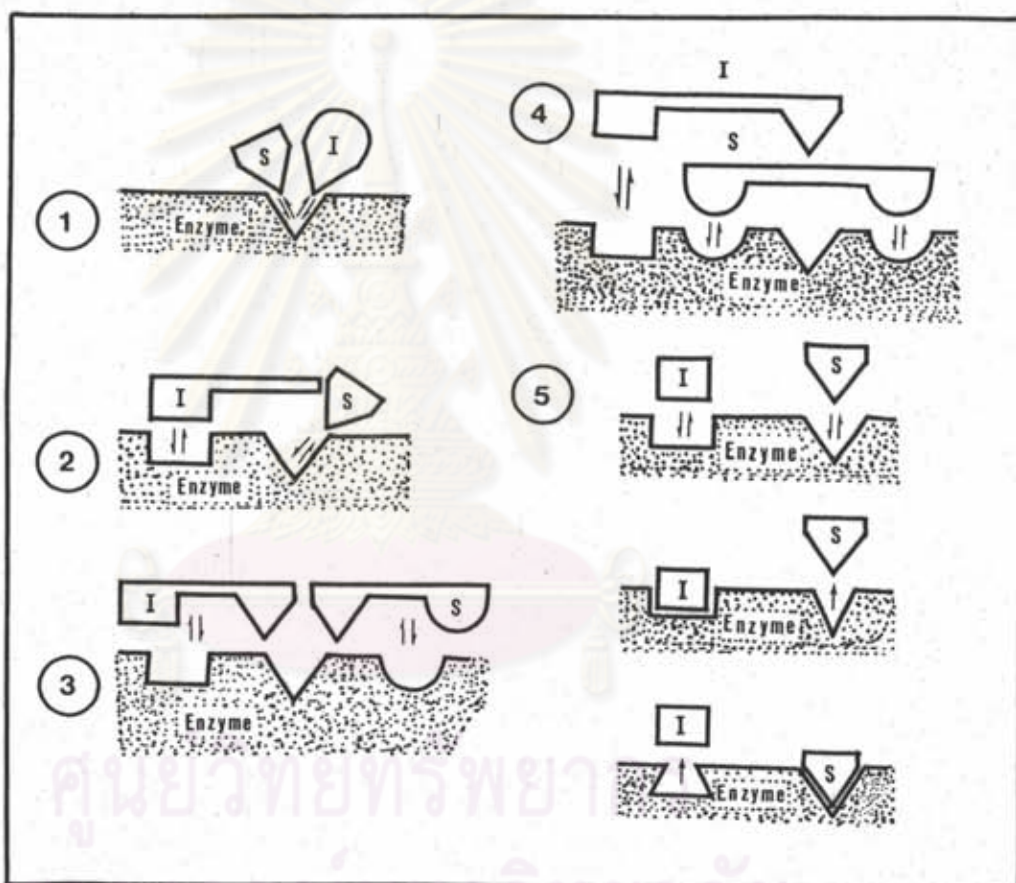


APPENDIX I

MODEL OF INHIBITION

1. Model of Competitive Inhibition

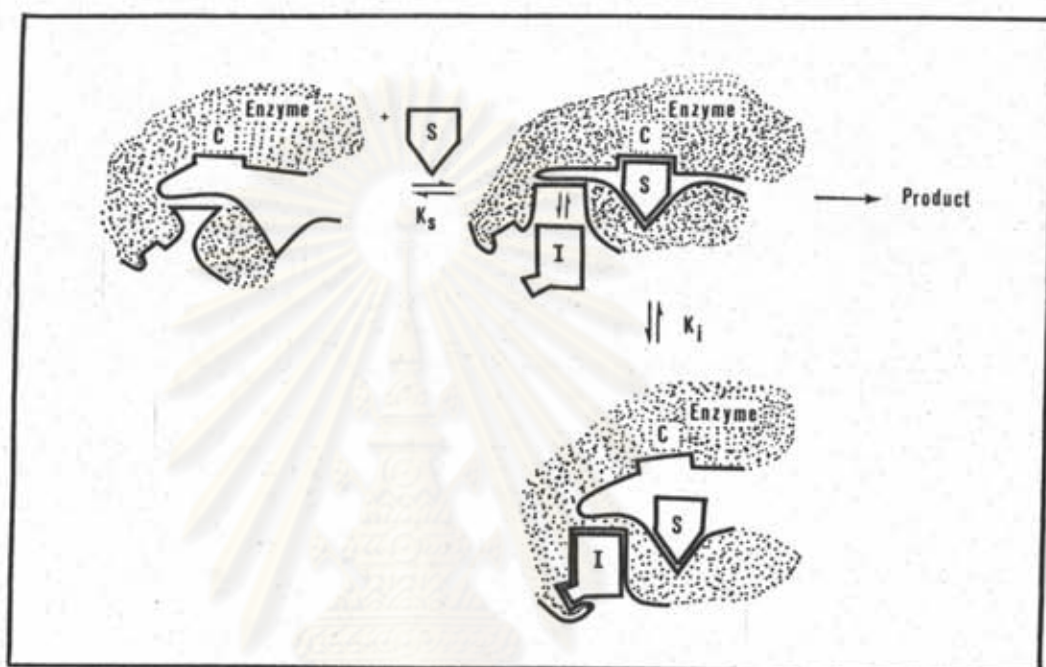


Model of competitive inhibition; S and I are mutually exclusive.

- (1) Classical model S and I compete for the same binding site. I must resemble S structurally.
- (2) I and S are mutually exclusive because of steric hindrance.
- (3) I and S share a common binding group on the enzyme.
- (4) The binding sites for I and S are distinct, but overlapping.
- (5) The binding of I to a distinct inhibitor site causes a conformational change in the enzyme.

tional change in the enzyme that distorts or masks the substrate binding site.

