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Organic Chemistry: Current Research

Editorial

Editorial Note on Bioorganic Chemistry

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EDITORIAL

Bioorganic chemistry could also be a rapidly growing content that mixes science and biochemistry. It's that branch of bioscience that deals with the study of biological processes using chemical methods.

Protein and enzyme function are samples of those processes. Sometimes biochemistry is utilized interchangeably for bioorganic chemistry; the excellence being that bioorganic chemistry is chemistry that's focused on the biological aspects. While biochemistry aims at understanding biological processes using chemistry, bioorganic chemistry attempts to expand organic-chemical researches (that is, structures, synthesis, and kinetics) toward biology.

When investigating metalloenzymes and cofactors, bioorganic chemistry overlaps bioinorganic chemistry. Bioorganic Chemistry and Chemical Biology, broadly defined, are fields during which organic synthetic chemistry plays an unlimited role within the life sciences. These disciplines include topics like small molecule sensing and molecular recognition, macromolecule chemistry and biochemistry, bio-inspired catalysis, structure-function studies of therapeutics, and bio conjugates. Students focused on this area at Oregon develop a solid foundation in synthetic chemistry and even have the good thing about the outstanding biochemistry/molecular biology research environment at UO. Bioorganic chemistry applies the principles and techniques of chemistry to unravel problems of biological relevance, taking inspiration from biology to develop new chemical processes.

Cornell bioorganic chemists emphasize chemical and molecular approaches to solving important biological problems. Research areas include the applying of synthetic and scientific discipline to the study of enzymes, metabolic pathways and nucleic acids. This includes the event of mechanism-based enzyme inhibitors; elucidation of enzyme mechanism and structure and studies of coenzyme reactivity. Chemical investigations are extended to studies of receptor recognition, hormone and drug activity, and also the mechanism of chemical communicants like pheromones. Ultimately, insights from biology are taken to develop catalysts that mimic enzymes and coenzymes.

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