

SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Affiliated To The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai
Approved by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi. Coimbatore -641035

COURSE NAME	: MEDICINAL BIOCHEMISTRY
YEAR	: PHARM D /I YEAR
TOPIC	: IUB CLASSIFICATION

DESIGN THINKING IN IUB CLASSIFICATION

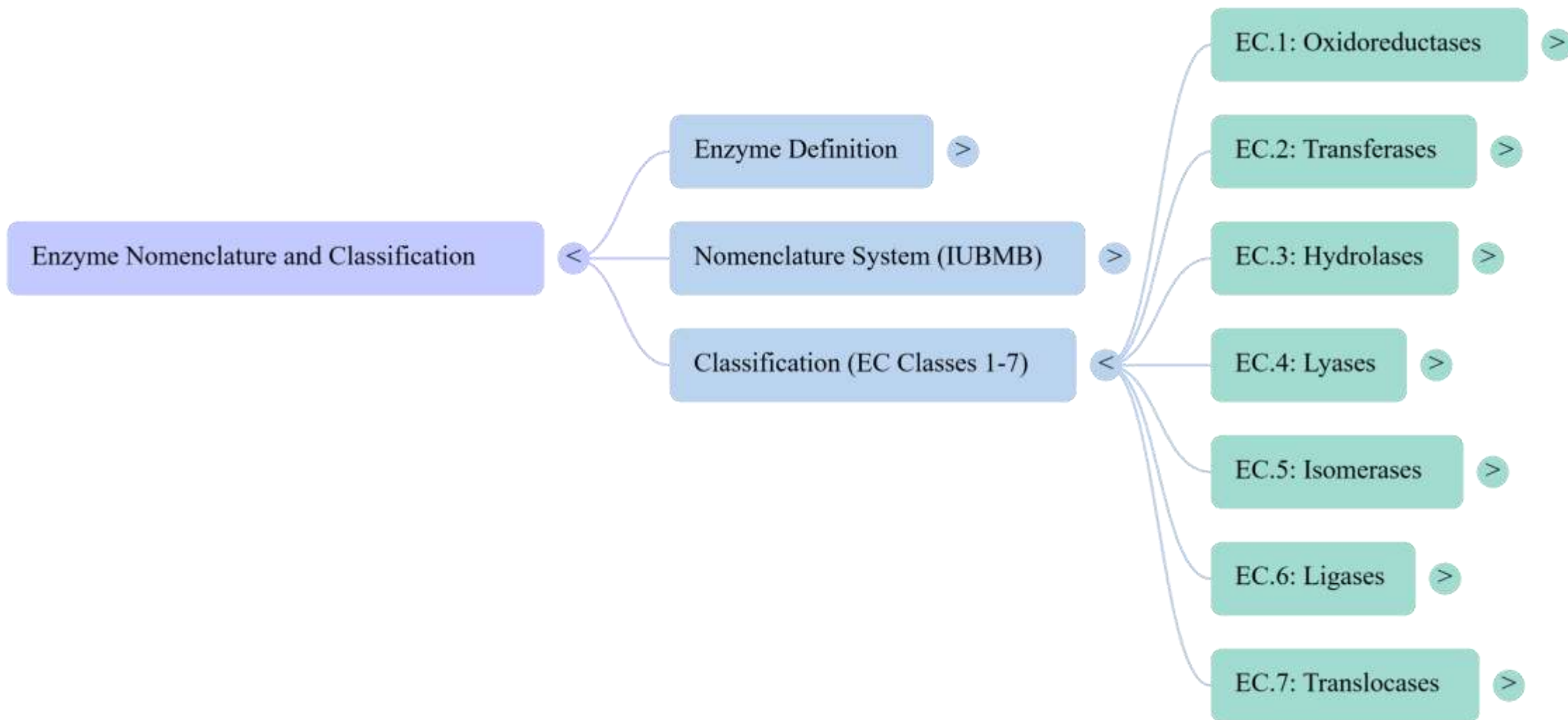
1.Empathize: Deeply understand the student's or learner's challenges, needs, and experiences. This involves engaging with students, educators, and biologists to uncover pain points, preferences, and unmet needs in understanding microscopic cell processes.

2.Define: Reframe the problem based on insights from the empathize phase and establish clear context. This involves synthesizing data to pinpoint the core issue, such as defining the need for clearer explanations of cellular mechanisms.

