

Q1. How should I store my oligo?

Normally, oligos should be stable at -20°C and can be stored at that temperature for more than a year. Although stable in solution, oligos will be degraded if the storage solution is contaminated with nucleases. Therefore, we recommend that oligos be stored in the dried form. If you want to store oligos in solution, it is best to aliquot the oligo into several tubes and store them separately. Oligos can also be subject to degradation due to the 'Freezing and Thawing Effect' when the oligo solutions are frozen and thawed repeatedly. For storage of oligodeoxyribonucleotide (DNA), pH value should be maintained at neutrality. Under acidic conditions, DNA can become depurinated. On the other hand, the phosphodiester bond of oligoribonucleotides (RNA) can be hydrolyzed under basic conditions.

| Storage Condition | Shelf Life (Month) |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| at RT in water | 2 |
| at 4°C in water | 9 |
| at -20°C in water | 18 |
| at -20°C (Dry) | 24 |

Q2. How should I resuspend my oligo?

For long-term storage we recommend that the oligos be dissolved in a buffer, such as TE (10 mM Tris-HCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0), instead of just sterilized water. Once resuspended, oligos should be kept frozen at -20°C. Since some oligos may not be easily dissolved in sterilized water the addition of NaOH does help dissolve oligos in water.

Q3. If oligos were left at room temperature for more than a week, would they still work?

Once dried, oligos are supposed to have tremendous stability. Even in solution, they are reasonably stable. Therefore, in most cases, without contamination by materials which can cause decomposition of oligos, they should still work well, even if they were left at room temperature for more than a week.

Q4. Do I have to treat fluorescent dye modified oligos differently in storage and handling?

If exposed to light, fluorescent dye modified oligos are more fragile than unmodified oligos and their fluorescence intensity will decrease over time. To maintain their fluorescence efficiency, fluorescent dye modified oligos should be stored in the dark at -20°C.

| Preferred TE Buffer Reconstitution & Storage pH for Fluorescent Probes | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 6-FAM, HEX, TET, ROX, and TAMRA | TE Buffer pH 7.5 or 8.0 |
| Cy3, Cy3.5, Cy5, and Cy5.5 | TE Buffer pH 7.0 or 7.5 |
| Cy dyes rapidly degrade in acidic pH | |

Quantity and Concentration

Q5. How does Bioneer quantify my oligo?

The quantity of oligo we provide is based on its UV optical density (OD) measured at a wavelength of 260 nm.

Q6. How do I calculate the oligo quantity from the measured OD value?

After measuring the amount of 260nm UV light absorbed by the synthesized oligonucleotide, the following formula is used to calculate the actual amount.

$$\text{O.D.} = \epsilon C$$

ϵ is the extinction coefficient which is a material-unique constant signifying the amount of light that can be absorbed by a specific material, and C is the concentration of the oligonucleotides. If one knows the extinction coefficient and the O.D. value of the oligonucleotide, the concentration can be calculated by substituting those values in the formula above. The ϵ value of an oligonucleotide can be calculated in two ways: 1) the sum of extinction coefficients of each base (Table 1), and 2) an extinction coefficient value calculated by considering sequence interference. The extinction coefficients for each method at 260nm UV are as below:

(Table. 1)

| | |
|----|--------|
| dA | 15,400 |
| dC | 7,400 |
| dG | 11,500 |
| dT | 8,700 |

(Table. 2)

| 5' -> 3' | dA | dC | dG | dT |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| dA | 27,400 | 21,200 | 25,000 | 22,800 |
| dC | 21,200 | 14,600 | 18,000 | 15,200 |
| dG | 25,200 | 17,600 | 21,600 | 20,000 |
| dT | 23,400 | 16,200 | 19,000 | 16,800 |

Therefore, the extinction coefficient may be different, depending on the calculation method.

Q7. If the O.D. value of an 18 mer oligo containing 3dG, 4dC, 5dA and 6T is 0.7, how much oligo is there?

The calculated amount of oligonucleotide depends on the method of extinction coefficient calculation.

Extinction coefficient based on Table 1

$e = \text{Number of G bases} * 11500 + \text{Number of C bases} * 7400 + \text{Number of A bases} * 15400 + \text{Number of T bases} * 8700$

$$e = 11500 \times 3 + 7400 \times 4 + 15400 \times 5 + 8700 \times 6 = 193.3 \text{ (mL/mole)}$$

Therefore, substituting the values in the formula $\text{O.D.} = \epsilon C$ leads to

$$C = 0.7 / 193.3 = 0.0036 \text{ (mole/mL)} = 3.6 \text{ (nmole/mL)}$$

Extinction coefficient based on Table 2

$$e = (\epsilon_{GG} + \epsilon_{GC} + \epsilon_{CC} + \epsilon_{CA} + \epsilon_{AA} + \epsilon_{AA} + \epsilon_{AA} + \epsilon_{AA} + \epsilon_{AT} + \epsilon_{TT} + \epsilon_{TT} + \epsilon_{TT} + \epsilon_{TT}) - (\epsilon_{GE} + \epsilon_{CE} + \epsilon_{CE} + \epsilon_{CE} + \epsilon_{AE} + \epsilon_{AE} + \epsilon_{AE} + \epsilon_{TE} + \epsilon_{TE} + \epsilon_{TE})$$

$$e = (21600 + 21600 + 17600 + 14600 + 14600 + 14600 + 21200 + 27400 + 27400 + 27400 + 27400 + 22800 + 16800 + 16800 + 16800 + 16800) - (11500 + 11500 + 7400 + 7400 + 7400 + 7400 + 15400 + 15400 + 15400 + 15400 + 15400 + 8700 + 8700 + 8700 + 8700 + 8700) = (342,200) - (173,100) = 169,100(\text{mL/mole})$$

Therefore, substituting the values in the formula O.D. = $e \epsilon C$ leads to

$$C = 0.7 / 169.1 = 0.004139562 \text{ (mmole/mL)} = 4.14 \text{ (nmole/mL)}.$$

Our company implements the method of Table 2 for concentration calculation.

Q8. How do we calculate the molecular weight of an oligonucleotide?

The molecular weight of an oligo can be calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{M.W.} = \text{NA} * 249.2 + \text{NC} * 225.2 + \text{NG} * 265.2 + \text{NT} * 240.2 + (\text{oligo length}-1) * 63.98 + 2.02$$

NA = Total # of A ; NC = Total # of C ; NG = Total # of G ; NT = Total # of T

Q9. How do I convert oligo quantity expressed in nmole into weight?