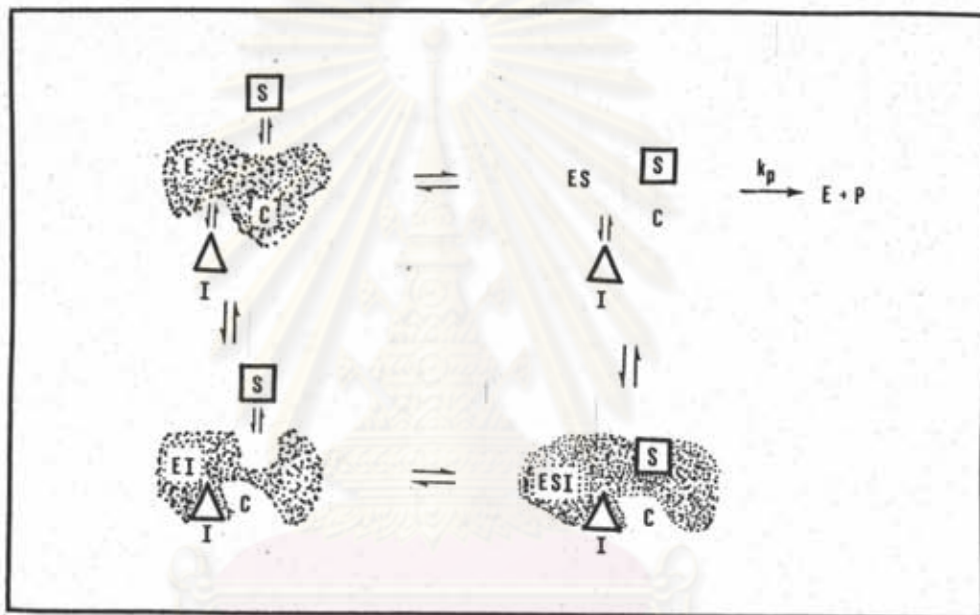
2. Model of Un-competitive Inhibition



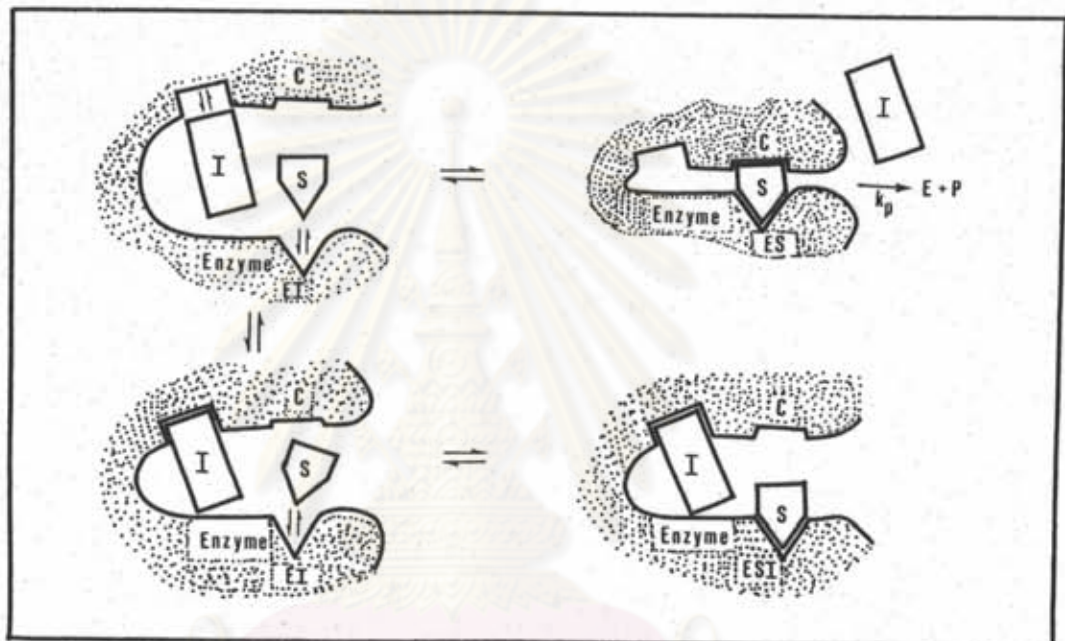
Model of un-competitive inhibition ; I binds only to ES complex. When S binds, a conformational change occurs in the enzyme which forms or unmasks the I site. The resulting ESI complex is catalytically inactive, C represents the catalytic center of the enzyme.

3. Model of Non-competitive Inhibition

3.1 Non-competitive inhibition, S and I are not mutually exclusive but ESI is catalytically inactive. When S binds, the enzyme undergoes a conformational change which aligns the catalytic center C with the susceptible bonds of S, I interferes with the conformational change, but has no effect on S binding.

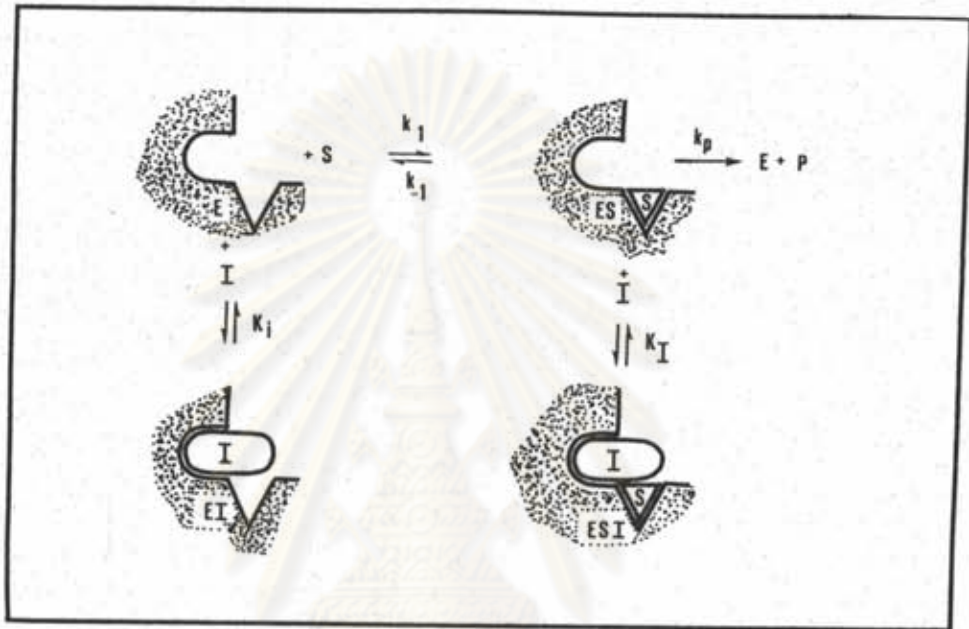


3.2 Non-competitive inhibition, In this model, I cannot bind to ES, but the properties of the system are indential to that shown in the third model because the same four enzyme species are at equilibrium. In steady-state conditions substrate inhibition is observed.



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3.3 The third model for non-competitive inhibition, I sterically hinders S binding. The velocity equation derived from steady state assumptions would be the same as that derived from rapid equilibrium assumptions.



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APPENDIX II

A. Lineweaver-Burk Plot

The Michaelis constant, K_m , that is to say the equilibrium constant of the reversible combination of an enzyme with its substrate, is most conveniently determined by Lineweaver-Burk method of plotting. The great advantage of this method is that by plotting $1/V$ against $1/S$ it makes it possible to represent the Michaelis-Menten equation

$$V = \frac{V_{\max} \cdot S}{K_m + S}$$

by a straight line.

where V is the initial velocity of the reaction.

V_{\max} is the maximal velocity obtained at high substrate concentrations.

S is starting substrate concentration.

K_m is Michaelis-Menten constant, the substrate concentration at which the reaction develops at half its maximum initial velocity.

Lineweaver-Burk calculate K_m from the slope of the line and the reciprocal of the Michaelis-Menten equation,

$$\frac{1}{V} = \frac{1}{V_{\max}} + \frac{K_m}{V_{\max}} \times \frac{1}{S}$$

by plotting $1/V$ against $1/S$, a straight line is obtained whose slopes are K_m/V_{\max} and whose intercept on the $1/V$ ordinate equals $1/V_{\max}$ and whose intercept on the negative side of $1/S$ abscissa equals $-1/K_m$.

B. The Determination of Enzyme Inhibitor Constants

The most widely used approach to the determination of inhibitor constant is the Lineweaver-Burk double reciprocal plot. From the slope and intercepts of these plots drawn for experiments run in the presence and absence of inhibitor, K_m , K_i and K_I may be determined. This can best be seen by presenting the reciprocal relations as they would be used, and this is done in Table II.1

Table II.1 Lineweaver-Burk Relations, Intercept and Slope Definitions

Type	Equation	Ordinate Intercept	Slope	Abscissa Intercept
No inhibitor	$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{K_m}{k_2[E]_0} \left(\frac{1}{[S]} \right) + \frac{1}{k_2[E]_0}$	$\frac{1}{k_2[E]_0}$	$\frac{K_m}{k_2[E]_0}$	$-\frac{1}{K_m}$
a	$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{K_m \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i} \right)}{k_2[E]_0} \left(\frac{1}{[S]} \right) + \frac{1}{k_2[E]_0}$	$\frac{1}{k_2[E]_0}$	$\frac{K_m \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i} \right)}{k_2[E]_0}$	$-\frac{1}{K_m \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i} \right)}$
b	$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{K_m \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i} \right)}{k_2[E]_0} \left(\frac{1}{[S]} \right) + \frac{1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i}}{k_2[E]_0}$	$\frac{1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i}}{k_2[E]_0}$	$\frac{K_m \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i} \right)}{k_2[E]_0}$	$-\frac{1}{K_m}$
c	$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{K_m}{k_2[E]_0} \left(\frac{1}{[S]} \right) + \frac{1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i}}{k_2[E]_0}$	$\frac{1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i}}{k_2[E]_0}$	$\frac{K_m}{k_2[E]_0}$	$-\frac{1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i}}{K_m}$

a competitive

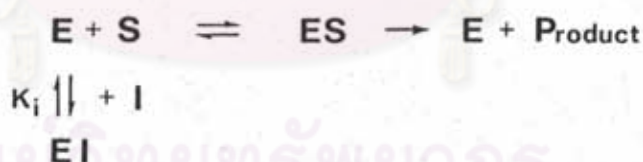
b non-competitive

c un-competitive

Enzyme inhibition may be reversible or irreversible. It is generally accepted that reversible inhibition results from noncovalent complex formation between enzyme and inhibitor. Irreversible inhibition is usually found to result from covalent bond formation between enzyme and inhibitor. Only reversible inhibition is discussed here. Three simple types of inhibition are recognized. They are termed competitive, non-competitive, and un-competitive. In addition, inhibition of an enzymatic reaction by an excess of its own substrate has been observed. These types of inhibition are generally distinguished by the effect they have on the Lineweaver-Burk plots of the enzyme-catalyzed reactions.

