

feed-back inhibition (end product inhibition)

in biotechnology

A metabolic control mechanism in which the end product of a biochemical sequence is able to inhibit the activity of an early enzyme in the sequence, thereby controlling the metabolic flux through this pathway. As an example, isoleucine controls its own synthesis by inhibiting threonine deaminase; adenosine 5-triphosphate (ATP) and citrate control glycolysis by inhibiting phosphofructokinase.

Source:

PAC, 1992, 64, 143 (*Glossary for chemists of terms used in biotechnology (IUPAC Recommendations 1992)*) on page 154