Normally, the amount of synthetic oligonucleotide is described in number of moles, usually nmole. The amount of oligo can easily be calculated from the following equation:

$$\text{Amount of oligo (ng)} = \text{Molecular Weight (M.W. in g)} * \text{Number of moles (nmole)}$$

Q10. When I do not know the exact base composition, is there any method to quantify the synthesized oligo?

Approximately - a single stranded oligo with 1 O.D. value contains 33 μg while double stranded oligo contains 50 μg . For short oligos, however, there would be big deviations from the above values.

Q11. How do I measure Tm of the synthesized oligo?

Tm (melting temperature) refers to the temperature where 50% of oligonucleotides exist in duplex form and the rest in single-strand form.

There are several ways to calculate Tm. At Bioneer, we use the nearest-neighbor method (PNAS 83, 3746-50).

It is believed that the effect of hybridization is different for every sequence and that through thermodynamic measurements; you can estimate Tm values more accurately. For example, the sequences of 5'-GC-3' and 5'-CG-3' are different in thermodynamic measurements.

The method for nearest-neighbor calculation is as follows:

Through thermodynamic measurements, enthalpy and entropy values are determined between 2 bases. [Salt] is the concentration of monovalent cations and [Oligo] is the oligo concentration. R is the gas constant (1.987 cal•K⁻¹mole⁻¹).

Bioneer's Tm value is calculated by the nearest-neighbor method with 50mM for salt concentration and 1 nM for oligo concentration.

Please note that there are other ways of estimating the Tm. For oligos shorter than 15 mer, the Wallace rule can be used:

$$T_m = 2^\circ\text{C} (A + T) + 4^\circ\text{C} (G + C)$$

Another estimation method based on the GC content for long sequences is:

$$T_m = 81.5 + 0.41(\%GC) - 500/L + 16.6 \log[M]$$

(L; oligonucleotide length, [M]; monovalent cation concentration)

However, these methods do not consider the base stacking effect and usually the estimation is not as accurate as the nearest neighbor method. Nonetheless, there are still some disadvantages in the nearest neighbor method for 60-70 or under 15 bp estimation.

Bioneer provides the T_m values of every oligo, but the values are estimations and we cannot guarantee the exact values. Therefore, the T_m value should be used only as a reference.

If the experiment does not yield anticipated results, it is recommended to lower the annealing temperature by 4-5 degrees from the T_m value. If there are many non-specific products, trial-and-error approach should be taken to obtain the optimum annealing temperature.

Q12. Why are there differences in T_m value that Bioneer provided and mine?

The T_m Calculator that BIONEER uses is different from, and more accurate than, the more commonly used calculators based on the Wallace rule.

Q13. What is the method for adjusting the oligonucleotide concentration?

On the data sheet that Bioneer provides for each oligo, the volume of TE buffer or distilled water necessary to make a 100 pmole/ μL oligo solution appears by the "volume for 100 pmole/ μL " heading.

For example, if 189.0 is indicated on the sheet, add 189 μL of TE buffer to the tube. Such a solution would be 100 μM in concentration:

$$\begin{aligned} 100 \text{ pmole}/\mu\text{L} &= 100 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mole}/10^{-6} \text{ L} \\ &= 100 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mole/L} \\ &= 100 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M} \\ &= 100 \mu\text{M} \end{aligned}$$

Q14. Unit conversions

System of scientific units:

10⁻¹ = deci [d]
10¹ = deca [da]
10⁻² = centi [c]
10² = hecto [h]
10⁻³ = milli [m]
10³ = kilo [k]
10⁻⁶ = micro [μ]
10⁶ = mega [M]
10⁻⁹ = nano [n]
10⁹ = giga [G]
10⁻¹² = pico [p]
10¹² = tera [T]
10⁻¹⁵ = femto [f]
10¹⁵ = peta [P]
10⁻¹⁸ = atto [a]
10¹⁸ = exa [E]
10⁻²¹ = zepto [z]
10²¹ = zetta [Z]

10^{-24} = yocto [y]
 10^{24} = yotta [Y]

Example for unit exchange of oligonucleotides

1 pmole/ μ L
= 1×10^{-12} mole / 1×10^{-6} L
= 1×10^{-6} mole / L
= 1 μ mole / L
= 1 μ M

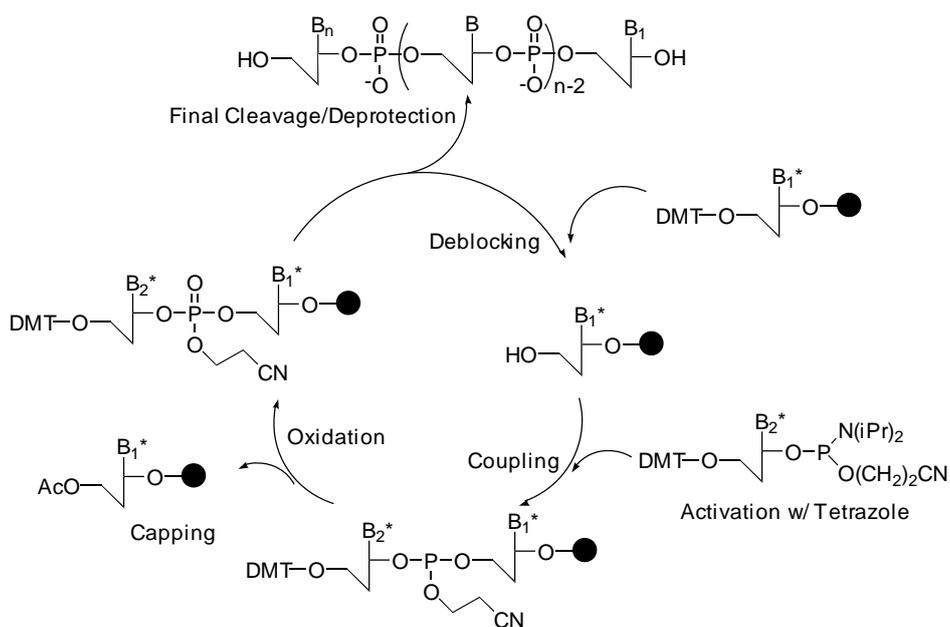
Synthesis and Order

Q15. How are oligonucleotides synthesized?

