Electron Transport Chain

Cellular respiration is a series of reactions that:

-are oxidations – loss of electrons

-are also **dehydrogenations** lost electrons accompanied by hydrogen

= hydrogen atom = 1 electron + 1 proton).

H = H+ + e-

-electrons carry energy from one molecule to another.

-electrons shuttled through electron carriers to a final electron acceptor

aerobic respiration:

final electron receptor is oxygen (O_2)

NAD^+ is an electron carrier.

-NAD accepts electrons + 1 proton to become **NADH.**

-the reaction is reversible

What is Electron Transport chain (respiratory chain)

- A chain of protein complexes embedded in inner mitochondrial membrane.

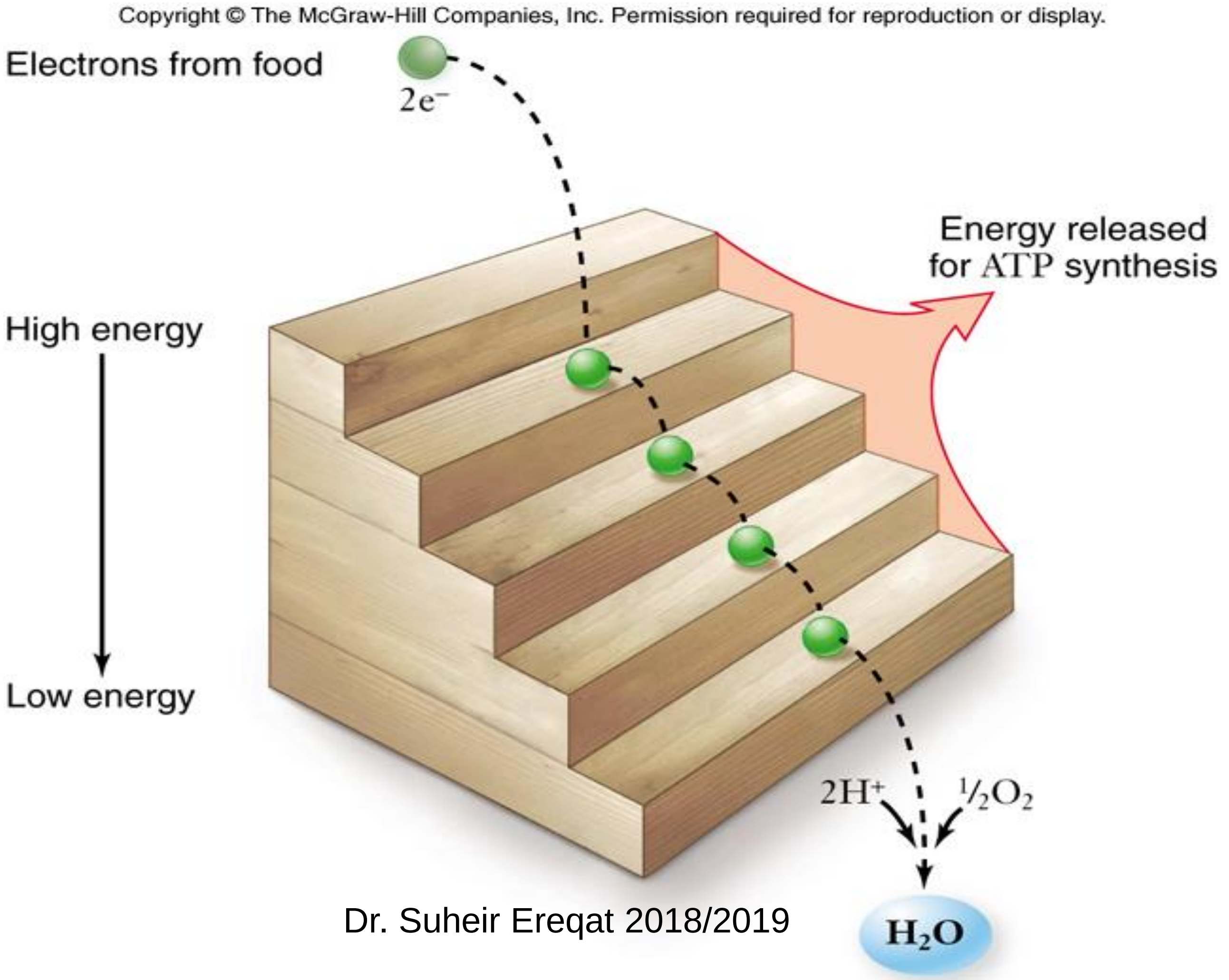
- Transports electrons & pumps hydrogen ions in intermembrane space to create a gradient.

