



# 5-Ethynyl-dUTP (5-EdUTP)

5-Ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine 5'-triphosphate, Sodium salt

Cat. No.	Amount
CLK-T07-S	5 μl (100 mM)
CLK-T07-L	5 x 5 μl (100 mM)
CLK-T07-XL	50 μl (100 mM)

Structural formula of 5-Ethynyl-dUTP (5-EdUTP)

### For research use only!

Shipping: shipped on blue ice

Storage Conditions: store at -20 °C

Short term exposure (up to 1 week cumulative) to ambient

temperature possible.

Shelf Life: 12 months after date of delivery Molecular Formula: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>14</sub>P<sub>3</sub> (free acid) Molecular Weight: 492.16 g/mol (free acid)

**Purity:** ≥ 95 %

Form: clear aqueous solution

Concentration: 100 mM

**pH:** 7.5

Spectroscopic Properties:  $\lambda_{max}$  288 nm;  $\epsilon$  12.0 L mmol<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>

(Tris-HCl pH 7.5)

#### **Applications:**

Incorporation into DNA by PCR with family B polymerases (Pwo, Deep Vent exo or KOD XL)[1,2]

Incorporation into DNA by Primer Extension with family A polymerase Taq and family B polymerases (Pwo, Deep Vent exo or KOD XL)[1]

The resulting ethynyl-functionalized DNA can subsequently be processed via Cu(I)-catalyzed click chemistry that offers the choice

- to introduce a Biotin group (via Azides of Biotin) for subsequent purification tasks
- to introduce fluorescent group (via Azides of fluorescent dyes) for subsequent microscopic imaging
- to crosslink the DNA to Azide-functionalized biomolecules e.g.proteins

Presolski et al.[3] and Hong et al.[4] provide a general protocol for Cu(I)-catalyzed click chemistry reactions that may be used as a starting point for the set up and optimization of individual assays.

# **Related Products:**

Copper (II)-Sulphate (CuSO<sub>4</sub>), #CLK-MI004 Tris(3-hydroxypropyltriazolylmethyl)amine (THPTA), #CLK-1010 Sodium Ascorbate (Na-Ascorbate), #CLK-MI005

## Selected References:

[1] Gierlich et al. (2007) Synthesis of Highly Modified DNA by a Combination of PCR with Alkyne-Bearing Triphosphates and Click Chemistry. Chem. Eur. J.

[2] Burley et al. (2006) Directed DNA Metallization. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 128 **(5)**:1398.

[3] Presolski et al. (2011) Copper-Catalyzed Azide-Alkyne Click Chemistry for Bioconjugation. Current Protocols in Chemical Biology 3:153.

[4] Hong et al. (2011) Analysis and Optimization of Copper-Catalyzed Azide-Alkyne Cycloaddition for Bioconjugation. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 48:9879.