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Sections : 4, 5, 6

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Medical Committee
The University of Jordan

Biochemistry

cybernetics
biometrics
biochemistry
ecology
bionomics
taxonomy
biophysics
bacteriology
agrobiological
biological
radiobiology
aerobiology
anatomy
cytology
life
science
microbiology
embryology
xenobiology
botany
exobiology
gnotobiotics
pharmacology
astrobiology
molecular
biochemistry
physiology
ethnobiology
electrobiology
bioecology
virology
zoology
biometry
cryobiology
enzymology
cell
genetics
bionics



Mousa Suboh

Enzymes Nomenclature

I Short names - recommended + convenient

- substrate + "ase"
e.g. glucosidase, urease, sucrase
- "ase" added to description of the action
lactate dehydrogenase, adenyl cyclase
- trivial names
trypsin, pepsin

II Systematic name

Enzyme Commission (EC) of the IUBMB classified enzymes into six major groups according to type of reaction catalyzed. The suffix ase is added to a fairly complete description of the chemical reaction catalyzed

e.g. D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate:NAD oxidoreductase

glucokinase (common name)

ATP:D-hexose 6-phosphotransferase

EC number is: (EC 2.7.1.2)

2 → EC general class (transferase)

7 → e.g. subclass for transfer of phosphorus-containing group

1 → refers to transfer to an alcoholic acceptor
(sub subclass)

2 → specific number of the enzyme

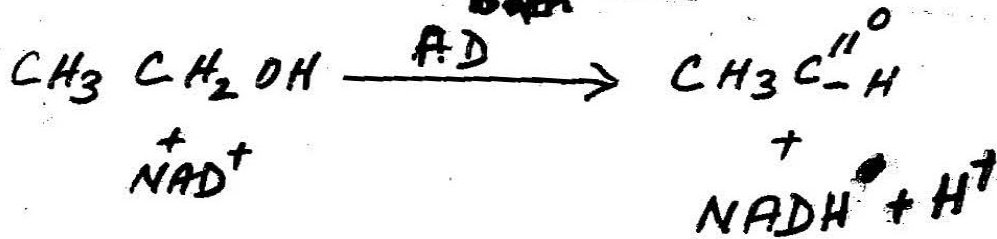
1. Oxidoreductases

• Very common reactions and a broad class

• e.g. dehydrogenases

accepts or donate hydride ions or hydrogen atoms

- i hydroxylases $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{acceptor} \\ \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Water} \end{array} \right.$
 - ii Oxidases $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Water} \\ \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{acceptor} \end{array} \right.$
 - iii Oxygenase $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{acceptor} \\ \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Water} \end{array} \right.$
- Requires metal ion



2. Transferases

Catalyze transfer of C-, N- or P-containing groups.

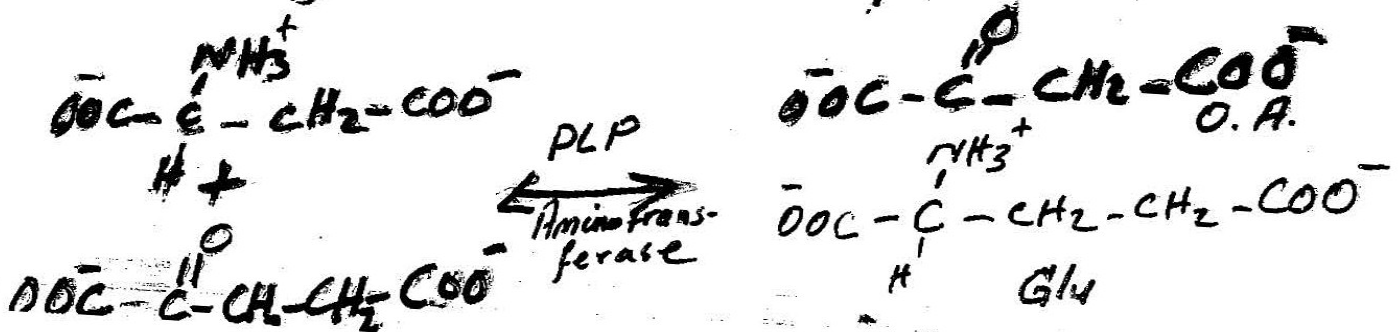
e.g. Kinase : transfer of ~P

good leaving group

- glycosyl transferase : carbohydrate residue
- acyl transferase : fatty acyl group

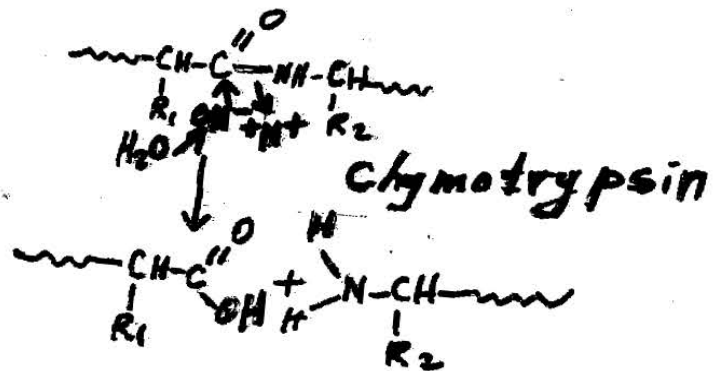
- Aminotransferase or transaminases

- Syntheses : synthesis of physiologically imp. compd. e.g. G.S.



