

## Product datasheet for TP300298

### MDH1 (NM\_005917) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human malate dehydrogenase 1, NAD (soluble) (MDH1)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Recombinant protein was produced with TrueORF clone, RC200298.
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	36.2 kDa
Concentration:	>50 ug/mL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_005908</a>
Locus ID:	4190
RefSeq Size:	1665
Cytogenetics:	2p15
RefSeq ORF:	1002
Synonyms:	HEL-S-32; MDH-s; MDHA; MGC:1375; MOR2



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**Summary:**

This gene encodes an enzyme that catalyzes the NAD/NADH-dependent, reversible oxidation of malate to oxaloacetate in many metabolic pathways, including the citric acid cycle. Two main isozymes are known to exist in eukaryotic cells: one is found in the mitochondrial matrix and the other in the cytoplasm. This gene encodes the cytosolic isozyme, which plays a key role in the malate-aspartate shuttle that allows malate to pass through the mitochondrial membrane to be transformed into oxaloacetate for further cellular processes. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. A recent study showed that a C-terminally extended isoform is produced by use of an alternative in-frame translation termination codon via a stop codon readthrough mechanism, and that this isoform is localized in the peroxisomes. Pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes X and 6. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome

**Protein Pathways:**

Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), Glyoxylate and dicarboxylate metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Pyruvate metabolism

**Product images:**