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## *Errata*

# ANALYSIS OF THE KINETICS OF REVERSIBLE ENZYME INHIBITION BY A GENERAL ALGEBRAIC METHOD. APPLICATION TO MULTISITE INHIBITION OF THE PHOSPHOGLYCERATE KINASE FROM *TRYPANOSOMA BRUCEI*

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*Keywords: Trypanosome brucei*; Reversible inhibition; Inhibition theory; Multisite inhibition; Phosphoglycerate kinase; Polyfunctional inhibitors

The manuscript of our article "Analysis of the kinetics of reversible enzyme inhibition...", which appeared in the Journal, 1998, vol. 14(1), pp. 27–47, was substantially garbled while copying on a disc for final printing. Evidently the Journal is not involved in this mishap. We give now the original and exact figures 4, 5, 7 and 8. Also, because of some slight disturbances in the text corrected reprints may be required to the authors.

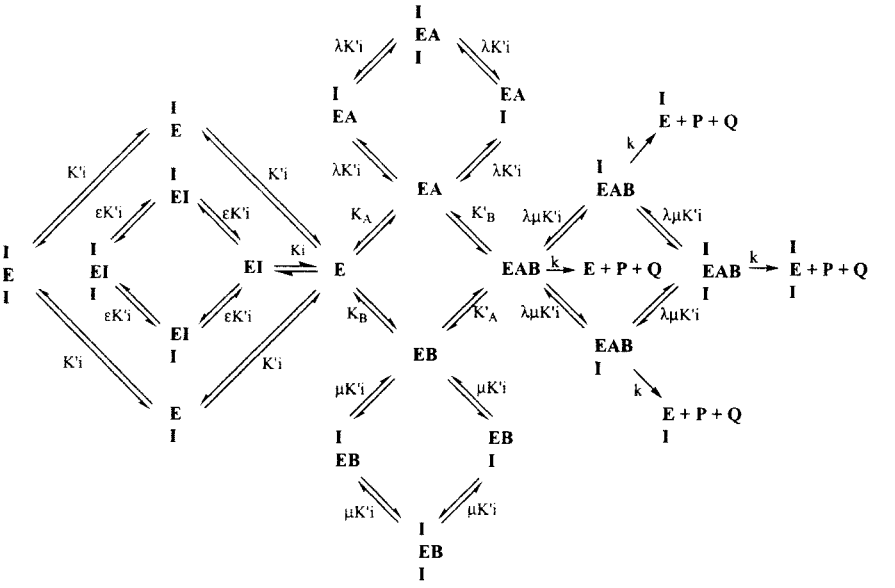


FIGURE 4 Inhibition of the *T. brucei* glycosomal PGK by suramin: reaction scheme. EI represents the enzyme form in which the inhibitor is bound to the active site, for $\overset{I}{E}$ it is bound to an external site and for $\overset{I}{E}AB\overset{I}{}$ to the two external sites with substrates occupying the active site. $K_A$, $K_I$, $\lambda\mu K'_i$ are the values of the equilibrium dissociation constants of the reactions of the enzyme with the substrates and the inhibitor. $k$ is the velocity constant for release of products.

