TIANGEN®

RT180103

GeneGreen Nucleic Acid Dye

Cat. no.4992961

Storage: store dry at 2~8°C in dark place for 12 months

Product Size:

Contents	4992961
10,000×GeneGreen Nucleic Acid Dye	500 µl

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HTTP://WWW.TIANGEN.COM/EN

Introduction

GeneGreen Nucleic Acid Dye is a new nucleic acid dye developed by TIANGEN. This unique oily macromolecule is not volatile and inability to breathe into the human body. It does not penetrate the cell membrane into the living cells, and are not mutagenic under gel dyeing. It is safe to use and sensitive to detect. It can be used as a dye for all kinds of nucleic acid electrophoresis, and is suitable for dyeing of all kinds of fragment size. It is perfectly compatible with standard gel imaging system and visible light excited gel observation device, and is isuitable for UV Gel imaging system or a blue visible light activated gel observation device.

This dye is provided as 10,000x concentrate.

Features

1. Safety: Unique oil molecules will not pass through cell membrane to enter body, and shown by Ames test and other tests to be nonmutagenic and noncytotoxic.
2. High sensitivity: Can be applied for staining for various lengths of fragments.
3. Extremely stable: Available in acid/alkane buffer, stable at room temperature for long-term storage and microwavable.
4. Low noise: High fluorescent signal and low noise.
5. Simple to use: Very simple procedures for precast and post gel staining.
6. Widely applicable: Used for pre-stain or post-stain, and qualified in detecting double- stranded DNA, single-stranded DNA, and RNA in agarose gel or polyacrylamide gel.
7. Perfect Compatibility with a Standard UV Transilluminator (254 nm) or a Gel Reader with Blue Light Excitation.

Notes please read these notes before using this kit.

1. Due to the good thermal stability of GeneGreen, it can be directly added to the hot agarose solution without waiting for the solution to cool down. Shake or flip to ensure the dye is well mixed. GeneGreen can also be added to agarose powder and electrophoresis buffer, then heated in microwave oven or other common ways to prepare agarose gel. Genegreen is compatible with all commonly used electrophoretic buffers.
2. If the band dispersion or separation is always unsatisfactory, it is recommended to use post-stain method to confirm whether the problem is related to the dye. If problems still exist after dyeing, the problem is not related to dye. The following method can be tried: Lower agarose concentration; Use longer gel; Prolong gelling time to ensure clear edges; Improve the technique or choose post-stain.
3. GeneGreen has a certain affinity for glassware and non polypropylene materials. It is recommended to use polypropylene containers in the process of dilution, storage and dyeing.
4. For polyacrylamide gel, use post-stain.

Protocol

A. Pre-stain (recommended):

Add GeneGreen Nucleic Acid Dye to agarose gel

1. Gel preparation: add 10,000× GeneGreen Nucleic Acid Dye to the gel, to make the final concentration of 1×(*eg.*, For 50 ml gel preparation, add 5 µl dye), shake gently and spread the gel.
2. Electrophoresis and observation. The dye will make DNA migrate slower, thus please raise the voltage properly.

B. Post-stain:

1. Electrophoresis.
2. Dilute the 10,000× GeneGreen Nucleic Acid Dye with 0.1 M NaCl to make 3× dye. (*eg.*, add 15 µl 10,000× GeneGreen Nucleic Acid Dye and 5 ml 1 M NaCl to 45 ml H_2O).
3. Put the gel to a suitable container, such as a polypropylene one. Slowly add enough 3× dye to cover the gel. Shake at room temperature for around 30 min.
4. Observation.