

α(2-3) Neuraminidase from Salmonella typhimurium LT2, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-1276

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description Neuraminidase enzymes are glycoside hydrolase enzymes (EC 3.2.1.18) that cleave the glycosidic linkages of neuraminic acids. Neuraminidase enzymes are a large family, found in a range of organisms. The best-known neuraminidase is the viral neuraminidase, a drug target for the prevention of the spread of influenza infection. The viral neuraminidases are frequently used as antigenic determinants found on the surface of the Influenza virus. Some variants of the influenza neuraminidase confer more virulence to the virus than others. Other homologs are found in mammalian cells, which have a range of functions.

Synonyms neuraminidase; sialidase; α-neuraminidase; acetylneuraminidase; exo-α-sialidase; EC 3.2.1.18; 9001-67-6

Product Information

Species Salmonella typhimurium LT2

Source E. coli

Form 50 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5 25°C), and 5 mM Na₂EDTA.

Molecular Weight 41 kDa

Activity ~11,300,000 units/mg

Concentration 50,000 units/ml

Unit Definition One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to cleave > 95% of the αNeu5Ac from 1 nmol of Neu5Acα2-3Galβ1-3GlcNAcβ1-3Galβ1-4Glc-7-amino-4-methyl-coumarin (AMC), in 1 hour at 37°C in a total reaction volume of 10 μl.

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage Store at 4°C or in small aliquots at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.