

α-Glucosidase from Escherichia coli, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-1177

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description Glycoside hydrolases (also called glycosidases or glycosyl hydrolases) assist in the hydrolysis of glycosidic bonds in complex sugars. They are extremely common enzymes with roles in nature including degradation of biomass such as cellulose and hemicellulose, in anti-bacterial defense strategies (e.g., lysozyme), in pathogenesis mechanisms (e.g., viral neuraminidases) and in normal cellular function (e.g., trimming mannosidases involved in N-linked glycoprotein biosynthesis). Together with glycosyltransferases, glycosidases form the major catalytic machinery for the synthesis and breakage of glycosidic bonds.

Synonyms Alpha-glucosidase; EC 3.2.1.20; maltase; glucoinvertase; glucosidosucrase; maltase-glucoamylase; alpha-glucopyranosidase; glucosidoinvertase; alpha-D-glucosidase; alpha-glucoside hydrolase; alpha-1,4-glucosidase; alpha-D-glucoside glucohydrolase; glycosidases; glycosyl hydrolases; α-Glucosidase

Product Information

Source Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. W3110

Form Supplied in 3.2 M ammonium sulphate

EC Number EC 3.2.1.20

CAS No. 9001-42-7

Molecular Weight 72992.3 Da

Purity > 95 % as judged by SDS-PAGE

Activity 34.1 U/mg

Concentration 124.3 U/ml

Optimum temperature 25°C

Unit Definition One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to release 1μmol of D-glucose equivalents per minute from soluble starch.

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage Store at 4°C (shipped at room temperature)