

1. Acetate is offloaded from CoA and joins with oxaloacetate to form citrate.
2. Citrate decarboxylated and dehydrogenated. NAD accepts the 2H.
3. That 5C compound is also decarboxylated and dehydrogenated to form a 4C compound and another reduced NAD.
4. The 4C compound is changed to another 4C compound. During which an ADP is phosphorylated to ATP.
5. Second 4C is changed to another 4C. 2H is removed and accepted by FAD.
6. Third 4C compound is further dehydrogenated and regenerates oxaloacetate. Another NAD is reduced.

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
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