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Enzymatic Activation of Chemicals to Toxic

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ABSTRACT

This is about the developmental process of the enzymes and the effect of the toxic components on them. The oxidised components releases from the body of the biological elements and this effects on themselves. The development of the biological components is necessary for the development as well as the chemical helps for the changing of the deactivate enzymes to activate enzyme. This process increases the rate of progress in the reaction and decreases the amount of energy consumption.

Key Words:

Enzymes, Toxic metabolites, Chemical

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I. INTRODUCTION

This is the process of the inactive enzyme module to the active module. This includes several types of processes such as oxidation and the molecules can be activated through the abuse of ions and it is essential for this.

The chemical formation is necessary for the conversion of the element into metabolism. This can be developed through the biochemical process of modification of enzymes. The biochemical process is necessary for the development of energy in the small caterpillar [1]. The development of the energy helps them to grow and this increases the speed of development and decreases the energy of the reaction

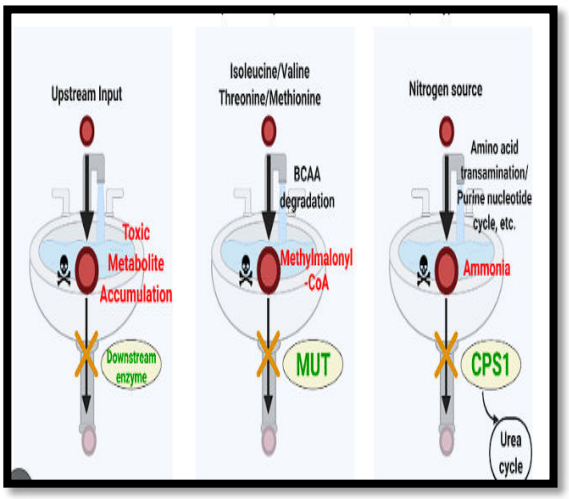

Figure 1: Metabolites

2. OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the effect of Enzymatic activation
- The effect of toxic metabolites on enzymes
- The effect of chemicals on the Enzymatic activation
- Effect of toxic metabolites

3. METHODOLOGY

Enzymatic activation increases the growth of energy and is directed to the development of the amount of toxicity and all things. This is necessary for the growth of the organism as well as the sustainable reaction process of the chemicals.

The chemicals are toxic in nature and increase the toxicity of the components. This process helps to bind the molecule and enzymes for the development of the reaction. Huge numbers of secondary data has collected for the understanding of details.

4. THE PROCESS OF CHANGING DEACTIVATED TO ACTIVATE ENZYMES

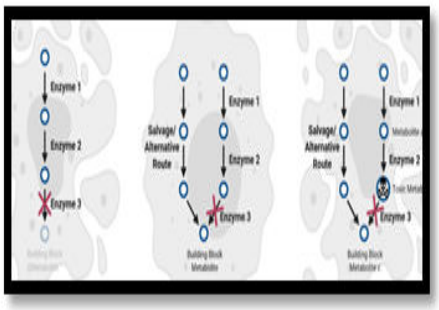

Figure 2: Endogenous toxic metabolites

The deactivated enzyme molecules may be activated from the process of activation. In the process of activation, several types of commodities have been used such as bas ion. This increases the flow speed of the molecules and activated the level of energy.

This decreases the wastage of energy as the speed of the reaction increases the activation energy is reduced [2]. The binding process of the active side of the enzymes increases the activeness of the enzymes and this is necessary for the actual growth.

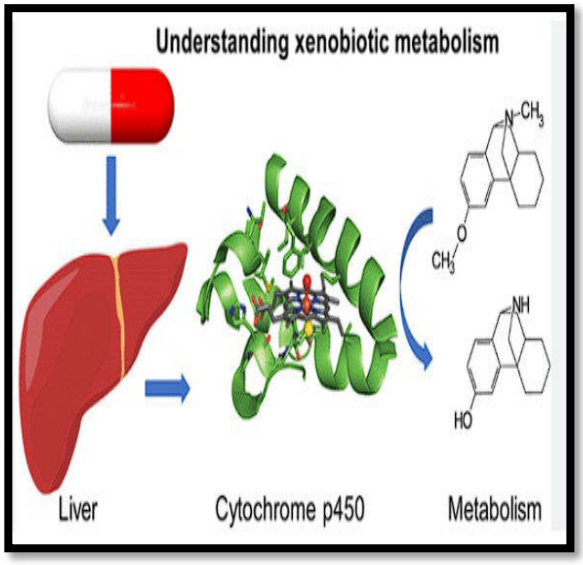

Figure 3: Development of metabolism

These take the part in anywhere of metabolism such as these may be the side product and end product as well as intermediate product. There are different types of toxic metabolites such as ammonia, urea, and different acids also such as uric acid.

