

Cellulase 5E from Clostridium thermocellum, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-1373

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description

Cellulase is any of several enzymes produced chiefly by fungi, bacteria, and protozoans that catalyze cellulolysis, the decomposition of cellulose and of some related polysaccharides; specifically, the hydrolysis of the 1,4-beta-D-glycosidic linkages in cellulose, hemicellulose, lichenin, and cereal beta-D-glucans. Cellulases break down the cellulose molecule into monosaccharides ("simple sugars") such as beta-glucose, or shorter polysaccharides and oligosaccharides. The name is also used for any naturally occurring mixture or complex of various such enzymes, that act serially or synergistically to decompose cellulosic material.

Synonyms

Cellulase, thermostable; 1,4-(1,3:1,4)- β -D-Glucan 4-glucano-hydrolase; EC 3.2.1.4; Cellulase; endo-1,4- β -D-glucanase; β -1,4-glucanase; β -1,4-endoglucan hydrolase; cellulase A; cellulysin AP; endoglucanase D; alkali cellulase; cellulase A 3; celludextrinase; 9.5 cellulase; avicelase; pancellase SS

Product Information

Species	Clostridium thermocellum
Source	E. coli
Form	35 mM NaHepes buffer, pH 7.5, 750 mM NaCl, 200 mM imidazol, 3.5 mM CaCl ₂ , 0.02% sodium azide and 25% (v/v) glycerol
EC Number	EC 3.2.1.4
CAS No.	9012-54-8
Molecular Weight	37.2 kDa
Purity	>90% by SDS-PAGE
Activity	1200 U/mg
Concentration	2 mg/ml
Optimum pH	4.0–6.0
Optimum temperature	60 °C
Specificity	1,4- β -cellulosic substrates

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage	This enzyme is shipped at room temperature but should be stored at -20 °C.
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