www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

Chitinase

Catalog #:ENPS-038

For research use only.

Description: Chitinase Clostridium Paraputrificum Recombinant fused with a 13 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 583 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 64.3kDa. The Chitinase is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:
HMRGSGSHHHHHHMYYGDWSIWGGQGNFYPKDIPADKLTHLNFAFMDFNSSGELIYCDKDAAI
GHPLGNLGVTYGDVNGGILNAFQVLKSENPNLKIGVSLGGWSKSGDFSTIAATPSIRAKFVENVM
KFIKYTNMDFVDIDWEYPGDYREPDKTDNINDEGTPNASAGDKENYILLLQDLKEALNKQGKELG
KVYELSVALPAGVSKIEKGIDVDKLFNIVDFANIMTYDMAGAWSTTSGHQTALYTNPNAPEE

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
Chitinase lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:
Lyophilized Chitinase althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Chitinase should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Chitinase in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100μg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:
Chitinase is a digestive enzyme which breaks down glycosidic bonds in chitin. Due to chitin being a component of the cell walls of fungi and exoskeletal elements of some animals (including worms and arthropods), chitinases are usually found in organisms that either need to remake their own chitin or to dissolve and digest the chitin of fungi or animals. Chitinivorous organisms include many bacteria genuses such as Aeromonas, Bacillus, Vibrio, among others, which may be pathogenic or detritivorous. Chitinase expression is mediated by the NPR1 gene and the salicylic acid pathway, both of which are involved in resisting fungal and insect attack. Human chitinases appear in gastric juices. They are likely to be digestive chitinases, for catabolic activity. Chitinase activity is identified systemically in humans, in the blood, and possibly cartilage. Chitinase has been related to allergies, asthma in particular has been linked to enhanced chitinase expression levels, also dust mites and mold spores which are both chitin covered.

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