

DNase (RNase-free)

Catalogue No.: abx098138



Deoxyribonuclease I (DNase I) digests single and double-stranded DNA to oligodeoxyribonucleotides containing a 5' phosphate. DNase I activated by Mg^{2+} cleaves double-stranded DNA randomly at any site, while DNase I activated by Mn^{2+} cleaves double-stranded DNA at approximately the same site to form sticky-ends with 1-2 nucleotide overhangs or blunt-ends.

Kit contents:

- DNase I (3 U/ μ l): 1500 U
- 10X DNase I Reaction Buffer: 2 \times 1 ml
- 200 mM EDTA: 1 ml

Target: DNase

Purity: Does not contain other DNA endonucleases and exonucleases. Does not contain RNase.

Storage: Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Buffer: Storage Buffer: 50 mM Tris-acetate (pH 7.5), 10 mM CaCl_2 , 50% (v/v) glycerol.
10X Reaction Buffer: 100 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5 @ 25°C), 100 mM MgCl_2 , 1 mM CaCl_2 .

Biological Activity: One unit (U) is defined as the amount of enzyme required for completely digesting 1 μg pBR322 DNA in 10 minutes at 37°C .

Activity test conditions: 40 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 10 mM MgSO_4 , 1 mM CaCl_2 , 1 μg pBR322 DNA.

Specificity: 32 kDa (monomer)

Concentration: 3 U/ μ l

Note: THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC, THERAPEUTIC OR COSMETIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION.
This product is shipped with dry ice.

Directions for use: Assay Procedure:

1. Add the following components to an RNase-free microcentrifuge tube:

Component	Volume
RNA	as required
10X DNase I Reaction Buffer	1 µl
DNase I	1 U/µg RNA
RNase-Free Water	Up to 10 µl

2. Incubate at 37 °C for 30 min.

3. Terminate the reaction by adding 0.5 µl of 200 mM EDTA solution.

4. Incubate at 65 °C for 10 min to inactivate DNase I.

5. The treated RNA sample is ready for reverse transcription.

Notes:

- Use 1 U of DNase I per µg of RNA. If the amount of RNA is less than 1 µg, use 1 U of DNase I.
- At least 1 mM EDTA is required for each 1 mM Mg^{2+} to terminate the reaction. In the reaction system, the working concentration of Mg^{2+} is 10 mM, so 0.5 µl of 200 mM EDTA is required to terminate the reaction. The final concentration of EDTA is 10 mM.

For Reference Only