

# Oligonucleotide stability

Eurogentec performed a 2-year stability study on different types of oligonucleotides and different storage conditions. The results of these studies are summarized in the table below.

The criterion used to assess the stability was  $\leq 5\%$  variation in purity using high-resolution Ion Exchange HPLC and capillary electrophoresis (CGE).

		Storage <sup>1</sup>	Stability <sup>2</sup>
<b>Custom Oligonucleotides</b>	Dried	RT	18 months
	TE buffer (pH 8) or dH2O	-20°C	24 months
<b>Real-Time qPCR probes</b>	Dried	RT	18 months
	TE buffer (pH 8) or dH2O	-20°C	24 months
<b>RNAi Oligonucleotides</b>	Dried	RT	18 months
	RNase-free buffer (pH 7.5)	-20 °C	24 months
<b>Catalogue Oligonucleotides</b>	Dried	RT	18 months
<b>PNA Fish Probes / Custom PNA</b>	Dried	RT	18 months

<sup>1</sup> Oligonucleotides and especially dye-labelled oligonucleotides should be protected from light for optimal stability. Tolerance -20°C  $\pm$  5°C.

<sup>2</sup> Please note that depending on sequence and modifications, the stability of the oligos may vary substantially versus the given values, which should therefore be considered as indicative. Although it is generally recommended to avoid freeze-thaw cycles, we did not observe negative effects in qPCR tests after 10 freeze-thaw cycles.

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