

## Glutamate Dehydrogenase (NAD(P)) from E.coli, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-0981

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  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate, and vice versa. In animals, the produced ammonia is usually used as a substrate in the urea cycle. Typically, the  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate to glutamate reaction does not occur in mammals, as glutamate dehydrogenase equilibrium favours the production of ammonia and  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate.

**Applications** Use recombinant Glutamate Dehydrogenase in diagnostic tests for the determination of ammonia, urea, L-glutamate, glutamate pyruvate transaminase and leucine aminopeptidase.

**Synonyms** glutamate dehydrogenase (NADP+); glutamic dehydrogenase; dehydrogenase; glutamate (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (phosphate)); glutamic acid dehydrogenase; L-glutamate dehydrogenase; L-glutamic acid dehydrogenase; NAD(P)-glutamate dehydrogenase; NAD(P)H-dependent glutamate dehydrogenase; glutamate dehydrogenase (NADP); GLDH

### Product Information

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Source</b>             | E.coli   |
| <b>Appearance</b>         | White lyophilizate   |
| <b>CAS No.</b>            | 2604152  |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>   | ~2 200 kD for the associated enzyme with 8 subunits; 280 kD for one subunit.   |
| <b>Activity</b>           | >80 U/mg   |
| <b>Contaminants</b>       | Alcohol dehydrogenase: <0.005 Lactate dehydrogenase: <0.005 Malate dehydrogenase: <0.005 "NADH-Oxidase": <0.005 NH <sub>4</sub> : <0.05 $\mu$ g/mg lyophilizate  |
| <b>pH Stability</b>       | 5.5-6.5  |
| <b>Optimum pH</b>         | 8  |
| <b>Michaelis Constant</b> | L-glutamate: $1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ mol/l NADP: $4.7 \times 10^{-5}$ mol/l $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate: $7.0 \times 10^{-4}$ mol/l NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> : $3.2 \times 10^{-3}$ mol/l NADPH: $2.6 \times 10^{-5}$ mol/l Km values for NAD or NADH are difficult to obtain due to their inhibitory action.   |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | The oxidation of L-glutamate is stimulated by ADP and inhibited by GTP. In contrast, the oxidation of alanine, leucine, isoleucine, methionine, valine, norleucine, norvaline and 2-aminobutyrate is stimulated by GTP and inhibited by ADP.   |
| <b>Activators</b>         | Thioglycolic acid, b-mercaptoethylamine, EDTA, $\alpha$ , $\alpha'$ -dipyridyl   |
| <b>Inhibitors</b>         | 4-chloromercuribenzoate, Na <sub>2</sub> S, diethyldithiocarbamate, 1,10-phenanthroline, 8-hydroxyquinoline, NaN <sub>3</sub> , thyroxine, heparin, sulfonylcarbamides, Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Hg <sup>2+</sup> , Ag <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Zn <sup>2+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> |

### Storage and Shipping Information

**Stability** At +2 to +8°C within specification range for 12 months. Store dry.