(a) Competitive Inhibition

The model for competitive inhibition assumes that substrate and inhibitor compete for the free enzyme; i.e. complexation of substrate, S, and inhibitor, I, to the enzyme, E, are mutually exclusive. The reactions involved are expressed by,



where K_i is the dissociation constant of the enzyme-inhibitor complex, EI. The Michaelis-Menten equation for the model of competitive inhibition becomes,

$$v = \frac{V_{\max} [S]}{K_m \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i} \right) + [S]}$$

The presence of inhibitor causes K_m to be multiplied by the factor $(1+[I]/K_i)$. The Lineweaver-Burk transformation becomes,

$$\frac{1}{V} = \frac{K_m}{V_{\max}} \left(\frac{1}{[S]} \right) \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i} \right) + \frac{1}{V_{\max}} \quad (b)$$

According to equation (b), a plot of $1/V$ versus $1/[S]$ gives a straight line with a slope of $(K_m/V_{\max})(1+[I]/K_i)$. The vertical intercept at $1/[S] = 0$ is $1/V_{\max}$, and the intercept of the horizontal axis is $-1/K_m(1+[I]/K_i)$. Thus, the presence of a constant concentration of competitive inhibitor increases the slope of the Lineweaver-Burk plot (Fig. II.1), but has no effect on the observed value of V_{\max} .

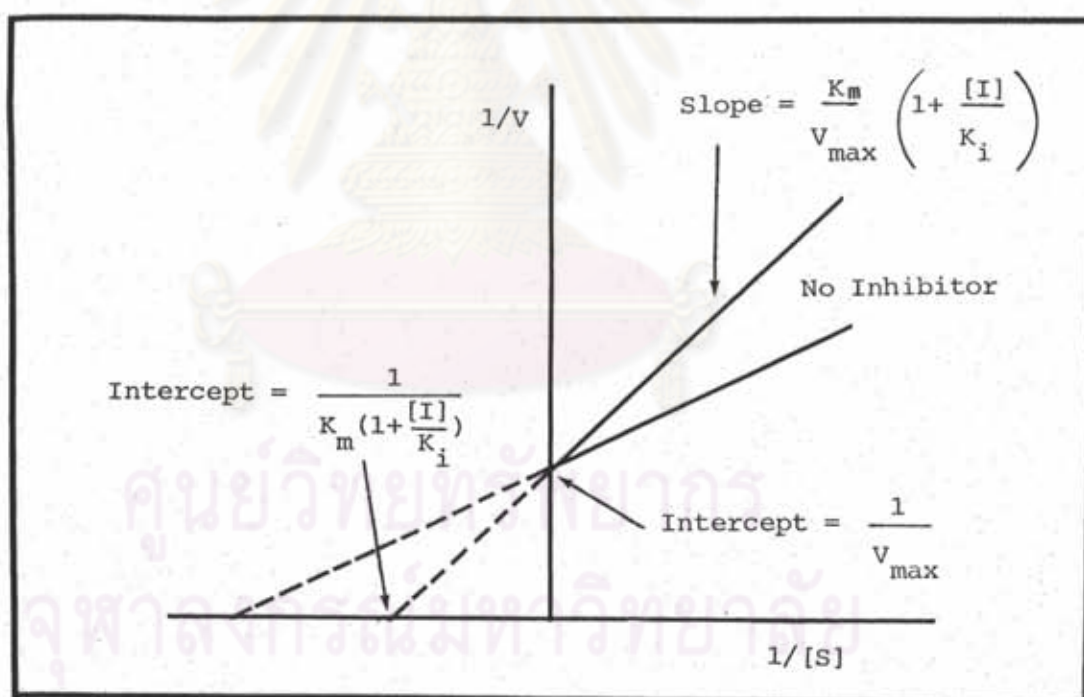


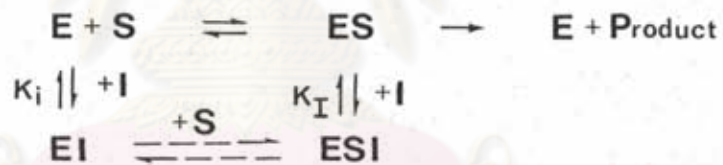
Fig. II.1 Plot of $1/V$ versus $1/[S]$ according to the method of Lineweaver-Burk



(b) Non-competitive Inhibition

A second type of inhibition which is identified on the basis of kinetic analysis is non-competitive inhibition. The simplest non-competitive inhibitors combine with the enzyme at a site other than the usual catalytic site, therefore being able to form both an EI and EIS complex neither of which can break down to yield products, so they are commonly referred as dead end complexes.

Other non-competitive inhibitors can act as partial competitive inhibitors, in that they bind in the actual substrate site and in doing so, on binding of substrate the EIS complex can either react to form normal products at a reduced rate or not react at all. All of the reactions taking place are summarized by



For the sake of simplicity, it is assumed that K_i and K_I are the dissociation of inhibitor from EI and ESI. The Michaelis-Menten equation which describes the velocity of this reaction is

$$v = \frac{v_{\max} [S] / (1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i})}{K_m + [S]}$$

The Lineweaver-Burk transformation of this equation is

$$\frac{1}{v} = \left[\frac{K}{v_{\max}} \left(\frac{1}{[S]} \right) + \frac{1}{v_{\max}} \right] \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_i} \right)$$

A plot of $1/V$ versus $1/[S]$, according to this equation, gives a straight line which has a slope of $(K_m/V_{\max})(1+[I]/K_i)$, the vertical intercept at $1/[S] = 0$ is $(1/V_{\max})(1+[I]/K_i)$, and the horizontal intercept at $1/V = 0$ is $-1/K_m$. (Fig. II.2)

