FACTORS AFFECTING ENZYME ACTIVITY

- 1- Substrate concentration تركيز الماده الداخله في التفاعل
- 2- Enzyme concentration تركيز الانزيم
- 3- Product concentration تركيز الماده الناتجه من التفاعل
- 4- Temperature درجه الحراره
- 5- Hydrogen ion concentration (pH) تركيز ايون الهيدروجين (درجه الحموضة)
- 6- Presence of activators وجود العوامل المساعدة
- 7- Presence of inhibitor وجود العوامل المثبطه

Substrate concentration

- As the concentration of substrate increases, the velocity of the reaction increases. زیاده ترکیز الماده الداخله فی التفاعل تزید من سرعه التفلعل
- Continued increase in substrate concentration may lead to a reduction in rate of the reaction. استمر ال الزياده قد تؤدي الى تباطىء التفاعل
- The maximum velocity السرعه القصوى obtained from enzymatic reaction is called as Vmax. Vmax represents the maximum reaction rate possible in the presence of excess substrate.

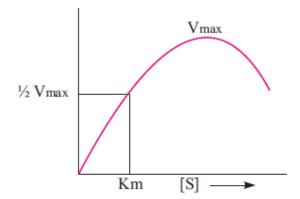


Figure 1. Effect of substrate concentration on enzymatic reaction

Enzyme Concentration

• As the concentration of enzyme increases, the velocity of the reaction increases. تزداد سرعه التفاعل بزیاده ترکیز الانزیم

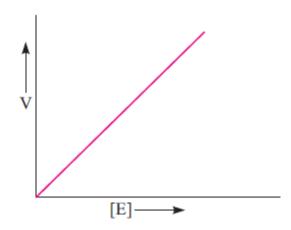


Figure 7. Effect of enzyme concentration on enzymatic reaction

Product concentration

•Rate of reaction is slowed, stopped or even reversed with increase in product concentration. سرعه التفاعل تقل او تقف او ممكن ان يعكس التفاعل تماما بزياده تركيز الماده الناتجه

Temperature

• Velocity of enzymatic reaction increases with temperature of the medium until it reaches the **optimum temperature**. سرعه التفاعل تزداد بزياده درجه الحراره الى ان تصل الى درجه الحراره المثالية.

Optimum temperature: is temperature of the medium which the enzymes are most efficient درجه الحراره المثالية: هي درجه الحراره التي يعمل فيها الانزيم بأفضل فعاليه ممكنه

• As temperatures increases it leads to denaturation of enzyme الاستمرار بزياده درجه الحراره يؤدي الى تلف الانزيم

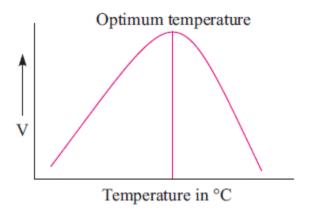


Figure . Effect of temperature on enzymatic reaction

Hydrogen ion concentration (pH)

- Optimum pH, درجه الحموضم المثاليه is the pH level at which the enzymatic activity will be at maximum.
- Many enzymes are most efficient in the region of pH 6-7, which is the pH of the cell.
- Highly acidic or alkaline conditions bring about a denaturation and subsequent loss of enzymatic activity. درجات الحامضيه او القاعديه العاليه تتلف الانزيم
- Some exceptions الاستثنائات such as pepsin انزيم الببسين (with optimum pH 1-2), alkaline phosphatase انزيم الالكلاين فوسفتيز (with optimum pH 9-10) and acid phosphatase انزيم الاسد فوسفوتيز (with optimum pH 4-5) are even noticed.

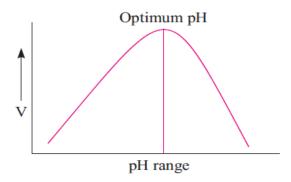


Figure 4. Effect of temperature on enzymatic reaction

Presence of activators

 Presence of certain inorganic ions increases the activity of enzymes. The best examples are chloride ions activated salivary amylase and calcium activated lipases.

Presence of inhibitor

- Inhibitors are العوامل المثبطه : substances which prevent the formation of a normal enzyme-substrate complex.
- Types of enzyme inhibition:
 - 1- competitive inhibition, التثبيط التنافسي

The level of inhibition then depends entirely upon the relative concentrations of the true substrate and the inhibitor. Such inhibition, which depends on competition with the substrate for the active sites of the enzyme. مستوى التثبيط يعتمد تماما على تركيز الماده المثبطه والماده الداخله في التفاعل بتنافسان على المواقع الفعاله في الانزيم والماده الداخله في التفاعل بتنافسان على المواقع الفعاله في الانزيم

2- uncompetitive inhibition التثبيط غير التنافسي

The inhibitor combines with the enzyme-substrate complex to give an inactive enzyme-substrate-inhibitor complex, which cannot undergo further reaction to give the usual product. المثبط يتفاعل معلى المركب المعقد (الانزيم-الماده الداخله في التفاعل-المثبط)هذه الماده المعقده تكون غير قادره على الاستمرار بالتفاعل لتكوين النتاج

3- Non-competitive inhibition التثبيط الاتنافسي

In this case, the inhibitor binds to e enzyme resulting in deformation of the enzyme molecule so that the formation of the enzyme-substrate complex is slower than normal. في هذه الحاله يتفاعل المثبط مع الانزيم ويؤدي الى تلفه بحيث يبطئ التفاعل المثبط مع الانزيم ويؤدي الى تلفه بحيث يبطئ التفاعل

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ENZYMES

The measurement of enzymes level in serum مصل الدم is applied in diagnostic application المصنف المعنود المعنو

1. Pancreatic Enzymes

Acute pancreatitis results in increased pancreatic enzymes such as a mylase and lipase.. التهاب البنكرياس الحاد يؤدي الى زياده انزيمات البنكرياس في الدم مثل الفا اميليز واللايبيز

2- Liver Enzymes

The assay of serum enzymes is very useful for the differential diagnosis and monitoring of various liver disorders such as: تحليل انزيمات الكبد في مصل الدم مهمه للتشخيص : المقارن و متابعه اعتلالات الكبد المختلفه مثلا :

A- hepatocellular damage تلف الخلايا الكبدية

Aminotransaminases such as <u>aspartate transaminase (AST)</u> and <u>alanine</u> <u>transaminase (ALT)</u> are routinely used in diagnosis of hepatocellular damages,

الركود الصفراوي (انجباس العصاره الصفراء داخل الكبد) B- cholestasis

Enzymatic markers of cholestasis are membrane bound enzymes. Markers of cholestasis includes <u>alkaline phosphatases</u>, <u>gamma-glutamyltransferase</u> and glutamate dehydrogenase.

3- Muscle Enzymes

Clinically important muscle enzymes <u>include creatine kinase and lactate</u> <u>dehydrogenase.</u>