Tikrit University

College of Nursing

Basic Nursing Sciences



1st stage - 2023-2024

Biochemistry

(Lecture (9) Enzymes)

by:

MSc. Reemy Marwan Mohammed saleh

The difference between Co- enzymes and -Co factors

Co enzymes-

- 1. binds loosely and can easily separated from enzyme by dialysis.
- 2. organic compounds (ex: water soluble vitamins
- 3. non protein.
- 4. heat resistance.
- 5. their function as co-substrate.

Co-factors

- 1. conjugated with protein(enzyme)
- 2. metallic ions (Fe, Mn, Cu, Mg) such as Vit C and B
- 3. has low molecular weight

Classification of enzymes:

1-Oxidoreductases. ,one compound oxidized, another reduced. Ex: lactate dehydrogenase, tyrosinase:

2-Transferase

Enzyme transfer group containing C, N or S, from one substrate to another substrate Ex: Transaminase (glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase(GOT) or Aspartate transaminase (AST). and glutamate pyruvate transaminase(GPT), alanine transaminase(ALT)

(transfer of amine group)

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{O=C} \\ \mathsf{HC-NH_2} \\ \mathsf{CH_2} \\ \mathsf{CH_2} \\ \mathsf{CH_2} \\ \mathsf{O=C} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{glutamate} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{O=C} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{Id} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{Id} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{Id} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{Id} \\ \mathsf{OH} \\ \mathsf{O$$

3-Hydrolyase.

Catalyse hydrolysis of ester, peptide or glycoside bound by addition of H2O across the bond.

$$H_2N$$
 NH_2 urease C $+H_2O \xrightarrow{} 2NH_3+CO_2$ \parallel O

4-Lyasis.

Additional or removal of group without hydrolysis, oxidation, reduction producing double Bond.

4. Lyases

 Catalyze lysis of a substrate, generating a double bond in a nonhydrolytic, nonoxidative elimination

5-Isomerase.

.Produce optical, geometric or position isomer of substrates by intermolecular rearrangement

Ex: D- alanine racemae L – alanine

6-Liga ses or synthetase.

link two substrate together usually by pyrophosphate bound.

6. Ligases (aka synthetases)

Example: L-glutamine synthetase (EC 6.3.1.2)

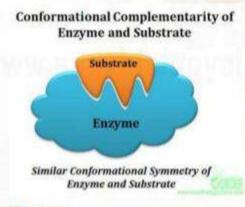
- L-glutamate / NH₄⁺ = substrates
- L-glutamine = product
- ATP = co-factor

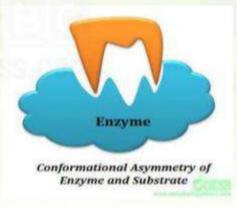
SPECIFICITY OF ENZYMES



What is enzyme specificity?

- Ability of an enzyme to choose exact substrate
- It is a molecular recognition mechanism
- Recognition and specificity is based on structural complementarity





www.easybiologyclass.com

5