

# 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

3' Dabcyl Quencher-3 [26-6470-XX]

## Oligo Modifications

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

### Dabcyl-3'

Molecular Weight(mw)

462.44

Category Quenchers

Modification Code Dab-3

Reference Catalog Number 26-6470

5 Prime Y

3 Prime Y

Internal Y

Dabcyl-3' is classified as a dark quencher (a non-fluorescent chromophore), and is typically used to label a Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) DNA oligonucleotide probe with a quencher moiety at the 3'-end. 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).

Dabcyl-3' has an absorbance maximum of 479 nm, and an effective absorbance range of 346-489 nm. It is the preferred quencher for pairing with fluorescent dyes that emit in the blue to green part of the visible range (442-506 nm). The emission spectra of this set of dyes sufficiently overlaps the absorbance spectrum of Dabcyl to allow the latter to quench the fluorescence of the former with a high degree of efficiency.

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.

