

Introduction

LiGreen™ DNA Gel Stain is a stable and environmentally safe green fluorescent nucleic acid dye specifically designed for gel staining. LiGreen™ 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™ DNA Gel Stain, 10,000× is a concentrated LiGreen™ 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™ is compatible with downstream applications such as gel extraction and cloning. LiGreen™ is efficiently removed from DNA by phenol/chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation.

Package Information

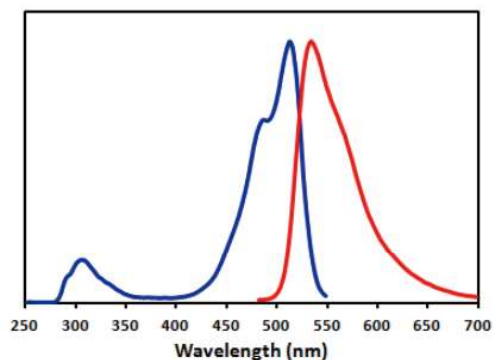
Components	M0049
LiGreen™ DNA Gel Stain (10,000× in WATER)	2×500 µl

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

Storage

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

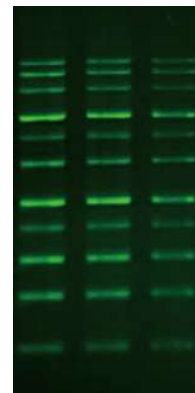
Spectral Characteristics



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

LiGreen™ DNA Gel Stain (10,000× in water)

Cat. #: M0049 Size: 1 ml



LiGreen™
in pre-cast gel staining

Staining Protocols

Post-staining Protocol

1. Run gels as usual according to your standard protocol.
2. Dilute the LiGreen™ 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

1. Prepare molten agarose gel solution using your standard protocol.
2. Dilute the LiGreen™ 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. 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.