

Product Name: Recombinant Human DCXR (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH1109

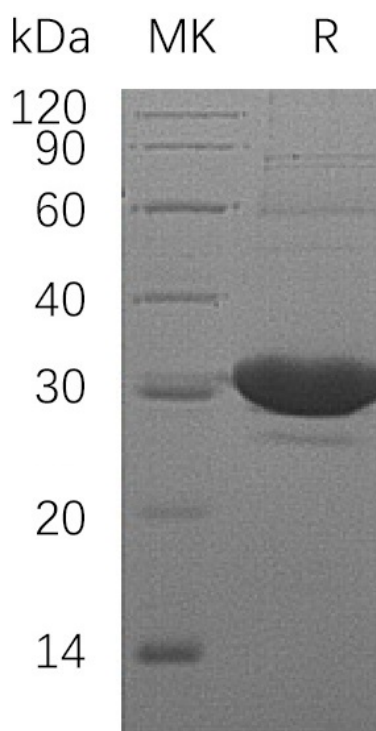


Summary

Name	L-xylulose reductase/DCXR
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human L-Xylulose Reductase is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Cys244 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	Q7Z4W1
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	28.1 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, 30% Glycerol, pH 8.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

L-Xylulose Reductase; XR; Carbonyl Reductase II; Dicarbonyl/L-Xylulose Reductase; Kidney Dicarbonyl Reductase; kiDCR; Sperm Surface Protein P34H; DCXR

Background

L-Xylulose Reductase is an enzyme that belongs to the Short-Chain Dehydrogenases/Reductases (SDR) family. L-Xylulose Reductase is responsible for the metabolism of Xylulose, converting it into Xylitol. L-Xylulose Reductase catalyzes the NADPH-dependent reduction of several Pentoses, Tetroses, Trioses, α -Dicarbonyl compounds and L-Xylulose. L-Xylulose Reductase participates in the Uronate Cycle of Glucose metabolism. It may play a role in the water absorption and cellular osmoregulation in the proximal renal tubules by producing Xylitol, an osmolyte, thereby preventing osmolytic stress from occurring in the renal tubules.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.