

Prozomix Limited, Station Court, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, NE49 9HN, UK. Tel: +44 (0) 1434 400455 Fax: +44 (0) 1434 322822 info@prozomix.com technical@prozomix.com

[full product listing at www.prozomix.com/products/listing]

Recombinant Enzyme Product Specification Sheet

Cat. No.: PRO-E0069

www.prozomix.com

add this product to cart

LOT: 2009-0069

view other α-glucuronidases

Activity: α -Glucuronidase

Synonyms: α-Glucosiduronase; α-D-glucosiduronate glucuronohydrolase; alpha-

glucuronidase; alpha-glucosiduronase; alpha-D-glucosiduronate

glucuronohydrolase

Nomenclature: CAZy [GH67, glycoside hydrolase family 67]

Source organism: Cellvibrio japonicus NCIMB 10462

Enzyme Commission No.: 3.2.1.139

Activity: 183.48 U/mL

- (37°C; pH 6.5; aldouronic acid mixture – see assay below)

Specific activity: 27.72 U/mg

Purity: > 95 % as judged by SDS-PAGE

Form and storage: Supplied in 3.2 M ammonium sulphate, store at 4°C (shipped at room

temperature)

pH optimum: 6.3

Temperature optimum: <55°C

[Protein]: 6.62 mg/mL

Sequence length: 711 amino acids (residues 22-732; view sequence)

Accession No.: Q8VP74, AAL57752

Molecular weight: 97904.6 Da (theoretical)

~ 100000 Da (observed by SDS-PAGE)

(observed by mass spectrometry)

Biological function: Catalyses the release of 4-O-methyl-D-glucuronic acid from 4-O-

methyl-D-glucuronoxylooligosaccharides but not from 4-O-methyl-D-

glucuronoxylan

Potential application(s): Biomass conversion, carbohydrate research, fundamental research

Comments: PDB: 1GQI, 1GQJ, 1GQK, 1GQL, 1H41

Usage: Agitate vial sufficiently to fully homogenise enzyme precipitate before

use. When performing DNSA assays, it is necessary to remove the

majority of the ammonium sulphate stabilisation solution by



Prozomix Limited, Station Court, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, NE49 9HN, UK. Tel: +44 (0) 1434 400455 Fax: +44 (0) 1434 322822 info@prozomix.com

info@prozomix.com technical@prozomix.com www.prozomix.com

[full product listing at www.prozomix.com/products/listing]

centrifugation to avoid interference. Re-suspend the resultant enzyme pellet in 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.5, containing 1 mg/mL BSA, prior to assay (under these conditions a very slight haze may be visible. This will not interfere with the assay)

Assay:

One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to release 1 µmol of D-glucose equivalents per minute from an aldouronic acid mixture [prepared as follows: 50 mg of 4-O-methyl-D-glucurono-Dxylan was dissolved in 3.5 mL of 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer. pH 7.0, containing 1.8 mg/mL C. mixtus β-xylanase (cat. no. PRO-E0051). After 60 min incubation with stirring at 37°C, the reaction was boiled for 5 min to inactivate the xylanase. After centrifugation to remove the insoluble xylanase precipitate, the resultant aldouronic acid mixture was used to assay α-glucuronidase activity]. The final assay conditions comprised 2.75 mg/mL aldouronic acid mixture (prepared as described above) in 48.1 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 6.5, containing 1 mg/mL BSA, at 37°C, and using the DNSA assay method of Miller (1959; Anal. Chem. 31, 426-428) to follow reducing sugar liberated at 575 nm. NOTE: because of a very high blank, this assay **MUST** be performed very carefully, and in triplicate, to ensure accurate results. Alternative assays using purified aldouronic acids, or mixtures thereof, or even borohydride reduced preparations of these substrates, should yield similar results

Primary sequence:

AQTEDGYDMWLRYQPIADQTLLKTYQKQIRHLHVAGDSPTINAAAAELQRGLSGLLNKPIVARDEKLKDYSLVIG TPDNSPLIASLNLGERLQALGAEGYLLEQTRINKRHVVIVAANSDVGVLYGSFHLLRLIQTQHALEKLSLSSAPR LQHRVVNHWDNLNRVVERGYAGLSLWDWGSLPNYLAPRYTDYARINASLGINGTVINNVNADPRVLSDQFLQKIA ALADAFRPYGIKMYLSINFNSPRAFGDVDTADPLDPRVQQWWKTRAQKIYSYIPDFGGFLVKADSEGQPGPQGYG RDHAEGANMLAAALKPFGGVVFWRAFVYHPDIEDRFRGAYDEFMPLDGKFADNVILQIKNGPIDFQPREPFSALF AGMSRTNMMMEFQITQEYFGFATHLAYQGPLFEESLKTETHARGEGSTIGNILEGKVFKTRHTGMAGVINPGTDR NWTGHPFVQSSWYAFGRMAWDHQISAATAADEWLRMTFSNQPAFIEPVKQMMLVSREAGVNYRSPLGLTHLYSQG DHYGPAPWTDDLPRADWTAVYYHRASKTGIGFNRTKTGSNALAQYPEPIAKAWGDLNSVPEDLILWFHHLSWDHR MQSGRNLWQELVHKYYQGVEQVRAMQRTWDQQEAYVDAARFAQVKALLQVQEREAVRWRNSCVLYFQSVAGRPIP ANYEQPEHDLEYYKMLARTTYVPEPWHPASSSRVLK

Literature:

- 1. Nagy et al. (2002) J. Bacteriol. 184, 4925-4929
- 2. Nagy et al. (2003) J. Biol. Chem. 278, 20286-20292
- 3. Miller (1959) Anal. Chem. 31, 426-428