









D-5 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 an 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.

## **Specifications and Functional Tests:**

	D-5
Moisture	≤7%
Ash	≤0.25%
EEO	≤0.12
Sulfate	≤0.12%
Clarity (NTU)	≤4
Gel Strength 1% (g/cm²)	≥1800
Gel Strength 1.5% (g/cm²)	≥3200
Gelling Temperature (°C)	36±1.5
Melting Temperature (°C)	88±1.5
DNAse/RNAse activity	None detected
DNA resolution ≥1000 bp	Finely resolved
Gel background	Very low

