Product Specifications

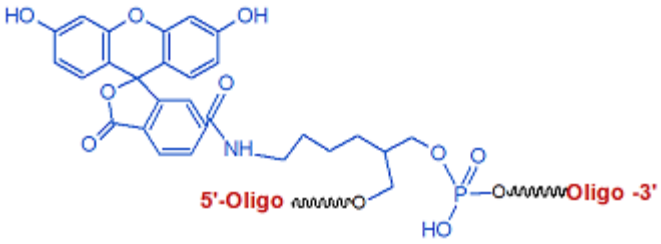
Custom Oligo Synthesis, antisense oligos, RNA oligos, chimeric oligos, Fluorescent dyes, Affinity Ligands, Spacers & Linkers, Duplex Stabilizers, Minor bases, labeled oligos, Molecular Beacons, siRNA, phosphonates Locked Nucleic Acids (LNA); 2′-5′ linked Oligos

Oligo Modifications

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

Fam (6-FAM)-Internal

Category	Fluorescent Dyes
Modification Code	Fam-Int
Reference Catalog Number	26-6431I
5 Prime	Y
3 Prime	N
Internal	N
Molecular Weight(mw)	567.6



Fam (6-fluorescein amidite (6-FAM) Internal

[26-6431I-XX]

Click here for a list of fluorophores.

6-carboxyfluorescein (6-FAM) is the most commonly used fluorescent dye for labeling oligonucleotides. 6-FAM is reactive, water-soluble, and has an absorbance maximum of 492 nm and an emission maximum of 517 nm. 6-FAM plays a particularly important role in real-time PCR applications, being used as a reporter moiety in TaqMan probes (1), Scorpion primers (2) and Molecular Beacons (3). For such probes, 6-FAM is most commonly paired with the dark quencher BHQ-1, as the two have excellent spectral overlap. 6-FAM-labeled primers have also been used for bacterial SNP genotyping by allele-specific real-time PCR (4).

6-FAM can be used to label DNA oligos for use as hybridization probes in a variety of in vivo and in vitro research or diagnostic applications, as well as for structure-function studies of DNA, RNA, and protein-oligonucleotide complexes. Oligos labeled with 6-FAM at the 5'-end can be used as PCR and DNA sequencing primers to generate fluorescently-labeled PCR, sequencing or genetic analysis (AFLP or microsatellite) products. **References**

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Tyagi, S., Kramer, F.R. Molecular beacons: probes that fluoresce upon hybridization. *Nat. Biotechnol.* (1996), **14**: 303-308.
4. Huygens, F., Inman-Bamber, J., Nimmo-G.R., Munckhof, W., Schooneveldt, J., Harrison, B., McMahon, J.A., Giffard, P.M. Staphylococcus aureus Genotyping Using Novel Real-Time PCR Formats. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* (2006), **44**: 3712-3718.