

β (1→4)-Galactosidase from Streptococcus pneumoniae, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-0300

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description β-galactosidase, also called beta-gal or β-gal, is a hydrolase enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of β-galactosides into monosaccharides. Substrates of different β-galactosidases include ganglioside GM1, lactosylceramides, lactose, and various glycoproteins.

Synonyms β (1→4)-Galactosidase; 9031-11-2; β-Galactosidase; beta-gal; β-gal; GLB; EC 3.2.1.23; lactase; β-lactosidase; maxilact; hydrolact; β-D-lactosidase; S 2107; lactozym; trilactase; β-D-galactanase; oryzatym; sumiklat

Product Information

Species Streptococcus pneumoniae

Source E. coli

Form buffered aqueous solution

EC Number EC 3.2.1.23

CAS No. 9031-11-2

Activity > 6 units/mg protein

Buffer Solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 25 mM NaCl

Pathway Asparagine N-linked glycosylation, organism-specific biosystem; Galactose metabolism, organism-specific biosystem; Glycosaminoglycan degradation, organism-specific biosystem

Function beta-galactosidase activity; beta-galactosidase activity; galactoside binding

Unit Definition One unit will hydrolyze 1 μmole of p-nitrophenyl β-D-galactopyranoside per min at pH 5.0 at 37°C.

Usage and Packaging

Package vial of 0.06 unit

Storage and Shipping Information

Stability 2-8°C