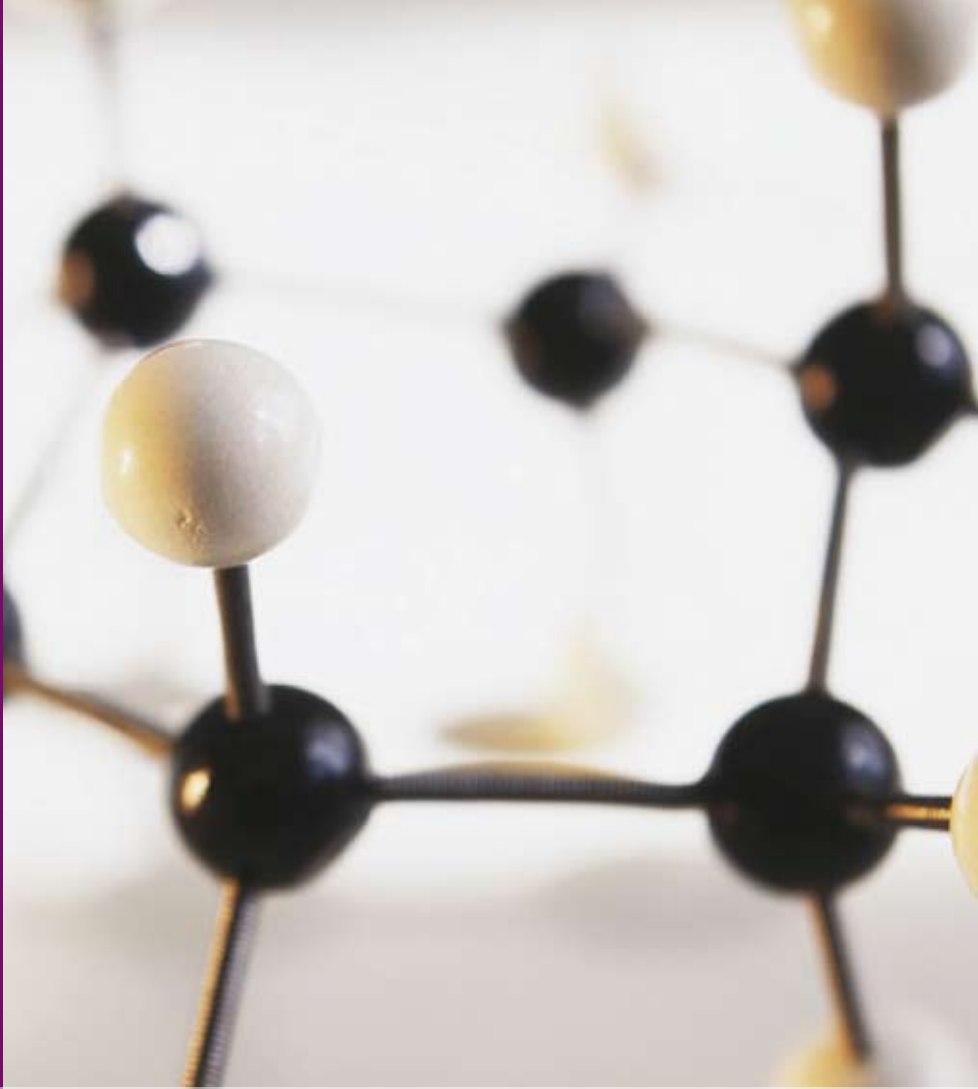


AGAROSE

BUFFERS

LADDERS

EQUIPMENT



## Nucleic Acid Electrophoresis APPLICATION GUIDE

## REAGENTS: AGAROSE



Thermo Scientific and Fisher Scientific products deliver an end-to-end solution that can meet your most demanding electrophoresis requirements.

You can depend on our expertise in electrophoresis instruments along with ultra-pure reagents that are pre-qualified for your applications. This guide is designed to help you select the right products from our best-in-class array of laboratory equipment and bioreagents.

Fisher BioReagents® offers three different grades of agarose that are functionally tested and pre-qualified for specific applications.

Agarose grades used in electrophoresis of nucleic acids

**Genetic Analysis Grade**—agarose that yields biologically active DNA or RNA. Testing includes enzymatic performance measurements.

**Molecular Biology Grade**—suitable for analytical separation of DNA or RNA.

**PCR Grade**—the original agarose for analytical separation of PCR amplicons (<1kb).

Agarose is a linear polysaccharide composed of alternating residues of D- and L-galactose joined by glycosidic linkages. Agarose forms gels that are both porous and resilient.

