

## $\alpha$ (2-3,6,8) Neuraminidase from Clostridium perfringens, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-1277

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;  $\alpha$ -neuraminidase; acetylneuraminidase; exo- $\alpha$ -sialidase; EC 3.2.1.18; 9001-67-6

### Product Information

**Species** Clostridium perfringens

**Source** E. coli

**Form** 50 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5 25°C) and 5 mM Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA.

**Molecular Weight** 43 kDa

**Purity** > 95% determined by SDS-PAGE

**Activity** ~225,000 units/mg

**Concentration** 50,000 units/ml

**Unit Definition** One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to cleave > 95% of the terminal  $\alpha$ -Neu5Ac from 1 nmol Neu5Ac $\alpha$ 2-3Gal $\beta$ 1-3GlcNAc $\beta$ 1-3Gal $\beta$ 1-4Glc-7-amino-4-methyl-coumarin (AMC), in 5 minutes at 37°C in a total reaction volume of 10  $\mu$ l.

### Storage and Shipping Information

**Storage** at -20°C