FIREBIRD
BIOMOLECULAR SCIENCES, LLC

2025
Product Catalog

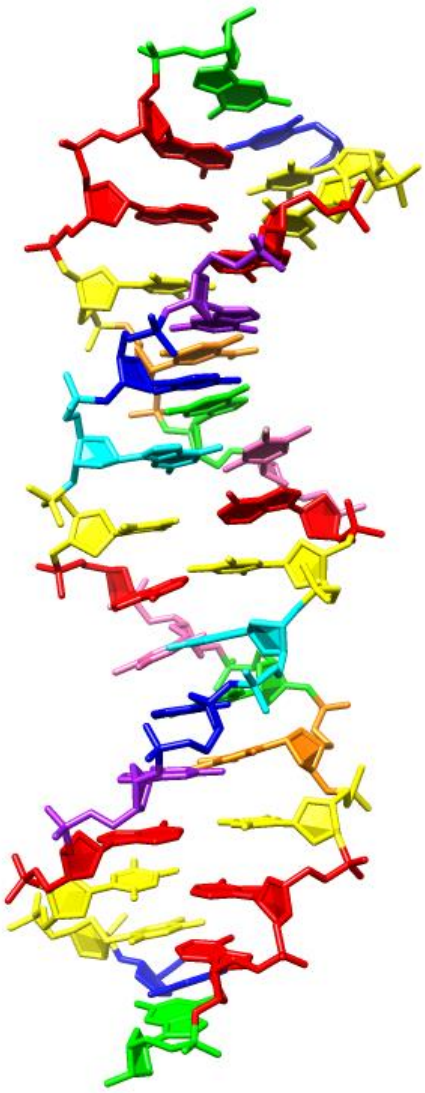
Nucleic acid analogs for:

- DNA sequencing
- Diagnostics
- SNP detection
- Synthetic Biology

www.firebirdbio.com

Contents

Firebird reagents and the origins of life



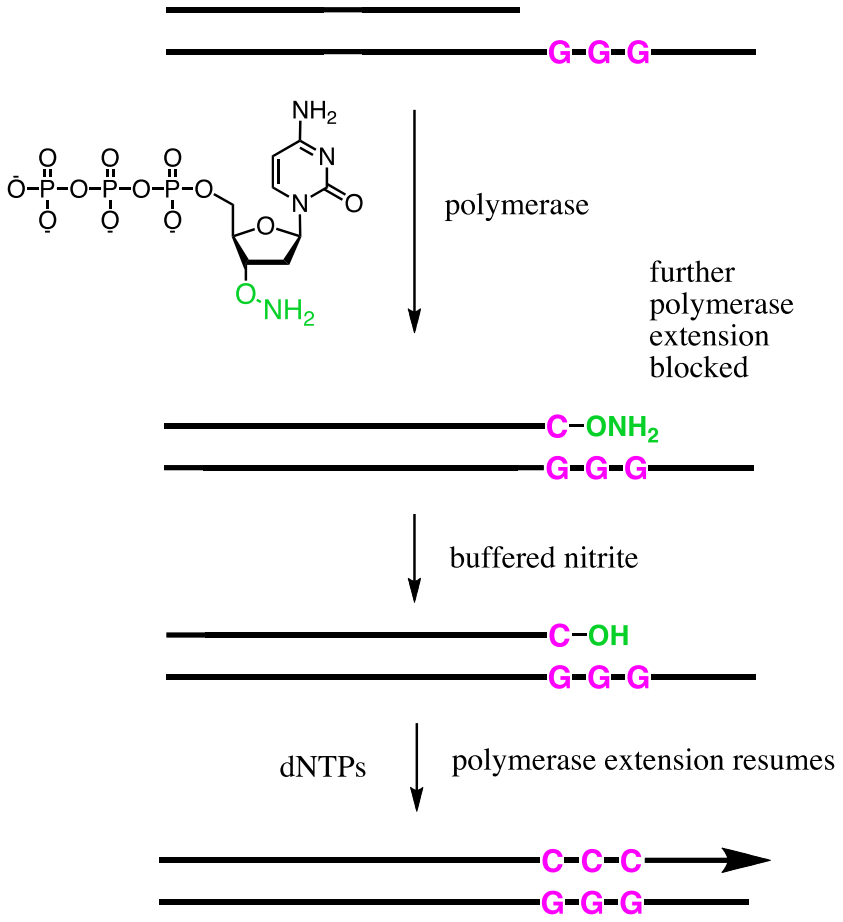
This catalog presents reagents and technologies to aid in the development of new biomedical innovations. Several of the products presented here were developed with the goal of better understanding the features of DNA and RNA that make them the carriers of genetic information for life on earth (Karalkar and Benner, 2018).

The image shown, left, illustrates the crystal structure of a double helix built from an expanded genetic alphabet of eight hachimoji building blocks, G (green), A (red), C (dark blue), T (yellow), B (aqua) P (blue), S (violet), and Z (orange). This hachimoji DNA forms the basis of Firebird. Adopted from Hoshika et al., 2019.

Reagents in this catalog are sold for research use only. Please inquire for diagnostic or other uses.

Reversible Terminators

Firebird has introduced the 3'-ONH_2 reversible terminator as an alternative to the larger 3'-OCH_2N_3 group (Hutter et al., 2010). The 3'-ONH_2 group is accepted by a variety of polymerases. After incorporation, further primer extension is blocked. The 3'-ONH_2 group is cleaved with buffered aqueous sodium nitrite to regenerate a standard 3'-OH.



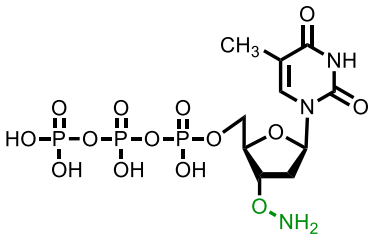
3'-ONH_2 reversible terminators can be used in DNA sequencing (Hutter et al., 2010), Oligonucleotide synthesis (Jensen and Davis, 2018, Sarac and Hollenstein, 2019) and SNP analysis (Chen et al., 2010).