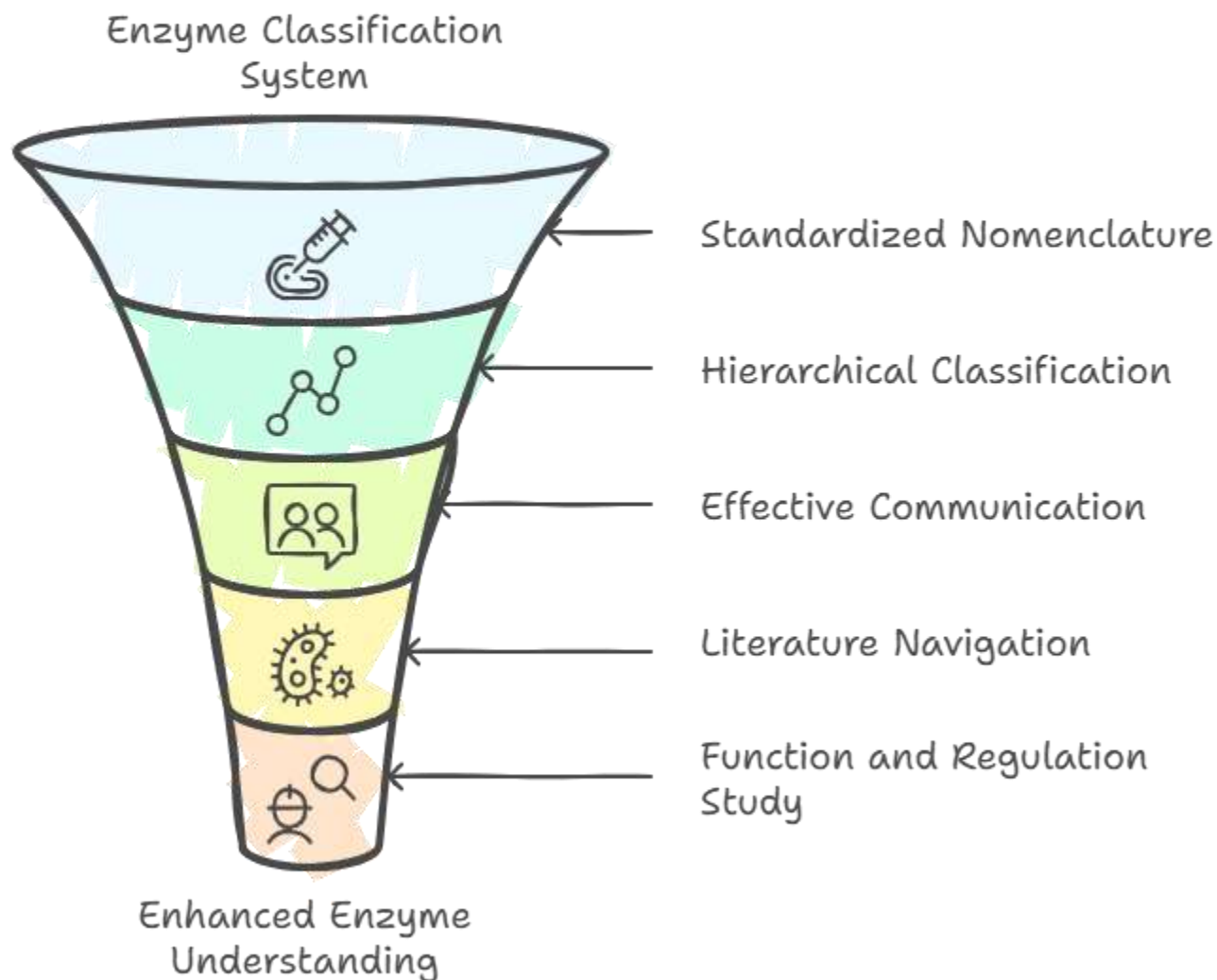
3.Ideate: Brainstorm and explore a wide range of ideas and potential explanations, including innovative diagrams or models.

4.Prototype: Simulate and build educational tools or visuals to enhance comprehension.

