

MDH E. coli

Description: MDH Recombinant produced in E. coli is a single polypeptide chain containing 336 amino acids (1-312) and having a molecular mass of 34.9kDa. MDH is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-605

For research use only.

Synonyms: Malate dehydrogenase cytoplasmic, EC 1.1.1.37, Cytosolic malate dehydrogenase, MDHA, MOR2, MDH-s, MGC:1375, MDH1.

Source: E.coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMKVAVL GAAGGIGQAL
ALLLKTQLPS GSELSLYDIA PVTPGVAVDL SHIPTAVKIK GFSGEDATPA LEGADVVLIS
AGVARKPGMD RSDLFNVNAG IVKNLVQQA KTCPKACIGI ITNPVNTTVA IAAEVLKKAG
VYDKNKLFV TTDIIRSNT FVAELKGKQP GEVEVPVIGG HSGVTILPLL SQVPGVSFTE
QEVADLTAKRI QN

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The MDH solution (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 50mM NaCl, 1mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple 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:

Malate dehydrogenase (EC1.1.1.37) is an enzyme in the citric acid cycle that catalyzes the conversion of malate into oxaloacetate (using NAD⁺) and vice versa (this is a reversible reaction). Malate dehydrogenase is not to be confused with malic enzyme, which catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate using NADPH. Malate dehydrogenase is also involved in gluconeogenesis, the synthesis of glucose from smaller molecules. Pyruvate in the mitochondria is acted upon by pyruvate carboxylase to form oxaloacetate, a citric acid cycle intermediate. In order to get the oxaloacetate out of the mitochondria, malate dehydrogenase reduces it to malate, and it then traverses the inner mitochondrial membrane. Once in the cytosol, the malate is oxidized back to oxaloacetate by cytosolic malate dehydrogenase. Finally, phosphoenol-pyruvate carboxy kinase (PEPCK) converts oxaloacetate to phosphoenol pyruvate.

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