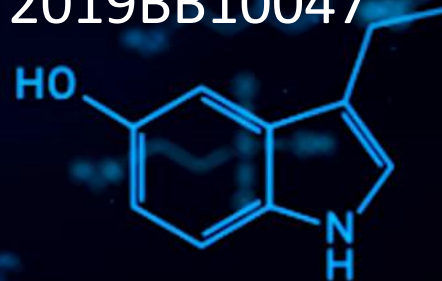


Assay of Alcohol Dehydrogenase (ADH)

Laxman Manjhi 2019BB10034

$2\text{KNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{KCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NO}_2$ Ratnesh Kumar Sharma 2019BB10047



BACKGROUND

Alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) is a family of enzymes that oxidize primary or secondary alcohols to aldehydes or ketones.

ADH uses NAD⁺ or NADP⁺ as coenzyme which is reduced during reaction.

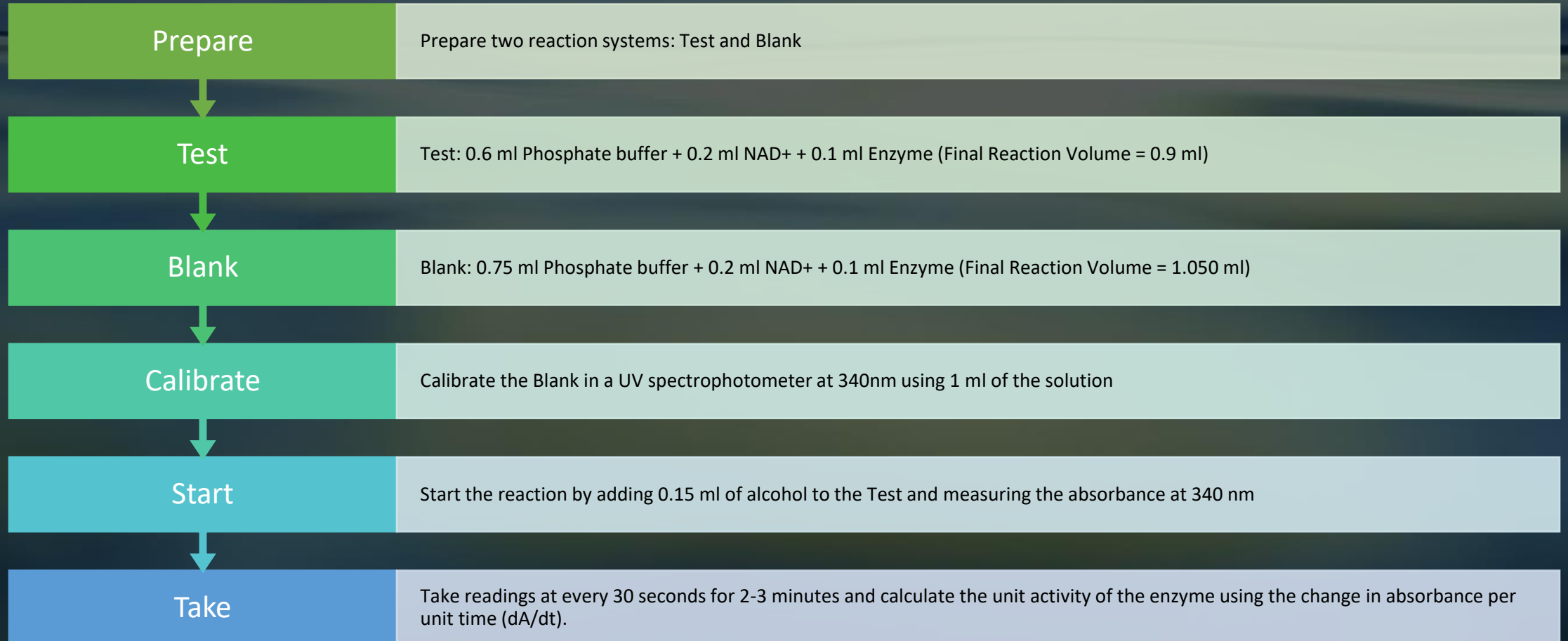
R-CH₂-OH can be converted to R-CHO + NADH + H⁺ in a reaction catalyzed by ADH.

NADH has strong UV absorbance at 340 nm, while oxidized NAD⁺ has little to no absorbance at this wavelength.

Absorbance of solution at 340 nm increases as NADH is formed during reaction.