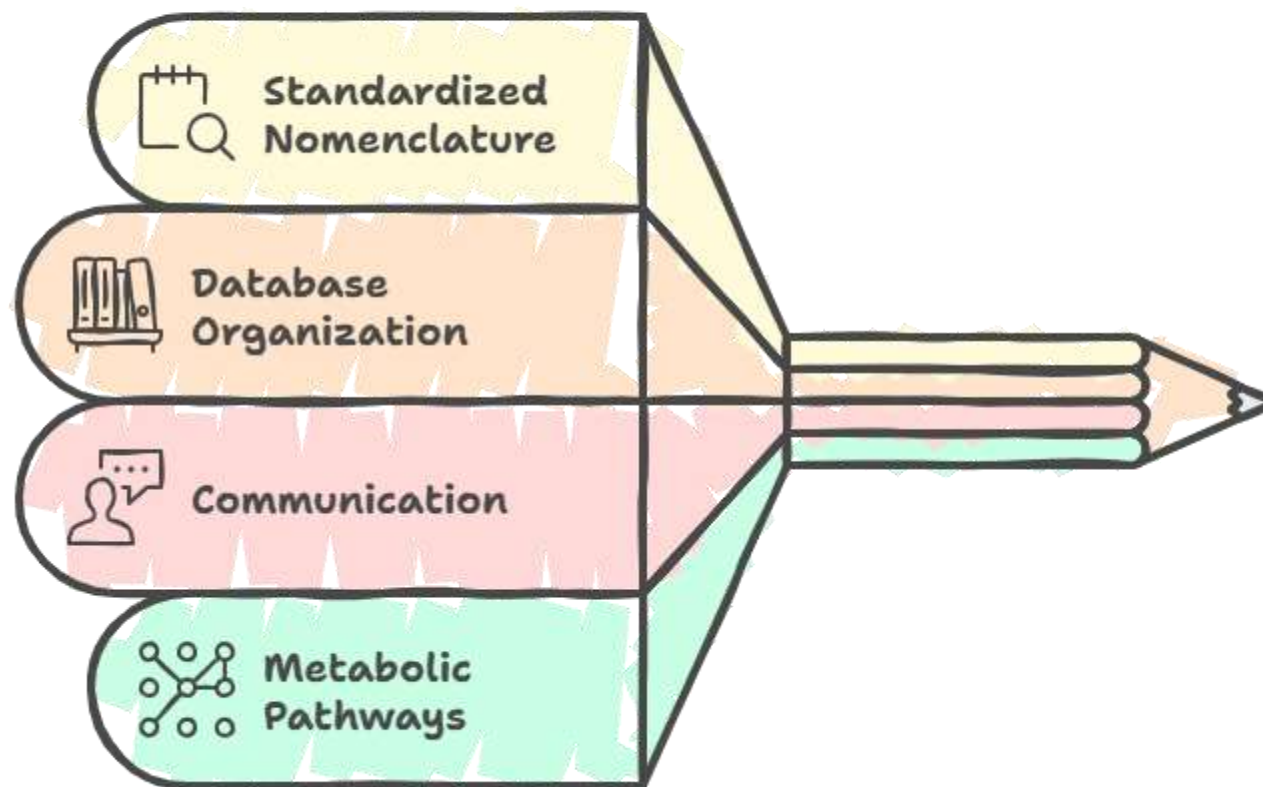
MINDMAP



Understanding Enzyme Classification

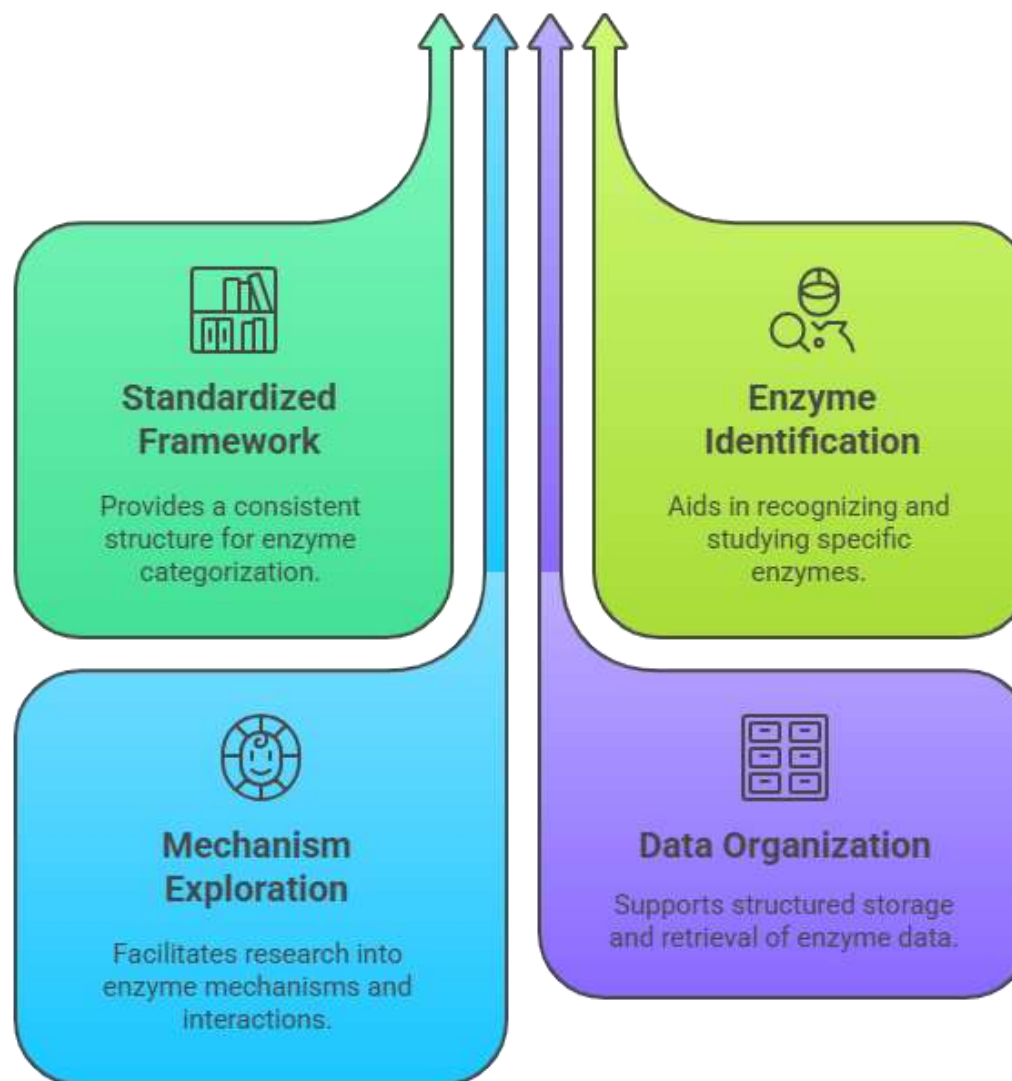


Pathways to Clarity



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Unlocking Enzyme Mysteries



The Role of Ligases in Biochemistry

Subclasses

Forms carbon-oxygen, carbon-sulfur, and carbon-nitrogen bonds

Mechanism

