**Module 2: Module Notes: Enzymes**

Enzymes are proteins that work to enhance the performance of thousands of different biochemical reactions within a cell. Enzymes enhance biochemical reactions by speeding up the completion rate of the chemical reaction.  Enzymes are considered to be a **catalyst**, which controls the rate of a reaction; however, the enzyme itself is not completely used up nor changed during the reaction.  Reactions that involve enzymes are termed **enzyme-catalyzed reactions**. Enzymes lower the amount of energy needed to enable molecules (**substrate**) to undergo chemical changes to form a new **product** or substance.  During the virtual experiment, you examine conditions that might enhance the rate of product formation due to differences in **pH** and **substrate concentration**.