

ECL Amylase™

Enzyme and Microbial Cleaning Concentrate Base

ECL Amylase™ is a high efficiency amylase enzyme produced by non-pathogenic bacteria. ECL Amylase™ breaks starch into smaller units composed of glucose (e.g., dextrin) or other low molecular weight sugars. The application of α-amylase is widely based on the process called liquefaction, when starch viscosity in the presence of α-amylase drops rapidly, resulting in starch gelatinization. ECL Amylase™ is highly efficient, leading to its use in a variety of different activities ranging from beverage and ethanol production to the removal of starch stains from laundry.

Features & Benefits

- Aids in the breakdown of starch into smaller molecules
- Helps convert starch to fermentable sugars

Specifications

Color & Appearance	Brown liquid
pH	5.5-7.0
Enzyme Stability	12 months
Enzyme Activity	5,000 U/g (Amylase)
Shelf Life	2 years

Under standard assay conditions, ≥50% enzyme activity is maintained between pH 5.0 and 7.5, with thermal stability up to 60°C under short exposure conditions. Activity decreases significantly above 75–80°C.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry location. Do not freeze. Keep containers tightly closed, protected from moisture and direct sunlight. Please follow the recommendations and use the product before the best before date. Mix well before use. Contact Bionetix® with questions. Avoid inhalation, eye contact, and prolonged skin contact. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Packaging

Available in 25 kg (55 lbs) Jerry Cans.



Typical Applications

- Fabric and textile stain removal
- Laundry pretreatment applications
- Hard surface stain cleaning
- Commercial and institutional cleaning operations
- Household cleaning applications

Directions for Use

For specific dosages, contact your Bionetix® representative.

Disclosure

Under standard assay conditions, ≥50% enzyme activity is maintained within a defined operational pH range and temperature window. Enzyme stability is dependent on exposure time, substrate, and formulation conditions. Activity decreases outside optimal ranges and under prolonged thermal exposure.