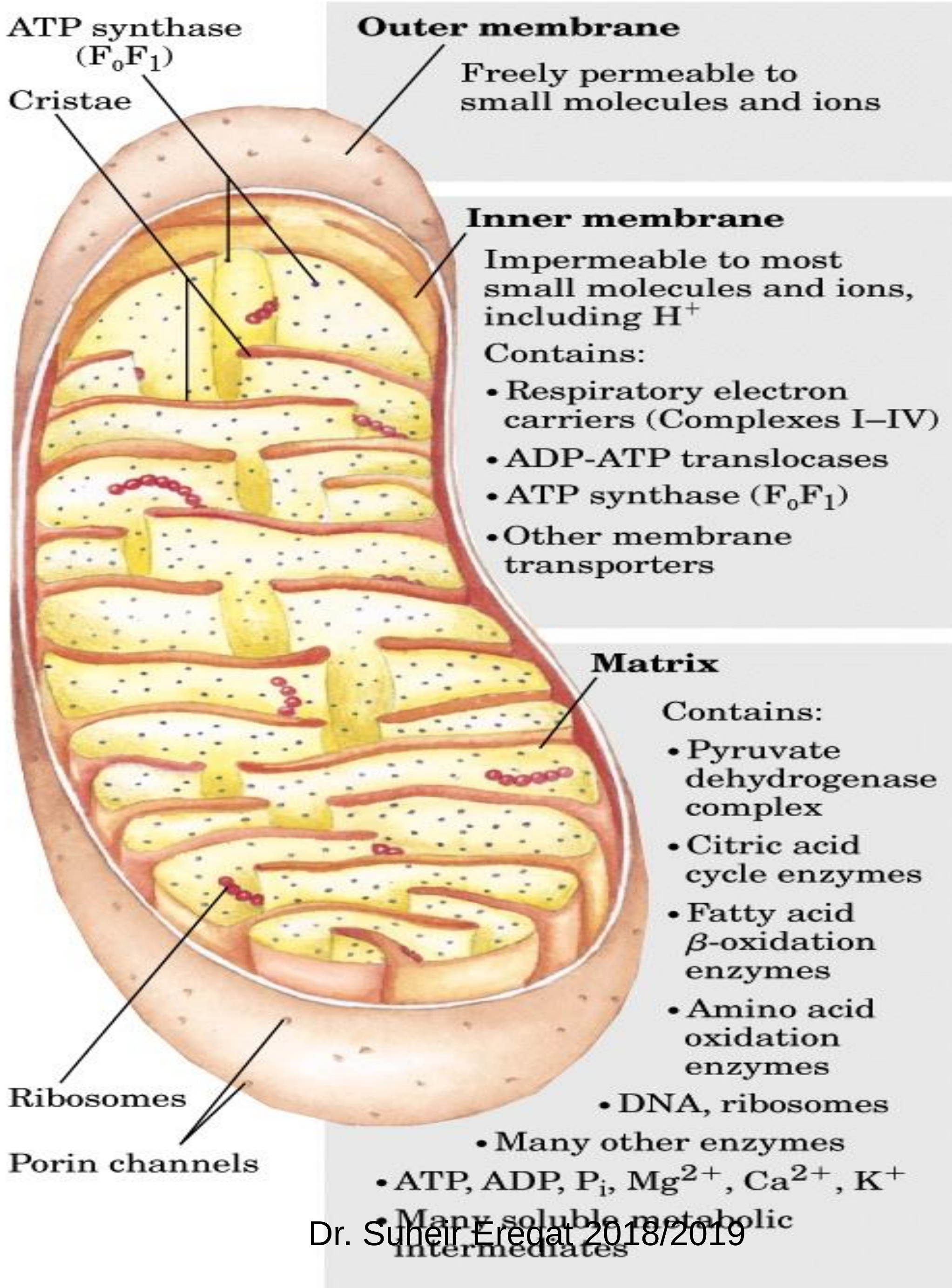
- The electron transport chain can be isolated in four proteins complexes(I, II, III, IV).
- Complex v: ATP synthase

- A lipid soluble coenzyme (Q) & a water soluble protein (cyt c) shuttle between protein complexes

The goal of respiration is to produce ATP.

- energy is released from oxidation reaction in the form of electrons
- electrons are shuttled by electron carriers (e.g. NAD+) to an **electron transport chain**
- electron energy is converted to ATP at the electron transport chain




ATP synthase (F_0F_1)
Cristae
Outer membrane
Freely permeable to small molecules and ions
Inner membrane
Impermeable to most small molecules and ions, including H^+
Contains:
• Respiratory electron carriers (Complexes I–IV)
• ADP-ATP translocases
• ATP synthase (F_0F_1)
• Other membrane transporters
Matrix
Contains:
• Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex
• Citric acid cycle enzymes
• Fatty acid β-oxidation enzymes
• Amino acid oxidation enzymes
• DNA, ribosomes
• Many other enzymes
• ATP, ADP, P_i, Mg^{2+}, Ca^{2+}, K^+
• Many soluble metabolic intermediates
Ribosomes
Porin channels

Complexes have Fe, S, Cu reduced & oxidized as electrons & H+ move along.

table 19–3

Protein Components of the Mitochondrial Electron-Transfer Chain

Enzyme complex	Mass (kDa)	Number of subunits*	Prosthetic group(s)
I NADH dehydrogenase	850	42 (14)	FMN, Fe-S
II Succinate dehydrogenase	140	5	FAD, Fe-S
III Ubiquinone: cytochrome *c* oxidoreductase	250	11	Hemes, Fe-S
Cytochrome *c*†	13	1	Heme
IV Cytochrome oxidase	160	13 (3–4)	Hemes; Cu_A, Cu_B

*Numbers of subunits in the bacterial equivalents in parentheses.

†Cytochrome *c* is not part of an enzyme complex; it moves between Complexes III and IV as a freely soluble protein.

- NADH → NAD+
  - NADH from rxn in Krebs & from the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex rxn.
  - **The name of the protein/enzyme that oxidizes NADH is <u>NADH reductase</u>.**
  - **This enzyme pumps H+ into the intermembrane space.**
- $FADH_2$ → FAD
  - $FADH_2$ from the succinate dehydrogenase rxn in Krebs.
  - **The protein/enzyme that oxidizes $FADH_2$ is <u>succinate dehydrogenase</u>.**
  - **This enzyme Do not pump H+ into the intermembrane space.**

<u>Cytochrome oxidase</u> is the name of the protein/enzyme which interacts with oxygen.

- **This enzyme pumps H+ into the intermembrane space.**
- Any chemical interfering with the exchange of electrons & protons between cytochrome oxidase & oxygen will halt the electron transport chain function and will cause respiration to stop.