Polymerase variants have been developed that incorporate these terminators with improved efficiency over standard Taq DNA polymerase (Chen et al., 2010):

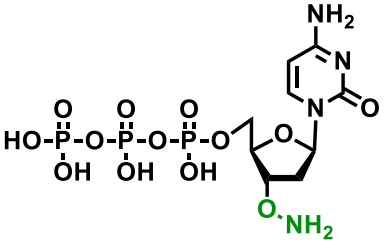
POL475-400	400 units	$110.00
POL475-1000	1000 units	$250.00

Reversible Terminators: Ready to Use, Untagged

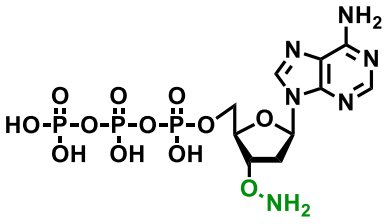
Firebird offers "ready-to-use" un-tagged reversible terminators with a free 3'-ONH_2 group that can be directly incorporated by various enzymes without further manipulation.



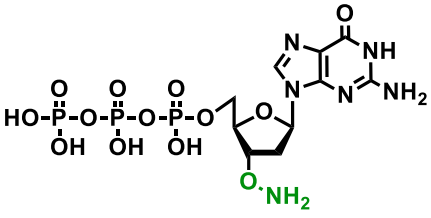
Thymine
TONH2-171
5 µmoles $600.00
50 µmoles $ 4200.00



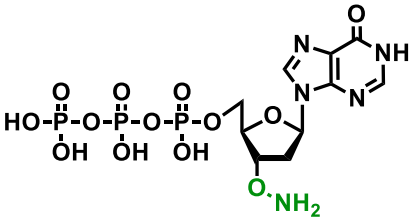
Cytosine
CONH2-172
5 µmoles $750.00
50 µmoles $5250.00



Adenine
AONH2-173
5 µmoles $750.00
50 µmoles $5250.00



Guanine
GONH2-174
5 µmoles $750.00
50 µmoles $5250.00

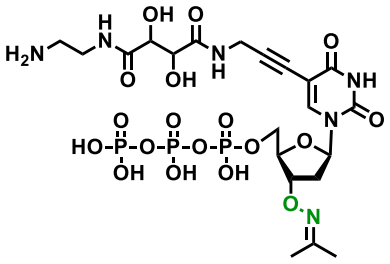


Inosine
IONH2-175
5 µmoles $750.00
50 µmoles $5250.00

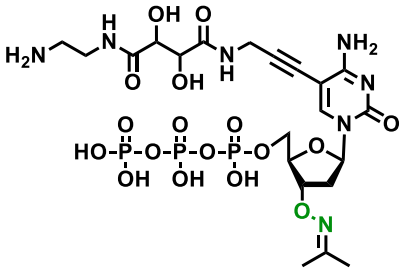
Please inquire for bulk pricing.

Reversible Terminators: diol-linked tags

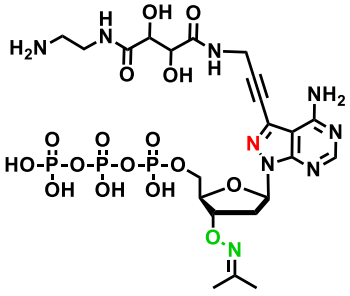
Firebird offers reversible terminators with a 3'-ONH_2 (protected as the acetoxime) and a diol linker carrying a free amino group, to which a tag (fluorescent dye or other moiety) can be attached. The diol can be rapidly cleaved with dilute aqueous periodate.
For enzymatic incorporation, the oxime must be deprotected to the free 3'-ONH_2 before use, which can be achieved in situ with buffered aqueous methoxylamine.



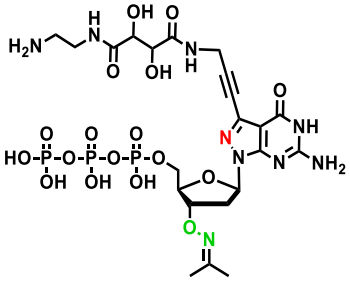
Thymine
TONH2-DT
1 µmole $1750.00



Cytosine
CONH2-DT
1 µmole $1900.00



Adenine
7c8n-AONH2-DT
1 µmole $2200.00



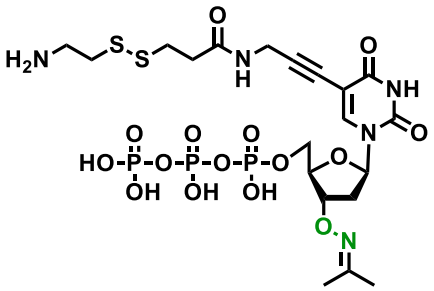
Guanine
7c8n-GONH2-DT
1 µmole $2300.00

Please inquire for bulk pricing.

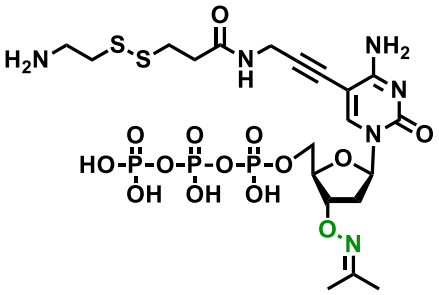
Not available for sequencing applications on certain machines and in certain jurisdictions. Please inquire.

Reversible Terminators: disulfide-linked tags

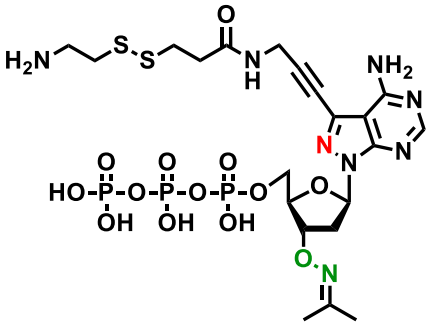
Firebird offers reversible terminators with a 3'-ONH_2 (protected as the acetoxime) and a disulfide linker carrying a free amino group, to which a tag (fluorescent dye or other moiety) can be attached. The disulfide can be rapidly cleaved with phosphine or thiol reagents. For enzymatic incorporation, the oxime must be deprotected to the free 3'-ONH_2 before use, which can be achieved in situ with buffered aqueous methoxylamine.



