



Native Microorganism D-lactate dehydrogenase

Product Information

Cat#	DIA-207
Abbr	LDH (Microorganism)
Alias	LDH; LD
Similar	LDH
Source	Microorganism
Description	A lactate dehydrogenase (LDH or LD) is an enzyme found in nearly all living cells (animals, plants, and prokaryotes). LDH catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to lactate and back, as it converts NADH to NAD ⁺ and back. A dehydrogenase is an enzyme that transfers a hydride from one molecule to another.
Applications	This enzyme is useful for enzymatic determination of numerous metabolites, e.g.ATP, ADP, glucose, creatinine, pyruvate, lactate and glycerol, and of enzyme activities, e.g.GPT, PK and CPK when coupled with the related enzymes.
Appearance	White amorphous powder, lyophilized
Form	Freeze dried powder
Enzyme Commission Number	EC 1.1.1.27
Activity	400U/mg-solid or more
CAS No.	9001-60-9
Contaminants	NADH oxidase < 1.0×10 ⁻³ % Malate dehydrogenase < 1.0×10 ⁻² % GOT < 5.0×10 ⁻³ % GPT < 5.0×10 ⁻³ % Myokinase < 1.0×10 ⁻² % Pyruvate kinase< 1.0×10 ⁻³ %
Isoelectric point	4
pH Stability	pH 5.0-9.0 (25°C, 48hr)
Michaelis Constant	1.6×10 ⁻⁴ M (pyruvate, pH 7.0)



Creative Enzymes

Diagnostic Enzymes

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Optimum pH	6.0-7.0
Optimum temperature	35-40°C
Thermal stability	below 45°C (pH 7.0, 15min)
Storage	Store at -20°C
Synonyms	Lactate dehydrogenase; EC 1.1.1.27; LDH; LD