

**Product no** [AS16 ECL-N-10](#)**AgriseraECL Bright (10 ml trial pack)****Product information**

**AgriseraECL Bright** for Western Blot detection is a high quality substrate for detection of horseradish peroxidase enzyme activity at low pico to mid femtogram levels. It's a ready to use 2 component system with low background and superior signal to noise ratios and economical high performance.

**Quantity** | 2 x 5 ml, two component ready to use solutions, enough for 5 midi blots (6,8 x 8,1 cm)

**Storage** | Store at 2°C to 8°C. Mixed working reagent is stable for several days at room temperature or at 4°C. Exceptional lot to lot consistency.

Shelf life is 24 months when stored in the dark at 2 °C to 8 °C. Keep container tightly closed. Store away from heat or light.

**Additional information** **User Instruction**

- Store reagents A and B in the darkness at 4-8°C.
- Mix equal volumes of reagent A and B (chemiluminescent substrate) in a **clean container** and equilibrate to room temperature 30 minutes before use.
- Prepare your membrane prior addition of chemiluminescent substrate, by a wash with the buffer used in your protocol (PBS or TBS or TBST-T). This will allow to remove any background prior to substrate contact.
- Optimal visualization is obtained up to 20 minutes after substrate contact. Incubation for 2-5 minutes is usually optimal.
- Remove excess substrate by filter paper.
- Cover blot with clear plastic wrap or sheet protector and expose either with x-ray film or CCD camera.

In some cases Tween can quench the reaction.

For best results clean containers and high quality water has to be used.

HS code for this product is: 3822.00.0002.

**Application information**

- Selected references** | [Hao and Malnoë](#) (2023). A Simple Sonication Method to Isolate the Chloroplast Lumen in Arabidopsis thaliana. *Bio Protoc.* 2023 Aug 5; 13(15): e4756.
- [Wieczorek](#) et al. (2019). Contribution of Tomato torrado virus Vp26 coat protein subunit to systemic necrosis induction and virus infectivity in Solanum lycopersicum. *Virology*. 2019 Jan 14;16(1):9. doi: 10.1186/s12985-019-1117-9.