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APA196Mu61 100µg Active Galactosidase Beta (GLb) Organism Species: *Mus musculus (Mouse) Instruction manual*

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Eukaryotic expression. Host: 293F cell Residues: Ile25~Ser647

Tags: N-terminal His-tag

Purity: >90%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 5% Trehalose .

Original Concentration: 200µg/mL

Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 7.3

Predicted Molecular Mass: 72.2kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 80kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions. Phenomenon explanation:

The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows:

1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.

2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.

3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.

4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.

5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.

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[<u>USAGE</u>]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[<u>SEQUENCE</u>]

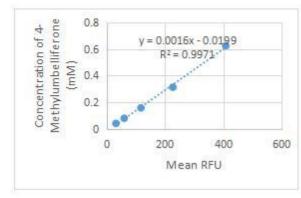
IYNVTQRTFKLDYSRDRFLKDGQPFRYISGSIHYFRIPRFYWEDRLLKMKMAGLNAIQMYVPWNFHEPQ PGQYEFSGDRDVEHFIQLAHELGLLVILRPGPYICAEWDMGGLPAWLLEKQSIVLRSSDPDYLVAVDKW LAVLLPKMKPLLYQNGGPIITVQVENEYGSYFACDYDYLRFLVHRFRYHLGNDVILFTTDGASEKMLKC GTLQDLYATVDFGTGNNITQAFLVQRKFEPKGPLINSEFYTGWLDHWGKPHSTVKTKTLATSLYNLLAR GANVNLYMFIGGTNFAYWNGANTPYEPQPTSYDYDAPLSEAGDLTKKYFALREVIQMFKEVPEGPIPPS TPKFAYGKVALRKFKTVAEALGILCPNGPVKSLYPLTFTQVKQYFGYVLYRTTLPQDCSNPKPIFSSPF NGVRDRAYVSVDGVPQGILDRNLMTALNIRGKAGATLDILVENMGRVNYGRFINDFKGLISNMTINSTV LTNWTVFPLNTEAMVRNHLWGREASDEGHLDGRSTSNSSDLILPTFYVGNFSIPSGIPDLPQDTFIQFP GWSKGQVWINGFNLGRYWPTMGPQKTLFVPRNILTTSAPNNITVLELEFAPCSEGTPELCTVEFVDTPV IS

[ACTIVITY]

GLB1 is a lysosomal beta -galactosidase that hydrolyzes the terminal beta -galactose from ganglioside and keratan sulfate. Defects in this gene are the causes of lysosomal storage diseases for GM1-gangliosidosis and Morquio B syndrome (also known as mucopolysaccharidosis IVB). In GM1 gangliosidosis, GM1 ganglioside accumulates in the neurons of the central nervous system, because of the deficiency of lysosomal beta -galactosidase activity. GM1 gangliosidosis demonstrates varying degrees of clinical severity but is invariably

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fatal, and children with the most common and severe form of GM1 gangliosidosis usually die within 3 years of birth. Morquio B syndrome patients are neurologically normal, but display severe skeletal dysostosis multiplex because of an accumulation of keratan sulfate. The activity assay of GLB1 was measured by its ability to cleave а peptide substrate, 4-Methylumbelliferyl-beta -D-galactopyranoside. The reaction was performed in 50 mM Sodium Citrate, pH 3.5 (Assay Buffer), ainitiated by addition 50 μ L of 1.5 ug/ml uPA (diluted by Assay Buffer) to 50 µL of 1.2 mM Substrate. Read at excitation and emission wavelengths of 365 nm and 445 nm (top read), respectively, in kinetic mode for 5 minutes. The specific activity of recombinant mouse GLB1 is >17000 pmol/min/µg.



4-Methylumbelliferone	RFU
(mM)	
0.625	407.3912
0.3125	226.2912
0.15625	117.1912
0.078125	59.9312
0.0390625	31.6012

Figure 1. The standard curve of 4-Methylumbelliferone

One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the 1 µg of enzyme required to convert 1 pmol of 4-Methylumbelliferyl-beta -D-galactopyranoside to 4-Methylumbelliferone in 1 min.

Specific Activity (pmol/min/µg)= $\frac{\Delta RFU * F}{T * N}$ ΔRFU =Adjusted for Substrate Blank F=Conversion Factor (convert from standard curve of 4-Methylumbelliferone) T= Time

N=Amount of enzyme

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[IDENTIFICATION]

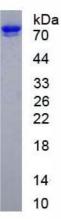


Figure 2. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant GLb, Mouse

[<u>IMPORTANT NOTE</u>]

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.