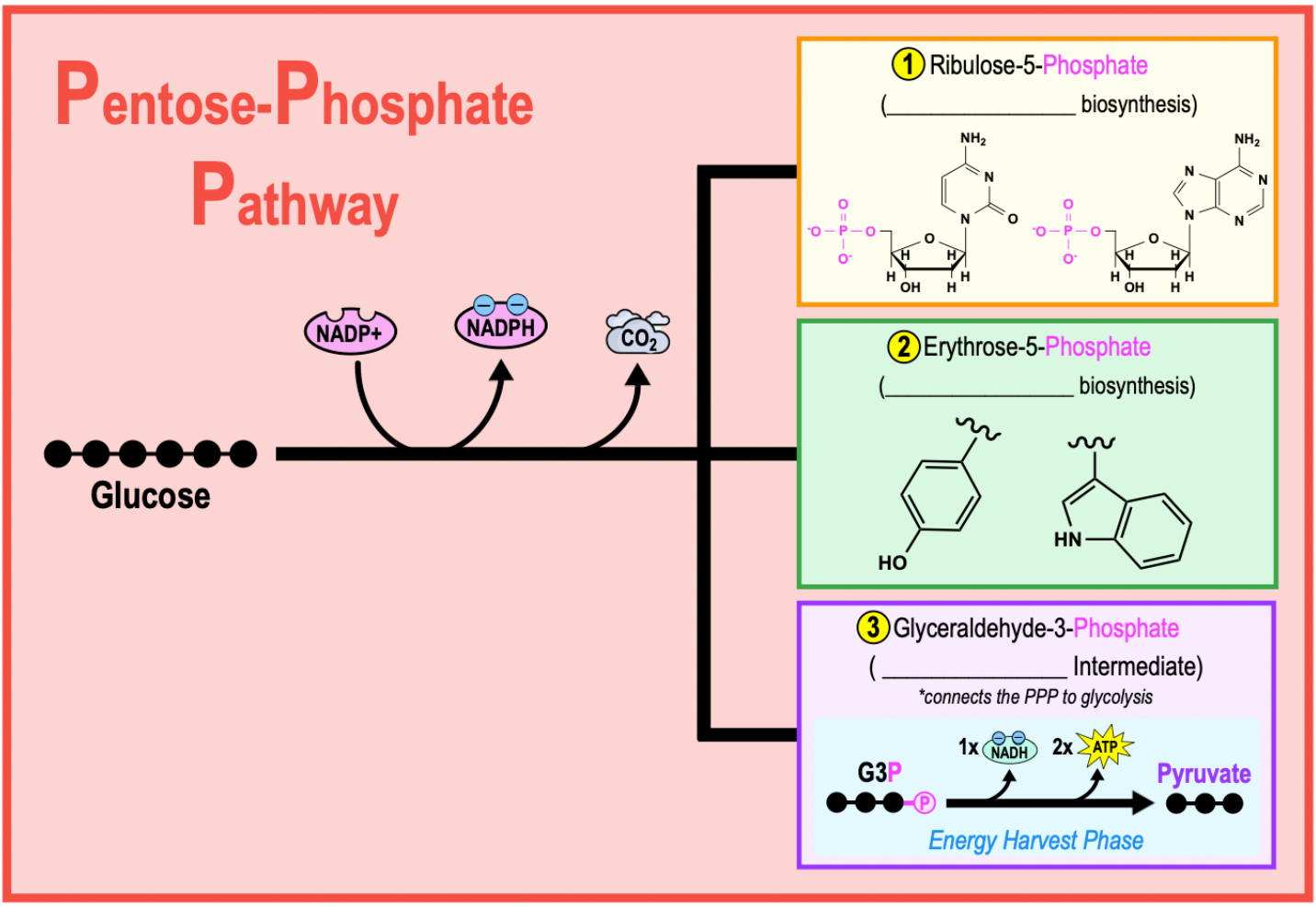
CONCEPT: PENTOSE PHOSPHATE PATHWAY

- **Pentose Phosphate Pathway (PPP):** glycolysis _____ producing CO_2, NADPH & precursors for biosynthesis.
  - □ Can occur in BOTH *prokaryotes* & *eukaryotes* (Ex. red blood cells).
  - □ Does _____ produce any ATP
  - □ Generates important **Precursor Metabolites** (intermediate molecules for *anabolic pathways*).



PRACTICE: Which of the following is NOT a function of the pentose phosphate pathway?

a) Provides reducing power in the form of NADPH.

b) Produces precursor metabolites for nucleic acid and protein synthesis.

c) Generates ATP for anabolic pathways.

d) Produces precursor metabolites for glycolysis.

CONCEPT: PENTOSE PHOSPHATE PATHWAY

PRACTICE Glycolysis and the pentose phosphate pathway can both be used to create:

a) Glucose.
b) G3P.
c) NAD+.
d) Water.
e) Acetyl-CoA.

PRACTICE: Which of the metabolic pathways produce ATP?

a) Glycolysis.
b) Pentose Phosphate Pathway.
c) Entner-Doudoroff Pathway.
d) A and B.
e) B and C.
f) A and C.