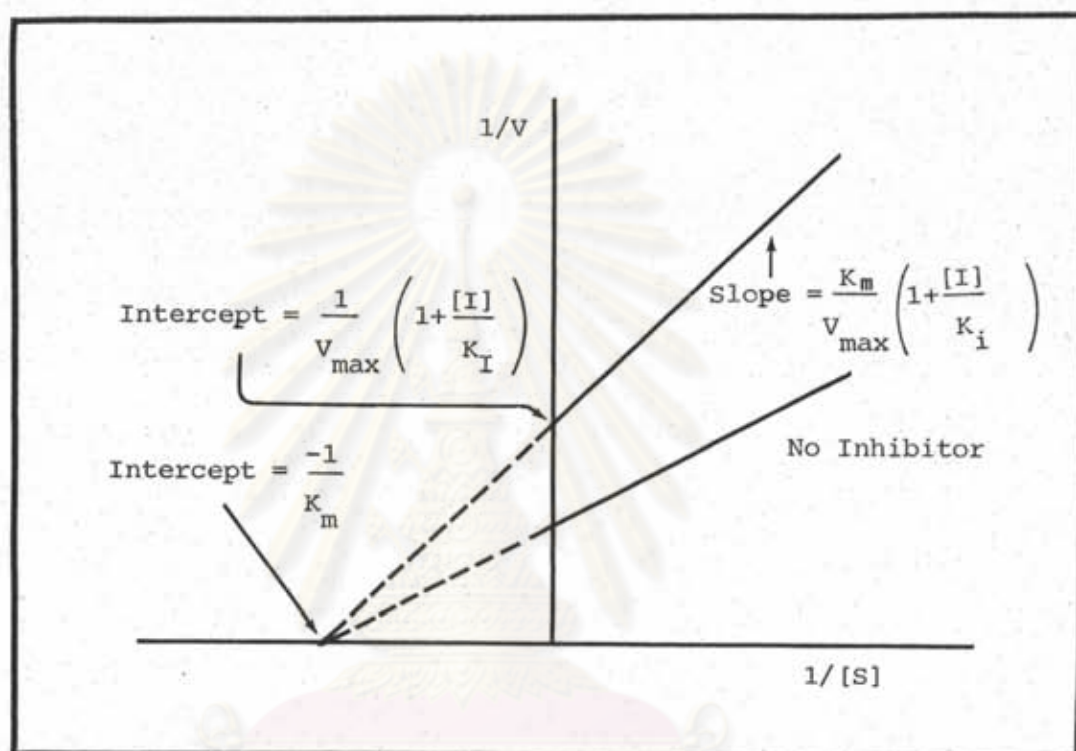
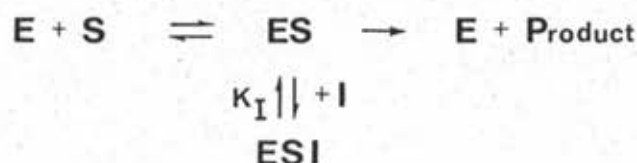


Fig. II.2 Plot of $1/V$ versus $1/[S]$ according to the method of Lineweaver-Burk

(c) Un-competitive Inhibition

The third type of inhibition is uncompetitive inhibition, involves an inhibitor which combines with forms of the enzymes that do not themselves combine with substrate. The ESI complex formed is a dead end complex that can only dissociate to yield I and ES with an equilibrium constant K_i . This type of inhibition increases the intercept on the $1/V$ ordinate without changing its slope. The reactions which take place are



The overall velocity of this reaction expressed by a Michaelis-Menten type equation is

$$v = \frac{v_{\max} [S] / (1 + [I]/K_I)}{K_m / (1 + [I]/K_I) + [S]}$$

The Lineweaver-Burk transformation of this equation is

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{K_m}{v_{\max}} \left(\frac{1}{[S]} \right) + \frac{1}{v_{\max}} \left(1 + \frac{[I]}{K_I} \right)$$

A plot of $1/v$ versus $1/[S]$ for this case of un-competitive inhibition gives a straight line with a slope of K_m/v_{\max} . This line is parallel to the line obtained in the absence of inhibitor. The vertical intercept is increased to $(1/v_{\max})(1 + [I]/K_I)$, and the horizontal intercept is $-(1/K_m)(1 + [I]/K_I)$. (Fig. II.3)

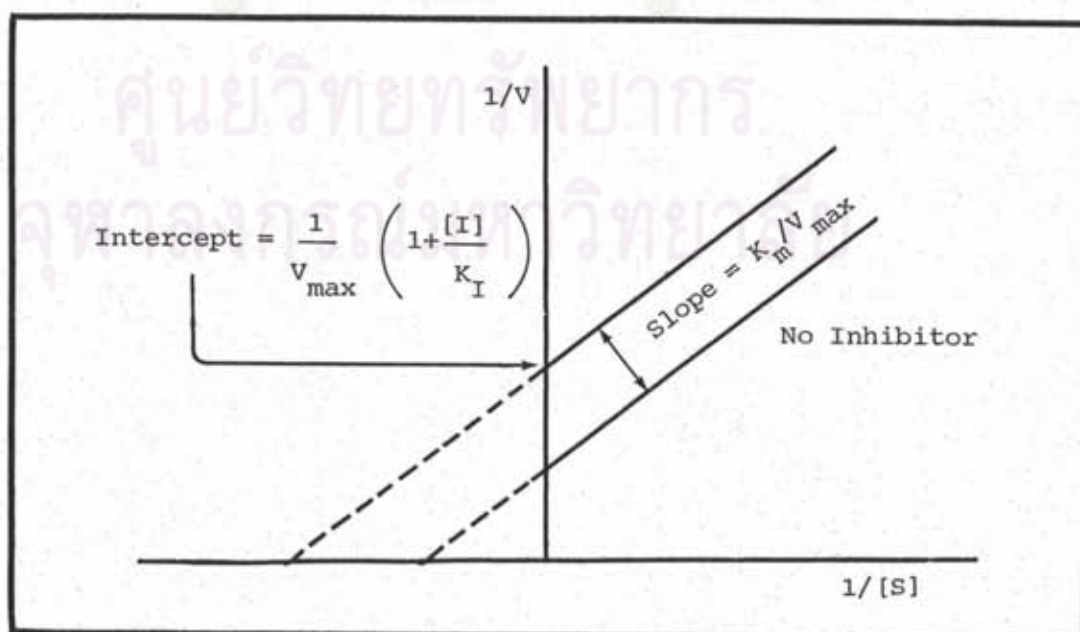


Fig. II.3 Plot of $1/v$ versus $1/[S]$ according to the method of Lineweaver-Burk

The dissociation constant of the enzyme-inhibitor complex, K_i , gives a quantitative measure of the strength of binding of the inhibitor to the enzyme. The parameter is evaluated easily from secondary plots of the slopes of the primary double reciprocal plot versus inhibitor concentrations. A straight line is obtained which extrapolates back somewhere to the left of the ordinate. The interception point on the [I] abscissa is the K_i value of the inhibitor expressed in concentration units. A plot of these slopes versus inhibitor concentrations is linear and described for competitive and non-competitive inhibition. (Fig. II.4)

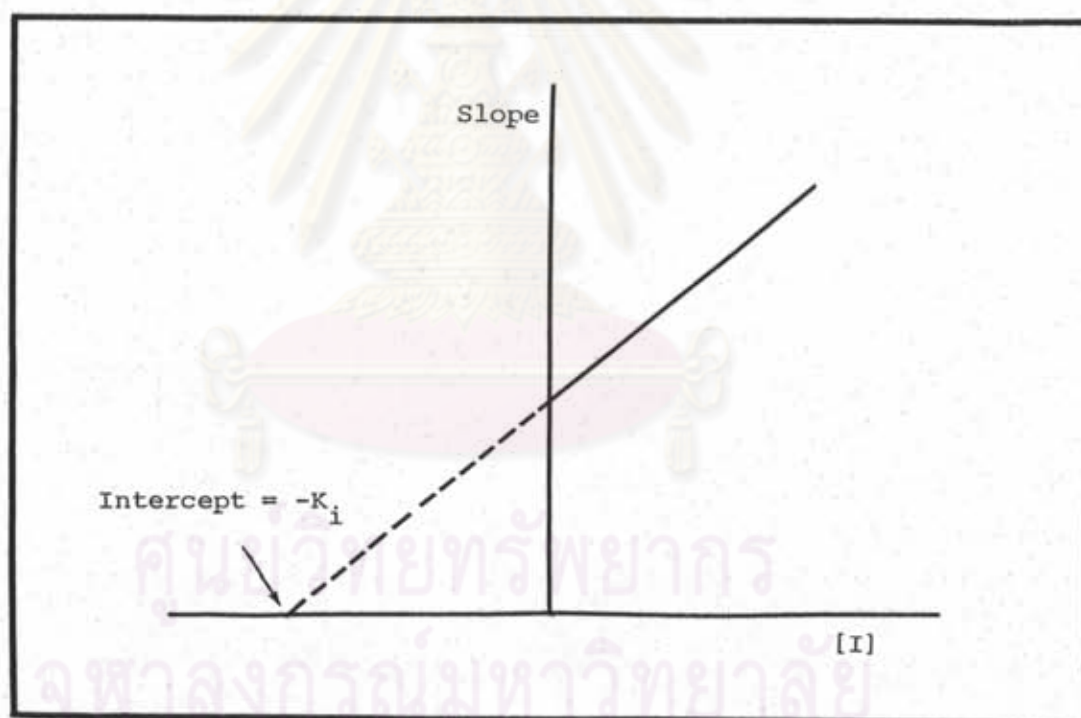


Fig. II.4 Secondary plot of inhibition data. A plot of the Slopes of Lineweaver-Burk type which shows competitive and non-competitive inhibition versus inhibitor concentration.

