

Chemically modified *Aspergillus niger* Glucose Oxidase

Cat. No. DIA-285

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

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 O₂.

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

Source

Aspergillus niger

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. O₂ can be replaced by hydrogen acceptors such as 2,6-dichlorophenol indophenol.

Inhibitors

Ag⁺, Hg²⁺, Cu²⁺, 4-chloromercuribenzoate, D-arabinose (50%). FAD binding is inhibited by several nucleotides.

Storage and Shipping Information

Stability

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