



Restriction Enzyme Ple I

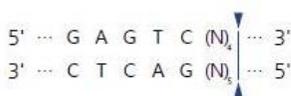


Cat.#	Size	Conc.
FG-PleI	1,000 units	5 units/ μ l

Store at -20°C

Supplied with: 10X FastGene® Buffer IV (FG-REB4)
10X FastGene® FastCut Buffer (FG-REBHF)
6X DNA Loading Buffer
Sterile water

Recognition site



For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.



Source: *Pseudomonas lemoignei*

Reaction conditions

1X FastGene® Buffer IV 37°C
1X FastGene® FastCut Buffer, 37°C

FastGene® FastCut Buffer

FastGene® restriction enzyme can cut substrate DNA in 5-15 with FastGene® FastCut Buffer.

1X FastGene® Buffer IV

20 mM Tris-acetate (pH 7.9 at 25°C)
50 mM potassium acetate
10 mM magnesium acetate
100 μ g/ml BSA

Unit definition

One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required for complete digestion of 1 μ g bacteriophage λ at 37°C for 1 hr in 50 μ l reaction mixtures.

Quality control

- Unit definition assay
- Overdigestion assay
- Endonuclease assay
- Extreme pure assay

Standard reaction condition

- Normal protocol

Component	Final Conc.	Volume
Substrate DNA	1 μ g	X μ l
10X FastGene® Buffer IV	1 X	5 μ l
Ple I	5 unit	1 μ l
Sterile water		up to 50 μ l

→ Incubate at 37°C for 1 hr

- Fast protocol

Component	Final Conc.	Volume
Substrate DNA	1 μ g	X μ l
10X FastGene® FastCut Buffer	1 X	5 μ l
Ple I	5 unit	1 μ l
Sterile water		up to 50 μ l

→ Incubate at 37°C for 15 min

※ We recommend 5-10 units of enzyme per μ g DNA and 10-20 units for genomic DNA in a 1 h digest.

Dilution buffer:

FastGene® Diluent A

Heat Inactivation

Ple I can be inactivated at 65°C for 20 min.

Methylation sensitivity

dam methylation: Not sensitive

dcm methylation: Not sensitive

CpG methylation: Conditionally sensitive

Prolonged incubation

A minimum amount of enzyme required to digest 1 μ g substrate DNA for 16 hr; 0.5U.

Relative activity in FastGene® Buffers

FastGene® Buffer I:	75%
FastGene® Buffer II:	75%
FastGene® Buffer III:	50%
FastGene® Buffer IV:	100%
FastGene® FastCut Buffer:	100%

Note

It is an isochomer of Mly I. Cleavage of mammalian genomic DNA is blocked by CpG methylation.