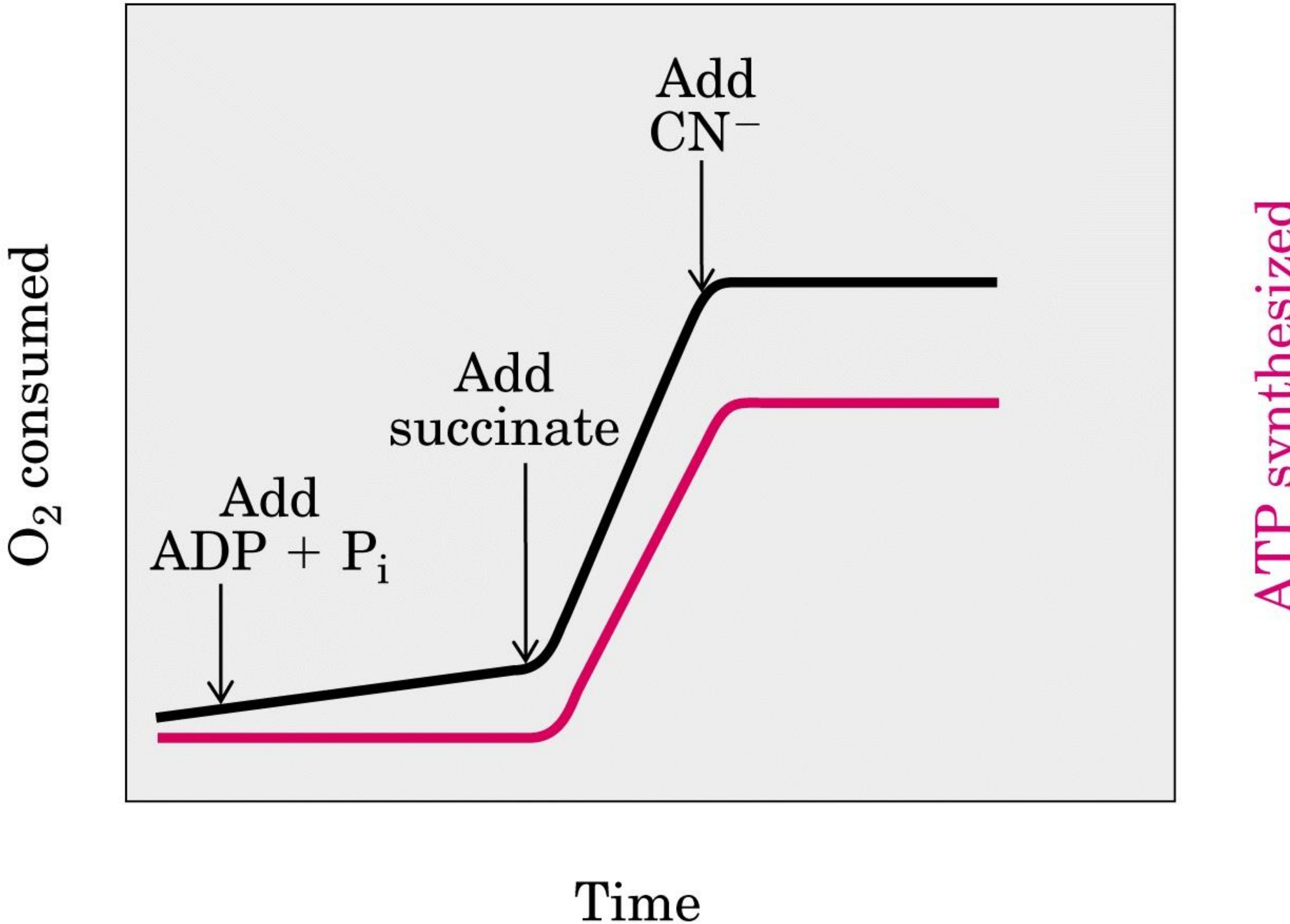
table 19–4

Some Agents That Interfere with Oxidative Phosphorylation or Photophosphorylation

Type of interference	Compound*	Target/mode of action
Inhibition of electron transfer	Cyanide Carbon monoxide	Inhibit cytochrome oxidase
	Antimycin A	Blocks electron transfer from cytochrome *b* to cytochrome c_1
	Myxothiazol Rotenone Amytal Piericidin A	Prevent electron transfer from Fe-S center to ubiquinone
	DCMU	Competes with Q_B for binding site in PSII
Inhibition of ATP synthase	Aurovertin	Inhibits F_1
	Oligomycin Venturicidin	Inhibit F_o and CF_o
	DCCD	Blocks proton flow through F_o and CF_o
Uncoupling of phosphorylation from electron transfer	FCCP DNP	Hydrophobic proton carriers
	Valinomycin	K^+ ionophore
	Thermogenin	Forms proton-conducting pores in inner membrane of brown fat mitochondria
Inhibition of ATP-ADP exchange	Atractyloside	Inhibits adenine nucleotide translocase

*DCMU is 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea; DCCD, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide; FCCP, cyanide-*p*-trifluoromethoxyphenylhydrazone; DNP, 2,4-dinitrophenol.

Cyanide inhibits cytochrome oxidase



(a)

Electron Transport Chain
Four Complexes

Complex I : catalyze electron transfer from NADH to ubiquinone

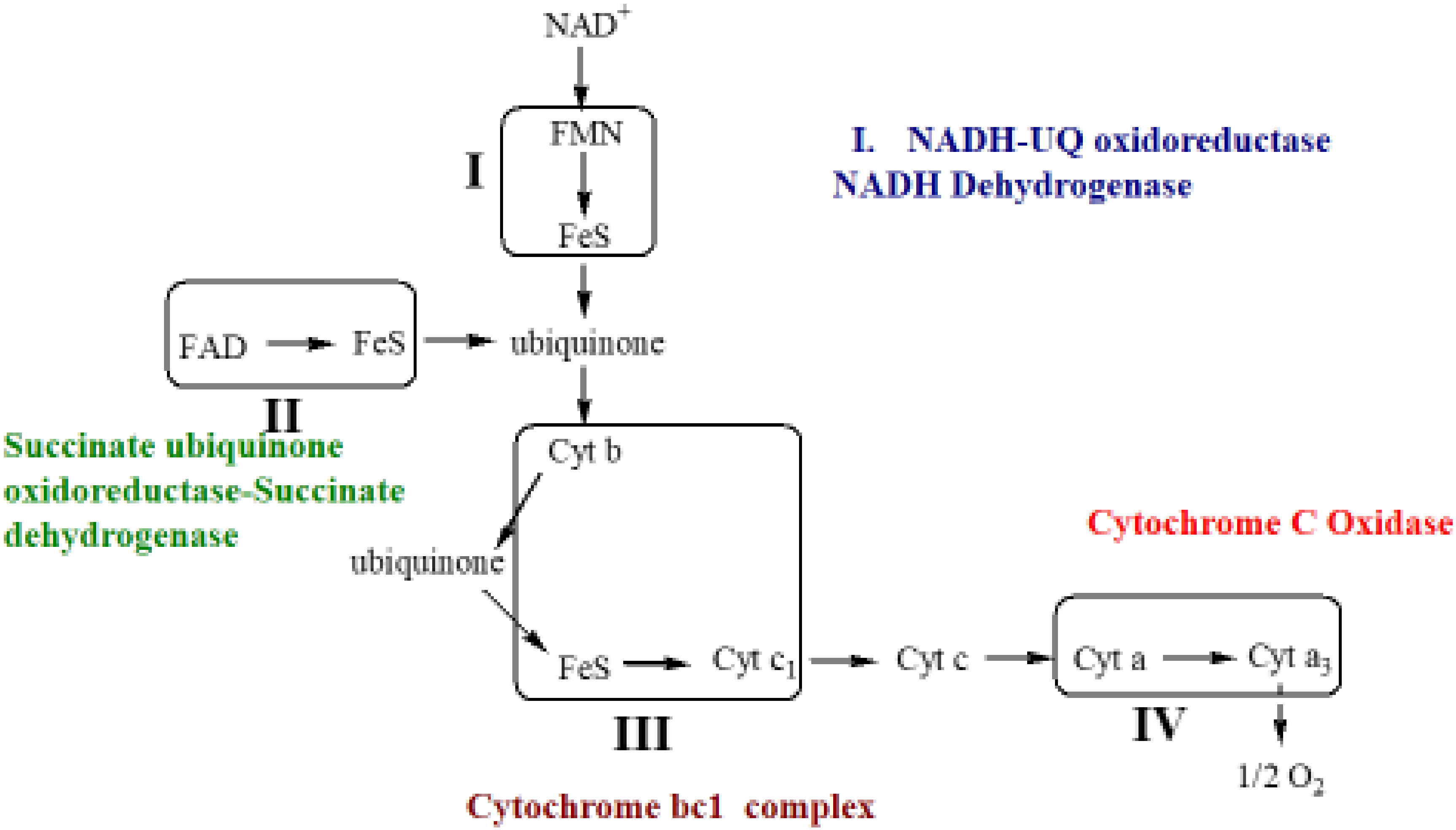
Complex II catalyze electron transfer from succinate to ubiquinone

Complex III carries electrons from reduced ubiquinone (QH2) to cytochrome c.

Complex IV completes the sequence by transferring electrons from cytochrome c to oxygen.

– Electrons ultimately reduce oxygen to water
  - $2\ H^+ + 2\ e^- + ½\ O_2$ --→ H_2O

4-Complexes



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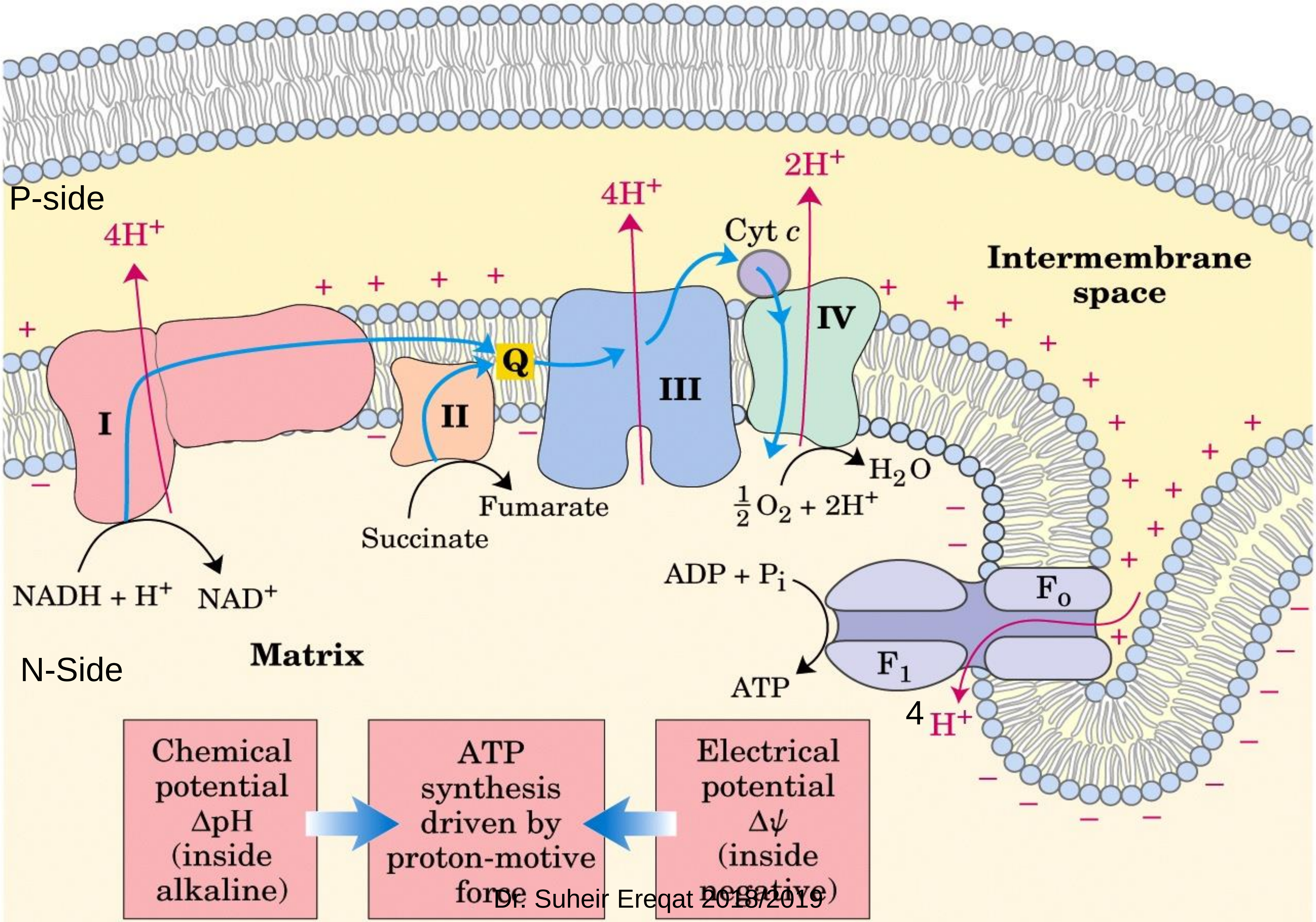
For each pair of electrons transferred to O2, 10 protons are pumped out