The dissociation constant of the enzyme-substrate-Inhibitor complex, K_I , gives a quantitative measure of the strength of binding of the inhibitor to the enzyme-substrate complex. This parameter is evaluated easily from secondary plots of the intercepts of the primary double reciprocal plots versus inhibitor concentration. A straight line is obtained which is extrapolated back to the $[I]$ abscissa, which gives the K_I value expressed in concentration units. A plot of the intercepts versus the inhibitor concentrations is linear and described for non-competitive and un-competitive inhibitions. (Fig. II.5)

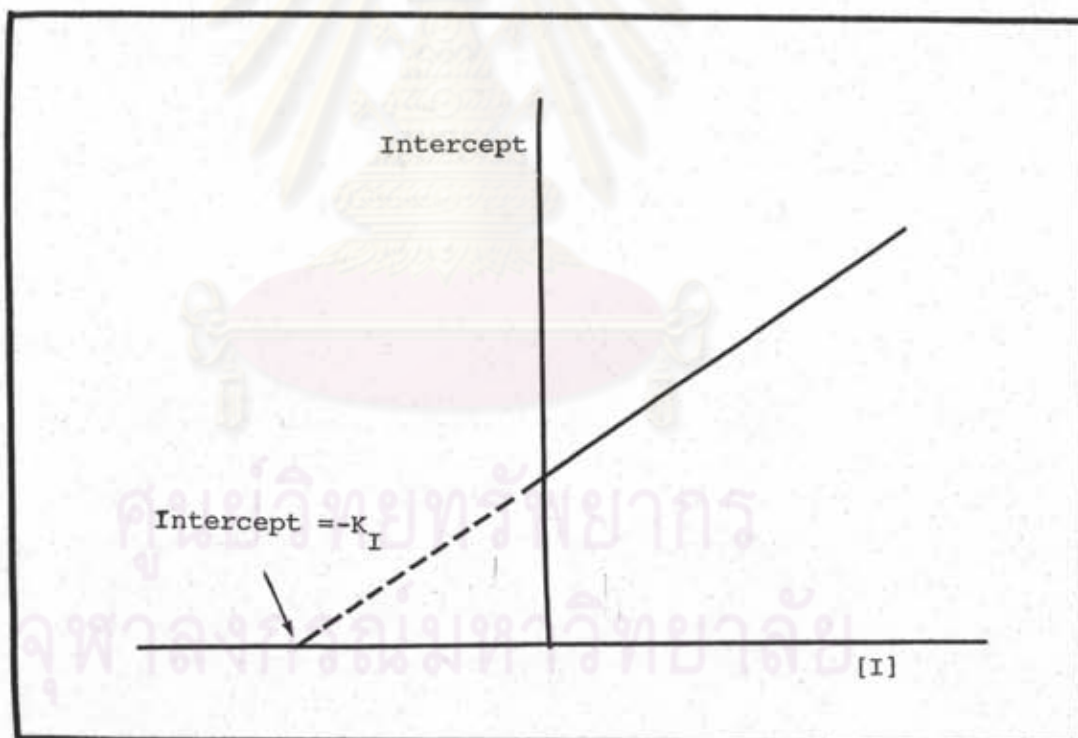


Fig. II.5 Secondary plot of inhibition data. A plot of the intercepts of Lineweaver-Burk type which shows uncompetitive and non-competitive inhibition versus inhibitor concentration.

APPENDIX III

DATA FOR THE DETERMINATION OF TYPES OF INHIBITION

Table III.1 Substrate solutions for the determination of the types of inhibition.

[BAN] ($\times 10^{-3}$ M)	Amount of BAN (μ l)	H ₂ O (μ l)	HEPES (μ l)	DMSO (μ l)	Enzyme (μ l)	Amount of Inhibitor (μ l)
0.1	150	2x525	2x500	300	500	0
0.08	120	2x525	2x500	330	500	0
0.06	90	2x525	2x500	360	500	0
0.04	60	2x525	2x500	390	500	0
0.02	30	2x525	2x500	420	500	0
0.1	150	2x525	2x500	150	500	150
0.08	120	2x525	2x500	180	500	150
0.06	90	2x525	2x500	210	500	150
0.04	60	2x525	2x500	240	500	150
0.02	30	2x525	2x500	270	500	150
0.1	150	2x525	2x500	100	500	200
0.08	120	2x525	2x500	130	500	200
0.06	90	2x525	2x500	160	500	200
0.04	60	2x525	2x500	190	500	200
0.02	30	2x525	2x500	210	500	200

Table III.2 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 1 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.146	6.85	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0762 y = 6.0761 x = -79.7438 Correlation coefficient = 0.0998
0.08	0.142	7.04	12.50	
0.06	0.136	7.35	16.67	
0.04	0.126	7.94	25.00	
0.02	0.101	9.90	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.123	8.13	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0769 y = 7.4051 x = -96.3519 Correlation coefficient = 0.9997
0.08	0.119	8.40	12.50	
0.06	0.115	8.69	16.67	
0.04	0.107	9.34	25.00	
0.02	0.089	11.24	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.101	9.90	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0770 y = 9.1215 x = -118.4405 Correlation coefficient = 0.9997
0.08	0.099	10.10	12.50	
0.06	0.096	10.42	16.67	
0.04	0.091	10.99	25.00	
0.02	0.077	12.99	50.00	

Table III.3 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 2 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	v	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.175	5.71	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0803 y = 4.9055 x = -61.0600 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.169	5.92	12.50	
0.06	0.160	6.25	16.67	
0.04	0.145	6.89	25.00	
0.02	0.112	8.93	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.152	6.58	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0831 y = 5.7385 x = -69.0533 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.147	6.80	12.50	
0.06	0.141	7.09	16.67	
0.04	0.128	7.81	25.00	
0.02	0.101	9.90	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.139	7.19	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0800 y = 6.4318 x = -80.4188 Correlation coefficient = 0.9995
0.08	0.135	7.41	12.50	
0.06	0.128	7.81	16.67	
0.04	0.118	8.47	25.00	
0.02	0.096	10.41	50.00	

Table III.4 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 3 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.133	7.52	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1728 y = 5.6353 x = -32.6195 Correlation coefficient = 0.9975
0.08	0.126	7.94	12.50	
0.06	0.116	8.71	16.67	
0.04	0.101	9.90	25.00	
0.02	0.070	14.28	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.111	9.01	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1993 y = 6.9957 x = -35.1050 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.105	9.52	12.50	
0.06	0.098	10.20	16.67	
0.04	0.083	12.05	25.00	
0.02	0.059	16.95	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.101	9.90	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2138 y = 7.8389 x = -36.6702 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.095	10.53	12.50	
0.06	0.087	11.49	16.67	
0.04	0.075	13.16	25.00	
0.02	0.054	18.52	50.00	

Table III.5 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 4 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.082	12.20	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2919 y = 9.1058 x = -31.1995 Correlation coefficient = 0.9993
0.08	0.078	12.82	12.50	
0.06	0.072	13.89	16.67	
0.04	0.062	16.13	25.00	
0.02	0.042	23.18	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.053	18.87	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.3633 y = 15.2000 x = -41.8370 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.051	19.61	12.50	
0.06	0.047	21.28	16.67	
0.04	0.041	24.39	25.00	
0.02	0.030	33.33	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.047	21.28	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.3633 y = 17.5705 x = -44.7031 Correlation coefficient = 0.9989
0.08	0.045	22.22	12.50	
0.06	0.041	24.39	16.67	
0.04	0.036	27.77	25.00	
0.02	0.027	37.04	50.00	

