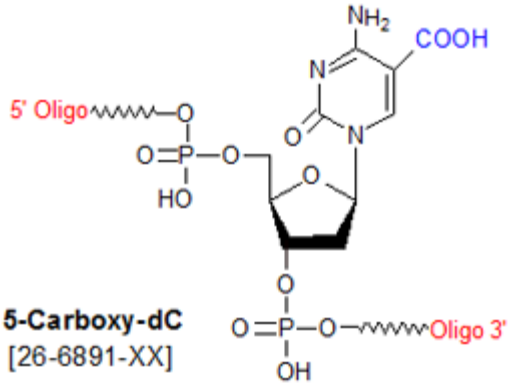
Oligo Modifications

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

5-ca dC

Category	Epigenetics
Modification Code	5-ca-dC
Reference Catalog Number	26-6891
5 Prime	Y
3 Prime	Y
Internal	Y
Molecular Weight(mw)	333.19



5-Carboxy-dC
[26-6891-XX]

5-carboxy deoxycytosine (5-carboxy-dC) was first synthesized in 2007 by Sumino et al (1) as an anion carrier that, when incorporated into oligonucleotides, would result in increased duplex and triplex stabilities. Initial studies with 5-carboxy-dC modified oligos 13mer and 14mer in length showed that this modified base does indeed increase duplex stability over the corresponding unmodified oligos, but forms relatively unstable triplexes with their target dsDNA (1). 5-carboxy-dC thus potentially could serve as a duplex stabilizing moiety for oligonucleotides slated for any application requiring formation of duplexes with higher Tm.

However, current research interest in 5-carboxy-dC is focused on its potential role as an intermediate in a putative (active) oxidative demethylation pathway for conversion of 5-Me-dC to dC. Demethylation of 5-Me-dC is necessary for epigenetic control of gene expression in the cell, and plays a key role in cellular reprogramming, embryogenesis, establishment of maternal and paternal methylation patterns in the genome (2), and also in certain autoimmune disorders and cancer (3). Recent observations of the presence of 5-hydroxymethyl-dC (5hm-dC) in a variety of tissues, most notably neuronal cells (4,5), and the discovery of an enzymatic pathway for conversion of 5-Me-dC to 5hm-dC, mediated by the enzyme Tet1 (6), has spurred efforts to determine whether or not 5-hm-dC is then subsequently converted to dC through a 5-carboxy-dC intermediate. In 2011, Ito and co-workers showed that Tet enzymes are able to convert 5hm-dC to 5-carboxyl-dC, and also observed the presence of 5-carboxy-dC in mouse embryonic stem cells and various mouse organ tissues. Genomic content of both 5hm-dC and 5-carboxy-dC can be modulated through overexpression or depletion of Tet proteins in these tissues (7). These experiments provide strong supporting evidence for DNA demethylation occurring via a Tet-mediated enzymatic pathway involving 5-carboxy-dC as a key intermediate. 5-carboxy-dC modified oligos can serve as important research tools for probing the DNA demethylation process.References

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