

# [TRIS乙酸 \(TAE缓冲\) 运行缓冲液 \(50×TAE\) \(BZ208\) 100ml](#)

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产品英文名称

[Tris Acetic Acid \(TAE buffer\) Running Buffer \(50×TAE\) \(BZ208\)](#)

产品别名

[人工模拟体液](#)

货号/SKU

Chemazone684

库存与交货期

1-2周

人民币价格

2043

人民币价格说明

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产品基础信息

1000mL, 100mL, 200mL, 500mL

产品描述信息

## Tris Acetic Acid (TAE buffer)

Name Tris-acetic acid electrophoresis buffer pH 8.3 (50×TAE)

Specification 50X TAE (Customizable), pH 8.3 (Customizable)

Pack size: 100 mL | 200 mL | 500 mL | 1000mL (Customizable)

Store at RT, valid for 12 months.

50X TAE Buffer (Tris-acetate-EDTA) is used for electrophoresis of nucleic acids in agarose and polyacrylamide gels. You can use this buffer for both genomic and large supercoiled DNA, and you can also use this as both a running and a gel preparation buffer.

## TAE Buffer Applications

- Electrophoresis of nucleic acids in agarose and polyacrylamide gels
- Used both as a running buffer and as a gel preparation buffer
- Filtered through a 0.22 µm membrane
- Recommended for resolution of RNA and DNA fragments larger than 1500 bp, for genomic DNA and for large supercoiled DNA

## Note

TAE buffer has a relatively low buffering capacity. Therefore, periodic replacement of the buffer during prolonged electrophoresis is recommended.

## TAE Buffer Product Introduction

TAE is the most widely used nucleic acid electrophoresis buffer in biology, mainly used for agarose gel electrophoresis of DNA. The main components of TAE are Tris-acetate and EDTA. The mobility of double-stranded linear DNA during electrophoresis is faster, and the separation effect of fragments larger than 13kb is good when electrophoresis. In addition, the TAE buffer system is also suitable for electrophoresis when recovering DNA fragments.

TAE is the most widely used buffer system. Its characteristic is that the supercoil is more in line with the actual relative molecular mass during electrophoresis (the relative molecular mass measured during electrophoresis in TBE will be greater than the actual molecular mass), and the mobility of double-stranded linear DNA is higher than that of the other two buffers. It is about 10% faster. When electrophoresing fragments are larger than 13kb, using a TAE buffer will achieve better separation. In addition, it is easy to use the TAE buffer system for electrophoresis when recovering DNA fragments. The disadvantage of TAE is that the buffer capacity is small, and long-term electrophoresis (such as overnight) cannot be used unless there is a circulation device to exchange the two-pole buffer. TAE is the most widely used buffer system. Its characteristic is that the supercoil is more in line with the actual relative molecular mass during electrophoresis (the relative molecular mass measured during electrophoresis in TBE will be greater than the actual molecular mass), and the mobility of double-stranded linear DNA is higher than that of the other two buffers. It is about 10% faster, and the TAE buffer will achieve better separation when electrophoresing fragments larger than 13kb. The disadvantage of TAE is that the buffer capacity is small, and long-term electrophoresis (such as overnight) cannot be used unless there is a circulation device to exchange the two-pole buffer.

TBE is characterized by strong buffering capacity. TBE can be used for long-term electrophoresis, and the separation effect is better when used for electrophoresis of fragments less than 1kb. TBE is easy to cause high electro-osmosis when used in agarose gel, and the recovery rate of DNA fragments is reduced due to the interaction with agarose to generate non-covalently bound tetrahydroxyborate complexes, so it is not suitable for recovery electrophoresis use.

This product is a 50× concentrated solution with a working concentration of 1×, which can be used

after being diluted 50 times with distilled water. If the product precipitates out, please put it in a 37°C water bath to dissolve it, and it will not affect the use.

## TAE Buffer Precautions

For your safety and health, please wear lab coats and disposable gloves.

TAE buffer is a buffer solution containing a mixture of Tris base, acetic acid, and EDTA.

In molecular biology, it is used in agarose electrophoresis typically for the separation of nucleic acids such as DNA and RNA. It is made up of Tris-acetate buffer, usually at pH 8.3, and EDTA, which sequesters divalent cations. TAE has a lower buffer capacity than TBE and can easily become exhausted, but linear, double-stranded DNA runs faster in TAE. TAE (Tris-acetate-EDTA) buffer is used as both a running buffer and in agarose gel. Its use in denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis methods for broad-range mutation analysis has also been described. TAE has been used at various concentrations to study the mobility of DNA in solution with and without sodium chloride. However, high concentrations of sodium chloride (and many other salts) in a DNA sample retard its mobility. This may lead to incorrect interpretations of the resulting DNA banding pattern.

Stock solution for 50x TAE. TAE buffer is a solution made up of Tris base, acetic acid, and EDTA (Tris-acetate-EDTA). It is a common buffer for DNA separation using standard agarose gel electrophoresis.