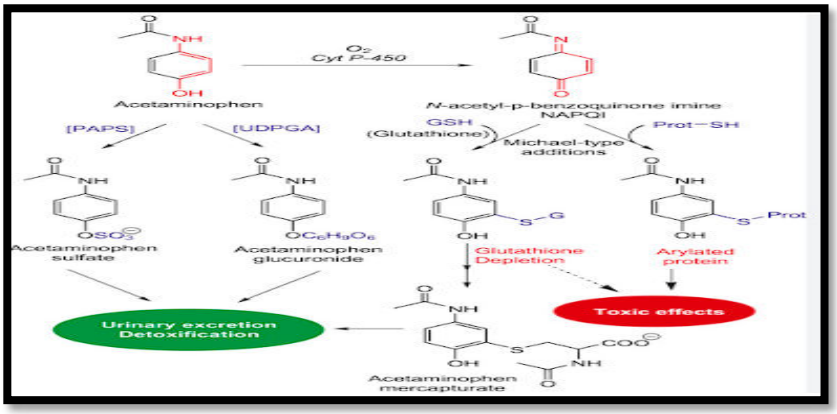

Figure 4: Detoxification process

All of them differentiated the different parts of the biological enzymes. All these produce from protein metabolism as these are released from the wastage of the biological components.

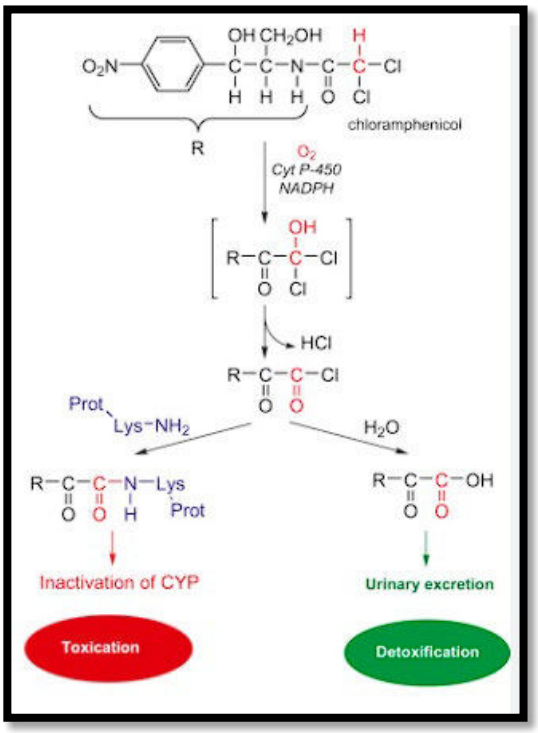

Figure 5: Toxication and detoxication

The effect of toxic metabolites is so much on enzymatic activation. The development of enzymatic activation increases the possibility of releasing toxic components and these affect the body of biological components [4]. The development of the organism takes several times and this includes so many processes to increase the rate of development. The development of the enzymes should be increased from the chemical process for better growth.

Number	Enzyme class	Reaction type
1	Oxidoreductases	Oxidation
2	Transferarses	Atom
3	Hydrolases	Hydrolysis

Table 1: Different types Enzymes

5. DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF ACTIVATED ENZYMES

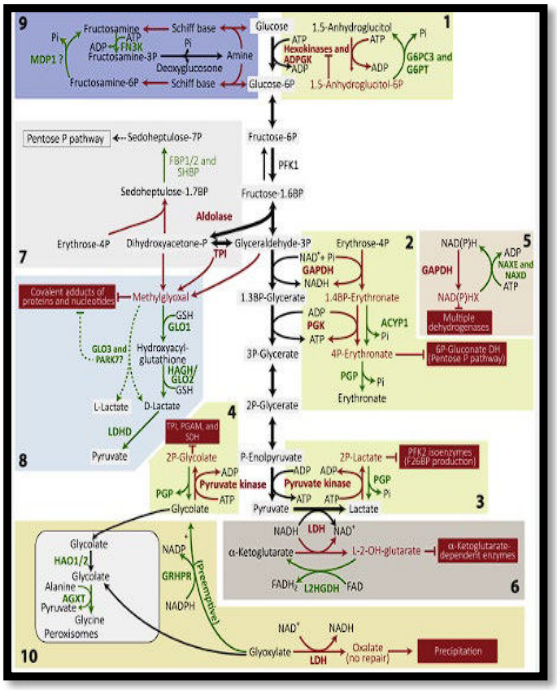

Figure 6: metabolites repair

The development of the active module increases the capability of enzymes for the development and it increases the possibility of the movement of biological components.

