

β -(1→3,6)-Galactosidase from *Xanthomonas manihotis*, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-0301

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→3,6)-Galactosidase; β -Galactosidase; beta-gal; β -gal; GLB; 9031-11-2; 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 *Xanthomonas manihotis*

Source *E. coli*

Form buffered aqueous solution

EC Number EC 3.2.1.23

CAS No. 9031-11-2

Activity > 120 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; β -galactosidase activity; galactoside binding

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

Usage and Packaging

Package vial of 1.9 units

Storage and Shipping Information

Stability 2-8°C