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for the use in light-independent reactions bonds P to ADP forming ATP oxygen released splits H₂O H+ NADP+ NADPH Light energy transfers to chlorophyll. Energized electrons provide energy that At each step along the transport chain, the electrons lose energy.

PowerPoint Presentation - PHOTOSYNTHESIS

A. They require energy from ATP hydrolysis to break down polymers into monomers. B. They are endergonic and release energy that can be used for cellular work. C. They combine small molecules into larger, more energy-rich molecules. D. They are exergonic and provide energy that can be used to produce ATP from ADP and Pi.

Biology 1 (Biology 1610) CH.8 - "An introduction to ...

PowerPoint Lectures for ... ADP & NADP ATP & NADPH CO₂ & H₂O (CH₂O) O₂ H₂O Light Chlorophyll LIGHT CALVIN REACTION CYCLE PHOTOSYNTHESIS ... photosynthesis and cellular respiration . PLANT USE OF GLUCOSE - ASSIMILATION Glucose Sucrose for transport Starch for storage Cellulose

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The steps of the electron transport chain harness energy from the electrons by producing NADPH from NADP+, and ATP from ADP. Concurrently, water molecules are split to produce hydrogen and oxygen, releasing electrons to replace the lost electrons in chlorophyll. Oxygen is released as a by-product of these reactions.

Overview Of Photosynthesis | A Level Biology Notes

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This ATP is constantly being broken down into ADP, and then converted back into ATP. Thus, at any given time, the total amount of ATP + ADP remains fairly constant. The energy used by human cells requires the hydrolysis of 100 to 150 moles of ATP daily, which is around 50 to 75 kg.

Cofactor (biochemistry) - Wikipedia

Myofibrils have a diameter of about 1 μm and also consist of little subunits: the myofilaments. Thick myofilaments chiefly consist of a meeting of myosin molecules whose ATPase activity catalyzes the breakdown of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to adenosine diphosphate (ADP) and supply the chemical energy necessary for muscle contraction.

Muscle Cells | Functions & Structure | GCSE Biology Revision

ATP is synthesised from adenosine diphosphate (ADP) and inorganic phosphate. The last bond connecting the phosphate group is a high-energy bond. Cellular activities depend directly on ATP as an energy source. When an ATP molecule is broken down, it yields energy. Process of Respiration The breakdown of glucose takes place in many steps.

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