

REGENTS Biology

Cellular Respiration
Harvesting Chemical Energy

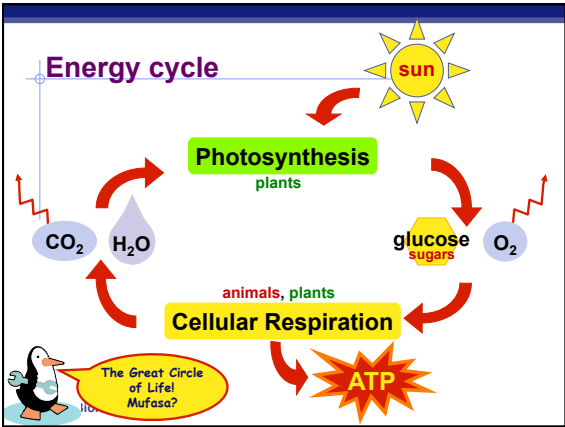
ATP

"Burn fuels" to make energy

combustion
making heat energy by burning fuels in one step

aerobic respiration
making ATP energy (& some heat) by burning fuels in many small steps

Regents Biology



Energy needs of life

- Animals are energy consumers
 - What do we need energy for?
 - synthesis (building for growth)
 - reproduction
 - active transport
 - movement
 - temperature control (making heat)

Where do we get energy?

- Energy is stored in organic molecules
 - carbohydrates, fats, proteins
- Animals eat these organic molecules → food
 - digest food to get
 - fuels for energy (ATP)
 - raw materials for building more molecules
 - carbohydrates, fats, proteins, nucleic acids

ATP

What is energy in biology?

ATP

Adenosine TriPhosphate

Whoa! HOT stuff!

iology

REGENTS Biology

Harvesting energy stored in food

- Cellular respiration
 - breaking down food to produce ATP
 - in mitochondria
 - using oxygen
 - "aerobic" respiration
 - usually digesting glucose
 - but could be other sugars, fats, or proteins

glucose + oxygen → energy + carbon + water
dioxide

$$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow ATP + 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$$

What do we need to make energy?

- The "Furnace" for making energy
 - mitochondria
- Fuel
 - food: carbohydrates, fats, proteins
- Helpers
 - oxygen
 - enzymes
- Product
 - ATP
- Waste products
 - carbon dioxide
 - then used by plants
 - water

Make ATP/ Make ATP/ All I do all day... And no one even notices!

Mitochondria are everywhere!!

animal cells

plant cells

Using ATP to do work?

Can't store ATP

- too unstable
- only used in cell that produces it
- only short term energy storage
 - carbohydrates & fats are long term energy storage

A working muscle recycles over 10 million ATPs per second

Whoa! Pass me the glucose & oxygen!

A Body's Energy Budget

- make energy
 - ATP
 - energy needed even at rest
 - activity
 - temperature control
- synthesis (building)
 - growth
 - reproduction
 - repair
- storage
 - glycogen (animal starch)
 - fat

eat food

What if oxygen is missing?

- No oxygen available = can't complete aerobic respiration
- Anaerobic respiration
 - also known as fermentation
 - alcohol fermentation
 - lactic acid fermentation
 - no oxygen or no mitochondria (bacteria)
 - can only make very little ATP
 - large animals cannot survive

O₂

REGENTS Biology

Anaerobic Respiration

- **Fermentation**
 - ◆ **alcohol fermentation**
 - yeast
 - ◆ $\text{glucose} \rightarrow \text{ATP} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{alcohol}$
 - ◆ make beer, wine, bread
 - ◆ **lactic acid fermentation**
 - bacteria, animals
 - ◆ $\text{glucose} \rightarrow \text{ATP} + \text{lactic acid}$
 - ◆ bacteria make yogurt
 - ◆ animals feel muscle fatigue



Tastes good... but not enough energy for me!

Regents Biology