The process is also called enzyme habitation as this increases the possibility of growth and speeds up the growth. This increases the performance of the chemical reaction speed of the chemical reaction increased due to the mix of ions and other components.

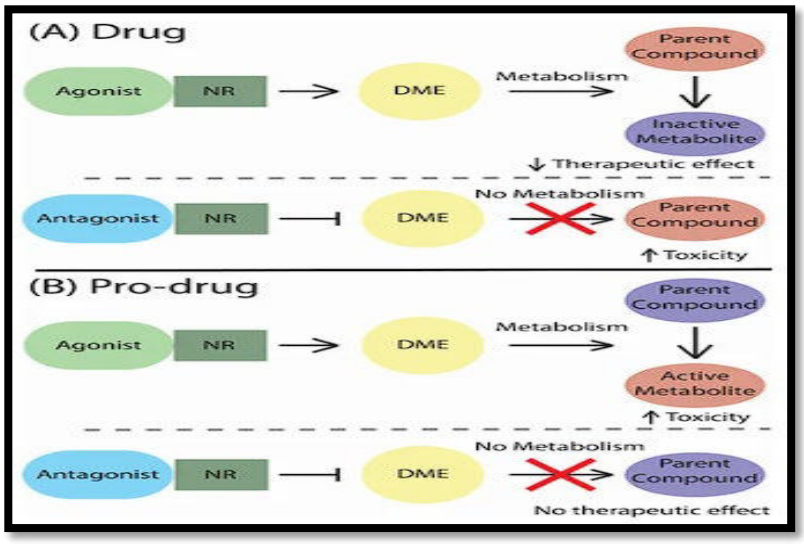

Figure 7: Difference Effects of drug

There are several types of enzyme systems in the biological process and this helps to grow small biological components. The chemical reaction not only increases the growth of enzymes but also increases their habitat of them. The growth of the particles through the chemical process takes place due to the enzyme activation of chemicals [3].

Chemicals increase the development of biological things for an increasing growth rate. In the present times, the use of chemical reactions has increased for this purpose to increase the rate of production of enzymes [5]. The use of coenzymes and cofactors is increasing to activate the deactivated enzymes and the use of ions is increasing in this field too.

6. DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS OF ENZYMES

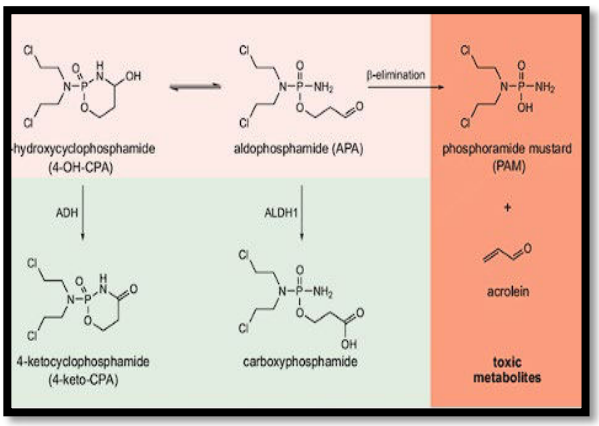

Figure 8: Development process of cells

(Source:1)

The development of enzymes and the release of toxic components have a positive relationship as the growth of the biological components increases the rate of exertion of chemical components also increases [8]. The molecules of this developed from the protein metabolism of the different types of biological components.

The development of the biological components includes so many processes such as the growth, and utilise of different chemicals. Increasing energy in the enzymes helps to grow their energy and size [9]. The ultimate thing is the development of enzymes is due to the process of oxidation and reduction. The oxidation and reduction are then oxygen-based reactions and both are different from each other.

7 OXIDATION PROCESSES

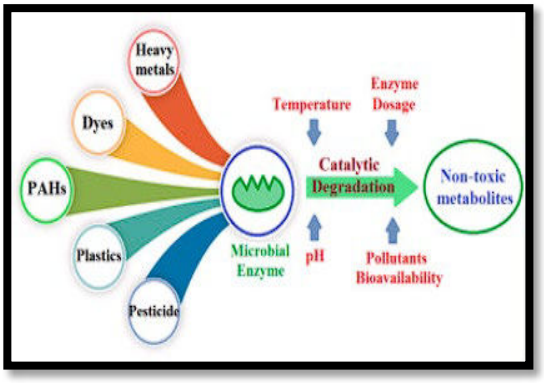

Figure 9: Nontoxic metabolites

The oxidised reaction such as oxidation and reduction is most important in this case. Oxidation includes the process in which the components become oxidised and break into small particles. The enzymes may use the broken and disintegrated particles for their growth and this is essential for the increasing speed of the growth [6]. The development of the quantity of the oxidised components increases the source of energy of the biological component and this enhances by the different types of chemical processes. The reduction process is also similar to oxidation as this decreases the number so molecules in the particle by the process of reduction [7]. These oxidation processes are really important for the breakdown of hard particles.

