Human Cot DNA

Blocks repetitive sequences to prevent nonspecific binding.

Human Cot DNA blocks repetitive sequences of DNA to suppress the level of cross-hybridization as well as non-specific binding to array surfaces. Utilizing Human Cot DNA in hybridizations increases overall sensitivity and improves experimental results.

Repetitive sequences of DNA are found throughout the human genome. These repetitive DNA elements often present difficulties in acquiring clean results from hybridization processes due to nonspecific binding of probes. Cot DNA limits the background effects of nonspecific binding by suppressing cross-hybridization of these repetitive sequences.

Human Cot DNA is derived from the placental DNA and is prepared by shearing, denaturing, and reannealing under conditions that enrich repetitive elements.

Citations: 1

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Ordering Information

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ENZ-GEN116-0500

500µg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

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- Validated for use in aCGH microarrays and FISH assays
- Decreases background noise to improve signal fidelity
- Prevents nonspecific binding and cross-hybridization in samples

Handling & Storage

Short Term Storage -20°C

Long Term Storage -20°C

Shipping Dry Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative Name C0t DNA

Application Notes Human Cot DNA can be used to block repetitive

DNA sequences in a variety of genomics applications.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{Concentration} & 1 \ \mu g/\mu L \end{array}$

Formulation Liquid. In 10 mM TrisHCl, pH 7.5, containing 1 mM EDTA.

Quantity 500 μL

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eu@enzolifesciences.com