

bifunctional catalysis

Catalysis (usually for *hydron* transfer) by a bifunctional *chemical species* involving a mechanism in which both *functional groups* are implicated in the *rate-controlling step*, so that the corresponding *catalytic coefficient* is larger than that expected for catalysis by chemical species containing only one of these functional groups.

The term should not be used to describe the *concerted* action of two different catalysts ('concerted catalysis').

1994, 66, 1089