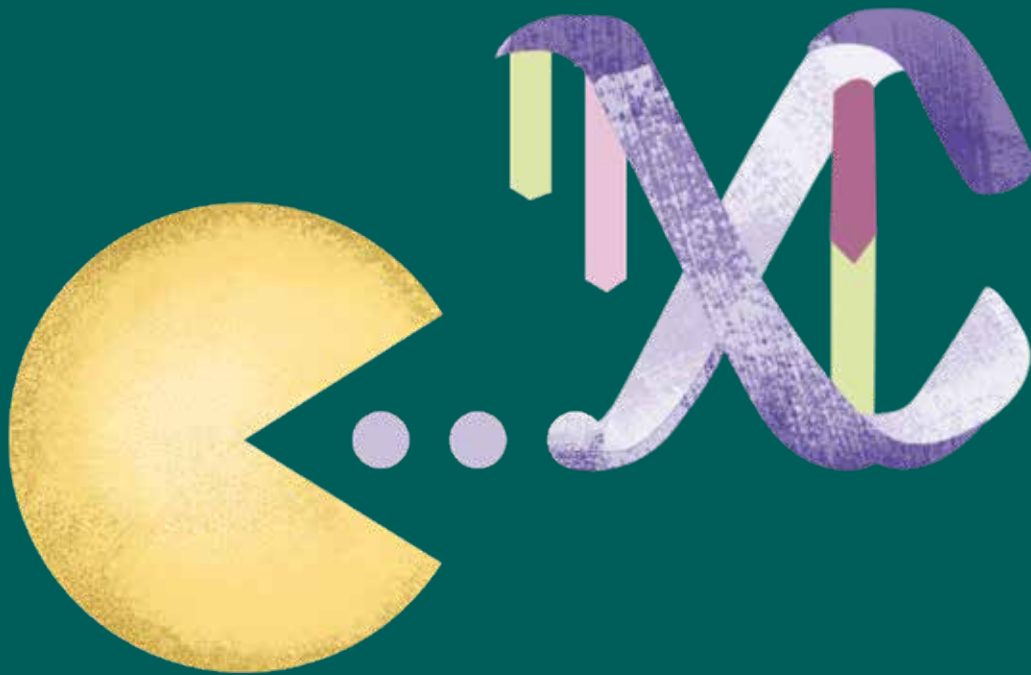


KACTUS

MaxNuclease, GMP-Grade

DMF #036799

All-Purpose Nuclease



kactusbio.com
sales@kactusbio.us

60 Hickory Drive
Waltham, MA 02451
United States

MaxNuclease™ for Nucleic Acid Degradation

MaxNuclease endonuclease identified from *Serratia marcescens* is genetically engineered and expressed in *E. coli* under cGMP manufacturing standards. MaxNuclease is a non-specific nuclease with high activity and specificity that degrades all forms of nucleic acids including single- and double-stranded, linear and circular nucleic acids. The enzyme is a homodimer of two 30 kDa subunits containing two disulfide bonds that are essential for activity and stability. It hydrolyzes internal phosphodiester

bonds between nucleotides in nucleic acids to produce 5'-monophosphate oligonucleotides of 2-5 bases in length. MaxNuclease is ideal for purification of viral vectors and viral vaccines, as well as for protein purification and other applications where removal of contaminating nucleic acids is desired. It can also effectively reduce the viscosity of cell lysates and limit cell aggregation and clumping.