The most popular method for synthesizing oligonucleotides is to form natural 3'-5' phosphodiester bonds between monomers by using 'phosphite triester' protocols. β -cyanoethyl phosphoramidites, the building monomers, were developed by Koster and used most often to synthesize oligonucleotides (Nucl. Acids Res. 1984, 12, 4539 ; Tetrahedron Lett. 1983, 24,5843). Through the 'phosphite triester' method using β -cyanoethyl phosphoramidite, high coupling efficiency is achieved (> 98%) and the time consumed for coupling is much shorter than that of other methods of oligo synthesis. Moreover, since the monomers, β -cyanoethyl phosphoramidites, are quite stable prior to the activation, which is necessary for oligo synthesis, and means they can be stored for a long period of time.

The oligonucleotide is synthesized while attached covalently to a solid support. Excess soluble protected nucleoside β -cyanoethyl phosphoramidites and coupling reagent can drive the reaction near to completion. Among the solid supports, controlled pore glass (CPG), which consists of a glass matrix prepared uniformly with pores of defined size, has been used predominantly over the last few years.

The whole synthesis of oligonucleotides can be accomplished by the chain reactions where four different reaction cycles - deblocking, coupling, oxidation and capping are performed repeatedly (Fig. 1).



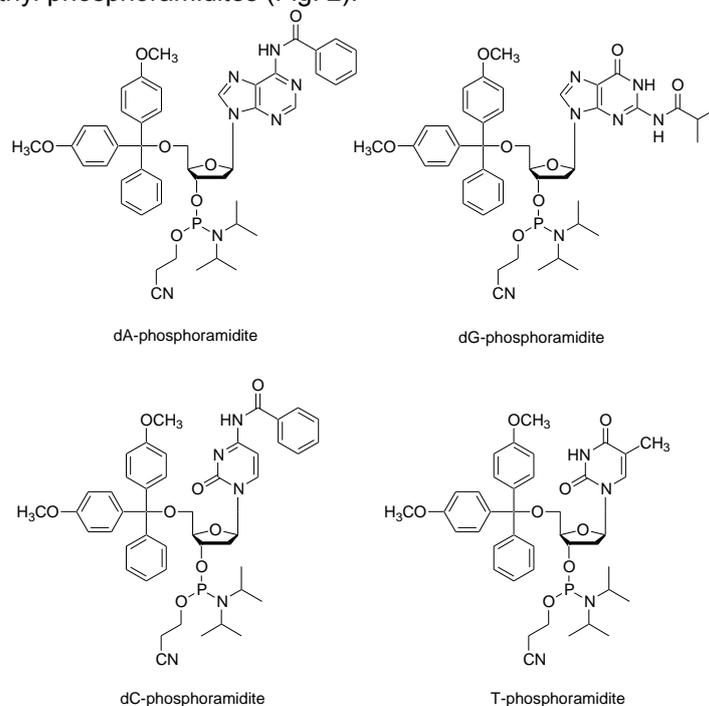
<Fig. 1 >

Deblocking

In the first step in of synthesis - deblocking - the 5' protecting group, DMT, is cleaved from the CPG. For deblocking, acidic condition is necessary, and trichloroacetic acid (3% in dichloromethane) is used in most of cases. It is reported that oligos can be depurinated in acidic conditions, especially more severe for adenosine. Since trichloroacetic acid is very acidic (pKa : ~1.5), deblocking solution with trichloroacetic acid should not be left too long in the reaction. Instead of trichloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, which is less acidic than trichloroacetic acid, can be used for deblocking to avoid the depurination problem in certain cases. Since the DMT cation, which is produced after deblocking cycle, shows a very strong orange color, it can be used to monitor the coupling efficiency by measuring its light absorbance.

Coupling

The 5'-hydroxyl group on the CPG, which is exposed after the deblocking step, is coupled to the nucleoside β -cyanoethyl phosphoramidites to form triphosphite ester which is subsequently oxidized to a phosphotriester bond. For nucleoside β -cyanoethyl phosphoramidites, to avoid the unwanted side reaction during the whole oligo synthesis, exocyclic amino groups in base moiety are protected to result amide structure. Benzoyl groups are used for both adenosine and cytidine. On the other hand, isobutyryl group is used for guanosine base protection. Since thymidine doesn't have exocyclic amine group in base there is no need for extra protection. 5'-Hydroxyl groups are protected with DMT for all nucleoside β -cyanoethyl phosphoramidites (Fig. 2).



< Fig 2 >

Since nucleoside β -cyanoethyl phosphoramidites are quite stable under normal conditions, they cannot react directly with a free 5' hydroxyl function on a growing chain. They must first be activated by treatment with an activator usually a type of weak acid. Among a variety of candidates, tetrazole has shown a great efficiency and has been used as a standard activator. Tetrazole has been thought to play a dual role: it protonates the diisopropylamino group of the phosphoramidite function; and then comes in as a nucleophile, generating a very reactive tetrazolophosphane intermediate. Coupling reactions with these activated nucleoside phosphoramidite reagents are very fast (less than 2 minutes) and are almost quantitative.

Oxidation

The newly formed phosphite internucleotide linkage is unstable and susceptible to both acidic and basic cleavage. Therefore, the trivalent phosphite triester is oxidized to a stable pentavalent phosphate triester. Iodine is used as a mild oxidant in basic tetrahydrofuran solution with water as the oxygen donor. The reaction is extremely fast, being quantitative in 30 seconds.

Capping

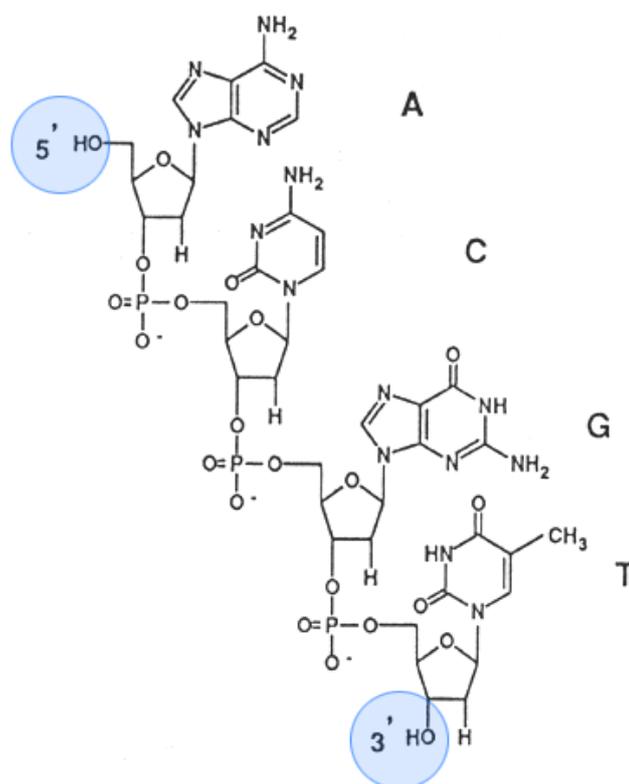
Since the coupling reaction cannot be quantitative in a finite time period, a small percentage of truncated sequences are produced at every coupling step. If these failure sequences were allowed to react further, it would be difficult to isolate the product from the sequence mixture. This problem is overcome largely by capping the remaining free hydroxyls through acetylation.

Acetylation is achieved with the strong acetylation reagent which forms on reaction of equimolar amounts of acetic anhydride and N-methylimidazole. The reaction is almost quantitative in 30 seconds.

After oxidation, the nucleotide addition cycle is complete. Oligonucleotide synthesis can continue removing the DMT group at the 5' -end of the growing chain and repeating another cycle of nucleotide addition.

At the end of whole synthesis of oligonucleotides, cleavage from support and simultaneous base and phosphate deprotection are achieved by treatment with concentrated ammonium hydroxide.

Q16. Standard oligo structure.



Q17. What are base limitations on each synthesis scale?

- 0.025 μ mole synthesis scale: 15 – 60 mer
- 0.05 μ mole synthesis scale: 10 – 75 mer
- 0.2 μ mole synthesis scale: 5 – 110 mer
- 1.0 μ mole synthesis scale: 5 – 130 mer
- 10 μ mole synthesis scale: 5 – 50 mer
- 15 μ mole synthesis scale: 5 – 50 mer

Q18. When I ordered the 50 nmole scale, I got less than 50nmoles. What happened?

50 nmole scale synthesis of oligos doesn't mean we can guarantee 50 nmole of final oligos. Instead, 50 nmole scale refers to the loading amount of solid support used at the beginning of oligonucleotide synthesis. Since oligos are usually ordered by the reaction scale not the final yield, the amounts of oligos which customers could get is naturally less than ordered. The final yields can vary with oligo length, base composition and coupling efficiency.

Q19. Can you make the oligos having a high percentage of G residues?

It is known that oligos having a high percentage of "G" residues are difficult to synthesize, especially if sequence contains several "G" in a row. It is also reported if there are "G"s existed four or more in a row, oligos tend to aggregate and form "guanine tetraplex". (Poon and MacGregor, Biopolymers, 1998, 45, 427-434) By substitution of inosine for some of "G", the formation of "guanine tetraplex" can be disrupted.

Q20. Do you provide oligoribonucleotide (RNA) synthesis?

Yes, we do. We can offer oligoribonucleotide with 2' -OH and/or 2' -O-methyl structure at the desired site. We can also synthesize the chimeric oligos which have DNA and RNA structures mixed.

Q21. Does the oligo synthesized have phosphate group at 5' or 3' position?

If not ordered separately, the oligos synthesized do not contain phosphate group at 5' or 3' position. If you want to have oligo phosphorylated at 5' or 3', you should specify 5' or 3' phosphorylation modification when ordering.

Q22. What are the symbols denoting degenerate bases?

R: a or g
Y: c or t
M: a or c
K: g or t
S: g or c
W: a or t
V: a, c, or g
H: a, t, or c
B: g, t, or c
D: g, a, or t
N: a, c, g, or t

Purification

Q23. How do you purify the oligos synthesized?

To purify the synthesized oligonucleotides, Bioneer adopts several methods such as desalting, OPC, HPLC and PAGE.

Desalting

After completion of oligo synthesis, to purify oligos as a natural DNA structure, protection groups must be deprotected first. By treatment of concentrated ammonium hydroxide the synthesized oligos are cleaved from the solid support, *b*-cyanoethoxy, the protecting group for the phosphodiester bridge, can be removed and finally protecting groups (benzoyl and isobutyl) for base moiety can be removed to result in natural DNA structure. After all necessary deprotection processes are complete the oligo mixtures contain several small organic materials which must be removed. The process that all the unnecessary organic materials are removed is commonly referred to as “desalting”. The desalting purification can be done by using the Sep Pak columns that contain reverse-phase silica gel. Although desalting purification can successfully remove all the unnecessary organic impurities, it is not capable of removing the truncated oligo impurities efficiently that are generated inevitably during synthesis even in very tiny amounts (less than 2% for each coupling step). The desalted oligos, however, can be used without serious problems in most biological applications like PCR detection.

OPC

If the oligo synthesis is complete on “trityl-on” mode, the final N-mer oligo contains a 5' -DMT group and the truncated oligos do not. Since DMT group has a strong lipophilic character, the oligo with 5' -DMT group has an affinity to RP resin which is usually used for oligo purification. By using the fact that a strong affinity between an RP resin and oligo with 5' -DMT group exists but the truncated oligos do not contain DMT group, we can successfully separate the N-mer oligo from the unwanted truncated oligo impurities.

HPLC

For the applications such as cloning, site directed mutagenesis or quantitative gene detection, oligos of higher purity are preferred to get the satisfactory results. Since desalted or OPC purified oligos might not be sufficient in such cases, HPLC purification has been commonly used for that purpose. Either anion-exchange or reverse-phase can be used for oligo purification. HPLC with an anion-exchange column delivers 95~98% purification efficiency and is adequate for purification of oligos up to 35 mer. HPLC with a RP column shows similar purification efficiency to anion-exchange, but since the purification efficiency of HPLC depends strongly on the oligo length, the long-length oligos (> 35 mer) might not be purified efficiently with HPLC purification.

PAGE

For the purification of long-length oligos (up to 100 mer), Bioneer recommends PAGE purification which uses cross-linked polyacrylamide gel as purification matrix. Though PAGE shows high purification efficiency (> 98%), it has a couple of shortcomings in that extra processes such as extraction and desalting are required following PAGE and subsequently results in a decrease in purification yields.

Q24. How is long-mer oligo for microarray purified?

