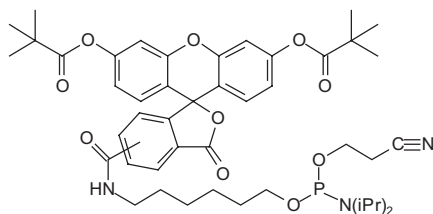


User Instructions

# Fluorescein Phosphoramidite



Fluorescein-β-Cyanoethylphosphoramidite

**Product Description**

Chemical Formula: C<sub>46</sub>H<sub>58</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>P

Formula Weight: 843.9

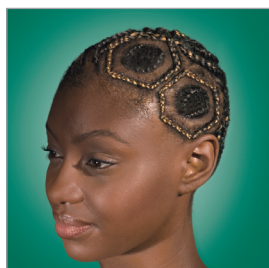
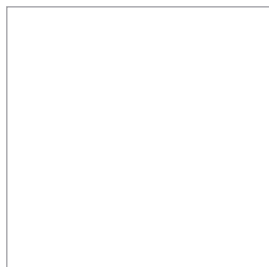
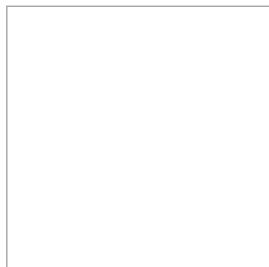
Storage: -20°C

**Product List**

M010181-01	0.1g PE™ 8900 and Polygen™ compatible
M010131-01	0.1g ABI™ compatible

**Method**

1. Use anhydrous acetonitrile (water content < 30ppm) to dissolve the fluorescein phosphoramidite. It is important to maintain anhydrous conditions when dissolving the fluorescein phosphoramidite in acetonitrile.
2. For use on PE™ 8900 instruments, add 2ml acetonitrile to 0.1g fluorescein phosphoramidite (M010181-01) to obtain a concentration of 50mg/ml. For use on PE 390 series instruments, add 1.2ml acetonitrile to 0.1g fluorescein phosphoramidite (M010131-01) to prepare a 0.1M solution.
3. Gently swirl the vial until the powder is completely dissolved.
4. Once the fluorescein phosphoramidite has been dissolved and placed on your instrument, it should be used within 4 days. If you do not plan to use all of the material in 4 days, remove the vial, seal carefully and store at -20°C until needed.
5. Attach the dissolved phosphoramidite to the appropriate position on the synthesizer. Ensure that the delivery line to the synthesis chamber is sufficiently primed.
6. Enter the sequence of the oligonucleotide you wish to synthesize with fluorescein phosphoramidite at the 5' end. A minimal coupling time of 3 minutes is recommended for fluorescein phosphoramidite.
7. Proceed as you would with a standard DNA oligonucleotide synthesis. Note that fluorescein phosphoramidite from Proligo® Reagents does not contain a DMT group. Oligonucleotides do not need to be detritylated at the end of the synthesis. Note that the fluorescein phosphoramidite will terminate the synthesis and can only be employed in the last coupling step on the 5' terminus.



# Fluorescein Phosphoramidite



8. Cleave and deprotect the oligonucleotide with ammonia at 55°C for 8 hours with standard protected nucleobases, or, if TAC-protected phosphoramidites are used, at 55°C for 15 minutes. The fluorescein moiety is stable under these conditions.
9. The oligonucleotide is now ready for further processing, such as desalting or purification with RP-HPLC, AX-HPLC or

gel-based methods. The fluorescein label allows the purified fraction to be easily detected during collection.

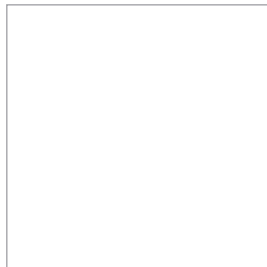
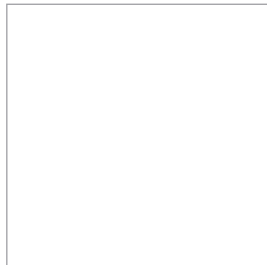
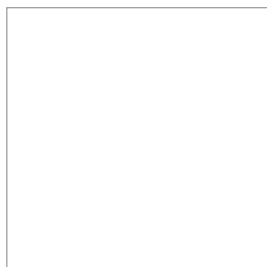
10. Oligonucleotides labeled with fluorescein should be stored in the dark.

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0086



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