

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: TMR-DN
Cat. No.: GC80353

Chemical Properties

Cas. No.

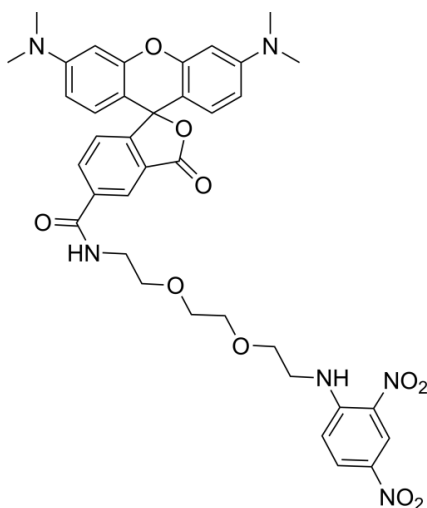
Formula $C_{37}H_{38}N_6O_{10}$ M.Wt 726.73

Solubility Storage Store at -20°C

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility, please warm the tube at 37°C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution: ship with blue ice. All other available size: ship with RT, or blue ice upon request.

Structure



Background

TMR-DN (TAMRA-2,4-dinitroaniline) is a fluorescent probe for RNA imaging that consists of a covalently coupled fluorophore (5-carboxy tetramethylrhodamine (TMR)) and quencher (dinitroaniline (DN)). The K_d value of TMR-DN with SRB-2 is 35 nM, and its K_d value with RhoBAST is approximately 30 nM. TMR-DN has a contact quenching function and forms a non-fluorescent intramolecular ground-state dimer in the free state; the excitation/emission wavelengths of the free probe are $\text{Ex/Em} = 557/579 \text{ nm}$, those of the complex formed by binding to SRB-2 are $\text{Ex/Em} = 561/587 \text{ nm}$, and those of the probe bound to the DNB aptamer are $\text{Ex/Em} = 555/582 \text{ nm}$. TMR-DN

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Tel: (909) 407-4943 Fax: (626) 353-8530 E-mail: tech@glpbio.com

Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA

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reduces non-specific binding to genomic nucleic acids via negatively charged carboxyl-functionalized aromatic rings. Fluorescence dequenching occurs when TMR-DN specifically binds to SRB-2, RhoBAST or the DNB aptamer, among which the binding of RhoBAST requires Mg 2+ for proper folding [1] [2] [3].

In Vitro, Guide (The following is our recommended solution. This solution is merely a guideline and should be modified according to your specific needs.)

1. Stock Solution Preparation 1.1 Solvents: DMSO or DMF. 2. Working Solution Preparation 2.1 Diluents: Live cell imaging solution (for bacterial samples); FluoroBrite DMEM medium supplemented with 2 mM GlutaMAX (for HeLa cell samples); 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 100 mM KCl, 10 mM MgCl₂ (for RNA samples); 40 mM Tris, 5 mM MgCl₂, 100 mM KCl (pH 7.6) (for in vitro experiments); DPBS (for cell imaging). 2.2 Working concentrations: 0.1 μ M, 0.25 μ M, 0.5 μ M, 1 μ M, 2 μ M. 2.3 Notes: Adjust the working solution concentration as needed; prepare fresh before use. 3. Staining Protocol 3.1 Sample Type Description 3.1.1 Adherent cells (HeLa cells)^[1]: Seed onto chamber coverslips, with cell confluency reaching 60%-80% before transfection. 3.1.2 Bacteria expressing aptamers (e.g., DNB/SRB-2)^{[1][3]}: If an inducible promoter is used, add 1 mM IPTG and continue shaking culture at 37°C for 2-3 hours. Take 200 μ L of bacterial culture, collect the bacterial cells by centrifugation, and resuspend them in 1 mL of imaging buffer (containing 5 mM MgSO₄). 3.1.3 Purified RNA samples (RhoBAST aptamer and its mutants)^[2]. 3.2 Incubation Conditions 3.2.1 For adherent HeLa cells^[1]: Incubate with 0.5 μ M TMR-DN at 37°C for approximately 30 min. 3.2.2 For suspended bacterial cells^{[1][3]}: Add an equal volume of dye working solution to achieve a final concentration of 0.5-1 μ M, and incubate at 37°C for approximately 10 min. 3.2.3 For purified RNA samples (RhoBAST aptamer and its mutants)^[2]: Incubate with 0.5 μ M TMR-DN in a buffer containing 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 100 mM KCl, 10 mM MgCl₂. 3.2.4 For in vitro experiments^[3]: Incubate with 0.5 μ M TMR-DN, together with RNA constructs and target analytes (if applicable), in a buffer containing 40 mM Tris, 5 mM MgCl₂, 100 mM KCl (pH 7.6). 3.3 Washing Steps 3.3.1 Since free TMR-DN shows extremely low background, washing is generally not required after incubation, and imaging can be performed directly. If background is relatively high, gently wash 1-2 times with pre-warmed buffer. 4. Control Setup 4.1 Negative Controls 4.1.1 For bacterial experiments^{[1][3]}: Use bacteria without target-binding aptamers^[3]. 4.1.2 For HeLa cell experiments^[1]: Use cells without target-binding aptamers. 4.1.3 For in vitro experiments^[3]: Set up experiments without target analytes. 4.2 Positive Controls^[3]: Cells expressing target-binding

