

## Product Information

## Collagenase-DNase I blend

B20221

## Product Description

The tissue dissociation process consists in the detachment of the extracellular matrix of animal tissue and the isolation of viable and functional cell, with minimal impact, for tissue culture use.<sup>1,2,3,5</sup>

Collagenase-DNase I blend is a tissue dissociation enzyme blend, combined with Collagenase from *Clostridium histolyticum* and Deoxyribonuclease I from Bovine Pancreas.

The main enzyme used for tissue dissociation is Collagenase. Collagenases (Clostridiopeptidase A) are metalloproteinases involved in the degradation of the extracellular matrices of animal cells, due to their ability to digest native collagen under physiological conditions that holds animal tissues together.<sup>6,7</sup> Collagenase from *Clostridium histolyticum* is mainly used for the dissociation of tissues for the establishment of primary cell cultures.<sup>8,9</sup>

The second enzyme found in the blend is Deoxyribonuclease I (DNase I- Deoxyribonuclease 5'-oligonucleotide-hydrolase).

DNase I is a double-strand specific endonuclease that degrades DNA. Bovine pancreatic deoxyribonuclease I (DNase I) is a DNA minor groove-interacting nuclease, which shows relatively low specificity. During tissue dissociation, parts of the cells are lysed resulting in a release of DNA. Monomolecular DNA may cause clumping of cell.<sup>10</sup> Addition of DNase I to the dissociation buffer leads to a degradation of this extracellular DNA, thereby avoiding the loss of cells from undesired clumping.<sup>9,11,12</sup>

Collagenase-DNase I blend is an important tool in tissue dissociation research field. It can be used for the effective dissociation of tissues and the isolation of single-cells preparations required in assays.

## Reagent

Supplied as a lyophilized powder.

## Preparation Instructions

To receive the enzymes activity, describe in the Certificate of Acceptance (COA):

1. Reconstitute the content of a vial with cold 10 ml of Hanks' Balanced Salt solution (HBSS) modified, without calcium chloride and magnesium sulfate (H6648). Mix the vial by inversion until all the lyophilized product is diluted in Hanks' Balanced Salt solution.
2. After reconstitution, the solution will contain approximately 1 mg/ml Collagenase and 0.1 mg/ml DNase I.

## Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

## Storage/Stability

Store the lyophilized product at -20 °C. The product retains its activity for 2 years in the supplied form. It is not recommended repeated freezing and thawing since activity decreases after reconstitution.

## Product Profile

Enzymatic activity of 10 mL/vial reconstituted solution equivalent to:

Collagenase enzymatic activity  
1-5.0 units/mL

Deoxyribonuclease I enzymatic activity  
200-2000 Kunitz units/mL

## Unit Definition

### **DNase enzymatic activity**

One Kunitz unit will produce a  $\Delta A_{260}$  of 0.001 per minute per mL at pH 5.0 at 25 °C, using DNA (D3664) as substrate, with  $[Mg^{2+}] = 4.2 \text{ mM}$ .<sup>4</sup>

### **Collagenase enzymatic activity**

One unit hydrolyzes 1.0 micromole of FALGPA (Furylacryloyl-Leu-Gly-Pro-Ala, (F5135)) per minute at pH 7.5 at 25 °C in the presence of calcium ions.

**Note:** In order to obtain the best results in different techniques and preparations we recommend on determining optimal working concentration by calibration test.

## References:

3. Grabert, K. et al., Macrophages 77–86 (2018)
4. Lee JK, Tansey MG. Methods Mol Biol. , 1041:17-23. (2013)
5. Fujiyama S. et al., Int Immunol. 6;31(1):51-56 (2019)
6. Kunitz, M., J. Gen. Physiol., 33(4), 349-362 (1950).
7. Holmbeck, K.; Birkedal-Hansen, H.
8. Encyclopedia of Biological Chemistry, 542-544 (2013)
9. Harold E. Van Wart, in Handbook of Proteolytic Enzymes (Third Edition),607-611 (2013)
10. Brndon Y.H.Chan et al, Encyclopedia of Signaling Molecules, 5794-5794 (2018)
11. Fazzina R et al, Transfusion, 55 (12): 2864-73 (2015)
12. MP Curry, J. of immunological methods, Vol 242 (1-2): 21-31 (2000)
13. Reichard A, Cytometry 95(2): 219-226, 2019
14. Singer BD, American journal of physiology. Lung cellular and molecular physiology, 310 (9): L796-801 (2016)
15. Ning Li, Front Immunol. 4 (61), 2013

## Notice

We provide information and advice to our customers on application technologies and regulatory matters to the best of our knowledge and ability, but without obligation or liability. Existing laws and regulations are to be observed in all cases by our customers. This also applies in respect to any rights of third parties. Our information and advice do not relieve our customers of their own responsibility for checking the suitability of our products for the envisaged purpose.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment by the manufacturing or selling entity, or an affiliate. We assume no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

## Technical Assistance

Visit the tech service page on our web site at [SigmaAldrich.com/TechService](https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/TechService).

## Terms and Conditions of Sale

Warranty, use restrictions, and other conditions of sale may be found at [SigmaAldrich.com/Terms](https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/Terms).

## Contact Information

For the location of the office nearest you, go to [SigmaAldrich.com/Offices](https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/Offices).

The life science business of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany operates as MilliporeSigma in the U.S. and Canada.

MilliporeSigma, and Sigma-Aldrich are trademarks of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany or its affiliates. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Detailed information on trademarks is available via publicly accessible resources.  
© 2023 Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany and/or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

B20221pis Rev04/23

**MILLIPORE  
SIGMA**