

# Enzyme Rate Enhancement

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Enzyme	Half-Time (uncatalyzed)*	Uncatalyzed Rate ( $s^{-1}$ )	Catalyzed Rate ( $s^{-1}$ )	Rate Enhancement (catalyzed rate/ uncatalyzed rate)
Orotidine-5'- monophosphate decarboxylase	78,000,000 years	$2.8 \times 10^{-16}$	39	$1.4 \times 10^{17}$
Staphylococcal nuclease	130,000 years	$1.7 \times 10^{-13}$	95	$5.6 \times 10^{14}$
Adenosine deaminase	120 years	$1.8 \times 10^{-10}$	370	$2.1 \times 10^{12}$
Chymotrypsin	20 years	$1.0 \times 10^{-9}$	190	$1.7 \times 10^{11}$
Triose phosphate isomerase	1.9 years	$4.3 \times 10^{-6}$	4,300	$1.0 \times 10^9$
Chorismate mutase	7.4 hours	$2.6 \times 10^{-5}$	50	$1.9 \times 10^6$
Carbonic anhydrase	5 seconds	$1.3 \times 10^{-1}$	1,000,000	$7.7 \times 10^6$

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How do enzymes work to catalyze reactions?

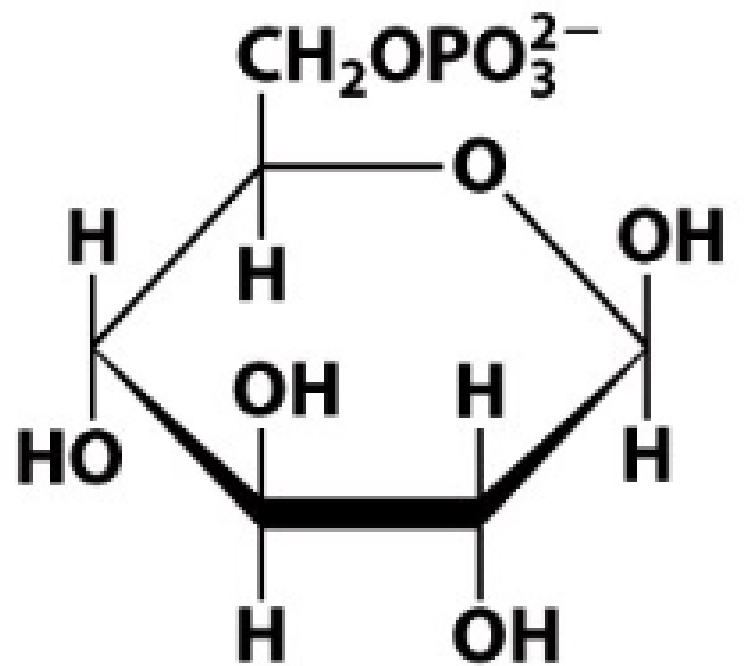
# Enzyme Classes by Reaction Type

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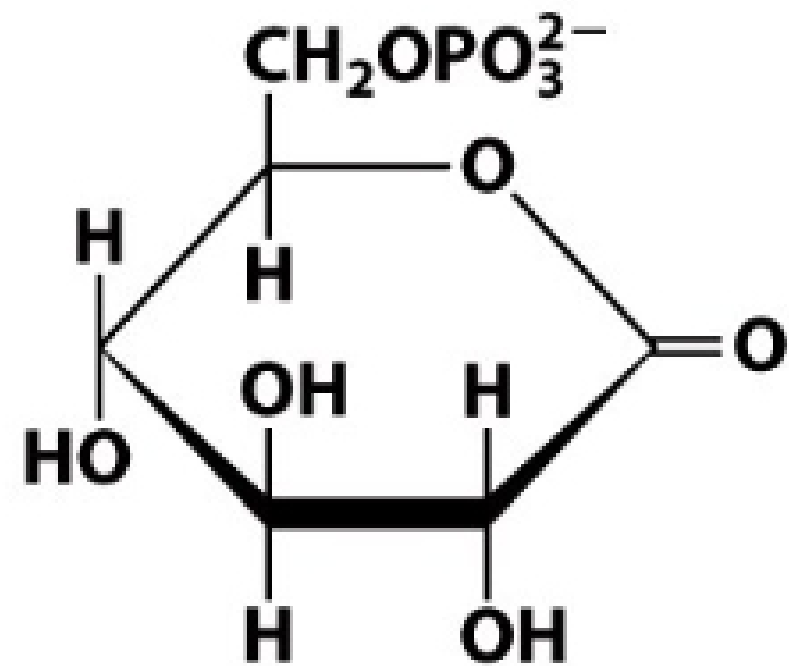
<b>Class of Enzyme</b>	<b>Type of Reaction Catalyzed</b>
<b>1. Oxidoreductases</b>	<b>Oxidation–reduction reactions</b>
<b>2. Transferases</b>	<b>Transfer of functional groups</b>
<b>3. Hydrolases</b>	<b>Hydrolysis reactions</b>
<b>4. Lyases</b>	<b>Group elimination to form double bonds</b>
<b>5. Isomerases</b>	<b>Isomerization reactions</b>
<b>6. Ligases</b>	<b>Bond formation coupled with ATP hydrolysis</b>

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# Oxidation-Reduction Reaction: *Oxidoreductase*



**Glucose-6-phosphate**



**6-Phosphoglucono-δ-lactone**