

Chemically modified *Aspergillus niger* Glucose Oxidase

Cat. No. DIA-285

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

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| Description | Oxidoreductase that catalyzes the conversion of D-glucose to D-glucono-1,5-lactone which hydrolyzes spontaneously to gluconate. Take advantage of the enhanced liquid stability. Rely on the proven diagnostic quality of this product. |
| Applications | Use Glucose Oxidase (GOD), chemically modified for the determination of α -amylase and D-glucose or O ₂ . |
| Synonyms | glucose oxyhydrase; corylophyline; penatin; glucose aerodehydrogenase; microcid; β -D-glucose oxidase; D-glucose oxidase; D-glucose-1-oxidase; β -D-glucose:quinone oxidoreductase; glucose oxyhydrase; deoxin-1; GOD; GOx; notatin; glucose oxidase |

Product Information

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| Source | <i>Aspergillus niger</i> |
| Appearance | Yellowish white lyophilizate |
| Molecular Weight | 79 kD |
| Activity | >20 U/mg lyophilizate |
| Contaminants | Catalase: <20 U/mg lyophilizate |
| Isoelectric point | 4.3 |
| Optimum pH | 7 |
| Michaelis Constant | Acetate buffer, pH 5.0, +25°C: 3.6×10^{-2} mol/l Potassium phosphate buffer, 0.2 mol/l, pH 7.5, +25°C: 4.8×10^{-2} mol/l |
| Specificity | Glucose oxidase is specific for β -D-glucose. O ₂ can be replaced by hydrogen acceptors such as 2,6-dichlorophenol indophenol. |
| Inhibitors | Ag ⁺ , Hg ²⁺ , Cu ²⁺ , 4-chloromercuribenzoate, D-arabinose (50%). FAD binding is inhibited by several nucleotides. |

Storage and Shipping Information

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| Stability | At +2 to +8°C within specification range for 12 months. Store dry. |
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