



Enzymes

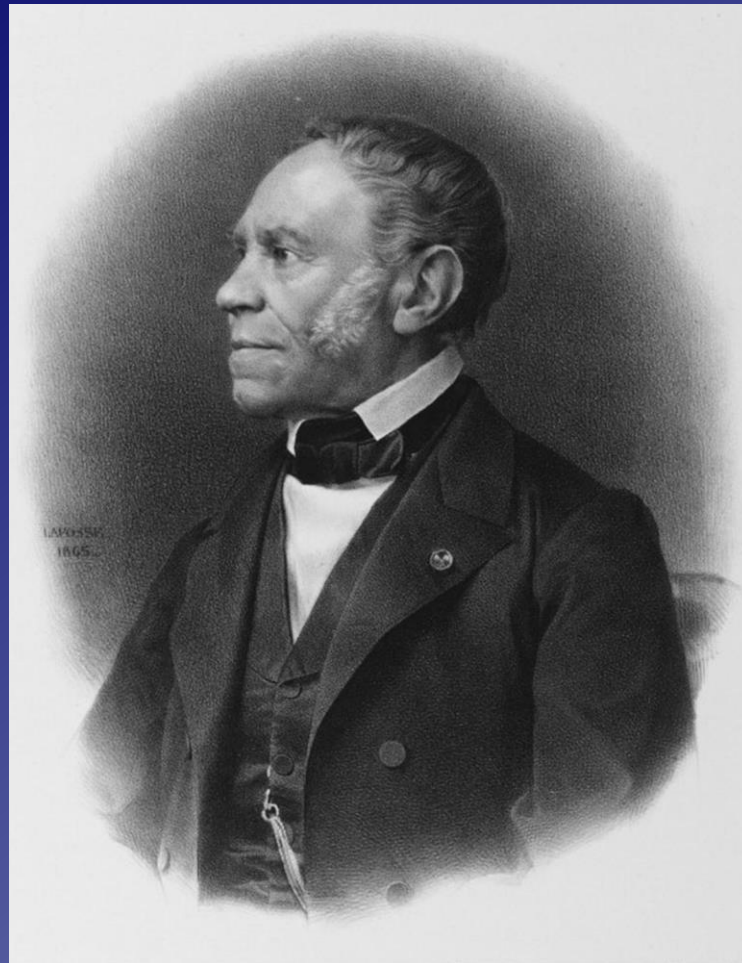
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Biological catalysts

Anselme Payen



Anselme Payen (6 January 1795 – 12 May 1871) was a French chemist known for discovering the enzyme **diastase** (1833) Breakdown of starch into maltose.

Wilhelm Kühne



Wilhelm Friedrich Kühne (28 March 1837 – 10 June 1900) was a German physiologist. He coined the word enzyme in 1878.

