Citric Acid Cycle

Kreb's Cycle, Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle (TCA)

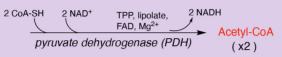
Citric Acid Cycle Preparation

in cytosol **Glycolysis** Product: Pyruvate

(x2)

Pyruvate

in mitochondrial matrix Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Complex:



- Goal: convert pyruvate to Acetyl-CoA
- Stimulated by Insulin, AMP/ADP, CoA, NAD+, Ca2+ Inhibited by Acetyl-CoA, ATP, NADH, and fatty acids

Citric Acid Cycle

Overall Reaction: 2 acetyl groups + 6 NAD⁺ + 2 FAD + 2 ADP + 2 Pi → 4 CO₂ + 6 NADH + 6 H⁺ + 2 FADH₂ + 2 ATP

- in mitochondrial matrix [cytosol of prokaryotes]
- Objective: oxidize acetyl-CoA to CO₂, while producing energy carriers NADH, FADH2, and GTP.
- Aerobic respiration (CO₂ present)

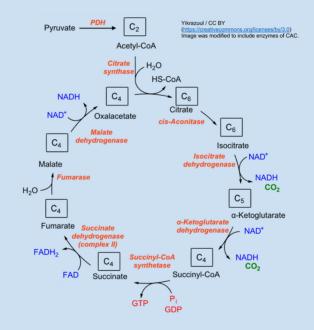
Steps:

- 1. Citrate Formation
- 2. Citrate Isomerized to Isocitrate
- 3. α-Ketoglutarate and CO2 Formation*
- 4. Succinyl-CoA and CO2 **Formation**
- 5. Succinate Formation
- 6. Fumarate Formation
 - Takes places on inner membrane
 - GTP formed directly
- 7. Malate Formation
- 8. Oxaloacetate Regenerated

MNEMONIC

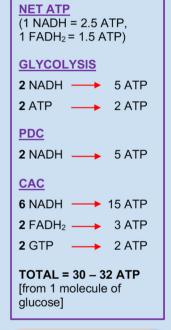
CAC Substrates: Please, Can I Keep Selling Seashells For Money, Officer?

> **P**vruvate Citrate Isocitrate α-Ketoglutarate Succinly-CoA Succinate **F**umarate Malate **O**xaloacetate



Key Control Points:

- ⇒ Citrate synthase (step 1)
 - Irreversible
 - Stimulated by ADP, NAD+ Inhibited by NADH, succinyl CoA, citrate, ATP
- ⇒ Isocitrate Dehydrogenase (step 3)
 - · Rate limiting step, irreversible
 - Stimulated by ADP, Ca2+ Inhibited by ATP
- $\Rightarrow \alpha$ -Ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex (step 4)
 - Irreversible
 - Stimulated by Ca2+, NAD+ Inhibited by succinyl-CoA, NADH



For CAC in general:

Stimulators: NAD+, ADP Inhibitors: NADH, ATP

Reminder:

The MCAT will not test on individual enzymes - only the major inputs, outputs, and regulatory enzymes.

