inhibition

Also contains definition of: degree of inhibition

The decrease in rate of reaction brought about by the addition of a substance (inhibitor), by virtue of its effect on the concentration of a reactant, catalyst or reaction intermediate. For example, molecular oxygen and $p$-benzoquinone can react as 'inhibitors' in many reactions involving radicals as intermediates by virtue of their ability to act as scavengers toward these radicals. If the rate of a reaction in the absence of inhibitor is $v_0$ and that in the presence of a certain amount of inhibitor is $v$, the degree of inhibition ($i$) is given by:

$$i = \frac{v_0 - v}{v_0}$$

See also: mechanism based inhibition

Source:
PAC, 1994, 66, 1077 (Glossary of terms used in physical organic chemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1994)) on page 1125
PAC, 1996, 68, 149 (A glossary of terms used in chemical kinetics, including reaction dynamics (IUPAC Recommendations 1996)) on page 169

See also:
PAC, 1992, 64, 143 (Glossary for chemists of terms used in biotechnology (IUPAC Recommendations 1992)) on page 157
PAC, 1993, 65, 2291 (Nomenclature of kinetic methods of analysis (IUPAC Recommendations 1993)) on page 2295