

## 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.

SynonymsAlpha-glucosidase; EC 3.2.1.20; maltase; glucoinvertase; glucosidosucrase; maltase-glucoamylase;<br/>alpha-glucopyranosidase; glucosidoinvertase; alpha-D-glucosidase; alpha-glucoside hydrolase; alpha-<br/>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 $1\mu\text{mol}$ of D-glucose equivalents per minute from soluble starch.

## Storage and Shipping Information

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