

Native Bovine β (1-3,4)-Galactosidase

Cat. No. NATE-0973

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description Hydrolyzes non-reducing terminal galactose β (1-3) and β (1-4) linkages. Can be used in conjunction with other β -galactosidases for exoglycosidase sequencing.

Applications The enzyme has applications in the analysis of a wide variety of glycoconjugates. It is particularly useful for ensuring the complete removal of β (1-3) and β (1-4)-linked non-reducing terminal galactose residues of oligosaccharides. Gal β (1-6) GlcNAc is hydrolyzed more slowly, however this linkage is not normally encountered in native complex glycans. This activity towards β (1-3) and β (1-4)-linked galactose contrasts with that of our other β -galactosidases which exhibit a preference for Gal β (1-4), and cleave the Gal β (1-3) linkage relatively slowly, if at all. Used in conjunction, these enzymes provide a powerful means to determine linkage positions of non-reducing β galactose residues.

Synonyms β -galactosidase; beta-gal; β -gal; lactase; β -lactosidase; maxilact; hydrolact; β -D-lactosidase; lactozym; trilactase; β -D-galactanase; oryzatym; sumiklat; β -D-galactoside galactohydrolase

Product Information

Species Bovine

Source Bovine testis

Form 20 mM sodium Citrate phosphate, 150 mM NaCl (pH 4.0)

Molecular Weight ~68 kD

Optimum pH 4

Buffer 5X concentrated buffer which when diluted gives 100 mM sodium Citrate/phosphate pH 4.0.

Unit Definition One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to hydrolyze 1 μ mole of pNP- β -D-galactopyranoside per minute at pH 4.0 and 37°C.