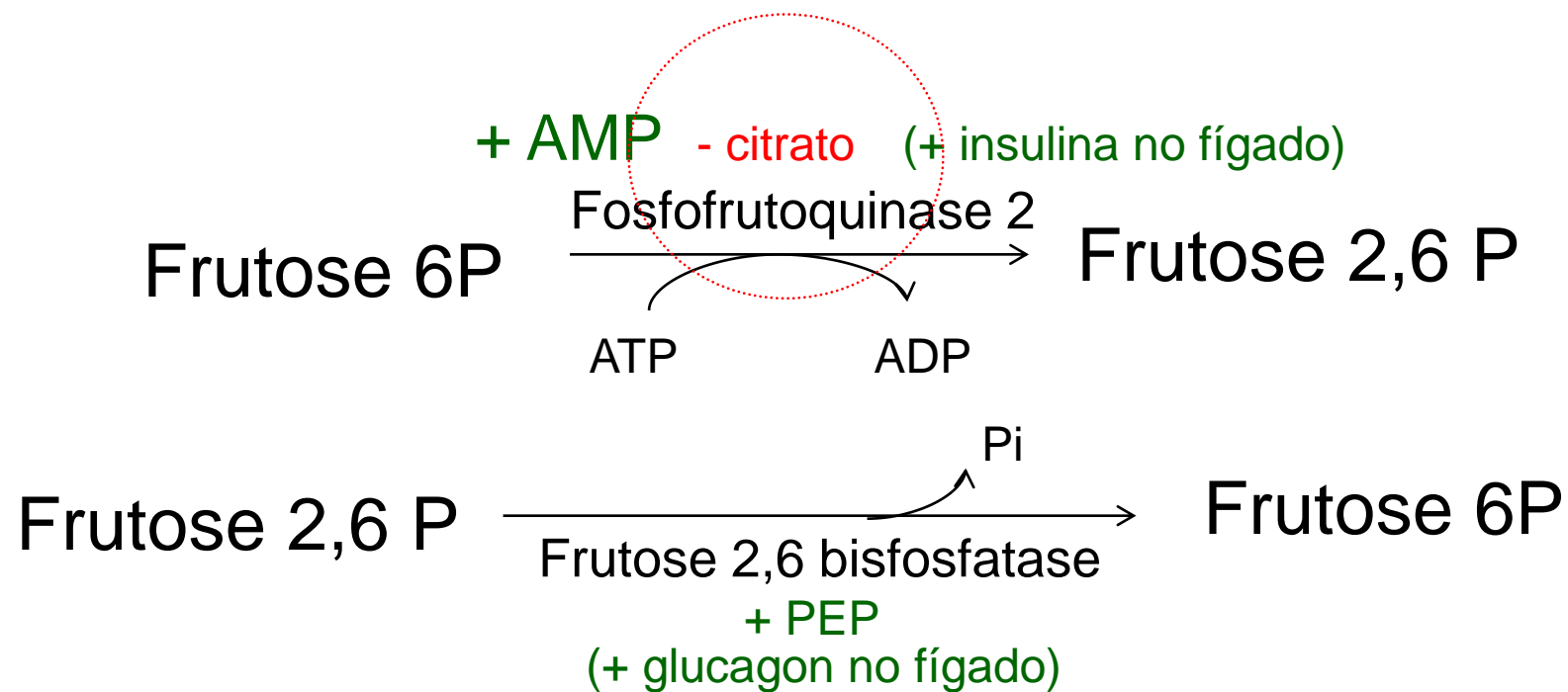






↓ ATP

Regulação Integrada



Regulação do Ciclo de Krebs

