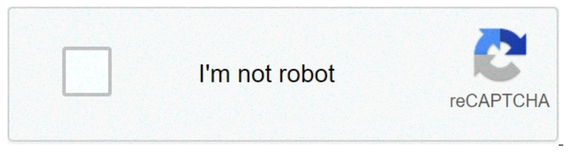

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Leaves are abundance of stomaches to perform gas exchange. When in framework photos, the availability of 02 is abundant, since, 02 it is released from the calamary. In wood thick stems and roots, the living cells are organized in thin layers inside and under the bark. They also have lenticeled calls. Respiration is a catabolic process of oxidation reaction-reduction, where complex organic food materials are decomposed to form simpler final products, with The gradual release of carbon dioxide and energy. The Break of C ^ C connection of complex compounds by oxidation with in the cells, which leads to the release of a considerable amount of energy is called breathing £. The compounds that are oxidized during this process are known as respiratory substrates. Carbohydrates are mainly used to release energy, but proteins, fats and even organic acids can be used as respiratory substances in plants under certain conditions. When fats and carbohydrates are the respiratory substrates in the breath, it is called the floating breath. During oxidation within a cell, the energy is released from a series of slow gradual reactions controlled by enzymes and trapped as chemical energy in the form of ATP. ATP acts like energy energy in cÃ © lula. This energy © used on multiple processes that require energy of the bodies and the carbon skeleton produced during Breathing- £ â © used as precursors for the other spring biossÃntese cells to AC © © squid. £ Breathing- the phone to the process in which the chemistry energy stored in a spring © © cell glucose released by the oxidaÃ§Ã £. Breathing- £ A, which occurs in. © oxigÃ presence of NIO (02) Ã © £ Breathing- called the aerÃ³bia and the Breathing- £, which occurs in the ausÃªncia oxigÃ nio © Ã © £ Breathing- called the anaerÃ³bia. During the Breathing- £ aerÃ³bica, AT4! SÃ £ 5 formed in the mitocÁ'ndria Ã © why mitocÃ'ndria Ã © known as House of potÃªncia of cÃ © lula. ATP © known as universal energy carrier or energy currency CA © cells. The ATP hidrÃ³lise releases 30.6 kJ energy for each mole of ATP. ATPase enzyme catalyzes the reacÃ§Ã £ £ condensaÃ§Ã the ATP. CÃ © © atravÃ cells to ATP metabolism in autotrophic s fotofosforilaÃ§Ã £ e © s atravÃ heterotrophic metabolism by fosforilaÃ§Ã £ navel of the substrate and the oxidative fosforilaÃ§Ã £. £ Breathing- the anaerÃ³bica to an energy releasing enzyme mediated catabÃ³lico gradual process. Incomplete breakdown Orga substrates ¢ nicos occurs without the oxigÃ utilizaÃ§Ã £ © nio as the oxidant. H20 nA £ Ã © produced as the final product in this process. Efficiency of the anaerÃ³bica Breathing- £ Ã © very low as 686 kcal of energy from a spring © cell glucose, only 14.6 (7.3 x 2 = 2ATP kcal) © kcal of energy produced. The process of the Breathing- £ anaerÃ³bica occurs completely in just cytoplasm. In microorganisms, the term anaerÃ³bio respirationÃ ¢ Ã Â © £ overridden by the fermentaÃ§Ã (Cruickshanic; 1897), which © known by the name of its main product, e.g., the £ fermentaÃ§Ã alcoÃ³lica and fermentaÃ§Ã Acid lÃ¡ctico the £. The glicÃ³lise Ã © £ Breathing- common to both the aerÃ³bia and anaerÃ³bia. Acid pirÃºvico formed in glicÃ³lise © Ã £ Enta the transformed anaerobically into different products, depending on the enzyme present in the microorganism. £ Breathing- the anaerÃ³bica can be shown as the descarboxilaÃ§Ã £ Here, both NADH + H + © spring cells used in the sÃ £ £ reduÃ§Ã the acetaldeÃdo therefore £ produÃ§Ã the ATP-Only lÃquido 2. fermentaÃ§Ã a © £ â © £ Breathing- similar to the anaerÃ³bica. The difference Ã © that the rupture of the substrate fermentaÃ§Ã £ Ã © extracellular, while the intracellular © £ Breathing- the anaerÃ³bia. The two most common types of the fermentaÃ§Ã £ sÃ £ o £ the fermentaÃ§Ã alcoÃ³lica and £ fermentaÃ§Ã the Acid lÃ¡ctico. £ FermentaÃ§Ã the AlcoÃ³lica the common yeast (Saccharomyces). Ca © yeast cells release enzymes in the surrounding environment and rupture occurs outside of the