

## L-Lactate Dehydrogenase from Porcine, Recombinant

## **Product Information**

Cat#	NATE-1105
Abbr	L-LDH, Recombinant (Porcine)
Alias	L-LDH
Similar	L-LDH
Source	Porcine
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	High purity L-Lactate dehydrogenase (Porcine) for use in research, biochemical enzyme assays and in vitro diagnostic analysis.
Form	In 3.2 M ammonium sulphate.
Enzyme Commission Number	EC 1.1.1.27
Activity	~ 330 U/mg
CAS No.	9001-60-9
Isoelectric point	~ 5.5
pH Stability	6.0 - 10.0
Unit Definition	One Unit of L-lactate dehydrogenase is defined as the amount of enzyme required to produce one µmole of NAD+ from NADH per minute.
Optimum pH	5.0 - 5.5
Optimum temperature	37°C

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Thermal stability	up to 55°C
Storage	> 2 years at 4°C
Preparation Instructions	For assay, this enzyme should be diluted in Tris. HCl buffer (10 mM), pH 7.5 containing 1 mg/mL BSA. Swirl to mix the enzyme immediately prior to use.
Synonyms	EC 1.1.1.27; 9001-60-9; lactic acid dehydrogenase; L (+)-nLDH; L- (+)-lactate dehydrogenase; L-lactic dehydrogenase; L-lactic acid dehydrogenase; lactate dehydrogenase; NAD-dependent; lactic dehydrogenase; NAD-lactate dehydrogenase; L-lactate dehydrogenase; (S)-Lactate:NAD+ oxidoreductase; L-LDH; LAD; LD; Lactate

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