Name:Kanuhor Uvwremu Benign

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**STAGES OF BETA OXIDATION**

Beta oxidation is a metabolic process involving multiple steps by which fatty acid molecules are broken down to produce energy. More specifically, beta oxidation consists in breaking down long [fatty acids](https://biologydictionary.net/fatty-acids/" \o "fatty acids) that have been converted to acyl-CoA chains into progressively smaller fatty acyl-CoA chains. This reaction releases acetyl-CoA, FADH2 and NADH, the three of which then enter another metabolic process called citric acid cycle or [Krebs cycle](https://biologydictionary.net/krebs-cycle/" \o "Krebs cycle), in which ATP is produced to be used as energy. Beta oxidation goes on until two acetyl-CoA molecules are produced and the acyl-CoA chain has been completely broken down. In eukaryotic cells, beta oxidation takes place in the [mitochondria](https://biologydictionary.net/mitochondria/" \o "mitochondria), whereas in prokaryotic cells, it happens in the [cytosol](https://biologydictionary.net/cytosol/" \o "cytosol).

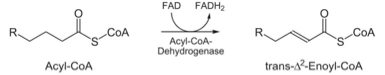
For beta oxidation to take place, fatty acids must first enter the [cell](https://biologydictionary.net/cell/" \o "cell) through the [cell membrane](https://biologydictionary.net/cell-membrane/" \o "cell membrane), then bind to [coenzyme](https://biologydictionary.net/coenzyme/" \o "coenzyme) A (CoA), forming fatty acyl CoA and, in the case of eukaryotic cells, enter the mitochondria, where beta oxidation occurs.

**Stages of Beta-oxidation**

Beta oxidation takes place in four steps: dehydrogenation, hydration, oxidation and thyolisis. Each step is catalyzed by a distinct enzyme.

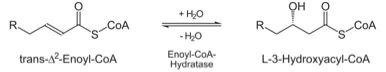
**Dehydrogenation**

In the first step, acyl-CoA is oxidized by the enzyme acyl CoA dehydrogenase. A double bond is formed between the second and third carbons (C2 and C3) of the acyl-CoA chain entering the beta oxidation cycle; the end product of this reaction is trans-Δ2-enoyl-CoA (trans-delta 2-enoyl CoA). This step uses FAD and produces FADH2, which will enter the citric acid cycle and form ATP to be used as energy. (Notice in the following figure that the carbon count starts on the right side: the rightmost carbon below the oxygen atom is C1, then C2 on the left forming a double bond with C3, and so on.)



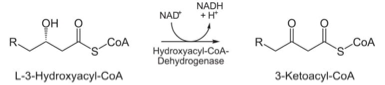
**Hydration**

In the second step, the double bond between C2 and C3 of trans-Δ2-enoyl-CoA is hydrated, forming the end product L-β-hydroxyacyl CoA, which has a [hydroxyl group](https://biologydictionary.net/hydroxyl-group/" \o "hydroxyl group) (OH) in C2, in place of the double bond. This reaction is catalyzed by another enzyme: enoyl CoA hydratase. This step requires water.



**Oxidation**

In the third step, the hydroxyl group in C2 of L-β-hydroxyacyl CoA is oxidized by NAD+ in a reaction that is catalyzed by 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase. The end products are β-ketoacyl CoA and NADH + H. NADH will enter the citric acid cycle and produce ATP that will be used as energy.



### Thiolysis

Finally, in the fourth step, β-ketoacyl CoA is cleaved by a thiol group (SH) of another CoA [molecule](https://biologydictionary.net/molecule/" \o "molecule) (CoA-SH). The enzyme that catalyzes this reaction is β-ketothiolase. The cleavage takes place between C2 and C3; therefore, the end products are an acetyl-CoA molecule with the original two first carbons (C1 and C2), and an acyl-CoA chain two carbons shorter than the original acyl-CoA chain that entered the beta oxidation cycle.

