

catabolite repression

A decrease in the activity of certain auxiliary catabolic enzymes when a surplus of an (easily metabolizable) substrate is available. Commonly this effect is caused by glucose (glucose repression) or by metabolites produced from glucose.

Source:

PAC, 1992, 64, 143 (*Glossary for chemists of terms used in biotechnology (IUPAC Recommendations 1992)*) on page 149