

## Agarose D2

It is used in gels and to form support structures

### Practical information

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Industry: Molecular biology / PCR and Electrophoresis / Cloning / Proteomics / NGS

### Principles and uses

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Agarose D2 has a higher gelling temperature than Agarose D1. This gives higher thermal stability to the gels.

Some important features are:

- Extraordinary mechanical resistance for more reliable and easier handling.
- Possibility of varying pore size in accordance with particle size by modifying the gel concentration.
- Easy preparation of the gel by simple in aqueous buffers either by standard boiling or dissolution microwaving.
- Greater thermal stability due to high hysteresis (difference between gelling and melting temperatures).
- Excellent transparency of the gels.
- Excellent elasticity and flexibility of the gels.
- Great capacity for derivatization and cross-linking, which allows coupling of enzymes, antigens and other substances to the gel structure.
- Exceptionally low absorption of staining agents.
- Absence of toxicity.

Agarose D2 is used in nucleic acid electrophoresis, protein electrophoresis (immunoelectrophoresis and counterelectrophoresis) and preparation of agarose beads.

### Physical-chemical characteristics

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Description	Specification
Ash	<0,4%
Sulfate	<0,2%
Clarity 1,5 % (NTU)	< 4
Gel strength 1% (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	>900
Gel strength 1,5% (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	>1200
Gelling temperature 1,5 % (°C)	42 ± 1,5
Temperature melting 1,5% (°C)	87 ± 1,5
DNase/RNase activity	Non detected
EEO	<0,14
DNA resolution = 1000 bp	Finely resolved
Moisture	< 10%
Gel background	Very low

### Storage

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Temp. Min.: 2 °C  
Temp. Max.: 23 °C