Ένζυμο

Έν+ζυμο In Leaven

Ένζυμο In Leaven



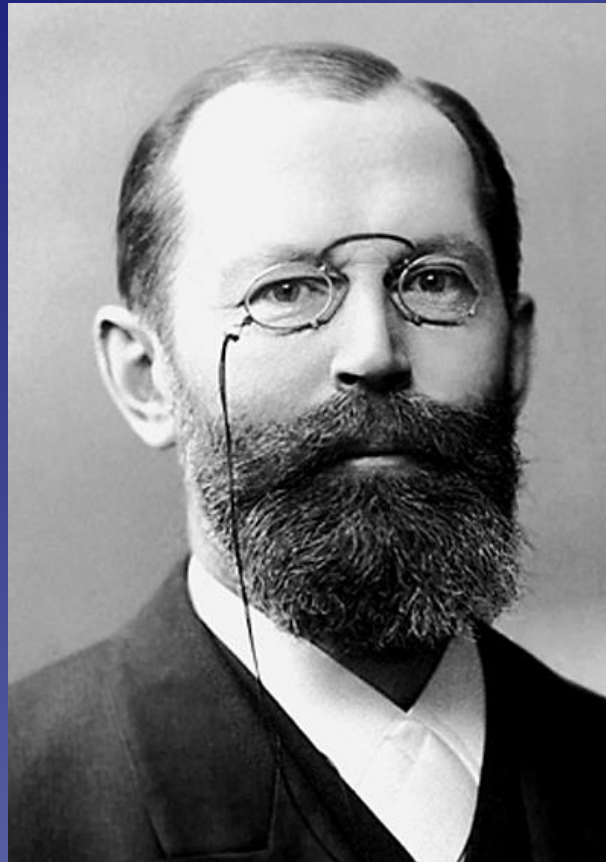
Eduard Buchner

Cell-free fermentation



Eduard Buchner (20 May 1860 – 13 August 1917) was a German chemist and zymologist, awarded the 1907 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work on fermentation.

Emil Fischer: Lock and Key model



To explain the observed specificity of enzymes, in 1894 **Emil Fischer** proposed that both the enzyme and the substrate possess specific complementary geometric shapes that fit exactly into one another.

