

Recombinant Human DCXR Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032714

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

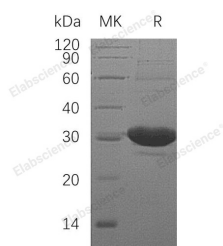
Description

Synonyms	L-Xylulose Reductase;XR;Carbonyl Reductase II;Dicarbonyl/L-Xylulose Reductase;Kidney Dicarbonyl Reductase;kiDCR;Sperm Surface Protein P34H;DCXR
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met 1-Cys244
Accession	Q7Z4W1
Calculated Molecular Weight	28.1 kDa
Observed molecular weight	29 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, 30% Glycerol, 1mM DTT, pH 8.0.
Reconstitution	Not Applicable

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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-

For Research Use Only

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.