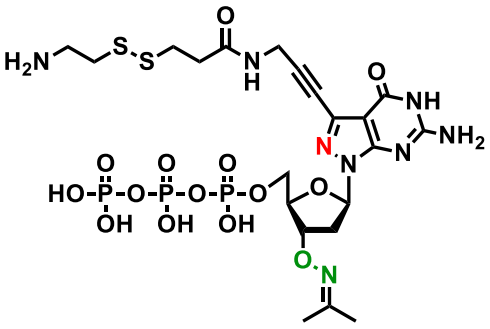
Thymine
TONH2-ST
1 µmole $ 1750.00



Cytosine
CONH2-ST
1 µmole $ 2000.00



Adenine
7c8n-AONH2-ST
1 µmole $ 2400.00



Guanine
7c8n-GONH2-ST
1 µmole $ 2500.00

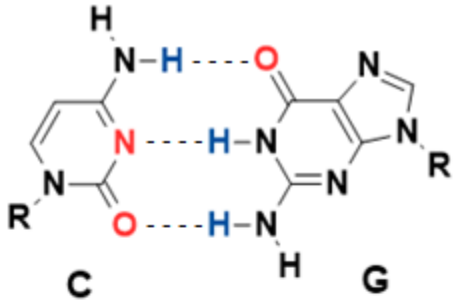
Please inquire for bulk pricing.

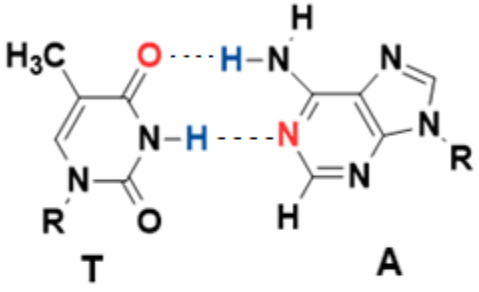
Not available for sequencing applications on certain machines and in certain jurisdictions. Please inquire.

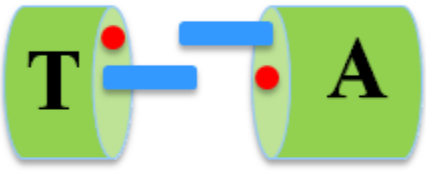
AEGIS™

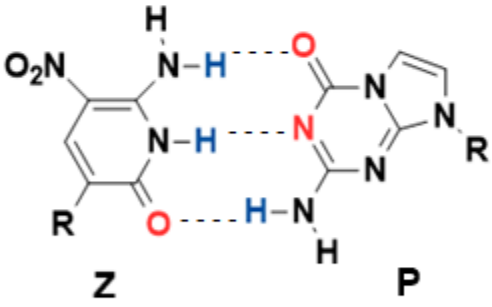
Artificially Expanded Genetic Information Systems

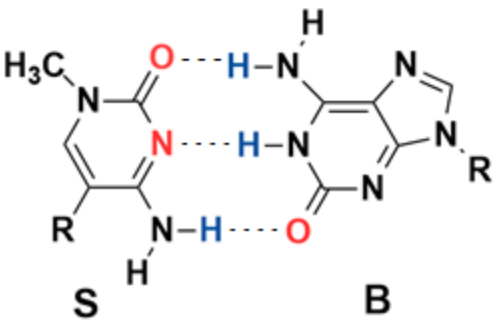
Firebird has created different heterocycles in order to implement additional hydrogen bonding patterns for the Z:P and S:B base pairs as shown below. These base pairs are "orthogonal" to C:G and A:T (Benner, 2004; Hoshika et al., 2019; Sefah et al., 2014; Yang et al., 2006).





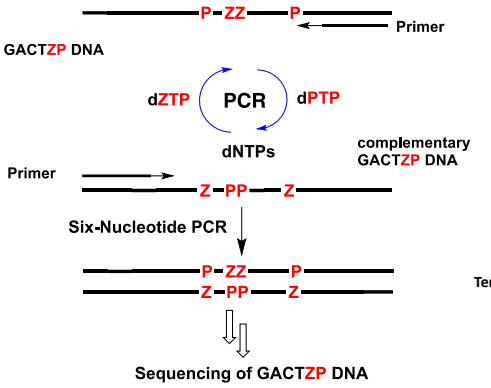


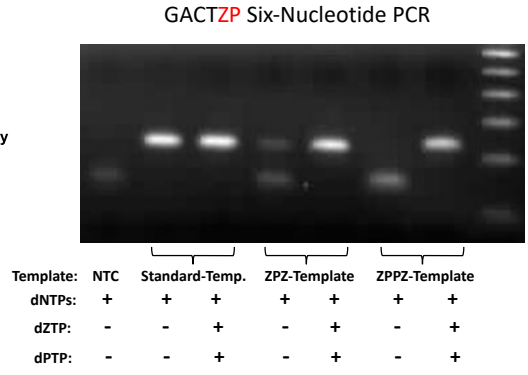




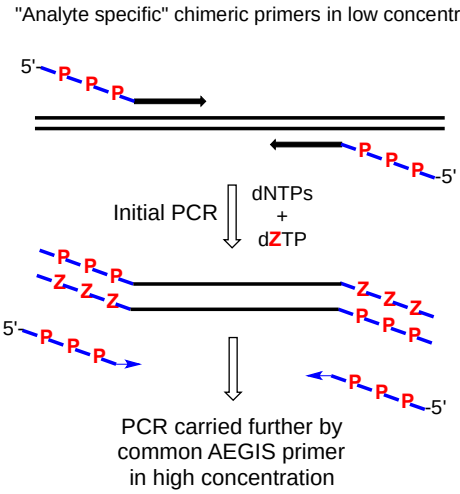
Using AEGIS:
For Ultra-clean Nested PCR

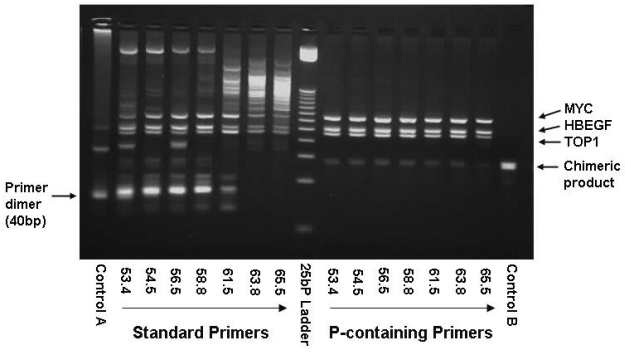
The Z:P pair is retained during PCR amplification, even when present as consecutive base pairs (Yang et al., 2011).





