Creative Enzymes®

Chemically modified Aspergillus niger Glucose Oxidase

Cat. No. DIA-285

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description	Oxidoreductase that catalyzes the conversion of D-glucose to D-glucono-1,5-lactone which hydrolyzes spontanously to gluconate. Take advantage of the enhanced liquid stability. Rely on the proven diagnostic quality of this product.
Applications	Use Glucose Oxidase (GOD), chemically modified for the determination of α-amylase and D-glucose or O2.
Synonyms	glucose oxyhydrase; corylophyline; penatin; glucose aerodehydrogenase; microcid; β-D-glucose oxidase; D-glucose oxidase; D-glucose-1-oxidase; β-D-glucose:quinone oxidoreductase; glucose oxyhydrase; deoxin-1; GOD; GOx; notatin; glucose oxidase

Product Information

Source	Aspergillus niger
Appearance	Yellowish white lyophilizate
Molecular Weight	79 kD
Activity	>20 U/mg lyophilizate
Contaminants	Catalase: <20 U/mg lyophilizate
Isoelectric point	4.3
Optimum pH	7
Michaelis Constant	Acetate buffer, pH 5.0, +25°C: 3.6 x 10-2 mol/l Potassium phosphate buffer, 0.2 mol/l, pH 7.5, +25°C: 4.8 x 10-2 mol/l
Specificity	Glucose oxidase is specific for β-D-glucose. O2 can be replaced by hydrogen acceptors such as 2,6-dichlorophenol indophenol.
Inhibitors	Ag+, Hg2+, Cu2+, 4-choloromercuribenzoate, D-arabinose (50%). FAD binding is inhibited by several nucleotides.

Storage and Shipping Information

Stability	At +2 to +8°C within specification range for 12 months. Store dry.