

Lesson Overview 2.4

Chemical Reactions

chemical reaction - process that changes one set of chemicals into another

- Mass is conserved

elements or compounds used in a chemical reaction are reactants.

elements or compounds made by a chemical reaction are products.

Energy Changes

Energy is released or absorbed during chemical reactions.

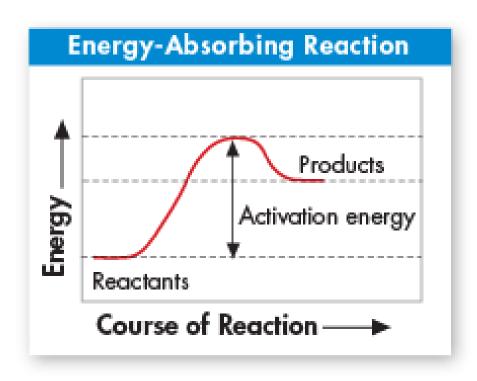
Energy changes help determine if a chemical reaction will occur.

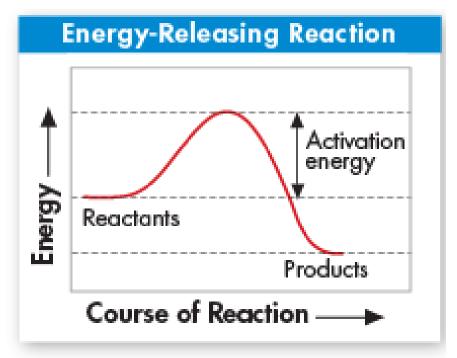
Chemical reactions that release energy sometimes occur spontaneously.

Chemical reactions that absorb energy will not occur without a source of energy.

Activation Energy

activation energy - energy needed to start a reaction





Enzymes

Some reactions are too slow or have activation energies that are too high to make them practical for living tissue.

These reactions use catalysts.

catalyst - substance that speeds up a reaction but isn't changed by the reaction

Catalysts lower a reaction's activation energy.

Nature's Catalysts

Enzymes - proteins that are biological catalysts.

- speed up reactions occurring in cells.
- very specific, generally catalyzing only one reaction.

Part of an enzyme's name is usually derived from the reaction it catalyzes.

The Enzyme-Substrate Complex

Usually reactants must collide with enough activation energy to perform reaction.

If the reactants lack enough energy, the collision will not produce a reaction.

Enzymes provide a site that reduces the energy needed for reaction.

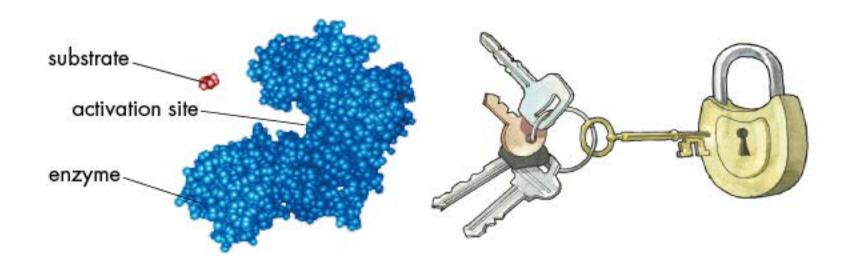
The Enzyme-Substrate Complex

substrates - reactants of enzyme-catalyzed reactions

Substrates bind to active site on the enzyme.

The active site and the substrates have complementary shapes.

- "lock and key" mechanism



Regulation of Enzyme Activity

Temperature, pH, and regulatory molecules affect the activity of enzymes.

Human enzymes generally work best close to 37° C (or 98.6 F) = normal human body temperature.