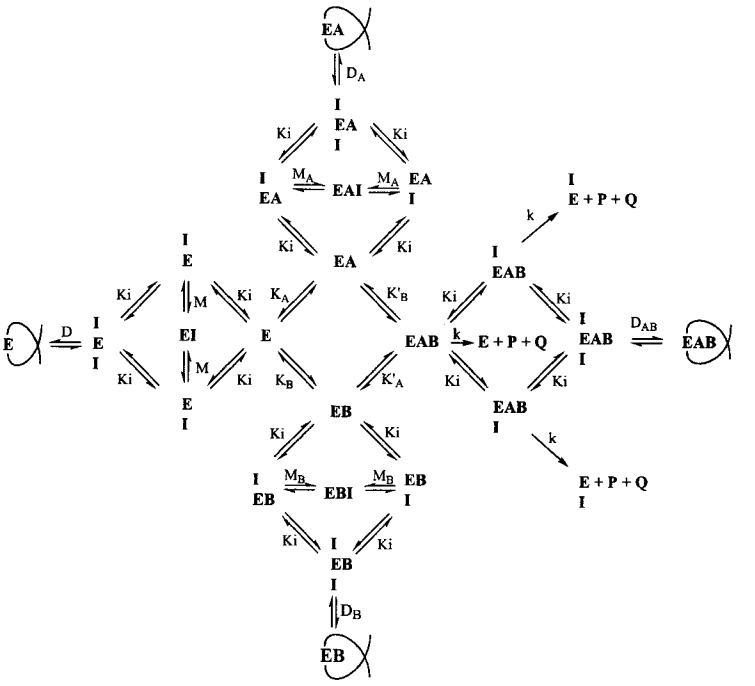


FIGURE 5 Inhibition of the *T. brucei* glycosomal PGK by the aminophthalate derivative: reaction scheme. In $\overset{I}{E}$ for example, an inhibitor molecule is bound to the enzyme by one of its extremities, in EI by both. In $\overset{I}{\underset{I}{E}}$ two inhibitor molecules are bound to the enzyme and also each other by their other extremities. $K_A$, $K_i$ are equilibrium dissociation constants. $M$, $M_A$, $D$, $D_{AB}$ are equilibrium isomerisation constants. $k$ is the velocity constant for release of products.

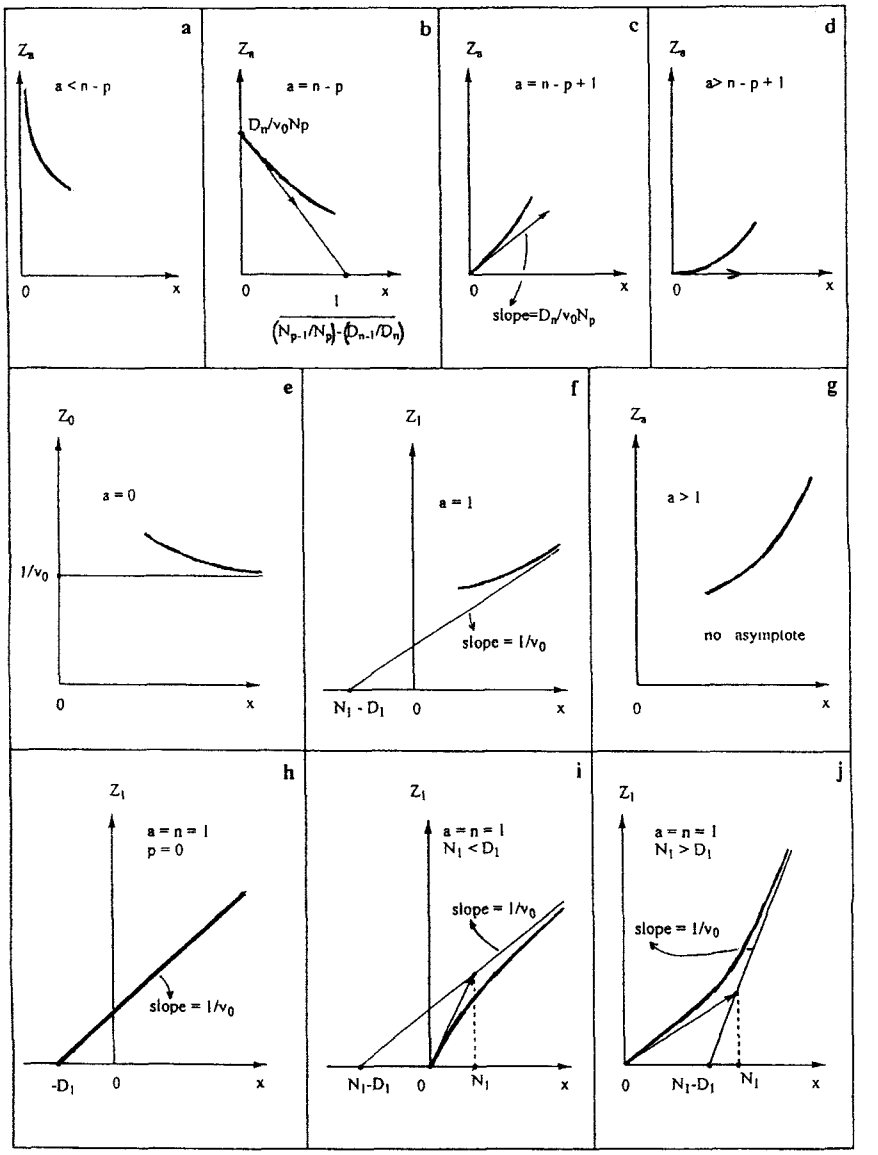


FIGURE 7 Plot ($x = 1/[I]$, $Z_a = 1/[I]^a v$) (Annexe C). Properties for small values of $x$ ((a)–(d)) and large values ((e)–(g)). Special case $n = 1$: competitive, uncompetitive or non-competitive and total inhibition ($h$), inhibition ($i$), activation ($j$).