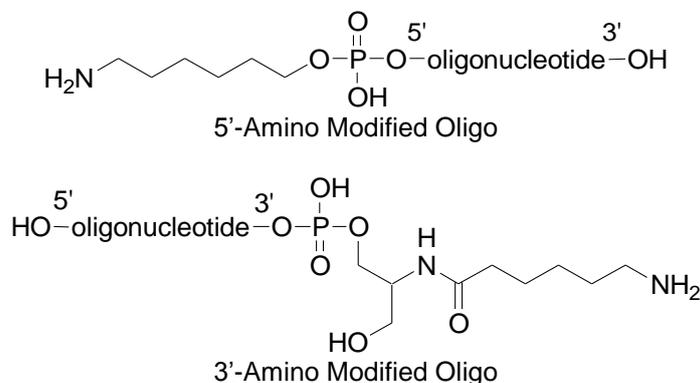
We recommend PAGE purification for long-mer purification. Normally, long oligos (> 50 mer) are recommended to be purified with PAGE.

Q25. Oligo modifications.

5' Amine and 3' amine: The presence of a primary aliphatic amine group at the terminus of an oligonucleotide allows the post-synthesis attachment of a number of amine reactive molecules. The amino modified oligonucleotides can be used for the immobilization of the oligo on a matrix (oligonucleotide-based microarrays).

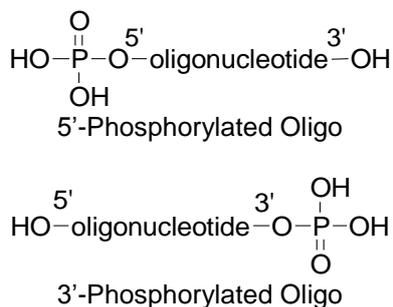
(1) 5' Amine & 3' amine modification :

The presence of a primary aliphatic amine group at the terminus of an oligonucleotide allows the post-synthesis attachment of a number of amine reactive molecules. The amino modified oligonucleotides can also be used for the immobilization of the desired oligonucleotide on the matrix to make the oligonucleotide-based microarray.



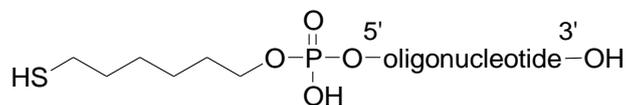
(2) 5' Phosphorylation & 3' phosphorylation :

5'-Phosphorylated oligonucleotides are commonly used in site directed mutagenesis and linker insertion.



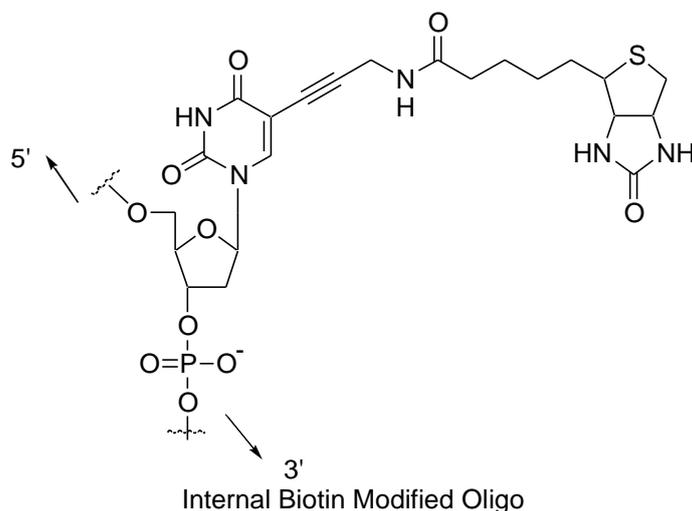
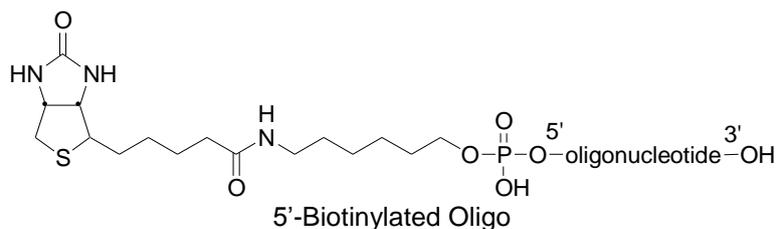
(3) 5' Thiol Modification :

Thiomodification at the 5' end of an oligonucleotide allows further derivatization of thiol reactive molecules. The thiol moiety in the oligonucleotides can be conjugated to varieties of fluorophores for DNA sequencing and hybridization.



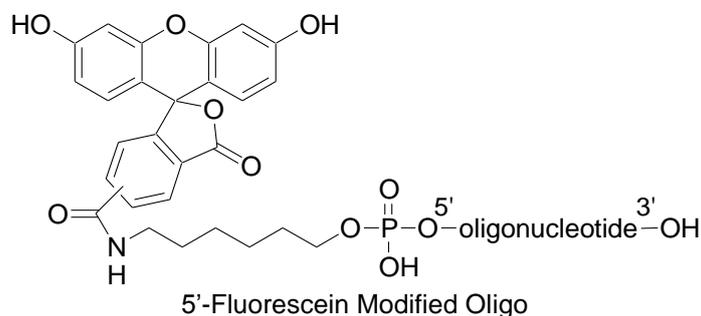
(4) 5' Biotin & Internal Biotin Modification :

