

NoZone™ Workspace

Maintains an Ozone-Safe Environment for Microarray Work

Reliably Maintains Low Ozone Levels

Typical daytime ozone levels found in laboratories can selectively destroy Cy5 and other fluorescent dyes used to label microarray samples. Studies show that data from arrays exposed to as little as 20 parts per billion (ppb) ozone can be negatively affected⁽¹⁾.

The NoZone™ Workspace is comprised of a sealed enclosure with a high efficiency filtration system, the NoZone™ Ozone Scrubber, that maintains ozone levels under 5 ppb. The ozone-safe space can be used for operating processing and scanning equipment or storing arrays.



A NoZone Ozone Scrubber pumps in ozone-free air.

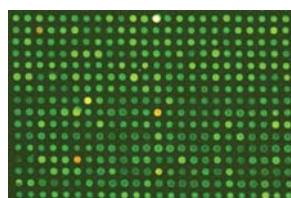
Assembles Easily as a Benchtop Unit

The enclosure is provided as a set of aluminum framed, gasketed, acrylic panels that are simply fastened together to form a workspace of 24x44 x 26 inches (HxWxD).

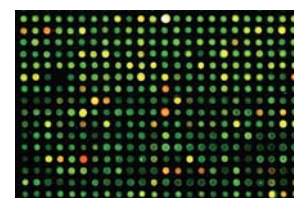
The entire front panel acts as a hinged door that swings up and out of the way to allow unimpeded access to the work area. To complete the setup, flexible ducting connects the NoZone Ozone Scrubber to the enclosure.



The NoZone Workspace maintains ozone levels below 5 ppb for safe microarray processing.



Weak Cy5 signals (red) on array exposed to 30 ppb ozone.



Normal Cy5 signals on array exposed to 2 ppb ozone.

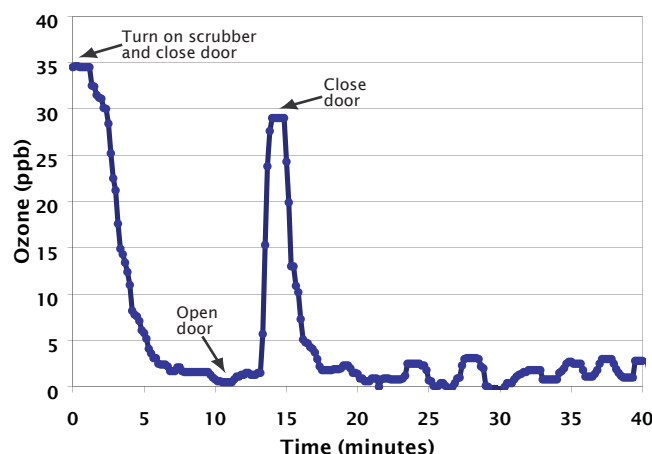
Ordering Information

Catalog No.	Description	UoM
1090-00-1	NoZone Workspace*, 115V.	EA
1090-00-2	NoZone Workspace*, 220V. *Includes enclosure and scrubber listed below.	EA
1090-10-1	NoZone Enclosure.	EA
1090-20-1	NoZone Ozone Scrubber, 120V.	EA
1090-20-2	NoZone Ozone Scrubber, 220V.	EA
1090-40-1	Ozone Analyzer, 7 Day Rental.	EA

Specifications

Dimensions	(HxWxD)
Outside	29x48x29 inches (74x122x74 cm)
Inside	24x44x26 inches (61x112x66 cm)

Weight	
Net	59 lbs (27 kg)
Gross	71 lbs (32 kg), in shipping container



The NoZone Ozone Scrubber quickly reduces ozone levels to under 5 ppb inside the NoZone Enclosure.

(1) Effects of Atmospheric Ozone on Microarray Data Quality. Fare TL, et al. Analytical Chemistry 1;75:4672-5.