

Product datasheet for **MR206539L3V**

Kdm8 (NM_029842) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Kdm8 (NM_029842) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Kdm8
Synonyms:	3110005O21Rik; Jmjd5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_029842
ORF Size:	1245 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR206539).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_029842.1
RefSeq Size:	2445 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1245 bp
Locus ID:	77035
UniProt ID:	Q9CXT6
Cytogenetics:	7 F3



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Gene Summary:

Bifunctional enzyme that acts both as an endopeptidase and 2-oxoglutarate-dependent monooxygenase. Endopeptidase that cleaves histones N-terminal tails at the carboxyl side of methylated arginine or lysine residues, to generate 'tailless nucleosomes', which may trigger transcription elongation. Preferentially recognizes and cleaves monomethylated and dimethylated arginine residues of histones H2, H3 and H4. After initial cleavage, continues to digest histones tails via its aminopeptidase activity. Upon DNA damage, cleaves the N-terminal tail of histone H3 at monomethylated lysine residues, preferably at monomethylated 'Lys-9' (H3K9me1). The histone variant H3F3A is the major target for cleavage. Additionally, acts as Fe(2+) and 2-oxoglutarate-dependent monooxygenase, catalyzing (R)-stereospecific hydroxylation at C-3 of 'Arg-137' of RPS6 and 'Arg-141' of RCCD1, but the biological significance of this activity remains to be established. Regulates mitosis through different mechanisms: Plays a role in transcriptional repression of satellite repeats, possibly by regulating H3K36 methylation levels in centromeric regions together with RCCD1. Possibly together with RCCD1, is involved in proper mitotic spindle organization and chromosome segregation. Negatively regulates cell cycle repressor CDKN1A/p21, which controls G1/S phase transition. Required for G2/M phase cell cycle progression. Regulates expression of CCNA1/cyclin-A1, leading to cancer cell proliferation. Also, plays a role in regulating alpha-tubulin acetylation and cytoskeletal microtubule stability involved in epithelial to mesenchymal transition (By similarity). Regulates the circadian gene expression in the liver (PubMed:30500822). Represses the transcriptional activator activity of the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer in a catalytically-independent manner (By similarity). Negatively regulates the protein stability and function of CRY1; required for AMPK-FBXL3-induced CRY1 degradation (PubMed:30500822).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]