

L-Asparaginase

Product Number: RPA005

Shipping and Storage

It is recommended to store the enzyme in a closed container at 0-25°C (32-77°F), keep it dry, and avoid direct sunlight. This product is designed for optimal stability. However, over time, the enzyme will gradually lose its activity. Delayed storage or unsuitable conditions, such as high temperature or humidity, can lead to higher addition levels.

Component

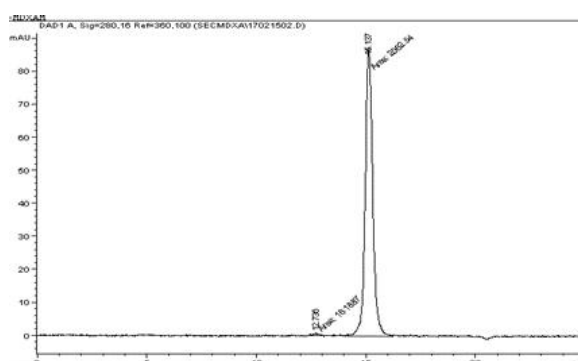
Component	RPA005-1g	RPA005-50g
L-Asparaginase	1g	50g

Description

The full name of asparaginase is L-asparaginase, also known as asparaginase. It mainly exists in microorganisms, plant cells, and some animal bodies, and does not exist in the human body. Asparaginase can specifically decompose asparagine into aspartic acid and ammonia. Asparagine is usually not an essential amino acid, but some tumor cells (such as lymphocytic leukemia cells) lack related enzymes and cannot synthesize Asparagine, relying on external supply. After administration of asparaginase, asparagine in the extracellular fluid is hydrolyzed into aspartic acid, causing tumor cells to lack L-asparagine, affecting protein synthesis, inhibiting tumor cell growth, and ultimately leading to death. Normal cells are spared due to their ability to synthesize asparagine.

Advantage

1. Meets the relevant standards for asparaginase in the pharmacopoeia.
2. Recombinant production, the production process does not use any animal derived raw materials. No external viral contamination, safe to use.
3. Does not contain impurities, and the residual levels of host protein and DNA meet the pharmacopoeia standards.
4. Purity>99% (by SEC-HPLC, by SDS-PAGE), high specific activity.



5. Stable and continuous batches with small inter batch differences and stable quality. The production process follows the ISO 9001:2015 quality system and complies with GMP guidelines, with relevant regulatory support documents.

Main ingredients

Recombinant asparaginase, mannitol, salt, etc.

Note

1. Enzymes are protein substances, and for sensitive individuals, inhaling enzyme dust or droplets may cause allergies. Prolonged exposure may irritate the skin, eyes, and mucosal tissues.
2. This product can withstand mild mechanical forces, but excessive mechanical friction, shear forces, and squeezing forces can

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still generate dust. The spilled enzyme particles should be dealt with in a timely manner. For a large amount of spilled enzyme particles, they should be gently swept into a covered container. During operation, a face mask should be worn for protection. The remaining small amount of enzyme particles can be vacuum sucked away or cleaned after being soaked in water.