Iron(II)-mimosine Catalyzed Cleavage of DNA

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Z. Naturforsch. **55 c**, 849–851 (2000);

received April 5/June 27, 2000

Mimosine, DNA Breaks, Free Radicals, Fenton Reaction

Supercoiled plasmid DNA was treated *in vitro* with H_2O_2 , DTT and either Fe (II), Fe (II)-EDTA or Fe (II)-mimosine. The rate of DNA break formation was followed by the conversion of the supercoiled form into relaxed-circular and linear forms. In the concentration interval of $0-4\,\mu M$ Fe (II), Fe (II)-EDTA slowed-down the formation of DNA breaks, while Fe (II)-mimosine enhanced the rate of break formation up to several times. A conclusion is drawn that this enhancement is due to the increased affinity of the Fe (II)-mimosine complex to DNA.