**LDHB gene**

**lactate dehydrogenase B**

**Normal Function**

The *LDHB* gene provides instructions for making a protein called lactate dehydrogenase-B, which is one piece (subunit) of the lactate dehydrogenase enzyme. There are five different forms of this enzyme, each made up of four protein subunits. Various combinations of lactate dehydrogenase-B subunits and lactate dehydrogenase-A subunits (which are produced from a different gene) make up the different forms of the enzyme. The lactate dehydrogenase enzyme, which is found throughout the body, is important for creating energy for cells. The simple sugar glucose is the energy source for most cells. In the final step of glucose breakdown, most forms of the lactate dehydrogenase enzyme convert the molecule pyruvate into a similar molecule called lactate, which can be used by the body for energy. Other forms of this enzyme can convert lactate back to pyruvate, which can participate in other chemical reactions to create energy.

The version of lactate dehydrogenase made of four lactate dehydrogenase-B subunits is found primarily in heart (cardiac) muscle. This version of the enzyme converts lactate to pyruvate.

**Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes**

**Lactate dehydrogenase deficiency**

More than 15 mutations in the *LDHB* gene have been found to cause lactate dehydrogenase deficiency, specifically lactate dehydrogenase-B deficiency. This condition is associated with a decrease in functional lactate dehydrogenase enzyme, but it does not appear to cause any physical signs or symptoms. Most *LDHB* gene mutations change single protein building blocks (amino acids) in the lactate dehydrogenase-B subunit. *LDHB* gene mutations lead to the production of an abnormal lactate dehydrogenase-B subunit that cannot form the lactate dehydrogenase enzyme. Even though lactate dehydrogenase activity is decreased in cardiac muscle cells of people with lactate dehydrogenase-B deficiency, they do not appear to have any signs or symptoms related to their condition. It is unclear why this type of enzyme deficiency does not cause any health problems.
**Chromosomal Location**

Cytogenetic Location: 12p12.1, which is the short (p) arm of chromosome 12 at position 12.1

Molecular Location: base pairs 21,635,342 to 21,657,971 on chromosome 12 (Homo sapiens Updated Annotation Release 109.20190607, GRCh38.p13) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

**Other Names for This Gene**

- L-lactate dehydrogenase B chain
- lactate dehydrogenase H chain
- LDH-B
- LDH-H
- LDH heart subunit
- LDHB_HUMAN
- LDHBD

**Additional Information & Resources**

**Educational Resources**

- Biochemistry (fifth edition, 2002): Isozymes of Lactate Dehydrogenase
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK22392/figure/A1362/

- Biochemistry (fifth edition, 2002): Lactate and Alanine Formed by Contracting Muscle Are Used by Other Organs
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK22423/#A2286

- Research Collaboratory for Structural Bioinformatics Protein Data Bank: Lactate Dehydrogenase
  http://pdb101.rcsb.org/motm/102
Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28LDHB%5BTI%5D%29+OR+%28lactate+dehydrogenase+B%5BTI%5D%29+OR+%28lactate+dehydrogenase+H%5BTI%5D%29%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE B
  http://omim.org/entry/150100

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_LDHB.html
- ClinVar
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=LDHB%5Bgene%5D
- HGNC Gene Symbol Report
- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:3945
- NCBI Gene
- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P07195

Sources for This Summary

- OMIM: LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE B
  http://omim.org/entry/150100