

Data Sheet



Amidase (*Rhodococcus erythropolis*)

| Cat. No. | Formulation | Sales Unit |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| EAM02 | lyophilized | 100 mg – 1 g, bulk |

For research use only.
Store at -20°C.

Application

Amidase is used in catalyzing hydrolysis of amides to acids.

Form

White powder, lyophilized.
Protein content ~30 %.

Specifications

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Name | Amidase (<i>R. erythropolis</i>) |
| E.C. | 3.5.1.4 |
| Origin | prokaryotic |
| Source | recombinant, <i>E.coli</i> |
| pH Optimum | - |
| pH Stability | - |
| Temp. Optimum | - |

Function

This enzyme belongs to the family of hydrolases, those acting on carbon-nitrogen bonds other than peptide bonds, specifically in linear amides. The systematic name of this enzyme class is acylamide amidohydrolase.

Usage

Amidase EAM02 is supplied as powder, lyophilized from a solution in PBS, pH 7.4. For reconstitution, please add water or buffer to obtain the desired amidase concentration. For intermediate storage we recommend adding β -mercaptoethanol to a final concentration of 7 mM and 50% glycerol to the reconstituted amidase and a storage temperature at -20°C.

Specific Activity: >2 U/mg powder

Unit Definition:

One unit will convert 1.0 μ mole of acetamide and hydroxylamine to acethydroxamate and ammonia per minute at pH 7.2 at 37°C