Datasheet for ABIN4219140

Safe-White™

Overview

Quantity:	1 mL
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS), Agarose Gel Electrophoresis (AGE)

Product Details

Purpose:	Safe-White™ 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: 0.2-0.5 ng DNA per band
Characteristics:	Convenient: Safe-White™ 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-White™ can be excited with blue or UV light, and has maximum emission at 470 nm. Safe: Non-carcinogenic. Sensitive: Detect as little as 0.2 - 0.5 ng of DNA per gel band. Superior: EtBr is known to cause strand breaks and nicks in DNA. Using Safe-White™ 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. 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

Application Details

	protocol. 4. Mix samples and DNA marker with SafeViewTM 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-White™ 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)