These gel properties provide a sieving matrix which allows the electrophoretic separation of charged macromolecules such as DNA or RNA according to size. Compared to polyacrylamide gel, agarose has a lower resolution but wider range of separation.

Lower grades of agarose can be contaminated with other polysaccharides, salts, and proteins. Such impurities can alter the gelling/melting temperature of agarose solutions or affect the ability to use the recovered nucleic acid sample in a post-electrophoresis application.

### 3-STEP Selection Process

Separation of Nucleic Acids by AGAROSE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS

#### 1. Choose Your Reagents

- Agarose
- Buffer
- Ladders

#### 2. Choose Your Equipment

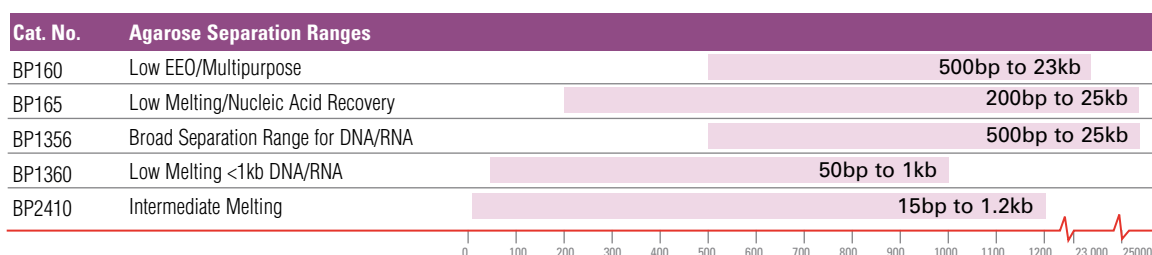
- Power Supply
- Gel Box

#### 3. Downstream Application Essentials

- Gel Staining
- Hybridization
- DNA Gel Extraction

### Two Factors for Selecting an Agarose

1. The size of DNA or RNA fragments to be analyzed (see graph below).



2. The type of downstream application that will follow electrophoretic separation (e.g., cloning procedures directly from remelted agarose or in-gel reaction).

### Agarose Selection Guide

Type of Agarose	Low EEO	Low Melting >200bp	Low Melting <1000bp	Wide Separation Range	PCR Grade
Cat. No.	BP160	BP165	BP1360	BP1356	BP2410
Recovery of DNA and RNA	x	x	x	x	x
Southern and Northern Blots	x				
DNA/RNA separation 50bp to 1kb			x		x
DNA/RNA separation >1kb	x	x		x	
PCR fragment analysis	x	x	x	x	x
In-gel reactions (ligation, transformations, PCR)			x		
Colony lifts	x				
Available pack sizes	100g and 500g	25g	100g	100g and 500g	100g
Agarose grade	Molecular biology	Molecular biology	Genetic analysis	Genetic analysis	PCR

## REAGENTS: BUFFERS



Our Fisher BioReagents line of electrophoresis buffers is available in various package configurations to suit all budgets. Choose from the most economical powder components, through concentrated stock solutions, to ready-to-use concentrations in specially designed containers featuring faucets for easy dispensing.

Two buffers commonly used for DNA agarose electrophoresis are Tris-acetate with EDTA (TAE; 40mM Tris-acetate, 1mM EDTA) and Tris-borate with EDTA (TBE, 89mM Tris-borate, 2mM EDTA). Because the pH of these buffers is neutral, the phosphate backbone of DNA has a net negative charge and migrates toward the anode. TAE and TBE have different properties which makes one more suitable than the other for a specific purpose.

MOPS is a commonly used buffer system for RNA electrophoresis using formaldehyde or formamide denatured RNA. It is important to use RNase-free chemicals, water, and containers when preparing the buffer solution. The typical formulation of a 10X MOPS running buffer is 0.4M MOPS (pH 7.0), 0.1M sodium acetate, and 0.01M EDTA.

The denaturing system chosen depends on the purpose of the RNA experiment and the size of the RNA fragment being separated.

Formaldehyde denaturation is suitable if RNA samples are to be recovered. Formamide denaturation is suitable if the RNA needs to retain its biological activity.



### Buffers for Nucleic Acid Applications

Buffer	Suggested Uses	Properties
TAE	DNA recovery. Electrophoresis of large DNA (>12 kb).	Low buffering capacity. Recirculation may be necessary for extended run times (>6 hr).
TBE	Electrophoresis of small DNA (< 1kb). Increased resolution of small DNA (< 1kb).	Decreased DNA mobility. High buffering capacity – no recirculation required for extended run times.
MOPS	Electrophoresis of formaldehyde denatured RNA.	Buffer is low in ionic strength. Recirculation of buffer may be necessary.