3-Hydrolases

Cleavage of C-O, C-N or C-S bonds by addition of water as OH⁻ and H⁺
 e.g. Proteases



4-Lyases

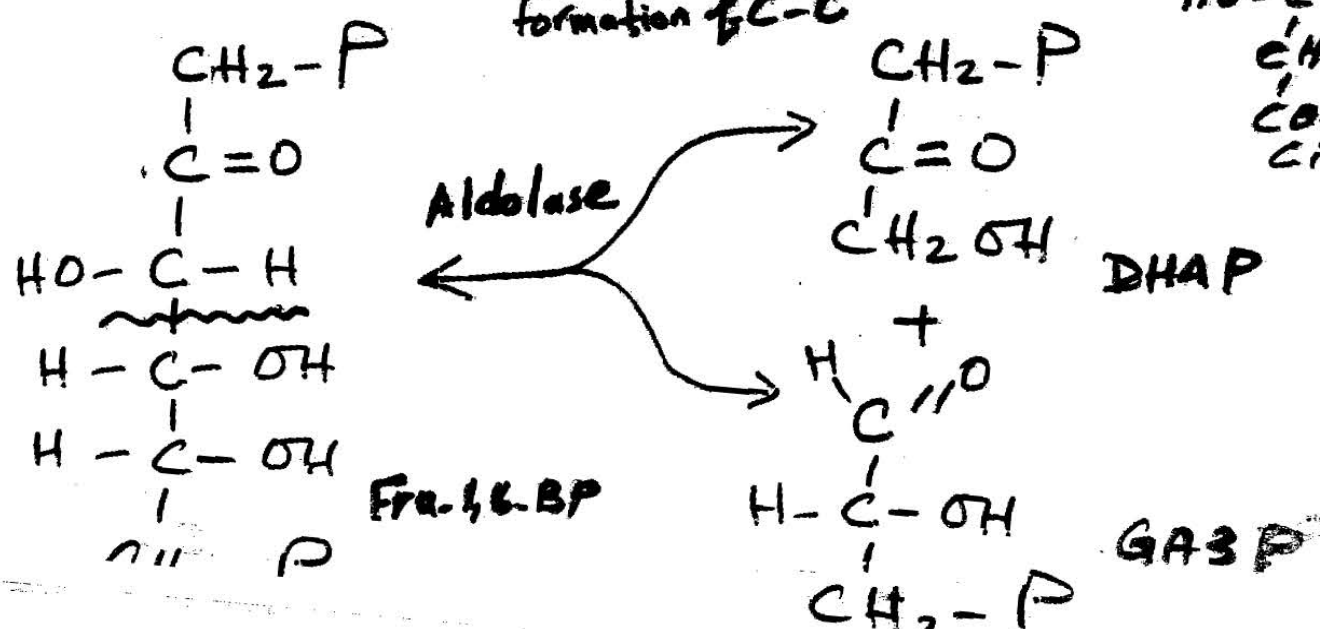
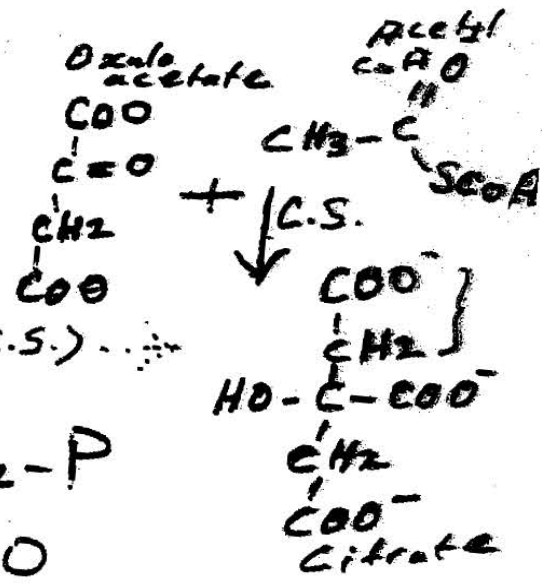
Cleavage of C-C, C-O or C-N bonds by means other than hydrolysis or oxidation.

Aldolases
 decarboxylases
 Thiolases

double bond $\xrightarrow{H_2O}$

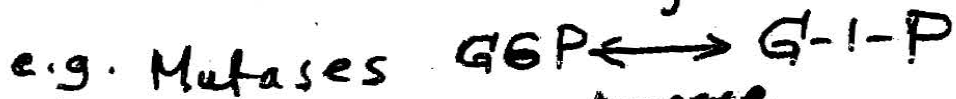
Dehydratases

Some synthases (C.S.) ...
 formation of C-C



Isomerases

Isomerases - rearranging bond structures
(e.g. optical, geometrical isomers)



Ligases

synthesize C-C, C-S, C-O & C-N bonds
coupled to cleavage of high energy phosphate bond

e.g. Carboxylases: Add CO_2 , require biotin
Synthetases - to be distinguished from
synthases.

Synthetase are different from
synthase under "Lyases" and "Transferases"
as they derive energy from ATP

e.g. for isomerase

