## سه روش رنگ آمیزیه pcr کمی

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روش pcr کمی تغییریافته روشهای معمول pcr است که به آن real-time PCR یا در لحظه هم گفته می شود. دقت بالا، در لحظه بودن داده های تولیدی آز مایش و اختصاصی بودن روش pcr کمی موجب شده که نقش بسیار مهمی در زیست شناسی مولکولی بازی کند. از کاربردهای آن می تواند به موارد زیر اشاره کرد.

- Gene expression profiling
- Pathogen detection
- Genetic variation studies
- Environmental monitoring
- Clinical diagnostics
   کمی pcr چگونگی کارکرد

درست مثل یک روش pcr معمولی با مواد اولیه مسترمیک،DNA الگو و پرایم شروع میشود و تمام مراحل pcr را به ترتیب انجام میدهند. تفاوت pcr کمی در روش شناسایی شامل: شناسایی محصول در حال تکثیر در لحظه است. روشهای شناسایی شامل:

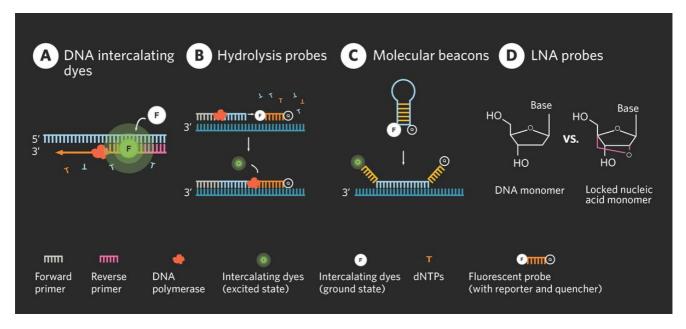
<b>Pros and Cons</b>	Description	<b>Detection Method</b>
Dyes are versatile and cost-effective but have low .specificity	Bind to DNA non specifically Emit detectable - fluorescence following intercalation with newly synthesized DNA	DNA intercalating dyes  ( <u>SYBR®</u> <u>Green</u> 5)

The probes are highly specific but require precise and custom design	Target-specific - oligonucleotides with a fluorescent reporter on the 5' end and a quencher on the 3' end that are held in close proximity, such that the fluorophore remains quenched The DNA - polymerase's 5' exonuclease activity cleaves the reporter, separating it from the quencher and emitting fluorescence	Hydrolysis probes  ( TaqMan ™ probe)
While highly versatile and specific, these can be complex .to design	Hairpin-shaped - probes with a fluorophore at one end and a quencher at the other end Upon binding to - the target, the loop straightens, separating the quencher from the reporter, which emits fluorescence	Molecular beacons

While their specificity and thermal stability ensure precision in measurement, designing these probes often requires extensive optimization

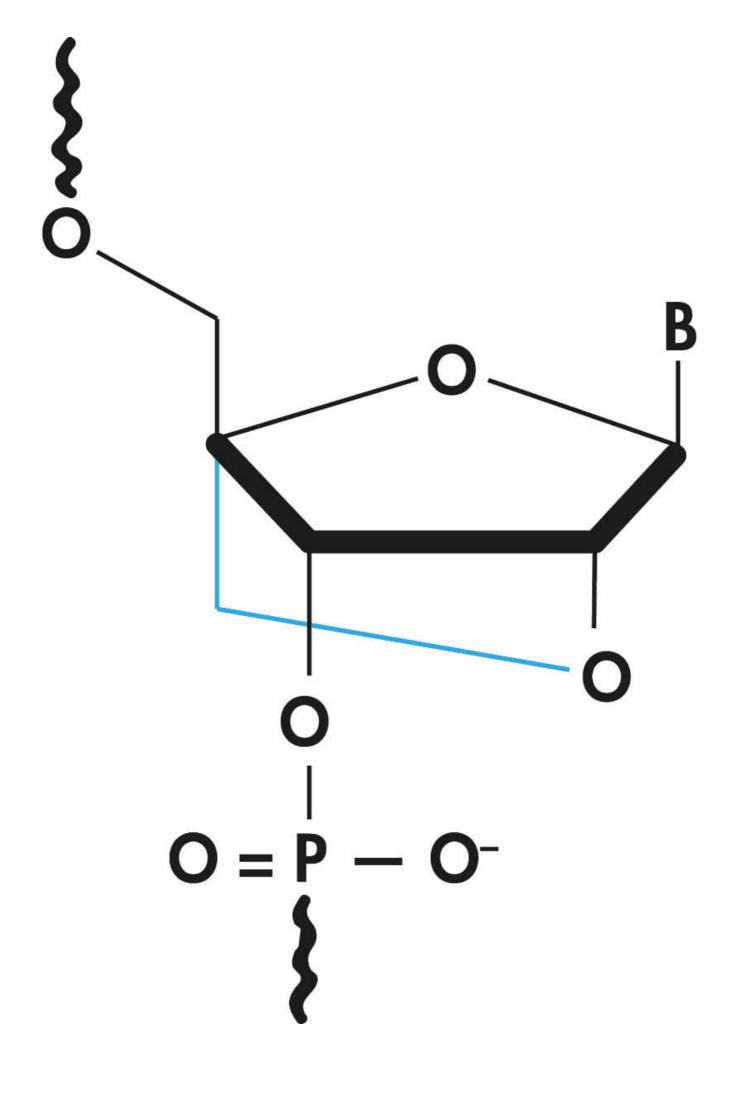
Probes that use modified
nucleotides with a
locked ribose ring,
increasing the
thermal stability of
the probe-target
hybrid

Locked nucleic acid (LNA) probes



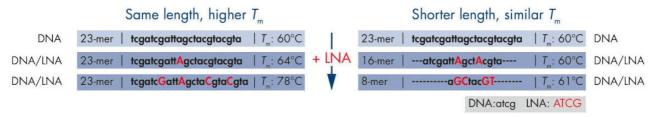
## روش INA چیست ؟

در این روش اولیگو های خاصی طراحی شده که در حلقه ریبوزم فقط تعبیه شده. این اولیگو های میل ترکیبی شدیی با RNAو DNA دارند.



Structure of LNA. The ribose ring is connected by a methylene bridge between the 2'-O and 4'-C atoms, "locking" the ribose ring in the ideal conformation for Watson-Crick binding. When incorporated into a DNA or RNA oligonucleotide, LNA makes the pairing with a complementary nucleotide strand more rapid and increases the stability of the resulting duplex.

در هنگام اتصال به DNA و RNA دمای ذوب رشته الگو (tm) را 2 تا8 درجه افزایش می دهند.



Replace DNA with LNA for higher melting temperature. On the left, progressive substitutions of DNA nucleotides with LNA increases the melting temperature of the oligonucleotide, while maintaining the recognition sequence and specificity of the probe. On the right, LNA substitutions allow shortening of the probe, while maintaining the same Tm.

از این ویژگی برای شناسایی توالی کوچک با دقت بالا استفاده می کنند.

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## reference

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see also :	
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word: