

Product Specifications

Custom Oligo Synthesis, antisense oligos, RNA oligos, chimeric oligos, Fluorescent dyes, Affinity Ligands, Spacers & Linkers, Duplex Stabilizers, Minor bases, labeled oligos, Molecular Beacons, siRNA, phosphonates Locked Nucleic Acids (LNA); 2'-5' linked Oligos

Oligo Modifications

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

BHQ-3-3'

Molecular Weight(mw)

597.63

Category Quenchers

Modification Code BHQ-3-3

Reference Catalog Number 26-6473

5 Prime N

3 Prime Y

Internal N

Black Hole Quencher 3 (BHQ-3) [26-6473-XX]

Black Hole Quencher-3 (BHQ-3) is classified as a dark quencher (a non-fluorescent chromophore), and is used as a quencher moiety in a variety of Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) DNA detection probes. Such probes are primarily used in nucleic acid assays, but also find a place in nucleic acid structural studies (1). Examples include TaqMan probes (2), Scorpion primers (3), and Molecular Beacons (4).

BHQ-3 has an absorbance maximum of 672 nm, and an effective absorbance range of 620-730 nm. **BHQ-3**, is chemically less stable, and degrades when exposed to oligo synthesis and deprotection conditions for long periods of time, such as when synthesizing or processing longer oligos. We recommend BBQ650, a dark quencher as an effective substitute. BBQ650 has an absorbance maximum of 650 nm, and an effective absorbance range of 550-750 nm (yellow to far red). It is chemically resistant to both oligonucleotide synthesis reagents, deblocking and deprotecting reagents that includes harsh chemicals, acid and ammonia solutions.

BBQ650.

The advantages of using a dark quencher in a FRET probe are (a) low background fluorescence (and thus better signal-to-noise ratio), (b) higher dynamic range, (c) amenability to multiplex assays (due to a dark quencher having no secondary fluorescence), and (d) ease of synthesis of FRET probes with a dark quencher (due to dark quenchers being resistant to degradation during the oligo deprotection step) (5).

Click here for list of quenchers.

Click here for a list of fluorophores.

Quencher Spectral Data

Quencher

Absorption Max, nm

Quenching Range, nm Dabcyl 453 380-530 BHQ-0 495 430-520 BHQ1 534 480-580 BHQ2 579 550-650 BHQ3 672 620-730 BBQ-650 650 550-750



genelink.com/oligo_modifications_reference/OMR_mod_category_intro.asp?mod_sp_cat_id=15">Click here for complete list of quenchers and details **Black Hole Quencher License Agreement

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References

- 1. Didenko, V.V. DNA Probes Using Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET): Designs and Applications. *Biotechniques* (2001), **31**: 1106-1121.
- 2. Livak, K.J., Flood, S.J.A., Marmaro, J., Giusti, W., Deetz, K. Oligonucleotides with fluorescent dyes at opposite ends provide a quenched probe system useful for detecting PCR product and nucleic acid hybridization. *PCR Methods Appl.* (1995), **4**: 1-6.
- 3. Thelwell, N., Millington, S., Solinas, A., Booth, J., Brown, T. Mode of action and application of Scorpion primers to mutation detection. *Nucleic Acids Res.* (2000), **28**: 3752-3761.
- 4. Tyagi, S., Kramer, F.R. Molecular beacons: probes that fluoresce upon hybridization. Nat. Biotechnol. (1996), 14: 303-308.
- 5. Yeung, A.T., Holloway, B.P., Adams, P.S., Shipley, G.L. Evaluation of dual-labeled fluorescent DNA probe purity versus performance in real-time PCR. *Biotechniques*. (2004), **36**: 266-270, 272, 274-275.

