

LDH

Native Human Lactate Dehydrogenase

Catalog No.	CSI14798A CSI14798B	Quantity:	100 U 500 U
Alternate Names:	LDH, E.C. 1.1.1.27		
Description:	Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) catalyses the interconversion of pyruvate and lactate with concomitant interconversion of NADH and NAD ⁺ . It converts pyruvate, the final product of glycolysis to lactate when oxygen is absent or in short supply, and it performs the reverse reaction during the Cori Cycle in the liver. At high concentrations of lactate, the enzyme exhibits feedback inhibition and the rate of conversion of pyruvate to lactate is decreased.		
Concentration:	1.5 mg/mL		
Source:	Human Erythrocytes		
Formulation:	Suspension in 3.1 M ammonium sulfate, 20 mM Tris-Cl, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.5		
Unit Definition:	One unit will catalyze the transformation of one micromole of L-lactate to pyruvate per minute at 37°C and pH 8.55		
Biological Activity:	320 U/mL at 37°C (Dimension Clinical Chemistry System)		
Specific Activity:	210 U/mg protein		
Isozyme Composition:	LD1 - 39%, LD2 - 13%, LD3 - 8%, LD4 - 11%, LD5 - 30%		
Recovery:	Centrifuge briefly to ensure complete recovery. Mix thoroughly before sampling.		
Storage & Stability:	Store at 2-8 °C for up to 1 year. DO NOT FREEZE.		
Statement:	Non-Infectious Disease Certification: Negative or non-reactive at the donor level for HIV -1 and 2 (antibodies or NAT), HCV (antibodies or NAT), and HBsA. However, because no test method can offer complete assurance that infectious agents are absent, this material should be handled at Bio-Safety Level 2 (BSL 2) as recommended for potentially infectious human serum or blood specimen in the CCD/NIH manual "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories", 2009.		

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