EDVOTEK®

The Biotechnology Education Company ®

EDVO-Kit

101

Principles and Practice of Agarose Gel Electrophoresis

See Page 3 for storage instructions.

EXPERIMENT OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this experiment is to develop a basic understanding of electrophoretic theory, and to gain "hands-on" familiarity with the procedures involved in horizontal gel electrophoresis to separate different molecules.

EDVOTEK, Inc. • 1-800-EDVOTEK • www.edvotek.com

EVT 100210AM

Table of Contents

All components are intended for educational research only. They are not to be used for diagnostic or drug purposes, nor administered to or consumed by humans or animals.

THIS EXPERIMENT DOES NOT CONTAIN HUMAN DNA. None of the experiment components are derived from human sources.

Experiment Components

Dye samples are stable at room temperature. However, if the experiment will not be conducted within one month of receipt, it is recommended that the dye samples be stored in the refrigerator.

Dye samples do not require heating prior to gel loading.

READY-TO-LOAD™ DYE SAMPLES FOR ELECTROPHORESIS

A Orange
B Purple
C Red
D Blue 1
E Dye Mixture
F Blue Dye Mixture (Blue 1 + Blue 2)

REAGENTS & SUPPLIES

- UltraSpec-Agarose™ powder
- Concentrated electrophoresis buffer
- Practice Gel Loading Solution
- 1 ml pipet
- Microtipped Transfer Pipets

Requirements

- Horizontal gel electrophoresis apparatus
- D.C. power supply
- Automatic micropipets with tips
- Balance
- Microwave, hot plate or burner
- Pipet pump
- Flasks or beakers
- Hot gloves
- Safety goggles and disposable laboratory gloves
- Visualization system (white light)
- Distilled or deionized water

Background Information

Agarose gel electrophoresis is widely used to separate molecules based upon charge, size and shape. It is particularly useful in separating charged biomolecules such as DNA, RNA and proteins.

Agarose gel electrophoresis possesses great resolving power, yet is relatively simple and straightforward to perform. The gel is made by dissolving agarose powder in boiling buffer solution. The solution is then cooled to approximately 55°C and poured into a gel tray where it solidifies. The tray is submerged in a buffer-filled electrophoresis apparatus which contains electrodes.

Samples are prepared for electrophoresis by mixing them with components that will give the mixture density, such as glycerol or sucrose. This makes the samples denser than the electrophoresis buffer. These samples can then be loaded with a micropipet or transfer pipet into wells that were created in the gel by a template during casting. The dense samples sink through the buffer and remain in the wells.

A direct current power supply is connected to the electrophoresis apparatus and current is applied. Charged molecules in the sample enter the gel through the walls of the wells. Molecules having a net negative charge migrate towards the positive electrode (anode) while net positively charged molecules migrate towards the negative electrode (cathode). Within a range, the higher the applied voltage, the faster the samples migrate. The buffer serves as a conductor of electricity and to control the pH. The pH is important to the charge and stability of biological molecules.

Agarose is a polysaccharide derivative of agar. In this experiment, UltraSpec Agarose™ is used. This material is a mixture of agarose and hydrocolloids which renders the gel to be both clear and resilient. The gel contains microscopic pores which act as a molecular sieve. The sieving properties of the gel influences the rate at which a molecule migrates. Smaller molecules move through the pores faster than larger ones. Molecules can have the same molecular weight and charge but different shapes. Molecules having a more compact shape (a sphere is more compact than a rod) can move faster through the pores.

Factors such as charge, size and shape, together with buffer conditions, gel concentrations and voltage, affects the mobility of molecules in gels. Given two molecules of the same molecular weight and shape, the one with the greater amount of charge will migrate faster. In addition, different molecules can interact with agarose to varying degrees. Molecules that bind more strongly to agarose will migrate more slowly.

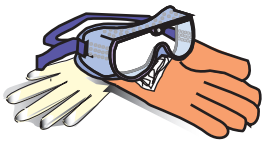
In this experiment, several different dye samples will be applied to an agarose gel electrophoresis and their rate and direction of migration will be observed. Dyes A, B, C and D are all negatively charged at neutral pHs. However, these molecules differ with respect to their structure, chemical composition and the amount of charge they carry. Dye F has a net positive charge and therefore will migrate in the opposite direction of the other dyes. This experiment will also demonstrate the ability of agarose gel electrophoresis to separate the mixture of dyes into their individual components by the application of a combination of dyes to the same sample well.

Experiment Overview and General Instructions

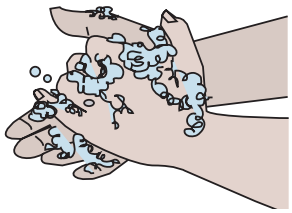
EXPERIMENT OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this experiment is to develop a basic understanding of electrophoretic theory, and to gain "hands-on" familiarity with the procedures involved in agarose gel electrophoresis to separate different molecules.

LABORATORY SAFETY



1. Gloves and goggles should be worn routinely as good laboratory practice.
2. Exercise extreme caution when working with equipment that is used in conjunction with the heating and/or melting of reagents.
3. DO NOT MOUTH PIPET REAGENTS - USE PIPET PUMPS.
4. Exercise caution when using any electrical equipment in the laboratory.
5. Always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling reagents or biological materials in the laboratory.



LABORATORY NOTEBOOK RECORDINGS:

Address and record the following in your laboratory notebook or on a separate worksheet.

Before starting the Experiment:

- Write a hypothesis that reflects the experiment.
- Predict experimental outcomes.

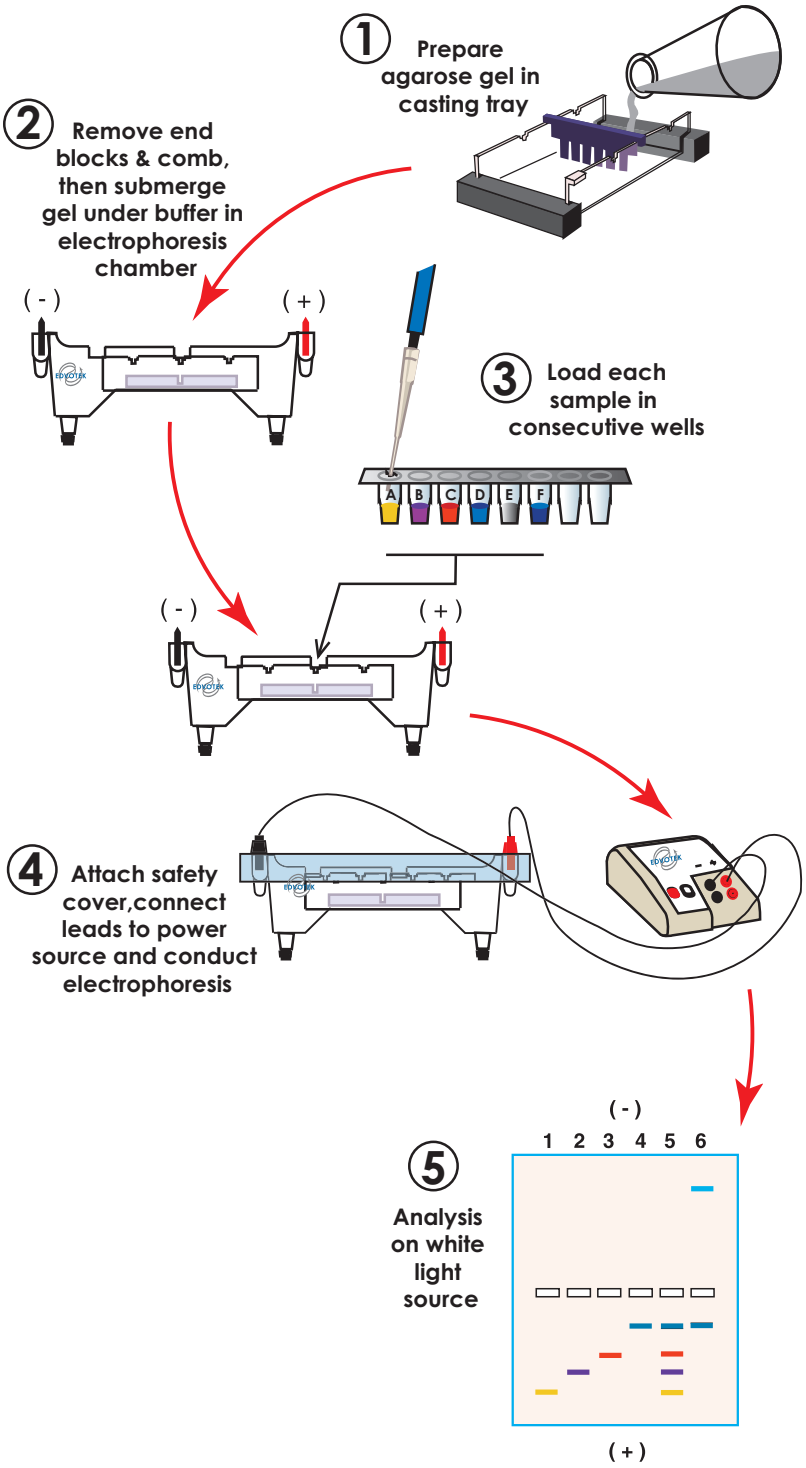
During the Experiment:

- Record (draw) your observations, or photograph the results.

