

What reactant (starting chemical) goes into glycolysis?
_____ (a)

What is the final fate (what happens to it) of (a)?
_____ & _____.

What net products (what is made) result from glycolysis?
_____ (3-C compound)(b)
_____ (H^+ and e^- carrier) (c)
_____ (most important) (d)

What were combined to make these products?
_____, _____ & _____ to make (c)
_____ & _____ to make (d)

What is the final fate of (c)? _____
What is the final fate of (d)? _____

What reactants go into Krebs? _____ (e)

But don't forget that _____ & _____ are supplied by ETS.

What net products result from Krebs?
_____ (1C compound) (f)
_____ & _____ (H^+ and e^- carriers) (g)
_____ (most important) (h)

What were combined to make them?
_____, _____ & _____ or _____ to make (g); _____ & _____ to make (h)

What is the final fate of (g)? _____

What reactants go into Electron Transport System? _____ & _____ & _____ (i)

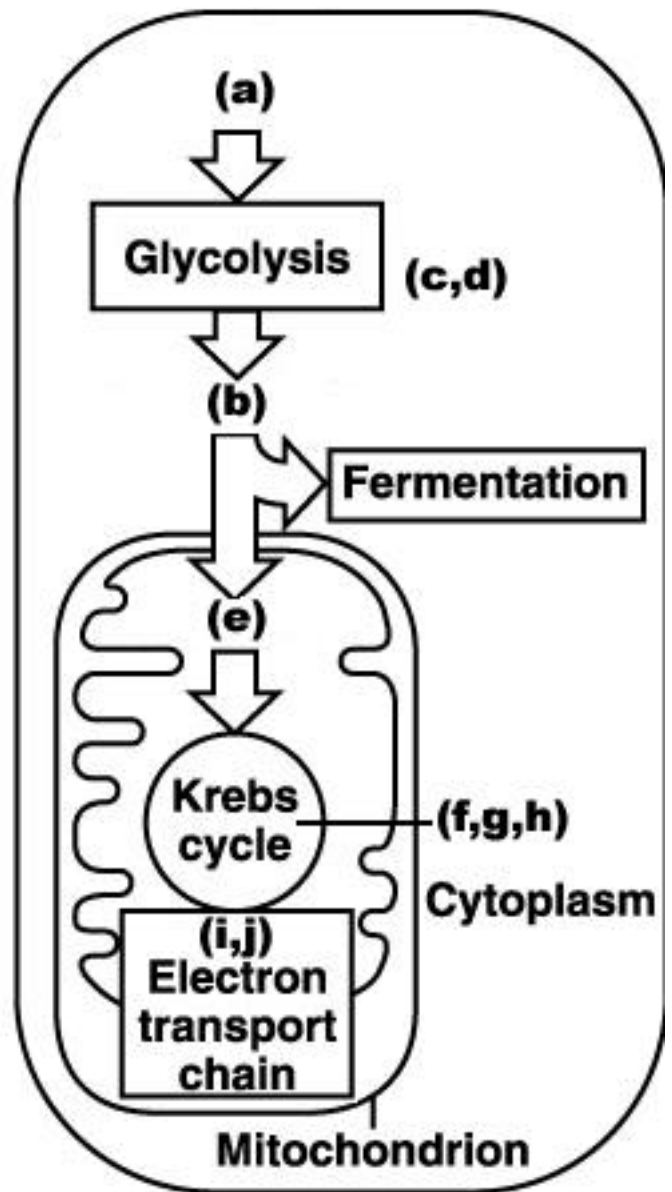
What is the final fate of (i)? _____ & _____ & _____.

What do (c) and (g) donate to ETS _____ & _____ (j)

Where do (j) go next? _____ & _____

What function does (j) serve? _____

What are the final products of Electron Transport System?
_____ & _____ which are used in Krebs and Glycolysis
_____ which is the most important product
_____ which is a by-product but is used in osmotic balance, and for many reactions and is an important source of this compound for kangaroo rats



So where is the O_2 used? _____

So where is CO_2 Produced? _____

So where does Rotenone have an effect? _____

So where does Glycolysis take place? _____

So where does Krebs Cycle take place? _____

So where does Electron transport take place? _____

So how are hydrogen ions (i.e. H^+ or protons) involved in making ATP?

And this happens when they move from the _____ through the _____ into the _____ then return to the _____ through the _____.

So in which part of Cellular respiration does Rotenone have its effect? _____

It does this by preventing the formation of the _____ between the _____ and the _____, which are separated by the inner mitochondrial membrane. Therefore there are no _____ to pass through the _____, which therefore cannot make _____ by chemiosmosis.

This will also stop the Krebs Cycle because there are no _____ and _____ returning from the ETS, which prevents the steps in the Krebs Cycle that involve removing _____ from the intermediary carbon compounds that supply them.

If you could poke holes in the inner mitochondrial membrane what effects would you predict?

The transport of hydrogen ions and electrons by the ETS would stop. True False

The hydrogen ion gradient would increase. True False

The manufacture of ATP would stop. True False

ATP synthase is an enzyme. True False

The additional work being done by the ETS would generate additional heat. True False

