

Native Bovine Glutamate Dehydrogenase

Cat. No. DIA-146

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description Glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH) is an enzyme, present in most microbes and

the mitochondria of eukaryotes, as are some of the other enzymes required for urea synthesis, that converts glutamate to α -ketoglutarate, and vice versa. In animals, the produced ammonia is usually used as a substrate in the urea cycle. Typically, the α -ketoglutarate to glutamate reaction does not occur in mammals, as glutamate dehydrogenase equilibrium favours the production of

ammonia and α -ketoglutarate.

Synonyms glutamate dehydrogenase [NAD(P)+]; EC 1.4.1.3; GLDH; glutamic

dehydrogenase; glutamate dehydrogenase [NAD(P)]; L-glutamate: NAD(P)+ oxidoreductase (deaminating); L-GLDH; Glutamate Dehydrogenase from bovine

liver; L-Glutamic Dehydrogenase; glutamate dehydrogenase

Product Information

Species Bovine

Source Bovine liver

Appearance White/off white powder

Form Freeze dried powder

EC NumberEC 1.4.1.3CAS No.9001-46-1

Molecular Weight 260 kDa (gel)

Activity > 500U /mg protein

Isoelectric point pH5.6



pH Stability 5.0∼11.0

Optimum pH $8.5(\alpha-KG\rightarrow L-Glu)$

Thermal stability < 60°C (pH8.3, 10min)

Optimum temperature 45°C

Michaelis Constant 9.5×10-3M (NH3); 5.0×10-3M (α -Ketoglutarate); 8.4×10-5M (NADH)

Inhibitors Ag+, Hg2+, Cu2+, Zn2+.

Pathway Arginine and proline metabolism; D-Glutamine and D-glutamate metabolism;

Glutamate metabolism; Nitrogen metabolism; Metabolism of amino acids.

Function ATP binding; GTP binding; glutamate dehydrogenase [NAD(P)+] activity;

glutamate dehydrogenase activity; nucleotide binding; oxidoreductase activity.

Unit Definition One unit will convert one micromole of α -ketoglutarate to L-glutamate per min at

pH 8.3 at 30°C.



Usage and Packaging

Preparation Instructions The enzyme is reconstituted in 100mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.3 for activity assay.

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage -20°C