Following the Experiment:

- Formulate an explanation from the results.
- Determine what could be changed in the experiment if the experiment were repeated.
- Write a hypothesis that would reflect this change.

Experiment Overview: Flow Chart



Agarose Gel Electrophoresis

Prepare the Gel

1. Prepare an agarose gel with specifications summarized below.

Step-by-step guidelines for agarose gel preparation are summarized in Appendix C.

- Agarose gel concentration required: 0.8%
- Recommended gel size: 7 x 10 cm or 7 x 14 cm
- Number of sample wells required: 6
- Placement of well-former template: Middle set of notches (7 x 10 cm)
  Middle set of notches (7 x 14 cm)

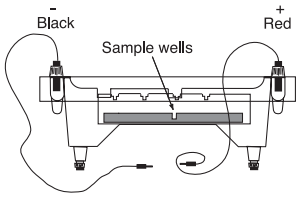
Load the Samples

2. Load 35 - 38 µl dye samples in tubes A - F into the wells in consecutive order.

Lane	Tube	
1	A	Orange
2	B	Purple
3	C	Red
4	D	Blue 1
5	E	Dye Mixture
6	F	Blue Dye Mixture (Blue 1 + Blue 2)

Reminders:

During electrophoresis, the Dye samples migrate through the agarose gel towards the positive electrode. Before loading the samples, make sure the gel is properly oriented in the apparatus chamber.



Run the Gel

3. After dye samples are loaded, connect the apparatus to the direct current (D.C.) power source and set the power source at the required voltage.

4. Check that current is flowing properly - you should see bubbles forming on the two platinum electrodes. Conduct electrophoresis for the length of time specified by your instructor.

5. After electrophoresis is completed, transfer the gel to a white light box for visualization.

6. Document the results of the gel by photodocumentation.

   Alternatively, place transparency film on the gel and trace it with a permanent marking pen. Remember to include the outline of the gel and the sample wells in addition to the migration pattern of the bands.

* Note dyes do not require staining - Analyze and document results immediately following gel electrophoresis (dyes will diffuse and will eventually fade from the gel).

Study Questions

1. On what basis does agarose gel electrophoresis separate molecules?
2. Explain migration according to charge.
3. What conclusion can be drawn from the results of sample F?
4. Why is glycerol added to the sample solutions before they are loaded into the wells?
5. What would happen if distilled water were substituted for buffer in either the chamber solution or the gel solution?

Instructor's Guide

Notes to the Instructor & Pre-Lab Preparations

Class size, length of laboratory sessions, and availability of equipment are factors which must be considered in planning and implementing this experiment with your students. These guidelines can be adapted to fit your specific set of circumstances. If you do not find the answers to your questions in this section, a variety of resources are continuously being added to the EDVOTEK web site. Technical Service is available from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm, Eastern time zone. Call for help from our knowledgeable technical staff at 1-800-EDVOTEK (1-800-338-6835).

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES, NATIONAL CONTENT AND SKILL STANDARDS

By performing this experiment, students will learn to load samples and run agarose gel electrophoresis. Experiment analysis will provide students the means to transform an abstract concept into a concrete explanation.

EDVOTEK Ready-to-Load Electrophoresis Experiments are easy to perform and are designed for maximum success in the classroom setting. However, even the most experienced students and teachers occasionally encounter experimental problems or difficulties. EDVOTEK web site resources provide suggestions and valuable hints for conducting electrophoresis, as well as answers to frequently asked electrophoresis questions.

Laboratory Extensions and Supplemental Activities

Laboratory extensions are easy to perform using EDVOTEK experiment kits. For example, a dye sizing determination activity can be performed on any electrophoresis gel result if dye markers are run in parallel with other dye samples. For dye sizing instructions, please visit our website. For a laboratory extension to this experiment, we suggest Cat. #S-45.

Visit the EDVOTEK web site often for continuously updated information.

Notes to the Instructor & Pre-Lab Preparations

APPROXIMATE TIME REQUIREMENTS

1. Gel preparation:
Whether you choose to prepare the gel(s) in advance or have the students prepare their own, allow approximately 30 minutes for this procedure. Generally, 20 minutes of this time is required for gel solidification.

