



SMOBio

Small Bio, Smart Tool

www.smobio.com

Product Information

FluoroVue™ Nucleic Acid Gel Stain (10,000X)

NS1000 500 µl x 1

NS1001 500 µl x 5

Storage

Protected from light

4°C ≥ 24 months

Working Reagent Preparation

1:10,000 dilution in TAE or TBE buffered agarose

Please see page 5, protocol 1.

Features:

1. Excellent for **in-gel staining**
2. Sensitivity: 0.14 ng (DNA) or 1 ng (total RNA)
3. A safer alternative to EtBr
4. Compatibility: suitable to blue or UV light
5. Increased cloning efficiency (blue light)

Description

The FluoroVue™ Nucleic Acid Gel Stain (10,000X) is specially designed for **in-gel use** and is a safer replacement for conventional Ethidium bromide (EtBr), which poses a significant health and safety hazard for its user. It is a fluorescent stain which offers high sensitivity detection of double-stranded or single-stranded DNA and RNA in a convenient manner. The FluoroVue™ Nucleic Acid Gel Stain offers high sensitivity (Table 1 and Fig. 2) that is several times greater than EtBr.

Table 1. Different staining methods for using the FluoroVue™ Nucleic Acid Gel Stain

	Required dye ¹	Sensitivity ²	Convenience
In- gel staining	4 µl	0.14 ng	Very good
Staining during electrophoresis	30 µl	0.56 ng	Very good
Post stain	10 µl	0.56 ng	good

For detailed protocols of different staining methods: please see pages 5~7. We recommend using an **in-gel staining** method for optimal effect.

¹ With a mini horizontal gel electrophoresis system: Combine 40 ml of agarose gel with 300 ml running buffer. The regular post staining buffer volume is 100 ml.

² Sensitivity is evaluated according to the 4 kb band of DM3100.

FluoroVue™ Nucleic Acid Gel Stain is compatible with both conventional ultra violet gel-illumination systems as well as the harmless long wave length blue light illumination systems, like B-BOX™. When bound to nucleic acids, the FluoroVue™ Nucleic Acid Gel Stain has a fluorescent excitation maxima of ~250 and ~482 nm, and an emission maximum of ~509 nm (Fig. 2). Therefore, it can replace EtBr without the need for changing existing lab imaging systems.

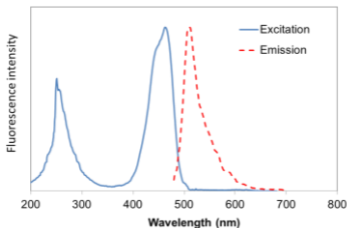


Fig. 1. The emission and excitation spectrum of FluoroVue™ Nucleic Acid Gel Stain (NS1000)

Contents

Proprietary dye in a 10,000X concentration.

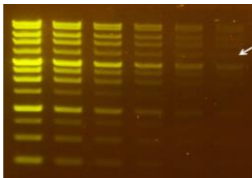


Fig. 2. The FluoroVue™ Nucleic Acid Gel Stain shows a green-yellow fluorescence under blue light excitation. The sensitivity of NS1000 is about 0.14 ng (arrow) for a 4 kb fragment.

Caution

Dispose of the stain in accordance to local rules and regulations.

The fluorescent staining dye stock solution should be handled with particular caution because the solvent is known to facilitate the entry of organic molecules into tissues. There is no data that addresses the mutagenicity or toxicity of the fluorescent dye in humans. However, the fluorescent dye binds to nucleic acids, thus it should be recognized as a potential mutagen and used with appropriate care.

Experimental Protocols

1. In-Gel Staining

We recommend applying in-gel staining for agarose gel.

- Add FluoroVue™ Nucleic Acid Gel Stain into the TAE or TBE buffered gel at a 1:10,000 ratio just prior to pouring the gel.
[TAE (40 mM Tris-acetate, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8) or TBE (89 mM Tris base, 89 mM boric acid, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8)]
*For Agarose gel: Cool the molten agarose gel until it can be handled by hand.
**Note: For optimal staining, protect the gel from light.
- The casted gel with FluoroVue™ Nucleic Acid Gel Stain will have a slight yellow appearance which is correlated to the dye strength. Casted gels are stable at 4°C for 3 days. After three days the sensitivity will decrease daily.
- Avoid using high voltage during electrophoresis. High voltage causes excess heat and affects the dye adversely. The recommended voltage is 4–10 V/cm (distance between anode and cathode,

not the length of the gel).

