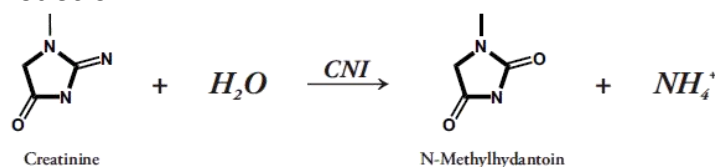


## Creatinine deiminase (CNI)

### C774080

Creatinine Deiminase (CNI, EC 3.5.4.21) is a hydrolase that specifically catalyzes the ring-opening hydrolysis of creatinine, producing N-methylhydantoin and ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>). This enzyme is commonly found in microorganisms and is widely used in clinical diagnostics for the detection of creatinine levels. It serves as a key enzymatic component in vitro diagnostic reagents for renal function assessment.

#### Reaction



#### Storage Conditions

Store at 4°C short term (15 days). Store at -20°C long term (2 years). Upon delivery aliquot. Avoid freeze/thaw cycle. Store in the dark. Desiccated.

#### Properties

|                              |                                                                                     |           |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Molecular weight:            | 46kDa (SDS-PAGE)                                                                    |           |
| Isoelectric point:           | 5.8                                                                                 |           |
| Michaelis constant:          | 6.6×10 <sup>-3</sup> M (Creatinine)                                                 |           |
| Optimum pH:                  | 8.0                                                                                 | {Fig. 1}  |
| Optimum temperature:         | 40~55°C                                                                             | {Fig. 3}  |
| pH Stability:                | 7.5~9.5 (30°C, 20hr)                                                                | {Fig. 2}  |
| Thermal stability:           | < 60°C (pH 7.5, 60min)                                                              | {Fig. 4}  |
| Inhibitors:                  | Co, Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Zn <sup>2+</sup> , SDS |           |
| Effect of various chemicals: |                                                                                     | {Table 1} |

**Table 1.**

#### Effect of Various Chemicals on CNI

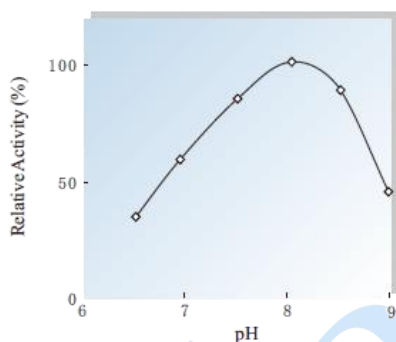
[The enzyme dissolved in 50mM K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.5 (10U/ml) was incubated with each chemical at 37°C for 2hr.]

| Chemical          | Concn. (mM) | Residual activity |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| None              | -           | 100%              |
| CaCl <sub>2</sub> | 2.0         | 94%               |
| CoCl <sub>2</sub> | 2.0         | 63%               |
| CuSO <sub>4</sub> | 2.0         | 43%               |

|                                    |     |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| FeCl <sub>3</sub>                  | 2.0 | 74% |
| MgSO <sub>4</sub>                  | 2.0 | 85% |
| MnSO <sub>4</sub>                  | 2.0 | 91% |
| NiCl <sub>2</sub>                  | 2.0 | 76% |
| ZnSO <sub>4</sub>                  | 2.0 | 15% |
| K <sub>4</sub> Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> | 2.0 | 88% |

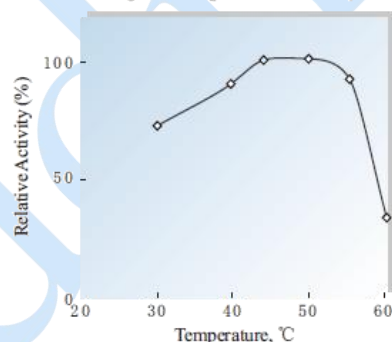
| Chemical         | Concn. (mM) | Residual activity |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| BME              | 2.0         | 84%               |
| NEM              | 2.0         | 82%               |
| EDTA             | 5.0         | 83%               |
| NaN <sub>3</sub> | 20.0        | 81%               |
| Proclin          | 0.045%      | 89%               |
| Na-cholate       | 0.10%       | 90%               |
| SDS              | 0.05%       | 74%               |
| Triton X-100     | 0.10%       | 87%               |
| Tween 20         | 0.10%       | 90%               |

Fig. 1 pH Activity



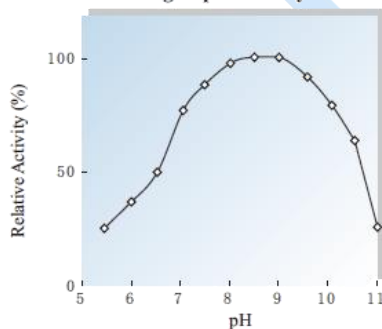
◇ : Britton-Robison buffer 37 °C

Fig. 3 Temperature activity



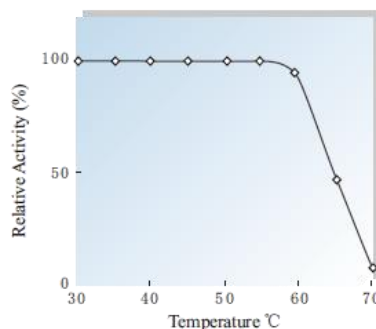
Buffer: 50mM K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.5

Fig. 2 pH Stability



Treatment : 30 °C, 20hr  
◇ : Britton-Robison buffer

Fig. 4 Thermal stability



Treatment: 50mM K-phosphate buffer, pH 7.5, 60min