AEGIS-nested primers suppress noise in multiplex PCR (Yang et al., 2010) and support 22-plex PCR to detect RNA viruses (Glushakova et al., 2015a).

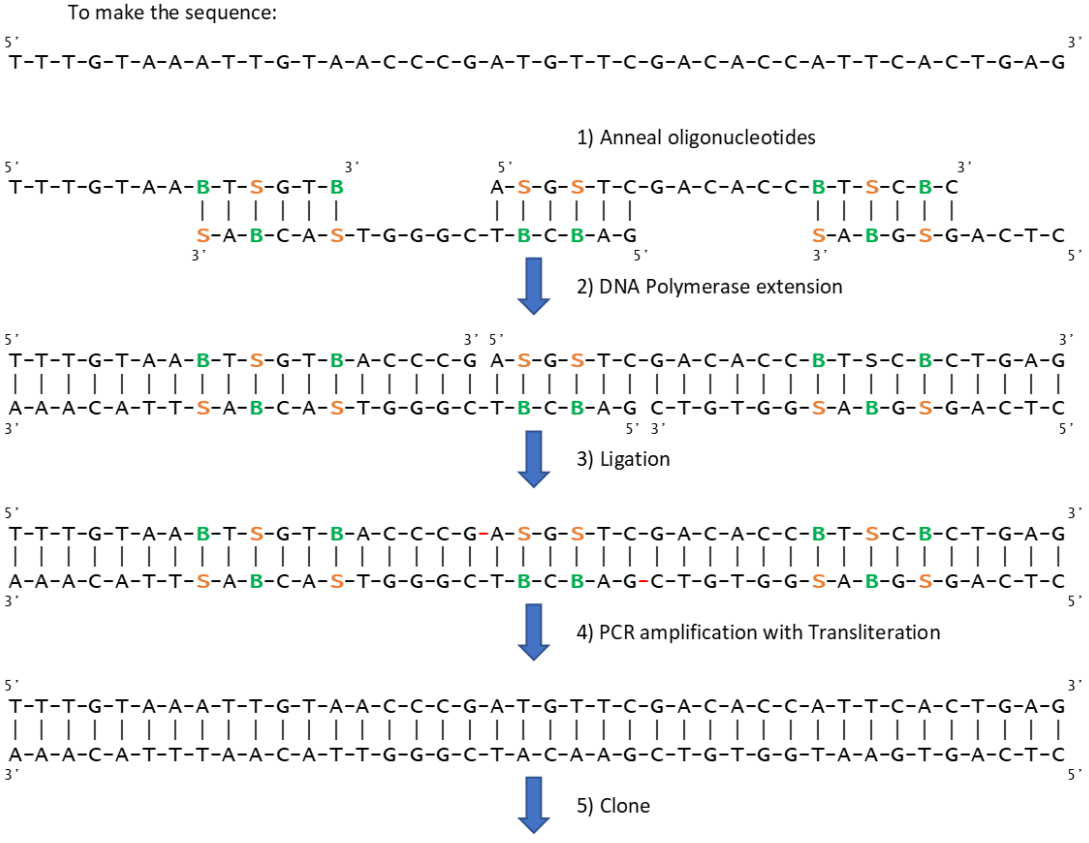




Using AEGIS:
Assembling Long DNA Constructs

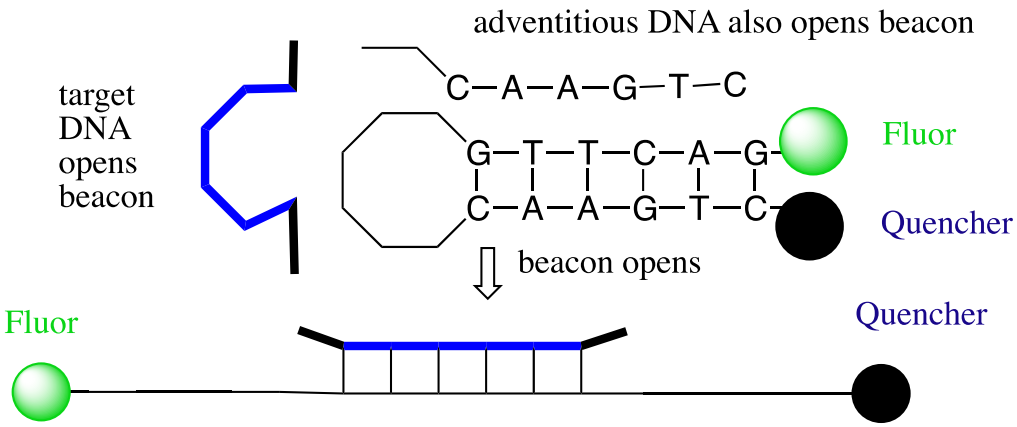
Adding AEGIS nucleotides to single-stranded oligos increases their information density. This allows clean and rapid hybridization of single stranded DNA unobstructed by hairpins, wandering strands, and non-canonical interactions. Then, using Firebird's "transliteration" technology, the AEGIS nucleotides are cleanly replaced by standard nucleotides giving an entirely natural gene (Bradley and Benner, 2014; Merritt et al., 2014).

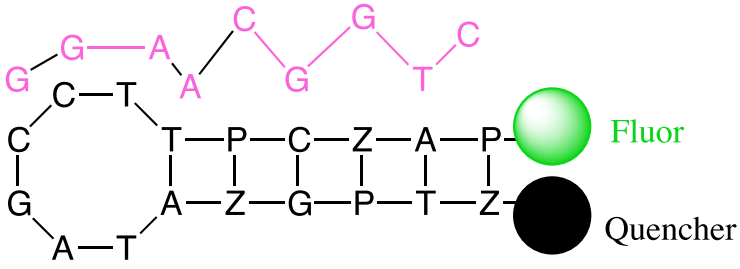
An example of this assembly is shown below: S and B residues in the tails of the primers guide specific alignment of the unique sequences at the ends of the primers. The S:B basepair is converted to a T:A basepair during PCR amplification.



