

MDH1 Human

Description: MDH1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 342 amino acids (1-334 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 37.4 kDa. The MDH1 is fused to an 8 amino acid His tag at C-terminus and purified by conventional chromatography.

Catalog #: ENPS-263

For research use only.

Synonyms: MDH-s, MDHA, MOR2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MSEPIRVLVT GAAGQIAYSL LYSIGNGSVF GKDQPIILVL
LDITPMMGVL DGVLMELQDC ALPLKDVIAITDKEDVAFKD LDVAILVGSMPPREGMERKD
LLKANVKIFK SQGAALDKYA KKSVMVIVVG NPANTNCLTA SKSAPSIPKE NFSLTRLDH
NRAKAQIALK LGVTANDVKNVIWGNHSST QYPDVNHAKV KLQGKEVG VY EALKDDSWLK
GEFVTTVQQR GAAVI

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The MDH1 1mg/ml protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

MDH1 although stable 4°C for 4 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

MDH1 catalyzes the reversible oxidation of malate to oxaloacetate, using the NAD/NADH cofactor system in the citric acid cycle. MDH1 is abundantly found in the cytoplasm and is involved in the malate-aspartate shuttle that functions in the metabolic coordination between cytosol and mitochondria. MDH1 regulates p53-dependent cell-cycle arrest and apoptosis in response to glucose deprivation.

Biological Activity:

Specific activity is > 8 units/mg, and is defined as the amount of enzyme that cleaves 1umole of oxalacetate and beta-NADH to L-malate and beta-NAD per minute at pH7.5 at 25°C.

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