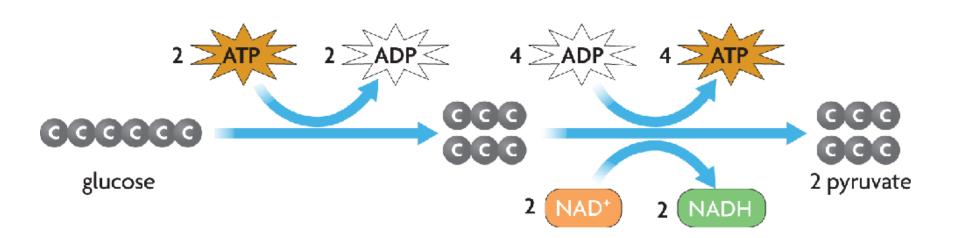
#### **KEY CONCEPT**

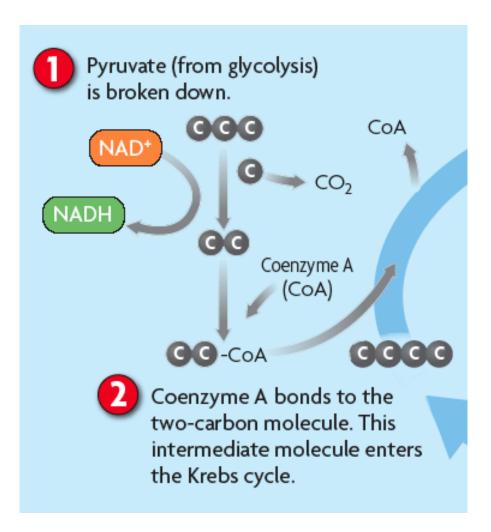
Cellular respiration is an aerobic process with two main stages.



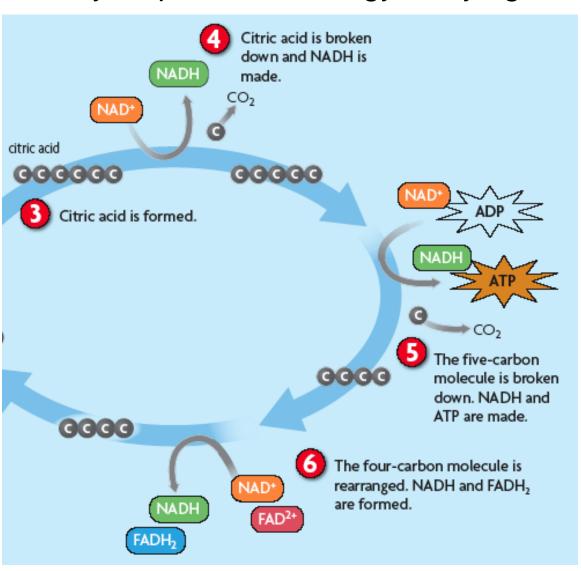
- Glycolysis is needed for cellular respiration.
  - The products of glycolysis enter cellular respiration when oxygen is available.
    - two ATP molecules are used to split glucose
    - four ATP molecules are produced
    - two molecules of NADH produced
    - two molecules of pyruvate produced



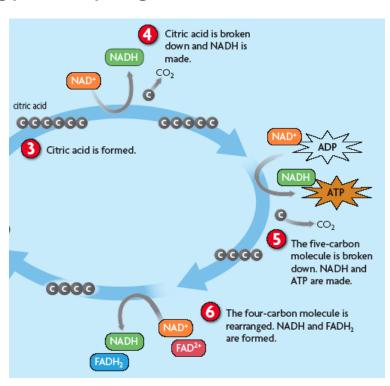
- The Krebs cycle is the first main part of cellular respiration.
  - Pyruvate is broken down before the Krebs cycle.
    - carbon dioxide released
    - NADH produced
    - coenzyme A (CoA)bonds to two-carbonmolecule



The Krebs cycle produces energy-carrying molecules.



- The Krebs cycle produces energy-carrying molecules.
  - NADH and FADH<sub>2</sub> are made
  - intermediate molecule with CoA enters Krebs cycle
  - citric acid(six-carbon molecule)is formed
  - citric acid is broken down, carbon dioxide is released, and NADH is made



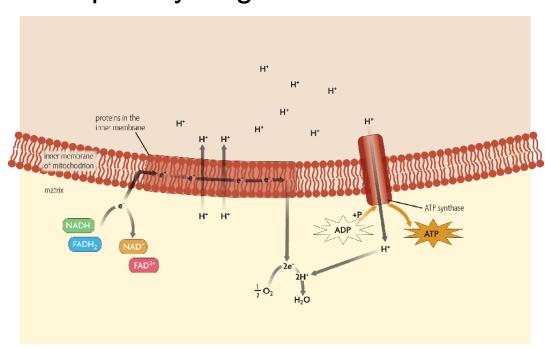
- five-carbon molecule is broken down, carbon dioxide is released, NADH and ATP are made
- four-carbon molecule is rearranged

- The electron transport chain is the second main part of cellular respiration.
  - The electron transport chain uses NADH and FADH<sub>2</sub> to make ATP.
    - high-energy electrons enter electron transport chain

energy is used to transport hydrogen ions across the

inner membrane

 hydrogen ions flow through a channel in the membrane



- The electron transport chain is the second main part of cellular respiration.
  - The electron transport chain uses NADH and FADH<sub>2</sub> to make ATP.
  - The breakdown of one glucose molecule produces up to 38 molecules of ATP.
    - ATP synthase produces ATP
    - oxygen picks up electrons and hydrogen ions
    - water is released as a waste product

