Otto Heinrich Warburg Encyclopedia Article

Otto Heinrich Warburg

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

Otto Heinrich Warburg Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Otto Heinrich Warburg.....3

Otto Heinrich Warburg

1883-1970

German biochemist who won the Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine in 1931 for his research on respiratory enzymes. Warburg established the value of mannometry (the measurement of changes in gas pressure) as a way to measure the rates of oxygen uptake in living tissue. He discovered the role of the cytochromes, enzymes that, like hemoglobin, contain heme groups. Warburg isolated the first of the flavoproteins, enzymes involved in dehydrogenation reactions, and demonstrated that these enzymes contain a crucial nonprotein component, the coenzyme. He discovered the coenzyme now called nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, investigated photosynthesis, and established differences between the oxygen requirements of cancer cells and normal cells.