

Introduction

LiGreen™ Ultra Nucleic Acid Gel Stain is a ultra sensitive fluorescent stain for detecting nucleic acids in agarose and polyacrylamide gels. This stain can detect as little as 50 pg of dsDNA. LiGreen™ Ultra is compatible with a standard 300 nm transilluminator, a 254 nm transilluminator, a blue-light transilluminator, or a gel reader equipped with visible light excitation such as a 488 nm laser-based gel scanner.

LiGreen™ Ultra Nucleic Acid Gel Stain, 10,000× is a concentrated LiGreen™ Ultra solution that can be diluted 10,000 times for use in precast gel staining or 5,000 times for use in post gel staining according to the procedures described below. One vial of 10,000× solution can be used to prepare at least 100 precast minigels or post-stain at least 100 minigels.

Gel staining with LiGreen™ Ultra is compatible with downstream applications such as gel extraction and cloning. LiGreen™ Ultra is efficiently removed from DNA by phenol/chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation.

Package Information

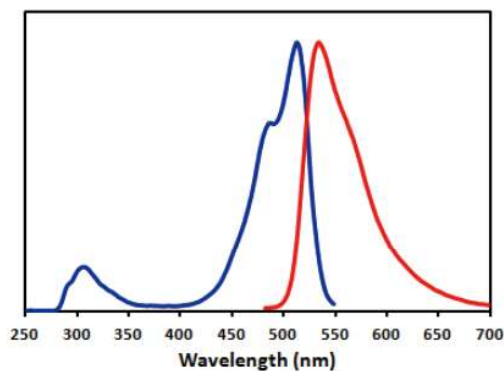
Components	M0051
LiGreen™ Ultra Nucleic Acid Gel Stain (10,000× in DMSO)	500 µl

Ex/Em: 500/530 nm, bound to nucleic acid

Storage

Store at 2-25°C and protect from light.

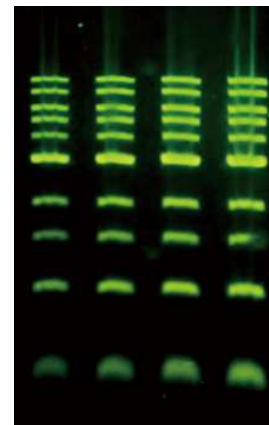
Spectral Characteristics



Excitation (blue) and emission spectra (red) of LiGreen™ Ultra bound to dsDNA in TBE buffer

LiGreen™ Ultra Nucleic Acid Gel Stain (10,000× in DMSO)

Cat. #: M0051 Size: 500 µl



LiGreen™ Ultra in pre-cast gel staining

Staining Protocols

Post-staining Protocol

1. Run gels as usual according to your standard protocol.
2. Dilute the LiGreen™ Ultra 10,000× stock reagent 5,000 fold to make a 2× staining solution in TE, TBE, or TAE buffer.
3. Carefully place the gel in a suitable polypropylene container. Gently add a sufficient amount of the 2× staining solution to submerge the gel.
4. Agitate the gel gently at room temperature for 30 min.
5. Wash the gel with DI water to remove excess dye. Image the stained gel with a transilluminator, or a laser-based gel scanner using a long path green filter such as a SYBR Filter or GelStar filter.

Pre-cast Protocol

LiGreen™ Ultra is ultra sensitive DNA stain. If the loading amount of DNA is over 100 ng, it will affect significantly band shift. In that case, reduce DNA loading amount or switch to post gel stain is highly recommended.

1. Prepare molten agarose gel solution using your standard protocol.
2. Dilute the LiGreen™ Plus 10,000× stock reagent into the molten agarose gel solution at 1:10,000 and mix thoroughly.
3. Cast the gel and allow it to solidify.
4. Load samples and run the gels using your standard protocol.
5. Image the stained gel with a transilluminator, or a laser-based gel scanner using a long path green filter such as a SYBR Filter or GelStar filter.

Note: The pre-cast protocol is not recommended for polyacrylamide gels. Use the post staining protocol for acrylamide gels.

Troubleshooting

Smear DNA bands in precast gel

1. Reduce the amount of DNA loading. Smear bands can be caused by overloading.
2. Perform post-staining instead of pre-casting.
3. Prepare a lower percentage agarose gel for better resolution of large fragments.
4. Change the running buffer. TBE buffer has a higher buffering capacity than TAE.

Discrepant DNA migration in precast gel

1. Reduce the amount of DNA loading.
2. Reduce the amount of dye used, i.e. use 0.5× in precast gels.
3. Perform post-staining instead of pre-casting.

Weak fluorescence signal

1. The dye may be precipitated out of solution. Vortex to redissolve.
2. Increase the amount of dye used, i.e. use 2× in precast gels.