

Recombinant UNG/Uracil DNA Glycosilase

Catalog No.	CSI13874 CSI13875 CSI13876	Quantity:	2000 U 1 X 10E4 U 2 X 10E4 U
Alternate Names:	Uracil DNA Glycosilase, Uracil DNA Glycosylase, UNG.		
Description:	Uracil DNA Glycosilase (UNG) catalyses the release of free Uracil from Uracil-containing DNA. UNG efficiently hydrolyzes uracil from single-stranded or double-stranded DNA, but not from oligomers (6 fewer bases).		
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered colorless solution.		
Source:	<i>E.coli</i> .		
Formulation:	UNG solution in 10 mM Tris-Hcl (pH-7.4 at 25°C) + 50 mM KCl + 1 mM DTT + 0.1 mM EDTA +0.1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.		
Inhibition & Inactivation:	Inactivated by heating at 95°C for 10 min. Enzyme activity is partially restored at temperatures lower than 55°C.		
10X UNG Reaction Buffer:	200 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0 at 25°C) + 10 mM DTT and 10 mM EDTA.		
Specific Activity:	The Specific Activity was found to be 5 U/μl.		
Unit Definition:	1 Unit of the enzyme catalyzes the release of 1 nanomole of uracil-containing DNA template in 60 min at 37°C		
Reaction Conditions:	1X UNG Reaction Buffer, incubate at 37°C. UNG is active over a broad pH range with an optimum at pH-8.0, doesn't require divalent cation, and is inhibited by high ionic strength (>200mM). The abasic sites formed in DNA by UNG may be cleaved by heat, alkali-treatment or endonucleases that cleave specifically at abasic sites.		
Applications:	Glycosilase mediated single nucleotide polymorphism detection (GMPD). Site-directed mutagenesis. As a probe for protein-DNA interaction studies. Rapid and efficient cloning of PCR products. Elimination carry-over contamination in PCR.		
Storage & Stability:	Uracil DNA Glycosilase although stable at 15°C for 1 week, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.		

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