

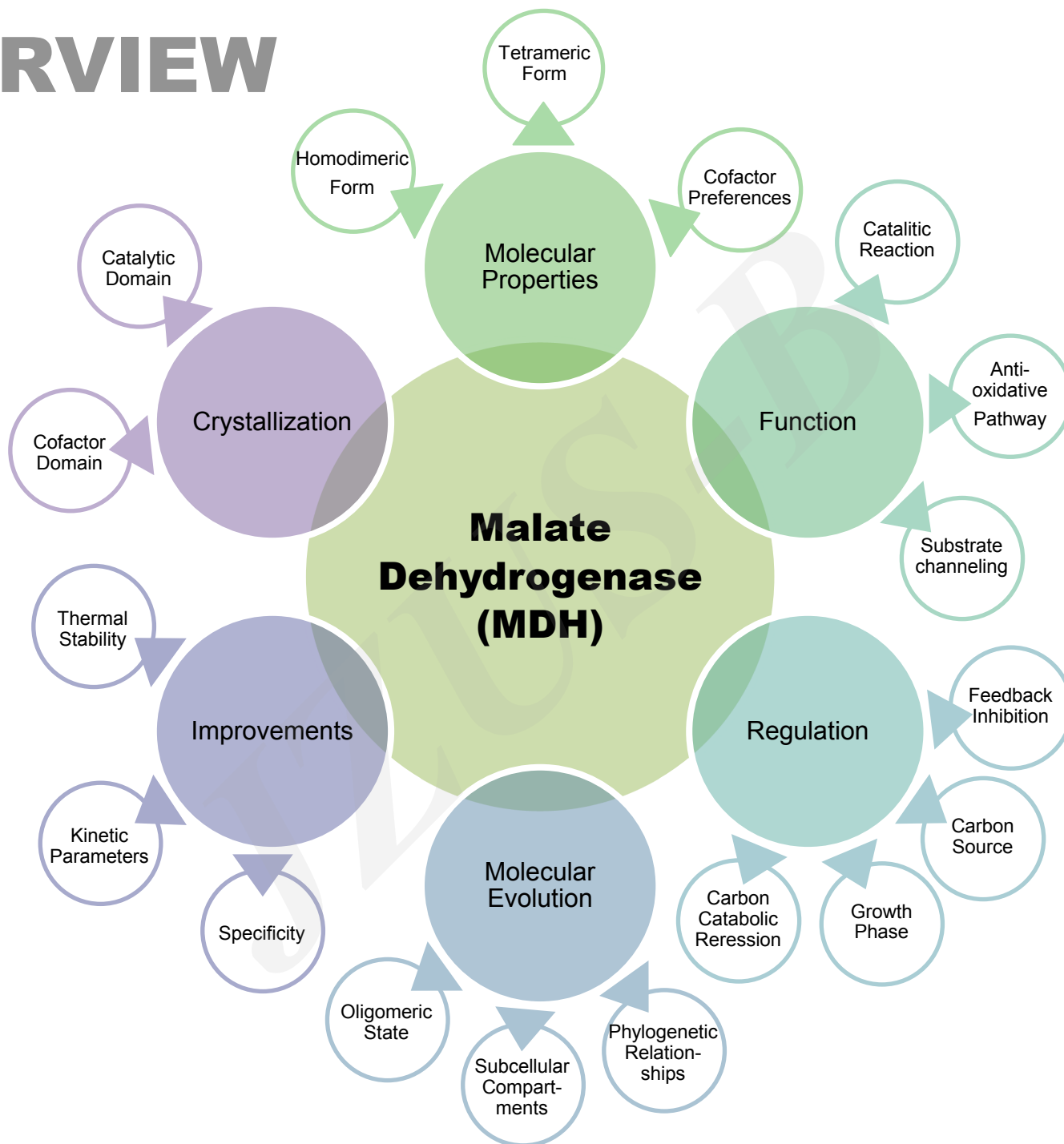
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Function, kinetic properties, crystallization, and regulation of microbial malate dehydrogenase

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Key words: Malate dehydrogenase, carbon metabolism, tricarboxylic acid cycle