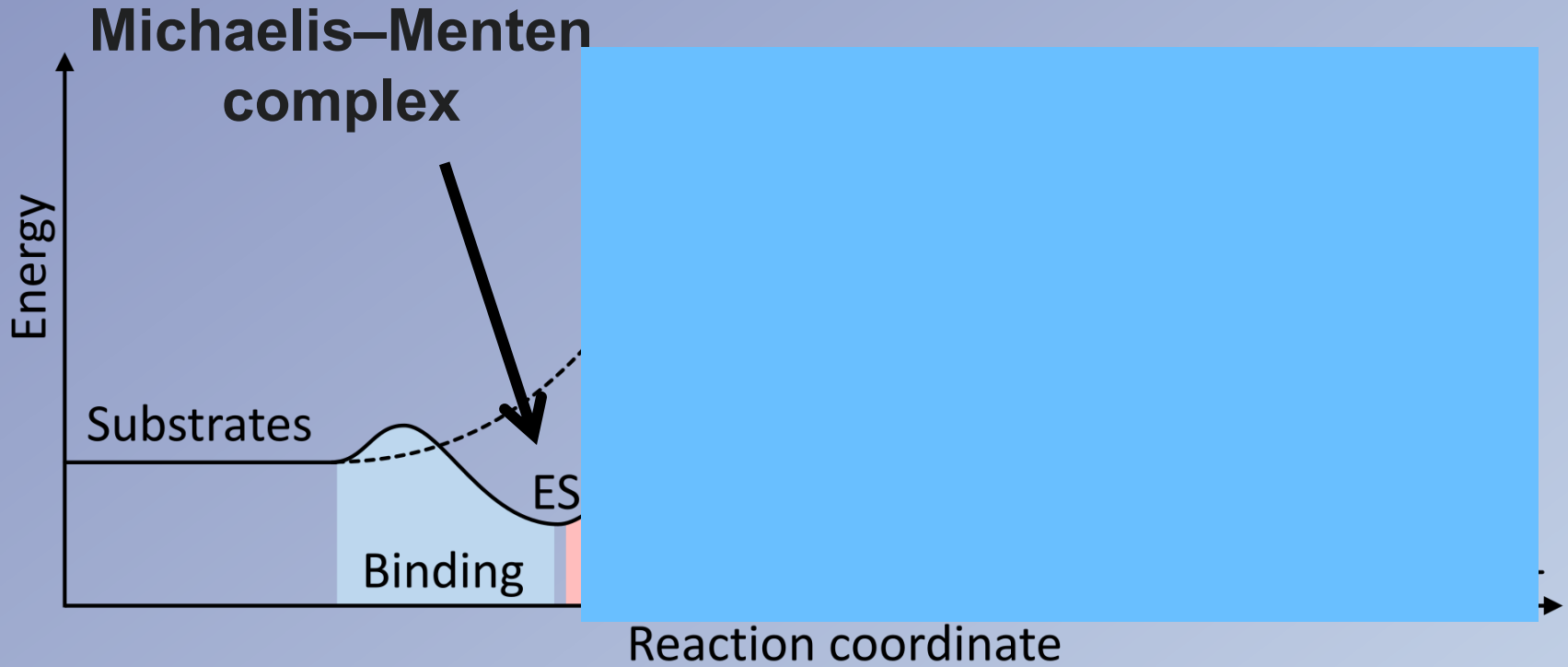


Maud Menten

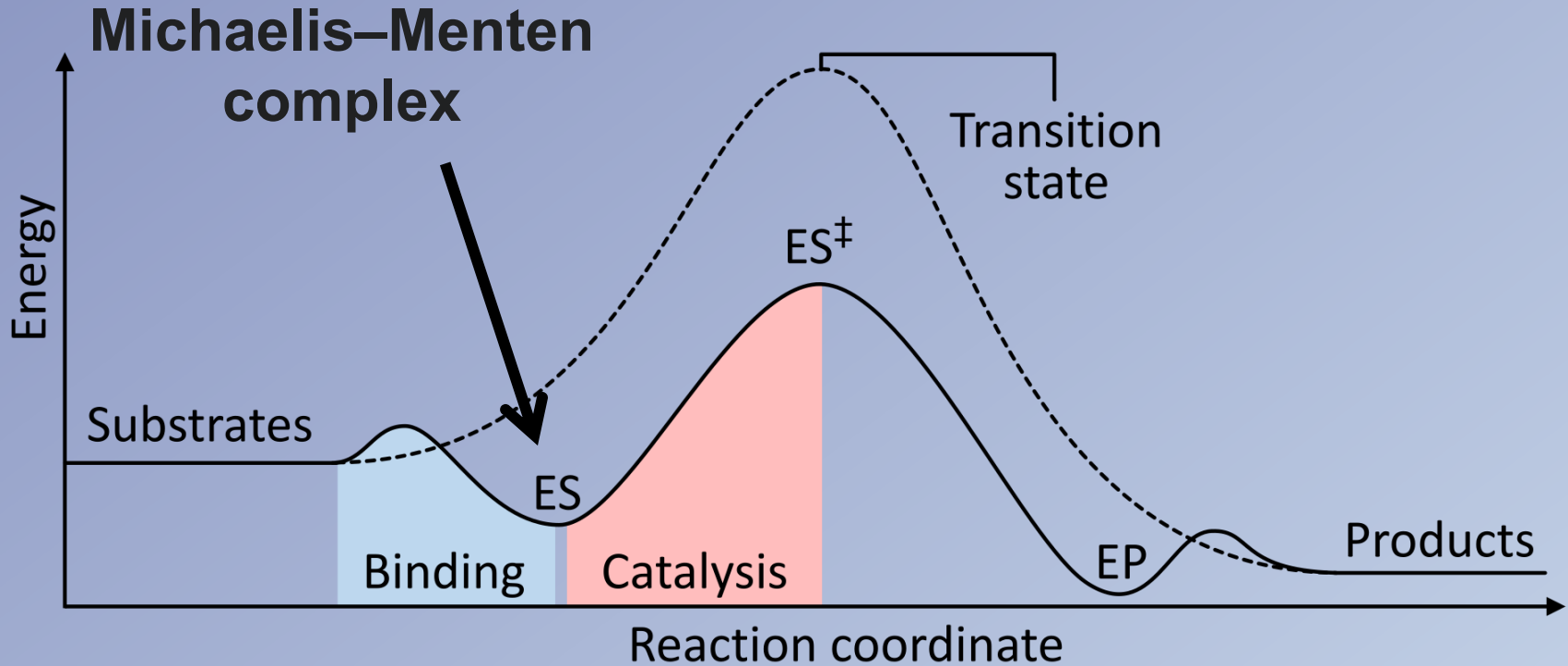


Leonor Michaelis

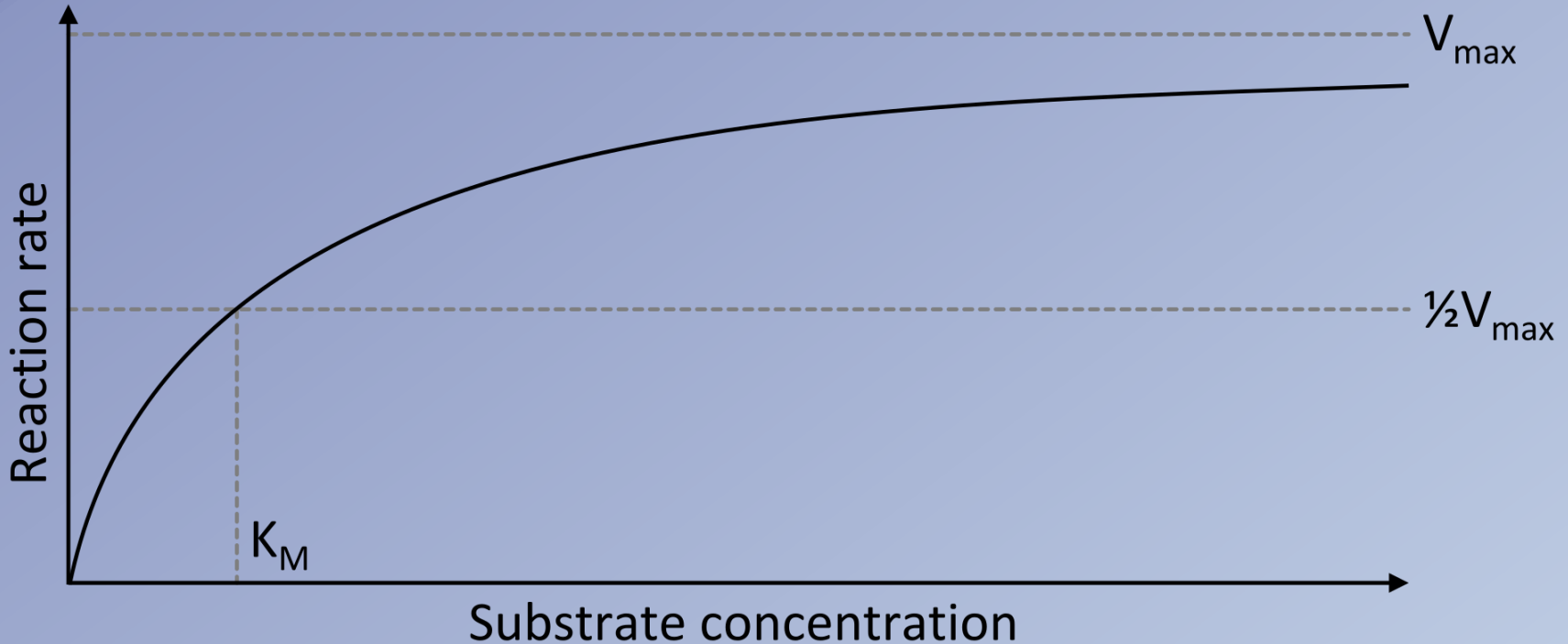
Michaelis–Menten kinetics



Michaelis–Menten kinetics



Michaelis–Menten equation



