

A-Amylase immobilization on amidoximated acrylic microfibers activated by cyanuric chloride

Yaaser Q. Almulaiky^{1,2}, Faisal M. Aqlan³, Musab Aldhahri^{4,5}, Mohammed Baeshen⁶ Tariq Jamal Khan⁷, Khalid A. Khan⁸, Mohamed Afifi^{6,9}, Ammar AL-Farga¹, Mohiuddin Khan Warsi¹, Mohammed Alkaled⁶, Aisha A.M. Alayafi⁶

¹Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Jeddah, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

²Chemistry Department, Faculty of Applied Science, Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen

³Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, University of Jeddah, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

⁴Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

⁵Center of Nanotechnology, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

⁶Department of biology, Faculty of Science, University of Jeddah, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

⁷Stem Cell P2 Laboratory, The Center for Reproductive Medicine, Shantou University Medical College, Shantou, 515041, People's Republic of China

⁸Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

⁹Biochemistry Department, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Zagazig University, Egypt

Supplementary Table 2

substrate specificity of soluble and immobilized α -amylase.

The activity with starch as the substrate is regarded as 100% activity.

Substrate	soluble α -amylase	OD at 560 nm n/3	Immobilized α -amylase	OD at 560 nm n/3
	Residual activity %		Residual activity %	
Starch	100	1.231	100	0.769
Glycogen	81	0.997	90	0.692
Amylopectin	61	0.751	86	0.661
Alpha- cyclodextrine	40	0.493	48	0.369
Beta- cyclodextrine	26	0.320	65	0.499
amylose	17	0.209	28	0.215