Cat. No.	Concentration	Tris-Borate EDTA
TBE		
BP2430-1	1X	1L
BP2430-4	1X	4L
BP2430-20	1X	20L
BP1396-86	5X	1L*
BP1333-1	10X	1L
BP1333-4	10X	4L
BP1333-20	10X	20L
BP1334-1	10X	1L**
TAE		
BP2434-4	1X	4L
BP2434-20	1X	20L
BP1335-500	10X	500mL

BP1335-1	10X	1L
BP1335-4	10X	4L
BP1335-20	10X	20L
BP1330-1	25X	1L
BP1332-500	50X	500mL
BP1332-1	50X	1L
BP1332-4	50X	4L
BP1332-20	50X	20L
BP1331-1	25X	1L**

### Suggested Agarose Concentrations

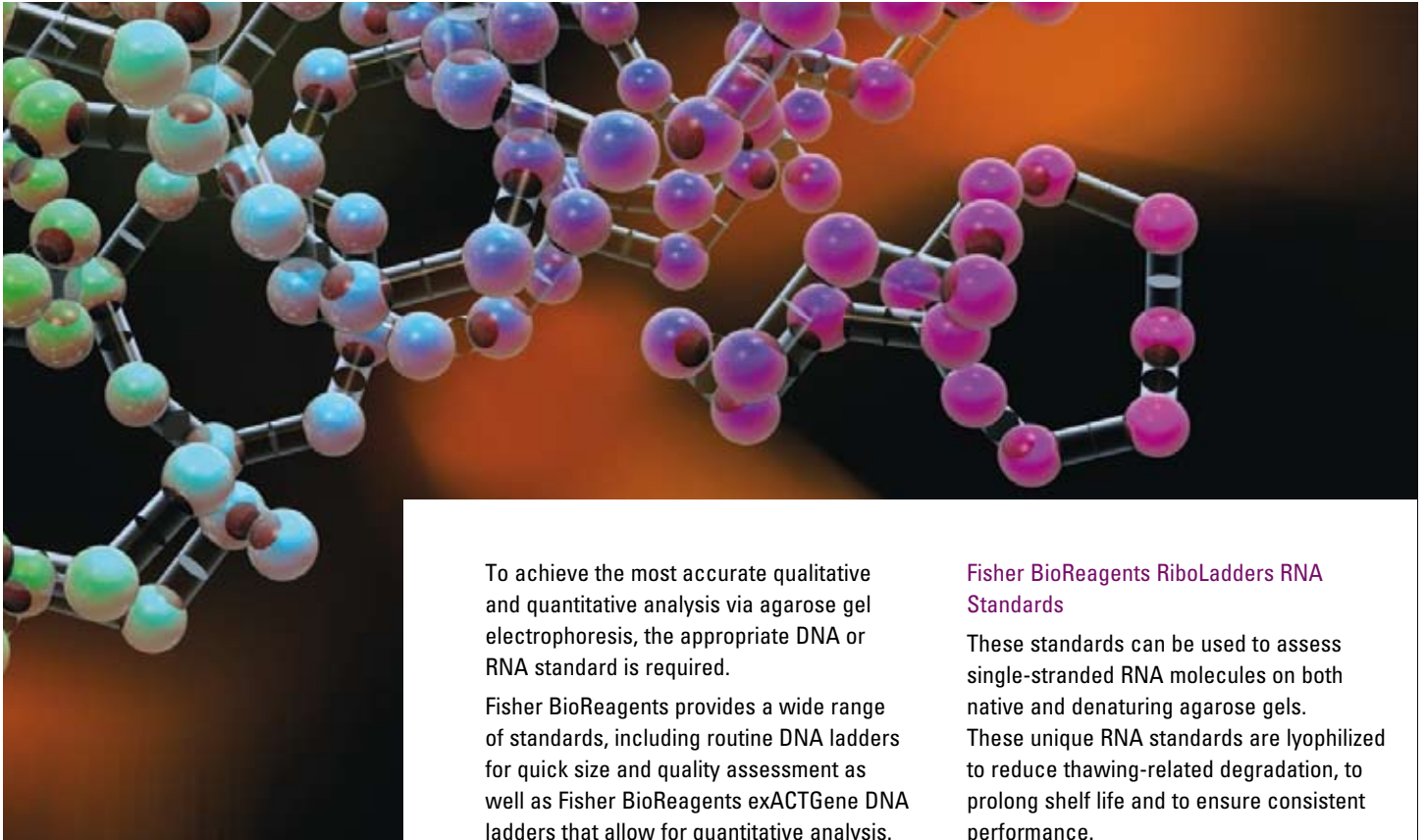
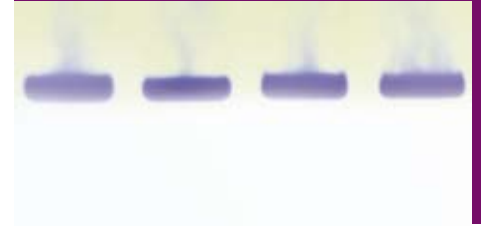
The optimal gel concentration depends on the size of the DNA fragments to be resolved.

Cat. No.	Main Application	DNA Size Range in Base Pairs	Final Agarose Concentration % (W/V)	Final Agarose Concentration % (W/V)
			1x TAE buffer	1x TBE buffer
BP1360	Low melting temperature agarose. Certified recovery of small nucleic acid fragments. Outstanding resolution.	500-1,000	2.5	2.0
		150-700	3.0	2.5
		100-450	3.5	3.0
		70-300	4.0	3.5
		10-100	4.5	4.0
BP165	Low melting temperature agarose. Broad separation range. Ideal for DNA and RNA recovery after electrophoretic separation.	8-50	5.0	4.5
		500-25,000	0.75	0.70
		300-20,000	1.00	0.85
		200-12,000	1.25	1.00
		150-6,000	1.50	1.25
BP1356 BP160	Suitable for routine nucleic acid electrophoresis applications with broad separation range.	100-3,000	1.75	1.50
		50-2,000	2.00	1.75
		1,000-23,000	0.60	0.50
		800-10,000	0.80	0.70
		400-8,000	1.00	0.85
		300-7,000	1.20	1.00
		200-4,000	1.50	1.25
		100-3,000	2.00	1.75

Cat. No.	Description	Size
MOPS		
BP308-100	Powder	100g
BP308-500	Powder	500g
BP2900-500	10x Buffer Solution	500mL
BP2900-1	10x Buffer Solution	1L
WATER		
BP2484-50	Nuclease-Free	50mL
BP2484-100	Nuclease-Free	100mL
BP2470-1	DNA-Grade	1L
BP561-1	RNA-Grade	1L
FORMALDEHYDE		
BP531-25	37% by weight	25mL
BP531-500	37% by weight	500mL

\*Pre-weighed powder in poly bottle. Dissolve in water.  
\*\* Pre-weighed powder in foil pack. Dissolve in water.

## REAGENTS: LADDERS



To achieve the most accurate qualitative and quantitative analysis via agarose gel electrophoresis, the appropriate DNA or RNA standard is required.

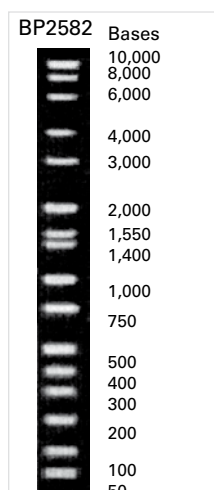
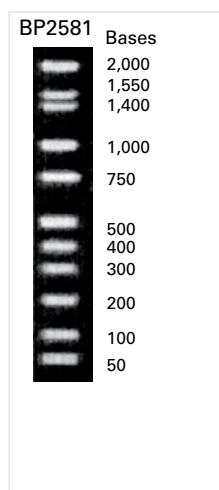
Fisher BioReagents provides a wide range of standards, including routine DNA ladders for quick size and quality assessment as well as Fisher BioReagents exACTGene DNA ladders that allow for quantitative analysis.

### Fisher BioReagents RiboLadders RNA Standards

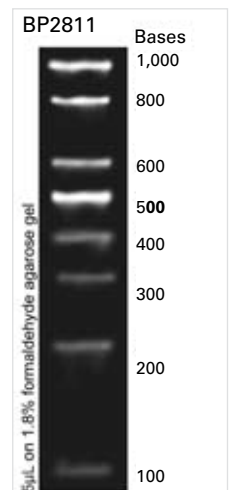
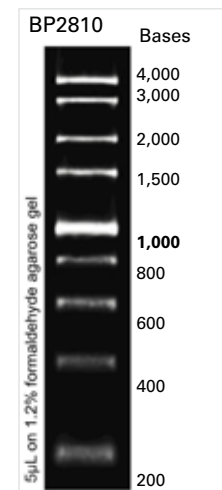
These standards can be used to assess single-stranded RNA molecules on both native and denaturing agarose gels. These unique RNA standards are lyophilized to reduce thawing-related degradation, to prolong shelf life and to ensure consistent performance.

Cat. No.	Application	Size Range	Number of Bands	Number of Loadings
	Sizing unknown RNA fragments			
BP2810-50	Small RNA fragments	0.1 – 1kb	8	50
BP2811-50	Large RNA fragments	0.2 – 4kb	9	50

### Routine DNA Ladders



### RiboLadders™ RNA Standards



## REAGENTS: LADDERS



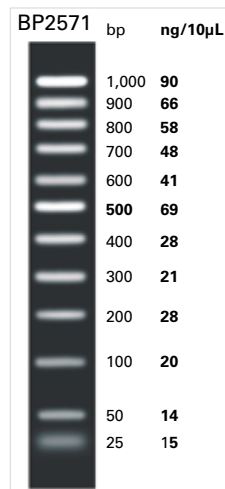
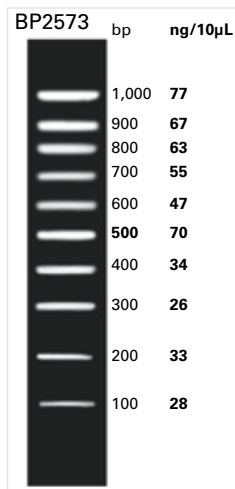
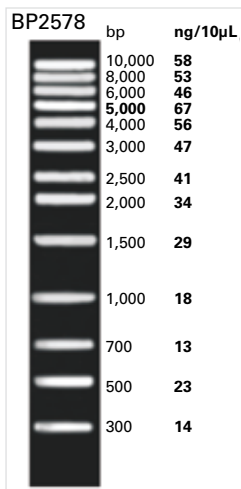
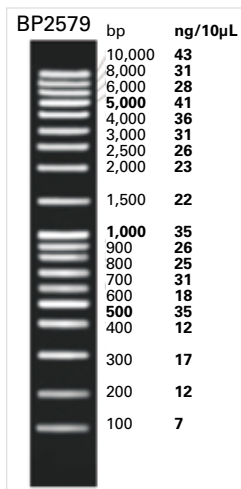
### exACTGene® and Routine DNA Ladders

Ready-to-use (pre-mixed with the loading dye), room temperature, stable DNA ladders are available for all common electrophoresis applications.

Cat. No.	Application	Size Range	Number of Bands	Number of Loadings
	exACTGene DNA ladders are ideal for qualitative analysis, quantitative estimation, and size assessment			
BP2570-100	PCR fragment analysis	25-650bp	14	100/10uL
BP2571-100	PCR fragment analysis, small DNA digests	25-1000bp	12	100/10uL
BP2572-100	Quick check of PCR or enzyme digestion results	50-2000bp	8	100/10uL
BP2573-100	General purpose, small DNA fragments	100-1000bp	10	100/10uL
BP2574-100	Fast run times, small DNA fragments	100-2000bp	11	100/10uL
BP2575-100	Clone identification	100-2686bp	14	100/10uL
BP2576-100	Large size PCR or cloning	300-5000bp	10	100/10uL
BP2577-100	Small and large cloning application	100-5000bp	16	100/10uL
BP2578-100	General purpose, large digested DNA	300-10,000bp	13	100/10uL
BP2579-100	General purpose, wide size range	100-10,000bp	19	100/10uL
BP2580-100	General purpose, extra-large fragments	300-24,000bp	15	100/10uL
	Routine DNA ladders are designed for qualitative analysis and size assessment			
BP2581-200	Small fragments, quick size assessment	50-2000bp	11	200/5uL
BP2582-200	Quick size assessment of broad size range	50-10,000bp	16	200/5uL

For Lambda DNA digests or other DNA markers and ladders not containing loading dye, please visit [www.fishersci.com](http://www.fishersci.com) and type: BP2553-100 in the search box.

### exACTGene DNA Ladders



## EQUIPMENT



### Voltage Table

The table (below) provides recommended voltages and buffers according to DNA size and application. The distance used to determine the voltage gradients is the distance between electrodes, not the gel length. If the voltage is too high, band streaking may occur for large DNA sizes (>12kb). When the voltage is too low, the mobility of small (< 1kb) DNA is reduced, and band broadening will occur due to dispersion and diffusion.

Gel Size	Voltage	Recovery Buffer	Analytical Buffer
<1kb	5 V/cm	TAE	TBE
<1kb to >12 kb	4-10V/cm	TAE	TBE
>12 kb	1-2V/cm	TAE	TAE

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For more information, please contact your local distributor.