Application: Uracil Glycosylase Inhibitor (UGI) inhibits uracil-DNA glycosylase (UDG). Since UDG remains partially active following heat treatment at 95°C, UGI can be used to prevent subsequent degradation of product DNA.

Supplied in: 50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 200 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol (pH 7.4 @ 25°C).

Reagents Supplied with Enzyme: 10X Uracil DNA Glycosylase Buffer.

Reaction Conditions: 1X Uracil DNA Glycosylase Buffer. Incubate at 37°C.

1X Uracil DNA Glycosylase Buffer: 20 mM Tris-HCl 1 mM EDTA 1 mM dithiothreitol (pH 8.0 @ 25°C)

Unit Definition: One unit of UGI is defined as the amount of protein required to inhibit one unit of E. coli UDG in 1 hour at 37°C in a total reaction volume of 50 μl. One unit of UDG is the amount of enzyme which will catalyze the release of 60 pmol of uracil per minute from double-stranded, uracil-containing DNA.

Unit Assay Conditions: 1X Uracil DNA Glycosylase Buffer, 1 unit of Uracil DNA Glycosylase, 0.2 μg [3H]-uracil DNA (104-105 cpm/μg) for 30 minutes at 37°C in a total reaction volume of 50 μl.

Quality Control Assays
16-Hour Incubation: A 50 μl reaction containing 1 μg of λ phage DNA in NEBuffer 1 and 30 units of UGI showed no degradation following overnight incubation at 37°C.

Exonuclease Activity: Incubation of 50 units for 4 hours at 37°C in 50 μl of assay NEBuffer 1 with 1 μg [3H] DNA (104 cpm/μg) released < 0.1% radioactivity.

Endonuclease Activity: Incubation of 50 units of UGI with 1 μg of φX174 RF I DNA for 4 hours at 37°C in 50 μl NEBuffer 1 resulted in < 5% conversion to RF II.

Heat Inactivation: No

Note: UGI is extremely thermostable, retaining > 95% activity after boiling for 10 minutes.

References: