

**Recombinant Human L-Xylulose Reductase/DCXR Protein(N-6His)**

**Cat.NO.: TP06082**

3th Edition

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

**Description:**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,  $\hat{\pm}$ -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.

**Form:**PBS

**Molecular Weight:**28.1 kDa

**Sequences:**Met 1-Cys244

**Purity:**> 95% by HPLC

**Concentration:**

**Endotoxin Level:**<1.0 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

**Storage:**Can be stored at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or -70°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.