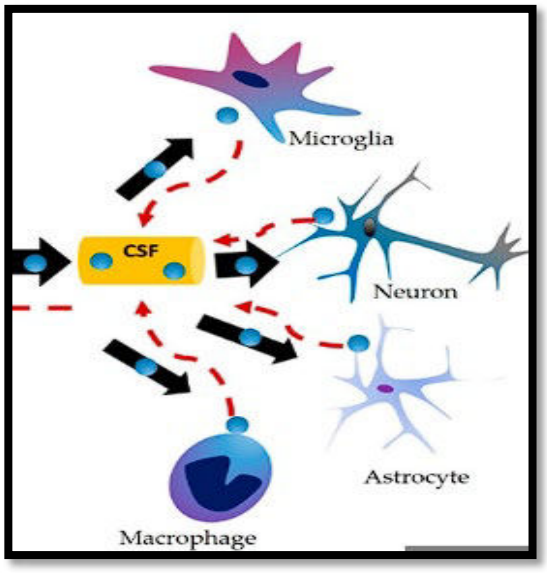

Figure 10: Biotic metabolism

The following table will listed some toxic metabolites for the better understanding as well as this helpsto determines different types of toxic components.

Source	Molecule	Toxicological effect
Clostridium tetani	Botunilam toxin	Neurotoxic
Amanita muscaria	Muscimol	Neurotoxic
Nicotiniaspp	Nicotine	Neurotoxic
Psilocybe spp.	Psylocybins	Neurotoxic
Gyromitraesculenta	Gyromitrin	Hepatotoxic
Cinchona spp	Quinine	Antimalerial

Table 2: Secondary metabolites with toxicity

8. PROBLEM STATEMENT

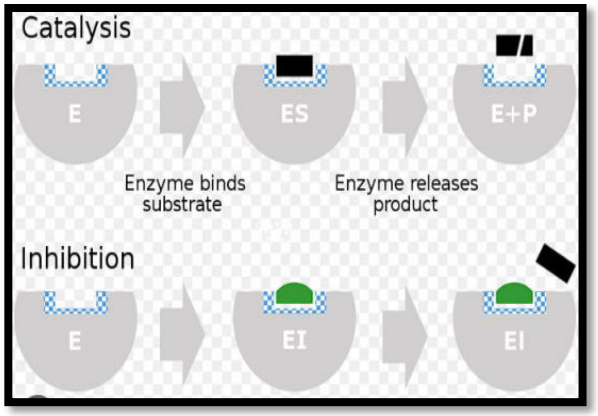

Figure 11: Catalyst inhabitation

The diversion of the highly toxic components from the process of the biological process has annihilated the whole biological process of development. The reduction of the chemical components increases the favourable condition for the development of the inhabitation of the different biological components.

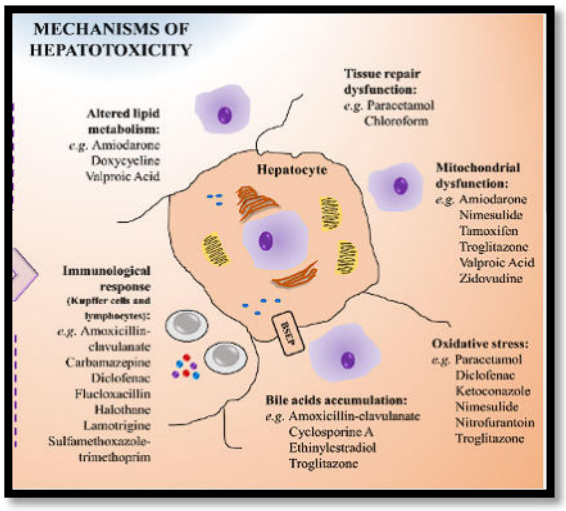

Figure 12: Mechanism of hepatotoxic cell

The enzymes have affected by the different types of highly oxidised components and thus this is essential to be away from the developmental process of the biological components and growth of the cells.[10] The enzymes bind the substances of the organism and help to keep a balance of growth.

9. CONCLUSION

All the above things have described the process of enzymatic activation of the changing of form from the deactivated enzymes to the activated enzymes for the better development of the biological components. There are several biological proteins released from the developmental process such as urine and this is related to uric acid.

The development of this cause affects the metabolites and it changes to toxic ones. The changing of the component from the basic nature to the toxic causes it to disintegrate, and this is not ideal for the redevelopment of the enzymes. Enzymes are so sensitive in nature and they need to be protected from toxic elements.

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