Thorough & Efficient Removal of Nucleic Acids

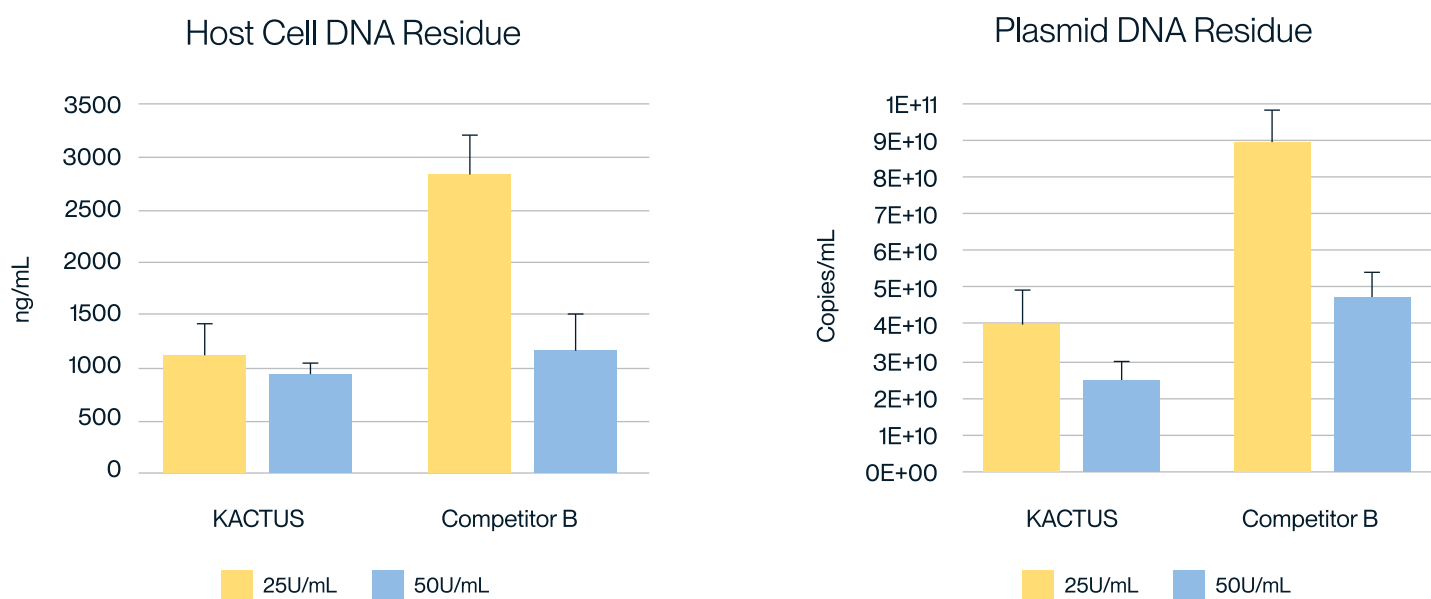


Figure 1. The virus harvest solution was treated with 25U/mL and 50U/mL endonuclease at 37°C for 2h, respectively. Detection of HCD residue (left) and pDNA residue (right) was analyzed. KACTUS MaxNuclease has higher degradation activity versus Competitor B in both HCD residue and pDNA residue testing for both 25U/mL and 50U/mL working concentrations.

Ordering Information

Catalog Number	Product Name	Quantities
GMP-NUC-SE101	MaxNuclease, GMP-Grade	250KU / 5MU
NUC-SE00B	MaxNuclease ELISA Kit	96 Tests

For bulk or custom sizes, contact sales@kactusbio.us.

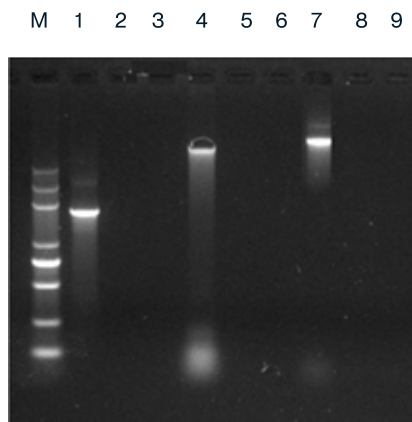
Features

- Manufactured in a GMP-compliant facility
- Raw materials free from animal-derived components
- Strict quality management to meet clinical manufacturing standards
- FDA Drug Master Files Type II filing (DMF #036799)
- A complete document package to support your project registration

Applications

- Purification of viral vaccines and viral vectors (lentivirus, adenovirus, oncolytic virus, etc.)
- Removal of nucleic acid residues (DNA/RNA) in biological products
- Reducing the viscosity of cell lysates and cell supernatants
- Preparing samples in western blot, 2D gel electrophoresis, ELISA, and chromatography to improve resolution and recovery