Using AEGIS:
Molecular Beacons

Adding AEGIS nucleotides to the stems of molecular beacons prevents their being opened by adventitious DNA and RNA in a complex biological sample. This allows beacons to deliver signals in complex biological samples with significantly lower noise (Sheng et al., 2008).





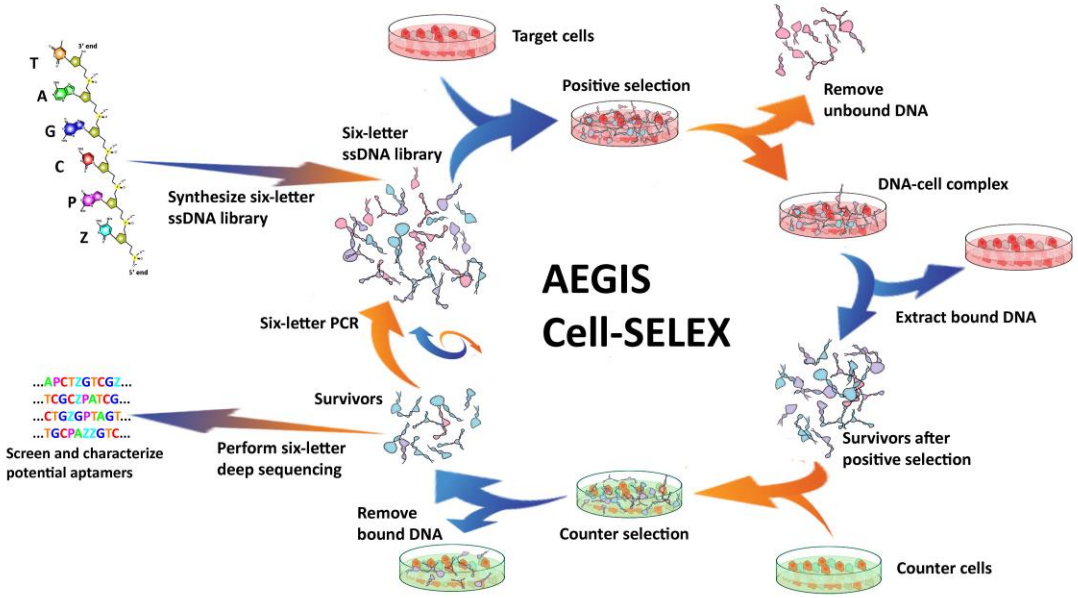
No adventitious DNA can open a beacon that has an AEGIS stem

Firebird offers custom-synthesized beacons with a wide range of fluorescent dyes and quenchers. Please inquire.

AEGIS:
Increasing Aptamer Diversity

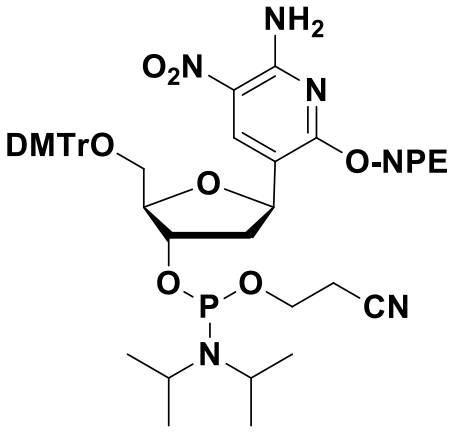
The dP and dZ bases increase the chemical repertoire of nuleic acids for aptamer selections (Biondi et al., 2016; Sefah et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2015, 2016). Of special note is the NO_2 group present on dZ.

The figure below shows one application of AEGIS for the selection of aptamers specific to a cell surface protein on a cancer cell (Zhang et al., 2016).



AEGIS:
dZ and dP Phosphoramidites

dZ Phosphoramidite

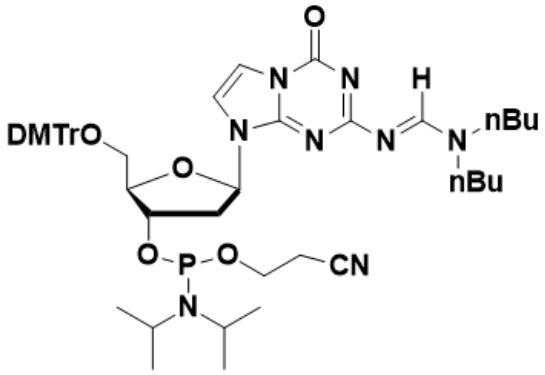


Hydrogen bonding pattern: Z
Sugar: 2'-Deoxyribose
Heterocycle: Nitropyridine
Linear Formula $C_{48}H_{55}N_6O_{11}P$
Mol Weight 922.96

Cat. No. dZ-PA-101

100 mg	$ 720.00
1 gram	$5760.00

dP Phosphoramidite



Hydrogen bonding pattern: P
Sugar: 2'-Deoxyribose
Heterocycle: Imidazotriazine
Linear Formula $C_{49}H_{65}N_8O_7P$
Mol Weight 909.08

Cat. No. dP-PA-102

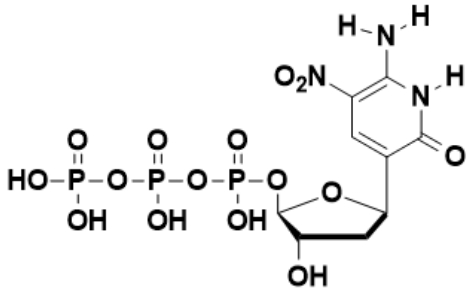
100 mg	$ 850.00
1 gram	$6800.00

(Yang et al., 2006)
Please inquire for bulk pricing

Oligonucleotides are available that contain dZ and dP.
Please inquire for availability of ribonucleoside derivatives.

