

DNA Marker I

产品组成

产品名称	产品规格	Cat. No.
DNA Marker I	250 μ l	MD1008
DNA Marker I	250 μ l \times 5	MD1108

产品储存与有效期

产品可在常温（0-30 $^{\circ}$ C）储存至三年以上。如果长期不用，为防止水分蒸发请于 - 20 $^{\circ}$ C 储存。

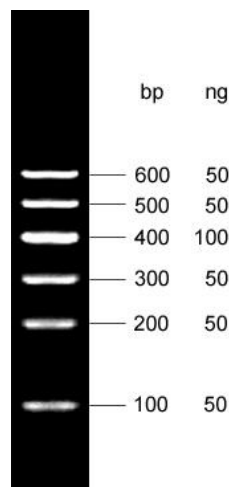
技术支持

杭州新景生物试剂开发有限公司研发部：e-mail: technical@simgen.cn, 电话：400-0099-857。

产品介绍

DNA Marker I 由 6 种长度在 100 bp 至 600 bp 的 DNA 片段组成，溶解于 1 \times Loading Buffer 中，使用时可取 5-10 μ l 直接电泳，使用非常方便。

特别添加的红色和黄色两种电泳指示染料，不会削弱 DNA 在紫外线下的显色效果，较常用的电泳指示染料（溴酚蓝、二甲苯青等）具有更佳的使用效果。



注意事项

1. 电泳时的加样孔宽度小于 5 mm 时，每次取 5 μ l DNA Marker 电泳便可得到清晰条带。如果加样孔增宽，须适当增加 DNA Marker 的加样量。
2. 对 DNA 电泳而言，Agarose 的纯度对 DNA 条带的清晰度影响很大。因此，电泳时应尽量选用质量好的 Agarose，推荐使用胶浓度为 2.5%~3%。
3. 进行 Agarose 电泳时，Agarose 的浓度与 DNA 片段的分离性能关系密切。Agarose 浓度越大，对短片段 DNA 分离性能越好；反之，Agarose 浓度越小，越有利于长片段 DNA 的分离。

DNA Marker I

PRODUCT FORMATION

Components	Specification	Cat. No.
DNA Marker I	250 μ l	MD1008
DNA Marker I	250 μ l \times 5	MD1108

STORAGE

The product can be stored at room temperature (0-30 $^{\circ}$ C) for more than three years. If the product is not used for a long period of time, please store at -20 $^{\circ}$ C to prevent the evaporation of water.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

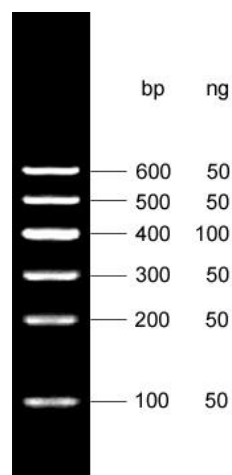
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INTRODUCTION

DNA Marker I is composed of 6 individual DNA fragments, presenting 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 bp sharp bands respectively. DNA Marker I contains 1 \times Loading Buffer, users can apply 5 - 10 μ l in agarose gel electrophoresis directly.

The red and yellow tracking dye in DNA Marker I will not weakened the DNA bands under UV light, better than bromophenol blue and xylene cyanol FF.



PRECAUTION

1. Clear bands can be obtained by applying 5 μ l DNA Marker when the lane width is less than 5 mm. If the lane is wider, loading volume of DNA Marker should be increased appropriately.
2. For DNA electrophoresis, agarose purity is of great significance to DNA band definition. Therefore, agarose with good quality should be used and gel concentration of 2.5% ~ 3% is recommended.
3. During agarose electrophoresis, the concentration of agarose is closely associated with the separation of DNA fragments. High agarose concentration is ideal for the separation of the short DNA fragments. While low agarose concentration is ideal to separate the long DNA fragments.