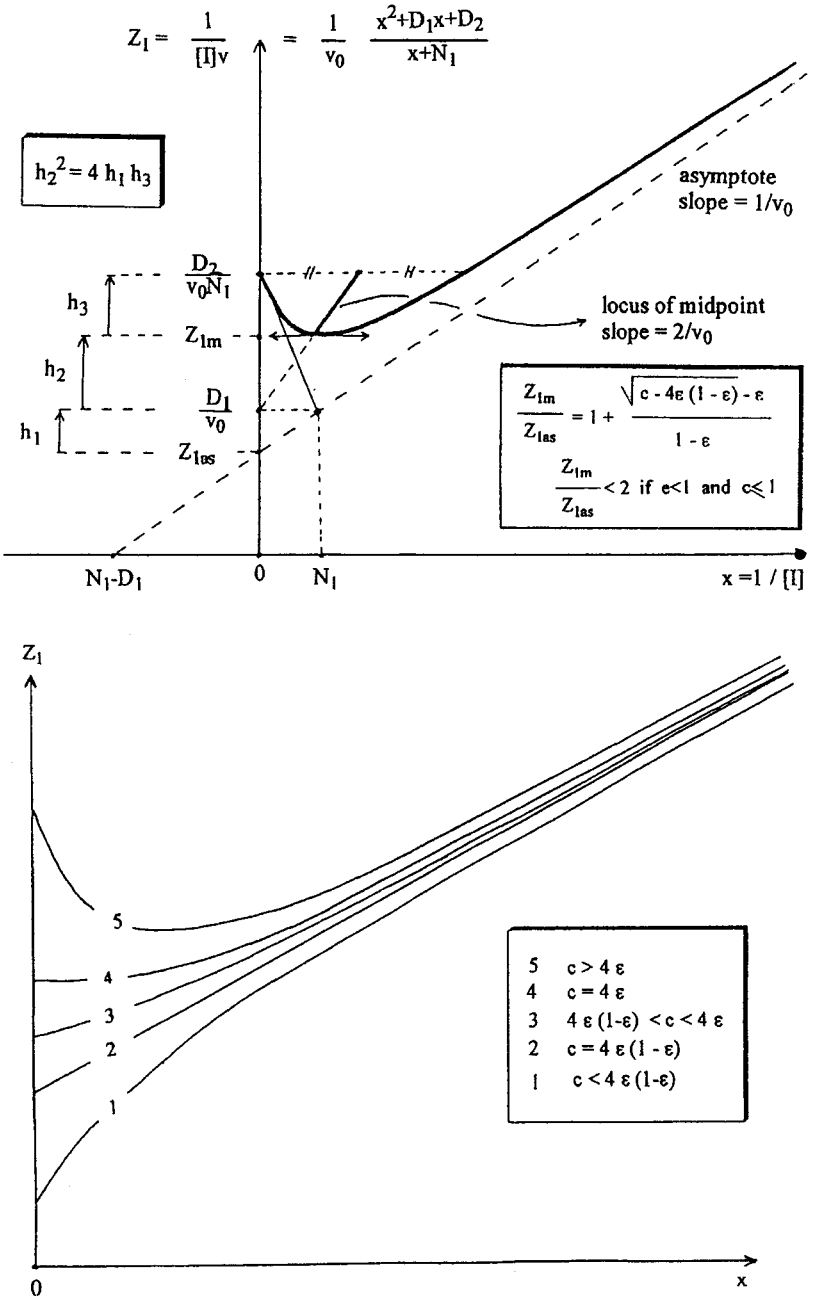


FIGURE 8 Plot $Z_1$ for the case where $n = 2$ and $p = 1$. Characteristic properties and shape for different values of the cooperative index $c$ and the inhibition index $\varepsilon$ (Annexe C).