L-RNA is the left-turning and mirror image version of natural RNA, as opposed to the naturally occurring right-turning version called D-RNA. L-RNA is more stable than D-RNA to enzymatic degradation by certain nucleases (1). Since the two enantiomers are identical in structure other than their chiral differences, their intrinsic physical properties are generally equal to each other. This includes duplex stability, solubility, and selectivity as D-RNA but form a left-helical double-helix. Because of its chiral difference, L-RNA does not bind to its naturally occurring D-RNA counterpart.

One important aspect of L-RNA is that it is poor at hybridizing to D-RNA (2). This confers multiple uses, one being that the incorporation of L-RNA into the stem of a molecular beacon as it allows stem invasion to be avoided (3). Other areas that it can play an important role in would be zip-code microarrays (2) and as molecular tags for PCR (4). When used in nanocarriers, L-DNA has greater cellular uptake as well as greater serum stability. It is good for also reducing interaction between aptamers and nanocarrier skeletons (5).

Gene Link synthesizes L-RNA oligos with any combination of D-RNA bases including fluorescent dyes and all other available modifications and chimeric bases.

### L-DNA Applications

- **References**
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  5) Utilizing the bioorthogonal base-pairing system of L-DNA to design ideal DNA nanocarriers for enhanced delivery of nucleic acid cargos Kyoung-Ran Kim, Taemin Lee, Byeong-Su Kim and Dae-Ro Ahn.