Production Purification And Characterization Of Inulinase

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Production, Purification and Characterization of Thermostable Protease from Alkaliphilic and Thermophilic

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Enzyme activity was not significantly affected by Ca2+, Mg2+, EDTA, and DTT, but it was highly inhibited by Zn2+, Cu2+, and Pb2+ . The best crystallization conditions for this purified GA are 15% PEG 3350, 100 mM Tris-Cl, and 200 mM Li2SO4 at pH 8.0. Heavy atom derivative studies showed the K2PtBr4 derivative is most suitable for further solution of the GA three- dimensional structure. Preliminary analysis of GA crystals suggests that they have the space group P21212 with unit cell parameters of 81.20 x 101.97 x 164.27 Å. This suggests that our crystals contain two molecules of GA in the asymmetric part of the unit cell. Crystallization of GA with noncrystallographic symmetry suggests that it may exist in solution as a dimer under some conditions. X-ray diffraction and synchrotron data are being collected and the complete solution of this GA structure is probable.

Production, Purification, and Characterization of the Heat Stable Protease from Thermomonospora Fusca YX

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Xylan is the major hemicellulosic constituent of hard and soft wood, and is the next most abundant renewable polysaccharide after cellulose.Xylanases and associated debranching enzymes produced by a variety of microorganisms including bacteria, yeast and filamentous fungi, bring about the hydrolysis of hemicelluloses. Xylanolytic enzymes are receiving increasing attention because of their potential application in pulp bleaching and bioconversion of lignocelluloses into feedstocks and fuels.The xylan degrading system includes endo-1,4-xylanases (1,4- -xylan xylanohydrolase; EC 3.2.1.8), which release long and short xylo-oligosaccharides, and other xylanases that attack only longer chains, and -D-xylosidase (1,4- -xylan xylohydrolase; EC 3.2.1.37), which remove D-xylose residues from short xylo-oligosaccharides. Cellulase-free xylanases are important in the paper and pulp industry as alternatives to the use of toxic chlorinated compounds. For the last two decades the bleaching of pulp has become an issue of

great concern, primarily because of the environmental hazards caused by the release of the adsorbable organic halogens and due to increasing public awareness thereof."

Studies on Production, Purification and Characterization of Y-BHC Degrading Enzyme from Geotrichum Candidum NCDC-228 Springer Nature
Proteases are the hydrolase enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of the peptide bonds in the primary structure of proteins and peptids. They are used to cleave the proteins specifically to produce useful peptides in the processes. Proteases are present in a wide variety of living organisms and they also show different physicological, physicochemical, biological, chemical functions on the earth. They are the most important enzymes in the industry, accounting for 60% of the total enzyme scales in the world. The microorganisms that were previously isolated and characterized as a Bacillus sp. from Balçova Geotermal region in İzmir were used in the experiments. The aim of this study was to produce the protease enzyme from alkaliphilic and thermophilic Bacillus sp., purify and determine the properties of the enzyme with the characterization steps. When the screening studies and growth conditions were investigated, it was understood that the alkaliphilic and thermophilic Bacillus sp. produced extracellular protease enzyme. This extracellular protease enzyme was purified by ammonium sulphate precipitation and ion exchange chromatography chromatograpy. The yield and purification fold after purification of the enzyme were 33% and 1.41, respectively. In the characterization studies, the results indicated that the protease enzyme had highest activity at pH 8.0 and 55 C. The protease enzyme lost 20% of its activity at pH 4.0 and it lost 10% of its activity at pH 10.0. The protease enzyme at temperatures below 55 C lost 15% of its activity and also the protease enzyme at temperatures above 55 C lost 25% of its activity. The protease enzyme was stable at different pH values during 3 hours and at different temperature values during 6 hours. When compared the substrates, casein showed higher activity. The effect of organic solvents and surfactants on protease activity was investigated and the results indicated that the protease enzyme was stable in the presence of 10% of the organic solvents and 1% of the surfactants. PMSF and the protease inhibitor coctail decrease the activity of the protease.

Advanced methods for industrial production, purification, and characterization of gene vectors National Library of Canada = Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
The book divide in 5 chapter each chapter has include some practical exercise which represent pure bioinformatics work. The Chapter 1 Introduction of Amylase, Chapter 2 Review of literature, Chapter 3 Materials and methodology for production of Amylase from bacterial and fungal source, Chapter4 Results obtain after the wet lab work and Chapter 5 Discussion & conclusion of obtained results.

