

β-Glucosidase from *Bacteroides fragilis*, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-1181

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description

Beta-glucosidase is a glucosidase enzyme that acts upon β 1- \rightarrow 4 bonds linking two glucose or glucose-substituted molecules (i.e., the disaccharide cellobiose). It is one of the cellulases, enzymes involved in the decomposition of cellulose and related polysaccharides; more specifically, an exocellulase with specificity for a variety of beta-D-glycoside substrates. It catalyzes the hydrolysis of terminal non-reducing residues in beta-D-glucosides with release of glucose.

Synonyms

EC 3.2.1.21; gentiobiase; cellobiase; emulsin; elaterase; aryl-beta-glucosidase; beta-D-glucosidase; beta-glucoside glucohydrolase; arbutinase; amygdalinase; p-nitrophenyl beta-glucosidase; primeverosidase; amygdalase; linamarase; salicilinasase; beta-1,6-glucosidase

Product Information

Source

Bacteroides fragilis NCTC 9343

Form

Supplied in 3.2 M ammonium sulphate

EC Number

EC 3.2.1.21

CAS No.

9001-42-7

Molecular Weight

83500.1 Da

Purity

> 95 % as judged by SDS-PAGE

Activity

27.7 U/mg

Concentration

111.8 U/ml

Optimum pH

4.4

Unit Definition

One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to release 1 μ mol of pNP per minute from pNP- β -D-glucopyranoside (2 mM) in 100 mM sodium acetate buffer, pH 4.4, at 40°C, and using an extinction coefficient of 18000 M⁻¹cm⁻¹.

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage

Store at 4°C (shipped at room temperature)