Recombinant Rat MDH1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSR030299

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

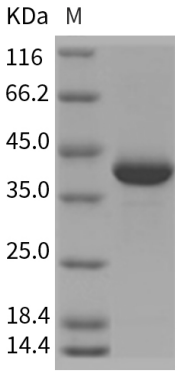
Description

Species	Rat
Source	E.coli-derived Rat MDH1 protein Met 4-Ala 334, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	38 kDa
Observed MW	39 kDa
Accession	O88989
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Malate dehydrogenases 1(MDH1 / MDHA) is soluable form of malate dehydrogenases. Malate dehydrogenases (MDH) is a group of multimeric enzymes consisting of identical subunits usually organized as either dimer or tetramers with subunit molecular weights of 30-35 kDa. MDH has been isolated from different sources including archaea, eubacteria, fungi, plant and mammals. MDH catalyzes the NAD/NADH-dependent interconversion of the substrates malate and oxaloacetate. This reaction plays a key part in the malate / aspartate shuttle across the mitochondrial membrane, and in the tricarboxylic acid cycle within the mitochondrial matrix. The enzymes share a common catalytic mechanism and their kinetic properties are similar, which demonstrates a high degree of structural similarity. The three-dimensional structures and elements essential for catalysis are conserved between mitochondrial and cytoplasmic forms of MDH in eukaryotic cells even though these isoenzymes are only marginally related at the level of primary structure.

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