Utilizes ATP energy to form chemical bonds

Reaction Type

Joins two molecules using ATP hydrolysis

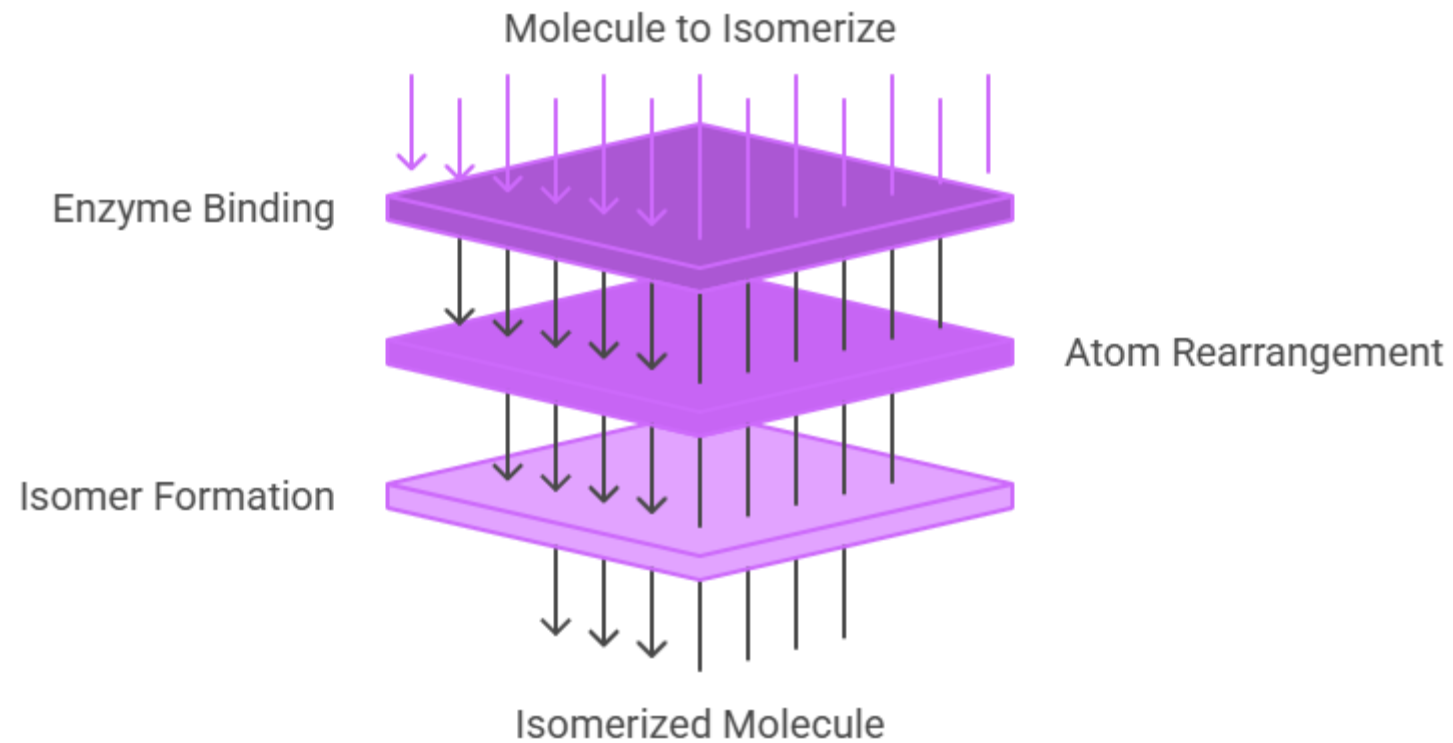
Examples

Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases, DNA ligases, carboxylases



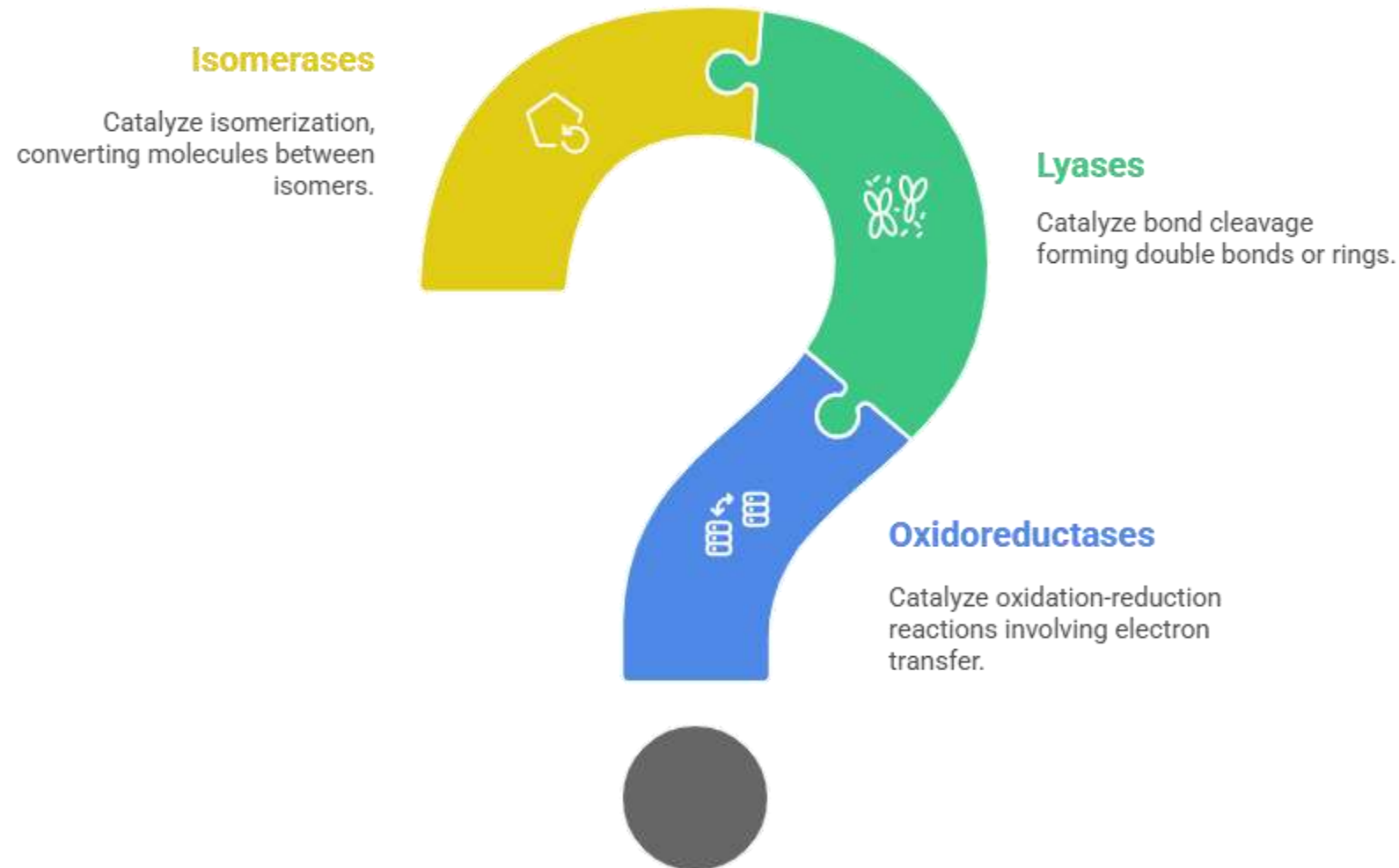
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Isomerization Process Funnel

