Sigma-Aldrich_®

Product Information

Heparinase III from Flavobacterium heparinum

Lyophilized powder stabilized with approx. 25% (w/w) bovine serum albumin, ≥30 units/mg protein (enzyme + BSA)

H8891

Product Description

CAS Registry Number: 37290-86-1

Enzyme Commission (EC) Number: 4.2.2.8

Synonyms: Heparin Lyase III, Heparitinase I, Heparitinase from *Flavobacterium heparinum*

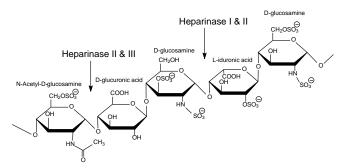
Storage Temperature: -20 °C

pI:1 7.9

Optimal pH: 7.0

Molecular weight: 2 73,540 Da

Heparinase is an enzyme used for degradation of various heparin substrates. The three forms of heparinase (I, II, and III, Cat. Nos. H2519, H6512, and H8891, respectively) have varying substrate specificities. $^{3-5}$ Heparinase III cleaves at the $1\rightarrow4$ linkages between hexosamine and glucuronic acid residues in heparan sulfate, to yield mainly disaccharides. The enzyme is not active towards heparin or low molecular weight heparins.



Various metal ions have been shown to activate and inhibit heparinase: 6-9

- Ca²⁺ has been shown to activate heparinase.
- Cu²⁺, Hg²⁺, and Zn²⁺ appear to inhibit heparinase.

Several theses¹⁰⁻¹¹ and dissertations¹²⁻²⁰ have cited use of product H8891 in their research protocols.

Unit definitions

- The definition of an International Unit (IU) of heparinase is as follows: one IU will form 1 µmole of unsaturated uronic acid <u>per minute</u>.
- Sigma units are defined as the amount of enzyme that will form 0.1 μ mole of unsaturated uronic acid per hour.
- Based on this information, one IU is equal to 600 Sigma units, despite the slight difference in assay temperatures.

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.

Storage/Stability

Store the product at -20 °C.

Enzyme solutions of heparinase III at pH 6-7 remain active for a week at -20 °C.

Preparation Instructions

This enzyme can be reconstituted to a concentration of 75-100 Sigma units/mL in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, containing 0.1 mg/mL BSA and 4 mM CaCl₂.

References

1

- Yang, V.C. et al., Biotechnol. Prog., 3(1), 27-30 (1987).
- 2. Godavarti, R. et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm., **225(3)**, 751-758 (1996).
- Linhardt, R.J. et al., Biochemistry, 29(10), 2611-2617 (1990).



- Nader, H.B. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 265(28), 16807-16813 (1990).
- Nader, H.B. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 84(11), 3565-3569 (1987).
- Hovingh, P., and Linker, A., Carbohydr. Res., 37(1), 181-192 (1974).
- Linker, A., and Hovingh, P., Methods Enzymol. (Complex Carbohydrates, Part B), 28, 902-911 (1972).
- 8. Silverberg, I. *et al.*, *Carbohydr. Res.*, **137**, 227-238 (1985).
- Ototani, N., et al., Carbohydr. Res., 88(2), 291-303 (1981).
- 10. Henderson-Toth, Caitlin, "The formation of shear sensing mechanisms during embryonic vascular development: the role of the glycocalyx". McGill University, M.Sc. thesis, p. 27 (2011).
- 11. Liao, Wei, "An Open-well Organs-on-chips Device for Engineering the Blood-Brain-Barrier". Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M.S. thesis, p. 63 (2020).
- Diop, Rokhaya, "Effects of Laminar Fluid Shear Stress on the Function of Adult Stem Cells". University of California, San Francisco / University of California, Berkeley, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 40 (2013).
- 13. Pourainafar, Hamid Reza, "Characterization of Anti-Enteroviral Activity of Heparan Sulphate Mimetic Compounds". Swinburne University of Technology, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 128 (2012).
- 14. Tari, Parisa Karimi, "Assessing the Role of LRRTMs in Synapse Development and Function".
 University of British Columbia, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 28 (2014).
- 15. Furini, Giulia, "The interactome of transglutaminase-2 in kidney fibrosis: Uncovering a mechanism for TG2 unconventional secretion in chronic kidney disease". Nottingham Trent University, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 64 (2017).
- Wischusen, Jennifer, "Ultrasound Microbubbles for Molecular Imaging and Drug Delivery: detection of Netrin-1 in Breast Cancer & Immunomodulation in Hepatocellular Carcinoma". Université de Lyon, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 89 (2017).

- 17. Dhume, Shreya H., "Mechanisms of synapse development, plasticity and cognition of hippocampal neuronal pathways by Leucine-rich-repeat transmembrane neuronal proteins". University of Manitoba, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 101 (2021).
- 18. McAllister, Nicole Marie, "Chikungunya virus binds sulfated glycosaminoglycans as attachment factors using specific residues in the E2 glycoprotein". University of Pittsburgh, Ph.D. dissertation, pp. 122-123 (2021).
- Shah, Vikash Kumar, "Epithelial Sodium Channel (ENaC) and the endothelial glycocalyx act synergistically to increase endothelial cell stiffness and downregulate nitric oxide production". University of Otago, Ph.D. dissertation,, p. 46 (2021).
- 20. Sorin, Marie, "Structural studies of BK and JC polyomavirus interactions with their receptors". Nantes Université / Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Ph.D. dissertation,, p. 59 (2022).

Notice

We provide information and advice to our customers on application technologies and regulatory matters to the best of our knowledge and ability, but without obligation or liability. Existing laws and regulations are to be observed in all cases by our customers. This also applies in respect to any rights of third parties. Our information and advice do not relieve our customers of their own responsibility for checking the suitability of our products for the envisaged purpose.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment by the manufacturing or selling entity, or an affiliate. We assume no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

Technical Assistance

Visit the tech service page at SigmaAldrich.com/techservice.

Terms and Conditions of Use

Warranty, use restrictions, and other conditions of sale may be found at <u>SigmaAldrich.com/terms</u>.

Contact Information

For the location of the office nearest you, go to SigmaAldrich.com/offices.

The life science business of Merck operates as MilliporeSigma in the U.S. and Canada.

Merck and Sigma-Aldrich are trademarks of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany or its affiliates. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Detailed information on trademarks is available via publicly accessible resources.