Table III.6 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 5 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.231	4.33	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0827
0.08	0.220	4.54	12.50	y = 3.4877
0.06	0.207	4.83	16.67	x = -42.1550
0.04	0.180	5.55	25.00	Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.02	0.131	7.63	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.186	5.38	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0984
0.08	0.178	5.62	12.50	y = 4.3498
0.06	0.165	6.06	16.67	x = -44.2178
0.04	0.152	6.58	25.00	Correlation coefficient = 0.9968
0.02	0.107	9.34	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.115	8.70	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1388
0.08	0.110	9.09	12.50	y = 7.3609
0.06	0.103	9.71	16.67	x = -53.0369
0.04	0.092	10.87	25.00	Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.02	0.070	14.28	50.00	



Table III.7 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 6 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.117	8.55	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1155 y = 7.3877 x = -63.9399 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.113	8.85	12.50	
0.06	0.108	9.26	16.67	
0.04	0.097	10.31	25.00	
0.02	0.076	13.16	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.089	11.24	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1423 y = 9.8213 x = 69.0316 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.086	11.63	12.50	
0.06	0.082	12.20	16.67	
0.04	0.075	13.33	25.00	
0.02	0.059	16.95	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.078	12.82	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1602 y = 11.1457 x = -69.5677 Correlation coefficient = 0.9987
0.08	0.076	13.16	12.50	
0.06	0.072	13.89	16.67	
0.04	0.067	14.92	25.00	
0.02	0.052	19.23	50.00	

Table III.8 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 7 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.175	5.71	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1871 y = 3.7891 x = -20.2488 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.162	6.17	12.50	
0.06	0.147	6.80	16.67	
0.04	0.118	8.47	25.00	
0.02	0.076	13.16	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.122	8.20	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2426 y = 5.7236 x = -23.5973 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.115	8.69	12.50	
0.06	0.102	9.80	16.67	
0.04	0.085	11.76	25.00	
0.02	0.056	17.86	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.105	9.52	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2726 y = 6.7509 x = -24.7625 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.098	10.20	12.50	
0.06	0.089	11.24	16.67	
0.04	0.074	13.51	25.00	
0.02	0.049	20.41	50.00	

Table III.9 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 8 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.176	5.68	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0995 y = 4.6934 x = -47.1564 Correlation coefficient = 0.9987
0.08	0.167	5.99	12.50	
0.06	0.156	6.41	16.67	
0.04	0.142	7.04	25.00	
0.02	0.103	9.71	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.123	8.13	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1236 y = 6.9686 x = -52.5592 Correlation coefficient = 0.9775
0.08	0.119	8.40	12.50	
0.06	0.111	9.01	16.67	
0.04	0.090	11.11	25.00	
0.02	0.075	13.33	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.107	9.34	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1454 y = 7.9078 x = -54.3850 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.103	9.71	12.50	
0.06	0.097	10.31	16.67	
0.04	0.086	11.63	25.00	
0.02	0.066	15.15	50.00	

Table III.10 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 9 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.122	8.20	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1522 y = 6.6266 x = -43.5385 Correlation coefficient = 0.9996
0.08	0.117	8.55	12.50	
0.06	0.109	9.17	16.67	
0.04	0.097	10.31	25.00	
0.02	0.070	14.28	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.119	8.40	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1742 y = 6.6937 x = -38.4195 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.113	8.85	12.50	
0.06	0.104	9.62	16.67	
0.04	0.090	11.11	25.00	
0.02	0.065	15.38	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.114	8.77	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2350 y = 6.4431 x = -27.4130 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.107	9.34	12.50	
0.06	0.096	10.42	16.67	
0.04	0.081	12.34	25.00	
0.02	0.055	18.18	50.00	

Table III.11 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 10 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.145	6.89	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1660 y = 5.2242 x = -31.4767 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.137	7.30	12.50	
0.06	0.126	7.94	16.67	
0.04	0.106	9.43	25.00	
0.02	0.074	13.51	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.107	9.34	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2203 y = 7.1248 x = -32.3357 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.101	9.90	12.50	
0.06	0.092	10.86	16.67	
0.04	0.080	12.50	25.00	
0.02	0.055	18.18	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.081	12.34	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2844 y = 9.5999 x = -33.7542 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.076	13.16	12.50	
0.06	0.069	14.49	16.67	
0.04	0.060	16.67	25.00	
0.02	0.042	23.81	50.00	

Table III.12 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 11 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.127	7.87	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1033 y = 6.8911 x = -66.7043 Correlation coefficient = 0.9986
0.08	0.123	8.13	12.50	
0.06	0.114	8.77	16.67	
0.04	0.106	9.43	25.00	
0.02	0.083	12.05	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.122	8.20	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1340 y = 6.8194 x = -50.8773 Correlation coefficient = 0.9997
0.08	0.119	8.40	12.50	
0.06	0.110	9.09	16.67	
0.04	0.098	10.20	25.00	
0.02	0.074	13.51	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.112	8.93	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2077 y = 6.8200 x = -32.8402 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.106	9.43	12.50	
0.06	0.097	10.31	16.67	
0.04	0.084	11.90	25.00	
0.02	0.058	17.24	50.00	

Table III.13 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 12 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.117	8.55	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1341 y = 7.2106 x = -53.7811 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.113	8.85	12.50	
0.06	0.106	9.43	16.67	
0.04	0.094	10.64	25.00	
0.02	0.072	13.89	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.110	9.09	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1888 y = 7.2589 x = -38.4469 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.104	9.62	12.50	
0.06	0.096	10.42	16.67	
0.04	0.083	12.05	25.00	
0.02	0.060	16.67	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.103	9.71	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2484 y = 7.4046 x = -29.8124 Correlation coefficient = 0.9957
0.08	0.096	10.42	12.50	
0.06	0.088	11.36	16.67	
0.04	0.070	14.28	25.00	
0.02	0.051	19.61	50.00	



Table III.14 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 13 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.119	8.40	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1936 y = 6.4698 x = -33.4223 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.113	8.85	12.50	
0.06	0.103	9.71	16.67	
0.04	0.088	11.36	25.00	
0.02	0.062	16.13	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.109	9.17	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2616 y = 6.5483 x = -25.0303 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.102	9.80	12.50	
0.06	0.092	10.87	16.67	
0.04	0.076	13.16	25.00	
0.02	0.051	19.61	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.100	10.00	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.3609 y = 6.3185 x = -17.5059 Correlation coefficient = 0.9996
0.08	0.091	10.99	12.50	
0.06	0.083	12.04	16.67	
0.04	0.065	15.38	25.00	
0.02	0.041	24.39	50.00	

Table III.15 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 14 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	v	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.106	9.43	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1667 y = 7.8242 x = -46.9427 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.101	9.90	12.50	
0.06	0.094	10.64	16.67	
0.04	0.083	12.05	25.00	
0.02	0.062	16.13	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.102	9.80	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2244 y = 7.6807 x = -34.2318 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.095	10.53	12.50	
0.06	0.087	11.49	16.67	
0.04	0.075	13.33	25.00	
0.02	0.053	18.87	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.095	10.53	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2694 y = 7.8390 x = -29.1002 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.089	11.24	12.50	
0.06	0.082	12.20	16.67	
0.04	0.068	14.70	25.00	
0.02	0.047	21.28	50.00	