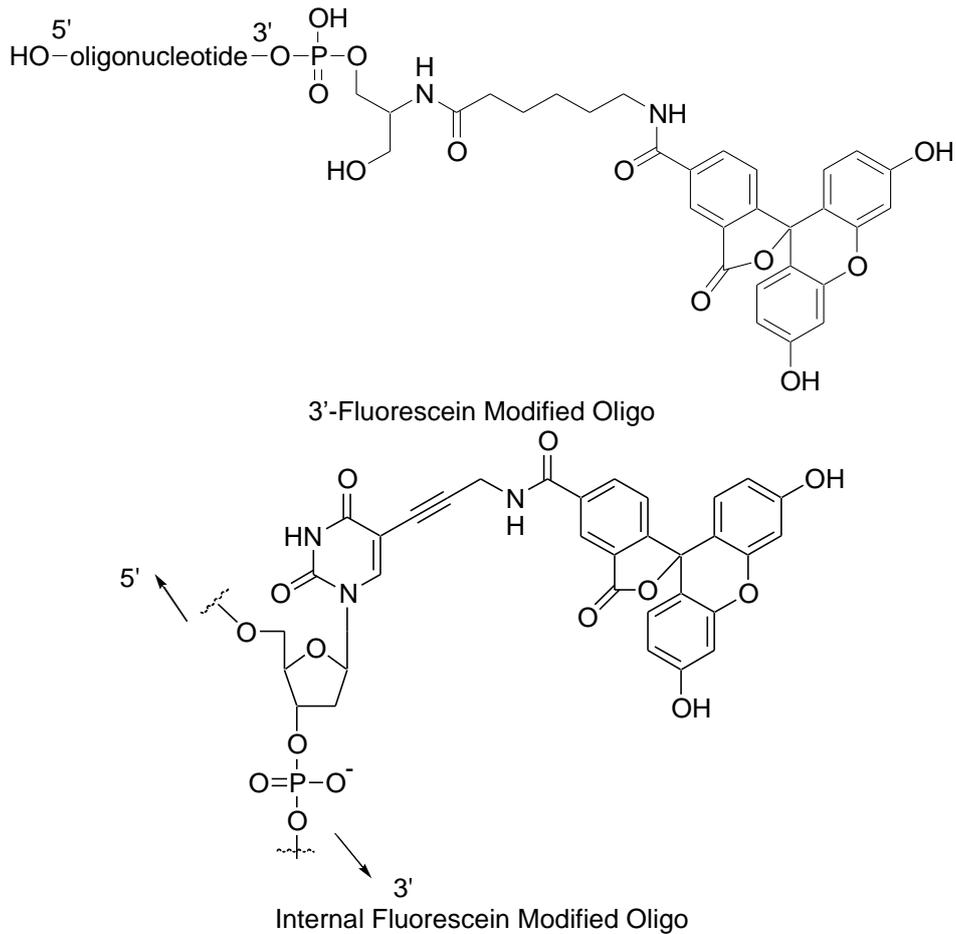
Biotinylated oligonucleotides are used for a number of applications, which include colorimetric detection of DNA and solid phase capture by Streptavidin coated magnetic beads for use in restriction mapping, genomic walking and differential display.



(5) 5' Fluorescein, 3' Fluorescein & Internal fluorescein modification :

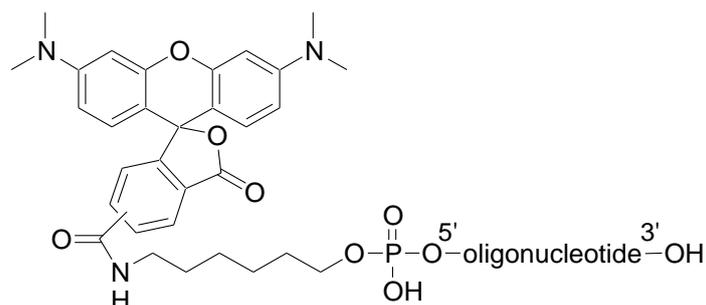
Fluorescent dye-labeled oligonucleotides have been widely used in automated DNA sequencing, quantitative PCR, and in situ hybridization reactions. Among the variety of fluorescent dyes, fluorescein (excitation/emission maxima ~494/520nm) is one of the most commonly used fluorophores in labeling and detection of biomolecules. In addition to its relatively high absorptivity, excellent fluorescence quantum yield, fluorescein has an excitation maximum that closely matches the 488nm spectral line of the argon-ion laser, making it the predominant fluorophore of confocal laser scanning microscopy and flow cytometry applications. Fluorescein, however, has several drawbacks, including a relatively high rate of photobleaching, as well as pH-sensitive fluorescence (pKa ~6.4) that is significantly reduced below pH 7. In spite of these drawbacks fluorescein has still been the mostly used fluorescent dye due to its good availability.



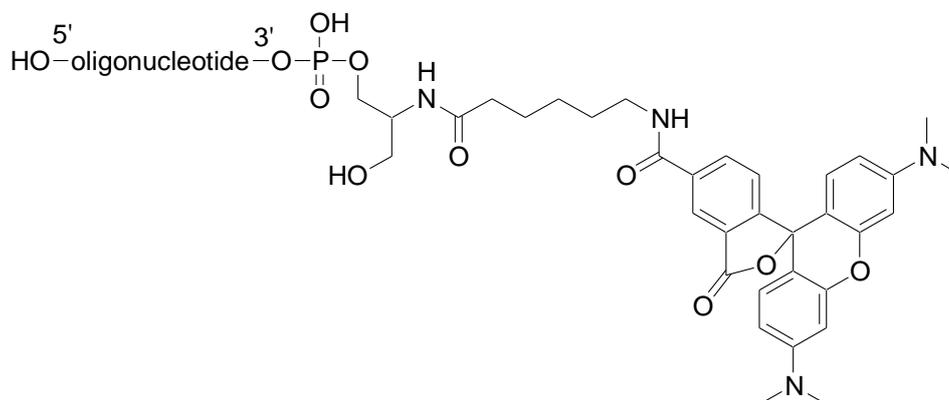


(6) 5' Tamra & 3' Tamra modification :

Rhodamines are considered more photostable fluorescent dyes compared with fluorescein's drawbacks of photobleaching susceptibility and pH dependency. Rhodamines' spectra are not affected by changes in pH between 4 and 10, an important advantage over the fluoresceins for many biological applications. The most common member of these rhodamine groups is tetramethylrhodamine (Tamra) which is an important fluorophore for oligonucleotide labeling and automated DNA sequencing applications. The fluorescence quantum yield of Tamra conjugates is usually only about one-fourth that of fluorescein conjugates. However, because Tamra is readily excited by the intense 546 nm spectral line from mercury-arc lamps used in most fluorescence microscopes and is intrinsically more photostable than fluorescein, Tamra conjugates often appear to be brighter than the corresponding fluorescein conjugates. Tamra is also efficiently excited by the 543 nm spectral line of the green He-Ne laser, which is increasingly being used for analytical instrumentation. Tamra conjugates are not well excited by the 568 nm line of the Ar-Kr mixed gas laser used in many confocal laser scanning microscopes.



