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(54) Title: CLEANING COMPOSITIONS AND USES THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to compositions such as cleaning compositions comprising a mix of enzymes. The invention further relates, use of compositions comprising such enzymes in cleaning processes and/or for deep cleaning of organic soiling, methods for removal or reduction of components of organic matter.

WO 2018/185280 A1

CLEANING COMPOSITIONS AND USES THEREOF

Reference to a Sequence Listing

This application contains a Sequence Listing in computer readable form, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to compositions such as cleaning compositions comprising a mix of enzymes. The invention further relates, use of compositions comprising such enzymes in cleaning processes and/or for deep cleaning of organic soiling, methods for removal or reduction of components of organic matter.

Description of the Related Art

Enzymes have been used in detergents for decades. Usually a cocktail of various enzymes is added to detergent compositions. The enzyme cocktail often comprises various enzymes, wherein each enzyme targets it specific substrate e.g. amylases are active towards starch stains, proteases on protein stains and so forth. Textiles surface and hard surfaces, such as dishes or the inner space of a laundry machine enduring several wash cycles, become soiled with many different types of soiling which may compose of proteins, grease, starch etc. One type of soiling may be organic matter, such as biofilm, EPS, etc. Organic matter composes different molecules such as polysaccharides, extracellular DNA (eDNA), and proteins. Some organic matter composes an extracellular polymeric matrix, which may be sticky or glueing, which when present on textile, attracts soils and may course redeposition or backstaining of soil resulting in a greying of the textile. Additionally, organic matters such as biofilms often cause malodor issue as various malodor molecules can be adhered by the polysaccharides, extracellular DNA (eDNA), and proteins in the complex extracellular matrix and be slowly released out to cause consumer noticeable malodor issue. There is still a need for cleaning compositions, which effectively prevent, reduce or remove components of organic soiling, an effect described in the present application as “deep cleaning”. The present invention provides new compositions fulfilling such need.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component. The present invention further relates to compositions in particular to cleaning compositions comprising at least 0.001 ppm DNase and at least 0.001 ppm GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the cleaning component is selected from

a. 0.1 to 15 wt% of at least one a surfactant;

b. 0.5 to 20 wt% of at least one builder; and

c. 0.01 to 10 wt% of at least one bleach component

The invention further relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component for deep cleaning of an item, wherein the item is a textile or a surface. The invention further relates to a method of formulating a cleaning composition comprising adding a DNase, a glycosyl hydrolase, preferably a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, and at least one cleaning component. The invention further relates to a kit intended for deep cleaning, wherein the kit comprises a solution of an enzyme mixture comprising a DNase, glycosyl hydrolase, preferably a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and optionally a protease. The invention further relates to a method of deep cleaning of an item, comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the item with a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component; and

b) optionally rinsing the item, wherein the item is preferably a textile.

The invention further relates to a method of deep cleaning of an item, comprising the steps of: a) contacting the item with a solution comprising an enzyme mixture comprising a DNase and a glycosyl hydrolase and optionally a protease; and a cleaning component, wherein the cleaning component is selected from 0.1 to 15 wt% of at least one a surfactant; 0.5 to 20 wt% of at least one builder; and 0.01 to 10 wt% of at least one bleach component; and b) and optionally rinsing the item, wherein the item is preferably a textile. The invention also relates to a kit intended for deep cleaning, wherein the kit comprises a solution of an enzyme mixture comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Various enzymes are applied in cleaning processes each targeting specific types of soiling such as protein, starch and grease soiling. Enzymes are now standard ingredients in detergents for laundry and dish wash. The effectiveness of these commercial enzymes provides detergents which removes much of the soiling. However, organic matters such as EPS (extracellular polymeric substance) comprised in much biofilm constitute a challenging type of soiling due to the complex nature of such organic matters. None of the commercially available cleaning compositions effectively remove or reduce EPS and/or biofilm related soiling. The present invention provides compositions comprising a blend of at least one DNase and a glycosyl hydrolase which effectively reduce of remove components of organic soiling. Biofilm may be produced when a group of microorganisms' cells stick to each other or stick to a surface, such as a textile, dishware or hard surface or another kind of surface. These adherent cells are frequently embedded within a self-produced matrix of extracellular polymeric substance (EPS), which constitute 50% to 90% of the biofilm's total organic matter. EPS is mostly composed of polysaccharides (exopolysaccharides) and proteins, but include other macro-molecules such as

eDNA, lipids and other organic substances. Organic matter like biofilm may be sticky or glueing, which when present on textile, may give rise to redeposition or backstaining of soil resulting in a greying of the textile. Another drawback of organic matter e.g. biofilm is the malodor as various malodor related molecules are often associated with organic matter e.g. biofilm. Further, when dirty laundry items are washed together with less dirty laundry items the dirt present in the wash liquor tend to stick to organic matter e.g. biofilm or biofilm components thus, hereof the laundry item is more "soiled" after wash than before wash. This is effect may also be termed re-deposition. The composition of the invention is preferably a cleaning composition, the composition comprises at least one DNase and at least one glycosyl hydrolase e.g. a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase. Examples of useful DNases and glycosyl hydrolases are mentioned below in the sections "Polypeptides having DNase activity" and "Polypeptides having glycosyl hydrolase activity" respectively.

The compositions of the invention comprising a blend of DNase and a glycosyl hydrolase e.g. a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, are effective in reducing or removing organic components e.g. DNA and polysaccharides.

Enzymes

Polypeptides having DNase activity (DNase)

The term "DNase" means a polypeptide with DNase (deoxyribonuclease) activity that catalyzes the hydrolytic cleavage of phosphodiester linkages in a DNA backbone, thus degrading DNA. Exodeoxyribonuclease cut or cleaves residues at the end of the DNA back bone where endo-deoxyribonucleases cleaves or cut within the DNA backbone. A DNase may cleave only double-stranded DNA or may cleave double stranded and single stranded DNA. The term "DNases" and the expression "a polypeptide with DNase activity" are used interchangeably throughout the application. For purposes of the present invention, DNase activity is determined according to the procedure described in the Assay I.

Preferably the DNase is selected from any of the enzyme classes E.C.3.1, preferably E.C.3.1.21, e.g. such as E.C.3.1.21.X, where X = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, or e.g. Deoxyribonuclease I, Deoxyribonuclease IV, Type I site-specific deoxyribonuclease, Type II site-specific deoxyribonuclease, Type III site-specific deoxyribonuclease, CC-preferring endo-deoxyribonuclease, Deoxyribonuclease V, T(4) deoxyribonuclease II, T(4) deoxyribonuclease IV or E.C. 3.1.22.Y where Y = 1, 2, 4 or 5, e.g. Deoxyribonuclease II, Aspergillus deoxyribonuclease K(1), Crossover junction endo-deoxyribonuclease, Deoxyribonuclease X.

Preferably, the polypeptide having DNase activity is obtained from a microorganism and the DNase is a microbial enzyme. The DNase is preferably of fungal or bacterial origin.

The DNase may be obtainable from Bacillus e.g. *Bacillus, such as a Bacillus licheniformis, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus sp-62451, Bacillus horikoshii, Bacillus sp-62451, Bacillus sp-16840,*

Bacillus sp-62668, Bacillus sp-13395, Bacillus horneckiae, Bacillus sp-11238, Bacillus cibi, Bacillus idriensis, Bacillus sp-62520, Bacillus sp-16840, Bacillus sp-62668, Bacillus algicola, Bacillus vietnamensis, Bacillus hwajinpoensis, Bacillus indicus, Bacillus marisflavi, Bacillus luciferensis, Bacillus sp. SA2-6.

The DNase may also be obtained from any of the following *Pyrenochaetopsis sp. , Vibrissea flavovirens, Setosphaeria rostrate, Endophragmiella valdina, Corynespora cassiicola, Paraphoma sp. XZ1965, Monilinia fructicola, Curvularia lunata, Penicillium reticulisporum, Penicillium quercetorum, Setophaeosphaeria sp., Alternaria, Alternaria sp. XZ2545, Trichoderma reesei, Chaetomium thermophilum, Scytalidium thermophilum, Metapochonia suchlasporia, Daldinia fissa, Acremonium sp. XZ2007, Acremonium sp. XZ2414, Acremonium dichromosporum, Sarocladium sp. XZ2014, Metarhizium sp. HNA15-2, Isaria tenuipes Scytalidium circinatum, Metarhizium lepidiotae, Thermobispora bispora, Sporormia fimetaria, Pycnidiophora cf. dispera, Enviromental sample D, Enviromental sample O, Clavicipitaceae sp-70249, Westerdykella sp. AS85-2, Humicolopsis cephalosporioides, Neosartorya massa, Roussoella intermedia, Pleosporales, Phaeosphaeria or Didymosphaeria futilis.*

The DNases to be used in a composition of the invention preferable belong to the NUC1 group of DNases. The NUC1 group of DNases comprises polypeptides which in addition to having DNase activity, may comprise one or more of the motifs [T/D/S][G/N]PQL (SEQ ID NO 69), [F/L/Y/I]A[N/R]D[L/I/P/V] (SEQ ID NO: 70), or C[D/N]T[A/R] (SEQ ID NO: 71). One embodiment of the invention relates to a composition comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and polypeptides having DNase activity, wherein the polypeptides comprises one or more of the motifs [T/D/S][G/N]PQL (SEQ ID NO 69), [F/L/Y/I]A[N/R]D[L/I/P/V] (SEQ ID NO: 70) or C[D/N]T[A/R] (SEQ ID NO: 71).

The DNases preferably comprise a NUC1_A domain [D/Q][I/V]DH (SEQ ID NO 72). In addition to comprising any of the domain motifs [T/D/S][G/N]PQL, [F/L/Y/I]A[N/R]D[L/I/P/V] or C[D/N]T[A/R] the polypeptides having DNase activity, to be used in a composition of the invention, may comprise the NUC1_A domain and may share the common motif [D/Q][I/V]DH (SEQ ID NO 72). One embodiment the invention relates to compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and polypeptides, which comprises one or more motifs selected from the motifs [T/D/S][G/N]PQL, [F/L/Y/I]A[N/R]D[L/I/P/V], C[D/N]T[A/R] and [D/Q][I/V]DH, wherein the polypeptides have DNase activity.

The DNases to be added to a composition of the invention preferably belong to the group of DNases comprised in the GYS-clade, which are group of DNases on the same branch of a phylogenetic tree having both structural and functional similarities. These NUC1 and/or NUC1_A DNases comprise the conservative motifs [D/M/L][S/T]GYSR[D/N] (SEQ ID NO: 73) or ASXNRSKG (SEQ ID NO: 74) and share similar structural and functional properties. The DNases of the GYS-clade are preferably obtained from *Bacillus* genus.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a composition comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide of the GYS clade having DNase activity, optionally wherein the polypeptide comprises one or both motifs [D/M/L][S/T]GYSR[D/N] (SEQ ID NO: 73), ASXNRSKG (SEQ ID NO: 74) and wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group of polypeptides:

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 1,

b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 2,

c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 3,

d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 4,

e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 5,

f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 6,

g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 7,

h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 8,

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 9,

j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 10,

k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 11,

l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 12,

m) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 13,

n) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 14,

o) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 15,

p) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 16,

q) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 17,

r) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 18,

s) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 19,

t) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 20,

u) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 21,

v) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 22,

w) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 23,

x) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 24, and

y) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 25.

Polypeptides having DNase activity and which comprise the GYS-clade motifs have shown particularly good deep cleaning properties e.g. the DNases are particularly effective in removing or reducing components of organic matter, such as biofilm, from an item such as a textile or a hard surface. In addition, these DNases are particularly effective in removing or reducing malodor, from an item such as a textile or a hard surface. Further, the GYS-clade DNases are particularly effective in preventing redeposition when laundering an item such as textile.

In one embodiment, the DNases to be added in a composition of the invention preferably belong to the group of DNases comprised in the NAWK-clade, which are NUC1 and NUC1_A DNases, which may further comprise the conservative motifs [V/I]PL[S/A]NAWK (SEQ ID NO: 75) or NPQL (SEQ ID NO: 76).

One embodiment of the invention relates to a composition comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide of the NAWK-clade having DNase activity, optionally wherein the polypeptide comprises one or both motifs [V/I]PL[S/A]NAWK (SEQ ID NO: 75) or NPQL (SEQ ID NO: 76) and wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group of polypeptides:

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 26,

b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 27,

c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 28,

d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 29,

e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 30,

f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 31,

g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 32,

h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 33,

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 34,

j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 35,

k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 36,

l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 37, and

m) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 38.

Polypeptides having DNase activity and which comprise the NAWK-clade motifs have shown particularly good deep cleaning properties e.g. the DNases are particularly effective in removing or reducing components of organic matter, such as biofilm, from an item such as a textile or a hard surface. In addition, these DNases are particularly effective in removing or reducing malodor, from an item such as a textile or a hard surface. Further, the NAWK-clade DNases are particularly effective in preventing redeposition when laundering an item such as textile.

The DNases to be added in a composition of the invention preferably belong to the group of DNases comprised in the KNAW-clade, which are NUC1 and NUC1_A DNases which may further comprise the conservative motifs P[Q/E]L[W/Y] (SEQ ID NO: 77) or [K/H/E]NAW (SEQ ID NO: 78).

One embodiment of the invention relates to a composition comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide of the KNAW clade having DNase activity, optionally wherein the

polypeptide comprises one or both motifs P[Q/E]L[W/Y] (SEQ ID NO: 77) or [K/H/E]NAW (SEQ ID NO: 78), and wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group of polypeptides:

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 39,

b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 40,

c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 41,

d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 42,

e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 43

f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 44,

g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 45,

h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 46,

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 47,

j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 48,

k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 49,

l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 50, and

m) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 51.

Polypeptides having DNase activity and which comprise the KNAW-clade motifs have shown particularly good deep cleaning properties e.g. the DNases are particularly effective in removing or reducing components of organic matter, such as biofilm, from an item such as a textile or a hard surface. In addition, these DNases are particularly effective in removing or reducing malodor, from an item such as a textile or a hard surface. Further, the KNAW-clade DNases are particularly effective in preventing redeposition when laundering an item such as textile.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus* sp-62451 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 81%, at least 82%, at least 83%, at least 84%, at least 85%, at least 86%, at least 87%, at least 88%, at least 89%, at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus horikoshii* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 81%, at least 82%, at least 83%, at least 84%, at least 85%, at least 86%, at least 87%, at least 88%, at least 89%, at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 2.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus* sp-62520 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 3 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 81%, at least 82%, at least 83%, at least 84%, at least 85%, at least 86%, at least 87%, at least 88%, at least 89%, at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the

polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 3.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus* sp-62520 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 4 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 81%, at least 82%, at least 83%, at least 84%, at least 85%, at least 86%, at least 87%, at least 88%, at least 89%, at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 4.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus horikoshii* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 5 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 81%, at least 82%, at least 83%, at least 84%, at least 85%, at least 86%, at least 87%, at least 88%, at least 89%, at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 5.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus horikoshii* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 6 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 6.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus* sp-16840 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 7 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 7.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus* sp-16840 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 8 of at least 60%,

e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 8.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus* sp-62668 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 9 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 9.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus* sp-13395 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 10 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 10.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus horneckiae* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 11 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 11.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus* sp-11238 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 12 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 12.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus cibi* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 13 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity.

In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 13.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus* sp-18318 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 14 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 14.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus idriensis* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 15 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 15.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus algicola* having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 16 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 16.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from Enviromental sample J and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 17 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 17.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus vietnamensis* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 18 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 18.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus hwajinpoensis* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 19 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 19.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Paenibacillus mucilaginosus* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 20 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 20.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus indicus* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 21 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 21.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus marisflavi* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 22 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 22.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus luciferensis* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 23 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 23.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus*

marisflavi and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 24 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 24.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus* sp. SA2-6 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 25 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 25.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Pyrenochaetopsis* sp. and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 26 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 26.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Vibrissea flavovirens* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 27 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 27.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Setosphaeria rostrate* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 28 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 28.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Endophragmiella valdina* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 29 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%,

at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 29.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Corynespora cassiicola* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 30 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 30.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Paraphoma sp.* XZ1965 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 31 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 31.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Monilinia fructicola* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 32 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 32.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Curvularia lunata* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 33 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 33.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Penicillium reticulisporum* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 34 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect,

the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 34.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Penicillium quercetorum* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 35 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 35.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Setophaeosphaeria sp.* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 36 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 36.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Alternaria* sp. XZ2545 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 37 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 37.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Alternaria* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 38 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 38.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Trichoderma reesei* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 39 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 39.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Chaetomium thermophilum* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 40 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 40.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Scytalidium thermophilum* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 41 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 41.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Metapochonia suchlasporia* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 42 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 42.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Daldinia fissa* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 43 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 43.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Acremonium* sp. XZ2007 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 44 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 44.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Acremonium dichromosporum* and having

a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 45 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 45.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Sarocladium* sp. XZ2014 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 46 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 46.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Metarhizium* sp. HNA15-2 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 47 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 47.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Acremonium* sp. XZ2414 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 48 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 48.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Isaria tenuipes* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 49 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 49.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Scytalidium circinatum* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 50 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%,

at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 50.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Metarhizium lepidiotae* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 51 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 51.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Thermobispora bispora* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 52 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 52.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Sporormia fimetaria* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 53 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 53.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Pycnidiophora* cf. *dispera* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 54 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 54.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from Enviromental sample D and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 55 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect,

the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 55.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from Enviromental sample O and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 56 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 56.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Clavicipitaceae* sp-70249 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 57 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 57.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Westerdykella* sp. AS85-2 and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 58 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 58.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Humicolopsis cephalosporioides* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 59 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 59.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Neosartorya massa* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 60 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 60.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Roussoella intermedia* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 61 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 61.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Pleosporales* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 62 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 62.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Phaeosphaeria* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 63 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 63.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Didymosphaeria futilis* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 64 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 64.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus licheniformis* having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 65.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus* e.g. obtainable from *Bacillus*

subtilis having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 66 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 66.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Aspergillus* e.g. obtainable from *Aspergillus oryzae* having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 67 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 67.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a polypeptide obtainable from *Trichoderma* e.g. obtainable from *Trichoderma harzianum* having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 68 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 68.

The DNases above may be combined with any of the glycosyl hydrolases below to form a blend to be added to a composition according to the invention.

Polypeptides having glycosyl hydrolase activity (glycosyl hydrolase)

Glycosyl hydrolases (EC 3.2.1.-), are a widespread group of enzymes that hydrolyses the glyosidic bond between two or more carbohydrates or between a carbohydrate and a non-carbohydrate moiety. A classification of glycoside hydrolases in families based on amino acid sequence similarities has been proposed. The polypeptides to be combined with a DNase and formulated into a detergent composition of the invention comprise at least one glycosyl hydrolase domain and are in the present context defined as glycosyl hydrolases. Thus, polypeptides to be used according to the invention hydrolyses glyosidic bonds and the polypeptides have hydrolytic activity. The glycosyl hydrolases to be incorporated with a DNase in a composition according to the invention preferably belongs to the GH39.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a composition comprising a DNase, a glycosyl hydrolase, wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, and a cleaning component

The glycosyl hydrolases to be combined with a DNase in a composition according to the invention

comprises a GH domain which may be classified as a GH39 domain and in particular as belonging to GH39_2 subclade and in a preferred embodiment the polypeptides have hydrolytic (EC 3.2.1.) activity (http://www.cazy.org/). The polypeptides comprising the GH39 domain are preferably homologues of PslG enzymes, which are proteins that degrade the exopolysaccharide Psl. One public PslG to be used in the composition of the invention includes a PslG from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (GenBank: AAG05625).

In one embodiment, the glycosyl hydrolase is a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase preferably obtained from *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Luteolibacter sp-62326*, *Pseudomonas sp-62430*, *Pseudomonas frederiksbergensis*, from *Rhodococcus globerulus* , *Paenibacillus daejeonensis*, *Pseudomonas sp-62168*, *Dyella sp-62115*, *Pseudomonas fulva* or *Rahnella sp-62576*.

In one embodiment of the invention relates to a composition comprising a DNase, a glycosyl hydrolase, wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is a GH 39_2 glycosyl hydrolase, and a cleaning component

The GH39 glycosyl hydrolases preferably comprise one or more of the motif(s) [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 82), [I/V/L/F/M][Y/W/F]X[T/S]EXG (SEQ ID NO 83), [D/G/I/V]XXX[E/Q][I/L/V]WNE[P/Q/W/F] (SEQ ID NO 84) or [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 85).

One embodiment of the invention relates to a composition comprising a polypeptide having glycosyl hydrolase activity, optionally wherein the polypeptide comprises one or all the motifs [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 82), [I/V/L/F/M][Y/W/F]X[T/S]EXG (SEQ ID NO 83), [D/G/I/V]XXX[E/Q][I/L/V]WNE[P/Q/W/F] (SEQ ID NO 84) or [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 85) and wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of:

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,
b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,
c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,
d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,
e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

In some preferred embodiment of the invention a DNase is combined with a glycosyl hydrolase, wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is any of the following:

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Pseudomonas sp-62165* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Luteolibacter sp-62326* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Pseudomonas sp-62430* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Pseudomonas frederiksbergensis* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Rhodococcus globerulus* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Paenibacillus daejeonensis* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Pseudomonas sp-62168* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide

shown in SEQ ID NO: 93 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Dyella sp-62115* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Pseudomonas fulva* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Rahnella sp-62576* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96.

In some embodiments, the present invention relates compositions comprising a polypeptide obtainable from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97 of at least 60%, e.g., at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have glycosyl hydrolase activity. In one aspect, the polypeptides differ by up to 10 amino acids, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, from the mature polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

Compositions

The invention relates to cleaning e.g. detergent compositions comprising an enzyme combination of the present invention in combination with one or more additional cleaning composition components. The choice of additional components is within the skill of the artisan and includes conventional ingredients, including the exemplary non-limiting components set forth below. An enzyme blend of the current invention comprises a DNase and a glycosyl hydrolase preferably a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase. One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component.

The DNase is preferably microbial, preferably obtained from bacteria or fungi. One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase is microbial preferably bacteria or fungi. In one embodiment, the DNase is obtained from bacteria. One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase is obtained from *Bacillus,* preferably *Bacillus cibi, Bacillus horikoshii, Bacillus licheniformis, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus horneckiae, Bacillus idriensis, Bacillus algicola, Bacillus vietnamensis, Bacillus hwajinpoensis, Bacillus indicus, Bacillus marisflavi or Bacillus luciferensis*.

The GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is preferably obtained from *Pseudomonas*, e.g. *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas sp-62168, Pseudomonas sp-62430*, *Pseudomonas frederiksbergensis*, *Pseudomonas fulva.* Alternatively, the GH39 may be obtained from *Luteolibacter sp-62326*, *Rhodococcus globerulus*, *Paenibacillus daejeonensis*, *Dyella sp-62115*, or *Rahnella sp-62576*. One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase is obtained from *Bacillus,* preferably *Bacillus cibi, Bacillus horikoshii, Bacillus licheniformis, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus horneckiae, Bacillus idriensis, Bacillus algicola, Bacillus vietnamensis, Bacillus hwajinpoensis, Bacillus indicus, Bacillus marisflavi or Bacillus luciferensis* and wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is obtained from *Pseudomonas*, e.g. *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas sp-62168, Pseudomonas sp-62430*, *Pseudomonas frederiksbergensis*, *Pseudomonas fulva.* One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase is obtained from *Bacillus,* preferably *Bacillus cibi, Bacillus horikoshii, Bacillus licheniformis, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus horneckiae, Bacillus idriensis, Bacillus algicola, Bacillus vietnamensis, Bacillus hwajinpoensis, Bacillus indicus, Bacillus marisflavi or Bacillus luciferensis* and wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is obtained from GH39 *Luteolibacter sp-62326*, *Rhodococcus globerulus*, *Paenibacillus daejeonensis*, *Dyella sp-62115* or *Rahnella sp-62576*.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase is obtained from

Bacillus, preferably *Bacillus cibi, Bacillus horikoshii, Bacillus licheniformis, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus horneckiae, Bacillus idriensis, Bacillus algicola, Bacillus vietnamensis, Bacillus hwajinpoensis, Bacillus indicus, Bacillus marisflavi or Bacillus luciferensis* and wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of;

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

The DNases preferable belong to the NUC1 group of DNases and comprise one or more of the motifs [T/D/S][G/N]PQL (SEQ ID NO 69), [F/L/Y/I]A[N/R]D[L/I/P/V] (SEQ ID NO: 70), or C[D/N]T[A/R] (SEQ ID NO: 71). The DNases even more preferably comprise a NUC1_A domain [D/Q][I/V]DH (SEQ ID NO 72). In addition, the DNases may comprise any of the motifs [T/D/S][G/N]PQL, [F/L/Y/I]A[N/R]D[L/I/P/V] or C[D/N]T[A/R]. The DNases to be added to a composition of the invention preferably belong to the group of DNases comprised in the GYS-clade, which are group of DNases on the same branch of a phylogenetic tree having both structural and functional similarities. These NUC1 and/or NUC1_A DNases comprise the conservative motifs [D/M/L][S/T]GYSR[D/N] (SEQ ID NO: 73) or ASXNRSKG (SEQ ID NO: 74) and share similar structural and functional properties. The DNases of the GYS-clade are preferably obtained from *Bacillus* genus. One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase comprises one or both motif(s) [D/M/L][S/T]GYSR[D/N] (SEQ ID NO: 73) or ASXNRSKG (SEQ ID NO: 74). One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase comprises one or both motif(s) [D/M/L][S/T]GYSR[D/N] (SEQ ID NO: 73) or ASXNRSKG (SEQ ID NO: 74), wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of;

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

The glycosyl hydrolases preferably comprise one or more of the motif(s) [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 82), [I/V/L/F/M][Y/W/F]X[T/S]EXG (SEQ ID NO 83), [D/G/I/V]XXX[E/Q][I/L/V]WNE[P/Q/W/F] (SEQ ID NO 84) or [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 85).

One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase comprise one or more of the motif(s) [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 82), [I/V/L/F/M][Y/W/F]X[T/S]EXG (SEQ ID NO 83), [D/G/I/V]XXX[E/Q][I/L/V]WNE[P/Q/W/F] (SEQ ID NO 84) or [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 85) and wherein the DNase one or both of the motifs [D/M/L][S/T]GYSR[D/N] (SEQ ID NO: 73), ASXNRSKG (SEQ ID NO: 74) and wherein the DNase is selected from the group of consisting of:

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 1,

b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 2,

c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 3,

d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 4,

e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 5,

f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 6,

g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 7,

h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 8,

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 9,

j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 10,

k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 11,

l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 12,

m) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 13,

n) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 14,

o) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 15,

p) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 16,

q) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 17,

r) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 18,

s) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 19,

t) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 20,

u) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 21,

v) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 22,

w) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 23,

x) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 24, and

y) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75% at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 25.

The DNase is preferably a *Bacillus* DNase, such as a *Bacillus cibi*, *Bacillus subtilis* or *Bacillus licheniformis*.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least

65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 13.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 66.

The DNase may also be fungal, one embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase is fungal, preferably obtained from *Aspergillus* and even more preferably from *Aspergillus oryzae* and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 67.

One embodiment relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase is fungal, preferably obtained from *Trichoderma* and even more preferably from *Trichoderma harzianum* and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 68.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 13 and wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group of GH39 glycosyl hydrolases comprising an amino acid sequence with;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 65 and wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group of GH39 glycosyl hydrolases comprising an amino acid sequence with;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 66 and wherein

the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group of GH39 glycosyl hydrolases comprising an amino acid sequence with;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 67 and wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group of GH39 glycosyl hydrolases comprising an amino acid sequence with;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

xiii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94, at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least

98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95 and

xiv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 68 and wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group of GH39 glycosyl hydrolases comprising an amino acid sequence with;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

The invention also relates to detergent compositions comprising an enzyme combination of the present invention in combination with one or more additional cleaning composition components. The choice of additional components is within the skill of the artisan and includes conventional ingredients, including the exemplary non-limiting components set forth below.

A composition comprising

a) at least 0.001 ppm of at least one DNase, wherein the DNase is selected from the group consisting of:

i) a DNase comprising one or more of the motifs [T/D/S][G/N]PQL (SEQ ID NO 69), [F/L/Y/I]A[N/R]D[L/I/P/V] (SEQ ID NO: 70), or C[D/N]T[A/R] (SEQ ID NO: 71);

ii) a DNase comprising the motif [D/Q][I/V]DH (SEQ ID NO 72);

iii) a DNase comprising one or both motifs [D/M/L][S/T]GYSR[D/N] (SEQ ID NO: 73) or ASXNRSKG (SEQ ID NO: 74);

iv) a DNase comprising one or both motifs [V/I]PL[S/A]NAWK (SEQ ID NO: 75) or NPQL (SEQ ID NO: 76);

v) a DNase comprising one or both motifs P[Q/E]L[W/Y] (SEQ ID NO: 77) or [K/H/E]NAW (SEQ ID NO:78);

vi) a DNase selected from: a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 1, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide

shown in SEQ ID NO: 3, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 4, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 5, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 6, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 7, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 8, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 9, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 10, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 11, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 12, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 13, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 14, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 15, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 16, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 17, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 18, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 19, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 20, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 21, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least

80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 22, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 23, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 24, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 25, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 26, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 27, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 28, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 29, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 30, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 31, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 32, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 33, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 34, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 35, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 36, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 37, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 38, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 39, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide

shown in SEQ ID NO: 40, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 41, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 42, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 43, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 44, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 45, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 46, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 47, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 48, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 49, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 50, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 51, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 52, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 53, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 54, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 55, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 56, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 57, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 58, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least

80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 59, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 60, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 61, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 62, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 63, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 64, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 65, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 66, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 67, and a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 68, and

b) at least 0.001 ppm of one or more glycosyl hydrolase, wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of;

i) a glycosyl hydrolase comprising one or more of the motifs motif(s) [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 82), [I/V/L/F/M][Y/W/F]X[T/S]EXG (SEQ ID NO 83), [D/G/I/V]XXX[E/Q][I/L/V]WNE[P/Q/W/F] (SEQ ID NO 84) or [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 85);

ii) a glycosyl hydrolase selected from a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least

70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95, a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96 and a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97;

iii) a glycosyl hydrolase from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* e.g. the glycosyl hydrolase with GenBank No. AAG05625;

iv) A glycosyl hydrolase of the GH39 family preferably of the GH39_2 family; and

c) At least one cleaning component, preferably selected from surfactants, builders, bleach components, polymers and dispersing agents.

Optionally the cleaning composition comprises at least 0.001 ppm of one or more protease, selected from,

i) a protease variant of a protease parent, wherein the protease variant comprises one or more alteration(s) compared to a protease shown in SEQ ID NO 79 or SEQ ID NO 80 in one or more of the following positions: 3, 4, 9, 15, 24, 27, 42, 55, 59, 60, 66, 74, 85, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 116, 118, 121, 126, 127, 128, 154, 156, 157, 158, 161, 164, 176, 179, 182, 185, 188, 189, 193, 198, 199, 200, 203, 206, 211, 212, 216, 218, 226, 229, 230, 239, 246, 255, 256, 268 and 269, wherein the positions correspond to the positions of the protease shown in SEQ ID NO 79 and wherein the protease variant has at least 80% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO 79, SEQ ID NO 80 or SEQ ID NO 81;

ii) a protease variant of a protease parent, wherein the protease variant comprises one or more mutation selected from the group consisting of S3T, V4I, S9R, S9E, A15T, S24G, S24R, K27R, N42R, S55P, G59E, G59D, N60D, N60E, V66A, N74D, N85S, N85R, G96S, G96A, S97G, S97D, S97A, S97SD, S99E, S99D, S99G, S99M, S99N, S99R, S99H,

S101A, V102I, V102Y, V102N, S104A, G116V, G116R, H118D, H118N, N120S, S126L, P127Q, S128A, S154D, A156E, G157D, G157P, S158E, Y161A, R164S, Q176E, N179E, S182E, Q185N, A188P, G189E, V193M, N198D, V199I, Y203W, S206G, L211Q, L211D, N212D, N212S, M216S, A226V, K229L, Q230H, Q239R, N246K, N255W, N255D, N255E, L256E, L256D T268A and R269H, wherein the positions correspond to the positions of the protease shown in SEQ ID NO 79, wherein the protease variant has at least 80% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO 79, SEQ ID NO 80 or SEQ ID NO 81;

iii) a protease comprising a substitution at one or more positions corresponding to positions 171, 173, 175, 179, or 180 of SEQ ID NO: 81, compared to the protease shown in SEQ ID NO 81, wherein the protease variant has a sequence identity of at least 75% but less than 100% to amino acid 1 to 311 of SEQ ID NO 81,

a protease comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 79, 80 or 81 or a protease having at least 80% sequence identity to; the polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-269 of SEQ ID NO 79, the polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-311 of SEQ ID NO 81 or the polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-275 of SEQ ID NO 80.

The choice of cleaning components may include, for textile care, the consideration of the type of textile to be cleaned, the type and/or degree of soiling, the temperature at which cleaning is to take place, and the formulation of the detergent product. Although components mentioned below are categorized by general header according to a functionality, this is not to be construed as a limitation, as a component may comprise additional functionalities as will be appreciated by the skilled artisan.

Surfactants

The detergent composition may comprise one or more surfactants, which may be anionic and/or cationic and/or non-ionic and/or semi-polar and/or zwitterionic, or a mixture thereof. In a particular embodiment, the detergent composition includes a mixture of one or more nonionic surfactants and one or more anionic surfactants. The surfactant(s) is typically present at a level of from about 0.1% to 60% by weight, such as about 1% to about 40%, or about 3% to about 20%, or about 3% to about 10%. The surfactant(s) is chosen based on the desired cleaning application, and may include any conventional surfactant(s) known in the art.

When included therein the detergent will usually contain from about 1% to about 40% by weight of an anionic surfactant, such as from about 5% to about 30%, including from about 5% to

about 15%, or from about 15% to about 20%, or from about 20% to about 25% of an anionic surfactant. Non-limiting examples of anionic surfactants include sulfates and sulfonates, in particular, linear alkylbenzenesulfonates (LAS), isomers of LAS, branched alkylbenzenesulfonates (BABS), phenylalkanesulfonates, alpha-olefinsulfonates (AOS), olefin sulfonates, alkene sulfonates, alkane-2,3-diylbis(sulfates), hydroxyalkanesulfonates and disulfonates, alkyl sulfates (AS) such as sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), fatty alcohol sulfates (FAS), primary alcohol sulfates (PAS), alcohol ethersulfates (AES or AEOS or FES, also known as alcohol ethoxysulfates or fatty alcohol ether sulfates), secondary alkanesulfonates (SAS), paraffin sulfonates (PS), ester sulfonates, sulfonated fatty acid glycerol esters, alpha-sulfo fatty acid methyl esters (alpha-SFMe or SES) including methyl ester sulfonate (MES), alkyl- or alkenylsuccinic acid, dodecenyl/tetradecenyl succinic acid (DTSA), fatty acid derivatives of amino acids, diesters and monoesters of sulfo-succinic acid or salt of fatty acids (soap), and combinations thereof.

When included therein the detergent will usually contain from about 1% to about 40% by weigh of a cationic surfactant, for example from about 0.5% to about 30%, in particular from about 1% to about 20%, from about 3% to about 10%, such as from about 3% to about 5%, from about 8% to about 12% or from about 10% to about 12%. Non-limiting examples of cationic surfactants include alkyldimethylethanolamine quat (ADMEAQ), cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB), dimethyldistearylammonium chloride (DSDMAC), and alkylbenzyldimethylammonium, alkyl quaternary ammonium compounds, alkoxylated quaternary ammonium (AQA) compounds, ester quats, and combinations thereof.

When included therein the detergent will usually contain from about 0.2% to about 40% by weight of a nonionic surfactant, for example from about 0.5% to about 30%, in particular from about 1% to about 20%, from about 3% to about 10%, such as from about 3% to about 5%, from about 8% to about 12%, or from about 10% to about 12%. Non-limiting examples of nonionic surfactants include alcohol ethoxylates (AE or AEO), alcohol propoxylates, propoxylated fatty alcohols (PFA), alkoxylated fatty acid alkyl esters, such as ethoxylated and/or propoxylated fatty acid alkyl esters, alkylphenol ethoxylates (APE), nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPE), alkylpolyglycosides (APG), alkoxylated amines, fatty acid monoethanolamides (FAM), fatty acid diethanolamides (FADA), ethoxylated fatty acid monoethanolamides (EFAM), propoxylated fatty acid monoethanolamides (PFAM), polyhydroxyalkyl fatty acid amides, or N-acyl N-alkyl derivatives of glucosamine (glucamides, GA, or fatty acid glucamides, FAGA), as well as products available under the trade names SPAN and TWEEN, and combinations thereof.

When included therein the detergent will usually contain from about 0.01% to about 10 % by weight of a semipolar surfactant. Non-limiting examples of semipolar surfactants include amine oxides (AO) such as alkyldimethylamineoxide, N-(coco alkyl)-N,N-dimethylamine oxide and N-(tallow-alkyl)-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amine oxide and combinations thereof.

When included therein the detergent will usually contain from about 0.01% to about 10 % by weight of a zwitterionic surfactant. Non-limiting examples of zwitterionic surfactants include betaines such as alkyldimethylbetaines, sulfobetaines, and combinations thereof.

Builders and Co-Builders

The detergent composition may contain about 0-65% by weight, such as about 5% to about 50% of a detergent builder or co-builder, or a mixture thereof. In a dish wash detergent, the level of builder is typically 40-65%, particularly 50-65%. The builder and/or co-builder may particularly be a chelating agent that forms water-soluble complexes with Ca and Mg. Any builder and/or co-builder known in the art for use in cleaning detergents may be utilized. Non-limiting examples of builders include zeolites, diphosphates (pyrophosphates), triphosphates such as sodium triphosphate (STP or STPP), carbonates such as sodium carbonate, soluble silicates such as sodium metasilicate, layered silicates (e.g., SKS-6 from Hoechst), ethanolamines such as 2-aminoethan-1-ol (MEA), diethanolamine (DEA, also known as 2,2'-iminodiethan-1-ol), triethanolamine (TEA, also known as 2,2',2"-nitrilotriethan-1-ol), and (carboxymethyl)inulin (CMI), and combinations thereof.

The detergent composition may also contain 0-50% by weight, such as about 5% to about 30%, of a detergent co-builder. The detergent composition may include a co-builder alone, or in combination with a builder, for example a zeolite builder. Non-limiting examples of co-builders include homopolymers of polyacrylates or copolymers thereof, such as poly(acrylic acid) (PAA) or copoly(acrylic acid/maleic acid) (PAA/PMA). Further non-limiting examples include citrate, chelators such as aminocarboxylates, aminopolycarboxylates and phosphonates, and alkyl- or alkenylsuccinic acid. Additional specific examples include 2,2',2"-nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA), ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), iminodisuccinic acid (IDS), ethylenediamine-N,N'-disuccinic acid (EDDS), methylglycinediacetic acid (MGDA), glutamic acid-N,N-diacetic acid (GLDA), 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (HEDP), ethylenediaminetetra(methylenephosphonic acid) (EDTMPA), diethylenetriaminepentakis(methylenephosphonic acid) (DTMPA or DTPMPA), N-(2-hydroxyethyl)iminodiacetic acid (EDG), aspartic acid-N-monoacetic acid (ASMA), aspartic acid-N,N-diacetic acid (ASDA), aspartic acid-N-monopropionic acid (ASMP), iminodisuccinic acid (IDA), N-(2-sulfomethyl)-aspartic acid (SMAS), N-(2-sulfoethyl)-aspartic acid (SEAS), N-(2-sulfomethyl)-glutamic acid (SMGL), N-(2-sulfoethyl)-glutamic acid (SEGL), N-methyliminodiacetic acid (MIDA), α-alanine-N,N-diacetic acid (α-ALDA), serine-N,N-diacetic acid (SEDA), isoserine-N,N-diacetic acid (ISDA), phenylalanine-N,N-diacetic acid (PHDA), anthranilic acid-N,N-diacetic acid (ANDA), sulfanilic acid-N,N-diacetic acid (SLDA) , taurine-N,N-diacetic acid (TUDA) and sulfomethyl-N,N-diacetic acid (SMDA), N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediamine-N,N',N''-triacetic acid (HEDTA), diethanolglycine (DEG), diethylenetriamine penta(methylenephosphonic acid) (DTPMP),

aminotris(methylenephosphonic acid) (ATMP), and combinations and salts thereof. Further exemplary builders and/or co-builders are described in, e.g., WO 09/102854, US 5977053

Bleaching Systems

The detergent may contain 0-30% by weight, such as about 1% to about 20%, of a bleaching system. Any bleaching system comprising components known in the art for use in cleaning detergents may be utilized. Suitable bleaching system components include sources of hydrogen peroxide; sources of peracids; and bleach catalysts or boosters.

Sources of hydrogen peroxide:

Suitable sources of hydrogen peroxide are inorganic persalts, including alkali metal salts such as sodium percarbonate and sodium perborates (usually mono- or tetrahydrate), and hydrogen peroxide—urea (1/1).

Sources of peracids:

Peracids may be (a) incorporated directly as preformed peracids or (b) formed in situ in the wash liquor from hydrogen peroxide and a bleach activator (perhydrolysis) or (c) formed in situ in the wash liquor from hydrogen peroxide and a perhydrolase and a suitable substrate for the latter, e.g., an ester.

a) Suitable preformed peracids include, but are not limited to, peroxycarboxylic acids such as peroxybenzoic acid and its ring-substituted derivatives, peroxy-α-naphthoic acid, peroxyphthalic acid, peroxylauric acid, peroxystearic acid, ε-phthalimidoperoxycaproic acid [phthalimidoperoxyhexanoic acid (PAP)], and o-carboxybenzamidoperoxycaproic acid; aliphatic and aromatic diperoxydicarboxylic acids such as diperoxydodecanedioic acid, diperoxyazelaic acid, diperoxysebacic acid, diperoxybrassylic acid, 2-decyldiperoxybutanedioic acid, and diperoxyphthalic, -isophthalic and -terephthalic acids; perimidic acids; peroxymonosulfuric acid; peroxydisulfuric acid; peroxyphosphoric acid; peroxysilicic acid; and mixtures of said compounds. It is understood that the peracids mentioned may in some cases be best added as suitable salts, such as alkali metal salts (e.g., Oxone®) or alkaline earth-metal salts.

b) Suitable bleach activators include those belonging to the class of esters, amides, imides, nitriles or anhydrides and, where applicable, salts thereof. Suitable examples are tetraacetylethylenediamine (TAED), sodium 4-[(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl)oxy]benzene-1-sulfonate (ISONOBS), sodium 4-(dodecanoyloxy)benzene-1-sulfonate (LOBS), sodium 4-(decanoyloxy)benzene-1-sulfonate, 4-(decanoyloxy)benzoic acid (DOBA), sodium 4-(nonanoyloxy)benzene-1-sulfonate (NOBS), and/or those disclosed in WO98/17767. A particular family of bleach activators of interest was disclosed in EP624154 and particularly preferred in that family is acetyl triethyl citrate (ATC). ATC or a short chain triglyceride like triacetin has the advantage that they are environmentally friendly. Furthermore, acetyl triethyl citrate and triacetin have good hydrolytical stability in the product upon storage and are efficient bleach activators.

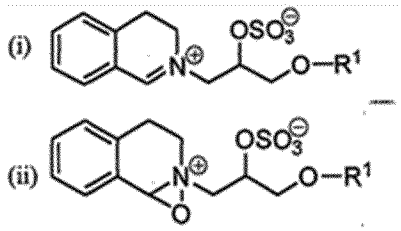
Finally, ATC is multifunctional, as the citrate released in the perhydrolysis reaction may function as a builder.

Bleach catalysts and boosters

The bleaching system may also include a bleach catalyst or booster.

Some non-limiting examples of bleach catalysts that may be used in the compositions of the present invention include manganese oxalate, manganese acetate, manganese-collagen, cobalt-amine catalysts and manganese triazacyclononane (MnTACN) catalysts; particularly preferred are complexes of manganese with 1,4,7-trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane (Me3-TACN) or 1,2,4,7-tetramethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane (Me4-TACN), in particular Me3-TACN, such as the dinuclear manganese complex [(Me3-TACN)Mn(O)3Mn(Me3-TACN)](PF6)2, and [2,2',2"-nitrilotris(ethane-1,2-diylazanylylidene-κN-methanylylidene)triphenolato-κ3O]manganese(III). The bleach catalysts may also be other metal compounds; such as iron or cobalt complexes.

In some embodiments, where a source of a peracid is included, an organic bleach catalyst or bleach booster may be used having one of the following formulae:



(iii) and mixtures thereof; wherein each R1 is independently a branched alkyl group containing from 9 to 24 carbons or linear alkyl group containing from 11 to 24 carbons, preferably each R1 is independently a branched alkyl group containing from 9 to 18 carbons or linear alkyl group containing from 11 to 18 carbons, more preferably each R1 is independently selected from the group consisting of 2-propylheptyl, 2-butyloctyl, 2-pentylnonyl, 2-hexyldecyl, dodecyl, tetradecyl, hexadecyl, octadecyl, isononyl, isodecyl, isotridecyl and isopentadecyl.

Other exemplary bleaching systems are described, e.g. in WO2007/087258, WO2007/087244, WO2007/087259, EP1867708 (Vitamin K) and WO2007/087242. Suitable photobleaches may for example be sulfonated zinc or aluminium phthalocyanines.

Metal care agents

Metal care agents may prevent or reduce the tarnishing, corrosion or oxidation of metals, including aluminium, stainless steel and non-ferrous metals, such as silver and copper. Suitable examples include one or more of the following:

(a) benzatriazoles, including benzotriazole or bis-benzotriazole and substituted derivatives thereof. Benzotriazole derivatives are those compounds in which the available substitution sites

on the aromatic ring are partially or completely substituted. Suitable substituents include linear or branch-chain Ci-C20- alkyl groups (e.g., C1-C20- alkyl groups) and hydroxyl, thio, phenyl or halogen such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

(b) metal salts and complexes chosen from the group consisting of zinc, manganese, titanium, zirconium, hafnium, vanadium, cobalt, gallium and cerium salts and/or complexes, the metals being in one of the oxidation states II, III, IV, V or VI. In one aspect, suitable metal salts and/or metal complexes may be chosen from the group consisting of Mn(II) sulphate, Mn(II) citrate, Mn(II) stearate, Mn(II) acetylacetonate, K^TiF6 (e.g., K2TiF6), K^ZrF6 (e.g., K2ZrF6), CoSO4, Co(NOs)2 and Ce(NOs)3, zinc salts, for example zinc sulphate, hydrozincite or zinc acetate.;

(c) silicates, including sodium or potassium silicate, sodium disilicate, sodium metasilicate, crystalline phyllosilicate and mixtures thereof.

Further suitable organic and inorganic redox-active substances that act as silver/copper corrosion inhibitors are disclosed in WO 94/26860 and WO 94/26859. Preferably the composition of the invention comprises from 0.1 to 5% by weight of the composition of a metal care agent, preferably the metal care agent is a zinc salt.

Hydrotropes

The detergent may contain 0-10% by weight, for example 0-5% by weight, such as about 0.5 to about 5%, or about 3% to about 5%, of a hydrotrope. Any hydrotrope known in the art for use in detergents may be utilized. Non-limiting examples of hydrotropes include sodium benzenesulfonate, sodium p-toluene sulfonate (STS), sodium xylene sulfonate (SXS), sodium cumene sulfonate (SCS), sodium cymene sulfonate, amine oxides, alcohols and polyglycolethers, sodium hydroxynaphthoate, sodium hydroxynaphthalene sulfonate, sodium ethylhexyl sulfate, and combinations thereof.

Polymers

The detergent may contain 0-10% by weight, such as 0.5-5%, 2-5%, 0.5-2% or 0.2-1% of a polymer. Any polymer known in the art for use in detergents may be utilized. The polymer may function as a co-builder as mentioned above, or may provide antiredeposition, fiber protection, soil release, dye transfer inhibition, grease cleaning and/or anti-foaming properties. Some polymers may have more than one of the above-mentioned properties and/or more than one of the below-mentioned motifs. Exemplary polymers include (carboxymethyl)cellulose (CMC), poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA), poly(vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP), poly(ethyleneglycol) or poly(ethylene oxide) (PEG), ethoxylated poly(ethyleneimine), carboxymethyl inulin (CMI), and polycarboxylates such as PAA, PAA/PMA, poly-aspartic acid, and lauryl methacrylate/acrylic acid copolymers , hydrophobically modified CMC (HM-CMC) and silicones, copolymers of terephthalic acid and oligomeric glycols, copolymers of poly(ethylene terephthalate) and poly(oxyethene terephthalate)

(PET-POET), PVP, poly(vinylimidazole) (PVI), poly(vinylpyridine-N-oxide) (PVPO or PVPNO) and polyvinylpyrrolidone-vinylimidazole (PVPVI). Suitable examples include PVP-K15, PVP-K30, ChromaBond S-400, ChromaBond S- 403E and Chromabond S-100 from Ashland Aqualon, and Sokalan® HP 165, Sokalan® HP 50 (Dispersing agent), Sokalan® HP 53 (Dispersing agent), Sokalan® HP 59 (Dispersing agent), Sokalan® HP 56 (dye transfer inhibitor), Sokalan® HP 66 K (dye transfer inhibitor) from BASF. Further exemplary polymers include sulfonated polycarboxylates, polyethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide (PEO-PPO) and diquaternium ethoxy sulfate. Other exemplary polymers are disclosed in, e.g., WO 2006/130575. Salts of the above-mentioned polymers are also contemplated. Particularly preferred polymer is ethoxylated homopolymer Sokalan® HP 20 from BASF, which helps to prevent redeposition of soil in the wash liquor.

Fabric hueing agents

The detergent compositions of the present invention may also include fabric hueing agents such as dyes or pigments, which when formulated in detergent compositions can deposit onto a fabric when said fabric is contacted with a wash liquor comprising said detergent compositions and thus altering the tint of said fabric through absorption/reflection of visible light. Fluorescent whitening agents emit at least some visible light. In contrast, fabric hueing agents alter the tint of a surface as they absorb at least a portion of the visible light spectrum. Suitable fabric hueing agents include dyes and dye-clay conjugates, and may also include pigments. Suitable dyes include small molecule dyes and polymeric dyes. Suitable small molecule dyes include small molecule dyes selected from the group consisting of dyes falling into the Colour Index (C.I.) classifications of Direct Blue, Direct Red, Direct Violet, Acid Blue, Acid Red, Acid Violet, Basic Blue, Basic Violet and Basic Red, or mixtures thereof, for example as described in WO2005/03274, WO2005/03275, WO2005/03276 and EP1876226 (hereby incorporated by reference). The detergent composition preferably comprises from about 0.00003 wt% to about 0.2 wt%, from about 0.00008 wt% to about 0.05 wt%, or even from about 0.0001 wt% to about 0.04 wt% fabric hueing agent. The composition may comprise from 0.0001 wt% to 0.2 wt% fabric hueing agent, this may be especially preferred when the composition is in the form of a unit dose pouch. Suitable hueing agents are also disclosed in, e.g. WO 2007/087257 and WO2007/087243.

Enzymes

The composition of the invention is preferably a cleaning composition as well as the detergent composition and the composition may comprise one or more additional enzymes such as one or more lipase, cutinase, an amylase, carbohydrase, cellulase, pectinase, mannanase, arabinase, galactanase, xylanase, oxidase, e.g., a laccase, and/or peroxidase.

In general, the properties of the selected enzyme(s) should be compatible with the selected detergent, (i.e., pH-optimum, compatibility with other enzymatic and non-enzymatic ingredients, etc.), and the enzyme(s) should be present in effective amounts.

proteases

The term "protease" is defined herein as an enzyme that hydrolyzes peptide bonds. It includes any enzyme belonging to the EC 3.4 enzyme group (including each of the thirteen subclasses thereof). The EC number refers to Enzyme Nomenclature 1992 from NC-IUBMB, Academic Press, San Diego, California, including supplements 1-5 published in *Eur. J. Biochem.* 1223: 1-5 (1994); *Eur. J. Biochem.* 232: 1-6 (1995); *Eur. J. Biochem.* 237: 1-5 (1996); *Eur. J. Biochem.* 250: 1-6 (1997); and *Eur. J. Biochem.* 264: 610-650 (1999); respectively. The most widely used proteases in the detergent industry such as laundry and dish wash are the serine proteases. Serine proteases is a subgroup of proteases characterized by having a serine in the active site, which forms a covalent adduct with the substrate. Serine proteases are characterized by having two active site amino acid residues apart from the serine, namely a histidine residue and an aspartic acid residue. Subtilase refer to a sub-group of serine protease according to Siezen *et al.*, 1991, *Protein Engng.* 4: 719-737 and Siezen *et al.*, 1997, *Protein Science* 6: 501-523. The subtilases may be divided into 6 sub-divisions, *i.e.*, the Subtilisin family, the Thermitase family, the Proteinase K family, the Lantibiotic peptidase family, the Kexin family and the Pyrolysin family. The term "protease activity" means a proteolytic activity (EC 3.4). Proteases usably in cleaning compositions of the present invention are mainly endopeptidases (EC 3.4.21). There are several protease activity types: The three main activity types are: trypsin-like where there is cleavage of amide substrates following Arg or Lys at P1, chymotrypsin-like where cleavage occurs following one of the hydrophobic amino acids at P1, and elastase-like with cleavage following an Ala at P1.

Suitable proteases for the compositions of the invention include those of bacterial, fungal, plant, viral or animal origin e.g. vegetable or microbial origin. Microbial origin is preferred. Chemically modified or protein engineered mutants are included. It may be an alkaline protease, such as a serine protease or a metalloprotease. A serine protease may for example be of the S1 family, such as trypsin, or the S8 family such as subtilisin. A metalloproteases protease may for example be a thermolysin from e.g. family M4 or other metalloproteases, such as those from M5, M7 or M8 families.

Examples of subtilases are those derived from *Bacillus* such as *Bacillus lentus, Bacillus alkalophilus, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus amyloliquefaciens, Bacillus pumilus* and *Bacillus gibsonii* described in; US7262042 and WO09/021867, and *subtilisin lentus, subtilisin Novo, subtilisin Carlsberg, Bacillus licheniformis, subtilisin BPN', subtilisin 309, subtilisin 147 and subtilisin 168* described in WO89/06279 and protease PD138 described in (WO93/18140). Other useful proteases may be those described in WO92/175177, WO01/016285, WO02/026024 and

WO02/016547. Examples of trypsin-like proteases are trypsin (e.g. of porcine or bovine origin) and the *Fusarium protease* described in WO89/06270, WO94/25583 and WO05/040372, and the chymotrypsin proteases derived from *Cellumonas* described in WO05/052161 and WO05/052146.

A further preferred protease is the alkaline protease from *Bacillus lentus* DSM 5483, as described for example in WO95/23221, and variants thereof which are described in WO92/21760, WO95/23221, EP1921147 and EP1921148.

Examples of metalloproteases are the neutral metalloprotease as described in WO07/044993 (Genencor Int.) such as those derived from *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*.

Examples of useful proteases are the variants described in: WO92/19729, WO96/034946, WO98/20115, WO98/20116, WO99/011768, WO01/44452, WO03/006602, WO04/03186, WO04/041979, WO07/006305, WO11/036263, WO11/036264, especially protease variants comprising a substitution in one or more of the following positions: 3, 4, 9, 15, 24, 27, 42, 55, 59, 60, 66, 74, 85, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 116, 118, 121, 126, 127, 128, 154, 156, 157, 158, 161, 164, 176, 179, 182, 185, 188, 189, 193, 198, 199, 200, 203, 206, 211, 212, 216, 218, 226, 229, 230, 239, 246, 255, 256, 268 and 269, wherein the positions correspond to the positions of the *Bacillus lentus* protease shown in SEQ ID NO 79. More preferred the protease variants may comprise one or more of the mutations selected from the group consisting of: S3T, V4I, S9R, S9E, A15T, S24G, S24R, K27R, N42R, S55P, G59E, G59D, N60D, N60E, V66A, N74D, S85R, A96S, S97G, S97D, S97A, S97SD, S99E, S99D, S99G, S99M, S99N, S99R, S99H, S101A, V102I, V102Y, V102N, S104A, G116V, G116R, H118D, H118N, A120S, S126L, P127Q, S128A, S154D, A156E, G157D, G157P, S158E, Y161A, R164S, Q176E, N179E, S182E, Q185N, A188P, G189E, V193M, N198D, V199I, Y203W, S206G, L211Q, L211D, N212D, N212S, M216S, A226V, K229L, Q230H, Q239R, N246K, N255W, N255D, N255E, L256E, L256D T268A and R269H. The protease variants are preferably variants of the Bacillus lentus protease (Savinase®) shown in SEQ ID NO 79 or the *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* protease (BPN') shown in SEQ ID NO 80. The protease variants preferably have at least 80 % sequence identity to SEQ ID NO 79 or SEQ ID NO 80.

A protease variant comprising a substitution at one or more positions corresponding to positions 171, 173, 175, 179, or 180 of SEQ ID NO: 81, wherein said protease variant has a sequence identity of at least 75% but less than 100% to SEQ ID NO: 81.

Suitable commercially available protease enzymes include those sold under the trade names Alcalase®, Duralase™, Durazym™, Relase®, Relase® Ultra, Savinase®, Savinase® Ultra, Primase®, Polarzyme®, Kannase®, Liquanase®, Liquanase® Ultra, Ovozyme®, Coronase®, Coronase® Ultra, Blaze®, Blaze Evity® 100T, Blaze Evity® 125T, Blaze Evity® 150T, Neutrase®, Everlase® and Esperase® (Novozymes A/S), those sold under the tradename Maxatase®, Maxacal®, Maxapem®, Purafect Ox®, Purafect OxP®, Puramax®, FN2®, FN3®,

FN4®, Excellase®, Excellenz P1000™, Excellenz P1250™, Eraser®, Preferenz P100™, Purafect Prime®, Preferenz P110™, Effectenz P1000™, Purafect®™, Effectenz P1050™, Purafect Ox®™, Effectenz P2000™, Purafast®, Properase®, Opticlean® and Optimase® (Danisco/DuPont), Axapem™ (Gist-Brocases N.V.), BLAP (sequence shown in Figure 29 of US5352604) and variants hereof (Henkel AG) and KAP (*Bacillus* alkalophilus subtilisin) from Kao.

Cellulases

Suitable cellulases include those of bacterial or fungal origin. Chemically modified or protein engineered mutants are included. Suitable cellulases include cellulases from the genera Bacillus, Pseudomonas, Humicola, Fusarium, Thielavia, Acremonium, e.g., the fungal cellulases produced from Humicola insolens, Myceliophthora thermophila and Fusarium oxysporum disclosed in US 4,435,307, US 5,648,263, US 5,691,178, US 5,776,757 and WO 89/09259. Especially suitable cellulases are the alkaline or neutral cellulases having colour care benefits. Examples of such cellulases are cellulases described in EP 0 495 257, EP 0 531 372, WO 96/11262, WO 96/29397, WO 98/08940. Other examples are cellulase variants such as those described in WO 94/07998, EP 0 531 315, US 5,457,046, US 5,686,593, US 5,763,254, WO 95/24471, WO 98/12307 and WO99/001544. Other cellulases are endo-beta-1,4-glucanase enzyme having a sequence of at least 97% identity to the amino acid sequence of position 1 to position 773 of SEQ ID NO:2 of WO 2002/099091 or a family 44 xyloglucanase, which a xyloglucanase enzyme having a sequence of at least 60% identity to positions 40-559 of SEQ ID NO: 2 of WO 2001/062903.

Commercially available cellulases include Celluzyme™, and Carezyme™ (Novozymes A/S) Carezyme Premium™ (Novozymes A/S), Celluclean ™ (Novozymes A/S), Celluclean Classic™ (Novozymes A/S), Cellusoft™ (Novozymes A/S), Whitezyme™ (Novozymes A/S), Clazinase™, and Puradax HA™ (Genencor International Inc.), and KAC-500(B)™ (Kao Corporation).

Mannanases

Suitable mannanases include those of bacterial or fungal origin. Chemically or genetically modified mutants are included. The mannanase may be an alkaline mannanase of Family 5 or 26. It may be a wild-type from Bacillus or Humicola, particularly B. agaradhaerens, B. licheniformis, B. halodurans, B. clausii, or H. insolens. Suitable mannanases are described in WO 1999/064619. A commercially available mannanase is Mannaway (Novozymes A/S).

Peroxidases/Oxidases

Suitable peroxidases/oxidases include those of plant, bacterial or fungal origin. Chemically modified or protein engineered mutants are included. Examples of useful peroxidases include peroxidases from Coprinus, e.g., from C. cinereus, and variants thereof as those described in

WO 93/24618, WO 95/10602, and WO 98/15257. Commercially available peroxidases include Guardzyme™ (Novozymes A/S).

Lipases and Cutinases:

Suitable lipases and cutinases include those of bacterial or fungal origin. Chemically modified or protein engineered mutant enzymes are included. Examples include lipase from Thermomyces, e.g. from T. lanuginosus (previously named Humicola lanuginosa) as described in EP258068 and EP305216, cutinase from Humicola, e.g. H. insolens (WO96/13580), lipase from strains of Pseudomonas (some of these now renamed to Burkholderia), e.g. P. alcaligenes or P. pseudoalcaligenes (EP218272), P. cepacia (EP331376), P. sp. strain SD705 (WO95/06720 & WO96/27002), P. wisconsinensis (WO96/12012), GDSL-type Streptomyces lipases (WO10/065455), cutinase from Magnaporthe grisea (WO10/107560), cutinase from Pseudomonas mendocina (US5,389,536), lipase from Thermobifida fusca (WO11/084412), Geobacillus stearothermophilus lipase (WO11/084417), lipase from Bacillus subtilis (WO11/084599), and lipase from Streptomyces griseus (WO11/150157) and S. pristinaespiralis (WO12/137147).

Other examples are lipase variants such as those described in EP407225, WO92/05249, WO94/01541, WO94/25578, WO95/14783, WO95/30744, WO95/35381, WO95/22615, WO96/00292, WO97/04079, WO97/07202, WO00/34450, WO00/60063, WO01/92502, WO07/87508 and WO09/109500.

Preferred commercial lipase products include Lipolase™, Lipex™; Lipolex™ and Lipoclean™ (Novozymes A/S), Lumafast (originally from Genencor) and Lipomax (originally from Gist-Brocades).

Still other examples are lipases sometimes referred to as acyltransferases or perhydrolases, e.g. acyltransferases with homology to Candida antarctica lipase A (WO10/111143), acyltransferase from Mycobacterium smegmatis (WO05/56782), perhydrolases from the CE 7 family (WO09/67279), and variants of the M. smegmatis perhydrolase in particular the S54V variant used in the commercial product Gentle Power Bleach from Huntsman Textile Effects Pte Ltd (WO10/100028).

Amylases:

Suitable amylases include alpha-amylases and/or a glucoamylase and may be of bacterial or fungal origin. Chemically modified or protein engineered mutants are included. Amylases include, for example, alpha-amylases obtained from Bacillus, e.g., a special strain of Bacillus licheniformis, described in more detail in GB 1,296,839. Suitable amylases include amylases having SEQ ID NO: 2 in WO 95/10603 or variants having 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 3 thereof. Preferred variants are described in WO 94/02597, WO 94/18314, WO 97/43424 and SEQ ID NO: 4 of WO 99/019467, such as variants with substitutions in one or more of the

following positions: 15, 23, 105, 106, 124, 128, 133, 154, 156, 178, 179, 181, 188, 190, 197, 201, 202, 207, 208, 209, 211, 243, 264, 304, 305, 391, 408, and 444.

Different suitable amylases include amylases having SEQ ID NO: 6 in WO 02/010355 or variants thereof having 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 6. Preferred variants of SEQ ID NO: 6 are those having a deletion in positions 181 and 182 and a substitution in position 193.

Other amylases which are suitable are hybrid alpha-amylase comprising residues 1-33 of the alpha-amylase derived from B. amyloliquefaciens shown in SEQ ID NO: 6 of WO 2006/066594 and residues 36-483 of the B. licheniformis alpha-amylase shown in SEQ ID NO: 4 of WO 2006/066594 or variants having 90% sequence identity thereof. Preferred variants of this hybrid alpha-amylase are those having a substitution, a deletion or an insertion in one of more of the following positions: G48, T49, G107, H156, A181, N190, M197, I201, A209 and Q264. Most preferred variants of the hybrid alpha-amylase comprising residues 1-33 of the alpha-amylase derived from B. amyloliquefaciens shown in SEQ ID NO: 6 of WO 2006/066594 and residues 36-483 of SEQ ID NO: 4 are those having the substitutions:

M197T;

H156Y+A181T+N190F+A209V+Q264S; or

G48A+T49I+G107A+H156Y+A181T+N190F+I201F+A209V+Q264S.

Further amylases which are suitable are amylases having SEQ ID NO: 6 in WO 99/019467 or variants thereof having 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 6. Preferred variants of SEQ ID NO: 6 are those having a substitution, a deletion or an insertion in one or more of the following positions: R181, G182, H183, G184, N195, I206, E212, E216 and K269. Particularly preferred amylases are those having deletion in positions R181 and G182, or positions H183 and G184.

Additional amylases which can be used are those having SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO: 7 of WO 96/023873 or variants thereof having 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3 or SEQ ID NO: 7. Preferred variants of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3 or SEQ ID NO: 7 are those having a substitution, a deletion or an insertion in one or more of the following positions: 140, 181, 182, 183, 184, 195, 206, 212, 243, 260, 269, 304 and 476, using SEQ ID 2 of WO 96/023873 for numbering. More preferred variants are those having a deletion in two positions selected from 181, 182, 183 and 184, such as 181 and 182, 182 and 183, or positions 183 and 184. Most preferred amylase variants of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO: 7 are those having a deletion in positions 183 and 184 and a substitution in one or more of positions 140, 195, 206, 243, 260, 304 and 476.

Other amylases which can be used are amylases having SEQ ID NO: 2 of WO 08/153815, SEQ ID NO: 10 in WO 01/66712 or variants thereof having 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 2 of WO 08/153815 or 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 10 in WO 01/66712. Preferred variants of SEQ ID NO: 10 in WO 01/66712 are those having a substitution, a deletion

or an insertion in one of more of the following positions: 176, 177, 178, 179, 190, 201, 207, 211 and 264.

Further suitable amylases are amylases having SEQ ID NO: 2 of WO 09/061380 or variants having 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 2 thereof. Preferred variants of SEQ ID NO: 2 are those having a truncation of the C-terminus and/or a substitution, a deletion or an insertion in one of more of the following positions: Q87, Q98, S125, N128, T131, T165, K178, R180, S181, T182, G183, M201, F202, N225, S243, N272, N282, Y305, R309, D319, Q320, Q359, K444 and G475. More preferred variants of SEQ ID NO: 2 are those having the substitution in one of more of the following positions: Q87E,R, Q98R, S125A, N128C, T131I, T165I, K178L, T182G, M201L, F202Y, N225E,R, N272E,R, S243Q,A,E,D, Y305R, R309A, Q320R, Q359E, K444E and G475K and/or deletion in position R180 and/or S181 or of T182 and/or G183. Most preferred amylase variants of SEQ ID NO: 2 are those having the substitutions:

N128C+K178L+T182G+Y305R+G475K;

N128C+K178L+T182G+F202Y+Y305R+D319T+G475K;

S125A+N128C+K178L+T182G+Y305R+G475K; or

S125A+N128C+T131I+T165I+K178L+T182G+Y305R+G475K wherein the variants are C-terminally truncated and optionally further comprises a substitution at position 243 and/or a deletion at position 180 and/or position 181.

Further suitable amylases are amylases having SEQ ID NO: 1 of WO13184577 or variants having 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 1 thereof. Preferred variants of SEQ ID NO: 1 are those having a substitution, a deletion or an insertion in one of more of the following positions: K176, R178, G179, T180, G181, E187, N192, M199, I203, S241, R458, T459, D460, G476 and G477. More preferred variants of SEQ ID NO: 1 are those having the substitution in one of more of the following positions: K176L, E187P, N192FYH, M199L, I203YF, S241QADN, R458N, T459S, D460T, G476K and G477K and/or deletion in position R178 and/or S179 or of T180 and/or G181. Most preferred amylase variants of SEQ ID NO: 1 are those having the substitutions:

E187P+I203Y+G476K

E187P+I203Y+R458N+T459S+D460T+G476K

wherein the variants optionally further comprise a substitution at position 241 and/or a deletion at position 178 and/or position 179.

Further suitable amylases are amylases having SEQ ID NO: 1 of WO10104675 or variants having 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 1 thereof. Preferred variants of SEQ ID NO: 1 are those having a substitution, a deletion or an insertion in one of more of the following positions: N21, D97, V128 K177, R179, S180, I181, G182, M200, L204, E242, G477 and G478. More preferred variants of SEQ ID NO: 1 are those having the substitution in one of more of the following positions: N21D, D97N, V128I K177L, M200L, L204YF, E242QA, G477K and G478K

and/or deletion in position R179 and/or S180 or of I181 and/or G182. Most preferred amylase variants of SEQ ID NO: 1 are those having the substitutions:

N21D+D97N+V128I

wherein the variants optionally further comprise a substitution at position 200 and/or a deletion at position 180 and/or position 181.

Other suitable amylases are the alpha-amylase having SEQ ID NO: 12 in WO01/66712 or a variant having at least 90% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 12. Preferred amylase variants are those having a substitution, a deletion or an insertion in one of more of the following positions of SEQ ID NO: 12 in WO01/66712: R28, R118, N174; R181, G182, D183, G184, G186, W189, N195, M202, Y298, N299, K302, S303, N306, R310, N314; R320, H324, E345, Y396, R400, W439, R444, N445, K446, Q449, R458, N471, N484. Particular preferred amylases include variants having a deletion of D183 and G184 and having the substitutions R118K, N195F, R320K and R458K, and a variant additionally having substitutions in one or more position selected from the group: M9, G149, G182, G186, M202, T257, Y295, N299, M323, E345 and A339, most preferred a variant that additionally has substitutions in all these positions.

Other examples are amylase variants such as those described in WO2011/098531, WO2013/001078 and WO2013/001087.

Commercially available amylases are Duramyl™, Termamyl™, Fungamyl™, Stainzyme ™, Stainzyme Plus™, Natalase™, Liquozyme X and BAN™ (from Novozymes A/S), and Rapidase™, Purastar™/Effectenz™, Powerase, Preferenz S1000, Preferenz S100 and Preferenz S110 (from Genencor International Inc./DuPont).

Peroxidases/Oxidases

A peroxidase according to the invention is a peroxidase enzyme comprised by the enzyme classification EC 1.11.1.7, as set out by the Nomenclature Committee of the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (IUBMB), or any fragment derived therefrom, exhibiting peroxidase activity.

Suitable peroxidases include those of plant, bacterial or fungal origin. Chemically modified or protein engineered mutants are included. Examples of useful peroxidases include peroxidases from Coprinopsis, e.g., from C. cinerea (EP 179,486), and variants thereof as those described in WO 93/24618, WO 95/10602, and WO 98/15257.

A suitable peroxidase includes a haloperoxidase enzyme, such as chloroperoxidase, bromoperoxidase and compounds exhibiting chloroperoxidase or bromoperoxidase activity. Haloperoxidases are classified according to their specificity for halide ions. Chloroperoxidases (E.C. 1.11.1.10) catalyze formation of hypochlorite from chloride ions. Preferably, the haloperoxidase is a vanadium haloperoxidase, i.e., a vanadate-containing haloperoxidase. Haloperoxidases have been isolated from many different fungi, in particular from the fungus group

dematiaceous hyphomycetes, such as Caldariomyces, e.g., C. fumago, Alternaria, Curvularia, e.g., C. verruculosa and C. inaequalis, Drechslera, Ulocladium and Botrytis.

Haloperoxidases have also been isolated from bacteria such as Pseudomonas, e.g., P. pyrrocinia and Streptomyces, e.g., S. aureofaciens.

A suitable oxidase includes in particular, any laccase enzyme comprised by the enzyme classification EC 1.10.3.2, or any fragment derived therefrom exhibiting laccase activity, or a compound exhibiting a similar activity, such as a catechol oxidase (EC 1.10.3.1), an o-aminophenol oxidase (EC 1.10.3.4), or a bilirubin oxidase (EC 1.3.3.5). Preferred laccase enzymes are enzymes of microbial origin. The enzymes may be derived from plants, bacteria or fungi (including filamentous fungi and yeasts). Suitable examples from fungi include a laccase derivable from a strain of Aspergillus, Neurospora, e.g., N. crassa, Podospora, Botrytis, Collybia, Fomes, Lentinus, Pleurotus, Trametes, e.g., T. villosa and T. versicolor, Rhizoctonia, e.g., R. solani, Coprinopsis, e.g., C. cinerea, C. comatus, C. friesii, and C. plicatilis, Psathyrella, e.g., P. condelleana, Panaeolus, e.g., P. papilionaceus, Myceliophthora, e.g., M. thermophila, Schytalidium, e.g., S. thermophilum, Polyporus, e.g., P. pinsitus, Phlebia, e.g., P. radiata (WO 92/01046), or Coriolus, e.g., C. hirsutus (JP 2238885). Suitable examples from bacteria include a laccase derivable from a strain of Bacillus. A laccase derived from Coprinopsis or Myceliophthora is preferred; in particular, a laccase derived from Coprinopsis cinerea, as disclosed in WO 97/08325; or from Myceliophthora thermophila, as disclosed in WO 95/33836.

Dispersants

The cleaning compositions of the present invention can also contain dispersants. In particular, powdered detergents may comprise dispersants. Suitable water-soluble organic materials include the homo- or co-polymeric acids or their salts, in which the polycarboxylic acid comprises at least two carboxyl radicals separated from each other by not more than two carbon atoms. Suitable dispersants are for example described in Powdered Detergents, Surfactant science series volume 71, Marcel Dekker, Inc.

Dye Transfer Inhibiting Agents

The cleaning compositions of the present invention may also include one or more dye transfer inhibiting agents. Suitable polymeric dye transfer inhibiting agents include, but are not limited to, polyvinylpyrrolidone polymers, polyamine N-oxide polymers, copolymers of N-vinylpyrrolidone and N-vinylimidazole, polyvinyloxazolidones and polyvinylimidazoles or mixtures thereof. When present in a subject composition, the dye transfer inhibiting agents may be present at levels from about 0.0001 % to about 10%, from about 0.01% to about 5% or even from about 0.1% to about 3% by weight of the composition.

Fluorescent whitening agent

The cleaning compositions of the present invention will preferably also contain additional components that may tint articles being cleaned, such as fluorescent whitening agent or optical brighteners. Where present the brightener is preferably at a level of about 0.01% to about 0.5%. Any fluorescent whitening agent suitable for use in a laundry detergent composition may be used in the composition of the present invention. The most commonly used fluorescent whitening agents are those belonging to the classes of diaminostilbene-sulfonic acid derivatives, diarylpyrazoline derivatives and bisphenyl-distyryl derivatives. Examples of the diaminostilbene-sulfonic acid derivative type of fluorescent whitening agents include the sodium salts of: 4,4'-bis-(2-diethanolamino-4-anilino-s-triazin-6-ylamino) stilbene-2,2'-disulfonate, 4,4'-bis-(2,4-dianilino-s-triazin-6-ylamino) stilbene-2.2'-disulfonate, 4,4'-bis-(2-anilino-4-(N-methyl-N-2-hydroxy-ethylamino)-s-triazin-6-ylamino) stilbene-2,2'-disulfonate, 4,4'-bis-(4-phenyl-1,2,3-triazol-2-yl)stilbene-2,2'-disulfonate and sodium 5-(2H-naphtho[1,2-d][1,2,3]triazol-2-yl)-2-[(E)-2-phenylvinyl]benzenesulfonate. Preferred fluorescent whitening agents are Tinopal DMS and Tinopal CBS available from Ciba-Geigy AG, Basel, Switzerland. Tinopal DMS is the disodium salt of 4,4'-bis-(2-morpholino-4-anilino-s-triazin-6-ylamino) stilbene-2,2'-disulfonate. Tinopal CBS is the disodium salt of 2,2'-bis-(phenyl-styryl)-disulfonate. Also preferred are fluorescent whitening agents is the commercially available Parawhite KX, supplied by Paramount Minerals and Chemicals, Mumbai, India. Other fluorescers suitable for use in the invention include the 1-3-diaryl pyrazolines and the 7-alkylaminocoumarins. Suitable fluorescent brightener levels include lower levels of from about 0.01, from 0.05, from about 0.1 or even from about 0.2 wt % to upper levels of 0.5 or even 0.75 wt%.

Soil release polymers

The cleaning compositions of the present invention may also include one or more soil release polymers which aid the removal of soils from fabrics such as cotton and polyester based fabrics, in particular the removal of hydrophobic soils from polyester based fabrics. The soil release polymers may for example be nonionic or anionic terephthalte based polymers, polyvinyl caprolactam and related copolymers, vinyl graft copolymers, polyester polyamides see for example Chapter 7 in Powdered Detergents, Surfactant science series volume 71, Marcel Dekker, Inc. Another type of soil release polymers is amphiphilic alkoxylated grease cleaning polymers comprising a core structure and a plurality of alkoxylate groups attached to that core structure. The core structure may comprise a polyalkylenimine structure or a polyalkanolamine structure as described in detail in WO 2009/087523 (hereby incorporated by reference). Furthermore, random graft co-polymers are suitable soil release polymers. Suitable graft co-polymers are described in more detail in WO 2007/138054, WO 2006/108856 and WO 2006/113314 (hereby incorporated by reference). Suitable polyethylene glycol polymers include

random graft co-polymers comprising: (i) hydrophilic backbone comprising polyethylene glycol; and (ii) side chain(s) selected from the group consisting of: C4-C25 alkyl group, polypropylene, polybutylene, vinyl ester of a saturated C1-C6 mono-carboxylic acid, Cl-C 6 alkyl ester of acrylic or methacrylic acid, and mixtures thereof. Suitable polyethylene glycol polymers have a polyethylene glycol backbone with random grafted polyvinyl acetate side chains. The average molecular weight of the polyethylene glycol backbone can be in the range of from 2,000 Da to 20,000 Da, or from 4,000 Da to 8,000 Da. The molecular weight ratio of the polyethylene glycol backbone to the polyvinyl acetate side chains can be in the range of from 1: 1 to 1:5, or from 1: 1.2 to 1:2. The average number of graft sites per ethylene oxide units can be less than 1, or less than 0.8, the average number of graft sites per ethylene oxide units can be in the range of from 0.5 to 0.9, or the average number of graft sites per ethylene oxide units can be in the range of from 0.1 to 0.5, or from 0.2 to 0.4. A suitable polyethylene glycol polymer is Sokalan HP22. Other soil release polymers are substituted polysaccharide structures especially substituted cellulosic structures such as modified cellulose deriviatives such as those described in EP 1867808 or WO 2003/040279 (both are hereby incorporated by reference). Suitable cellulosic polymers include cellulose, cellulose ethers, cellulose esters, cellulose amides and mixtures thereof. Suitable cellulosic polymers include anionically modified cellulose, nonionically modified cellulose, cationically modified cellulose, zwitterionically modified cellulose, and mixtures thereof. Suitable cellulosic polymers include methyl cellulose, carboxy methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, hydroxyl ethyl cellulose, hydroxyl propyl methyl cellulose, ester carboxy methyl cellulose, and mixtures thereof.

Anti-redeposition agents

The cleaning compositions of the present invention may also include one or more anti-redeposition agents such as carboxymethylcellulose (CMC), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), polyoxyethylene and/or polyethyleneglycol (PEG), homopolymers of acrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and maleic acid, and ethoxylated polyethyleneimines. The cellulose based polymers described under soil release polymers above may also function as anti-redeposition agents.

Rheology Modifiers

The cleaning compositions of the present invention may also include one or more rheology modifiers, structurants or thickeners, as distinct from viscosity reducing agents. The rheology modifiers are selected from the group consisting of non-polymeric crystalline, hydroxy-functional materials, polymeric rheology modifiers which impart shear thinning characteristics to the aqueous liquid matrix of a liquid detergent composition. The rheology and viscosity of the detergent can be modified and adjusted by methods known in the art, for example as shown in EP 2169040.

Other suitable cleaning composition components include, but are not limited to, anti-shrink agents, anti-wrinkling agents, bactericides, binders, carriers, dyes, enzyme stabilizers, fabric softeners, fillers, foam regulators, hydrotropes, perfumes, pigments, sod suppressors, solvents, and structurants for liquid detergents and/or structure elasticizing agents.

Formulation of detergent products

The cleaning composition of the invention may be in any convenient form, e.g., a bar, a homogenous tablet, a tablet having two or more layers, a pouch having one or more compartments, a regular or compact powder, a granule, a paste, a gel, or a regular, compact or concentrated liquid.

Pouches can be configured as single or multicompartments. It can be of any form, shape and material which is suitable for hold the composition, e.g. without allowing the release of the composition to release of the composition from the pouch prior to water contact. The pouch is made from water soluble film which encloses an inner volume. Said inner volume can be divided into compartments of the pouch. Preferred films are polymeric materials preferably polymers which are formed into a film or sheet. Preferred polymers, copolymers or derivates thereof are selected polyacrylates, and water soluble acrylate copolymers, methyl cellulose, carboxy methyl cellulose, sodium dextrin, ethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, malto dextrin, poly methacrylates, most preferably polyvinyl alcohol copolymers and, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC). Preferably the level of polymer in the film for example PVA is at least about 60%. Preferred average molecular weight will typically be about 20,000 to about 150,000. Films can also be of blended compositions comprising hydrolytically degradable and water soluble polymer blends such as polylactide and polyvinyl alcohol (known under the Trade reference M8630 as sold by MonoSol LLC, Indiana, USA) plus plasticisers like glycerol, ethylene glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol and mixtures thereof. The pouches can comprise a solid laundry cleaning composition or part components and/or a liquid cleaning composition or part components separated by the water soluble film. The compartment for liquid components can be different in composition than compartments containing solids: US2009/0011970 A1.

Detergent ingredients can be separated physically from each other by compartments in water dissolvable pouches or in different layers of tablets. Thereby negative storage interaction between components can be avoided. Different dissolution profiles of each of the compartments can also give rise to delayed dissolution of selected components in the wash solution.

A liquid or gel detergent, which is not unit dosed, may be aqueous, typically containing at least 20% by weight and up to 95% water, such as up to about 70% water, up to about 65% water, up to about 55% water, up to about 45% water, up to about 35% water. Other types of liquids, including without limitation, alkanols, amines, diols, ethers and polyols may be included in an aqueous liquid or gel. An aqueous liquid or gel detergent may contain from 0-30% organic solvent. A liquid or gel detergent may be non-aqueous.

Granular detergent formulations

Non-dusting granulates may be produced, e.g. as disclosed in US 4,106,991 and 4,661,452 and may optionally be coated by methods known in the art. Examples of waxy coating materials are poly(ethylene oxide) products (polyethyleneglycol, PEG) with mean molar weights of 1000 to 20000; ethoxylated nonylphenols having from 16 to 50 ethylene oxide units; ethoxylated fatty alcohols in which the alcohol contains from 12 to 20 carbon atoms and in which there are 15 to 80 ethylene oxide units; fatty alcohols; fatty acids; and mono- and di- and triglycerides of fatty acids. Examples of film-forming coating materials suitable for application by fluid bed techniques are given in GB 1483591. Liquid enzyme preparations may, for instance, be stabilized by adding a polyol such as propylene glycol, a sugar or sugar alcohol, lactic acid or boric acid according to established methods. Protected enzymes may be prepared according to the method disclosed in EP 238,216.

The DNase may be formulated as a granule for example as a co-granule that combines one or more enzymes. Each enzyme will then be present in more granules securing a more uniform distribution of enzymes in the detergent. This also reduces the physical segregation of different enzymes due to different particle sizes. Methods for producing multi-enzyme co-granulate for the detergent industry is disclosed in the IP.com disclosure IPCOM000200739D.

Another example of formulation of enzymes by the use of co-granulates are disclosed in WO 2013/188331, which relates to a detergent composition comprising (a) a multi-enzyme co- granule; (b) less than 10 wt zeolite (anhydrous basis); and (c) less than 10 wt phosphate salt (anhydrous basis), and the composition additionally comprises from 20 to 80 wt% detergent moisture sink component. The multi-enzyme co-granule may comprise an enzyme of the invention and one or more enzymes selected from the group consisting of proteases, lipases, cellulases, xyloglucanases, perhydrolases, peroxidases, lipoxygenases, laccases, hemicellulases, proteases, cellulases, cellobiose dehydrogenases, xylanases, phospho lipases, esterases, cutinases, pectinases, mannanases, pectate lyases, keratinases, reductases, oxidases, phenoloxidases, ligninases, pullulanases, tannases, pentosanases, lichenases glucanases, arabinosidases, hyaluronidase, chondroitinase, amylases, and mixtures thereof. WO 2013/188331 also relates to a method of treating and/or cleaning a surface, preferably a fabric surface comprising the steps of (i) contacting said surface with the detergent composition as claimed and described herein in aqueous wash liquor, (ii) rinsing and/or drying the surface.

An embodiment of the invention relates to an enzyme granule/particle comprising the DNase and GH39 glycosyl hydrolase. The granule is composed of a core, and optionally one or more coatings (outer layers) surrounding the core. Typically, the granule/particle size, measured as equivalent spherical diameter (volume based average particle size), of the granule is 20-2000 µm, particularly 50-1500 µm, 100-1500 µm or 250-1200 µm. The core may include additional materials such as fillers, fibre materials (cellulose or synthetic fibres), stabilizing agents, solubilising

agents, suspension agents, viscosity regulating agents, light spheres, plasticizers, salts, lubricants and fragrances. The core may include binders, such as synthetic polymer, wax, fat, or carbohydrate. The core may comprise a salt of a multivalent cation, a reducing agent, an antioxidant, a peroxide decomposing catalyst and/or an acidic buffer component, typically as a homogenous blend. The core may consist of an inert particle with the enzyme absorbed into it, or applied onto the surface, *e.g.*, by fluid bed coating. The core may have a diameter of 20-2000 µm, particularly 50-1500 µm, 100-1500 µm or 250-1200 µm. The core can be prepared by granulating a blend of the ingredients, *e.g.*, by a method comprising granulation techniques such as crystallization, precipitation, pan-coating, fluid bed coating, fluid bed agglomeration, rotary atomization, extrusion, prilling, spheronization, size reduction methods, drum granulation, and/or high shear granulation.

Methods for preparing the core can be found in Handbook of Powder Technology; Particle size enlargement by C. E. Capes; Volume 1; 1980; Elsevier.

The core of the enzyme granule/particle may be surrounded by at least one coating, *e.g.*, to improve the storage stability, to reduce dust formation during handling, or for coloring the granule. The optional coating(s) may include a salt coating, or other suitable coating materials, such as polyethylene glycol (PEG), methyl hydroxy-propyl cellulose (MHPC) and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). Examples of enzyme granules with multiple coatings are shown in WO 93/07263 and WO 97/23606. The coating may be applied in an amount of at least 0.1% by weight of the core, *e.g.*, at least 0.5%, 1% or 5%. The amount may be at most 100%, 70%, 50%, 40% or 30%. The coating is preferably at least 0.1 µm thick, particularly at least 0.5 µm, at least 1 µm or at least 5 µm. In a one embodiment, the thickness of the coating is below 100 µm. In another embodiment, the thickness of the coating is below 60 µm. In an even more particular embodiment the total thickness of the coating is below 40 µm. The coating should encapsulate the core unit by forming a substantially continuous layer. A substantially continuous layer is to be understood as a coating having few or no holes, so that the core unit it is encapsulating/enclosing has few or none uncoated areas. The layer or coating should be homogeneous in thickness. The coating can further contain other materials as known in the art, *e.g.*, fillers, antisticking agents, pigments, dyes, plasticizers and/or binders, such as titanium dioxide, kaolin, calcium carbonate or talc. A salt coating may comprise at least 60% by weight w/w of a salt, *e.g.*, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95% or at least 99% by weight w/w. The salt may be added from a salt solution where the salt is completely dissolved or from a salt suspension wherein the fine particles is less than 50 µm, such as less than 10 µm or less than 5 µm. The salt coating may comprise a single salt or a mixture of two or more salts. The salt may be water soluble, and may have a solubility at least 0.1 grams in 100 g of water at 20°C, preferably at least 0.5 g per 100 g water, *e.g.*, at least 1 g per 100 g water, *e.g.*, at least 5 g per 100 g water. The salt may be an inorganic salt, *e.g.*, salts of sulfate, sulfite, phosphate, phosphonate, nitrate, chloride or carbonate or salts of simple organic acids (less than 10 carbon atoms, *e.g.*, 6 or less carbon atoms) such as citrate, malonate or acetate. Examples of

cations in these salts are alkali or earth alkali metal ions, the ammonium ion or metal ions of the first transition series, such as sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, zinc or aluminium. Examples of anions include chloride, bromide, iodide, sulfate, sulfite, bisulfite, thiosulfate, phosphate, monobasic phosphate, dibasic phosphate, hypophosphite, dihydrogen pyrophosphate, tetraborate, borate, carbonate, bicarbonate, metasilicate, citrate, malate, maleate, malonate, succinate, lactate, formate, acetate, butyrate, propionate, benzoate, tartrate, ascorbate or gluconate. In particular alkali- or earth alkali metal salts of sulfate, sulfite, phosphate, phosphonate, nitrate, chloride or carbonate or salts of simple organic acids such as citrate, malonate or acetate may be used. The salt in the coating may have a constant humidity at 20°C above 60%, particularly above 70%, above 80% or above 85%, or it may be another hydrate form of such a salt (*e.g.*, anhydrate). The salt coating may be as described in WO 00/01793 or WO 2006/034710. Specific examples of suitable salts are NaCl ($CH_{20°C}$=76%), Na_2CO_3 ($CH_{20°C}$=92%), $NaNO_3$ ($CH_{20°C}$=73%), Na_2HPO_4 ($CH_{20°C}$=95%), Na_3PO_4 ($CH_{25°C}$=92%), NH_4Cl ($CH_{20°C}$ = 79.5%), $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$ ($CH_{20°C}$ = 93,0%), $NH_4H_2PO_4$ ($CH_{20°C}$ = 93.1%), $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ ($CH_{20°C}$=81.1%), KCl ($CH_{20°C}$=85%), K_2HPO_4 ($CH_{20°C}$=92%), KH_2PO_4 ($CH_{20°C}$=96.5%), KNO_3 ($CH_{20°C}$=93.5%), Na_2SO_4 ($CH_{20°C}$=93%), K_2SO_4 ($CH_{20°C}$=98%), $KHSO_4$ ($CH_{20°C}$=86%), $MgSO_4$ ($CH_{20°C}$=90%), $ZnSO_4$ ($CH_{20°C}$=90%) and sodium citrate ($CH_{25°C}$=86%). Other examples include NaH_2PO_4, $(NH_4)H_2PO_4$, $CuSO_4$, $Mg(NO_3)_2$ and magnesium acetate. The salt may be in anhydrous form, or it may be a hydrated salt, i.e. a crystalline salt hydrate with bound water(s) of crystallization, such as described in WO 99/32595. Specific examples include anhydrous sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4), anhydrous magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4$), magnesium sulfate heptahydrate ($MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$), zinc sulfate heptahydrate ($ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$), sodium phosphate dibasic heptahydrate ($Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$), magnesium nitrate hexahydrate ($Mg(NO_3)_2(6H_2O)$), sodium citrate dihydrate and magnesium acetate tetrahydrate. Preferably the salt is applied as a solution of the salt, *e.g.*, using a fluid bed.

One embodiment of the present invention provides a granule, which comprises:

(a) a core comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, and

(b) optionally a coating consisting of one or more layer(s) surrounding the core.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a granule, which comprises:

(a) a core comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence with;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 13, and

(b) optionally a coating consisting of one or more layer(s) surrounding the core.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a granule, which comprises:

(a) a core comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence with;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 65, and

(b) optionally a coating consisting of one or more layer(s) surrounding the core.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a granule, which comprises:

(a) a core comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence with;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 66, and

(b) optionally a coating consisting of one or more layer(s) surrounding the core.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a granule, which comprises:

(a) a core comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence with;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 67, and

(b) optionally a coating consisting of one or more layer(s) surrounding the core.

One embodiment of the invention relates to a granule, which comprises:

(a) a core comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence with;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 68, and

(b) optionally a coating consisting of one or more layer(s) surrounding the core.

Uses

The detergent composition of the present invention may be formulated, for example, as a hand or machine laundry detergent composition including a laundry additive composition suitable for pre-treatment of stained fabrics and a rinse added fabric softener composition, or be formulated as a detergent composition for use in general household hard surface cleaning operations, or be formulated for hand or machine dishwashing operations. In a specific aspect, the present invention provides a detergent additive comprising one or more enzymes as described herein.

The present invention is also directed to methods for using the compositions thereof. Laundry/textile/fabric (House hold laundry washing, Industrial laundry washing). Hard surface cleaning (ADW, car wash, Industrial surface). The compositions of the invention comprise a blend of DNase and GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and effectively reduce or remove organic components, such as polysaccharide and DNA from surfaces such as textiles and hard surfaces e.g. dishes.

The compositions of the invention comprise a blend of DNase and GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, and effectively reduce or remove organic components, such as polysaccharides and DNA from surfaces such as textiles and hard surfaces e.g. dishes. One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and at least one cleaning component for reduction or removal of components of biofilm, such as DNA and GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, of an item, wherein the item is a textile or a hard surface.

One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase, at least one GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component for deep cleaning of an item, wherein the item is a textile or a surface.

One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a composition comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for reduction or removal of biofilm and/or compounds such as polysaccharide and DNA of an item. One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for reduction or removal of biofilm and/or compounds such as polysaccharide and DNA of an item such as textile. One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for deep cleaning when the cleaning composition is applied in e.g. laundry process.

One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a composition comprising a DNase and GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for reduction of redeposition or reduction of malodor. One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for reduction of redeposition or reduction of malodor.

One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for reduction of redeposition or reduction of malodor when

the cleaning composition is applied in e.g. laundry process. One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for reduction of redeposition or reduction of malodor on an item e.g. textile. In one embodiment, the composition is an anti-redeposition composition.

One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for deep cleaning of an item or reduction of redeposition or malodor, wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96,

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for deep cleaning of an item or reduction of redeposition or malodor, wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 13.

One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for deep cleaning of an item or reduction of redeposition or malodor, wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 65.

One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for deep cleaning of an item or reduction of redeposition or malodor, wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 66.

One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for deep cleaning of an item or reduction of redeposition or malodor, wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 67.

One embodiment of the invention relates to the use of a cleaning composition comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase for deep cleaning of an item or reduction of redeposition or malodor, wherein the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 68.

The invention further relates to a method of deep cleaning of an item, comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the item with a cleaning composition comprises a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component;

b) and optionally rinsing the item, wherein the item is preferably a textile.

The invention further relates to a method of deep cleaning of an item, comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the item with a cleaning composition comprises a DNase, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 13, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and a cleaning component;

b) and optionally rinsing the item, wherein the item is preferably a textile.

The invention further relates to a method of deep cleaning of an item, comprising the steps of: a) contacting the item with a cleaning composition comprises a DNase, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 65, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and a cleaning component;

b) and optionally rinsing the item, wherein the item is preferably a textile.

The invention further relates to a method of deep cleaning of an item, comprising the steps of:
a) contacting the item with a cleaning composition comprises a DNase, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 66, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and a cleaning component;

b) and optionally rinsing the item, wherein the item is preferably a textile.

The invention further relates to a method of deep cleaning of an item, comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the item with a cleaning composition comprises a DNase, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ

ID NO 67, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and a cleaning component;

b) and optionally rinsing the item, wherein the item is preferably a textile.

The invention further relates to a method of deep cleaning of an item, comprising the steps of: a) contacting the item with a cleaning composition comprises a DNase, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 68, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase, wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97,

and a cleaning component; and

b) and optionally rinsing the item, wherein the item is preferably a textile.

The invention further relates to a kit intended for deep cleaning, wherein the kit comprises a solution of an enzyme mixture comprising a DNase and a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase.

The DNase is preferably selected from polypeptides having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 13, SEQ ID NO 65, SEQ ID NO 66, SEQ ID NO 67 and SEQ ID NO 68, and the GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is preferably selected from the group consisting of polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having;

i) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95, and

xi) at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96.

The invention is further described in the following paragraphs

Paragraph 1 A cleaning composition comprising at least 0.001 ppm DNase and at least 0.001 ppm GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component, wherein the cleaning component is selected from

a. 0.1 to 15 wt% of at least one a surfactant;
b. 0.5 to 20 wt% of at least one builder; and
c. 0.01 to 10 wt% of at least one bleach component.

Paragraph 2 The cleaning composition according to paragraph 1, wherein the DNase comprises one or both of the motif(s) [D/M/L][S/T]GYSR[D/N] (SEQ ID NO: 73), ASXNRSKG (SEQ ID NO: 74) and the glycosyl hydrolase comprise one or more of the motif(s) [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 82), [I/V/L/F/M][Y/W/F]X[T/S]EXG (SEQ ID NO 83), [D/G/I/V]XXX[E/Q][I/L/V]WNE[P/Q/W/F] (SEQ ID NO 84) or [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 85).

Paragraph 3 The cleaning composition according to paragraph 1 or 2, wherein the DNase is selected from the group of polypeptides having DNase activity:

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 1,

b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 2,

c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 3,

d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 4,

e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 5,

f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 6,

g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 7,

h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 8,

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 9,

j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 10,

k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 11,

l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 12,

m) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 13,

n) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 14,

o) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 15,

p) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 16,

q) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 17,

r) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 18,

s) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 19,

t) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 20,

u) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 21,

v) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 22,

w) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 23,

x) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 24,

y) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 25, and

wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides having glycosyl hydrolase activity;

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

Paragraph 4 The a cleaning composition according to paragraph 1, wherein the DNase comprises one or both of the motif(s) [V/I]PL[S/A]NAWK (SEQ ID NO: 75) or NPQL (SEQ ID NO: 76) and the glycosyl hydrolase comprises one or more of the motif(s) [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 82), [I/V/L/F/M][Y/W/F]X[T/S]EXG (SEQ ID NO 83), [D/G/I/V]XXX[E/Q][I/L/V]WNE[P/Q/W/F] (SEQ ID NO 84) or [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 85).

Paragraph 5 The cleaning composition according to paragraph1 or 4, wherein the DNase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides:

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 26,
b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 27,
c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 28,
d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 29,
e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 30,
f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 31,
g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 32,
h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 33,
i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 34,
j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 35,
k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 36,
l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 37,
m) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 38;

and wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides having glycosyl hydrolase activity;

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

Paragraph 6 The cleaning composition according to paragraph 1 wherein the DNase comprises one or both of the motif(s) P[Q/E]L[W/Y] (SEQ ID NO: 77) or [K/H/E]NAW (SEQ ID NO: 78) and the glycosyl hydrolase comprises one or more of the motif(s) [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 82), [I/V/L/F/M][Y/W/F]X[T/S]EXG (SEQ ID NO 83), [D/G/I/V]XXX[E/Q][I/L/V]WNE[P/Q/W/F] (SEQ ID NO 84) or [A/G/S]XHPY (SEQ ID NO 85).

Paragraph 7 The cleaning composition according to paragraph 1 or 6, wherein the DNase is selected from the group of polypeptides:

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 39,

b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 40,

c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 41,

d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 42,

e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 43

f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 44,

g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 45,

h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 46,

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 47,

j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 48,

k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 49,

l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 50,

m) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 51

and wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group of polypeptides having glycosyl hydrolase activity;

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

xii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

Paragraph 8 The cleaning composition according to paragraph 1 wherein the DNase is selected from the group consisting of:

a) polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus licheniformis* having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 65 of at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity,

b) polypeptide obtainable from *Bacillus subtilis* having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 66 of at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity,

c) polypeptide obtainable from *Aspergillus oryzae* having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 67 of at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity,

d) polypeptide obtainable from *Trichoderma harzianum* having a sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 68 of at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% and which have DNase activity,

and wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of polypeptides having glycosyl hydrolase activity;

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

ii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

iii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

iv) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

v) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

vi) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

vii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

viii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

ix) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

x) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

xi) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96 and

xii) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

Paragraph 9 The cleaning composition according to any of the preceding paragraphs, wherein the composition further comprises at least one protease selected from,

i) a protease variant of a protease parent, wherein the protease variant comprises one or more alteration(s) compared to a protease shown in SEQ ID NO 79 or SEQ ID NO 80 in one or more of the following positions: 3, 4, 9, 15, 24, 27, 42, 55, 59, 60, 66, 74, 85, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 116, 118, 121, 126, 127, 128, 154, 156, 157, 158, 161, 164, 176, 179, 182, 185, 188, 189, 193, 198, 199, 200, 203, 206, 211, 212, 216, 218, 226, 229, 230, 239, 246, 255, 256, 268 and 269, wherein the positions correspond to the positions of the protease shown in SEQ ID NO 79 and wherein the protease variant has at least 80% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO 79, SEQ ID NO 80 or SEQ ID NO 81;

ii) a protease variant of a protease parent, wherein the protease variant comprises one or more mutation selected from the group consisting of

S3T, V4I, S9R, S9E, A15T, S24G, S24R, K27R, N42R, S55P, G59E, G59D, N60D, N60E, V66A, N74D, N85S, N85R, G96S, G96A, S97G, S97D, S97A, S97SD, S99E, S99D, S99G, S99M, S99N, S99R, S99H, S101A, V102I, V102Y, V102N, S104A, G116V, G116R, H118D, H118N, N120S, S126L, P127Q, S128A, S154D, A156E, G157D, G157P, S158E, Y161A, R164S, Q176E, N179E, S182E, Q185N, A188P, G189E, V193M, N198D, V199I, Y203W, S206G, L211Q, L211D, N212D, N212S, M216S, A226V, K229L, Q230H, Q239R, N246K, N255W, N255D, N255E, L256E, L256D T268A and R269H, wherein the positions correspond to the positions of the protease shown in SEQ ID NO 79, wherein the protease variant has at least 80% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO 79, SEQ ID NO 80 or SEQ ID NO 81;

iii) a protease comprising a substitution at one or more positions corresponding to positions 171, 173, 175, 179, or 180 of SEQ ID NO: 81, compared to the protease shown in SEQ ID NO 81, wherein the protease variant has a sequence identity of at least 75% but less than 100% to amino acid 1 to 311 of SEQ ID NO 81; and

iv) a protease comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 79, 80 or 81 or a protease having at least 80% sequence identity to; the polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-269 of SEQ ID NO 79, the polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-311 of SEQ ID NO 81 or the polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-275 of SEQ ID NO 80.

Paragraph 10 The use of a composition according to any of the previous paragraphs for deep cleaning of an item, wherein the item is a textile or a surface.

Paragraph 11 A method of formulating a cleaning composition comprising adding a DNase, a glycosyl hydrolase and at least one cleaning component.

Paragraph 12 A kit intended for deep cleaning, wherein the kit comprises a solution of an enzyme mixture comprising a DNase, glycosyl hydrolase and optionally a protease.

Paragraph 13 A method of deep cleaning of an item, comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the item with a solution comprising an enzyme mixture comprising a DNase and a glycosyl hydrolase and optionally a protease; and a cleaning component, wherein the cleaning component is selected from 0.1 to 15 wt% of at least one a surfactant; 0.5 to 20 wt% of at least one builder; and 0.01 to 10 wt% of at least one bleach component; and

b) and optionally rinsing the item, wherein the item is preferably a textile.

Definitions

Nomenclature

For purposes of the present invention, the nomenclature [E/Q] means that the amino acid at this position may be a glutamic acid (Glu, E) or a glutamine (Gln, Q). Likewise, the nomenclature [V/G/A/I] means that the amino acid at this position may be a valine (Val, V), glycine (Gly, G), alanine (Ala, A) or isoleucine (Ile, I), and so forth for other combinations as described herein. Unless otherwise limited further, the amino acid X is defined such that it may be any of the 20 natural amino acids.

The term “biofilm” is produced by any group of microorganisms in which cells stick to each other or stick to a surface, such as a textile, dishware or hard surface or another kind of surface. These adherent cells are frequently embedded within a self-produced matrix of extracellular polymeric substance (EPS). Biofilm EPS is a polymeric conglomeration generally composed of extracellular DNA, proteins, and polysaccharides. Biofilms may form on living or non-living surfaces. The microbial cells growing in a biofilm are physiologically distinct from planktonic cells of the same organism, which, by contrast, are single-cells that may float or swim in a liquid medium. Bacteria living in a biofilm usually have significantly different properties from planktonic bacteria of the same species, as the dense and protected environment of the film allows them to cooperate and interact in various ways. One benefit of this environment for the microorganisms is increased resistance to detergents and antibiotics, as the dense extracellular matrix and the outer layer of cells protect the interior of the community. On laundry biofilm producing bacteria can be found among the following species: Acinetobacter sp., Aeromicrobium sp., Brevundimonas sp., Microbacterium sp., Micrococcus luteus, Pseudomonas sp., Staphylococcus epidermidis, and Stenotrophomonas sp. On hard surfaces biofilm producing bacteria can be found among the following species: Acinetobacter sp., Aeromicrobium sp., Brevundimonas sp., Microbacterium sp., Micrococcus luteus, Pseudomonas sp., Staphylococcus epidermidis, Staphylococcus aureus and Stenotrophomonas sp. In one aspect, the biofilm producing strain is Brevundimonas sp. In one aspect, the biofilm producing strain is Pseudomonas alcaliphila or Pseudomonas fluorescens. In one aspect, the biofilm producing strain is Staphylococcus aureus.

By the term “deep cleaning” is meant disruption or removal of components of organic matter, e.g. biofilm, such as polysaccharides, proteins, DNA, soil or other components present in the organic matter.

Cleaning component: The cleaning component e.g. the detergent adjunct ingredient is different to the DNase and glycosyl hydrolase enzymes. The precise nature of these additional cleaning components e.g. adjunct components, and levels of incorporation thereof, will depend on the physical form of the composition and the nature of the operation for which it is to be used.

Suitable cleaning components e.g. adjunct materials include, but are not limited to the components described below such as surfactants, builders, flocculating aid, chelating agents, dye transfer inhibitors, enzymes, enzyme stabilizers, enzyme inhibitors, catalytic materials, bleach activators, hydrogen peroxide, sources of hydrogen peroxide, preformed peracids, polymeric agents, clay soil removal/anti-redeposition agents, brighteners, suds suppressors, dyes, perfumes, structure elasticizing agents, fabric softeners, carriers, hydrotropes, builders and co-builders, fabric huing agents, anti-foaming agents, dispersants, processing aids, and/or pigments.

Cleaning composition: The term “cleaning composition” refers to compositions that find use in the removal of undesired compounds from items to be cleaned, such as textiles. The cleaning composition may be used to e.g. clean textiles for both household cleaning and industrial cleaning. The terms encompass any materials/compounds selected for the particular type of cleaning composition desired and the form of the product (e.g., liquid, gel, powder, granulate, paste, or spray compositions) and includes, but is not limited to, detergent compositions (e.g., liquid and/or solid laundry detergents and fine fabric detergents; fabric fresheners; fabric softeners; and textile and laundry pre-spotters/pretreatment). In addition to containing the enzymes, the cleaning composition may contain one or more additional enzymes (such as amylases, lipases, cutinases, cellulases, endoglucanases, xyloglucanases, pectinases, pectin lyases, xanthanases, peroxidases, haloperoxygenases, catalases and mannanases, or any mixture thereof), and/or cleaning components e.g. detergent adjunct ingredients such as surfactants, builders, chelators or chelating agents, bleach system or bleach components, polymers, fabric conditioners, foam boosters, suds suppressors, dyes, perfume, tannish inhibitors, optical brighteners, bactericides, fungicides, soil suspending agents, anti-corrosion agents, enzyme inhibitors or stabilizers, enzyme activators, transferase(s), hydrolytic enzymes, oxido reductases, bluing agents and fluorescent dyes, antioxidants, and solubilizers.

The term “enzyme detergency benefit” is defined herein as the advantageous effect an enzyme may add to a detergent compared to the same detergent without the enzyme. Important detergency benefits which can be provided by enzymes are stain removal with no or very little visible soils after washing and/or cleaning, prevention or reduction of redeposition of soils released in the washing process (an effect that also is termed anti-redeposition), restoring fully or partly the whiteness of textiles which originally were white but after repeated use and wash have obtained a greyish or yellowish appearance (an effect that also is termed whitening). Textile care benefits, which are not directly related to catalytic stain removal or prevention of redeposition of soils, are also important for enzyme detergency benefits. Examples of such textile care benefits are prevention or reduction of dye transfer from one fabric to another fabric or another part of the same fabric (an effect that is also termed dye transfer inhibition or anti-backstaining), removal of protruding or broken fibers from a fabric surface to decrease pilling tendencies or remove already

existing pills or fuzz (an effect that also is termed anti-pilling), improvement of the fabric-softness, colour clarification of the fabric and removal of particulate soils which are trapped in the fibers of the fabric or garment. Enzymatic bleaching is a further enzyme detergency benefit where the catalytic activity generally is used to catalyze the formation of bleaching components such as hydrogen peroxide or other peroxides. Textile care benefits, which are not directly related to catalytic stain removal or prevention of redeposition of soils, are also important for enzyme detergency benefits. Examples of such textile care benefits are prevention or reduction of dye transfer from one textile to another textile or another part of the same textile (an effect that is also termed dye transfer inhibition or anti-backstaining), removal of protruding or broken fibers from a textile surface to decrease pilling tendencies or remove already existing pills or fuzz (an effect that also is termed anti-pilling), improvement of the textile-softness, colour clarification of the textile and removal of particulate soils which are trapped in the fibers of the textile. Enzymatic bleaching is a further enzyme detergency benefit where the catalytic activity generally is used to catalyze the formation of bleaching component such as hydrogen peroxide or other peroxides or other bleaching species."

The term "Hard surface cleaning" is defined herein as cleaning of hard surfaces wherein hard surfaces may include floors, tables, walls, roofs etc. as well as surfaces of hard objects such as cars (car wash) and dishes (dish wash). Dish washing includes but are not limited to cleaning of plates, cups, glasses, bowls, cutlery such as spoons, knives, forks, serving utensils, ceramics, plastics, metals, china, glass and acrylics.

The term "wash performance" is used as an enzyme's ability to remove stains present on the object to be cleaned during e.g. wash or hard surface cleaning.

The term "whiteness" is defined herein as a greying, yellowing of a textile. Loss of whiteness may be due to removal of optical brighteners/hueing agents. Greying and yellowing can be due to soil redeposition, body soils, colouring from e.g. iron and copper ions or dye transfer. Whiteness might include one or several issues from the list below: colourant or dye effects; incomplete stain removal (e.g. body soils, sebum etc.); redeposition (greying, yellowing or other discolourations of the object) (removed soils reassociate with other parts of textile, soiled or unsoiled); chemical changes in textile during application; and clarification or brightening of colours.

The term "laundering" relates to both household laundering and industrial laundering and means the process of treating textiles with a solution containing a cleaning or detergent composition of the present invention. The laundering process can for example be carried out using e.g. a household or an industrial washing machine or can be carried out by hand.

By the term "malodor" is meant an odor which is not desired on clean items. The cleaned item should smell fresh and clean without malodors adhered to the item. One example of malodor is compounds with an unpleasant smell, which may be produced by microorganisms. Another

example is unpleasant smells can be sweat or body odor adhered to an item which has been in contact with human or animal. Another example of malodor can be the odor from spices, which sticks to items for example curry or other exotic spices which smells strongly.

The term "mature polypeptide" means a polypeptide in its final form following translation and any post-translational modifications, such as N-terminal processing, C-terminal truncation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, etc.

Sequence identity: The relatedness between two amino acid sequences or between two nucleotide sequences is described by the parameter "sequence identity". For purposes of the present invention, the sequence identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman-Wunsch algorithm (Needleman and Wunsch, 1970, J. Mol. Biol. 48: 443-453) as implemented in the Needle program of the EMBOSS package (EMBOSS: The European Molecular Biology Open Software Suite, Rice et al., 2000, Trends Genet. 16: 276-277), preferably version 6.6.0 or later. The parameters used are a gap open penalty of 10, a gap extension penalty of 0.5, and the EBLOSUM62 (EMBOSS version of BLOSUM62) substitution matrix. The output of Needle labeled "longest identity" (obtained using the –nobrief option) is used as the percent identity and is calculated as follows:

(Identical Residues x 100)/(Length of Alignment – Total Number of Gaps in Alignment).

The term "textile" means any textile material including yarns, yarn intermediates, fibers, non-woven materials, natural materials, synthetic materials, and any other textile material, fabrics made of these materials and products made from fabrics (e.g., garments and other articles). The textile or fabric may be in the form of knits, wovens, denims, non-wovens, felts, yarns, and towelling. The textile may be cellulose based such as natural cellulosics, including cotton, flax/linen, jute, ramie, sisal or coir or manmade cellulosics (e.g. originating from wood pulp) including viscose/rayon, cellulose acetate fibers (tricell), lyocell or blends thereof. The textile or fabric may also be non-cellulose based such as natural polyamides including wool, camel, cashmere, mohair, rabbit and silk or synthetic polymers such as nylon, aramid, polyester, acrylic, polypropylene and spandex/elastane, or blends thereof as well as blends of cellulose based and non-cellulose based fibers. Examples of blends are blends of cotton and/or rayon/viscose with one or more companion material such as wool, synthetic fiber (e.g. polyamide fiber, acrylic fiber, polyester fiber, polyvinyl chloride fiber, polyurethane fiber, polyurea fiber, aramid fiber), and/or cellulose-containing fiber (e.g. rayon/viscose, ramie, flax/linen, jute, cellulose acetate fiber, lyocell). Fabric may be conventional washable laundry, for example stained household laundry. When the term fabric or garment is used, it is intended to include the broader term textiles as well.

