

Product datasheet for **AR51473PU-N**

Glutamate dehydrogenase 1 (54-558, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Glutamate dehydrogenase 1 (54-558, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSSEAVADR EDDPNFFKMV EGGFDRGASI VEDKLVEDLR TRESEEQKRN RVRGILRIIK PCNHVLSLSF PIRRDDGSWE VIEGYRAQHS QHRTPKGGI RYSTDVSUDE VKALASLMTY KCAVVDVPGF GAKAGVKINP KNYTDNELEK ITRRFTMELA KKGFIGPGID VPAPDMSTGE REMSWIADTY ASTIGHYDIN AHACVTGKPI SQGGIHGRIS ATGRGVFHGI ENFINEASYM SILGMTPGFG DKTFVQGF NVGLHSMRYL HRFGAKCIAV GESDGSIWNP DGIDPKELED FKLQHGSILG FPKAKPYEGS ILEADCILI PAASEKQLTK SNAPRVKAKI IAEGANGPTT PEADKIFLER NIMVIPDLYL NAGGVTVSYF EWLKLNHVS YGRLTFKYER DSNYHLLMSV QESLERKFGK HGGTIPIVPT AEFQDRISGA SEKDIVHSL AYTMEARSARQ IMRTAMKYNL GLDLRТАAYV NAIEKVFKVY NEAGVTFT
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	58.4 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>80% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: This purified protein is available in a denatured form, making it less suitable for functional studies. Denatured proteins are better suited for applications like Western Blot (WB) or imaging assays. State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.4M Urea, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human GLUD1 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_001305829
Locus ID:	2746



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UniProt ID: [P00367](#)

Cytogenetics: 10q23.2

Synonyms: GLUD1, GLUD, GDH1

Summary: This gene encodes glutamate dehydrogenase, which is a mitochondrial matrix enzyme that catalyzes the oxidative deamination of glutamate to alpha-ketoglutarate and ammonia. This enzyme has an important role in regulating amino acid-induced insulin secretion. It is allosterically activated by ADP and inhibited by GTP and ATP. Activating mutations in this gene are a common cause of congenital hyperinsulinism. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. The related glutamate dehydrogenase 2 gene on the human X-chromosome originated from this gene via retrotransposition and encodes a soluble form of glutamate dehydrogenase. Related pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 10, 18 and X. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, Arginine and proline metabolism, D-Glutamine and D-glutamate metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Nitrogen metabolism

Product images:

