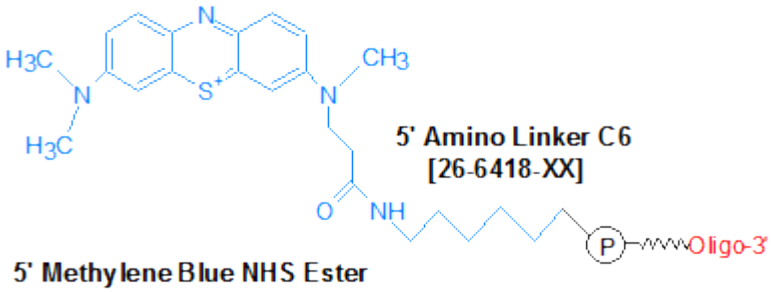
Methylene blue MB2-NHS

Category	Redox Electrochemical
Modification Code	MB2-N
Reference Catalog Number	26-6908
5 Prime	Y
3 Prime	Y
Internal	Y
Molecular Weight(mw)	425.89



5' Methylene Blue NHS Ester
[26-6908-XX]

Click here for a list of other Redox Electrochemical Modifications.

Click here for a list of fluorophores.

This modification is a post synthesis conjugation to a primary amino group thus an additional modification with an amino group is required. A C3, C6 or C12 amino group can be placed at the 5' or for the 3' end a C3 or C7 amino and for internal positions an amino modified base is used, e.g Amino dT C6.

Yield of Post Synthesis NHS, Maleimide & Click Ligand Conjugation* Oligo Scale of Synthesis Yield, nmols 50 nmol 2 nmol 200 nmol 5 nmol 1 umol 16 nmol 2 umol 30 nmol 5 umol 75 nmol 10 umol 150 nmol 15 umol 225 nmol * The yield will be lower for oligos longer than 50mer. Click here for yield table of long oligos. * Click here for RNA Oligos scale of synthesis and yield. **NHS Ligand conjugation** requires a primary amino group. Gene Link offers a wide selection of amino modifications for 5', 3' and internal sites. Click here for a list of conjugation chemistry modifications.

Maleimide Ligand conjugation requires a thiol group. Gene Link offers a wide selection of thiol modifications for 5', 3' and internal sites. Click here for a list of conjugation chemistry modifications. **Click Chemistry Ligand conjugation** requires a corresponding Click modification; examples Alkyne:Azide, Azide:DBCO, BCN:Azide, BCN: TCO:Tetrazine. Gene Link offers a wide selection of click modifications for 5', 3' and internal sites. Click here for a list of click chemistry modifications.

Methylene Blue 2 (MB2) NHS is a redox-active, heterocyclic aromatic dye that, when incorporated at the 5' or 3'-end of an oligonucleotide, enables the modified oligo's use as an electrochemical (EC) probe for nucleic acid analysis. Currently, there is considerable interest in using MB-modified oligonucleotides as aptamer probes for developing electrochemical DNA sensors for selective and sensitive detection of specific biochemical targets (DNA, RNA, proteins, etc.) in complex samples (for example, blood serum) (1,2). Such sensors are constructed by covalent attachment (typically through one or more thiol groups) of the MB-modified DNA probes to the surface of a gold electrode. The binding of target to probe leads to changes in the structural dynamics of the probe DNA that change the distance between the MB moiety and the gold surface. For "signal-on" sensors, the MB moiety moves close enough to the gold surface to cause electron transfer between the two, and generation of an electrochemical signal indicating presence of target in the sample (3). For "signal-off" sensors, the MB moiety moves away from the gold surface, halting electron transfer between the two, with the subsequent loss of an electrochemical signal indicating presence of target in the sample (4). Intensive work continues to move these systems beyond proof of principle and towards commercial availability.

Methylene blue is a pH indicator that changes color depending on the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. In acidic conditions (pH < 6), it appears blue, while in neutral to basic conditions (pH > 7), it can shift to a colorless or light blue form. This transition is due to changes in the molecular structure of methylene blue, which affects its light absorption properties.

References

1. Ricci, F., Lai, R.Y., Plaxco, K.W. Linear, redox modified DNA probes as electrochemical DNA sensors. *Chem. Comm.* (2007), **36**: 3768-3770.
2. Song, S., Wang, L., Li, J., Zhao, J., Fan, C. Aptamer-based biosensors. *Trends in Anal. Chem.* (2008), **27**: 108-117.
3. Ferapontova, E.E., Gothelf, K.V. Optimization of the Electrochemical RNA-Aptamer Based Biosensor for Theophylline by Using a Methylene Blue Redox Label. *Electroanalysis* (2009), **21**: 1261-1266.
4. Xiao, Y., Lubin, A.A., Heeger, A.J., Plaxco, K.W.. Label-free Electronic Detection of Thrombin in Blood Serum by Using an Aptamer-Based Sensor.*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* (2005), **44**: 5456-5459..