

1) Reversible inhibition: The inhibitor bind non-covalently with the enzyme and is reversed is it is removed. It is further sub-divided into competitive and non-competitive inhibition.

- Competitive inhibition: The inhibitor resembles the real substrate in shape and their conc. determines which of them will bind to the active site of the enzyme. Whoever has a high conc. will bind. Examples are:
 - Malonate which is an inhibitor for Succinate Dehydrogenase
 - Succinylcholine which is inhibitor of Acetyl Cholinesterase
- Non-competitive inhibition: These inhibitors bind to the enzyme at a site other than the active site. This impairs the enzyme function. They have no structural resemblance to the substrate and mostly attach to sites other than the active site. They are two types; reversible and irreversible. If it can be removed without affecting enzyme activity than it is reversible but if it affects enzyme activity on removal than it is irreversible. Examples of irreversible inhibitors are:
 - Iodoacetate which is inhibitor of enzyme like glyceraldehyde-3-p dehydrogenase and papain
 - Heavy metal ions such as Ag and Hg

2) Irreversible inhibition: The inhibitor binds covalently with the enzyme and inactivates them, which is irreversible. These inhibitors are usually toxic substances that poison the enzyme.