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Agarosa Gel Low Gelling Temperature (Ref: AG-LGT-xx)

Specifications and Functional Tests:	
Moisture	≤ 7%
Ash	≤ 0.4%
EEO	≤ 0.12
Sulfate	≤ 0.12%
Clarity (NTU)	≤ 4
Gel Strength 1.5% (g/cm ²)	≥ 500
Gelling Temperature 1.5% (0C)	24 - 28
Melting Temperature 1.5% (0C)	≤ 65.5
DNAse/RNAse activity	None detected
DNA resolution ≥ 1000bp	Finely resolved
Gel background	Very low

Low Gelling Temperature Agaroses are derivatized by organic synthesis which generates methoxylate groups from the basic agarose structure. The main properties of these agaroses are their low melting and gelling temperatures when compared with standard agaroses.

The low melting temperature allows for the recovery of undamaged nucleic acids at temperature lower than its denaturing temperature. The low gelling temperature assures the agarose will be in a liquid state at a temperature range where In-Gel manipulations can be performed without prior extraction of the DNA from the gel slice.

Features:

- Lower gel strength than standard agaroses. Even so, gels can be handled easily.
- Higher clarity (gel transparency) than gels of standard agaroses.
- Great sieving capacity.

Low Gelling Temperature Agaroses are classified in three categories, depending on the degree of derivatization. Gelling / melting temperatures and gel strength are the most important differences.

Applications:

- With the highest gelling/melting temperatures and gel strength.
Electrophoresis of DNA fragments ≥ 1000 bp.
- Tissue and cell culture.
- Viral plaque assays.