



Product Specifications

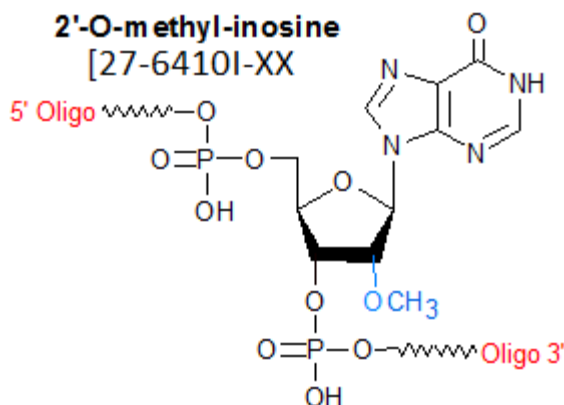
Custom Oligo Synthesis, antisense oligos, RNA oligos, chimeric oligos, Fluorescent dyes, Affinity Ligands, Spacers & Linkers, Duplex Stabilizers, Minor bases, labeled oligos, Molecular Beacons, siRNA, phosphonates Locked Nucleic Acids (LNA); 2'-5' linked Oligos

Oligo Modifications

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

2'-O methyl Inosine

Category	Others
Modification Code	ml
Reference Catalog Number	27-64101
5 Prime	Y
3 Prime	Y
Internal	Y
Molecular Weight(mw)	344.22



Antisense Oligos (ODN) & siRNA Oligo Modifications

Click here for more information on antisense modifications, design & applications.

2'-O-Methyl inosine is classified as a 2'-O-Methyl RNA monomer. 2'-O-Methyl nucleotides are most commonly used **to confer nuclease resistance** to an oligo designed for anti-sense, siRNA or aptamer-based research, diagnostic or therapeutic purposes, when specific 2'-OH is not required. Nuclease resistance can be further enhanced by phosphorothiolation of appropriate internucleotide linkages within the oligo.

2'-O-Methyl bases are classified as a 2'-O-Methyl RNA monomer. 2'-O-Methyl nucleotides are most commonly used **to confer nuclease resistance** to an oligo designed for anti-sense, siRNA or aptamer-based research, diagnostic or therapeutic purposes, when specific 2'-OH is not required. Nuclease resistance can be further enhanced by phosphorothiolation of appropriate internucleotide linkages within the oligo.

The hydrogen bonding behavior of a 2'-O-Methyl RNA/RNA base pair is closer to that of an RNA/RNA base pair than a DNA/RNA base pair. Consequently, the presence of 2'-O-Methyl nucleotides **improves duplex stability**. Indeed, incorporation of a 2'-O-Methyl nucleotide into an anti-sense oligo (resulting in a 2'-O-Methyl RNA/DNA chimeric), lead to a **increase** in the T_m of its duplex with RNA, relative to that formed by an unmodified anti-sense DNA oligo, **of 1.3°C per 2'-O-Methyl RNA residue added** (2). Moreover, from a synthesis standpoint, the coupling efficiency of 2'-O-Methyl phosphoramidites are higher than those of RNA monomers, resulting in higher yield of full-length oligos.

Modifications Increasing Duplex Stability and Nuclease Resistance

Modification

Duplex Stability [T_m Increase]

Nuclease Resistance Locked Analog Bases Increased [2- 4C per substitution] Increased 2-Amino-dA Increased [3.0C per substitution] Similar to DNA C-5 propynyl-C Increased [2.

8C per substitution] Increased C-5 propynyl-U Increased [1.7C per substitution] Increased 2'-Fluoro Increased [1.8C per substitution] Increased 5-Methyl-dC Increased [1.3C per substitution] Similar to DNA 2'-O Methyl Increased Increased Phosphorothioate Slightly decreased Increased [Click here for complete list of duplex stability modifications](#)

ASO's and siRNA Modifications.

[Click this link to view ASO's and siRNA Modifications.](#)

ASO's and siRNA Delivery. The development of effective delivery systems for antisense oligonucleotides is essential for their clinical therapeutic application. The most common delivery system involves a relatively hydrophobic molecule that can cross the lipid membrane. Cholesterol TEG, alpha-Tocopherol TEG (a natural isomer of vitamin E), stearyl and GalNAc modifications have been shown to effective for delivery of ASO's and siRNA in addition to cell penetrating peptides. [Click this link to view these modifications.](#)

References

1. Cotton, M.; Oberhauser, B.; Burnar, H. *et al.* 2'O methyl and 2'O ethyl oligoribonucleotides as inhibitors of the in vitro U7 snRNP-dependent messenger-RNA processing event. *Nucleic Acids Res.* (1991) , **19**:2629-2635.
2. Kawasaki, A.M. *et al.*, Uniformly modified 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro phosphorothioate oligonucleotides as nuclease resistant antisense compounds with high affinity and specificity for RNA targets, *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry* (1993), **36**: 831-841.