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The energy of the proton gradient is known as the chemiosmotic potential = proton motive force PMF

The higher negative charge in the matrix attracts the protons (H^+) back from the intermembrane space to the matrix.

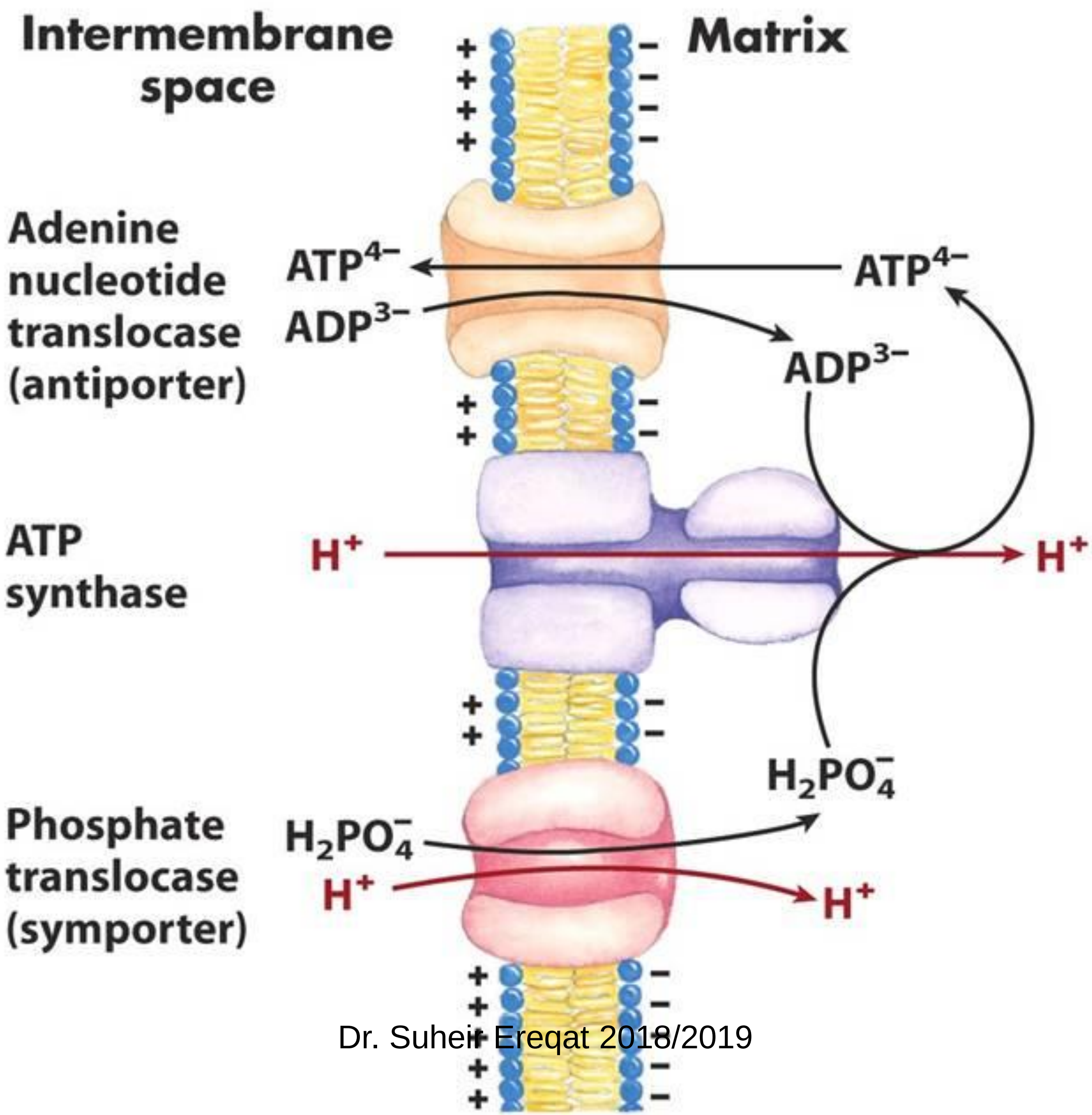
Most protons move back to the matrix through **ATP synthase**.

ATP synthase is a membrane-bound enzyme that uses the energy of the proton gradient to synthesize ATP from ADP + P_i.

Theoretical energy yields

- 36 ATP per glucose(new calculation= Only 30-32 ATPs)

Transport of Adenine nucleotide and phosphate



- The NADH dehydrogenase of the inner mitochondrial membrane accept electrons only from NADH in the matrix.