Table III.16 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 15 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.153	6.53	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1339 y = 5.2134 x = -38.9459 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.146	6.85	12.50	
0.06	0.133	7.52	16.67	
0.04	0.117	8.55	25.00	
0.02	0.084	11.90	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.144	6.94	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1740 y = 5.2138 x = -29.9715 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.136	7.35	12.50	
0.06	0.123	8.13	16.67	
0.04	0.104	9.62	25.00	
0.02	0.072	13.89	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.140	7.14	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1944 y = 5.1600 x = -26.5492 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.131	7.63	12.50	
0.06	0.119	8.40	16.67	
0.04	0.101	9.90	25.00	
0.02	0.067	14.92	50.00	

Table III.17 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 16 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.132	7.57	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.3421 y = 4.1378 x = -12.0941 Correlation coefficient = 0.9996
0.08	0.116	8.62	12.50	
0.06	0.104	9.62	16.67	
0.04	0.079	12.66	25.00	
0.02	0.047	21.28	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.104	9.62	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.3458 y = 6.0735 x = -17.5625 Correlation coefficient = 0.9989
0.08	0.098	10.20	12.50	
0.06	0.086	11.63	16.67	
0.04	0.066	15.15	25.00	
0.02	0.043	23.25	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.083	12.05	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.4345 y = 7.7598 x = -17.0000 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.076	13.16	12.50	
0.06	0.067	14.92	16.67	
0.04	0.053	18.87	25.00	
0.02	0.034	29.41	50.00	

Table III.18 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 17 (trypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.166	6.02	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2078 y = 3.8692 x = -18.6201 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.156	6.41	12.50	
0.06	0.136	7.35	16.67	
0.04	0.111	9.01	25.00	
0.02	0.070	14.28	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.112	8.93	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2670 y = 6.3170 x = -23.6518 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.104	9.62	12.50	
0.06	0.093	10.75	16.67	
0.04	0.076	13.16	25.00	
0.02	0.051	19.61	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.080	12.50	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.3627 y = 8.9451 x = -24.6598 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.074	13.51	12.50	
0.06	0.067	14.92	16.67	
0.04	0.055	18.18	25.00	
0.02	0.037	27.03	50.00	

Table III.19 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 1 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.176	5.68	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0950 y = 4.7218 x = -49.6800 Correlation coefficient = 0.9983
0.08	0.168	5.95	12.50	
0.06	0.157	6.37	16.67	
0.04	0.144	6.94	25.00	
0.02	0.105	9.52	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.149	6.71	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0984 y = 5.7075 x = -58.0136 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.144	6.94	12.50	
0.06	0.136	7.35	16.67	
0.04	0.123	8.13	25.00	
0.02	0.094	10.64	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.106	9.43	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1014 y = 8.3619 x = -82.4366 Correlation coefficient = 0.9953
0.08	0.104	9.62	12.50	
0.06	0.098	10.20	16.67	
0.04	0.094	10.63	25.00	
0.02	0.074	13.51	50.00	

Table III.20 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 2 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	v	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.130	7.69	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1748 y = 5.9607 x = -34.1006 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.123	8.13	12.50	
0.06	0.112	8.93	16.67	
0.04	0.097	10.31	25.00	
0.02	0.067	14.70	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.117	8.54	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1764 y = 6.8151 x = -38.6435 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.111	9.01	12.50	
0.06	0.102	9.80	16.67	
0.04	0.089	11.24	25.00	
0.02	0.064	15.62	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.101	9.90	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1694 y = 8.1738 x = -48.2507 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.097	10.31	12.50	
0.06	0.091	10.99	16.67	
0.04	0.081	12.34	25.00	
0.02	0.060	16.67	50.00	



Table III.21 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 3 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.120	8.33	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.4040 y = 3.4424 x = -8.5203 Correlation coefficient = 0.9938
0.08	0.116	8.62	12.50	
0.06	0.102	9.80	16.67	
0.04	0.080	12.50	25.00	
0.02	0.0415	24.09	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 µl.				
0.10	0.069	14.49	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.5719 y = 8.4441 x = -14.7666 Correlation coefficient = 0.9994
0.08	0.063	15.07	12.50	
0.06	0.055	18.18	16.67	
0.04	0.044	22.73	25.00	
0.02	0.027	37.04	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 µl.				
0.10	0.051	19.61	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.6516 y = 13.0747 x = -20.0665 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.047	21.28	12.50	
0.06	0.042	23.81	16.67	
0.04	0.034	29.41	25.00	
0.02	0.021	47.62	50.00	

Table III.22 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 4 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
$BAN \times 10^{-3}$	v	1/v	$1/BAN \times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.152	6.58	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1069 y = 5.5283 x = -51.6975 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.146	6.85	12.50	
0.06	0.136	7.35	16.67	
0.04	0.122	8.20	25.00	
0.02	0.092	10.87	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.136	7.35	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1111 y = 6.2018 x = -55.8360 Correlation coefficient = 0.9994
0.08	0.131	7.63	12.50	
0.06	0.126	7.94	16.67	
0.04	0.111	9.01	25.00	
0.02	0.085	11.76	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.121	8.26	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1222 y = 7.0388 x = -57.6236 Correlation coefficient = 0.9988
0.08	0.115	8.69	12.50	
0.06	0.112	8.93	16.67	
0.04	0.099	10.10	25.00	
0.02	0.076	13.16	50.00	

Table III.23 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 5 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
$BAN \times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	$1/BAN \times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.143	6.99	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1014 y = 6.0036 x = -59.1805 Correlation coefficient = 0.9938
0.08	0.138	7.25	12.50	
0.06	0.133	7.52	16.67	
0.04	0.113	8.85	25.00	
0.02	0.091	10.99	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.116	8.62	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1196 y = 7.3646 x = -61.5662 Correlation coefficient = 0.9995
0.08	0.114	8.77	12.50	
0.06	0.107	9.34	16.67	
0.04	0.096	10.42	25.00	
0.02	0.075	13.33	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.092	10.87	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1448 y = 9.4618 x = -65.3459 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.089	11.24	12.50	
0.06	0.084	11.90	16.67	
0.04	0.076	13.16	25.00	
0.02	0.060	16.67	50.00	

Table III.24 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 6 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BAN $\times 10^{-3}$	v	1/V	1/BAN $\times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.139	7.19	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1461 y = 5.6385 x = -38.5997 Correlation coefficient = 0.9994
0.08	0.134	7.46	12.50	
0.06	0.124	8.06	16.67	
0.04	0.109	9.17	25.00	
0.02	0.077	12.99	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.158	8.40	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1585 y = 6.7587 x = -42.6304 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.119	8.77	12.50	
0.06	0.114	9.43	16.67	
0.04	0.094	10.63	25.00	
0.02	0.068	14.71	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.099	10.10	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1750 y = 8.3290 x = -47.6049 Correlation coefficient = 0.9996
0.08	0.096	10.42	12.50	
0.06	0.089	11.24	16.67	
0.04	0.078	12.82	25.00	
0.02	0.057	17.04	50.00	

Table III.25 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 7 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.104	9.62	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1237 y = 8.3937 x = -67.8618 Correlation coefficient = 0.9968
0.08	0.102	9.80	12.50	
0.06	0.096	10.42	16.67	
0.04	0.085	11.76	25.00	
0.02	0.069	14.49	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.091	10.99	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1413 y = 9.6202 x = -68.0958 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.088	11.36	12.50	
0.06	0.083	12.05	16.67	
0.04	0.076	13.16	25.00	
0.02	0.060	16.67	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.076	13.16	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1656 y = 11.4810 x = -69.3358 Correlation coefficient = 0.9939
0.08	0.075	13.33	12.50	
0.06	0.071	14.08	16.67	
0.04	0.062	16.13	25.00	
0.02	0.051	19.61	50.00	

Table III.26 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 8 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
$BAN \times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	$1/BAN \times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.197	5.08	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0869 y = 4.2111 x = -48.4440 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.189	5.29	12.50	
0.06	0.177	5.65	16.67	
0.04	0.156	6.41	25.00	
0.02	0.117	8.55	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.150	6.67	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1016 y = 5.6855 x = -55.9445 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.144	6.94	12.50	
0.06	0.135	7.41	16.67	
0.04	0.121	8.26	25.00	
0.02	0.093	10.75	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.132	7.58	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1087 y = 6.4774 x = -59.5703 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.128	7.81	12.50	
0.06	0.121	8.26	16.67	
0.04	0.108	9.26	25.00	
0.02	0.084	11.90	50.00	

