

DCXR Human

Description: DCXR Recombinant Human produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 264 amino acids (1-244 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 28 kDa. The DCXR is fused to 20 amino acid His-Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-547

For research use only.

Synonyms: DCR, HCR2, HCR2, KIDCR, P34H, SDR20C1, Dicarbonyl/L-Xylulose Reductase, EC=1.1.1.10, Carbonyl reductase II, Kidney dicarbonyl reductase, Sperm surface protein P34H.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MELFLAGRRV LVTGAGKGIG
RGTVQALHAT GARVVAVSRT QADLDSLVRE CPGIEPVCVD LGDWEATERA LGSVGPVDLL
VNNAVALLQ PFLEVTKAEF DRSFEVNLRA VIQVSQIVAR GLIARGVPGA IVNVSSQCSQ
RAVTNHSVYC STKGALDMLT KVMALGLPH KIRVNAVNP VVMTSMGQAT WSDPHKAKTM
LNRIPLGKFA EV

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

DCXR Human solution containing 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 1mM DTT, 50mM NaCl & 20% glycerol.

Stability:

DCXR Human although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored desiccated below -18°C.
Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

DCXR catalyzes the NADPH-dependent reduction of numerous pentoses, tetroses, trioses, alpha-dicarbonyl molecules and L-xylulose. DCXR takes part in the uronate cycle of glucose metabolism. DCXR participates in the water absorption and cellular osmoregulation in the proximal renal tubules by producing xylitol, an osmolyte, thus preventing osmolytic stress from occurring in the renal tubules.

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