



Polar BAP

Thermosensitive Bacterial Alkaline Phosphatase

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Thermosensitive Bacterial Alkaline Phosphatase catalyzes the release of 5'- and 3'-phosphate groups from DNA, RNA, and nucleotides.

Cat. No.	Size
E1027-01	1.000 units
E1027-02	5.000 units

Unit Definition:

One unit is the amount of enzyme required for dephosphorylation of 1 µg of linearized pUC19 vector DNA in 30 min at 37°C.

Storage Conditions:

Store at -20°C

Description:

- Removes 5' phosphates from DNA, RNA, rNTPs and dNTPs.
- Heat inactivation in 5 minutes at 70°C.
- Resistant to chemical changes and active over a broad range of buffer conditions.
- Degradation of dNTPs prior to sequencing of PCR product.
- Can be used to remove 5'-phosphates from DNA or RNA prior to 5'-end labeling (1).
- Removes 5'-phosphates from linearized vector molecules to prevent self-ligation of the vector during cloning procedures (1).
- Protein dephosphorylation.
- Ideal for diagnostic immunoassays and immunodetection of proteins and nucleic acids following blotting experiments (1).

Standard Exo I PCR Clean-up Protocol (for subsequent sequencing):

Mix the following reaction components:

- 25-50 µl of PCR just after amplification
- 0.5 µl 10 U Exonuclease I (Cat. No. E1150)
- 1 µl 5 U Polar-BAP

Incubate for 15 min at 37°C

Heat inactivation for 15 min at 80°C

Up to 5 µl may be used directly to sequencing without any further purification

it is recommended to use PCR devoid of any non-specific products

Known to work in a variety of different buffer systems. No dedicated buffers are required.

Standard Vector Dephosphorylation Protocol:

Mix the following reaction components:

- 1-5 µg of DNA cut with any restriction enzyme
- 5 µl 10 x Polar-BAP Reaction Buffer
- 1 µl 5 U Polar-BAP
- @ 50 µl H₂O, nuclease free

Incubate for 30 min at 37°C

Heat inactivation for 5 min at 70°C

1 x Polar-BAP Reaction Buffer:

50 mM Bis-Tris-Propane-HCl pH 6 @ 25°C, 1 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM ZnCl₂.

Storage Buffer:

10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.6 at 22°C), 1 mM MgCl₂, 0.01 mM ZnCl₂, 1 mM DTT, 50% glycerol.

References:

1. Sambrook (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, (2nd ed.). 5.72
2. Werle et al. (1994) *Nuc. Acids Research* 22(20): 4354-4355