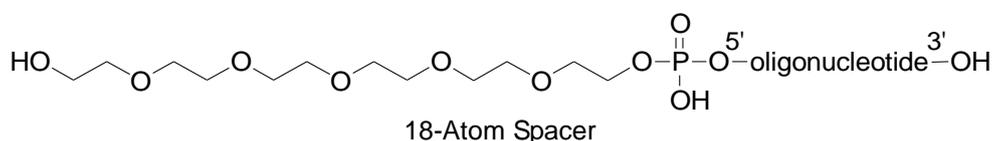
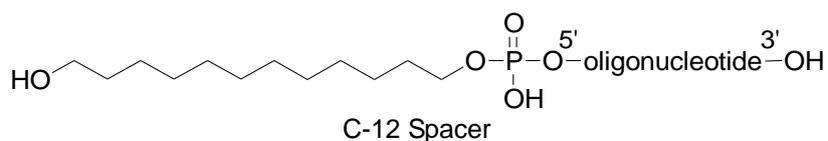
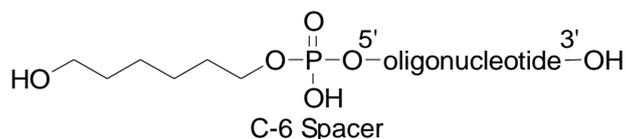
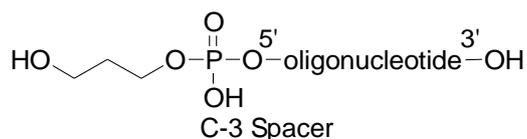
5'-Tamra Modified Oligo



3'-Tamra Modified Oligo

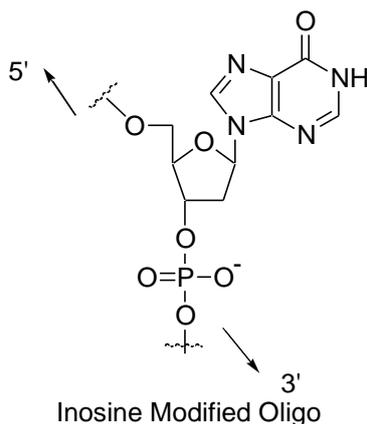
(7) Spacer modification :

Incorporation of a phosphoramidite containing a variety of spacers between the oligonucleotide and a subsequently attached label may be necessary in situations where a label interferes with oligonucleotide hybridization.



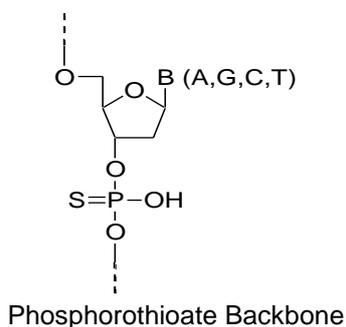
(8) Inosine modification :

Deoxyinosine forms stable base pairing with an order of stability of I:C > I:A > I:T = I:G. Oligonucleotides containing inosine may be used in applications where the detection or analysis of distinct but similar DNA sequences by probe hybridization or PCR is carried out.



(9) Phosphorothioate modification :

The modified “backbone” of an S-Oligo is resistant to the degradation by most endo- and exonucleases. This property allows increased intracellular effectiveness of antisense oligonucleotides. The replacement of the inter-nucleotide phosphate groups with phosphorothioate groups (substituting one of the oxygen atoms of phosphate group with a sulfur atom) can be made in the entire of partial sequences of oligo depending on the customers’ needs.



(10) Dual modification (5'Fluorescein 3'Dabsyl & 5'Fluorescein 3'Tamra modification) :

The dual probe oligonucleotides can be used in Real-time PCR detection by monitoring DNA amplification in PCR. They are either cleaved in the reaction (as Taq-Man probes) or undergo a conformation change in the presence of a complementary DNA target (as Molecular Beacons). Many probe designs employ oligonucleotides that form reversible stem-loop configurations. In each case, the probes signal the reaction occurrence by eliminating the quenching influence on the donor fluorophore.

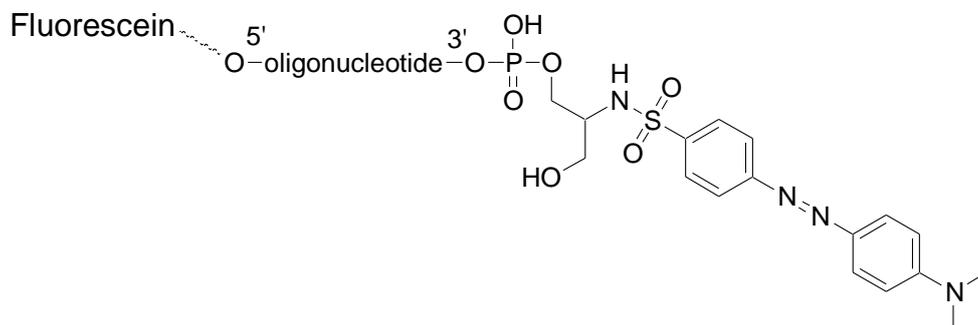
(11) 5' nuclease assay for PCR monitoring (TaqMan probes) :

The 5' nuclease assay was developed to allow the real-time monitoring of the reaction. The assay utilizes the 5' → 3' exonuclease activity of Taq DNA polymerase to monitor the ongoing reaction. TaqDNA polymerase can cleave 5' terminal nucleotides from the strand of DNA that it displaces while synthesizing a new strand. The cleavage primarily occurs at the junction between the displaced singlestranded portion and the double-stranded paired part of the DNA strand. This results in the release of mono- and oligonucleotides from the 5' end of the displaced DNA strand. That property of Taq DNA polymerase was used to monitor the reaction. The FRET DNA dual probes in the 5' nuclease assay are short oligonucleotides,

complementary to the target sequence in the amplified DNA and 3'-modified so that they cannot be extended on the 3' end. They are labeled with fluorophores at both the 3' and 5' ends. The reporter dye is positioned at the 5' end, and the quencher is positioned on the 3' end of the probe. With the probe intact, the reporter dye fluorescence is quenched. In the reaction, the probe hybridizes to the target sequence. During PCR, it is cleaved by the 5' nuclease activity of Taq DNA polymerase. The cleavage separates the quencher from the reporter and restores its fluorescence. Two probes were used, one for the normal sequence and the other complementary to the sequence containing a 3-bp deletion. Each probe had a different reporter fluorophore at the 5' end and a common quencher dye attached to the seventh nucleotide from the 5' end. The identity of the target DNA was determined from the fluorescence emission spectrum.

