## Fermentation

When oxygen is not present, glycolysis is followed by a different pathway called fermentation.

Fermentation releases energy from food molecules by producing ATP in the absence of oxygen

Anaerobic: does not require

|  | Fermentation |
| :--- | :--- |
| inputs | outputs |
| glucose | 2 lactate <br> or |
| 2 ATP | 2 alcohol and $2 \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ <br> ADP + P | oxygen

There are two main types of fermentation:

1. Alcoholic fermentation: produces ethanol (alcohol) and carbon dioxide

- yeast

Glucose $\rightarrow$ alcohol $+\mathrm{CO}_{2}+$ ATP


## 2. Lactic Acid Fermentation:

pyruvic acid accumulated in cells can be converted into lactic acid

- Bacteria, animals

Glucose $\rightarrow$ lactic acid + ATP


Unicellular organisms also lactic acid as a waste product during fermentation.


