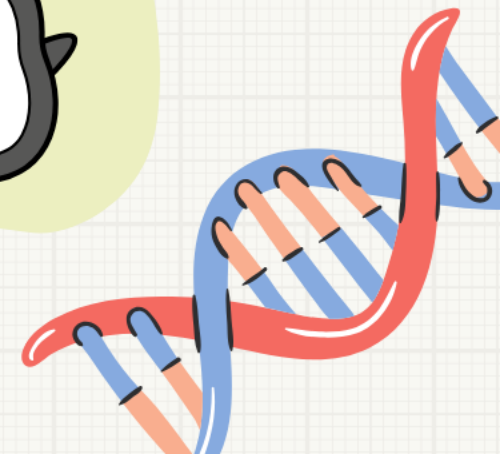
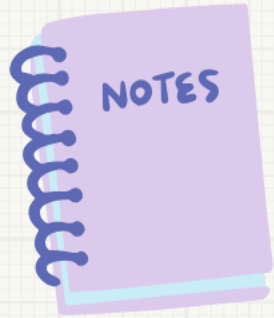


# AP Bio FRQ Fridays

2019 #3  
Cellular Respiration (PDC)



The pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC) catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA, a substrate for the Krebs (citric acid) cycle. The rate of pyruvate conversion is greatly reduced in individuals with PDC deficiency, a rare disorder.

(a) **Identify** the cellular location where PDC is most active.

**Identification (1 point)**

- Mitochondria
- Mitochondrial matrix

a. PDC is most active in a cell's mitochondria.



The pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC) catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA, a substrate for the Krebs (citric acid) cycle. The rate of pyruvate conversion is greatly reduced in individuals with PDC deficiency, a rare disorder.

- (b) **Make a claim** about how PDC deficiency affects the amount of NADH produced by glycolysis AND the amount of NADH produced by the Krebs (citric acid) cycle in a cell. **Provide reasoning** to support your claims based on the position of the PDC-catalyzed reaction in the sequence of the cellular respiration pathway.

(1 point per row; 2 points max.)

|             | Claim     | Reasoning   |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| Glycolysis  | No change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Glycolysis continues; PDC is not needed.</li><li>• Glycolysis occurs before conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA.</li></ul>   |
| Krebs cycle | Decrease  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Krebs cycle is greatly reduced/slowed down if there is no/less acetyl-CoA.</li><li>• The Krebs cycle occurs after conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA.</li></ul> |

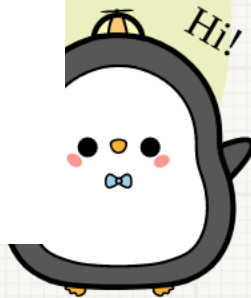


# FRQ Friday #8

2019 #3

|             | Claim     | Reasoning   |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| Glycolysis  | No change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Glycolysis continues; PDC is not needed.</li><li>Glycolysis occurs before conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA.</li></ul>   |
| Krebs cycle | Decrease  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Krebs cycle is greatly reduced/slowed down if there is no/less acetyl-CoA.</li><li>The Krebs cycle occurs after conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA.</li></ul> |

b. A PDC deficiency does not change the amount of NADH produced by glycolysis, but it decreases the amount of NADH produced in the Krebs cycle. This occurs because the PDC-catalyzed reaction<sup>y</sup> occurs after glycolysis, leading to no impact, and before the Krebs cycle. Without acetyl CoA, the Krebs cycle cannot occur, so a PDC deficiency would halt all NADH production in this step.





# FRQ Friday #8

2019 #3

The pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC) catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA, a substrate for the Krebs (citric acid) cycle. The rate of pyruvate conversion is greatly reduced in individuals with PDC deficiency, a rare disorder.

- (c) PDC deficiency is caused by mutations in the *PDHA1* gene, which is located on the X chromosome. A male with PDC deficiency and a homozygous female with no family history of PDC deficiency have a male offspring. **Calculate** the probability that the male offspring will have PDC deficiency.

|   | X  | X  |
|---|----|----|
| X | XX | XX |
| Y | XY | XY |

## Calculation (1 point)

- The probability of inheritance is 0.
- The offspring cannot/will not have PDC deficiency.



(c) PDC deficiency is caused by mutations in the *PDHA1* gene, which is located on the X chromosome. A male with PDC deficiency and a homozygous female with no family history of PDC deficiency have a male offspring. **Calculate** the probability that the male offspring will have PDC deficiency.

## Calculation (1 point)

- The probability of inheritance is 0.
- The offspring cannot/will not have PDC deficiency.

c. Male -  $X^mY$ , where m = mutation

Female -  $XX$

There is a 0% probability

$X$        $X$

that a male offspring

$X^m$   $X^mX$   $X^mX$

will have PDC deficiency.

$Y$   $XY$   $XY$

