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Agarosa Gel Body Gelling Temperature (Ref: AG-BGT-xx)

Specifications and Functional Tests:	
Moisture	≤ 7%
Ash	≤ 0.25%
EEO	≤ 0.12
Sulfate	≤ 0.12%
Clarity 1.5% (NTU)	≤ 4
Gel Strength 1% (g/cm ²)	≥ 1800
Gel Strength 1.5% (g/cm ²)	≥ 3200
Gelling Temperature 1.5% (0C)	36± 1.5
Melting Temperature 1.5% (0C)	88± 1.5
DNase/RNase activity	None detected
DNA resolution ≥ 1000bp	Finely resolved
Gel background	Very low

Body Gelling Temperature Agarose is a linear polymer with a very high molecular weight, giving gel structures unlike those of traditional agaroses. This characteristic, added to the very low sulfate content, produces a strong intercatenary interaction, yielding a gel with very high gel strength and higher exclusion limit.

Features:

- Extremely high gel strength allowing for lower gel concentrations (0.3%), enabling it to be used not only with high molecular weight nucleic acids, including chromosomes, but also with large sized particles like viruses and ribosomes.
- High electrophoretic mobility. DNA mobility is greater when compared with D-1LE. Electrophoresis times are reduced depending upon buffer and agarose concentration used.
- Easy preparation of the gel by simple dissolution in aqueous buffers either by standard boiling or microwaving.
- Greater thermal stability due to high hysteresis (difference between gelling and melting temperatures).
- Exceptionally low absorption of staining agents.
- Absence of toxicity (the alternative is polyacrylamide which can be toxic).

Applications:

- Conventional Electrophoresis: can be used in a wide range of concentrations.
- Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis: because of its higher exclusion limit, larger molecules can be separated.
- Blotting.
- Agarose Beads preparation.
- Cell and enzyme immobilization.