The term "variant" means a polypeptide having the activity of the parent or precursor polypeptide and comprising an alteration, i.e., a substitution, insertion, and/or deletion, at one or more (e.g., several) positions compared to the precursor or parent polypeptide. A substitution

means replacement of the amino acid occupying a position with a different amino acid; a deletion means removal of the amino acid occupying a position; and an insertion means adding an amino acid adjacent to and immediately following the amino acid occupying a position.

Examples

Assays

Assay I: testing of DNase activity

DNase activity was determined on DNase Test Agar with Methyl Green (BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA), which was prepared according to the manual from supplier. Briefly, 21 g of agar was dissolved in 500 ml water and then autoclaved for 15 min at 121°C. Autoclaved agar was temperated to 48°C in water bath, and 20 ml of agar was poured into petridishes with and allowed to solidify by incubation o/n at room temperature. On solidified agar plates, 5 µl of enzyme solutions are added and DNase activity is observed as colorless zones around the spotted enzyme solutions.

Assay II

DNase activity may be determined by fluorescence using a fluorescence-quenched DNA oligonucleotide probe. This probe emits a signal after nuclease degradation according to the manual from the supplier (DNase alert kit, Integrated DNA Technology, Coralville, Iowa, USA). Briefly, 5µl of the substrate is added to 95 µl of DNase. If the signal is too high, further dilutions of DNase are performed in a suitable buffer. Kinetic curves are measured for 20 min at 22°C using a Clariostar microplate reader (536 nm excitation, 556 nm emission).

Automatic Mechanical Stress Assay (AMSA) for laundry

In order to assess the wash performance in laundry, washing experiments are performed using the Automatic Mechanical Stress Assay (AMSA). With the AMSA, the wash performance of many small volume enzyme-detergent solutions can be examined. The AMSA plate has a number of slots for test solutions and a lid that firmly squeezes the textile to be washed against the slot openings. During the wash, the plate, test solutions, textile and lid are vigorously shaken to bring the test solution in contact with the textile and apply mechanical stress in a regular, periodic, oscillating manner. For further description see WO02/42740 especially the paragraph "Special method embodiments" at page 23-24.

The laundry experiments may be conducted under the experimental conditions specified below:

Detergent dosage	5 g/L (liquid detergent) 2.5 g/L (powder detergent)
Test solution volume	160 micro L
pH	Adjusted to pH 7 or pH 6 (liquid detergent)

	As is (powder detergent)
Wash time	20 minutes
Temperature	60°C, 40°C and 20°C or 15°C
Water hardness	15°dH

Model detergents and test materials are as follows:

Laundry liquid model detergent	Sodium alkylethoxy sulfate (C-9-15, 2EO) 6.0% Sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate 3.0% Sodium toluene sulfonate 3.0% Oleic acid 2.0% Primary alcohol ethoxylate (C12-15, 7EO) 3.0% Primary alcohol ethoxylate (C12-15, 3EO) 2.5% Ethanol 0.5% Monopropylene glycol 2.0% Tri-sodium citrate dihydrate 4.0% Triethanolamine 0.4% De-ionized water ad 100% pH adjusted to 8.5 with NaOH
Laundry powder model detergent	Sodium citrate dihydrate 32.3% Sodium-LAS 24.2% Sodium lauryl sulfate 32.2% Neodol 25-7 (alcohol ethoxylate) 6.4% Sodium sulfate 4.9%

Water hardness was adjusted to 15°dH by addition of $CaCl_2$, $MgCl_2$, and $NaHCO_3$ (Ca^{2+}:Mg^{2+} = 4:1:7.5) to the test system. After washing the textiles were flushed in tap water and dried.

The wash performance is measured as the brightness of the colour of the textile washed. Brightness can also be expressed as the intensity of the light reflected from the sample when illuminated with white light. When the sample is stained the intensity of the reflected light is lower, than that of a clean sample. Therefore, the intensity of the reflected light can be used to measure wash performance.

Colour measurements are made with a professional flatbed scanner (Kodak iQsmart, Kodak, Midtager 29, DK-2605 Brøndby, Denmark), which is used to capture an image of the washed textile.

To extract a value for the light intensity from the scanned images, 24-bit pixel values from the image are converted into values for red, green and blue (RGB). The intensity value (Int)

is calculated by adding the RGB values together as vectors and then taking the length of the resulting vector:

$$Int=\sqrt{r^2+g^2+b^2}$$

Mini wash assay

Wash performance is assessed in laundry wash experiment using a Mini wash assay, which is a test method where soiled textile is continuously is lifted up and down into the test solution and subsequently rinsed.

The wash experiment is conducted under various experimental conditions one examples specified below:

Detergent	Model A detergent Model detergent A wash liquor (100%) is prepared by dissolving 3.33 g/l of model detergent A containing 12% LAS, 1.1% AEO Biosoft N25-7 (NI), 7% AEOS (SLES), 6% MPG, 3% ethanol, 3% TEA (triethanolamine), 2.75% cocoa soap, 2.75% soya soap, 2% glycerol, 2% sodium hydroxide, 2% sodium citrate, 1% sodium formiate, 0.2% DTMPA and 0.2% PCA (all percentages are w/w (weight volume) in water with hardness 15 dH.
Detergent dose	3.33 g/l
pH	Example: "as is" in the current detergent solution and is not adjusted.
Water hardness	15°dH, adjusted by adding $CaCl_2*2H_2O$, $MgCl_2*6H_2O$ and $NaHCO_3$ (4:1:7.5) to milli-Q water.
Enzymes	Enzyme blend according to the invention
Enzyme conc.	Example 2.5 nM, 5 nM, 10 nM, 30 nM, 60 nM
Test material	Example: Biofilm or EPS swatches
Temperature	e.g. 15°C, 20°C, 30°C, 40°C or 60°C
Test system	Soiled textile continuously lifted up and down into the test solutions, 50 times per minute. The test solutions are kept in 125 ml glass beakers. After wash of the textiles are continuously lifted up and down into tap water, aprox. 50 times per minute.

Test materials may be obtained from EMPA Test materials AG Mövenstrasse 12, CH-9015 St. Gallen, Switzerland, from Center for Test materials BV, P.O. Box 120, 3133 KT Vlaardingen, the Netherlands, and WFK Testgewebe GmbH, Christenfeld 10, D-41379 Brüggen, Germany.

The textiles are subsequently air-dried and the wash performance is measured as the brightness of the colour of these textiles. Brightness can also be expressed as the Remission (R), which is a measure for the light reflected or emitted from the test material when illuminated with white light. The Remission (R) of the textiles is measured at 460 nm using a Zeiss MCS 521 VIS spectrophotometer. The measurements are done according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Example 1.

Synergistic effect between GH39 (PslGs) and DNase on deep-cleaning in liquid model detergent on EPS swatches

Crude biofilm EPS (containing Psl and eDNA) was prepared from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (DSM 19880) as follows; The strain was restreaked on Tryptone Soya Agar (TSA) (pH 7.3) (CM0131; Oxoid Ltd, Basingstoke, UK) and incubated for 3 days at 37°C. The strain was inoculated in 10ml LBNS (LB no salt) and incubated at 37°C for 16 hours. After propagation, the culture was diluted (1:100) in fresh LBNS and 2 mL aliquots were added to the wells of *12-well polystyrene flat-bottom microplates* (3512; Costar, Corning Incorporated, Corning, NY, USA). The biofilm plates were incubated for 24 h at 37°C (static incubation). After biofilm cultivation, the planktonic cells were removed and the biofilm populations were extracted with 3M NaCl by repeated pipetting. The biofilm cells were subsequently transferred to Eppendorf tubes and pelleted (5min, 10000g, 25°C) and the EPS-containing supernatant was retrieved. The extract was stored at -20^{0}C until further use (termed crude EPS extract). For testing wash performance, 50ul aliquots of the crude EPS were spotted on sterile textile swatches (WFK20A) and incubated for 15 min at ambient temperature. Swatches spotted with sterile 3M NaCl were included as controls. The swatches (sterile or with EPS) were placed in 50 mL test tubes and 10 mL of wash liquor (15^{0}dH water with 0.2 g/L iron(III) oxide nano-powder (544884; Sigma-Aldrich) and 3.33g/L liquid model A detergent (12% LAS, 11% AEO Biosoft N25-7 (NI), 5% AEOS (SLES), 6% MPG (monopropylene glycol), 3% ethanol, 3% TEA, 2.75% coco soap, 2.75% soya soap, 2% glycerol, 2% sodium hydroxide, 2% sodium citrate, 1% sodium formate, 0.2% DTMPA and 0.2% PCA (all percentages are w/w)) and enzyme(s) was/were added to tubes. Washes without enzyme were included as controls. The test tubes were placed in a Stuart rotator and incubated for 1 hour at 30°C at 20rpm. The wash liquor was then removed, and the swatches were rinsed twice with 15^{0}dH water and dried on filter paper over night. The tristimulus light intensity (Y) values were measured using a Handheld Minolta CR-300, and are displayed in table 1. Wash performance, WP ($\Delta Y = Y_{(\text{swatch washed with enzyme})} - Y_{(\text{swatch washed without enzyme})}$) and the wash performance synergies, WP_{syn} ($\Delta Y_{(\text{Blend})} - \Delta Y_{(\text{sum of individual enzyme treatments})}$) are also indicated.

Table 1. Synergistic effect of GH39 glycosyl hydrolases (PslGs) and DNase on deep-cleaning in model A detergent on EPS swatches.

Swatch	Enzyme	Enzyme concentration (µg/ml)	Y values	WP(ΔY)	WP_{Syn}
Wfk20A, no EPS	no enzyme	0	72,3		
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	no enzyme	0	53		
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	DNase (SEQ ID NO 13)	0,02	64,9	11,9	
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	GH39 (SEQ ID NO 97)	20	61,8	8,8	
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	GH39 (SEQ ID NO 86)	20	58,6	5,6	
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	GH39 (SEQ ID NO 97) + DNase (SEQ ID NO 13)	0,02 + 20	75,4	22,4	1,7
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	GH39 (SEQ ID NO 86) + DNase (SEQ ID NO 13)	0,02 + 20	73,8	20,8	3,3

A similar experiment was performed, but with EPS extracted from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (DSM 19880) biofilms grown at 26C. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 2. Synergistic effect of GH39 glycosyl hydrolases (PslGs) and DNase on deep-cleaning in model A detergent on EPS swatches.

Enzyme	Swatch	Enzyme concentration (µg/ml)	Avg Y values	WP(ΔY)	WP_{Syn}
Wfk20A, no EPS	no enzyme	0	69,2		
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	no enzyme	0	53,6		
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	DNase (SEQ ID NO 67)	0,2	55,5	1,9	
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	GH39 (SEQ ID NO 97)	20	57,3	3,7	
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	GH39 (SEQ ID NO 86)	20	60,5	6,9	
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	GH39 (SEQ ID NO 97) + DNase (SEQ ID NO 67)	0,2 + 20	69,5	15,9	10,3
Wfk20A, EPS swatch	GH39 (SEQ ID NO 86) + DNase (SEQ ID NO 67)	0,2 + 20	64,5	10,9	2,1

As seen in table 1 and 2, an enzyme cocktail comprising GH39 glycosyl hydrolases (PslGs) and DNAse provides superior deep-cleaning properties in model A detergent as compared to the individual enzymes, given that the wash performance of the enzyme blend (ΔY (blend)) clearly exceed the sum of the performances seen for of the individual enzymes (ΔY (sum of individual enzyme treatments)), i.e. $WP_{syn} > 0$. This clearly suggests that there is a synergetic effect between the two enzymes on the deep-cleaning properties in model A.

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A cleaning composition comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component.

2. A cleaning composition according to claim 1, wherein the DNase is microbial, preferably obtained from bacteria or fungi.

3. A cleaning composition according to claim 2, wherein the DNase is obtained from *Bacillus,* preferably *Bacillus cibi, Bacillus horikoshii, Bacillus licheniformis, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus horneckiae, Bacillus idriensis, Bacillus algicola, Bacillus vietnamensis, Bacillus hwajinpoensis, Bacillus indicus, Bacillus marisflavi or Bacillus luciferensis*.

4. A cleaning composition of claim 3, wherein the DNase comprises one or both motif(s) [D/M/L][S/T]GYSR[D/N] (SEQ ID NO: 73) or ASXNRSKG (SEQ ID NO: 74).

5. A cleaning composition according to any of claims 2 to 4, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO 13.

6. A cleaning composition according to any of claims 2 to 4, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 65.

7. A cleaning composition according to any of claims 2 to 4, wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 66.

8. A cleaning composition according to claim 2, wherein the DNase is fungal, preferably obtained from *Aspergillus* and even more preferably from *Aspergillus oryzae* and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 67.

9. A cleaning composition according to claim 2, wherein the DNase is fungal, preferably obtained from *Trichoderma* and even more preferably from *Trichoderma harzianum* and wherein the DNase has at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 68.

10. A cleaning composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the glycosyl hydrolase is selected from the group consisting of GH39 glycosyl hydrolases comprising an amino acid sequence selected from:

a) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 86,

b) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 87,

c) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 88,

d) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 89,

e) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 90,

f) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 91,

g) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 92,

h) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 93,

i) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 94,

j) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 95,

k) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 96, and

l) a polypeptide having at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or 100% sequence identity to the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 97.

11. A cleaning composition according to any of the preceding claims wherein the amount of DNase in the composition is from 0.01 to 1000 ppm and the amount of GH39 glycosyl hydrolase is from 0.01 to 1000 ppm.

12. A cleaning composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the cleaning component is selected from surfactants, preferably anionic and/or nonionic, builders and bleach components.

13. Use of a cleaning composition according to any of claims 1 to 12 for deep cleaning of an item, wherein the item is a textile or a surface.

14. A method of formulating a cleaning composition according to any of claims 1 to 12 comprising adding a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and at least one cleaning component.

15. A kit intended for deep cleaning, wherein the kit comprises a solution of an enzyme mixture comprising a DNase, a GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and optionally a protease.

16. A method of deep cleaning of an item, comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the item with a cleaning composition according to any of claims 1 to 12; and

b) and optionally rinsing the item, wherein the item is preferably a textile.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2018/058852

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C11D3/386 C12N9/22 C12N9/24
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C11D C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data, BIOSIS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y,P	WO 2017/059802 A1 (NOVOZYMES AS [DK]; SUN TIANQI [CN]) 13 April 2017 (2017-04-13) sequence 46	1-5, 10-16
Y	WO 2015/184526 A1 (HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN [CA]; UNIV MCGILL [CA]) 10 December 2015 (2015-12-10) sequence 11	1-5, 10-16
A	WO 2016/135351 A1 (NOVOZYMES AS [DK]) 1 September 2016 (2016-09-01) Entire document, in particular abstract; pages 1-4, 10, 14-22, 25-26; SEQ.ID.NO: 15-16; claims 1-14	1-5, 10-16
A	WO 2016/087619 A1 (NOVOZYMES AS [DK]) 9 June 2016 (2016-06-09) the whole document	15

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
27 June 2018	04/09/2018

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Smalt, Rolf

1

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2016/066757 A2 (NOVOZYMES AS [DK]) 6 May 2016 (2016-05-06) the whole document -----	15
A	WO 2016/066756 A2 (NOVOZYMES AS [DK]) 6 May 2016 (2016-05-06) the whole document -----	15
A	Anonymous: "ASE80_25560 - Beta-xylosidase - Pseudomonas sp. Leaf15 - ASE80_25560 gene & protein", , 20 January 2016 (2016-01-20), XP055416500, Retrieved from the Internet: URL:http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/A0A0Q4EXK9 [retrieved on 2017-10-17] the whole document -----	1-5, 10-16
A	Anonymous: "Glycoside Hydrolase Family 39 - CAZypedia", , 20 August 2016 (2016-08-20), XP055416497, Retrieved from the Internet: URL:https://web.archive.org/web/20160820030330/https://www.cazypedia.org/index.php/Glycoside_Hydrolase_Family_39 [retrieved on 2017-10-17] the whole document -----	1-5, 10-16

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP2018/058852

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

5(completely); 1-4, 10-16(partially)

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 5(completely); 1-4, 10-16(partially)

Cleaning composition comprising DNase polypeptide exhibiting at least 60% sequence identity to SEQ.ID.NO: 13, GH39 glycosyl hydrolase and a cleaning component; methods, uses and kits relating thereto.

2-5. claims: 1-4, 6-16(all partially)

Cleaning composition etc. as in non unity subject 1, but comprising DNase polypeptides exhibiting at least 60% sequence identity to SEQ.ID.NO: 65-68, respectively.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/EP2018/058852

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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