

[References]

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\*: **Trans** is the Japanese translation.

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4/4

Code No. **125 - 02543( 2AU)**

Code No. **129 - 02541(10AU)**

**Wako**

## Lysyl Endopeptidase<sup>®</sup>

リシルエンドペプチダーゼ<sup>®</sup>

Lysyl Endopeptidase, originally isolated from the soil bacterium by Masaki *et al.*, cleaves specifically the peptides on the carboxy-terminal side of Lysine residues. This enzyme is very useful both in protein sequence analysis and in enzymatic synthesis of Lys-X compounds.

<b>Source</b>	:Bacteria (See Notice.)
<b>Appearance</b>	:Lyophilized form containing ca. 10% Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.0
<b>Activity</b>	:Indicated on the label
<b>Molecular weight</b>	:27,000 (Gel filtration), 30,000 (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Solubility</b>	:Soluble in water or buffer solutions.
<b>Stability</b>	:Stable at 4°C, when dissolved in buffer of pH 5~12. Stable at 30°C in the range of pH 6~11, but unstable at 50°C or higher.
<b>Optimal pH</b>	:9.0~9.5 (Amidase activity)
<b>Isoelectric point</b>	:6.9~7.0
<b>Substrate specificity:</b>	

Hydrolysable substrate ···· Tos-Lys-Ome, Bz-Lys-NH<sub>2</sub>,  
Bz-Lys-*p*NA, Lys-*p*NA

Unhydrolysable substrate · Bz-Arg-NH<sub>2</sub>, Bz-Arg-*p*NA,  
Arg-*p*NA

**Inhibitors** :DFP, PMSF, TLCK

1/4

## Assay method

### 1. Reagents

- A. 0.2mol/L AMP buffer, pH 9.5  
Dissolve 4.2g of 2-Amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol in 150mL of water, adjust to pH 9.5 with 1mol/L HCl, and then add water to bring the volume up to 200mL.
- B. 2.5mmol/L Substrate solution  
Dissolve 22.6mg of *N*<sup>α</sup>-Benzoyl-DL-lysine -*p*-nitroanilide Hydrobromide in 20mL of water.
- C. 2mmol/L Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.0  
Dissolve 0.24g of 2-Amino-2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol in 900mL of water, adjust to pH 8.0 with 1mol/L HCl, and then add water to bring the volume up to 1L.
- D. Enzyme solution  
Dissolve 1 vial of Lysyl Endopeptidase in 1mL of water added directly into the vial. In the case of 2AU vial, dispense 100 $\mu$ L of the solution to a 25mL flask, and then add Reagent C to bring the volume up to 25mL.
- E. Stop Solution  
Mix 55mL of water and 45mL of Acetic acid

**Trans**\*

### 1. 試薬

- A. 0.2mol/L AMP緩衝液、pH 9.5  
2-アミノ-2-メチル-1,3-プロパンジオール4.2gを水150mLで溶解させた後、1mol/L 塩酸でpH 9.5に調整し、水を加え200mLにする。
- B. 2.5mmol/L 基質溶液  
*N*<sup>α</sup>-ベンゾイル-DL-リシン-*p*-ニトロアニリド臭化水素酸塩 22.6mgを水20mLに溶解させる。
- C. 2mmol/L Tris-HCl緩衝液、pH 8.0  
2-アミノ-2-ヒドロキシメチル-1,3-プロパンジオール 0.24gを水900mLに溶解させた後、0.1mol/L 塩酸でpH 8.0に調整し、水を加え1Lにする。
- D. 酵素溶液  
本品1vialに全量ピペットを用いて水1mLを加え溶解させる。2AU包装の場合、マイクロピペットを用いて、その溶液を100 $\mu$ L取り、全量フラスコに入れ、C液を加え20mLにする。
- E. 反応停止液  
水55mLと酢酸45mLを混ぜる。

## 2. Procedure

Reagent	Test	Blank
A	2.6mL	2.6mL
B	0.3mL	0.3mL
Pre-incubate at 30°C for 5 minutes.		
D	0.1mL	-
C	-	0.1mL
Immediately mix, and incubate 30°C for exactly 25 minutes		
E	1.0mL	1.0mL

Immediately, measure the absorbance at 405nm of wavelength with water as the control.

**Trans**\*

直ちに、波長405nmにおける吸光度を水を対照液として測定する。

### 3. Unit definition

One amidase unit (AU) is the amount of enzyme, which will produce 1  $\mu$  mol of *p*-nitroaniline per minute at 30°C, pH 9.5.

#### (Calculation)

$$\text{AU / vial} = \frac{a - b}{25} \times \frac{1}{9.62} \times \frac{4.0}{0.1} \times c$$

a : Absorbance in test

b : Absorbance in blank

c : Dilution rate of Lysyl Endopeptidase

**Trans**\*

### 3. 単位の定義

pH 9.5、30°Cで1分間に1 $\mu$ molの*p*-ニトロアニリンを生成する酵素量を1AUとする。

#### (計算)

$$\text{AU / vial} = \frac{a - b}{25} \times \frac{1}{9.62} \times \frac{4.0}{0.1} \times c$$

a : 本試験の吸光度

b : 空試験の吸光度

c : 本品の希釈倍率

#### Notice

Originally, the source of this product was indicated as "*Achromobacter lyticus*" based on the physiological and morphological properties of the bacteria. However, we confirmed that the 16S rDNA sequence was highly homologous to that of *Lysobacter*.

**Trans**\*

当製品について、当初菌の生理的・形態学的性質から、由来は *Achromobacter lyticus* と表示させていただいておりましたが、16S rDNAの塩基配列を比較いたしましたところ、*Lysobacter*属と高いホモロジーが認められました。

**[Storage]** Store at -20°C.

**[Package]**

125 - 02543	2AU
129 - 02541	10AU