



Terminal Transferase (TdT)

Catalog Number: E108-1, E108-2

Table 1. Kit Components and Storage

Kit Component	E108-1 (500 units)	E108-2 (2500 units)	Storage	Stability
Terminal Transferase (20 units/ μ L)	25 μ L	125 μ L	-20 °C, avoid repeated free-thaw	The product is stable for 12 months when stored as directed.
10x Reaction Buffer	250 μ L	1.25 mL		
2.5 mM CoCl ₂	250 μ L	1.25 mL		

Product Description

Terminal transferase (TdT) is a template independent polymerase that catalyzes the addition of deoxynucleotides to the 3' hydroxyl terminus of DNA molecules. Protruding, recessed or blunt-ended double or single-stranded DNA molecules serve as a substrate for TdT. The 58.3 kDa enzyme does not have 5' or 3' exonuclease activity. The addition of Co²⁺ in the reaction makes tailing more efficient.

The enzyme is available in 500 and 2,500 unit sizes at a concentration of 20 U/ μ L. The enzyme is supplied with a 10x Reaction Buffer and 2.5 mM CoCl₂.

Applications

- ❖ Addition of homopolymer tails to the 3' ends of DNA.
- ❖ Labeling the 3' ends of DNA with modified nucleotides (e.g., ddNTP, DIG-dUTP).
- ❖ TUNEL assay (in situ localization of apoptosis).
- ❖ TdT dependent PCR.

Product Specifications

- **Storage Buffer:** 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.4), 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 0.1% Triton X-100, and 50% (v/v) glycerol.
- **Unit Definition:** One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzing the incorporation of 1 nmol dATP into acid-insoluble material in a total reaction volume of 1 ml in 1 hour at 37°C using d(A)₁₈ as a primer.
- **Unit Assay Conditions:** 1X Reaction Buffer, 0.72 μ M d(A)₁₈, 0.2 mM dATP and 1.0 μ Ci [³H]- dATP in a 50 μ l total reaction volume.

DNA Tailing Protocol

1. Assemble the following reaction at room temperature:

10x Reaction Buffer	5 μ L
2.5 mM CoCl ₂ solution	5 μ L
DNA	5 pmols (330 ng for 100 bp, 1 μ g for 300 bp, 10 pmols DNA ends)*
10 mM dNTP (or α - ³² P dATP)	0.5 μ L
TdT	0.5 μ L
Nuclease-free water	to 50 μ L

Total volume 50 μ L

*To determine approximate amount of DNA (ng/pmol), multiply the number of base pairs by 0.66.
Example: 300 bp x 0.66 = 198 ng/pmol. For 5.0 pmols multiply by 5, resulting in 990 ng/5 pmol.

The table below can be used as a guide (values are approximate and are given for a 30 minutes incubation at 37°C in the recommended buffer).

The rate of addition of dNTP's and thus the length of the tail is a function of the ratio of 3' DNA ends: dNTP concentration, and also which dNTP is used.

DNA Tailing Guide:

3' ends : dNTP (mol ratio)	Tail Length			
	dA	dC	dG	dT
1:100	1-5	1-3	1-3	1-5
1:1,000	10-20	10-20	5-10	10-20
1:5,000	100-300	50-200	10-25	200-300

2. Mix gently and spin down for a few seconds.
3. Incubate at 37 °C for 30 min.
4. Stop the reaction by heating at 70°C for 10 min or adding 4 μ L of 0.5 M EDTA (pH 8.0).

A-Tailing (single nucleotide) Protocol

1. Assemble the following reaction at room temperature:

10x Reaction Buffer	7.5 μ L
2.5 mM CoCl ₂ solution	7.5 μ L
PCR-amplified DNA	X μ L
1 mM ddATP	1.5 μ L
TdT	6 μ L
Nuclease-free water	to 75 μ L
Total volume	75 μ L

2. Mix gently and spin down for a few seconds.
3. Incubate at 37 °C for 1.5 h.