Product Specifications

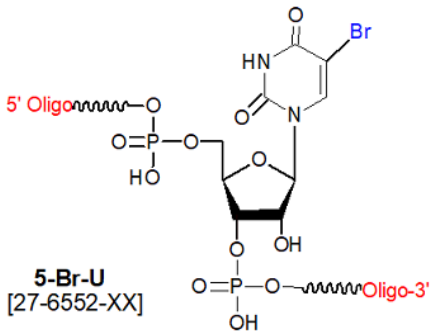
Custom Oligo Synthesis, antisense oligos, RNA oligos, chimeric oligos, Fluorescent dyes, Affinity Ligands, Spacers & Linkers, Duplex Stabilizers, Minor bases, labeled oligos, Molecular Beacons, siRNA, phosphonates Locked Nucleic Acids (LNA); 2′-5′ linked Oligos

Oligo Modifications

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

5-Br rU

Category	RNA Oligo Synthesis
Modification Code	5-Br-rU
Reference Catalog Number	27-6552
5 Prime	Y
3 Prime	Y
Internal	Y
Molecular Weight(mw)	385.07



5-halogenated rC, dC, rU and dU are primarily used to facilitate the determination of DNA and RNA structure by X-ray crystallography (1). When incorporated into a DNA or RNA molecule, the multi-wavelength anomalous dispersion (MAD) technique can be applied to obtain the phase information necessary to correctly calculate the electron density for the unit cell of the molecule under study. Because the MAD technique allows for the measurement of all the diffraction data with the same sample, is a much simpler to use than the traditional multiple isomorphous replacement (MIR) method for phase determination, which requires the synthesis of, and collection of diffraction data from, multiple heavy-atom isomorphic derivatives of the original molecule (2).

Halogenated nucleotides are also photo-labile, and can be used in UV-crosslinking experiments to investigate the structure of protein-DNA complexes. For example, incorporation of 5-Br-dC (and 5-Br-dG) into a 22-base dC-dG oligo resulted in the oligo being able to readily flip into the Z-DNA conformation in 10 mM MgCl2. This oligo was used as a probe to detect Z-DNA binding proteins (3).

An intriguing use of 5-Br-dC is as a post-SELEX modification to convert a SELEX-identified aptamer into a photo-aptamer (4). In this case, 5-methyl-dC serves as a non-photoreactive “placeholder” in the candidate nucleotide mixture used for aptamer selection during SELEX. One or more of the 5-methyl-dC nucleotides is then replaced by photo-labile 5-Br-dC to generate the corresponding photo-aptamer. As substitution of bromine for methyl at the 5-position of the base does not significantly change the steric properties of the oligo, the photo-aptamer typically has nearly the same binding affinity for the target as that of the (non-photo-reactive) original. **References**

1. Hendrickson, W.; Ogata, C. Phase determination from multiwavelength anomalous diffraction measurements. *Meth. Enzymol.*. (1997), **276**: 494-523.
2. Walsh M.A.; Evans G.; Sanishvili R.; Dementieva I.; Joachimiak, A. MAD data collection - current trends. *Acta Cryst.* (1999), **D55**: 1726-1732.
3. Herbert, A.G.; Rich, A. A method to identify and characterize Z-DNA binding proteins using a linear oligodeoxynucleotide. *Nucleic Acids Res.* (1993), **21**: 2669-2672.
4. Schneider, D.J.; Wilcox, S.K.; Zichi, D.; Nieuwlandt, D.; Carter, J.; Gold, L. Improved SELEX and Photo-SELEX. (2008), PCT/US2008/070371 (WO/2009/012410).