

Agarase

(*Streptomyces* sp.)

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Cat. No.	Size
E4800-01	100 u
E4800-02	500 u

Unit Definition: One unit is the amount of enzyme required to completely degrade 200 μ l of molten 1% agarose in reaction buffer in 1 hour at 41°C. After digestion, agarose will not solidify when incubated at 4°C for 1 hour.

Storage Conditions:
Store at -20°C

β -agarase that cleaves 1-4 bonds in agarose, yielding soluble oligosaccharide multimers of neoagarbiose, thus allowing for a simple, quantitative recovery of intact nucleic acids from agarose gels.

Description:

- Digests the polysaccharide backbone of agarose yielding ethanol soluble oligosaccharides (1). The resulting carbohydrate molecules no longer gel or interfere with subsequent DNA manipulations.
- Allows for simple, quantitative recovery of intact nucleic acids from agarose gels.
- Suitable for purification of various DNA fragments ranging in size from large (>50 kb) down to small (<50 kb) ones.
- Ideal for quantitative recovery of high molecular weight DNA from low-melting agarose gels.
- Can be heat inactivated (2 min at 95°C or 15 min at 65°C)
- Compatible with resin-based DNA purification schemes (i.e. EURx Blue Matrix, E3520).

Reaction Buffer:

40 mM Bis-Tris (pH 6.0 at 22°C), 40 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM EDTA.

Quality Control:

All preparations are assayed for contaminating endonuclease and nonspecific RNase and single- and double-stranded DNase activities. Typical preparations are greater than 95% pure, as judged by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

References:

1. Stanier, R.Y. (1942) *J. Bacteriol.* 44, 555.