Visi-Blue Transilluminator

Description

In contrast to UV excitation, the risk of damage to the nucleic acid is lower when blue light is used. This is of particular importance for the further use of DNA or RNA after gel electrophoresis/ documentation.

Blue light excitation can be used for various nucleic acid or protein stains with excitation maxima excitation maxima at 470 nm.

Examples are:
SYBR® Green, GelGreenTM , SYBR® Safe, SYBR® Gold, EtBr, SYPRO® Ruby, Cy2, AlexaFluor® 488, GFP, and many others.

The Visi-Blue Transilluminator is available as a compact 8-watt model or a larger 25-watt model. The amber protective cover blocks the transmission of blue light and allows visualisation of most samples above 500 nm.

- The Visi-Blue transilluminators are suitable for processing blue-emitting originals (460 - 470 nm) as well as for Sybr Green, Sypro Orange and GFP dyes.
- Visi-Blue significantly reduces photonicking under light application
- The amber protective lid acts as a blocking filter and quantitatively shields blue light transmission. This allows visualisation of all dyes with emission wavelengths longer than 500 nm.
- Visi-Blue is also available as a converter plate for attachment to existing UV transilluminators. The converter plate converts 302 nm UV light into 480 nm blue light.

Visi-Blue™ Transilluminator VB-26

Visi-Blue™ Konverter-Platte

UV-to-Blue Converter Plate

Instead of a blue light transilluminator, a Visi-Blue™ converter plate can be used to generate blue light from UV. Three different sizes are available. An amber emission filter is included for use with a gel documentation system.

Technical Data

Model	Wavelength	Filter Size	Tube No.	Dimensions (W x D x H)	Weight	Order No.
VB-26	460 - 470 nm	21 x 26 cm	4 x 8 Watt	337 x 241 x 121 mm	6.8 kg	110.3029
VB-40	460 - 470 nm	20 x 40 cm	4 x 25 Watt	486 x 337 x 143 mm	9.6 kg	110.3030