

L-Glutamic Dehydrogenase (NADP)

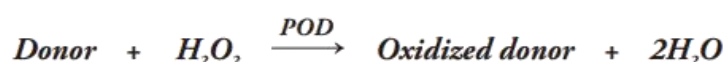
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Store at 2-8°C long term (12 months). Upon receipt, it is recommended to aliquot.

Product Introduction

Glutamate dehydrogenase (NADP) is a biochemical reagent that can be used as a biological material or organic compound for life science related research.

Reaction



Product description

Appearance:	Colorless transparent liquid
Source:	Microorganism
Enzyme Commission Number:	EC 1.4.1.4
CAS Number:	9029-11-2
Storage temperature:	2-8°C
Specific activity:	≥400 U/mg protein
Unit definition:	One unit will convert one micromole of α-ketoglutarate to L-glutamate per min at pH 8.3 at 30°C.

Properties

Stability:	Stable at 2-8°C for at least one year
Molecular weight:	51kDa (SDS-PAGE)
Isoelectric point:	4.6
Michaelis constant:	1.7×10 ⁻³ M (NH ₄) 1.1×10 ⁻³ M (α-Ketoglutarate) 3.0×10 ⁻⁵ M (NADPH)
Optimum pH:	8.3 [Fig. 1]
Optimum temperature:	55°C-60°C [Fig. 3]
pH Stability:	6.0-9.5 (25°C, 20hr) [Fig. 2]
Thermal stability:	<60°C (pH7.4, 10min) [Fig. 4]
Inhibitors:	Ca ²⁺ , Fe ²⁺ , Mn ²⁺ , Zn ²⁺ , NEM, Proclin, SDS
Effect of various chemicals:	[Table 1]

Table 1.

Effect of Various Chemicals on GLDH

[The enzyme dissolved in 50mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.0 (10U/ml) was incubated with each chemical at 37°C for 2hr.]

Chemical	Concn. (mM)	Residual activity
None	-	100%
CaCl ₂	2.0	14%
CoCl ₂	2.0	99%
CuSO ₄	2.0	96%
FeCl ₃	2.0	54%
MgSO ₄	2.0	109%
MnSO ₄	2.0	41%
NiCl ₂	2.0	97%
ZnSO ₄	2.0	50%
BME	2.0	96%

Chemical	Concn. (mM)	Residual activity
NEM	2.0	66%
EDTA	5.0	103%
NaN ₃	20.0	98%
Proclin	0.045%	4%
Boric Acid-Borax	2.0	101%
Na-cholate	0.10%	99%
SDS	0.05%	5%
Triton X-100	0.10%	96%
Tween 20	0.10%	101%

Fig. 1 pH Activity

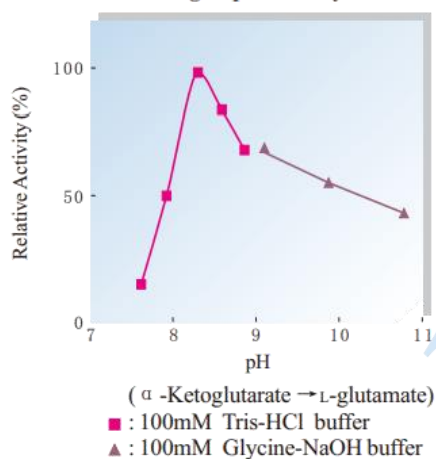


Fig. 3 Temperature activity

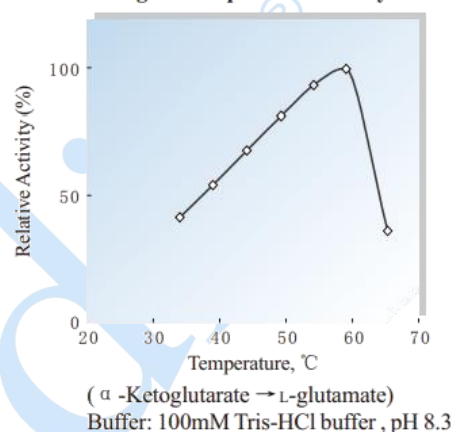


Fig. 2 pH Stability

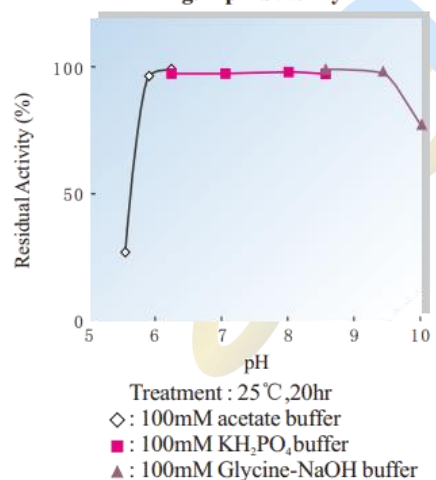


Fig. 4 Thermal stability