2. Micropipeting and Gel Loading:
If your students are unfamiliar with using micropipets and sample loading techniques, a micropipeting or practice gel loading activity is suggested prior to conducting the experiment. Two suggested activities are:

   - EDVOTEK Expt. # S-44, Micropipetting Basics, focuses exclusively on using micropipets. Students learn pipeting techniques by preparing and delivering various dye mixtures to a special Pipet Card™.
   - Practice Gel Loading: EDVOTEK Series 100 electrophoresis experiments contain a tube of practice gel loading solution for this purpose. It is highly recommended that a separate agarose gel be cast for practice sample delivery. This activity can require anywhere from 10 minutes to an entire laboratory session, depending upon the skill level of your students.

Table C
Time and Voltage Recommendations

Volts	EDVOTEK Electrophoresis Model M6+ Minimum / Maximum	EDVOTEK Electrophoresis Model M12 & M36 Minimum / Maximum
150	15 / 20 min	20 / 30 min
125	20 / 25 min	30 / 40 min
70	30 / 40 min	50 / 80 min
50	45 / 60 min	75 / 120 min

3. Conducting Electrophoresis:
The approximate time for electrophoresis will vary from approximately 15 minutes to 2 hours. Different models of electrophoresis units will separate DNA at different rates depending upon its design configuration. Generally, the higher the voltage applied the faster the samples migrate. However, maximum voltage should not exceed the indicated recommendations. The Table C example at left shows Time and Voltage recommendations. Refer to Table C in Appendices A or B for specific experiment guidelines.

PREPARING AGAROSE GELS FOR ELECTROPHORESIS

There are several options for preparing agarose gels for the electrophoresis experiments:

1. Individual Gel Casting: Each student lab group can be responsible for casting their own individual gel prior to conducting the experiment.

2. Batch Gel Preparation: A batch of agarose gel can be prepared for sharing by the class. To save time, a larger quantity of UltraSpec-Agarose can be prepared for sharing by the class. See instructions for "Batch Gel Preparation".

3. Preparing Gels in Advance: Gels may be prepared ahead and stored for later use. Solidified gels can be stored under buffer in the refrigerator for up to 2 weeks.

Do not store gels at -20°C. Freezing will destroy the gels.

Notes to the Instructor & Pre-Lab Preparations

USING AGAROSE GELS THAT HAVE BEEN PREPARED IN ADVANCE

If gels have been removed from their trays for storage, they should be "anchored" back to the tray with a few drops of hot, molten agarose before placing the gels onto the electrophoresis tray for electrophoresis. This will prevent the gel from sliding around in the tray and/or floating around in the electrophoresis chamber.

AGAROSE GEL CONCENTRATION AND VOLUME

Gel concentration is one of many factors which affect the mobility of molecules during electrophoresis. Higher percentage gels are sturdier and easier to handle. However, the mobility of molecules and staining will take longer because of the tighter matrix of the gel.

This experiment requires a 0.8% gel. It is a common agarose gel concentration for separating dyes or DNA fragments in EDVOTEK experiments.

- Specifications for preparing a 0.8% gel can be found in Appendix A.

Tables A-1 and A-2 below are examples of tables from Appendix A. The first (left) table shows reagent volumes using concentrated (50x) buffer. The second (right) table shows reagent volumes using diluted (1x) buffer.

⇩ If preparing a 0.8% gel with concentrated (50x) buffer, use Table A.1

Table A.1 — Individual 0.8%* UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel

Size of Gel (cm)	Amt of Agarose (g)	+	Concentrated Buffer (50x) (ml)	+	Distilled Water (ml)	=	Total Volume (ml)
7 x 7	0.23		0.6		29.4		30
7 x 10	0.39		1.0		49.0		50
7 x 14	0.46		1.2		58.8		60

⇩ If preparing a 0.8% gel with diluted (1x) buffer, use Table A.2

Table A.2 — Individual 0.8%* UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel

Size of Gel (cm)	Amt of Agarose (g)	+	Diluted Buffer (1x) (ml)
7 x 7	0.23		30
7 x 10	0.39		50
7 x 14	0.46		60

* 0.77 UltraSpec-Agarose™ gel percentage rounded up to 0.8%

Notes to the Instructor & Pre-Lab Preparations

READY-TO-LOAD SAMPLES FOR ELECTROPHORESIS

No heating required before gel loading.

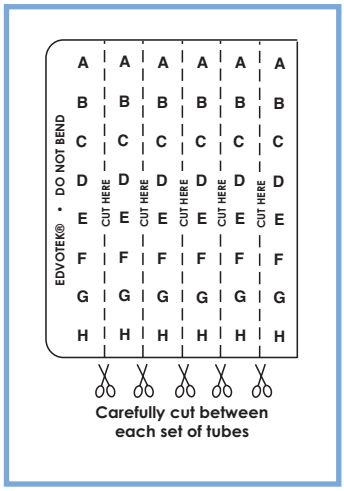
EDVOTEK offers the widest selection of electrophoresis experiments which minimize expensive equipment requirements and save valuable time for integrating important biotechnology concepts in the teaching laboratory. Series 100 experiments feature dye or DNA samples which are predigested with restriction enzymes and are stable at room temperature. Samples are ready for immediate delivery onto agarose gels for electrophoretic separation and do not require pre-heating in a waterbath.