substrate CA © squid. Here, tamba © m © the end product the alcohol etÃlico C02 and energy. Ethyl alcohol Ã © an end product of the fermentaÃ§Ã £ alcoÃ³lica. Acid lÃ¡ctico Ã £ FermentaÃ§Ã Na £ fermentaÃ§Ã the Acid lÃ¡ctico the lÃ¡ctico Acid A © and the final product carried out by the Bacta © holiday Acid lÃ¡ctico . These Bacta © holiday can ferment milk lactose aÃ§ÃºcaR formed. Enzyme involved in this fermentaÃ§Ã £ â © lÃ¡ctica dehydrogenase (LDH), which produced and released by © © would bacta. Ethyl alcohol Ã © an end product of the fermentaÃ§Ã £ £ fermentaÃ§Ã alcoÃ³lica and the lÃ¡ctico Acid Acid in lÃ¡ctico. The GlicÃ³lise glicÃ³lise scheme was given by Gustav Embden, Otto Meyerhof and COEX and J © m © tamba called as EMP pathway. This Ã © process common in both aerÃ³bicos and anaerÃ³bicos organisms. Steps glicÃ³lise occurs in the cytoplasm of cÃ © lula. In glicÃ³lise, glucose undergoes partial £ oxidaÃ§Ã to form two spring © cell Acid pirÃºvico. Glucose and fructose £ sÃ the phosphorylated to give glucose 6-phosphate by hexokinase activity. The sequential steps of the glicÃ³lise sÃ £ Glucose given below (6C) pirÃºvico Acid A © glicÃ³lise the main product. This Acid pirÃºvico can suffer three major routes depending CÃ © different cells. These sÃ £ £ the fermentaÃ§Ã to the lÃ¡ctico Acid, fermentaÃ§Ã the alcoÃ³lica £ £ Breathing- and the aerÃ³bia as discussed earlier in this chapter. The fermentaÃ§Ã the £ occurs in many prokaryotic and eukaryotic For the complete glucose oxidation for C02 and H20, organisms follow KrebsÃ ¢ cycle ¢, as well as the electronic transport chain. This this Also called aerobal breath, because oxygen needs. Aerobic breath The crucial events of the aerobal breath are the complete oxidation of the pyruvate by the gradual removal of all hydrogens of hydrogen, leaving three molen C02 cells. The passage on the electrons removed from hydrogen and transferred to molecular 02 with the simultaneous ATP synthesis. The first process occurs in the MitocámandrIa matrix, while the second process occurs in the internal membrane of mitocÃ'ndrias. Pyruvate, the product suffers from oxidative glycylise decarboxylation by a complex set of reactions catalyzed by pyrid dehydrogenase. The oxidative decarboxylation of the pyrustic acid acetyl-CO and then enter a cycle of tricarboxylic acid or cycle krebsÃ ¢. In the presence of sufficient oz, each three-moleps of carbon pyruvate (CH3COOOH) enters the mitochondrial matrix where oxidation is completed by means of aerobias. This reaction is also called as the transition or reaction reaction between glycallise and krebsÃ ¢ cycle. KREBSÃ ¢ Cycle or tricarboxylic acid (TCA) Cycle TCA cycle starts with acetyl group condensation with oxalacetic acid (EAA) and water to obtain the flow rate . Steps of KrebsÃ ¢ Cycle The complete TCA cycle steps are given in the figure after the summary for this phase of the breath is given as a cycle in KrebsÃ ¢, glucose was divided to free CO2 and eight molemen of nadh + ah + two fadh2 and only two molems of ATP chain of electron transport (ETS) transport current (etc.) or respiratory chain (RC) is present in the internal membrane of mitoc andrias. When the passage of electron from one carrier to another in the electron transport chain, which are coupled to ATP synthase for ATP production from INORGER ADPs and inorganic phosphate (PI). A representation in flow diagram of electron via the various complexes of electron conveyor is shown in the figure. The enzymes of the internal membrane appear to exist as components of these five complexes. The first four members between these complexes are the electronic transport system, whereas the complex 5 is connected with oxidative phosphorylation, i.e. the conservation and transfer of energy with the synthesis of ATP. Oxidative phosphorylation The following steps in the respiratory process are to release and use the energy stored in NADH + H + and FADH2. This is possible when they are rusty through the electron transport system and the electronics are passed â € â €