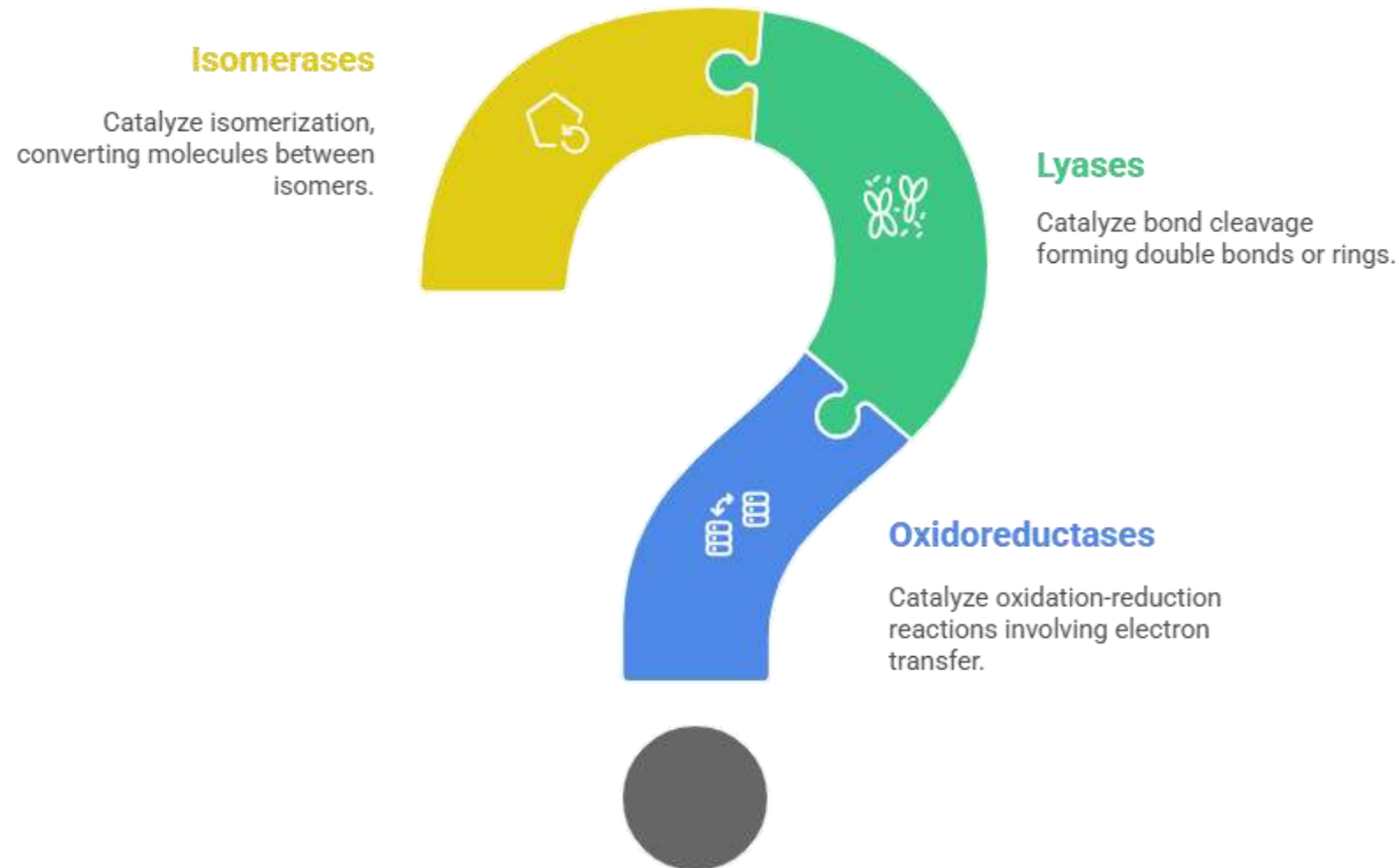


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Which enzyme class catalyzes the cleavage of chemical bonds without hydrolysis or oxidation?



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The Role of Water in Hydrolysis

1 Essential reactant for bond cleavage.

Water

2 Bonds broken by water's hydrolytic action.

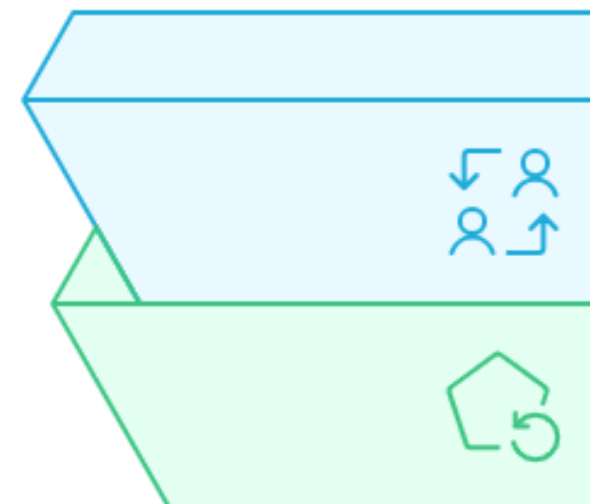
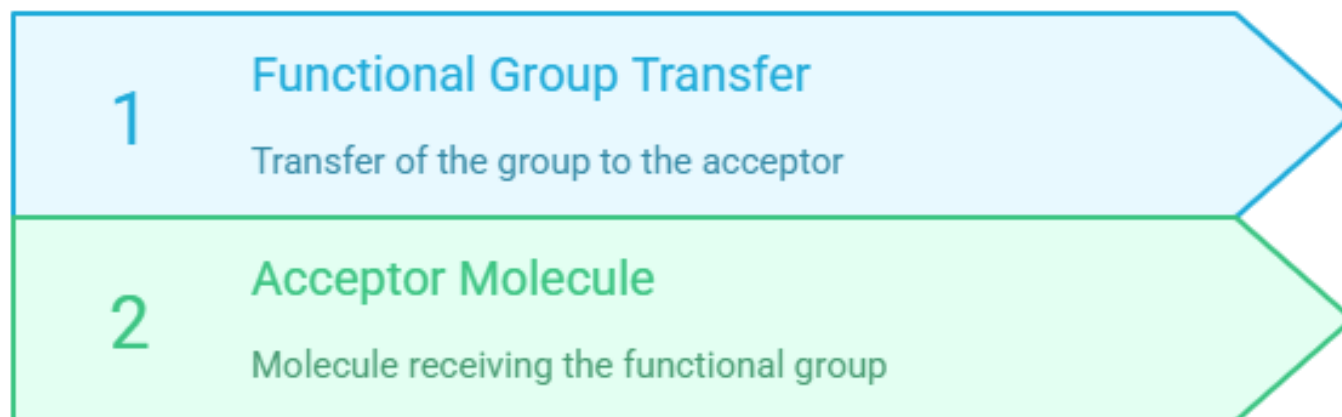
Chemical Bonds