Degradation of PCR Product, Genomic DNA, and Plasmid DNA



- Lane M DNA marker
- Lane 1 PCR product
- Lane 2 PCR product +1U MaxNuclease
- Lane 3 PCR product +1U competitor
- Lane 4 genomic DNA
- Lane 5 genomic DNA +1U MaxNuclease
- Lane 6 genomic DNA +1U competitor
- Lane 7 plasmid DNA
- Lane 8 plasmid DNA +1U MaxNuclease
- Lane 9 plasmid DNA +1U competitor

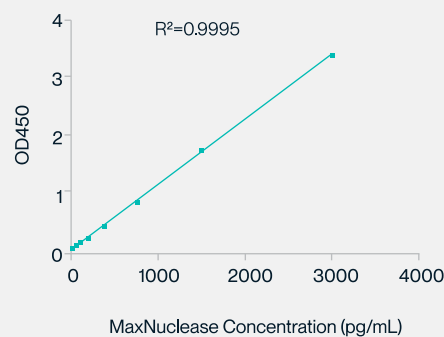
Figure 1. MaxNuclease can degrade any form of nucleic acid such as PCR products, gDNA, plasmids, and RNA.

MaxNuclease ELISA Kit

MaxNuclease ELISA Kit can detect and quantitatively analyze the MaxNuclease residues in viral vectors and viral vaccines with high sensitivity and specificity.

The kit uses sandwich ELISA to determine the concentration of MaxNuclease in the test sample.

Example Standard Curve



Detection Range	Sensitivity	Precision
46.88 pg/mL - 3000.00 pg/mL	23.44 pg/mL	CV < 10%

Customizable GMP Documentation Package

- Datasheet
- CoA
- CoO
- MSDS
- Melamine Statement
- TSE/BSE Statement
- Nitrosamine Statement
- DMF Filing

Product Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Source	<i>E. coli</i> with endonuclease gene from <i>Serratia marcescens</i>
Molecular Weight	Approximately 27.8 kDa
Purity	>99% by SEC-HPLC
Activity	≥250 U/μL, tested by degradation of Salmon Sperm DNA
Formulation	20mM Tris-HCl, 20mM NaCl, 2mM MgCl ₂ , 50% Glycerol, pH 8.0
Endotoxin	Less than 0.01EU/kU, determined by LAL method
Sterility	Negative
Mycoplasma	Negative, tested by qPCR
Storage	Store at -20±5°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw.
Unit Definition	One unit corresponds to the amount of enzyme required to produce a change in absorbance at 260 nm of 1.0 in 30 minutes, at 37°C and pH 8.0.

Reaction Conditions

Condition	Optimal*	Effective**
Mg ²⁺	1-2mM	1-10mM
Na ⁺ , K ⁺	0-100mM	0-300mM
pH	8-10	4-10
Temperature	37°C	0-50°C
PO ₄ ³⁻	0-10mM	0-80mM

*Optimal is defined as the condition under which MaxNuclease retains >90% of its activity

**Effective is defined as the condition under which MaxNuclease retains >15% of its activity

Effect of cations on enzyme activity

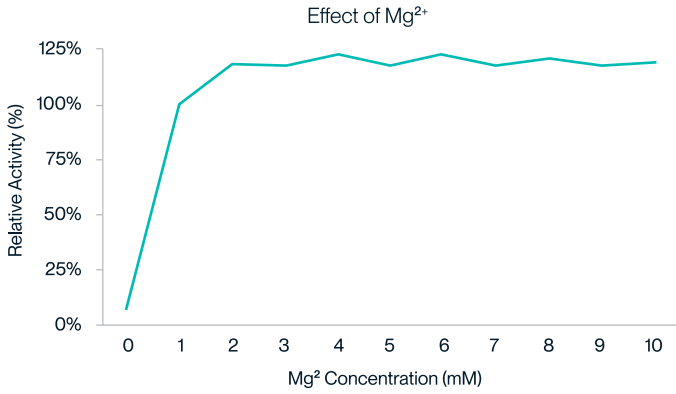


Figure 2. A minimum concentration of 1 to 2 mM Mg²⁺ is essential for activity of MaxNuclease.