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ratiometric sensors with known target concentrations; in vitro experiments supplemented with target analytes of known concentrations. 4.3 Blank Controls^[3]: In vitro experiments containing only TMR-DN (without RNA aptamers). 5. Detection and Analysis 5.1 Instrument Types: Fluorescence microscope; multi-mode microplate reader; fluorescence spectrophotometer; confocal microscope, etc. 5.2 Excitation/Emission Wavelengths: 560/40 nm excitation, 630/60 nm emission; 555 nm excitation, 582 nm emission. 5.3 Result Analysis 5.3.1 Changes in fluorescence intensity: The fluorescence turn-on fold of TMR-DN after binding to SRB-2 is approximately 17-fold; the fluorescence intensity of cells expressing SRB-2 is significantly higher than that of negative control cells^[1]; the fluorescence intensity of TMR-DN increases after binding to RhoBAST^[2]; the fluorescence of free TMR-DN is quenched, and gets activated after binding to DNB aptamer; the fluorescence intensity is further enhanced when the target analyte binds to the ratiometric sensor^[3]; non-target analogs only induce extremely weak fluorescence activation, confirming the specificity of the sensor^[3]. 5.3.2 Fluorescence localization: Orange fluorescence localizes to cellular regions where SRB-2-tagged RNA is present, including bacterial cytoplasm/poles, HeLa cell nuclei and cytoplasm, as well as HeLa cell cytoplasm where membrane-targeted mRNA resides; whole-cell distributed fluorescence is observed in bacterial cells, and target analytes may show polar aggregation. 5.3.3 Fluorescence color: Orange fluorescence is produced after binding to SRB-2^[1]; red fluorescence is produced after binding to DNB aptamer^[3]. 5.3.4 Molecular interaction analysis: TMR-DN binds to the semi-open pocket at the end of the asymmetric "A"-shaped structure of RhoBAST, with the xanthene group of TMR inserting into the binding core, and the DN quencher stacking with the benzene ring of TMR^[2].

References:

- [1]. Sunbul M, et al. SRB-2: a promiscuous rainbow aptamer for live-cell RNA imaging. *Nucleic acids research*. 2018 Oct 12;46(18):e110.
- [2]. Zhang Y, et al. Structural mechanisms for binding and activation of a contact-quenched fluorophore by RhoBAST. *Nature communications*. 2024 May 17;15(1):4206.
- [3]. Wu R, et al. Ratiometric Fluorogenic RNA-Based Sensors for Imaging Live-Cell Dynamics of Small Molecules. *ACS applied bio materials*. 2020 May 18;3(5):2633-2642.

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