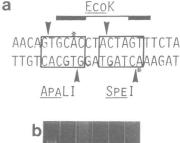
The sensitivity of DNA cleavage by SpeI and ApaLI to methylation by M.EcoK

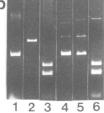
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During work on site-directed mutagenesis of the human interleukin-2 gene an EcoK site (1) was created which overlapped recognition sequences for SpeI (1) and ApaLI (1) (Fig. 1a). Isolation of the DNA from m⁺_x strain DH1 (2) and m⁻_x strain HB101 (3) and subsequent incubation with the two restriction endonucleases revealed that EcoK methylation completely or almost completely protected both DNA strands from cleavage by SpeI, but did not prevent cleavage of either strand by ApaLI (Fig. 1b). Thus, methylation of only one of the 5'-terminal A's of the SpeIsite is sufficient to protect it against SpeI, whereas methylation of one of the two A's of the ApaLI sequence does not interfere with its cleavage by ApaLI.

Figure 1. a: Overlap of the EcoK site with the ApaLI and SpeI sites created by site-directed as mutagenesis. The EcoK heptanucleotide, separated by a 6 nt spacer, is overlined by bars. The A's modified by M.EcoK are marked The restriction with asterisks. sites are boxed; potential cleavage positions are indicated by arrows. b: Analysis of cleavage of the sequence shown in fig. la by SpeI and ApaLI. Lanes 1-3: unmethylated DNA, lanes 4-6: methylated DNA. Lanes 1 and 4: intact vector, lanes 2 and 5: vector incubated with SpeI, lanes 3 and 6: vector incubated with ApaLI.





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