Reaction can be monitored by starting with a mixture of ethanol, NAD⁺, and enzyme in buffer and measuring absorbance until equilibrium is established.

Method



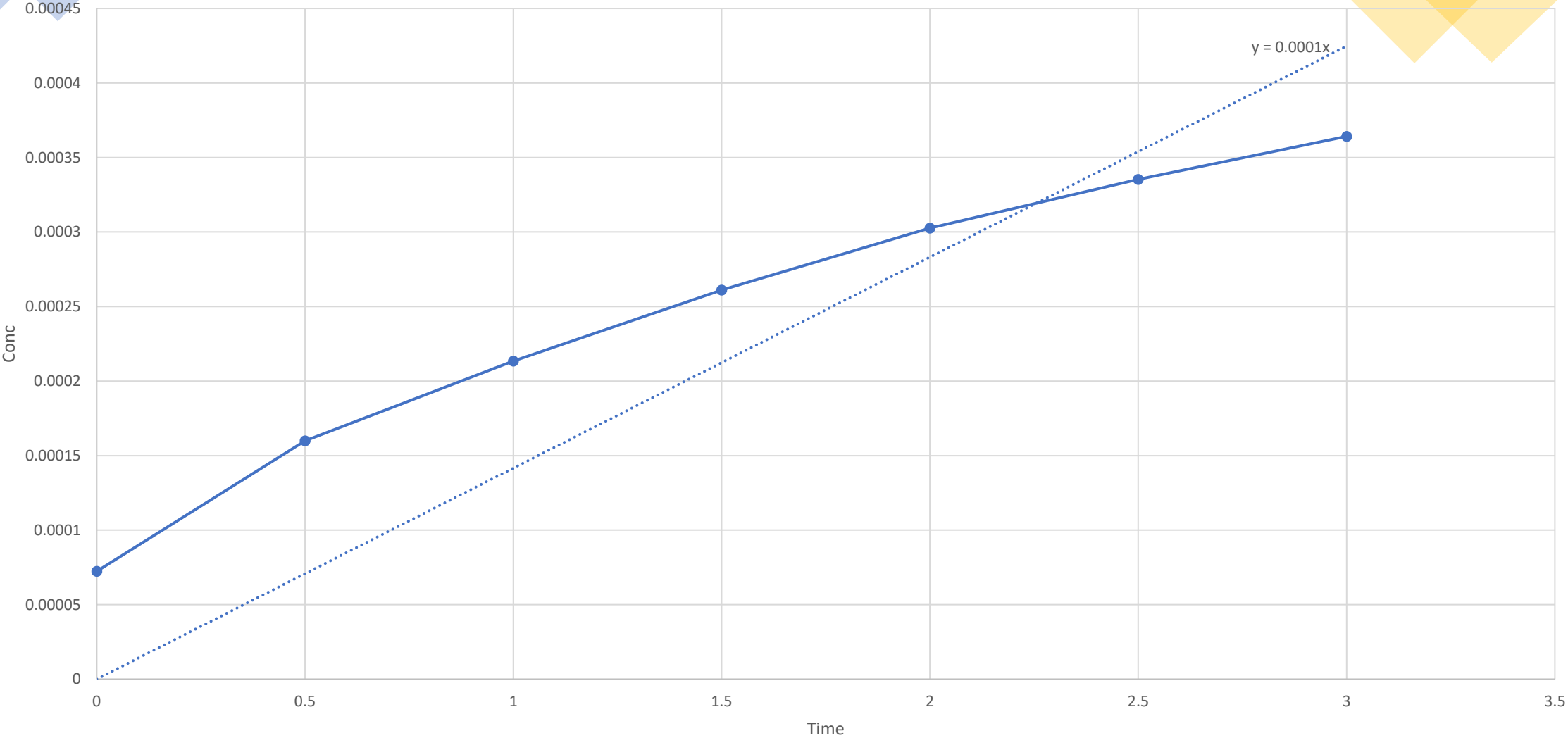
Observation

Time (sec)	Abs(8)	Abs(20)
0	0.45	0.386
30	0.995	0.638
60	1.328	0.829
90	1.624	1.005
120	1.882	1.175
150	2.086	1.332
180	2.265	1.47

