Creative Enzymes®

Human Sputum Lysozyme (Sterilized)

Cat. No. CEFX-025

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description	Lysozymes, also known as muramidase or N-acetylmuramide glycanhydrolase, are glycoside hydrolases. These are enzymes (EC 3.2.1.17) that damage bacterial cell walls by catalyzing hydrolysis of 1,4-beta-linkages between N-acetylmuramic acid and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine residues in a peptidoglycan and between N-acetyl-D-glucosamine residues in chitodextrins. Lysozyme is abundant in a number of secretions, such as tears, saliva, human milk, and mucus. It is also present in cytoplasmic granules of the macrophages and the polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMNs). Large amounts of lysozyme can be found in egg white. C-type lysozymes are closely related to alpha-lactalbumin in sequence and structure, making them part of the same family. In humans, the lysozyme enzyme is encoded by the LYZ gene. Lysozymes were Sterilized by filtration on a 0.1μm membrane. In 2 mM acetic acid at 1.1mg lysozyme per ml.

Product Information

Species	Human
Source	Leukocytes in septic human sputum
Form	Powder
EC Number	EC 3.2.1.17
Molecular Weight	15500
Purity	Purity greater than 98% by PAGE and gel filtration.
Activity	＞80,000 units/mg of protein

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage	Store at 5° C. Stable 2 years.