

Xylanase 10A from *Bacillus halodurans*, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-1520

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description Xylanase is the name given to a class of enzymes which degrade the linear polysaccharide beta-1,4-xylan into xylose, thus breaking down hemicellulose, one of the major components of plant cell walls. As such, it plays a major role in micro-organisms thriving on plant sources for the degradation of plant matter into usable nutrients. Xylanases are produced by fungi, bacteria, yeast, marine algae, protozoans, snails, crustaceans, insect, seeds, etc., (mammals do not produce xylanases).

Synonyms EC 3.2.1.8; endo-(1→4)-β-xylan 4-xylanohydrolase; endo-1,4-xylanase; xylanase; β-1,4-xylanase; endo-1,4-xylanase; endo-β-1,4-xylanase; endo-1,4-β-D-xylanase; 1,4-β-xylan xylanohydrolase; β-xylanase; β-1,4-xylan xylanohydrolase; endo-1,4-β-xylanase; β-D-xylanase; endo-1,4-β-xylanase

Product Information

Species	Bacillus halodurans
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 3.2.1.8
CAS No.	9025-57-4
Molecular Weight	44.7 kDa
Purity	>90% as judged by SDS-PAGE
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Optimum pH	9.0-10.0
Optimum temperature	65-75 °C
Specificity	Xylans

Storage and Shipping Information

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