Figure 1: The process of the PDH. Used with permission from Wikipedia.

References


Problems

1. How many NADH are generated as products?
2. How does this process turn pyruvate into acetyl CoA?
3. Why do we need E\textsubscript{3}?
4. Where does this process occur in the cell?
5. What is the name of the enzyme that transports the pyruvate into the PDH?

Answers

1. 2 molecules
2. Pyruvate decarboxylation
3. We need E\textsubscript{3} to essentially "fix" the E\textsubscript{2} after the acetyl CoA is formed. The E\textsubscript{2} remains attached to the molecule even after acetyl CoA is formed. Therefore, the E\textsubscript{3} must reduce the E\textsubscript{2} and restore it to its original form.
4. The mitochondria
5. Pyruvate translocase

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