$$V = \frac{V_{max} \cdot [S]}{K_m + [S]}$$

PROTEIN STRUCTURE

Scaffold to support and position active site

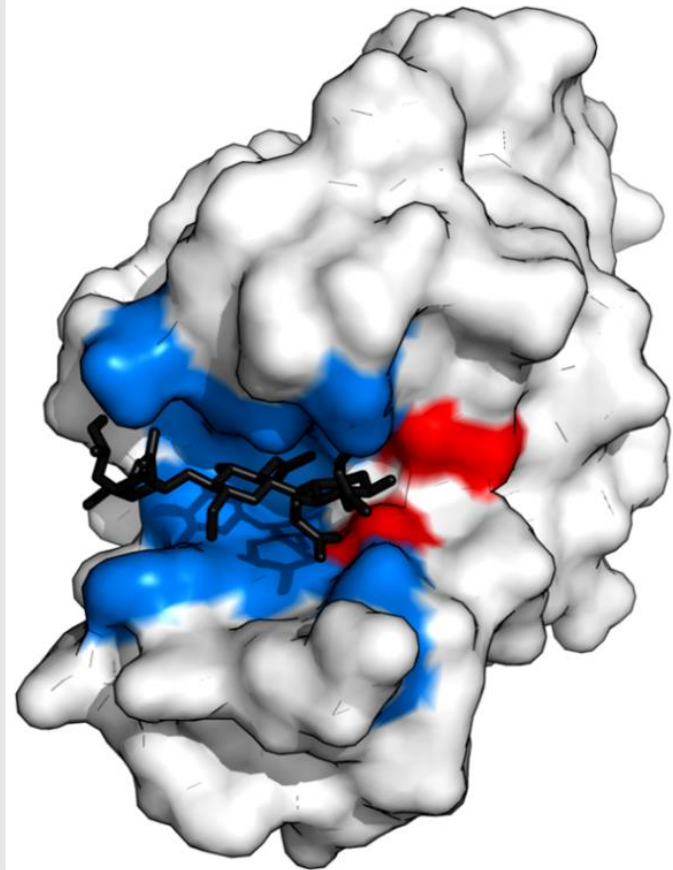
ACTIVE SITE

BINDING SITES

Bind and orient substrate(s)

