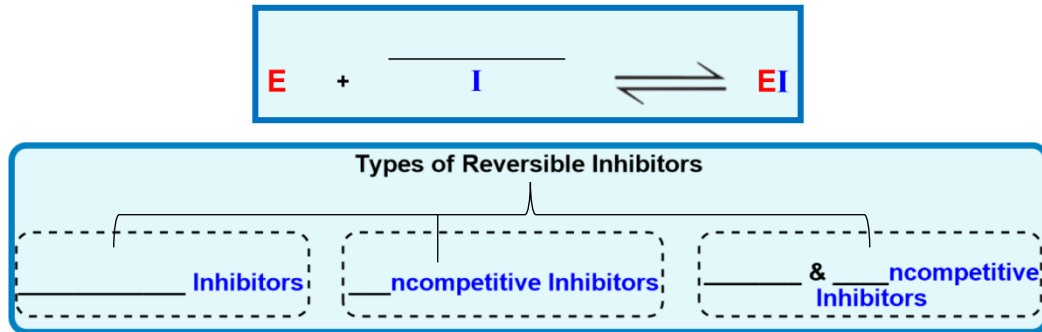


CONCEPT: REVERSIBLE INHIBITION

2) Reversible Inhibitors

- *Reversible inhibitors*: bind *loosely, temporarily, & reversibly* to an enzyme to *decrease or _____* the enzyme's activity.
 - Use _____-covalent interactions to bind to enzyme.
 - Reversible inhibitors include competitive, uncompetitive, mixed & noncompetitive inhibitors.

EXAMPLE: Reversible inhibitors.



Irreversible Vs. Reversible Inhibitors

- *Question:* How exactly do irreversible inhibitors differ from reversible inhibitors?



PRACTICE: Circle all of the true statements below:

- Chymotrypsin catalyzes the hydrolysis of dietary carbohydrates.
- The presence of an enzyme catalyst will affect the time taken for a reaction to reach equilibrium.
- Reversible inhibitors are easier to purify from solutions of enzymes than irreversible inhibitors.
- Irreversible inhibitors bind very tightly and sometimes covalently to enzymes.
- The presence of an enzyme catalyst will alter the relative ratio of product to reactant for a biochemical reaction.