

## Native Microorganism Glutamate Dehydrogenase (NAD-dependent)

## **Product Information**

| Cat#                           | DIA-197  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Abbr                           | GLDH (NAD) (Microorganism)   |
| Alias                          | GLDH   |
| Similar                        | GLDH   |
| Source                         | Microorganism  |
| 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                   | This enzyme is useful for enzymatic determination of NH3, $\alpha$ -ketoglutaric acid and L-glutamic acid, and for assay of leucine aminopeptidase and urease. This enzyme is also used for enzymatic determination of urea when coupled with urease in clinical analysis.   |
| Appearance                     | White amorphous powder, lyophilized  |
| Form                           | Freeze dried powder  |
| Enzyme<br>Commission<br>Number | EC 1.4.1.2   |
| Activity                       | 100 U/mg-solid or more   |
| CAS No.                        | 9001-46-1  |
| Contaminants                   | NAD oxidase < 1.0×10 <sup>-2</sup> %   |
| Molecular Weight               | approx. 260 kDa  |
| Isoelectric point              | 5.6  |
|                                |  |

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| pH Stability        | pH 5.0-10.0 (25°C, 20hr)  |
|---------------------|---|
| Michaelis Constant  | 9.21×10 <sup>-3</sup> M (NH₃), 4.80×10 <sup>-3</sup> M (α-Ketoglutarate), 7.8×10 <sup>-5</sup> M (L-Glutamate), 1.29×10 <sup>-4</sup> M (NADH), 5.89×10 <sup>-4</sup> M (NAD⁺)  |
| Structure           | 6 subunits per mol of enzyme  |
| Optimum pH          | 7.5-8.0 (α-KG→L-Glu) 9.0 (L-Glu→α-KG)   |
| Optimum temperature | 55°C (α-KG→L-Glu) 50°C (L-Glu→α-KG)   |
| Thermal stability   | below 50°C (pH 8.3, 10min)  |
| Stability           | Stable at-20°C for at least one year  |
| Inhibitors          | Heavy metals, PCMB, IAA   |
| Synonyms            | Glutamate Dehydrogenase; glutamic dehydrogenase; glutamate dehydrogenase (NAD); glutamate oxidoreductase; glutamic acid dehydrogenase; L-glutamate dehydrogenase; NAD-dependent glutamic dehydrogenase; NAD-glutamate dehydrogenase; NAD-linked glutamate dehydrogenase; NAD-linked glutamic dehydrogenase; NAD-specific glutamic dehydrogenase; NAD-specific glutamate dehydrogenase; NAD-specific glutamate dehydrogenase; NAD-specific glutamate oxidoreductase; NADH-linked glutamate dehydrogenase; L-glutamate: NAD+ oxidoreductase (deaminating); EC 1.4.1.2; GLDH |

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