OVERVIEW



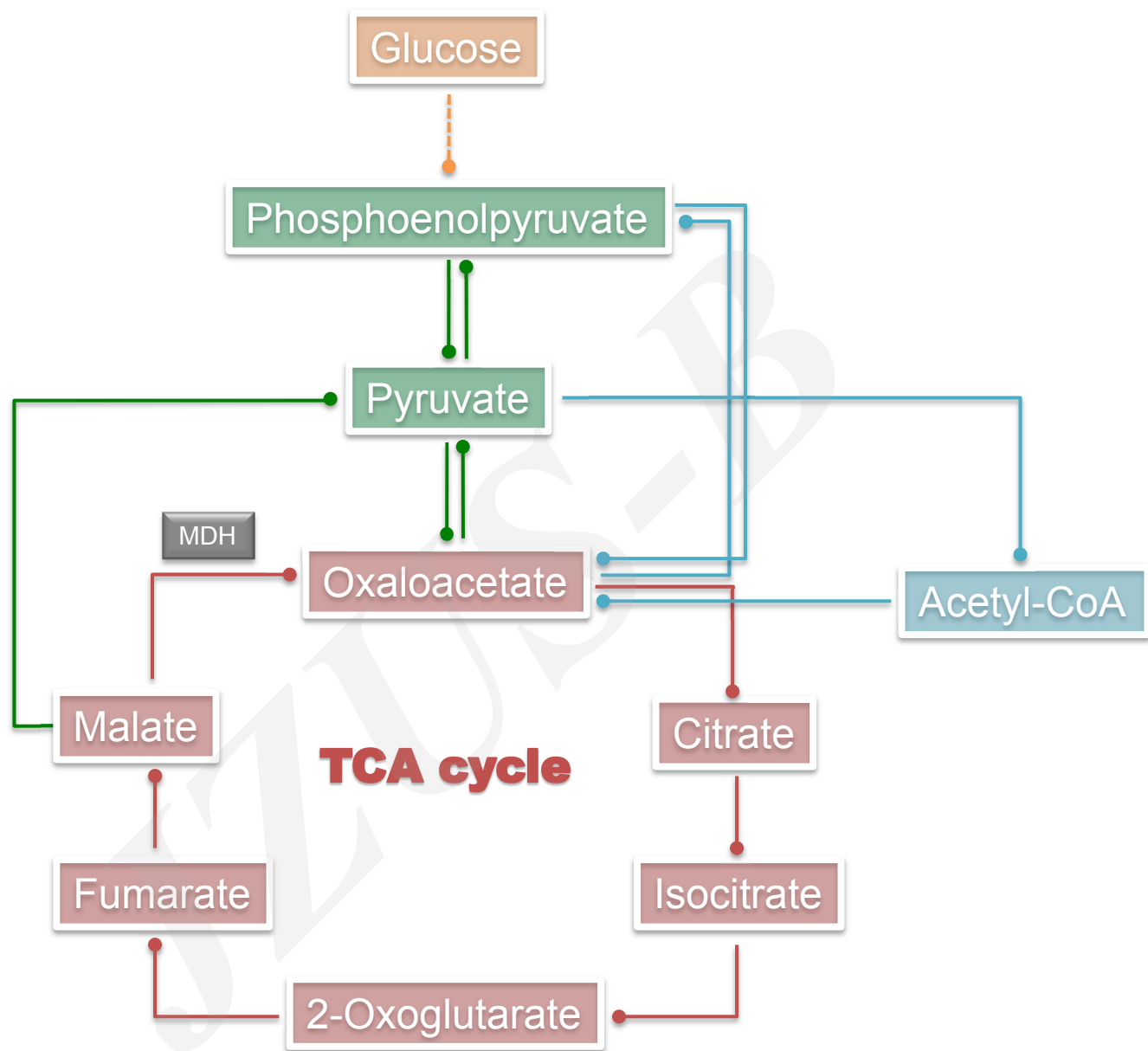


Figure shows phosphoenolpyruvate-pyruvate-oxaloacetate (PEP-Pyr-OAA) node (including pyruvate shunt), and tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle. These metabolic pathways are closely interconnected to malate dehydrogenase (MDH) enzyme catalysis.

MAIN FEATURES

- Malate dehydrogenase (MDH) carries out the interconversion between malate and oxaloacetate employing either NAD^+ or NADP^+ as a cofactor.
- MDH is part of the TCA cycle, the most important metabolic pathway for supplying ATP to aerobic organisms.
- It has been reported different affinities and specificities for substrate and cofactor among MDH enzymes of different microorganisms and cellular compartments.
- Its tertiary structure is widely conserved. In contrast to this, its amino acid sequence is poorly conserved making difficult to elucidate its molecular evolution.
- Being an ubiquitous enzyme, its subject to different mechanisms of regulation as activity inhibition and carbon catabolic repression.