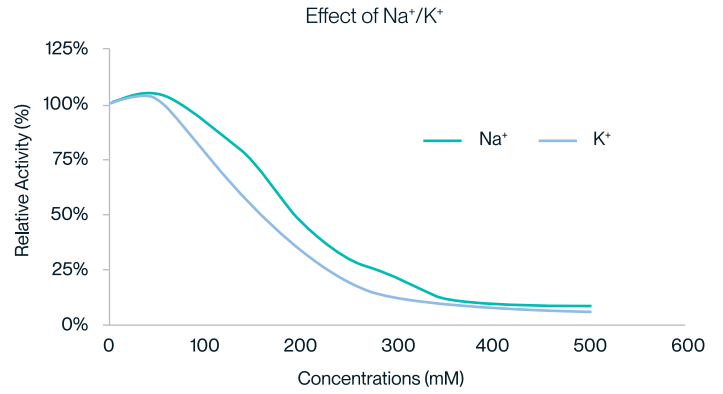


Figure 3. Na⁺ and K⁺ strongly inhibit the endonuclease activity. Activity is lost when the concentrations reach 500 mM.

Effect of Reaction Temperature and pH on Enzyme Activity

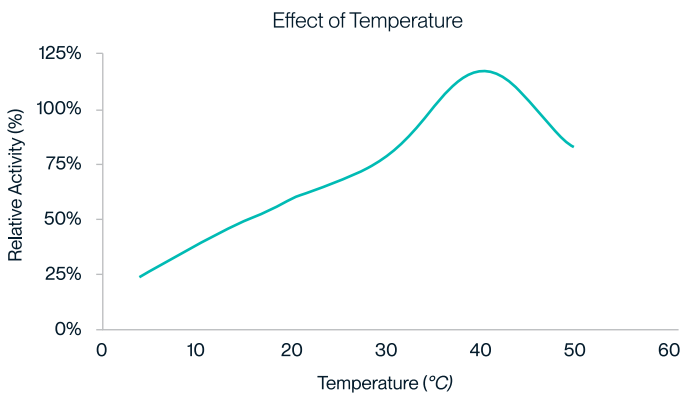


Figure 4. Effect of temperature on MaxNuclease endonuclease activity. The relative activity rises with increasing temperature. The optimum temperature is 37 °C.

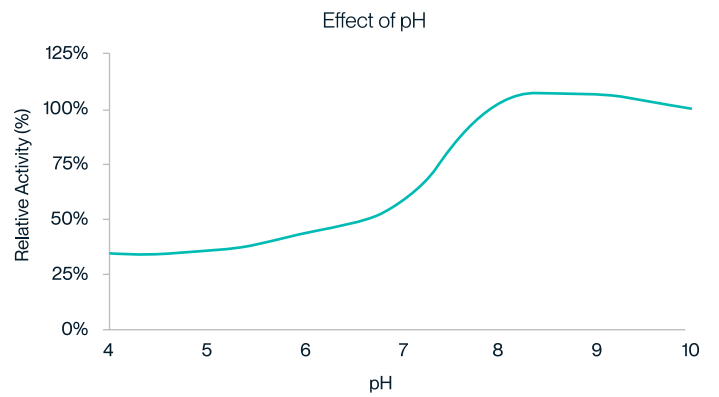


Figure 5. Effect of pH on MaxNuclease endonuclease activity. The optimum pH is between 8 and 10.

Effect of Common Buffers on Enzyme Activity

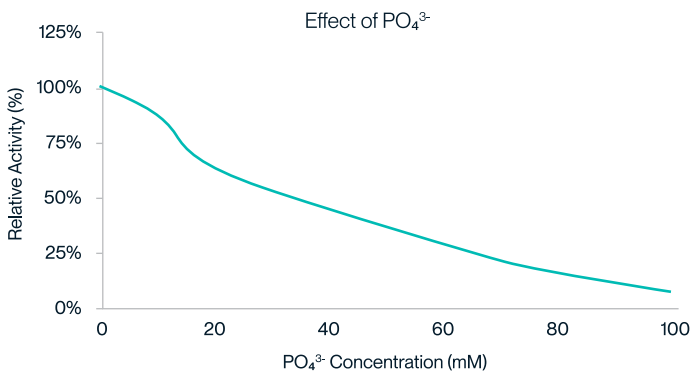


Figure 6. Effect of PO₄³⁻ on MaxNuclease endonuclease activity. PO₄³⁻ strongly inhibits the MaxNuclease endonuclease activity. The optimum PO₄³⁻ concentration is between 0 and 10mM.

