

Spacer

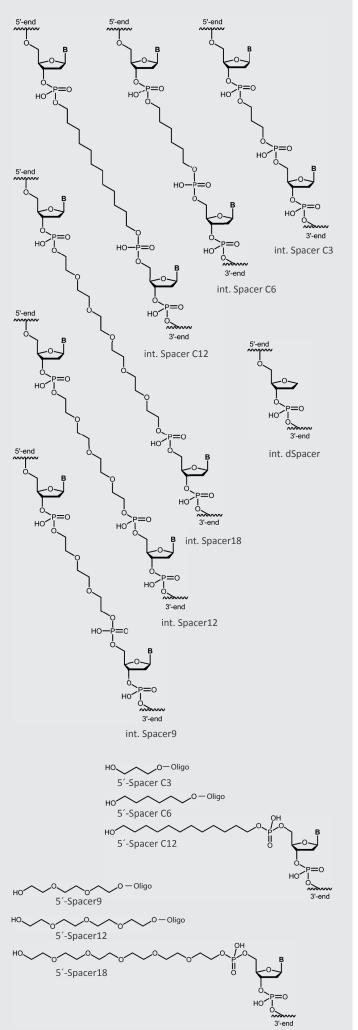
A wide variety of spacers can be incorporated into oligonucleotides, both at the 3´- and 5´-ends, or internally in the nucleotide chain.

The ethylene glycol-based spacers (Spacer18 = hexaethylene glycol (HEG), Spacer12 = tetraethylene glycol and Spacer9 = triethylene glycol) are more hydrophilic than the pure alkyl chains (Spacer C3, Spacer C6 and Spacer C12). A Spacer C3 attached to the 3'-end of an oligonucleotide can prevent e.g. its elongation during PCR without influencing its annealing properties in any meaningful way. Such a modification is therefore well suited for hybridisation probes used in a PCR reaction. The dSpacer, also referred to as the abasic site, tetrahydrofuran (THF) or apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) site, is a non-nucleobase deoxyribose building block, thus the spacing ratios in the oligonucleotide chain remain largely unchanged.

biomers.net offers different terminal and internal spacers:

Modification			internal
Spacer C3	х	х	х
Spacer C6	х	Х	х
Spacer C12	х	Х	х
Spacer9	х	Х	х
Spacer12	х	Х	х
Spacer18	х	Х	х
dSpacer	х	-	X





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