(12) Molecular beacons :

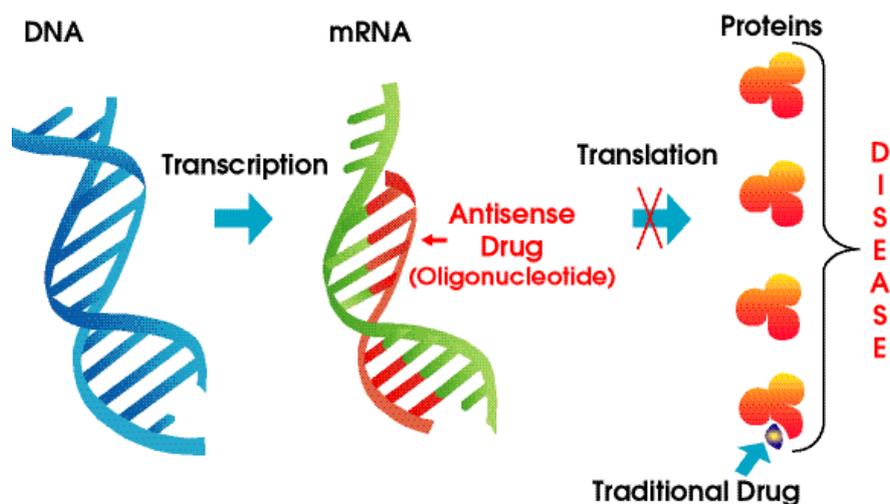
Strictly speaking, the fluorescence quenching in molecular beacons that use DABCYL is not FRET-related because it does not satisfy the spectral overlap criteria. However, the FRET-based quenching can also be used. Molecular beacons found applications in PCR soon after their introduction as hybridization probes. They can monitor an ongoing reaction and discriminate alleles in real-time PCR assays using the same mechanism —by hybridizing to their complementary DNA targets. The products could be detected by adding the finished reaction to a microtiter well containing immobilized molecular beacon probes and by reading the generated fluorescence. Alternatively, the closed-tube, real-time format can be used. In this case, molecular beacons are added directly to the PCR mixture and hybridize to the newly synthesized DNA in the course of the amplification reaction. Compared to Taq- Man probes, molecular beacons are advantageous in multiplex PCR assays because, in theory, they can determine more products simultaneously.



5'-Fluorescein 3'-Dabsyl Dual Modified Oligo

Q26. Antisense ODN 으로서의 phosphorothioate 올리고에 대해 알고 싶습니다.

As our understanding of molecular biology is increasing and we slowly gain insight on the molecular level of diseases, the rational design of drugs becomes more feasible. In particular, molecules interacting on the level of proteins were successfully designed and optimized for improved binding properties by biorational approaches. Synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) have been proposed by Zamecnik and Stephenson as a new class of potential therapeutics that can interact in a rational way with the messenger RNA (mRNA) of a disease related protein and thereby specifically inhibit its synthesis (Figure).



The fascination aspect of this approach, which is referred to as antisense strategy, is the well-understood rules of Watson-Crick base pairing by which single stranded nucleic acids interact with complementary oligonucleotides forming a double helix. Every protein is synthesized by the principal mechanism of molecular biology : a gene (double stranded DNA) carrying the genetic information for a particular protein is transcribed to single stranded mRNA as intermediate carrier of information, which then serves as a template for the protein synthesis (translation) by ribosomes. Therefore the antisense strategy is not limited to certain types of diseases but should be widely applicable. Naturally occurring oligonucleotides (DNA and RNA) do not meet the criteria for potential antisense drug candidates, and different chemical modifications were proposed to overcome the existing hurdles, which are cellular uptake, resistance to nuclease and binding affinity toward mRNA. First, the oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) must be able to cross the cellular membrane to reach the cytoplasm or nucleus. Once inside the cell the ODNs must be resistant to degradation caused by nucleases. Finally, the ODNs must be able to bind specifically and with high-affinity to the mRNA target in order to inhibit expression of the disease causing gene. The observed activity of ODNs in tissue culture was earlier thought to imply that these theoretical barriers were not a concern. However, analysis of the data from recent articles indicates that these theoretical barriers are indeed real.

The focus of the recent researches is on the chemical approaches to improve the properties of ODNs, mainly concentrating on the increase of nuclease resistance and mRNA binding affinity. The mRNA binding affinity is of high importance for the antisense strategy and usually is reflected by "melting temperatures" (T_m 's). Due to the π - π interaction of stacked bases in duplex nucleic acids, the UV absorption at 260 nm is quenched. Upon heating, the annealed strands unpair and become single stranded, resulting in an increased absorption at 260 nm. Ideally, an S-shaped curve is obtained from which, assuming a two state model, the thermodynamic parameters can be calculated. The midpoint of this absorption vs temperature profile is defined as T_m , reflecting the temperature at which equal fractions of oligonucleotides are paired and single stranded under equilibrium. For the oligonucleotide sequences and lengths, the following rule of thumb can be applied : an increase of T_m by 3-5 OC (ΔT_m) corresponds roughly to a 10-fold increase of the association constant.

Modifications of the oligonucleotides have been made mainly on the phosphodiester backbone. As the hydrolytic cleavage of the phosphodiester backbone is the main cause for the rapid degradation of oligonucleotides by nucleases, replacement by other moieties has been one of the major strategies to improve stability. In addition, backbone modifications can influence other properties of oligonucleotides like RNA binding affinity or behavior for cellular uptake.

A first generation of backbone modifications retained the phosphorus atom as in the phosphorothioates. This derivative was shown to possess an increased resistance toward nucleases. Therefore, the corresponding oligonucleotides could be used for in vitro and in vivo experiments, but unfortunately they all displayed a lower binding affinity to the RNA target. Nevertheless, phosphorothioates can be considered as oligonucleotide analogs of the first

generation and were shown to be biologically active against different molecular targets. This beneficial behavior is mainly due to biological and chemical stability, favorable pharmacokinetic properties including cellular uptake, and RNase H promoted mRNA cleavage observed for this class of compounds.

Phosphorothioates can be synthesized mainly by two different approaches : by the action of a solution of elemental sulfur (S₈) in carbon disulfide, or by the more recent method of using Beaucage's reagent (3H-1,2-Benzodithiol-1-one 1,1-dioxide) sulfurizing phosphite triesters. The latter method avoids the problems of elemental sulfur's insolubility in most organic solvents and the toxicity of carbon disulfide. Beaucage's reagent also yields phosphorothioates with higher purity.

Phosphorothioate synthesis yields two isomers (R and S) at each incorporation site resulting in 2^{n-1} diastereoisomers for an oligo of length n. Initially, there was much concern that this isomer mix would give unpredictable results. Fortunately, however, the isomer mix in any standard S-oligo preparation does not appear to affect the biological activity of the oligonucleotides.