Effect of Denaturant on Enzyme Activity

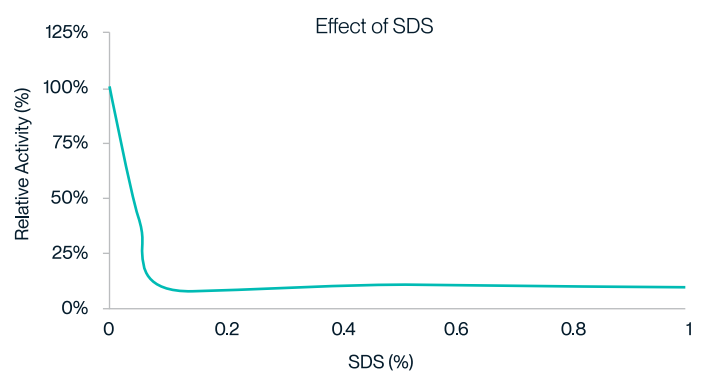


Figure 7. Effect of SDS on MaxNuclease endonuclease activity. SDS strongly inhibits the MaxNuclease endonuclease activity. 0.1% SDS inhibits nearly 90% of the activity.

Effect of Protein Precipitant Ammonium Sulfate on Enzyme Activity

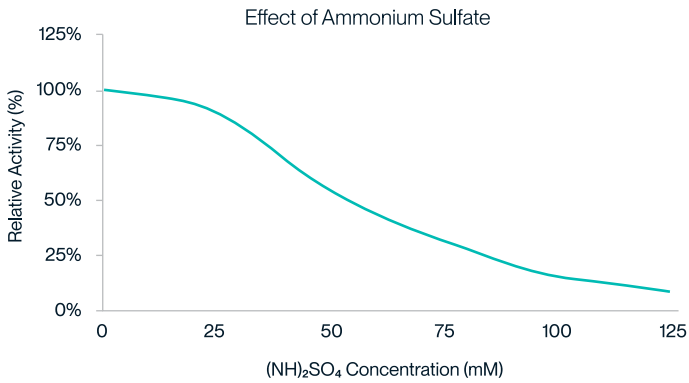


Figure 8. Ammonium sulfate strongly inhibits MaxNuclease activity. Concentrations above 100 mM fully inhibit enzyme activity.

Effect of Surfactant (Tween 20) on Enzyme Activity

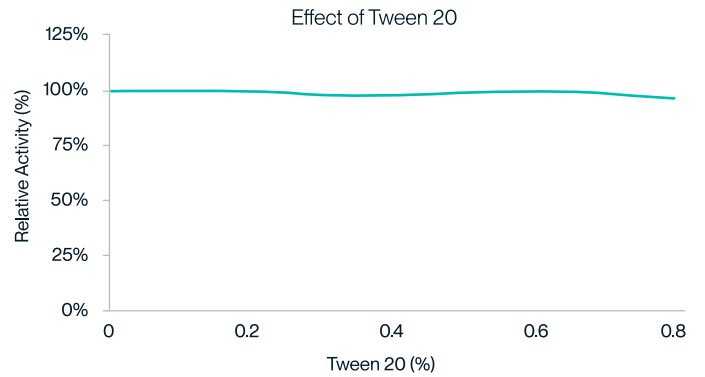


Figure 9. The effect of detergents on MaxNuclease endonuclease activity. The concentration of Tween 20 under 0.8% has no significant effect on MaxNuclease activity.

