

Reductive TCA Pathway

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- The reductive TCA cycle appears to operate in phylogenetically diverse autotrophic bacteria and archaea, including:
 - genera of anoxic phototrophic bacteria (*Chlorobium*),
 - sulfate-reducing bacteria (*Desulfobacter*),
 - microaerophilic, hyperthermophilic hydrogen-oxidizing bacteria (*Aquifex* and *Hydrogenobacter*),
 - Sulfur reducing *Crenarchaeota* (*Thermoproteus* and *Pyrobaculum*)
- The reductive TCA cycle is essentially the oxidative TCA cycle running in reverse, leading to the fixation of two molecules of CO₂ and the production of one molecule of acetyl-CoA.
- Acetyl-CoA is reductively carboxylated to pyruvate, from which all other central metabolites can be formed.

r-TCA Enzymes

- Most of the enzymes of the two pathways are shared, with the exception of three key enzymes that allow the cycle to run in reverse:
 - ATP citrate lyase,
 - 2-oxoglutarate:ferredoxin oxidoreductase (2-oxoglytarate synthase/ α -ketoglutarate synthase),
 - fumarate reductase.
- 2-Oxoglutarate: ferredoxin oxidoreductase catalyzes the carboxylation of succinyl-CoA to 2-oxoglutarate (α -ketoglutarate),
- ATP citrate lyase the ATP-dependent cleavage of citrate to acetyl-CoA and oxaloacetate,
- Fumarate reductase the reduction of fumarate forming succinate