Electrophoresis samples and reagents in EDVOTEK experiments are packaged in various formats. The samples in Series 100 and S-series electrophoresis experiments are packaged in one of the following ways:

1) Pre-aliquoted Quickstrip™ connected sample tubes
OR
2) Individual 1.5 ml (or 0.5 ml) microtest sample tubes

SAMPLES FORMAT: PRE-ALIQUOTED QUICKSTRIP™ CONNECTED TUBES

Convenient QuickStrip™ connected sample tubes contain pre-aliquoted ready-to-load samples. The samples are packaged in a microtiter block of tubes covered with a protective overlay. Separate the microtiter block of tubes into strips for a complete set of samples for one gel.



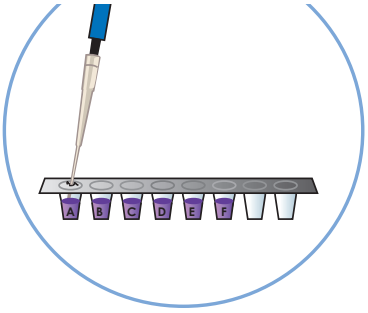
1. Use sharp scissors to separate the block of samples into individual strips as shown in the diagram at right.

   Each row of samples (strip) constitutes a complete set of samples for each gel. The number of samples per set will vary depending on the experiment. Some tubes may be empty.

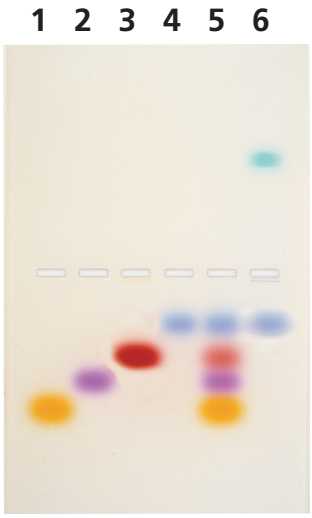
2. Cut carefully between the rows of samples. Do not cut or puncture the protective overlay directly covering the sample tubes.

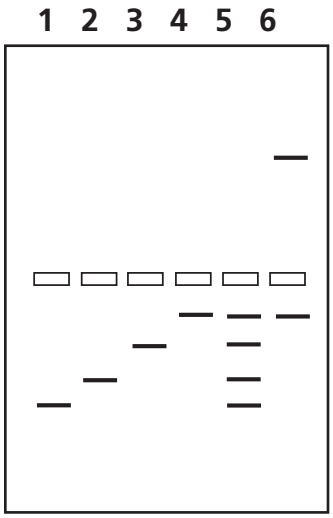
3. Each gel will require one strip of samples.

4. Remind students to tap the tubes before gel loading to ensure that all of the sample is at the bottom of the tube.



Experiment Results and Analysis





Lane	Tube	
1	A	Orange
2	B	Purple
3	C	Red
4	D	Blue 1
5	E	Dye Mixture
6	F	Blue Dye Mixture (Blue 1 + Blue 2)

In the idealized schematic, the relative positions of dye fragments are shown but are not depicted to scale.

Please refer to the kit insert for the Answers to Study Questions

Appendices

A 0.8 % Agarose Gel Electrophoresis Reference Tables

B Quantity Preparations for Agarose Gel Electrophoresis

C Agarose Gel Preparation Step by Step Guidelines

Appendix
A

0.8% Agarose Gel Electrophoresis Reference Tables

If preparing a 0.8% gel with concentrated (50x) buffer, use Table A.1

If preparing a 0.8% gel with diluted (1x) buffer, use Table A.2

Table A.1 Individual 0.8%* UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel

Size of Gel (cm)	Amt of Agarose (g)	+ Concentrated Buffer (50x) (ml)	+ Distilled Water (ml)	= Total Volume (ml)
7 x 7	0.23	0.6	29.4	30
7 x 10	0.39	1.0	49.0	50
7 x 14	0.46	1.2	58.8	60

* 0.77 UltraSpec-Agarose™ gel percentage rounded up to 0.8%

Table A.2 Individual 0.8%* UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel

Size of Gel (cm)	Amt of Agarose (g)	+ Diluted Buffer (1x) (ml)
7 x 7	0.23	30
7 x 10	0.39	50
7 x 14	0.46	60

Table B Electrophoresis (Chamber) Buffer

EDVOTEK Model #	Total Volume Required (ml)	Dilution: 50x Conc. Buffer (ml)	+ Distilled Water (ml)
M6+	300	6	294
M12	400	8	392
M36	1000	20	980

The recommended electrophoresis buffer is Tris-acetate-EDTA, pH 7.8. The formula for diluting EDVOTEK (50x) concentrated buffer is one volume of buffer concentrate to every 49 volumes of distilled or deionized water. Prepare buffer as required for your electrophoresis unit.