Temperature & Freeze/Thaw Stability

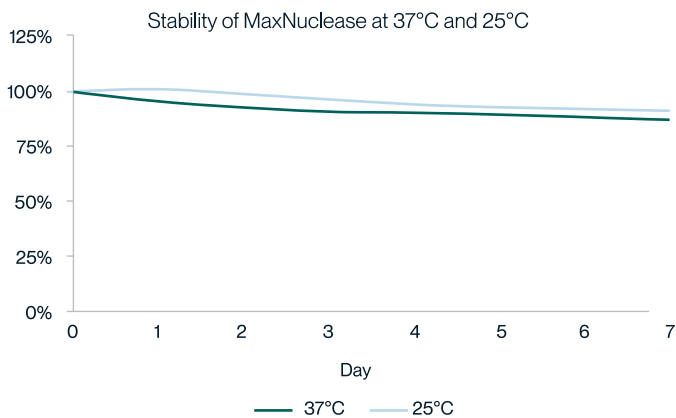


Figure 10. Temperature stability testing. MaxNuclease remains active when stored at 25°C/37°C for 7 days.

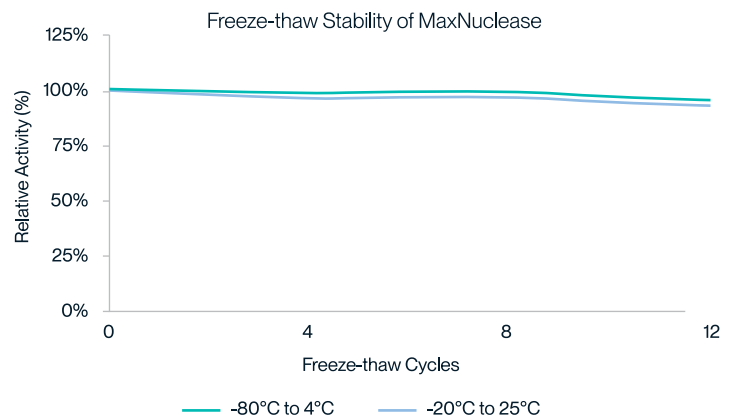


Figure 11. Freeze/thaw stability testing. Repeated freeze/thaws (up to 12) at -20°C / -80°C does not affect the performance.

High Purity: >99% via SEC-HPLC

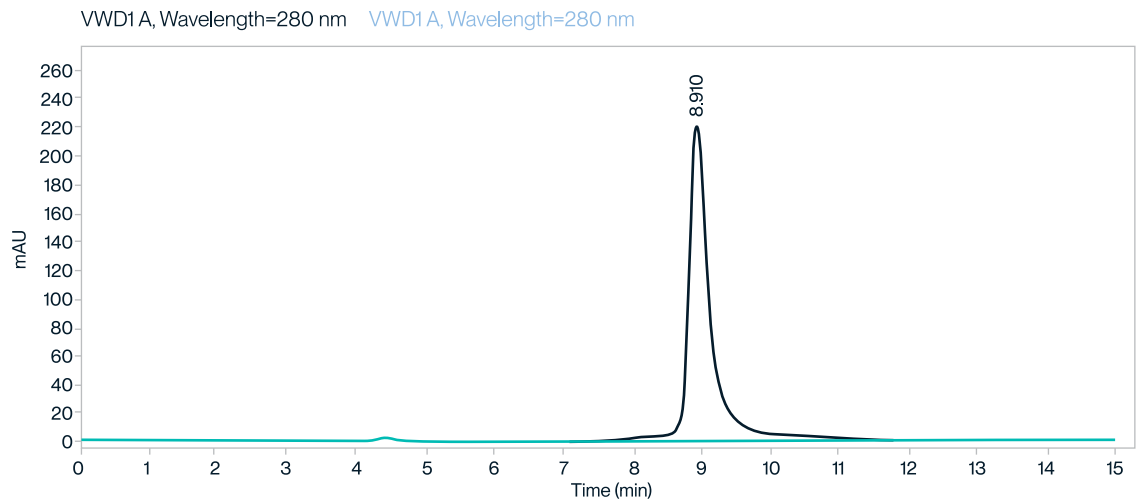


Figure 12. The purity of MaxNuclease detected by SEC-HPLC is ≥ 99%.