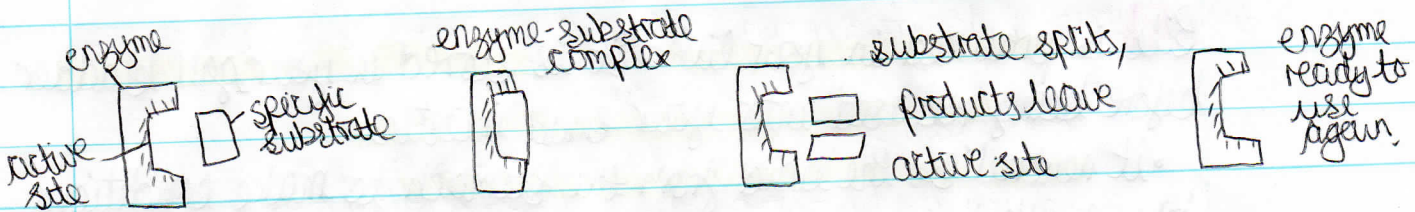


- Enzymes** - are proteins which are made up of long chains of amino acids.
- are biological catalysts
 - the shape of the enzyme is vital for the enzyme's function. High temperatures destroy most enzymes special shapes. Enzymes become denatured at too high a temperature or pH level.
 - are specific to control the rate of specific reactions.
 - found mainly in the mitochondria of a cell (chloroplast in plants)



Enzymes are involved with:

- building large molecules from lots of smaller ones
- changing one molecule into another
- breaking down large molecules into smaller ones

Enzymes speed up processes such as:

- respiration
- protein synthesis
- photosynthesis

DIGESTIVE ENZYMES

The enzymes digest proteins, fats and carbohydrates to produce smaller molecules which can be absorbed.

AMYLASE

- produced in the salivary glands, pancreas and small intestine.
- converts starch into glucose and other simple sugars.

PROTEASE

- produced in the stomach, pancreas and small intestine.
- converts proteins into ~~fatty acids and glycerol~~ amino acids.

LIPASE

- produced in the pancreas and small intestine.
- converts fats into fatty acids and glycerol.