

3050 Spruce Street
Saint Louis, Missouri 63103 USA
Telephone 800-325-5832 • (314) 771-5765
Fax (314) 286-7828
email: techserv@sial.com
sigma-aldrich.com

ProductInformation

Catalase from bovine liver

Product Number C 100

Product Description

Enzyme Commission (EC) Number: 1.11.1.6

CAS Number: 9001-05-2 Molecular weight: 250 kDa¹

pl: 5.4²

Extinction Coefficient: $E^{1\%} = 36.5 (276 \text{ nm})^3$

Stoke's radius: 5.12 nm⁴

Catalase from bovine liver is a tetramer consisting of 4 equal subunits with a molecular weight of 60 kDa each.⁵ Each subunit contains iron bound to a protoheme IX group. The enzyme also strongly binds NADP, which is in close proximity to the heme group (13.7 Å apart). ⁶

Catalase catalyzes the following reaction:

 $2 H_2O_2 \rightarrow O_2 + 2 H_2O$

Catalase can also react with alkylhydrogen peroxides instead of H_2O_2 , such as methylperoxide and ethylperoxide. In addition, many compounds can replace the second H_2O_2 molecule as the hydrogen donor, including methanol, ethanol, propanol, formate, and nitrate.⁷

Catalase does not require any activators, but is inhibited by 3-amino-1-H-1,2,4 triazole, cyanide, azide, hydroxylamine, cyanogen bromide, 2-mercaptoethanol, dithiothreitol, dianisidine, and nitrate. Catalase is also inhibited by ascorbate and ascorbate with Cu²⁺. Incubation of catalase with ascorbate or ascorbate/Cu²⁺ results in degradation of the catalase molecule. Catalase activity is constant over the pH range of 4.0-8.5. Sigma determines the activity of this enzyme at pH 7.0.

Precautions and Disclaimer

For Laboratory Use Only. Not for drug, household or other uses.

Preparation Instructions

This product is offered as a catalase suspension in water containing 0.1% (w/v) thymol. In order to remove the thymol preservative, the catalase crystals may be pelleted by centrifugation, the supernatant discarded, the pellet resuspended in water, and then pelleted again. The pellet should then be resupended in 50 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.0. Warming (30 °C) and slight agitation are required to reconstitute the catalase.

Storage/Stability

Solutions of catalase should not be frozen. Freezing stock solutions will cause a 50-70% loss in activity.

References

- Schroeder, W.A., et al., Some amino acid sequences in bovine liver catalase. Biochim. Biophys. Acta, 89, 47-65 (1964).
- Samejima, T., et al., Dissociation of bovine liver catalase at low pH. J. Biochem. Japan, 51, 181-187 (1962).
- 3. Handbook of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 3rd Ed., Vol. II, Fasman, G.D., ed., CRC Press (Cleveland, OH: 1976), p. 403.
- 4. Journal of Chromatography, **152**, 21 (1978).
- Und, H., et al., Dissozition de Rinderleberkatalase in Ihre Untereinheiten. Eur. J. Biochem., 1, 400 (1967).
- 6. Fita, I., and Rossmann, M.G., The NADPH binding site on beef liver catalase. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, **82**, 1604-1608 (1985).
- 7. Methods of Enzymatic Analysis, 3rd Ed., Vol. I, Bergmeyer, H.U., Ed., Academic Press (New York, NY: 1974), pp. 483-489.

- 8. The Enzyme Handbook, Vol. 7, Schomburg, D., ed., Springer-Verlag (Berlin: 1993), EC 1.11.1.6, p. 2.
- 9. Orr, C.W., Studies on ascorbic acid II. Physical changes in catalase following incubation with ascorbate or ascorbate and copper (II). Biochemistry, **6**, 3000-3006 (1967).
- Chance, B., Effect of pH upon the reaction kinetics of the enzyme-substrate compounds of catalase.
 J. Biol. Chem., 194 471-481 (1952).

TMG/JRC 11/03