

# **RNase** I

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RNase I

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RNase I

#### 1. Introduction

RNase I preferentially degrades single-stranded RNA to individual nucleoside 3' monophosphates by cleaving every phosphodiester bond.<sup>1</sup> By comparison, other ribonucleases cleave only after specific residues (e.g., RNase A cleaves 3' to pyrimidine residues). Thus, RNase I is useful for removing RNA from DNA preparations,<sup>2</sup> detecting mismatches in RNA:RNA and RNA:DNA hybrids<sup>2,3</sup> and analysing and quantifying RNA in ribonuclease protection assays (RPA).<sup>4,5</sup> The enzyme is completely inactivated by heating at 70 °C for 20 minutes in the presence of 5 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), eliminating the requirement to remove the enzyme prior to many subsequent procedures.

#### 2. Product designations and kit components

Product	Kit size	Catalog number	Reagent description	Part number	Volume
RNase I, <i>E. coli</i>	1,000 Units	N6901K	RNase I (10 U/µL)	E0067-10D1	100 µL
			DTT (0.1 M)	SS000065-D1	2.5 mL
			RNase I Dilution Buffer	SS000255-D1	1 mL
			10X TNE Buffer	SS000806-D1	5 mL

### 3. Product specifications

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

**Storage buffer:** RNase I is supplied in a 50% glycerol solution containing 50 mM Tris-HCI (pH 7.5), 0.1 M NaCI and 0.1 mM EDTA.

**RNase I Dilution Buffer:** A 50% glycerol solution containing 50 mM Tris-HCI (pH 7.5), 0.1 M NaCI and 0.1 mM EDTA.

10X TNE Buffer: 100 mM Tris-HCI (pH 7.5), 1 M NaCl and 10 mM EDTA.

**Unit definition:** One unit degrades 100 ng of *E. coli* ribosomal RNA per second into acid-soluble nucleotides at 37 °C.

**Quality control:** RNase I is function-tested in a reaction containing 10 mM Tris-HCI (pH 7.5), 100 mM NaCI, 1 mM EDTA and 60 µg of *E. coli* ribosomal RNA with varying amounts of enzyme.<sup>6</sup>

**Contaminating activity assays:** RNase I is free of detectable exo- and endodeoxyribonuclease activities as judged by incubation of 1  $\mu$ g of various DNA substrates with 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> U of enzyme at 37 °C for 16 hours.

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#### 4. Protocol for removing RNA from DNA preparations

RNase I can be used in place of RNase A for removing RNA from DNA preparations. In contrast to RNase A, RNase I effectively degrades contaminating RNA to mono- and dinucleotides that will not interfere with visualisation of small DNA molecules. After RNA removal, the enzyme can be inactivated by heating at 70 °C for 20 minutes in the presence of 5 mM DTT.

### Protocol

- 1. Isolate DNA from 1-2 mL of overnight bacterial culture using a standard alkaline lysis procedure.<sup>5</sup>
- 2. After ethanol precipitation, suspend the DNA in 1X TNE buffer (page 3) at a concentration appropriate for subsequent applications (see Notes below).
- 3. Dilute RNase I enzyme 10-fold with RNase I Dilution Buffer and add 1.5-2 U to the DNA preparation.
- 4. Incubate at 37 °C for 30 minutes to degrade contaminating RNA.
- 5. Add DTT to a final concentration of 5-10 mM.
- 6. Incubate at 70 °C for 20 minutes to inactivate the enzyme.

#### Notes

**Reaction buffer:** Incubation with RNase I can be performed simultaneously with the digestion of plasmid DNA by restriction endonucleases. RNase I maintains ≥90% activity in buffers containing between 100 mM to 200 mM salt (either NaCl or KOAc). The activity of the enzyme is also relatively constant over a pH range of 7.0-8.8. Therefore, if the restriction endonuclease buffer is within these parameters, RNase I digestion can be performed in the restriction endonuclease buffer.

**Enzyme dilution:** Diluted enzyme may be stored for up to two months at -20 °C in a freezer without a defrost cycle.

### 5. References

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- 3. Myers, R.M. et al., (1985) *Science* **230**, 1242.
- 4. Sambrook, J. et al., (1989) in: *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (2nd ed.)*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York.
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- 6. Corbishley, T.P. et al., (1984) Meth. Enzymatic Anal. 4, 134.

### 6. Further support

If you require any further support, please do not hesitate to contact our Technical Support Team: <u>techsupport@lgcgroup.com</u>



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