

RESult™ LE General Purpose Agarose

Introduction

BIOzym RESult™ LE agarose is a perfect agarose for routine use. The RESult™ ME/HE may be employed in applications requiring electroendosmosis (EEO) of a specific range. RESult™ agarose comes in three varieties ranging from low EEO to high EEO all permitting preparation of gels with the desired range of EEO values.

BIOzym RESult™ LE is an agarose with very low EEO values (<0.13), recommended for analytical electrophoresis with a sharp resolution of **nucleic acid fragments greater than 500 bp**. RESult™ LE is suitable for blotting (Northern, Southern) and has no detectable RNase and DNase activity. This agarose may be used at concentrations between 0.8 - 2% with all typical buffer systems.

Specifications

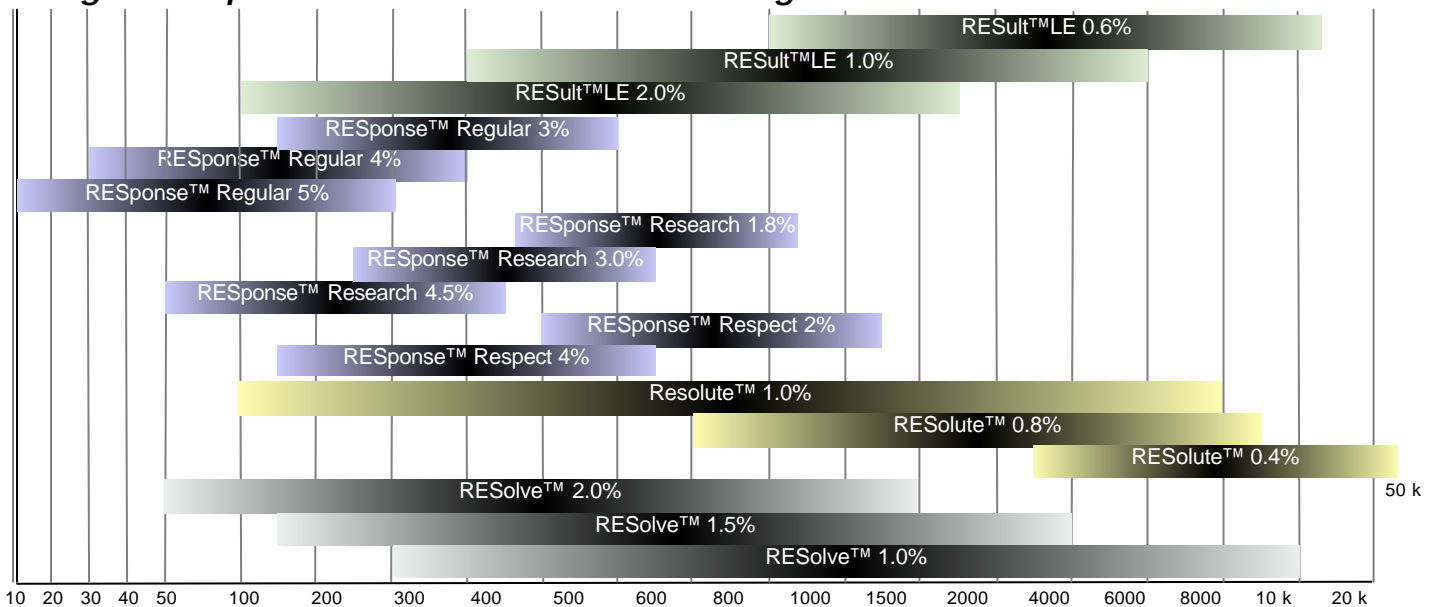
| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Gelling temperature (1.5%) | ± 36°C |
| Melting temperature (1.5%) | ± 88°C |
| EEO (-Mr) | < 0.13 |
| Gel strength (g/cm ²) | 1% : 1.200 |
| | 1.5% : 2.600 |

Approximate ranges of separation

(in 1x TAE buffer)

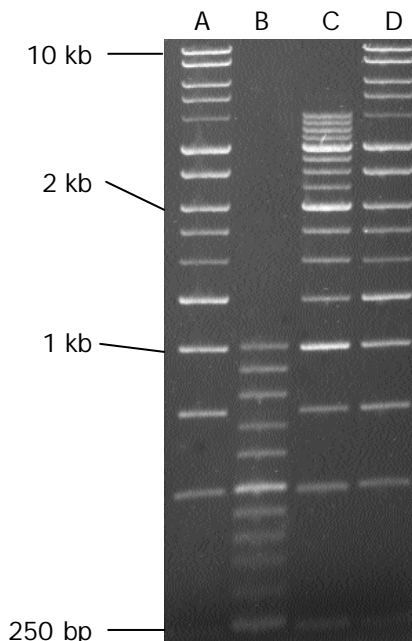
| | |
|------|-----------------|
| 0.6% | 1000 - 23000 bp |
| 1.0% | 4000 - 8000 bp |
| 1.5% | 200 - 4000 bp |
| 2.0% | 100 - 3000 bp |

Ranges of Separation for all RESource™ Line Agaroses



Approximate ranges of separation, size in basepairs (in 1x TAE)

Separation of DNA markers in 1% RESult™LE gel. Lane A&D: BIOzym High/mass ladder. Lane B: BIOzym Low Ladder. Lane C: BIOzym Medium/Mass Ladder. Running conditions: 1x TBE buffer, 1.5 hour at 5 V/cm.



