

Product datasheet for TP504962

Mdh1 (NM_008618) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse malate dehydrogenase 1, NAD (soluble) (Mdh1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR204962 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MSEPIRVLVTGAAGQIAYSLLYSIGNGSVFGKDQPIILVLLDITPMMGVLDGVLMEQLDQCALPLLQDVIA
TDKEEIAFKDLDAVLVGSMPRREGMERKDLLKANVKIFKSQGTALEKYAKKSVKVIWVGNPANTNCLTA
SKSAPSIPKENFSLTRLHDHNRKSAIQLKLGVTADDVKNVIIWGNHSSTQYDPVNHAKVKLQGEVGVY
EALKDDSWLKGEFITTQQRGA AVIKARKLSSAMSAAKAIADHIRDIWFGTPEGEFVSMGVISDGNSYGV
PDDL LYSFPVVIKNKTWK FVEGLPINDFSREKMDLTAKELTEEKETA FEFLSSA

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	36.5 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_032644
Locus ID:	17449
UniProt ID:	P14152



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RefSeq Size: 1958

Cytogenetics: 11 13.89 cM

RefSeq ORF: 1005

Synonyms: B230377B03Rik; D17921; MDH-; MDH-s; MDHA; Mo; Mor; Mor-2; Mor2

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. 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. A pseudogene has been identified on chromosomes 12. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]