



## Alpha-(1-3,6)-Galactosidase

### Source

Recombinant in *E. Coli*

### Catalog Number

E-AG01

### Certification of Analysis Lot Number

901.1D

### Contents

1 vial:

Alpha-(1-3,6)-Galactosidase- 60  $\mu$ L (24 U)  
in 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.5

1 vial:

Reaction buffer - 400  $\mu$ L  
250mM Sodium phosphate, pH 6.5

**Specific Activity** 30 U/mg

**Activity** 400 U/ml

### Formulation

The enzyme is provided as a sterile-filtered solution in 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.5

### Specificity

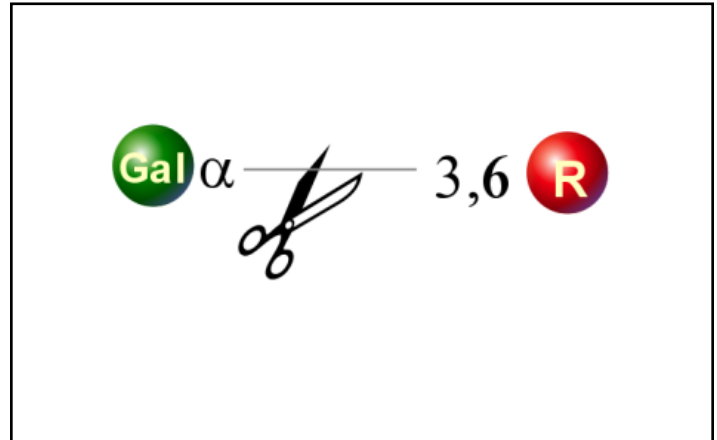
Non-reducing terminal alpha-(1-3)- and alpha-(1-6)-galactose. There is no activity on alpha-(1-4)-galactose.

### Properties

molecular ~80,000 daltons

### Stability

Stable at least 12 months when stored properly. Several days exposure to ambient temperatures will not reduce activity.



### Storage

Store enzyme at 4°C. Do not freeze.

### Applications

Structural analysis of oligosaccharides  
Xenograft transplantation studies  
Removing heterogeneity from glycoproteins

### Specific Activity

One unit of alpha-(1-3,6) Galactosidase is defined as the amount of enzyme required to produce 1  $\mu$ mole of p-nitrophenol (pNP) in 1 minute at 25°C pH 6.5 from p-nitrophenyl-alpha-D-galactopyranoside.

### Purity

Each lot of alpha-(1-3,6)-Galactosidase is tested for contaminating activities by incubating the enzyme for 24 hours with the appropriate substrates; the detection limit of these assays is 5  $\mu$ U/ml (IUB). A passing lot will have no detectable activity.

For the protease assay, 10  $\mu$ g of denatured BSA is incubated for 24 hours with 2  $\mu$ l of enzyme. Analysis of the BSA band after SDS-PAGE should show no evidence of degradation.

**E-AG01 Alpha-(1-3,6)-Galactosidase**

**Specifications - Protocol**

**Directions for use**

1. Add up to 100 µg of asialoglycoprotein or 1 nmol of oligosaccharide to tube.
2. Add water to 14 µl and 4 µl 5X Reaction Buffer.
3. Add 2 µl alpha-(1-3,6)-Galactosidase.
4. Incubate at 37°C for 1 hour. Longer incubations are necessary if fucose is present on the penultimate sugar.

**References**

Kobata, A. Use of endo- and exoglycosidases for structural studies of glycoconjugates. *Anal Biochem* 100: 1-14 (1979).

Prime, S. J. Dearnley, A.M. Venton, R.B. Parekh and C.J. Edge. Oligosaccharide sequencing based on exo- and endoglycosidase digestion and liquid chromatographic analysis of the products. *J Chromatogr A* 720: 263-274 (1996)

Dwek, R.A. , C.J. Edge, D.J. Harvey, M.R. Wormald and R.B. Parekh. Analysis of glycoprotein-associated oligosaccharides. *Ann Rev Biochem* 62: 65-100.

**Warranties and liabilities**

QA-Bio warrants that the above product conforms to the specifications described herein. Should the product fail for reasons other than through misuse QA-Bio will, at its option, replace free of charge or refund the purchase price. This warranty is exclusive and QA-Bio makes no other warranties, expressed or implied, including any implied conditions or warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose.

For research use only

*Updated January 9, 2009*