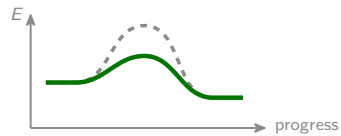


Cellular Energetics

AP Biology ■ Unit 3

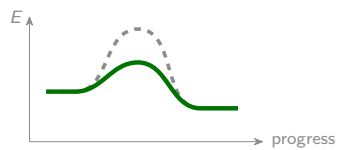
AP Biology



Cellular Energetics

What we will cover

- 1 Enzymes as catalysts
- 2 Enzyme conditions and inhibitors
- 3 ATP and energy coupling
- 4 Photosynthesis
- 5 Cellular respiration



1 Enzymes

Enzymes as biological catalysts

Enzymes 酶 speed reactions by **lowering the activation energy** – without being used up.

- the **substrate** 底物 binds the **active site** 活性位点
- **induced fit** 诱导契合模型 – the site reshapes to grip it
- each enzyme is **specific** 专一的 to one reaction



Enzymes lower activation energy in living systems

Conditions and inhibitors

Each enzyme has an **optimum** 最适 temperature and pH; too far and it **denatures** 变性. Adding substrate speeds it up until it **saturates** 饱和的.

Competitive: blocks the active site (more substrate helps)

Noncompetitive: binds elsewhere, reshapes it

Feedback inhibition: the product shuts off step 1

2 ATP

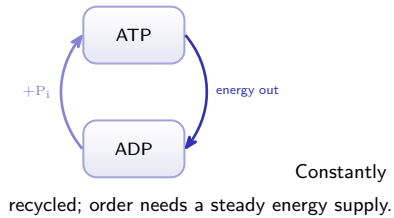
ATP and energy coupling

Exergonic 放能反应 reactions release **free energy** 自由能; **endergonic** 吸能反应 ones absorb it.

The cell's energy currency



A **coupled reaction** 偶联反应 links ATP breakdown to an uphill step – powering it.

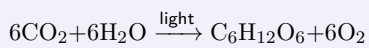


3 Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis

In the **chloroplast** 叶绿体, light energy becomes sugar:

Overall



- **light reactions** – thylakoid: split H₂O, make O₂
- **Calvin cycle** – stroma: fix CO₂ into sugar



Chloroplasts capture light and fix carbon

4 Respiration

Cellular Energetics
↳ Respiration

Cellular respiration

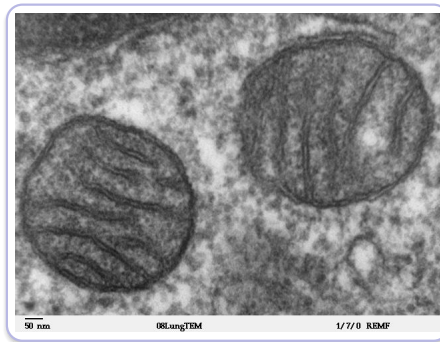
In the **mitochondrion** 线粒体, glucose is broken down to make ATP:

Overall



glycolysis → Krebs → oxidative phosphorylation; aerobic ≈ 30–32 ATP.

Chemiosmosis 化学渗透: H^+ flows back through ATP synthase.



Mitochondria oxidise fuel to make ATP

5 Recap

Unit 3 – key takeaways

1 Enzymes

lower activation energy; specific active site; denature

2 ATP

$\text{ATP} \rightarrow \text{ADP} + \text{P}_i$; couples to uphill steps

3 Photosynthesis

light reactions + Calvin cycle
build glucose

4 Respiration

glycolysis, Krebs, oxidative phosphorylation

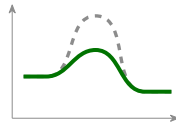
Check yourself

1 How does an enzyme speed up a reaction?

2 What molecule carries energy for the cell?

3 Which organelle carries out photosynthesis?

4 Aerobic respiration yields how many ATP vs fermentation?



Answers 1. it lowers the activation energy 2. ATP 3. the chloroplast 4. ~30 vs 2