What is bioorganic chemistry?

The understanding of the biochemical processes with the application of tools of organic chemistry e.g. reaction mechanism, catalysis etc. is termed biorganic chemistry

→ Enzymes are proteins that accelerate biochemical reactions. They are able to transfer energy forms. Their functions of catalysis are specific, and they only catalyse certain reactions and when certain substrates are present.

→ Enzymes do not give much side products.

→ Enzymes only increase the rate of the reaction but not change the reaction ~~equilibrium~~ equilibrium. In the presence of the enzyme, the reaction proceeds thousand times faster, but the amount of final product remains same with or without the enzymes.

→ The catalytic activity of enzymes largely depends upon cofactors which are mostly non-proteinaceous in nature. An enzyme is called apoenzyme when it is not bounded to a cofactor.

→ An enzyme with co-factor is called a holoenzyme.