Product Specifications

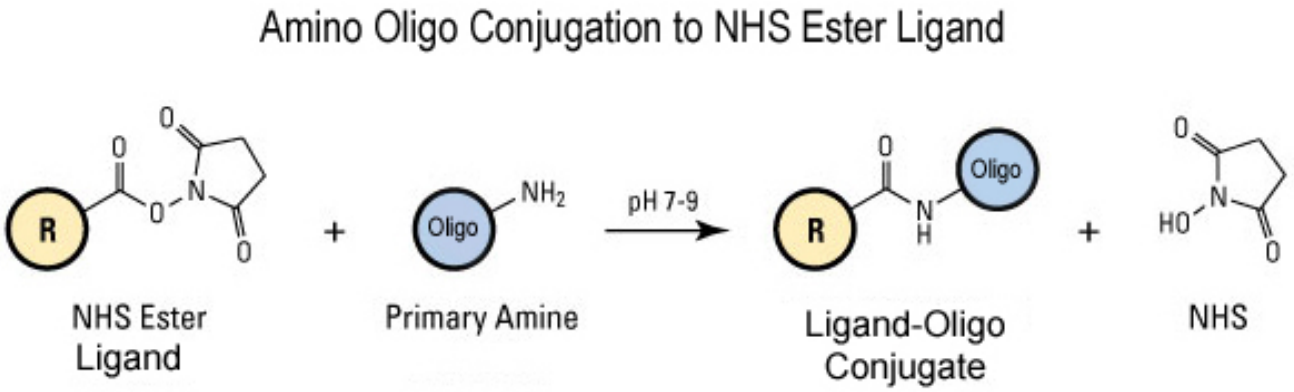
Custom Oligo Synthesis, antisense oligos, RNA oligos, chimeric oligos,
Fluorescent dye labeled oligos, Molecular Beacons, siRNA, phosphonates
Fluorescent Probes; 2'-5' linked Oligos

Magnetic Beads Oligo Conjugation

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures for clinical purposes.

Introduction

Gene Link offers a wide variety of modifications that enable oligonucleotides to be conjugated to various ligands including solid surfaces with the appropriate functional groups. The most common conjugation chemistry involves oligos modified with a primary amino group; the amino group can be placed at 5' or 3' end or any desired internal position using an amino C6 base. The amino group reacts with *N*-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) functional groups to form a stable amide linkage; the reaction efficiency varies from 50% to 90% depending on the ligand activated NHS group. The requirement for this conjugation is the availability of the desired ligand or solid surface in an activated NHS form for conjugation to the amino modified oligonucleotide.



Magnetic Beads & Oligo Conjugation

Magnetic Bead Characteristics	
Bead Size	1µm diameter
Number of Beads	~1.7 x 10^8 beads/mg
Surface Area	~100 m^2/g
Magnetization	~40 EMU/g
Type of Magnetization	Superparamagnetic
Effective Density	2.5 g/ml
Stability	pH 4-10
Binding Capacity	~1 nmol primary amine oligo/mg
Storage	Store at 4°C upon receipt.

The activated magnetic beads contain *N*-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) functional groups, which react with primary amine modification on the oligonucleotide. The reaction efficiency is rarely above 50% thus the final conjugation varies from 0.2 to 0.5 nmol of oligo/mg of magnetic bead.

Material Supplied & Handling

1. The conjugated oligo-magnetic bead is supplied in High Salt Buffer (0.5 M NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5 and 0.02% sodium azide.
2. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing including lab coat, safety glasses and gloves.
3. Refer to the oligo specification sheet for the exact nmol oligo/mg of magnetic bead.
4. Sodium Azide Note: Dilute solutions of sodium azide are used in research laboratories as a preservative. This use generally presents no extraordinary dangers to the user, but it should be noted that weak solutions of sodium azide (0.1 to 1.0%) are eye and skin irritants.

Storage

DO NOT FREEZE. Store the supplied oligo-magnetic bead at 4^{o}C.

Application

1. Do not centrifuge the beads as it will be collapse and form aggregates that will be difficult to re-suspend.
2. Use magnetic stand for separating the beads from the solution for all applications.
5. The material supplied is in 0.02% sodium azide (High Salt Buffer (0.5 M NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5 and 0.02% azide). Handle with caution.
3. Handle with caution. Before initial use perform a few washes in the binding buffer of choice to equilibrate the new binding buffer and removal of azide.
4. For DNA/oligo binding & release. Use High Salt ((0.5 M NaCl, 50 mM TrisHCl pH 7.5) for binding and Low Salt (50 mM Tris-HCl ph 7.5) or sterile water for elution. Elution at 60^{o}C is preferable.