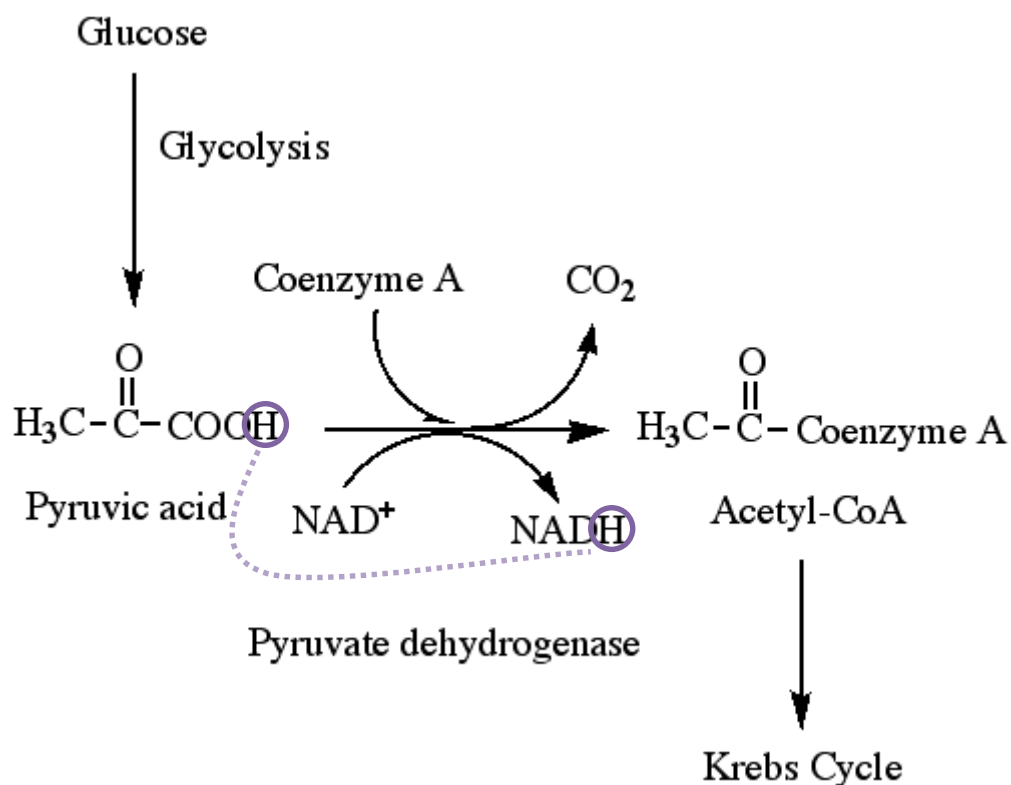


Answer on the question #48133, Biology, Biochemistry

I am teaching AP bio for the first time. I have a question about the oxidation of pyruvate. I see that pyruvate has a negative charge on the carboxyl end. During the oxidation of pyruvate CO_2 is said to be oxidized and NAD is reduced to NADH. Where does the H come from to attach to the NAD? I feel like I am missing something obvious. thanks



NAD^+ picks up the hydrogen, lost by pyruvate during its transition to acetyl-CoA.