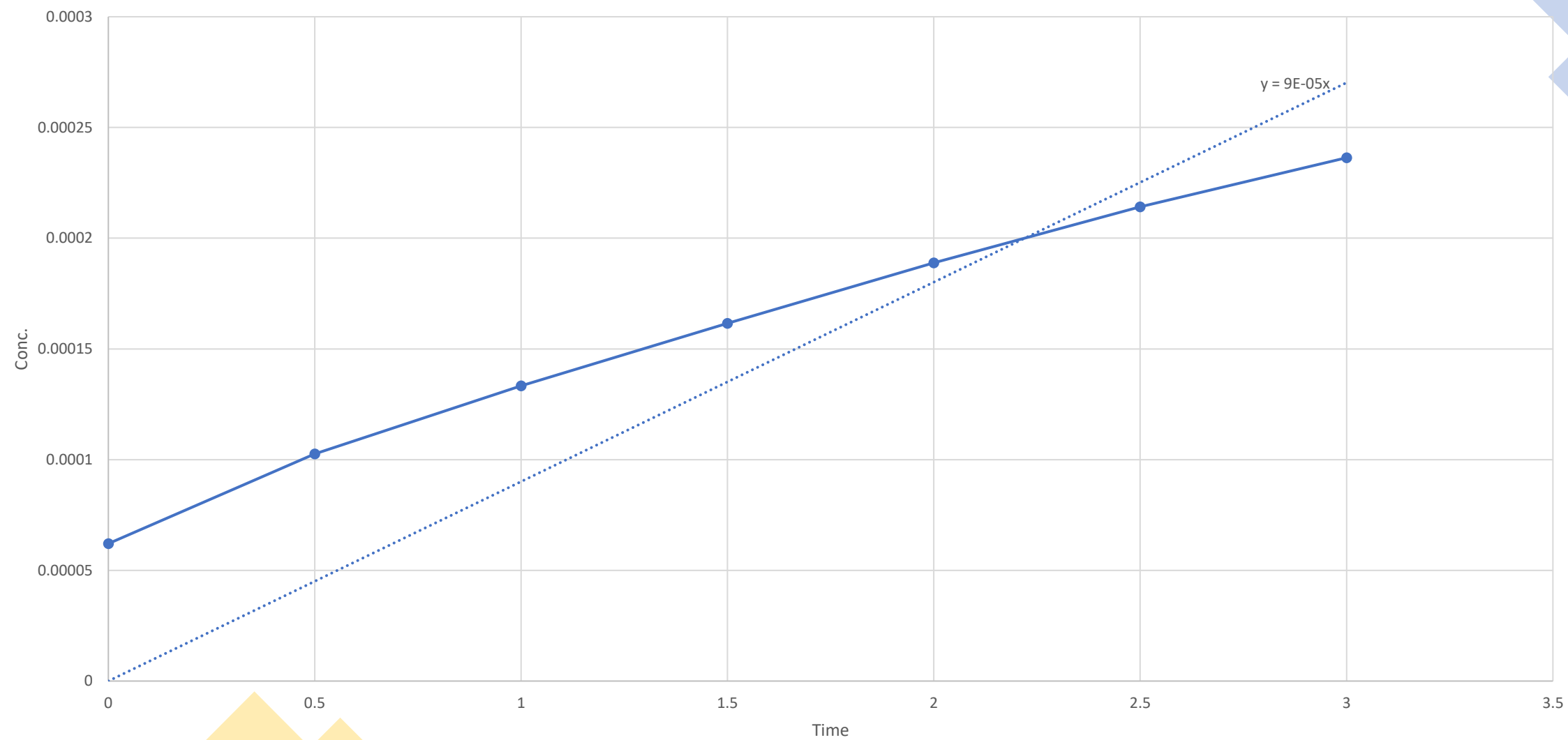
Time vs concentrations of enzymes

Time (min)	Conc(E8) in M		Time(min)	Conc(E20) in M
0	7.23473E-05		0	6.20579E-05
0.5	0.000159968		0.5	0.000102572
1	0.000213505		1	0.00013328
1.5	0.000261093		1.5	0.000161576
2	0.000302572		2	0.000188907
2.5	0.00033537		2.5	0.000214148
3	0.000364148		3	0.000236334

Conc(E8)



Conc(E20)



Calculation and result



Activity of enzyme(8) = $0.0001 \times 10^6 = 100 \mu\text{mol min}^{-1}$



Activity of enzyme(20) = $0.00009 \times 10^6 = 90 \mu\text{mol min}^{-1}$



Thank you