Time and Voltage recommendations for EDVOTEK equipment are outlined in Table C.1 for 0.8% agarose gels. The time for electrophoresis will vary from approximately 15 minutes to 2 hours depending upon various factors. Conduct the electrophoresis for the length of time determined by your instructor.

Table C Time and Voltage Recommendations

Volts	EDVOTEK Electrophoresis Model: M6+ Minimum / Maximum	M12 & M36 Minimum / Maximum
150	15 / 20 min	20 / 30 min
125	20 / 25 min	30 / 40 min
70	30 / 40 min	50 / 80 min
50	45 / 60 min	75 / 120 min

Appendix B

Quantity Preparations for Agarose Gel Electrophoresis

To save time, the electrophoresis buffer and agarose gel solution can be prepared in larger quantities for sharing by the class. Unused diluted buffer can be used at a later time and solidified agarose gel solution can be remelted.

Table D

Bulk Preparation of Electrophoresis Buffer

Concentrated Buffer (50x) (ml)	+	Distilled Water (ml)	=	Total Volume (ml)
60		2,940		3000 (3 L)

Table E.1

Batch Preparation of 0.8% UltraSpec-Agarose™

Amt of Agarose (g)	+	Concentrated Buffer (50X) (ml)	+	Distilled Water (ml)	=	Total Volume (ml)
3.0		7.5		382.5		390

Note: The UltraSpec-Agarose™ kit component is often labeled with the amount it contains. In many cases, the entire contents of the bottle is 3.0 grams. Please read the label carefully. If the amount of agarose is not specified or if the bottle's plastic seal has been broken, weigh the agarose to ensure you are using the correct amount.

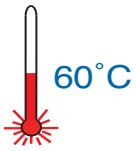
Bulk Electrophoresis Buffer

Quantity (bulk) preparation for 3 liters of 1x electrophoresis buffer is outlined in Table D.

Batch Agarose Gels (0.8%)

For quantity (batch) preparation of 0.8% agarose gels, see Table E.1.

1. Use a 500 ml flask to prepare the diluted gel buffer
2. Pour 3.0 grams of UltraSpec-Agarose™ into the prepared buffer. Swirl to disperse clumps.
3. With a marking pen, indicate the level of solution volume on the outside of the flask.
4. Heat the agarose solution as outlined previously for individual gel preparation. The heating time will require adjustment due to the larger total volume of gel buffer solution.
5. Cool the agarose solution to 60°C with swirling to promote even dissipation of heat. If evaporation has occurred, add distilled water to bring the solution up to the original volume as marked on the flask in step 3.

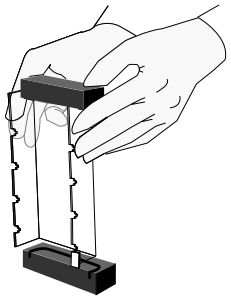


6. Dispense the required volume of cooled agarose solution for casting each gel. The volume required is dependent upon the size of the gel bed. Refer to Appendix A for guidelines.
7. Allow the gel to completely solidify. It will become firm and cool to the touch after approximately 20 minutes. Then proceed with preparing the gel for electrophoresis.

Appendix
C

Agarose Gel Preparation - Step by Step Guidelines

Preparing the Gel bed



1. Close off the open ends of a clean and dry gel bed (casting tray) by using rubber dams or tape.

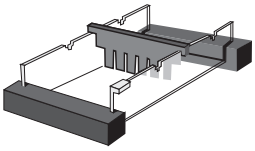
   A. Using Rubber dams:

   - Place a rubber dam on each end of the bed. Make sure the rubber dam fits firmly in contact with the sides and bottom of the bed.

   B. Taping with labeling or masking tape:

   - Extend 3/4 inch wide tape over the sides and bottom edge of the bed.
   - Fold the extended tape edges back onto the sides and bottom. Press contact points firmly to form a good seal.

2. Place a well-former template (comb) in the set of notches at the middle of the bed. Make sure the comb sits firmly and evenly across the bed.



If gel trays and rubber end caps are new, they may be initially somewhat difficult to assemble. Here is a helpful hint:

Place one of the black end caps with the wide "u" shaped slot facing up on the lab bench.

