



## Systematic Review on Biochemistry

Markus Ralser\*

Biochemistry Department, University of Munich, Germany

\*Correspondence: Markus Ralser, Biochemistry Department, University of Munich, Germany, E-mail: [ralser@0123gmail.com](mailto:ralser@0123gmail.com)

(Received: 31-January-2022, Manuscript No. AJABS-22-61445; Editor assigned: 02-February-2022, PreQC No.

AJABS-22-61445 (PQ); Reviewed: 16-February-2022, QC No. AJABS-22-61445; Revised: 21-February-2022, Manuscript No.

AJABS -22-61445 (R); Published: 28-February-2022, DOI: 10.33980/ajabs.2022.v10i01.005)

**DESCRIPTION:** Biochemistry is a branch of science that studies the chemical makeup of living things. It is the study of important chemical processes that occur in living organisms, and it deals with interactions between living organic cells and the fluids substances around them. Biochemistry is a branch of biology and chemistry that is separated into three categories metabolism, structural biology, and enzymes. These three types were able to adequately explain the process of living together towards the end of the twentieth century. It is the study of how organisms are created, function, and contain chemicals. It also deals with the human body's muscles and bones. Students can study how cells are formed in biochemistry classes. Biochemistry revolves around methods of duplication that provide chemical reactions and combinations including duplication, metabolism, and growth. People who choose biochemistry as their career direction are often called biochemists. As studies indicate, candidates often choose to pursue a master's degree in biochemistry after a bachelor's degree in biochemistry because candidates for a master's degree in biochemistry have the option of a bachelor's degree in biochemistry. When it's a job. The most popular occupations as of 2021 for biochemists are clinical chemist, forensic scientist, pharmaceutical chemist, and nanotechnologist. While the highest paid are Analytical Chemists, Biomedical Scientists, Clinical Research Associates and Clinical Scientists. The most comprehensive definition allows biochemistry to consider what are the research and life of the existence of living existence and the life. In this sense, the history of biochemistry can return to ancient Greek. However, depending on what focusing on the

sides of the biochemistry, the biochemistry as a specific scientific discipline began in 19th century or a bit earlier. The beginning of biochemistry

argued that the first enzyme, diastase and the first demonstration of the complex biochemical process of 1833 Union fermentation. Other cell free extracts in 1897, the birth of biochemistry. There is also a Liebig, animal chemical substance, or organic chemical jaws in his treaty of physiology, imagining in the or 18th centuries with a chemical metabolism treaty. You can also indicate that it is early in the 18th century. Study on fermentation and breathing by Antoine Lavoisier Many other pioneers in this field to help clarify the complexity of biochemistry are a prominent founder of modern biochemistry bottom. Gotland Hopkins chemistry, EMIL Fischer represents two examples of biochemistry. In 1828, Friedrich Wohler published a paper on the accidental synthesis of urea from potassium cyan ate and ammonium sulphate. Some viewed this as a direct overthrow of animation theory and the establishment of organic chemistry.

**CONCLUSION:** Since then, biochemistry has been a new technology for chromatography, X-ray diffraction, two-sided polarization interferometry, NMR spectroscopy, radioactive isotope labeling, electron microscopy, molecular dynamics simulation, etc., especially since the mid-20th century. Progressed by development. These techniques have enabled the discovery and detailed analysis of many cell molecules and pathways.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:** None

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** The author states there is no conflict of interest.