

## Product datasheet for **TP506539**

### Kdm8 (NM\_029842) Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Purified recombinant protein of Mouse lysine (K)-specific demethylase 8 (Kdm8), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug

**Species:** Mouse

**Expression Host:** HEK293T

**Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:** >MR206539 protein sequence  
**Red**=Cloning site **Green**=Tags(s)

MSEDTTEPLVGSSTLWKELRLLPDKEEELKLDLGEKVDRSVAALLRQAVGLFYAGHWQGCLQASEAVLD  
YSWEKLNTPWRDVKWRRVYSFGCLLKALCLCQAPQKATTVEALRVCDMGLLMGAAILEDILLKVVVA  
VLQTHQLPGKQPARGPHQDQPATKKAKCDASPAPDVMLERMVPRLRCPPLQYFKQHFLVGRPVILEGVA  
DHWPCMKKWSLQYIQEIAGCRTVPVEVGSRYTDEDWSQTLMTVDEFIQKFILEAKDVGYLEAQHQLFDQI  
PELKRDISIPDYCCLGNGEEEEITINAWFGPQGTISPLHQDPQQNFLVQVLGRKYIRLYSPQESEAVYPH  
ETHILHNTSQVDVENPDLEKFPKFTAPFLSCILSPGDTLFIKAKYWHYVRSLLDLSFSVSFWWS

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV**

**Tag:** C-MYC/DDK

**Predicted MW:** 47.1 kDa

**Concentration:** >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method

**Purity:** > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

**Buffer:** 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol

**Note:** For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.

**Storage:** Store at -80°C after receiving vials.

**Stability:** Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**RefSeq:** [NP\\_084118](#)

**Locus ID:** 77035

**UniProt ID:** [Q9CXT6](#)



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RefSeq Size: 2445

Cytogenetics: 7 F3

RefSeq ORF: 1245

Synonyms: 3110005O21Rik; Jmjd5

**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]