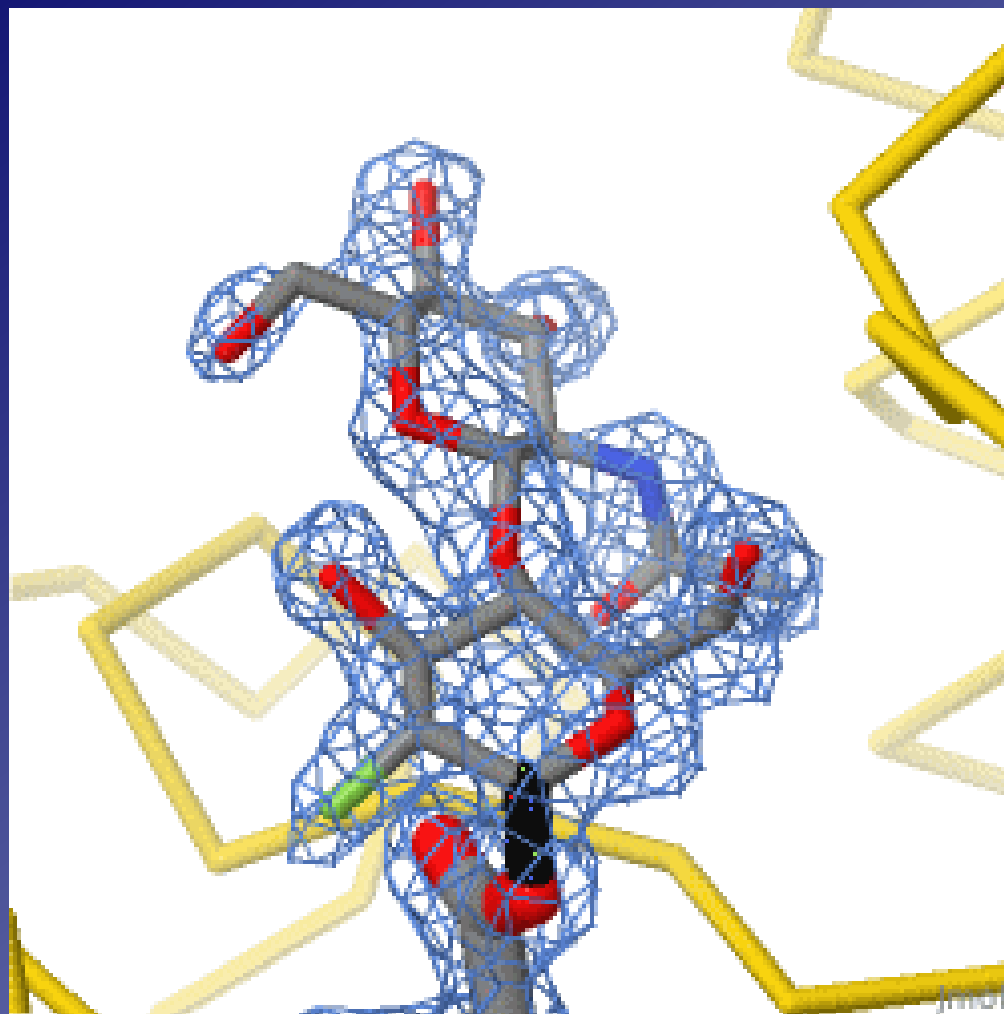
CATALYTIC SITE

Reduce chemical activation energy



Organization of enzyme structure and **lysozyme** example. Binding sites in blue, catalytic site in red and **peptidoglycan** substrate in black.

