International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Research (IJPPR)
Volume 32, Issue 1, January 2026 **ijppr.humanjournals.com** ISSN: 2349-7203

Advanced Techniques in Biology and Medicine

Somika Singh, Preeti, Anjali Srivastava, Khushbu, Swati Prakash

Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmacy, Babu Banarasi Das University, BBD City, Faizabad Road,Lucknow -227105 (UP), India

Received: 20 November 2025 Revised: 29 November 2025 Accepted: 21 December 2025

ABSTRACT:

That Catalyze A Myriad Of Essential Chemical Reactions, Enzymes facilitate chemical reactions by lowering the activation energy required for the reaction to proceed, thus accelerating the reaction rate,In the stomach, the enzyme pepsin begins the digestion of proteins. Further down the gastrointestinal tract, pancreatic enzymes like pepsin and lipase continue breaking down food componentsinto absorbable units. Enzymes enable the efficient breakdown and assimilation of nutrients for the body's needs, Additionally, enzymes derived from extremophiles-organisms living in extreme environments-show promise in with standingharsh conditions and finding applications in diverse industries.

Keywords: Enzymes, Chemical Reactions, Pepsin, Lipase.

INTRODUCTION :

Enzymes Are Biological Catalysts Which Are Remarkable Molecules.That Catalyze A Myriad Of Essential Chemical Reactions. From Digesting Our Food To Powering Cellular Processes,Enzymes Play A Pivotal Role In Sustaining Life. This Articleexplores The Fascinating World Of Enzymes, Their Structure,Function, and Their Significance In Various Biological Processes.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF ENZYMES:

Enzymes are proteins that possess a specific three-dimensional structure, crucial for their catalytic activity. They are composed of long chains of amino acids, folded into a unique shape that forms an active site—a region where substrates bind and reactions occur. Enzymes facilitate chemical reactions by lowering the activation energy required for the reaction to proceed, thus accelerating the reaction rate.

ENZYMES IN METABOLISM:

Metabolism, the sum of all chemical reactions occurring in an organism, heavily relies on enzymes. Enzymes act as catalysts in metabolic pathways, facilitating the conversion of molecules into differentforms to produce energy or build complex biomolecules. For example, enzymes called amylases break down carbohydrates into simpler sugars, while lipases aid in the breakdown of fats. Enzymes involved in metabolism are tightly regulated, ensuring that reactions occur at the right time and in the correct quantities.

ENZYMES IN DIGESTION:

Digestion, a crucial process for nutrient absorption, relies on a series of enzymes. In the mouth, salivary amylase initiates the breakdown of starches into smaller sugars. In the stomach, the enzyme pepsin begins the digestion of proteins. Further down the gastrointestinal tract, pancreatic enzymes like trypsin,amylase, and lipase continue breaking down food componentsinto absorbable units. Enzymes enable the efficient breakdown and assimilation of nutrients for the body's needs.

ENZYMES AND DNA REPLICATION:

Enzymes are indispensable in Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) replication, the process by which genetic information is faithfully copied. DNA polymerase is a key enzyme responsible for synthesizing new DNA strands during replication. It ensures that the genetic code is accurately preserved during cell division. Other enzymes, such as helicases and topoisomerases, unwind and stabilize

DNA, facilitating the replication process. Without these enzymes, DNA replication would be error-prone andjeopardize genetic integrity.

ENZYMES AS DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS:

Enzymes also find application in diagnostics. Many diseases and disorders are associated with specific changes in enzyme activity. For instance, elevated levels of certain enzymes in the blood can indicate liver damage, heart attacks, or muscle disorders. Medical professionals utilize enzyme assays to measure enzyme activity, aiding in the diagnosis and monitoring of various conditions. These tests provide valuable insights into the health and functioning of different organs and tissues.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF ENZYMES:

Enzymes have revolutionized various industrial processes,offering eco-friendly and efficient alternatives. They are used in detergent manufacturing, where enzymes called proteases and lipases help break down stains and improve cleaning efficiency. Enzymes are also employed in the production of biofuels, food processing, and pharmaceutical manufacturing. Their specificity and efficiency make them invaluable tools for a range.

APPLICATIONS:

Future perspectives and advances Ongoing research continues to uncover new enzymes and understand,Their intricatemechanisms. Scientists are engineering enzymes with enhanced properties, expanding their applications in fields like biotechnology and medicine. Additionally, enzymes derived from extremophiles-organisms living in extreme environments-show promise in with standingharsh conditions and finding applications in diverse industries.

CONCLUSION

Enzymes are nature's catalysts, essential for the functioning of all living organisms. Their remarkable ability to accelerate chemical reactions while maintaining specificity is unparalleled. From vital metabolic processes to diagnostic tools and industrial applications, enzymes play a pivotal role in various aspects of our lives. The study and utilization of enzymes not only deepen our understanding of biology but also provide innovative solutions to societal challenges. As we unravel the mysteries of enzymes, we unlock a world of possibilities for advancements in medicine, biotechnology, and sustainable industry.

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How to cite this article:
Somika Singh et.al. Ijppr.Human, 2026; Vol. 32 (1): 135-137.
Conflict of Interest Statement: All authors have nothing else to disclose.

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