Push one of the corners of the gel tray into one of the ends of the black cap. Press down on the tray at an angle, working from one end to the other until the end of the tray completely fits into the black cap. Repeat the process with the other end of the gel tray and the other black end cap.

Casting Agarose Gels

3. Use a flask or beaker to prepare the gel solution.

4. Refer to the appropriate Reference Table (i.e. 0.8%, 1.0% or 2.0%) for agarose gel preparation. Add the specified amount of agarose powder and buffer. Swirl the mixture to disperse clumps of agarose powder.

5. With a lab marking pen, indicate the level of the solution volume on the outside of the flask.

6. Heat the mixture to dissolve the agarose powder.

   A. Microwave method:

   - Cover the flask with plastic wrap to minimize evaporation.
   - Heat the mixture on High for 1 minute.
   - Swirl the mixture and heat on High in bursts of 25 seconds until all the agarose is completely dissolved.

   At high altitudes, use a microwave oven to reach boiling temperatures.

   B. Hot plate method:

   - Cover the flask with aluminum foil to minimize evaporation.
   - Heat the mixture to boiling over a burner with occasional swirling. Boil until all the agarose is completely dissolved.

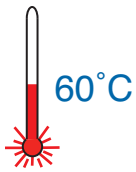
   Continue heating until the final solution appears clear (like water) without any undissolved particles. Check the solution carefully. If you see "crystal" particles, the agarose is not completely dissolved.

Appendix C

Agarose Gel Preparation
Step by Step Guidelines, continued

7. Cool the agarose solution to 60°C with careful swirling to promote even dissipation of heat. If detectable evaporation has occurred, add distilled water to bring the solution up to the original volume marked in step 5.

DO NOT POUR BOILING HOT AGAROSE INTO THE GEL BED.



Hot agarose solution may irreversibly warp the bed.

After the gel is cooled to 60°C:

- **If you are using rubber dams, go to step 9.**
- **If you are using tape, continue with step 8.**

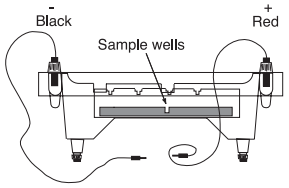
8. Seal the interface of the gel bed and tape to prevent agarose solution from leaking.
   - Use a transfer pipet to deposit a small amount of the cooled agarose to both inside ends of the bed.
   - Wait approximately 1 minute for the agarose to solidify.

9. Place the bed on a level surface and pour the cooled 60° C agarose solution into the bed.

10. Allow the gel to completely solidify. It will become firm and cool to the touch after approximately 20 minutes.

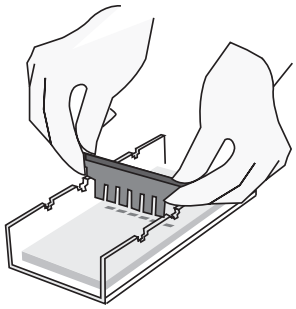
Preparing the gel for electrophoresis

11. After the gel is completely solidified, carefully and slowly remove the rubber dams or tape from the gel bed. Be especially careful not to damage or tear the gel wells when removing the rubber dams. A thin plastic knife, spatula or pipet tip can be inserted between the gel and the dams to break possible surface tension.



During electrophoresis, the DNA samples migrate through the agarose gel towards the positive electrode.

12. Remove the comb by slowly pulling straight up. Do this carefully and evenly to prevent tearing the sample wells.



13. Place the gel (on its bed) into the electrophoresis chamber, properly oriented, centered and level on the platform.

14. Fill the electrophoresis apparatus chamber with the appropriate amount of diluted (1x) electrophoresis buffer (refer to Table B on the Appendix page provided by your instructor).

15. Make sure that the gel is completely submerged under buffer before proceeding to loading the samples and conducting electrophoresis.

EDVOTEK®

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. 29 CFR 1910.1200 Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List): **Practice Gel Loading Solution**

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name: **EDVOTEK, Inc.**

Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code): **14676 Rothgeb Drive Rockville, MD 20850**

Emergency Telephone Number: **(301) 251-5990**

Telephone Number for information: **(301) 251-5990**

Date Prepared: 10/05/06

Signature of Preparer (optional):

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identify Information

Hazardous Components [Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s)]	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (Optional)

This product contains no hazardous materials as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	No data	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	No data
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	No data	Melting Point	No data
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	No data	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data

Solubility in Water: Soluble

Appearance and Odor: Blue liquid, no odor

Section IV - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
No data		No data	No data

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Use agents suitable for type of surrounding fire. Keep upwind, avoid breathing hazardous sulfur oxides and bromides. Wear SCBA.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Unknown

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	None

Incompatibility: None

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Sulfur oxides, and bromides

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	None

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Acute eye contact: May cause irritation. No data available for other routes.

