

Product Information

# Deoxyribonuclease I bovine

Recombinant, expressed in *Pichia pastoris*, buffered aqueous glycerol solution, ≥ 5,000 units/mg protein

#### D5319

# **Product Description**

CAS Registry Number: 9003-98-9

Enzyme Commission (EC) Number: 3.1.21.1

Synonyms: DNase I,

Deoxyribonucleate 5'-Oligonucleotidohydrolase

Molecular mass: ~39 kDa

Extinction Coefficient:  $E_{280}^{1\%} = 11.1$ 

Deoxyribonuclease I (DNase I) is an endonuclease that acts on phosphodiester bonds adjacent to pyrimidines to produce polynucleotides with terminal 5'-phosphates. A tetranucleotide is the smallest average digestion product. DNase I hydrolyzes single-stranded and double-stranded DNA.

- In the presence of Mg<sup>2+</sup> ions, DNase I attacks each strand of DNA independently and the cleavage sites are random.
- If Mn<sup>2+</sup> ions are present, both DNA strands are cleaved at approximately the same site.<sup>1</sup>

When chromatin DNA is digested, the reaction rate is restricted by the association of DNA with histones.<sup>1</sup>

DNase I is found in most cells and tissues. In mammals, the pancreas is one of the best sources for the enzyme. Pancreatic DNase I was the first isolated DNase.

DNase I can be used to remove DNA from protein and nucleic acid samples, and to nick DNA as a first step to incorporate labeled bases into DNA.

This recombinant bovine DNase I is a glycoprotein, produced without the addition of any animal-derived materials. Several theses<sup>2</sup> and dissertations<sup>3-7</sup> have cited use of product D5319 in their protocols.

#### Activators

DNase I has an absolute requirement for divalent metal cations:

- Mg<sup>2+</sup> is the most commonly used divalent cation.<sup>8,9</sup>
- Mn<sup>2+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>2+</sup>, and Zn<sup>2+</sup> will also activate DNase I.<sup>8-10</sup>

A concentration of 5 mM  $\rm Ca^{2+}$  will stabilize DNase I against proteolytic digestion. 0.1 mM  $\rm Ca^{2+}$  is needed to reduce the rate of inactivation by one-half. <sup>11</sup>

#### **Inhibitors**

- 2-Mercaptoethanol (the reduced enzyme is inactive, but can be reactivated in the presence of Ca<sup>2+</sup> or Mg<sup>2+</sup> ions)<sup>10</sup>
- Chelators (such as EDTA)
- Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)<sup>12</sup>
- Actin<sup>13</sup>

There is no single general inhibitor specific for DNase I. $^2$  Citrate inhibits Mg $^{2+}$ -activated DNase I, but not Mn $^{2+}$ -activated DNase I.

## Optimal pH

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The optimal pH of DNase I activity is dependent on the divalent ion present. In the presence of both Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup>, the optimal pH is between 7-8, while in the absence of Ca<sup>2+</sup>, the optimal pH is between 5.5-6.0.<sup>14</sup>

## Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.



## Product

This product is supplied as a solution in 4 mg/mL glycine (pH 5.0), 5 mM calcium acetate, and 50% glycerol.

Specific activity: ≥ 5,000 units/mg protein

Unit definition: One unit will produce a change in  $A_{260}$  of 0.001 per minute per mL at pH 5.0 at 25 °C using DNA, Type I or III, as the substrate. This enzyme assay reaction is performed in 83 mM acetate buffer (pH 5.0), at 25 °C, containing 4.2 mM Mg<sup>2+</sup>, in a 3 mL reaction.

## **Impurities**

Protease: None Detected RNase: None detected

# Storage/Stability

This product retains activity for at least two years when stored at -20 °C.

#### References

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