May 05, 2009


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**Singled out for its singularity:** In a single-step, single-component, fluorescence-based method for the detection of single-nucleotide polymorphisms at room temperature, the sensor is comprised of a single, self-complementary DNA strand that forms a triple-stem structure. The large conformational change that occurs upon binding to perfectly matched (PM) targets results in a significant increase in fluorescence (see picture; F=fluorophore, Q=quencher).

Published online, DOI: [10.1002/anie.200900369](http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/anie.200900369) No. 24/2009.

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