### 产品安全信息

以下中文仅供参考，如专业术语有误，请以英文为准！###TRIS乙酸（TAE缓冲液）名称Tris-乙酸电泳缓冲液pH 8.3（50xTAE）规格50X TAE（可定制），pH 8.3（可定制）包装尺寸：100毫升| 200毫升| 500 ml | 1000ml（可定制）存储在室温下，有效期为12个月。50x TaE缓冲液（Tris-乙酸-EDTA）用于琼脂糖和聚丙烯酰胺凝胶中核酸的电泳。您可以为基因组和大型超级Supercolted DNA使用此缓冲液，您也可以使用此作为运行和凝胶准备缓冲液。TAE缓冲应用程序 • 琼脂糖和聚丙烯酰胺凝胶中核酸的电泳 • 使用都作为运行缓冲液和凝胶准备缓冲液 • 过滤通过0.22µm膜 • 推荐用于分辨率大于1500bp的RNA和DNA片段，用于基因组DNA和大型超级超硅酸钠DNA 笔记 TAE缓冲器具有相对较低的缓冲能力。因此，建议使用在长时间电泳期间缓冲液的周期性更换。TAE缓冲产品介绍 TAE是生物学中最广泛使用的核酸电泳缓冲液，主要用于琼脂糖凝胶电泳的DNA。TAE的主要成分是Tris-乙酸酯和EDTA。电泳期间双链线性DNA的迁移率更快，并且当电泳时，碎片的分离效果良好。另外，TAE缓冲系统在回收DNA片段时也适用于电泳。TAE是最广泛使用的缓冲系统。其特点是，超级燃料更加符合电泳期间的实际相对分子量（在TBE电泳期间测量的相对分子质量大于实际分子质量），双链线性DNA的迁移率高于另外两个缓冲液的那个。它速度快约10%。当电泳片段大于13KB时，使用TAE缓冲液将达到更好的分离。此外，在回收DNA片段时，易于使用TAE缓冲系统进行电泳。TAE的缺点是缓冲容量小，除非存在循环装置以交换双极缓冲器，否则不能使用长期电泳（例如过夜）。TAE是最广泛使用的缓冲系统。其特点是，超级燃料更加符合电泳期间的实际相对分子量（在TBE电泳期间测量的相对分子质量大于实际分子质量），双链线性DNA的迁移率高于另外两个缓冲液的那个。当电泳碎片大于13kb时，速度速度速度速度越快，TAE缓冲液将达到更好的分离。TAE的缺点是缓冲容量小，除非存在循环装置以交换双极缓冲器，否则不能使用长期电泳（例如过夜）。TBE的特点是缓冲能力强。TBE可用于长期电泳，并且当用于小于1KB的片段电泳时，分离效果更好。当在琼脂糖凝胶中使用TBE时，TBE易于引起高电渗，并且由于与琼脂糖的相互作用而产生DNA片段的回收率，以产生非共价结合的四氢硼酸盐络合物，因此不适合于回收电泳使用。该产物是50x浓缩溶液，工作浓度为1倍，可以在用蒸馏水稀释50次后使用。如果产品沉淀出来，请把它放在37°C水浴中溶解它，它不会影响使用。TAE缓冲预防措施 为您的安全和健康，请戴上实验室外套和一次性手套。TAE缓冲剂是含有Tris碱，乙酸和EDTA的混合物的缓冲溶液。在分子生物学中，它用于琼脂糖电泳用于分离核酸如DNA和RNA。它由Tris-乙酸盐缓冲液组成，通常在pH8.3和EDTA上，螯合除数阳离子。TAE具有比TBE更低的缓冲能力，并且可以容易地变得耗尽，但线性的双链DNA在TAE.TAE（TRIS-乙酸酯-EDTA）缓冲液中用作运行缓冲液和琼脂糖凝胶。还描述了在变性梯度凝胶电泳方法中的用于宽范围突变分析的用途。已经以各种浓度用于各种浓度，以研究DNA在溶液中的迁移率，无氯化钠。然而，DNA样品中的高浓度氯化钠（和许多其他盐）延迟其迁移率。这可能导致所得DNA条带状图案的不正确解释。50倍TAE的储备溶液。Tae缓冲液是由Tris碱，乙酸和EDTA（Tris-乙酸-EDTA）组成的溶液。使用标准琼脂糖凝胶电泳是一种用于DNA分离的常见缓冲液。TRIS醋酸（TAE缓冲）组成和客户；S指定的配置可以根据要求提供。TRIS乙酸（TAE缓冲液）的稳定剂，pH值，包装尺寸和含量是可定制的。联系我们进行定制：[Sales@coreab.cn](mailto:Sales@coreab.cn) 运输和储存：室温下的运输，4°C储存。对于长期储存在-20°C下冻结它

### 主要内容

**Tris Acetic Acid (TAE buffer) composition and customer's specified configurations can be delivered upon request. Stabilizer, pH Value, Pack Size, and Contents of Tris Acetic Acid (TAE buffer) are customizable.**

**Contact us for Customization: [sales@coreab.cn](mailto:sales@coreab.cn)**

**Transportation and storage: Transportation at room temperature, storage at 4 °C. For Longterm Storage Freeze it at -20 °C**

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[NR-47932 金黄色葡萄球菌亚种. 金黄色葡萄球菌, USA300JE2, 转座子突变体SAUSA300\\_0709\(NE1390\)\(突变细菌\)](#)  
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