

Glycerol Kinase

EC 2.7.1.30

Catalog # GK01D-E311H

Lot # 13912724A001

Product Description

This enzyme is a diagnostic grade reagent from a microorganism host. It is useful for enzymatic determination of glycerol and of triglyceride when coupled with glycerol-3-phosphate oxidase or pyruvate kinase and lactate dehydrogenase, lipoprotein lipase in clinical analysis

PRINCIPLE

ATP: glycerol 3-phosphotransferase

ATP + glycerol $\xrightarrow{Mg^{2+}}$ ADP + glycerol 3-phosphate

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Product can be stored at 2~8°C for transportation process up to ten days but long-term storage should be at -20°C

SPECIFICATION

Unit Definition	One unit causes the formation of one micromole of hydrogen peroxide (half a micromole of quinoneimine dye) per minute at pH 7.9 and 37°C.
Appearance	: White amorphous powder, lyophilized
Activity	: 30 U/mg-solid or more
Contaminants	: Catalase ≤1.0×10⁻¹ %
	: NADH oxidase ≤1.0×10⁻³ %
	: Adenosine triphosphatase ≤1.0×10⁻³ %

PROPERTIES

Molecular weight	: 56.1 kDa	
Isoelectric point	: 5.83	
Michaelis constant	: 6.88×10 ⁻⁵ M (Glycerol), 4.88×10 ⁻⁵ M (NAD ⁺)	
Inhibitors	: Ag ⁺ , Hg ²⁺ , NEM, SDS, Proclin300	
Optimum pH	: 7.5 ~ 8.0	(Fig.1)
Optimum temperature	: 50°C	(Fig.2)
pH stability	: pH 5.5~10.0 (25°C, 20hr)	(Fig.3)
Thermal stability	: below 65°C (pH 7.5, 30 min)	(Fig.4)
Substrate specificity	: (Table 1)	
Effect of various chemicals	: (Table 2)	

Manufactured in an ISO 9001 certified facility: Suzhou SignalChem Biotechnologies Corp.

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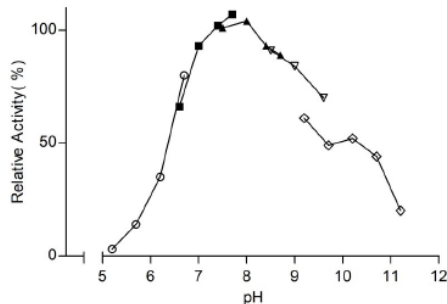
Table 1. Substrate Specificity of Glycerol kinase

Substrate (4.76 mM)	Relative activity (%)	Substrate (4.76 mM)	Relative activity (%)
Glycerol	100	2,3-Butanediol	0.48
Glycerol- α -monochlorohydrin	11	1,4-Butanediol	0.48
Glucose	1.4	D-manitol	0
1,3-Propanediol	1.93	Ethanol	0

Table 2. Effect of Various Chemicals on Glycerol kinase

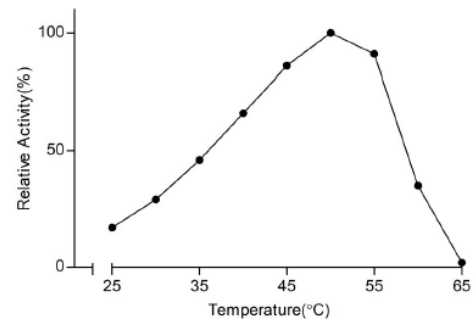
The enzyme dissolved in 20mM K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.5 (100U/ml) was incubated with each chemical at 25°C for 1hr.

Chemical	Concn.(mM)	Residual activity (%)	Chemical	Concn.(mM)	Residual activity (%)
None	—	100	BME	2	96
CaCl ₂	2	98	Hydroxylamine	2	104
MgSO ₄	2	103	EDTA	5	105
ZnSO ₄	2	93	NaF	20	103
NiCl ₂	2	94	NaN ₃	20	106
CoCl ₂	2	101	Proclin-300	0.045% (v/v)	15
MnCl ₂	2	99	SDS	0.05% (w/v)	1
FeCl ₃	2	94	Na-Cholate	0.1% (w/v)	122
CuSO ₄	2	99	Tween-20	0.1% (v/v)	111
AgNO ₃	2	75	Triton X-100	0.1% (v/v)	117
HgSO ₄	2	1	Span-20	0.1% (v/v)	113
NEM	2	12	Brij-35	0.1% (w/v)	114
IAA	2	104			

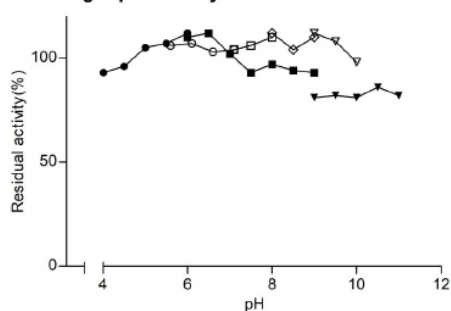
Fig.1. pH Activity


37°C in the following 45mM buffer solution:

- MES buffer
- HEPES buffer
- ▲ TAPS buffer
- ▽ CHES buffer
- ◇ Glycine-NaOH buffer

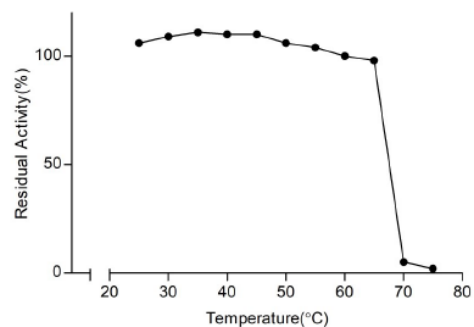
Fig.2. Temperature Activity


10min reaction in 45mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.9

Fig.3. pH Stability


25°C, 20hr-treatment with following 50mM buffer solution:

- MES buffer
- HEPES buffer
- ◇ TAPS buffer
- ▽ CHES buffer
- Acetate buffer
- K-phosphate buffer
- ▼ Carbonate buffer

Fig.4. Thermal Stability


30min-treatment with 20mM K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.5