AEGIS:
dZ and dP Triphosphates

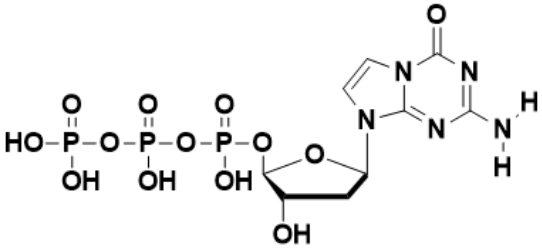
dZ Triphosphate



Hydrogen bonding pattern: Z
Sugar: 2'-deoxyribose
Heterocycle: Nitropyridine
Linear Formula $C_{10}H_{16}N_3O_{15}P_3$
Mol Weight 511.17

Cat. No. dZTP-101
1 µmole $ 400.00
5 µmoles $ 1600.00

dP Triphosphate



Hydrogen bonding pattern: P
Sugar: 2'-deoxyribose
Heterocycle: Imidazotriazine
Linear Formula $C_{10}H_{16}N_5O_{13}P_3$
Mol Weight 493.15

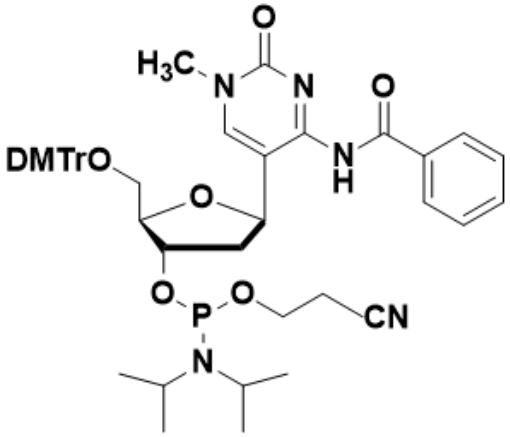
Cat. No. dPTP-201
1 µmole $ 420.00
5 µmoles $ 1680.00

(Yang et al., 2007)
Please inquire for bulk pricing.

Please inquire for availability of ribonucleoside derivatives.

AEGIS:
dS and dB Phosphoramidites

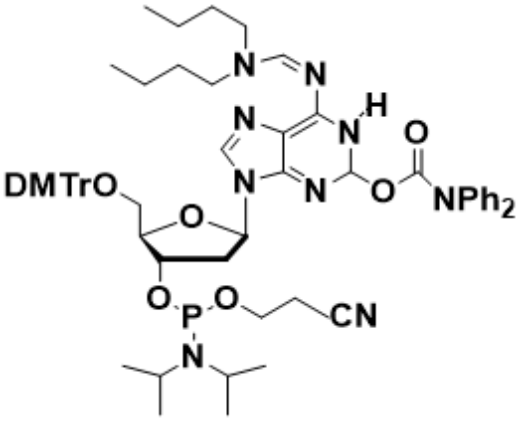
dS Phosphoramidite



Hydrogen bonding pattern: S
Sugar: 2'-Deoxyribose
Heterocycle: Pseudo-C
Linear Formula $C_{47}H_{54}N_5O_8P$
Mol Weight 847.93

Cat. No. dS-PA-104S
100 mg $ 720.00
1 gram $5760.00

dB Phosphoramidite



Hydrogen bonding pattern: B
Sugar: 2'-Deoxyribose
Heterocycle: Purine
Linear Formula $C_{62}H_{79}N_8O_8P$
Mol Weight 1095.31

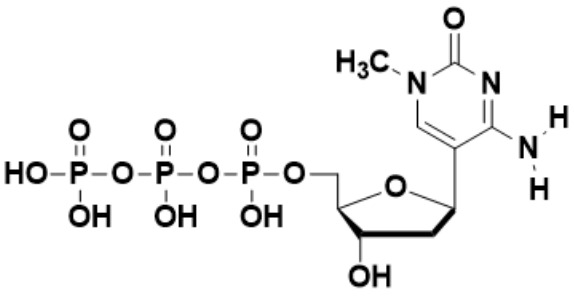
Cat. No. dB-PA-103P
100 mg $ 600.00
1 gram $4800.00

Please inquire for bulk pricing.

Oligonucleotides are available that incorporate dS and dB.
Please inquire for availability of ribonucleoside derivatives.

AEGIS:
dS and dB Triphosphates

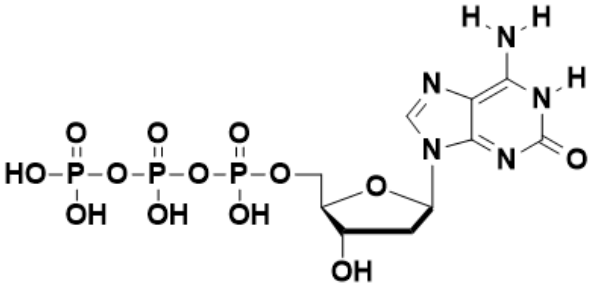
dS Triphosphate



Hydrogen bonding pattern: S
Sugar: 2'-deoxyribose
Heterocycle: Pseudo-C
Linear Formula $C_{10}H_{18}N_3O_{13}P_3$
Mol Weight 481.18

Cat. No. dSTP-401S
1 µmole $ 400.00
5 µmoles $ 1600.00

dB Triphosphate



Hydrogen bonding pattern: B
Sugar: 2'-deoxyribose
Heterocycle: Purine
Linear Formula $C_{10}H_{16}N_5O_{13}P_3$
Mol Weight 507.18

Cat. No. dBTP-301P
1 µmole $ 400.00
5 µmoles $ 1600.00

Please inquire for bulk pricing.

