Specific Inter-residue Interactions as Determinants of Human Monoacylglycerol Lipase Catalytic Competency: A ROLE FOR GLOBAL CONFORMATIONAL CHANGES.
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The serine hydrolase monoacylglycerol lipase (MGL) functions as the main metabolizing enzyme of 2-arachidonoyl glycerol, a key metabolite derived from the lipid metabolism of mammalian cells. The enzyme cycle involves dynamic changes between the open and inactive (closed) states of the hMGL lid domain in controlling substrate access to the enzymes active site.