Active site of lysozyme and peptidoglycan



Daniel Koshland

Induced fit model



In 1958, Daniel Koshland suggested **induced fit model**

Nomenclature and Classification



ase

Classification

EC 1: Oxidoreductases

EC 2: Transferases

EC 3: Hydrolases

EC 4: Lyases

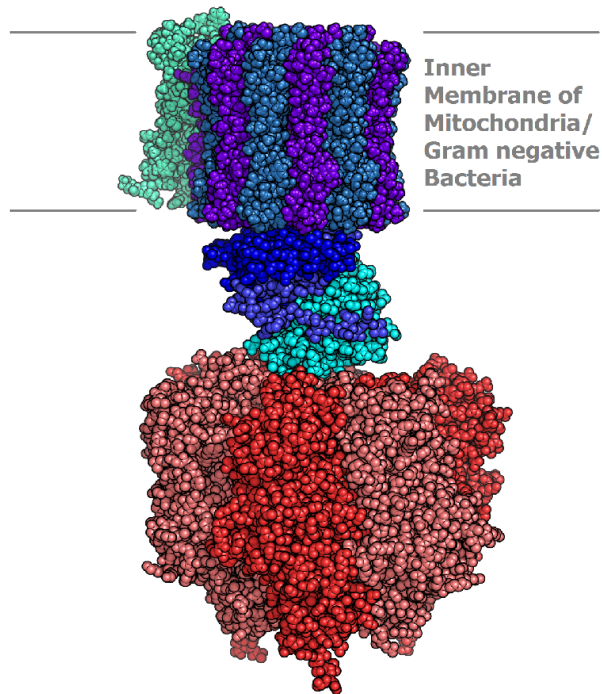
EC 5: Isomerases

EC 6: Ligases

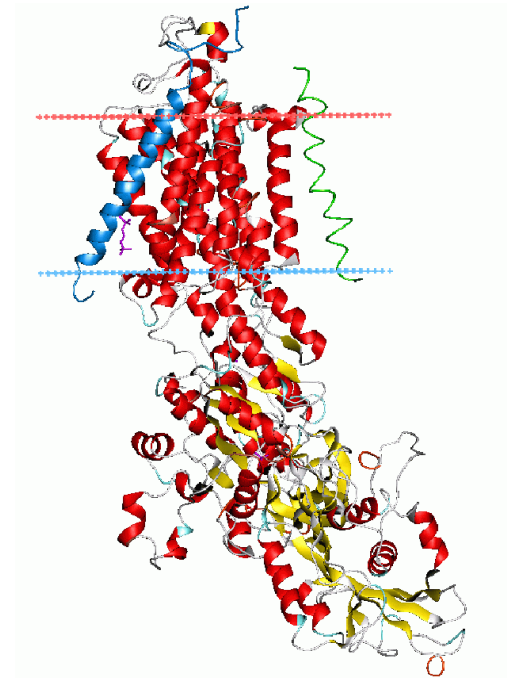
EC 7: Translocases

In August 2018, the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology.

EC 7, Translocases



ATP synthase (EC 7.1.2.2)



Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase (EC 7.2.2.13).