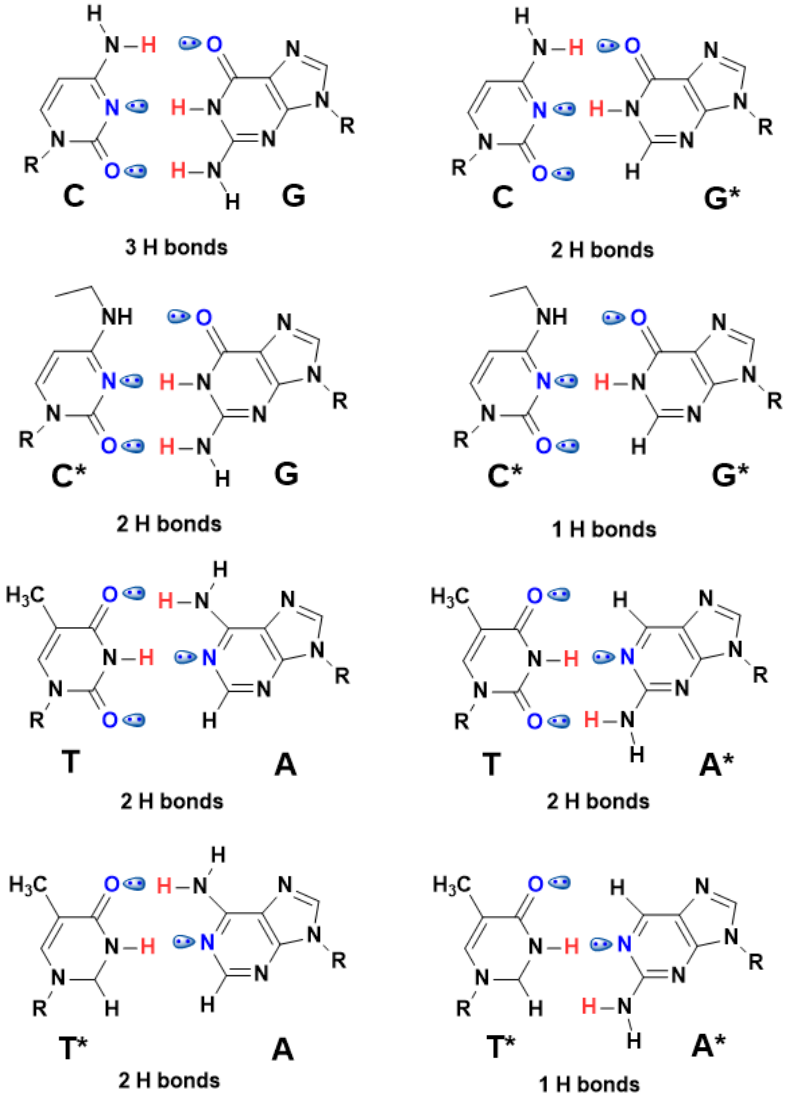
Please inquire for availability of ribonucleoside derivatives.

SAMRS™

Self Avoiding Molecular Recognition System

Nucleic acid amplification reactions suffer from the formation of off-target amplification products. This problem increases with the number of primers in the reaction. It mainly occurs because of primer-primer interactions. Thus, selectively removing hydrogen bonding units from the primer bases results in *self-avoiding* DNA primers that can be added to enable and improve multiplexed PCR (Hoshika et al., 2010).

As shown below, SAMRS bases, indicated with a *, can base pair with standard bases (in the target or amplicon) but not with other SAMRS bases.



SAMRS:
Design Rules

General rules for placement of SAMRS bases into primers used in PCR and other amplification techniques. Upper case letters indicate the standard base, lower case letters indicate the SAMRS base.

1. Recommended lengths are 20-35 nts. SAMRS bases should be utilized in the first 4, (up to 8), positions at the 3' end of the oligonucleotide but not in the very first 3' base.

2. Between two and four SAMRS bases should be used per oligonucleotide, with two or three SAMRS modifications being preferred.

3. The SAMRS t base has not demonstrated as much reduction in primer dimer formation so it is preferable to substitute a, g or c rather than t when given a choice.

4. Avoid using SAMRS bases in a string of three and four consecutive identical bases. For example: ggg, ccc, aaa, ttt, gggg, cccc, aaaa, and tttt are to be avoided.

5. Separate SAMRS bases with standard bases, for example: gGg, cCc, aAa, and tTt.

6. If the 3'-end of an oligo is standard A or T, the second base should also be a standard base, followed by two or three SAMRS modifications.

(Benner et al., 2015; Glushakova et al., 2015a, 2015b; Hoshika et al., 2010; Sharma et al., 2014; Yang et al., 2015 and unpublished data)

As with all primer designs, Firebird makes no guarantee as to the performance of oligonucleotides made by following these rules.

SAMRS:
Phosphoramidites

g* phosphoramidite

1 g	$ 240
10 g	$ 2,040

a* phosphoramidite

1 g	$ 720
10 g	$ 6,120

c* phosphoramidite

1 g	$ 435
10 g	$ 3,695

t* phosphoramidite

1 g	$ 1,155
10 g	$ 9,820

Oligonucleotides are available that incorporate the SAMRS bases.

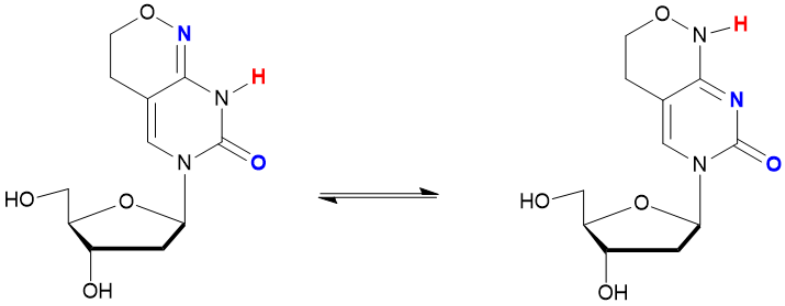
SAMRS can be combined with AEGIS in oligos to get highly multiplexed and highly clean PCR, as well as isothermal amplification. Please inquire.

Biversal™ Nucleotides

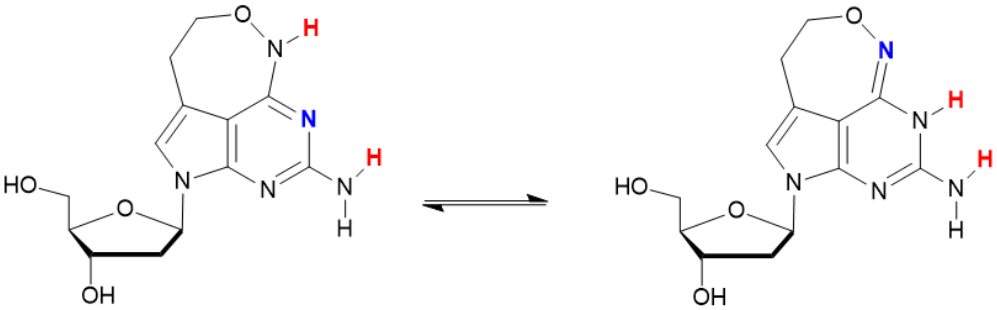
The divergence present in pathogen genomes makes it difficult or impossible to design a single probe or primer that is the exact complement of all possible target sequences. In practice this is handled using degenerate or "universal bases" (e.g. inosine).