Problem: the inner membrane is not permeable to NADH, how can the NADH generated by glycolysis in the cytosol be reoxidized to NAD by O2 via the respiratory chain?

Solution: Special shuttle systems carry reducing equivalents from cytosolic NADH into mitochondria by an indirect route.

The most active NADH shuttle, which functions in liver, kidney, and heart mitochondria, is the **malate-aspartate shuttle**

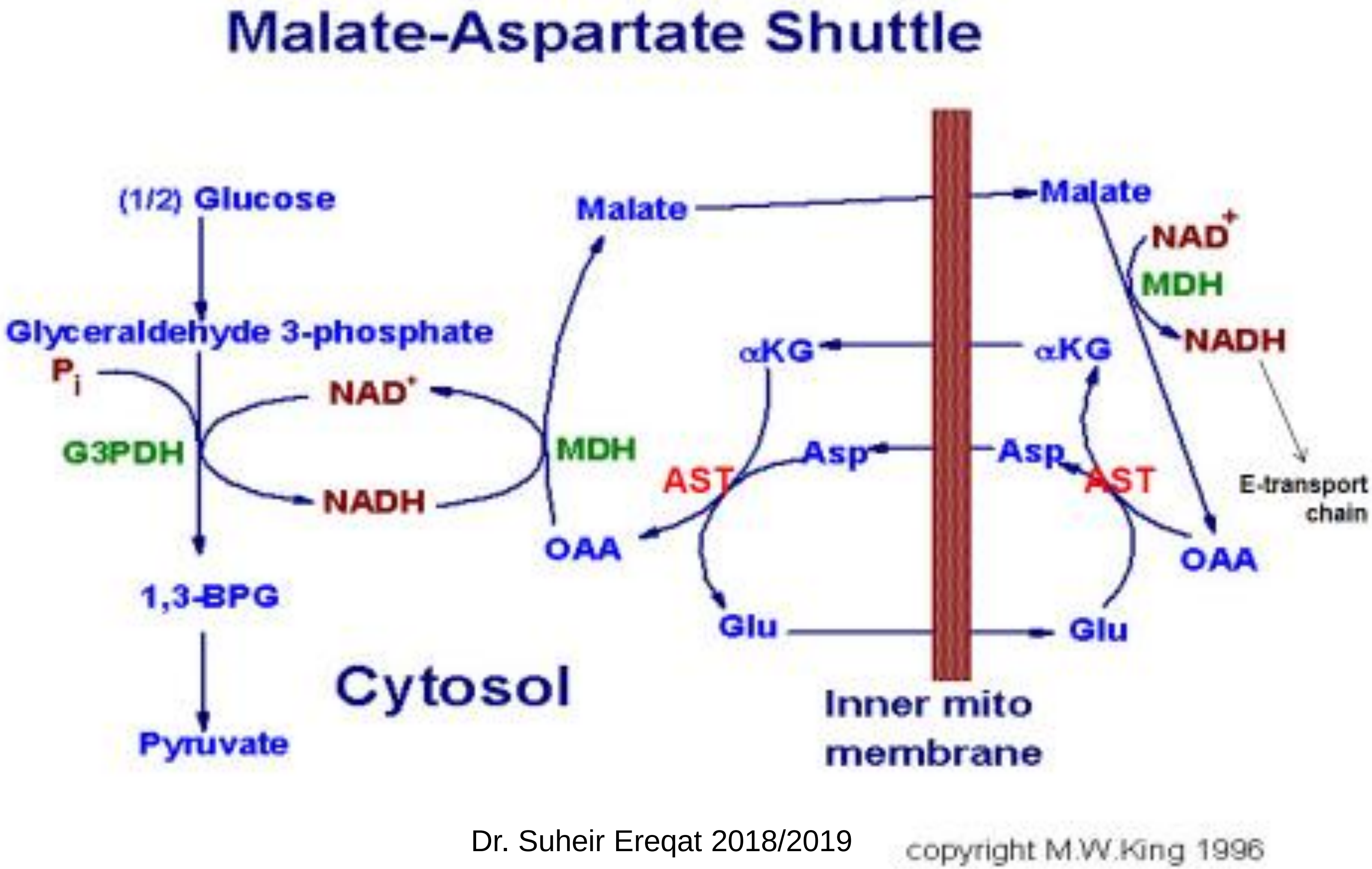
Malate Aspartate shuttle

- In contrast to oxidation of mitochondrial NADH, cytosolic NADH, when it is oxidized via the electron transport system

- if it proceeds via the malate aspartate shuttle gives rise to 2.5 ATPs

- if it is oxidized by the glycerol phosphate shuttle gives rise to 1.5 equivalents of ATP

Liver , kidney, heart



Glycerol-3-phosphate shuttle :

In skeletal muscles & Brain:

-

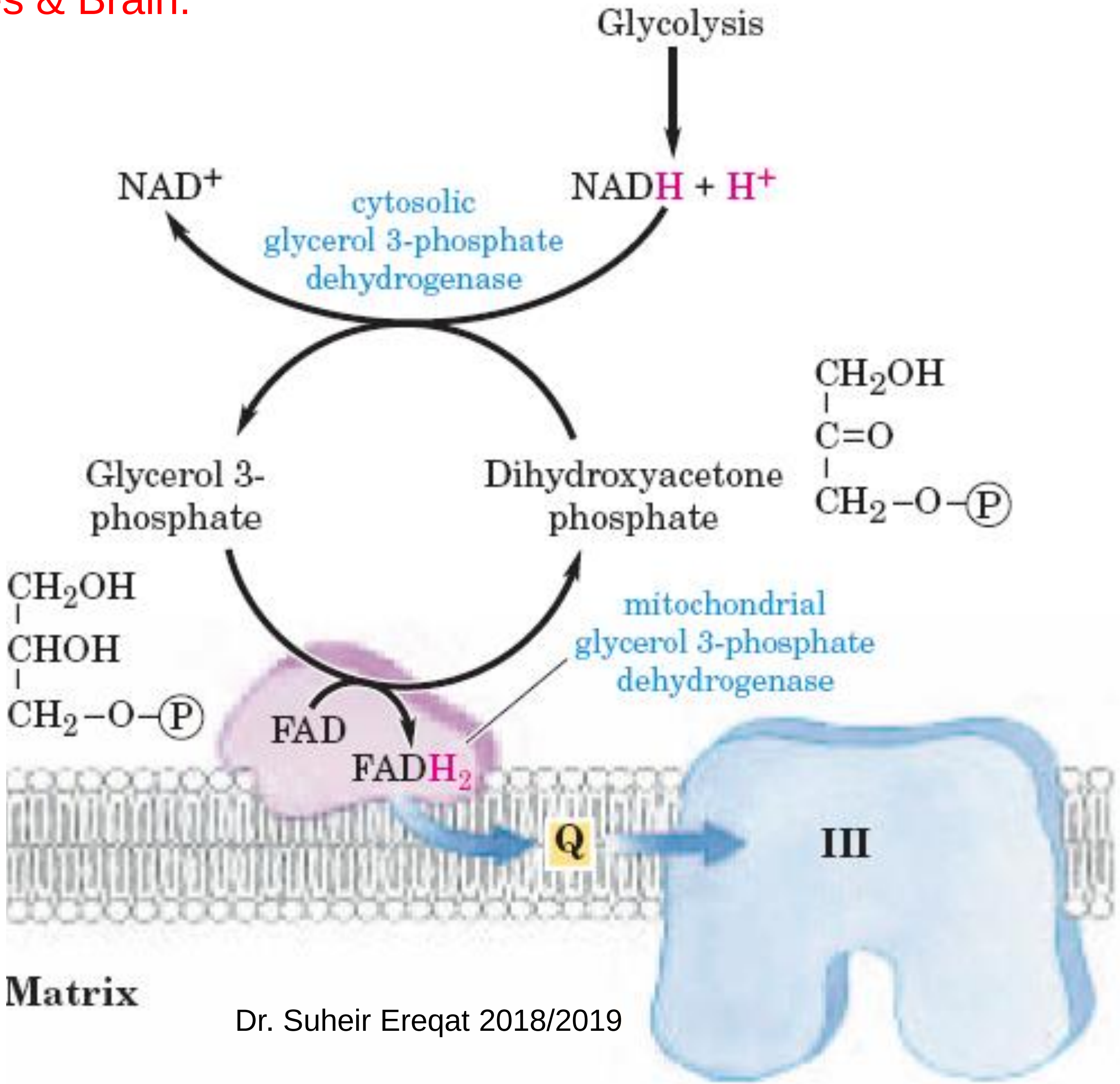


TABLE 19–5 **ATP Yield from Complete Oxidation of Glucose**

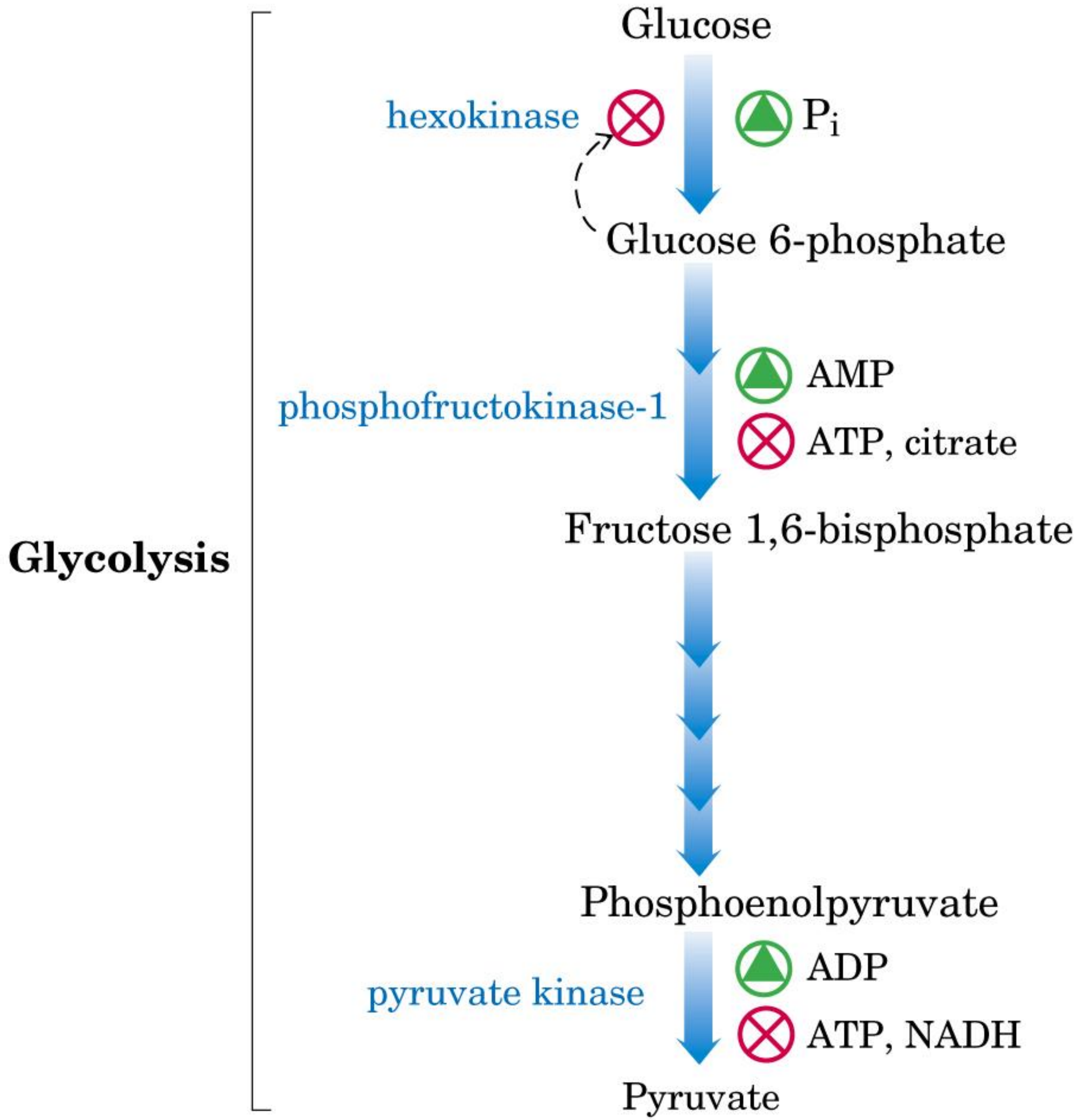
Process	*Direct product*	*Final ATP*
Glycolysis	2 NADH (cytosolic)	3 or 5*
	2 ATP	2
Pyruvate oxidation (two per glucose)	2 NADH (mitochondrial matrix)	5
Acetyl-CoA oxidation in citric acid cycle	6 NADH (mitochondrial matrix)	15
(two per glucose)	2 $FADH_2$	3
	2 ATP or 2 GTP	2
Total yield per glucose		30 or 32

