

<b>Catalog #</b>	3372	3374
<b>Package Size</b>	1,000 units	5,000 units
<b>Volume</b>	100 $\mu$ l	500 $\mu$ l
<b>Concentration</b>	10 units/ $\mu$ l	

## Description

T5 Exonuclease is a highly efficient 5'→3' exonuclease for either ssDNA or dsDNA. It also has ssDNA specific endonuclease activity in the presence of magnesium ions. However, the enzyme does not degrade supercoiled dsDNA<sup>(1)</sup>. The mode of action of T5 Exonuclease *in vivo* may be analogous to that of the 5'→3' exonuclease activity of *E. coli* DNA Polymerase I<sup>(1,2)</sup>.

## Protein Purity

The physical purity of this enzyme is ≥98% as assessed by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie® blue staining (see figure below).

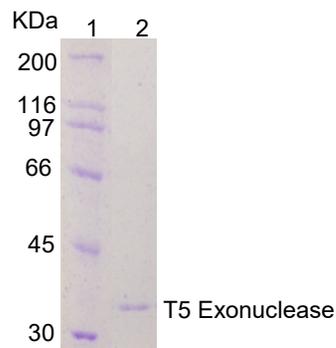


Figure: Lane 1. Protein Marker  
Lane 2. T5 Exonuclease

## Product Source

*E. coli* strain expressing the T5 phage D15 gene.

## Applications

- Plasmid mutagenesis methods.
- Oligonucleotide site-directed mutagenesis.
- Generation of plasmid-sequencing templates.
- Generation of 3'-overhang for improved cloning procedures.

## Product Includes

- 1) T5 Exonuclease
- 2) 10x T5 Exonuclease Reaction Buffer

## Storage Temperature

-20 °C

## Storage Buffer

50 mM Tris-HCl  
50 mM KCl  
1 mM DTT  
0.1 mM EDTA  
50% Glycerol  
pH 7.5 @ 25 °C

## 10x T5 Exonuclease Reaction Buffer

330 mM Tris-acetate (pH 7.5)  
660 mM potassium acetate  
100 mM magnesium acetate  
5.0 mM DTT

## Unit Definition

One unit of T5 Exonuclease catalyzes the release of 1 nmol of acid-soluble nucleotides from double-stranded calf thymus DNA in 30 minutes at 37 °C under standard assay conditions.

## Quality Control

T5 Exonuclease is free from detectable RNase or contaminating DNA endonuclease activities.

## Protocol

1. Set-up the reaction as follows:

DNA	x $\mu$ l (up to 1 $\mu$ g)
10X Buffer	5.0 $\mu$ l
T5 Exonuclease	1.0 $\mu$ l
H <sub>2</sub> O up to	50.0 $\mu$ l

2. Incubate at 37 °C for 15-30 minutes.
3. Add 10 mM EDTA to stop the reaction.
4. Clean-up treated samples by column purification or phenol/chloroform extraction followed by ethanol precipitation.

## References

1. Sayers, J.R. and Eckstein, F. (1990) *J. Biol. Chem.* 265, 18311.
2. Sayers, J.R. et al. (1991). *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19, 4127-4132.