

## Product Information

### Glucose Oxidase

from *Aspergillus niger*

Catalog Number **G7141**

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

CAS RN 9001-37-0

EC 1.1.3.4

Synonyms:  $\beta$ -D-Glucose:oxygen 1-oxidoreductase, GOx

Molecular mass:<sup>1</sup>  $\sim 160$  kDa (gel filtration)

Isoelectric Point (pI):<sup>2</sup> 4.2

Extinction coefficient:<sup>3</sup>  $E^{1\%} = 16.7$  (280 nm)

### Product Description

Glucose oxidase from *Aspergillus niger* is a dimer consisting of 2 equal subunits with a molecular mass of 80 kDa each. Each subunit contains one flavin adenine dinucleotide moiety and one iron. The enzyme is a glycoprotein containing approximately 16% neutral sugar and 2% amino sugars.<sup>1</sup> The enzyme also contains 3 cysteine residues and 8 potential sites for N-linked glycosylation.<sup>4</sup>

Glucose oxidase oxidizes D-aldoheptoses, monodeoxy-D-glucoses, and methyl-D-glucoses at varying rates, in the following qualitative, decreasing order:

D-glucose > 2-deoxy-D-glucose > 4-O-methyl-D-glucose > 6-deoxy-D-glucose > 4-deoxy-D-glucose > 3-deoxy-D-glucose > 3-O-methyl-D-glucose

The pH optimum for glucose oxidase is 5.5, while it has a broad activity range of pH 4-7.<sup>2</sup> Glucose oxidase is specific for  $\beta$ -D-glucose with a  $K_M$  of 33-110 mM.<sup>5,6</sup>

Glucose oxidase does not require any activators. Inhibitors of glucose oxidase include  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Hg}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{+2}$ , phenylmercuric acetate, and *p*-chloromercuribenzoate. Nonmetallic SH-alkylating reagents such as N-ethylmaleimide, iodoacetate, and iodoacetamide do not inhibit the enzyme.<sup>7</sup>

Glucose oxidase can be utilized in the enzymatic determination of D-glucose in solution. As glucose oxidase oxidizes  $\beta$ -D-glucose to D-gluconolactone and hydrogen peroxide, horseradish peroxidase is often used as the coupling enzyme in glucose determination. Although glucose oxidase is specific for  $\beta$ -D-glucose, solutions of D-glucose can be quantified, as  $\alpha$ -D-glucose will mutarotate to  $\beta$ -D-glucose as the  $\beta$ -D-glucose is consumed by the enzymatic reaction.<sup>8</sup>

### Precautions and Disclaimer

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

### Preparation Instructions

This enzyme is soluble (1.0 mg/mL) in 50 mM sodium acetate buffer, pH 5.1, yielding a clear solution.

### References

1. Tsuge, H. *et al.*, *J. Biochem.*, **78(4)**, 835-843 (1975).
2. Pazur, J.H., and Kleppe, K., *Biochemistry*, **3(4)**, 578-583 (1964).
3. Fasman, G.D., in *CRC Handbook of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*. CRC Press (Boca Raton, FL), p. 244 (1990).
4. Frederick, K.R. *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, **265(7)**, 3793-3802 (1990).
5. Swoboda, B.E.P., and Massey, V., *J. Biol. Chem.*, **240(5)**, 2209-2215 (1965).
6. Gibson, Q.H. *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, **239(11)**, 3927-3934 (1964).
7. Nakamura, S., and Ogura, Y., *J. Biochem.*, **64(4)**, 439-447 (1968).
8. Bergmeyer, H.U., in *Methods of Enzymatic Analysis*, Volume 2 (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). Academic Press (Deerfield Beach, FL), pp. 201-202 (1983).

TMG,GCY,SAG,MAM 10/18-1