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Protein Enzyme Kinetics

Mechanisms of enzyme catalysis are important to many researchers in the area of biochemistry. The most common methods of enzyme activity measurement involve monitoring absorbance or fluorescence of a solution of enzyme and substrate as a function of time. The change in absorbance or fluorescence reports the increase in product concentration as the reaction proceeds.

Steady state kinetics: Steady state kinetic measurements involve monitoring the absorbance or fluorescence change exhibited by an enzyme/substrate complex at constant concentration throughout the measurement.

Several Olis instruments support the measurement of steady state kinetics. These include such absorbance models as the [HPDA 8452](#), [Cary 14](#), [Cary 17](#), [DW2](#), [DW2000](#), [DB620](#), and [RSM 1000](#), as well as fluorescence models such as the [DM 45](#) and [DM 245](#).

Pre-steady state kinetics: Pre-steady state kinetics involve measuring of the formation of the enzyme/substrate complex.

A [stopped flow](#) accessory can be added to the majority of these instruments. Other accessories include the [TLC 50](#), [Four cell Peltier turrets](#), and the [Automated Enzyme Assay Device](#).

The Olis [CLARiTY](#) chamber offers an exciting new possibility of measuring enzyme kinetics in highly scattering environments such as those in whole cell or mitochondria suspensions.

Links to client publications:

Download a PDF of client publications related to Protein Enzyme Kinetics [here](#).

Links to lab websites/ databases/ on-line information about this application:

[Bernard Trumpower](#)

[Justine Roth](#)

[Paul Cook](#)

[Rob Phillips](#)

[Shelagh Ferguson-Miller](#)



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[Victor Davidson](#)

[Fred Guengerich](#)