Carboxylases

Liver: Coagulation factors

Bone: Osteocalcin

Enzyme Activity

Specific Activity

Isoenzymes

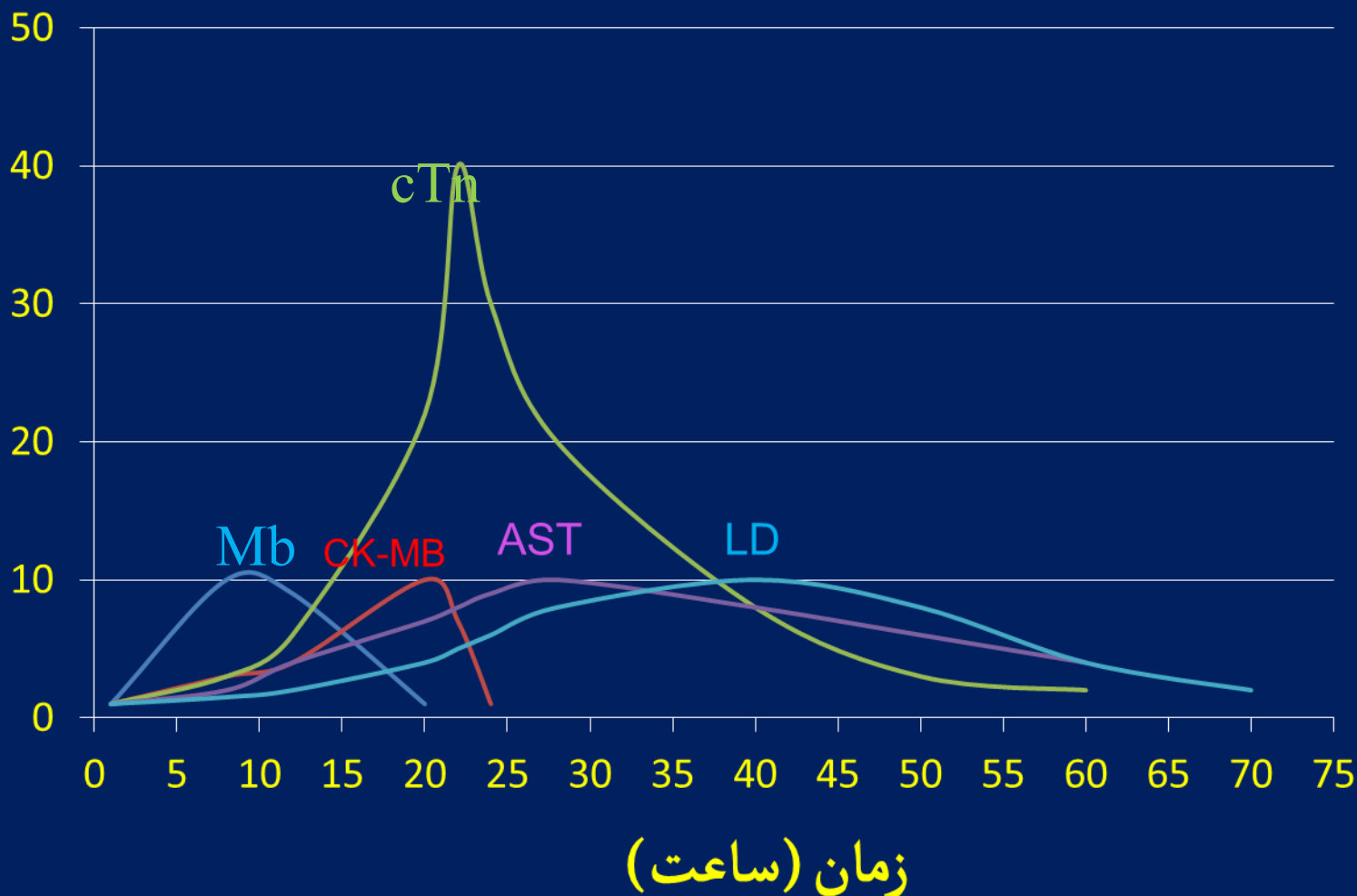
ارزش تشخیصی آنزیم ها

عوامل موثر در ارزش تشخیصی پارامترها:

1. حساس بودن نسبت به تغییرات پاتولوژیک
2. اختصاصی بودن برای بافت
3. نحوه توزیع در سلول
4. فعالیت نسبی در بافت و پلاسما
5. مکانیسم رهایش
6. نیمه عمر: سرعت پاکسازی از پلاسما

تغییر غلظت آنزیم ها در سرم، پس از انفارکتوس میوکارد

میزان افزایش نسبت به مقدار طبیعی



Effectors

Competition

Cofactors and Coenzymes

Vitamins