



# Glucose Dehydrogenase

# ORIGIN: RECOMBINANT ASPERGILLUS SOJAE

CAT#: GLDE-70-1195 EC#: 1.1.5.9

# **SPECIFICATIONS**

Appearance: Yellow to brown lyophilizate Acitvity:  $\geq$ 700 U/mg lyophilizate Contaminants: NAD Glucose Dehydrogenase <1.0×10<sup>-2</sup>% | Hexokinase <1.0×10<sup>-2</sup>%  $\alpha$ Glucosidase <1.0×10<sup>-2</sup>% |  $\beta$ -Glucosidase <1.0×10<sup>-2</sup>%

# **ASSAY PRINCIPAL**

D-Glucose + PMS	Glucose Dehydrogenase	D-Glucono-1,5-lactone + PMS (red)
PMS (red) + DCIP ·	► PMS + DCIP (red)	

The disappearance of the blue color of DCIP by the reduction is measured spectrophotometrically at 600 nm.

# APPLICATION

The enzyme is useful for the determination of D-Glucose in clinical analysis and continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) meter. The Enzyme has Low xylose interference.

## UNIT DEFINITION

One unit (U) causes the reduction of one micromole of DCIP per minute under the under standard assay conditions.

# CHARACTERISTICS

Molecular weight: ca. 90 kDa (SDS-PAGE) Structure: monomer, one mole of FAD per mole of enzyme glycoprotein Michaelis constant: 6.4×10<sup>-2</sup> M (D-Glucose) pH Optimum: 7.0–7.5 pH Stability: 2.5–9.5 Optimum temperature: 45°C Thermal stability (liquid form): below 60°C Thermal stability (powder form): Stable at 30°C for at least one month Inhibitor: Mn<sup>2+</sup>, Ag<sup>+</sup>

# Glucose Dehydrogenase

Figure -1 pH Optimum



Figure -3 Optimum temperature



### Figure -2 pH Stability



#### Figure -4 Thermal stability



Temperature (°C) Treatment: 10 mM phosphate buffer, pH 6.0, containing 0.1% BSA, 15min

#### THE AMERICAS

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