

Recombinant Mouse CDK9 Protein

For Research Use Only

1. Basic Product Information

Catalog No.: REP51848

Size: 10ug, 100ug

Protein Name: Cyclin-dependent kinase 9 (EC 2.7.11.22) (EC 2.7.11.23) (Cell division protein kinase 9)

Synonym: Cdk9

UniProt ID: Q99J95

UniProt Link: www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q99J95/entry

Species Source: Mouse

Expression System: HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system Sequence

Length: 372 AA

Molecular Weight: 43 KD

Protein Tag: C-terminal His6

2. Amino Acid Sequence

MAKQYDSVECPFCDEVTKYEKLAKIGQGTFGEVFKAKHRQTGQKVALKKVLMENEKEGFPITALREI
KILQLLKHENVVNLIEICRTKASPYNRCKGSIYLVDFCEHDLAGLLSNVLVKFTLSEIKRVMQMMLNGL
YYIHRNKILHRDMKAANVLITRDGVLKLADFGFLARAFSLAKNSQPNRYTNRVVTWYRPPPELLLGERD
YGPPIDLWGAGCIMAEMWTRSPIMQGNTEQHQLALISQLCGSITPEVWPNVVDKYELFEKLELVKGQK
RKVKDRLKAYVRDPYALDLIDKLLVLDPAQRIDSDDALNHDFWSDPMPSDLKGMLSTHLSMFEYL
APPRRKGSQITQQSTNQSRNPATTNQTEFERVF

3. Buffer Composition

Liquid format: PBS-based buffer containing 50% glycerol. Glycerol concentration can be customized upon customer request; please state special requirements when placing your order.

Lyophilized format: Buffer before lyophilization is PBS supplemented with 6% trehalose.

4. Storage Conditions



Upon receipt, store the product at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot the product for on-demand use to preserve protein activity and prevent denaturation and inactivation caused by repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

5. Product Description

This product is recombinant Cyclin-dependent kinase 9 (EC 2.7.11.22) (EC 2.7.11.23) (Cell division protein kinase 9) produced using the HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system. It is suitable for in-vitro functional assays, protein-protein interaction studies, antibody preparation and other biomedical research applications.

Protein Function: Protein kinase involved in the regulation of transcription. Member of the cyclin-dependent kinase pair (CDK9/cyclin-T) complex, also called positive transcription elongation factor b (P-TEFb), which facilitates the transition from abortive to productive elongation by phosphorylating the CTD (C-terminal domain) of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II (RNAP II) POLR2A, SUPT5H and RDBP. This complex is inactive when in the 7SK snRNP complex form. Phosphorylates EP300, MYOD1, RPB1/POLR2A and AR and the negative elongation factors DSIF and NELFE. Regulates cytokine inducible transcription networks by facilitating promoter recognition of target transcription factors (e.g. TNF-inducible RELA/p65 activation and IL-6-inducible STAT3 signaling). Promotes RNA synthesis in genetic programs for cell growth, differentiation and viral pathogenesis. P-TEFb is also involved in cotranscriptional histone modification, mRNA processing and mRNA export. Modulates a complex network of chromatin modifications including histone H2B monoubiquitination (H2Bub1), H3 lysine 4 trimethylation (H3K4me3) and H3K36me3; integrates phosphorylation during transcription with chromatin modifications to control co-transcriptional histone mRNA processing. Also catalyzes phosphorylation of histone H1.4 (H1-4) at 'Ser-187' (H1.4S187Ph), a modification associated with transcription activation. The CDK9/cyclin-K complex has also a kinase activity towards CTD of RNAP II and can substitute for CDK9/cyclin-T P-TEFb in vitro. Replication stress response protein; the CDK9/cyclin-K complex is required for genome integrity maintenance, by promoting cell cycle recovery from replication arrest and limiting single-stranded DNA amount in response to replication stress, thus reducing the breakdown of stalled replication forks and avoiding DNA damage. In addition, probable function in DNA repair of isoform 2 via interaction with KU70/XRCC6. Promotes cardiac myocyte enlargement. RPB1/POLR2A phosphorylation on 'Ser-2' in CTD activates transcription. AR phosphorylation modulates AR transcription factor promoter selectivity and cell growth. DSIF and NELF phosphorylation promotes transcription by inhibiting their negative effect. The phosphorylation of MYOD1 enhances its transcriptional activity and thus promotes muscle differentiation. Catalyzes phosphorylation of KAT5, promoting KAT5 recruitment to chromatin and histone acetyltransferase activity.

Subcellular Localization: Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Nucleus, PML body . Note=Accumulates on chromatin in response to replication stress. Complexed with CCNT1 in nuclear speckles, but uncomplexed form in the cytoplasm. The translocation from nucleus to cytoplasm is XPO1/CRM1-dependent. Associates with PML body when acetylated (By similarity).

6. Notes

- Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles to maintain protein stability and biological activity.
- Please specify special buffer-composition requirements at the time of order placement.
- For research use only. Not intended for clinical diagnosis, therapeutic use or commercial manufacturing.