Hydrolysis



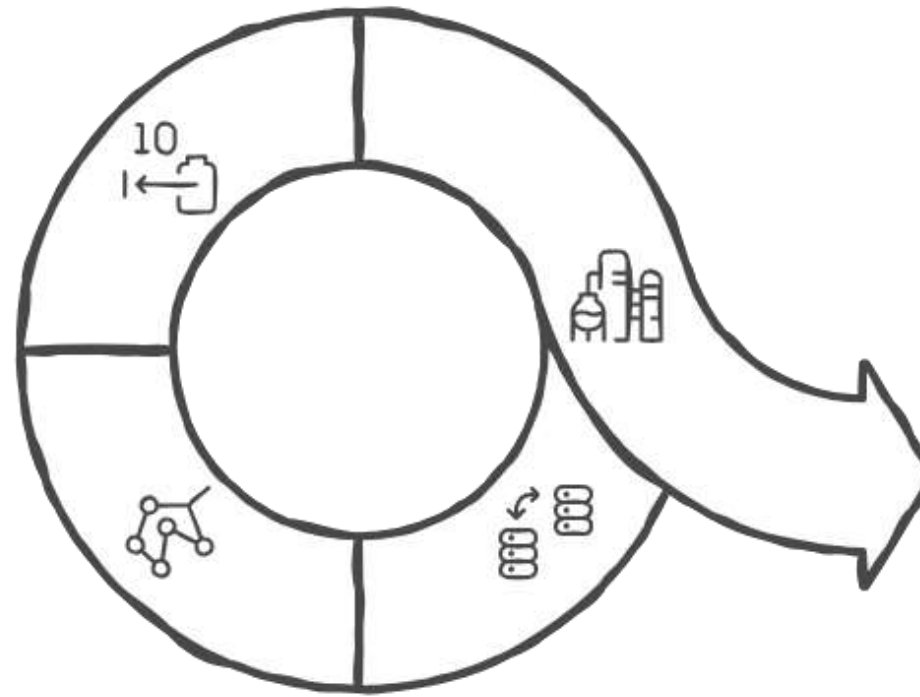
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Functional Group Transfer Process



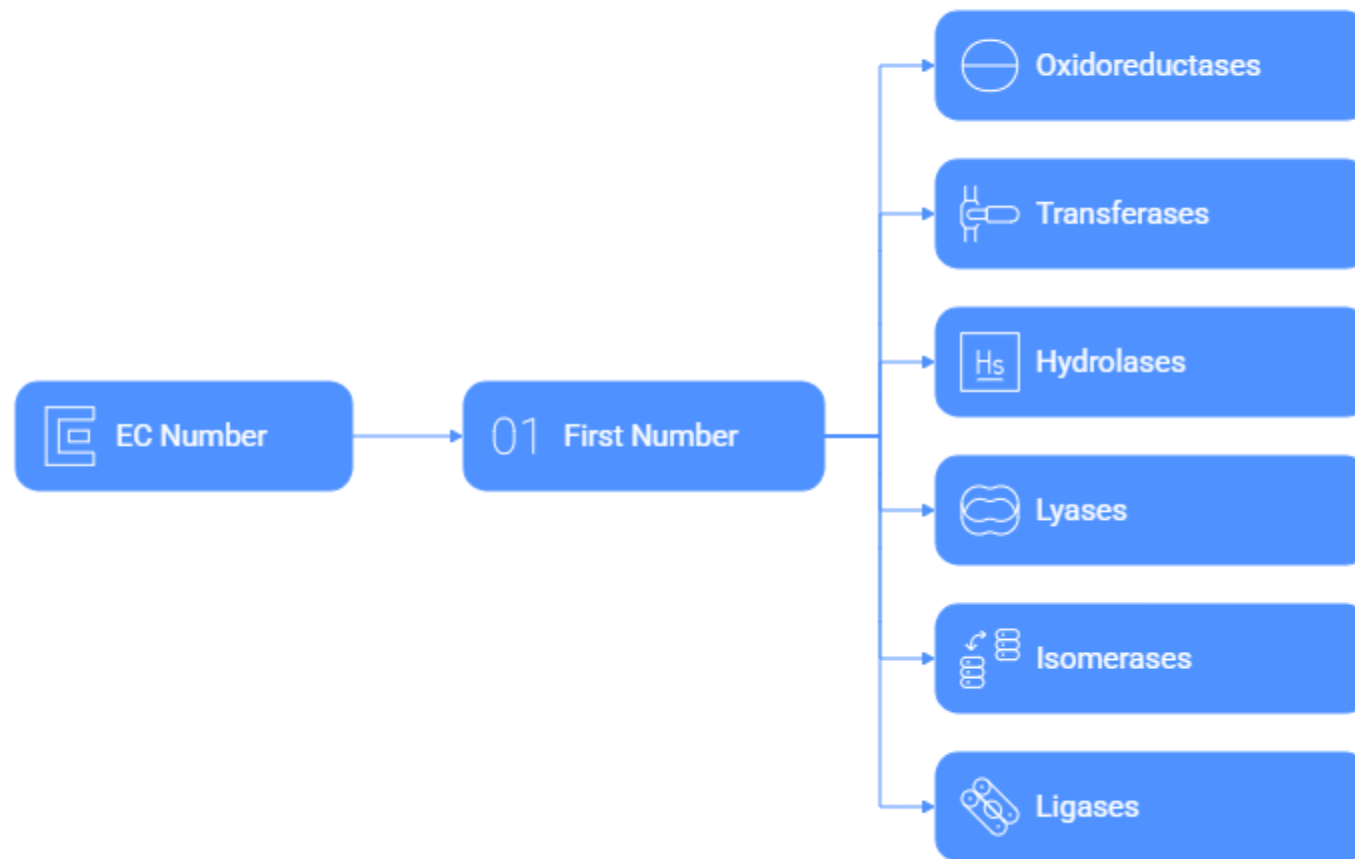
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Oxidoreductase Reaction Cycle



