GLOSSARY

Enzymes: Enzymes are macromolecular biological catalysts. Enzymes accelerate, or catalyze, chemical reactions.

Oxidoreductases: Oxidoreductases are enzymes that oxidize or reduce substrates by transfer of hydrogens or electrons or by use of oxygen.

Transferases: Transferases are enzymes that remove groups (not including H) from substrates and transfer them to acceptor molecules (not including water).

Hydrolases: Hydrolases are enzymes in which water participates in the breakage of covalent bonds of the substrate, with concurrent addition of the elements of water to the principles of those bonds.

Lyases: Lyases are enzymes that remove groups from their substrates to leave a double bond, or which conversely add groups to double bonds.

Isomerases: Isomerases are enzymes that bring about an isomerization of substrate. The systematic name is formed as "substrate prefixisomerase.

Ligases: Ligases are enzymes that catalyze the covalent linking together of two molecules, coupled with the breaking of a pyrophosphate bond as in ATP.

Metmyoglobin: Oxidation of the Fe(II) present in oxymyoglobin and deoxymyoglobin, to Fe(III) producing metmyoglobin, is responsible for the brown color of meat.

Amylases: Amylases, the enzymes that hydrolyze starches.

Rancidity: Rancidity is a term generally used to denote unpleasant odours and flavours in foods resulting from deterioration in the fat or oil portion of a food.

Cellulase: Cellulase is any of several enzymes produced chiefly by fungi, bacteria, and protozoans that catalyze cellulolysis, the decomposition of cellulose and of some related polysaccharides.

Protease: A protease (also called a peptidase or proteinase) is any enzyme that performs proteolysis; protein catabolism by hydrolysis of peptide bonds.

Myoglobin: Myoglobin (symbol Mb or MB) is an iron- and oxygen-binding protein found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates in general and in almost all mammals.

Isomerisation: Isomerization (also isomerisation) is the process by which one molecule is transformed into another molecule which has exactly the same atoms, but the atoms have a different arrangement e.g. A-B-C \square B-A-C (these related molecules are known as isomers).

Biosynthesis: Biosynthesis (also called anabolism) is a multi-step, enzymecatalyzed process where substrates are converted into more complex products in living organisms.