- During electrophoresis, the staining dye runs toward the anode, therefore **DNA bands with smaller molecular weights may be weaker in intensity** due to less staining dye. Protect the gel from light during electrophoresis.
- Gels can be visualized and documented immediately following electrophoresis.

2. Staining during electrophoresis

The staining dye can be added into the electrophoresis buffer at a 1:10000 dilution for gel staining during electrophoresis. During/after electrophoresis the gel should be protected from light. The sensitivity of this method is slightly lower than the **In-Gel Staining** method.

3. Staining after electrophoresis (Post-Staining)

This staining dye can be used as a post-staining method. However, the sensitivity is lower than the **In-Gel Staining** method.

- For acrylamide gel, a post-staining method is recommended due to the longer time required

for running PAGE. The dye may decay or diffuse during electrophoresis.

- Use a plastic container. A glass container is not recommended, as it absorbs the dye in the staining solution.
- Prepare the staining solution by diluting the staining dye in TAE, TBE, or TE buffer at a 1:10,000 dilution.
- Protect the staining container from light (by covering it with aluminium foil or place it in the dark).
- The gels should be completely immersed in the staining solution (1X) and incubated at room temperature for 10-30 minutes. The staining time varies with the thickness and percentage of agarose gel. If needed, agitate the gel gently at room temperature to shorten staining time.

Clean

It is possible to visualize and photograph the gel with UV or blue-light illumination.

- It is important to clean the surface of the epi-illuminator or trans-illuminator before/after each use with deionized water. Otherwise, fluorescent dye will accumulate on the surface and cause a high fluorescent background.
- Video cameras and CCD cameras have a different spectral responses compared to the black-and-white print film and thus may not exhibit the same sensitivity.

Quality Control

Staining according to NS1000 standard protocol, 0.28 ng of the 4kb fragment of DM3100 must be visible when separated on a 1% agarose gel with 0.5x TAE buffer under B-BOX™ 470 nm blue light illumination.

Other information

SMOBIO Technology, Inc. claims all warranties with respect to this document, expressed or implied, including but not limited to those of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. In no event shall SMOBIO Technology, Inc. be liable, whether in contract, tort, warranty, or under any statute or any other basis for special, incidental, indirect, punitive, multiple or consequential damages in connection with or arising from this document, including but not limited to the use thereof.

Caution: Not intended for human or animal diagnostic or therapeutic uses.

Related Products

DM1160	FluoroBand 50bp Fluorescent DNA ladder, 500 μ l
DM2160	FluoroBand 100bp Fluorescent DNA ladder, 500 μ l
DM2360	FluoroBand 100bp +3K Fluorescent DNA ladder, 500 μ l
DM3160	FluoroBand 1KB (0.25-10 kb) Fluorescent DNA ladder, 500 μ l
DM3260	FluoroBand 1KB Plus (0.1-10 kb) Fluorescent DNA ladder, 500 μ l
DM4160	FluoroBand XL 25KB Fluorescent DNA ladder Broad Range (up to 25 kb), 500 μ l
DL5000	FluoroDye DNA Fluorescent Loading Dye (Green, 6 \times), 1 ml
DS1000	FluoroStain DNA Fluorescent Staining Dye (Green, 10,000X), 500 μ l
TF1000	ExcelTaq SMO-HiFi DNA Polymerase, 5 U/ μ l, 500 U \times 1
TP1000	ExcelTaq Taq DNA Polymerase, 500 U \times 1
TP1100	ExcelTaq 5 \times PCR Master Mix, 200 RXN
TP1200	ExcelTaq 5 \times PCR Master Dye Mix, 200 RXN
TP1260	ExcelTaq 5 \times Fluorescent PCR Master Mix, 200 RXN

- TP2000 ExcelTaq Blood Direct DNA Polymerase,
5 U/ μ l, 500 U \times 1
- TP2100 ExcelTaq Blood Direct PCR Master Mix Kit,
200 RXN
- PS1000 FluoroStain Protein Fluorescent Staining
Dye (Red, 1,000X), 1 ml
- PS1001 FluoroStain Protein Fluorescent Staining
Dye (Red, 1,000X), 1 ml \times 5
- VE0100 B-BOX™ Blue Light LED epi-illuminator, AC
100-240V, 50/60Hz



B-BOX™ Blue Light LED epi-illuminator

©2015 SMOBiO Technolgy, Inc.
All rights reserved
2015 ver. 1.1.1