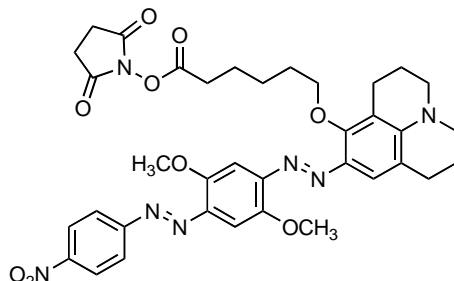


**BlackBerry<sup>®</sup> Quencher 650 NHS Ester (BBQ-650<sup>®</sup> -N-hydroxysuccinimide Ester)**  
**Product No. BL 3010**  
*Product Information*



Dissolves in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF, as high as ca. 5-10 mg/mL or 7-14  $\mu\text{mol/mL}$ ), which is useful for conjugation with water-soluble amine-bearing biomolecules such as aminomodified oligonucleotides. Nearly insoluble in acetonitrile. Partially soluble in DMSO.

Valanne and co-workers<sup>1</sup> have described a novel dual-step FRET-based method for screening caspase-3 inhibitors. A dual-labeled caspase-3-specific peptide with an N-terminal Alexa Fluor 680 fluorophore, a C-terminal BlackBerry<sup>®</sup> Quencher 650, and a biotin moiety. This peptide was used in conjunction with a fluorescent europium(III)-chelate-doped nanoparticle donor coated with streptavidin. The BBQ-containing probe was made by incubating the peptide (C-terminal lysine) with a 20-fold excess of BBQ-650<sup>®</sup> NHS Ester in a mixture of carbonate buffer (50 mM, pH 9.3, 60%) and DMF (40%) overnight at 30 °C. Quenching with Tris-HCl (pH 7.2) and purification by RP-HPLC gave the desired BBQ-650<sup>®</sup>-labeled peptide.

The lipophilicity of the BBQ-650<sup>®</sup> moiety may require the use of relatively high concentrations of the organic mobile phase (e.g., acetonitrile) in RP-HPLC purifications.

For quantification, the following extinction coefficients may be useful, which were determined using a simple BBQ-650<sup>®</sup> chromophore (i.e., no oligonucleotide): At 598 nm in methanol,  $\epsilon = 40,667 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; at 260 nm in methanol,  $\epsilon = 15,077 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

## Reference

1. Valanne, A.; Malmi, P.; Appelblom, H.; Niemelä, P.; Soukka, T. *Anal. Biochem.* **2008**, *375*, 71-81.