Production, Purification and Characterization of Alkaline Protease from Mutant of Bacillus Polymyxa LAP Lambert Academic Publishing
This volume details techniques to study biotic elicitors involved in the field of agriculture for the benefit of the environment and growers. Chapters guide readers through protein, carbohydrate, lipid, glycoprotein and glycolipid components derived from microorganisms and their production, purification, and characterization. Authoritative and cutting-edge, Biotic Elicitors: Production, Purification, and Characterization serve as an essential resource for researchers in agricultural microbiology, plant biotechnology, and plant pathology.
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Purification and Characterization of Ebnerin and Production of Recombinant Forms of Ebnerin
Production, Purification, and Characterization of a Glucoamylase from Thermoanaerobacterium ThermosaccharolyticumEnzyme activity was not significantly affected by Ca2+, Mg2+, EDTA, and DTT, but it was highly inhibited by Zn2+, Cu2+, and Pb2+ . The best crystallization conditions for this purified GA are 15% PEG 3350, 100 mM Tris-Cl, and 200 mM Li2SO4 at pH 8.0. Heavy atom derivative studies showed the K2PtBr4 derivative is most suitable for further solution of the GA three-dimensional structure. Preliminary analysis of GA crystals suggests that they have the space group P21212 with unit cell parameters of 81.20 x 101.97 x 164.27 Å. This suggests that our crystals contain two molecules of GA in the asymmetric part of the unit cell. Crystallization of GA with noncrystallographic symmetry suggests that it may exist in solution as a dimer under some conditions. X-ray diffraction and synchrotron data are being collected and the complete solution of this GA structure is probable.Production, Purification and Characterization of B-Galactosidase from Kluyveromyces FragilisProduction, Purification & Characterization of Amylase: B. MegateriumAdvanced methods for industrial production, purification, and characterization of gene vectorsProduction, Purification and Characterization of Lipase by the Heat-resistant Mold, Byssochlamys FulvaProduction, Purification and Characterization of Industrial Enzymes
Ever growing biotechnological set up of modern industry has motivated the research towards the comprehensive survey of microorganisms, which could be utilized in extreme conditions of industry. The present study includes the optimization parameters in submerged fermentation of Industrial enzymes (Invertase and Alpha-amylase) using agricultural as well as industrial wastes as sources of carbon. Main outcome of the research is the exploration of new strains of fungi (Penicillium lilacinum and

Aspergillus niger) which have a potential to be used in industries for the economical production of industrial enzymes.
The Production, Purification and Characterization of a Monoclonal Antibody Against Ochratoxin A
Production, Purification, and Characterization of a Glucoamylase from Thermoanaerobacterium Thermosaccharolyticum
Production, Purification and Characterization of Incar-fullerness
"Conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) has gained much attention recently due to its beneficial health and biological effects on animals and humans. However, the CLA-forming enzyme system has not been studied in details. Six strains of Lactobacillus acidophilus L11, L12, L14, L15, Lactobacillus fermentum and Lactobacillus reuteri were used to study the growth conditions and the production of CLA-forming enzyme in MRS media containing linoleic acid concentrations at 37°C. The purification and characterization of a CLA-forming enzyme were reported for the first time. The results showed that this enzyme has a molecular mass of 72 kDa, and is composed of two subunits. The optimal pH and temperature were 7.0 and 37°C, respectively. Kinetic study indicated that the enzyme has a high affinity for linoleic acid having a Km value of 1.49 x 10 -5 M and the Vmax was 17.1 muM/mg/min. The enzyme activity was inhibited by the metal chelators. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)" --
Production, Purification and Characterization of the Cytochrome Bd Ubiquinol Oxidase from Escherichia Coli and Aquifex Aeolicus
Production, Partial Purification, and Characterization of Lipolytic Enzyme from Trichoderma Koningii
Bacteriocins: Production, Purification and Characterization
Production, Purification and Characterization of Industrial Enzymes
Production, Purification and Characterization of Arabinosidases from Thielavia Terrestris ATCC 26917
Production, Purification, and Characterization of Immunologically Distinct Types of Exfoliative Toxin from Staphylococcus Aureus
Production Purification and Characterization of Monoclonal Antibodies to Abscisic Acid: Its Application in Stress Physiology of Plants
Biotic Elicitors
Production, Purification and Characterization of Xylanase by Newly Isolated Aspergillus Terreus Strains
Production, Purification and Characterization of Arabidopsis Xyloglucan Endotransglycosylases/hydrolases (XTH's)
Studies on Production, Purification and Characterization
Enhanced Production, Purification, and Characterization of Propionicin PLG-1, a Bacteriocin Produced by Propionibacterium Thoenii

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