Firebird scientists have created two "biversals" ™. Each exists in two tautomeric forms that provide alternate hydrogen bonding patterns. This allows the pyrimidine biversal to pair with either guanine or adenine and the purine biversal to pair with either thymine or cytosine. These bases provide a new alternative to the existing methods of handling divergent sequences for both PCR amplification and SNP detection (Yang et al., 2018).

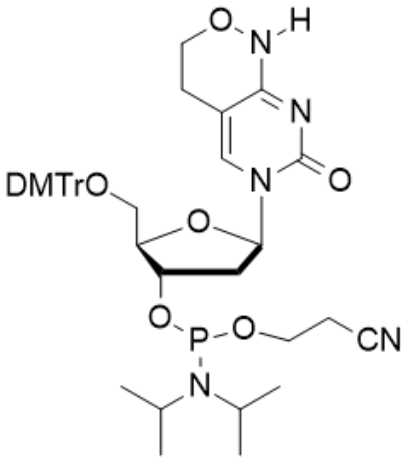
Tautomeric forms of the Pyrimidine biversal:



Tautomeric forms of the Purine biversal:



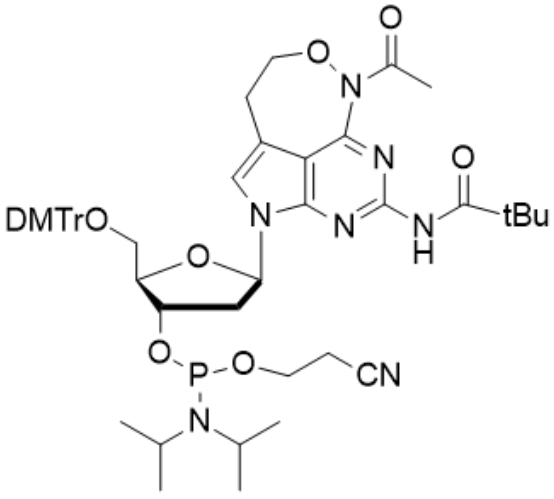
Biversal:
Phosphoramidites



Pyrimidine biversal phosphoramidite
Linear Formula $C_{41}H_{50}N_5O_8P$
Mol Weight 771.84

Cat No. Pyr-BiVer

100 mg	$ 500
1 gram	$ 4000



Purine biversal phosphoramidite
Linear Formula $C_{50}H_{62}N_7O_9P$
Mol Weight 936.04

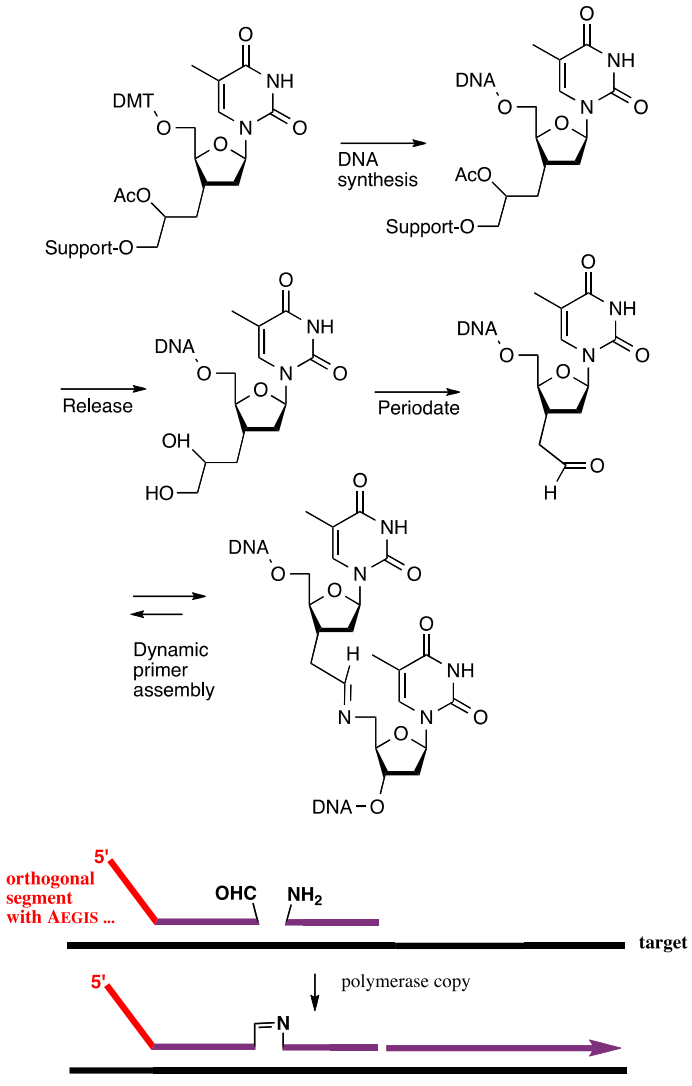
Cat No. Pur-BiVer

100 mg	$ 2850
1 gram	Inquire

Firebird sells oligonucleotides that contain the purine and pyrimidine biversals. Please inquire.

SNAP2™ Oligonucleotides: Priming with High Specificity

Specific DNA priming requires oligonucleotides with complementarity of ≥16 nucleotides but the ability to discriminate against single mismatches. Dynamic assembly of a primer on a template can provide this (Leal et al., 2006).



Controlled pore glass with aldehyde precursor
SNAP2T_HJK001
100 mg $600.00

Firebird sells phosphoramidites, oligos and libraries with SNAP2 ends. Please inquire.

SNAP2 primers are not to be confused with Snap-Tag® and other registered trademarks of New England BioLabs.

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9:00 - 5:00 Eastern Time

Technical inquiries
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Reagents and enzymes are shipped at the customer's expense, on dry ice as appropriate.

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