

Datasheet for ABIN4219139

Safe-Red™

1 Publication

Overview

Quantity: 1 mL

Application: SDS-PAGE (SDS), Agarose Gel Electrophoresis (AGE)

Product Details

Purpose: Safe-Red™ is a new and safe nucleic acid stain for the visualization of nucleic acids in agarose and polyacrylamide gels. This dye eliminates the need for toxic Ethidium Bromide (EtBr, a potent mutagen), commonly used in gel electrophoresis.

Brand: SafeView™

Specificity: UV Compatible
 Not Blue Light Compatible
 Sensitivity limit: 0.3-0.8 ng DNA per band

Characteristics: Convenient: Safe-Red™ is provided as a 6X loading dye, and is mixed directly with samples before gel loading. Inert tracking dye is included to monitor gel progress.
 Easy to Use: View and document your results as you would with EtBr staining. Safe-Red™ can be excited with UV light, and has maximum emission at 630 nm.
 Safe: Non-carcinogenic.
 Sensitive: Detect as little as 0.3 - 0.8 ng of DNA per gel band.
 Superior: EtBr is known to cause strand breaks and nicks in DNA. Using Safe-Red™ minimizes such damage, yielding higher transformation rates and lower mutation rates verses EtBr.

Application Details

Application Notes: Safe Detection of dsDNA, ssDNA and RNA in agarose and polyacrylamide gels.

Comment: 1. Prepare a 100 ml agarose or polyacrylamide solution.
 2. Mix gently without introducing any air bubbles.

Application Details

3. For agarose gel, let the solution cool down to 60 - 70°C and cast the gel. For polyacrylamide gel, add APS and TEMED and cast the gel according to regular polyacrylamide gel casting protocol.
4. Mix samples and DNA marker with SafeView™ dye at a 1:5 (dye : sample) dilution rate.
5. Following electrophoresis, view the results under UV.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Handling Advice: Dispose Safe-Red™ as you would any other non-carcinogenic fluorescent dye (eg. Acridine orange, Propidium iodide).

Storage: 4 °C

Storage Comment: Store at 4°C for up to 2 years. Ships on blue ice.

Publications

Product cited in: Johnson, Drugan, Miller, Evans: "38" in: , Vol. 1363, Issue Nucleic acids research, pp. 28-39, (1991)