

## Product Information

## Deoxyribonuclease I bovine

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

**D5319**

### Product Description

CAS Registry Number: 9003-98-9

Enzyme Commission (EC) Number: 3.1.21.1

Synonyms: DNase I,  
Deoxyribonuclease 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  $Mg^{2+}$  ions, DNase I attacks each strand of DNA independently and the cleavage sites are random.
- If  $Mn^{2+}$  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:

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

A concentration of 5 mM  $Ca^{2+}$  will stabilize DNase I against proteolytic digestion. 0.1 mM  $Ca^{2+}$  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  $Ca^{2+}$  or  $Mg^{2+}$  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.<sup>2</sup> Citrate inhibits  $Mg^{2+}$ -activated DNase I, but not  $Mn^{2+}$ -activated DNase I.

### Optimal pH

The optimal pH of DNase I activity is dependent on the divalent ion present. In the presence of both  $Mg^{2+}$  and  $Ca^{2+}$ , the optimal pH is between 7-8, while in the absence of  $Ca^{2+}$ , 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:  $\geq 5,000$  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  $Mg^{2+}$ , 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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