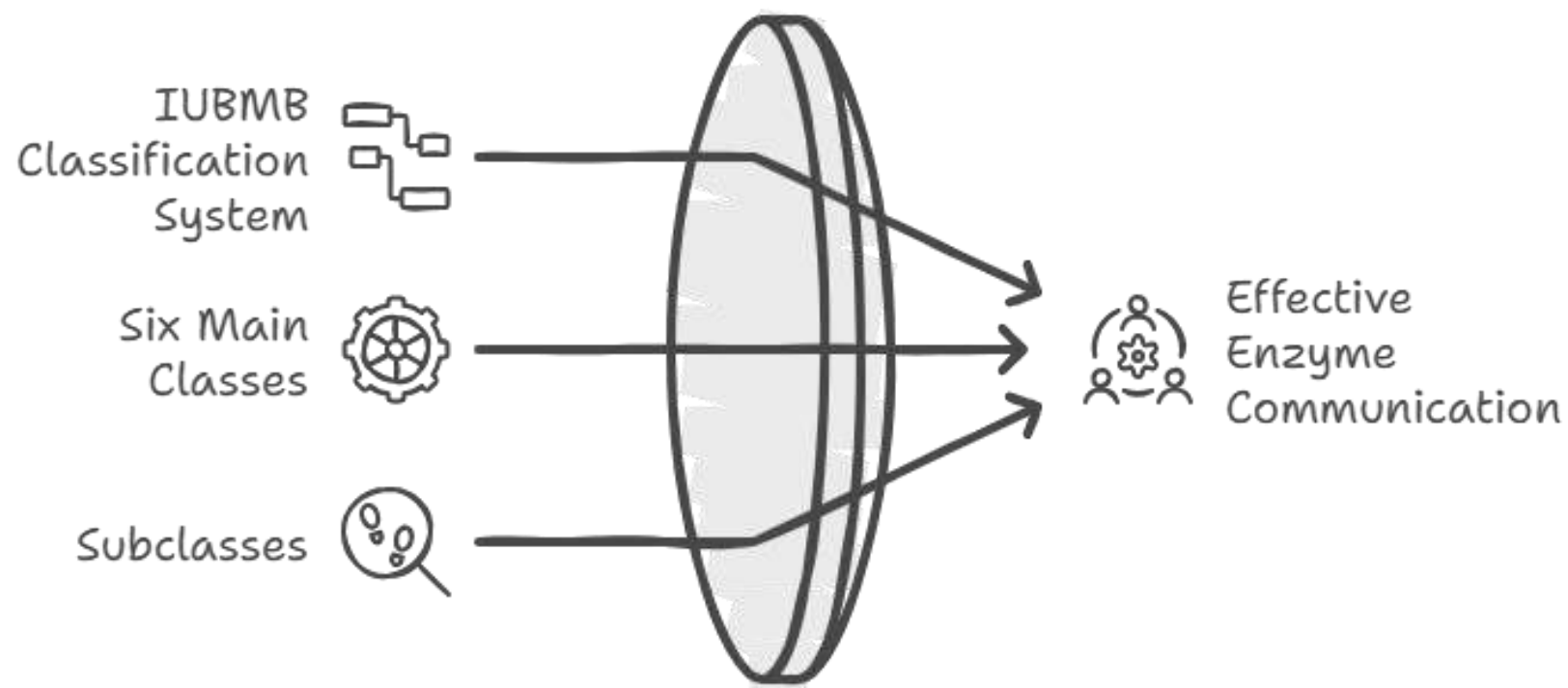
1	2	3	4
Electron Transfer	Oxidation	Reduction	Product Formation
Electrons move from reductant to oxidant.	Reductant loses electrons, becoming oxidized.	Oxidant gains electrons, becoming reduced.	Oxidized and reduced products are formed.

Enzyme Classification System



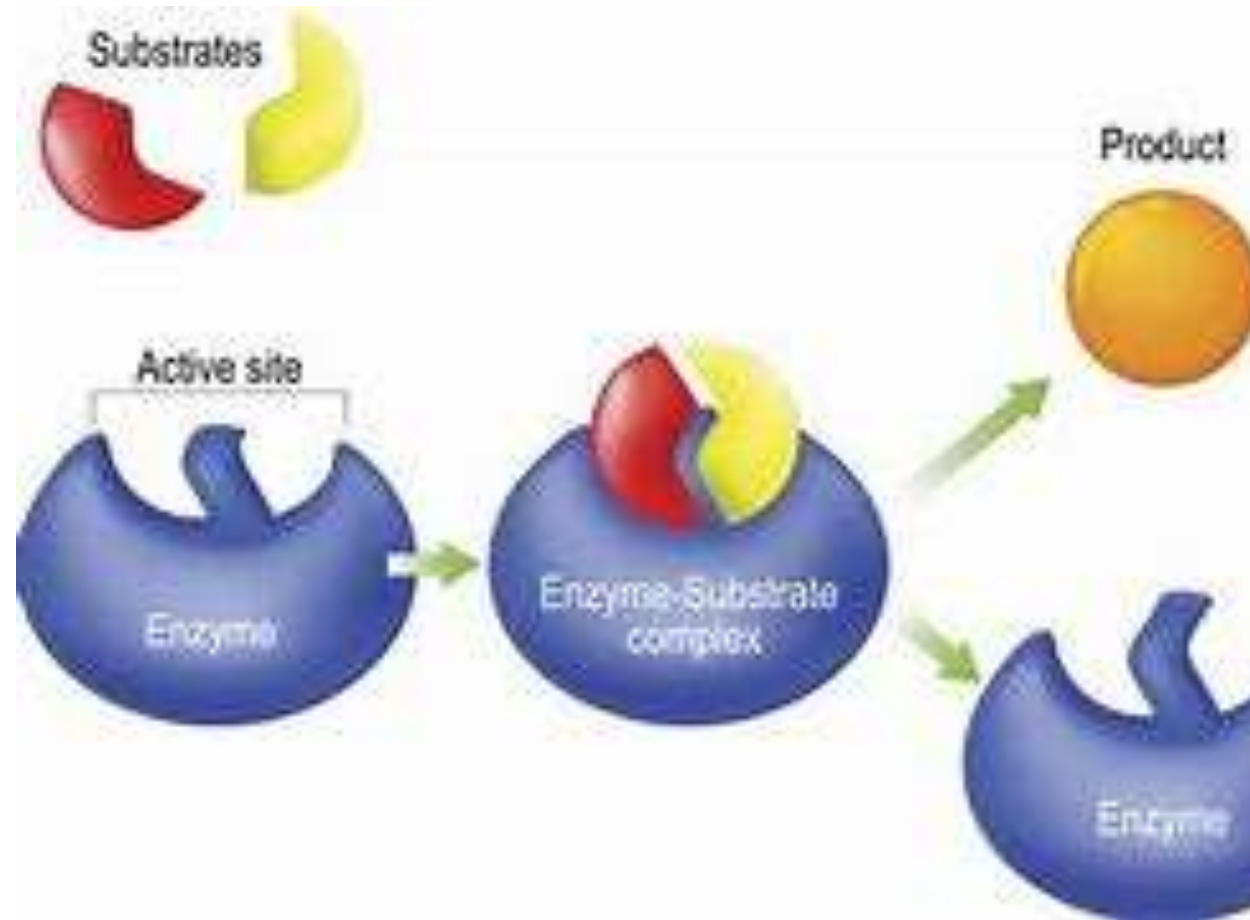
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Unifying Enzyme Knowledge

