bs-14209R

[Primary Antibody]

DCXR Rabbit pAb



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- DATASHEET		400-901-9800
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500)
Clonality: Polyclonal		IHC-F (1:100-500)
GenelD: 51181	SWISS: Q7Z4W1	ICC/IF (1:100-500)
Target: DCXR	-	ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human DCXR: 101-200/244.		Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat)
Purification: affinity purified by	Protein A	
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Prodicted
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		Subcellular Location: Cell membrane
Background: DCXR is a 244 amino acid member of the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases family. This peripheral membrane protein catalyzes NADPH-dependent reduction of mulitple sugars, including L-xylulose, to the osmolyte xylitol. Producing xylitol in the renal tubules can prevent osmotic stress. L-xylulose reductase functions as a homotetramer and is expressed highly in kidney, liver and epididymis. Essential pentosuria is the result of a partial deficiency of L-xylulose reductase. Red blood cells of normal individuals contain two L-xylulose reductases: a major and a minor isozyme. Red cells from patients with pentosuria contain only one isozyme. Due to its role in the uronate cycle of glucose metabolism, L-xylulose reductase has been implicated in the management of the long term complications of diabetes.		