Carcinogenicity: No data available NTP? IARC Monographs? OSHA Regulation?

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: May cause skin or eye irritation

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: None reported

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Treat symptomatically and supportively. Rinse contacted area with copious amounts of water.

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released for Spilled: Wear eye and skin protection and mop spill area. Rinse with water.

Waste Disposal Method: Observe all federal, state, and local regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: Avoid eye and skin contact.

Other Precautions: None

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type):

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Yes	Special		None
	Mechanical (General)	Yes	Other		None

Protective Gloves: Yes Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: None required

Work/Hygienic Practices: Avoid eye and skin contact

EDVOTEK®

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. 29 CFR 1910.1200 Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List): **50x Electrophoresis Buffer**

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name: **EDVOTEK, Inc.**

Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code): **14676 Rothgeb Drive Rockville, MD 20850**

Emergency Telephone Number: **(301) 251-5990**

Telephone Number for information: **(301) 251-5990**

Date Prepared: 10/05/06

Signature of Preparer (optional):

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identify Information

Hazardous Components [Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s)]	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (Optional)

This product contains no hazardous materials as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	No data	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	No data
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	No data	Melting Point	No data
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	No data	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data

Solubility in Water: Appreciable, (greater than 10%)

Appearance and Odor: Clear, liquid, slight vinegar odor

Section IV - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

N.D. = No data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
No data		N.D.	N.D.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear protective equipment and SCBA with full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None identified

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	None

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	None

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): None

Carcinogenicity: None identified NTP? IARC Monographs? OSHA Regulation?

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Irritation to upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: None

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Ingestion: If conscious, give large amounts of water

Eyes: Flush with water Inhalation: Move to fresh air Skin: Wash with soap and water

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released for Spilled: Wear suitable protective clothing. Mop up spill and rinse with water, or collect in absorptive material and dispose of the absorptive material.

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local enviromental regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: Avoid eye and skin contact.

Other Precautions: None

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type):

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Yes	Special		None
	Mechanical (General)	Yes	Other		None

Protective Gloves: Yes Eye Protection: Safety goggles

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: None

Work/Hygienic Practices: None

EDVOTEK®

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. 29 CFR 1910.1200 Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List): **Agarose**

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name: **EDVOTEK, Inc.**

Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code): **14676 Rothgeb Drive Rockville, MD 20850**

Emergency Telephone Number: **(301) 251-5990**

Telephone Number for information: **(301) 251-5990**

Date Prepared: 10/05/06

Signature of Preparer (optional):

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identify Information

Hazardous Components [Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s)]	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (Optional)

This product contains no hazardous materials as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

CAS #9012-36-6

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point For 1% solution 194 F		Specific Gravity (H 0 = 1) 2	No data
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	No data	Melting Point	No data
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	No data	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data

Solubility in Water: Insoluble - cold

Appearance and Odor: White powder, no odor

Section IV - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

N.D. = No data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
No data		N.D	N.D.

Extinguishing Media: Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, halon or standard foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Possible fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	None

Incompatibility: No data available

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	None

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Inhalation: No data available Ingestion: Large amounts may cause diarrhea

Carcinogenicity: NTP? IARC Monographs? OSHA Regulation?

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: No data available

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: No data available

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Treat symptomatically and supportively

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released for Spilled: Sweep up and place in suitable container for disposal

Waste Disposal Method: Normal solid waste disposal

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: None

Other Precautions: None

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): Chemical cartridge respirator with full facepiece.

Ventilation	Local Exhaust		Special		
	Mechanical	Gen. dilution ventilation	Other		

Protective Gloves: Yes Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Impervious clothing to prevent skin contact

Work/Hygienic Practices: None

EDVOTEK®

The Biotechnology Education Company ®

EDVOTEK® Series 100 Electrophoresis Experiments:

Cat. #	Title
101	Principles and Practice of Agarose Gel Electrophoresis
102	Restriction Enzyme Cleavage of Plasmid & Lambda DNA
103	Principles of PCR
104	Size Determination of DNA Restriction Fragments
105	Mapping of Restriction Sites on Plasmid DNA
109	DNA Fingerprinting by Restriction Enzyme Patterns
112	Restriction Enzyme Cleavage of Lambda DNA
114	DNA Paternity Testing Simulation
115	Cancer Gene Detection
116	Sickle Cell Gene Detection (DNA-based)
117	Detection of Mad Cow Disease
118	Cholesterol Diagnostiics
124	DNA Screening for Smallpox
130	DNA Fingerprinting by PCR Amplification