Common Fluorescence Quenchers

- O_2 (molecular oxygen)
- BrO_4^- (perbromate)
- I^- (iodide)
- R_3NO (nitroxides)
- Acrylamide & other amides
- Xenon
- Peroxides

Summary

- Fluorescence can be quenched
  - Collisional, Static, *via* FRET
- Quenching will affect the decay rate (τ_{obs})
- Stern-Volmer plots can be used to identify k_q (collisional) or K_A (static)
- FRET efficiencies
  - Similar to ϕ (but for FRET transfer)
  - Depend on D-A integral overlap and orientation
  - Can measure distances to 70 Å