

NAD: a receptor or shuttle for electron energy in the cell. When hydrogen atoms are removed (oxidized) from a compound, some of the energy comes with it to the hydrogen receptor (reduced), NAD.  $\text{NAD}^+$  is an enzyme (special protein) that readily accepts hydrogen atoms, storing their energy as NADH. This energy can contribute to cellular metabolism or be used to produce ATP, another way of storing energy. (Solomon & Berg & Martin & Villee, 1993)