Applications

- Radial immunodiffusion
- Crossed immuno-electrophoresis
- Ouchterlony techniques
- Analytical DNA gels (<500 bp)

BIOzymTC BV
Rötscherweg 61
6374 XW Landgraaf
The Netherlands
Phone: +31+(0)45-5 32 77 55
Fax: +31+(0)45-5 32 77 33
E-Mail: info@biozymtc.com
Internet: www.biozymtc.com

BIOzymTC BV is part of the BIOzym group

Dissolving RESult™ LE Agarose

Microwave instructions

Choose a beaker that is 2-4 times bigger than the volume of the solution.

Place it on a magnetic stirrer and slowly sprinkle the agarose powder at room temperature into the buffer while stirring rapidly, to prevent the formation of clumps.

Remove the stir bar if not Teflon® coated.

Soak the agarose in the buffer for 15 minutes before heating, to reduce the tendency of the agarose solution to foam during heating.

Weigh the beaker and solution before heating. Cover the beaker with plastic wrap and pierce a small hole in the plastic for ventilation.

Heat the beaker in the microwave oven at high power for 1-2 minutes

Gently swirl to resuspend any agarose particles not yet dissolved.

Caution: Any microwave solution may come superheated and foam over when agitated.

Reheat 5-15 seconds until the solution comes to boil, leaving 10 seconds between each heating phase to allow any foam to settle. Continue until all of the agarose particles are dissolved.

Remove the beaker from the microwave oven, and gently swirl the agarose solution. Replace the lost weight by adding warm distilled water and mixing the solution gently.

Let the solution cool at room temperature for 15-20 minutes or until it reaches a temperature of 50-60°C. (Alternatively the solution can be left in a heated bath at 55°C for over 30 minutes.

Boiling water Bath instructions

Choose a beaker that is 2-4 times bigger than the volume of the solution.

Place on a magnetic stirrer and slowly sprinkle the agarose powder at room temperature into the buffer while stirring rapidly, to prevent the formation of clumps.

Soak the agarose in the buffer for 15 minutes before heating, to reduce the tendency of the agarose solution to foam during heating.

Weigh the beaker and solution before heating. Cover the beaker with plastic wrap and pierce a small hole in the plastic for ventilation.

Place the beaker in the bath and bring to boil while stirring constantly. Keep the flask in the bath for 15-20 minutes after starting to boil, or until the agarose is completely dissolved.

Stop stirring while keeping the beaker in the bath for an additional 15 minutes. Replace the lost weight by adding warm distilled water and mixing the solution gently.

Let the solution cool at room temperature for 15-20 minutes or until it reaches a temperature of 50-60°C. (Alternatively the solution can be left in a heated bath at 55°C for over 30 minutes.

Autoclave instructions

Choose a beaker that is 2-4 times bigger than the volume of the solution.

Place on a magnetic stirrer and slowly sprinkle the agarose powder at room temperature into the buffer while stirring rapidly, to prevent the formation of clumps.

Weigh the beaker and solution before heating. Cover the beaker with aluminum foil, sealing the opening completely to prevent spillover.

Autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes.

Replace the lost weight by adding warm distilled water and mixing the solution gently.

Let the solution cool at room temperature for 15-20 minutes or until it reaches a temperature of 50-60°C. (Alternatively the solution can be left in a heated bath at 55°C for over 30 minutes.

Hot Plate instructions

Choose a beaker that is 2-4 times bigger than the volume of the solution.

Place on a magnetic stirrer and slowly sprinkle the agarose powder at room temperature into the buffer while stirring rapidly, to prevent the formation of clumps.

Soak the agarose in the buffer for 15 minutes before heating, to reduce the tendency of the agarose solution to foam during heating.

Weigh the beaker and solution before heating. Cover the beaker with plastic wrap and pierce a small hole in the plastic for ventilation.

Bring the solution to boil while stirring and maintain gently boiling until all agarose is dissolved.

Replace the lost weight by adding warm distilled water and mixing the solution gently.

Let the solution cool at room temperature for 15-20 minutes or until it reaches a temperature of 50-60°C. (Alternatively the solution can be left in a heated bath at 55°C for over 30 minutes.