

# ECL Cellulase™

## High-Efficiency Enzyme Concentrate for Soil Removal

ECL Cellulase™ is a high efficiency cellulase enzyme produced by non-pathogenic fungi. This high-purity enzyme exhibits robust performance across a wide range of applications. It is involved in the breakdown of cellulose (a complex carbohydrate found in plant cell walls) into smaller sugars such as glucose, which can then be utilized by organisms. This enzymatic action can enhance processes such as biofuel production, textile processing, paper recycling, food processing, and waste management.

### Features & Benefits

- Aids in the breakdown of cellulose
- Helps convert cellulose to fermentable sugars

### Specifications

Color & Appearance	Brown liquid
pH	4.0-7.0
Enzyme Stability	12 months
Enzyme Activity	100,000 U/ml (Cellulase)
Shelf Life	2 years

*Under standard assay conditions, ≥50% enzyme activity is maintained between pH 4.0 and 6.5, with thermal stability up to 60°C under short exposure conditions. Activity decreases significantly above 65–70°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

- General-purpose surface cleaning
- Carpet and upholstery cleaning
- Tile and hard floor cleaning
- Commercial and institutional cleaning programs
- Facilities seeking reduced packaging and waste

### 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.