

3050 Spruce Street
Saint Louis, Missouri 63103 USA
Telephone 800-325-5832 • (314) 771-5765
Fax (314) 286-7828
email: techserv@sial.com
sigma-aldrich.com

ProductInformation

4-Methylumbelliferyl β-D-glucopyranoside

Product Number **M 3633** Storage Temperature -0 °C

Product Description

Molecular Formula: C₁₆H₁₈O₈ Molecular Weight: 338.3 CAS Number: 18997-57-4 Melting Point: 211 °C¹

Specific Rotation: -89.5° (0.5% (w/v) in water)¹ Extinction Coefficient: $E^{mM} = 13.9$ (317.5 nm,

methanol)² Synonym: MUGlc

4-Methylumbelliferyl-β-D-glucopyranoside is a sensitive, fluorogenic substrate for β-glucosidase. This product is tested for suitability as a substrate for β-glucosidase at pH 5.0. The pH optima for animal tissues lie within the range $5.1-5.7.^1$ The product of the enzymatic reaction (4-methylumbelliferone) is measured at pH $10.3.^1$ 4-Methylumbelliferone has an excitation at 365 nm with emission at 445 nm.

MUGLc has been extensively used in work on Gaucher's disease, a lipid storage disease characterized by the accumulation of glucocerebroside due to a genetic deficiency of a β -glucosidase, glucosylceramidase. $^{4-8}$ Substrate specificity, pH optima, and interrelation of the enzyme activities have been discussed. 6,7

In the test for Gaucher's disease, MUGIc is hydrolyzed by glucosylceramidase in the presence of sodium taurocholate, which suppresses the activity of other β-glucosidases. The assay is performed at pH 5.8 (for fibroblasts) or pH 5.4 (for leukocytes). The reaction is stopped with glycine, pH 10.8, and the product is measured spectrophotometrically with excitation at 365 nm and emission at 448 nm.⁵

MUGLc and other fluorogenic substrates have been used to compare normal acid hydrolase activity with that of patients with various forms of mucopolysaccharidoses⁹ and in a study of four acid hydrolases in human kidney and urine. The use of MUGlc has also been reported in a rapid method for identifying bacterial enzymes. 11

Precautions and Disclaimer

For Laboratory Use Only. Not for drug, household or other uses.

Preparation Instructions

This product is soluble in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF, 50 mg/ml), yielding a clear, colorless to faint yellow solution. For enzyme assays, it is dissolved at 5 mM (1.7 mg/ml) in water or 0.2 M sodium citrate-phosphate buffer.

Storage/Stability

A 5 mM solution of MUGIc was prepared fresh daily and stored in the refrigerator until needed, since it was found to decompose overnight at room temperature.¹

References

- Robinson, D., The fluorimetric determination of β-glucosidase: its occurrence in the tissues of animals, including insects. Biochem.
 J., 63(1), 39-44 (1956).
- Courtin-Duchateau, M. and Veyrieres, A., Synthesis of 4-methylumbelliferyl 1,2-cisglycosides. Carbohydr Res., 65, 23-33 (1978).
- Strachan R., et al., Synthesis and properties of 4-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-benzopyran-7-yl β-Dgalactoside (galactoside of 4methylumbelliferone). J. Org. Chem., 27, 1074-1075 (1962).
- 4. Suzuki, K., Enzymatic diagnosis of sphingolipidoses. Meth. Enzymol., **50**, 456-488 (1978).
- Beutler, E., and Kuhl, W., Detection of the defect of Gaucher's disease and its carrier state in peripheral-blood leucocytes. Lancet, 1(7647), 612-613 (1970).
- Hultberg, B., and Ockerman, P.A. β-glucosidase activities in human tissues. Findings in Gaucher's disease. Clin. Chim. Acta., 28(1), 169-174 (1970).
- Hultberg, B., et al., 4-Methylumbelliferyl-βglucosidase in cultured human fibroblasts from controls and patients with Gaucher's disease. Clin. Chim. Acta., 49(1), 93-97 (1973).

- 8. Ockerman, P. A., and Kohlin, P., Tissue acid hydrolase activities in Gaucher's disease. Scand. J. Clin. Lab. Invest., **22(1)**, 62-64 (1968).
- 9. Van Hoof, F., and Hers, H. G., The abnormalities of lysosomal enzymes in mucopolysaccharidoses. Eur. J. Biochem., **7(1)**, 34-44 (1968).
- 10. Hultberg, B., et al., Isoenzymes of four acid hydrolases in human kidney and urine. Clin. Chim. Acta, **52(2)**, 239-243 (1974).
- 11. Maddocks, J. L., and Greenan, M. J., A rapid method for identifying bacterial enzymes. J. Clin. Pathol., **28(8)**, 686-687 (1975).

MES/CRF 1/04