2. HYDRATION:water is added to saturate the double bond and frorm 3-hyddroacyl-CoA

3.DEHYDROGENATION: The 3-hydroxy derivatives undergoes further dehydgrogenation on the 3-carbon catalyzed by L(+)-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase to form the corresponding 3-ketoacyl-CoA compounds.In this case NAD+ is the coenzyme involved.

4.THIOLYSIS: 3-ketoacyl-CoA IS SPLIT AT THE 2,3-position by thiolase (3-ketoacyl-CoA- thiolase),forming acetyl-CoA and a new acyl-CoA two carbons shorter than the original acyl-CoA molecule.The acyl-CoA formed in the cleavage reaction reenters the oxidative pathway .since acety-coa can be oxidized to co2 and wateer via the citric acid cycle the complete oxidation of fatty acids is achieved.