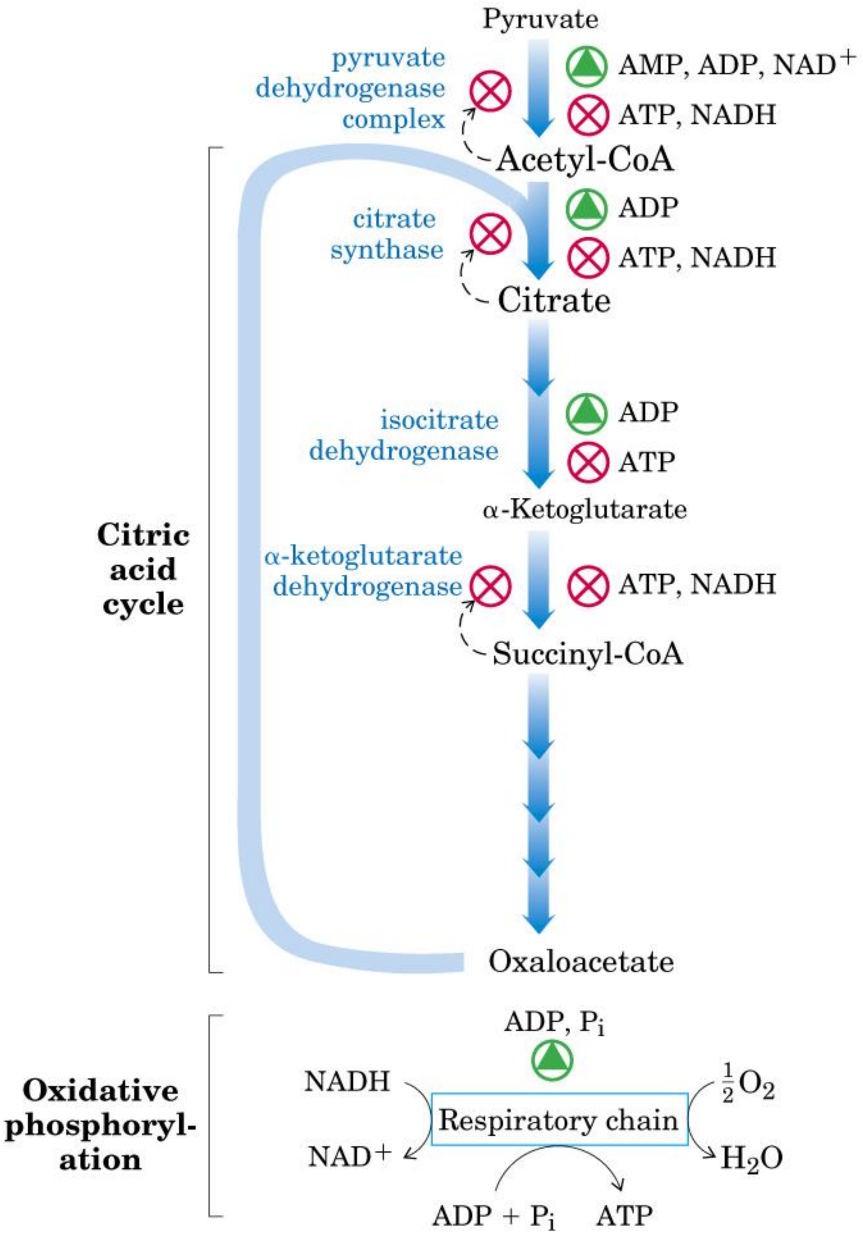
*The number depends on which shuttle system transfers reducing equivalents into the mitochondrion.

Oxidative Phosphorylation Is Regulated by Cellular Energy Needs

The rate of respiration (O_2 consumption) in mitochondria is tightly regulated;

it is generally limited by the **availability of ADP , Pi, O_2 consumption**


Glucose
hexokinase
P_i
Glucose 6-phosphate
phosphofructokinase-1
AMP
ATP, citrate
Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate
Glycolysis
Phosphoenolpyruvate
pyruvate kinase
ADP
ATP, NADH
Pyruvate



Pyruvate
pyruvate dehydrogenase complex
AMP, ADP, NAD+
ATP, NADH
Acetyl-CoA
citrate synthase
ADP
ATP, NADH
Citrate
isocitrate dehydrogenase
ADP
ATP
α-Ketoglutarate
α-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
ATP, NADH
Succinyl-CoA
Oxaloacetate
Citric acid cycle
Oxidative phosphorylation
ADP, Pi
NADH
NAD+
Respiratory chain
½O2
H2O
ADP + Pi
ATP