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# Pre-stain protocol for GreenGlo™ Safe DNA Dye, 20,000X in Water

# **Denville Scientific**

# **Abstract**

GreenGlo  $^{\text{TM}}$ , 20,000X in Water, is a non-carcinogenic and non-toxic alternative to Ethidium bromide used for the detection of nucleic acids in agarose gels. It is as sensitive as Ethidium bromide. There is no toxic DMSO as GreenGlo  $^{\text{TM}}$  is supplied in water.

GreenGlo <sup>™</sup> has fluorescence excitation maxima at 295 nm and 490 nm. The fluorescence emission maxima is similar to EtBr when bound to DNA – at 530 nm.

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# **Materials**

GreenGlo<sup>™</sup> Safe DNA Dye, 20,000X in Water, 500µl <u>CA3600</u> by <u>Denville Scientific Inc.</u>

# **Protocol**

#### PRE-STAIN

# Step 1.

Add GreenGlo <sup>™</sup> to melted agarose when the agarose has cooled to 50 to 60°C.

#### NOTES

Nicole Clouse 10 Dec 2016

If post-staining, follow the <u>Post-stain protocol for GreenGlo<sup>™</sup> Safe DNA Dye</u>.

#### **PRE-STAIN**

# Step 2.

Use 4-6 µl per 100 ml of agarose or 2-3 µl per 50 ml of agarose

#### NOTES

Nicole Clouse 09 Dec 2016

IMPORTANT: GreenGlo ™ is supplied in 20,000X concentration in water

# **DETECTION**

# Step 3.

Detect bands under UV illumination (yellow or green gelatin- or cellophane filters is recommended for clearer bands) or non-UV LED illuminators such as Blue Light LED illumination.