

AS-107 LOW MELTING AGAROSE

Low Melting (LM) 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 below the denaturation temperature. The low gelling temperature ensures that 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.
- Greater sieving capacity.

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

Applications:

LM (Low Melt): with the highest gelling/melting temperatures and gel strength.

- Electrophoresis of DNA fragments ≥ 1000 bp.
- Tissue and cell culture.
- Viral plaque assays.

Specifications:

	LM
Moisture	$\leq 7\%$
Ash	$\leq 0.4\%$
EEO*	≤ 0.12
Sulfate	$\leq 0.10\%$
Clarity 1.5% (NTU)	≤ 4
Gel Strength 1% (g/cm²)	≥ 250
Gelling Temperature 1.5% (°C)	26
Melting Temperature 1.5% (°C)	≤ 65.5
DNAse/RNAse activity	None detected
Separation Range	≤ 1 bp
Inhibitors	None

* EEO (electroendosmosis)