

Recombinant Enzyme Product Specification Sheet

Cat. No.:	PRO-E0354	add this product to cart
LOT:	2009-0354	
Activity:	Endo-arabinanase	view other endo-arabinanases
Synonyms:	Arabinanase; arabinan endo-1,5- α -L-arabinosidase; endo-1,5- α -L-arabinanase; endo- α -1,5-arabanase; endo-arabanase; 1,5- α -L-arabinan 1,5- α -L-arabinanohydrolase; 5- α -L-arabinan 5- α -L-arabinanohydrolase; arabinan endo-1,5-alpha-L-arabinosidase; endo-1,5-alpha-L-arabinanase; endo-alpha-1,5-arabanase; endo-arabanase; 1,5- α -L-arabinan 1,5- α -L-arabinanohydrolase; 5-alpha-L-arabinan 5-alpha-L-arabinanohydrolase	
Nomenclature:	CAZy [GH43, glycoside hydrolase family 43 , member of clan GH-F], SCO2427, SCC42.08c	
Source organism:	<i>Streptomyces coelicolor</i> A3(2)	
Enzyme Commission No.:	3.2.1.99	
Activity:	73.76 U/mL	} (35°C; pH 6.0; 4 mg/mL sugar beet arabinanan)
Specific activity:	16.05 U/mg	
Purity:	> 80 % 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:	6.0	
Temperature optimum:	> 35°C	
[Protein]:	4.60 mg/mL	
Sequence length:	297 amino acids (view sequence)	
Accession No.:	Q9KXY8 , CAB92901 , NP_626671	
Molecular weight:	33858.2 Da	(theoretical)
	~ 33000 Da	(observed by SDS-PAGE)
	-	(observed by mass spectrometry)
Biological function:	Catalyses the endohydrolysis of (1→5)- α -arabinofuranosidic linkages in (1→5)-arabinans	
Potential application(s):	Biomass conversion , carbohydrate research	
Comments:	-	

Usage: Agitate vial sufficiently to fully homogenise enzyme precipitate before use

Assay: One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to release 1 μmol of D-glucose equivalents per minute from sugar beet arabinan (4.00 mg/mL) in 50 mM sodium acetate buffer, pH 6.0, containing 1.0 mg/mL BSA, at 35°C, and using the DNSA assay method of Miller (1959; *Anal. Chem.* **31**, 426-428) to follow reducing sugar liberated at 575 nm

Primary sequence:

MYPNPGRVTGSVVTHDPTMIRTSSGQYRLYATGGGISSKASSDRTAFSAGADAFGSRPGWWSRYSSVPEAWAPDI
SYHGGKYLMYYSVSSFGSNTSAIGLAGSTTGAPGSWSDYGIVYTSGSASDYNAIDPNLFVDDDGTWWLSFGSWWT
GIKMIRIDPATGKQLASDTARRSLASRPTGKAVEAPYVVKRNGYYYYLFASYDTCCAGTGSTYKVKVGRATSVTG
PYRDRNGVAMTDNGGTPVLESHGSGVIGPGGQSIMNDVDGDLIVYHYDGNNGTTPKLGINLLDWSSGWPVAY

Literature: 1. Bentley *et al.* (2002) *Nature* **417**, 141-147