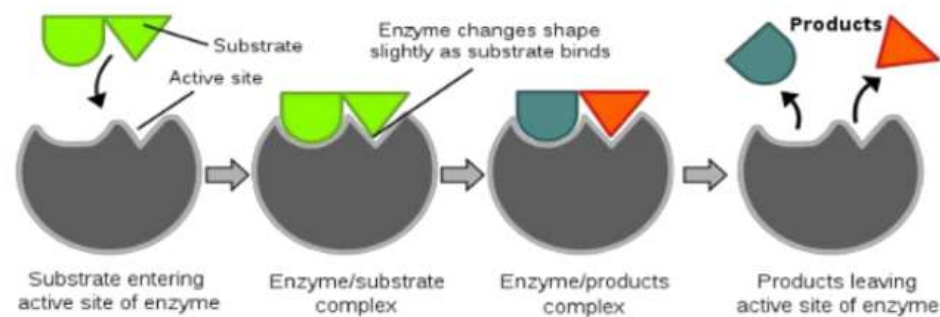


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ENZYME & SUBSTRATE

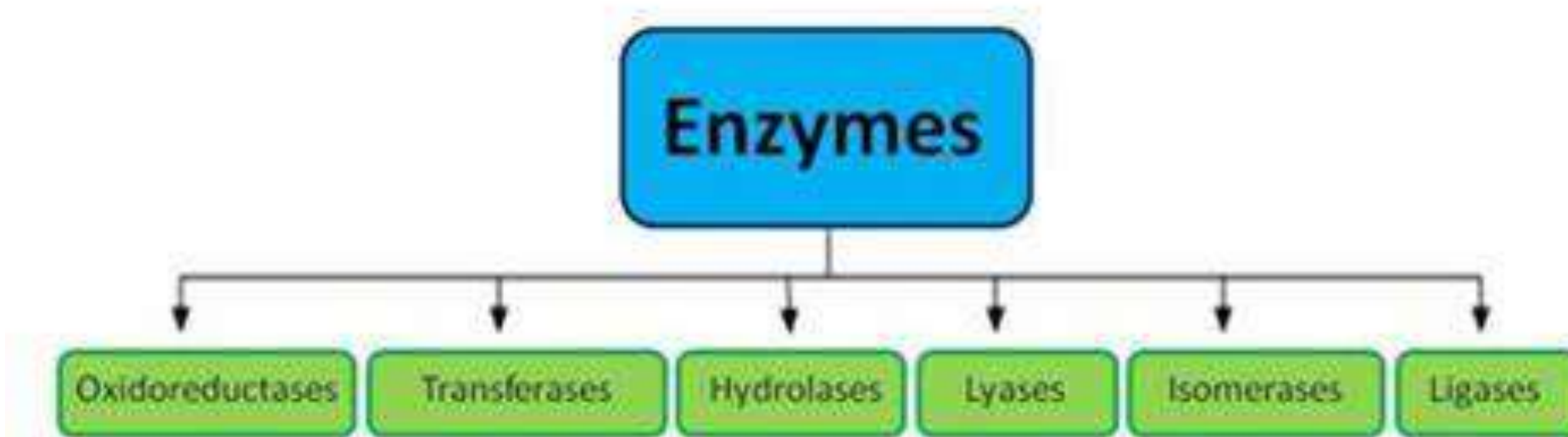
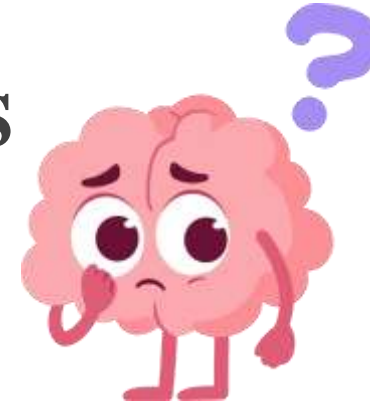


Nomenclature and Classification of Enzymes



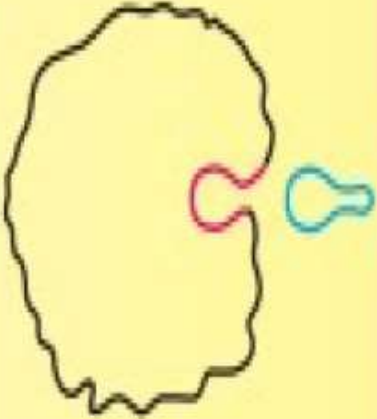
CLASS ASSESSMENTS

Classify enzymes with example?



SUMMARY

ENZYMES



The enzymes speak :

*"We are the catalysts of the living world!
Protein in nature, and in action specific,
rapid and accurate;
Huge in size but with small active centres;
Highly exploited for disease diagnosis in lab centres."*

**A GOOD TEACHER IS ALWAYS A GOOD CATALYST IN
STUDENTS' LIFE**

REFERENCES

- ✓ Herpes review of biochemistry-Martin
- ✓ Text book of biochemistry- D. Satyanarayana
- ✓ Text book of clinical chemistry-Alex Kaplan & Laverne L szabo
- ✓ Principles of biochemistry-Lehninger
- ✓ Text book of biochemistry-Ramarao

thank you