

# Product Information

sigma-aldrich.com

3050 Spruce Street, Saint Louis, MO 63103 USA

Tel: (800) 521-8956 (314) 771-5765 Fax: (800) 325-5052 (314) 771-5757

email: techservice@sial.com sigma-aldrich.com

## Cholesterol Oxidase from *Streptomyces* sp.

Catalog Number **C8649**

Storage Temperature  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

CAS RN 9028-76-6

EC 1.1.3.6

Synonyms: Cholesterol:oxygen oxidoreductase;

$3\beta$ -hydroxy steroid oxidoreductase; CHOD;

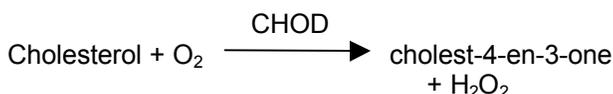
$3\beta$ -hydroxysteroid:oxygen oxidoreductase;

cholesterol- $\text{O}_2$  oxidoreductase

### Product Description

Cholesterol oxidase (CHOD) catalyzes the first step in cholesterol catabolism. Some non-pathogenic bacteria, such as *Streptomyces* are able to utilize cholesterol as a carbon source. Pathogenic bacteria, such as *Rhodococcus equi*, require CHOD to infect a host's macrophage.<sup>1</sup>

CHOD is bifunctional. Cholesterol is initially oxidized to cholest-5-en-3-one in an FAD-requiring step. The cholest-5-en-3-one is isomerized to cholest-4-en-3-one.<sup>1</sup> The isomerization reaction may be partially reversible.<sup>2</sup> The activity of CHOD depends on the physical properties of membrane to which the substrate is bound.<sup>3</sup> The net reaction is:



Typically cholesterol oxidase is isolated from Gram-positive bacteria. CHOD from *Streptomyces*, *Cellulomonas*, and *Brevibacterium* have been found to be essentially equivalent analytically.<sup>4</sup>

CHOD is used to determine serum cholesterol.<sup>4,5</sup> It is the second most widely used enzyme in clinical applications after glucose oxidase.<sup>6</sup> CHOD also finds application in the microanalysis of steroids in food samples and in distinguishing 3-ketosteroids from  $3\beta$ -hydroxysteroids.<sup>7</sup>

Transgenic plants expressing cholesterol oxidase are being investigated in the fight against the cotton boll weevil.<sup>8</sup> Cholesterol oxidase has also been used as a molecular probe to elucidate cellular membrane structures.<sup>3,9</sup>

Cholesterol oxidase is a monomeric flavoprotein containing FAD.<sup>1</sup>

Molecular mass:<sup>10</sup> 50 kDa (SDS-PAGE)

Cofactor:<sup>10</sup> FAD

pH Optimum:<sup>10</sup> 6.0

pH Range:<sup>10</sup> 6.0–8.0

Temperature optimum:<sup>10</sup>  $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Substrates:<sup>7</sup>

cholesterol	estrone
cholest-5-en- $3\beta$ -ol-7-one	dihydrocholesterol
dehydroisoandrosterone	pregnenolone

$K_M$  ( $\mu\text{M}$ ):

Cholesterol<sup>10</sup> 13.0

Pregnenolone<sup>7</sup> 0.023

Dehydroepiandrosterone<sup>11</sup> 0.0275

Inhibitors:

Fenpropimorph:<sup>6</sup> 50 mg/l, 50% inhibition

Sarkosyl:<sup>12</sup> 1%, 56% inhibition

This product is purified from *Streptomyces* sp. and is supplied as a lyophilized powder containing ~60% protein (biuret), BSA, sodium cholate, and borate.

Specific activity:  $\geq 20$  units/mg protein

Unit definition: one unit will convert 1.0  $\mu\text{mole}$  of cholesterol to 4-cholesten-3-one per minute at pH 7.5 at  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Note: 4-cholesten-3-one may undergo isomerization.

CHOD is assayed spectrophotometrically in a 3.0 ml reaction mixture containing 38 mM potassium phosphate, 0.009% (w/v) *o*-dianisidine, 0.017% (w/v) cholesterol, 0.33% (v/v) TRITON<sup>®</sup> X-100, 10 units of peroxidase, and 0.01–0.02 unit of cholesterol oxidase.

### Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

### Preparation Instructions

CHOD is soluble in cold 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0. Prepare solutions immediately before use.

### Storage/Stability

The product ships on dry ice and storage at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  with desiccation is recommended. When stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the product retains activity for at least two years.

A solution of CHOD in 50 mM potassium phosphate at pH 7.0 can lose 50% of its activity in 15 minutes at  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$ .<sup>3</sup>

### References

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SKM,RBG,JWM,MAM 12/07-1

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