

Uracil N-Glycosylase (UNG)

Cat. Nos. UG13100 and UG131K

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1

1. Introduction

Uracil N-Glycosylase hydrolyzes the N-glycosidic bond between the deoxyribose sugar and uracil in DNA that contains deoxyuridine in place of thymidine.¹ The enzyme is fully active at 37°C, 42°C, and 50°C.

UNG is active on both single- and double-stranded DNA that contains uracil, but has no activity on RNA or 2'-deoxyuridine-5'-monophosphate. The enzyme does not have AP endonuclease activity. Uracil-containing DNA can be synthesized *in vitro* with various DNA polymerases in reactions that contain dUTP in place of dTTP.²

UNG is supplied with a dilution buffer for applications requiring lower concentrations of enzyme.

2. Product Specifications

Storage: Store only at -20°C in a freezer without a defrost cycle.

Storage & Dilution Buffers: UNG is supplied in and with, a 50% glycerol solution containing 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 100 mM NaCl, 1.0 mM dithiothreitol, 0.1 mM EDTA, and 0.1% Triton[®] X-100.

Unit Definition: One unit of UNG catalyzes the release of 1 nmol of uracil from uracilcontaining DNA in 1 hr at 37°C in 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 9.0) and 20 mM ammonium sulfate.

Contaminating Activity Assays: UNG is free of detectable exo- and endonuclease, and RNase activities.

3. Related Products

The following products are also available:

- dUTP Solution (20 mM)

4. Suggested Protocol for Degradation of DNA Containing Uracil

- 1. Briefly equilibrate samples containing DNA synthesized with dUTP at 37°C.
- 2. Dilute an appropriate amount of UNG 10-fold with Dilution Buffer. Diluted enzyme may be stored for 2-4 weeks at –20°C in a freezer without a defrost cycle.
- 3. To a 50- μ l reaction, add 1 μ l (0.1 U) of the diluted UNG.
- 4. Incubate at 37°C for 15-30 minutes to release uracil from the DNA.
- 5. Heat samples at 70°C for 10 minutes or 95°C for 3 minutes to break the sugar backbone and to completely inactivate the UNG.

5. References

- 1. Lindahl, T. et al., (1977) J. Biol. Chem. 252, 3286.
- 2. Longo, M.C. et al., (1990) Gene 93, 125.

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