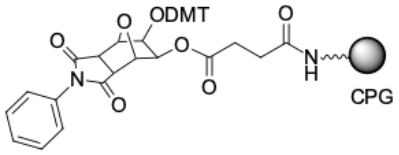
Lumiprobe GmbH
Feodor-Lynen-Strasse 23
30625 Hannover
Germany
Phone: +49 (0)511 16596811
Fax: +49 (0)511 16596815
Email: de@lumiprobe.com

Universal CPG type II, 1400A

http://www.lumiprobe.com/p/universal-cpg-type-2-unylinker-1400

The Universal CPG (Controlled Pore Glass) type II, 1400 Å, is a universal support used to immobilize nucleosides for synthesizing oligonucleotides and to increase the rate of dephosphorylation of the 3′ end oligonucleotide during deblocking.

For the cleavage from the support and oligonucleotide deprotection, anhydrous ammonia gas-phase, ammonium hydroxide/methylamine mixture (AMA), and other basic reagents can be used in a short time. The Universal CPG type II 1400A is suitable for use in harsh conditions and makes cleavage and deprotection faster compared to universal supports. A pore size of 1400 Å is recommended for the synthesis of oligonucleotides 120-180 base pairs in length. For shorter oligos, use universal support universal support 500 Å and 1000 Å.



Structure of Universal CPG type II, 1400A

General properties

Appearance:	white powder
Quality control:	loading measurement, functional testing in oligo synthesis.
Storage conditions:	24 months after receival at -20°C in the dark. Transportation: at room temperature for up to 3 weeks. Desiccate.
Legal statement:	This Product is offered and sold for research purposes only. It has not been tested for safety and efficacy in food, drug, medical device, cosmetic, commercial or any other use. Supply does not express or imply authorization to use for any other purpose, including, without limitation, in vitro diagnostic purposes, in the manufacture of food or pharmaceutical products, in medical devices or in cosmetic products.

Oligo synthesis details

Pore size, Å:	1400
Typical loading, umol/g:	40
Coupling conditions:	standard conditions for universal CPG
Cleavage conditions:	2 hours at 80 °C or 8 hours at 55 °C using concentrated ammonia; 15 minutes at 65 °C using AMA mixture, ammonium hydroxide - 40% methylamine (1:1)
Deprotection conditions:	identical to protected nucleobases