Table III.27 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 9 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.132	7.58	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1233 y = 6.4850 x = -52.6029 Correlation coefficient = 0.9971
0.08	0.124	8.06	12.50	
0.06	0.114	8.77	16.67	
0.04	0.106	9.43	25.00	
0.02	0.079	12.66	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.121	8.26	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1673 y = 6.4787 x = -38.7335 Correlation coefficient = 0.9986
0.08	0.116	8.62	12.50	
0.06	0.108	9.26	16.67	
0.04	0.096	10.42	25.00	
0.02	0.067	14.93	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.113	8.85	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1888 y = 6.9308 x = -36.7084 Correlation coefficient = 0.9993
0.08	0.106	9.43	12.50	
0.06	0.101	9.90	16.67	
0.04	0.086	11.63	25.00	
0.02	0.061	16.40	50.00	

Table III.28 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 10 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	v	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.127	7.87	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1611 y = 6.2401 x = -38.7416 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.122	8.20	12.50	
0.06	0.112	8.93	16.67	
0.04	0.097	10.31	25.00	
0.02	0.070	14.28	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.100	10.00	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1926 y = 8.1851 x = -42.5994 Correlation coefficient = 0.9990
0.08	0.093	10.75	12.50	
0.06	0.087	11.49	16.67	
0.04	0.078	12.82	25.00	
0.02	0.056	17.86	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.084	11.90	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2250 y = 9.5790 x = -42.5787 Correlation coefficient = 0.9992
0.08	0.082	12.19	12.50	
0.06	0.074	13.51	16.67	
0.04	0.066	15.15	25.00	
0.02	0.048	20.83	50.00	

Table III.29 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 11 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.149	6.71	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0799 y = 5.9011 x = -73.8397 Correlation coefficient = 0.9994
0.08	0.146	6.85	12.50	
0.06	0.137	7.30	16.67	
0.04	0.127	7.87	25.00	
0.02	0.101	9.90	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.145	6.91	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.0997 y = 5.8765 x = -58.9698 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.141	7.09	12.50	
0.06	0.132	7.57	16.67	
0.04	0.120	8.33	25.00	
0.02	0.092	10.87	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.136	7.35	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1490 y = 5.8706 x = -39.4098 Correlation coefficient = 0.9995
0.08	0.130	7.69	12.50	
0.06	0.118	8.47	16.67	
0.04	0.105	9.52	25.00	
0.02	0.075	13.33	50.00	



Table III.30 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 12 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
$BAN \times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	$1/BAN \times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.126	7.94	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1137 y = 6.8068 x = -59.8898 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.121	8.26	12.50	
0.06	0.115	8.69	16.67	
0.04	0.104	9.62	25.00	
0.02	0.080	12.50	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.120	8.33	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1550 y = 6.7424 x = -43.4959 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.116	8.62	12.50	
0.06	0.107	9.34	16.67	
0.04	0.094	10.63	25.00	
0.02	0.069	14.49	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.116	8.62	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1761 y = 6.8179 x = -38.7057 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.111	9.01	12.50	
0.06	0.103	9.71	16.67	
0.04	0.089	11.23	25.00	
0.02	0.064	15.63	50.00	

Table III.31 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 13 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.147	6.80	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1380 y = 5.4503 x = -39.4881 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.139	7.19	12.50	
0.06	0.129	7.75	16.67	
0.04	0.112	8.93	25.00	
0.02	0.081	12.34	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.138	7.25	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1872 y = 5.3178 x = -28.4098 Correlation coefficient = 0.9998
0.08	0.131	7.63	12.50	
0.06	0.118	8.47	16.67	
0.04	0.101	9.90	25.00	
0.02	0.068	14.71	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.131	7.63	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2401 y = 5.2048 x = -21.6743 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.122	8.20	12.50	
0.06	0.108	9.26	16.67	
0.04	0.090	11.11	25.00	
0.02	0.058	17.24	50.00	

Table III.32 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 14 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
$BAN \times 10^{-3}$	V	1/V	$1/BAN \times 10^3$	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.146	6.85	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1430 y = 5.5141 x = -38.5533 Correlation coefficient = 0.9983
0.08	0.138	7.25	12.50	
0.06	0.123	8.13	16.67	
0.04	0.111	9.01	25.00	
0.02	0.079	12.66	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.135	7.41	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1983 y = 5.4713 x = -27.5869 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.126	7.94	12.50	
0.06	0.113	8.85	16.67	
0.04	0.096	10.42	25.00	
0.02	0.065	15.38	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.123	8.13	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2671 y = 5.5320 x = -20.7144 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.113	8.85	12.50	
0.06	0.099	10.10	16.67	
0.04	0.082	12.20	25.00	
0.02	0.053	18.87	50.00	

Table III.33 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 15 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	v	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.159	6.29	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1304 y = 5.0109 x = -38.4329 Correlation coefficient = 0.9994
0.08	0.151	6.62	12.50	
0.06	0.140	7.14	16.67	
0.04	0.119	8.40	25.00	
0.02	0.087	11.49	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.147	6.80	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1612 y = 5.0595 x = -31.3892 Correlation coefficient = 0.9995
0.08	0.142	7.04	12.50	
0.06	0.130	7.69	16.67	
0.04	0.111	9.01	25.00	
0.02	0.076	13.16	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.132	7.57	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2360 y = 5.1278 x = -21.7307 Correlation coefficient = 0.9999
0.08	0.124	8.06	12.50	
0.06	0.111	9.01	16.67	
0.04	0.091	10.99	25.00	
0.02	0.059	16.95	50.00	

Table III.34 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 16 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	V	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.183	5.46	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1491 y = 4.2364 x = -28.4048 Correlation coefficient = 0.9976
0.08	0.161	6.21	12.50	
0.06	0.146	6.85	16.67	
0.04	0.124	8.06	25.00	
0.02	0.086	11.63	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.117	8.55	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1837 y = 6.6864 x = -36.4075 Correlation coefficient = 0.9994
0.08	0.113	8.85	12.50	
0.06	0.101	9.90	16.67	
0.04	0.089	11.23	25.00	
0.02	0.063	15.87	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.081	12.34	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2394 y = 9.8478 x = -41.1374 Correlation coefficient = 0.9987
0.08	0.079	12.66	12.50	
0.06	0.073	13.70	16.67	
0.04	0.062	16.13	25.00	
0.02	0.046	21.74	50.00	

Table III.35 Lineweaver-Burk data of compound 17 (chymotrypsin)

Inhibitor = 0				
BANx10 ⁻³	v	1/V	1/BANx10 ³	Regression Analysis
0.10	0.151	6.62	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1398 y = 5.4464 x = -38.9659 Correlation coefficient = 0.9972
0.08	0.138	7.25	12.50	
0.06	0.128	7.81	16.67	
0.04	0.109	9.17	25.00	
0.02	0.081	12.34	50.00	
Inhibitor = 150 μ l.				
0.10	0.102	9.80	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.1796 y = 8.0192 x = -44.6524 Correlation coefficient = 0.9996
0.08	0.098	10.20	12.50	
0.06	0.091	10.99	16.67	
0.04	0.079	12.66	25.00	
0.02	0.059	16.95	50.00	
Inhibitor = 200 μ l.				
0.10	0.084	11.90	10.00	Slope (K_m/V_{max}) = 0.2066 y = 10.1674 x = -49.2022 Correlation coefficient = 0.9961
0.08	0.079	12.66	12.50	
0.06	0.071	14.08	16.67	
0.04	0.065	15.38	25.00	
0.02	0.049	20.41	50.00	



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